

FILE NO. 160279

Petitions and Communications received from March 14, 2016, through March 28, 2016, for reference by the President to Committee considering related matters, or to be ordered filed by the Clerk on April 5, 2016.

Personal information that is provided in communications to the Board of Supervisors is subject to disclosure under the California Public Records Act and the San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance. Personal information will not be redacted.

From Mayor Lee, regarding the following Charter, Section 3.100(18), appointment to the Small Business Commission. (1)

Irene Yee Riley - term ending January 6, 2020

From Mayor Lee, regarding the following Charter, Section 3.100(18), appointment to the Human Services Commission. (2)

Pablo Stewart - term ending January 15 2020

From Mayor Lee, designating Supervisor Katy Tang as Acting-Mayor from March 25, 2016 to March 27, 2016. Copy: Each Supervisor. (3)

From Clerk of the Board, reporting that the following individuals have submitted Form 700 Statements: (4)

Hillary Ronen - Legislative Aide - Annual
Andres Power - Legislative Aide - Annual
Ivy Lee - Legislative Aide - Annual
Vallie Brown - Legislative Aide - Leaving Office
Frances Hsieh - Legislative Aide - Annual
Connie Chan - Legislative Aide - Assuming Office
Kanishka Burns - Legislative Aide - Assuming Office
Ray Law - Legislative Aide - Annual
Ashley Summers - Legislative Aide - Annual
Conor Johnston - Legislative Aide - Annual
Iris Wong - Legislative Aide - Annual
Carolyn Goossen - Legislative Aide - Annual

From the Office of the Controller, submitting City Services Auditor's memorandum regarding San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's monitor of Change Orders for Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant Improvement Project. Copy: Each Supervisor. (5)

From the Office of the Controller, regarding the launching of the San Francisco Performance Scorecards website. Copy: Each Supervisor. (6)

From the Office of the Controller, regarding Airport Commission: RDG Concessions, LLC, Correctly Reported Its Revenue and Paid Its Rent for January 2013 through December 2014. Copy: Each Supervisor. (7)

From the Office of the Controller, regarding Joint Report of the Five-Year Financial Plan Update for General Fund Supported Operations, FY2016-2017 through FY2019-2020. Copy: Each Supervisor. (8)

From the Office of the Controller, regarding Audits of TripTel, Inc., and Goodfellows Shoeshine-California, Inc. Copy: Each Supervisor. (9)

From the Office of the Treasurer and Tax Collector, submitting City and County of San Francisco's Monthly Pooled Investment Report for February 2016. Copy: Each Supervisor. (10)

From Department of Aging and Adult Services, regarding 2016 Needs Assessment Report. Copy: Each Supervisor. (11)

From the Office of the Assessor-Recorder, regarding 2015 Annual Report of Real Estate Watchdog Cases. Copy: Each Supervisor. (12)

From Capital Planning Committee, submitting action items to be considered by the Board of Supervisors. Copy: Each Supervisor. (13)

From State Fish and Game Commission, submitting notice of proposed extension of existing emergency regulations for Fisheries at Risk Due to Drought Conditions. Copy: Each Supervisor. (14)

From concerned citizens, regarding homeless Navigation Centers. File No. 160223. 2 letters. Copy: Each Supervisor. (15)

From concerned citizens, regarding coyotes. File No. 151246. 2 letters. Copy: Each Supervisor. (16)

From Mayor's Office on Disability, regarding proposed legislation for mandatory disability access improvements. File No. 150732. Copy: Each Supervisor. (17)

From West Area CPUC, regarding notification of filing for various Verizon Wireless locations. Copy: Each Supervisor. (18)

From concerned citizens, regarding Cristina Rubke's nomination to SFMTA Board of Directors. File No. 160208. 3 letters. Copy: Each Supervisor. (19)

From concerned citizens, regarding proposed rule regulating dog walking in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). File No. 160205. 3 letters. Copy: Each Supervisor. (20)

From concerned citizens, regarding Open Source Voting System Project. File No. 160127. 4 letters. Copy: Each Supervisor. (21)

From concerned citizens, regarding Super Bowl 50 Impact Fund. File Nos. 160116, 160117. 8 letters. Copy: Each Supervisor. (22)

From concerned citizens, regarding all-gender toilet facilities. File No. 160024. 2 letters. Copy: Each Supervisor. (23)

From Engineering Associates, LLC, regarding notification of nighttime construction on 4th Street. (24)

From Dave Massen, regarding revenue-neutral carbon tax. Copy: Each Supervisor. (25)

From Marcelo Fonseca, regarding public transportation safety. Copy: Each Supervisor. (26)

From California Public Utilities Commission Public Advisor's Office, regarding Notice of Pacific Gas and Electric Company's request to increase rates. Copy: Each Supervisor. (27)

From M&M Group Assets, Inc., regarding application for Liquor License for 65 Post Street. File No. 160249. (28)

From Raton 927 LLC, regarding application for Liquor License for 927 Post Street. File No. 160250. (29)

From Najib and Hanan Saliba, regarding application for Liquor License for 2836 Franklin Street. File No. 160251. (30)

From Associated General Contractors of California, Inc., regarding proposed family leave ordinance. File No. 160065. Copy: Each Supervisor. (31)

From John O'Grady, regarding pedestrian injuries. Copy: Each Supervisor. (32)

From concerned citizens, submitting signatures for petition titled "San Francisco Needs a Better Plan." 395th signer. Copy: Each Supervisor. (33)

From concerned citizens, submitting signatures for petition titled "Stop SFMTA (San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency)." 4,194th signer. Copy: Each Supervisor. (34)

From Lou Ann Bassan and Larry Klingenberg, regarding SFMTA plans for Lombard and Chestnut streets. Copy: Each Supervisor. (35)

From Nancy Reyering, regarding letter on "Open the Watershed." File No. 160183.
Copy: Each supervisor. (36)

From Julie Wall, regarding mandatory sterilization for pit bulls. Copy: Each Supervisor.
(37)

From Lisa Anton, regarding plan to close top viewing area of Twin Peaks to cars. Copy:
Each Supervisor. (38)

From concerned citizens, regarding help for homeless residents. File No. 160228. 2
letters. Copy: Each Supervisor. (39)

From Dennis Hong, regarding various concerns. File Nos. 160116, 160117, 160103,
and 160228. Copy: Each Supervisor. (40)

From San Francisco Council of District Merchants Associations, regarding proposed
formula retail legislation. File No. 160102. Copy: Each Supervisor. (41)

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
SAN FRANCISCO



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EDWIN M. LEE
MAYOR

Notice of Appointment

March 14, 2016

San Francisco Board of Supervisors
City Hall, Room 244
1 Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, California 94102

Honorable Board of Supervisors:

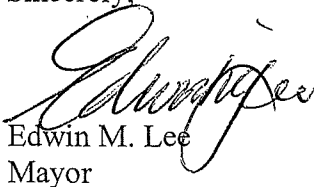
Pursuant to Section 3.100 (18) of the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco, I hereby make the following appointment:


Irene Yee Riley, to the Small Business Commission, for a term ending January 6, 2020.

I am confident that Ms. Riley, and elector of the City and County of San Francisco, will serve our community well. Attached are her qualifications to serve, which demonstrate how this appointment represents the communities of interest, neighborhoods and diverse populations of the City and County of San Francisco.

Should you have any questions related to this appointment, please contact my Director of Appointments, Nicole Elliott, at (415) 554-7940.

Sincerely,


Edwin M. Lee
Mayor

RECEIVED
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
SAN FRANCISCO
2016 MAR 14 PM 4:50
BY 

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
SAN FRANCISCO



EDWIN M. LEE
MAYOR

March 14, 2016

Angela Calvillo
Clerk of the Board, Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall
1 Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Ms. Calvillo,

Pursuant to Section 3.100 (18) of the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco, I hereby make the following appointment:

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Should you have any questions related to this appointment, please contact my Director of Appointments, Nicole Elliott, at (415) 554-7940.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Edwin M. Lee".

Edwin M. Lee
Mayor

Irene Yee Riley, Commissioner

Irene Yee Riley is currently a member of the San Francisco Small Business Commission, previously a San Francisco Housing Authority Commissioner. Retired from Bank of America as a Senior Vice President and Senior Market Executive, managed the Bank of America community development programs in California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Hawaii including the development of affordable housing, specialized lending to community-based organization, affordable mortgage lending and investment in real estate development.

Riley has held a variety of leadership positions in operations and consumer banking. Since 1996, she served as senior vice president and consumer region executive for the Bank's Special Markets Region in Northern California, which included 33 banking centers that serve a range of communities in the greater Bay Area.

Riley also owned and operated the Irene's Fashion in the late 70's and the Silkyway Inc., a retail store, in the 80's.

Riley is a graduate of The CBA Graduate School of Retail Banking at the University of Virginia and The Federal Reserve Bank's National Community Development Lending School at the Case Western Reserve University.

An active member of the community, Riley is past president of the Chinese Newcomer's Service Center, the Chinese American Women's Business League, the Park Presidio Lions Club and the Hong Kong Association of Northern California. She served on the board of directors of the Wu Yee Children's Services, the Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation and the Chinese Culture Center. She is co-chair of the San Francisco Taipei Sister City Committee, Past President of the Association of Asian American Bankers, Chairperson of the UCSF Asian Heart and Vascular Center Advisory Cabinet and she serves on the board of directors of the On Lok Senior Health Services.

Riley is the past recipient of the Outstanding Asian Women Award from the Asian Women's Resource Center, the Asian American Achievement Award from the Organization of Chinese Americans and 2001 Outstanding Overseas Chinese Award from the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association and the Chinese Consolidated Women's Association, and the 2004 Outstanding Community Member Award from the Wu Yee Children Services. In recognition of her achievements, Irene received the CEO's Eagle Award, Bank of America's highest associate honor for exceptional performance.

Irene was also honored by the City and County of San Francisco Board of Supervisors who designated May 8, 1996 Irene Yee Riley Day, and was also honored by Mayor Gavin Newsom for her outstanding contributions to the community and designated June 15, 2004 Irene Yee Riley Day.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
SAN FRANCISCO



ORIG: Rules
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Dpt City Atty, CPAGE,
EDWIN M. LEE ac
MAYOR FILE

Notice of Appointment

March 23, 2016

San Francisco Board of Supervisors
City Hall, Room 244
1 Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, California 94102

Honorable Board of Supervisors:

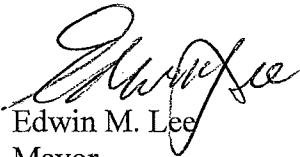
Pursuant to Section 3.100(18) of the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco, I hereby make the following appointment:

Pablo Stewart to the Human Services Commission, for a term ending January 15, 2020.

I am confident that Mr. Stewart, an elector of the City and County, will serve our community well. Attached herein for your reference are his qualifications to serve.

Should you have any questions related to this appointment, please contact my Director of Appointments, Nicole Wheaton, at (415) 554-7940.

Sincerely,


Edwin M. Lee
Mayor

RECEIVED
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
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OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
SAN FRANCISCO



EDWIN M. LEE
MAYOR

March 23, 2016

Angela Calvillo
Clerk of the Board
San Francisco Board of Supervisors
City Hall, Room 244
1 Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Ms. Calvillo,

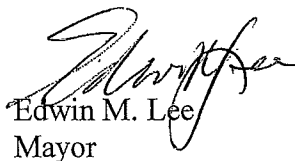
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Should you have any questions related to this appointment, please contact my Director of Appointments, Nicole Wheaton, at (415) 554-7940.

Sincerely,


Edwin M. Lee
Mayor

CURRICULUM VITAE

PABLO STEWART, M.D.

824 Ashbury Street

San Francisco, California 94117

(415) 753-0321; fax (415) 753-5479; e-mail: pab4emi@aol.com

(Updated 10/2011)

EDUCATION:

University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco, California, M.D., 1982

United States Naval Academy Annapolis, MD, B.S. 1973, Major: Chemistry

LICENSURE:

California Medical License #GO50899

Hawai'i Medical License #MD11784

Federal Drug Enforcement Agency #BS0546981

Diplomate in Psychiatry, American Board of

Psychiatry and Neurology, Certificate #32564

ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS:

September 2006-
Present

Academic Appointment: Clinical Professor, Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine.

July 1995 -
August 2006

Academic Appointment: Associate Clinical Professor, Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine.

August 1989 -
June 1995

Academic Appointment: Assistant Clinical Professor, Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine.

August 1986 -
July 1989

Academic Appointment: Clinical Instructor, Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine.

EMPLOYMENT:

December 1996-
Present

Psychiatric Consultant

Provide consultation to governmental and private agencies on a variety of psychiatric, forensic, substance abuse and organizational issues; extensive experience in all phases of capital litigation.

January 1997-
September 1998

Director of Clinical Services, San Francisco Target Cities Project. Overall responsibility for ensuring the quality of the clinical services provided by the various departments of the project including the Central Intake Unit, the ACCESS Project and the San Francisco Drug Court. Also responsible for providing clinical in-service trainings for the staff of the Project and community agencies that requested technical assistance.

February 1996 -
November 1996

Medical Director, Comprehensive Homeless Center, Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, San Francisco. Overall responsibility for the medical and psychiatric services at the Homeless Center.

March 1995 -
January 1996

Chief, Intensive Psychiatric Community Care Program, (IPCC), Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, San Francisco. Overall clinical/administrative responsibility for the IPCC, a community based case management program. Duties also include medical/psychiatric consultation to Veteran Comprehensive Homeless Center. This is a social work managed program that provides comprehensive social services to homeless veterans.

April 1991 -
February 1995

Chief, Substance Abuse Inpatient Unit, (SAIU), Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, San Francisco. Overall clinical/administrative responsibility for SAIU.

September 1990 -
March 1991

Psychiatrist, Substance Abuse Inpatient Unit, Veterans Affairs Medical Center, San Francisco. Clinical responsibility for patients admitted to SAIU. Provide consultation to the Medical/Surgical Units regarding patients with substance abuse issues.

August 1988 -
December 1989

Director, Forensic Psychiatric Services, City and County of San Francisco. Administrative and clinical responsibility for psychiatric services provided to the inmate population of San Francisco. Duties included direct clinical and administrative responsibility for the Jail Psychiatric Services and the Forensic Unit at San Francisco General Hospital.

July 1986 -
August 1990

Senior Attending Psychiatrist, Forensic Unit, University of California, San Francisco General Hospital. Administrative and clinical responsibility for a 12-bed, maximum-security psychiatric ward. Clinical supervision for psychiatric residents, postdoctoral psychology fellows and medical students assigned to the ward. Liaison with Jail Psychiatric Services, City and County of San Francisco. Advise San Francisco City Attorney on issues pertaining to forensic psychiatry.

July 1985
June 1986

Chief Resident, Department of Psychiatry, University of California San Francisco General Hospital. Team leader of the Latino-focus inpatient treatment team (involving 10-12 patients with bicultural/bilingual issues); direct clinical supervision of 7 psychiatric residents and 3-6 medical students; organized weekly departmental Grand Rounds; administered and supervised departmental residents' call schedule; psychiatric consultant to hospital general medical clinic; assistant coordinator of medical student education; group seminar leader for introduction to clinical psychiatry course for UCSF second year medical students.

July 1984 -
March 1987

Physician Specialist, Westside Crisis Center, San Francisco, CA. Responsibility for Crisis Center operations during assigned shifts; admitting privileges at Mount Zion Hospital. Provided psychiatric consultation for the patients admitted to Mount Zion Hospital when requested.

April 1984 -
July 1985

Psychiatric Consultant, Marin Alternative Treatment, (ACT). Provided medical and psychiatric evaluation and treatment of residential drug and alcohol clients; consultant to staff concerning medical/psychiatric issues.

August 1983 -
November 1984

Physician Specialist, Mission Mental Health Crisis Center, San Francisco, CA. Clinical responsibility for Crisis Center clients; consultant to staff concerning medical/psychiatric issues.

July 1982-
July 1985

Psychiatric Resident, University of California, San Francisco. Primary Therapist and Medical Consultant for the adult inpatient units at San Francisco General Hospital and San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center; Medical Coordinator/Primary Therapist - Alcohol Inpatient Unit and Substance Abuse Clinic at San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center; Outpatient Adult/Child Psychotherapist; Psychiatric Consultant - Adult Day Treatment Center - San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center; Primary Therapist and Medical Consultant - San Francisco General Hospital Psychiatric Emergency Services; Psychiatric Consultant, Inpatient Medical/Surgical Units - San Francisco General Hospital.

June 1973 -
July 1978

Infantry Officer - United States Marine Corps. Rifle Platoon Commander; Anti-tank Platoon Commander; 81mm Mortar Platoon Commander; Rifle Company Executive Officer; Rifle Company Commander; Assistant Battalion Operations Officer; Embarkation Officer; Recruitment Officer; Drug, Alcohol and Human Relations Counselor; Parachutist and Scuba Diver; Commander of a Vietnamese Refugee Camp. Received an Honorable Discharge. Highest rank attained was Captain.

HONORS AND AWARDS:

- June 1995 Selected by the graduating class of the University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine as the outstanding psychiatric faculty member for the academic year 1994/1995.
- June 1993 Selected by the class of 1996, University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine as outstanding lecturer, academic year 1992/1993.
- May 1993 Elected to Membership of Medical Honor Society, AOA, by the AOA Member of the 1993 Graduating Class of the University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine.
- May 1991 Selected by the graduating class of the University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine as the outstanding psychiatric faculty member for the academic year 1990-1991.
- May 1990 Selected by the graduating class of the University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine as the outstanding psychiatric faculty member for the academic year 1989-1990.
- May 1989 Selected by the graduating class of the University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine as the outstanding psychiatric faculty member for the academic year 1988-1989.
- May 1987 Selected by the faculty and students of the University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine as the recipient of the Henry J. Kaiser Award For Excellence in Teaching.
- May 1987 Selected by the graduating class of the University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine as Outstanding Psychiatric Resident. The award covered the period of 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986, during which time I served as Chief Psychiatric resident, San Francisco General Hospital.
- May 1985 Selected by the graduating class of the University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine as Outstanding Psychiatric Resident.
- 1985 Mead-Johnson American Psychiatric Association Fellowship. One of sixteen nation-wide psychiatric residents selected because of a demonstrated commitment to public sector psychiatry. Made presentation at Annual Hospital and Community Psychiatry Meeting in Montreal, Canada in October 1985, on the "Psychiatric Aspects of the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome."

MEMBERSHIPS:

June 2000-
May 2008 California Association of Drug Court Professionals.

July 1997-
June 1998 President, Alumni-Faculty Association, University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine.

July 1996 -
June 1997 President-Elect, Alumni-Faculty Association, University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine.

July 1995 -
June 1996 Vice President, Northern California Area, Alumni-Faculty Association, University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine.

April 1995 -
April 2002 Associate Clinical Member, American Group Psychotherapy Association.

July 1992 -
June 1995 Secretary-Treasurer, Alumni-Faculty Association, University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine.

July 1990 -
June 1992 Councilor-at-large, Alumni-Faculty Association, University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine

PUBLIC SERVICE:

June 1992 - Examiner, American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, Inc.

November 1992 -
January 1994 California Tuberculosis Elimination Task Force, Institutional Control Subcommittee.

September 2000-
April 2005 Editorial Advisory Board, *Juvenile Correctional Mental Health Report*.

May 2001-
Present Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Consultant, San Francisco Police Officers' Association.

January 2002-
June 2003 Psychiatric Consultant, San Francisco Sheriff's Department Peer Support Program.

February 2003-
April 2004 Proposition "N" (Care Not Cash) Service Providers' Advisory Committee, Department of Human Services, City and County of San Francisco.

December 2003-
January 2004 Member of San Francisco Mayor-Elect Gavin Newsom's Transition Team.

February 2004-
June 2004 Mayor's Homeless Coalition, San Francisco, CA.

April 2004-
January 2006 Member of Human Services Commission, City and County of San Francisco.

February 2006-
January 2007 Vice President, Human Services Commission, City and County of San Francisco.

February 2007-
Present President, Human Services Commission, City and County of San Francisco.

UNIVERSITY SERVICE:

July 1999-
July 2001 Seminar Leader, National Youth Leadership Forum On Medicine.

October 1999-
October 2001 Lecturer, University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine Post Baccalaureate Reapplicant Program.

November 1998-
November 2001 Lecturer, University of California, San Francisco, School of Nursing, Department of Family Health Care Nursing. Lecture to the Advanced Practice Nurse Practitioner Students on Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Dependencies.

January 1994 -
January 2001 Preceptor/Lecturer, UCSF Homeless Clinic Project.

June 1990 -
November 1996 Curriculum Advisor, University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine.

June 1987 -
June 1992 Facilitate weekly Support Groups for interns in the Department of Medicine. Also, provide crisis intervention and psychiatric referral for Department of Medicine housestaff.

January 1987 -
June 1988 Student Impairment Committee, University of California San Francisco, School of Medicine.
Advise the Dean of the School of Medicine on methods to identify, treat and prevent student impairment.

January 1986 -
June 1996 Recruitment/Retention Subcommittee of the Admissions Committee, University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine.
Advise the Dean of the School of Medicine on methods to attract and retain minority students and faculty.

October 1986 -
September 1987 Member Steering Committee for the Hispanic Medical Education Resource Committee.
Plan and present educational programs to increase awareness of the special health needs of Hispanics in the United States.

September 1983 -
June 1989 Admissions Committee, University of California, School of Medicine. Duties included screening applications and interviewing candidates for medical school.

October 1978 -
December 1980 Co-Founder and Director of the University of California, San Francisco Running Clinic.
Provided free instruction to the public on proper methods of exercise and preventative health measures.

TEACHING RESPONSIBILITIES:

July 2003- Present	Facilitate weekly psychotherapy training group for residents in the Department of Psychiatry.
September 2001- June 2003	Supervisor, San Mateo County Psychiatric Residency Program.
January 2002- January 2004	Course Coordinator of Elective Course University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine, "Prisoner Health." This is a 1-unit course, which covers the unique health needs of prisoners.
April 1999- April 2001	Lecturer, UCSF School of Pharmacy, Committee for Drug Awareness Community Outreach Project.
February 1998- June 2000	Lecturer, UCSF Student Enrichment Program.
January 1996 - November 1996	Supervisor, Psychiatry 110 students, Veterans Comprehensive Homeless Center.
March 1995- Present	Supervisor, UCSF School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Substance Abuse Fellowship Program.
September 1994 - June 1999	Course Coordinator of Elective Course, University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine. Designed, planned and taught course, Psychiatry 170.02, "Drug and Alcohol Abuse." This is a 1-unit course, which covers the major aspects of drug and alcohol abuse.
August 1994 - February 2006	Supervisor, Psychiatric Continuity Clinic, Haight Ashbury Free Clinic, Drug Detoxification and Aftercare Project. Supervise 4th Year medical students in the care of dual diagnostic patients.
February 1994 - February 2006	Consultant, Napa State Hospital Chemical Dependency Program Monthly Conference.
July 1992 - June 1994	Facilitate weekly psychiatric intern seminar, "Psychiatric Aspects of Medicine," University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine.
July 1991- Present	Group and individual psychotherapy supervisor, Outpatient Clinic, Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine.
January 1991	Lecturer, University of California, San Francisco, School of Pharmacy course, "Addictionology and Substance Abuse Prevention."
September 1990 - February 1995	Clinical supervisor, substance abuse fellows, and psychiatric residents, Substance Abuse Inpatient Unit, San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center.

September 1990 - November 1996 Off ward supervisor, PGY II psychiatric residents, Psychiatric Inpatient Unit, San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center.

September 1990 - June 1991 Group therapy supervisor, Psychiatric Inpatient Unit, (PIU), San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center.

September 1990 - June 1994 Course coordinator, Psychiatry 110, San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center.

September 1989 - November 1996 Seminar leader/lecturer, Psychiatry 100 A/B.

July 1988 - June 1992 Clinical supervisor, PGY III psychiatric residents, Haight Ashbury Free Clinic, Drug Detoxification and Aftercare Project.

September 1987 - Present Tavistock Organizational Consultant. Extensive experience as a consultant in numerous Tavistock conferences.

September 1987 - December 1993 Course Coordinator of Elective Course, University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine. Designed, planned and taught course, Psychiatry 170.02, "Alcoholism". This is a 1-unit course offered to medical students, which covers alcoholism with special emphasis on the health professional. This course is offered fall quarter each academic year.

July 1987 - June 1994 Clinical supervisor/lecturer FCM 110, San Francisco General Hospital and Veterans Affairs Medical Center.

July 1986 - June 1996 Seminar leader/lecturer Psychiatry 131 A/B.

July 1986 - August 1990 Clinical supervisor, Psychology interns/fellows, San Francisco General Hospital.

July 1986 - August 1990 Clinical supervisor PGY I psychiatric residents, San Francisco General Hospital

July 1986 - August 1990 Coordinator of Medical Student Education, University of California, San Francisco General Hospital, Department of Psychiatry. Teach seminars and supervise clerkships to medical students including: Psychological Core of Medicine 100 A/B; Introduction to Clinical Psychiatry 131 A/B; Core Psychiatric Clerkship 110 and Advanced Clinical Clerkship in Psychiatry 141.01.

July 1985 - August 1990 Psychiatric Consultant to the General Medical Clinic, University of California, San Francisco General Hospital. Teach and supervise medical residents in interviewing and communication skills. Provide instruction to the clinic on the psychiatric aspects of ambulatory medical care.

COMMUNITY SERVICE:

- February 2006-
December 2009 Board of Directors, Physician Foundation at California Pacific Medical Center.
- June 2004-
Present Psychiatric Consultant, Hawaii Drug Court.
- November 2003-
June 2008 Organizational/Psychiatric Consultant, State of Hawaii, Department of Human Services.
- June 2003-
December 2004 Monitor of the psychiatric sections of the "Ayers Agreement," New Mexico Corrections Department (NMCD). This is a settlement arrived at between plaintiffs and the NMCD regarding the provision of constitutionally mandated psychiatric services for inmates placed within the Department's "Supermax" unit.
- October 2002-
August 2006 Juvenile Mental Health and Medical Consultant, United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Special Litigation Section.
- July 1998-
June 2000 Psychiatric Consultant to the Pacific Research and Training Alliance's Alcohol and Drug Disability Technical Assistance Project. This Project provides assistance to programs and communities that will have long lasting impact and permanently improve the quality of alcohol and other drug services available to individuals with disabilities.
- July 1998-
February 2004 Psychiatric Consultant to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) in its monitoring of the State of Georgia's secure juvenile detention and treatment facilities. NCCD is acting as the monitor of the agreement between the United States and Georgia to improve the quality of the juvenile justice facilities, critical mental health, medical and educational services, and treatment programs. NCCD ceased to be the monitoring agency for this project in June 1999. At that time, the Institute of Crime, Justice and Corrections at the George Washington University became the monitoring agency. The work remained unchanged.
- July 1998-
July 2001 Psychiatric Consultant to the San Francisco Campaign Against Drug Abuse (SF CADA).
- March 1997-
Present Technical Assistance Consultant, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.
- January 1996-
June 2003 Psychiatric Consultant to the San Francisco Drug Court.
- November 1993-
June 2001 Executive Committee, Addiction Technology Transfer Center (ATTC), University of California, San Diego.

December 1992 -
December 1994 Institutional Review Board, Haight Ashbury Free Clinics, Inc.
Review all research protocols for the clinic per Department of Health and Human Services guidelines.

June 1991-
February 2006 Chief of Psychiatric Services, Haight Ashbury Free Clinic.
Overall responsibility for psychiatric services at the clinic.

December 1990 -
June 1991 Medical Director, Haight Ashbury Free Clinic,
Drug Detoxification and Aftercare Project. Responsible for directing all medical and psychiatric care at the clinic.

October 1996-
July 1997 Psychiatric Expert for the U. S. Federal Court in the case of Madrid v. Gomez. Report directly to the Special Master regarding the implementation of constitutionally mandated psychiatric care to the inmates at Pelican Bay State Prison.

April 1990 -
January 2000 Psychiatric Expert for the U.S. Federal Court in the case of Gates v. Deukmejian. Report directly to the court regarding implementation and monitoring of the consent decree in this case. (This case involves the provision of adequate psychiatric care to the inmates at the California Medical Facility, Vacaville).

January 1984 -
December 1990 Chief of Psychiatric Services, Haight Ashbury Free Clinic,
Drug Detoxification and Aftercare Project. Direct medical/psychiatric management of project clients; consultant to staff on substance abuse issues. Special emphasis on dual diagnostic patients.

July -
December 1981 Medical/Psychiatric Consultant, Youth Services, Hospitality
Hospitality House, San Francisco, CA. Advised youth services staff on client management. Provided training on various topics related to adolescents. Facilitated weekly client support groups:

SERVICE TO ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION:

January 1996 -
June 2002 Baseball, Basketball and Volleyball Coach, Convent of the Sacred Heart Elementary School, San Francisco, CA.

September 1994 -
Present Soccer Coach, Convent of the Sacred Heart Elementary School, San Francisco, CA.

June 1991-
June 1994 Board of Directors, Pacific Primary School,
San Francisco, CA.

April 1989 -
July 1996 Umpire, Rincon Valley Little League, Santa Rosa, CA.

September 1988 -
May 1995 Numerous presentations on Mental Health/Substance Abuse issues to the student body, Hidden Valley Elementary School and Santa Rosa Jr. High School, Santa Rosa, CA.

PRESENTATIONS:

1. San Francisco Treatment Research Unit, University of California, San Francisco, Colloquium #1. (10/12/1990). "The Use of Anti-Depressant Medications with Substance-Abusing Clients."
2. Grand Rounds. Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine. (12/5/1990). "Advances in the Field of Dual Diagnosis."
3. Associates Council, American College of Physicians, Northern California Region, Program for Leadership Conference. (3/3/1991). "Planning a Satisfying Life in Medicine."
4. 24th Annual Medical Symposium on Renal Disease, sponsored by the Medical Advisory Board of the National Kidney Foundation of Northern California. (9/11/1991). "The Chronically Ill Substance Abuser."
5. Mentoring Skills Conference, University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine, Department of Pediatrics. (11/26/91). "Mentoring as an Art."
6. Continuing Medical Education Conference, Sponsored by the Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine. (4/25/1992). "Clinical & Research Advances in the Treatment of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse."
7. First International Conference of Mental Health and Leisure. University of Utah. (7/9/1992). "The Use of Commonly Abused Street Drugs in the Treatment of Mental Illness."
8. American Group Psychotherapy Association Annual Meeting. (2/20/1993). "Inpatient Groups in Initial-Stage Addiction Treatment."
9. Grand Rounds. Department of Child Psychiatry, Stanford University School of Medicine. (3/17/93, 9/11/96). "Issues in Adolescent Substance Abuse."
10. University of California, Extension. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Studies Program. (5/14/93), (6/24/94), (9/22/95), (2/28/97). "Dual Diagnosis."
11. American Psychiatric Association Annual Meeting. (5/26/1993). "Issues in the Treatment of the Dual Diagnosis Patient."
12. Long Beach Regional Medical Education Center and Social Work Service, San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center Conference on Dual Diagnosis. (6/23/1993). "Dual Diagnosis Treatment Issues."
13. Utah Medical Association Annual Meeting. (10/7/93). "Prescription Drug Abuse Helping your Patient, Protecting Yourself."
14. Saint Francis Memorial Hospital, San Francisco, Medical Staff Conference. (11/30/1993). "Management of Patients with Dual Diagnosis and Alcohol Withdrawal."
15. Haight Ashbury Free Clinic's 27th Anniversary Conference. (6/10/94). "Attention Deficit Disorder, Substance Abuse, Psychiatric Disorders and Related Issues."

16. University of California, San Diego. Addiction Technology Transfer Center Annual Summer Clinical Institute: (8/30/94), (8/29/95), (8/5/96), (8/4/97), (8/3/98). "Treating Multiple Disorders."
17. National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, A Training Institute for Psychiatrists. (9/10/94). "Psychiatry, Homelessness, and Serious Mental Illness."
18. Value Behavioral Health/American Psychiatry Management Seminar. (12/1/1994). "Substance Abuse/Dual Diagnosis in the Work Setting."
19. Grand Rounds. Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, University of California, San Francisco, School of Dentistry. (1/24/1995). "Models of Addiction."
20. San Francisco State University, School of Social Work, Title IV-E Child Welfare Training Project. (1/25/95, 1/24/96, 1/13/97, 1/21/98, 1/13/99, 1/24/00, 1/12/01). "Demystifying Dual Diagnosis."
21. First Annual Conference on the Dually Disordered. (3/10/1995). "Assessment of Substance Abuse." Sponsored by the Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services and Target Cities Project, Department of Public Health, City and County of San Francisco.
22. Delta Memorial Hospital, Antioch, California, Medical Staff Conference. (3/28/1995). "Dealing with the Alcohol and Drug Dependent Patient." Sponsored by University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine, Office of Continuing Medical Education.
23. Centre Hospitalier Robert-Giffaard, Beoupont (Quebec), Canada. (11/23/95). "Reconfiguration of Psychiatric Services in Quebec Based on the San Francisco Experience."
24. The Labor and Employment Section of the State Bar of California. (1/19/96). "Understanding Alcoholism and its Impact on the Legal Profession." MCCE Conference, San Francisco, CA.
25. American Group Psychotherapy Association, Annual Training Institute. (2/13-2/14/96), National Instructor - Designate training group.
26. American Group Psychotherapy Association, Annual Meeting. (2/10/96). "The Process Group at Work."
27. Medical Staff Conference, Kaiser Foundation Hospital, Pleasanton, California, "The Management of Prescription Drug Addiction". (4/24/96)
28. International European Drug Abuse Treatment Training Project, Ankarana, Slovenia, "The Management of the Dually Diagnosed Patient in Former Soviet Block Europe". (10/5-10/11/96)
29. Contra Costa County Dual Diagnosis Conference, Pleasant Hill, California, "Two Philosophies, Two Approaches: One Client". (11/14/96)
30. Faith Initiative Conference, San Francisco, California, "Spirituality: The Forgotten Dimension of Recovery". (11/22/96)

31. Alameda County Dual Diagnosis Conference, Alameda, California, "Medical Management of the Dually Diagnosed Patient". (2/4/97, 3/4/97)
32. Haight Ashbury Free Clinic's 30th Anniversary Conference, San Francisco, California, "Indicators for the Use of the New Antipsychotics". (6/4/97)
33. DPH/Community Substance Abuse Services/San Francisco Target Cities Project sponsored conference, "Intake, Assessment and Service Linkages in the Substance Abuse System of Care", San Francisco, California. (7/31/97)
34. The Institute of Addictions Studies and Lewis and Clark College sponsored conference, 1997 Northwest Regional Summer Institute, "Addictions Treatment: What We Know Today, How We'll Practice Tomorrow; Assessment and Treatment of the High-Risk Offender". Wilsonville, Oregon. (8/1/97)
35. The California Council of Community Mental Health Agencies Winter Conference, Key Note Presentation, "Combining funding sources and integrating treatment for addiction problems for children, adolescents and adults, as well as coordination of addiction treatment for parents with mental health services to severely emotionally disturbed children." Newport Beach, California. (2/12/98)
36. American Group Psychotherapy Association, Annual Training Institute, (2/16-2/28/1998), Intermediate Level Process Group Leader.
37. "Multimodal Psychoanalytic Treatment of Psychotic Disorders: Learning from the Quebec Experience." The Haight Ashbury Free Clinics Inc., in conjunction sponsored this seminar with the San Francisco Society for Lacanian Studies and the Lacanian School of Psychoanalysis. San Francisco, California. (3/6-3/8/1998)
38. "AIDS Update for Primary Care: Substance Use & HIV: Problem Solving at the Intersection." The East Bay AIDS Education & Training Center and the East Bay AIDS Center, Alta Bates Medical Center, Berkeley, California sponsored this conference. (6/4/1998)
39. Haight Ashbury Free Clinic's 31st Anniversary Conference, San Francisco, California, "Commonly Encountered Psychiatric Problems in Women." (6/11/1998)
40. Community Networking Breakfast sponsored by San Mateo County Alcohol & Drug Services and Youth Empowering Systems, Belmont, California, "Dual Diagnosis, Two Approaches, Two Philosophies, One Patient." (6/17/1998)
41. Grand Rounds, Department of Medicine, Alameda County Medical Center-Highland Campus, Oakland, California, "Medical/Psychiatric Presentation of the Patient with both Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Problems." (6/19/1998)
42. "Rehabilitation, Recovery, and Reality: Community Treatment of the Dually Diagnosed Consumer." The Occupational Therapy Association of California, Dominican College of San Rafael and the Psychiatric Occupational Therapy Action Coalition sponsored this conference. San Rafael, California. (6/20/1998)
43. "Assessment, Diagnosis and Treatment of the Patient with a Dual Diagnosis", Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health sponsored conference, Los Angeles, CA. (6/29/98)

44. Grand Rounds, Wai'anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center, Wai'anae, Hawaii, "Assessment and Treatment of the Patient who presents with concurrent Depression and Substance Abuse." (7/15/1998)
45. "Dual Diagnostic Aspects of Methamphetamine Abuse", Hawaii Department of Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division sponsored conference, Honolulu, Hawaii. (9/2/98)
46. 9th Annual Advanced Pain and Symptom Management, the Art of Pain Management Conference, sponsored by Visiting Nurses and Hospice of San Francisco. "Care Issues and Pain Management for Chemically Dependent Patients." San Francisco, CA. (9/10/98)
47. Latino Behavioral Health Institute Annual Conference, "Margin to Mainstream III: Latino Health Care 2000." "Mental Illness and Substance Abuse Assessment: Diagnosis and Treatment Planning for the Dually Diagnosed", Los Angeles, CA. (9/18/98)
48. Chemical Dependency Conference, Department of Mental Health, Napa State Hospital, "Substance Abuse and Major Depressive Disorder." Napa, CA. (9/23/98)
49. "Assessment, Diagnosis and Treatment of the Patient with a Dual Diagnosis", San Mateo County Drug and Alcohol Services, Belmont, CA. (9/30/98)
50. "Assessment, Diagnosis and Treatment of the Patient with a Dual Diagnosis", Sacramento County Department of Mental Health, Sacramento, CA. (10/13/98)
51. California Department of Health, Office of AIDS, 1998 Annual AIDS Case Management Program/Medi-Cal Waiver Program (CMP/MCWP) Conference, "Triple Diagnosis: What's Really Happening with your Patient." Concord, CA. (10/15/98)
52. California Mental Health Director's Association Meeting: Dual Diagnosis, Effective Models of Collaboration; "Multiple Problem Patients: Designing a System to Meet Their Unique Needs", San Francisco Park Plaza Hotel. (10/15/98)
53. Northwest GTA Health Corporation, PEEL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, Annual Mental Health Conference, "Recognition and Assessment of Substance Abuse in Mental Illness." Brampton, Ontario, Canada. (10/23/98)
54. 1998 California Drug Court Symposium, "Mental Health Issues and Drug Involved Offenders." Sacramento, CA. (12/11/98)
55. "Assessment, Diagnosis and Treatment Planning for the Dually Diagnosed", Mono County Alcohol and Drug Programs, Mammoth Lakes, CA. (1/7/99)
56. Medical Staff Conference, Kaiser Foundation Hospital, Walnut Creek, CA, "Substance Abuse and Major Depressive Disorder." (1/19/99)
57. "Issues and Strategies in the Treatment of Substance Abusers", Alameda County Consolidated Drug Courts, Oakland, CA. (1/22 & 2/5/99)
58. Compass Health Care's 12th Annual Winter Conference on Addiction, Tucson, AZ: "Dual Systems, Dual Philosophies, One Patient", "Substance Abuse and Developmental Disabilities" & "Assessment and Treatment of the High Risk Offender." (2/17/99)

59. American Group Psychotherapy Association, Annual Training Institute, (2/22-2/24/1999). Entry Level Process Group Leader.
60. "Exploring A New Framework: New Technologies For Addiction And Recovery", Maui County Department of Housing and Human Concerns, Malama Family Recovery Center, Maui, Hawaii. (3/5 & 3/6/99)
61. "Assessment, Diagnosis and Treatment of the Dual Diagnostic Patient", San Bernardino County Office of Alcohol & Drug Treatment Services, San Bernardino, CA. (3/10/99)
62. "Smoking Cessation in the Chronically Mentally Ill, Part 1", California Department of Mental Health, Napa State Hospital, Napa, CA. (3/11/99)
63. "Dual Diagnosis and Effective Methods of Collaboration", County of Tulare Health & Human Services Agency, Visalia, CA. (3/17/99)
64. Pfizer Pharmaceuticals sponsored lecture tour of Hawai'i. Lectures included: Major Depressive Disorder and Substance Abuse, Treatment Strategies for Depression and Anxiety with the Substance Abusing Patient, Advances in the Field of Dual Diagnosis & Addressing the Needs of the Patient with Multiple Substance Dependencies. Lecture sites included: Straub Hospital, Honolulu; Maui County Community Mental Health; Veterans Administration Hospital, Honolulu; Hawai'i (Big Island) County Community Mental Health; Mililani (Oahu) Physicians Center; Kahi Mohala (Oahu) Psychiatric Hospital; Hale ola Ka'u (Big Island) Residential Treatment Facility. (4/2-4/9/99)
65. "Assessment, Diagnosis and Treatment of the Patient with Multiple Disorders", Mendocino County Department of Public Health, Division of Alcohol & Other Drug Programs, Ukiah, CA. (4/14/99)
66. "Assessment of the Substance Abusing & Mentally Ill Female Patient in Early Recovery", Ujima Family Services Agency, Richmond, CA. (4/21/99)
67. California Institute for Mental Health, Adult System of Care Conference, "Partners in Excellence", Riverside, California. (4/29/99)
68. "Advances in the Field of Dual Diagnosis", University of Hawai'i School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry Grand Rounds, Queens Hospital, Honolulu, Hawai'i. (4/30/99)
69. State of Hawai'i Department of Health, Mental Health Division, "Strategic Planning to Address the Concerns of the United States Department of Justice for the Alleged Civil Rights Abuses in the Kaneohe State Hospital." Honolulu, Hawai'i. (4/30/99)
70. "Assessment, Diagnosis and Treatment Planning for the Patient with Dual/Triple Diagnosis", State of Hawai'i, Department of Health, Drug and Alcohol Abuse Division, Dole Cannery, Honolulu, Hawai'i. (4/30/99)
71. 11th Annual Early Intervention Program Conference, State of California Department of Health Services, Office of Aids, "Addressing the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Needs of the HIV (+) Patient." Concord, California. (5/6/99)
72. The HIV Challenge Medical Conference, Sponsored by the North County (San Diego) AIDS Coalition, "Addressing the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Needs of the HIV (+) Patient." Escondido, California. (5/7/99)

73. "Assessment, Diagnosis and Treatment of the Patient with Multiple Disorders", Sonoma County Community Mental Health's Monthly Grand Rounds, Community Hospital, Santa Rosa, California. (5/13/99)
74. "Developing & Providing Effective Services for Dually Diagnosed or High Service Utilizing Consumers", Third annual conference presented by the Southern California Mental Health Directors Association. Anaheim, California. (5/21/99)
75. 15th Annual Idaho Conference on Alcohol and Drug Dependency, lectures included "Dual Diagnostic Issues", "Impulse Control Disorders" and "Major Depressive Disorder." Boise State University, Boise, Idaho. (5/25/99)
76. "Smoking Cessation in the Chronically Mentally Ill, Part 2", California Department of Mental Health, Napa State Hospital, Napa, California. (6/3/99)
77. "Alcohol and Drug Abuse: Systems of Care and Treatment in the United States", Ando Hospital, Kyoto, Japan. (6/14/99)
78. "Alcoholism: Practical Approaches to Diagnosis and Treatment", National Institute On Alcoholism, Kurihama National Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan. (6/17/99)
79. "Adolescent Drug and Alcohol Abuse", Kusatsu Kinro Fukushi Center, Kusatsu, Japan. (6/22/99)
80. "Assessment, Diagnosis and Treatment of the Patient with Multiple Diagnoses", Osaka Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Center Support Network, Kobe, Japan. (6/26/99)
81. "Assessment, Diagnosis and Treatment of the Patient with Multiple Diagnoses", Santa Barbara County Department of Alcohol, Drug, & Mental Health Services, Buellton, California. (7/13/99)
82. "Drug and Alcohol Issues in the Primary Care Setting", County of Tulare Health & Human Services Agency, Edison Ag Tac Center, Tulare, California. (7/15/99)
83. "Working with the Substance Abuser in the Criminal Justice System", San Mateo County Alcohol and Drug Services and Adult Probation Department, Redwood City, California. (7/22/99)
84. 1999 Summer Clinical Institute In Addiction Studies, University of California, San Diego School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry. Lectures included: "Triple Diagnosis: HIV, Substance Abuse and Mental Illness. What's Really Happening to your Patient?" "Psychiatric Assessment in the Criminal Justice Setting, Learning to Detect Malingering." La Jolla, California. (8/3/99)
85. "Assessment, Diagnosis and Treatment Planning for the Patient with Dual and Triple Diagnoses", Maui County Department of Housing and Human Concerns, Maui Memorial Medical Center. Kahului, Maui. (8/23/99)
86. "Proper Assessment of the Asian/Pacific Islander Dual Diagnostic Patient", Asian American Recovery Services, Inc., San Francisco, California. (9/13/99)
87. "Assessment and Treatment of the Dual Diagnostic Patient in a Health Maintenance Organization", Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program, the Permanente Medical Group, Inc., Santa Rosa, California. (9/14/99)

88. "Dual Diagnosis", Residential Care Providers of Adult Residential Facilities and Facilities for the Elderly, City and County of San Francisco, Department of Public Health, Public Health Division, San Francisco, California. (9/16/99)
89. "Medical and Psychiatric Aspects of Methamphetamine Abuse", Fifth Annual Latino Behavioral Health Institute Conference, Universal City, California. (9/23/99)
90. "Criminal Justice & Substance Abuse", University of California, San Diego & Arizona Department of Corrections, Phoenix, Arizona. (9/28/99)
91. "Creating Balance in the Ohana: Assessment and Treatment Planning", Hale O Ka'u Center, Pahala, Hawai'i. (10/8-10/10/99)
92. "Substance Abuse Issues of Runaway and Homeless Youth", Homeless Youth 101, Oakland Asian Cultural Center, Oakland, California. (10/12/99)
93. "Mental Illness & Drug Abuse - Part II", Sonoma County Department of Mental Health Grand Rounds, Santa Rosa, California. (10/14/99)
94. "Dual Diagnosis/Co-Existing Disorders Training", Yolo County Department of Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Services, Davis, California. (10/21/99)
95. "Mental Health/Substance Abuse Assessment Skills for the Frontline Staff", Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health, Los Angeles, California. (1/27/00)
96. "Spirituality in Substance Abuse Treatment", Asian American Recovery Services, Inc., San Francisco, California. (3/6/00)
97. "What Every Probation Officer Needs to Know about Alcohol Abuse", San Mateo County Probation Department, San Mateo, California. (3/16/00)
98. "Empathy at its Finest", Plenary Presentation to the California Forensic Mental Health Association's Annual Conference, Asilomar, California. (3/17/00)
99. "Model for Health Appraisal for Minors Entering Detention", Juvenile Justice Health Care Committee's Annual Conference, Asilomar, California. (4/3/00)
100. "The Impact of Alcohol/Drug Abuse and Mental Disorders on Adolescent Development", Humboldt County Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, Eureka, California. (4/4-4/5/00)
101. "The Dual Diagnosed Client", Imperial County Children's System of Care Spring Training, Holtville, California. (5/15/00)
102. National Association of Drug Court Professionals 6th Annual Training Conference, San Francisco, California. "Managing People of Different Pathologies in Mental Health Courts", (5/31 & 6/1/00); "Assessment and Management of Co-Occurring Disorders" (6/2/00).
103. "Culture, Age and Gender Specific Perspectives on Dual Diagnosis", University of California Berkeley Extension Course, San Francisco, California. (6/9/00)

104. "The Impact of Alcohol/Drug Abuse and Mental Disorders on Adolescent Development", Thunderoad Adolescent Treatment Centers, Inc., Oakland, California. (6/29 & 7/27/00)
105. "Assessing the Needs of the Entire Patient: Empathy at its Finest", NAMI California Annual Conference, Burlingame, California. (9/8/00)
106. "The Effects of Drugs and Alcohol on the Brain and Behavior", The Second National Seminar on Mental Health and the Criminal Law, San Francisco, California. (9/9/00)
107. Annual Conference of the Associated Treatment Providers of New Jersey, Atlantic City, New Jersey. "Advances in Psychopharmacological Treatment with the Chemically Dependent Person" & "Treatment of the Adolescent Substance Abuser" (10/25/00).
108. "Psychiatric Crises In The Primary Care Setting", Doctor Marina Bermudez Issues In College Health, San Francisco State University Student Health Service. (11/1/00, 3/13/01)
109. "Co-Occurring Disorders: Substance Abuse and Mental Health", California Continuing Judicial Studies Program, Center For Judicial Education and Research, Long Beach, California. (11/12-11/17/00)
110. "Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment", Alameda County Behavioral Health Care Services, Oakland, California. (12/5/00)
111. "Wasn't One Problem Enough?" Mental Health and Substance Abuse Issues. 2001 California Drug Court Symposium, "Taking Drug Courts into the New Millennium." Costa Mesa, California. (3/2/01)
112. "The Impact of Alcohol/Drug Abuse and Mental Health Disorders on the Developmental Process." County of Sonoma Department of Health Services, Alcohol and Other Drug Services Division. Santa Rosa, California. (3/8 & 4/5/01)
113. "Assessment of the Patient with Substance Abuse and Mental Health Issues." San Mateo County General Hospital Grand Rounds. San Mateo, California. (3/13/01)
114. "Dual Diagnosis-Assessment and treatment Issues." Ventura County Behavioral Health Department Alcohol and Drug Programs Training Institute, Ventura, California. (5/8/01)
115. Alameda County District Attorney's Office 4th Annual 3R Conference, "Strategies for Dealing with Teen Substance Abuse." Berkeley, California. (5/10/01)
116. National Association of Drug Court Professionals 7th Annual Training Conference, "Changing the Face of Criminal Justice." I presented three separate lectures on the following topics: Marijuana, Opiates and Alcohol. New Orleans, LA. (6/1-6/2/01)
117. Santa Clara County Drug Court Training Institute, "The Assessment, Diagnosis and Treatment of the Patient with Multiple Disorders." San Jose, California. (6/15/01)
118. Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys Annual Conference, "Psychiatric Complications of the Methamphetamine Abuser." Olympia, Washington. (11/15/01)
119. The California Association for Alcohol and Drug Educators 16th Annual Conference, "Assessment, Diagnosis and Treatment of Patients with Multiple Diagnoses." Burlingame, California. (4/25/02)

120. Marin County Department of Health and Human Services, Dual Diagnosis and Cultural Competence Conference, "Cultural Considerations in Working with the Latino Patient." (5/21/02)
121. 3rd Annual Los Angeles County Law Enforcement and Mental Health Conference, "The Impact of Mental Illness and Substance Abuse on the Criminal Justice System." (6/5/02)
122. New Mexico Department of Corrections, "Group Psychotherapy Training." Santa Fe, New Mexico. (8/5/02)
123. Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, "Juvenile Delinquency and the Courts: 2002." Berkeley, California. (8/15/02)
124. California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, "Adolescent Development and Dual Diagnosis." Sacramento, California. (8/22/02)
125. San Francisco State University, School of Social Work, Title IV-E Child Welfare Training Project, "Adolescent Development and Dual Diagnosis." (1/14/02)
126. First Annual Bi-National Conference sponsored by the Imperial County Behavioral Health Services, "Models of Family Interventions in Border Areas." El Centro, California. (1/28/02)
127. Haight Ashbury Free Clinic's 36th Anniversary Conference, San Francisco, California, "Psychiatric Approaches to Treating the Multiple Diagnostic Patient." (6/6/03)
128. Motivational Speaker for Regional Co-Occurring Disorders Training sponsored by the California State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs and Mental Health and the Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration-Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Samuel Merritt College, Health Education Center, Oakland, California. (9/4/03)
129. "Recreational Drugs, Parts I and II", Doctor Marina Bermudez Issues In College Health, San Francisco State University Student Health Service. (10/1/03), (12/3/03)
130. "Detecting Substance Abuse in our Clients", California Attorneys for Criminal Justice Annual Conference, Berkeley, California. (10/18/03)
131. "Alcohol, Alcoholism and the Labor Relations Professional", 10th Annual Labor and Employment Public Sector Program, sponsored by the State Bar of California. Labor and Employment Section. Pasadena, California. (4/2/04)
132. Lecture tour of Japan (4/8-4/18/04). "Best Practices for Drug and Alcohol Treatment." Lectures were presented in Osaka, Tokyo and Kyoto for the Drug Abuse Rehabilitation Center of Japan.
133. San Francisco State University, School of Social Work, Title IV-E Child Welfare Training Project, "Adolescent Development and Dual Diagnosis." (9/9/04)
134. "Substance Abuse and the Labor Relations Professional", 11th Annual Labor and Employment Public Sector Program, sponsored by the State Bar of California. Labor and Employment Section. Sacramento, California. (4/8/05)

135. "Substance Abuse Treatment in the United States", Clinical Masters Japan Program, Alliant International University. San Francisco, California. (8/13/05)
136. Habeas Corpus Resource Center, Mental Health Update, "Understanding Substance Abuse." San Francisco, California. (10/24/05)
137. Yolo County Department of Behavioral Health, "Psychiatric Aspects of Drug and Alcohol Abuse." Woodland, California. (1/25/06), (6/23/06)
138. "Methamphetamine-Induced Dual Diagnostic Issues", Medical Grand Rounds, Wilcox Memorial Hospital, Lihue, Kauai. (2/13/06)
139. Lecture tour of Japan (4/13-4/23/06). "Assessment and Treatment of the Patient with Substance Abuse and Mental Illness." Lectures were presented in Hiroshima and Kyoto for the Drug Abuse Rehabilitation Center of Japan.
140. "Co-Occurring Disorders: Isn't It Time We Finally Got It Right?" California Association of Drug Court Professionals, 2006 Annual Conference. Sacramento, California. (4/25/06)
141. "Proper Assessment of Drug Court Clients", Hawaii Drug Court, Honolulu. (6/29/06)
142. "Understanding Normal Adolescent Development," California Association of Drug Court Professionals, 2007 Annual Conference. Sacramento, California. (4/27/07)
143. "Dual Diagnosis in the United States," Conference sponsored by the Genesis Substance Abuse Treatment Network. Medford, Oregon. (5/10/07)
144. "Substance Abuse and Mental Illness: One Plus One Equals Trouble," National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers 2007 Annual Meeting & Seminar. San Francisco, California. (8/2/07)
145. "Capital Punishment," Human Writes 2007 Conference. London, England. (10/6/07)
146. "Co-Occurring Disorders for the New Millennium," California Hispanic Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Montebello, California. (10/30/07)
147. "Methamphetamine-Induced Dual Diagnostic Issues for the Child Welfare Professional," Beyond the Bench Conference. San Diego, California. (12/13/07)
148. "Working with Mentally Ill Clients and Effectively Using Your Expert(s)," 2008 National Defender Investigator Association (NDIA), National Conference, Las Vegas, Nevada. (4/10/08)
149. "Mental Health Aspects of Diminished Capacity and Competency," Washington Courts District/Municipal Court Judges' Spring Program. Chelan, Washington. (6/3/08)
150. "Reflection on a Career in Substance Abuse Treatment, Progress not Perfection," California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs 2008 Conference. Burlingame, California. (6/19/08)
151. Mental Health and Substance Abuse Training, Wyoming Department of Health, "Diagnosis and Treatment of Co-occurring Mental Health and Substance Abuse." Buffalo, Wyoming. (10/6/09)

152. 2010 B. E. Witkin Judicial College of California, "Alcohol and Other Drugs and the Courts." San Jose, California. (August 4th & 5th.)
153. Facilitating Offender Re-entry to Reduce Recidivism: A Workshop for Teams, Menlo Park, CA. This conference was designed to assist the Federal Court to reduce recidivism. "The Mentally-Ill Offender in Reentry Courts," (9/15/2010)
154. Juvenile Delinquency Orientation, "Adolescent Substance Abuse." This was part of the "Primary Assignment Orientations" for newly appointed Juvenile Court Judges presented by The Center for Judicial Education and Research of the Administrative Office of the Court. San Francisco, California. (1/12/2011)

PUBLICATIONS:

- 1) Kanas, N., Stewart, P. and Haney, K. (1988). *Content and outcome in a short-term therapy group for schizophrenic outpatients.* Hospital and Community Psychiatry, 39, 437-439.
- 2) Kanas, N., Stewart, P. (1989). *Group process in short-term outpatient therapy groups for schizophrenics.* Group, Volume 13, Number 2, Summer 1989.
- 3) Zweben, J.E., Smith, D.E. and Stewart, P. (1991). *Psychotic Conditions and Substance Use: Prescribing Guidelines and Other Treatment Issues.* Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, Vol. 23(4) Oct-Dec 1991, 387395.
- 4) Banys, P., Clark, W.H., Tusel, D.J., Sees, K., Stewart, P., Mongan, L., Delucchi, K., and Callaway, E. (1994). *An Open Trial of Low Dose Buprenorphine in Treating Methadone Withdrawal.* Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, Vol 11(1), 9-15.
- 5) Hall, S.M., Tunis, S., Triffleman, E., Banys, P., Clark, W.H., Tusel, D., Stewart, P., and Presti, D. (1994). *Continuity of Care and Desipramine in Primary Cocaine Abusers.* The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, Vol 182(10), 570-575.
- 6) Galloway, G.P., Frederick, S.L., Thomas, S., Hayner, G., Staggers, F.E., Wiehl, W. O., Sajo, E., Amodia, D., and Stewart, P. (1996). *A Historically Controlled Trail Of Tyrosine for Cocaine Dependence.* Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, Vol. 28(3), July-September 1996
- 7) Stewart, P. (1999). *Alcoholism: Practical Approaches To Diagnosis And Treatment. Prevention.* (Newsletter for the National Institute On Alcoholism, Kurihama Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan) No. 82, 1999
- 8) Stewart, P. (1999). *New Approaches and Future Strategies Toward Understanding Substance Abuse.* Published by the Osaka DARC (Drug Abuse Rehabilitation Center) Support Center, Osaka, Japan, November 11, 1999.
- 9) Stewart, P. (2002). *Treatment Is A Right, Not A Privilege.* Chapter in the book, Understanding Addictions-From Illness to Recovery and Rebirth, ed. By Hiroyuki Imamichi and Naoko Takiguchi, Academia Press (Akademia Syuppankai): Kyoto, Japan, 2002.

- 10) Stewart, P., Inaba, D.S., and Cohen, W.E. (2004). *Mental Health & Drugs*. Chapter in the book, *Uppers, Downers, All Arounders, Fifth Edition*, CNS Publications, Inc., Ashland, Oregon.
- 11) James Austin, Ph.D., Kenneth McGinnis, Karl K. Becker, Kathy Dennehy, Michael V. Fair, Patricia L. Hardyman, Ph.D. and Pablo Stewart, M.D. (2004) *Classification of High Risk and Special Management Prisoners, A National Assessment of Current Practices. National Institute of Corrections*, Accession Number 019468.
- 12) Stanley L. Brodsky, Ph.D., Keith R. Curry, Ph.D., Karen Froming, Ph.D., Carl Fulwiler, M.D., Ph.D., Craig Haney, Ph.D., J.D., Pablo Stewart, M.D. and Hans Toch, Ph.D. (2005) *Brief of Professors and Practitioners of Psychology and Psychiatry as AMICUS CURIAE in Support of Respondent: Charles E. Austin, et al. (Respondents) v. Reginald S. Wilkinson, et al. (Petitioners), In The Supreme Court of the United States, No. 04-495.*
- 13) Stewart, P., Inaba, D.S., and Cohen, W.E. (2007). *Mental Health & Drugs*. Chapter in the book, *Uppers, Downers, All Arounders, Sixth Edition*, CNS Publications, Inc., Ashland, Oregon
- 14) Stewart, P., Inaba, D.S. and Cohen, W.E. (2011). *Mental Health & Drugs*. Chapter in the book, *Uppers, Downers, All Arounders, Seventh Edition*, CNS Publications, Inc., Ashland, Oregon

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
SAN FRANCISCO



BOS-11, Aides, COB,
Deputies, Dep. City Atty
Mayor's Office
EDWIN M. LEE ORIG:
MAYOR CPAGE

March 25, 2016

Ms. Angela Calvillo
San Francisco Board of Supervisors
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102


RECEIVED
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
SAN FRANCISCO
2016 MAR 25 AM 11:39
AK

Dear Ms. Calvillo,

Pursuant to Charter Section 3.100, I hereby designate Supervisor Katy Tang as Acting-Mayor from the time I leave the State of California on Friday, March 25, 2016 2:05 p.m., until I return on Sunday, March 27, 2016, at 6:50 p.m.

In the event I am delayed, I designate Supervisor Katy Tang to continue to be the Acting-Mayor until my return to California.

Sincerely,


Edwin M. Lee
Mayor

cc: Mr. Dennis Herrera, City Attorney

BOARD of SUPERVISORS



City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco 94102-4689
Tel. No. 554-5184
Fax No. 554-5163
TDD/TTY No. 544-5227

MEMORANDUM

Date: March 28, 2016
To: Members, Board of Supervisors
From: Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board
Subject: Form 700

This is to inform you that the following individual has submitted a Form 700 Statement:

Hillary Ronen – Legislative Aide – Annual
Andres Power – Legislative Aide – Annual
Ivy Lee – Legislative Aide – Annual
Brown, Vallie – Legislative Aide – Leaving Office
Hsieh, Frances – Legislative Aide – Annual
Chan, Connie – Legislative Aide – Assuming Office
Burns, Kanishka – Legislative Aide – Assuming Office
Law, Ray – Legislative Aide – Annual
Summers, Ashley – Legislative Aide – Annual
Johnston, Conor – Legislative Aide – Annual
Wong, Iris – Legislative Aide – Annual
Goossen, Carolyn – Legislative Aide - Annual

From: Reports, Controller (CON)
Sent: Tuesday, March 08, 2016 12:28 PM
To: Calvillo, Angela (BOS); Gosiengfiao, Rachel (BOS); BOS-Supervisors; BOS-Legislative Aides; Kawa, Steve (MYR); Howard, Kate (MYR); Falvey, Christine (MYR); Elliott, Jason (MYR); Steeves, Asja (CON); Campbell, Severin (BUD); Newman, Debra (BUD); Rose, Harvey (BUD); SF Docs (LIB); gmetcalf@spur.org; CON-EVERYONE; Kelly, Jr, Harlan (PUC); Hood, Donna (PUC); Carlin, Michael (PUC); Sandler, Eric (PUC); How, Kathryn (PUC); Wade, Dan (PUC); Johanson, Alan (PUC); Hom, Nancy (PUC); candersson@sfgwater.org; dpotak@rsmus.com
Subject: Issued: SFPUC: The Department Inadequately Monitored Change Orders for the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant Improvement Project

The Office of the Controller's City Services Auditor Division (CSA) today issued a memorandum on its assessment of the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant and Treated Water Reservoir Project, part of the Water System Improvement Program of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). CSA engaged McGladrey LLP as a specialist to assess the management of change orders for the project. The project's construction was awarded to Shimmick Construction Co., Inc., under a contract with SFPUC. The assessment found that SFPUC:

- Did not always maintain complete and adequate change order documentation.
- Allowed vehicle costs in excess of contract terms in some change orders.
- Allowed labor surcharges in excess of contract terms in some change orders.
- Allowed equipment costs in excess of contract terms in some change orders.
- Incorrectly treated credits and related markups in some change orders.

To view the full report, please visit our website
at: <http://openbook.sfgov.org/webreports/details3.aspx?id=2282>

This is a send-only e-mail address. For questions about the report, please contact Director of City Audits Tonia Lediju at tonia.lediju@sfgov.org or 415-554-5393 or the CSA Audits Unit at 415-554-7469.


Follow us on Twitter @SFController



MEMORANDUM

TO: Commission President and Commissioners
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

Harlan Kelly, Jr., General Manager
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

FROM: Tonia Lediju, Director of City Audits
City Services Auditor Division 

DATE: March 8, 2016

SUBJECT: San Francisco Public Utilities Commission: The Department Inadequately
Monitored Change Orders for the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant
Improvement Project

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

McGladrey LLP¹ (McGladrey), through a contract with the Office of the Controller's City Services Auditor Division (CSA), assessed the management of change orders for the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant and Treated Water Reservoir Project (project), part of the Water System Improvement Program (WSIP) of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). The project's construction was awarded to Shimmick Construction Co., Inc., (Shimmick) under a contract with SFPUC. The assessment found that SFPUC:

- Did not always maintain complete and adequate change order documentation.
- Allowed vehicle costs in excess of contract terms in some change orders.
- Allowed labor surcharges in excess of contract terms in some change orders.
- Allowed equipment costs in excess of contract terms in some change orders.
- Incorrectly treated credits and related markups in some change orders.

As indicated in the attached departmental response, SFPUC concurs or partially concurs with all seven recommendations resulting from this assessment. Further, the department emphasizes its longstanding commitment to safeguarding public resources and ratepayer assurance through continuous monitoring of contractor documentation and charges.

¹ In October 2015 McGladrey LLP merged with RSM International under the common brand name RSM.

BACKGROUND, OBJECTIVES, AND METHODOLOGY

Background

This assessment was conducted under the authority of the City and County of San Francisco (City) Charter, which provides CSA with broad authority to conduct audits and assessments. The project consisted of the improvement and expansion of the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant, located in the Sunol Valley, an unincorporated portion of Alameda County. The project is part of the \$4.8 billion WSIP, the purpose of which is to repair, replace, and seismically upgrade the Hetch Hetchy Water System's aging pipelines, reservoirs, and dams. The project's construction was awarded to Shimmick under a contract with SFPUC. The project contract had an original value of \$83,102,160. The final contract value, including all approved change orders, is \$102,718,272.

Objectives

The overall purpose of the assessment was to determine whether, for the project, SFPUC and Shimmick complied with cost and certain other contract provisions regarding change orders. The assessment's objectives included, but were not limited to, determining:

- Whether change orders were reasonable in cause and pricing, were accurate, and were accompanied by the required supporting documentation.
- The timeliness of the identification and resolution of potential change order items and the impact on project schedules.
- Whether change orders were properly reviewed, whether the price was negotiated, and whether the change orders were approved according to departmental standards and contract provisions before work began.
- Whether written change order policies and procedures, and actual practices observed, were in accordance with best practices.

Methodology

The assessment reviewed SFPUC's adherence to the City's procedures for the management and administration of change order work as set forth primarily by the following documents:

- San Francisco Public Utilities Commission Water System Improvement Program Construction Management Procedures, WSIP Construction Management Procedure 16, Construction Change Management
- San Francisco Public Utilities Commission Water System Improvement Program Construction Management Business Processes, WSIP Construction Management Business Process No. 003a, Contract and Change Management
- San Francisco Public Utilities Commission Water System Improvement Program Construction Management Procedures, WSIP Construction Management Procedure 036, Administration of Force Accounts (Time & Materials)

- Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant Expansion and Treated Water Reservoir Contract WD-2582

Based on the results of its assessment, McGladrey provided CSA with preliminary findings. To evaluate these preliminary findings, CSA:

- Interviewed members of SFPUC's Program Management Team assigned to the project to obtain further explanation of key business processes related to the department's change management procedures.
- Documented SFPUC's interpretation of the contract related to construction change management.
- Reviewed additional change order cost documentation provided by SFPUC, which included, but was not limited to, change order documentation that supports SFPUC's undocumented standard business practices.

The assessment performed by McGladrey and the subsequent work performed by CSA are nonaudit services. Government Auditing Standards do not cover nonaudit services, which are defined as professional services other than audits or attestation engagements. Therefore, SFPUC is responsible for the substantive outcomes of the work performed during this assessment and is responsible to be in a position, in fact and appearance, to make an informed judgment on the results of the nonaudit service.

RESULTS

Finding 1 - SFPUC did not always maintain complete and adequate change order documentation.

Of 70 change order files reviewed, 45 (64 percent) were missing at least some required change order documentation.² Missing documents included requests for information, proposed change orders and change order requests, and cost control documentation (contractor, subcontractor, and engineer's cost estimates).

According to SFPUC staff, change order documentation is missing from some files because some hard copy documents were not scanned and entered in SFPUC's project system of record, the Construction Management Information System (CMIS). SFPUC staff also stated that WSIP policies and procedures require that all project documentation be entered into CMIS. Failure to adequately maintain and track change order documentation may extend the time needed to process a change order and makes it difficult for SFPUC to ensure that all change order costs paid are properly supported.

² McGladrey reviewed a sample of 70 (23 percent) of 298 change orders for required change order support documentation. The review was limited to documents significant to the City's change order processes and procedures.

Recommendations

The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission should:

1. Maintain all significant supporting documentation for change orders, including but not limited to: requests for information, proposed change orders and change order requests, and all cost control documentation.
2. Enter in a timely manner all required change order file documentation in its Construction Management Information System to adequately track communication flow and streamline documentation requests.

Finding 2 - SFPUC allowed vehicle costs in excess of contract terms to be included in some change orders.

Shimmick regularly included additional costs of job vehicles (foremen and crew pickup trucks) in its estimates of change order costs. Further, the amounts were not excluded from final change order amounts and were subsequently paid by SFPUC. The contract's General Conditions, Section 6.06B, state that job vehicle costs should be compensated through the contractor's markup for profit and overhead. Thus, including these costs in change orders resulted in additional costs to the project.

According to SFPUC, Shimmick's vehicles at the job site were primarily used for performing the project work, and, thus, SFPUC interpreted the contract to mean that these vehicles were *equipment* that was used by Shimmick for the contracted work. SFPUC personnel stated they considered these trucks to be equipment because the trucks had equipment installed on them that would be used for work on the job site. Further, SFPUC provided an example of a change order from another WSIP project where job vehicles used for work purposes were allowed as costs.

Although SFPUC's practice may be to allow additional costs for job vehicles used as equipment, SFPUC should require the contractor to document vehicles used at the project site primarily for project work in order to clearly differentiate job vehicle costs that should not be compensated through the contractor's markup for overhead. Further, vehicles used for work should be included in the inventory as work vehicles and should be monitored by the appropriate SFPUC staff.

Recommendation

3. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission should ensure that contractors clearly document and differentiate job vehicle costs that should not be compensated through the contractor's markup for overhead.

Finding 3 – SFPUC allowed labor surcharges in excess of contract terms in some change orders.

Shimmick regularly included labor surcharge costs in excess of contract terms in its estimates of change order costs. The amounts were not excluded from final change order amounts and were subsequently paid by SFPUC. Per the contract's General Conditions, Section 6.06A, the labor surcharge is intended to cover payroll taxes, worker's compensation, and liability insurance, and is to be applied at percentages in the California Department of Transportation Labor Surcharge and Equipment Rental Rates Book (Rates Book) for the respective periods. According to the Rates Book, the allowable labor surcharge ranged from 11 to 16 percent during the review period. However, Shimmick applied a labor surcharge ranging from 22 to 27 percent to base wages. Applying higher labor surcharge rates resulted in higher costs on some change orders.

According to SFPUC, it did not follow the contract procedure for allowable labor surcharges and instead used the contractor's submitted labor surcharge. According to SFPUC personnel, they determined it was reasonable for the contractor to apply the higher surcharge because the contractor provided to SFPUC proof of payment of the higher amount to employees. Although this may be the case, the contract stipulates that the allowable Rates Book surcharge should be used in pricing change order work, so SFPUC should either follow this procedure or amend the contract to allow a higher labor surcharge in specific cases. Further, according to SFPUC, typically the construction management consultant compares change order costs against the contract terms (in this case, the Rates Book). However, SFPUC staff stated that in some instances no such review of change order costs occurred for this project. Reviewing the labor surcharge and other costs in change orders may have uncovered the excess labor surcharges in these change orders, resulting in lower overall change order costs.

Recommendations

The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission should:

4. Comply with the provision in its construction contracts related to allowable labor surcharges or revise the contract(s) accordingly to allow for a higher labor surcharge in specific cases.
5. Ensure that it follows its procedure that requires the construction management consultant to review change order costs and compare them to allowable costs per the contract.

Finding 4 – SFPUC allowed equipment costs in excess of contract terms in some change orders.

McGladrey found that Shimmick included owned and rental equipment costs in excess of contract terms, both in estimates of change order costs and in final change order amounts. The

contract's General Conditions, Section 6.06A, state that the contractor shall use the lesser of the rental rates stipulated in the Rates Book or the Rental Rate Blue Book for owned or rented equipment costs. In addition to using higher rates to determine the cost of equipment, Shimmick provided little or no support for the reported equipment hours needed to complete change order work and did not include any cost reductions for unproductive time.

According to SFPUC staff, the project team used the rates provided by Shimmick, not the rates stipulated by the contract terms, to calculate final change order costs. This resulted in higher overall costs to SFPUC for the change order work. Strictly adhering to the terms of the contract regarding pricing of change order work in these cases would have resulted in lower overall change order costs.

Recommendation

6. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission should comply with the relevant sections of its construction contracts related to allowable equipment costs.

Finding 5 – SFPUC incorrectly treated credits and related markups in some change orders.

Some costs exceeded those allowed by contract terms because Shimmick failed to provide offsets for deductive change order work from equipment rental costs, both in estimates of change order costs and final change order amounts. The contract's General Conditions, Section 6.06C.4, state that for change orders that result in a net decrease in direct costs, the City shall receive a credit for the amount of the actual net decrease in direct costs plus an additional 10 percent. In one case a change order included costs removed for a future credit that was never applied, and in another case a credit was deducted without applying the additional 10 percent. Failure to properly apply credits for deductive change order work resulted in additional costs to the project paid by SFPUC.

According to SFPUC staff, about midway through the project it began using CMIS to scan the change order documents, which include information on the credits. SFPUC staff stated that, because some of the change order documents early in the project were not scanned, it was difficult to track all of the credits near the conclusion of the project. Properly tracking all change order documentation and credits for deductive change order work would enable SFPUC to ensure that all credits are applied properly.

Recommendation

7. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission should ensure that all change order documentation is properly tracked in its Construction Management Information System and that all credits for deductive change order work are applied according to contract terms.

March 8, 2016

SFPUC's response is attached. CSA will work with the department to follow up on the status of the recommendations in this memorandum. CSA appreciates the assistance and cooperation that SFPUC staff provided during the assessment. For questions regarding this memorandum, please contact me at Tonia.Lediju@sfgov.org or 415-554-5393 or CSA at 415-554-7469.

cc: SFPUC

Michael Carlin

Eric Sandler

Kathy How

Dan Wade

Alan Johanson

Nancy Hom

Christina Andersson

Controller

Ben Rosenfield

Todd Rydstrom

Mark de la Rosa

Michael Williams

Deric Licko

Board of Supervisors

Budget Analyst

Citizens Audit Review Board

City Attorney

Civil Grand Jury

Mayor

Public Library

ATTACHMENT: DEPARTMENT RESPONSE



San Francisco
Water Power Sewer
Services of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

Assurance and Internal Controls Bureau
525 Golden Gate Avenue, 13th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102
T 415.554.3155
F 415.554.3161
TTY 415.554.3488

February 22, 2016

Tonia Lediju, Audit Director
Office of the Controller, City Services Auditor Division
City Hall, Room 476
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

Subject: Management's Response to San Francisco Public Utilities
Commission: The Department Inadequately Monitored Changes
Orders for the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plan Improvement
Project


Dear Ms. Lediju,

Thank you for the opportunity to review, and respond to, your memorandum regarding your assessment of project change orders related to the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant Improvement Project, as prepared by the Controller's Office, City Services Auditor. We have reviewed the recommendations and generally concurred with some comments.

We appreciate the issues raised in the audit and they will inform our work as we move forward. As part of our long-standing commitment to safeguarding public resources and ratepayer assurance, we would like to affirm that we continue to perform our due diligence when monitoring documentation submitted by contractors, inclusive of vehicle charges. We thank you and your staff for the extensive time taken on this review.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (415) 554-1600.

Sincerely,


for Harlan L. Kelly, Jr.
General Manager

cc: Michael Carlin, Deputy General Manager
Kathy How, AGM Infrastructure
Eric Sandler, AGM Business Services & Chief Financial Officer
Nancy L. Hom, Director, Assurance and Internal Controls

Edwin M. Lee
Mayor
Francesca Vietor
President
Anson Moran
Vice President
Ann Moller Caon
Commissioner
Vince Courtney
Commissioner
Ike Kwon
Commissioner
Harlan L. Kelly, Jr.
General Manager



For each recommendation, the responsible agency should indicate whether it concurs, does not concur, or partially concurs. If it concurs with the recommendation, it should indicate the expected implementation date and implementation plan. If the responsible agency does not concur or partially concurs, it should provide an explanation and an alternate plan of action to address the identified issue.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESPONSES

Recommendation	Response
The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission should:	
1. Maintain all significant supporting documentation for change orders, including but not limited to: requests for information, proposed change orders and change order requests, and all cost control documentation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concur * <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Concur
2. Enter in a timely manner all required change order file documentation in its Construction Management Information System to adequately track communication flow and streamline documentation requests.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Concur As it applies to larger contracts, generally greater than \$10 million, that currently utilize a Construction Management Information System (CMIS), concur. Since the current software is no longer supported the SFPUC is currently moving to another system. During the implementation phase for the new software, CMIS will not be available.
3. Ensure that contractors clearly document and differentiate job vehicle costs that should not be compensated through the contractor's markup for overhead.	<input type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially Concur In the evaluation of the contractor's cost proposal the SFPUC ensured that the final negotiated agreement differentiated between trucks which were used in the performance of change order scope (trucks loaded with tools, generators and diesel fuel tanks) and commute vehicles for superintendents and foremen. We would also like to note that we do actively monitor vehicle charges and will continue to do so.

Recommendation	Response
4. Comply with the provision in its construction contracts related to allowable labor surcharges or revise the contract(s) accordingly to allow for a higher labor surcharge in specific cases.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concur * <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Concur
5. Ensure that it follows its procedure that requires the construction management consultant to review change order costs and compare them to allowable costs per the contract.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concur * <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Concur
6. Comply with the relevant sections of its construction contracts related to allowable equipment costs.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concur * <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Concur
7. Ensure that all change order documentation is properly tracked in its Construction Management Information System and that all credits for deductive change order work are applied according to contract terms.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Concur Please refer to the response to Recommendation 2 as it relates to the use of Construction Management Information System on SFPUC contracts.

* SFPUC did not provide response text to this recommendation.

From: Reports, Controller (CON)
Sent: Tuesday, March 15, 2016 10:52 AM
To: Calvillo, Angela (BOS); Gosiengfiao, Rachel (BOS); BOS-Supervisors; BOS-Legislative Aides; Kawa, Steve (MYR); Leung, Sally (MYR); Howard, Kate (MYR); Falvey, Christine (MYR); Tsang, Francis; Elliott, Jason (MYR); Steeves, Asja (CON); Campbell, Severin (BUD); Newman, Debra (BUD); Rose, Harvey (BUD); SF Docs (LIB); gmetcalf@spur.org; bob@sfchamber.com; jballesteros@sanfrancisco.travel; CON-EVERYONE; MYR-ALL Department Heads; CON-Finance Officers; hknight@sfchronicle.com; Holland, Kristen (MTA); Rose, Paul (MTA); Gordon, Rachel (DPW); Maimoni, Andy (311); Kagan, Rachael (DPH); info@erepublic.com; performanceanalytics@icma.org; apb104@scarletmail.rutgers.edu; BAR@cityofboston.gov; TheBehnReport@ksg.harvard.edu; performance@seattle.gov; Fountain, Christine (POL); Whitehouse, Melissa (MYR); Podolin, Matthew (ADM); Kronenberg, Chava (CON)
Subject: Launched: San Francisco Performance Scorecards Website

The Controller's Office is launching the San Francisco Performance Scorecards website, the City's first interactive tool for the public and policymakers to monitor City performance in key policy areas. This website aims to provide timely performance results, transparency, and information for core City services and other citywide indicators.

The Controller's Office collaborated with the Mayor's Office and City Departments to select the City's most important policy areas and related measures to create the scorecards. The website includes eight scorecards: Public Safety, Public Health, Livability, Safety Net, Transportation, Environment, Economy, and Finance. Each scorecard compares fiscal year-to-date performance to stated targets or projections with colored indicators to easily monitor progress. Each measure has its own webpage with detailed information and an interactive data display.

"The scorecards website presents relevant and timely performance reporting for a broad audience," said Controller Ben Rosenfield. "This information can educate and inform readers on an ongoing basis about how the City is meeting its adopted goals to provide quality services to all of San Francisco."

Many City departments participated in the development of the website. Along with providing current and historical data, departments also provided relevant context about recent trends and efforts to enhance performance. The Controller's Office will maintain the scorecard on a regular basis to ensure the most current reporting of performance results. Please visit <http://www.sfgov.org/scorecards> to learn more.

To view the website, please visit www.sfgov.org/scorecards

This is a send-only e-mail address.

For questions about the San Francisco Performance Scorecards Website, please contact Natasha Mihal, Project Manager at natasha.mihal@sfgov.org or 415-554-7429.

Follow us on Twitter @SFController and @SFCityScorecard

From: Reports, Controller (CON)
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2016 3:59 PM
To: Calvillo, Angela (BOS); BOS-Supervisors; Kawa, Steve (MYR); Steeves, Asja (CON); Gosiengfiao, Rachel (BOS); Campbell, Severin (BUD); Newman, Debra (BUD); Rose, Harvey (BUD); SF Docs (LIB); CON-EVERYONE; John Martin (AIR); Jean Caramatti (AIR); Ivar Satero (AIR); Leo Fermin (AIR); Wallace Tang (AIR); Cheryl Nashir (AIR); Nanette Hendrickson (AIR); ema@mgocpa.com; sjohnson@mgocpa.com; jzaragoza@mgocpa.com; cgill@rdgconcessions.com; rglenn@rdgconcessions.com
Subject: Issued: Airport Commission: RDG Concessions, LLC, Correctly Reported Its Revenue and Paid Its Rent for January 2013 Through December 2014

The City and County of San Francisco's Airport Commission (Airport) coordinates with the Office of the Controller's City Services Auditor Division (CSA) to conduct periodic compliance audits of the Airport's tenants and airlines. CSA engaged Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP (MGO) to audit tenants and airlines at the Airport to determine whether they complied with the reporting, payment, and selected other provisions of their agreements with the Airport.

CSA presents the report of MGO's audit of RDG Concessions, LLC, (RDG). The audit found that RDG correctly reported \$1,163,543 in gross revenues and paid \$284,890 in rent to the Airport. However, the Airport incorrectly recorded the minimum monthly rent in its billing system and consequently underbilled RDG by an insignificant amount per month. The Airport states this was an isolated incident due to a clerical data entry error and that it has procedures to ensure accuracy.

To view the full report, please visit our website at: <http://openbook.sfgov.org/webreports/details3.aspx?id=2285>
This is a send-only e-mail address.

For questions about the report, please contact Director of City Audits Tonia Lediju at Tonia.Lediju@sfgov.org or 415-554-5393 or the CSA Audits Unit at 415-554-7469.

Follow us on Twitter @SFController

City and County of San Francisco

Office of the Controller – City Services Auditor

AIRPORT COMMISSION:

**RDG Concessions, LLC, Correctly
Reported Its Revenues and Paid
Rent for January 2013 Through
December 2014**



March 17, 2016

**OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER
CITY SERVICES AUDITOR**

The City Services Auditor (CSA) was created in the Office of the Controller through an amendment to the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco (City) that was approved by voters in November 2003. Charter Appendix F grants CSA broad authority to:

- Report on the level and effectiveness of San Francisco's public services and benchmark the City to other public agencies and jurisdictions.
- Conduct financial and performance audits of city departments, contractors, and functions to assess efficiency and effectiveness of processes and services.
- Operate a whistleblower hotline and website and investigate reports of waste, fraud, and abuse of city resources.
- Ensure the financial integrity and improve the overall performance and efficiency of city government.

CSA may conduct financial audits, attestation engagements, and performance audits. Financial audits address the financial integrity of both city departments and contractors and provide reasonable assurance about whether financial statements are presented fairly in all material aspects in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Attestation engagements examine, review, or perform procedures on a broad range of subjects such as internal controls; compliance with requirements of specified laws, regulations, rules, contracts, or grants; and the reliability of performance measures. Performance audits focus primarily on assessment of city services and processes, providing recommendations to improve department operations.

CSA conducts its audits in accordance with the Government Auditing Standards published by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO). These standards require:

- Independence of audit staff and the audit organization.
- Objectivity of the auditors performing the work.
- Competent staff, including continuing professional education.
- Quality control procedures to provide reasonable assurance of compliance with the auditing standards.

For questions about the report, please contact Director of City Audits Tonia Lediju at Tonia.Lediju@sfgov.org or 415-554-5393 or CSA at 415-554-7469.

CSA Audit Team: Winnie Woo, Associate Auditor

Audit Consultants: Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP (MGO)



CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER

Ben Rosenfield
Controller

Todd Rydstrom
Deputy Controller

March 17, 2016

San Francisco Airport Commission
San Francisco International Airport
P.O. Box 8097
San Francisco, CA 94128-8097

John L. Martin, Airport Director
San Francisco International Airport
P.O. Box 8097
San Francisco, CA 94128-8097

Dear Commission President, Commissioners, and Mr. Martin:

The City and County of San Francisco's Airport Commission (Airport) coordinates with the Office of the Controller's City Services Auditor Division (CSA) to conduct periodic compliance audits of Airport tenants and airlines. CSA engaged Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP (MGO) to audit the Airport's tenants to determine whether they complied with the reporting, payment, and other selected provisions of their leases.

CSA presents the attached report for the compliance audit of RDG Concessions, LLC, (RDG) prepared by MGO.

Reporting Period: January 1, 2013, through December 31, 2014

Rent Paid: \$284,890

Results:

RDG correctly reported \$1,163,543 in gross revenues and paid \$284,890 in rent to the Airport. However, the Airport incorrectly recorded the minimum monthly rent in its billing system and consequently underbilled RDG by an insignificant amount per month. The Airport states this was an isolated incident due to a clerical data entry error and that it has procedures to ensure accuracy.

The responses of the Airport and RDG are attached to this report.

CSA appreciates the assistance and cooperation of Airport and RDG staff during the audit. For questions about the report, please contact me at Tonia.Lediju@sfgov.org or 415-554-5393 or CSA at 415-554-7469.

Respectfully,

Tonia Lediju
Director of City Audits

Attachment

cc: Board of Supervisors
Budget Analyst
Citizens Audit Review Board
City Attorney
Civil Grand Jury
Mayor
Public Library

**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER**

**PERFORMANCE AUDIT REPORT
RDG Concessions, LLC**

January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2014



Certified
Public
Accountants



Performance Audit Report

Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP (MGO) presents its report concerning the performance audit of RDG Concessions, LLC (Tenant) as follows:

Background

The Tenant has one lease agreement with the Airport Commission of the City and County of San Francisco (Commission). Lease number 10-0043 was for operations of a travel and related accessories store in Terminal 2 at the San Francisco International Airport (SFO). The agreement requires the Tenant to submit to the Airport Department (Airport) a monthly report showing its sales revenue and rent due.

For the period of our performance audit, January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2014, the lease required payment of the greater of monthly minimum rent or percentage rent thresholds as outlined below.

Lease:	10-0043
Reporting periods:	January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2014
Lease Term:	November 18, 2010 to April 30, 2018
Percentage Rent:	12% of Gross Revenue up to \$500,000, plus 14% of Gross Revenues from \$500,000.01 to \$1,000,000, plus 16% of Gross Revenues over \$1,000,000

Minimum monthly rent is specified in the lease and has step increases stipulated by the lease.

<u>Period</u>	<u>10-0043</u>
Lease year ended December 2013	\$ 11,780.18
Lease year ended December 2014	11,963.69

The percentage rent owed each month in excess of the monthly minimum is due as additional rent to the Airport.

Objective and Scope

The objective of this performance audit was to determine whether the Tenant was in substantial compliance with the reporting, payment, and other rent related provisions of its lease with the Commission. To meet the objective of our performance audit and based upon the provisions of the City and County of San Francisco contract number P-500 (5-10) dated March 1, 2013, between MGO and the City and County of San Francisco, and per Appendix A therein, we verified that revenues for the audit period were reported to the Airport in accordance with the lease provisions, and that such amounts agreed with the underlying accounting records; identified and reported the amount and cause of any significant error (over or under) in reporting together with the impact on rent payable to the Airport; and identified and reported any recommendations to improve record keeping and reporting processes of the Tenant relative to its ability to comply with lease provisions.

This audit and the resulting report relates only to the gross receipts and rents reported by the Tenant, and does not extend to any other performance or financial audits of either the Commission or the Tenant taken as a whole.

Methodology

To meet the objectives of our performance audit, we performed the following procedures: reviewed the applicable terms of the lease and the adequacy of the Tenant procedures and internal controls for collecting, recording, summarizing and reporting its gross revenues and calculating its payments to the Airport; selected and tested 4 sample months for each contract year and 3 sample days for each sample months selected per guidelines provided by the City; recalculated monthly rent due; and verified the timeliness of reporting revenues and rent and submitting rent payments to the Airport.

We conducted this performance audit in accordance with *Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and recommendations based on our audit objective. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our audit results based on our audit objective.

Audit Results

Based on the results of our performance audit for the period from January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2014, the Tenant correctly reported gross revenues of \$1,163,543 and paid \$284,890 to the Airport. Those amounts agreed to the underlying records.

Gross revenues and percentage rent are defined in the lease between the Tenant and the City and County of San Francisco. The tables below show the Tenant reported total gross revenue and percentage rent paid to the Airport for the lease under audit.

**Sales Revenues and Percentage Rent Paid
January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2014**

Lease No. 10-0043

<u>Lease Period</u>	<u>Total Revenue Reported by Tenant</u>	<u>Calculated Percentage Rent Stipulated by Lease</u>	<u>Minimum Rent Stipulated by Lease</u>	<u>Additional Rent Due</u>	<u>Rent Paid per Airport Payment Records</u>	<u>Over (Under) Payment</u>
	A	B	C	D (C-B)	E	F (C-E)
January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013	\$ 567,196	\$ 69,407	\$ 141,362	\$ 71,955	\$ 141,326	\$ (36)
January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014	596,347	73,489	143,564	\$ 70,075	143,564	\$ -
Total	\$ 1,163,543	\$ 142,896	\$ 284,926	\$ 142,030	\$ 284,890	\$ (36)

Finding 2015-01- Airport incorrectly recorded MAG adjustment in its billing system for 2013.

The Airport erroneously recorded the tenant's 2013 MAG in its billing system resulting in billing the tenant an incorrect amount in 2013. The Airport's billing system on February 2, 2015 indicated the 2013 "flat amount" MAG was \$141,326 and the flat amount the Airport notified the tenant in a letter dated November 29, 2012 was \$141,362, a difference of \$36 in rent. During our review of the billed invoices and the tenant payments, we found the difference between the two reports resulted in the Airport under billing the tenant by \$3 per month or \$36 for the entire year. Airport's property manager stated that the MAG adjustment amount was a manual input error and was not detected by the Airport. Although, the under billed amount is not significant, there was no control to ensure the MAG amount was correctly inputted in the Airport's system, increasing the risk of data entry errors.

Recommendation 215-01

The Airport should develop procedures to require a secondary review of MAG adjustment amounts inputted in the Airport billing system to ensure the amount matches any new MAG amounts.

Conclusion

We conducted this performance audit in accordance with the provisions of our contract, as outlined in the objective and scope section above, and in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonableness basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives section of this report.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Tenant, the Commission and the City and County of San Francisco, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP

Walnut Creek, California
January 20, 2016



San Francisco International Airport

March 8, 2016

Ms. Tonia Lediju
Director of City Audits
City Services Auditor Division
Office of the Controller
City and County of San Francisco
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 477
San Francisco, CA 94102

Subject: Performance Audit-RDG Concessions, LLC.

Dear Ms. Lediju:

The Airport has received and reviewed MGO's Performance Audit Report of RDG Concessions, LLC, prepared and sent by Macias Gini and O'Connell, LLP via email on February 18, 2016. This letter is to confirm that, based upon the details provided, we agree with the audit results.

Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact me at 650.821.4500.

Very truly yours,

Cheryl Nashir
Director
Revenue Development and Management

cc: Scott Johnson, MGO
Juan Zaragoza, MGO
Winnie Woo, CSA
Wallace Tang, SFO - Controller
Frishtah Afifi, SFO - Property Manager

Performance Audit of RDG Concessions, LLC

For each recommendation, the responsible agency should indicate whether it concurs, does not concur, or partially concurs. If it concurs with the recommendation, it should indicate the expected implementation date and implementation plan. If the responsible agency does not concur or partially concurs, it should provide an explanation and an alternate plan of action to address the identified issue.

RECOMMENDATION AND RESPONSE

Recommendation	Responsible Agency	Response
1. The Airport should develop procedures to require a secondary review of MAG adjustment amounts inputted in the Airport billing system to ensure the amount matches any new MAG amounts.	Airport	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Concur The Airport concurs with the audit finding amount. This was an isolated incident as a result of a clerical data entry error. The Airport has procedures in place to ensure a secondary review of MAG adjustment amounts in the billing system.



2104 Adams Ave,
San Leandro, CA 94577
Phone: 510-569-7969 Fax: 510-569-7973
www.RDGTravel.com

March 10, 2016

Tonia Lediju
Director of City Audits
City Hall, Room 476
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

Subject: Performance Audit for RDG Concessions, LLC.

Ms. Lediju:

RDG Concessions, LLC has reviewed MGO's Performance Audit Report for RDG Concessions, LLC for January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2014. This letter is to confirm that based upon the details provided we agree with the "Recommendation" section of the audit results.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ralph Glenn", written over a horizontal line.

Ralph Glenn
President
RDG Concessions, LLC



From: Reports, Controller (CON)
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2016 10:54 AM
To: Calvillo, Angela (BOS); Gosiengfiao, Rachel (BOS); BOS-Supervisors; BOS-Legislative Aides; Kawa, Steve (MYR); Leung, Sally (MYR); Howard, Kate (MYR); Tucker, John (MYR); Falvey, Christine (MYR); Tsang, Francis; Elliott, Jason (MYR); Steeves, Asja (CON); Campbell, Severin (BUD); Newman, Debra (BUD); Rose, Harvey (BUD); SF Docs (LIB); Rosenfield, Ben (CON); Rydstrom, Todd (CON); Lane, Maura (CON); MYR-ALL Department Heads; CON-Finance Officers
Subject: Issued: The Five-Year Financial Plan Update for General Fund Supported Operations FY 2016-17 through FY 2019-20

On December 7, 2015, the Five Year Financial Plan Update for General Fund Supported Operations ("Joint Report") for FY 2016-17 through FY 2019-20 was jointly released by the Controller's Office, Mayor's Office, and Board of Supervisors Budget and Legislative Analyst's Office. This memo updates the December projection with the most recent information on the City's fiscal condition. The cost of City services is projected to outpace revenue growth during the coming four fiscal years. Total General Fund expenditures are projected to grow by \$1.1 billion over the next four years. In contrast to this expenditure growth, available General Fund sources are projected to grow \$442.4 million over the same period. Absent corrective action, the projected gap between revenues and expenditures will rise from \$85.5 million in FY 2016-17 to approximately \$690.1 million in FY 2019-20.

This is a send-only e-mail address.

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor Edwin Lee
Members of the Board of Supervisors
FROM: Ben Rosenfield, Controller
Kate Howard, Mayor's Budget Director
Severin Campbell, Budget & Legislative Analyst's Office
DATE: March 22, 2016
SUBJECT: Update to the City's Deficit Projection ("Joint Report Update")

On December 7, 2015, the Five Year Financial Plan Update for General Fund Supported Operations ("Joint Report") for FY 2016-17 through FY 2019-20 was jointly released by the Controller's Office, Mayor's Office, and Board of Supervisors Budget and Legislative Analyst's Office. This memo updates the December projection with the most recent information on the City's fiscal condition.

The cost of City services is projected to outpace revenue growth during the coming four fiscal years. Total General Fund expenditures are projected to grow by \$1.1 billion over the next four years. In contrast to this expenditure growth, available General Fund sources are projected to grow \$442.4 million over the same period. Absent corrective action, the projected gap between revenues and expenditures will rise from \$85.5 million in FY 2016-17 to approximately \$690.1 million in FY 2019-20, as shown in the Table 1 below. To the extent that ongoing solutions are implemented to solve shortfalls in the early years of the projection period, future year shortfalls will be reduced commensurately.

Table 1: Updated Base Case – Summary of General Fund-Supported Projected Budgetary Surplus/(Shortfall)

Table with 5 columns: Sources/Uses, FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18, FY 2018-19, FY 2019-20. Rows include Sources (One-Time, Reserves, Regular Revenues), Uses (Salaries & Benefits, Other Expenditures), and Total Net General Fund Impact.

The following significant changes have occurred since our previous projection in December 2015:

- Recent improvements in our current year tax revenue, reported in the Controller's FY 2015-16 Six-Month Budget Status Report, have increased projected fund balance in the current year and future year projected tax revenues.
Current year investment returns are expected to fall short of actuarial expectations, requiring higher projected employer-paid pension contributions to the San Francisco Employee Retirement System (SFERS).

- The California Department of Finance’s projections of inflation are higher than assumed in December 2015, driving higher assumed costs for both labor and non-labor expenses.
- Cost of proposed local policies, including a ballot measure to increase funding for the Recreation & Parks Department and a number of current year supplemental appropriations, have increased.
- Changes in the City’s approach to several large capital programs has changed our projections of future debt service costs.
- Lastly, in order to manage shortfalls over the coming two fiscal years, our offices suggest, and this projection assumes, a slower draw on fund balance over the two year period, with 1/3rd of projected current year fund balance drawn in FY 2016-17 and the remaining 2/3rds drawn in FY 2017-18.

Background

The Five Year Financial Plan is required under Proposition A, a Charter amendment approved by the voters in November 2009. The City Charter requires the plan to forecast expenditures and revenues during the five year period, propose actions to balance revenues and expenditures during each year of the plan, and discuss strategic goals and corresponding resources for City departments. The last Five Year Plan was issued in December 2014. The Five Year Financial Plan Update for General Fund Supported Operations (“Joint Report”) for FY 2016-17 through FY 2019-20 was jointly released by Controller’s Office, Mayor’s Office, and Board of Supervisors Budget and Legislative Analyst’s Office in December 2015.

This memo serves as an update to the Joint Report. It updates the deficit projected in the Plan with recent information on the City’s fiscal condition.

Changes from the Joint Report Released in December 2015

Most of the key assumptions outlined in the Joint Report still apply to this memo. Table 2 identifies changes from the December 2015 plan update, which are described in greater detail below. The City’s projected deficit decreased by \$14.3 million in FY 2016-17 and \$79.4 million in FY 2017-18, and increased by \$80.8 million in FY 2018-19 and \$151.8 million in FY 2019-20.

Table 2: Summary Changes to Updated Projected Budgetary Surplus / (Shortfall)

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Cumulative Surplus / (Shortfall) - December 2015	(99.8)	(240.2)	(474.5)	(538.4)
INCREMENTAL INCREASE / (DECREASE) TO:				
Sources - Revenue and Fund Balance	24.0	94.4	(104.0)	(6.6)
Uses - Baselines and Reserves	(3.3)	1.9	(5.7)	(5.1)
Uses - Salaries and Benefits	(2.6)	(44.2)	(39.1)	(39.2)
Uses - Citywide Operating Budget Costs	(2.7)	9.6	(15.2)	(13.3)
Uses - Departmental Costs	(1.1)	3.5	3.8	(6.7)
Total Incremental Change	14.3	65.1	(160.2)	(71.0)
Total Cumulative Change	14.3	79.4	(80.8)	(151.8)
Updated Cumulative Surplus / (Shortfall) - March 2016	(85.5)	(160.9)	(555.3)	(690.1)

The changes from the December 2015 projections are described in more detail below:

SOURCES – Revenue and Fund Balance: Projected General Fund sources have increased primarily driven by changes in projected fund balance and revenue.

- **Fund Balance.** On February 10, 2016, the Controller's Office issued its FY 2015-16 Six-Month Budget Status Report. The report projected the FY 2015-16 ending fund balance to be \$58.9 million above the balance assumed in the December 2015 Joint Report. Additionally, at the close of FY 2014-15, the City reserved \$19.6 million to offset potential future losses of state AB85 revenue and Medi-Cal Expansion rate reduction at the Department of Public Health (DPH). This loss has been confirmed and reflected in current year projections, allowing the liquidation of the reserve for this item in the current year and increasing available fund balance by \$19.6 million.

Due to these two changes, total available fund balance assumed in this projection is \$324.8 million, an increase of \$78.5 million from the December projection. This update assumes one-third of this fund balance to be spent in FY 2016-17 and two-thirds to be spent in FY 2017-18. This allocation of fund balance is revised versus our assumption that available fund balance will be spend evenly over each of the coming two fiscal years. This revised schedule for fund balance draws will smooth projected shortfalls over the coming two fiscal years.

- **Revenue.** The changes to revenue projections are due to new information about citywide revenues, updated revenues at the Department of Public Health, and changes in property tax increment required to support operations at the Office of Community Investment and Infrastructure (OCII).
 - **Citywide Revenue:** Citywide revenue has changed mainly because of increases in projected property tax revenues due to increased estimated supplemental and escape assessments. Additionally, revenue projections for hotel taxes have been increased slightly to reflect expected increases in the City's hotel room supply of approximately 5 percent by the end of the projection period. Aside from hotel tax, growth rates for the most economically sensitive revenues, such as business, sales, and property transfer taxes are largely unchanged from the Joint Report published in December 2015.

California Proposition 4, the "Gann Limit" Initiative, passed by voters on November 6, 1979 amended the California Constitution to limit growth in government appropriations to the percentage increase in the cost of living and the percentage increase in population. Any funds collected from tax proceeds in excess of the limit must be returned to taxpayers. As a result of the City's recent rapid economic expansion, tax proceeds are approaching the annual limit. Based on current projections the City is expected to remain approximately \$70 million below the limit annually from FY 2016-17 through FY 2019-20. To the extent that taxes come in higher than projected or new or increased taxes are approved by the voters, tax proceeds could exceed the limit. State law requires voter approval to spend proceeds that exceed the limit, otherwise, the excess revenue is returned to taxpayers.

- **Revenues from the Department of Public Health.** Overall revenue from the Department of Public Health is projected to decrease from the Joint Report in all years. This change is due to increased expected hospital operating revenues offset by expected losses related to the Section 1115 Medi-Cal Waiver.
 - **Increase Hospital Revenues:** Anticipated increases in hospital revenues at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital and Laguna Honda Hospital are

driven by continued growth in fee-for-service revenues and Medi-Cal managed care enrollment, as well as an increase in Short Doyle Medi-Cal revenues for mental health services.

- **1115 Medi-Cal Waiver Losses:** In early 2016, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services reached agreement with the State of California and county health providers on a plan for a new Section 1115 Waiver (“the waiver”), also called Medi-Cal 2020. The waiver includes two new programs, PRIME and the Global Payment Program (GPP), which are successor programs to the Delivery System Reform Incentive Pool and Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH)/Safety Net Care Pool programs under the previous Section 1115 Waiver. Under the new waiver, the federal government plans to implement scheduled reductions to federal DSH allocations, which reduce the total level of funding available through the GPP over time.
- **Increased Tax Increment for the Office of Community Investment and Infrastructure (OCII).** This projection is updated to reflect infrastructure and housing related expenditures, updated operating costs, and asset management activities related to its State Department of Finance approved asset disposition plan.

USES – Baselines, Set-Asides and Reserves: As a result of increases in the City’s projected General Fund sources over the next five years, corresponding baseline and reserve increases are required. Additionally, this report reflects policy changes made or proposed by the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors including a new proposed baseline for the Recreation and Park Department and the requirement to replenish the General Fund reserve from several current year supplemental appropriations.

- **Baselines.** Due to overall increases in projected revenue, baseline funding to the Municipal Transportation Agency, Library, Children’s and Public Education Enrichment Fund, and other baselines have increased.

Additionally, Proposition B, passed by the voters in November 2014, requires MTA’s baseline to be adjusted annually to reflect the greater of night-time or daytime population growth in the City. Since the Joint Report was published in December, projections for growth in daytime population have increased as a result of the continuing strong local job market. This has resulted in an increase in the projected population adjustment in each year of the projection period.

- **Proposed Park, Recreation, and Open Space Fund Revenue Baseline.** The creation of a Park, Recreation, and Open Space Fund revenue baseline will be put before the voters on the June 2016 ballot. If approved, the baseline measure will establish on-going General Fund support for the Recreation and Park department based on FY 2015-16 General Fund funding levels for FY 2016-17 through FY 2045-46. Additionally, each year, beginning in FY 2016-17 through FY 2025-26, the baseline will increase by \$3 million and then increase annually by the percentage increase in aggregate City discretionary revenues through FY 2045-46. This report assumes the cost of the \$3 million annual increase that would begin in FY 2016-17 if the voters approve the measure.
- **Reserves.** The update assumes an increase in required General Reserve deposit in FY 2016-17, due to (1) changes in revenue projections; (2) six approved or pending current year supplemental appropriations totaling approximately \$10 million. These appropriations, if approved, require the replenishment of the General Reserve in FY 2016-17 and therefore increase the projected shortfall in that year.

USES – Salaries and Benefits: Salary and benefit costs are projected to increase as a result of projected losses to the City's pension system and an increase in the Consumer Price Index.

- **Labor Agreements.** This update continues to assume the negotiated rates for closed labor agreements, including raises from 2.25% to 3.25% in July of 2016 for most employees, based on the latest inflation projections from the California Department of Finance for February 2016. This update includes no change to the closed police officers and firefighters bargaining agreement through FY 2017-18. For open contracts, this update assumes that bargaining units receive salary increases equivalent to the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) projected by Department of Finance to be 3.1% for FY 2017-18 through FY 2019-20.
- **Retirement Benefits.** Pension contribution cost estimates in the December 2015 Joint Report reflected the assumption that the Retirement System will achieve an average annual rate of return of 7.5% on the investment of its assets, which is the rate of return recommended by the System's actuary and adopted by its Board. However, year-to-date investment returns through January 31, 2016 were -4.7%. Because there is no expectation of a rapid improvement in market conditions, this deficit projection assumes returns of -5.0% through the remainder of the current fiscal year.

USES – Citywide Operating Costs: Citywide operating costs are changing due to the increase in the Consumer Price Index and policy changes made by the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors related to the City's Certificates of Participation debt program.

- **Inflation on Non-Personnel Costs.** This update assumes that the cost of materials and supplies, professional services, contracts with community-based organizations and other non-personnel operating costs will increase by 3.1% FY 2017-18 through FY 2019-20, consistent with the California Department of Finance's projections.
- **Debt Payments.** This update incorporates two changes to the City's Ten-Year Capital Plan: The first is related to Board of Supervisors Resolution No. 02-16, which was passed in January 2016 and called for a working group to re-envision the jail replacement project. The working group started meeting earlier this month in March 2016, and it will complete its work in the fall of 2016. The working group seeks to plan for the permanent closure of County Jails 3 and 4; therefore, the debt service for the Replacement Facility has been extended by one year to allow this planning process to take place and inform the next iteration of this projection, (which will be released in late 2016). The second change is that a new facility for Animal Care and Control (ACC) has been assumed in the Certificates of Participation (COP) program, which will require additional debt service payments beginning in FY 2017-18.

USES – Departmental Costs: Departmental costs are only changing slightly from the December projection, mainly related to funds identified in the FY 2015-16 Six-Month Report.

Key Factors that Could Affect the Forecast

As with all projections, uncertainties exist regarding key factors that could affect the City's financial condition. In addition to the factors identified in the Joint Report released in December 2015, additional factors have been identified as potential risks:

- **Continued Economic Recovery:** The projections assume that the economic recovery and expansion that began in FY 2009-10 will continue through the forecast period and will be reflected in tax

revenue increases. Economic growth, and the revenue derived from it, is heavily dependent on changes in employment, business activity and tourism. During the first two years of the forecast, economic growth is expected to increase, albeit at a slower pace than FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14. In the final three years of the forecast, economic growth is assumed to slow to long-term average rates. This report does not assume any economic downturns or large changes in macroeconomic conditions.

- **Adoption of Additional Current Year Policy Changes:** Additional adopted policy changes that increase or decrease spending or revenue to the City (such as baselines, set asides and supplemental appropriations) will impact future budgets.

Conclusion

Over the past four months the City has seen modest changes to its fiscal outlook, including increases as well as decreases to projected revenues in the current year and future years; increased costs due to inflation on both personnel and non-personnel costs; increased employer contributions due to investment losses in the City's pension system; and potential impacts from proposed local policy changes.

Although revenue growth is quite strong, the City is still projecting expenditure growth to outpace revenue growth in each year over the next four. While the projected shortfalls shown in the Joint Report and this updated memo reflect the difference in projected revenues and expenditures if current service levels and policies continue, San Francisco's Charter requires that each year's budget be balanced. Balancing the budgets will require some combination of expenditure reductions and additional revenues. These projections assume no ongoing solutions are implemented. To the extent that budgets are balanced with ongoing solutions, future shortfalls will decrease.

Appendix A: Updated Base Case – Key Changes to General Fund-Supported Sources & Uses FY 2016-20

This appendix provides an updated version of Table A-1 from the Joint Report.

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
SOURCES Increase / (Decrease)				
General Fund Taxes, Revenues and Transfers net of Items below	180.6	131.3	137.0	143.6
Change in One-Time Sources	(95.1)	108.3	(216.5)	-
Department of Public Health Revenues	(0.1)	(0.8)	0.2	3.5
OClI Tax Increment	(3.2)	(3.2)	3.4	2.6
Other General Fund Support	17.3	11.3	13.9	8.2
TOTAL CHANGES TO SOURCES	99.6	246.9	(62.0)	158.0
USES Decrease / (Increase)				
Baselines, Set-Asides and Reserves				
Municipal Transportation Agency (MTA) Baselines	(18.6)	(22.3)	(26.9)	(21.5)
Children's Fund and Public Education Enrichment Fund	(16.5)	(12.5)	(14.5)	(8.5)
Housing Trust Fund	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.8)
Proposed Recreation & Parks Set-Aside	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)
All Other Baselines	(4.1)	(3.5)	(3.8)	(3.8)
Deposits to General Reserve	(5.7)	9.6	(1.0)	(0.9)
Other Contributions to Reserves	21.8	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)
Subtotal Baselines and Reserves	(28.9)	(34.8)	(52.4)	(40.8)
Salaries & Benefits				
Annualization of Partial Year Positions	(19.7)	-	-	-
Previously Negotiated Closed Labor Agreements	(63.8)	(10.4)	-	-
Projected Costs of Open Labor Agreements	(17.3)	(68.2)	(88.7)	(92.1)
Health & Dental Benefits - Current & Retired Employees	(28.8)	(22.3)	(23.5)	(24.2)
Retirement Benefits - Employer Contribution Rates	3.2	(45.8)	(32.7)	(26.9)
Other Salaries and Benefits Savings / (Costs)	11.4	2.2	7.1	(16.9)
Subtotal Salaries & Benefits	(115.0)	(144.4)	(137.8)	(160.1)
Citywide Operating Budget Costs				
Minimum Wage	(11.3)	(14.8)	(16.1)	(7.6)
Legacy Business	(3.7)	(3.9)	(3.8)	(4.2)
Capital, Equipment, & Technology	19.1	(29.4)	(34.5)	(5.2)
Inflation on non-personnel costs and grants to non-profits	(14.8)	(39.2)	(38.6)	(39.0)
Debt Service & Real Estate	(7.4)	(12.2)	(25.2)	(17.3)
Sewer, Water, and Power Rates	(2.4)	(2.5)	(3.0)	(3.2)
Other Citywide Costs	(6.9)	(8.6)	(3.0)	(2.9)
Subtotal Citywide Operating Budget Costs	(27.4)	(110.6)	(124.3)	(79.4)
Departmental Costs				
City Administrator's Office - Convention Facilities Subsidy	(2.0)	(8.4)	(3.6)	-
Elections - Number of Scheduled Elections	4.0	-	-	(4.5)
Ethics Commission - Public Financing of Elections	(0.1)	(0.6)	0.7	(2.5)
Golden State Warriors Transportation and Infrastructure	(3.1)	0.7	(0.1)	(7.7)
Public Safety Hiring Plans	(11.6)	(7.9)	(2.8)	(3.2)
Mayor's Office of Housing - HOPE SF and Local Operating Subsidy	(1.8)	(2.3)	(4.6)	(2.7)
Human Services Agency - Aid	(1.8)	(2.7)	(2.8)	(2.7)
Navigation Center Operations	(1.0)	-	-	-
Public Health - Operating and one-time costs for capital projects	7.2	(10.2)	(2.9)	9.6
All Other Departmental Savings / (Costs)	(3.9)	(0.9)	(1.9)	1.3
Subtotal Departmental Costs	(13.9)	(32.3)	(18.0)	(12.5)
TOTAL CHANGES TO USES	(185.1)	(322.2)	(332.4)	(292.8)
Projected Surplus (Shortfall) vs. Prior Year	(85.5)	(75.3)	(394.4)	(134.9)
Cumulative Projected Surplus (Shortfall)	(85.5)	(160.9)	(555.3)	(690.1)

Appendix B: Updated Summary of General Fund Operating Revenues and Transfers In

This appendix provides an updated version of Table A-2 from the Joint Report.

	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20
	Year-End Pre-Audit	Original Budget	Projection	Projection	Projection	Projection
Property Taxes	\$ 1,272.6	\$ 1,291.0	\$ 1,386.0	\$ 1,443.0	\$ 1,517.0	\$ 1,581.0
Business Taxes	609.6	634.5	657.2	694.5	731.4	769.6
Sales Tax	140.1	172.9	203.3	210.4	217.7	225.4
Hotel Room Tax	394.3	384.1	414.2	441.7	463.9	483.7
Utility Users Tax	99.0	93.6	92.4	93.4	94.5	95.5
Parking Tax	87.2	89.7	92.8	95.2	97.8	99.8
Real Property Transfer Tax	314.6	275.3	250.0	237.5	225.0	225.0
Stadium Admission Tax	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	6.5
Access Line Tax	48.9	45.6	46.0	47.2	48.5	49.9
Subtotal - Local Tax Revenues	2,967.6	2,988.0	3,143.2	3,264.4	3,397.1	3,536.3
Licenses, Permits & Franchises	27.8	27.2	27.2	27.4	27.5	27.7
Fines, Forfeitures & Penalties	6.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Interest & Investment Income	11.7	10.7	13.2	13.6	13.9	14.3
Rents & Concessions	24.5	15.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Subtotal - Licenses, Fines, Interest, Rent	70.4	57.8	59.3	59.8	60.3	60.9
Social Service Subventions	234.9	240.7	247.8	247.8	247.8	247.8
Other Grants & Subventions	(9.0)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Subtotal - Federal Subventions	225.9	242.9	250.0	250.0	250.0	250.0
Social Service Subventions	194.4	211.1	219.7	221.0	223.6	226.3
Health & Welfare Realignment - Sales Tax	129.8	137.7	138.7	140.0	141.4	143.7
Health & Welfare Realignment - VLF	27.6	31.8	34.9	36.2	37.6	38.9
Health & Welfare Realignment - CalWORKs MOE	14.9	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3
Health/Mental Health Subventions	73.2	102.2	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3
Public Safety Sales Tax	94.0	98.0	101.2	105.3	109.2	113.1
Motor Vehicle In-Lieu (County & City)	0.6	-	-	-	-	-
Public Safety Realignment (AB109)	32.1	36.4	40.5	42.7	43.3	44.5
Other Grants & Subventions	40.8	15.1	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8
Subtotal - State Subventions	607.3	657.6	679.5	689.7	699.5	710.9
General Government Service Charges	54.5	56.0	56.0	55.3	55.3	55.3
Public Safety Service Charges	38.4	36.3	37.1	37.0	36.9	36.8
Recreation Charges - Rec/Park	20.9	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8
MediCal, MediCare & Health Svc. Chgs.	78.4	78.2	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6
Other Service Charges	18.4	16.5	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1
Subtotal - Charges for Services	210.6	205.8	207.7	206.9	206.8	206.7
Recovery of General Government Costs	5.8	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Other General Fund Revenues	11.5	35.7	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
TOTAL REVENUES	4,099.1	4,197.5	4,361.1	4,492.2	4,635.1	4,786.1
Transfers in to General Fund						
Airport	40.5	40.8	41.8	42.7	44.9	46.6
Other Transfers	121.6	165.9	165.9	165.9	165.9	165.9
Total Transfers-In	162.1	206.8	207.7	208.5	210.8	212.5
TOTAL GF Revenues and Transfers-In	4,261.2	4,404.3	4,568.8	4,700.7	4,845.9	4,998.6

From: Reports, Controller (CON)
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 1:48 PM
To: Calvillo, Angela (BOS); BOS-Supervisors; Gosiengfiao, Rachel (BOS); Kawa, Steve (MYR); Steeves, Asja (CON); Campbell, Severin (BUD); Newman, Debra (BUD); Rose, Harvey (BUD); SF Docs (LIB); CON-EVERYONE; John Martin (AIR); Jean Caramatti (AIR); Ivar Satero (AIR); Leo Fermin (AIR); Wallace Tang (AIR); Cheryl Nashir (AIR); Nanette Hendrickson (AIR); Frishtah Afifi (AIR); Gigi Ricasa (AIR); ema@mgocpa.com; sjohnson@mgocpa.com; jzaragoza@mgocpa.com; hedy@triptel.com; johns@gsscorpnv.com
Subject: Issued: Audits of TripTel, Inc., and Goodfellows Shoeshine-California, Inc.

The City and County of San Francisco's Airport Commission (Airport) coordinates with the Office of the Controller's City Services Auditor Division (CSA) to conduct periodic compliance audits of the Airport's tenants and airlines. CSA engaged Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP (MGO) to audit Airport tenants and airlines to determine whether they complied with the reporting, payment, and selected other provisions of their agreements with the Airport.

CSA presents the reports of MGO's audits of Goodfellows Shoeshine-California, Inc. (Goodfellows), and TripTel, Inc. (Triptel)

To view the full reports, please visit our website.

Goodfellows Shoeshine-California, Inc. – <http://openbook.sfgov.org/webreports/details3.aspx?id=2288>

Goodfellows reported gross revenue of \$1,370,488 and paid percentage rent of \$133,562 but underreported revenue of \$34,874, resulting in net underpayment of \$3,486 in rent due to the Airport. The tenant does not know the cause for the discrepancy. According to the lease, Goodfellows shall reimburse the Airport for the cost of this audit because the underpaid rent is greater than 2 percent of the rent due. However, the Airport considers charging Goodfellows the audit cost overly punitive and will only collect the underpayment. Also, contrary to the lease, Goodfellows did not submit certified monthly revenue reports or submit complete financial statements for one year.

TripTel, Inc. – <http://openbook.sfgov.org/webreports/details3.aspx?id=2287>

TripTel correctly reported \$1,514,823 in gross revenues and correctly paid rent due to the Airport.

This is a send-only e-mail address.

For questions about the report, please contact Director of City Audits Tonia Lediju at Tonia.Lediju@sfgov.org or 415-554-5393 or the CSA Audits Unit at 415-554-7469.

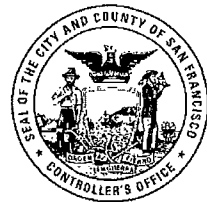
Follow us on Twitter @SFController

City and County of San Francisco

Office of the Controller – City Services Auditor

AIRPORT COMMISSION:

**TripTel, Inc., Correctly Reported Its
Revenues and Paid Rent for
May 2013 Through April 2015**



March 24, 2016

**OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER
CITY SERVICES AUDITOR**

The City Services Auditor (CSA) was created in the Office of the Controller through an amendment to the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco (City) that was approved by voters in November 2003. Charter Appendix F grants CSA broad authority to:

- Report on the level and effectiveness of San Francisco's public services and benchmark the City to other public agencies and jurisdictions.
- Conduct financial and performance audits of city departments, contractors, and functions to assess efficiency and effectiveness of processes and services.
- Operate a whistleblower hotline and website and investigate reports of waste, fraud, and abuse of city resources.
- Ensure the financial integrity and improve the overall performance and efficiency of city government.

CSA may conduct financial audits, attestation engagements, and performance audits. Financial audits address the financial integrity of both city departments and contractors and provide reasonable assurance about whether financial statements are presented fairly in all material aspects in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Attestation engagements examine, review, or perform procedures on a broad range of subjects such as internal controls; compliance with requirements of specified laws, regulations, rules, contracts, or grants; and the reliability of performance measures. Performance audits focus primarily on assessment of city services and processes, providing recommendations to improve department operations.

CSA conducts its audits in accordance with the Government Auditing Standards published by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO). These standards require:

- Independence of audit staff and the audit organization.
- Objectivity of the auditors performing the work.
- Competent staff, including continuing professional education.
- Quality control procedures to provide reasonable assurance of compliance with the auditing standards.

For questions about the report, please contact Director of City Audits Tonia Lediju at Tonia.Lediju@sfgov.org or 415-554-5393 or CSA at 415-554-7469.

CSA Audit Team: Winnie Woo, Associate Auditor

Audit Consultants: Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP (MGO)



CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER

Ben Rosenfield
Controller

Todd Rydstrom
Deputy Controller

March 24, 2016

San Francisco Airport Commission
San Francisco International Airport
P.O. Box 8097
San Francisco, CA 94128-8097

John L. Martin, Airport Director
San Francisco International Airport
P.O. Box 8097
San Francisco, CA 94128-8097

Dear Commission President, Commissioners, and Mr. Martin:

The City and County of San Francisco's Airport Commission (Airport) coordinates with the Office of the Controller's City Services Auditor Division (CSA) to conduct periodic compliance audits of Airport tenants and airlines. CSA engaged Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP (MGO) to audit the Airport's tenants to determine whether they complied with the reporting, payment, and other selected provisions of their leases.

CSA presents the attached report for the compliance audit of TripTel, Inc. (Triptel), prepared by MGO.

Reporting Period: May 1, 2013, through April 30, 2015

Rent Paid: \$181,779

Results:

TripTel correctly reported \$1,514,823 in gross revenues and correctly paid rent due to the Airport.

The responses of the Airport and TripTel are attached to this report.

CSA and MGO appreciate the assistance and cooperation of Airport and TripTel staff during the audit. For questions about the report, please contact me at Tonia.Lediju@sfgov.org or 415-554-5393 or CSA at 415-554-7469.

Respectfully,

Tonia Lediju
Director of City Audits

Attachment

cc: Board of Supervisors
Budget Analyst
Citizens Audit Review Board
City Attorney
Civil Grand Jury
Mayor
Public Library

**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER**

PERFORMANCE AUDIT REPORT
Triptel, Inc.

May 1, 2013 through April 30, 2015



Certified
Public
Accountants



Performance Audit Report

Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP (MGO) presents its report concerning the performance audit of Triptel, Inc. (Tenant) as follows:

Background

The Tenant has one lease agreement with the Airport Commission of the City and County of San Francisco (Commission) to operate the rental of cellular phones, SIM cards, and prepaid calling cards in Terminal 1 at San Francisco International Airport (SFO). The agreement requires the Tenant to submit to the Airport Department (Airport) a monthly report showing its sales revenue and rent due.

For the period of our performance audit, May 1, 2013 through April 30, 2015, the lease required payment of the greater of monthly minimum rent or percentage rent thresholds as outlined below.

- Lease:** 13-0049
- Reporting periods:** May 1, 2013 to April 30, 2015
- Lease Term:** May 1, 2013 to April 30, 2020
- Percentage Rent:** 12% of Gross Revenue

Minimum monthly rent is specified in the lease and has step increases stipulated by the lease.

<u>Period</u>	<u>13-0049</u>
Lease year ended April 2014	\$ 5,270.83
Lease year ended April 2015	5,356.00

The percentage rent owed each month in excess of the monthly minimum is due as additional rent to the Airport.

Objective and Scope

The objective of this performance audit was to determine whether the Tenant was in substantial compliance with the reporting, payment, and other rent related provisions of its lease with the Commission. To meet the objective of our performance audit and based upon the provisions of the City and County of San Francisco contract number PSC# 4042-11/12P-500 (5-10) dated March 1, 2013, between MGO and the City and County of San Francisco, and per Appendix A therein, we verified that revenues for the audit period were reported to the Airport in accordance with the lease provisions, and that such amounts agreed with the underlying accounting records; identified and reported the amount and cause of any significant error (over or under) in reporting together with the impact on rent payable to the Airport; and identified and reported any recommendations to improve record keeping and reporting processes of the Tenant relative to its ability to comply with lease provisions.

This audit and the resulting report relates only to the gross receipts and rents reported by the Tenant and does not extend to any other performance or financial audits of either the Commission or the Tenant taken as a whole.

Methodology

To meet the objectives of our performance audit, we performed the following procedures: reviewed the applicable terms of the lease and the adequacy of the Tenant’s procedures and internal controls for collecting, recording, summarizing and reporting its gross revenues and calculating its payments to the Airport; selected and tested 4 sample months for each contract year and 3 sample days for each sample months selected per guidelines provided by the City; recalculated monthly rent due; and verified the timeliness of reporting revenues and rent and submitting rent payments to the Airport.

We conducted this performance audit in accordance with *Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and recommendations based on our audit objective. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our audit results based on our audit objective.

Audit Results

Based on the results of our performance audit for the period from May 1, 2013 through April 30, 2015, the Tenant correctly reported gross revenues of \$1,514,823 and paid percentage rent of \$181,779 to the Airport in accordance with its lease provisions. Those amounts agreed to the underlying records.

Gross revenues and percentage rent are defined in the lease between the Tenant and the City and County of San Francisco. The table below show Tenant reported total gross revenue and percentage rent paid to the Airport for the lease under audit.

**Sales Revenues and Percentage Rent Paid
May 1, 2013 through April 30, 2015**

Lease No. 13-0049

<u>Lease Period</u>	<u>Total Revenue Reported by Tenant</u>	<u>Calculated Percentage Rent Stipulated by Lease</u>	<u>Minimum Rent Stipulated by Lease</u>	<u>Additional Rent</u>	<u>Rent Paid per Airport Payment Records</u>	<u>Over (Under) Payment</u>
	A	B	C	D (C-B)	E	F (E-C-D)
May 1, 2013 through April 30, 2014	\$ 753,309	\$ 90,397	\$ 63,250	\$ 27,147	\$ 90,397	\$ -
May 1, 2014 through April 30, 2015	761,514	91,382	64,272	27,110	91,382	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,514,823</u>	<u>\$ 181,779</u>	<u>\$ 127,522</u>	<u>\$ 54,257</u>	<u>\$ 181,779</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Conclusion

We conducted this performance audit in accordance with the provisions of our contract, as outlined in the objective and scope section above, and in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonableness basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives section of this report.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Tenant, the Commission and the City and County of San Francisco, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP

Walnut Creek, California
March 21, 2016



San Francisco International Airport

February 25, 2016

Ms. Tonia Lediju
Director of City Audits
City Services Auditor Division
Office of the Controller
City and County of San Francisco
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 477
San Francisco, CA 94102

Subject: Performance Audit-Triptel Inc.

Dear Ms. Lediju:

The Airport has received and reviewed MGO's Performance Audit Report of Triptel Inc., prepared and sent by Macias Gini and O'Connell, LLP via email on February 18, 2016. This letter is to confirm that, based upon the details provided, we agree with the audit results.

Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact me at 650-821-4500.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Cheryl Nashir", is written over a faint, circular stamp or watermark.

Cheryl Nashir
Director
Revenue Development and Management

cc: Scott Johnson, MGO
Juan Zaragoza, MGO
Winnie Woo, CSA
Wallace Tang, SFO Controller
Frishtah Afifi, SFO RDM

MOBILE TELEPHONE RENTAL



March 20, 2016

Director of City Audits
City Services Auditor Division
Office of the Controller
City and County of San Francisco

RE:

Audit of TripTel Mobile Phone Services- SFO location
Period May 1, 2013 through April 30, 2015
Performed by Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP (MGO)

To whom it may concern

Thank you for conducting the performance audit of TripTel and presenting the results on March 18, 2016. After reviewing of report, I am in agreement with the findings of the audit results of TripTel. We appreciate your detail analysis and attention to all the details.

Respectfully

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H. Kaveh".

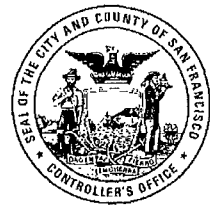
Hedayat (Hedy) Kaveh
Vice President
TripTel Mobile Phone Services
Email hedy@triptel.com
Phone (650) 513-1199 Office
 (415) 516-4666 Cell

City and County of San Francisco

Office of the Controller – City Services Auditor

AIRPORT COMMISSION:

Goodfellows Shoeshine-California, Inc., Underpaid Rent by \$3,486 and Needs to Submit Complete Certified Monthly Revenue Statements for 2013 and 2014



March 24, 2016

**OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER
CITY SERVICES AUDITOR**

The City Services Auditor (CSA) was created in the Office of the Controller through an amendment to the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco (City) that was approved by voters in November 2003. Charter Appendix F grants CSA broad authority to:

- Report on the level and effectiveness of San Francisco's public services and benchmark the City to other public agencies and jurisdictions.
- Conduct financial and performance audits of city departments, contractors, and functions to assess efficiency and effectiveness of processes and services.
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- Ensure the financial integrity and improve the overall performance and efficiency of city government.

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CSA conducts its audits in accordance with the Government Auditing Standards published by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO). These standards require:

- Independence of audit staff and the audit organization.
- Objectivity of the auditors performing the work.
- Competent staff, including continuing professional education.
- Quality control procedures to provide reasonable assurance of compliance with the auditing standards.

For questions about the report, please contact Director of City Audits Tonia Lediju at Tonia.Lediju@sfgov.org or 415-554-5393 or CSA at 415-554-7469.

CSA Audit Team: Winnie Woo, Associate Auditor

Audit Consultants: Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP (MGO)



CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER

Ben Rosenfield
Controller

Todd Rydstrom
Deputy Controller

March 24, 2016

San Francisco Airport Commission
San Francisco International Airport
P.O. Box 8097
San Francisco, CA 94128-8097

John L. Martin, Airport Director
San Francisco International Airport
P.O. Box 8097
San Francisco, CA 94128-8097

Dear Commission President, Commissioners, and Mr. Martin:

The City and County of San Francisco's Airport Commission (Airport) coordinates with the Office of the Controller's City Services Auditor Division (CSA) to conduct periodic compliance audits of Airport tenants and airlines. CSA engaged Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP (MGO) to audit the Airport's tenants to determine whether they complied with the reporting, payment, and other selected provisions of their leases.

CSA presents the attached report for the compliance audit of Goodfellows Shoeshine-California, Inc., (Goodfellows) prepared by MGO.

Reporting Period: January 1, 2013, through December 30, 2014

Rent Paid: \$133,562

Results:

Goodfellows reported gross revenue of \$1,370,488 and paid percentage rent of \$133,562, but underreported revenue of \$34,874, resulting in a net underpayment of \$3,486 in rent due to the Airport. The tenant does not know the cause for the discrepancy. According to the lease, Goodfellows shall reimburse the Airport for the cost of this audit because the underpaid rent is greater than 2 percent of the rent due. However, the Airport states that it considers charging the audit cost to Goodfellows overly punitive and will only collect the underpayment. Also, contrary to the lease, Goodfellows did not submit certified monthly revenue reports or submit complete financial statements for one year.

The responses of the Airport and Goodfellows are attached to this report.

CSA and MGO appreciate the assistance and cooperation of Airport and Goodfellows staff during the audit. For questions about the report, please contact me at Tonia.Lediju@sfgov.org or 415-554-5393 or CSA at 415-554-7469.

Respectfully,

Tonia Lediju
Director of City Audits

Attachment

cc: Board of Supervisors
Budget Analyst
Citizens Audit Review Board
City Attorney
Civil Grand Jury
Mayor
Public Library

**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER**

PERFORMANCE AUDIT REPORT
Goodfellows Shoeshine-California, Inc.

January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2014



Certified
Public
Accountants



Performance Audit Report

Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP (MGO) presents its report concerning the performance audit of Goodfellows Shoeshine-California, Inc. (Tenant) as follows:

Background

The Tenant has one lease agreement with the Airport Commission of the City and County of San Francisco (Commission). Lease number 10-0018 was for the operations of a shoeshine service with the option to provide repair services or sell shoe care merchandise and related accessories in Terminals 1 and 3 at the San Francisco International Airport (SFO). The agreement requires the Tenant to submit to the Airport Department (Airport) a monthly report showing its sales revenue and rent due.

For the period of our performance audit, January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2014, the lease required payment of the greater of monthly minimum rent or percentage rent thresholds as outlined below.

- Lease:** 10-0018
- Reporting periods:** January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2014
- Lease Term:** December 16, 2010 to December 17, 2017
- Percentage Rent:** 10% of Gross Revenue

Minimum monthly rent is specified in the lease and has step increases stipulated by the lease.

<u>Period</u>	<u>10-0018</u>
Lease year ended December 2013	\$ 2,219
Lease year ended December 2014	\$ 2,254

The percentage rent owed each month in excess of the monthly minimum is due as additional rent to the Airport.

Objective and Scope

The objective of this performance audit was to determine whether the Tenant was in substantial compliance with the reporting, payment, and other rent related provisions of its lease with the Commission. To meet the objective of our performance audit and based upon the provisions of the City and County of San Francisco contract number P-500 (5-10) dated March 1, 2013, between MGO and the City and County of San Francisco, and per Appendix A therein, we verified that revenues for the audit period were reported to the Airport in accordance with the lease provisions, and that such amounts agreed with the underlying accounting records; identified and reported the amount and cause of any significant error (over or under) in reporting together with the impact on rent payable to the Airport; and identified and reported any recommendations to improve record keeping and reporting processes of the Tenant relative to its ability to comply with lease provisions.

This audit and the resulting report relates only to the gross receipts and rents reported by the Tenant, and does not extend to any other performance or financial audits of either the Commission or the Tenant taken as a whole.

Methodology

To meet the objectives of our performance audit, we performed the following procedures: reviewed the applicable terms of the lease and the adequacy of the Tenant procedures and internal controls for collecting, recording, summarizing and reporting its gross revenues and calculating its payments to the Airport; selected and tested 4 sample months for each contract year and 3 sample days for each sample month selected per guidelines provided by the City; recalculated monthly rent due; and verified the timeliness of reporting revenues and rent and submitting rent payments to the Airport.

We conducted this performance audit in accordance with *Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and recommendations based on our audit objective. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our audit results based on our audit objective.

Audit Results

Based on the results of our performance audit for the period from January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2014, the Tenant reported gross revenues of \$1,370,488 and paid percentage rent of \$133,562 to the Airport. In accordance with its lease provisions, the tenant should had paid \$137,048 for the periods of 2013 and 2014. The underpayment of \$3,486 agreed to the underlying records.

Gross revenues and percentage rent are defined in the lease between the Tenant and the City and County of San Francisco. The table below shows the Tenant reported total gross revenue and percentage rent paid to the Airport for the lease under audit.

**Sales Revenues and Percentage Rent Paid
January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2014**

Lease No. 10-0018

<u>Lease Period</u>	<u>Total Revenue Reported by Tenant</u>	<u>Calculated Percentage Rent Stipulated by Lease</u>	<u>Minimum Rent Stipulated by Lease</u>	<u>Additional Rent Due</u>	<u>Rent Paid per Airport Payment Records</u>	<u>(Over) Under Payment</u>
	A	B	C	D	E	F
				(B-C)		(B-E)
January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013	\$ 644,444	\$ 64,444	\$ 26,632	\$ 37,812	\$ 64,408	\$ 36
January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014	726,044	72,604	27,047	45,557	69,154	3,450
Total	\$ 1,370,488	\$ 137,048	\$ 53,679	\$ 83,369	\$ 133,562	\$ 3,486

Finding 2015-01-Tenant did not certify its monthly sales reports.

The Tenant did not comply with the lease agreement by submitting to the Airport monthly sales reports that were not certified or signed. The Airport also did not review the reports to ensure that they were certified as required by the lease agreement. According to section 4.6 of the agreement, "Tenant shall submit to City sales report showing all gross revenues achieved with respect to the prior month by location. Such report shall be certified as being true and correct by Tenant and shall otherwise be in form and substance satisfactory to Director". The Tenant's Controller stated that from inception of the Lease the Airport has accepted the form and substance of the monthly sales report as satisfactory. The effect of sales reports not being certified is that the Airport has no assurance from the Tenant that the data is free from any errors or mistakes.

Recommendation 2015-01

The Airport should comply with section 4.6 of the Agreement and require Tenant to submit certified monthly sales reports to the City.

Finding 2015-02-Tenant did not submit complete financial statements for calendar year 2014.

The Tenant did not comply with the lease agreement by submitting incomplete certifications of sales and adjustments by a CPA to the Airport. The annual financial statements reports for the year of 2014 did not include the activity for October through December. According to section 4.7 of the agreement, the reports should show "gross revenues achieved with respect to the prior lease year". The effect of an incomplete annual financial statements report provides no assurance that the data is complete and free from errors, omissions and mistakes. Tenant erroneously submitted an incomplete annual report for 2014 that covered the period January through September. The Airport also did not review the annual report's covered period to ensure the completeness of the report.

Recommendation 2015-02

The Airport should require the tenant to submit complete financial statements to cover the entire calendar year to comply with section 4.7 of the lease agreement. The Airport should also implement procedures in its review of tenant financial statements to ensure the certified period is accurate and complete.

Finding 2015-03- Tenant did not always report gross revenues accurately.

Tenant underreported gross revenues of \$34,874, resulting in net underpayment of \$3,486 in rent for the audit period. Reported gross revenues did not match the supporting monthly summaries in 21 out of 24 months with a range in difference of \$87 to \$1,584. According to section 4 of the Agreement, the tenant is required to make base rent payments for the greater of MAG or 10% of gross revenues. Furthermore, according to Section 4.1, gross revenue means the price of all shoeshine services rendered, full price of all merchandise sold, deposits forfeited by customers in connection with business, and all orders for goods or services accepted by Tenant. Tenant does not know the cause of the errors but agrees with the \$3,486 underpayment.

Recommendation 2015-03

The Airport should collect the \$3,486 underpayment of rent, plus any accrued interest. The Airport should remind the Tenant to implement procedures to ensure that all gross revenues as stated in the lease agreement are correctly reported and paid to the Airport.

Finding 2015-04- Tenant needs to reimburse Airport for audit costs

The underpayment of \$3,486 in rent mentioned in Finding 2015-03 is greater than two percent of the total rent due of \$137,045 or \$2,741. According to section 4.9 (a), "should any examination, inspection, and audit of Tenant's books and records by City disclose an underpayment by Tenant of the base rent due, tenant shall promptly pay to City such deficiency, and if such deficiency exceeds two percent of the total

rent due, tenant shall also promptly reimburse City for all costs incurred in the conduct of such examination, inspection, and audit. Although the tenant does not know the cause for the gross revenue reporting errors, the underpaid rent of \$3,486 exceeds the two percent of the total rent due and the Agreement stipulates that the tenant shall reimburse the Airport for the cost incurred for this audit.

Recommendation 2015-04

The Airport should work with the Office of the Controller's City Services Auditor to determine the total cost incurred for the tenant audit and then collect from the tenant for the costs.

Conclusion

We conducted this performance audit in accordance with the provisions of our contract, as outlined in the objective and scope section above, and in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonableness basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives section of this report.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Tenant, the Commission and the City and County of San Francisco, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP

Walnut Creek, California
March 16, 2016



San Francisco International Airport

March 7, 2016

Ms. Tonia Lediju
Director of Audits
Office of the Controller
City Services Auditor Division
City and County of San Francisco
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 477
San Francisco, CA 94102

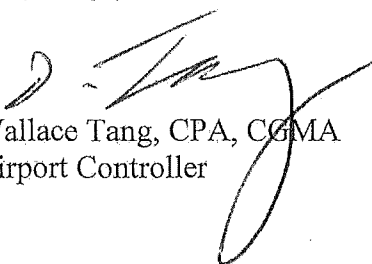
Subject: Performance Audit of Goodfellows Shoeshine-California, Inc.


Dear Ms. Lediju:

Attached is the completed Audit Recommendation and Response Form regarding the performance audit of Goodfellows Shoeshine-California, Inc.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call us at 650.821.2850 (Wallace) or 650.821.4500 (Cheryl).

Very truly yours,


Wallace Tang, CPA, CGMA
Airport Controller


Cheryl Nashir
Director
Revenue Development and Management

Attachment

cc: John. L. Martin – SFO, Director
Ivar Satero – SFO, Chief Operating Officer
Leo Fermin – SFO, Chief Business & Finance Officer
Wallace Tang – SFO, Controller
Winnie Woo – CSA
Eugene Ma – MGO
Juan Zaragoza – MGO

AIRPORT COMMISSION CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

EDWIN M. LEE
MAYOR

LARRY MAZZOLA
PRESIDENT

LINDA S. CRAYTON
VICE PRESIDENT

ELEANOR JOHNS

RICHARD J. GUGGENHIME

PETER A. STERN

JOHN L. MARTIN
AIRPORT DIRECTOR

Performance Audit of Goodfellows Shoeshine-California, Inc.

For each recommendation, the responsible agency should indicate whether it concurs, does not concur, or partially concurs. If it concurs with the recommendation, it should indicate the expected implementation date and implementation plan. If the responsible agency does not concur or partially concurs, it should provide an explanation and an alternate plan of action to address the identified issue.

RECOMMENDATION AND RESPONSE

Recommendation	Response
<p>1. The Airport should comply with section 4.6 of the Agreement and require Tenant to submit certified monthly sales reports to the City.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Concur</p> <p>Concur. The Airport notified its ROM tenants on August 28, 2015, that their monthly sales reports must be certified as being true and accurate by Tenant or Tenant authorized financial representative. Tenants must include the following statement and authorized signature with their respective monthly sales reports, "The foregoing is certified to be true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief."</p>
<p>2. The Airport should require the tenant to submit complete financial statements to cover the entire calendar year to comply with section 4.7 of the lease agreement. The Airport should also implement procedures in its review of tenant financial statements to ensure the certified period is accurate and complete.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Concur</p> <p>Concur. Airport staff reviews the tenant's' submitted annual reports to ensure they are complete. Staff will require for Tenant to submit a completed annual report for calendar year 2014.</p>
<p>3. The Airport should collect the \$3,486 underpayment of rent, plus any accrued interest. The Airport should remind the Tenant to implement procedures to ensure that all gross revenues as stated in the lease agreement are correctly reported and paid to the Airport.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Concur</p> <p>Concur. Airport staff will issue an invoice to Goodfellows for the \$3,486 underpayment, as well as finance charges accrued between April 1, 2014 and February 29, 2016. Further, staff will take action to remind Tenant to correctly report its revenues to the Airport.</p>

Recommendation	Response
4. The Airport should work with the Office of the Controller's City Services Auditor to determine the total cost incurred for the tenant audit and then collect from the tenant for the costs.	<input type="checkbox"/> Concur <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do Not Concur <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Concur Do not concur. The cost of audit, \$14,000, is four times the amount the tenant underpaid and the Airport has determined this to be overly punitive. The tenant will be invoiced for the underpayment and finance charges accrued.



Las Vegas, Phoenix, San Diego, San Francisco, Sacramento, Salt Lake City, Dallas, San Antonio

March 15, 2016

RE: Performance Audit of Goodfellows Shoeshine – California, Inc.

To whom this may concern:

We have reviewed the audit results for 2013/2014 performed by MGO. To the best of our knowledge, all findings and results are correct.

Please contact us as below.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Shelley Bonner-Carson".

Shelley Bonner-Carson, CEO
shelleyb@gsscorpny.com

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John H Sauter".

John H Sauter, Controller
johns@gsscorpny.com

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: CCSF Monthly Pooled Investment Report for February 2016
Attachments: CCSF Monthly Pooled Investment Report for February 2016.pdf

From: Dion, Ichieh (TTX)
Sent: Tuesday, March 15, 2016 8:28 AM
Subject: CCSF Monthly Pooled Investment Report for February 2016

Hello All -

Please find the CCSF Pooled Investment Report for the month of February attached for your use.

Thank you,

Ichieh Dion
City and County of San Francisco
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 140
San Francisco, CA 94102
415-554-5433

Office of the Treasurer & Tax Collector
City and County of San Francisco



José Cisneros, Treasurer

Pauline Marx, Chief Assistant Treasurer
Michelle Durgy, Chief Investment Officer

Investment Report for the month of February 2016

March 15, 2016

The Honorable Edwin M. Lee
Mayor of San Francisco
City Hall, Room 200
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102-4638

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
City and County of San Francisco
City Hall, Room 244
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102-4638

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the provisions of California State Government Code, Section 53646, we forward this report detailing the City's pooled fund portfolio as of February 29, 2016. These investments provide sufficient liquidity to meet expenditure requirements for the next six months and are in compliance with our statement of investment policy and California Code.

This correspondence and its attachments show the investment activity for the month of February 2016 for the portfolios under the Treasurer's management. All pricing and valuation data is obtained from Interactive Data Corporation.

CCSF Pooled Fund Investment Earnings Statistics *

(in \$ million)	Current Month		Prior Month	
	Fiscal YTD	February 2016	Fiscal YTD	January 2016
Average Daily Balance	\$ 6,791	\$ 7,280	\$ 6,725	\$ 7,390
Net Earnings	28.90	4.29	24.61	4.20
Earned Income Yield	0.64%	0.74%	0.62%	0.67%

CCSF Pooled Fund Statistics *

(in \$ million)	% of Portfolio	Book Value	Market Value	Wtd. Avg. Coupon	Wtd. Avg. YTM	WAM
Investment Type						
U.S. Treasuries	6.90%	\$ 498.2	\$ 500.7	0.86%	0.99%	428
Federal Agencies	56.96%	4,147.6	4,135.0	0.91%	0.70%	573
State & Local Government						
Agency Obligations	2.14%	155.0	155.0	1.53%	1.14%	613
Public Time Deposits	0.02%	1.4	1.4	0.65%	0.65%	130
Negotiable CDs	15.50%	1,125.1	1,125.4	0.79%	0.80%	252
Commercial Paper	4.81%	349.1	349.5	0.00%	0.65%	92
Medium Term Notes	9.95%	724.2	722.4	1.35%	0.67%	210
Money Market Funds	2.69%	195.2	195.2	0.24%	0.24%	1
Supranationals	1.03%	74.9	75.0	0.13%	0.24%	128
Totals	100.0%	\$ 7,270.8	\$ 7,259.8	0.88%	0.72%	437

In the remainder of this report, we provide additional information and analytics at the security-level and portfolio-level, as recommended by the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission.

Very truly yours,

José Cisneros
Treasurer

cc: Treasury Oversight Committee: Aimee Brown, Ron Gerhard, Reeta Madhavan, Charles Perl
Ben Rosenfield, Controller, Office of the Controller
Tonia Lediju, Internal Audit, Office of the Controller
Cynthia Fong, Deputy Director for Finance & Administration, San Francisco County Transportation Authority
Carol Lu, Budget Analyst
San Francisco Public Library

* Please see last page of this report for non-pooled funds holdings and statistics.

Portfolio Summary Pooled Fund

As of February 29, 2016

<i>(in \$ million)</i>							
Security Type	Par Value	Book Value	Market Value	Market/Book Price	Current % Allocation	Max. Policy Allocation	Compliant?
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 500.0	\$ 498.2	\$ 500.7	100.51	6.90%	100%	Yes
Federal Agencies	4,131.3	4,147.6	4,135.0	99.70	56.96%	100%	Yes
State & Local Government							
Agency Obligations	152.9	155.0	155.0	99.97	2.14%	20%	Yes
Public Time Deposits	1.4	1.4	1.4	100.00	0.02%	100%	Yes
Negotiable CDs	1,125.0	1,125.1	1,125.4	100.03	15.50%	30%	Yes
Bankers Acceptances	-	-	-	-	0.00%	40%	Yes
Commercial Paper	350.0	349.1	349.5	100.11	4.81%	25%	Yes
Medium Term Notes	721.0	724.2	722.4	99.75	9.95%	25%	Yes
Repurchase Agreements	-	-	-	-	0.00%	10%	Yes
Reverse Repurchase/ Securities Lending Agreements	-	-	-	-	0.00%	\$75mm	Yes
Money Market Funds	195.2	195.2	195.2	100.00	2.69%	10%	Yes
LAIF	-	-	-	-	0.00%	\$50mm	Yes
Supranationals	75.0	74.9	75.0	100.16	1.03%	5%	Yes
TOTAL	\$ 7,251.9	\$ 7,270.8	\$ 7,259.8	99.85	100.00%	-	Yes

The City and County of San Francisco uses the following methodology to determine compliance: Compliance is pre-trade and calculated on both a par and market value basis, using the result with the lowest percentage of the overall portfolio value. Cash balances are included in the City's compliance calculations.

Please note the information in this report does not include cash balances. Due to fluctuations in the market value of the securities held in the Pooled Fund and changes in the City's cash position, the allocation limits may be exceeded on a post-trade compliance basis. In these instances, no compliance violation has occurred, as the policy limits were not exceeded prior to trade execution.

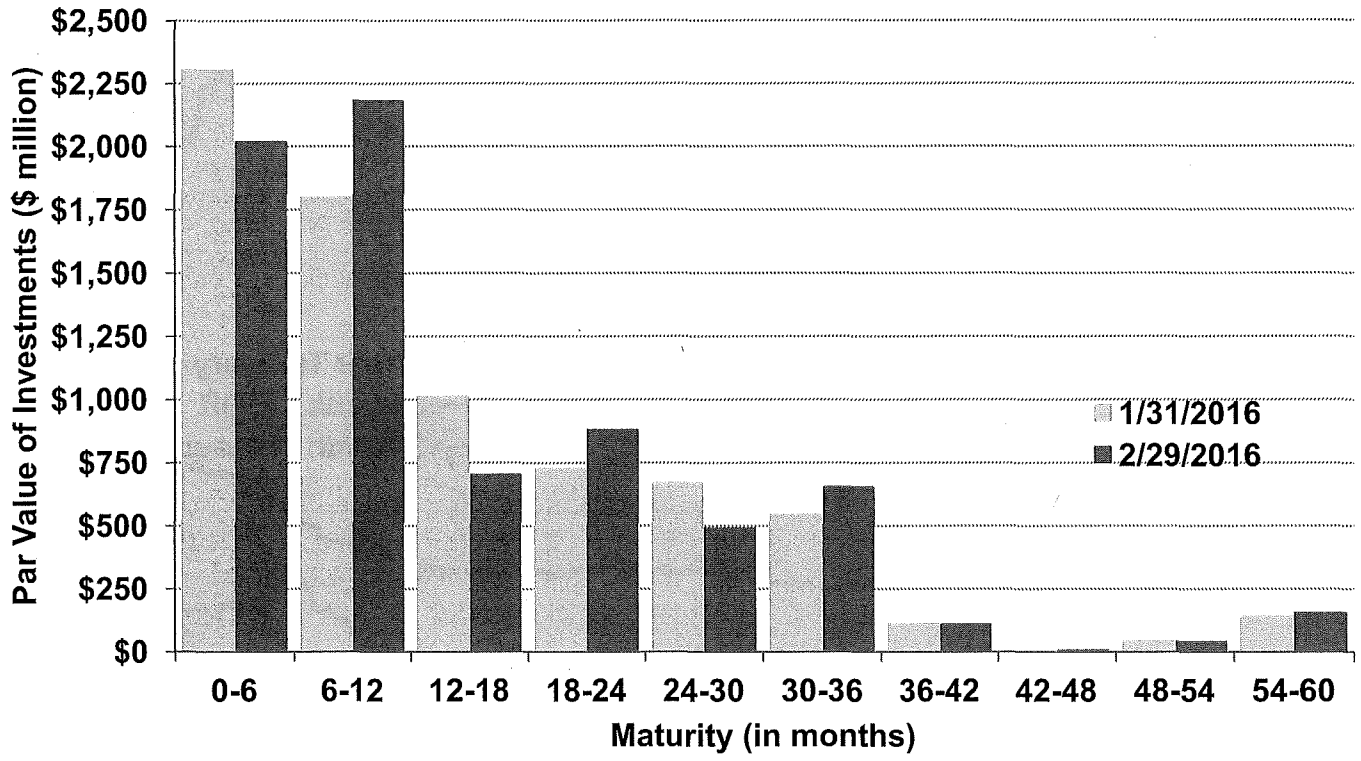
The full Investment Policy can be found at <http://www.sftreasurer.org/>, in the Reports & Plans section of the About menu.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Portfolio Analysis

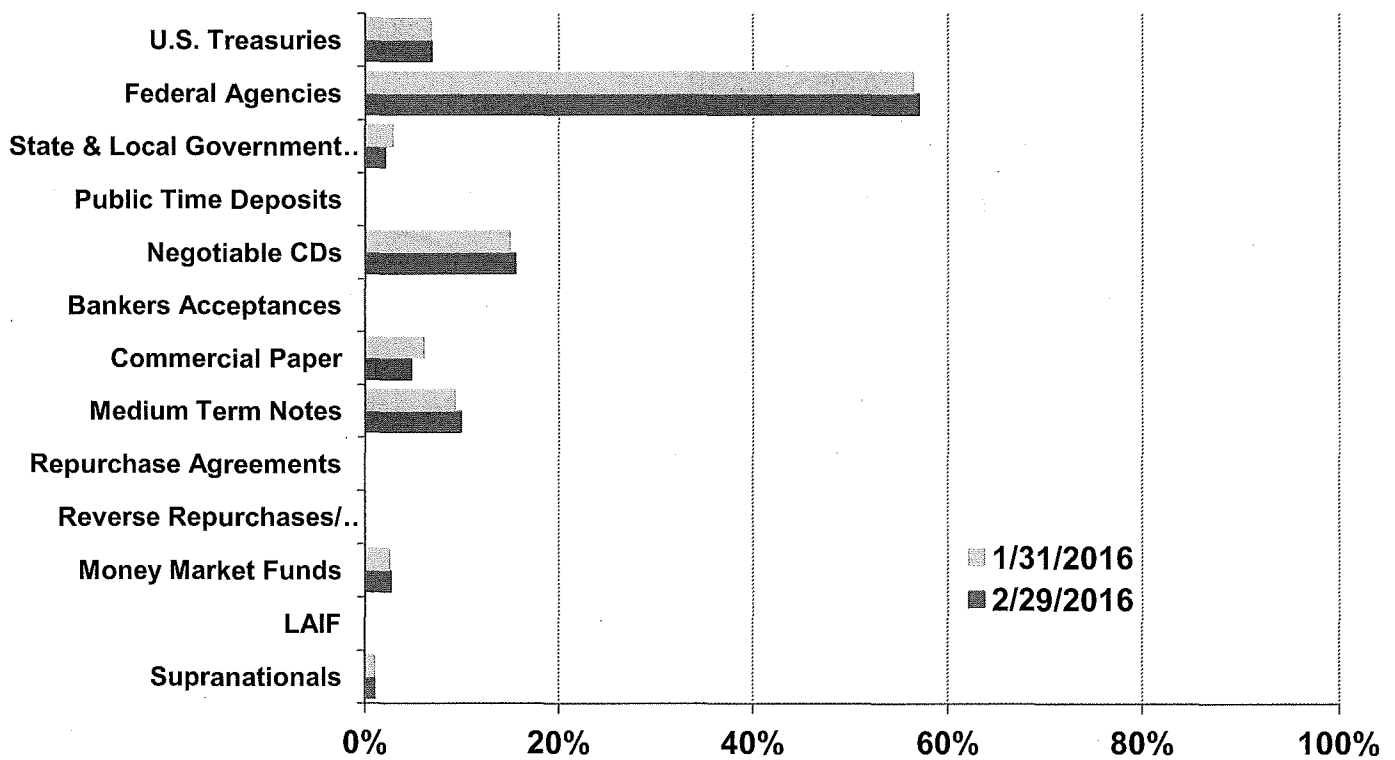
Pooled Fund

Par Value of Investments by Maturity

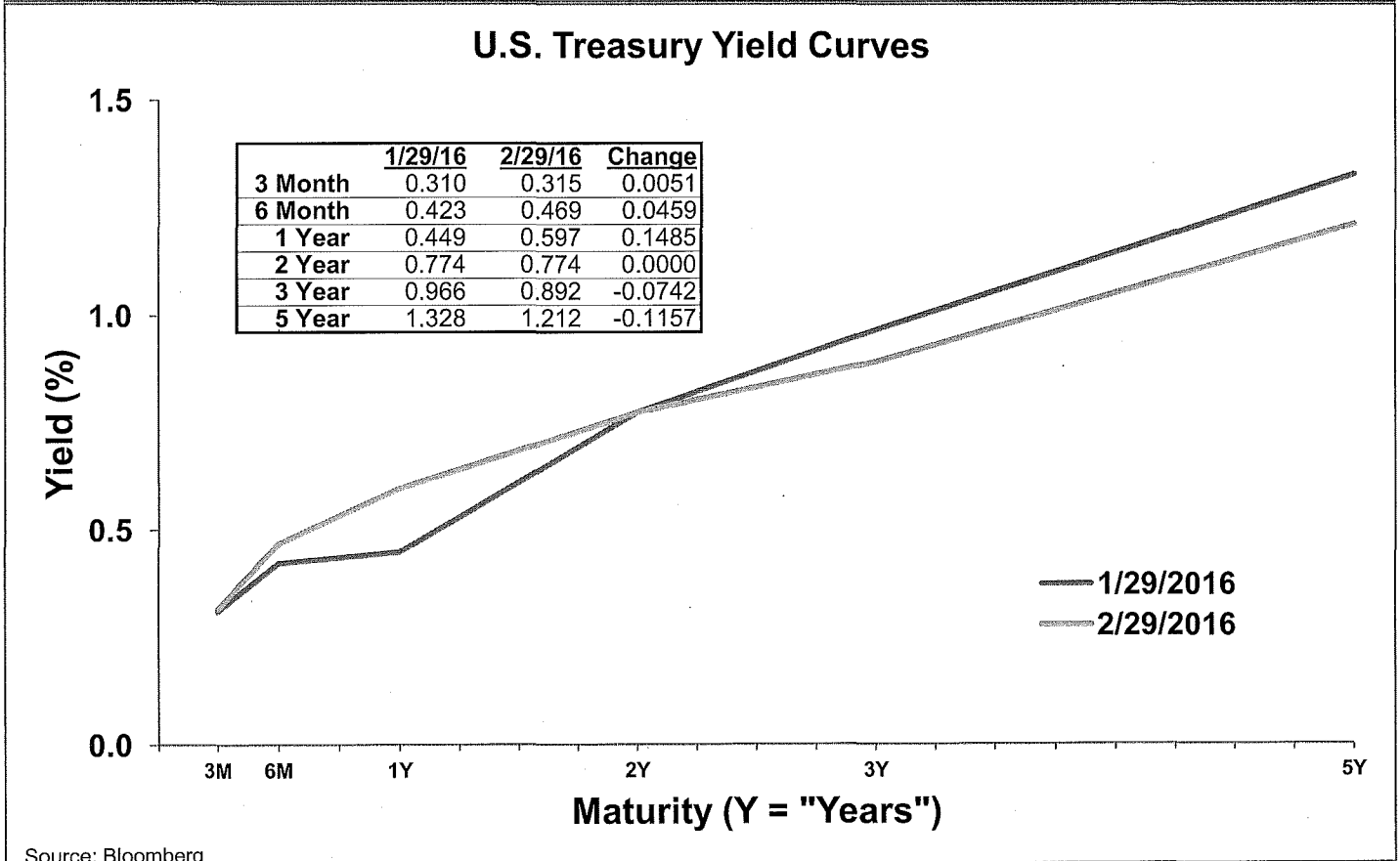
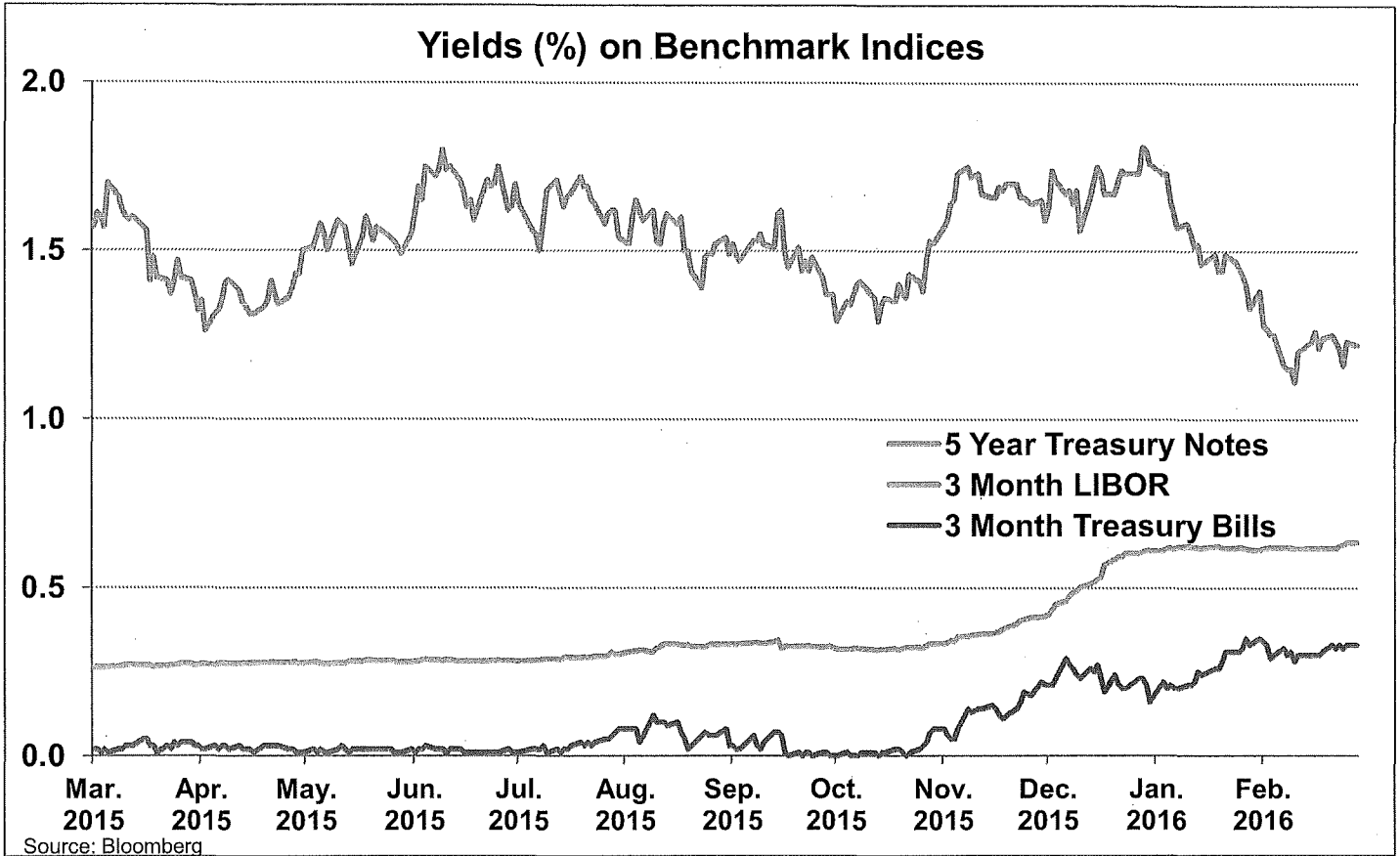


Callable bonds shown at maturity date.

Asset Allocation by Market Value



Yield Curves



Investment Inventory

Pooled Fund

Type of Investment	CUSIP	Issuer Name	Settle	Maturity	Duration	Coupon	Par Value	Book Value	Amortized	
			Date	Date					Book Value	Market Value
Federal Agencies	3133EDH21	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3/14/2014	9/14/2016	0.04	0.45	50,000,000	49,993,612	49,998,625	49,992,000
Federal Agencies	3134G4XW3	FREDDIE MAC	3/26/2014	9/26/2016	0.57	0.60	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,009,000
Federal Agencies	313378UB5	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	10/23/2014	10/11/2016	0.61	1.13	5,000,000	5,060,200	5,018,755	5,021,200
Federal Agencies	3133EDJA1	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	4/11/2014	10/11/2016	0.03	0.45	25,000,000	24,993,750	24,998,468	24,995,250
Federal Agencies	3130A3CE2	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	11/3/2014	10/14/2016	0.62	0.63	40,000,000	40,032,000	40,010,217	39,991,200
Federal Agencies	3137EADS5	FREDDIE MAC	3/3/2014	10/14/2016	0.62	0.88	25,000,000	25,200,250	25,047,549	25,030,250
Federal Agencies	3130A6PZ4	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	1/7/2016	10/28/2016	0.66	0.40	5,950,000	5,937,307	5,935,904	5,942,682
Federal Agencies	3134G5LS2	FREDDIE MAC	11/17/2014	11/17/2016	0.72	0.60	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	24,978,750
Federal Agencies	3130A3J70	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	11/18/2015	11/23/2016	0.73	0.63	7,015,000	7,012,545	7,013,233	7,016,193
Federal Agencies	3130A3J70	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	11/17/2014	11/23/2016	0.73	0.63	25,000,000	24,990,000	24,996,377	25,004,250
Federal Agencies	313381GA7	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	11/30/2012	11/30/2016	0.75	0.57	23,100,000	23,104,389	23,100,823	23,104,158
Federal Agencies	313371PV2	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	11/6/2014	12/9/2016	0.77	1.63	25,000,000	25,513,000	25,190,025	25,175,750
Federal Agencies	313371PV2	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	12/4/2014	12/9/2016	0.77	1.63	25,000,000	25,486,750	25,187,161	25,175,750
Federal Agencies	313371PV2	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	12/12/2014	12/9/2016	0.77	1.63	25,000,000	25,447,500	25,173,959	25,175,750
Federal Agencies	3130A12F4	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	3/19/2014	12/19/2016	0.80	0.70	20,500,000	20,497,950	20,499,403	20,498,565
Federal Agencies	3134G5VG7	FREDDIE MAC	12/29/2014	12/29/2016	0.83	0.78	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,959,500
Federal Agencies	3134G33C2	FREDDIE MAC	1/3/2013	1/3/2017	0.84	0.60	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,066,500
Federal Agencies	3133ECB37	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	12/20/2012	1/12/2017	0.87	0.58	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,007,700
Federal Agencies	31315PWW5	FARMER MAC	5/4/2012	1/17/2017	0.88	1.01	49,500,000	49,475,250	49,495,364	49,696,515
Federal Agencies	3133EDRD6	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	12/12/2014	1/30/2017	0.17	0.46	50,000,000	49,981,400	49,992,012	49,907,000
Federal Agencies	3133786Q9	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	1/10/2013	2/13/2017	0.95	1.00	67,780,000	68,546,456	67,958,925	67,880,992
Federal Agencies	3133EDFW7	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	2/27/2014	2/27/2017	0.07	0.49	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,964,000
Federal Agencies	3133782N0	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	12/29/2015	3/10/2017	1.02	0.88	15,000,000	15,030,590	14,992,169	15,025,050
Federal Agencies	3133782N0	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	12/15/2014	3/10/2017	1.02	0.88	50,000,000	50,058,500	50,026,813	50,083,500
Federal Agencies	3133EDP30	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	10/3/2014	3/24/2017	0.07	0.47	26,000,000	26,009,347	26,004,016	25,983,620
Federal Agencies	3134G4XM5	FREDDIE MAC	3/28/2014	3/28/2017	1.08	0.78	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,007,500
Federal Agencies	3133EDZW5	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	10/29/2014	3/29/2017	0.08	0.46	25,000,000	24,999,750	24,999,889	24,981,500
Federal Agencies	31315PZQ5	FARMER MAC	4/10/2012	4/10/2017	1.11	1.26	12,500,000	12,439,250	12,486,526	12,566,125
Federal Agencies	3133ECLL6	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	4/17/2013	4/17/2017	1.13	0.60	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	9,993,500
Federal Agencies	31315PUQ0	FARMER MAC	4/26/2012	4/26/2017	1.15	1.13	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,547,880
Federal Agencies	3137EADF3	FREDDIE MAC	5/14/2012	5/12/2017	1.19	1.25	25,000,000	25,133,000	25,031,865	25,143,000
Federal Agencies	31315PZQ5	FARMER MAC	12/28/2012	6/5/2017	1.26	1.11	9,000,000	9,122,130	9,034,754	9,019,980
Federal Agencies	313379FW4	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	12/19/2014	6/9/2017	1.27	1.00	12,000,000	12,020,760	12,010,690	12,029,040
Federal Agencies	313379FW4	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	12/29/2015	6/9/2017	1.27	1.00	20,600,000	20,605,470	20,594,739	20,649,852
Federal Agencies	3130A3SL9	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	12/30/2014	6/15/2017	1.29	0.95	25,000,000	24,959,750	24,978,889	25,129,250
Federal Agencies	3133EAUW6	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	6/19/2012	6/19/2017	0.05	0.60	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,993,500
Federal Agencies	3133EEGH7	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	12/26/2014	6/26/2017	1.32	0.93	8,400,000	8,397,312	8,398,581	8,420,832
Federal Agencies	3137EADH9	FREDDIE MAC	3/25/2014	6/29/2017	1.33	1.00	25,000,000	24,920,625	24,967,704	25,067,000
Federal Agencies	3134G5W50	FREDDIE MAC	12/30/2014	6/30/2017	1.33	1.00	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,176,000
Federal Agencies	3133ECV92	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	7/24/2013	7/24/2017	0.07	0.47	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,932,000
Federal Agencies	3133ECVG6	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	8/5/2013	7/26/2017	0.16	0.62	23,520,000	23,520,000	23,520,000	23,520,941
Federal Agencies	3135G0F24	FANNIE MAE	9/16/2015	8/16/2017	0.04	0.44	25,000,000	24,995,153	24,996,309	24,952,500
Federal Agencies	3133EEFX3	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	12/23/2014	8/23/2017	0.06	0.48	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,927,500
Federal Agencies	3137EADL0	FREDDIE MAC	3/25/2014	9/29/2017	1.57	1.00	25,000,000	24,808,175	24,913,798	25,062,250
Federal Agencies	3135G0F57	FANNIE MAE	10/5/2015	10/5/2017	0.01	0.44	25,000,000	24,992,356	24,993,903	24,946,750
Federal Agencies	3134G7M81	FREDDIE MAC	2/3/2016	10/6/2017	1.59	0.88	36,010,000	36,094,398	35,992,791	35,963,547
Federal Agencies	3133EETS9	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	9/25/2015	10/19/2017	0.05	0.46	30,000,000	30,000,600	30,000,474	29,940,600
Federal Agencies	3133EEBR0	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	11/18/2014	11/13/2017	0.04	0.46	25,000,000	24,988,794	24,993,611	24,948,250
Federal Agencies	3133EEJ76	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	8/20/2015	11/13/2017	0.20	0.55	25,000,000	24,991,500	24,983,521	24,986,750
Federal Agencies	3134G44F2	FREDDIE MAC	5/21/2013	11/21/2017	1.72	0.80	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,935,000

Investment Inventory

Pooled Fund

Type of Investment	CUSIP	Issuer Name	Settle	Maturity	Duration	Coupon	Par Value	Book Value	Amortized	
			Date	Date					Book Value	Market Value
Federal Agencies	3130A3HF4	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	12/22/2014	12/8/2017	1.76	1.13	25,000,000	24,955,500	24,973,390	25,109,000
Federal Agencies	3137EADX4	FREDDIE MAC	12/11/2015	12/15/2017	1.78	1.00	25,000,000	24,969,000	24,972,416	25,052,250
Federal Agencies	3133EEFE5	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	12/19/2014	12/18/2017	1.79	1.13	50,000,000	49,914,500	49,948,700	50,208,500
Federal Agencies	3134G32M1	FREDDIE MAC	12/28/2012	12/28/2017	1.82	1.00	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,005,000
Federal Agencies	3133EEMH0	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	5/27/2015	2/2/2018	0.01	0.48	4,000,000	3,999,480	3,999,628	3,991,840
Federal Agencies	3133EEMH0	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	2/2/2015	2/2/2018	0.01	0.48	35,000,000	34,978,893	34,986,461	34,928,600
Federal Agencies	3133EEAN0	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	11/5/2014	2/5/2018	0.01	0.47	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	24,943,500
Federal Agencies	3133EEAN0	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	11/5/2014	2/5/2018	0.01	0.47	25,000,000	24,991,750	24,995,097	24,943,500
Federal Agencies	3133EEAN0	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	11/5/2014	2/5/2018	0.01	0.47	50,000,000	49,983,560	49,990,230	49,887,000
Federal Agencies	3133EFNK9	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	11/9/2015	2/9/2018	0.02	0.51	25,000,000	24,994,315	24,995,095	24,961,500
Federal Agencies	3135G0UN1	FANNIE MAE	2/26/2014	2/28/2018	1.98	1.15	8,770,000	8,713,434	8,741,813	8,774,034
Federal Agencies	3135G0UN1	FANNIE MAE	2/26/2014	2/28/2018	1.98	1.15	19,000,000	18,877,450	18,938,934	19,008,740
Federal Agencies	3133EEN71	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	5/22/2015	3/22/2018	0.06	0.47	50,000,000	49,992,500	49,994,558	49,864,000
Federal Agencies	3133EEQ86	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	5/27/2015	3/26/2018	0.07	0.48	50,000,000	49,978,500	49,984,301	49,791,500
Federal Agencies	3133EEQ86	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	5/29/2015	3/26/2018	0.07	0.48	50,000,000	49,978,500	49,984,271	49,791,500
Federal Agencies	3133EFWG8	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	1/26/2016	3/26/2018	0.07	0.59	25,000,000	24,997,200	24,997,324	24,998,750
Federal Agencies	3133EEZC7	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	4/16/2015	4/16/2018	0.04	0.48	50,000,000	49,992,422	49,994,634	49,880,000
Federal Agencies	31331KJB7	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	2/2/2016	4/25/2018	2.09	3.00	14,230,000	14,991,210	14,853,929	14,961,993
Federal Agencies	3130A6Z42	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	1/27/2016	4/27/2018	2.13	1.25	9,100,000	9,100,000	9,100,000	9,112,467
Federal Agencies	3133EEU40	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	6/3/2015	5/3/2018	0.01	0.47	69,000,000	68,994,894	68,996,198	69,069,000
Federal Agencies	3135G0WJ8	FANNIE MAE	5/23/2013	5/21/2018	2.21	0.88	25,000,000	24,786,500	24,905,072	24,978,000
Federal Agencies	3133EFCT2	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	9/8/2015	6/8/2018	0.02	0.48	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	24,935,500
Federal Agencies	3133EFCT2	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	9/8/2015	6/8/2018	0.02	0.48	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,871,000
Federal Agencies	3133EEW48	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	6/11/2015	6/11/2018	0.03	0.47	50,000,000	49,996,000	49,996,964	49,858,000
Federal Agencies	3133EFSH1	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	12/18/2015	6/14/2018	2.26	1.17	25,000,000	24,955,500	24,956,137	25,061,500
Federal Agencies	3130A4GL0	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	3/18/2015	9/18/2018	2.50	1.33	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,005,400
Federal Agencies	3134G7WW7	FREDDIE MAC	9/28/2015	9/28/2018	2.55	0.75	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,011,750
Federal Agencies	3136G2NZ6	FANNIE MAE	9/30/2015	9/28/2018	2.56	0.50	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,500
Federal Agencies	3136G2NZ6	FANNIE MAE	9/30/2015	9/28/2018	2.56	0.50	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,500
Federal Agencies	3134G73D1	FREDDIE MAC	10/29/2015	10/29/2018	2.65	0.63	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,004,000
Federal Agencies	3135G0G80	FANNIE MAE	2/12/2016	11/13/2018	2.69	0.50	25,000,000	25,028,403	24,997,545	24,995,675
Federal Agencies	3134G82T5	FREDDIE MAC	11/16/2015	11/16/2018	2.68	0.88	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	24,985,050
Federal Agencies	3134G82B4	FREDDIE MAC	11/23/2015	11/23/2018	2.71	0.75	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,007,000
Federal Agencies	3134G85M7	FREDDIE MAC	11/27/2015	11/26/2018	2.71	0.75	22,000,000	21,986,800	21,987,945	22,012,716
Federal Agencies	3134G85Z8	FREDDIE MAC	12/4/2015	12/4/2018	2.74	0.88	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,069,000
Federal Agencies	3134G8AT6	FREDDIE MAC	12/11/2015	12/11/2018	2.75	1.00	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,002,950
Federal Agencies	3134G87D5	FREDDIE MAC	12/14/2015	12/14/2018	2.76	0.75	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,003,500
Federal Agencies	3134G8CS6	FREDDIE MAC	12/28/2015	12/28/2018	2.81	0.63	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,002,150
Federal Agencies	3134G8DH9	FREDDIE MAC	12/28/2015	12/28/2018	2.80	0.75	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,003,700
Federal Agencies	3134G8EH8	FREDDIE MAC	12/28/2015	12/28/2018	2.80	0.75	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,012,500
Federal Agencies	3136G2C39	FANNIE MAE	12/30/2014	12/28/2018	2.77	1.63	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,103,650
Federal Agencies	3132X0EK3	FARMER MAC	1/25/2016	1/25/2019	0.15	0.72	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,750
Federal Agencies	3134G8GD5	FREDDIE MAC	1/29/2016	1/29/2019	2.88	1.00	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,049,500
Federal Agencies	3134G8H69	FREDDIE MAC	1/29/2016	1/29/2019	2.88	1.00	19,000,000	18,996,200	18,996,311	19,012,540
Federal Agencies	3134G8K81	FREDDIE MAC	2/26/2016	2/26/2019	2.96	1.00	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,502,695
Federal Agencies	3134G8K81	FREDDIE MAC	2/26/2016	2/26/2019	2.96	1.00	12,500,000	12,500,000	12,500,000	12,506,125
Federal Agencies	3134G8LN7	FREDDIE MAC	2/26/2016	2/26/2019	2.97	0.50	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	24,987,750
Federal Agencies	3136G2XK8	FANNIE MAE	2/26/2016	2/26/2019	2.96	0.75	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	24,956,750
Federal Agencies	3136G2Y68	FANNIE MAE	2/26/2016	2/26/2019	2.96	0.75	15,935,000	15,927,033	15,927,062	15,914,603
Federal Agencies	3132X0ED9	FARMER MAC	1/19/2016	3/19/2019	0.05	0.58	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	39,997,600

Investment Inventory Pooled Fund

Type of Investment	CUSIP	Issuer Name	Settle	Maturity	Duration	Coupon	Par Value	Book Value	Amortized	
			Date	Date					Book Value	Market Value
Federal Agencies	3134G8G94	FREDDIE MAC	1/25/2016	7/25/2019	3.34	1.25	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,048,500
Federal Agencies	3132X0AT8	FARMER MAC	6/5/2015	6/2/2020	0.01	0.57	41,000,000	41,000,000	41,000,000	40,758,510
Federal Agencies	3134G7U33	FREDDIE MAC	10/29/2015	10/29/2020	4.50	1.50	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,013,360
Federal Agencies	3134G7U90	FREDDIE MAC	10/29/2015	10/29/2020	4.50	1.55	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,016,700
Federal Agencies	3136G2QT7	FANNIE MAE	10/29/2015	10/29/2020	4.50	1.50	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,008,500
Federal Agencies	3133EFTX5	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	12/24/2015	12/24/2020	0.07	0.76	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,020,000
Federal Agencies	3134G8JE0	FREDDIE MAC	2/26/2016	2/26/2021	4.80	1.75	14,150,000	14,150,000	14,150,000	14,167,829
Subtotals					0.92	0.91	\$ 4,131,255,000	\$ 4,147,593,589	\$ 4,134,288,895	\$ 4,135,001,812
State/Local Agencies	91412GUT0	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA CA REVENUE	4/10/2014	5/15/2016	0.21	0.63	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 2,501,425
State/Local Agencies	612574DR1	MONTEREY PENINSULA CA CMNTY	5/7/2013	8/1/2016	0.42	0.98	2,670,000	2,670,000	2,670,000	2,674,913
State/Local Agencies	13063CPM6	CALIFORNIA ST	12/09/2014	11/1/2016	0.67	0.75	44,000,000	44,046,200	44,016,333	44,033,880
State/Local Agencies	91412GUU7	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA CA REVENUE	4/10/2014	5/15/2017	1.20	1.22	3,250,000	3,250,000	3,250,000	3,268,298
State/Local Agencies	13063CFC9	CALIFORNIA ST	11/5/2013	11/1/2017	1.65	1.75	16,500,000	16,558,905	16,524,662	16,706,580
State/Local Agencies	13063CPN4	CALIFORNIA ST	12/22/2014	11/1/2017	1.65	1.25	5,000,000	5,004,550	5,002,656	5,022,600
State/Local Agencies	13063CPN4	CALIFORNIA ST	11/25/2014	11/1/2017	1.65	1.25	50,000,000	50,121,500	50,069,137	50,226,000
State/Local Agencies	91412GSB2	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA CA REVENUE	10/5/2015	7/1/2019	3.25	1.80	4,180,000	4,214,443	4,210,709	4,217,286
State/Local Agencies	91412GSB2	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA CA REVENUE	10/2/2015	7/1/2019	3.25	1.80	16,325,000	16,461,640	16,446,558	16,470,619
State/Local Agencies	6055804W6	MISSISSIPPI ST	4/23/2015	10/1/2019	3.24	6.09	8,500,000	10,217,510	9,886,079	9,882,780
Subtotals					1.63	1.53	\$ 152,925,000	\$ 155,044,748	\$ 154,576,134	\$ 155,004,380
Public Time Deposits	PP7QLOE87	TRANS-PAC NATIONAL BK	3/20/2015	3/21/2016	0.06	0.58	\$ 240,000	\$ 240,000	\$ 240,000	\$ 240,000
Public Time Deposits	PPRNET9Q5	BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO	4/9/2015	4/11/2016	0.12	0.56	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Public Time Deposits	PP9302V13	PREFERRED BANK LA CALIF	5/15/2015	5/16/2016	0.21	0.59	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Public Time Deposits	PP0OBERR6	UMPQUA BANK	6/29/2015	6/29/2016	0.33	0.60	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Public Time Deposits	PP6J1O5Z6	IND & COMM BK OF CHINA	8/10/2015	8/10/2016	0.45	0.72	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Public Time Deposits	PP5Z1EJS4	MISSION NATIONAL BK SF	2/19/2016	2/21/2017	0.22	0.86	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Subtotals					0.23	0.65	\$ 1,440,000	\$ 1,440,000	\$ 1,440,000	\$ 1,440,000
Negotiable CDs	78009NTW6	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	4/8/2015	4/8/2016	0.02	0.55	\$ 100,000,000	\$ 100,000,000	\$ 100,000,000	\$ 100,034,409
Negotiable CDs	96121TWJ3	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	4/24/2014	4/25/2016	0.15	0.77	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,020,931
Negotiable CDs	96121TWK0	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	4/24/2014	4/25/2016	0.07	0.65	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,032,929
Negotiable CDs	06417HKT2	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	5/9/2014	5/9/2016	0.19	0.81	25,000,000	24,989,525	24,999,011	25,028,162
Negotiable CDs	78009NV T0	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	8/7/2015	8/8/2016	0.02	0.66	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,029,899
Negotiable CDs	06366CWA2	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	2/12/2015	8/12/2016	0.04	0.67	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,031,648
Negotiable CDs	06366CA32	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	3/31/2015	9/23/2016	0.06	0.69	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,013,413
Negotiable CDs	06366CA32	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	3/31/2015	9/23/2016	0.06	0.69	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,026,826
Negotiable CDs	06417HUW4	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	9/25/2014	9/23/2016	0.06	0.79	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,055,353
Negotiable CDs	06366CC48	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	4/7/2015	10/7/2016	0.02	0.69	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,026,861
Negotiable CDs	06417HVR4	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	10/7/2014	10/7/2016	0.10	0.82	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,066,432
Negotiable CDs	89113EE69	TORONTO DOMINION BANK NY	10/16/2015	10/17/2016	0.13	0.87	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,043,116
Negotiable CDs	89113EL79	TORONTO DOMINION BANK NY	2/12/2016	11/8/2016	0.69	1.00	25,000,000	25,069,012	25,004,781	25,069,665
Negotiable CDs	78009NXP6	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	12/3/2015	12/2/2016	0.01	0.96	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,839
Negotiable CDs	89113EU20	TORONTO DOMINION BANK NY	12/7/2015	12/7/2016	0.02	0.78	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,012,472
Negotiable CDs	78009NSX5	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	12/15/2014	12/15/2016	0.04	0.69	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	99,953,415
Negotiable CDs	96121TH27	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	12/22/2015	12/28/2016	0.08	0.91	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,066,471
Negotiable CDs	96121TH27	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	12/22/2015	12/28/2016	0.08	0.91	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,066,471
Negotiable CDs	78009NZD1	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	1/25/2016	1/25/2017	0.08	0.95	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,044,836
Negotiable CDs	89113E2G0	TORONTO DOMINION BANK NY	1/11/2016	2/1/2017	0.00	0.93	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,082,399
Negotiable CDs	96121TK64	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	2/4/2016	2/3/2017	0.93	1.02	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,126,354

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Type of Investment	CUSIP	Issuer Name	Settle	Maturity	Duration	Coupon	Par Value	Book Value	Amortized	
			Date	Date					Book Value	Market Value
Negotiable CDs	06417HE36	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	2/23/2015	2/23/2017	0.23	0.90	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,036,870
Negotiable CDs	06417HE36	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	2/23/2015	2/23/2017	0.23	0.90	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,036,870
Negotiable CDs	06427EDJ7	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	9/17/2015	3/17/2017	0.05	0.83	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	24,962,750
Negotiable CDs	89113EC79	TORONTO DOMINION BANK NY	10/2/2015	3/28/2017	0.08	0.85	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,918,500
Negotiable CDs	06417HUR5	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	9/25/2014	9/25/2017	0.08	0.87	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,625,000
Subtotals					0.12	0.79	\$ 1,125,000,000	\$ 1,125,058,537	\$ 1,125,003,793	\$ 1,125,412,891
Commercial Paper	06538BC76	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	1/20/2016	3/7/2016	0.02	0.00	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 49,969,319	\$ 49,969,319	\$ 49,996,667
Commercial Paper	45920FCM8	IBM CORP	12/30/2015	3/21/2016	0.06	0.00	50,000,000	49,952,167	49,952,167	49,988,889
Commercial Paper	45920FCX4	IBM CORP	1/20/2016	3/31/2016	0.09	0.00	50,000,000	49,955,625	49,955,625	49,983,333
Commercial Paper	06538BG15	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	2/29/2016	7/1/2016	0.34	0.00	50,000,000	49,878,708	49,878,708	49,905,111
Commercial Paper	06538BGR8	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	1/28/2016	7/25/2016	0.40	0.00	50,000,000	49,793,653	49,793,653	49,886,444
Commercial Paper	06538BGV9	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	1/29/2016	7/29/2016	0.41	0.00	50,000,000	49,787,667	49,787,667	49,883,333
Commercial Paper	06538BH89	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	2/8/2016	8/8/2016	0.44	0.00	50,000,000	49,787,667	49,787,667	49,875,556
Subtotals					0.25	0.00	\$ 350,000,000	\$ 349,124,806	\$ 349,124,806	\$ 349,519,333
Medium Term Notes	36962G5C4	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	12/18/2015	5/9/2016	0.19	2.95	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,034,008	\$ 3,011,783	\$ 3,012,330
Medium Term Notes	36962G5C4	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	12/17/2015	5/9/2016	0.19	2.95	4,948,000	5,005,960	4,968,390	4,968,336
Medium Term Notes	36962G2V5	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	5/19/2014	5/11/2016	0.20	0.82	17,689,000	17,703,328	17,690,407	17,688,469
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	11/24/2015	7/5/2016	0.35	3.15	1,755,000	1,780,290	1,769,225	1,768,566
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	11/27/2015	7/5/2016	0.35	3.15	4,513,000	4,576,633	4,549,280	4,547,885
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	11/03/2015	7/5/2016	0.35	3.15	11,400,000	11,585,592	11,495,447	11,488,122
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	10/30/2015	7/5/2016	0.35	3.15	22,203,000	22,568,239	22,387,820	22,374,629
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	12/1/2015	7/5/2016	0.35	3.15	33,893,000	34,359,707	34,163,991	34,154,993
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	12/14/2015	7/5/2016	0.35	3.15	50,000,000	50,621,000	50,383,559	50,386,500
Medium Term Notes	36962G6Z2	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	7/22/2015	7/12/2016	0.37	1.50	30,740,000	30,992,683	30,834,401	30,844,516
Medium Term Notes	36962G7A6	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	4/1/2015	7/12/2016	0.12	1.27	18,194,000	18,324,486	18,231,082	18,232,753
Medium Term Notes	36962G7A6	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	3/23/2015	7/12/2016	0.12	1.27	27,651,000	27,853,609	27,707,493	27,709,897
Medium Term Notes	06366RPR0	BANK OF MONTREAL	12/18/2015	7/15/2016	0.38	1.30	5,760,000	5,775,437	5,769,997	5,771,232
Medium Term Notes	06366RPS8	BANK OF MONTREAL	7/31/2015	7/15/2016	0.13	1.14	35,000,000	35,127,050	35,049,368	35,037,800
Medium Term Notes	064159CQ7	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA	2/13/2015	7/15/2016	0.38	1.38	16,483,000	16,621,787	16,519,438	16,523,054
Medium Term Notes	742718DV8	PROCTER & GAMBLE CO	11/9/2015	8/15/2016	0.46	1.45	9,785,000	9,859,268	9,829,296	9,819,835
Medium Term Notes	89114QAL2	TORONTO-DOMINION BANK	12/15/2014	9/9/2016	0.02	0.94	18,930,000	19,016,132	18,956,084	18,957,827
Medium Term Notes	89114QAL2	TORONTO-DOMINION BANK	3/2/2015	9/9/2016	0.02	0.94	24,000,000	24,103,620	24,035,718	24,035,280
Medium Term Notes	89236TBU8	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	12/9/2014	9/23/2016	0.06	0.69	14,150,000	14,145,331	14,148,529	14,146,887
Medium Term Notes	89236TBU8	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	2/11/2015	9/23/2016	0.06	0.69	28,150,000	28,142,963	28,147,543	28,143,807
Medium Term Notes	89236TBU8	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	9/23/2014	9/23/2016	0.06	0.69	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,989,000
Medium Term Notes	89236TBV6	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	9/25/2014	9/23/2016	0.06	0.63	47,500,000	47,500,000	47,500,000	47,473,875
Medium Term Notes	9612E0DB0	WESTPAC BANKING CORP	10/10/2014	10/7/2016	0.02	0.68	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,997,000
Medium Term Notes	89236TCL7	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	4/14/2015	10/14/2016	0.12	0.72	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,949,000
Medium Term Notes	073928S46	BEAR STEARNS COS LLC	2/10/2016	11/21/2016	0.23	1.01	6,450,000	6,439,745	6,440,464	6,442,712
Medium Term Notes	36967FAB7	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	1/9/2015	1/9/2017	0.12	0.90	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,027,800
Medium Term Notes	064159AM8	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA	10/20/2015	1/12/2017	0.86	2.55	10,000,000	10,185,500	10,130,674	10,122,900
Medium Term Notes	90331HMC4	US BANK NA CINCINNATI	2/11/2016	1/30/2017	0.92	1.10	1,500,000	1,502,567	1,501,952	1,501,320
Medium Term Notes	90331HMC4	US BANK NA CINCINNATI	2/12/2016	1/30/2017	0.92	1.10	8,515,000	8,526,297	8,522,758	8,522,493
Medium Term Notes	36962G2F0	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	4/8/2015	2/15/2017	0.21	0.79	3,791,000	3,789,138	3,790,037	3,787,399
Medium Term Notes	36962G2F0	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	4/1/2015	2/15/2017	0.21	0.79	4,948,000	4,942,755	4,945,316	4,943,299
Medium Term Notes	89236TCC7	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	4/14/2015	2/16/2017	0.21	0.81	10,000,000	10,006,300	10,003,290	9,985,400
Medium Term Notes	89236TCC7	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	2/20/2015	2/16/2017	0.21	0.81	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,927,000
Medium Term Notes	91159HHD5	US BANCORP	2/3/2016	5/15/2017	1.20	1.65	3,090,000	3,122,955	3,110,641	3,108,633

Investment Inventory Pooled Fund

Type of Investment	CUSIP	Issuer Name	Settle	Maturity	Duration	Coupon	Par Value	Book Value	Amortized	
			Date	Date					Book Value	Market Value
Medium Term Notes	459200JD4	IBM CORP	2/19/2016	8/18/2017	0.22	1.07	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,039,000
Medium Term Notes	911312AP1	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE	1/28/2016	10/1/2017	1.57	1.13	2,000,000	2,011,093	2,003,576	2,004,700
Subtotals					0.20	1.35	\$ 721,038,000	\$ 724,223,468	\$ 722,597,561	\$ 722,434,249
Money Market Funds	09248U718	BLACKROCK LIQUIDITY FUNDS T-FI	3/1/2016	3/1/2016	0.00	0.16	\$ 5,002,626	\$ 5,002,626	\$ 5,002,626	\$ 5,002,626
Money Market Funds	31607A703	FIDELITY INSTITUTIONAL MONEY M	3/1/2016	3/1/2016	0.00	0.24	140,044,279	140,044,279	140,044,279	140,044,279
Money Market Funds	61747C707	MORGAN STANLEY INSTITUTIONAL	3/1/2016	3/1/2016	0.00	0.23	50,162,847	50,162,847	50,162,847	50,162,847
Subtotals					0.00	0.24	\$ 195,209,752	\$ 195,209,752	\$ 195,209,752	\$ 195,209,752
Supranationals	459052UP9	INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	2/1/2016	3/21/2016	0.06	0.00	\$ 25,000,000	\$ 24,988,089	\$ 24,988,089	\$ 24,996,000
Supranationals	459052UW4	INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	12/11/2015	3/28/2016	0.08	0.00	25,000,000	24,962,500	24,962,500	24,994,750
Supranationals	459058ER0	INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	10/7/2015	10/5/2018	2.56	1.00	25,000,000	24,957,500	24,963,172	25,035,750
Subtotals					0.90	0.33	\$ 75,000,000	\$ 74,908,089	\$ 74,913,761	\$ 75,026,500
Grand Totals					0.70	0.88	\$ 7,251,867,752	\$ 7,270,804,765	\$ 7,256,267,682	\$ 7,259,773,718

Monthly Investment Earnings

Pooled Fund

For month ended February 29, 2016

Type of Investment	CUSIP	Issuer Name	Par Value	Coupon	YTM ¹	Settle Date	Maturity Date	Earned Interest	Amort. Expense	Realized Gain/(Loss)	Earned Income /Net Earnings
U.S. Treasuries	912828RJ1	US TSY NT	\$ 75,000,000	1.00	1.05	10/11/11	9/30/16	\$ 59,426	\$ 2,714	\$ -	\$ 62,140
U.S. Treasuries	912828RM4	US TSY NT	25,000,000	1.00	0.74	12/26/13	10/31/16	19,918	(5,119)	-	14,798
U.S. Treasuries	912828RX0	US TSY NT	25,000,000	0.88	0.67	2/25/14	12/31/16	17,428	(4,057)	-	13,370
U.S. Treasuries	912828SJ0	US TSY NT	25,000,000	0.88	1.21	3/21/12	2/28/17	17,421	6,433	-	23,854
U.S. Treasuries	912828SJ0	US TSY NT	25,000,000	0.88	1.21	3/21/12	2/28/17	17,421	6,433	-	23,854
U.S. Treasuries	912828SJ0	US TSY NT	75,000,000	0.88	0.94	3/14/12	2/28/17	52,264	3,657	-	55,921
U.S. Treasuries	912828SM3	US TSY NT	50,000,000	1.00	1.07	4/4/12	3/31/17	39,617	2,611	-	42,229
U.S. Treasuries	912828TM2	US TSY NT	100,000,000	0.63	0.96	12/15/15	8/31/17	49,775	26,281	-	76,057
U.S. Treasuries	912828M72	US TSY NT	50,000,000	0.88	1.00	12/17/15	11/30/17	34,665	4,760	-	39,425
U.S. Treasuries	912828M72	US TSY NT	50,000,000	0.88	1.00	12/17/15	11/30/17	34,665	4,918	-	39,584
Subtotals			\$ 500,000,000					\$ 342,602	\$ 48,630	\$ -	\$ 391,232
Federal Agencies	313384SQ3	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	\$ -	0.00	0.41	12/9/15	2/3/16	\$ 569	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 569
Federal Agencies	313384SQ3	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	-	0.00	0.40	12/9/15	2/3/16	556	-	-	556
Federal Agencies	313384SV2	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	-	0.00	0.20	9/21/15	2/8/16	467	-	-	467
Federal Agencies	313384SZ3	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	-	0.00	0.23	11/25/15	2/12/16	1,757	-	-	1,757
Federal Agencies	313384SZ3	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	-	0.00	0.25	2/2/16	2/12/16	1,006	-	-	1,006
Federal Agencies	313384TE9	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	-	0.00	0.22	11/18/15	2/17/16	2,444	-	-	2,444
Federal Agencies	313384TE9	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	-	0.00	0.25	12/31/15	2/17/16	2,822	-	-	2,822
Federal Agencies	313384TF6	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	-	0.00	0.21	11/10/15	2/18/16	2,479	-	-	2,479
Federal Agencies	3130A0SD3	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	-	0.38	0.44	12/10/15	2/19/16	5,625	990	-	6,615
Federal Agencies	313384TG4	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	-	0.00	0.27	11/30/15	2/19/16	6,625	-	-	6,625
Federal Agencies	313384TM1	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	-	0.00	0.45	12/9/15	2/24/16	3,450	-	-	3,450
Federal Agencies	313384TP4	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	-	0.00	0.26	2/17/16	2/26/16	1,625	-	-	1,625
Federal Agencies	313384TP4	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	-	0.00	0.27	2/18/16	2/26/16	1,500	-	-	1,500
Federal Agencies	313384TZ2	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	25,000,000	0.00	0.28	2/17/16	3/7/16	2,528	-	-	2,528
Federal Agencies	313384UB3	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	56,000,000	0.00	0.48	12/9/15	3/9/16	21,653	-	-	21,653
Federal Agencies	313375RN9	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	22,200,000	1.00	0.82	4/13/12	3/11/16	18,500	(3,201)	-	15,299
Federal Agencies	3133XXP43	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	3,120,000	3.13	0.30	9/21/15	3/11/16	8,125	(6,996)	-	1,129
Federal Agencies	3133XXP43	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	14,000,000	3.13	0.41	12/12/13	3/11/16	36,458	(30,004)	-	6,454
Federal Agencies	31315KUH1	FARMER MAC DISCOUNT NOTE	50,000,000	0.00	0.52	12/9/15	3/15/16	20,944	-	-	20,944
Federal Agencies	313384UH0	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	50,000,000	0.00	0.48	12/10/15	3/15/16	19,333	-	-	19,333
Federal Agencies	3133EAJU3	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	25,000,000	1.05	0.82	4/12/12	3/28/16	21,875	(4,427)	-	17,448
Federal Agencies	3135G0VA8	FANNIE MAE	6,157,000	0.50	0.29	9/21/15	3/30/16	2,565	(1,019)	-	1,546
Federal Agencies	3135G0VA8	FANNIE MAE	25,000,000	0.50	0.46	12/13/13	3/30/16	10,417	(770)	-	9,647
Federal Agencies	31315PTF6	FARMER MAC	50,000,000	0.43	0.43	4/1/13	4/1/16	17,166	-	-	17,166
Federal Agencies	313396VG5	FREDDIE MAC DISCOUNT NT	25,000,000	0.00	0.48	12/11/15	4/7/16	9,667	-	-	9,667
Federal Agencies	313379Z21	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	20,000,000	0.81	0.82	4/18/12	4/18/16	13,500	155	-	13,655
Federal Agencies	3137EAAD1	FREDDIE MAC	11,250,000	5.25	0.35	2/18/16	4/18/16	21,328	(18,341)	-	2,987
Federal Agencies	3133ECWT7	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	22,650,000	0.65	0.48	11/20/13	5/9/16	12,269	(3,106)	-	9,163
Federal Agencies	3130A5VB2	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	2,000,000	0.34	0.45	2/1/16	6/1/16	567	182	-	749
Federal Agencies	3133EDB35	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.46	0.51	1/15/14	6/2/16	18,330	278	-	18,607
Federal Agencies	31315PB73	FARMER MAC	10,000,000	0.90	0.90	2/9/12	6/9/16	7,500	-	-	7,500
Federal Agencies	313373SZ6	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	28,000,000	2.13	0.39	10/23/14	6/10/16	49,583	(38,462)	-	11,121
Federal Agencies	313771AA5	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BK IL	4,200,000	5.63	0.70	12/11/15	6/13/16	19,688	(16,328)	-	3,360
Federal Agencies	313771AA5	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BK IL	8,620,000	5.63	0.62	9/4/14	6/13/16	40,406	(34,044)	-	6,362
Federal Agencies	313771AA5	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BK IL	14,195,000	5.63	0.77	5/30/13	6/13/16	66,539	(53,927)	-	12,612
Federal Agencies	313771AA5	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BK IL	16,925,000	5.63	0.65	5/20/13	6/13/16	79,336	(65,972)	-	13,364
Federal Agencies	313771AA5	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BK IL	71,000,000	5.63	0.51	8/31/15	6/13/16	332,813	(286,531)	-	46,281
Federal Agencies	3133EDDP4	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.52	0.44	2/11/14	6/17/16	21,667	(2,098)	-	19,569

Monthly Investment Earnings

Pooled Fund

Type of Investment	CUSIP	Issuer Name	Par Value	Coupon	YTM ¹	Settle Date	Maturity Date	Earned Interest	Amort. Expense	Realized Gain/(Loss)	Earned Income / Net Earnings
Federal Agencies	3130A1BK3	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	25,000,000	0.50	0.50	3/24/14	6/24/16	10,417	-	-	10,417
Federal Agencies	313588YV1	FANNIE DISCOUNT NOTE	22,009,000	0.00	0.39	2/19/16	7/1/16	2,623	-	-	2,623
Federal Agencies	3135G0XP3	FANNIE MAE	50,000,000	0.38	0.59	3/25/14	7/5/16	15,625	8,596	-	24,221
Federal Agencies	31315PA25	FARMER MAC	11,900,000	2.00	0.62	3/26/13	7/27/16	19,833	(12,858)	-	6,975
Federal Agencies	31315PA25	FARMER MAC	14,100,000	2.00	0.63	3/26/13	7/27/16	23,500	(15,112)	-	8,388
Federal Agencies	31315PA25	FARMER MAC	15,000,000	2.00	2.09	7/27/11	7/27/16	25,000	1,036	-	26,036
Federal Agencies	31315PA25	FARMER MAC	20,000,000	2.00	0.61	3/26/14	7/27/16	33,333	(21,847)	-	11,487
Federal Agencies	3137EACW7	FREDDIE MAC	7,369,000	2.00	0.61	12/3/15	8/25/16	12,282	(8,098)	-	4,184
Federal Agencies	3135G0YE7	FANNIE MAE	50,000,000	0.63	0.52	3/17/14	8/26/16	26,042	(4,052)	-	21,990
Federal Agencies	31315PQB8	FARMER MAC	7,000,000	1.50	0.70	10/29/13	9/1/16	8,750	(4,365)	-	4,385
Federal Agencies	313370TW8	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	25,000,000	2.00	1.39	10/11/11	9/9/16	41,667	(11,752)	-	29,915
Federal Agencies	313370TW8	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	25,000,000	2.00	0.55	11/5/14	9/9/16	41,667	(28,489)	-	13,178
Federal Agencies	3133EDH21	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.45	0.47	3/14/14	9/14/16	17,959	202	-	18,161
Federal Agencies	3134G4XW3	FREDDIE MAC	25,000,000	0.60	0.60	3/26/14	9/26/16	12,500	-	-	12,500
Federal Agencies	313378UB5	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	5,000,000	1.13	0.51	10/23/14	10/11/16	4,708	(2,428)	-	2,280
Federal Agencies	3133EDJA1	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	25,000,000	0.45	0.49	4/11/14	10/11/16	8,998	198	-	9,196
Federal Agencies	3130A3CE2	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	40,000,000	0.63	0.58	11/3/14	10/14/16	20,833	(1,305)	-	19,528
Federal Agencies	3137EADS5	FREDDIE MAC	25,000,000	0.88	0.57	3/3/14	10/14/16	18,229	(6,075)	-	12,155
Federal Agencies	3130A6PZ4	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	5,950,000	0.40	0.76	1/7/16	10/28/16	1,983	1,696	-	3,680
Federal Agencies	3134G5LS2	FREDDIE MAC	25,000,000	0.60	0.60	11/17/14	11/17/16	12,500	-	-	12,500
Federal Agencies	3130A3J70	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	7,015,000	0.63	0.66	11/18/15	11/23/16	3,654	192	-	3,846
Federal Agencies	3130A3J70	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	25,000,000	0.63	0.64	11/17/14	11/23/16	13,021	393	-	13,414
Federal Agencies	313381GA7	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	23,100,000	0.57	0.57	11/30/12	11/30/16	10,973	(87)	-	10,885
Federal Agencies	313371PV2	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	25,000,000	1.63	0.64	11/6/14	12/9/16	33,854	(19,473)	-	14,382
Federal Agencies	313371PV2	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	25,000,000	1.63	0.65	12/4/14	12/9/16	33,854	(19,179)	-	14,675
Federal Agencies	313371PV2	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	25,000,000	1.63	0.72	12/12/14	12/9/16	33,854	(17,826)	-	16,028
Federal Agencies	3130A12F4	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	20,500,000	0.70	0.70	3/19/14	12/19/16	11,958	59	-	12,017
Federal Agencies	3134G5VG7	FREDDIE MAC	50,000,000	0.78	0.78	12/29/14	12/29/16	32,500	-	-	32,500
Federal Agencies	3134G33C2	FREDDIE MAC	50,000,000	0.60	0.60	1/3/13	1/3/17	25,000	-	-	25,000
Federal Agencies	3133ECB37	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	14,000,000	0.58	0.58	12/20/12	1/12/17	6,767	-	-	6,767
Federal Agencies	31315PWW5	FARMER MAC	49,500,000	1.01	1.02	5/4/12	1/17/17	41,663	418	-	42,080
Federal Agencies	3133EDRD6	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.46	0.50	12/12/14	1/30/17	18,343	692	-	19,034
Federal Agencies	3133786Q9	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	67,780,000	1.00	0.72	1/10/13	2/13/17	56,483	(14,868)	-	41,616
Federal Agencies	3133EDFW7	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.49	0.49	2/27/14	2/27/17	19,592	-	-	19,592
Federal Agencies	3133782N0	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	15,000,000	0.88	0.93	12/29/15	3/10/17	10,938	607	-	11,545
Federal Agencies	3133782N0	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	50,000,000	0.88	0.82	12/15/14	3/10/17	36,458	(2,079)	-	34,379
Federal Agencies	3133EDP30	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	26,000,000	0.47	0.44	10/3/14	3/24/17	9,801	(300)	-	9,501
Federal Agencies	3134G4XM5	FREDDIE MAC	25,000,000	0.78	0.78	3/28/14	3/28/17	16,250	-	-	16,250
Federal Agencies	3133EDZW5	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	25,000,000	0.46	0.46	10/29/14	3/29/17	9,030	8	-	9,038
Federal Agencies	31315PTQ2	FARMER MAC	12,500,000	1.26	1.36	4/10/12	4/10/17	13,125	965	-	14,090
Federal Agencies	3133ECLL6	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	10,000,000	0.60	0.60	4/17/13	4/17/17	5,000	-	-	5,000
Federal Agencies	31315PUQ0	FARMER MAC	10,500,000	1.13	1.13	4/26/12	4/26/17	9,844	-	-	9,844
Federal Agencies	3137EADF3	FREDDIE MAC	25,000,000	1.25	1.14	5/14/12	5/12/17	26,042	(2,115)	-	23,927
Federal Agencies	31315PZQ5	FARMER MAC	9,000,000	1.11	0.80	12/28/12	6/5/17	8,325	(2,186)	-	6,139
Federal Agencies	313379FW4	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	12,000,000	1.00	0.93	12/19/14	6/9/17	10,000	(667)	-	9,333
Federal Agencies	313379FW4	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	20,600,000	1.00	1.02	12/29/15	6/9/17	17,167	328	-	17,495
Federal Agencies	3130A3SL9	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	25,000,000	0.95	1.02	12/30/14	6/15/17	19,792	1,300	-	21,092
Federal Agencies	3133EAUW6	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.60	0.60	6/19/12	6/19/17	23,979	-	-	23,979
Federal Agencies	3133EEGH7	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	8,400,000	0.93	0.94	12/26/14	6/26/17	6,510	85	-	6,595
Federal Agencies	3137EADH9	FREDDIE MAC	25,000,000	1.00	1.10	3/25/14	6/29/17	20,833	1,931	-	22,764
Federal Agencies	3134G5W50	FREDDIE MAC	50,000,000	1.00	1.00	12/30/14	6/30/17	41,667	-	-	41,667

Monthly Investment Earnings

Pooled Fund

Type of Investment	CUSIP	Issuer Name	Par Value	Coupon	YTM ¹	Settle Date	Maturity Date	Earned Interest	Amort. Expense	Realized Gain/(Loss)	Earned Income /Net Earnings
Federal Agencies	3133ECV92	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.47	0.47	7/24/13	7/24/17	18,848	-	-	18,848
Federal Agencies	3133ECVG6	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	23,520,000	0.62	0.62	8/5/13	7/26/17	11,730	-	-	11,730
Federal Agencies	3135G0F24	FANNIE MAE	25,000,000	0.44	0.45	9/16/15	8/16/17	8,819	201	-	9,020
Federal Agencies	3133EEFX3	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.48	0.48	12/23/14	8/23/17	19,260	-	-	19,260
Federal Agencies	3137EADL0	FREDDIE MAC	25,000,000	1.00	1.22	3/25/14	9/29/17	20,833	4,333	-	25,166
Federal Agencies	3135G0F57	FANNIE MAE	25,000,000	0.44	0.46	10/5/15	10/5/17	8,834	303	-	9,137
Federal Agencies	3134G7M81	FREDDIC MAC	36,010,000	0.88	0.91	2/3/16	10/6/17	24,507	796	-	25,302
Federal Agencies	3133EETS9	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	30,000,000	0.46	0.46	9/25/15	10/19/17	11,050	(23)	-	11,027
Federal Agencies	3133EEBR0	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	25,000,000	0.46	0.48	11/18/14	11/13/17	9,178	298	-	9,476
Federal Agencies	3133EEJ76	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	25,000,000	0.54	0.56	8/20/15	11/13/17	11,005	302	-	11,307
Federal Agencies	3134G44F2	FREDDIE MAC	50,000,000	0.80	0.80	5/21/13	11/21/17	33,333	-	-	33,333
Federal Agencies	3130A3HF4	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	25,000,000	1.13	1.19	12/22/14	12/8/17	23,438	1,193	-	24,630
Federal Agencies	3137EADX4	FREDDIE MAC	25,000,000	1.00	1.06	12/11/15	12/15/17	20,833	1,223	-	22,056
Federal Agencies	3133EEFE5	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	1.13	1.18	12/19/14	12/18/17	46,875	2,264	-	49,139
Federal Agencies	3134G32M1	FREDDIE MAC	50,000,000	1.00	1.00	12/28/12	12/28/17	41,667	-	-	41,667
Federal Agencies	3133EEMH0	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	4,000,000	0.48	0.48	5/27/15	2/2/18	1,531	15	-	1,546
Federal Agencies	3133EEMH0	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	35,000,000	0.48	0.51	2/2/15	2/2/18	13,395	558	-	13,953
Federal Agencies	3133EEAN0	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	25,000,000	0.47	0.47	11/5/14	2/5/18	9,438	-	-	9,438
Federal Agencies	3133EEAN0	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	25,000,000	0.47	0.49	11/5/14	2/5/18	9,438	201	-	9,639
Federal Agencies	3133EEAN0	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.47	0.49	11/5/14	2/5/18	18,876	401	-	19,277
Federal Agencies	3133EFNK9	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	25,000,000	0.51	0.52	11/9/15	2/9/18	10,219	200	-	10,419
Federal Agencies	3135G0UN1	FANNIE MAE	8,770,000	1.15	1.32	2/26/14	2/28/18	8,405	1,121	-	9,526
Federal Agencies	3135G0UN1	FANNIE MAE	19,000,000	1.15	1.32	2/26/14	2/28/18	18,208	2,429	-	20,638
Federal Agencies	3133EEN71	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.47	0.47	5/22/15	3/22/18	18,614	210	-	18,824
Federal Agencies	3133EEQ86	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.48	0.50	5/27/15	3/26/18	19,145	603	-	19,748
Federal Agencies	3133EEQ86	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.48	0.50	5/29/15	3/26/18	19,145	604	-	19,750
Federal Agencies	3133EFWG8	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	25,000,000	0.59	0.60	1/26/16	3/26/18	11,814	103	-	11,917
Federal Agencies	3133EEZC7	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.48	0.49	4/16/15	4/16/18	19,249	201	-	19,450
Federal Agencies	31331KJB7	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	14,230,000	3.00	0.94	2/2/16	4/25/18	34,389	(22,255)	-	12,134
Federal Agencies	3130A6Z42	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	9,100,000	1.25	1.25	1/27/16	4/27/18	9,479	-	-	9,479
Federal Agencies	3133EEU40	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	69,000,000	0.47	0.47	6/3/15	5/3/18	25,959	139	-	26,098
Federal Agencies	3135G0WJ8	FANNIE MAE	25,000,000	0.88	1.05	5/23/13	5/21/18	18,229	3,394	-	21,624
Federal Agencies	3133EFCT2	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	25,000,000	0.48	0.48	9/8/15	6/8/18	9,701	-	-	9,701
Federal Agencies	3133EFCT2	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.48	0.48	9/8/15	6/8/18	19,401	-	-	19,401
Federal Agencies	3133EEW48	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.47	0.48	6/11/15	6/11/18	19,002	106	-	19,108
Federal Agencies	3133EFSH1	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	25,000,000	1.17	1.25	12/18/15	6/14/18	24,375	1,523	-	25,898
Federal Agencies	3130A4GL0	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	15,000,000	1.33	1.33	3/18/15	9/18/18	16,625	-	-	16,625
Federal Agencies	3134G7WW7	FREDDIE MAC	25,000,000	0.75	0.75	9/28/15	9/28/18	15,625	-	-	15,625
Federal Agencies	3136G2N26	FANNIE MAE	25,000,000	0.50	0.50	9/30/15	9/28/18	10,417	-	-	10,417
Federal Agencies	3136G2N26	FANNIE MAE	25,000,000	0.50	0.50	9/30/15	9/28/18	10,417	-	-	10,417
Federal Agencies	3134G73D1	FREDDIE MAC	50,000,000	0.63	0.63	10/29/15	10/29/18	26,042	-	-	26,042
Federal Agencies	3135G0G80	FANNIE MAE	25,000,000	0.50	0.50	2/12/16	11/13/18	6,597	45	-	6,642
Federal Agencies	3134G82T5	FREDDIE MAC	25,000,000	0.88	0.88	11/16/15	11/16/18	18,229	-	-	18,229
Federal Agencies	3134G82B4	FREDDIE MAC	25,000,000	0.75	0.75	11/23/15	11/23/18	15,625	-	-	15,625
Federal Agencies	3134G85M7	FREDDIE MAC	22,000,000	0.75	0.77	11/27/15	11/26/18	13,750	350	-	14,100
Federal Agencies	3134G85Z8	FREDDIE MAC	75,000,000	0.75	0.75	12/4/15	12/4/18	46,875	-	-	46,875
Federal Agencies	3134G8AT6	FREDDIE MAC	25,000,000	1.00	1.00	12/11/15	12/11/18	20,833	-	-	20,833
Federal Agencies	3134G87D5	FREDDIE MAC	25,000,000	0.75	0.75	12/14/15	12/14/18	15,625	-	-	15,625
Federal Agencies	3134G8CS6	FREDDIE MAC	25,000,000	0.63	0.63	12/28/15	12/28/18	13,021	-	-	13,021
Federal Agencies	3134G8DH9	FREDDIE MAC	25,000,000	0.75	0.75	12/28/15	12/28/18	15,625	-	-	15,625
Federal Agencies	3134G8EH8	FREDDIE MAC	50,000,000	0.75	0.75	12/28/15	12/28/18	31,250	-	-	31,250

Monthly Investment Earnings

Pooled Fund

Type of Investment	CUSIP	Issuer Name	Par Value	Coupon	YTM ¹	Settle	Maturity	Earned	Amort.	Realized	Earned Income
						Date	Date	Interest	Expense	Gain/(Loss)	/Net Earnings
Federal Agencies	3136G2C39	FANNIE MAE	15,000,000	1.63	1.63	12/30/14	12/28/18	20,313	-	-	20,313
Federal Agencies	3132X0EK3	FARMER MAC	25,000,000	0.72	0.72	1/25/16	1/25/19	14,472	-	-	14,472
Federal Agencies	3134G8GD5	FREDDIE MAC	25,000,000	1.00	1.00	1/29/16	1/29/19	20,833	-	-	20,833
Federal Agencies	3134G8H69	FREDDIC MAC	19,000,000	1.00	1.01	1/29/16	1/29/19	15,833	101	-	15,934
Federal Agencies	3134G8K81	FREDDIE MAC	5,500,000	1.00	1.00	2/26/16	2/26/19	764	-	-	764
Federal Agencies	3134G8K81	FREDDIE MAC	12,500,000	1.00	1.00	2/26/16	2/26/19	1,736	-	-	1,736
Federal Agencies	3134G8LN7	FREDDIE MAC	25,000,000	0.50	0.50	2/26/16	2/26/19	1,736	-	-	1,736
Federal Agencies	3136G2XK8	FANNIE MAE	25,000,000	0.75	0.75	2/26/16	2/26/19	2,604	-	-	2,604
Federal Agencies	3136G2Y68	FANNIE MAE	15,935,000	0.75	0.77	2/26/16	2/26/19	1,660	29	-	1,689
Federal Agencies	3132X0ED9	FARMER MAC	40,000,000	0.58	0.58	1/19/16	3/19/19	18,795	-	-	18,795
Federal Agencies	3134G8G94	FREDDIE MAC	50,000,000	1.25	1.25	1/25/16	7/25/19	52,083	-	-	52,083
Federal Agencies	3132X0AT8	FARMER MAC	41,000,000	0.57	0.57	6/5/15	6/2/20	18,664	-	-	18,664
Federal Agencies	3134G7U33	FREDDIE MAC	8,000,000	1.50	1.50	10/29/15	10/29/20	10,000	-	-	10,000
Federal Agencies	3134G7U90	FREDDIE MAC	10,000,000	1.55	1.55	10/29/15	10/29/20	12,917	-	-	12,917
Federal Agencies	3136G2QT7	FANNIE MAE	25,000,000	1.50	1.50	10/29/15	10/29/20	31,250	-	-	31,250
Federal Agencies	3133EFTX5	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	100,000,000	0.76	0.76	12/24/15	12/24/20	61,057	-	-	61,057
Federal Agencies	3134G8JE0	FREDDIE MAC	14,150,000	1.75	1.75	2/26/16	2/26/21	3,439	-	-	3,439
Subtotals			\$4,131,255,000					\$3,101,340	\$ (739,107)	\$ -	\$ 2,362,233
State/Local Agencies	13063BN73	CALIFORNIA ST	\$ -	1.05	0.91	3/27/13	2/1/16	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
State/Local Agencies	13063BN73	CALIFORNIA ST	-	1.05	0.48	12/19/14	2/1/16	-	-	-	-
State/Local Agencies	13063BN73	CALIFORNIA ST	-	1.05	0.40	3/31/15	2/1/16	-	-	-	-
State/Local Agencies	13063BN73	CALIFORNIA ST	-	1.05	0.43	9/3/15	2/1/16	-	-	-	-
State/Local Agencies	13063BN73	CALIFORNIA ST	-	1.05	0.45	9/21/15	2/1/16	-	-	-	-
State/Local Agencies	91412GUT0	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA CA REVENUE	2,500,000	0.63	0.63	4/10/14	5/15/16	1,321	-	-	1,321
State/Local Agencies	612574DR1	MONTEREY PENINSULA CA CMNTY	2,670,000	0.98	0.98	5/7/13	8/1/16	2,185	-	-	2,185
State/Local Agencies	13063CPM6	CALIFORNIA ST	44,000,000	0.75	0.69	12/9/14	11/1/16	27,500	(1,933)	-	25,567
State/Local Agencies	91412GUU7	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA CA REVENUE	3,250,000	1.22	1.22	4/10/14	5/15/17	3,310	-	-	3,310
State/Local Agencies	13063CFC9	CALIFORNIA ST	16,500,000	1.75	1.66	11/5/13	11/1/17	24,063	(1,172)	-	22,890
State/Local Agencies	13063CPN4	CALIFORNIA ST	5,000,000	1.25	1.22	12/22/14	11/1/17	5,208	(126)	-	5,082
State/Local Agencies	13063CPN4	CALIFORNIA ST	50,000,000	1.25	1.17	11/25/14	11/1/17	52,083	(3,287)	-	48,796
State/Local Agencies	91412GSB2	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA CA REVENUE	4,180,000	1.80	1.57	10/5/15	7/1/19	6,256	(732)	-	5,524
State/Local Agencies	91412GSB2	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA CA REVENUE	16,325,000	1.80	1.56	10/2/15	7/1/19	24,433	(2,897)	-	21,536
State/Local Agencies	6055804W6	MISSISSIPPI ST	8,500,000	6.09	1.38	4/23/15	10/1/19	43,130	(30,708)	-	12,423
Subtotals			\$ 152,925,000					\$ 189,489	\$ (40,855)	\$ -	\$ 148,634
Public Time Deposits	PP7QLOE87	TRANS-PAC NATIONAL BK	\$ 240,000	0.58	0.58	3/20/15	3/21/16	\$ 110	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 110
Public Time Deposits	PPRNET9Q5	BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO	240,000	0.56	0.56	4/9/15	4/11/16	108	-	-	108
Public Time Deposits	PP9302V13	PREFERRED BANK LA CALIF	240,000	0.59	0.59	5/15/15	5/16/16	109	-	-	109
Public Time Deposits	PP00BERR6	UMPQUA BANK	240,000	0.60	0.60	6/29/15	6/29/16	114	-	-	114
Public Time Deposits	PP6J1O5Z6	IND & COMM BK OF CHINA	240,000	0.72	0.72	8/10/15	8/10/16	138	-	-	138
Public Time Deposits	PP5Z1EJS4	MISSION NATIONAL BK SF	240,000	0.86	0.86	2/19/16	2/21/17	62	-	-	62
Subtotals			\$ 1,440,000					\$ 642	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 642
Negotiable CDs	06427EQR5	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	\$ -	0.50	0.50	12/28/15	2/5/16	\$ 2,778	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,778
Negotiable CDs	78009NTW6	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	100,000,000	0.55	0.55	4/8/15	4/8/16	44,039	-	-	44,039
Negotiable CDs	96121TWJ3	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	25,000,000	0.77	0.77	4/24/14	4/25/16	15,479	-	-	15,479
Negotiable CDs	96121TWK0	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	50,000,000	0.65	0.65	4/24/14	4/25/16	26,098	-	-	26,098
Negotiable CDs	06417HKT2	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	25,000,000	0.81	0.98	5/9/14	5/9/16	14,774	416	-	15,190
Negotiable CDs	78009NVT0	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	25,000,000	0.66	0.66	8/7/15	8/8/16	13,225	-	-	13,225
Negotiable CDs	06366CWA2	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	25,000,000	0.67	0.67	2/12/15	8/12/16	13,402	-	-	13,402

Monthly Investment Earnings

Pooled Fund

Type of Investment	CUSIP	Issuer Name	Par Value	Coupon	YTM ¹	Settle Date	Maturity Date	Earned Interest	Amort. Expense	Realized Gain/(Loss)	Earned Income /Net Earnings
Negotiable CDs	06366CA32	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	25,000,000	0.69	0.69	3/31/15	9/23/16	13,859	-	-	13,859
Negotiable CDs	06366CA32	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	50,000,000	0.69	0.69	3/31/15	9/23/16	27,719	-	-	27,719
Negotiable CDs	06417HUV4	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	50,000,000	0.79	0.79	9/25/14	9/23/16	31,944	-	-	31,944
Negotiable CDs	06366CC48	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	50,000,000	0.69	0.69	4/7/15	10/7/16	27,644	-	-	27,644
Negotiable CDs	06417HVR4	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	50,000,000	0.82	0.82	10/7/14	10/7/16	32,911	-	-	32,911
Negotiable CDs	89113EE69	TORONTO DOMINION BANK NY	25,000,000	0.87	0.87	10/16/15	10/17/16	17,513	-	-	17,513
Negotiable CDs	89113EL79	TORONTO DOMINION BANK NY	25,000,000	1.00	0.97	2/12/16	11/8/16	12,500	(342)	-	12,158
Negotiable CDs	78009NXP6	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	50,000,000	0.75	0.75	12/3/15	12/2/16	30,297	-	-	30,297
Negotiable CDs	89113EU20	TORONTO DOMINION BANK NY	50,000,000	0.78	0.78	12/7/15	12/7/16	31,497	-	-	31,497
Negotiable CDs	78009NSX5	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	100,000,000	0.69	0.69	12/15/14	12/15/16	55,744	-	-	55,744
Negotiable CDs	96121TH27	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	50,000,000	0.91	0.91	12/22/15	12/28/16	36,285	-	-	36,285
Negotiable CDs	96121TH27	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	50,000,000	0.91	0.91	12/22/15	12/28/16	36,285	-	-	36,285
Negotiable CDs	78009NZD1	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	25,000,000	0.95	0.95	1/25/16	1/25/17	18,892	-	-	18,892
Negotiable CDs	89113E2G0	TORONTO DOMINION BANK NY	50,000,000	0.93	0.93	1/11/16	2/1/17	37,305	-	-	37,305
Negotiable CDs	96121TK64	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	50,000,000	1.02	1.02	2/4/16	2/3/17	36,833	-	-	36,833
Negotiable CDs	06417HE36	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	25,000,000	0.90	0.90	2/23/15	2/23/17	14,413	-	-	14,413
Negotiable CDs	06417HE36	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	25,000,000	0.90	0.90	2/23/15	2/23/17	14,413	-	-	14,413
Negotiable CDs	06427EDJ7	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	25,000,000	0.83	0.83	9/17/15	3/17/17	16,659	-	-	16,659
Negotiable CDs	89113EC79	TORONTO DOMINION BANK NY	50,000,000	0.85	0.85	10/2/15	3/28/17	34,361	-	-	34,361
Negotiable CDs	06417HUR5	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	50,000,000	0.87	0.87	9/25/14	9/25/17	35,167	-	-	35,167
Subtotals			\$1,125,000,000					\$ 692,036	\$ 74	\$ -	\$ 692,110
Commercial Paper	47816FB18	JOHNSON & JOHNSON	\$ -	0.00	0.30	1/4/16	2/1/16	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commercial Paper	62478XB25	MUFG UNION BANK NA	-	0.00	0.25	2/1/16	2/2/16	347	-	-	347
Commercial Paper	62478XB33	MUFG UNION BANK NA	-	0.00	0.25	2/2/16	2/3/16	278	-	-	278
Commercial Paper	19416EB48	COLGATE-PALMOLIVE CO	-	0.00	0.29	2/1/16	2/4/16	384	-	-	384
Commercial Paper	19416EB48	COLGATE-PALMOLIVE CO	-	0.00	0.30	2/2/16	2/4/16	333	-	-	333
Commercial Paper	19416EB55	COLGATE-PALMOLIVE CO	-	0.00	0.30	2/2/16	2/5/16	250	-	-	250
Commercial Paper	06538BB85	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	-	0.00	0.44	12/21/15	2/8/16	4,278	-	-	4,278
Commercial Paper	36960LB87	GENERAL ELECTRIC CO	-	0.00	0.30	1/4/16	2/8/16	2,917	-	-	2,917
Commercial Paper	62478XB82	MUFG UNION BANK NA	-	0.00	0.25	2/5/16	2/8/16	833	-	-	833
Commercial Paper	06538BBN2	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	-	0.00	0.47	12/21/15	2/22/16	13,708	-	-	13,708
Commercial Paper	62478XBQ2	MUFG UNION BANK NA	-	0.00	0.25	2/23/16	2/24/16	174	-	-	174
Commercial Paper	62478XBS8	MUFG UNION BANK NA	-	0.00	0.25	2/25/16	2/26/16	174	-	-	174
Commercial Paper	62478XBV1	MUFG UNION BANK NA	-	0.00	0.25	2/26/16	2/29/16	833	-	-	833
Commercial Paper	06538BC76	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	50,000,000	0.00	0.47	1/20/16	3/7/16	18,931	-	-	18,931
Commercial Paper	45920FCM8	IBM CORP	50,000,000	0.00	0.42	12/30/15	3/21/16	16,917	-	-	16,917
Commercial Paper	45920FCX4	IBM CORP	50,000,000	0.00	0.45	1/20/16	3/31/16	18,125	-	-	18,125
Commercial Paper	06538BG15	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	50,000,000	0.00	0.71	2/29/16	7/1/16	986	-	-	986
Commercial Paper	06538BGR8	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	50,000,000	0.00	0.83	1/28/16	7/25/16	33,431	-	-	33,431
Commercial Paper	06538BGV9	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	50,000,000	0.00	0.84	1/29/16	7/29/16	33,833	-	-	33,833
Commercial Paper	06538BH89	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	50,000,000	0.00	0.84	2/8/16	8/8/16	25,667	-	-	25,667
Subtotals			\$ 350,000,000					\$ 172,398	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 172,398
Medium Term Notes	064255AK8	BK TOKYO-MITSUBISHI UFJ	\$ -	0.86	0.50	3/17/14	2/26/16	\$ 5,949	\$ (1,259)	\$ -	\$ 4,691
Medium Term Notes	36962G5C4	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	3,000,000	2.95	0.86	12/18/15	5/9/16	7,375	(4,952)	-	2,423
Medium Term Notes	36962G5C4	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	4,948,000	2.95	0.76	12/17/15	5/9/16	12,164	(8,570)	-	3,594
Medium Term Notes	36962G2V5	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	17,689,000	0.82	0.50	5/19/14	5/11/16	10,393	(575)	-	9,818
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	1,755,000	3.15	0.79	11/24/15	7/5/16	4,607	(3,274)	-	1,333
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	4,513,000	3.15	0.81	11/27/15	7/5/16	11,847	(8,350)	-	3,497
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	11,400,000	3.15	0.72	11/3/15	7/5/16	29,925	(21,968)	-	7,957

Monthly Investment Earnings Pooled Fund

Type of Investment	CUSIP	Issuer Name	Par Value	Coupon	YTM ¹	Settle Date	Maturity Date	Earned Interest	Amort. Expense	Realized Gain/(Loss)	Earned Income /Net Earnings
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	22,203,000	3.15	0.72	10/30/15	7/5/16	58,283	(42,538)	-	15,745
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	33,893,000	3.15	0.82	12/1/15	7/5/16	88,969	(62,371)	-	26,598
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	50,000,000	3.15	0.91	12/14/15	7/5/16	131,250	(88,279)	-	42,971
Medium Term Notes	36962G6Z2	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	30,740,000	1.50	0.65	7/22/15	7/12/16	38,425	(20,584)	-	17,841
Medium Term Notes	36962G7A6	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	18,194,000	1.27	0.34	4/1/15	7/12/16	18,630	(8,086)	-	10,544
Medium Term Notes	36962G7A6	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	27,651,000	1.27	0.34	3/23/15	7/12/16	28,313	(12,318)	-	15,995
Medium Term Notes	06366RPR0	BANK OF MONTREAL	5,760,000	1.30	0.83	12/18/15	7/15/16	6,240	(2,132)	-	4,108
Medium Term Notes	06366RPS8	BANK OF MONTREAL	35,000,000	1.14	0.42	7/31/15	7/15/16	32,198	(10,527)	-	21,671
Medium Term Notes	064159CQ7	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA	16,483,000	1.38	0.78	2/13/15	7/15/16	18,887	(7,770)	-	11,117
Medium Term Notes	742718DV8	PROCTER & GAMBLE CO	9,785,000	1.45	0.46	11/9/15	8/15/16	11,824	(7,692)	-	4,131
Medium Term Notes	89114QAL2	TORONTO-DOMINION BANK	18,930,000	0.94	0.33	12/15/14	9/9/16	14,288	(3,940)	-	10,349
Medium Term Notes	89114QAL2	TORONTO-DOMINION BANK	24,000,000	0.94	0.36	3/2/15	9/9/16	18,115	(5,395)	-	12,720
Medium Term Notes	89236TBU8	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	14,150,000	0.69	0.74	12/9/14	9/23/16	7,900	207	-	8,107
Medium Term Notes	89236TBU8	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	28,150,000	0.69	0.73	2/11/15	9/23/16	15,717	346	-	16,063
Medium Term Notes	89236TBU8	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	50,000,000	0.69	0.69	9/23/14	9/23/16	27,917	-	-	27,917
Medium Term Notes	89236TBV6	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	47,500,000	0.63	0.63	9/25/14	9/23/16	23,928	-	-	23,928
Medium Term Notes	9612E0DB0	WESTPAC BANKING CORP	50,000,000	0.68	0.68	10/10/14	10/7/16	27,241	-	-	27,241
Medium Term Notes	89236TCL7	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	50,000,000	0.72	0.72	4/14/15	10/14/16	29,145	-	-	29,145
Medium Term Notes	073928S46	BEAR STEARNS COS LLC	6,450,000	1.01	1.22	2/10/16	11/21/16	3,095	720	-	3,815
Medium Term Notes	36967FAB7	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	20,000,000	0.90	0.90	1/9/15	1/9/17	14,449	-	-	14,449
Medium Term Notes	064159AM8	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA	10,000,000	2.55	1.03	10/20/15	1/12/17	21,250	(11,954)	-	9,296
Medium Term Notes	90331HMC4	US BANK NA CINCINNATI	1,500,000	1.10	0.96	2/11/16	1/30/17	917	(111)	-	806
Medium Term Notes	90331HMC4	US BANK NA CINCINNATI	8,515,000	1.10	1.00	2/12/16	1/30/17	4,943	(417)	-	4,527
Medium Term Notes	36962G2F0	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	3,791,000	0.79	0.84	4/8/15	2/15/17	2,002	80	-	2,081
Medium Term Notes	36962G2F0	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	4,948,000	0.79	0.90	4/1/15	2/15/17	2,613	222	-	2,834
Medium Term Notes	89236TCC7	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	10,000,000	0.81	0.74	4/14/15	2/16/17	5,441	(271)	-	5,170
Medium Term Notes	89236TCC7	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	50,000,000	0.81	0.81	2/20/15	2/16/17	27,207	-	-	27,207
Medium Term Notes	91159HHD5	US BANCORP	3,090,000	1.65	1.09	2/3/16	5/15/17	3,966	(1,267)	-	2,699
Medium Term Notes	459200JD4	IBM CORP	25,000,000	1.07	1.07	2/19/16	8/18/17	8,169	-	-	8,169
Medium Term Notes	911312AP1	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE	2,000,000	1.13	1.01	1/28/16	10/1/17	1,875	(179)	-	1,696
Subtotals			\$ 721,038,000					\$ 775,455	\$ (333,204)	\$ -	\$ 442,252
Money Market Funds	09248U718	BLACKROCK LIQUIDITY FUNDS T-F	\$ 5,002,626	0.16	0.16	1/15/13	3/1/16	\$ 651	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 651
Money Market Funds	31607A703	FIDELITY INSTITUTIONAL MONEY M	140,044,279	0.24	0.24	11/4/15	3/1/16	23,901	-	-	23,901
Money Market Funds	61747C707	MORGAN STANLEY INSTITUTIONAL	50,162,847	0.23	0.23	12/31/12	3/1/16	13,730	-	-	13,730
Subtotals			\$ 195,209,752					\$ 38,281	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 38,281
Supranationals	459052SN7	INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	\$ -	0.00	0.26	12/1/15	2/1/16	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Supranationals	459052UP9	INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	25,000,000	0.00	0.35	2/1/16	3/21/16	7,049	-	-	7,049
Supranationals	459052UW4	INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	25,000,000	0.00	0.50	12/1/15	3/28/16	10,069	-	-	10,069
Supranationals	459058ER0	INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	25,000,000	1.00	1.06	10/7/15	10/5/18	20,833	1,127	-	21,960
Subtotals			\$ 75,000,000					\$ 37,952	\$ 1,127	\$ -	\$ 39,079
Grand Totals			\$7,251,867,752					\$ 5,350,194	\$ (1,063,334)	\$ -	\$ 4,286,860

¹ Yield to maturity is calculated at purchase

Investment Transactions

Pooled Fund

For month ended February 29, 2016

Transaction	Settle Date	Maturity	Type of Investment	Issuer Name	CUSIP	Par Value	Coupon	YTM	Price	Interest	Transaction
Purchase	2/1/2016	3/1/2016	Money Market Funds	BLACKROCK LIQUIDITY FUND	09248U718	\$ 480	0.11	0.11	\$ 100.00	\$ -	\$ 480
Purchase	2/1/2016	2/4/2016	Commercial Paper	COLGATE-PALMOLIVE CO	19416EB48	15,890,000	0.00	0.29	100.00	-	15,889,616
Purchase	2/1/2016	6/1/2016	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	3130A5VB2	2,000,000	0.34	0.45	99.96	1,133	2,000,373
Purchase	2/1/2016	3/1/2016	Money Market Funds	FIDELITY INSTITUTIONAL M	31607A703	50,000,000	0.20	0.20	100.00	-	50,000,000
Purchase	2/1/2016	3/21/2016	Supranationals	INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	459052UP9	25,000,000	0.00	0.35	99.95	-	24,988,089
Purchase	2/1/2016	2/2/2016	Commercial Paper	MUFG UNION BANK NA	62478XB25	50,000,000	0.00	0.25	100.00	-	49,999,653
Purchase	2/2/2016	2/4/2016	Commercial Paper	COLGATE-PALMOLIVE CO	19416EB48	20,000,000	0.00	0.30	100.00	-	19,999,667
Purchase	2/2/2016	2/5/2016	Commercial Paper	COLGATE-PALMOLIVE CO	19416EB55	10,000,000	0.00	0.30	100.00	-	9,999,750
Purchase	2/2/2016	4/25/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	31331KJB7	14,230,000	3.00	0.94	104.54	115,026	14,991,210
Purchase	2/2/2016	2/12/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384SZ3	14,490,000	0.00	0.25	99.99	-	14,488,994
Purchase	2/2/2016	2/3/2016	Commercial Paper	MUFG UNION BANK NA	62478XB33	40,000,000	0.00	0.25	100.00	-	39,999,722
Purchase	2/3/2016	10/6/2017	Federal Agencies	FREDDIE MAC	3134G7M81	36,010,000	0.88	0.91	99.95	102,403	36,094,398
Purchase	2/3/2016	5/15/2017	Medium Term Notes	US BANCORP	91159HHD5	3,090,000	1.65	1.09	100.71	11,047	3,122,955
Purchase	2/4/2016	2/3/2017	Negotiable CDs	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	96121TK64	50,000,000	1.02	1.02	100.00	-	50,000,000
Purchase	2/5/2016	2/8/2016	Commercial Paper	MUFG UNION BANK NA	62478XB82	40,000,000	0.00	0.25	100.00	-	39,999,167
Purchase	2/8/2016	8/8/2016	Commercial Paper	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	06538BH89	50,000,000	0.00	0.84	99.58	-	49,787,667
Purchase	2/10/2016	11/21/2016	Medium Term Notes	BEAR STEARNS COS LLC	073928S46	6,450,000	0.77	0.97	99.84	10,865	6,450,609
Purchase	2/11/2016	1/30/2017	Medium Term Notes	US BANK NA CINCINNATI	90331HMC4	1,500,000	1.10	0.96	100.14	504	1,502,567
Purchase	2/12/2016	11/13/2018	Federal Agencies	FANNIE MAE	3135GOG80	25,000,000	0.50	0.50	99.99	30,903	25,028,403
Purchase	2/12/2016	11/8/2016	Negotiable CDs	TORONTO DOMINION BANK NY	89113EL79	25,000,000	1.00	0.97	100.02	63,889	25,069,012
Purchase	2/12/2016	1/30/2017	Medium Term Notes	US BANK NA CINCINNATI	90331HMC4	8,515,000	1.10	1.00	100.10	3,122	8,526,297
Purchase	2/17/2016	2/26/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384TP4	25,000,000	0.00	0.26	99.99	-	24,998,375
Purchase	2/17/2016	3/7/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384TZ2	25,000,000	0.00	0.28	99.99	-	24,996,306
Purchase	2/18/2016	2/26/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384TP4	25,000,000	0.00	0.27	99.99	-	24,998,500
Purchase	2/18/2016	4/18/2016	Federal Agencies	FREDDIE MAC	3137EAAD1	11,250,000	5.25	0.35	100.82	196,875	11,538,582
Purchase	2/19/2016	7/1/2016	Federal Agencies	FANNIE DISCOUNT NOTE	313588YV1	22,009,000	0.00	0.39	99.86	-	21,977,289
Purchase	2/19/2016	8/18/2017	Medium Term Notes	IBM CORP	459200JD4	25,000,000	1.07	1.06	100.00	-	25,000,000
Purchase	2/19/2016	2/21/2017	Public Time Deposits	MISSION NATIONAL BK SF	PP5Z1EJS4	240,000	0.86	0.86	100.00	-	240,000
Purchase	2/23/2016	2/24/2016	Commercial Paper	MUFG UNION BANK NA	62478XBQ2	25,000,000	0.00	0.25	100.00	-	24,999,826
Purchase	2/25/2016	2/26/2016	Commercial Paper	MUFG UNION BANK NA	62478XBS8	25,000,000	0.00	0.25	100.00	-	24,999,826
Purchase	2/26/2016	2/26/2021	Federal Agencies	FREDDIE MAC	3134G8JE0	14,150,000	1.75	1.75	100.00	-	14,150,000
Purchase	2/26/2016	2/26/2019	Federal Agencies	FREDDIE MAC	3134G8K81	5,500,000	1.00	1.00	100.00	-	5,500,000
Purchase	2/26/2016	2/26/2019	Federal Agencies	FREDDIE MAC	3134G8K81	12,500,000	1.00	1.00	100.00	-	12,500,000
Purchase	2/26/2016	2/26/2019	Federal Agencies	FREDDIE MAC	3134G8LN7	25,000,000	0.50	0.50	100.00	-	25,000,000
Purchase	2/26/2016	2/26/2019	Federal Agencies	FANNIE MAE	3136G2XK8	25,000,000	0.75	0.75	100.00	-	25,000,000
Purchase	2/26/2016	2/26/2019	Federal Agencies	FANNIE MAE	3136G2Y68	15,935,000	0.75	0.77	99.95	-	15,927,033
Purchase	2/26/2016	2/29/2016	Commercial Paper	MUFG UNION BANK NA	62478XBV1	40,000,000	0.00	0.25	100.00	-	39,999,167
Purchase	2/29/2016	7/1/2016	Commercial Paper	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	06538BG15	50,000,000	0.00	0.71	99.76	-	49,878,708
Purchase	2/29/2016	3/1/2016	Money Market Funds	FIDELITY INSTITUTIONAL M	31607A703	23,901	0.24	0.24	100.00	-	23,901
Purchase	2/29/2016	3/1/2016	Money Market Funds	FIDELITY INSTITUTIONAL M	31607A703	40,000,000	0.24	0.24	100.00	-	40,000,000
Purchase	2/29/2016	3/1/2016	Money Market Funds	MORGAN STANLEY INSTITUTI	61747C707	13,730	0.23	0.23	100.00	-	13,730
Subtotals						\$ 898,797,110	0.42	0.53	\$ 100.04	\$ 535,767	\$ 899,679,869
Sale	2/10/2016	3/1/2016	Money Market Funds	MORGAN STANLEY INSTITUTI	61747C707	\$ 30,000,000	0.23	0.23	\$ 100.00	\$ -	\$ 30,000,000
Sale	2/22/2016	3/1/2016	Money Market Funds	FIDELITY INSTITUTIONAL M	31607A703	30,000,000	0.24	0.24	100.00	-	30,000,000
Sale	2/22/2016	3/1/2016	Money Market Funds	MORGAN STANLEY INSTITUTI	61747C707	20,000,000	0.23	0.23	100.00	-	20,000,000
Subtotals						\$ 80,000,000	0.24	0.24	\$ 100.00	\$ -	\$ 80,000,000
Maturity	2/1/2016	2/1/2016	State/Local Agencies	CALIFORNIA ST	13063BN73	\$ 3,500,000	1.05	0.45	100.00	\$ 18,375	\$ 3,518,375
Maturity	2/1/2016	2/1/2016	State/Local Agencies	CALIFORNIA ST	13063BN73	7,000,000	1.05	0.48	100.00	36,750	7,036,750
Maturity	2/1/2016	2/1/2016	State/Local Agencies	CALIFORNIA ST	13063BN73	11,000,000	1.05	0.91	100.00	57,750	11,057,750
Maturity	2/1/2016	2/1/2016	State/Local Agencies	CALIFORNIA ST	13063BN73	15,825,000	1.05	0.43	100.00	83,081	15,908,081

Investment Transactions

Pooled Fund

Transaction	Settle Date	Maturity	Type of Investment	Issuer Name	CUSIP	Par Value	Coupon	YTM	Price	Interest	Transaction
Maturity	2/1/2016	2/1/2016	State/Local Agencies	CALIFORNIA ST	13063BN73	21,000,000	1.05	0.40	100.00	110,250	21,110,250
Maturity	2/1/2016	2/1/2016	Supranationals	IBRD DISCOUNT NOTE	459052SN7	25,000,000	0.00	0.26	100.00	-	25,000,000
Maturity	2/1/2016	2/1/2016	Commercial Paper	JOHNSON & JOHNSON	47816FB18	50,000,000	0.00	0.30	100.00	-	50,000,000
Maturity	2/2/2016	2/2/2016	Commercial Paper	MUFG UNION BANK NA	62478XB25	50,000,000	0.00	0.25	100.00	-	50,000,000
Maturity	2/3/2016	2/3/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384SQ3	25,000,000	0.00	0.41	100.00	-	25,000,000
Maturity	2/3/2016	2/3/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384SQ3	25,000,000	0.00	0.40	100.00	-	25,000,000
Maturity	2/3/2016	2/3/2016	Commercial Paper	MUFG UNION BANK NA	62478XB33	40,000,000	0.00	0.25	100.00	-	40,000,000
Maturity	2/4/2016	2/4/2016	Commercial Paper	COLGATE-PALMOLIVE CO	19416EB48	15,890,000	0.00	0.29	100.00	-	15,890,000
Maturity	2/4/2016	2/4/2016	Commercial Paper	COLGATE-PALMOLIVE CO	19416EB48	20,000,000	0.00	0.30	100.00	-	20,000,000
Maturity	2/5/2016	2/5/2016	Negotiable CDs	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	06427EQR5	50,000,000	0.50	0.50	100.00	27,083	50,027,083
Maturity	2/5/2016	2/5/2016	Commercial Paper	COLGATE-PALMOLIVE CO	19416EB55	10,000,000	0.00	0.30	100.00	-	10,000,000
Maturity	2/8/2016	2/8/2016	Commercial Paper	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	06538BB85	50,000,000	0.00	0.44	100.00	-	50,000,000
Maturity	2/8/2016	2/8/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384SV2	12,000,000	0.00	0.20	100.00	-	12,000,000
Maturity	2/8/2016	2/8/2016	Commercial Paper	GENERAL ELECTRIC CO	36960LB87	50,000,000	0.00	0.30	100.00	-	50,000,000
Maturity	2/8/2016	2/8/2016	Commercial Paper	MUFG UNION BANK NA	62478XB82	40,000,000	0.00	0.25	100.00	-	40,000,000
Maturity	2/12/2016	2/12/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384SZ3	14,490,000	0.00	0.25	100.00	-	14,490,000
Maturity	2/12/2016	2/12/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384SZ3	25,000,000	0.00	0.23	100.00	-	25,000,000
Maturity	2/17/2016	2/17/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384TE9	25,000,000	0.00	0.22	100.00	-	25,000,000
Maturity	2/17/2016	2/17/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384TE9	25,400,000	0.00	0.25	100.00	-	25,400,000
Maturity	2/18/2016	2/18/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384TF6	25,000,000	0.00	0.21	100.00	-	25,000,000
Maturity	2/19/2016	2/19/2016	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	3130AOSD3	30,000,000	0.38	0.44	100.00	56,250	30,056,250
Maturity	2/19/2016	2/19/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384TG4	50,000,000	0.00	0.27	100.00	-	50,000,000
Maturity	2/22/2016	2/22/2016	Commercial Paper	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	06538BBN2	50,000,000	0.00	0.47	100.00	-	50,000,000
Maturity	2/24/2016	2/24/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384TM1	12,000,000	0.00	0.45	100.00	-	12,000,000
Maturity	2/24/2016	2/24/2016	Commercial Paper	MUFG UNION BANK NA	62478XBQ2	25,000,000	0.00	0.25	100.00	-	25,000,000
Maturity	2/26/2016	2/26/2016	Medium Term Notes	BK TOKYO-MITSUBISHI UFJ	064255AK8	10,000,000	0.86	-0.56	100.00	21,655	10,021,655
Maturity	2/26/2016	2/26/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384TP4	25,000,000	0.00	0.26	100.00	-	25,000,000
Maturity	2/26/2016	2/26/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384TP4	25,000,000	0.00	0.27	100.00	-	25,000,000
Maturity	2/26/2016	2/26/2016	Commercial Paper	MUFG UNION BANK NA	62478XBS8	25,000,000	0.00	0.25	100.00	-	25,000,000
Maturity	2/29/2016	2/29/2016	Commercial Paper	MUFG UNION BANK NA	62478XBV1	40,000,000	0.00	0.25	100.00	-	40,000,000
Subtotals						\$ 928,105,000	0.11	0.32	\$ -	\$ 411,195	\$ 928,516,195
Interest	2/1/2016	4/1/2016	Federal Agencies	FARMER MAC	31315PTF6	\$ 50,000,000	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.00	\$ 18,406
Interest	2/1/2016	8/1/2016	State/Local Agencies	MONTEREY PENINSULA CA CM	612574DR1	2,670,000	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	13,110
Interest	2/1/2016	2/1/2017	Negotiable CDs	TORONTO DOMINION BANK NY	89113E2G0	50,000,000	0.92	0.92	0.00	0.00	26,935
Interest	2/2/2016	6/2/2020	Federal Agencies	FARMER MAC	3132XOAT8	41,000,000	0.57	0.57	0.00	0.00	20,036
Interest	2/2/2016	6/2/2016	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EDB35	50,000,000	0.46	0.50	0.00	0.00	19,698
Interest	2/2/2016	2/2/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EEMH0	4,000,000	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.00	1,645
Interest	2/2/2016	2/2/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EEMH0	35,000,000	0.48	0.51	0.00	0.00	14,391
Interest	2/3/2016	5/3/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EEU40	69,000,000	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.00	27,777
Interest	2/5/2016	2/5/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EEAN0	25,000,000	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.00	10,107
Interest	2/5/2016	2/5/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EEAN0	25,000,000	0.47	0.49	0.00	0.00	10,107
Interest	2/5/2016	2/5/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EEAN0	50,000,000	0.47	0.49	0.00	0.00	20,215
Interest	2/5/2016	10/5/2017	Federal Agencies	FANNIE MAE	3135G0F57	25,000,000	0.44	0.46	0.00	0.00	9,461
Interest	2/8/2016	10/7/2016	Negotiable CDs	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	06366CC48	50,000,000	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	30,311
Interest	2/8/2016	6/8/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EFCT2	25,000,000	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.00	10,301
Interest	2/8/2016	6/8/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EFCT2	50,000,000	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.00	20,602
Interest	2/8/2016	4/8/2016	Negotiable CDs	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	78009NTW6	100,000,000	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	46,801
Interest	2/8/2016	8/8/2016	Negotiable CDs	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	78009NVT0	25,000,000	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	14,068
Interest	2/8/2016	10/7/2016	Medium Term Notes	WESTPAC BANKING CORP	9612E0DB0	50,000,000	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.00	29,867
Interest	2/9/2016	5/9/2016	Negotiable CDs	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	06417HKT2	25,000,000	0.53	0.62	0.00	0.00	34,110
Interest	2/9/2016	2/9/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EFNK9	25,000,000	0.50	0.51	0.00	0.00	10,839
Interest	2/10/2016	8/10/2016	Public Time Deposits	IND & COMM BK OF CHINA	PP6J1O5Z6	240,000	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	436

Investment Transactions

Pooled Fund

Transaction	Settle Date	Maturity	Type of Investment	Issuer Name	CUSIP	Par Value	Coupon	YTM	Price	Interest	Transaction
Interest	2/11/2016	10/11/2016	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EDJA1	25,000,000	0.44	0.48	0.00	0.00	9,548
Interest	2/11/2016	6/11/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EEW48	50,000,000	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.00	20,172
Interest	2/11/2016	5/11/2016	Medium Term Notes	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	36962G2V5	17,689,000	0.56	0.39	0.00	0.00	24,865
Interest	2/12/2016	8/12/2016	Negotiable CDs	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	06366CWA2	25,000,000	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.00	14,290
Interest	2/13/2016	2/13/2017	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	3133786Q9	67,780,000	1.00	0.72	0.00	0.00	338,900
Interest	2/13/2016	11/13/2017	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EEBR0	25,000,000	0.45	0.48	0.00	0.00	9,774
Interest	2/13/2016	11/13/2017	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EEJ76	25,000,000	0.55	0.57	0.00	0.00	29,753
Interest	2/14/2016	9/14/2016	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EDH21	50,000,000	0.45	0.46	0.00	0.00	19,138
Interest	2/15/2016	8/15/2016	Medium Term Notes	PROCTER & GAMBLE CO	742718DV8	9,785,000	1.45	0.46	0.00	0.00	70,941
Interest	2/15/2016	5/16/2016	Public Time Deposits	PREFERRED BANK LA CALIF	PP9302V13	240,000	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	357
Interest	2/16/2016	4/16/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EEZC7	50,000,000	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.00	20,473
Interest	2/16/2016	8/16/2017	Federal Agencies	FANNIE MAE	3135G0F24	25,000,000	0.44	0.45	0.00	0.00	9,375
Interest	2/16/2016	2/15/2017	Medium Term Notes	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	36962G2F0	3,791,000	0.53	0.57	0.00	0.00	5,150
Interest	2/16/2016	2/15/2017	Medium Term Notes	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	36962G2F0	4,948,000	0.53	0.62	0.00	0.00	6,722
Interest	2/16/2016	2/16/2017	Medium Term Notes	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	89236TCC7	10,000,000	0.55	0.50	0.00	0.00	14,096
Interest	2/16/2016	2/16/2017	Medium Term Notes	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	89236TCC7	50,000,000	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	70,482
Interest	2/17/2016	3/17/2017	Negotiable CDs	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	06427EDJ7	25,000,000	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.00	16,625
Interest	2/19/2016	10/19/2017	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EETS9	30,000,000	0.46	0.45	0.00	0.00	11,767
Interest	2/22/2016	11/21/2016	Medium Term Notes	BEAR STEARNS COS LLC	073928S46	6,450,000	0.77	0.97	0.00	0.00	12,515
Interest	2/22/2016	3/22/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EEN71	50,000,000	0.46	0.47	0.00	0.00	19,818
Interest	2/23/2016	9/23/2016	Negotiable CDs	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	06366CA32	25,000,000	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	13,825
Interest	2/23/2016	9/23/2016	Negotiable CDs	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	06366CA32	50,000,000	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	27,651
Interest	2/23/2016	2/23/2017	Negotiable CDs	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	06417HE36	25,000,000	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.00	42,013
Interest	2/23/2016	2/23/2017	Negotiable CDs	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	06417HE36	25,000,000	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.00	42,013
Interest	2/23/2016	8/23/2017	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EEFX3	50,000,000	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.00	20,516
Interest	2/24/2016	7/24/2017	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133ECV92	50,000,000	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.00	20,085
Interest	2/24/2016	3/24/2017	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EDP30	26,000,000	0.47	0.44	0.00	0.00	10,444
Interest	2/24/2016	12/24/2020	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EFTX5	100,000,000	0.76	0.76	0.00	0.00	65,143
Interest	2/24/2016	4/25/2016	Negotiable CDs	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	96121TWK0	50,000,000	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	26,938
Interest	2/25/2016	8/25/2016	Federal Agencies	FREDDIE MAC	3137EACW7	7,369,000	2.00	0.61	0.00	0.00	73,690
Interest	2/25/2016	1/25/2017	Negotiable CDs	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	78009NZD1	25,000,000	0.94	0.94	0.00	0.00	20,161
Interest	2/26/2016	3/26/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EFWG8	25,000,000	0.59	0.59	0.00	0.00	12,605
Interest	2/26/2016	8/26/2016	Federal Agencies	FANNIE MAE	3135G0YE7	50,000,000	0.63	0.52	0.00	0.00	156,250
Interest	2/27/2016	2/27/2017	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EDFW7	50,000,000	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00	20,908
Interest	2/28/2016	2/28/2018	Federal Agencies	FANNIE MAE	3135G0UN1	8,770,000	1.15	1.32	0.00	0.00	50,428
Interest	2/28/2016	2/28/2018	Federal Agencies	FANNIE MAE	3135G0UN1	19,000,000	1.15	1.32	0.00	0.00	109,250
Interest	2/29/2016	3/1/2016	Money Market Funds	BLACKROCK LIQUIDITY FUND	09248U718	5,003,277	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	651
Interest	2/29/2016	3/29/2017	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EDZW5	25,000,000	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	9,644
Interest	2/29/2016	3/1/2016	Money Market Funds	FIDELITY INSTITUTIONAL M	31607A703	140,020,379	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	23,901
Interest	2/29/2016	3/1/2016	Money Market Funds	MORGAN STANLEY INSTITUTI	61747C707	50,162,847	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	13,730
Interest	2/29/2016	2/28/2017	U.S. Treasuries	US TSY NT	912828SJ0	25,000,000	0.88	1.21	0.00	0.00	109,375
Interest	2/29/2016	2/28/2017	U.S. Treasuries	US TSY NT	912828SJ0	25,000,000	0.88	1.21	0.00	0.00	109,375
Interest	2/29/2016	2/28/2017	U.S. Treasuries	US TSY NT	912828SJ0	75,000,000	0.88	0.94	0.00	0.00	328,125
Interest	2/29/2016	8/31/2017	U.S. Treasuries	US TSY NT	912828TM2	100,000,000	0.63	0.96	0.00	0.00	312,500
Interest	2/29/2016	12/28/2016	Negotiable CDs	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	96121TH27	50,000,000	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	40,027
Interest	2/29/2016	12/28/2016	Negotiable CDs	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	96121TH27	50,000,000	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	40,027
Subtotals						\$2,458,918,503	0.59	0.60	\$ -	\$ -	2,813,261

Grand Totals	41	Purchases
	(3)	Sales
	(34)	Maturities / Calls
	4	Change in number of positions

Non-Pooled Investments

As of February 29, 2016

Type of Investment	CUSIP	Issue Name	Settle Date	Maturity Date	Duration	Coupon	Par Value	Book Value	Amortized Book Value	Market Value
State/Local Agencies	797712AD8	SFRDA SOUTH BEACH HARBOR	1/20/12	12/1/16	0.75	3.50	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 1,340,000
Subtotals					0.75	3.50	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 1,340,000
Grand Totals					0.75	3.50	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 1,340,000

NON-POOLED FUNDS PORTFOLIO STATISTICS

	Current Month		Prior Month	
	Fiscal YTD	February 2016	Fiscal YTD	January 2016
Average Daily Balance	\$ 1,750,717	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 1,806,116	\$ 1,340,000
Net Earnings	\$ 40,819	\$ 3,908	\$ 36,910	\$ 3,908
Earned Income Yield	3.49%	3.67%	3.47%	3.43%

Note: All non-pooled securities were inherited by the City and County of San Francisco as successor agency to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency. Book value and amortized book value are derived from limited information received from the SFRDA and are subject to verification.

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: DAAS 2016 Needs Assessment
Attachments: DAASNeedsAssessment2016_Report1.pdf; DAASNeedsAssessment2016_Report2.pdf

From: Badasow, Bridget (HSA) (DSS)
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 2:51 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Cc: Somera, Alisa (BOS) <alisa.somera@sfgov.org>
Subject: DAAS 2016 Needs Assessment

Good Afternoon:

Please see the attached 2016 Needs Assessment for the Department of Aging and Adult Services.

Kindly contact Interim Director Shireen McSpadden at (415) 355-6767 for inquires.

Respectfully,

Bridget V. Badasow
Executive Assistant to Interim Executive Director Shireen McSpadden,
Commission, Advisory Council and Joint Legislative Secretary
San Francisco Department of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS)
1650 Mission Street, 5th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94103
(415) 355-3509
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San Francisco Department of Aging and Adult Services

**Assessment of the Needs of
San Francisco Seniors and
Adults with Disabilities**

Part I: Demographic Profile

Report by the San Francisco Human Services Agency Planning Unit
March 16, 2016

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Introduction

The Older American's Act (OAA) and the Older Californians Act require that the Department of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS), San Francisco's Area Agency on Aging, conduct a community needs assessment every four years to determine the extent of need for services and to aid in the development of a plan for service delivery for older adults. DAAS has extended the focus of its attention to include the needs of younger adults with disabilities. This report contains the findings of the 2015 needs assessment process.

This assessment is divided into two volumes. This first report is a broad quantitative and qualitative profile of San Francisco's seniors and persons with disabilities, intended as an inventory of information, a reference for citizens, non-profit service providers, public sector planners, and researchers. The second report examines the key service categories of the Office on the Aging, discussing more specifically the needs and rationale that underlie the services, and comparing trends in funding.

Highlights from this first report related to the senior population include:

- 20% of the city's population is 60 or older: 161,777 individuals. This population has grown by 18% since 2000 (compared to 4% overall city growth). This growth is anticipated to continue as the Baby Boomer generation ages.
- Over the last two decades, these seniors have become predominantly an immigrant population. Most commonly, these immigrants were born in China and have become naturalized citizens.
- 54% of seniors speak a primary language other than English.
- 16% have income below the federal poverty line (FPL), which was \$11,770 for a single household in 2015. Approximately half have income below 300% FPL.
- An estimated 12% of seniors identify as part of the lesbian-gay-bisexual-transgender (LGBT) community.

Key findings regarding adults with disabilities include:

- 35,145 adults between age 18 and 59 report disabilities in the census. Most (88%) live in the community, but about 4,000 reside in group quarters, such as skilled nursing facilities and adult group homes.
- Half of this population reports cognitive disabilities – difficulty remembering, concentrating, or making decisions due to a physical, mental, or cognitive problem.
- Compared to the overall adult population, African-American and Latino adults are overrepresented in this group and Asian-Pacific Islander adults are underrepresented. This may be due in part to uneven rates of reporting in the census.
- This population tends to have very low income. One-third has income below 100% FPL. Sixty-nine percent have incomes below 300% FPL.

Methodology

Sources of Information

This assessment integrates data and information from a variety of sources, relying on both existing analysis, such as the work by the LGBT Aging Policy Task Force, and new analysis generated specifically for this assessment. Major sources of information are described below.

U.S. Census Bureau

Census data provides valuable insight into current and historic population trends. The majority of the demographic analysis in this needs assessment is based on census data accessed from the following data sources:

- University of Minnesota Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS):
 - 1990 5% population sample
 - 2000 5% population sample
 - 2012 Three-Year American Community Survey sample¹
- U.S. Census Bureau American FactFinder:
 - 2013 Five-Year American Community Survey tables

Using both the IPUMS sample data and the American FactFinder table provides a more comprehensive understanding of seniors and adults with disabilities. Each source has strengths and limitations:

- The IPUMS sample data contains weighted respondent-level data, which allows for customized analysis. For example, these datasets allow for creation of more meaningful definitions of low-income status and cross-tabulations of populations of interest by key demographic factors (e.g., income and ethnicity). However, these datasets have limited geographic data and thus do not support meaningful analysis of trends by location within San Francisco. Also, the most recent multiyear IPUMS dataset is for the 2009 to 2012 period (though a review of slightly more recent FactFinder tables suggests the trends remain consistent).
- The American FactFinder tables provide data at the census tract level, permitting analysis of trends by location. However, this source provides only aggregate data in tables with preset population definitions, which do not always align with DAAS population definitions. For example, few tables are focused on adults with disabilities, and the data that is available uses an age threshold of 18 to 64 that is inconsistent with the Office on Aging age threshold of 18 to 59. Similarly, much of the more specific data on seniors, including poverty, is focused on adults age 65 and older.

There is important nuance to note about three census variables that are particularly relevant for the populations DAAS serves:

- **Location.** As noted above, the data available by location is in a fixed format that does not necessarily meet the population or income definitions used by DAAS. Poverty data uses an age 65 threshold for seniors and an age range of 18 to 64 for adults with disabilities. Also, the data on adults with disabilities is limited; not all of the topics available for

¹ As this report was undergoing final preparation for publication, the 2013 Three-Year IPUMS sample was released. Review of this data indicates the trends described in this assessment remain consistent. The total city population is 825,669 with 165,138 seniors age 60 and older (20%) and 35,101 aged 18 to 59 reporting disabilities (4%).

seniors are provided for the disabled adult population. As much as possible, this needs assessment uses the DAAS population definitions and provides comparable analysis for both populations.

- **Group Quarters.** The census data includes individuals living in two types of group quarters. People under formally authorized, supervised care or custody are categorized as residing in "institutional group settings," such as skilled nursing facilities, in-patient hospice, mental/psychiatric hospitals, and correctional facilities. Group quarters like college dormitories, adult group homes and residential treatment facilities, and workers' group living quarters, are classified as "non-institutional group quarters." For this needs assessment, all seniors and adults reporting disabilities are included in the analysis unless otherwise specified. Residence in facilities may not be permanent and certain DAAS programs support people in facilities. For example, the Community Living Fund helps those wanting to transition out of skilled nursing residential care facilities.
- **Disability.** Two aspects of the census disability data are important to highlight. First, to improve accuracy and reduce non-response rates, the census questions measuring disability were changed in 2008. The Census Bureau cautions against comparing trends in disability across that time period. Accordingly, analysis of the census disability data in this assessment is focused on the most recent time period. The U.S. Census Bureau has analyzed the current questions in comparison to its Survey for Income and Program Participation survey, which is a more nuanced survey focused on disability and service needs (unfortunately, this study does not provide recent data at the county level). This analysis suggests that the revised census questions approximate results in line with this survey, suggesting that the current questions are an improvement and do provide useful insight into trends in disability (Brault, 2009).

Second, disability data in the census is self-reported based on questions about "difficulty" in key functional areas. As such, this data is best viewed as indicative of population trends but should not be construed to represent factual data on disability as diagnosed/assessed by a medical or social work professional. One reason for this suggested perspective is that self-reported data is subject to misreporting. This may occur for many reasons. A key attribute of certain mental health conditions is lack of insight into the illness; individuals who do not acknowledge their disability will not self-report it in the census. Stigma surround disabilities, particularly mental health conditions, may inhibit reporting. Cultural variation in perceptions of disability may result in variation in rates of self-reporting. In particular, it seems likely that the Asian-Pacific Islander (API) population underreports disability. Approximately 31% of the adult population age 18 to 59 is API; however, APIs only constitute 18% of adults reporting disabilities in the census. While it is possible that disability is less prevalent in this population, it is likely that cultural reticence may be partly responsible. When asked about this issue, many San Francisco service providers that work with the API population saw merit in this theory. Unfortunately, there is not research to estimate the rates of underreporting that may exist among certain communities.

Despite these limitations, census data provides critical insight into population trends and is of value to DAAS in planning its efforts to meet the needs of local seniors and adults with disabilities.

Program data

This needs assessment also relies heavily on service enrollment data to both assess client service needs and gather population information. The primary databases are listed below. Most analysis focuses on program trends from Fiscal Year 2014-15.

Database	Program(s)
CA GetCare	Office on Aging
SF GetCare	DAAS Integrated Intake & Referral Unit and DAAS Transitional Care programs
CASECare	Community Living Fund
Case Management, Information and Payrolling System II (CMIPS II)	In-Home Support Services
APS Automated Client Tracking System (AACTS)	Adult Protective Services
CalWIN	CalFresh
VetPro	County Veterans Service Office (CVSO)

Survey data

This assessment also draws on survey data gathered by external sources. Two of the primary surveys integrated into this analysis are:

- **Biennial City Survey.** The San Francisco Controller's office funds a citywide survey every two years to learn about city residents' needs and experiences with local government. Conducted by an outside consultant, this telephone survey is designed to randomly sample city residents throughout the city, offering a valuable opportunity to gather feedback from seniors and adults with disabilities outside of the DAAS service network. In addition to survey specific to DAAS services, this survey offers the unique and valuable opportunity to understand how seniors and adults with disabilities experience other parts of city life.
- **California Health Interview Survey (CHIS).** A collaborative project of the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, the California Department of Health Services, and the Public Health Institute, the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) is a telephone survey of adults, adolescents, and children from all parts of the state. Local-level data are available for San Francisco and were included to supplement local research.

Qualitative data

In addition to the quantitative data described above, this assessment draws on qualitative data. Over the last year, a series of focus groups were held throughout the city to reach San Francisco's diverse communities. The goal of these focus groups was to gather insight into the experience of being a senior or person with disabilities living in San Francisco, as well as to gather suggestions for ways to better serve these populations. Participants included African-American, Asian-Pacific Islander, Latino, white, LGBT, homeless seniors, and adults with disabilities. Focus groups were also held with family caregivers and Adult Protective Service workers, as well as homeless older persons. This assessment is also shaped by qualitative information from key informant interviews with service providers and city staff serving seniors and adults with disabilities. See Appendix A for a complete list of focus groups.

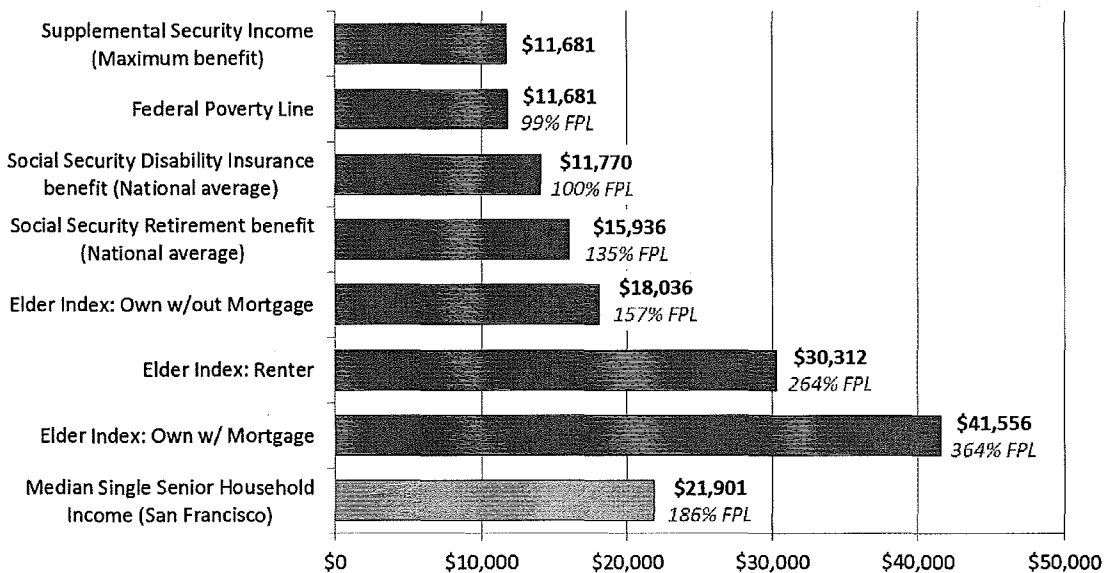
Definitions of Poverty and Low-Income Status

While many of its programs do not adhere to strict means testing policies, DAAS is charged with focusing its efforts on the most vulnerable seniors and adults with disabilities, including those with low incomes. With the soaring cost of living in San Francisco and the uniform nature of the federal poverty thresholds, the federal poverty line (FPL) is arguably not the most suitable method for identifying and assessing the needs of low-income individuals. In 2015, FPL for a single individual was \$11,770; it is beyond doubt that many individuals with income above this official poverty level likely struggle to make ends meet.

The limitations of relying on FPL to assess need are highlighted by a recent study by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. This study used the Elder Economic Security Standard Index, which incorporates variation in cost of living by county and by housing tenure to estimate a basic self-sufficiency standard, to identify the hidden poor. Findings from this study suggest that approximately 30% of single seniors and 29% of senior couples age 65 and older are among the hidden poor – their income is above the federal poverty line but below the Elder Index thresholds for a decent standard of living. In total, an estimated 57% of single senior households and 39% of two-person senior households have inadequate income to meet a basic standard of living, representing at least 38,000 San Franciscans age 65 and older.

As shown in the chart below, the estimated cost of living in San Francisco far exceeds federal poverty guidelines and government benefits. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), the federal supplemental income stipend for the most impoverished older adults and persons with disabilities, provides a maximum benefit lower than the federal poverty line; anyone receiving SSI benefits is living in poverty. The national average Social Security retirement benefit is slightly less than \$16,000 per year (135% of FPL). Retirees without alternate retirement benefits or significant savings would likely to struggle to make ends meet in San Francisco at this income level.

The Cost of Living in San Francisco Far Exceeds Federal Poverty Guidelines and Government Benefits



Sources: Social Security Administration, *Supplemental Security Income in California (2015)*
 U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, *2015 Poverty Guidelines*
 Social Security Administration, *What is the Average Monthly Benefit for a Retired Worker?*, January 2015
 UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, *Elder Economic Security Standard Index 2013*
 IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

The preceding chart also contains the elder index standards for single seniors. Depending on home ownership status, the minimum income necessary to meet a basic standard of living ranges from \$15,936 annual income (157% FPL) to \$42,556 (364%). In reality, the median income for a single senior household in San Francisco is approximately \$21,901, which equates to 186% FPL (monthly income of \$1,825).

In the context of San Francisco’s high cost of living, FPL is a crude threshold. Given the discrepancy between official poverty standards and the local cost of living, as well as the fact that many DAAS programs do not employ means testing or use higher income thresholds, this assessment takes a more nuanced approach to identifying and analyzing low-income populations. Specifically, three income tiers are used to identify those with family² income:

- Below 100% FPL;
- Between 100% and 199% FPL; and
- Between 200% and 299% FPL.

The table below provides a reference for the annual income equivalent of these thresholds by household size. For example, a single adult in the “lowest-income” group has annual income below \$11,770. A single adult with slightly higher income would fall into the middle “low-income” group with annual income between \$11,770 but below \$23,540. The “upper poor” low-income group in this analysis includes single adults with annual income between \$23,540 but below \$35,310.

2015 Federal Poverty Line (Annual Income)			
Household Size	100% FPL	200% FPL	300% FPL
1	\$11,770	\$23,540	\$35,310
2	\$15,930	\$31,860	\$47,790
3	\$20,090	\$40,180	\$60,270
4	\$24,250	\$48,500	\$72,750
5	\$28,410	\$56,820	\$85,230
6	\$32,570	\$65,140	\$97,710

² The U.S. Census Bureau defines a family as those living in the same household who are related by birth, marriage or adoption. Family income is the aggregated personal income of all family members.

San Francisco Seniors

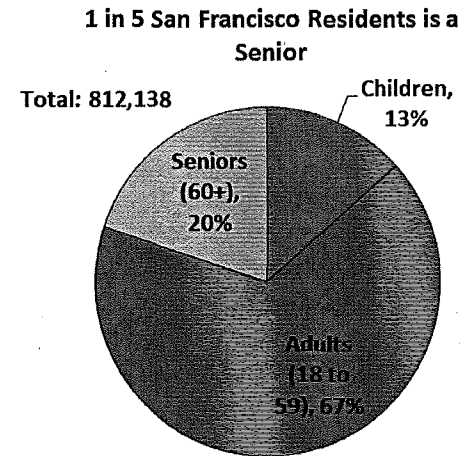
Seniors: Population Size

Approximately 161,777 people age 60 or older live in San Francisco. They are 20% of the city population, consistent with population trends over the last 20 years. Approximately 14% of city residents are age 65 and older.

Though the *percentage* of the population that is age 60 and older has remained consistent, the *size* of the senior population has increased significantly and outpaced the general population growth. Over the last 12 years, the senior population has grown by almost 25,000 individuals, an increase of 18%. In comparison, the overall city population has grown by only four percent during this time.

Population	2000	2012	# change	% change
Children (Under 18)	111,683	108,941	-2,742	-2%
Adults (Age 18-59)	531,014	541,420	10,406	2%
Seniors (Age 60+)	136,852	161,777	24,925	18%
Total Population	779,549	812,138	32,589	4%

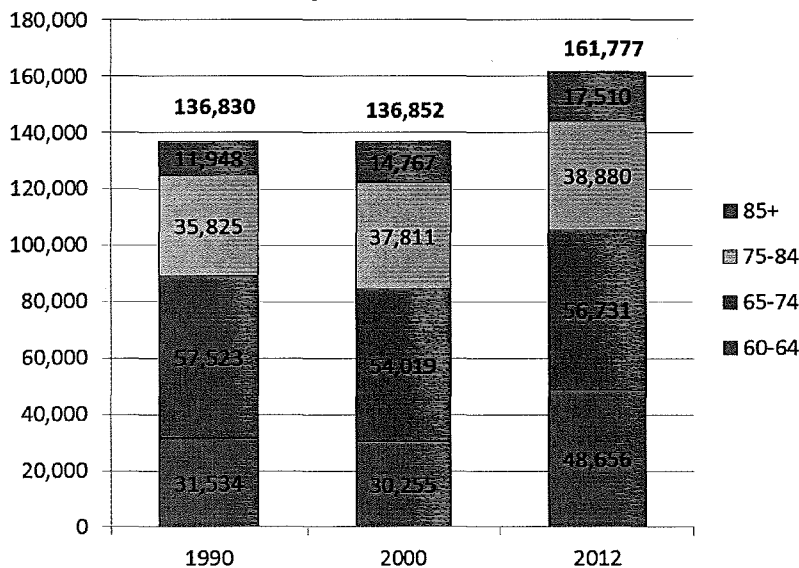
Source: IPUMS 2000 and 2012 ACS Samples



Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Sample

As shown in the chart below, the senior population size remained static between 1990 and 2000 but surged over the last decade. This growth is driven by the younger senior population aged 60 to 64. Between 2000 and 2012, this group grew by approximately 18,400 individuals (an increase of 61%) as Baby Boomers began to reach age 60. As described on the next page, this trend is likely to continue as the younger Baby Boomer reach age 60.

San Francisco Senior (Age 60+) Population has Grown by 18% Since 1990



Source: IPUMS 1990 5% sample, 2000 5% sample, 2012 3-year sample

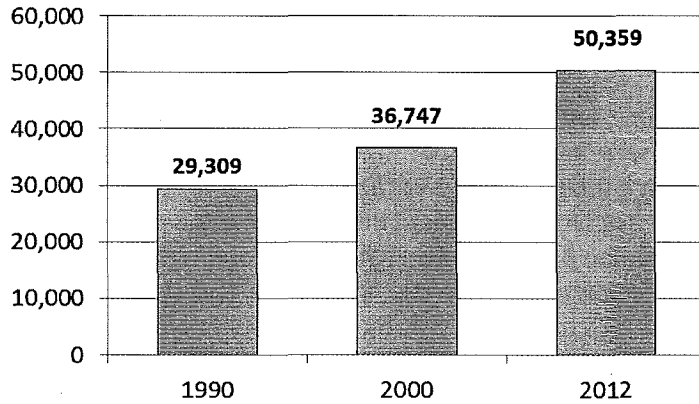
The oldest old group of individuals – age 85 or older – has also grown, increasing by more than 5,500 individuals between 1990 and 2012. Though the size of this group is small in comparison to the younger seniors, the change is significant; this older population tends to be more vulnerable and frail and typically has significantly higher care needs.

Seniors: Anticipated Population Growth

The senior population in San Francisco is expected to continue increasing. As shown to the right, the population of adults age 55 to 59 is growing. In the next five years, 50,359 adults in San Francisco will reach age 60.

Some of these individuals may leave the city, fleeing the high cost of living. However, nearby counties have also experienced increases in cost of living, making it challenging for older persons on fixed incomes – particularly those in rent-controlled apartments – to find similar accommodation for less or even similar cost in surrounding counties. The Controller’s Office biennial city survey suggests that most adults age 55 to 64 intend to stay in San Francisco. Most respondents in this age range indicated they are “not at all” likely to move out of San Francisco in the next three years. Respondents age 65 and older said the same; in fact, the percentage indicating they do not intend to leave the city has increased from 57% of senior respondents in 2005 to 73% in 2015.

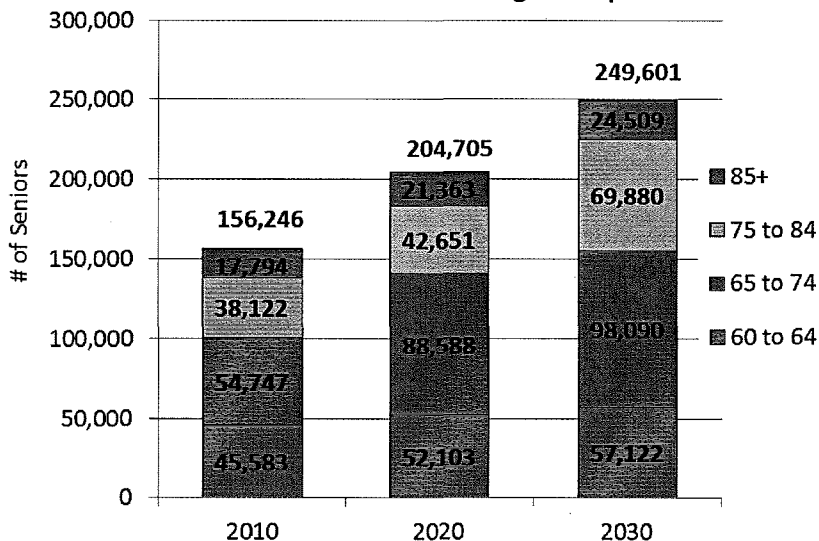
Population Age 55 to 59 Has Grown by 42% Since 1990
(Compared to 12% Overall Population Growth)



Source: IPUMS 1990 5% sample, 2000 5% sample, 2012 3-year sample

As shown below, the senior population age 60 and older is expected to grow by almost 100,000 individuals between 2010 and 2030 (California Department of Finance, 2014). This growth is anticipated to occur across age groups within the senior population. Seniors age 60 and older comprise 20% of San Franciscans today but are projected to be 26% by 2030.

Seniors Projected to Become 25% of SF Population in 2030
with Growth in All Age Groups



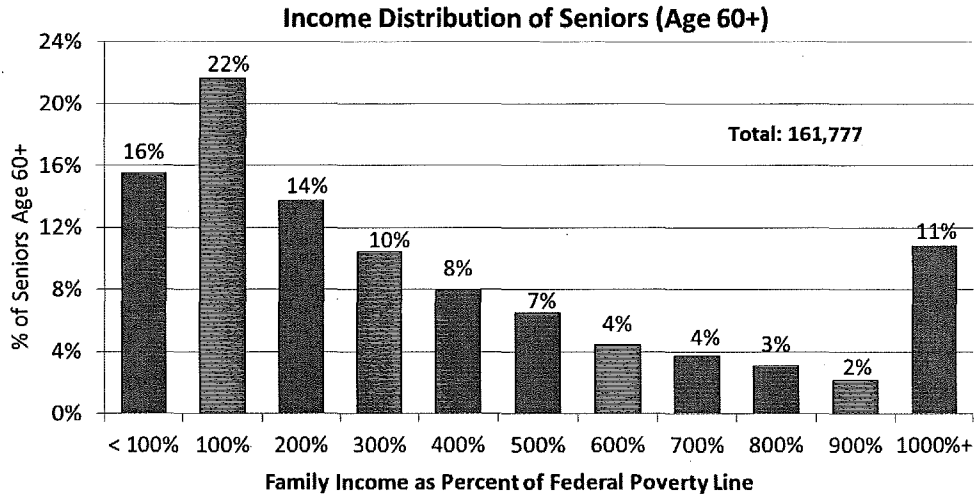
Source: State of California, Department of Finance, P-2 State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity and Age (5-year groups), 2010-2060.

San Francisco needs to plan for this growing population. The Public Policy Institute of California suggests that the state’s senior population in the coming decades is less likely to have family for informal support and thus will be more reliant on formal supportive services (Beck & Johnson, 2015).

Seniors: Income & Poverty

Please refer to “Definitions of Poverty and Low-Income Status” in the Methodology section of this report for more information about the low-income thresholds used in this analysis.

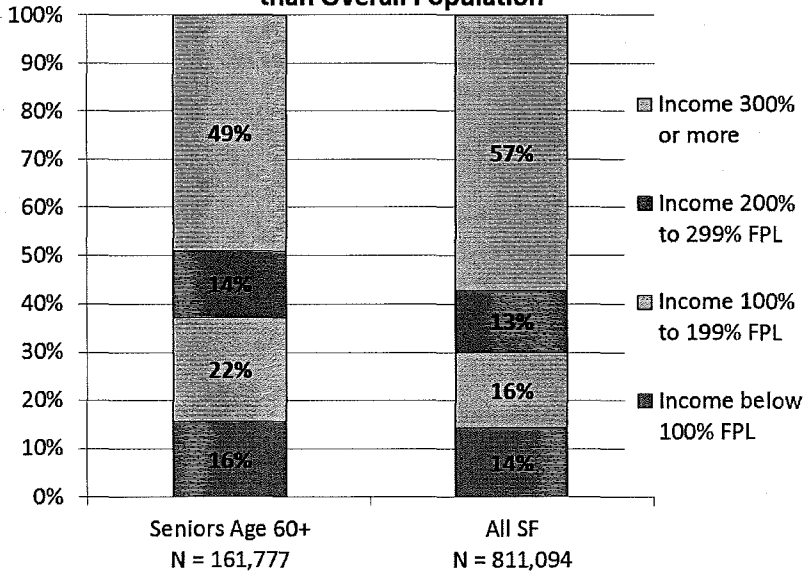
Older adults in San Francisco tend to be low income. As shown below chart, 16% of seniors – 25,103 individuals – have family income below the poverty line.



Source: IPUMS ACS 2012 3-Year Samples

Many more San Francisco seniors have inadequate income to meet their needs. Approximately 22% or 34,975 seniors have income between 100% FPL and 199% FPL; at this income level, these seniors are likely ineligible for public benefits like Medi-Cal but may struggle to meet needs. An additional 14% – 22,188 seniors – fall into the “upper poor” group (those with income between 200% FPL and 299% FPL). In total, half of San Francisco seniors live on less than 300% of the poverty threshold (\$2,943 monthly income for a single person).

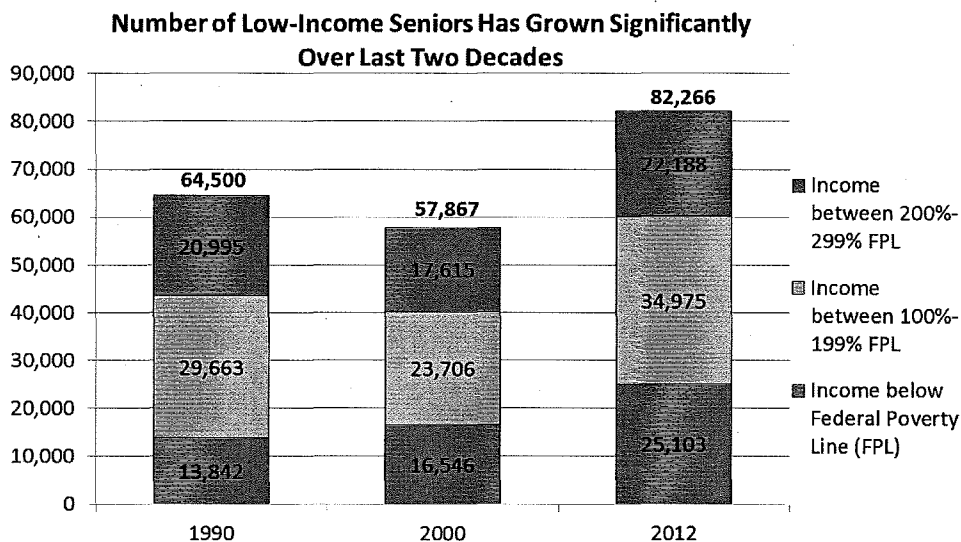
San Francisco Seniors Age 60+ More Likely to Be Low-Income than Overall Population



Elderly persons in San Francisco are more likely than the overall population to be poor. A slightly higher percentage lives below poverty than the general population. Twenty-two percent of San Francisco’s seniors live just above the federal poverty level, just above destitution. Citywide, the rate is 16%.

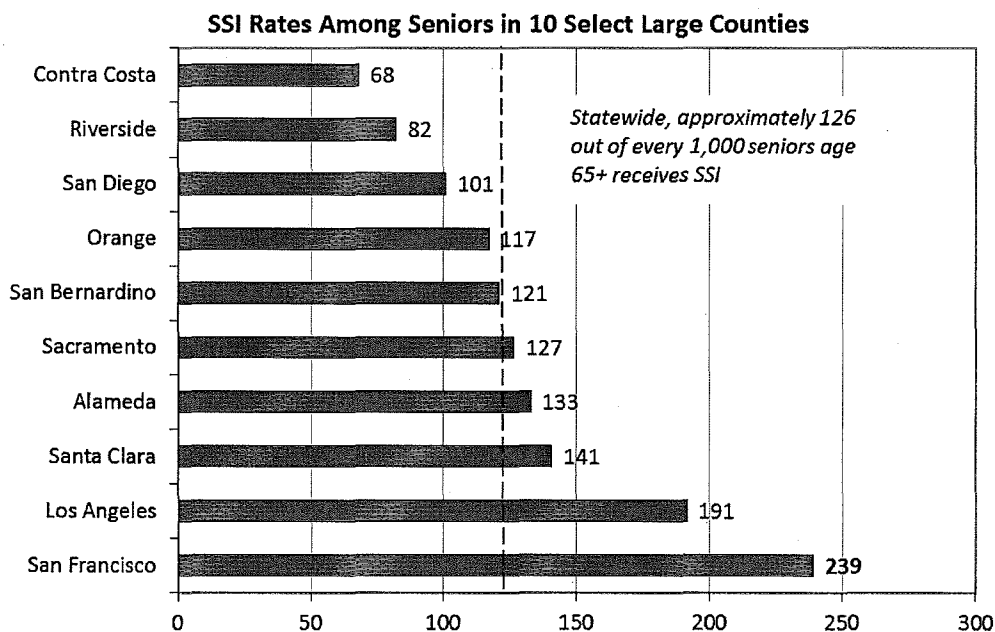
Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

Overall, poverty rates within the senior population have remained relatively steady over the last two decades – about 50% of seniors have consistently had income below 300% FPL. However, given the growth of the senior population, the *number* of seniors living on sparse income has significantly increased. As shown in the chart below, most of this growth has occurred in the lowest income group – those living below the federal poverty line. In 1990, approximately 11% of seniors had income below 100% FPL. Today, 25,103 seniors have income below 100% FPL (\$981 monthly income for a single person).



Source: IPUMS 1990 5% sample, 2000 5% sample, 2012 3-year sample

Seniors in San Francisco are more likely to be low-income than seniors in other major counties. As shown below, the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) rate is significantly higher among San Francisco seniors age 65 and older than other parts of the state. Approximately 239 out of every 1,000 San Francisco seniors receive at least a partial SSI benefit. By comparison, the statewide rate is 126.

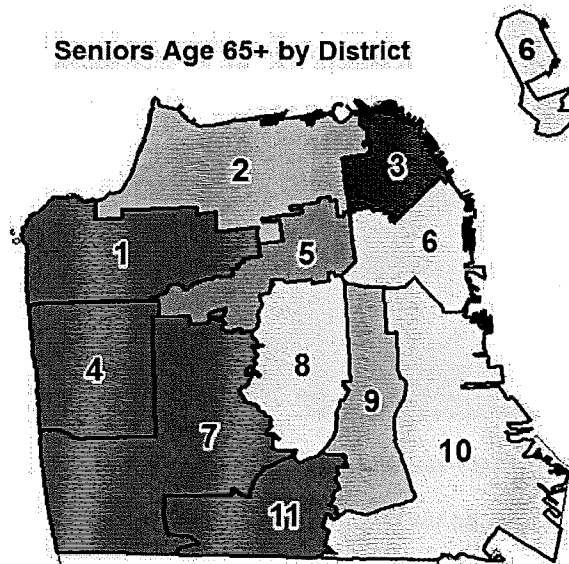


Source: Social Security Administration, 2013; ACS 2013 5-Year Estimates, Table S0103

Seniors: Location

As described in the methodology section of this report, census data on income by location is only available using age 65 as the senior threshold. For consistency of comparison, this analysis describes general population trends using this threshold. The distribution of the general senior population age 60 and older shows similar trends. Please see Appendix B for a map of supervisorial districts and neighborhoods and Appendix C for complete senior data by district.

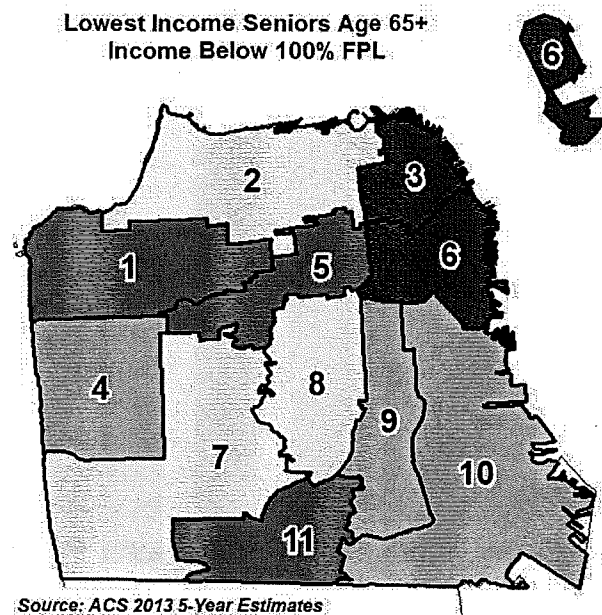
San Francisco seniors live in every San Francisco neighborhood. The map to the right depicts total senior population age 65 and older by supervisorial district. District 3 (Chinatown, Nob Hill, North Beach) is home to the largest senior population: 13,736 or 12% of the city's seniors live in this area. This district tends to be older than other areas of the city – 18% residents of District 3 are over age 65 compared to 14% citywide. Other areas of the city with larger senior populations include District 11 (in particular, the Excelsior and OMI neighborhoods), District 4 (Outer Sunset), District 7 (Twin Peaks and Inner Sunset), and District 1 (Richmond). Each contains over 10% of the city's senior population.



Source: ACS 2013 5-Year Estimates

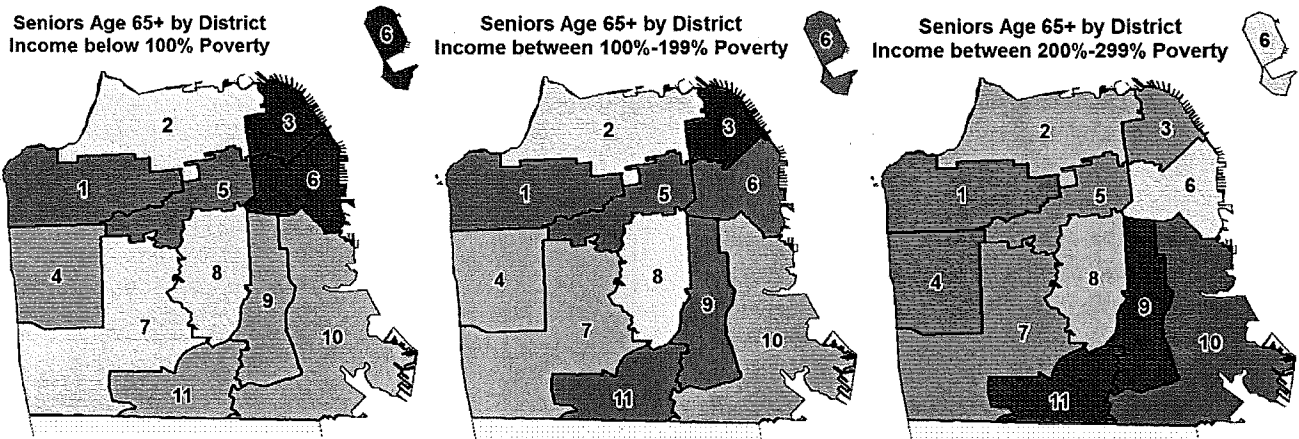
However, as shown below, low-income seniors tend to be concentrated in certain areas of the city. The size of the total senior population size within a district does not necessarily correspond with the size of the low-income senior population.

The lowest-income seniors – age 65 and older with income below the poverty threshold – are most likely to reside in District 3 or District 6 (SOMA, Tenderloin). Approximately 3,365 or 21% of the city's lowest-income seniors live in District 3. Were the population evenly distributed, nine percent would live in each district. District 6 has the smallest senior population but the second largest population of the seniors living in poverty: 16% or 2,642 older persons. District 5 is also home to a disproportionate share of the city's low-income seniors: 12% or 1,932 very low-income older persons. The trend in District 5 appears to be driven by residents of the Western Addition and Haight Ashbury neighborhoods.



Source: ACS 2013 5-Year Estimates

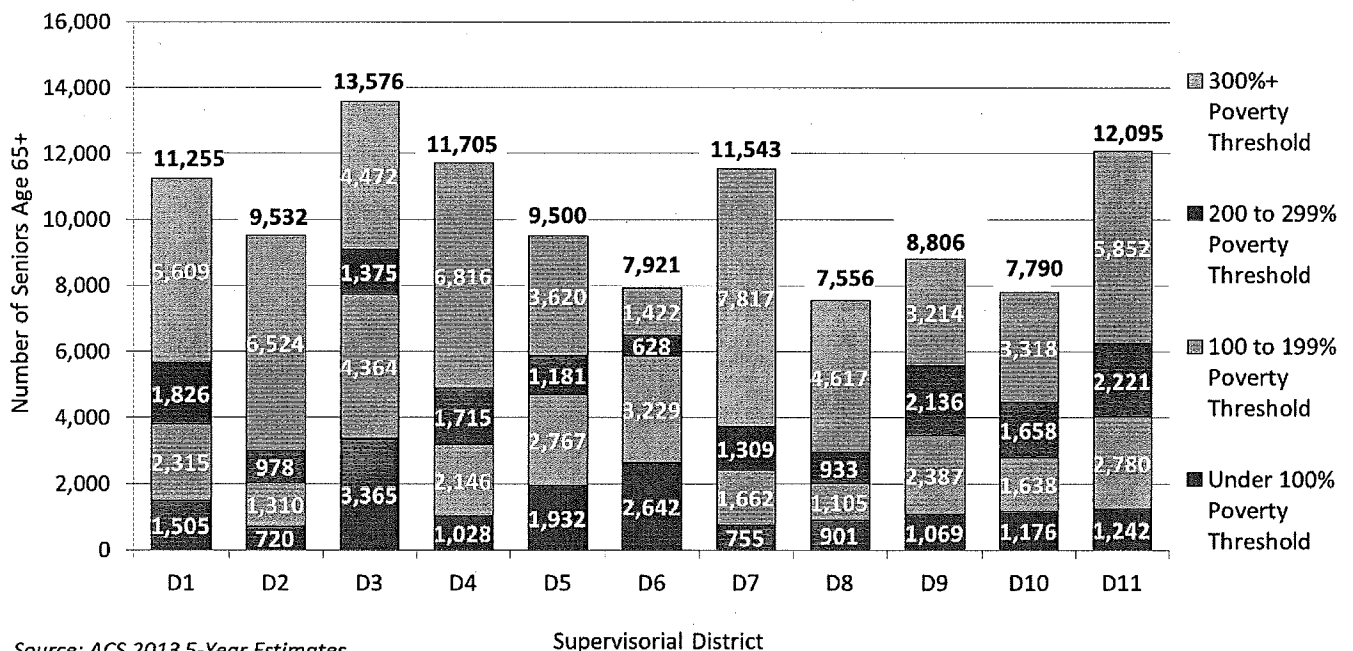
Taking a wider view of low-income status highlights important nuances in the low-income population throughout the city. As shown below, the geographic distribution of seniors with slightly higher income – between 100% and 199% FPL – is similar to the lowest income group. However, different trends emerge in the seniors with income between 200% and 299% FPL. Approximately 14% of this “upper poor” population lives in District 11, which includes the Excelsior, Ingleside, and OMI neighborhoods, and 13% live in District 9, which includes the Mission and Bernal Heights.



Source: ACS 2013 5-Year Estimates

It can also be useful to consider poverty rates within each district. The chart below depicts the total senior population age 65 and older by income level within each supervisorial district, further illustrating that poverty rates vary significantly around the city. For example, 82% of District 6 seniors – 6,499 older persons – have income below 300% FPL. Services placed in this district have a strong likelihood of reaching those with significant financial need. *Please see Appendix C for data in table format with calculated poverty percentages.*

Seniors Age 65+: Low-Income Populations by Supervisorial District

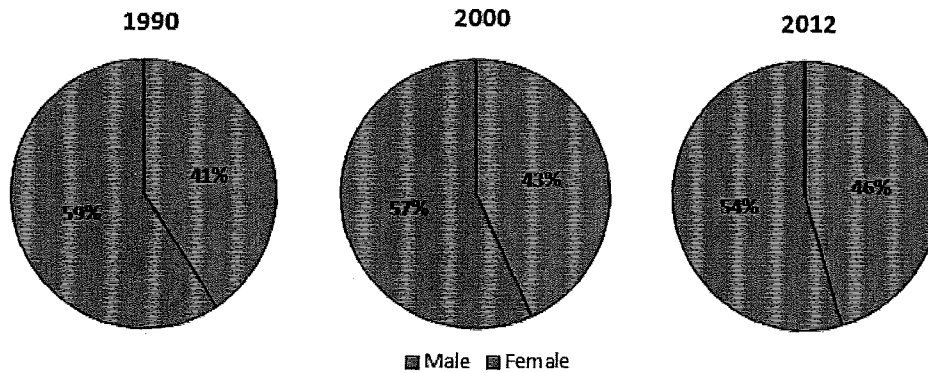


Source: ACS 2013 5-Year Estimates

Seniors: Gender

Because women tend to live longer than men, senior populations have historically been predominantly female. While this trend persists in San Francisco, it appears to be shifting. In 1990, almost 60% of seniors age 60 and older were female. By 2012, the percentage decreased to 54%. This change is consistent with state and national trends. Review of gender by ethnic group suggests that this local change is driven by the white and African-American senior populations shifting from 60% female in 1990 down to 51%. The Asian-Pacific Islander (API) and Latino senior populations remain consistently and predominantly female (57% and 58%, respectively).

Senior Population Age 60+ is Becoming More Equally Male and Female

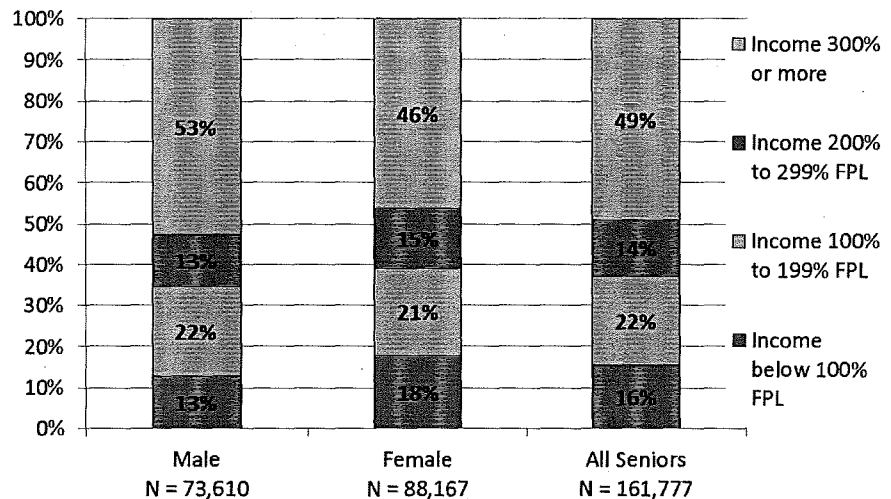


Source: IPUMS 1990 5% sample, 2000 5% sample, 2012 3-year sample

Older women are more likely to be living in deep poverty than men. Approximately 63% of seniors with income below the federal poverty line are women. As shown in the chart below, 18% of women age 60 and older have income below 100% FPL compared to 13% of men.

This trend is likely due in large part to two key factors. Women are likely to have lower retirement income and savings due to interrupted work history related to childrearing and lower wage rates. Also, this analysis is based on family income levels and, as discussed in more depth later in this analysis, women tend to live longer than men and are more likely to live alone late in life than men.

Female Seniors Age 60+ More Likely to be Low-Income than Male Seniors



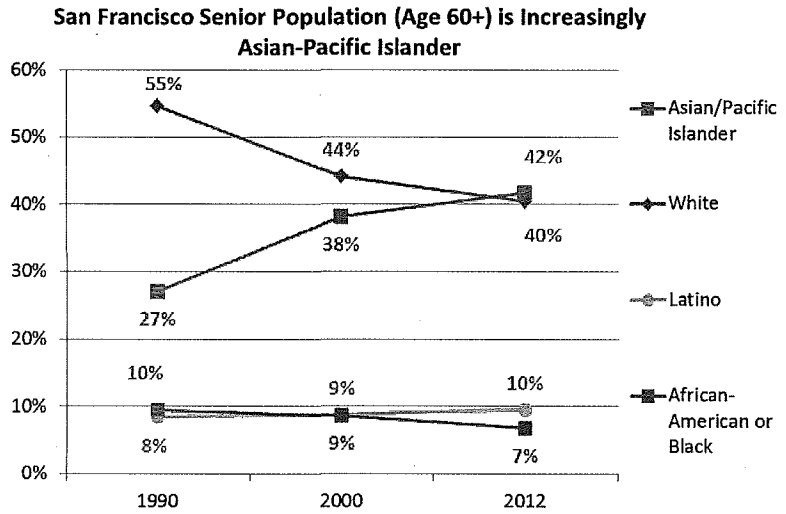
Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

While this variation is important to recognize and understand, it should not obfuscate the fact that 47% of male seniors are also low-income.

Seniors: Race/Ethnicity

San Francisco seniors are primarily API (42% of the senior population) and white (40%). The majority of the 67,452 API seniors are Chinese (49,000) and Filipino (9,250). Latinos and African-Americans represent ten and seven percent of the senior population.

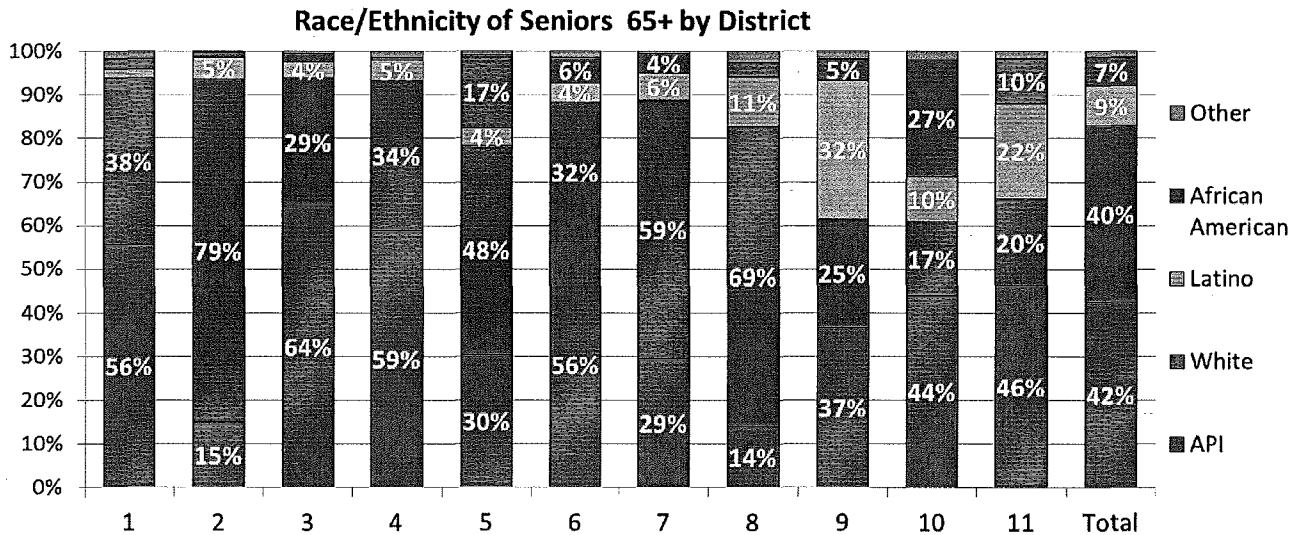
As shown to the right, the senior population has changed significantly since 1990, when the majority (55%) was white. During this time, the local African-American population has declined, while Latinos have increased slightly, mirroring general citywide trends related to gentrification and immigration.



Source: IPUMS 1990 5% sample, 2000 5% sample, 2012 3-year sample

A review of senior populations by supervisorial district indicates significant variation and unique populations by district, suggesting potential targeting strategies by race and ethnicity:

- API seniors are the majority of older persons in District 1 (Richmond), District 3 (Chinatown, Nob Hill), District 4 (Outer Sunset, Parkside), and District 6 (SOMA, Civic Center).
- Latino seniors are a significant proportion of older persons in District 8 (Castro, Mission), District 9 (Mission, Bernal Heights), District 10 (Visitation Valley, Bayview), and District 11 (Excelsior, Outer Mission).
- African-American seniors represent larger portions of the population in District 5 (Western Addition) and District 10 (particularly in the Bayview area).



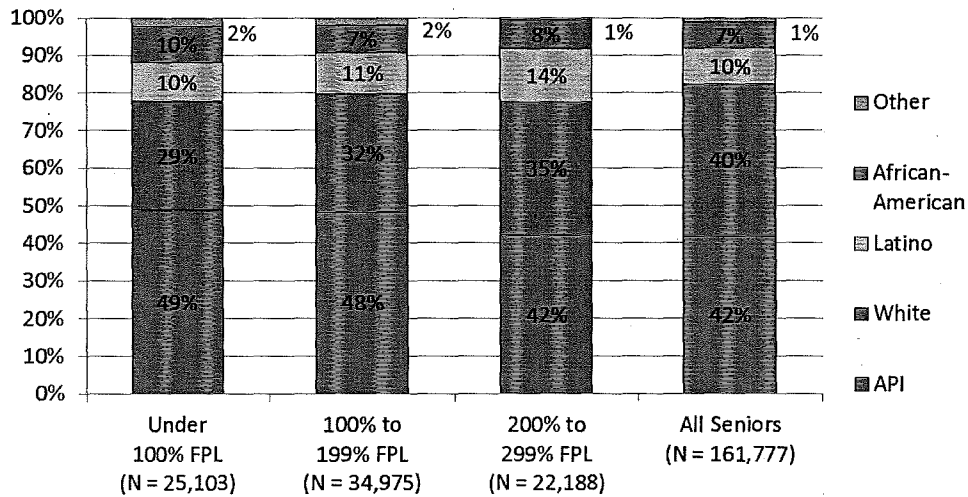
Source: ACS 2013 5-Year Estimates

Note: Percentage not displayed if 3% or less

Supervisorial District

Ethnicity trends among low-income seniors generally tend to mirror the general senior population but with an important distinction: minorities are overrepresented among low-income seniors. As shown below, whites represent 40% of the overall senior population but smaller portions of the low income groups. Although whites represent 40% of seniors, they are only 29% of the lowest-income seniors. API seniors are overrepresented in this income group: 49% compared to 42% of the general senior population. Similarly, African-American seniors are overrepresented in the lowest income group: ten percent compared to seven percent of the overall senior population. Latinos are slightly overrepresented among seniors with family income between 200% to 299% FPL.

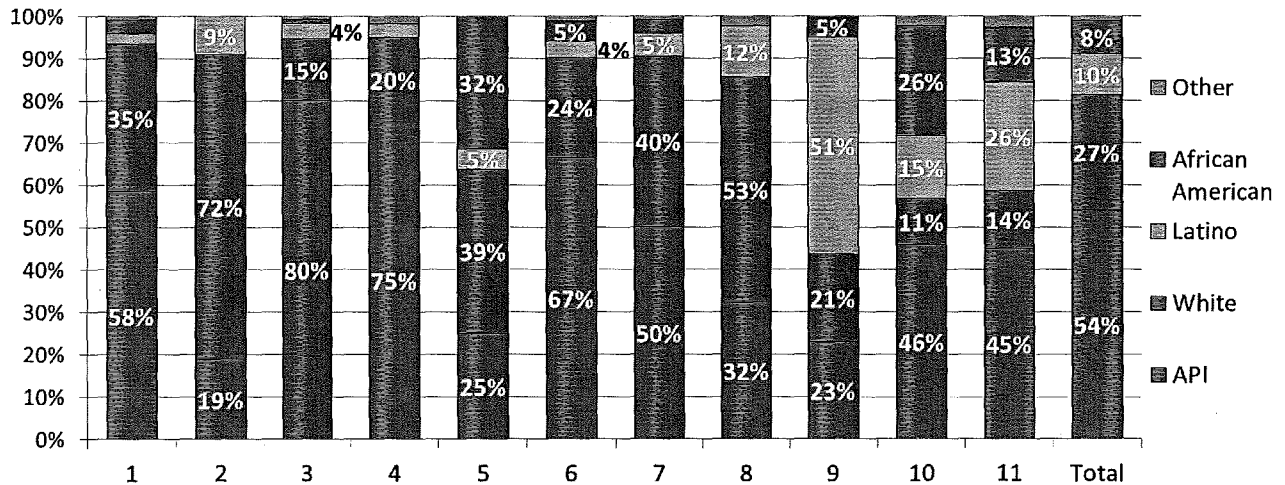
White Seniors Age 60+ Underrepresented in Low-Income Populations



Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

The chart below shows the ethnic profile of seniors with income below 100% FPL by district. In reviewing this data, it is useful to keep in mind that the size of the low-income senior population varies by district. Please see Appendix C for population data by district.

Race/Ethnicity of Seniors Age 65+ Living in Poverty by District



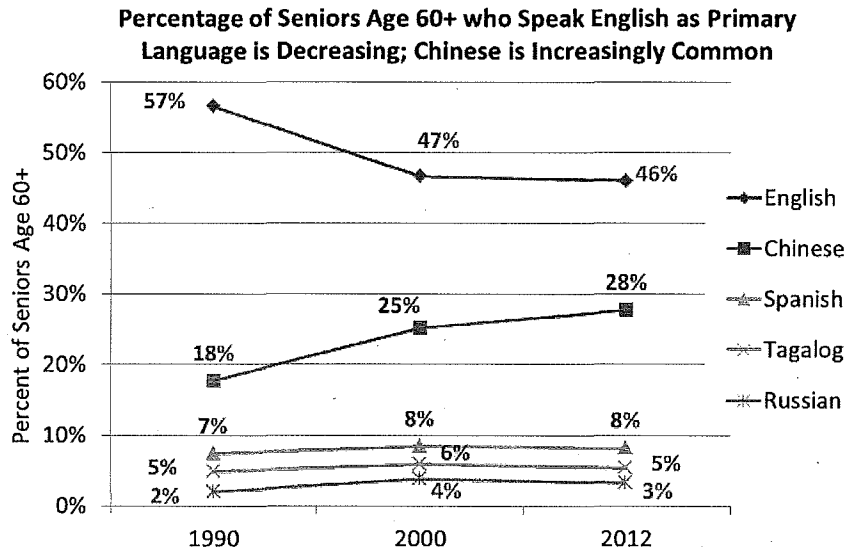
Source: ACS 2013 5-Year Estimates

Note: Percentage not displayed if 3% or less

Supervisory District

Seniors: Language & English Fluency

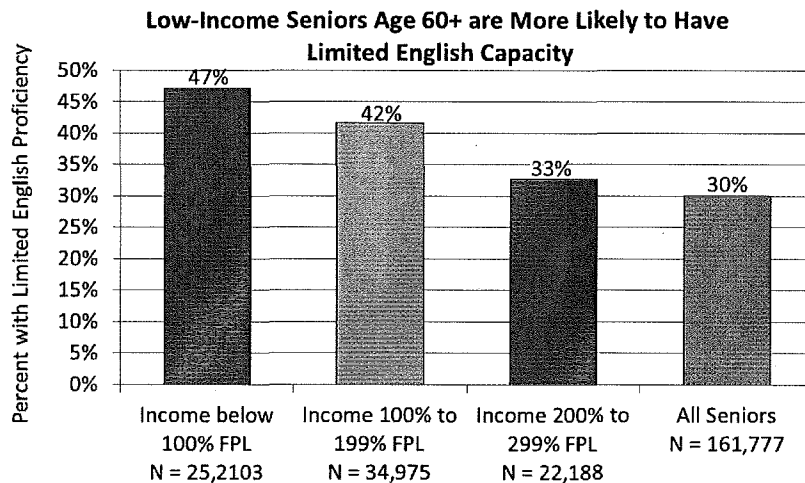
Fifty-four percent of San Franciscans over the age of 60 speak a primary language other than English, up from the 1990 rate of 43%. In particular, as the API population has increased over the last two decades, so has the percentage of Chinese-speaking seniors. Russian-speaking seniors have also increased. This group may have preferences and needs that differ from the white seniors who were born U.S. citizens.



Source: IPUMS 1990 5% sample, 2000 5% sample, 2012 3-year sample

Approximately 30% of San Francisco seniors speak English “not well” or “not at all.” By comparison, only eight percent of the non-senior population in San Francisco has limited English proficiency. San Francisco is different than the rest of the state – statewide, only 15% of seniors have limited English proficiency. Of the 48,699 San Francisco seniors with limited English proficiency, the most common primary languages are Chinese (66%), Spanish (11%), Russian (7%), Tagalog (5%), and Vietnamese (3%).

As shown below, low-income seniors are more likely to have limited English proficiency than the general senior population. The most common languages spoken by low-income seniors are Chinese, Spanish, and Russian – similar to the trends of the general senior population.



Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

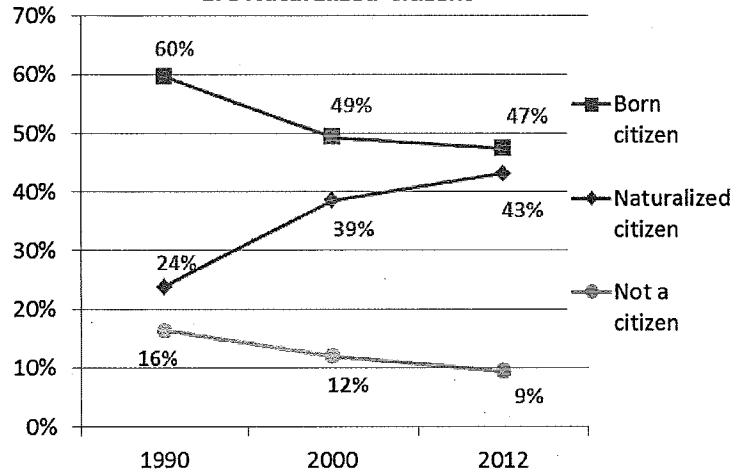
Seniors: Citizenship

Over the last two decades, San Francisco seniors have become a predominantly immigrant population. In 1990, the majority of seniors were U.S. born citizens, but today over half of the local senior population (53%) are immigrants. Most commonly, they are naturalized citizens from China. Local trends contrast with the statewide pattern: 32% of California seniors are immigrants.

Notably, there has been a shift within the foreign-born senior population towards naturalization. In 1990, 84% were citizens; by 2012, 91%. Since citizens are eligible for federal benefits, this trend is significant.

However, there are still 15,315 immigrant seniors (9%) who are not naturalized and may be unable to access key benefits, such as SSI and Medi-Cal. Most of these seniors are API (in particular, Chinese) and Latino.

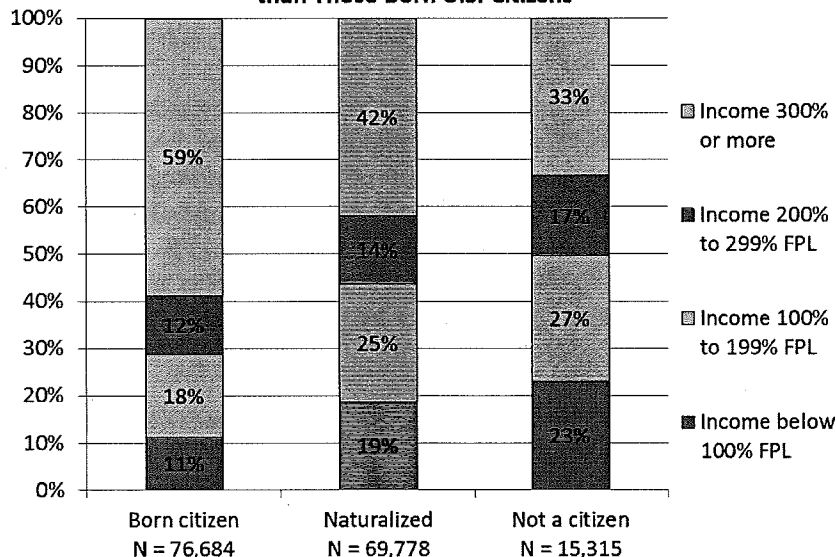
Increase in Percentage of Seniors Age 60+ who are Naturalized Citizens



Source: IPUMS 1990 5% sample, 2000 5% sample, 2012 3-year sample
Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Immigrant seniors are more likely to be low-income. In particular, those who are not naturalized are most likely to have low income levels; two-thirds have family income below 300% FPL. This may be due in part to the impact that immigration can have on work ability and history. For example, immigration regulations can restrict eligibility for work and language barriers may reduce employment opportunities. Moreover, immigrants may arrive with education deficits that limit employment opportunities or may be unable to work in their career field without completing additional education or obtaining certain certifications in the United States.

Immigrant Seniors Age 60+ More Likely to be Low-Income than Those Born U.S. Citizens

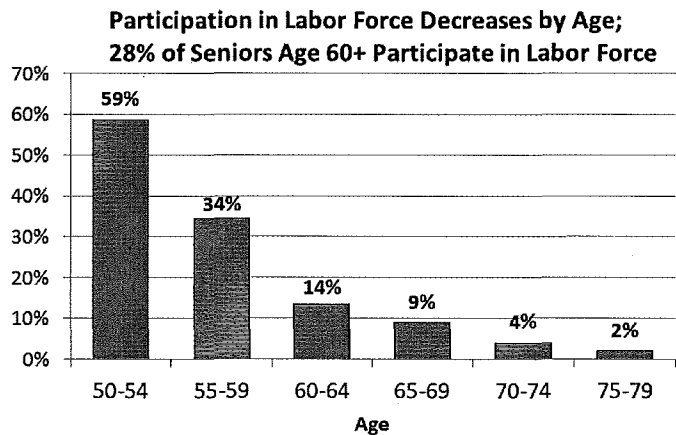


Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

Seniors: Employment

Approximately 45,832 or 29% of San Francisco seniors age 60 and older are in the labor force. Most (41,919) are employed. They tend to be younger – most (85%) are below age 70.

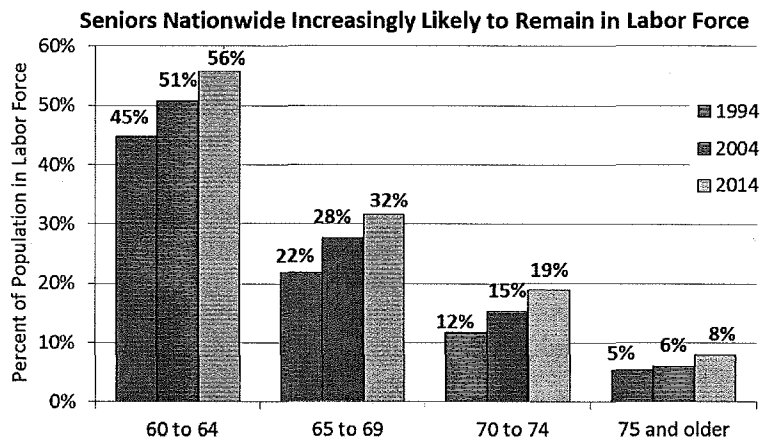
As shown to the right, labor force participation rate decreases by age. Over half of the youngest seniors age 60 to 64 are in the workforce compared to less than ten percent of adults over age 75. San Francisco seniors in the labor force tend to be white (48%) and API (37%), reflective of the senior population demographics.



Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

Nationwide, seniors today are more likely to remain active in the labor force than prior generations: 19% of seniors age 65 and older participated in the labor force in 2014 compared to 14% in 2004.³ As shown below, this trend is consistent across age groups.

Many factors contribute to this trend. The age threshold for Social Security retirement benefits has increased from age 65 to 66 for those born after 1943, keeping many in the workforce for an additional year. Research also suggests older adults today tend to experience fewer years of disabling conditions (Cutler et al, 2013); the higher rate of workforce participation may be due in part to better health of younger seniors today.



Source: Employment Projections program, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 2015

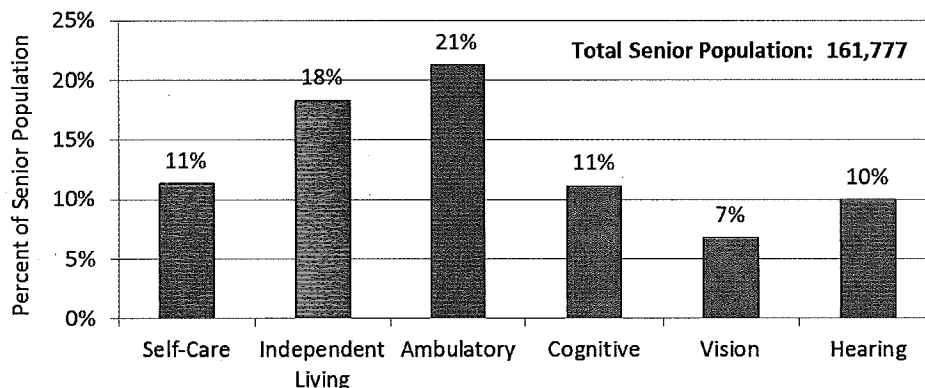
In San Francisco, the increasingly high cost of living requires many older adults to work in order to ends meet. Remaining in the workforce can help supplement monthly income, maximize future pension benefits, or augment savings prior to retirement. Approximately 19% of seniors in the labor force have family income below 200% of the poverty threshold (as a reference, the 2014 poverty threshold for a single senior was \$11,254). Notably, 31% of seniors in the labor force are API immigrants; it may be that these individuals have fewer prior years of earnings due to immigration status and must work due to low (or nonexistent) pensions.

³ Census questions regarding employment changed in 2008 to improve consistency with other surveys, preventing analysis of local employment trends over time. Because the U.S. Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics use different methodologies, the analysis should not be directly compared but provides a broad estimate of how local and national trends compare.

Seniors: Disability

According to the census, 51,791 older persons – 32% of those age 60 and older – report at least one type of disability.⁴ Ambulatory difficulty (e.g., difficulty walking or climbing stairs) is the most commonly reported. An estimated 34,445 – 21% of all seniors – report this type of disability.

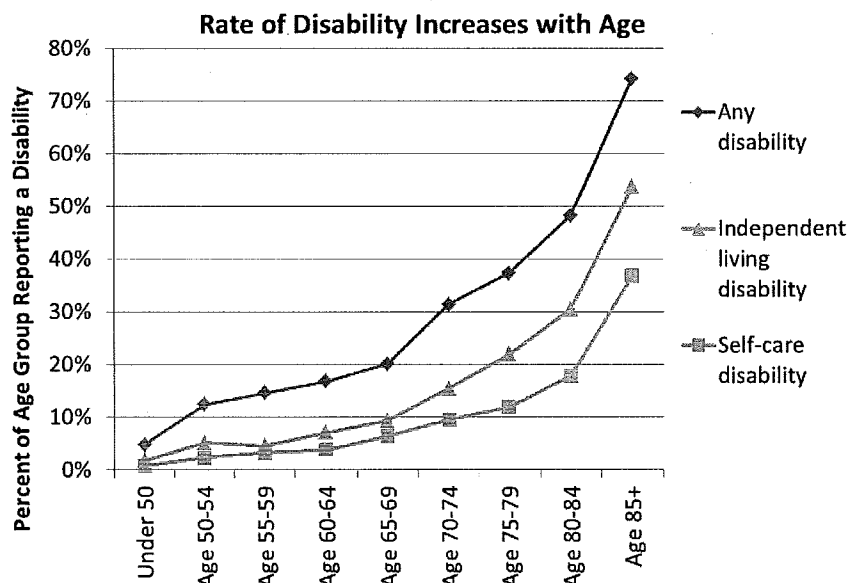
Ambulatory Difficulty is the Most Commonly Reported Disability by Seniors Age 60+



Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

Independent living disabilities, defined as difficulty doing errands alone due to a physical, mental or emotional problem, are also relatively common (18% of seniors). About 18,000 or 11% of seniors report difficulty with self-care, described as difficulty bathing or dressing in the census questionnaire. Similarly, 18,014 seniors – 11% – report a cognitive disability, broadly defined as difficulty remembering, concentrating, or making decisions.

As shown to the right, disability rates increase significantly with age. Among persons age 60 to 64, 20% report a disability; among persons age 85 and older, 74%. Rates of self-care and independent-living difficulty – intended to capture difficulty with Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs) – follow similar trends.

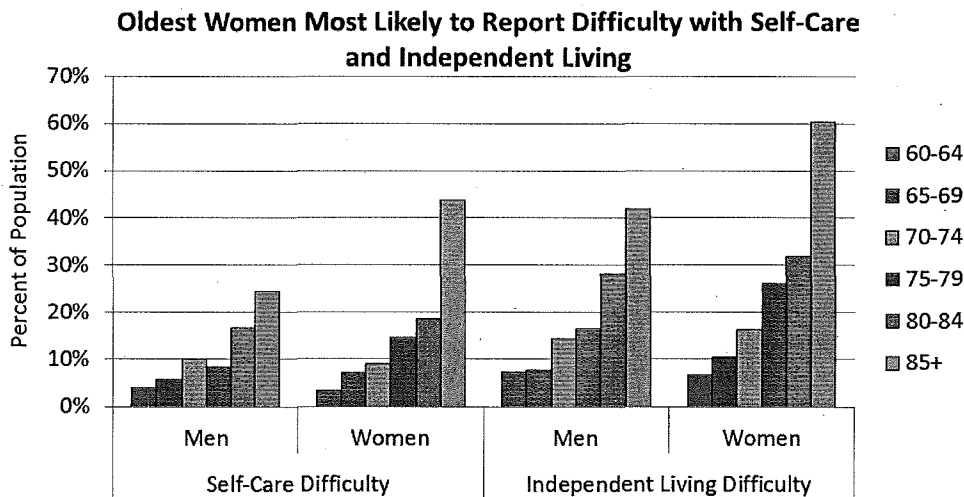


Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

⁴ This analysis includes seniors living in institutional settings (approximately 3,306 or two percent of seniors). The population trends described here are consistent when this small subgroup is removed.

Research indicates that higher prevalence of disability among certain groups of elders. A review of census data indicates that these trends are consistent in San Francisco:

- ❖ **Gender:** Although women tend to have higher life expectancy than men, they are also more likely to experience disability in their old age compared to men of the same age. Research suggests this disparity is not due to bias in reporting but instead likely the result of higher rates of comorbidity and chronic health problems (Newman & Brach, 2001) and nonfatal disabling conditions in women than men (Murtagh, & Hubert, 2014). As shown below, this gender disparity becomes especially apparent as San Francisco seniors reach old age. For example, 60% of female seniors age 85 and older report independent living difficulty compared to 42% of men. Making this disparity especially concerning is the fact that women are more likely to live alone in their old age, whereas older men with disabilities are more likely to be cared for by a spouse (Newman & Brach, 2001).



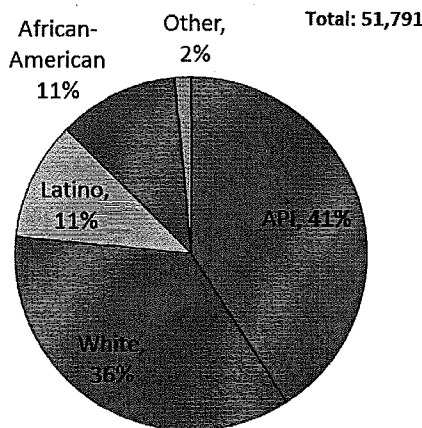
Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

- ❖ **Ethnicity:** Racial and ethnic disparities in health status have a profound impact on health and disability in late life. While research suggests that disability rates decreased between 1982 and 2002, racial and ethnic disparities largely persist (Schoeni et al, 2005).

In San Francisco, most older persons who report disabilities are API and white, mirroring the overall senior population profile. However, African-Americans are overrepresented in this group – eleven percent of seniors reporting disabilities compared to seven percent of seniors overall.

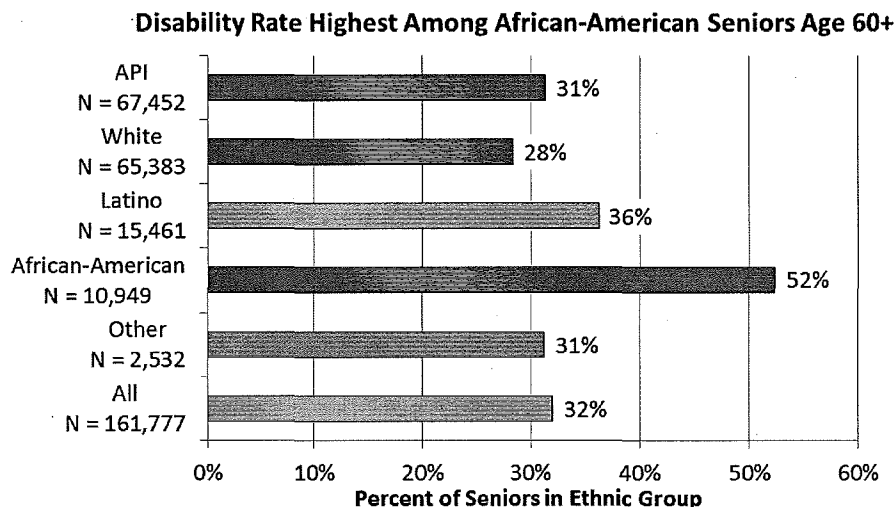
A review of disability rates by ethnicity indicates a significantly higher prevalence of disability is

Seniors Age 60+ Reporting Disabilities Tend to Follow General Senior Population Ethnicity Trends



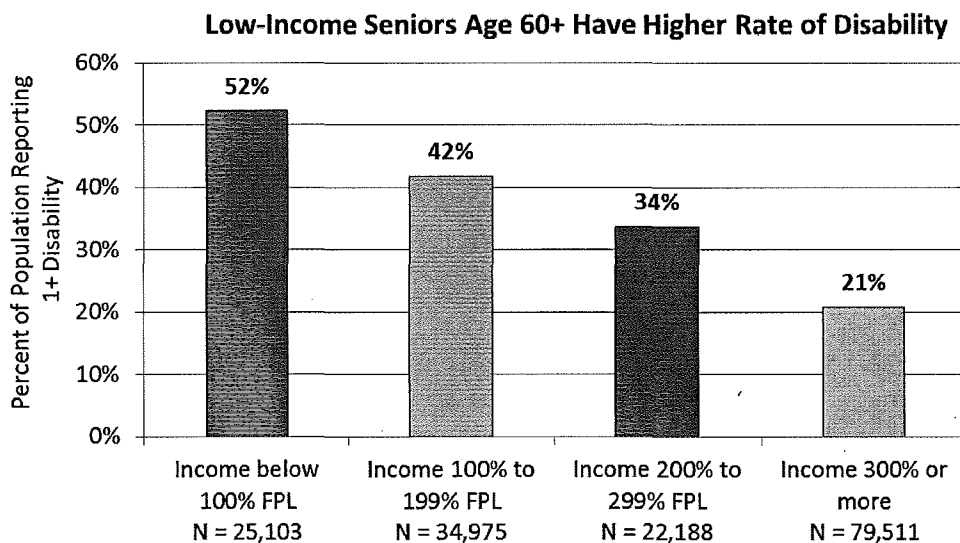
Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Sample

higher among African-American seniors. Over half of African-American seniors report at least one disability compared to one-third of all seniors.



Overall, these disabled seniors tend to report similar prevalence of the specific types of disabilities.

❖ **Income:** Disability rates are also linked closely with income. Lower income persons face environmental hazards, greater barriers to healthcare, poorer health status, and have higher rates of disability (Schoeni et al, 2005). Concomitantly, adults with disabilities are more likely to be unemployed, underemployed, or restricted to lower-wage positions, which reduces their retirement income late in life. While 51% of the general senior population in San Francisco has income below 300% FPL, the rate of the disabled senior population is 68%. The chart below further highlights the disparity in disability prevalence by income level of seniors age 60 and older in San Francisco.

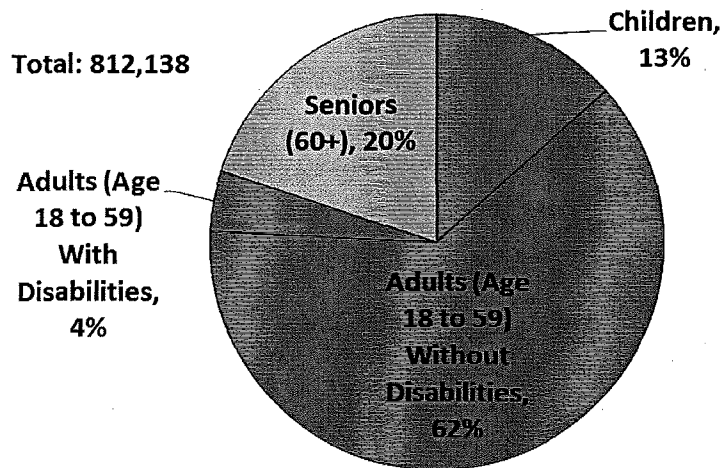


San Francisco Younger Adults with Disabilities

Adults with Disabilities: Population Size

Six percent of adults age 18 to 59 – 35,145 individuals – report at least one disability in the census. As shown below, these adults represent approximately four percent of the overall San Francisco population.

Approximately 4% of San Francisco Residents Are Adults Age 18 to 59 Reporting Disabilities



Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

Almost 12% or 4,043 of adults reporting disabilities live in facilities. Of this subgroup, 30% are in institutional settings, described in the census as places that provide formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as skilled nursing facilities, correctional facilities, and psychiatric hospitals. The 70% of this small subgroup – 2,819 individuals – are in non-institutional facilities, such as residential homes. Except where otherwise noted, this analysis is focused on all adults reporting disabilities regardless of community or group setting. Please refer to the Methodology section of this report for additional information on these distinctions.

Adults with Disabilities: Income & Poverty

Please refer to the Methodology section of this report for more information about the low-income thresholds used in this analysis.

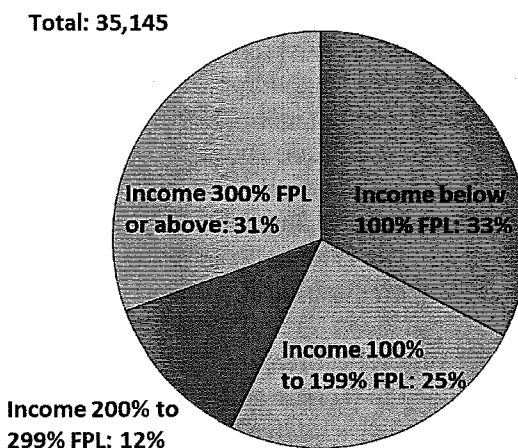
As shown in the chart below, adults with disabilities age 18 to 59 are very likely to have low incomes. One-third of the population or 11,482 individuals have income below the federal poverty line. As a reference, 100% FPL for a single individual was \$11,770 in 2015. Sixty-nine percent of adults with disabilities – 624,393 individuals – have income below 300% FPL.

The disabled adult population in facilities is almost entirely low-income. Seventy-five percent of this group has income below 100% FPL. In fact, it may be this low-income status that makes these adults eligible for residence in these facilities (e.g., Medi-Cal funded assisted living).

Most of the 31,102 adults with disabilities living in the community are low-income:

- 24% have income below 100% FPL;
- 22% have income between 100% and 199% FPL; and
- 12% have income between 200% and 299% FPL.

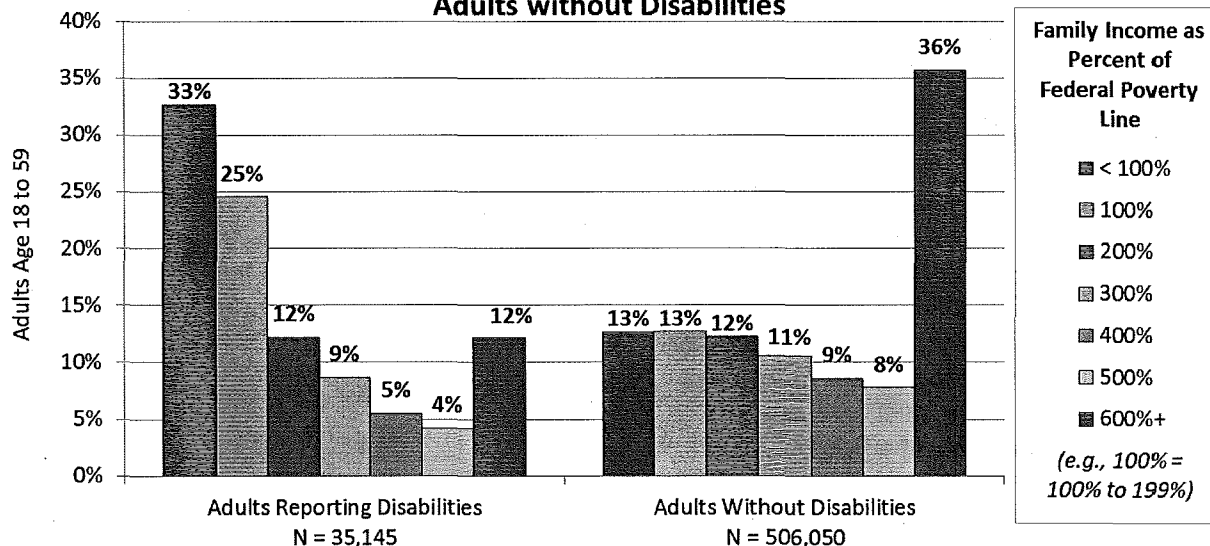
Majority of Adults Reporting Disabilities Have Low Income



Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

Adults reporting disabilities are more likely to be low-income than those without disabilities. Only 13% of the non-disabled population has income below 100% FPL compared to 35% of adults with disabilities. Approximately 64% of non-disabled adults have income over 300% FPL in comparison to 31% of the disabled adult population.

Adults with Disabilities Have Lower Income than Adults without Disabilities



Source: IPUMS ACS 2012 3-Year Samples

Adults with Disabilities: Location

Location and poverty data is only available with for adults with disabilities with the age threshold 18 to 64 and at the poverty threshold level. Please see Appendix B for a map of supervisorial districts and neighborhoods and Appendix D for complete information on adults with disabilities by supervisorial district.

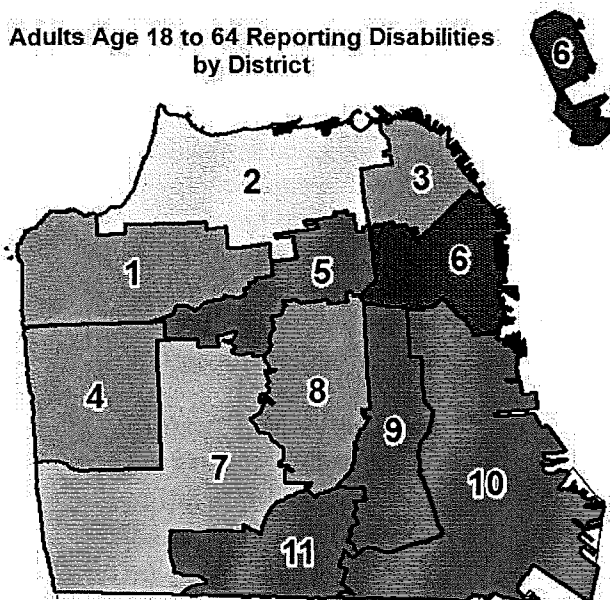
Adults age 18 to 64 live throughout the city. However, adults with disabilities are concentrated in certain neighborhoods. In particular, District 6 (Tenderloin, SOMA) is home to approximately 17% of adults reporting disabilities. Other areas with large portions of this population include District 5 (Western Addition, Haight), District 10 (Bayview, Visitacion Valley), and District 11 (Excelsior, Ingelside). Each of these districts is home to 11% of the city's adults with disabilities.

These trends likely reflect larger city-wide trends related to income and affordability. These districts tend to have more low-income persons, and persons with disabilities are more likely to be low-income. By comparison, District 2, which includes the wealthier Pacific Heights and the Marina neighborhoods, has only four percent of the city's adults with disabilities.

These trends are exaggerated when focusing on the lowest-income adults reporting disabilities (those with income below 100% FPL). As shown in the map below, this population tends to live on the eastern side of the city. In particular, 29% of this group lives in District 6. This trend makes sense given the array of inexpensive housing options (including both government subsidized and historically low-cost Single Room Occupancy hotels), prevalence of social services (e.g., congregate meal sites), and proximity to public transportation options.

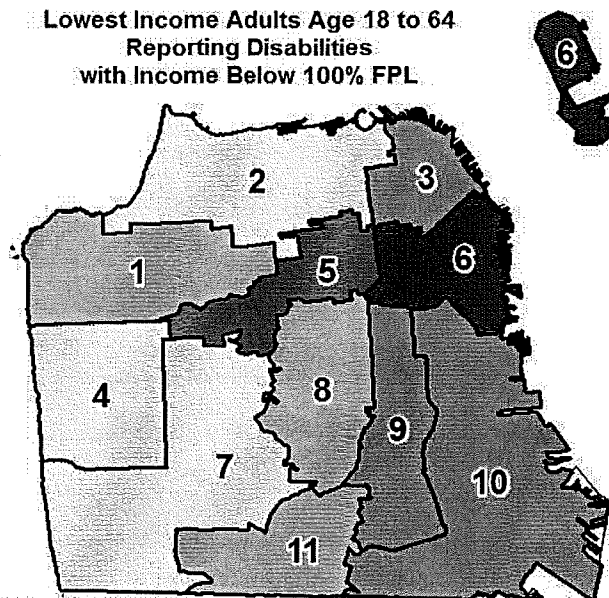
The lowest income persons with disabilities also tend to live in District 5. Fourteen percent – approximately 1,749 individuals – live in this area in the middle of the city. Most (approximately 1,000) are in the Western Addition neighborhood.

Adults Age 18 to 64 Reporting Disabilities by District



Source: ACS 2013 5-Year Estimates

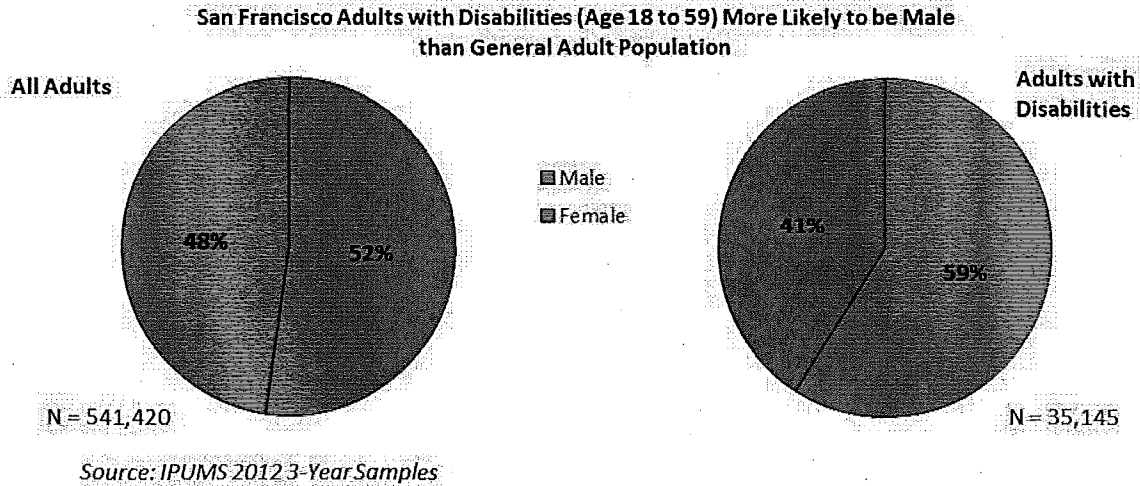
Lowest Income Adults Age 18 to 64 Reporting Disabilities with Income Below 100% FPL



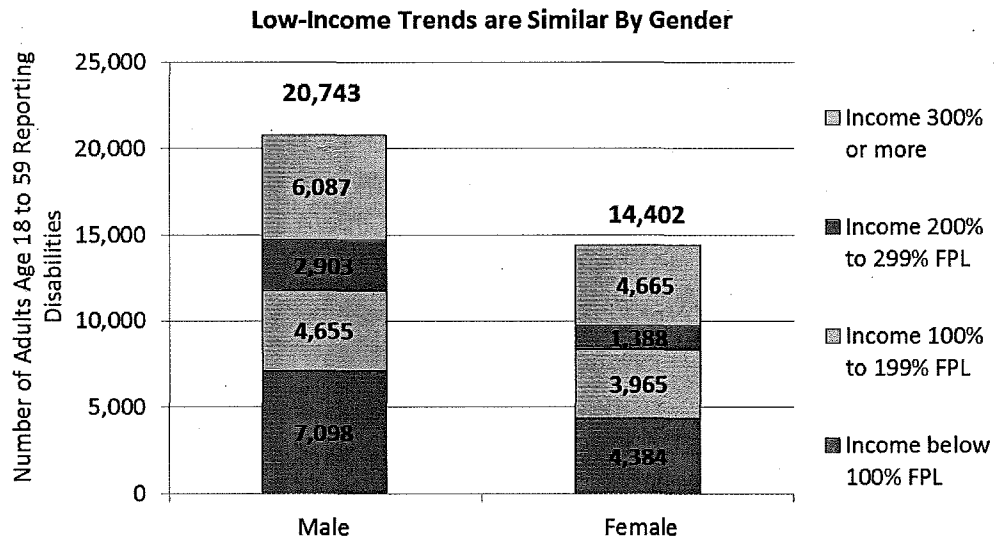
Source: ACS 2013 5-Year Estimates

Adults with Disabilities: Gender

Adults age 18 to 59 reporting disabilities are predominantly male (59%), compared to a division of 48% female and 52% male in the overall adult population. This disproportion of males is consistent among disabled persons in the community and those in facilities. However, white and Latino adults reporting disabilities are more likely to be male: 66% and 60%. Comparatively, the genders are more equally represented among African-American and API adults reporting disabilities: 51% and 53% are male.



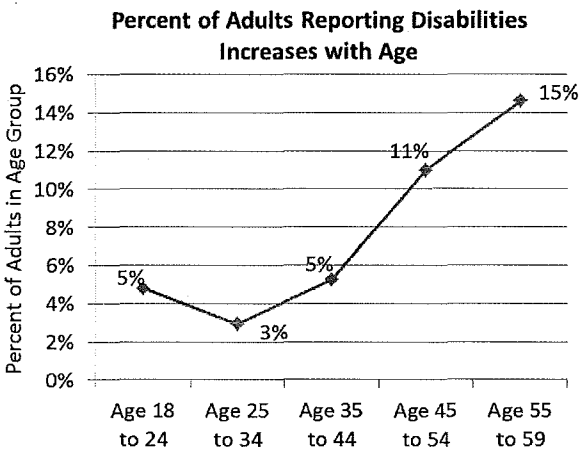
As shown below, poverty among disabled persons is high for both men and women. Thirty-four percent of men with disabilities – 7,098 individuals – live in destitution with incomes below 100% FPL. Among women, this figure is closer to 30% – 4,384 individuals.



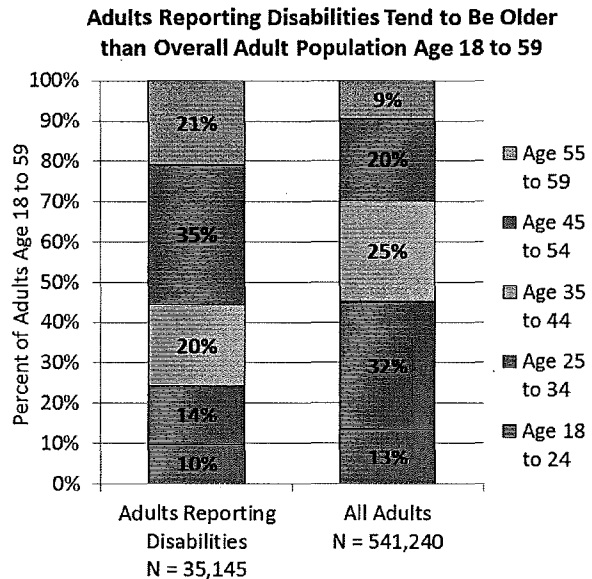
Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

Adults with Disabilities: Age

As noted earlier regarding disability in the senior population, disability rates increase with age. This trend is evident in the chart below to the left. Approximately 15% of pre-senior adults between ages 55 to 59 report at least one disability; by comparison, disability rates among younger adults tend to be closer to five percent. This trend is independent of general adult population trends, such as an older population overall. As shown in the chart below to the right, older age groups are overrepresented among adults reporting disabilities.

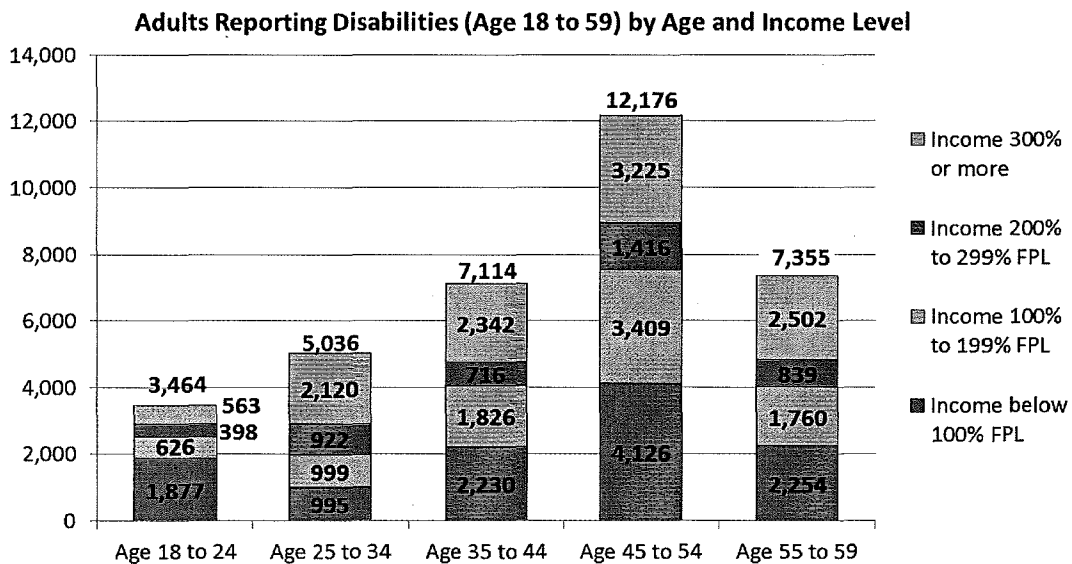


Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples



Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

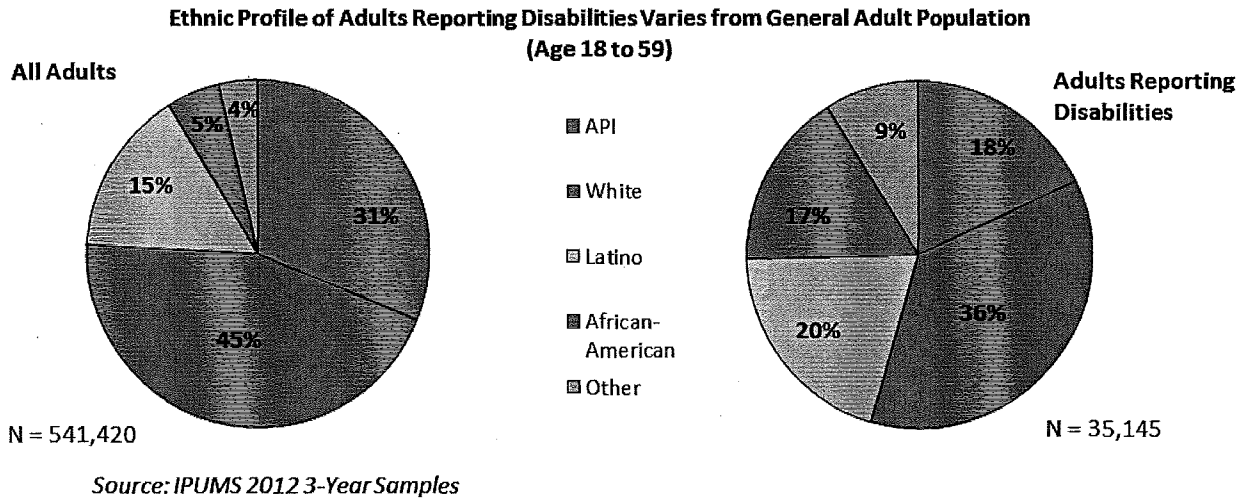
Across all age groups, the majority of the disabled adult population is low-income. Poverty rates are highest among the youngest adults reporting disabilities (those between age 18 and 24); over half of this age group has income below 100% FPL. This trend likely reflects variation in work experience; adults who develop disabilities later in life are more likely to have enough work history to qualify for employment-based disability benefits, which tend to be higher than the SSI benefits received by those without any significant income source.



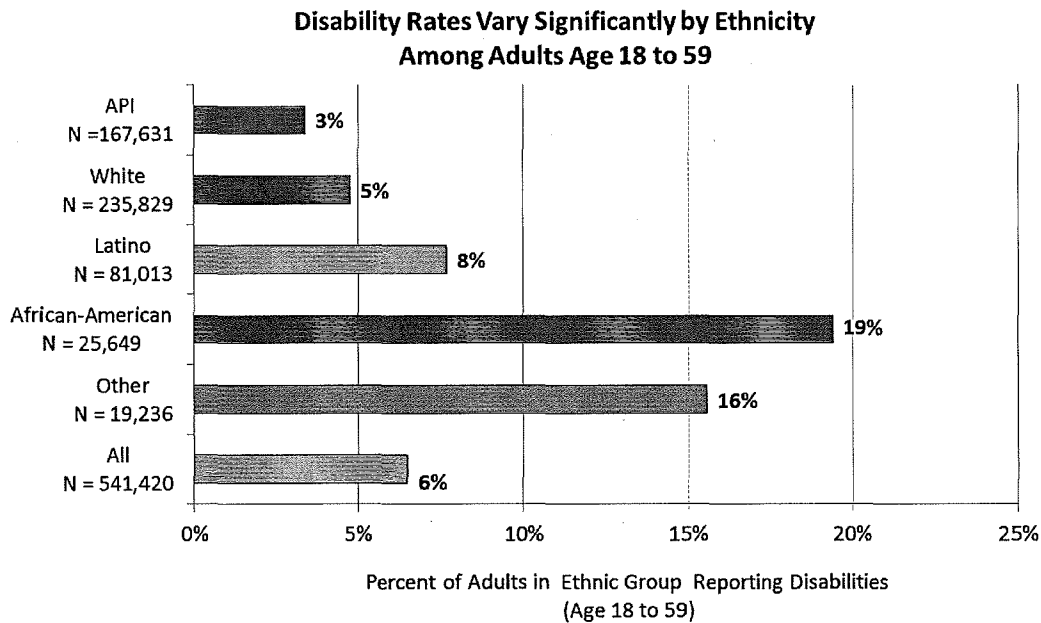
Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

Adults with Disabilities: Race/Ethnicity

As discussed in the methodology section of this assessment, cultural factors in the API community likely limit the reporting of disabilities – and may impede service utilization. Based on the information that is available, it appears that adults reporting disabilities in the census are more likely to be Latino and African-American compared to the overall adult population. The disabled adult population is also more likely to be classified as an “other” ethnicity, defined in the census as those who identify with multiple ethnic groups or not report an ethnic identification.

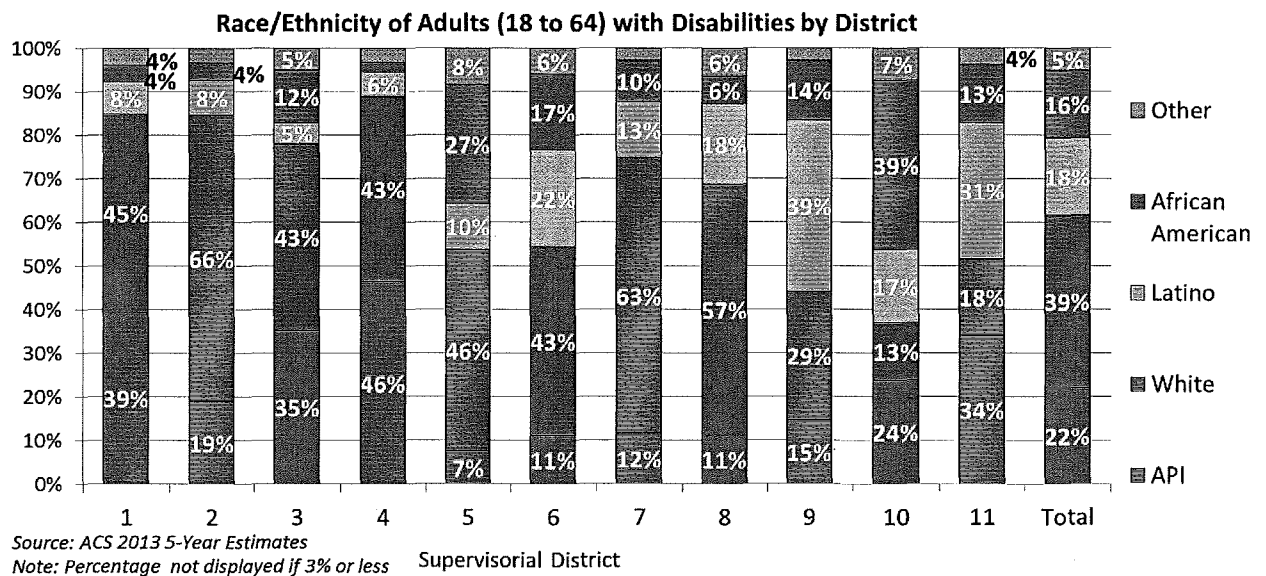


The chart below depicts the rates of disabilities by ethnicity. Similar to the senior population, the rate of disability within the African-American adult population is much higher than other major ethnic groups: 19%. By comparison, the disability rate within the full adult population is six percent.

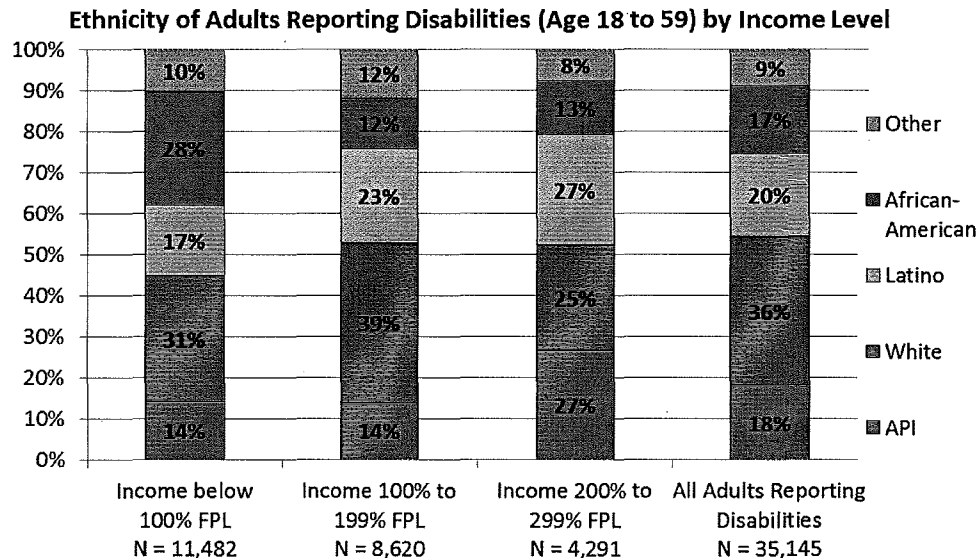


As noted earlier, location data for adults with disabilities is only available using the age range 18 to 64. While it is possible that the population distribution varies, the disabled adult population between ages 18 to 64 has a similar ethnic profile to the disabled adult population age 18 to 59.

As shown below, the ethnicity of disabled adult population varies by supervisorial district, which is important when devising outreach strategies and identifying the most culturally appropriate agencies to provide services in different parts of the city. For example, Latinos are the largest contingent of adults reporting disabilities in District 9, which includes the Mission neighborhood. District 4, which covers the Sunset/Parkside neighborhoods, is almost equally API and white. Total population size varies by district. Please see Appendix D for complete information by district.



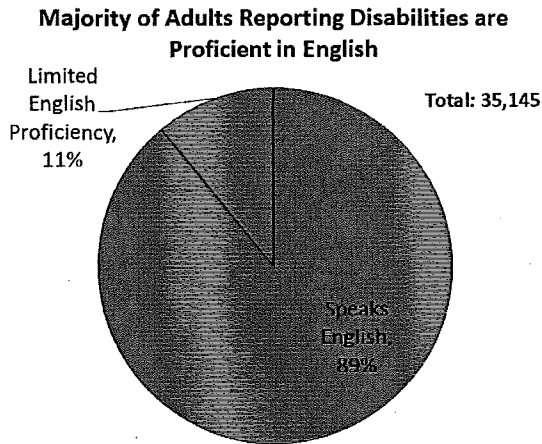
Adults with disabilities report varying levels of income. As depicted below, the lowest-income disabled adult population is almost equally likely to be white and African-American. Latinos and API adults are larger portions of those with slightly higher income.



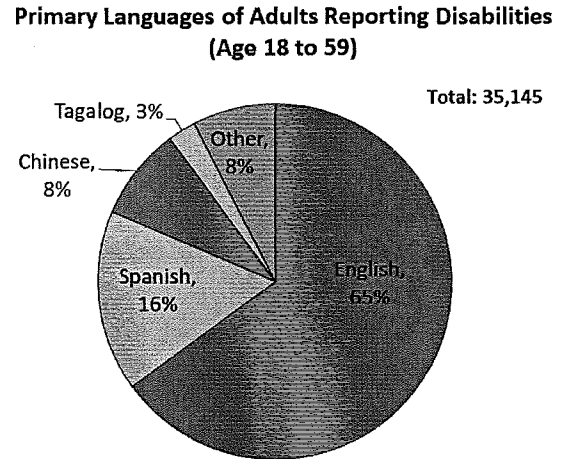
Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

Adults with Disabilities: Language & English Fluency

Primary language and English fluency rates among adults reporting disabilities reflect the ethnic profile of the population. As shown below, the majority of adults aged 18 to 59 reporting disabilities speak English. Approximately 65% speak English as their primary language, and 89% total are English proficient. The most common other languages spoken by this population are Spanish (16%) and Chinese (8%).



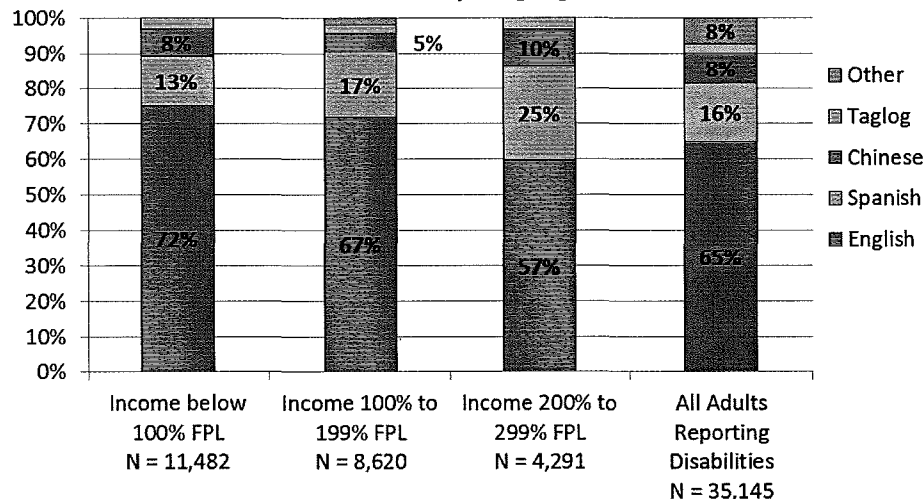
Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples



Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

As shown below, these trends appear to be consistent among low-income adults with disabilities with English as the primary language for the majority of all low-income levels. The increase in the percentage that speaks Spanish and Chinese in the slightly higher income groups mirrors the ethnic trends discussed in the prior section. Overall, across these low-income groups, the English proficiency rate remains above 85%.

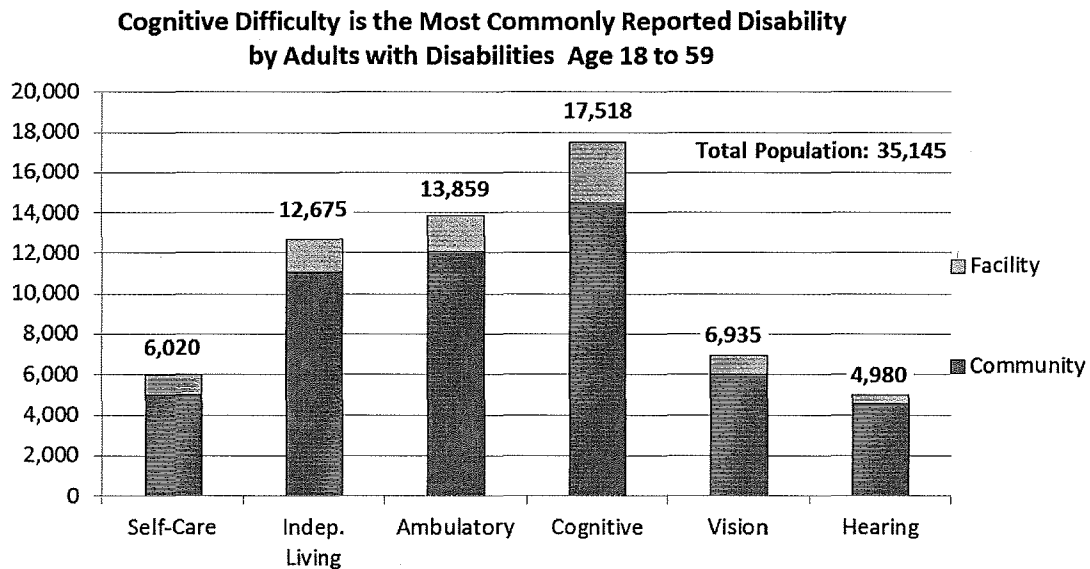
Most Low-Income Adults Reporting Disabilities (Age 18 to 59) Speak English as a Primary Language



Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples
Note: Percentage not displayed if 3% or less

Adults with Disabilities: Type of Disability

As shown in the chart below, the most common type of disability reported by adults age 18 to 59 is cognitive difficulty. Approximately 17,518 or 50% of adults reporting disabilities indicate a cognitive difficulty. Described broadly in the census as “difficulty remembering, concentrating, or making decisions” due to a “physical, mental, or cognitive problem,” this category may encapsulate a variety of conditions (e.g., mental health diagnosis, traumatic brain injury, etc). Ambulatory or physical difficulty – defined as serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs – is the second most common type of disability, reported by 13,859 individuals (39%).



A review of the census questions intended to gauge impairment in Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs) indicates that adults reporting disabilities are more likely to experience difficulty with IADLs.⁵ Termed “independent living” and defined as having difficulty doing errands alone due to a physical, mental, or emotional problem, 12,675 or 36% of this population report difficulty with these tasks. Self-care difficulty or ADL difficulty, described as “difficulty dressing or bathing” in the census, is reported by 6,020 or 17% of adults reporting disabilities.

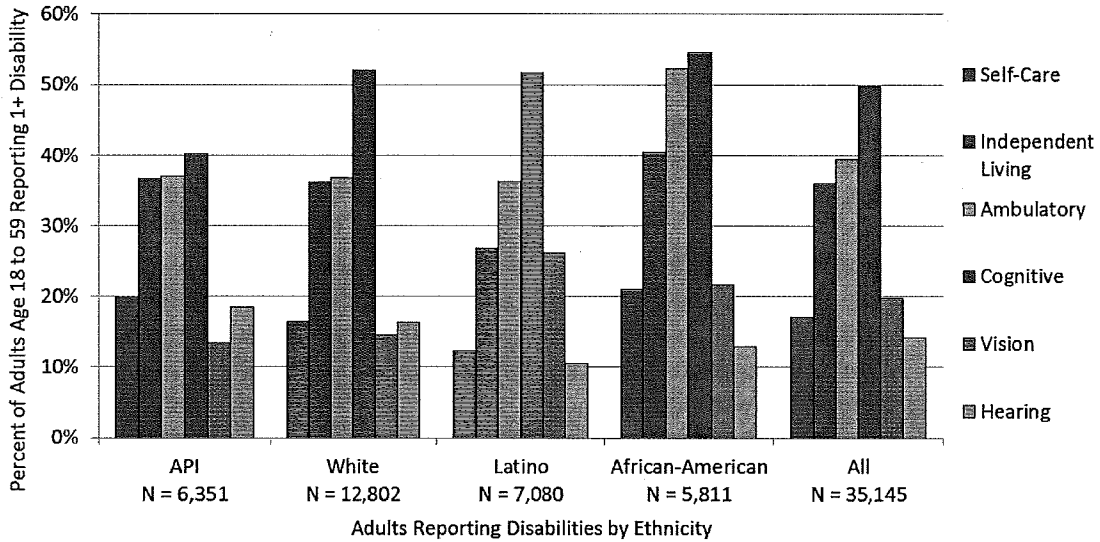
As is evident in the above chart, the general frequency of disability by type is consistent for those in the community and those in facilities. Approximately 74% of the 4,043 individuals living in facilities report cognitive difficulty. Given the broad definition of this difficulty in the census questionnaire, it is difficult to understand the exact nature of these disabilities.

The overall trends in frequency of disability type are also generally consistent across gender. Women reporting disabilities are slightly more likely to report independent living difficulty: 41% compared to 32% of men. The male disabled adult population reports slightly higher rates of difficulty with hearing: 16% compared to 11% of women.

⁵ Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) are basic self-care tasks, such as eating/feeding and bathing. Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs) are more complex skills needed to live independently, such as grocery shopping and managing medications.

As shown below, the general trends in disability type are similar across ethnicities. Cognitive difficulty is the most common disability type reported, followed by ambulatory and then independent living. However, there is some notable variation. For example, over half of African-American adults reporting disabilities indicate they experience ambulatory difficulty, which is a much higher rate of this particular disability than is reported by other major ethnic groups. There is a much lower rate of cognitive disability by API adults reporting disabilities: 40% compared to over 50% of other groups.

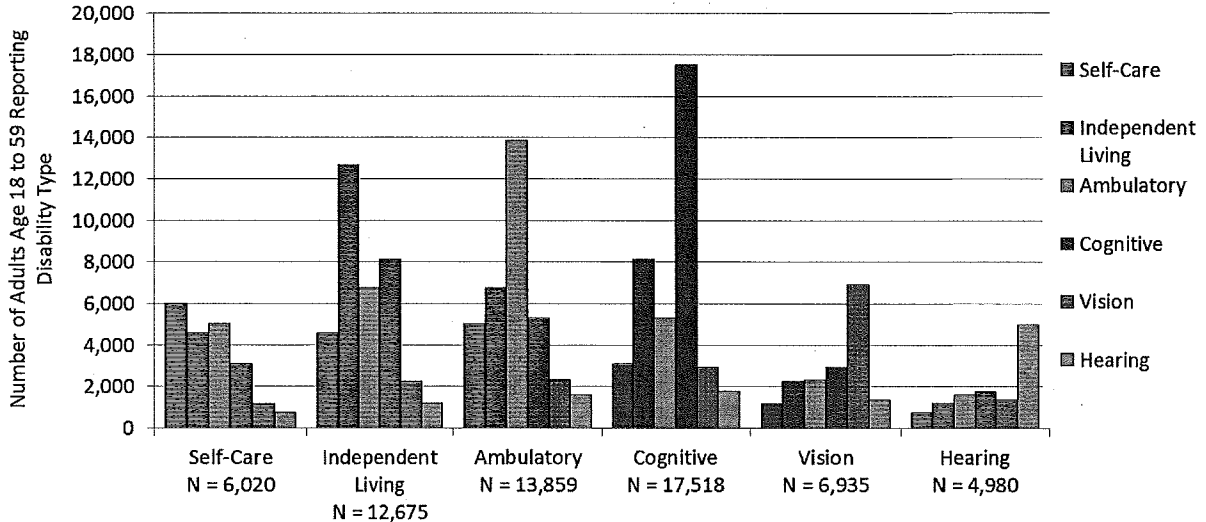
**Types of Disability Reported by Adults Age 18 to 59
Generally Consistent by Ethnicity**



Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

Another interesting way to consider types of disability is in the context of other reported disabilities. The chart below highlights the frequency with which disabilities are concurrently reported. For example, 12,675 adults report independent living and slightly more than 8,000 of this group also reports cognitive disability. While this data is self-reported and medical field could provide more clinical data, this type of analysis may be useful when considering the types of services and potential service linkages that may be useful for adults with disabilities.

Co-Occurrence of Disabilities by Type

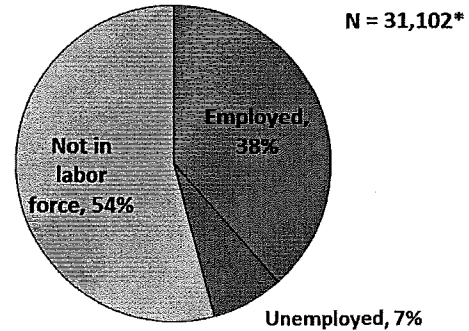


Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

Adults with Disabilities: Employment

While many persons have disabilities that prevent them from working, systemic barriers can further impede employment and discourage potential workers from seeking employment. This population tends to face difficulties looking for work, finding positions that provide necessary accommodations, and obtaining accessible and consistent transportation (U.S. Department of Labor, 2001). When considering the employment rates of this population, it is important to remember that some of those out of the labor force are likely discouraged workers who would be interested and able to work with appropriate support.

Less than Half of Adults Reporting Disabilities Age 18 to 59 are in the Labor Force

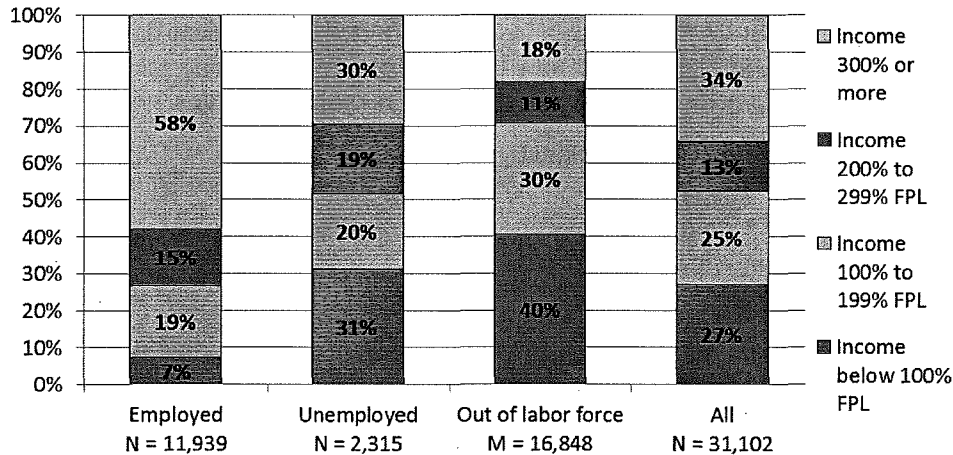


*Data pertains to those living in the community
Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

Most adults who report disabilities in the census are out of the labor force (not employed and not seeking employment): 59% of all adults with disabilities and 54% of those living in the community. The chart above is focused on those in the community, showing that approximately 45% of this population is in the labor force. By comparison, 86% of adults in this age range without disabilities are in the workforce.

Approximately seven percent of the population is unemployed. This equates to 2,315 individuals, suggesting that the unemployment rate for the disabled adult population in the labor force is approximately 16% (2,315 of the 14,254 persons with disabilities in the labor force). The unemployment rate for non-disabled persons is closer to eight percent.⁶

Income Level of Adults Reporting Disabilities by Employment Status



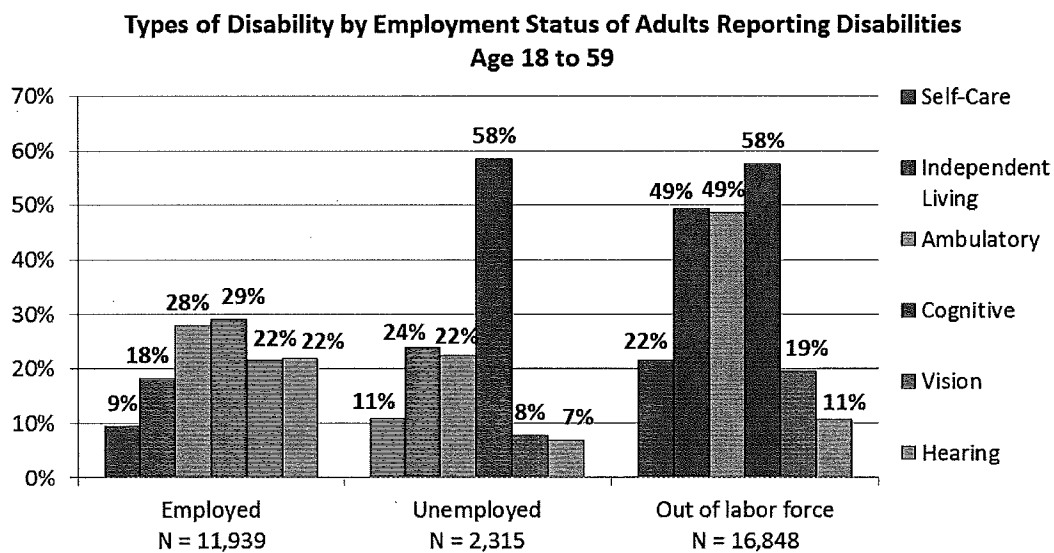
As might be expected, those who are employed tend to have higher income than those who are unemployed or out of the workforce. However, over 40% of adults with disabilities who are working can still be classified as low-income. These individuals

Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

⁶ Census data provides a sense of trends by specific population but is a less precise methodology than official labor statistics maintained by employment and labor agencies. The California Employment Development Division estimates that the current unemployment rate for the entire San Francisco population in January 2016 is approximately 3.3%.

may be underemployed or working low-wage positions that do not provide enough income to meet a basic standard of living. Those who are unemployed but in the workforce are likely to have higher income than those who are completely out of the workforce; this may be due to sporadic employment throughout the year.

The chart below depicts the frequency of disability types reported by employment status. Those who identify as out of the workforce tend to report multiple types of disabilities. They also are much more likely to report types of disability that potentially can have a significant impact on ability to work (e.g., independent living difficulty). Over half of unemployed adults with disabilities report cognitive disabilities. This group may have difficulty finding appropriate positions that accommodate their needs and support their capabilities.



Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

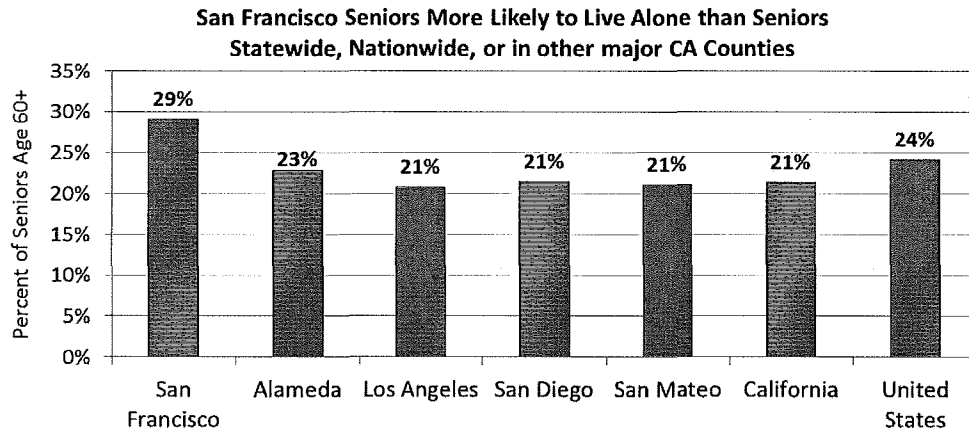
Distinct Populations

Isolated & Homebound Seniors & Adults with Disabilities

Isolation is connected to poor health, cognitive functioning, and emotional wellbeing (Charles & Carstensen, 2010). Those who live alone and those who are homebound individuals may be at heightened risk for isolation. While there is no single metric to identify this population, there are a number of proxies that can at least provide some direction in estimating the size of this population.

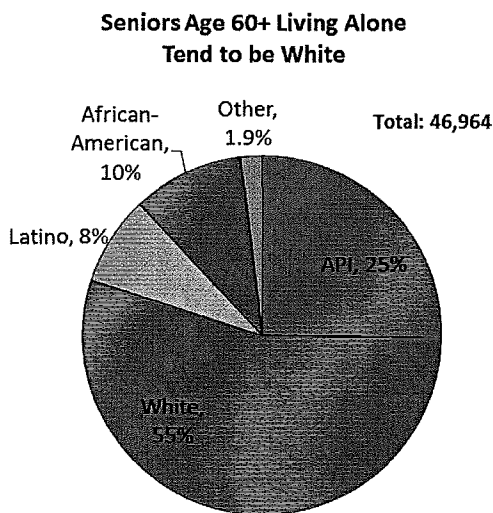
Living Alone

San Francisco seniors age 60 and up are more likely to live alone than seniors statewide or in other major California counties. Approximately 46,964 individuals or 29% of San Francisco seniors are living alone. In other major California counties, the rate is closer to 21%.



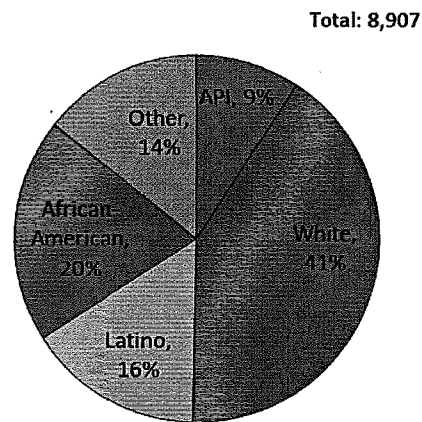
Source: ACS 2013 5-Year Estimates

As shown below, San Francisco seniors and adults with disabilities who live alone are most likely to be white and African-American. Compared to the ethnic profiles of these populations discussed earlier in this assessment, these groups are overrepresented among those living alone. These trends are generally consistent among the low-income populations but with two notable shifts – focusing in on all with income below 300% FPL, API make up a larger portion of seniors living alone (32%) and African-Americans constitute a larger percentage of the disabled adult population living alone (25%).



Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Sample

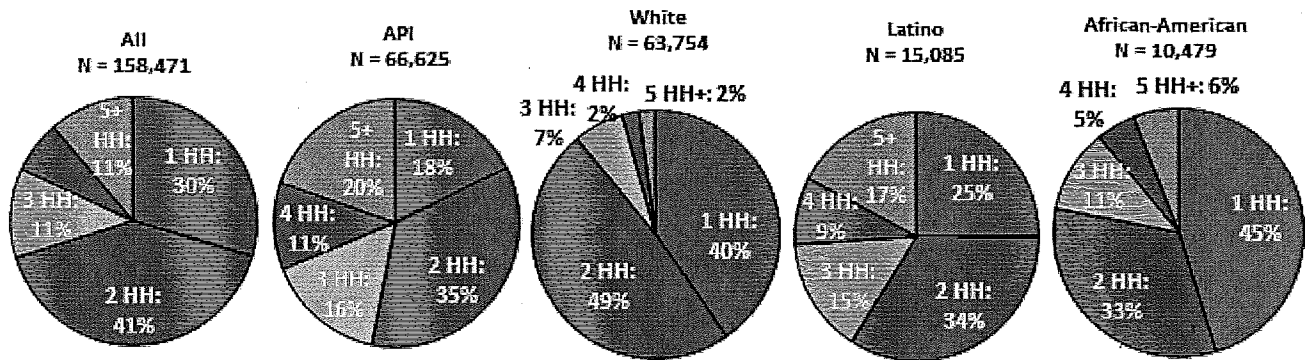
Adults Reporting Disabilities Age 18 to 59 who Live Alone Tend to be White



Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Sample

Focusing on trends within the major ethnic groups represented in San Francisco reveals additional nuance in household size. Among seniors, African-Americans and whites are much more likely to live in small households of one to two individuals. As shown below, 45% of African-American seniors and 40% of white seniors live alone. By comparison, only 25% of Latino seniors and 18% of API seniors are living on their own; these seniors tend to live in larger households with family members. API seniors are more likely to live in a household of five or more than live alone.

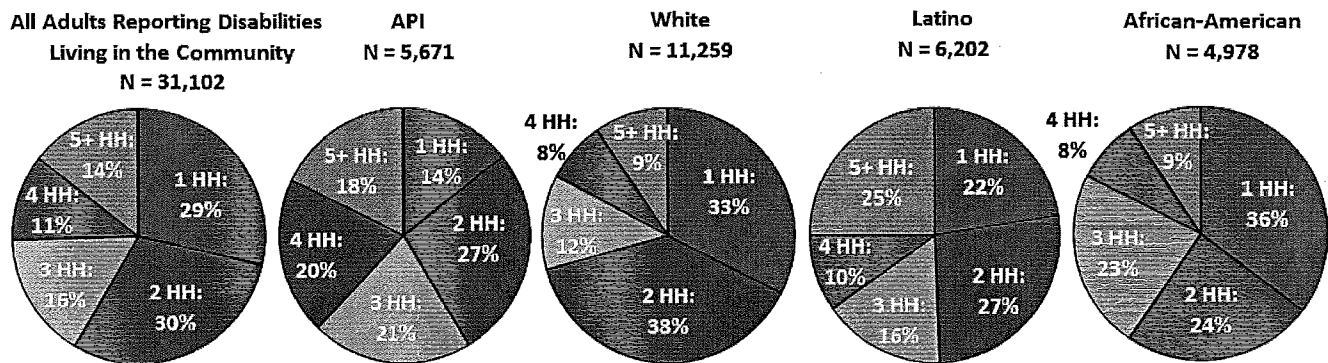
**White and African-American Seniors Tend to Live in Smaller Households;
API and Latino Seniors Tend to Live in Larger Households**



Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

Similar trends are visible in the disabled adult population. As shown below, 29% of adults age 18 to 59 who report disabilities live in single person households. Rates of living alone are highest among the African-American and white adults with disabilities. Notably, this population overall is more likely to live in a larger household of three or more; this appears to be driven in part by the tendency of younger adults reporting disabilities to live with their parents.

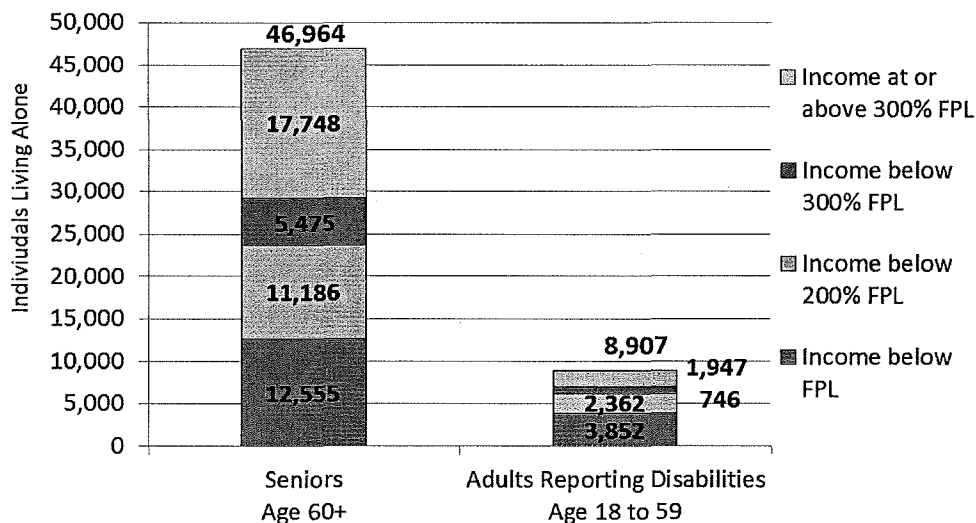
**White and African-American Adults with Disabilities (Age 18 to 59) Tend to Live in Smaller Households;
API and Latino Adults with Disabilities Tend to Live in Larger Households**



Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

Overall, 46,964 seniors and 8,907 adults reporting disabilities who reside in the community live alone (a total of 55,871 individuals). As shown below, most of these individuals are low-income. Approximately 29,216 or 27% seniors living alone have income below 100% FPL. This prevalence is even higher among adults with disabilities: 43% of those living alone have income below the federal poverty line.

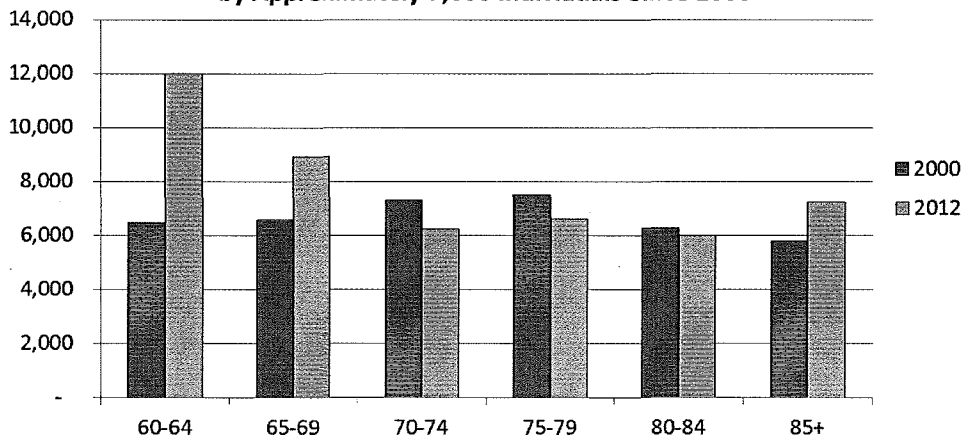
Seniors and Adults with Disabilities who Live Alone Tend to be Low-Income



Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

The census provides an additional level of detail regarding the senior population that lives alone. A review of historic data indicates that the number of seniors living alone increased over the last decade. As shown in the chart below, the increase mirrors trends in the overall population trends with the growth driven by the youngest and oldest senior populations. Given the correlation of disability and age, the growth in the population of seniors age 85 and up who live alone should be noted; this population has increased by 1,500 individuals over the last decade.

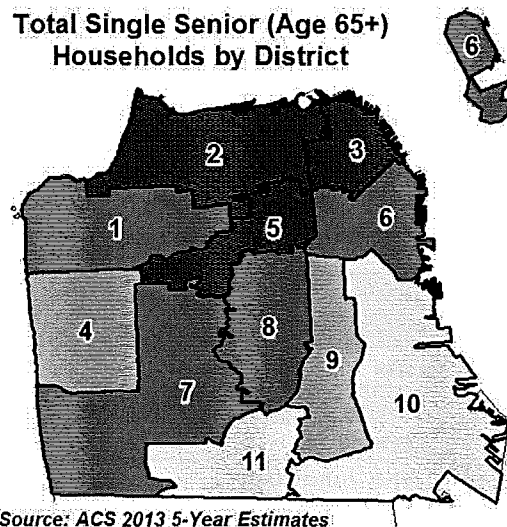
Number of Seniors Living Alone Has Increased by Approximately 7,000 Individuals Since 2000



Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

As shown to the right, seniors living alone are most likely to live in the northern and middle part of the city. Most of the city's single senior households are found in District 3 (Chinatown, North Beach, and Nob Hill). There are 5,673 single senior households in this area, comprising 16% of the city's seniors who live alone.

Other areas with significant single senior populations are District 5 (Western Addition, the Haight, and Inner Sunset) with 4,595 or 13% of this population and District 2 (Marina, Pacific Heights, and part of Russian Hill) with 4,226 or 12% of this population.



Difficulty with ADLs

Persons who have difficulty with activities of daily living, such as bathing and dressing, are more likely to be homebound. Based on the census indicator for self-care difficulty, there are approximately 15,986 seniors age 60 and older and 5,006 adults with disabilities at heightened risk of being homebound. Of this population, approximately 38% also live alone. Approximately 7,166 (89%) of those with self-care disabilities who live alone have income below 300% FPL.

Self-Care Difficulty and Living Alone			
	Seniors Age 60+	Adults Age 18 to 59	Total
Difficulty with Self-Care – All	15,986	5,006	20,992
Difficulty with Self-Care – Living Alone	6,570	1,454	8,024
% Live Alone	41%	29%	38%

Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

Using broader parameters for the potentially homebound population (independent living and/or ambulatory difficulty) results in a significantly larger population estimate: 56,731 who are potentially homebound, and almost 20,000 (35%) of that group live alone. An estimated 16,782 or 84% of this population has income below 300% FPL.

Self-Care, Independent Living, and/or Ambulatory Difficulty and Living Alone			
	Seniors Age 60+	Adults Age 18 to 59	Total
Difficulty with Self-Care, Independent Living, and/or Ambulation	17,756	38,975	56,731
Live Alone	4,999	14,775	19,774
% Live Alone	28%	38%	35%

Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

Receives In-Home Supportive Services

The In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program serves Medi-Cal clients who need assistance with ADLs and IADLs. This program data provides valuable insight into the location of low-income persons with disabilities who are at high risk of being homebound. As of June 2015, there are 18,063 seniors age 60 and 4,089 adults age 18 to 59 enrolled in IHSS.⁷ Approximately 40% of these clients live alone.

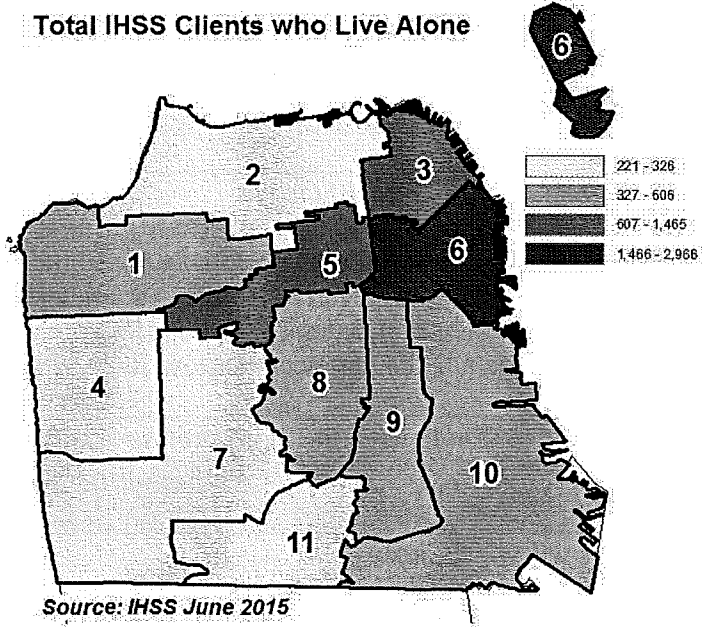
In-Home Support Services Clients			
	Seniors Age 60+	Adults Age 18 to 59	Total
Total Clients	18,063	4,089	22,152
Living Alone	7,315	1,600	8,915
% Living Alone	40%	39%	40%

Source: IHSS June 2015

IHSS clients who live alone tend to reside in the eastern supervisorial districts. District 6 is home to 21% of all IHSS clients and 33% of those living alone. District 3 is home to 15% of IHSS clients and 16% of IHSS clients who live alone. District 5 houses 11% of IHSS clients and 14% of those that live alone.

These district-level trends are centered on certain neighborhoods. The two neighborhoods with the largest population of senior IHSS clients living alone are in District 6: the Tenderloin with 17% of senior IHSS clients living alone (1,220 clients) and SOMA with 12% (895 clients). Chinatown in District 3 also has many people in this population (776 individuals), as does the Western Addition (700 clients).

The younger IHSS client population between age 18 and 59 shows similar tendencies. Twenty-nine percent of younger adult IHSS clients living alone – 462 clients – are in the Tenderloin (462 clients). Fourteen percent – 226 clients – are in SOMA. However, this population does not tend to live in Chinatown (only 29 clients). They are more likely to live in Bayview-Hunters Point (121 individuals or 8% of adult IHSS clients living alone).



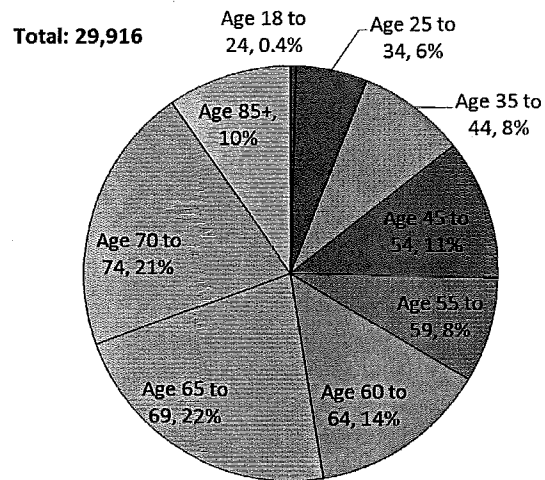
⁷ As a Medi-Cal benefit, the IHSS program uses age 65 as the threshold for seniors. In keeping with the Older Americans Act definitions, the analysis here uses age 60 to delineate seniors from younger adults with disabilities.

Veterans

The number of San Franciscans who are veterans of military service is 29,916. They comprise four percent of the city's adult population, a little lower than the statewide veterans rate of seven percent and the nationwide rate of nine percent, but they tend to be older persons. The chart to the right illustrates that two-thirds of the city's veterans are over the age of 60, and 10% (2,899) being over the age of 85.

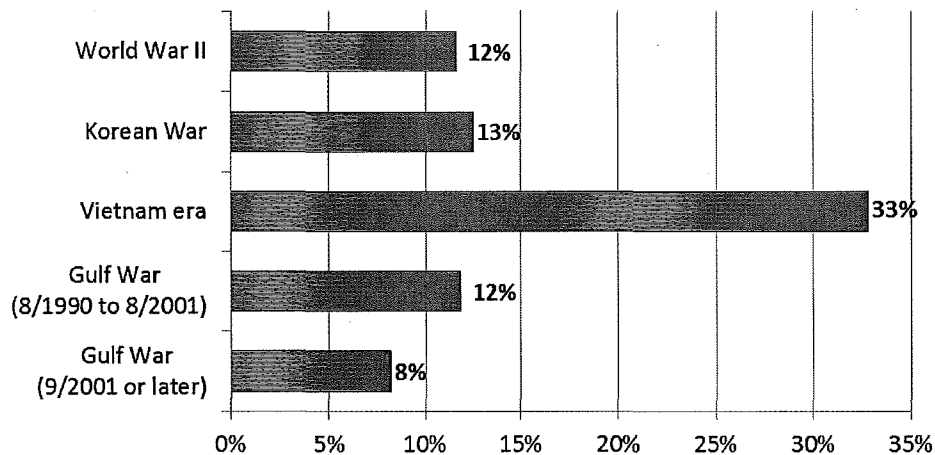
Research on the effects of military service has tended to dwell on its short-term impact. An emerging body of research, however, is examining the lifespan impact, discovering that military service may be a hidden variable in both positive and negative outcomes later in life. Some variants of post-traumatic stress may remain buried until late in life, surfacing as older persons face new stressors like retirement, the loss of a loved one, or physical decline. Latent trauma from earlier stages of life may surface and exacerbate the physical and psychological challenges of aging. For older veterans, the legacy of their wartime service is often tied to the popularity of the war they served in and the unique nature of combat in each war. The chart below illustrates the periods served by San Francisco veterans.

Majority of San Francisco Veterans are Seniors Age 60 and Older



Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

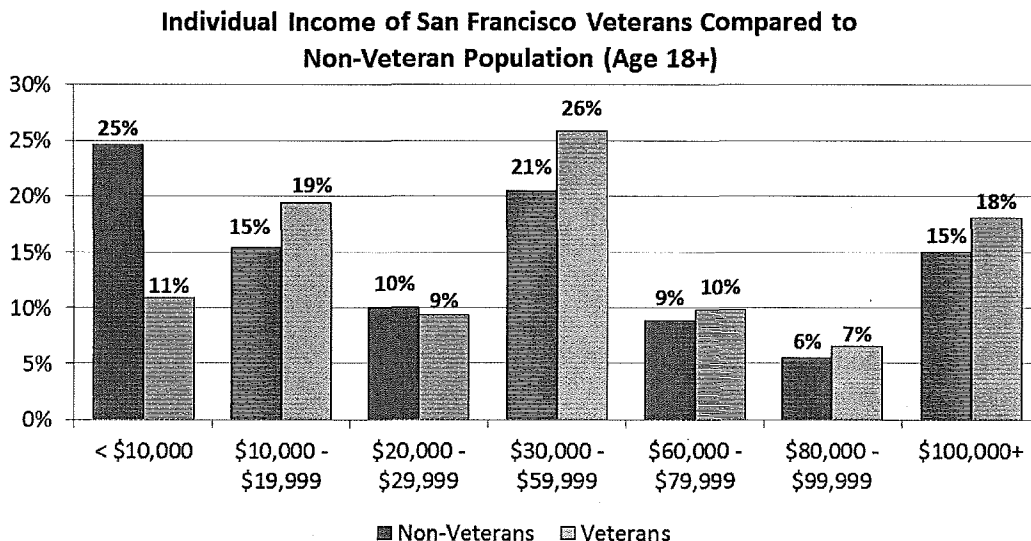
Period Served by San Francisco Veterans



Source: ACS 2013 5-Year Estimates

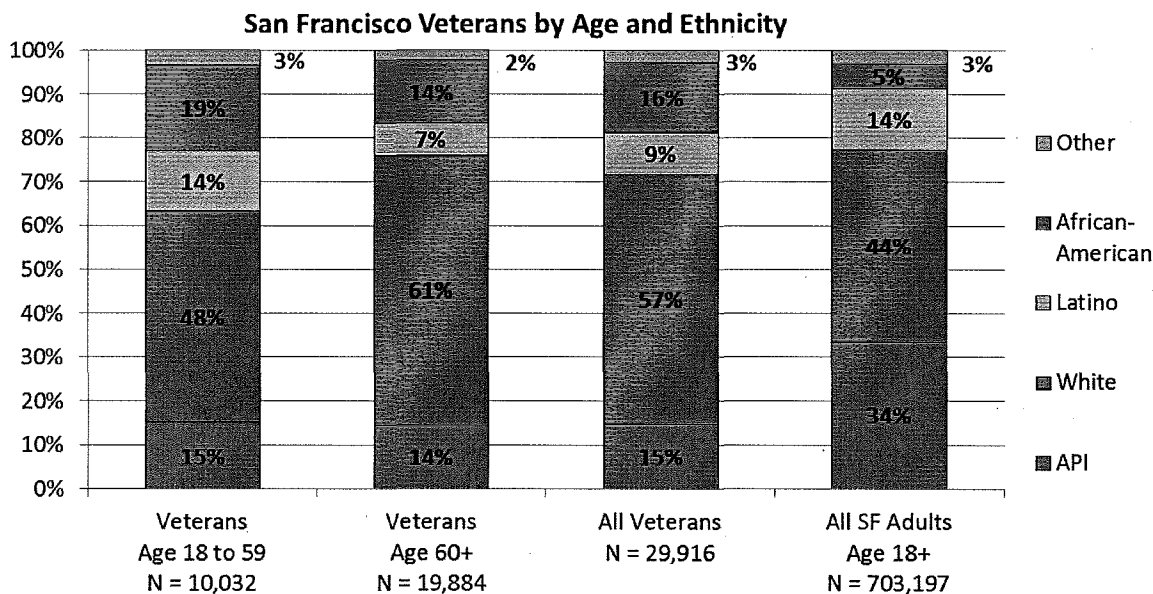
Too often the human services discussion of military service dwells on negative outcomes like post-traumatic stress and addiction, mental illness and homelessness. However, lifespan research reveals the positive values that veterans often draw from military service (Chatterjee et al, 2009). Older persons who served in the military often emerge from the experience with greater

resilience and wisdom. They describe the value of discipline and enduring friendships, of a broader perspective and a sense of gratitude and satisfaction with life. The chart below suggests the prevalence of positive adjustment among the city's veterans, illustrating that they tend to have higher incomes than non-veterans.



Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

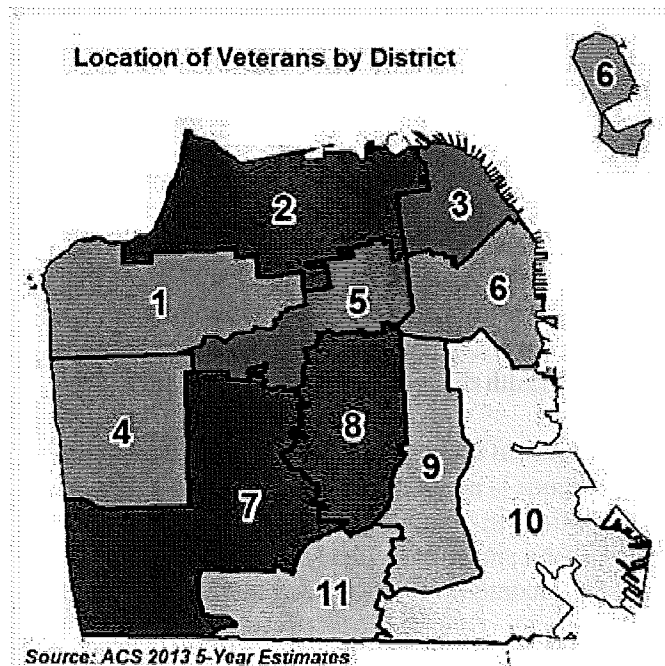
The demographics of veterans in the city lean toward older white males. The chart below shows their ethnicity and age. Ninety one percent of San Francisco's veterans are male, and 57% are white. Veterans under age 60 are more likely to be Latino and African-American than older veterans.



Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

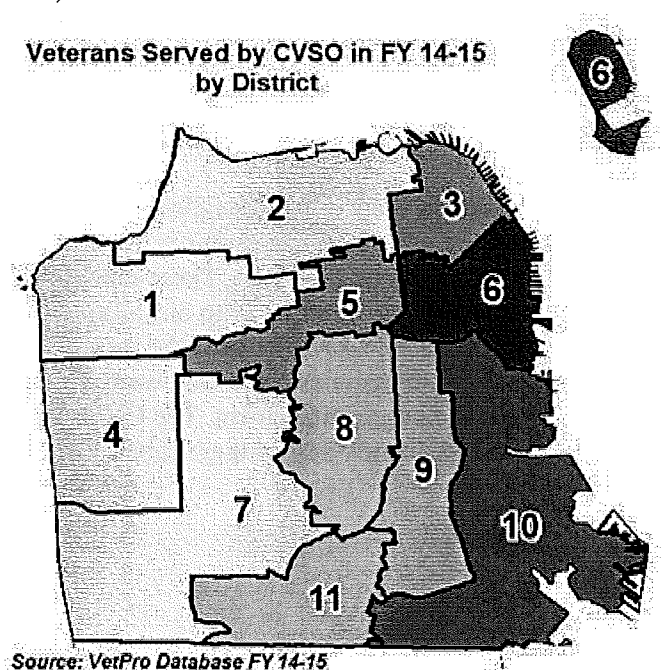
The largest groups of veterans live in District 7 (Western Twin Peaks and Lake Merced), District 8 (Diamond Heights, Upper Market/Eureka, and Noe Valley), and District 2 (Presidio, Marina, Seacliff, and Pacific Heights). Please see Appendix E for population information by district.

In the last fiscal year, over six percent of San Francisco's veterans (1,727 total) utilized the services of the Office on Aging. Most often they used the agency's congregate and home-delivered meal programs, as well as its community services programs that offer opportunities for socialization and assistance from social services specialists.



The DAAS County Veterans Services Office (CVSO) helped 2,265 veterans in FY 14-15. Most lived in San Francisco, although this office also serves those from the surrounding region. The office is a direct client service program, targeting homeless and disabled veterans, their dependents and survivors, and helping them apply for benefits like service-connected disability compensation and pension, vocational rehabilitation, GI Bill, death pension for surviving spouses, college benefits for surviving dependents, and assistance for the homebound.

While the largest concentrations of veterans are in the city's western districts, those using CVSO services tend to live on the eastern side of the city. This trend may be due to the downtown location of the CVSO office. With increased staffing in FY 15-16, the CVSO has expanded its outreach efforts, including satellite hours at the VA Medical Center in the Outer Richmond neighborhood (District 1).

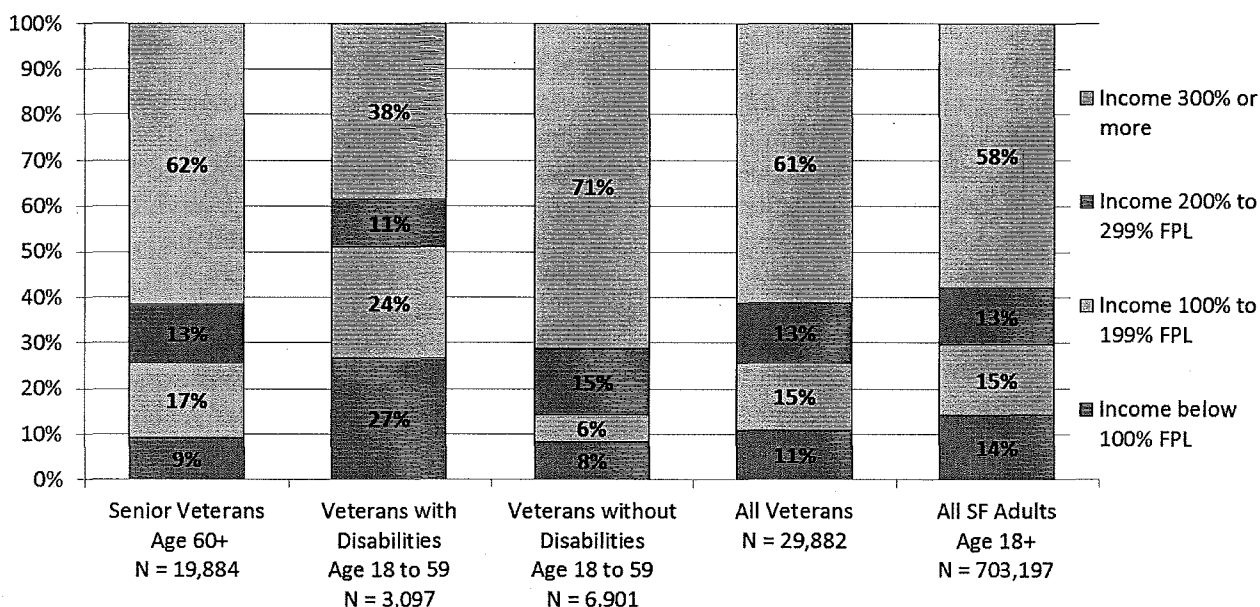


One-third of San Francisco veterans – 10,032 individuals – are younger adults below age 60. Within this group, 31% (3,097) report disabilities. Disability rates vary by ethnicity with the highest frequency among African American (58%), Latino (32%), and white (26%) veterans, with just 10% of API veterans reporting a disability.

While the prevalence of difficulties amongst veterans is often overstated, a substantial number of younger veterans are living with disabilities. The nature of combat has changed, and many veterans are returning home from recent wars with injuries that would have proven fatal in previous wars. The proportion of soldiers discharged after the Afghan and Iraq conflicts with mental health diagnoses was as high as 20% (Frain et al, 2010).

As discussed earlier in this report, adults with disabilities tend to have low income, and this experience is no different for younger veterans with disabilities. More than one in four of this group lives in extreme poverty with income below the federal poverty line (monthly income of \$981 for a single individual). However, older veterans and those without disabilities tend to have higher income levels than the general San Francisco adult population.

San Francisco Veterans by Type and Income Level



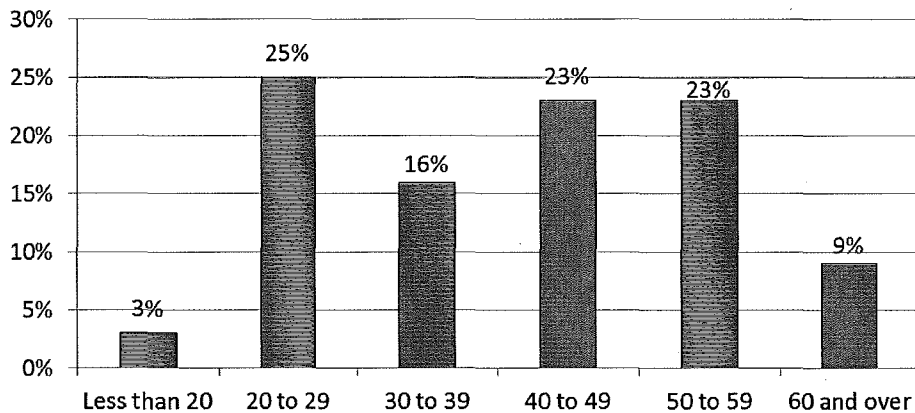
Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

The single most visible social issue in San Francisco is homelessness, and according to the city's most recent homeless count, the number of homeless veterans is 598 (Applied Survey Research, 2015). More than half are unsheltered, living on the street. These individuals often seek support from DAAS programs: the number of younger veterans with disabilities using the Office on the Aging's services in the last fiscal year was 126. Over 90% of the younger veterans with disabilities who sought OOA services were homeless, and they were most often drawn to its meal programs, community services, and case management. The CVSO served 978 homeless veterans – of any age – and they most frequently helped them submit claims for monetary benefits.

Homeless Seniors

A decade ago researchers began noting that older persons were an increasing proportion of the homeless population in San Francisco, creating new challenges for service providers, particularly within the city’s health system (Hahn et. al, 2006). Studying cohorts of homeless persons, Kushel (2016) observed that during the 1990s a little more than 10% of the homeless population was over the age of 50. San Francisco’s 2015 Homeless Count found that about 30% of homeless persons were 50 or over. Nine percent were 60 or over, a proportion that has more than doubled since the 2009 homeless count (Applied Survey Research, 2015; Applied Survey Research, 2009) The Homeless Research Institute estimates that elderly homelessness will increase by a third nationwide by the year 2020 (Sermons, 2010).

Age of Homeless Persons in San Francisco



Source: Applied Survey Research, San Francisco Homeless Survey, 2015.

Homelessness hastens aging. The trauma of life on the street can make a homeless person biologically old well beyond his or her years (Cohen, 1992, Gonyea et al, 2010, Hibbs et al, 1994, Morrison, 2009, Ploeg et al, 2008). “Many homeless people in their 50s,” says researcher Margot Kushel, “have physical and cognitive disabilities more commonly seen in people in their 70s and 80s” (University of California San Francisco, 2016; National Health Care for the Homeless, 2013). And there are more homeless persons in their 50s. In 2009 the median age for persons using homeless shelters in San Francisco was 45; in 2016, it was 49. Twenty percent of shelter occupants were age 60 or older.

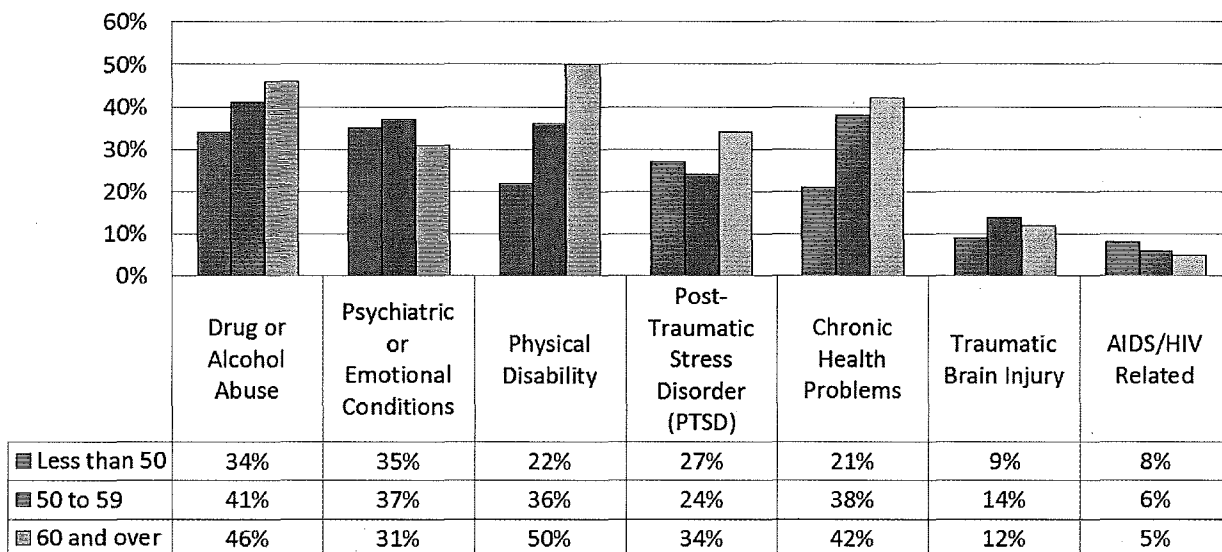
San Francisco Homeless Shelter Clients Age 50+ by Year										
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Average Monthly Shelter Users	2,200	2,312	1,924	1,962	1,955	1,941	1,903	1,888	1,926	1,878
# 50+	917	914	794	806	798	866	891	899	948	985
% 50+	42%	40%	41%	41%	41%	45%	47%	48%	49%	52%
# 60+	270	215	200	210	207	263	267	296	367	377
% 60+	12%	9%	10%	11%	11%	14%	14%	16%	19%	20%

Source: CHANGES database

The nature of homelessness blurs many of the normal distinctions between age groups, between young and old, between mid-life and later life. Many homeless persons are disabled. Some arrive on the streets because of health conditions, and some develop health conditions because life on the streets is so harsh.

San Francisco’s 2015 Homeless Count survey collected data on rates of disability amongst homeless persons. For the purpose of this study, that information was cross-tabulated by age, revealing higher rates of physical disabilities and chronic health conditions amongst older homeless persons, while seniors were slightly less likely to have psychiatric disabilities. Older persons were also more likely to have issues with addiction, although this needs to be understood within the context of aging, as described subsequently within this report. The chart below highlights the general prevalence of disabilities.

Disabling Conditions Among Homeless Persons by Age



Source: Applied Survey Research, San Francisco Homeless Survey, 2015.

The reasons for premature aging are multiple, but it is useful to distinguish between people who have been homeless for many years and persons who become homeless later in life. The former may have lifelong patterns of neglecting their health, while the latter may become homeless because of health conditions.

A longitudinal study now underway in Oakland has found that 43% of homeless seniors did not lose housing until their 50s. “These are people who worked their whole lives doing physical labor,” said the lead researcher, Margot Kushel in a recently published interview. “Many of these people are the people who have been the janitors, who have been stocking the shelves” (McCamy, 2015). For a laborer, a back injury can ruin his or her later years, especially when living in an expensive city. A New York City study found that over half of older homeless persons led “conventional lives” prior to becoming homeless (Shinn et. al, 2007). Research suggests two pathways for persons who become homeless late in life: gradual decline and/or trigger events. Factors that are manageable in early life – uncertain employment, poor health,

shaky social connections, drug use or depression – may gradually erode resilience, leading to an eventual loss of housing. Trigger events like the death of a loved one who provided help, domestic violence, or family breakdown can aggravate underlying vulnerabilities and lead to a sudden loss of stability (Crane & Arnes, 2005; Gonyea et al, 2010, Grenier, 2013, McDonald et al, 2004, Morris et al, 2005).

The other half of homeless older persons tend to live rough lives, cycling through jail, prisons, and hospitals, struggling with mental illness and addiction. A lifetime of alcohol and drug abuse, combined with smoking, poor access to health care, poor nutrition, violence, and high stress takes its toll on this group's health (Kushel 2013).

Regardless of pathway, the experience of homelessness is different for older persons. They are more likely to have cognitive impairments, including problems with memory, information processing, and following directions (Garibaldi et al, 2005; Kim et al. 2010; Grenier, 2013). In a focus group conducted for this assessment, homeless seniors expressed confusion at the complicated system for gaining access to shelter. Older homeless persons are also more likely to have functional impairments, including difficulty with daily tasks such as dressing, bathing and toileting, as well as deteriorating hearing and vision. Because of mobility impairments, they often have greater barriers to seeking treatment and services, having to walk long distances to reach service providers (Kushel, 2016). Focus group participants stressed how difficult it was to carry their belongings as they moved about from day to day, their loads made heavier by injuries and illness.

The burden of possessions adds to the stigma that many older homeless persons experience. "One of the main problems in being homeless is our stuff," said one focus group participant. "I can't take it into a restaurant or business. I immediately get stereotyped as homeless, as a bum – a dirty, filthy old man."

Older homeless persons often experience stigma when they seek treatment or services, confronting the assumption that they must have done something to bring their situation upon themselves. Kushel and Miaskowski (2006) found that older homeless persons were sometimes denied end-of-life treatment unless they complied with admonitions to maintain sobriety. Older homeless persons frequently require specialized treatment services that shelters and clinics for homeless people are not prepared to provide. Yet general health clinics focused on serving seniors may not be sensitive to the unique needs of older homeless persons.

Violence stalks homeless seniors. One study found that 32% of older homeless women and 27% of men had been assaulted in the previous year. They are seen as easy targets for robbery and financial exploitation (Grenier, 2013). "As an older man," one focus group participant said, "you are vulnerable. People know you have an SSI check." He explained that younger homeless persons sometimes lurk a few feet away when they see an older person go to an ATM machine. "If you ask them to go away, that's grounds for them to start something." Another focus group participant was a woman who had been assaulted on the street – "in the wrong place at the wrong time" – injuring her shoulder and making it more difficult for her to "schlep" her stuff around. Focus group participants agreed that the level of violence varied by neighborhood. The Tenderloin was seen as too risky, and some even avoided housing opportunities there, and "the Haight is not safe anymore," a development the seniors tied to a rough crowd of younger

homeless adults. To protect themselves, the participants relied on a network of street allies. They viewed the shelters as relatively safe.

A structural barrier for older seniors is the lack of access to the labor market. Older persons who lose housing because of unemployment often have difficulties competing with younger workers. They may be discriminated against because of age, or they may not be able to compete because of physical limitations. Because they are less likely to reintegrate into the workforce, the duration of homeless episodes tends to be longer for older persons (Caton et al, 2005; Grenier, 2013). In a focus group, several older homeless persons expressed pride in their earlier work histories and found themselves facing unexpected considerations in returning to work. "If I could find someone who understands that I have low immunity and understands the circumstances of my life, I would work," said one participant. Other participants cited the potential impact of work earnings on their Social Security and health care benefits; they were volunteering or finding small entrepreneurial opportunities like babysitting and selling handicrafts.

The experience of homelessness among older persons varies by gender. Men are four times more likely than women to be homeless (Cohen et al, 1992), but older women face different challenges. While men's homelessness is often connected to the loss of employment or longstanding behavioral health issues, women are more likely to become homeless due to a change in family circumstances such as becoming a widow or getting divorced. Spousal abuse, family violence, and disputes with family and friends are common pathways into homelessness for older women. Women's disproportionate involvement in the work of unpaid care, or part-time work, or work for lesser wages makes them more susceptible to life-changing trigger events (Hecht & Coyle, 2001, Kosor et al, 2002). Once homeless, women are more vulnerable to violence. About a third report having been physically assaulted in the previous year; nine percent report having been raped (Crowe & Hardill, 1993; Kushel et al, 2003). Women's health complaints are also different: older homeless women are more likely to report difficulties with arthritis and bladder control while men are more likely to suffer from skin and back problems (McDonald et al, 2004; Grenier, 2013).

San Francisco's homeless system faces unique challenges serving older clients. The system was developed during an era when the population was largely younger, but an older homeless population requires housing providers to assist with more medical concerns. One key informant for this assessment noted that existing supportive housing options tend to provide generic case management services, lacking the clinical pathways needed by older homeless persons. As a result, seniors in supportive housing often find their way to health treatment by way of behavioral health interventions, being "5150'd" for psychiatric events only to end up in a skilled nursing facility.

While a general assumption in the field is that older homeless persons may choose life on the streets rather than exchanging their SSI assistance for housing, it may be that they do not ask for housing assistance while in shelter and require targeted outreach. As of the fall of 2015, 1,168 persons age 60 or older lived in permanent supportive housing developed by the San Francisco Human Services Agency, yet last year about 1,000 seniors spent at least one night in shelter.

The aging of the homeless population has even greater significance for the city's health system. Homeless persons over the age of 50 are 3.6 times more likely than younger homeless adults to

suffer from a chronic health problem, and one study found that the likelihood of having a mental health problem doubled for homeless persons over the age of 42 (Kim et al, 2010; Grenier, 2013). According to research, health care providers for homeless persons tend to focus on younger adults, emphasizing substance abuse treatment, traumatic injuries and infections, treating them with short-term care. But an older population needs help to manage chronic diseases like diabetes and heart and lung disease (Crane & Warnes, 2001, Gonyea et al, 2010; Grenier et al, 2013; McDonald et al, 2004). Older homeless persons die at a rate four to five times higher than the general population of older persons, passing away 20-30 years earlier, but the cause of death is often for conventional causes like heart disease and cancer. Even if a person becomes homeless late in life, his or her health is likely to decline precipitously (Kushel, 2016).

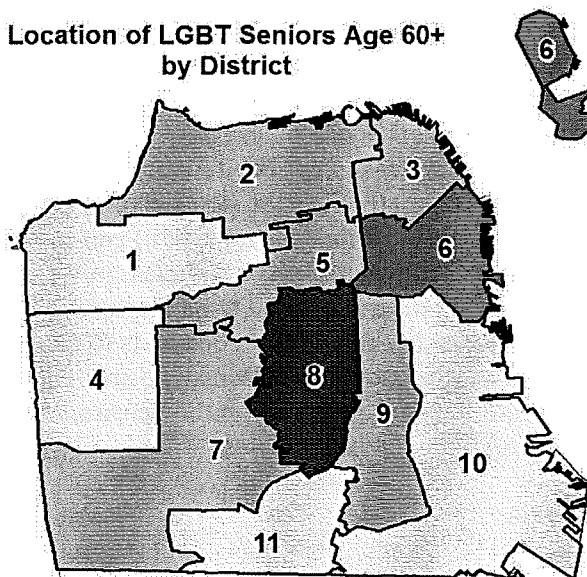
Research also indicates that older homeless persons with terminal illnesses are likely to receive end-of-life care in expensive hospital settings, the disorder of their lives making it difficult to provide outpatient palliative care (Kushel & Miaskowski, 2006). In key informant interviews, hospice providers cited the general lack of end-of-life care services for homeless persons. Many of the hospice facilities that serve homeless persons were created at the outset of the AIDS epidemic, and their services tend to be limited to men. Women with terminal illnesses may be more likely to be discharged from hospitals to the street. Informants also decried the lack of service options for homeless persons who are very ill, but do not qualify for hospice services and cannot afford housing, much less in-home care, and are left to fend for themselves on the street while coping with serious illnesses.

LGBT Seniors

In state and local surveys, as much as 12.4% of San Francisco's seniors age 60 and older identify as LGBT (Jensen, 2012). This amounts to approximately 20,060 LGBT seniors. However, even in a city known as a hub for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender populations, LGBT seniors report a level of stigma that can impact willingness and comfort to disclose their sexual orientation. The city likely has more LGBT seniors who are closeted or hesitate to disclose their sexual orientation or gender when accessing services or responding to surveys.

The map to the right depicts the location of LGBT seniors by supervisorial district based on responses in the biennial city survey. About 24% of seniors identifying as LGBT live in District 8, which includes the Castro neighborhood. District 6, which includes most of the Tenderloin, SOMA, and Mission Bay, is also home to a significant percentage of the city's LGBT seniors: 16%. Other areas that tend to have slightly higher-than-average portions of this population include District 3 (10%) and District 5 (9%). Please see Appendix C for complete information by district.

Location of LGBT Seniors Age 60+ by District



Source: San Francisco City Survey 2001-2015

Recent groundbreaking work in San Francisco has helped to develop information about the local LGBT seniors and shed light on critical challenges faced by this population (Jensen, 2012; Fredriksen-Goldsen et al, 2013). Findings from these efforts include:

- San Francisco's LGBT senior population tends to be on the younger side. Most LGBT seniors in available datasets were under age 70, which may be due in part to increased closeting as LGBT seniors age.
- This population is more white and more likely to be fluent in English than the general senior population. These trends may be biased by uneven rates of closeting.
- They are more likely to be HIV-positive than heterosexual seniors. Approximately 72% of seniors receiving HIV Health Services are LGBT (note that this group only makes up three percent of the projected LGBT senior population).
- The most frequently needed programs and services by this population are health services, health promotion, mental health services, housing assistance, case management/assistance from a social worker, telephone/online referrals, and meal site/free groceries. The population reports a high rate of unmet need for: health promotion, door-to-door transportation, caregiver support, day programs, housing assistance, in-home care, and telephone/online referrals.

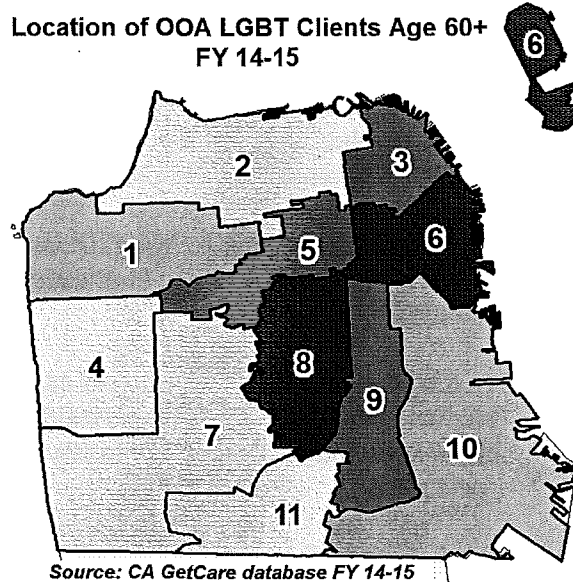
LGBT seniors are at higher risk of isolation than heterosexual seniors. They are less likely to be married or to have children to rely on in their older age. Many are alienated from their biological family. LGBT seniors are twice as likely to live alone than the general senior population – compared to 29% of the general senior population, 60% of this population lives alone

(Fredriksen-Goldsen et al, 2013). While most LGBT seniors living in San Francisco cannot imagine leaving the city, they also sometimes feel left out of LGBT culture (San Francisco Human Rights Commission, 2003). The younger LGBT community sometimes feels unwelcoming. LGBT focus group participants described a sense of becoming invisible as they have aged. While efforts have been made to bring younger and older LGBT people together, this has not always been successful.

LGBT seniors also face unique challenges as survivors of the AIDS epidemic. While advances in medicine have transformed HIV/AIDS from what was once a fatal diagnosis into a more manageable chronic disease for many patients, living through the AIDS epidemic had a lasting impact on this population. Many LGBT seniors did not expect to live into old age. They may be struggling with survivor's guilt or behavioral health conditions that resulted from the trauma of losing loved ones (Cox, n.d.). Many did not make long-term plans for later in life. This population tends to be low income, due partly to periods of unemployment earlier in life while they were ill, caring for others, or grieving loss. A comment from an LGBT service provider at a meeting of agencies serving the elderly underscores these issues. He said, "We are new to the table [of agencies serving the elderly]. We never expected to be here."

In FY 14-15, the Office on Aging (OOA) served 1,025 seniors age 60 and older who identified as LGBT. They were four percent of all OOA senior clients.⁸ These clients most frequently live in Districts 8 and 6 – 20% resided in each of these areas. About 12% percent lived in District 5, while Districts 3 and 9 were each home to close to 10% of this group.

The most common OOA service used by this group was community services, which provides opportunities for socialization and assistance from social work staff. Seventy percent of LGBT clients – 715 individuals – visited community service sites in FY 14-15. Most were enrolled at Open House. Another popular service was the congregate meal program, accessed by 338 clients (33%). The home-delivered meal program served 171 LGBT seniors.



Notably, LGBT seniors from all over the city traveled to service sites in the Castro neighborhood in District 8, highlighting the connection they feel to this neighborhood. Also, LGBT seniors living in District 6 were more likely than others to enroll in the home-delivered meal program, suggesting that those living in this area may be more likely to be homebound and/or isolated.

⁸ While progress has been made with data collection efforts on sexual orientation and identity, there is still room for improvement. The LGBT data fields were blank for approximately 40% of OOA senior client records. Focusing on clients with a response in these data fields, approximately 7% identify as LGBT.

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Appendix A. Focus Groups.

Over the last year, a series of focus groups were held with seniors and adults with disabilities living in communities throughout the city.

Location	Date	# of Participants	Target Population
1650 Mission St	2/4/2015	9	Adult Protective Service social workers
South Sunset Senior Center	4/30/2015	11	Seniors living in the southwest part of the city
1650 Mission St (DAAS)*	5/7/2015	11	General (seniors age 60)
1099 Sunnydale*	8/6/2015	9	African-American seniors
Independent Living Resource Center*	8/19/2015	12	Adults with disabilities
Mission Neighborhood Center	9/2/2015	10	Latino seniors
North Beach/NEXT Village*	9/3/2015	11	Seniors living in the north part of the city
International Hotel (Chinatown Community Development Center)	11/17/2015	9	Cantonese-speaking seniors living in Chinatown
Bayview Hunters Point ADHC	12/14/2015	5	Caregivers
Canon Kip Senior Center	12/29/2015	9	Homeless seniors
Jackie Chan Senior Center [^]	1/21/2016	18	Seniors in the Richmond District
*Conducted in collaboration with the Age- and Disability-Friendly SF baseline assessment efforts			
[^] Part of a Controller's Office study on long-term care needs			

Appendix B. Map of San Francisco Supervisorial Districts.

Accessible online at

http://sfgov.org/elections/sites/default/files/SF_Neighborhoods_June_2014.pdf

Department of Elections
City and County of San Francisco



Map of
San Francisco Neighborhoods
with Supervisorial Districts

SF_DOE_Neighborhoods
BAYVIEW/8FT
CHINA
CYC CTR/DWYN
DIAMOND HTS
EXCELSIOR
HIGHT ASH
INGLESIDE
INNER SUNSET
LAKE MERCED
LAL HTS/SUNEA
MARIPAC HTS
MISSION
N BERNAL HTS
N BERNALCRO
NICE VALLEY
PORTOLA
POTRERO HILL
RICHMOND
S BERNAL HTS
SECLIFF/FRETS
SCWAK
SUNSET
UPPER MARKED
VISTA VLY
W TWIN PEAKS
WEST ADDITION

Prepared: December 19, 2013



Appendix C. Demographics of Seniors by Supervisorial District.

San Francisco Senior Demographics by Supervisorial District

Supervisorial Districts												
Population	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
All ages	77,453	64,849	76,373	73,665	80,297	60,944	71,496	69,750	83,000	74,870	84,804	817,501
60-64	4,971	3,054	5,115	5,553	3,851	3,716	5,107	4,090	4,055	4,066	5,291	48,869
65-74	5,775	4,898	6,294	5,648	4,782	4,384	5,730	4,225	4,593	4,292	6,434	57,055
75-84	3,823	3,090	5,003	3,838	3,231	2,687	4,109	2,311	3,301	2,646	4,014	38,053
85+	1,857	1,720	2,324	2,336	1,902	862	1,984	1,043	1,039	1,044	1,911	18,022
Total Senior Population 60+	16,426	12,762	18,736	17,375	13,766	11,649	16,930	11,669	12,988	12,048	17,650	161,999
Seniors as % of District	21.2%	19.7%	24.5%	23.6%	17.1%	19.1%	23.7%	16.7%	15.6%	16.1%	20.8%	19.8%
Distribution, by District, of Seniors 60+	10.1%	7.9%	11.6%	10.7%	8.5%	7.2%	10.5%	7.2%	8.0%	7.4%	10.9%	100.0%
Total Senior Population 65+												
	11,455	9,708	13,621	11,822	9,915	7,933	11,823	7,579	8,933	7,982	12,359	113,130
Seniors 65+ as % of District	14.8%	15.0%	17.8%	16.0%	12.3%	13.0%	16.5%	10.9%	10.8%	10.7%	14.6%	13.8%
Distribution, by District, of Seniors 65+	10.1%	8.6%	12.0%	10.4%	8.8%	7.0%	10.5%	6.7%	7.9%	7.1%	10.9%	100.0%
<i>(Source: American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Sample, Table B01001)</i>												
Supervisorial Districts												
Gender, Age 60+	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Male	6,965	5,511	8,740	7,863	6,337	5,579	7,694	6,439	5,937	5,597	7,048	73,710
Female	9,461	7,251	9,996	9,512	7,429	6,070	9,236	5,230	7,051	6,451	10,602	88,289
% Female	58%	57%	53%	55%	54%	52%	55%	45%	54%	54%	60%	54%
<i>(Source: American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Sample, Table B01001)</i>												
Supervisorial Districts												
Ethnicity of Senior Population, 65+	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
One race	11,286	9,643	13,470	11,623	9,784	7,722	11,661	7,401	8,650	7,831	12,133	111,204
One race %	98.5%	99.3%	98.9%	98.3%	98.7%	97.3%	98.6%	97.7%	96.8%	98.1%	98.2%	98.3%
African American	284	141	263	75	1,664	459	520	251	451	2,131	1,281	7,520
African American %	2.5%	1.5%	1.9%	0.6%	16.8%	5.8%	4.4%	3.3%	5.0%	26.7%	10.4%	6.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6,375	1,441	8,780	6,964	3,015	4,457	3,484	1,057	3,264	3,502	5,697	48,036
Asian/Pacific Islander %	55.7%	14.8%	64.5%	58.9%	30.4%	56.2%	29.5%	13.9%	36.5%	43.9%	46.1%	42.5%
Native American/Alaskan Native	14	0	27	21	13	0	28	29	90	52	65	339
Native American/Alaskan Native %	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%
White (Alone)	4,512	8,019	4,324	4,511	5,013	2,656	7,563	5,820	3,912	1,884	4,590	52,804
White (Alone) %	39.4%	82.6%	31.7%	38.2%	50.6%	33.5%	64.0%	76.8%	43.8%	23.6%	37.1%	46.7%
Other race	101	42	76	52	79	150	66	244	933	262	500	2,505
Other race %	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	1.9%	0.6%	3.2%	10.4%	3.3%	4.0%	2.2%
Two or more races	169	65	151	199	131	211	162	178	283	151	226	1,926
Two or more races %	1.5%	0.7%	1.1%	1.7%	1.3%	2.7%	1.4%	2.3%	3.2%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%
Latino/Latina	222	473	501	554	378	350	744	866	2,833	825	2,700	10,446
Latino/Latina %	1.9%	4.9%	3.7%	4.7%	3.8%	4.4%	6.3%	11.4%	31.7%	10.3%	21.8%	9.2%
White (Alone, Not Hispanic)	4,377	7,644	4,002	4,052	4,765	2,548	7,003	5,212	2,227	1,359	2,477	45,666
White (Alone, Not Hispanic) %	38.2%	78.7%	29.4%	34.3%	48.1%	32.1%	59.2%	68.8%	24.9%	17.0%	20.0%	40.4%
Total Senior Population, 65+	11,455	9,708	13,621	11,822	9,915	7,933	11,823	7,579	8,933	7,982	12,359	113,130
<i>(Source: American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Sample, Tables B01001A to B01001I)</i>												

San Francisco Senior Demographics by Supervisorial District

Supervisorial Districts												
Estimate of Language Ability Indicators, 65+	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Total Senior Population, 65+	11,455	9,708	13,621	11,822	9,915	7,933	11,823	7,579	8,933	7,982	12,359	113,130
English Proficient: English as primary language or speaks English "Very well" or "Well"	7,696	8,832	6,868	7,088	7,258	3,783	10,123	6,692	5,697	5,201	7,639	76,877
Limited English: Speaks English "Not well" or "Not at all"	3,759	876	6,753	4,734	2,657	4,150	1,700	887	3,236	2,781	4,720	36,253
Limited English, % of Seniors 65+ in District	32.8%	9.0%	49.6%	40.0%	26.8%	52.3%	14.4%	11.7%	36.2%	34.8%	38.2%	32.0%
Spanish	29	48	153	81	54	141	60	325	1,346	326	1,043	3,606
Spanish %	0.3%	0.5%	1.1%	0.7%	0.5%	1.8%	0.5%	4.3%	15.1%	4.1%	8.4%	3.2%
Indo-European Languages*	520	439	109	346	908	966	368	192	164	72	329	4,413
Indo-European %	4.5%	4.5%	0.8%	2.9%	9.2%	12.2%	3.1%	2.5%	1.8%	0.9%	2.7%	3.9%
Asian-Pacific Island Languages	3,184	389	6,461	4,225	1,685	3,021	1,257	363	1,726	2,383	3,336	28,030
API %	27.8%	4.0%	47.4%	35.7%	17.0%	38.1%	10.6%	4.8%	19.3%	29.9%	27.0%	24.8%
Other Languages^	26	0	30	82	10	22	15	7	0	0	12	204
Other %	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Distribution, by District, Limited English %	10.4%	2.4%	18.6%	13.1%	7.3%	11.4%	4.7%	2.4%	8.9%	7.7%	13.0%	100.0%
*Examples of Indo-European languages include Russian, French, German, Persian, and Hindi.												
^Examples of Other languages include Hebrew and Arabic, as well as Native American and African languages.												
<i>(Source: American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Sample, Table B16004)</i>												
Supervisorial Districts												
Senior Households	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Total Households with Persons 60+	9,543	8,830	12,683	9,191	9,622	8,372	10,159	8,190	6,948	6,145	7,295	96,978
Owner Occupied	4,995	4,904	2,663	7,028	2,894	871	7,779	4,958	4,178	3,959	5,960	50,189
Renter Occupied	4,548	3,926	10,020	2,163	6,728	7,501	2,380	3,232	2,770	2,186	1,335	46,789
Renter Occupied %	47.7%	44.5%	79.0%	23.5%	69.9%	89.6%	23.4%	39.5%	39.9%	35.6%	18.3%	48.2%
Distribution, By District, Renter Occupied	9.7%	8.4%	21.4%	4.6%	14.4%	16.0%	5.1%	6.9%	5.9%	4.7%	2.9%	100.0%
<i>(Source: American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Sample, Table B25007)</i>												
Total Households with Persons 65+	8,094	7,486	10,593	8,229	7,686	6,262	8,353	6,120	6,169	5,635	7,840	82,467
Lives Alone	3,002	4,226	5,673	2,556	4,595	3,843	3,068	3,109	2,034	1,571	1,570	35,247
Lives Alone %	37.1%	56.5%	53.6%	31.1%	59.8%	61.4%	36.7%	50.8%	33.0%	27.9%	20.0%	42.7%
Distribution, by District, Lives Alone	8.5%	12.0%	16.1%	7.3%	13.0%	10.9%	8.7%	8.8%	5.8%	4.5%	4.5%	100.0%
<i>(Source: American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Sample, Table B11007)</i>												
Supervisorial Districts												
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) Population Estimate, 60+	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Senior LGBT Population	828	972	2,196	1,109	991	1,805	1,152	2,190	741	590	752	17,211
Senior LGBT Population %	5.3%	7.8%	11.7%	6.8%	7.4%	16.3%	7.2%	19.8%	5.9%	5.2%	4.7%	11.1%
<i>Source: San Francisco City Survey 2001-2011. Note that seniors were defined as 60+ for all years except 2011, in which they were defined as 65+. The sum of the estimates for the districts do not total the estimate for the entire city; each percentage, including that for all districts, are applied independently.</i>												

San Francisco Senior Demographics by Supervisorial District - Poverty Estimates

Supervisorial Districts												
Poverty Status (Estimates Based on Poverty Threshold)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Total Seniors 65+ <100% PT	1,505	720	3,365	1,028	1,932	2,642	755	901	1,069	1,176	1,242	16,335
Total Seniors 65+ 100%-199% PT	2,315	1,310	4,364	2,146	2,767	3,229	1,662	1,105	2,387	1,638	2,780	25,703
Total Seniors 65+ 200% PT	7,435	7,502	5,847	8,531	4,801	2,050	9,126	5,550	5,350	4,976	8,073	69,241
Seniors 65+ for whom poverty status was determined	11,255	9,532	13,576	11,705	9,500	7,921	11,543	7,556	8,806	7,790	12,095	111,279
Total Senior Population 65+	11,455	9,708	13,621	11,822	9,915	7,933	11,823	7,579	8,933	7,982	12,359	113,130
% of seniors in this district with incomes below:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
100% PT	13.1%	7.4%	24.7%	8.7%	19.5%	33.3%	6.4%	11.9%	12.0%	14.7%	10.0%	14.4%
200% PT	33.3%	20.9%	56.7%	26.8%	47.4%	74.0%	20.4%	26.5%	38.7%	35.3%	32.5%	37.2%
Distribution, by district, of seniors with incomes below:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
100% FPL	9.2%	4.4%	20.6%	6.3%	11.8%	16.2%	4.6%	5.5%	6.5%	7.2%	7.6%	100.0%
200% FPL	9.1%	4.8%	18.4%	7.6%	11.2%	14.0%	5.7%	4.8%	8.2%	6.7%	9.6%	100.0%
<i>(Source: American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Sample, Table B17024)</i>												
Supervisorial Districts												
Race & Ethnicity of Seniors 65+ with Incomes below Poverty Threshold	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
One race	1,471	720	3,321	1,017	1,906	2,580	747	875	990	1,154	1,195	15,976
One race %	97.7%	100.0%	98.7%	98.9%	98.7%	97.7%	98.9%	97.1%	92.6%	98.1%	96.2%	97.8%
African American	47	0	36	0	423	161	28	0	66	334	152	1,247
African American %	3.1%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	21.9%	6.1%	3.7%	0.0%	6.2%	28.4%	12.2%	7.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	867	155	2,735	720	628	1,787	367	236	340	518	550	8,903
Asian/Pacific Islander %	57.6%	21.5%	81.3%	70.0%	32.5%	67.6%	48.6%	26.2%	31.8%	44.0%	44.3%	54.5%
Native American/Alaskan Native	0	0	13	4	0	0	0	0	23	19	0	59
Native American/Alaskan Native %	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	1.6%	0.0%	0.4%
White (Alone)	538	565	481	293	841	574	352	639	418	204	451	5,356
White (Alone) %	35.7%	78.5%	14.3%	28.5%	43.5%	21.7%	46.6%	70.9%	39.1%	17.3%	36.3%	32.8%
Other race	19	0	56	0	14	58	0	0	143	79	42	411
Other race %	1.3%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.7%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	13.4%	6.7%	3.4%	2.5%
Two or more races	34	0	44	11	26	62	8	26	79	22	47	359
Two or more races %	2.3%	0.0%	1.3%	1.1%	1.3%	2.3%	1.1%	2.9%	7.4%	1.9%	3.8%	2.2%
Latino/Latina*	38	77	152	32	81	125	40	107	454	118	339	1,563
Latino/Latina %	2.5%	10.7%	4.5%	3.1%	4.2%	4.7%	5.3%	11.9%	42.5%	10.0%	27.3%	9.6%
White (Alone, Not Hispanic)	529	488	414	261	790	542	312	532	191	165	154	4,378
White (Alone, Not Hispanic) %	35.1%	67.8%	12.3%	25.4%	40.9%	20.5%	41.3%	59.0%	17.9%	14.0%	12.4%	26.8%
Total Senior Population 65+ in Poverty	1,505	720	3,365	1,028	1,932	2,642	755	901	1,069	1,176	1,242	16,335
<i>(Source: American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Sample, Tables B17001A to B17001I)</i>												
*Non-white races may include a few individuals who identify as Latino, but the total is relatively low.												

San Francisco Senior Demographics by Supervisorial District

Supervisorial Districts												
Seniors Reporting Disabilities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Total Senior Population, 65+	11,455	9,708	13,621	11,822	9,915	7,933	11,823	7,579	8,933	7,982	12,359	113,130
Seniors Reporting Disabilities	4,357	3,085	5,901	4,151	4,192	4,344	3,597	2,416	3,461	3,152	4,579	43,235
Seniors with Disabilities as % of District	38%	32%	43%	35%	42%	55%	30%	32%	39%	39%	37%	38%
Distribution, by District, of Seniors Reporting Disabilities	10%	7%	14%	10%	10%	10%	8%	6%	8%	7%	11%	100%

(Source: American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Sample, Table S18130)

Supervisorial Districts												
Disability Characteristics* of Senior Population (Age 65+)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Hearing difficulty	1,945	1,310	1,916	1,584	1,287	1,205	1,221	941	1,289	1,116	1,572	15,386
Hearing %	45%	42%	32%	38%	31%	28%	34%	39%	37%	35%	34%	36%
Vision difficulty	1,015	659	1,337	940	873	1,016	731	429	776	693	781	9,250
Vision %	23%	21%	23%	23%	21%	23%	20%	18%	22%	22%	17%	21%
Cognitive difficulty	1,318	939	2,030	1,401	1,375	1,475	1,115	654	1,030	997	1,449	13,783
Cognitive %	30%	30%	34%	34%	33%	34%	31%	27%	30%	32%	32%	32%
Walking (Ambulation) difficulty	2,861	1,949	4,134	2,511	3,079	3,332	2,172	1,590	2,026	2,125	3,356	29,135
Walking (Ambulation) %	66%	63%	70%	60%	73%	77%	60%	66%	59%	67%	73%	67%
Self Care difficulty	1,276	1,072	2,386	1,170	1,706	1,876	1,192	1,036	915	1,173	1,542	15,344
Self Care %	29%	35%	40%	28%	41%	43%	33%	43%	26%	37%	34%	35%
Independent Living difficulty	2,659	1,521	4,069	2,465	2,441	2,765	2,139	1,332	1,730	1,784	2,450	25,355
Independent Living %	61%	49%	69%	59%	58%	64%	59%	55%	50%	57%	54%	59%
Seniors Reporting Disabilities	4,357	3,085	5,901	4,151	4,192	4,344	3,597	2,416	3,461	3,152	4,579	43,235

* The census disability definitions are:

- Hearing difficulty: deaf or having serious difficulty hearing.
- Vision difficulty: blind or having serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses.
- Cognitive difficulty: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, having difficulty remembering, concentrating, or making decisions.
- Ambulatory difficulty: Having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs.
- Self-care difficulty: Having difficulty bathing or dressing.
- Independent living difficulty: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, having difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping.

(Source: American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Sample, Tables S18130)

Supervisorial Districts												
Seniors Reporting Disabilities with Income Below Poverty Threshold	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Total Senior Population, 65+	11,455	9,708	13,621	11,822	9,915	7,933	11,823	7,579	8,933	7,982	12,359	113,130
Seniors Reporting Disabilities	4,357	3,085	5,901	4,151	4,192	4,344	3,597	2,416	3,461	3,152	4,579	43,235
Seniors Reporting Disabilities with income below the poverty threshold	765	460	1,858	252	1,199	1,566	500	525	495	433	602	8,655
% of Seniors with Disabilities with income below the poverty threshold	17.6%	14.9%	31.5%	6.1%	28.6%	36.0%	13.9%	21.7%	14.3%	13.7%	13.1%	20.0%
Distribution, by District, of Seniors Reporting Disabilities with income below the poverty threshold	8.8%	5.3%	21.5%	2.9%	13.9%	18.1%	5.8%	6.1%	5.7%	5.0%	7.0%	100.0%

(Source: American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Sample, Table S18130)

**Appendix D. Demographics of Adults with Disabilities by
Supervisory District.**

San Francisco Adults with Disabilities Demographics
by Supervisorial District

Supervisorial Districts												
Population	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Adult Population (18 to 64) with Disabilities	3,441	1,422	3,599	2,929	4,355	6,951	2,272	3,295	4,076	4,371	4,298	41,009
Total Adult Population (18-64)	55,606	47,460	56,979	50,464	63,208	46,671	48,096	54,677	61,027	50,704	57,671	592,563
Adult Population (18 to 64) with Disabilities %	6.2%	3.0%	6.3%	5.8%	6.9%	14.9%	4.7%	6.0%	6.7%	8.6%	7.5%	6.9%
Distribution, by District, of Adults with Disabilities	8.4%	3.5%	8.8%	7.1%	10.6%	16.9%	5.5%	8.0%	9.9%	10.7%	10.5%	100.0%
<i>(Source: American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Sample, Table B18101)</i>												
Supervisorial Districts												
Gender, Adults (18 to 64) with Disabilities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Male	1,547	802	1,944	1,559	2,207	4,903	1,194	2,287	2,403	2,019	1,935	22,800
Female	1,894	620	1,655	1,370	2,148	2,048	1,078	1,008	1,673	2,352	2,363	18,209
Female %	55%	44%	46%	47%	49%	29%	47%	31%	41%	54%	55%	44%
<i>(Source: American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Sample, Table B18101)</i>												
Supervisorial Districts												
Ethnicity of Adult Population (18 to 64) with Disabilities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
One race	3,269	1,393	3,429	2,798	4,017	6,576	2,208	3,057	3,932	4,115	4,125	38,919
One race %	95.0%	98.0%	95.3%	95.5%	92.2%	94.6%	97.2%	92.8%	96.5%	94.1%	96.0%	94.9%
African American	124	56	441	68	1,191	1,215	217	211	566	1,699	573	6,361
African American %	3.6%	3.9%	12.3%	2.3%	27.3%	17.5%	9.6%	6.4%	13.9%	38.9%	13.3%	15.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,358	268	1,266	1,358	324	771	262	369	598	1,040	1,462	9,076
Asian/Pacific Islander %	39.5%	18.8%	35.2%	46.4%	7.4%	11.1%	11.5%	11.2%	14.7%	23.8%	34.0%	22.1%
Native American/Alaskan Native	72	20	11	0	60	148	14	0	118	139	0	582
Native American/Alaskan Native %	2.1%	1.4%	0.3%	0.0%	1.4%	2.1%	0.6%	0.0%	2.9%	3.2%	0.0%	1.4%
White (Alone)	1,625	1,015	1,643	1,334	2,233	3,597	1,655	2,291	2,022	940	1,460	19,815
White (Alone) %	47.2%	71.4%	45.7%	45.5%	51.3%	51.7%	72.8%	69.5%	49.6%	21.5%	34.0%	48.3%
Other race	90	34	68	38	209	845	60	186	628	297	630	3,085
Other race %	2.6%	2.4%	1.9%	1.3%	4.8%	12.2%	2.6%	5.6%	15.4%	6.8%	14.7%	7.5%
Two or more races	172	29	170	131	338	375	64	238	144	256	173	2,090
Two or more races %	5.0%	2.0%	4.7%	4.5%	7.8%	5.4%	2.8%	7.2%	3.5%	5.9%	4.0%	5.1%
Latino/Latina	261	113	170	162	454	1,538	291	607	1,598	728	1,343	7,265
Latino/Latina %	7.6%	7.9%	4.7%	5.5%	10.4%	22.1%	12.8%	18.4%	39.2%	16.7%	31.2%	17.7%
White (Alone, Not Hispanic)	1,560	936	1,543	1,246	2,020	3,011	1,438	1,894	1,201	578	757	16,184
White (Alone, Not Hispanic) %	45.3%	65.8%	42.9%	42.5%	46.4%	43.3%	63.3%	57.5%	29.5%	13.2%	17.6%	39.5%
Adult Population (18 to 64) with a Disability	3,441	1,422	3,599	2,929	4,355	6,951	2,272	3,295	4,076	4,371	4,298	41,009
<i>(Source: American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Sample, Tables B17001A to B17001I)</i>												

San Francisco Adults with Disabilities Demographics
by Supervisorial District

Supervisorial Districts												
Disability Characteristics* of Adult Population (18 to 64)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Hearing difficulty	535	408	648	422	497	707	525	633	592	765	924	6,656
Hearing %	15.5%	28.7%	18.0%	14.4%	11.4%	10.2%	23.1%	19.2%	14.5%	17.5%	21.5%	16.2%
Vision difficulty	514	343	802	324	597	1,545	413	580	775	808	763	7,464
Vision %	14.9%	24.1%	22.3%	11.1%	13.7%	22.2%	18.2%	17.6%	19.0%	18.5%	17.8%	18.2%
Cognitive difficulty	1,507	580	1,922	1,480	2,280	4,322	1,135	1,596	1,632	1,923	1,916	20,293
Cognitive %	43.8%	40.8%	53.4%	50.5%	52.4%	62.2%	50.0%	48.4%	40.0%	44.0%	44.6%	49.5%
Walking (Ambulation) difficulty	1,510	529	1,589	1,381	2,153	3,356	812	1,226	2,055	2,372	1,838	18,821
Walking (Ambulation) %	43.9%	37.2%	44.2%	47.1%	49.4%	48.3%	35.7%	37.2%	50.4%	54.3%	42.8%	45.9%
Self Care difficulty	823	182	681	581	886	1,035	369	623	710	1,112	991	7,993
Self Care %	23.9%	12.8%	18.9%	19.8%	20.3%	14.9%	16.2%	18.9%	17.4%	25.4%	23.1%	19.5%
Independent Living difficulty	1,306	443	1,333	1,064	1,798	2,405	823	1,261	1,387	1,999	1,631	15,450
Independent Living %	38.0%	31.2%	37.0%	36.3%	41.3%	34.6%	36.2%	38.3%	34.0%	45.7%	37.9%	37.7%
Adult Population (18 to 64) with Disabilities	3,441	1,422	3,599	2,929	4,355	6,951	2,272	3,295	4,076	4,371	4,298	41,009
Total Adult Population (18-64)	55,606	47,460	56,979	50,464	63,208	46,671	48,096	54,677	61,027	50,704	57,671	592,563
<p>* The census disability definitions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hearing difficulty: deaf or having serious difficulty hearing. • Vision difficulty: blind or having serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses. • Cognitive difficulty: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, having difficulty remembering, concentrating, or making decisions. • Ambulatory difficulty: Having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs. • Self-care difficulty: Having difficulty bathing or dressing. • Independent living difficulty: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, having difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping. 												
<p>(Source: American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Sample, Table S1801)</p>												

San Francisco Adults with Disabilities Demographics
by Supervisorial District - Poverty Estimates

Supervisorial Districts												
Poverty Status of Adult Population with Disabilities (Estimates Based on Poverty Threshold)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Total Adults (18 to 64) with Disabilities below the poverty threshold	685	313	1,180	389	1,749	3,735	419	870	1,431	1,304	827	12,902
Total Adults (18 to 64) with Disabilities above the poverty threshold	2,636	1,109	2,340	2,540	2,584	3,128	1,731	2,425	2,645	2,999	3,471	27,608
Total Adults (18 to 64) with Disabilities for whom poverty status is determined	3,321	1,422	3,520	2,929	4,333	6,863	2,150	3,295	4,076	4,303	4,298	40,510
Total Adults (18 to 64) with Disabilities	3,441	1,422	3,599	2,929	4,355	6,951	2,272	3,295	4,076	4,371	4,298	41,009
% of Adults (18 to 64) with Disabilities in district with incomes below 100% PT	19.9%	22.0%	32.8%	13.3%	40.2%	53.7%	18.4%	26.4%	35.1%	29.8%	19.2%	31.5%
Distribution, by district, of Adults (18 to 64) with Disabilities <100% PT	5.3%	2.4%	9.1%	3.0%	13.6%	28.9%	3.2%	6.7%	11.1%	10.1%	6.4%	100.0%
<i>(Source: American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Sample, Table B18130)</i>												
Supervisorial Districts												
Employment Status of Adults (20-64) with Disabilities in Poverty	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Employed	94	34	75	45	289	326	58	102	77	103	107	1,310
Employed %	14%	11%	6%	12%	17%	9%	14%	12%	5%	8%	13%	10%
Unemployed	60	25	101	36	139	275	49	72	135	192	91	1,175
Unemployed %	9%	8%	8%	9%	8%	7%	12%	8%	10%	15%	11%	9%
Not in labor force	531	240	1,004	302	1,308	3,123	311	696	1,191	972	629	10,307
Not in labor force %	78%	80%	82%	79%	75%	84%	74%	80%	85%	77%	76%	80%
Total Adults (20 to 64) with disabilities <100% FPL	685	299	1,228	383	1,736	3,724	418	870	1,403	1,267	827	12,840
Total Adults (20 to 64) with poverty status determined	3,291	1,408	3,560	2,904	4,243	6,852	2,149	3,270	3,998	4,236	4,284	40,195
% of Adults (20 to 64) with disabilities in this district with incomes below 100% PT	20.8%	21.2%	34.5%	13.2%	40.9%	54.3%	19.5%	26.6%	35.1%	29.9%	19.3%	31.9%
Distribution, by district, of Adults (20 to 64) with disabilities <100% PT	5.3%	2.3%	9.6%	3.0%	13.5%	29.0%	3.3%	6.8%	10.9%	9.9%	6.4%	100.0%
<i>(Source: American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Sample, Table B23024)</i>												

Appendix E. Demographics of Veterans by Supervisorial District.

San Francisco Veteran Population
by Supervisorial District

	Supervisorial Districts											
Population	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Total Adult Population (Age 18+)	67,249	57,268	70,632	62,358	73,274	55,470	60,127	62,305	69,986	58,879	70,116	707,664
Total Veteran Population (Age 18+)	2,622	3,109	2,708	2,545	2,739	2,625	3,409	3,140	2,301	1,955	2,325	29,478
Adult Population (18 to 64) with Veteran Service %	3.9%	5.4%	3.8%	4.1%	3.7%	4.7%	5.7%	5.0%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	4.2%
Distribution, by District, of Veterans	9.5%	8.1%	10.0%	8.8%	10.4%	7.8%	8.5%	8.8%	9.9%	8.3%	9.9%	100.0%

(Source: American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Sample, Table S2101)

	Supervisorial Districts											
Gender, Adult Veterans (18+)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Male	2,395	2,828	2,643	2,316	2,633	2,501	3,220	3,009	2,163	1,814	2,167	27,689
Female	227	281	65	229	106	124	189	131	138	141	158	1,789
Female %	9%	10%	2%	10%	4%	5%	6%	4%	6%	8%	7%	6%

(Source: American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Sample, Table S2101)

	Supervisorial Districts											
Age, Adult Veterans (18+)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
All ages	2,622	3,109	2,708	2,545	2,739	2,625	3,409	3,140	2,301	1,955	2,325	29,478
Age 18 to 34	259	90	85	213	186	226	93	138	200	193	207	1,890
18 to 34 %	10%	3%	3%	8%	7%	9%	3%	4%	9%	10%	9%	6%
Age 35 to 54	541	490	487	517	570	921	463	643	555	551	666	6,405
35 to 54 %	21%	16%	18%	20%	21%	35%	14%	20%	24%	28%	29%	22%
Age 55 to 64	467	522	550	507	483	731	662	663	486	388	386	5,845
55 to 64 %	18%	17%	20%	20%	18%	28%	19%	21%	21%	20%	17%	20%
Age 65 to 74	584	945	592	489	535	429	816	828	488	388	550	6,644
65 to 74 %	22%	30%	22%	19%	20%	16%	24%	26%	21%	20%	24%	23%
Age 75 and older	771	1,062	994	819	965	319	1,375	868	572	435	516	8,697
75 and older %	29%	34%	37%	32%	35%	12%	40%	28%	25%	22%	22%	30%
Total 65+	1,355	2,007	1,586	1,308	1,500	749	2,191	1,696	1,060	823	1,066	15,342
Total 65+ %	52%	65%	59%	51%	55%	29%	64%	54%	46%	42%	46%	52%

(Source: American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Sample, Table S2101)

San Francisco Veteran Population
by Supervisorial District

	Supervisorial Districts											
Ethnicity of Veteran Population (18+)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
One race	2,553	3,046	2,676	2,477	2,640	2,545	3,313	3,069	2,105	1,860	2,263	28,548
One race %	97.4%	98.0%	98.8%	97.3%	96.4%	97.0%	97.2%	97.7%	91.5%	95.1%	97.3%	96.8%
African American	193	138	208	117	706	644	198	200	258	933	514	4,109
African American %	7.4%	4.4%	7.7%	4.6%	25.8%	24.5%	5.8%	6.4%	11.2%	47.7%	22.1%	13.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	851	227	654	634	303	277	432	240	358	271	434	4,681
Asian/Pacific Islander %	32.5%	7.3%	24.1%	24.9%	11.1%	10.6%	12.7%	7.6%	15.6%	13.9%	18.7%	15.9%
Native American/Alaskan Native	14	21	0	31	25	7	0	16	25	65	24	228
Native American/Alaskan Native %	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	1.2%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	1.1%	3.3%	1.0%	0.8%
White (Alone)	1,485	2,618	1,804	1,617	1,555	1,581	2,625	2,529	1,329	493	1,055	18,691
White (Alone) %	56.6%	84.2%	66.6%	63.5%	56.8%	60.2%	77.0%	80.5%	57.8%	25.2%	45.4%	63.4%
Other race	10	42	10	78	51	36	59	84	135	98	236	840
Other race %	0.4%	1.4%	0.4%	3.1%	1.9%	1.4%	1.7%	2.7%	5.9%	5.0%	10.1%	2.8%
Two or more races	69	63	32	68	99	80	96	71	196	95	62	931
Two or more races %	2.6%	2.0%	1.2%	2.7%	3.6%	3.0%	2.8%	2.3%	8.5%	4.9%	2.7%	3.2%
Latino/Latina	77	177	111	186	136	113	247	248	568	216	535	2,615
Latino/Latina %	2.9%	5.7%	4.1%	7.3%	5.0%	4.3%	7.2%	7.9%	24.7%	11.1%	23.0%	8.9%
White (Alone, Not Hispanic)	1,434	2,536	1,693	1,553	1,470	1,517	2,479	2,394	1,021	432	742	17,271
White (Alone, Not Hispanic) %	54.7%	81.6%	62.5%	61.0%	53.7%	57.8%	72.7%	76.2%	44.4%	22.1%	31.9%	58.6%
Adult Veteran Population (Age 18+)	2,622	3,109	2,708	2,545	2,739	2,625	3,409	3,140	2,301	1,955	2,325	29,478
<i>(Source: American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Sample, Tables B17001A to B17001I)</i>												
	Supervisorial Districts											
Disability, Adult Veterans (18+)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
No Disability	1,964	2,352	1,940	1,787	1,837	1,418	2,675	2,394	1,732	1,424	1,764	21,287
Disability	658	757	768	758	902	1,207	734	746	569	531	561	8,191
Percent of Veteran Population with Disabilities	34%	32%	40%	42%	49%	85%	27%	31%	33%	37%	32%	38%
Distribution, by District, of Veterans with Disabilities	8%	9%	9%	9%	11%	15%	9%	9%	7%	6%	7%	100%
<i>(Source: American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Sample, Table S2101)</i>												
	Supervisorial Districts											
Poverty, Adult Veterans (18+)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Total Veteran Population above Poverty Threshold	2,475	2,891	2,375	2,370	2,351	1,817	3,273	2,814	2,000	1,782	2,162	26,310
Total Veteran Population below Poverty Threshold	147	218	333	175	388	808	136	326	301	173	163	3,168
Percent of Veteran Population below Poverty Threshold	6%	8%	14%	7%	17%	44%	4%	12%	15%	10%	8%	12%
Distribution, by District, of Veterans below Poverty Threshold	5%	7%	10%	6%	12%	26%	4%	10%	10%	5%	5%	100%
<i>(Source: American Community Survey 2013 5-Year Sample, Table S2101)</i>												

San Francisco Department of Aging and Adult Services

**Assessment of the Needs of
San Francisco Seniors and
Adults with Disabilities**

Part II: Analysis of Needs and Services

Report by the San Francisco Human Services Agency Planning Unit
March 16, 2016

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Introduction

The Older American's Act (OAA) and the Older Californians Act require that the Department of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS), San Francisco's Area Agency on Aging, conduct a community needs assessment every four years to determine the extent of need for services and to aid in the development of a plan for service delivery for older adults.

This is the second of two reports summarizing the findings of the 2015 needs assessment process. The first report details population characteristics and trends among seniors and adults with disabilities in San Francisco, relying on a variety of data sources. This second report provides analysis of community needs and trends related to specific DAAS service categories. The two reports are complementary and provide a comprehensive portrait of the service system and the community that it serves.

The second report examines the targeted funding categories of DAAS's Office on the Aging, discussing more specifically the needs and rationale that underlie the services, and comparing trends in funding and volume of services with levels from four years ago. It draws on data from the San Francisco Human Services Agency budget and service utilization data from a variety of DAAS program databases.¹ This report also integrates feedback from seniors and persons with disabilities, gathered through a series of focus groups conducted over 2015 and in the biennial city survey. Their insight is threaded throughout this narrative. For more information about data used in this report, please review the methodology section of the first report of the DAAS Needs Assessment.

Subject areas of the second report are listed below. Many DAAS programs are multifaceted and span multiple service areas. This needs assessment categorizes services according to primary purpose.

1. Access to Services (includes Advocacy)
2. Case Management and Transitional Care
3. Caregiver Support
4. Housing
5. Nutrition and Wellness
6. Services to Prevent Isolation
7. Self-Care and Safety

¹ The primary databases include: CA GetCare (Office on Aging); SF GetCare (DAAS Integrated Intake and Referral Unit); CaseCare (Community Living Fund); CMIPS II (In-Home Support Services); AACTS (Adult Protective Services); and VetPro (County Veterans Services Office).

Overview of Service Areas

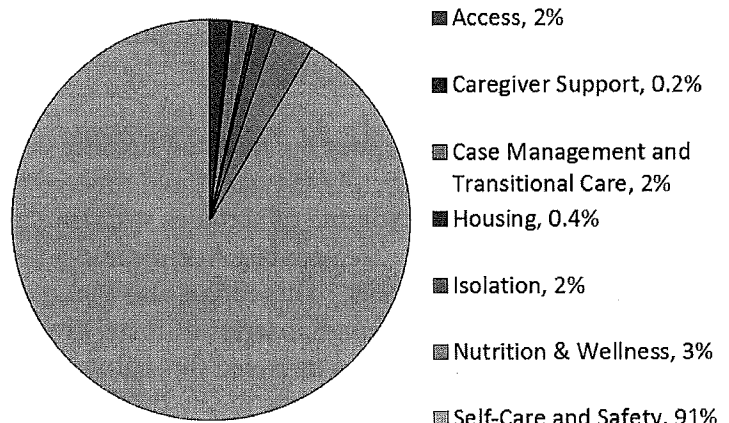
This report includes analysis of funding levels, focused on the direct cost of providing services. It does not include centralized administrative costs not associated with directly providing a service.² The FY 15-16 budget is based on original budgeted amount, while prior year data is based on expenditures (actual amount spent).

DAAS Budget by Service Area

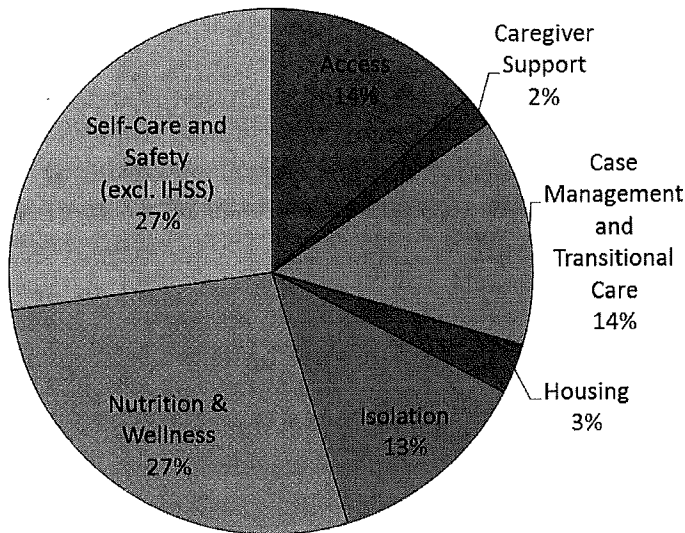
The total DAAS service budget is \$475.2 million. Almost \$420 million (88%) of this budget is tied to the In-Home Support Services (IHSS) program – this includes the federal and state contributions that do not pass directly through DAAS, including provider wages.

Because this program dwarfs all other programs and curtails discussion of funding levels, it is useful to consider the DAAS budget with IHSS excluded. This approach permits exploration of funding choices over which City Hall and DAAS leaders have more control.

FY 15-16 DAAS Budget by Service Category
Total: \$475,252,570



FY15-16 DAAS Budget by Service Category [Excluding IHSS]
Total: \$56,242,168



Excluding IHSS, the DAAS service budget is approximately \$56.2 million. As shown to the left, most of this funding is split between Nutrition and Wellness services and Self-Care and Safety services. While the majority of the Self-Care and Safety budget funds mandated programs, the Nutrition and Wellness budget reflects chosen priorities established through the public budgetary process by the Mayor’s Office, the Board of Supervisors, and DAAS, supported by strong community advocacy.

Service categories for Access, Case Management and Transitional Care, and Isolation Prevention each

² For example, the salaries for Adult Protective Service workers are included in this analysis because this is a direct service, but salaries for DAAS leadership and Office on Aging staff are not included. With these administrative and management positions included, the total DAAS budget is close to \$478 million.

account for roughly equal portions of the budget. The majority of the programs are provided by community-based organizations.

After lean years following the 2008 economic recession, funding for DAAS services has increased over the last three years. The FY 15-16 budget is \$98.9 million larger than FY 12-13 expenditures. As shown below, all service categories have larger budgets in FY 15-16 compared to prior expenditures. Excluding IHSS, the DAAS budget is \$16.8 million larger than FY 12-13 expenditures, an increase of 42% for non-IHSS services. About \$2.1 million is attributable to cost of doing business (CODB) increases.

DAAS Budget by Service Category				
Service Area	2012-13 Expenditures	2015-16 Budget	Change since FY 12-13	
			\$ change	% change
Access	\$ 5,208,711	\$ 7,621,612	\$ 2,412,901	46%
Caregiver Support	\$ 1,097,496	\$ 1,119,626	\$ 22,130	2%
Case Management and Transitional Care	\$ 6,552,645	\$ 7,865,197	\$ 1,312,552	20%
Housing	\$ 109,116	\$ 1,739,113	\$ 1,629,997	1494%
Isolation	\$ 4,126,392	\$ 7,203,085	\$ 3,076,693	75%
Nutrition & Wellness	\$ 9,279,006	\$ 15,395,954	\$ 6,116,948	66%
Self-Care and Safety*	\$ 349,937,604	\$ 434,307,983	\$ 84,370,379	24%
Total	\$ 376,310,970	\$ 475,252,570	\$ 98,941,600	26%

**Excluding IHSS, Self-Care and Safety budget is \$2.2 million larger than FY 12-13 expenditures (17% increase for non-IHSS Self-Care and Safety services).*

The majority (79%) of this growth occurred in programs provided by community-based organizations. Sixty percent of this \$16.8 million increase occurred in the following services: home-delivered meals (\$2.9 million increase); congregate meals (\$2.3 million); community services (\$2.2 million); housing subsidy program (\$1.6 million); and home-delivered groceries (\$800 thousand).

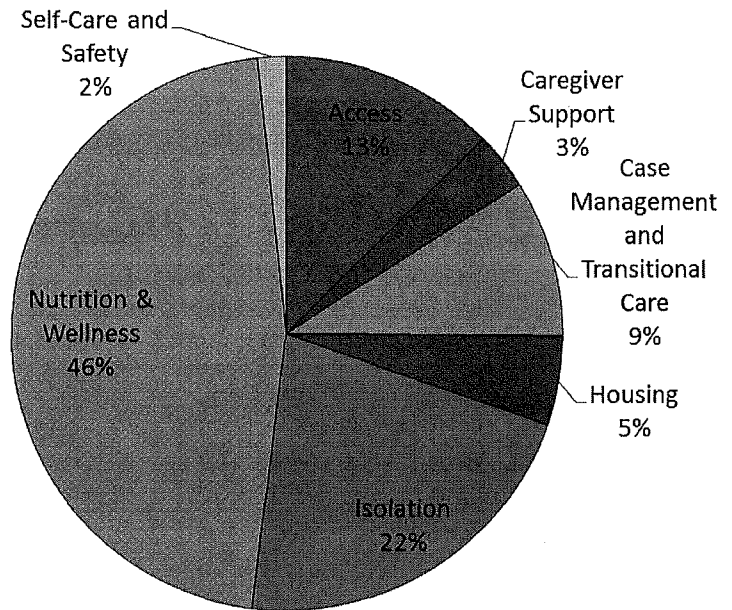
Office on Aging Budget by Service Area

The OOA facilitates the provision of almost all DAAS-funded community-based services, including those supported by Older Americans Act funding. The chart below portrays the spending breakdown of the \$33.2 million OOA contract budget.

Almost half the OOA budget goes to Nutrition and Wellness services. The largest program in this category is home-delivered meals (budgeted for \$7.7 million). This is a service area the community and City Hall leaders have focused on in recent years. Services to prevent isolation are slated to receive about \$7.2 million (22%) of OOA funding. Most of this goes to Community Services (\$5 million).

Compared to spending in prior years, a few categories (Nutrition & Wellness, Isolation prevention, and Housing) represent a slightly larger portion of the budget, but the distribution has remained generally consist.

FY15-16 OOA Contract Budget by Service Category
Total: \$33,238,464



Overall, the OOA budget is \$12.2 million larger than spending four years ago – an increase of almost 60%. This increase is the result of program-wide infusions (Home-Delivered and Congregate Meals, Community Services, and Aging and Disability Resource Centers) and accrual of smaller increases targeted to address unmet need for certain populations or geographic locations in the city. As shown below, all service areas contribute to this growth. These trends are described in more detail in the subsequent service sections.

Office on Aging Budget by Service Category				
Service Area	2012-13 Expenditures	2015-16 Budget	Change since FY 12-13	
			\$ change	% change
Access	\$ 3,551,891	\$ 4,184,142	\$ 632,251	18%
Caregiver Support	\$ 1,097,496	\$ 1,119,626	\$ 22,130	2%
Case Management and Transitional Care	\$ 2,468,317	\$ 3,033,058	\$ 564,741	23%
Housing	\$ 109,116	\$ 1,739,113	\$ 1,629,997	1494%
Isolation	\$ 4,126,392	\$ 7,203,085	\$ 3,076,693	75%
Nutrition & Wellness	\$ 9,279,006	\$ 15,395,954	\$ 6,116,948	66%
Self-Care and Safety	\$ 368,961	\$ 563,486	\$ 194,525	53%
Total	\$ 21,001,179	\$ 33,238,464	\$ 12,237,285	58%

Access

San Francisco provides a rich array of social services for seniors and adults with disabilities. However, these services are of little value if they are not accessible. Ensuring that services are accessible is a critical responsibility for DAAS. The Department has developed three main strategies to this aim:

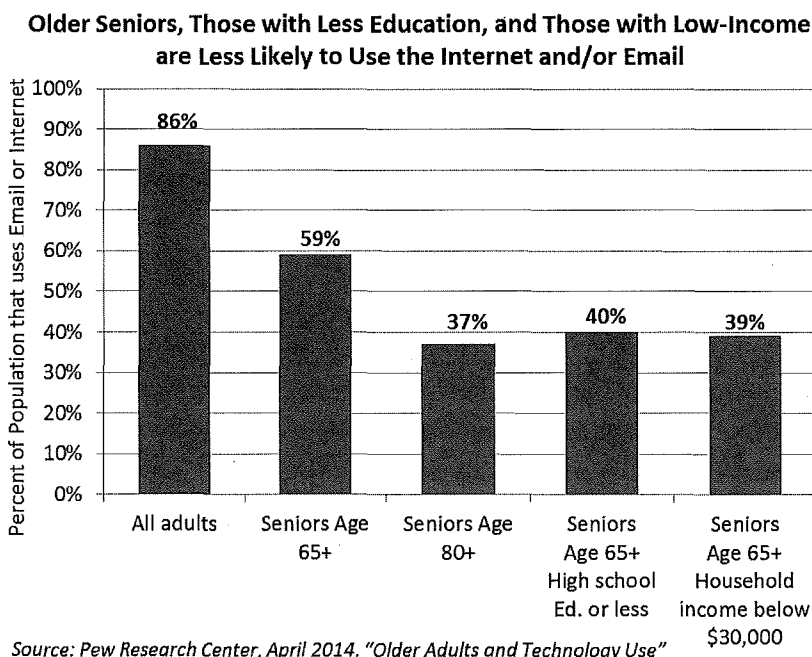
- Promote community awareness of services;
- Support clients to travel to receive services; and
- Provide advocacy and empowerment services to help clients access services to which they are entitled.

Additionally, services should be culturally and linguistically appropriate so that the diverse local population will feel comfortable making use of the supports available.

Access: Information, Awareness and Connection

San Francisco provides a multitude of services that support seniors and adults with disabilities to live safely in the community, leading engaged and fulfilling lives. DAAS provides more than 50 services through its own programs and via contracts with community providers. Most services are facilitated by the Office on Aging, contracting with over 50 agencies to provide services at over 100 sites throughout the city. Some services are not tied to a brick-and-mortar location but are provided at the client's residence, such as home-delivered meals. In addition to these DAAS-funded services, many other departments and community-based organizations offer relevant programming for these populations. With such a large and multifaceted service system, there is a significant risk that those in need of services may be unaware of the extent of the available services, confused by the array, and/or unsure of how to access these supports.

Today, many people turn to the internet for information. However, seniors and adults with disabilities are less likely to have access to computers and broadband technology. According to a 2014 survey by Pew Research Center, only 59% of seniors age 65 and older use the internet or email, and the rates dip significantly with age; among older seniors age 80 and over, only 37% use this technology. Low-income seniors and those with lower levels of education also have lower rates of access, closer to 40%. As technology becomes ubiquitous, it will be important to remember that more traditional methods of information sharing and access may still be the best option for reaching this population.



When asked how they find out about services, focus group participants tended to identify friends and family. This trend is consistent with a 2008 phone survey of San Francisco seniors and adults with disabilities (National Research Center, 2008). A common experience described by Chinese and Latino seniors was taking a parent to a senior center and then becoming a participant later in their own lives. A focus group with homeless seniors highlighted frustration with a complex social service system. Participants expressed dissatisfaction that there is not a single comprehensive source of information or guide to services for homeless persons; they tend to rely heavily on their peers to learn about services and how to get by without housing.

The 2015 City Survey asked seniors and adults with disabilities if they had accessed certain DAAS services and, if not, why. Of those who did not access services, most indicated it was because they did not need the service. However, of those who did not access meals or homecare services, the second most common reason – reported by eight percent of seniors and fourteen percent of adults with disabilities – was that they were not aware of the service. This percentage is relatively small but worth noting. In focus groups and a community forum for the Aging- and Disability-Friendly San Francisco project, participants vocalized the need for a universal information center specially focused on seniors and adults with disabilities, essentially describing the DAAS Integrated Intake and Referral Unit. These comments suggest a potential lack of awareness of this valuable resource.

DAAS Services related to Information and Awareness

❖ *Information and Referral*

FY 15-16 Service Target: 25,000 calls

The DAAS Integrated Intake and Referral Unit was established in 2008 to streamline access to social services and maximize service connections. Through a single call, seniors and adults with disabilities are able to learn about available services throughout the city and also apply for several DAAS services. In its role as the “central door” for DAAS services, the unit serves as the hotline for Adult Protective Service reports and completes intake applications for several services, including the Community Living Fund, In-Home Support Services (IHSS), transitional care for those discharging from the hospital, and home-delivered meals. The unit also manages the waitlist for the home-delivered meals program and serves as a clearinghouse for emergency meal requests; it will soon take on a similar function for the OOA case management program. Service is provided in multiple languages, including English, Cantonese, Mandarin, Spanish, and Tagalog.

❖ *Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRC) [OOA]*

FY 15-16 Service Target: 16,230 clients

The Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC) network provides one-stop shops for information and assistance (I&A) services for seniors and younger adults with disabilities. The current model consists of 12 hubs throughout the City that are staffed by I&A specialists and on-site supervisors. Two of the most popular services provided at these hubs are translation and assistance completing forms, including benefit applications. Housing is one of the most common topics that I&A specialists discuss with consumers.

❖ **County Veterans Service Office (CVSO)**

FY 15-16 Service Target: 2,500 clients

The County Veterans Service Office (CVSO) is a locally-funded service program that assists veterans and their families in accessing U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs benefits and entitlements, such as service-connected disability benefits and education benefits. CVSO staff are accredited Veterans Claims Representatives who represent these clients during the benefits claims process. The office provides outreach and services to homeless veterans and veterans with disabilities. In recent years, the CVSO has attempted to help clients utilize the VA’s Fully Developed Claims (FDC) Program to more quickly access their benefits. Under this system, claimants who submit all relevant records with their claim and certify that they have no further evidence to submit can receive faster decisions on compensation, pension, and survivor benefit claims. Traditional, non-FDC claim typically take two or more years for determination.

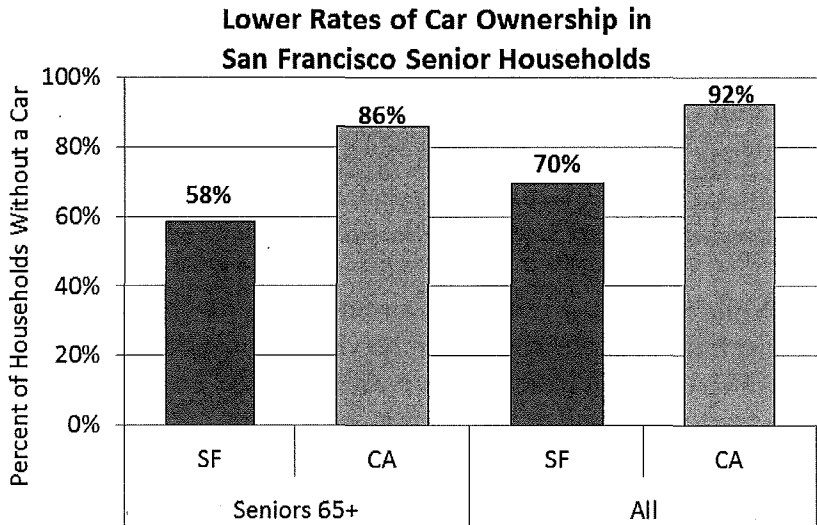
❖ **Services Connection Program**

FY 15-16 Service Target: 1,300 clients

The Services Connection Program aims to increase access to community-based services by seniors and adults with disabilities living in senior/disabled public housing. This program began as a pilot project with DAAS, the San Francisco Housing Authority, and a community-based organization in 2007 with a federal grant. Today, this service is funded entirely by with local San Francisco funds. Service coordinators perform outreach and provide direct social services, introducing residents to available services and benefits that can increase their functioning and socialization. In addition to service linkages, their work includes client assessments, case management, and advocacy on behalf of clients. They also organize activities and events to build community and foster engagement, combatting social isolation. This program has been integrated into the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) project that is described in more detail below.

Access: Transportation

As adults age, they are less likely to drive. As shown to the right, senior-headed households are less likely to own cars. About 58% of San Francisco households headed by an adult age 65 or older have a vehicle compared to 73% of households headed by an adult under age 65. This trend makes an accessible and efficient public transportation system all the more important. Notably, all households in San Francisco are less likely to own cars than the statewide population.



Source: ACS 2013 5-Year Estimates

Perspectives on public transportation seem to vary significantly between seniors and adults with disabilities. Seniors tend to report positive experiences. In focus groups, they cited the reliability of Muni, its range of routes across the city, and respectful behavior from other riders and drivers (e.g., younger persons giving up seats for older adults). These opinions are mirrored in 2015 City Survey. Many focus group participants had enrolled in Free Muni, noting that every bit of savings is helpful for those living on a fixed income.

On the other hand, adults with disabilities under age 60 tend to have more negative views regarding public transportation. The primary issues appear to stem from a lack of respect and accommodation from drivers and fellow passengers. Focus group participants in wheelchairs described being passed by while waiting at bus stops; one participant had experienced this four times in the two weeks prior to the focus group. They also report difficulty moving through crowded busses or obtaining seats from non-disabled passengers. While drivers may try to help, passengers do not always listen. These concerns are evident in the 2015 City Survey; 41% of adults with disabilities age 18 to 59 rate Muni as “failing” or “poor” at managing crowds compared to 27% of seniors and 32% of non-disabled adults. Feedback regarding driver courtesy shows similar trends. While there was consensus in the focus group that Muni light rail tends to be more reliable and accommodating, this mode is not available citywide. These negative experiences with Muni may inhibit usage of public transit by this population, reducing quality of life and access to services.

An important component of public transportation for seniors and adults with disabilities is Paratransit, which is the door-to-door taxi and van service required by the Americans with Disabilities Act. A variety of Paratransit services are offered in San Francisco; the primary Paratransit services are listed below with FY 14-15 service levels.

Paratransit Service in FY 14-15		
Program	Service	# Rides
SF Access	Prescheduled door-to-door shared van	238,000
Taxi Services	Same day, general public taxis	260,000
Group Van*	Prescheduled, groups of individuals going to a single location (e.g., Adult Day Health Center)	245,000
Shop-a-Round	Taxi and van service to grocery stores	6,500
Van Gogh	Group van transportation to cultural & social events	1,311
*Program funded in part by DAAS		

Source: SFMTA Accessible Services. “Overview of SF Paratransit Programs.” Presentation November 3, 2015. SFMTA Board of Directors Meeting.

While Paratransit is more accommodating for persons with disabilities, there are aspects of it that can limit its usefulness. Most services require advance planning and significant extra transit time, which can limit independence. Additionally, Paratransit rides cost \$2.25 each way, which may be a barrier to frequent use. Senior focus group participants tended to have more positive views of the service than younger adults with disabilities. Part of the variation in experiences seemed to be related to frequency of use; younger adults with disabilities were more likely to describe relying on the service for regular use and having difficulty with the wide pick-up and drop-off windows.

In particular, the Group Van Paratransit service has experienced challenges in recent years. As Adult Day Health Center (ADHC) sites closed, many program participants were shifted to centers farther from their homes. As a result, ride times are longer, often exceeding the one hour time cap set by the state. This is exacerbated by increased traffic congestion. Because ADHC sites must adhere to strict operating hours, Paratransit services are unable to strategically stagger pick up and drop off times to reduce ride time. These clients tend to be frail, and the increased ride time has a significant impact on health and ability to attend the service. ADHC providers report that many clients have had to decrease days attending service or stop attending ADHCs entirely. MTA has shifted this service to a new contractor, which is reportedly doing a better job.

Recent Trends Related to Transportation

- **Free Muni for Seniors and Persons with Disabilities** – Following significant community advocacy, the San Francisco Municipal Transit Agency (MTA) created a program to provide free monthly Muni passes to low-income seniors and persons with disabilities beginning in January 2015. The program uses a self-reported income threshold of 100% Area Median Income to determine eligibility (100% AMI for a single household was \$71,350 in 2015). The response from the community was significant and immediate; within two weeks, MTA had received 20,000 applications. As of January 2016, there are approximately 50,000 seniors age 65 and older and 12,800 adults with disabilities enrolled in the service. However, this program does not include Paratransit services, and the \$2.25 cost per ride likely limits the use of this service by low-income persons with disabilities.
- **Peer Escort Pilot.** While many seniors and persons with disabilities ride Paratransit independently without problem, some clients would benefit from additional support, particularly given the challenges with the increased ride time. It can be difficult for Paratransit drivers to provide adequate support when transporting several high-need, at-risk clients in one trip. Community-based provider agencies and MTA have developed plans for a peer escort pilot in which volunteers will ride along with high risk clients to provide extra security and stability. While DAAS provided a small amount of seed funding in FY 15-16, this program will be grant-funded and managed by MTA.
- **Muni Bus Rapid Transit upgrades.** MTA has proposed a major upgrade on two of Muni's key bus routes: Van Ness Avenue between Lombard and Mission streets and the Geary corridor. Shifting from the traditional bus system to a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system, the new model will feature transit-only lanes, adjusted traffic signals to prioritize traffic and improve pedestrian safety, and enhanced boarding platforms. There will also be fewer stops. As highlighted by focus group participants from the affected parts of the city, this new system will likely have mixed consequences for seniors and adults with disabilities. More efficient service may reduce crowding and make it easier for some to use public transportation. However, fewer stops mean farther distances to walk, which may be difficult for older frail persons and those with mobility impairment.
- **MTA Information and Referral Center.** As part of its broader Mobility Management project, MTA plans to establish a transportation information and referral center with centralized information that will serve as a one-stop center for seniors and persons with disabilities. While still in the nascent stages of development, this is intended to include a telephone hotline staffed with multiple languages and provide personal trip-planning

conversations. MTA staff may also visit senior centers and community sites throughout the city to perform mobility assessments. This center has the potential to greatly lower barriers to accessing traditional transportation and Paratransit services.

- **New ride service models impacting taxi industry** – In FY 14-15, taxis performed 33% of all Paratransit trips, offering more flexibility and spontaneity than other Paratransit services. However, MTA reports that new transportation network companies, such as Uber and Lyft, are impacting the availability of this service. Taxi drivers are shifting to work in these new systems, and it is more difficult to recruit new drivers to the traditional system, particularly to operate the ramped taxis. Seniors are less likely to use these new app-based services; only 15% of senior respondents in the City Survey had tried one of these services compared to 50% of adults. MTA has developed a variety of strategies to mitigate the negative impact for Paratransit clients, including an extra payment incentive for wheelchair trips, recruiting experienced drivers for individual ramped taxi medallion leases, and integrating the Paratransit debit card into the existing taxi-hailing mobile app that also allows users to filter for ramped taxis. (SFMTA Accessible Services, 2015).

DAAS Services related to Transportation

❖ Paratransit Group Van

FY 15-16 Service Targets for Group Van: 1,125 clients; 40,000 rides

OOA funds supplemental Paratransit services that are not required by the ADA. These services are intended to further support the ability of seniors and adults with disabilities to access social services but also travel to other necessary sites. Most of this funding is used to supplement the Paratransit Group Van program. OOA funding is primarily used to transport clients from their homes to OOA-funded Community Service sites. These rides are provided both by the MTA Paratransit vendor and Community Service providers.

DAAS also funds a small amount of a shopping shuttle service that transports clients between Community Service sites and grocery stores. Operated by the Community Service providers, this service is distinct from the Paratransit Shop-a-Round that is provided by the MTA Paratransit vendor. DAAS has funded approximately 7,000 rides per year for this service.

Access: Advocacy & Empowerment

San Francisco has changed rapidly in the last two decades, shaped by undercurrents of gentrification, immigration, housing, and economic crises. San Francisco's community of seniors and adults with disabilities is nestled within this larger context. To remain safely in the community, it is essential that they have access to the full range of available benefits and support resources. Because of specific barriers to service, many consumers require assistance with advocacy.

Consumer advocacy programs assist seniors and adults with disabilities to advocate for their rights and services either on an individual level or at the level of systems change. The direct service models of consumer advocacy are those that either: (a) strengthen consumers' ability to advocate on their own behalf to access services or defend rights; or (b) provide volunteer or professional staff to advocate on behalf of consumers. Systems advocacy efforts are coordinated

activities designed to influence specific planning processes, system changes, and/or legislation that will benefit seniors and adults with disabilities in key issue areas.

Due to the more specific nature of each of these advocacy areas, descriptions of need are grouped with details of service below.

DAAS Services related to Advocacy and Empowerment

❖ *Legal Services [OOA]*

FY 15-16 Service Target: 1,874 clients

Legal services and intervention can be critical to maintaining or securing a better quality of life for seniors and adults living with disabilities. These populations may lack the resources to pay for legal support or be unsure of how to find a trustworthy legal advisor. OOA-funded legal services provide a variety of supports, including benefit appeals, eviction prevention, consumer fraud/issues, elder abuse prevention, will preparation, disability planning and advance directives, debt collection issues, and immigration matters. OOA contracts with several legal providers, including those with historic roots in minority communities, to ensure services are culturally and linguistically competent to promote the accessibility of these services.

❖ *Naturalization [OOA]*

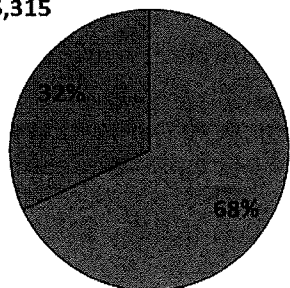
FY 15-16 Service Target: 1,650 clients

Naturalization services support legal permanent residents in their preparation to qualify for U.S. citizenship. Services include English-as-a-Second Language (ESL) and citizenship classes, as well as personal assistance in preparing applications. By helping immigrant seniors and adults with disabilities become citizens, this service supports access to critical benefits. For example, non-citizens are unable to qualify for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits, which places many immigrants in financial hardship. As with legal services, OOA contracts with a variety of providers that have demonstrated their ability to engage with the diverse local immigrant communities. Per the census population estimates, this service level will allow the program to serve approximately 10% of the non-citizen population.

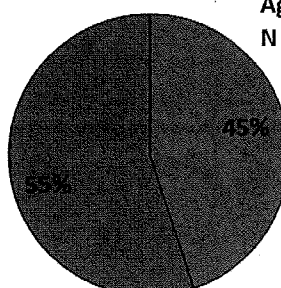
According to the census, approximately nine percent of seniors age 60 and older and ten percent of adults reporting disabilities are not citizens. This equates to 15,315 seniors and 3,440 adults with disabilities. As shown below, these populations tend to have limited English proficiency. Most non-citizen seniors speak Chinese (6,540), Spanish (3,269), and Tagalog (1,330). The most common language among the adults with disabilities is Spanish (1,655). Navigating the complex immigration system is challenging for those proficient in English; those facing language barriers are especially likely to benefit from this service.

Non-Citizen Seniors and Adults with Disabilities Have High Rates of Limited English Proficiency

Seniors Age 60+
N = 15,315



Adults with Disabilities
Age 18 to 59
N = 3,440



■ Limited English
■ Speaks English

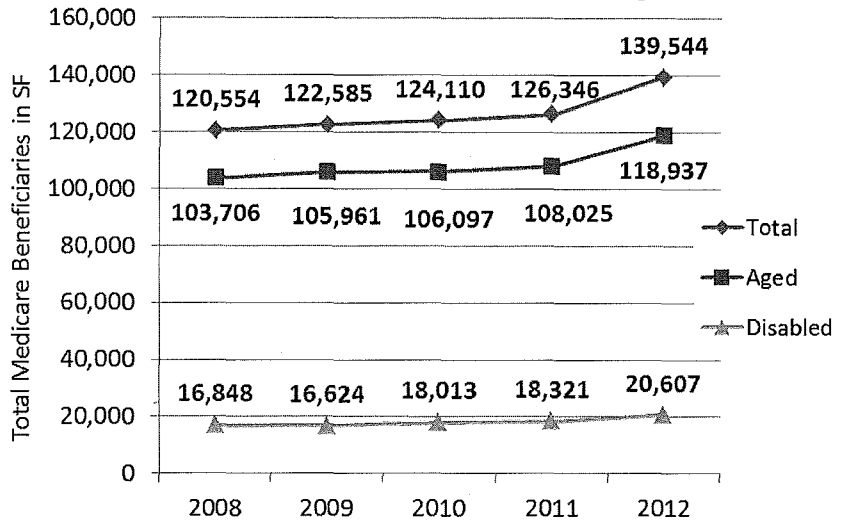
❖ **Health Insurance Counseling and Advocacy Program (HICAP) [OOA]**

FY 15-16 Service Target: 1,674 clients

Many Medicare-eligible persons have difficulty navigating the Medicare system because of limited English proficiency, literacy, and issues related to poverty. The Health Insurance Counseling and Advocacy Program (HICAP) serves current Medicare beneficiaries and those planning for future health and long-term care needs. In addition to personal counseling and assistance filing health insurance claims, the contracted community provider also conducts community education and outreach. The counseling is confidential, free of charge and all efforts are made to maintain appropriate language capability.

Service utilization has remained steady over the last four years with approximately 1,600 to 1,700 clients served each year. These service levels tend to exceed the state-set benchmarks, which are closer to 1,300 consumers. The number of consumer contacts increased in several key areas between FY 13-14 and FY 14-15. In particular, contacts with low-income beneficiaries increased by 46% from the prior year, exceeding the CDA benchmark by approximately 4,700 contacts).

Significant Increase in Medicare Enrollment as San Francisco Baby Boomers Reach Age 65



Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Medicare Aged and Disabled By State and County, 2008-2012

This service is likely to remain in demand as Baby Boomers become eligible for Medicare. As shown above, the growth is already noticeable. Between 2007 and 2012, San Francisco’s Medicare-enrolled population increased by 16% to a total of almost 140,000 beneficiaries. Also visible is a slight but steady increase in the disabled population age 18 to 64 over the last four years.

❖ **Empowerment [OOA]**

FY 15-16 Service Target: 200 clients

While advocates can – and do – perform valuable work on behalf of the senior and disability communities, San Francisco understands the great value in empowering consumers to self-advocate on both personal and community-level issues. Many seniors and adults with disabilities have the capacity and desire to be self-sufficient and to work proactively on behalf of their community. This service consists of two levels of empowerment education and training. Individual empowerment classes teach seniors and adults with disabilities how to gain access to community resources – such as transportation, housing, and health care – and how to advocate for themselves. Community empowerment classes teach individuals how to achieve systems-level change through the civic and political process using the tools of advocacy and volunteerism, training participants to be community organizers. Offered in multiple languages,

the program's curriculum includes sessions on community organizing, lobbying, meeting facilitation, public speaking, diversity, and leadership.

❖ ***Long-Term Care Rights Advocacy [OOA]***

FY 15-16 Target Service: 250 clients

The changing landscape of home and community-based services can be confusing for consumers, caregivers, and providers alike. Recent years have shown significant fluctuations in the availability of a variety of home and community-based services. The IHSS program in particular has faced dramatic state cuts, only to have funding restored due to court interventions. The Medi-Cal expansion instituted new, less restrictive eligibility criteria for younger adults, expanding healthcare access to individuals who may have little experience with healthcare systems; however, these adults will face the more restrictive traditional Medi-Cal eligibility rules upon reaching age 65 and will have to confront difficult decisions and complex regulations to maintain access to healthcare services. Another issue is the significant loss of beds in skilled nursing and assisted living facilities over the last decade, reducing the options for frail persons staying in the community. While positive that seniors and adults with disabilities continue to reside in the community, these consumers will require a higher level of supportive services to live in the community safely. Without access to these services, they are likely to have a negative health event and/or may have to leave the city to find this care.

While there are a variety of information and referral services designed to support consumers in identifying available support (e.g., DAAS Integrated Intake, Aging and Disability Resource Centers, 211, 311), staff at those programs often do not have the experience or time to assist individuals who are experiencing access barriers. Legal services providers sometimes assist with a variety of program-related grievances, but many circumstances do not necessarily require the professional services of a lawyer and could be resolved more efficiently through consumer education and empowerment. Case managers often act as long term care consumer rights advocates, but many consumers do not require the care planning and social work component of those services. Long term care consumer rights advocacy services are intended to educate individual and targeted groups of consumers about the basic rights guaranteed in the various long term care services in San Francisco, and to provide individual assistance in navigating dispute resolution, hearings, and other grievances as needed, thus filling a niche left fairly vacant by those other services.

In addition to providing direct assistance to individuals and educating consumer groups, long term care consumer rights advocacy services are also intended to provide trainings to agencies and develop outreach materials in order to educate providers about consumers' rights and the relevant processes. This service is also intended to include strategic thinking about large-scale advocacy and tracking of issues related to long-term care for report to the Long-Term Care Coordinating Council.

❖ ***Homecare Advocacy [OOA]***

FY 15-16 Service Target: N/A

Homecare advocacy is not a direct service provided to clients but instead consists of efforts to promote a seamless and responsive system to best serve seniors and adults with disabilities. For many seniors and adults with disabilities, homecare is a critical service to safely live in the

community. By far the largest homecare program in the city, the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program has consistently been subject to programmatic changes that can cause significant confusion and upheaval for the participants. In San Francisco, many agencies are involved in the provision of IHSS, heightening the need for coordination and communication to provide service with minimal disruption for consumers. For over twenty years the IHSS Task Force has served as a place for stakeholders to plan, problem-solve, and coordinate local and state advocacy. The Office on the Aging's Home Care Advocacy funding supports the group. Examples of significant issues addressed by the Task Force in recent years include: (1) hospital discharge and transitional care issues related to IHSS; (2) access gaps for consumers whose income or assets are higher than the standard SSI rate; and (3) coordination of responses to state policy changes or proposed state budget cuts.

Note: OOA also funds housing advocacy (and counseling). This program is categorized in the Housing Services section of this report.

Recent Trends related to Advocacy

- **San Francisco Pathways to Citizenship Initiative** – This three-year public-private partnership between the City's Office of Civic Engagement & Immigrant Affairs (OCEIA), philanthropic organizations, and community-based naturalization service providers is focused on enhancing services that promote citizenship and civic participation among San Francisco residents who are eligible for citizenship. This partnership includes several of the OOA-funded legal and naturalization services providers. This initiative has supported collaborative relationships between these providers and strengthened the city's support system for persons working to become citizens.

Access: Training

An important facet of accessible services is that they are equipped to serve the diverse local population. Seniors and persons with disabilities are unlikely to access services that do not make them feel comfortable and welcome.

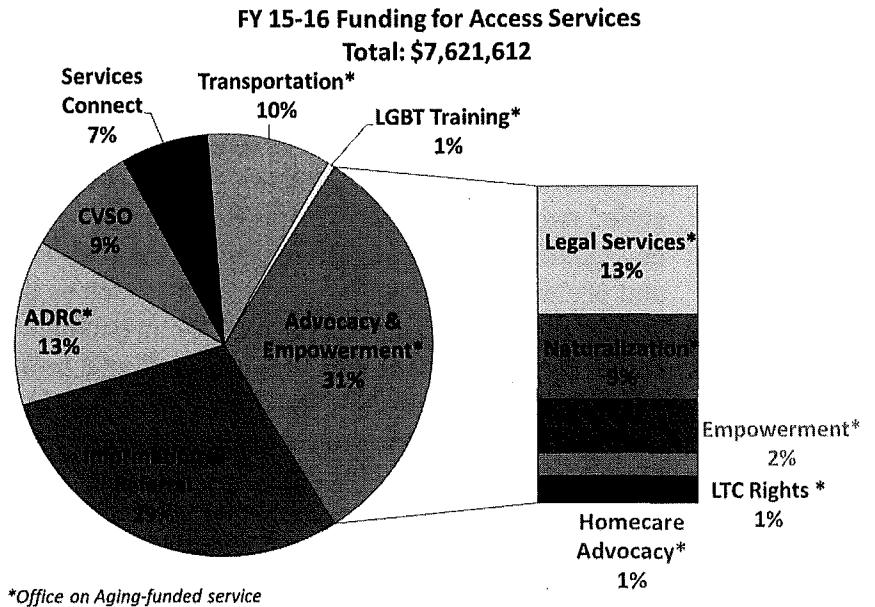
❖ *LGBT Training [OOA]*

FY 15-16 Service Target: 15 trainings, at least 150 participants

For seven years, OOA has funded a training program focused on educating service providers about how to create a welcoming culture for LGBT clients. As described in the first report of this assessment, the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) seniors are likely to hold back from accessing needed services due to concerns about stigma (Friedrikson-Goldenson et al, 2013). This training raises awareness of unique health and aging-related issues faced by LGBT seniors and adults with disabilities, reveals barriers that hinder service provision to this population, and demonstrates options to overcome these barriers. The overarching goal of this service is to improve functional independence and quality of life for LGBT elders and adults with disabilities who have been unable to access available services in San Francisco. *Note: Please see the section on Services to Prevent Isolation for information about a new training program that will specific target isolation issues for LGBT persons with dementia.*

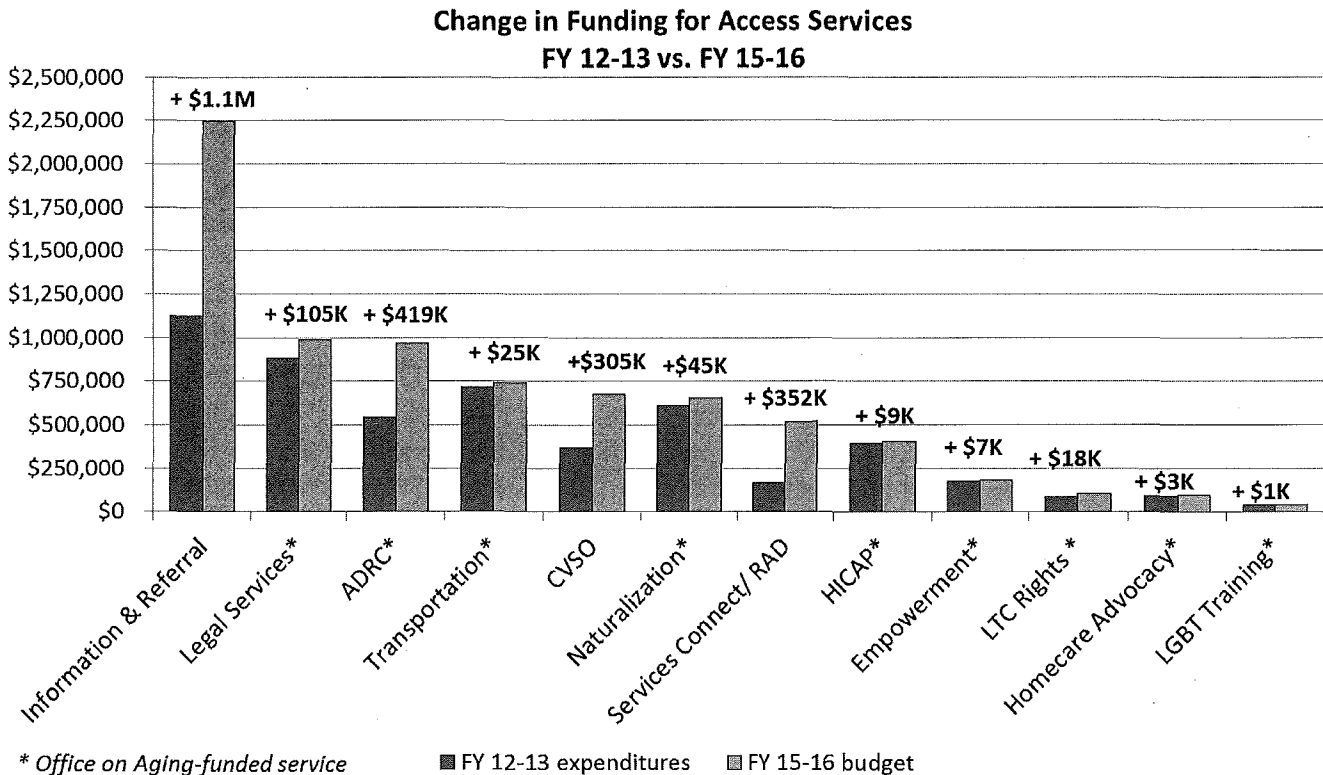
Overview of DAAS Funding related to Access

The DAAS budget for Access services in FY 15-16 is \$7,621,612. As shown to the right, most of the Access funding goes to services supporting Information, Awareness, and Connection (in shades of blue). The largest single service is the DAAS Integrated Intake and Referral Unit, which accounts for 29% of the budget. Advocacy and Empowerment services (shaded in orange/red) receive almost one-third of the budget. Transportation constitutes 10% of Access services.



Changes in DAAS Programing related to Access

The FY 15-16 budget for Access services represents a \$2,412,901 (46%) increase over FY 12-13 expenditures. All programs experienced an increase in funding. As shown below, the change was driven primarily by the growth of the DAAS Integrated Intake and Referral Unit, which accounts for slightly less than half the overall increase. Community-based programs, including the ADRC network and Services Connect program account for almost one third of this increase.



The programmatic changes responsible for the bulk of the funding changes include:

- **Expansion of DAAS Integrated Intake & Referral Unit** – Since FY 12-13, the unit has increased staffing from 13 FTE to 19.2 FTE to maintain its ability to efficiently respond to incoming calls, particularly as the unit has assumed responsibilities for additional program intakes. The funding increase also reflects increased wage and benefit costs.
- **Increased CVSO staffing** – In recent years, the CVSO has had limited ability to conduct outreach while still meeting service needs at the main office. In FY 15-16, the office added two new Veterans Claims Representative positions and a front desk clerk to engage drop-in visitors. These positions will allow CVSO to expand its outreach efforts and provide service at satellite locations, such as the VA Medical Center. The FY 15-16 budget of \$673,555 represents an 83% increase from FY 12-13 funding level.
- **Reconfiguration of the ADRC network and increased staffing levels** – Advocacy by the Coalition of Agencies Serving the Elderly (CASE) resulted in addback funding that has significantly increased the budget for this program. The current FY 15-16 budget of \$965,185 budget is a 77% increase over the FY 12-13 funding level. With this addback funding, DAAS has increased each I&A specialist position to be increased from a 0.8FTE to a 1.0 FTE to fully staff each ADRC hub. This funding also allowed for the addition of 1.5 FTE to supplement services at the most visited ADRCs. The ADRC network is expected to serve 16,000 in FY 15-16, service levels in prior years were closer to 11,000.

The model for this service significantly changed in FY 14-15. Previously, this program was provided by a single agency that visited over 15 service sites for a handful of set hours per week. This system proved too inconsistent for clients to make regular use of the service, and DAAS updated the model to fund I&A specialists at nine community service sites. The new network has been more successful at attracting a wide variety of clients.

- **Inclusion of the Services Connect program in Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD)** – Funding for the Services Connect program has increased due to the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Project. Intended to improve service for public housing residents, RAD relies on community-based service providers to provide onsite information and access assistance in over 20 public housing sites formerly managed by the San Francisco Housing Authority (see the Housing Services section for more detail). This is a significant expansion of a program that began in 2008 with federal grant funding and was continued with a lower level of local money when the grant expired in 2010.

Other notable changes to DAAS program operations in this area include:

- **DAAS Benefits and Resource Hub** – In FY 15-16, DAAS opened a one-stop client service center for seniors and persons with disabilities at 2 Gough Street. Services moved to this site include the DAAS Integrated Intake and Referral Unit, DAAS eligibility workers, and the CVSO. The DAAS eligibility workers currently focus on IHSS-enrolled Medi-Cal clients and applicants, but they will expand to serve additional subsets of the senior and disabled adult Medi-Cal caseload in the near future. Staff will also provide counseling to Medi-Cal clients at risk of becoming ineligible for coverage when they reach age 65 and are held to the stricter traditional Medi-Cal eligibility criteria.³ This

³ Under Medicaid expansion, adults age 18 to 64 can have income up to 138% FPL, and there is no asset limit. Seniors age 65 and older are held to the traditional eligibility criteria of 100% FPL and asset limits (e.g., \$2,000 for a single individual). About 1,400 IHSS clients turn 65 each year.

brick-and-mortar site will increase the visibility of DAAS services and support new service connections across the full spectrum of the Human Services Agency.

- **Centralization of OOA Case Management Intake and Waitlist** – In July 2016, the DAAS Integrated Intake and Referral Unit will assume responsibility for OOA-funded community-based case management intakes and maintenance of a centralized waitlist for the service. Under the current system, clients must call around to 13 provider agencies to find service. Creating a centralized intake and waitlist process will make this service much more accessible, particularly given that this is a service for individuals struggling to make service connections on their own. The unit will also immediately begin connecting people with other services for which it manages intakes, such as IHSS, so that clients can more quickly access certain benefits.
- **DAAS Staff Training** – In FY 15-16, DAAS launched an internal training program to help staff develop their knowledge of important topics related to seniors and persons with disabilities and remain current on best practices. Consisting of core classes required for all staff and additional enhanced trainings focused in specialized topic areas, this curriculum is intended to ensure clients receive effective and accessible service. This training may be offered to community-based service providers in the future.

Suggestions for DAAS Consideration

- **Awareness of the DAAS Integrated Intake Unit** – As mentioned, the DAAS Integrated Intake and Referral Unit manages a high, steady volume of calls. The unit completed over 18,200 intakes and provided information and referral to at least 11,475 seniors and 1,535 adults with disabilities in FY 14-15.⁴ However, this assessment process identified that some seniors and adults with disabilities are unaware of this service. While the opening of the DAAS Benefits and Resource Hub is expected to increase awareness of the unit's service, DAAS should consider a publicity campaign to spread awareness of the service, including new strategies to reach unserved populations.
- **Support transportation services**– OOA-funded Transportation services provide rides to some Community Service sites but not all. OOA may want to consider how this service may be expanded or otherwise utilized to include currently unserved sites. After years of understaffing, OOA has more capacity to provide technical assistance to these vendors and evaluate the efficacy of this program. This issue came up during a focus group with participants at the Mission Neighborhood Center. Some participants were aware that other Community Service sites have Group Van service, and they expressed concern that they would no longer be able to attend their activities when they became older and frailer.
- **Develop system to track need for legal services:** Legal service providers have recently provided feedback to DAAS that at their current funding levels they feel unable to meet the demand for their services. They report having to triage a significant number of potential clients, providing less intensive service in order to support more people. For example, a complex legal issue that they would like to open as a case may instead get handled as a briefer referral session. However, it is difficult to estimate the exact number of clients that go unserved or may be underserved. It may behoove OOA and the legal service providers to develop a system to track these issues.

⁴ Because all callers do not provide personal information, a unique client count is not available.

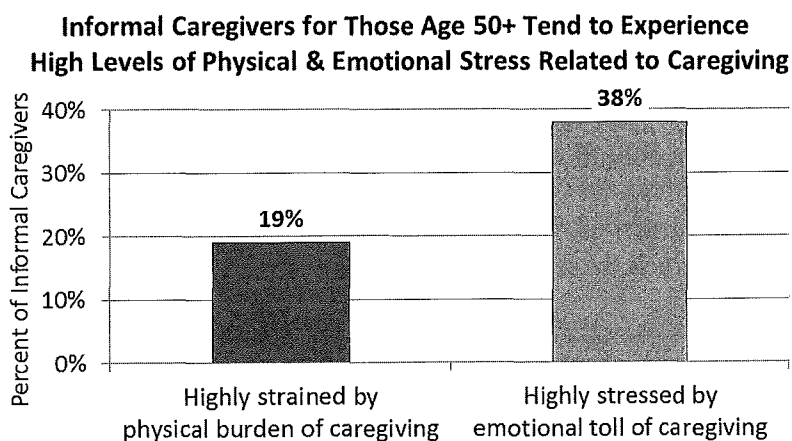
Caregiver Support

Estimating the size of the caregiver population in San Francisco is difficult. As outlined in the first report of this assessment, the city has almost 52,000 seniors age 60 and older reporting disabilities and 18,000 who report self-care difficulty. Of the 35,145 younger adults with disabilities, 6,020 report difficulty with self-care. There are estimated to be approximately 20,000 to 22,500 persons with Alzheimer's living in San Francisco (Alzheimer's Association, 2009; Alzheimer's/Dementia Expert Panel, 2009). However, it is unclear how many receive assistance from informal caregivers.

National and state-level statistics provide some insight into caregiver burden but should not be interpreted as definitive representations of local trends given the unique demographics of San Francisco. The National Alliance for Caregiving's 2015 telephone survey results suggest that 34.2 million adults or 14.2% of all adults provide care to a person age 50 or older. Extrapolating this prevalence level to the San Francisco adult population suggests that about 100,500 persons have provided care to a loved one.

Caregiving can be a rewarding and positive experience, but it can also be characterized by emotional, physical, and financial strain (Scharlach et al., 2003; Schulz & Beach, 1999). Nationwide, almost half of all caregivers are over age 50, putting them at higher risk for a decline in their own health, and one-third of these caregivers describe their own health as fair to poor (Administration on Aging, 2015). Approximately 20% of care recipients live in their caregiver's home, offering little chance of respite for the caregiver (National Alliance for Caregiving and AARP, 2015).

Caregivers active in the workforce tend to suffer work-related difficulties due to their dual roles. Almost 70% report making work accommodations because of caregiving, such as cutting back hours and changing jobs (Feinberg et al, 2011). On average, caregivers aged 50 and older who leave the workforce to care for a parent lose over \$300,000 in lifetime income and benefits (MetLife Mature Market Institute, 2011). Many men provide care, but the majority of caregivers are women (National Alliance for Caregiving and AARP, 2015). Assuming the role of caregiver can significantly increase women's risk of living in poverty and relying on public assistance in late life (Wakabayashi, C., & Donato, K., 2006). However, despite these burdens, caregiving is also often associated with positive feelings. A study of end-of-life caregivers found that over two-thirds identified personal rewards associated with their helping role (Wolff et al, 2007).



The National Alliance for Caregiving's survey found that 19% of caregivers are "highly strained" by the physical burden of caregiving, and 38% are "highly stressed" by the emotional toll of caregiving. Applying these rates to the estimated 100,500 caregivers in San Francisco yields an estimate of at least 19,000-38,000 caregivers with significant need for caregiver support.

Caring for a person with dementia or Alzheimer's disease is particularly stressful and is associated with negative outcomes that include depression, sleep problems, physical health problems, and mortality (Schulz et al, 1995). Caregivers for those with dementia are more likely to visit the emergency department or be hospitalized if they are depressed or taking care of persons with high care needs (Schubert et al, 2008). The close relationship between caregiver and care recipient is full of shared emotions, experiences, and memories, which can place these caregivers at higher risk for psychological and physical illness as they witness their loved one suffer (Monin & Schulz, 2009).

The complex nature of the role was evident in a focus group with caregivers, who described their work as a labor of love but noted it was not without daunting challenges. In particular, they discussed the burden of serving as the sole caregiver, especially within the context of complex family dynamics. Acknowledging that not everyone has the mental capacity to serve as a caregiver, they struggled between a desire for more help from family members and a concern that others would not provide care correctly. They expressed appreciation for services like Adult Day Health Centers (ADHC) that give them a respite while providing their care recipient the opportunity to socialize. They said they enjoyed being in the focus group and talking with other caregivers who understood their experience – the caregiver experience can be very isolating.

*"We caregivers need something to keep us together, to keep us united and bonded... we do this work out of love."
- Focus group participant caring for a friend*

Caregiver burden and the increasing reliance on family and other sources of support for caregiving has prompted some to advocate for caregiving to be framed as a public health issue (Talley & Crews, 2007). As advancements in medicine have extended the average lifespan, people are most likely to die of complications from a chronic health condition, requiring high levels of support during the final years of life. Pressures on the hospital system, including shortages of nurses and healthcare workers and increasing costs, have resulted in patients being discharged more quickly from the hospital. Another factor increasing the reliance on informal caregiving is the shift towards community living instead of institutional care; with a decrease in assisted living and skilled nursing beds in San Francisco, there are more frail persons with high care needs living in the community.

Research suggests that there is variation in the caregiving experience by ethnicity. Minority caregivers tend to provide more care and are more likely to report poor physical health and depression than white caregivers (Pinquart & Sorenson, 2005). The type and source of support that caregivers receive varies by race and ethnicity (Chow et al, 2010). API caregivers are most likely to only receive help from informal sources, while white caregivers were most likely to access help only from formal sources of support. African-American caregivers were most likely to rely on a mix of formal and informal support. These findings underscore the importance of providing linguistically and culturally appropriate support outreach strategies and programming so that all caregivers are aware of available resources and feel comfortable accessing these services.

The capacity to care for one another is a notable strength of the LGBT community. Research suggests 21% of LGBT older adults receive informal care from a loved one and 26% provide

informal care (Fredriksen-Goldsen et al, 2013b). A recent survey of LGBT San Francisco seniors age 60 and older found that 10% overall need caregiver support, but need is much higher among those who are transgender (42%) and bisexual (30%) (Fredriksen-Goldsen et al, 2013a). Despite this need, caregivers may hesitate to seek support for fear of discrimination for being LGBT or concern that their care recipient may be mistreated (Family Caregiver Alliance, n.d.).

A note on “informal” caregivers: Much of caregiver advocacy is focused on informal or unpaid caregiving. A driving purpose of this distinction seems to be the desire to distinguish between those hired in a professional capacity and those who are family or friends supporting a person with whom they have a preexisting relationship. This approach risks excluding a critical component of the local caregiver population: those providing care to a family member enrolled in In-Home Support Services (IHSS). There are approximately 12,000 family caregivers serving as independent providers for IHSS clients. While these caregivers receive payment for this service, many provide several additional hours of *unpaid* care per week due to program regulations limiting hours.⁵ Two participants in the caregiver focus group provided 24-hour care to family members but receive payment for less than 10 hours per day. Each of the focus group participants discussed many of the issues that supportive services for caregivers are designed to address, including feelings of burnout, the need for respite, and the desire for support groups with other caregivers.

“People say ‘You get paid.’ Well, no. I get paid for 9 hours a day, but she needs care for 24 hours a day.”
- Focus group participant serving as an IHSS provider for a family member with Alzheimer’s disease

These providers also observed that they have willingly made many sacrifices to care for a loved one but receive relatively little recompense for their efforts; there is a sense that “the system” relies on their willingness to make these sacrifices for their care recipients. Some had given up fulltime positions with benefits to step in and support an ill family member. They expressed a desire for more supportive benefits in their IHSS provider role, highlighting the need for paid time off and a pension system. These types of benefits would significantly reduce their high stress levels by meeting their immediate need for respite and reducing concerns about their long-term economic security.

Recent Trends Impacting Caregiver Services

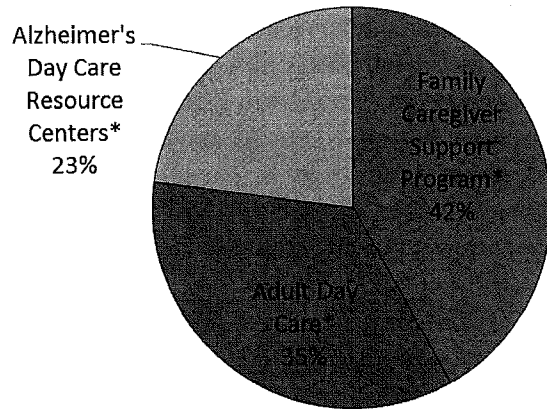
- **Decrease in formal long-term care services for persons with high care needs.** Many ADHC sites in San Francisco have closed, driven by the program’s conversion to the current Community-Based Adult Services (CBAS) model and low reimbursement rates from Medi-Cal. Similarly, over the last ten years, the number of skilled nursing beds in hospital and free-standing facilities has decreased by 22% (OSPHD, 2003; OSPH, 2013). As the capacity of these systems has decreased, clients with high care needs have had to increasingly rely on friends and family members to provide care. In addition to likely increasing the number of informal caregivers throughout the city, these changes have also increased the burden experienced by those providing care.

⁵ IHSS caps hours at 283 per month, which equates to 67 hours per week or 9.6 hours per day. Those with an able-bodied spouse may receive less hours if their spouse is able to perform certain activities.

DAAS Programming for Caregiver Support Services

The total budget for Caregiver Support services in FY 15-16 is \$1,119,626. This represents approximately 0.2% of the total DAAS budget (2% of the budget when IHSS is excluded). As shown to the right, there are three funded services in this category. Each program receives a significant portion of funding for this service category. These services are discussed in more detail below:

FY 15-16 Funding for Caregiver Services
Total: \$1,119,626



* Office on Aging-funded service

❖ **Family Caregiver Support Program [OOA]**

FY 15-16 Service Target: 500 clients

The Family Caregiver Support Program (FCSP) receives the most funding (41%). This program focuses on two caregiver populations: family caregivers and seniors providing kinship care.

The majority of FCSP funding is used for informal caregivers who support older adults age 60 and older and those supporting younger adults with a diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease. These eligibility criteria are set by the federal government. These types of services provided by this program are listed below:

Family Caregiver Service Program – Services	
Service	Description
Information Services	Creation and dissemination of informational materials, as well as outreach and education activities, about caregiving and available resources for caregivers.
Access Assistance	Outreach activities, provision of information and assistance to caregivers, and provision of interpretation/translation services to help caregivers support their care recipients and access resources for themselves.
Support Services	More intensive direct service activities provided to caregivers, including assessment of caregiver capacity and support needs, counseling (including peer counseling), caregiver support groups, caregiver training, and case management for those experiencing a diminished capacity to provide care.
Respite Care	Provide a brief period of relief or rest from caregiving responsibilities and are provided on a short-term basis based on caregiver needs and preferences. This respite may be intermittent (e.g., a few hours once a week to give the caregiver a small break), occasional (e.g., time off to attend a special event), or emergency (e.g., extended break to address intervening circumstance).
Supplemental Services	Assistance to caregivers that enables their ability to provide care. Examples of these services include legal assistance to resolve issues related to caregiving responsibilities or connection with a caregiver registry for those wanting to purchase caregiving services.

DAAS also funds a small amount of services that support older adults providing kinship care and serving as the primary caregiver to a younger relative. The main components of this service are information and a small amount of respite. This program serves 30 caregivers per year.

❖ **Adult Day Care [OOA]**

FY 15-16 Service Target: 135 clients

Approximately 36% of Caregiver Support services funding goes to Adult Day Care (ADC). This community-based program provides non-medical care to persons 18 years of age or older in need of personal care services, supervision or assistance essential for sustaining the activities of daily living or for the protection of the individual on less than a 24-hour basis. These facilities are licensed by the California Department of Social Services/Community Care Licensing. ADCs provide a variety of social, psychological and related support services to promote quality of life for program participants. Most clients enrolled in this service pay out-of-pocket to attend a certain number of days per week. OOA funding is used to support sliding scale slots at four ADC sites around the city that serve a diverse client population.

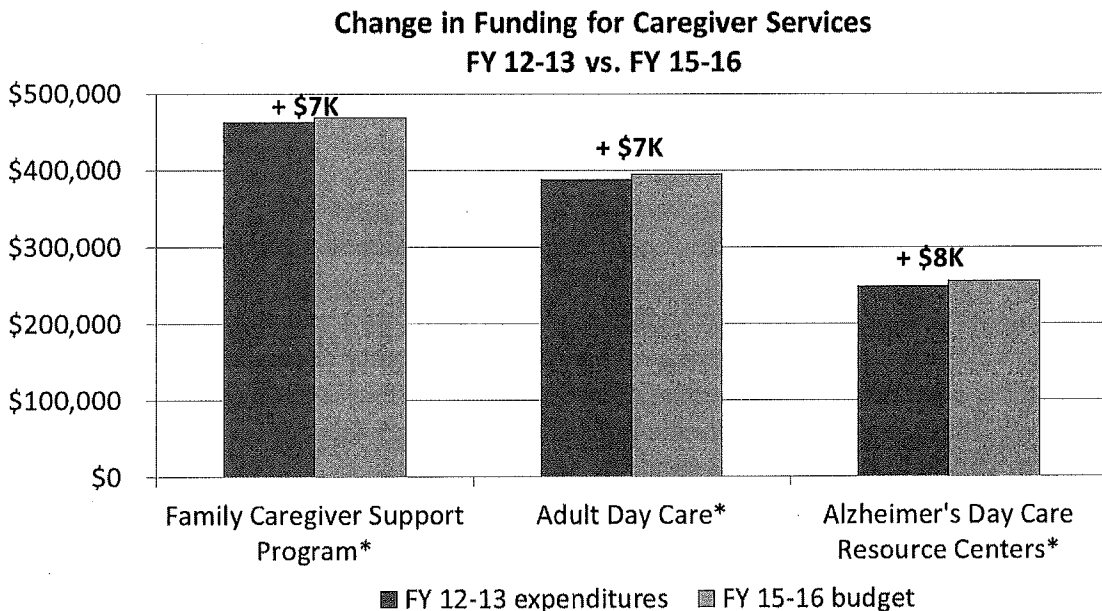
❖ **Alzheimer's Day Care Resource Centers [OOA]**

FY 15-16 Service Target: 115 clients

Twenty-three percent of funding for Caregiver Support services goes to Alzheimer's Day Care Resource Centers (ADCRC). These are community-based sites that serve persons with Alzheimer's disease or dementia and, in particular, those in the moderate to severe stages whose care needs and behavioral problems make it difficult for them to participate in other day care programs. These ADCRCs operate within the framework of a licensed Adult Day Health Care Center or Adult Day Care Center. The primary goals of this service are to assist individuals with Alzheimer's and related dementia to function at the highest possible level; and to provide respite care for families and caregivers. These facilities also to assist caregivers by providing information, counseling, and care planning and establishing or assisting with support groups. Like ADC, this is a private pay service, and OOA funding subsidizes a sliding scale system.

Changes in DAAS Programing related to Caregiver Support

As shown below, funding for this service category has remained relatively static over the last four year, with nominal increases. Overall, the budget for this service category has increased by about \$22,000 (2%). Service levels have remained generally consistent.



*Office on Aging-funded service

Case Management & Transitional Care

Often seniors and younger adults with disabilities find themselves overwhelmed by unfamiliar circumstances that accompany major life changes, such as deteriorating health, the death of a loved one, discharge from a hospital or rehabilitation facility, or unexpected financial hardship. When their needs become complex, many consumers need help navigating available supports, advocating for services to meet their needs, and following up to ensure consistent service. While some need only short-term assistance during an unexpected crisis, others benefit from more sustained support to help them age in place safely. Case management programs can provide this support.

The people most at risk of not having full access to needed services are **those who live alone or have tenuous social networks**. As described in the first report of this assessment, 46,964 seniors and 8,907 adults reporting disabilities (55,871 total) live alone. Sixty-five percent of this group – 36,177 individuals – has income below 300% FPL. As the senior population has grown, so has the number of older persons living alone. There are approximately 7,000 more seniors age 60 and older living alone today than there were in 2000.

Immigrants and persons who do not speak English also face additional barriers to accessing services, both because linguistically and culturally relevant services may be less available and due to fears about utilizing public services. Almost 53,000 seniors and adults reporting disabilities have limited English proficiency. Seventy percent – 36,883 individuals – have family income below 300% FPL. Sixteen percent – 8,315 individuals – are living alone.

Younger adults with disabilities also face difficulty accessing services. Many services are housed within senior-focused agencies, and it may be unclear to the younger disabled adult population which services are also available to them. Persons who have become disabled midlife may be unfamiliar with the social services available or how to access them. As described in the first report of this assessment, the most common type of disability among adults aged 18 to 59 is cognitive difficulty. Fifty percent of the disabled adult population – 17,418 individuals – reports this type of difficulty, which may include a variety of conditions (e.g., mental health diagnosis, traumatic brain injury, etc). These individuals may hesitate to access services due to stigma or have difficulty navigating care systems.

Many people are stable in everyday life and generally able to meet their needs but require support during certain events, particularly **hospitalized persons transitioning home**. Older adults with multiple chronic conditions and complex treatment regimens are particularly at risk during this time. They typically receive care from multiple providers, move frequently within health care settings, and are particularly vulnerable to breakdowns in care (Naylor & Keating, 2008). Medicare data suggests one in five patients is readmitted to the hospital within 30 days of discharge (Health Affairs, 2013). As highlighted in a forthcoming report on the local San Francisco Transitional Care Program, local analysis found that individuals at high risk for readmission had two or more of the following criteria:

- Emotional and/or cognitive impairment;
- Two or more readmissions within the prior six months;
- Lack of support, lives alone or is a caregiver for someone else;

- Taking 8 or more medications;
- Multiple co-morbidities (3+) and/or chronic illness;
- Needs assistance with 2 or more Activities of Daily Living; and/or
- Demonstrated need for services/resources that will serve to avoid re-hospitalization.

Case Management

There are a variety of case management programs in San Francisco. The type of case management that is most appropriate depends on the consumer's level of independence and the acuity of their circumstances. Services range from short-term and/or intermittent support for consumers capable of managing most needs on their own to longer-term support and supervision for those whose needs are complex. Individuals who are unstable due to multiple diagnoses, homelessness, and/or substance use often require the most intensive case management services and benefit from providers with specialized training.

Many case management programs serve specialized subsets of the senior and disabled adult population with distinct needs. Below is a partial list of these types of concentrations:

- *Behavioral health needs* – Persons with mental health and substance use challenges have multifaceted needs. Often, major aspects of life have become negatively affected by their behavioral health conditions. Case management is a key service modality within the programs provided through the San Francisco Department of Public Health (SFDPH) Community and Behavioral Health Division. A key component of this service is linking clients to services and supports that have been detrimentally affected, such as housing, income assistance, and physical health care.
- *High-use healthcare users* – Seniors and persons with disabilities who are high users of healthcare systems can benefit from additional care coordination and support. Through SFDPH, San Francisco residents with five or more visits to the emergency department at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital are referred to case managers who assist patients in arranging housing, financial assistance, physical and mental health care, substance abuse referrals, and other needed social services. SFDPH also provides primary care-based complex care management targeted at patients with three or more hospitalizations per year. This is an interdisciplinary care team model with a Registered Nurse backed by a medical doctor and social worker.
- *Persons living in supportive housing* – Many low-income seniors and adults with disabilities live in supportive housing developments, benefiting from low-cost housing and on-site support. Much of this housing is funded by SFDPH and the Human Service Agency's Department of Human Services. More recently, the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Project has expanded on-site services to public housing developments. At these sites, social services staff helps connect residents with needed services and may provide some care coordination. They also help to broker payment plans for residents who fall behind in rent payments, helping residents avoid eviction.
- *Persons at risk of long-term care institutional placement* – Many seniors and adults with disabilities who are frail and/or experiencing high levels of functional impairment prefer to remain in the community rather than residing in institutional long-term care facilities. These individuals benefit from case management to arrange needed supports and services to live safely in the community. The California Department of Aging directly funds the Multipurpose Senior Service Program (MSSP) for frail adults aged 65 and older who are

certifiable for placement in a nursing facility but wish to remain in the community. The goal of the program is to coordinate and monitor the use of community-based services to prevent or delay premature institutional placement. The services must be provided at a cost lower than that for nursing facility care. The DAAS-administered Community Living Fund (CLF) also targets this population, historically focusing on patients leaving Laguna Honda Hospital and Rehabilitation Center (LHH). This program is described in more detail later in this section.

- *Adults with developmental disabilities* – Adults with developmental disabilities receiving services from the Golden Gate Regional Center are assigned an on-going case manager who is focused on helping individuals and families make and implement informed decisions about their specific needs and unique preferences. This population may also access health-related case management through the Center for Health and Wellness at the Arc San Francisco; this program was initially developed when the Arc noticed its older clients having trouble aging safely in place and managing health conditions developed later in life.

Transitional Care

Transitional care services support patients transferring between systems of care. DAAS has long supported transitional care programs to facilitate smooth transitions for seniors and persons with disabilities returning home after a period of hospitalization.

In 2012, DAAS applied to participate in the Affordable Care Act's Community Care Transitions Program, designed to increase collaboration between community- and hospital-based providers in order to improve transitions of care across settings, reduce avoidable hospital readmissions, and generate cost savings. DAAS was awarded a contract for December 2012 through May 2015, leading to the creation of the San Francisco Transitional Care Program (SFTCP). Integrating components of existing transitional care services, this program was a hybrid coaching and/or care coordination model with tangible service packages targeted for Medicare fee-for-service clients. A key component was transition specialists assisting patients to understand their hospital discharge plan and medication regimen, secure services to support recovery in the community, and ensure attendance at first primary care appointment. The intervention was designed to last up to six weeks and was provided in eight of San Francisco's ten hospitals.

When the demonstration concluded in May 2015, SFTCP had served 5,154 clients (San Francisco Department of Aging & Adult Services, 2016). Evaluation of client records indicates the most commonly needed services include: transitional specialist support (86%); counseling and support (68%); assistance communicating with family and caregivers (66%); and medication review (64%). **The average readmission rate for SFTCP clients was 7.4% compared to a Medicare average of 19.5%, demonstrating that this type of care can effectively reduce readmission rates.**

Unfortunately, this program has not been active since the demonstration project ended in May 2015. DAAS has replicated the program on a smaller scale targeted at IHSS applicants, serving a subset of those who likely need this type of support (the IHSS Care Transitions Program is described in more detail later in this section). Hospitals provide transitional care support on their own, but the model and extent of service varies.

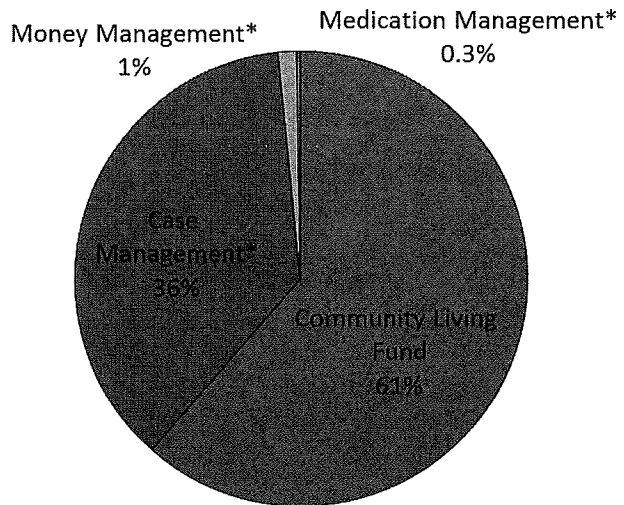
Recent Trends related to Case Management & Transitional Care

- Suspension of Diversion and Community Integration (DCIP)** – DCIP was a collaborative effort by DAAS and SFDPH to help those currently institutionalized or at imminent risk of institutionalization live in the community. Focused primarily on LHH residents, a core group of multidisciplinary professionals created and carried out dynamic and personalized community living plans, working with clients both pre- and post-discharge to ensure safe transitions to the community and client access to all necessary supports. This group ceased in May 2014 when the settlement agreement that initiated the sharing of private healthcare information between SFDPH and DAAS expired. Since that time, SFDPH and DAAS have been working towards a revised version of this program that is anticipated to begin sometime next year and will be called the Community Options and Resource Engagement (CORE) Program. In the interim, LHH and CLF staff has continued to collaborate (albeit with a lower level of data sharing and without the benefit of the multidisciplinary team).

DAAS Programming for Case Management and Transitional Care

The total budget for case management and transitional care services is \$7.9 million. As shown to the right, most of this funding is for the Community Living Fund. Slightly more than one-third of this funding supports the more traditional OOA community-based case management. Smaller amounts of funding go to medication and money management services that provide lower levels of targeted/specific support.

**FY 15-16 Funding for Case Management Services
Total: \$7,865,197**



* Office on Aging-funded service

❖ Community Living Fund

FY 15-16 Service Target: 375 clients

The Community Living Fund (CLF) is a unique San Francisco creation. Launched in March 2007, this fund is focused on preventing unnecessary institutionalization of seniors and adults with disabilities and helping those currently institutionalized transition back to the community if that is their preference. It has an income limit of 300% FPL, as well as asset limits (e.g., \$6,000 for a single individual). DAAS has broad and flexible authority to use funds in whatever way deemed necessary to allow seniors and adults with disabilities to reside in the community. Relatively small portions of this funding have been used for services like emergency home-delivered meals and transitional care in the past. Currently, \$120,000 per year funds a case management training institute supporting skill development and continuing education of DAAS-funded case management providers.

The primary use of the funding is the CLF intensive case management program that includes purchase of services and items needed to live safely in the community for which there is no other

payer. About 41% of clients receive purchased services, mostly small, one-time purchases like the installation of grab bars. A small percentage receives on-going home care or board and care subsidies. The lead community-based agency contractor, the Institute on Aging, partners with three other agencies to provide this program.

❖ ***Case Management [OOA]***

FY 15-16 Service Target: 1,877 clients

The OOA-funded case management program is focused on connecting seniors and adults with disabilities with services that will enable them to live safely in the community. This service is intended to be time-limited; once all needed service connections are facilitated, the case will be closed. This work is a collaborative process – case managers work with clients to identify their motivation and desire, keeping the work a collaborative process to promote empowerment and prevent clients from becoming dependent on the case manager. DAAS funds thirteen agencies to provide case management, offering a range of culturally- and linguistically- appropriate options for the diverse local senior and disabled adult populations.

Within its case management program, OOA continues to fund Linkages, a case management program that also includes a small amount of funding to purchase services. This program has been funded locally since the state eliminated funding in FY 09-10. The program requirements and services are similar to the traditional case management program. Compared to the traditional OOA case management programs, a larger percentage of Linkages clients are under age 60 – but most of its clients are seniors.

❖ ***Medication Management [OOA]***

FY 15-16 Service Target: 1,165 clients

Medication Management provides evidence-based medication management services to seniors or adults with disabilities enrolled in the OOA Case Management program. Adverse drug reactions and medication errors, particularly in the context of biologicals associated with aging and disease can increase mortality risk. Through this service, a consultant pharmacist works with case managers to help at-risk seniors and adults with disabilities manage their use of over-the-counter and prescription medications, vitamins, minerals, and herbal supplements.

❖ ***Money Management [OOA]***

FY 15-16 Service Target: 105 clients

Money Management helps seniors and adults with disabilities in the daily management of their income and assets. This includes but is not limited to payment of rent and utilities, purchase of food and other necessities, and payment of insurance premiums, deductibles and co-payments. This is a voluntary service provided by two community-based organizations. *Note: The DAAS Representative Payee program, categorized in Self-Care and Safety Services, provides a similar service but is focused on the most vulnerable at-risk population served by the DAAS protective services division and involves a formal fiduciary appointment by the Social Security Administration.*

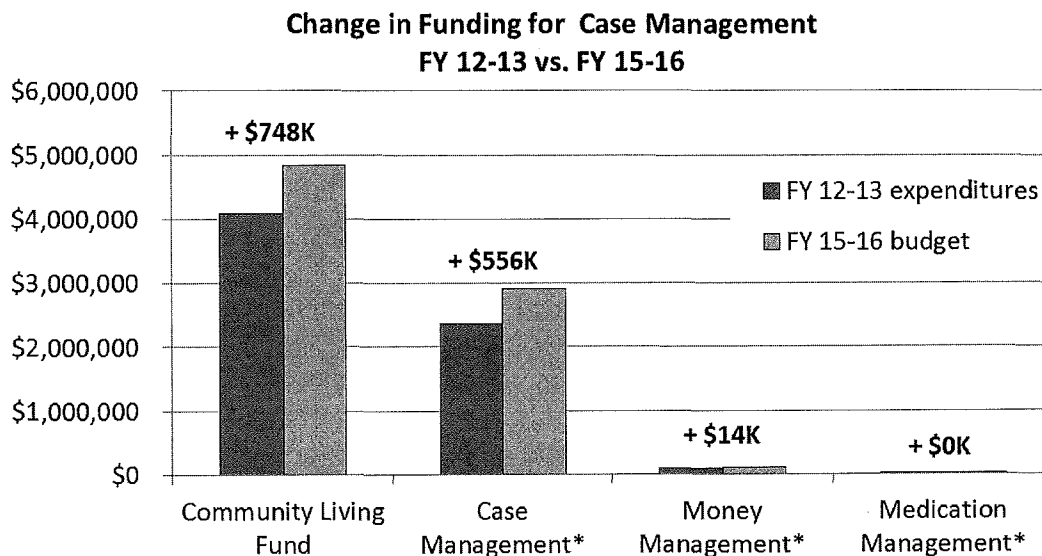
❖ ***IHSS Care Transitions Program***

FY 15-16 Service Target: 1,000

The IHSS Care Transitions Program (CTP) is a new program in FY 15-16 that supports new IHSS applicants who are transitioning back to the community after a hospitalization. This program is a revised and smaller version of the SFTCP program developed during the Medicare transitional care demonstration project between 2012 and 2015. When this demonstration project concluded, DAAS saw an opportunity to utilize the relationships and referral networks developed through that project to support IHSS clients. The cost of this program is absorbed in the DAAS Integrated Intake and Referral Unit, which provides these services.

Changes in DAAS Programing related to Case Management and Transitional Care

The FY 15-16 budget for this service category is \$1,312,522 (20%) larger than FY 12-13 expenditures of approximately \$6.5 million. As shown below, over half of this increase is due to an increase in the baseline Community Living Fund budget. However, there was also a sizable increase in case management funding expenditures, which totaled \$550,831 (23% over FY 12-13 spending levels).



* Office on Aging-funded service

The programmatic changes driving these shifts include:

- **Increase in CLF baseline funding** – In FY 15-16, the Mayor’s office increased the annual Community Living Fund baseline budget by \$1 million, bringing the total local General Fund budget from \$2.5 million to \$3.5 million.⁶ The program also draws down federal and state revenue through time studying to the Community Services Block Grant, bringing the total budget for this program up to \$4.8 million. The additional \$1 million will help the CLF intensive case management program serve clients needing housing

⁶ The Community Living Fund was established with an annual \$3 million budget. However, when city departments were required to reduce their annual operating budgets during the recession, this fund was decreased to \$2.5 million. DAAS was able to leverage outside funding sources, drawing down federal and state funding through time studying, so the program never felt a loss of funding.

patches and home care for clients ineligible for IHSS – two services identified as key barriers impeding discharge from skilled nursing facilities. CLF has also created a new purchasing case manager position at a partner agency that will coordinate purchase of service for clients enrolled with other community-based case management who meet CLF eligibility criteria. *Note: FY 12-13 expenditures include program funds carried forward from prior years, which obscures the full \$1 million increase in FY 15-16 in the above chart.*

- **Case management program enhancement** – The Case Management budget for FY 15-16 is about \$556 thousand larger than FY 12-13 expenditure level. This increase is mostly due to the accrual of addback funding from the Mayor and Board of Supervisors over the last three years. Addback funding has focused on supplementing service in underserved areas rather than providing an across-the-board increase. This growth is also due to FY 14-15 enhancements to strengthen the quality of this program. One component was the expansion of the Clinical Consultant Collaborative, providing individual consultation and group case review to support skill development (particularly for new, less experienced case managers and to provide support to those organizations with only one or two case managers). The other piece of this FY 14-15 enhancement was a contract for a part-time project manager focused on improving the usability of the case management module in the CA GetCare database, including the development of a medication management module.

Another notable change is the **centralization of case management intake process and waitlist at the DAAS Integrated Intake and Referral Unit**. Historically, consumers and advocates have had to call agencies directly to request case management or even find a spot on a waitlist. Clients are more likely to be successfully connected with service when they and their advocates only have to call one place to request service. Centralization of the intake process will also allow DAAS to better gauge both the amount of potentially unmet need and possible changes in the acuity of need. Additionally, the DAAS Integrated Intake and Referral Unit can submit applications for programs like IHSS and home-delivered meals, reducing the time that consumers are waiting for these critical services. The centralization of intake is currently underway and should be active in FY 16-17.

Suggestions for DAAS Consideration

- **Unmet need for case management** – Without centralized intake data, it is difficult to reliably gauge unmet need for case management. An informal survey of OOA case management agencies suggested that up to 120 clients were waiting for service from OOA case management and Linkages in January 2015. Providers also report a sense that clients are presenting with more complex situations. Once sufficient data is collected through the DAAS Integrated Intake and Referral Unit, DAAS should assess unmet need and take appropriate steps to ensure the OOA case management program is functioning efficiently and has the capacity to meet needs.

An important facet related to the availability of case management is staff turnover. The community-based organizations providing OOA case management services have struggled to meet contract requirements in recent years. A key driver in this situation is staff turnover driven by low salaries – experienced case managers are leaving for higher-

paying positions with medical systems and city agencies. Consistently high rates of turnover are likely reducing the quality of the service provided to case management clients. The case management training institute can help orient less experienced case managers to the program but will not replace seasoned professionals or lessen service disruption for clients. DAAS should consider strategies to secure additional funding for the program and/or consider options for increasing salaries within the existing budget during the next RFP cycle.

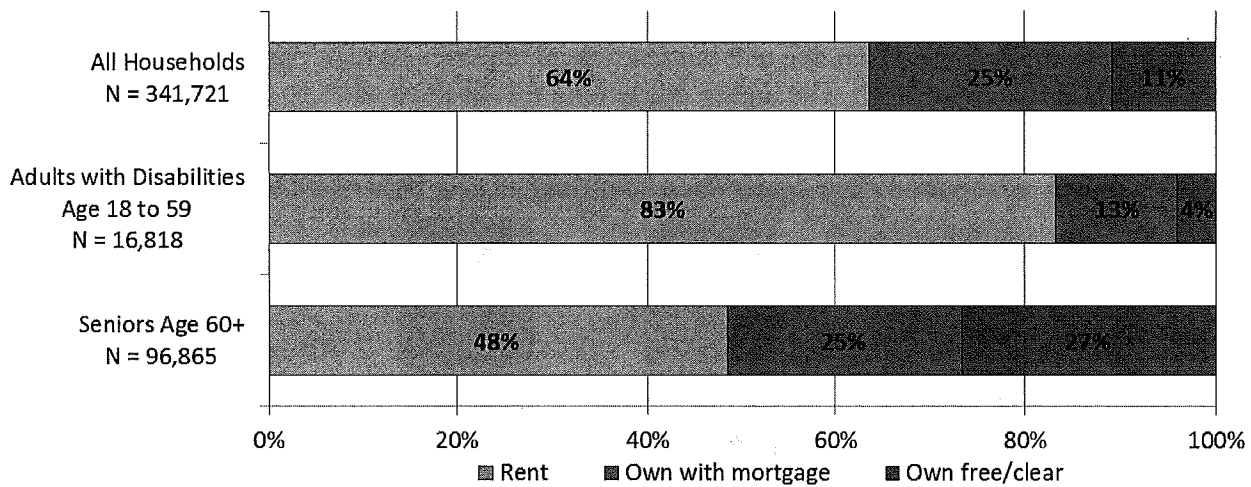
- **Availability of case management for younger adults with disabilities** – Most OOA community-based case management is housed at senior-focused agencies, where staff may be less familiar with the unique needs of younger adults and/or the agency mission may preclude significant outreach to this younger population. The majority (87%) of OOA case management clients were 60 or older in FY 14-15. Only four percent of clients were under age 50. While the OOA-funded Linkages case management program targets younger adults, it has a significant wait list and tends to focus on those with behavioral health challenges. Persons with mental health diagnoses may access case management services through SFDPH clinics, but some may resist engagement in those services, waitlists can be long, and these services are primarily available to Medi-Cal clients. DAAS should evaluate the efficacy of its current model and consider strategies to better serve this population. Data collected through centralized intake will help inform this review.

Housing Services

The stress of the high cost of living pervades all aspects of life in San Francisco, especially urgent for seniors and adults with disabilities. San Francisco real estate is among the most expensive in the country, with the median home value of \$1.1 million compared to the state median of \$457 thousand.⁷ At \$3,400, the median market rate rent for a 1-bedroom unit in San Francisco is well over two times the average Social Security retirement check and well over three times the maximum SSI payment.⁸ Concerns related to housing were prevalent in focus group discussions with seniors and adults with disabilities, who are very aware of these pressures and anxious about both their personal housing situations and the impact that the market changes are having on the overall city population.

Approximately 61,000 households in San Francisco headed by a senior or person with a disability are renter-occupied, making them potentially vulnerable to fluctuations in the rental market. As shown below, 83% of households headed by a disabled adult are renter-occupied. Senior households are more evenly split between renters and homeowners with a quarter in the process of paying off a mortgage. Notably, senior households in San Francisco are much more likely to be renters than seniors statewide: 48% compared to 27%.

Home Ownership by Population Type



**Households categorized based on head of household*

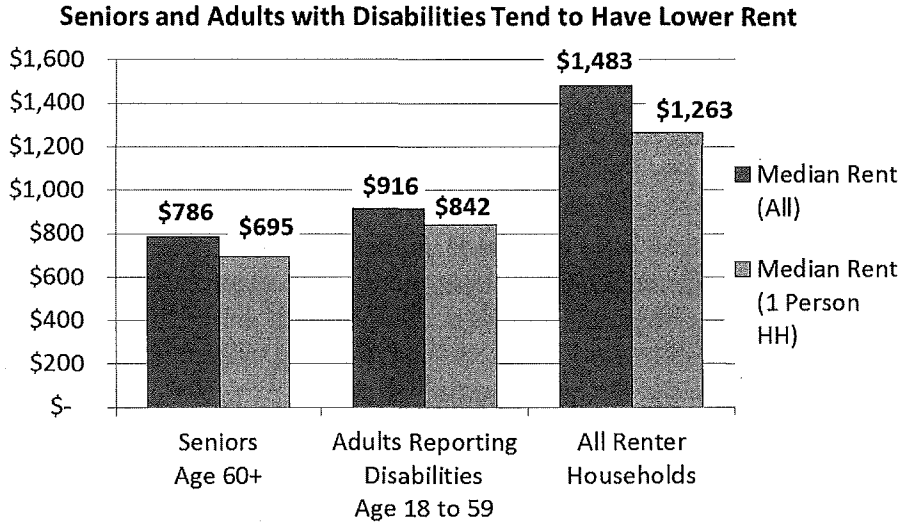
Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

Low-income households are much more likely to be renting. Among those with income below 300% FPL, the rental rates increase to approximately 67% of senior households and 94% of disabled adult households.

⁷ Data from Zillow, a real estate service that tracks market rate trends. Estimates based on San Francisco and California median home value index as of December 2015.

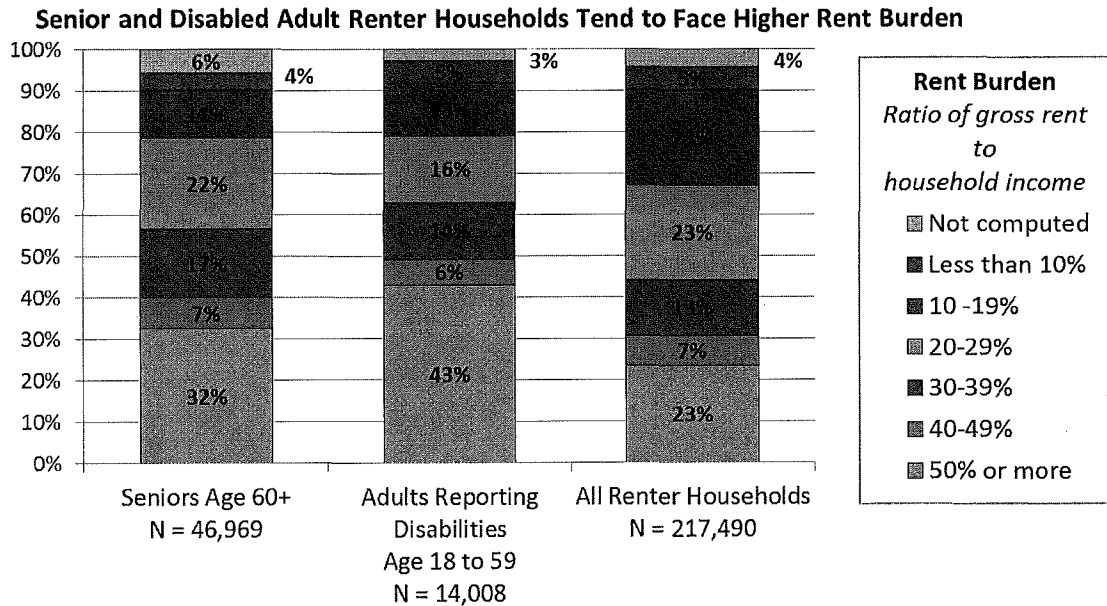
⁸ Rent data from Zillow, a real estate service that tracks market rate trends. Estimates based on San Francisco index as of December 2015. The average Social Security retirement payment in San Francisco is approximately \$1,259 per month (as of 2014) and the maximum monthly payment for an aged or disabled SSI recipients is \$973.

As shown to the right, census data⁹ indicates seniors and disabled adult households tend to pay lower rent than the full renter population. This trend holds for single-family households, indicating this difference is not due to variation household size. This tendency is likely to due in large part to rent control protections, particularly for long-time senior renters.



*Households categorized based on head of household
Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

However, rental rates must be considered within the context of income. Though these populations tend to have lower rental rates, they are much more likely to face high rent burden. According the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), a household that pays more than 30% of its income towards housing costs is considered rent burdened. As shown below, approximately 57% of senior-headed households and 63% of disabled adult households meet this criterion. By comparison, the rent burden rate among the full renter population is closer to 44% (which is also quite high). The higher rate among the disabled adult population is likely a reflection of this population’s low income levels.



*Households identified by characteristics of head of household
Source: IPUMS 2012 3-Year Samples

⁹ This data is based on gross rent paid, not market rates for newly-available apartments. Given the rapidly changing state of the housing market, census data on rent is useful as a point of reference but may be somewhat outdated.

This data shows that though seniors and adults with disabilities tend to pay lower rent, their capacity to absorb any rental increase is minimal. If their current housing is lost, these populations will face extreme difficulty finding a new affordable location within the city. With market rates rising throughout the Bay Area, consumers may no longer be able to find a new home nearby and may end up quite far from the community and services they rely on.

The risk for eviction and pressure to accept a tenant buyout payment are a issue of significant concern for San Francisco seniors and adults with disabilities. There are special protections for these populations that limit owner move-ins under certain circumstances and require additional relocation payments. However, as noted by staff from the San Francisco Rent Board and by focus group participants, these populations may still be targeted for eviction, because low-rent units offer the largest potential rent increase if property owners are able to vacate and re-rent these units at the current market rate. Seniors in particular are likely to have long tenure and may seem like lucrative targets. Because eviction statistics are not tracked by tenant age or disability status, it is not possible to know how many seniors and adults with disabilities have been affected by eviction. Additionally, beyond the number formally evicted, an unknown number of tenants have accepted informal cash buyouts to vacate. This will change due to a March 2015 ordinance requiring that details of these buyouts be filed with the Rent Board. The local media has highlighted several egregious instances in which older persons and those with disabilities have been forced out of their long-time homes.

Focus group participants with disabilities, consistent with this population's tendency to rent, expressed relief that they currently have housing but were well aware that if they lost their housing they would likely have to leave the city. One participant noted that her ability to live in San Francisco is predicated on the availability of her parents' in-law unit, saying "If I ever couldn't have that [unit], I would have to move to the East Bay. [Housing] is the number one problem facing our city." Other participants agreed with her concerns that the city will lose its diversity if it becomes a place affordable only to the wealthy.

Senior focus group participants highlighted an important indirect impact of these housing trends: although they may have relatively secure housing, their friends and family are often forced to move away. Whether across the city or outside of San Francisco altogether, this distance can have a critical impact on their socialization and support networks, increasing the need for formal supportive services. As explained by a senior living in Chinatown, "It is not reliable to ask kids to help, because they live far away...we are better off going to community centers or social workers if we need help."

Accessibility

Another housing challenge for seniors and adults with disabilities is accessibility. While new developments must now comply with state and federal regulations regarding accessibility, much of San Francisco's housing stock is old and inaccessible for persons in wheelchairs or those who have difficulty climbing stairs. Many Single-Room-Occupancy (SRO) hotels lack working elevators, limiting the ability of persons with mobility impairment to live in these buildings or confining them to their rooms with trips outside only when absolutely necessary. As new units are developed in the below market rate (BMR) system, the application and waitlist process makes it difficult for those in need of an accessible apartment to secure an appropriate unit

(Mayor’s Office on Housing, 2013). A theme in senior focus groups, particularly among long-time homeowners, was concern that the potential onset of mobility impairments will force them to leave their homes as they age.

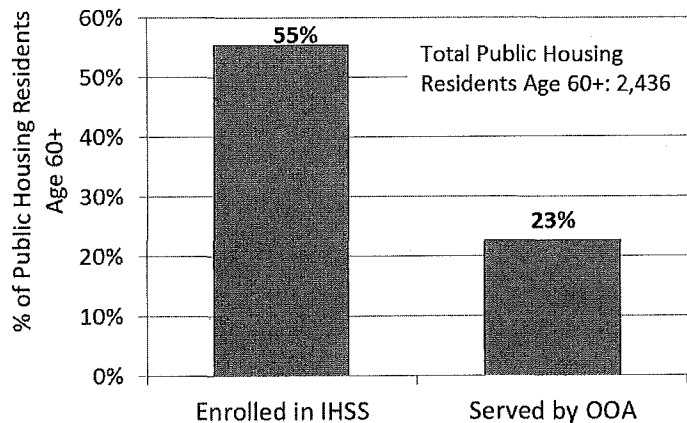
Home modifications can help make some units more accessible but may be unaffordable for those with low-income. In publicly-subsidized housing, the cost of accessibility accommodations is born by property owners, but private landlords are not required to fund modifications. As noted earlier, many seniors own their homes. Multiple programs aim to increase accessibility and safety, including the community-based Rebuilding Together, the San Francisco Department of Public Health’s educational program Community and Home Injury Prevention Project for Seniors (CHIPPS), and the Mayor’s Office of Housing and Community Development CalHOME program (available when the state allocates funding). However as noted in the *2013-2018 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice*, not all units can be made accessible through modifications due to layout and design constraints. These challenges underscore the risks associated with losing an accessible unit.

Public Housing

Over 40 public housing sites with more than 6,000 units are located throughout San Francisco, offering low-income housing to over 9,000 individuals. Approximately 2,436 (25%) of residents in FY 13-14 were seniors age 60 and older.

Many residents are connected to DAAS programs. Recent efforts to analyze service utilization by public housing residents suggest that 19% of public housing residents – 1,846 individuals – are In-Home Support Services (IHSS) clients. Of residents age 60 and older, this rate is closer to 55%. An additional five percent of residents are IHSS independent providers. There is also significant enrollment by public housing residents in Office on Aging (OOA) services. The most commonly accessed OOA services include congregate meals, community services, and home-delivered meals. OOA served approximately 22% of public housing residents age 60 and older.

Many Senior Public Housing Residents Age 60+ are Served by IHSS and Office on Aging



Source: Client match of SF Housing Authority and IHSS Clients in FY 13-14

In accordance with the HUD definition of rent burden, public housing residents pay no more than 30% of their income towards rent. While certainly less than a market rate apartment, this threshold can feel unaffordable to persons with low incomes. For example, a person receiving the SSI maximum benefit may pay less than \$300 in rent – a tenth of the market rent rate for many apartments today. However, after paying rent, the client will only have \$600 to meet all other expenses, which may seem less tolerable than being unhoused for some. The complexity of this choice was evident in a focus group with current and formerly homeless seniors. While most

indicated they would or already had readily give up part of their income for housing, two participants strongly expressed that they would rather live on the street and have their full monthly income than give up their income for housing.

The demand for these subsidized public housing units has long exceeded the supply, and there is also a long waitlist for these housing units. After more than four years of closure, the waitlist was opened for six days in January 2015. In this short time, approximately 10,400 pre-applications were submitted and placed on the waiting list.

Non-Profit Affordable Housing

The Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development (MOHCD) supports two affordable housing rental programs. The Inclusionary Housing below market rental (BMR) program requires for-profit developers to set aside a percentage of units in new developments for persons with low income or pay fees to fund affordable housing elsewhere. The city also finances non-profit organizations to develop and manage affordable rental housing programs. Several of these projects have units exclusively for seniors and persons with disabilities. To be eligible for affordable housing, household income must be within a set range expressed as a percentage of the area median income (AMI). The income range varies based on program.

As noted by the *2013-2018 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice* reports from San Francisco's Mayor's Office on Housing, very low-income persons and, in particular, adults with disabilities are sometimes excluded from affordable housing because their rent would be more than 35% of their income. The report suggests that minimum income requirements be reduced for this population so that they are able to pay a higher percentage of their income but will have access these units.

Homelessness Services

The most extreme expression of the city's housing adversity is homelessness. San Francisco has an extensive array of services to support currently and formerly homeless persons. The San Francisco Department of Public Health (SFDPH) manages homeless outreach teams, provides stabilization rooms and permanent supportive housing, offers a variety of behavioral health services, and operates health clinics focused on meeting the medical, psychological, and social needs of homeless persons. The San Francisco Human Service Agency (HSA) provides a variety of community-based programs for adults and families through its Division of Housing and Homeless Programs, including but not limited to shelter beds and permanent supportive housing (much of which is master-leased units in SROs) throughout the city.

San Francisco's homeless system was designed for a younger homeless population needing short term treatment, but increasingly the people living on the city's streets are struggling with chronic health conditions and physical disabilities that require continuing care. As discussed in the first report of this assessment, persons age 60 and over comprise 20% of the homeless people seeking shelter. However, the experience of homelessness hastens aging, and research has found that homeless persons age 50 often have health conditions associated with persons in their 70s. More than half of the persons seeking shelter in San Francisco are age 50 or older.

*"I did not expect to be homeless for that long...I did not expect it to be so difficult to find housing."
- Formerly homeless focus group participant who was unable to afford his rent after he became disabled*

Potential loss of housing due to short-term institutionalization

When SSI recipients enter institutional care, their monthly benefit is typically withheld to cover part of the cost of this care and they receive only a nominal amount of their monthly benefit. As a result, these consumers are unable to pay for their housing in the community, putting them at risk of losing this housing. As discussed earlier, the current rental market makes it almost impossible for low-income persons who lose their housing to find replacement lodging within San Francisco. While exceptions may be made for institutional placements of less than 90 days, many vulnerable persons may require a longer stay for their health to stabilize. Unfortunately, data on the number of persons displaced as a result of such scenarios is unavailable, although the local Long-Term Care Ombudsman cites these situations as a key area of unmet need. The Community Living Fund will cover rent costs for its clients in this situation, but this program only serves a subset of this population.

Trends related to Housing

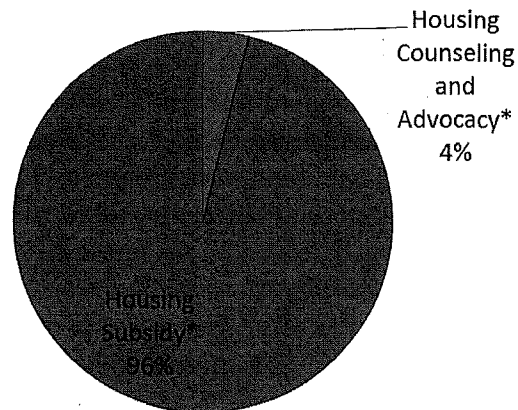
- **Efforts to streamline application process for affordable housing** – Led by MOHCD, efforts are underway to simply and streamline the application process for affordable housing. The initial focus has been to consolidate the various applications used by housing sites into a single universal application that will be used consistently around the city. The other major component of this work is an affordable housing database portal that will consolidate all listings into a single location and serve as a universal application portion.
- **Improvements in public housing sites:** There are two large-scale projects underway that will improve the quality of public housing sites:
 - **HOPE SF redevelopment of public housing sites** – San Francisco is in the process of a large-scale public housing revitalization project that will replace dilapidated public housing sites and create mixed income communities that integrate green buildings, schools, business, and onsite resident services. Many residents at these HOPE SF family developments – Hunters View, Potrero Terrace and Potrero Annex, Sunnydale, and Alice Griffith – are seniors and adults with disabilities. Approximately 270 (15%) of the IHSS clients living in public housing reside in the HOPE SF sites. While the new sites will provide safer and more vibrant communities, these types of redevelopment projects have the potential to disrupt community, which can be especially impactful for seniors and persons with disabilities who rely on neighbors for support. Much effort has been made to engage the community and avoid resident displacement; it will be imperative that these efforts are maintained as the project continues.
 - **Rental Assistance Demonstration** – Another major shift related to public housing sites is the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD). This federal program is intended to improve public housing by transferring responsibility for managing these sites to private developers and community-based organizations that will provide onsite services. Led by the Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development, over 20 sites are scheduled for inclusion. This program is expected to have significant positive effects for the many seniors and adults with disabilities living in public housing, who have struggled for years with difficult living conditions (e.g., broken elevators and vermin).
- **Housing bond** – In November 2015, voters approved a \$310 million housing bond that will fund rehabilitation of existing units and development of new affordable housing units. These programs serve a variety of income levels, from those living in poverty to middle income households struggling to keep up with the rising costs of living in San Francisco.

- **Legalization of in-law units** – As of May 2014, persons with unauthorized in-law units may apply for these dwellings to be legalized and part of the housing market. This policy shift has the potential to expand the availability of accessible housing; many of these units are converted ground-floor garages, which may be more accessible for persons with mobility impairment.
- **Creation of a new city department on homelessness** – In December 2015, Mayor Lee announced plans to reorganize city services for homeless persons into a consolidated city department beginning in FY 16-17. Services for this population have tended to be organized into siloes across city departments, primarily SFDPH and HSA. The new department will absorb tasks performed by these agencies and oversee street outreach teams, homeless housing services, and certain mental health programs. The integrated system is expected to improve efficiency by removing barriers to collaboration and streamlining access to services. The Mayor hopes to house 8,000 homeless persons over the next four years.

DAAS Programming related to Housing Services

With a FY 15-16 budget of \$1,739,113, DAAS funds two services related to housing. As shown the chart to the right, the vast majority of this budget goes to the Housing Subsidy program. A smaller amount – approximately \$172,056 (4%) – funds Housing Counseling and Advocacy. These services are described below.

**FY 15-16 Funding for Housing-Related Services
Total: \$1,739,113**



**Funded by the Office on Aging*

❖ **Housing Subsidy [OOA]**

FY 15-16 Service Target: 61 clients

As discussed earlier, seniors and persons with disabilities who lose their housing face seemingly insurmountable barriers procuring new living space. The OOA Housing Subsidy program seeks to prevent loss of housing for by identifying currently-housed persons facing imminent eviction and helping to stabilize their housing situation through the use of a housing subsidy payment. The subsidy amount varies based on client income and rent amount but with the universal goal to bring the rent burden to 30%. A critical part of this program is a full client assessment to identify additional service linkages that would benefit the client, including those that may increase the client income and reduce overall household expenses (e.g., enrollment in CalFresh).

New in FY 14-15, this program served 35 consumers by the year’s end; staff were careful to ramp up slowly to preserve this service for those most in need. Most of those served were seniors, and the average monthly subsidy amount was \$720. The average rent burden clients faced was 108% (average rent of \$1,034 and average income of \$893).

❖ **Housing Counseling and Advocacy [OOA]**

FY 15-16 Service Levels: 250 clients

DAAS lacks the financial capacity to develop housing and instead has historically focused on funding housing advocacy and counseling services in an effort to strategically improve the housing situation for seniors and adults with disabilities. These services include:

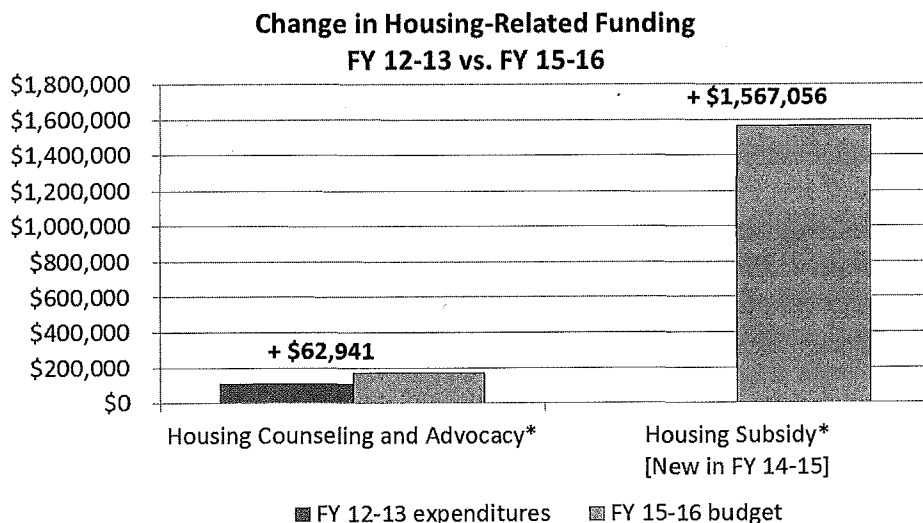
- Counseling assistance to individuals on tenant’s rights and eviction prevention;
- Referrals to appropriate agencies for legal representation when necessary;
- Assistance with training counselors for emergency housing counseling
- Development and ongoing support of housing rights coalitions
- Hosting and/or participating in public meetings and events to educate the public about the need for affordable housing for seniors and persons with disabilities;
- Participation in public hearings, group meetings, and other public gatherings intended to advocate for housing options for these populations; and
- Collaboration with established Single Room Occupancy (SRO) hotels, city representatives, and other concerned community-based organizations to advocate for improved living conditions and access to supportive services for SRO residents.

Note: There are other DAAS programs that provide housing-related support but for the purposes of this assessment they are categorized in the primary service area associated with the service. These include:

- *Community Living Fund* – This intensive case management program includes a purchase of service component. On average, it provides approximately 25 consumers with board and care subsidies and 47 consumers with more general, time-limited housing-related assistance (e.g., security deposit). The program has funded 25 stair lifts to date. As noted above, CLF will cover rent for its clients when they are temporarily institutionalized, but this is not extended to persons outside of the intensive case management program.
- *Services for Hoarders & Clutterers* – In addition to reducing isolation, this OOA service attempts to resolve housing-related issues and reduce eviction risk for persons struggling with hoarding and cluttering disorder. It served 91 clients in FY 14-15.

Changes in DAAS Programing related to Housing Services

The budget for DAAS-funded Housing Services has grown by \$1,629,997 since FY 12-13. The programmatic changes responsible for this increase are described on the following page.



*Office on Aging-funded service

- **Housing Subsidy program** – As shown on the preceding chart, the increase in funding for Housing services is almost entirely due to the new Housing Subsidy program. This program began in FY 14-15. The program budget grew to \$1.6 million due to \$750,000 in addback funding for FY 15-16. However, at the time of this assessment, it is unclear if this most recent addback funding will be maintained beyond the current year. If the funding is not continued, the program budget will decrease to approximately \$750,000 for future years, and service will be scaled back to approximately 30 slots.
- **Housing Counseling and Advocacy** – The budget for Housing Counseling and Advocacy is \$62,941 (58%) larger than FY 12-13 expenditures. This additional funding has been used to expand service and also reflects work the contractor, Senior and Disability Action, completed on behalf of the SCAN Foundation.

Suggested Areas for Consideration

- **Unmet need for housing counseling and advocacy** – In FY 14-15, 419 clients received housing counseling, well over the contracted service level of 250 clients. The current service provider reports that they have to triage requests and refer clients to other agencies in order to keep up with demand. The need for a one-stop advice and counseling service focused on seniors and adults with disabilities was a key theme in focus groups and a community forum conducted as part of the Aging- and Disability-Friendly San Francisco efforts. There is concern that these populations are unfamiliar with their rights at tenants and may buckle to pressure to vacate.
- **Availability of housing subsidies** – While a goal of the new housing subsidy program is to transition clients off of the subsidy, it is questionable that this goal will be achievable for most clients. Non-permanent housing subsidy programs typically focus on increasing employment income to support clients' self-sufficiency, particularly programs serving younger and able-bodied populations, or leveraging other benefit programs to increase income. Given the target population for this new OOA service, these approaches seem less feasible. With average client income of \$893, it is likely that many are SSI recipients and thus ineligible for major benefits, such as CalFresh. Thirty percent are age 70 or older, unlikely to rejoin or expand participation in the workforce. The most likely strategy for transitioning clients off of this service will be a service linkage to another housing program. However, as discussed earlier, the waitlists for subsidized housing programs are extensive. Housing subsidies are very expensive, and the continuing need of seniors for rental assistance is likely to limit this approach over time.
- **Opportunity to collaborate with city departments to serve homeless seniors** – As highlighted in the first report of this needs assessment, an increasing percentage of the city's homeless population are seniors. Historically, services for this population have tended to be organized into siloes across city departments (though the new department on homelessness will attempt to integrate these programs). DAAS may have an opportunity for leadership in starting or at least supporting a conversation about the unique needs of this group and a potential remodeling of the service system to reduce the presence of frail and chronically ill seniors on San Francisco's streets. The prevalence of seniors among homeless persons, as well as the high rates of disability within this population, is relevant to the mission of DAAS and deserves attention and support.

Services to Prevent Isolation

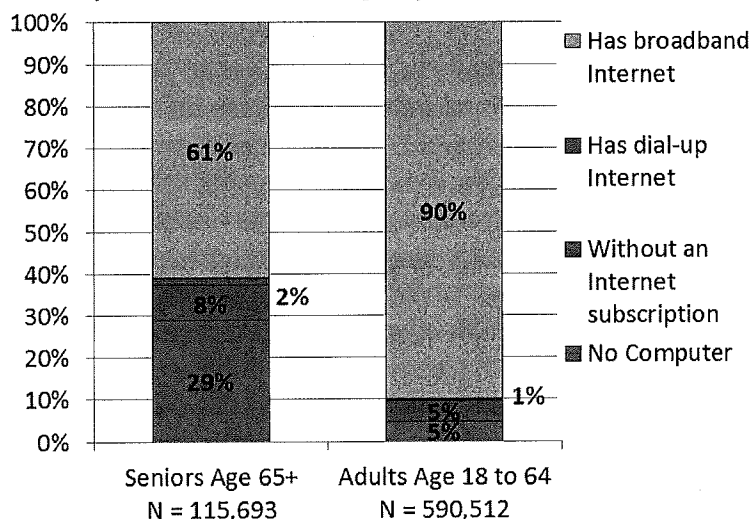
Seniors and adults with disabilities are at heightened risk for isolation. A combination of factors lead to this risk, including living on a fixed income, experiencing mobility impairment, and – particularly for seniors – losing social contacts as peers pass away or suffer declining health (Steptoe et al., 2013). As estimated in the first report of this needs assessment, 7,166 to 16,782¹⁰ seniors and adults with disabilities in San Francisco may be at heightened risk of isolation. They live alone, report disabilities that may result in being homebound, and have income below 300% FPL.

Isolation poses risks for a variety of negative outcomes. Social isolation and loneliness are associated with higher rates of mortality, likely due in part to lack of a support network to encourage medical attention when acute symptoms develop (Steptoe et al., 2013). Research also suggests that isolation can lead to greater use of certain components of the healthcare system, including emergency room visits and admission to nursing homes (British Columbia Ministry of Health, 2004). Feelings of loneliness are linked to poorer cognitive function and faster cognitive decline (Cacioppo & Hawkley, 2009). The National Council on Aging (2016) reports that isolated seniors are at heightened risk for abuse by others, which may be an intentional choice by abusers seeking to minimize risk of discovery. Social isolation is also linked to poor health (Seeman et al., 2001) and has even been compared to the risk factors in obesity, sedentary life styles and possibly even smoking in its impact on health (Cacioppo et al., 2002).

Many younger people use the internet and social media to communicate, but this technology has not been adopted at the same rate among older persons and those with disabilities. As shown in the chart below, 29% of seniors age 65 and older do not have computers. An additional 8% have computers but lack access to the Internet. By comparison, 90% adults age 18 to 64 have computers with broadband access.

Internet use also varies by income: only 25% of seniors with household income below \$30,000 have broadband at home compared to 82% of seniors with household income over \$75,000 (Pew Research Center, 2014). Similarly, rates of access to broadband are lower among California adults with disabilities: 56% compared to the population average of 72% (Public Policy Institute of California, 2013).

Seniors Age 65+ are Less Likely to Have a Computer or Access to High-Speed Internet



Source: ACS 2013 1-Year Estimates

¹⁰ Range is based on type of disability reported. The 7,166 estimate includes only those reporting self-care difficulty, which represents Activities of Daily Living. The 16,782 estimate includes those who report independent-living difficulty (Instrumental Activities of Daily Living) and/or mobility impairment.

San Francisco offers a rich variety of events and activities. Many social programs and discounts at cultural institutions are targeted toward the senior population and are not available for younger adults with disabilities. While there are a variety of low-cost and free events offered by different city departments, it can be difficult to learn about and keep track of all of the events. In the 2015 City Survey, 29% of seniors and 23% of adults with disabilities indicated that they had used a social activity program in the prior year. Most of those who did not participate indicated it was because they had no need; however, 10% of seniors and 17% of disabled adults indicated they were not aware of these types of services. About five percent of each group indicated these services were too problematic or logistically complicated to use.

*"We are like a family at the [community] center."
"This is my second home."
- Latino focus group participants*

Focus group participants stressed the importance of services that prevent isolation, emphasizing community centers. They appreciated having a space to interact with other older persons and those who speak their primary language, as well as the opportunity to enjoy a meal and participate in free activities, such as games and exercise. Many seniors are alone during the day while their adult children work or have no other family nearby.

Community centers can be especially important for non-English speakers, particularly those who immigrated later in life, leaving behind their social network. One focus group participant said that her elderly mother, home alone during the day, would stare out at the ocean all day longing for Hong Kong. But once she started attending a senior center and made friends, she became happier, insisting on going every week. Several Spanish-speaking seniors explained that after expressing feelings of loneliness and depression, a doctor or social worker referred them to a neighborhood senior center. They were concerned that if they lose mobility as they aged, they would again become isolated. As expressed by one senior, "Right now we can walk [to the center], but later we won't be able to. How will we get here?" Caregivers also described the importance of adult day programs that provide onsite support. Without these services, their care recipients would have little opportunity to leave the house and interact with anyone besides the caregiver.

Another key theme in focus groups across the city was concern from seniors about changing neighborhood dynamics and the attitude of younger generations toward older people. In some neighborhoods, there was concern that gentrification has led to commercial establishments catering to younger people, creating environments that are not senior friendly (e.g., loud music, unsafe and uncomfortable stool seating). Churning – people moving into apartments, staying for a few years, and moving to a less expensive area or a suburb to raise a family – has increased, eroding the sense of community and resulting in the loss of informal support networks. While some shared positive impressions of younger generations, many seniors voiced concerns that they lack understanding or do not care about the needs of older people. Several suggested that the city develop more opportunities for intergenerational interaction.

*"Some [young people] are very friendly, but some aren't. They don't come over and introduce themselves. It was very different when I moved in here. There was a strong sense of community."
- North Beach focus group participant*

Groups that are especially likely to face isolation include:

- *Adults with disabilities*: As discussed in the first report of this assessment, cognitive and independent living disabilities are prevalent among the disabled adult population. Stigma around mental illness may compel some of these individuals to avoid others. Almost 40% of adults with disabilities have mobility impairments, potentially limiting their ability to get out and socialize with others.
- *Linguistically isolated seniors*: An estimated 25% of seniors age 60 or older in the community – 39,600 individuals – are living in linguistically-isolated households.¹¹ This percentage is consistent with the 2000 Census, although the overall number of linguistically-isolated seniors has increased from 32,481 seniors.
- *Individuals living alone, not in senior-specific or supportive housing*: As reported in the first report of this needs assessment, 55,871 seniors and adults with disabilities live alone. According to a study of isolated seniors in the Bay Area, those living in senior-specific housing or even in Single Room Occupancy hotels (SROs) are less likely to be isolated than those living in non-senior-specific housing. SRO residents may be less likely to have relationships with immediate neighbors, and their buildings are less likely to be targeted for outreach regarding local socialization activities for seniors (Portocolone, 2011).
- *LGBT seniors*: As discussed in the first report of this assessment, LGBT seniors are at particular risk for social isolation. They are more likely than other seniors to live alone and less likely to seek out needed services. The pressure to live a closeted life as an LGBT senior is itself isolating, and LGBT seniors who are “out” sometimes struggle with a lack of acceptance from family members. Many LGBT seniors lost friends and family due to the AIDS epidemic and may be lacking support in late life.

City departments beyond DAAS provide services that mitigate isolation among seniors and adults with disabilities. Through its main and branch locations throughout the city, the San Francisco Public Library (SFPL) system offer seniors and adults with disabilities the opportunity to get out of their homes, enjoy reading materials and the internet, and interact with others. Many locations offer a variety of classes and events that can be useful for these populations, including Google search skills, resources for job seekers, and book discussion groups. Some classes are offered in partnership with DAAS. One-third of seniors and 46% of disabled adult respondents in the 2015 City Survey reported visiting the main library or a branch location at least once per month. The SFPL recently developed a Veteran Resource Center staffed by volunteers who offer information about benefits, collaborating with the DAAS County Veteran’s Service Office for ideas and information.

The San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department also offers a variety of activities and classes for seniors at over 20 sites citywide. A primary hub for these services is the Golden Gate Park Senior Center, open seven days a week and hosting over fifty classes onsite. Activities are designed to meet a variety of interests, including art, exercise, and mahjong. All classes are free for senior participants age 55 and older. The Citywide Senior Services Program Director reports that the department’s programming attracts older persons from all over the city and across income spectrums. While there are also activities specifically for persons with hearing or vision

¹¹ Linguistically-isolated households are defined as those in which everyone age 14 or older speaks a primary language other than English and none of these individuals speaks English “Very Well.” This estimate is from the IPUMS 2012 3-Year samples.

impairments, all services are intended to be accessible for all, and the Recreation and Parks Department has a Therapeutic Recreation and Inclusion Services division to support participation by persons with disabilities.

Trends Related to Isolation

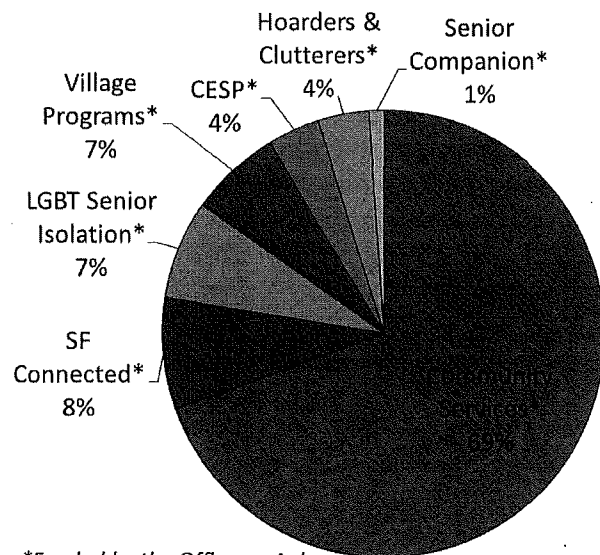
- **Low-Cost High-Speed Internet for Seniors** – In FY 15-16, Comcast launched a pilot program to offer low-income seniors access to low-cost broadband technology. This pilot is an extension of Comcast’s Internet Essentials program and allows seniors age 62 and older to purchase broadband access for ten dollars per month. Eligibility is based on enrollment in a government assistance program, such as Medi-Cal, CalFresh, or the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program.
- **Expansion of San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department programming** – In recent years, the Recreation and Parks Department has significantly expanded its programming. With additional funding, the department now offers activities seven days per week, allowing more flexibility in attendance and more classes to meet demand. Additionally, SF Rec and Park has reopened closed clubhouses around the city, expanding its reach into underserved areas and providing nearby services for those with mobility impairment who may have difficulty traveling long distances. For seniors in particular, the department has increased mahjong activities, as well as exercise and wellness classes to meet the demand of more active older adults.
- **San Francisco Public Library Branch Library Improvement Program** – The SFPL system plays a critical role in developing community throughout the city. The recently completed Branch Library Improvement Program – which represents the largest rebuilding campaign in SFPL history – modernized and expanded services, making local branches more accessible and comfortable for seniors and persons with disabilities. Through this project, the number of public access computers has increased by 135%, and 27 branch libraries offer free public WiFi (BERK Consulting, 2015). Many branches provide public and private meeting space. A focus of this project was improving compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act at inaccessible branch libraries.

DAAS Programming for Services to Prevent Isolation

With a budget of \$7.2 million, DAAS funds seven services focused on reducing isolation among seniors and persons with disabilities. All of these services are provided by community-based organizations and funded through OOA.

These services are described in more detail on the following pages.

FY 15-16 Funding for Services to Prevent Isolation
Total: \$7,203,085



*Funded by the Office on Aging

❖ ***Community Services [OOA]***

FY 15-16 Service Target: 15,080 clients

Over two-thirds of funding in this service area is used to fund Community Services programs. Community Services consist of activities and services that focus on the physical, social, psychological, economic, educational, recreational, and/or creative needs of older persons and adults with disabilities. In San Francisco, Activity/Senior Centers are credited with being more than just a meeting place for older adults. In addition to providing a positive avenue to create new friendships and social networks, the centers offer a wide array of activities and programming to enhance the cultural, educational, mental and physical well-being of participants. Focus is placed on the centers being inclusive of the various diverse communities that comprise San Francisco. Activity/senior centers are often times the entry point for many seniors/adults with disabilities in need of additional services. OOA funded 35 Community Service sites in FY 14-15.

❖ ***SF Connected [OOA]***

FY 15-16 Service Target: 1,794 clients

The SF Connected program receives the second largest amount of funding of services targeted at reducing isolation: \$581 thousand (8%). This program supports the use of technology by seniors and adults with disabilities. SF Connected is the locally-funded continuation of the Broadband Technology Opportunities Program (BTOP), which began in 2010 through an American Recovery and Reinvestment act grant. This grant allowed DAAS to establish technology labs with broadband (high-speed internet) and computers at over 50 sites throughout the city. These tech labs remain a core component of the program – accessible computers connected to broadband (high-speed internet) at a variety of sites frequented by seniors and adults with disabilities. The other major component of the program is free computer tutoring and support provided by community-based organizations. Clients may also bring in their own technology for personalized support and training. An evaluation of the BTOP program in 2013 indicated that this program is well-placed to target those at risk of isolation and those unlikely to purchase computers of their own; 50% of clients lived alone, more than 80% had income below \$25,000, and financial problems were a key barrier cited in preventing personal computer ownership (Wu et al, 2013).

❖ ***LGBT Senior Isolation [OOA]***

FY 15-16 Service Target: TBD

OOA is currently working with service providers to develop two new programs to address issues related to isolation in the LGBT senior community. One program will be focused on the needs of older LGBT adults living with dementia and related conditions, such as mild cognitive impairment. This service will provide training to mainstream and LGBT service providers to obtain services and support for physical, social, emotional and behavioral health challenges that will enable them to remain in their homes and avoid institutionalized care. The other program will be focused on supporting care navigation and utilize peer support volunteers to support isolated, underserved LGBT older adults living with emotional and behavioral health challenges.

❖ ***Village Programs [OOA]***

FY 15-16 Service Target: 545 clients

The Senior Village is a rapidly growing model of senior services programming that promotes independent living and helps clients develop enhanced support networks. The model is a membership organization through which paid staff and a volunteer cadre coordinates a wide array of services and socialization activities for senior members. Volunteers are typically a mix of Village members and outside persons, such as high school students. These volunteers may help drive a member to a doctor's appointment or bring groceries over if a member is ill. Socialization activities are frequently based around common interests, such as a book clubs or opera group. There are currently two Village programs in San Francisco; one intends to serve the entire city (although members thus far tend to live in the west and northern parts of the city) and another that is focused in District 3. Over half of Village members reportedly live alone. OOA funding is used to subsidize membership fees for low-income persons.

❖ ***Center for Elderly Suicide Prevention [OOA]***

FY 15-16 Service Target: 250 clients

The Center for Elderly Suicide Prevention (CESP) is focused on maintaining or improving the well-being of seniors and adults with disabilities who may need suicide prevention services, emotional support or intervention/assessment due to grief resulting from death of a loved one, or other crisis intervention services based on isolation in the community and/or lack of access to other supportive services. Services include but are not limited to crisis intervention, peer counseling, professional psychological counseling, telephone reassurance, grief counseling, support groups and information and referral services to appropriate agencies. Services are provided via phone and in clients' home.

❖ ***Services for Hoarders & Clutters [OOA]***

FY 15-16 Service Target: 68 clients (60 in support group, 8 in treatment group)

Services for Hoarders and Clutterers consist of direct services to clients and systems-level activities to improve services for this population. Clients struggling with hoarding and cluttering may participate in weekly support groups to work on issues they face in their lives related to compulsive hoarding and receive assistance support group members with creating goals for their recovery. A smaller number of clients are also directly served in annual clinician-led 16 week treatment groups, which utilize Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) to work with individuals with hoarding and cluttering challenges who want to set clear goals and work through them utilizing treatment. Indirect services to enhance the service system include community trainings and education, as well as convening quarterly meetings of the Hoarding and Cluttering Task Force.

❖ ***Senior Companion [OOA]***

FY 15-16 Service Targets: 15 volunteers, 75 clients

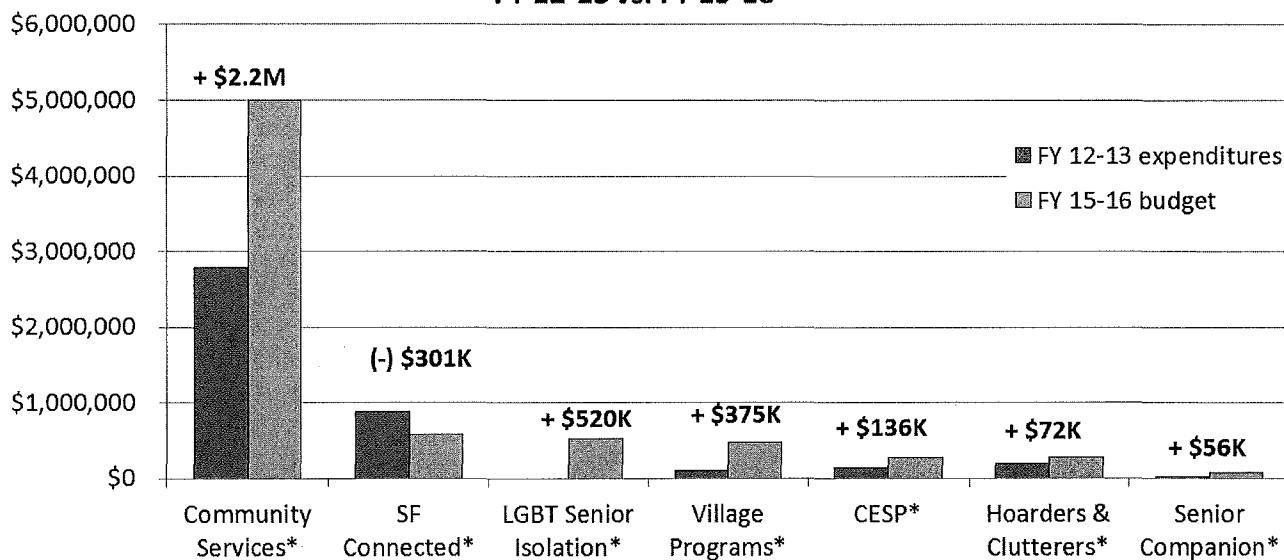
The Senior Companion program is provides volunteer service opportunities for a small number of low-to-moderate income older persons. In addition to a small stipend, these positions help volunteers maintain a sense of self-worth, retain physical health and mental alertness, and enrich their social contacts. However, the impact of this program goes beyond those serving as the designated companions. These volunteers expand capacity at local community-based sites; they

may visit and assist homebound seniors with chores and grocery shopping, provide one-on-one social interaction, and assist with transportation to medical and other appointments.

Changes in DAAS Programming to Prevent Isolation

The FY 15-16 budget for this service category is \$3.1 million larger than FY 12-13 expenditures. The chart below details funding changes by program within this category.

**Change in Funding for Services to Prevent Isolation
FY 12-13 vs. FY 15-16**



*Office on Aging-funded service

The programmatic changes driving this increase are:

- Increase in funding for Community Services** – The majority (72%) of the funding increase for Isolation services is due to the Community Services program. Compared to FY 12-13 spending, the FY 15-16 budget for this service represents a \$2.2 million (80%) increase. This increase has accrued over the last three fiscal years due to addback funding. In prior years, addback funding was targeted area-specific funding from the Board of Supervisors intended to supplement service in underserved areas. However, the FY 15-16 addback cycle included \$500,000 that has been distributed among all of the Community Service providers to provide much needed infrastructure support. Funding for this service will continue to increase in FY 16-17, as the latest round of addback funding included an additional \$500,000 to become available next year.
- New funding targeted to reduce isolation among LGBT seniors** – As described earlier, OOA is working with community partners to develop two new services to mitigate isolation among LGBT seniors. In accordance with recommendations from the LGBT Aging Policy Task Force, one service will be provide outreach and training to enhance supportive services for LGBT seniors with dementia and other cognitive impairment. The other service will provide care navigation assistance and peer support for LGBT older adults with emotional and behavioral challenges. Approximately \$520,000 has been budgeted for these services.

- **Funding expansion for Village models** – The budget for the Village programs has increased by \$375,000 (375%) over the last three years. Typically these programs are funded primarily by membership fees. While DAAS initially envisioned its support would be time-limited (e.g., start-up funding), the Board of Supervisors has continued to indicate its desire to support this type of model.
- **Decrease in funding for SF Connected** – Since the federal grant for the BTOP program ended in FY 12-13, the program has been locally-funded. The \$580,851 budget for FY 15-16 is consistent with funding levels since the grant ended. *Note: These amounts do not include the two OOA analyst positions that support this program.*

Suggested Areas for Consideration

- **Community Services for adults with disabilities** – DAAS currently funds Community Services at the same sites for both seniors and adults with disabilities, a choice historically driven by static funding levels. However, the vast majority (92%) of DAAS Community Service clients continue to be seniors. Most of the Community Service agencies are focused on the senior population and do not consider serving the younger disabled adult population as a core part of their mission. As a result, they may not be conducting significant outreach to this population, and younger adults with disabilities appear underserved.

Furthermore, while the physical care needs of younger adults with disabilities may be similar to the senior population, working with younger disabled populations requires much more than providing physical accessibility. As described in the first report of this needs assessment, the most common type of disability for younger adults in San Francisco is cognitive difficulty; these challenges may require a different skillset or more nuanced approach to engagement in services. Additionally, these groups are at different stages of life. They may not share similar interests or enjoy the same types of activities as the older adult population.

DAAS may wish to re-assess the approach of serving younger adults with disabilities through senior sites. It may be more feasible in the current context to develop specific sites for this population. This group may prefer an alternate model for this type of support and engagement.

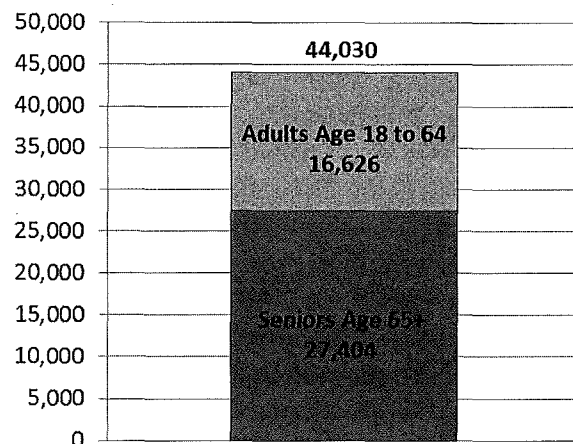
- **Opportunities for collaboration with other city departments** – DAAS should consider opportunities to increase collaboration with the San Francisco Public Library and Department of Recreation and Parks, both of which provide classes specifically targeted for older adults. These programs may offer valuable opportunities for DAAS to connect with older persons it may not currently serve. DAAS could conduct general outreach to increase awareness of its services among the senior population. Alternately, staff in these programs – *if aware of DAAS services* – may help initiate service connections for consumers they notice are in need of extra help. For example, many seniors are long-time participants in Recreation and Park services, allowing staff to potentially observe when a client starts to decline and would benefit from DAAS services. Additionally, closer collaboration with these other city departments will reduce the potential for service duplication, maximizing the use of funding.

Nutrition & Wellness

Older adults and persons with disabilities are at risk for food insecurity, which is closely connected to poor health status and negative health events. Over the last ten years, the percentage of the national senior population age 60 and older that faces the threat of hunger has increased by 45% (Ziliak & Gunderson, 2015). In California, an estimated 16.3% of seniors face the threat of hunger, and the state has the eleventh highest rate of senior food insecurity in the nation (United Health Foundation, 2015). Approximately 34% of households with an adult whose disability prevents labor force participation are food insecure (RTI, 2014).

Income is a significant factor in food insecurity. In San Francisco, the cost of food is estimated to be 23% higher than the national average (Wallace, 2015). Low-income neighborhoods tend to lack full-service grocery stores, leaving residents to shop at small corner stores where fresh produce and healthy items are often limited and more expensive than less healthy alternatives (Beaulac et al, 2009). About 44,000 adults age 18 and older receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits and thus are ineligible for CalFresh, the primary supplemental nutrition program for low-income persons. Given that the low benefit amount leaves SSI recipients in poverty, these people are especially likely to benefit from alternate nutrition programs. Comparing these enrollment figures to census population estimates suggests that 24% of seniors (age 65 and older) and 41% of disabled adults (age 18 to 64) in San Francisco depend on SSI benefits and thus are ineligible for CalFresh benefits.

Approximately 44,000 San Francisco Seniors and Adults with Disabilities Receive SSI Benefits



Source: U.S. Social Security Administration, SSI Recipients by State and County, 2014

Many individuals with income above the SSI limit or poverty line also face food insecurity and are at risk of malnutrition. Research suggests that about 30% of seniors with income between 100% and 200% of the federal poverty line face the threat of hunger (Ziliak & Gunderson, 2015); this equates to 10,500 adults age 60 and older in San Francisco.

A variety of medical, physical, and social factors also contribute to food insecurity and malnutrition. Disease can cause a decrease in appetite or poor absorption of nutrients. Dental issues may inhibit the ability to eat, and aging is also associated with a loss of taste and smell, reducing enjoyment and interest in eating (Donini, Salvina & Canella, 2003). Individuals with functional impairments may be unable to shop for groceries or prepare meals. Persons experiencing depression, anxiety, and dementia are also at risk for malnutrition. Lifestyle and social factors, including isolation, loneliness, and knowledge of how to prepare nutritious meals, can also have a significant impact on nutrition status (Hickson, 2006). Research indicates that households that have low income, are minority, are socially isolated, or have physical or mental impairments are at increased risk for food insecurity and hunger (Hall & Brown, 2005).

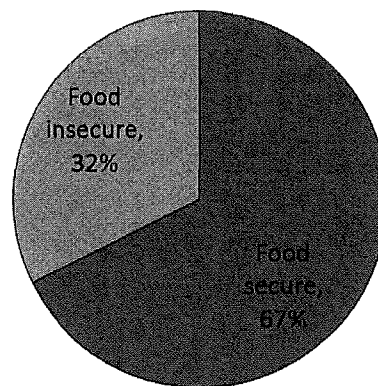
Food insecurity and subsequent malnutrition can contribute to poor health (Stuff et al, 2004). Malnutrition can lead to loss of weight and strength, greater susceptibility to disease, confusion, and disorientation (National Resource Center on Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Aging, 2015). Several of the most common diseases that affect older persons, including cardiovascular disease, diabetes, osteoporosis, and cancer, are all affected by diet (World Health Organization, 2015). Malnutrition is also associated with increased length of stay, discharge to higher level of residential care, and mortality risk in senior surgical patients (Charlton et al, 2012), as well as fall risk and emergency room admissions (Meijers et al, 2009; Vivani et al, 2009).

Nutrition is best understood in the context of health promotion, and a related issue is fall risk. Older persons and those with disabilities are at risk of falls and reduced health status due to the more universal impacts of aging and disability. Dizziness and imbalance, reported by many older persons, may be the result of multiple underlying causes (Iwasaki & Tatsuya, 2015). A key potential contributor to unsteadiness and falls is sarcopenia, the degenerative loss of muscle mass and strength that begins as early as the fourth decade of life (Walston, 2012). According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2016) one out of three older persons age 65 and older fall each year. Approximately 20% of falls result in a serious injury, such as a broken bone (Sterling, O'Connor & Bonadies, 2001). Even if not injured, many of those who fall become afraid of falling again and consequently may limit their daily activities, putting their health at risk and increasing the likelihood of another fall in the future (Vellas et al, 1997). The 2011-2012 California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) results estimated that 12% of San Francisco seniors age 60 and older had fallen more than once in the prior year.

Several sources provide useful insight into the local need for nutrition assistance. The **2013-2014 CHIS** suggests that almost one in three San Francisco seniors with income below 200% FPL is food insecure or unable to afford enough food. This equates to 19,225 seniors.

The **2015 City Survey** indicates that 13% of seniors and 26% of disabled adult respondents had accessed food or meal services. Most had not accessed these services and indicated it was because they had no need (75% of seniors, 56% of adults with disabilities). However, seven percent of seniors and ten percent of adults with disabilities reported they were not aware of these services. About four to five percent of each population said the services were not available to them. These respondents represent those who would potentially benefit from services but may require additional outreach or live in areas less served by programs like congregate meals.

Approximately One-Third of Low-Income* San Francisco Seniors (Age 60+) Are Reportedly Unable to Afford Enough Food



* Low-Income defined as below 200% FPL
Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2013 & 2014

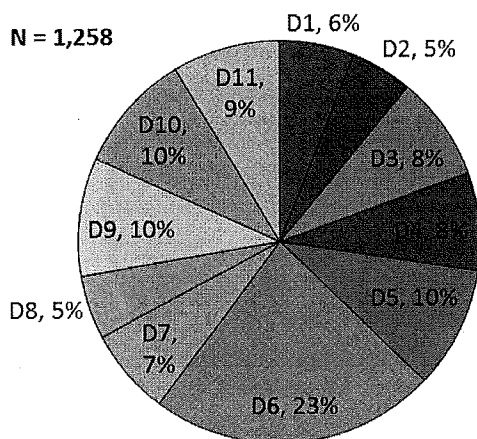
The 2015 City Survey indicates the following for senior and disabled adult respondents:

- Those most likely to have used food and meal services live in District 5 (Western Addition, Inner Sunset), District 6 (SOMA, Tenderloin), District 10 (Bayview-Hunter’s Point, Visitacion Valley), and District 11 (Excelsior, OMI).
- Of those who did not access food and meal services, people living in the southeast part of the city in Districts 9 (Mission), 10, and 11 were more likely to explain that they were unaware of services or services are not available – 20% to 23% of those who did not access services.
- Utilization rates were highest among African-American (32%) and Latino (20%) survey respondents.
- API respondents were most likely to report they did not use these services because they were unaware of them or services were not available.

In focus groups held across the city, participants of all ethnic groups spoke about the importance of nutrition services. In particular, they highlighted congregate meals, saying they appreciate both the social aspect of sitting down to a midday meal with others and the opportunity to get a low-cost or free meal – every bit of savings can be helpful. Some expressed mild displeasure with redundant meal schedules, voicing a desire for more variation. Other participants travel around to different community service sites and meal programs to participate in different activities and mix up their meal schedule. At some sites, seniors volunteer to help serve meals to their peers or collect donations at the door.

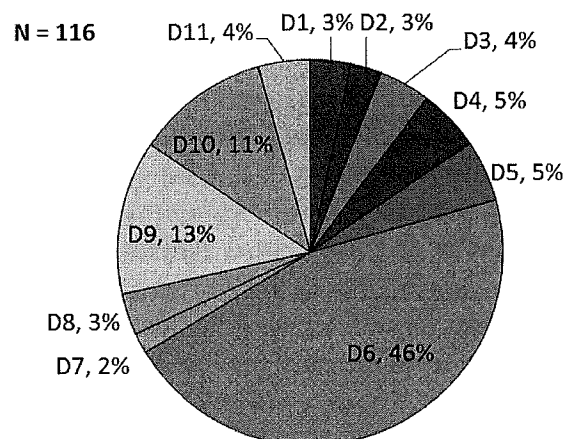
A review of the **FY 14-15 OOA Home-Delivered Meal waitlist data** suggests the need for HDM service is highest in District 6 for both seniors and adults with disabilities.¹² Demand for this service is also strong in Districts 9 and 10 for both groups, as well as in Districts 5 and 11 for the senior population age 60 and up. This distribution is generally consistent with the demographic analysis of low-income groups discussed in the first report of this assessment.

Regular Senior HDM Requests by Client Supervisorial District



Source: IR2 and CA GetCare databases, FY 14-15

Regular AWD HDM Requests by Client Supervisorial District



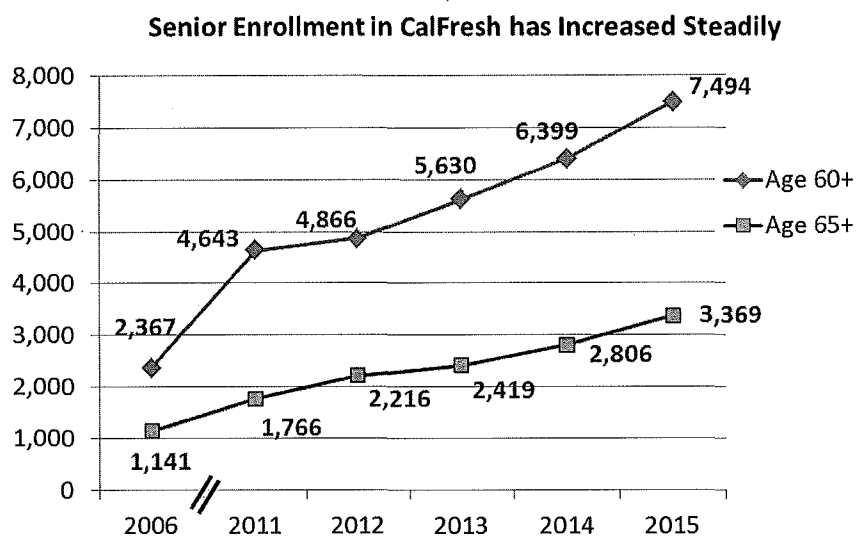
Source: IR2 and CA GetCare databases, FY 14-15

¹² This analysis is based on all clients added to the HDM waitlist in FY 14-15. For total enrollment by district, please see Appendix A.

CalFresh

The primary non-DAAS social service that aims to support food security among low-income persons is CalFresh, also referred to as “food stamps” or “SNAP” (based on the federal name for this program, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). The benefit amount varies based on household size and income level with a maximum monthly benefit for a single household of \$194. As of December 2015, 43,533 individuals are enrolled in the program. Seventeen percent of CalFresh clients – 7,494 individuals – were age 60 and older.

As shown to the right, the number of older persons who receive CalFresh has increased steadily over the last several years, growing by an annual average of 730 clients over the last five years. Since 2006, the CalFresh senior client population has grown by 5,127 individuals (216%). A review of enrollment rosters suggests this growth has been driven by new enrollments rather than the aging of the existing caseload.



Source: CalWIN Non-Assistance Food Stamps Individual Extracts, December files

This enrollment increase suggests that the efforts outlined in the last DAAS Needs Assessment to make CalFresh more accessible – such as rebranding to reduce stigma and promote the healthy aspect of CalFresh, elimination of asset limits, and partnerships between CalFresh staff and the Aging and Disability Resource (ADRC) hubs – have made inroads into an underserved population. However, as noted earlier, the ineligibility of SSI recipients means that this program will never be able to serve all in need of nutrition support unless state regulations are changed.

The CalFresh program contains special provisions for seniors and adults with disabilities. CalFresh benefits are typically restricted to the purchase of grocery items, but seniors, adults with disabilities, and homeless persons can use their benefits to purchase prepared meals through the Restaurant Meals Program. Intended to support those who may have difficulty preparing or storing food, this program also provides the opportunity to socialize and participate in the community in a way that these clients might otherwise be unable to afford. Additionally, seniors and adults with disabilities face slightly less strict income eligibility standards for CalFresh. They are not held to a gross income limit (most households are held to a 200% FPL limit), and they can also deduct non-reimbursed medical expenses, including Medi-Cal share of cost payments, to qualify for the program.

Recent Trends Related to Nutrition & Wellness

- **End Hunger by 2020** – In 2013, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors unanimously passed a resolution to end hunger and food insecurity in the city by 2020. This resolution

was passed after strong advocacy from the Food Security Task Force and the Tenderloin Hunger Task Force. This resolution required city agencies to report on unmet need for nutrition assistance and provide recommendations for how the city could better meet these needs. Annual status updates are provided to the Mayor’s office and Board of Supervisors, covering the impact of addback funding, remaining service gaps and unmet need, and recommendations.

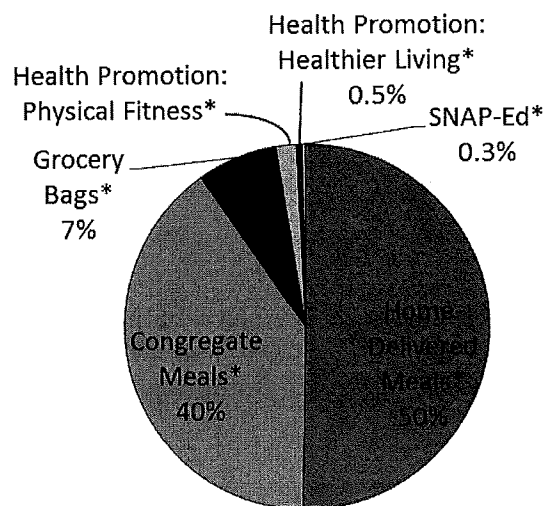
- **CalFresh Periodic Reporting** – Per state instructions, the CalFresh recertification process for households with senior and disabled residents is changing to require a written report at the one year mark of their two year certification report to notify the program of any changes and supply verification. Prior to this 2016 change, households were simply asked to make a verbal or written report *if* changes occurred. This may cause confusion in the short-term and adds a potential barrier to benefit maintenance for these populations.
- **Pilot Projects** – A number of small pilot programs have been started in recent years to promote consumption of produce and healthy foods. The Eat SF Voucher program, for example, provides low-income residents of the Tenderloin with vouchers that can be used to purchase fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables at local corner stores. In addition to supporting the health of those directly served by the program, a goal of this program is to boost the ability of local food vendors to maintain a supply of healthy food, addressing the food desert problem.
- **San Francisco Department of Recreation and Parks** – The Citywide Senior Services Program Coordinator for the Department of Recreation and Parks reports that as the Baby Boomer generation has aged, there has been increased interest in exercise and wellness classes. As a result, they have increased the department’s capacity to offer several fitness and health-related activities, such as tai-chi, qi gong, hiking, and low-impact movement.

DAAS Programming for Nutrition and Wellness Services

With a budget of approximately \$15.4 million, DAAS funds six different nutrition and health promotion programs. The Nutrition and Wellness services make up the second largest part of the DAAS budget.¹³ These programs go hand-in-hand to support health and well-being, offering an educational component to foster health management and improve nutrition status. As shown to the right, most of this funding is used on nutrition services (shaded in blue), with almost 2.5% dedicated to health promotion activities.

These services are described in more detail on the following pages.

FY 15-16 Funding for Nutrition & Wellbeing Services
Total: \$15,395,954



*Office on Aging-funded service

¹³ The Self-Care and Safety service category, which includes IHSS, receives the most funding.

❖ ***Home-delivered meals [OOA]***

FY 15-16 Service Target: 5,050 clients

The home-delivered meal (HDM) program targets target frail, homebound or isolated individuals and, in certain cases, their caregivers and/or spouses. This program receives half of the funding for this service area. HDM supports well-being and can help prevent institutionalization (Shapiro & Taylor, 2002). In addition to the nutrition component, the meal delivery also serves as a daily wellness check and opportunity for face-to-face contact and social engagement. HDM is often the first in-home service that an individual receives and can serve as an access point for connection to additional resources (Administration on Aging, 2015). A recent study suggests increased state investment in community-based services – especially home-delivered meals – is associated with proportionately fewer low-need persons living in nursing home residents (Thomas & Mor, 2013).

❖ ***Congregate meals [OOA]***

FY 15-16 Service Target: 18,444 clients

The congregate meal program is the second largest program in this service area, receiving 40% of funding. It provides nutrition services in communal settings at various community-based sites. In addition to the nutrition component, these programs offer seniors and adults with disabilities valuable opportunities for social engagement with peers and connection to additional resources that are often offered on-site (e.g., community service activities and social work staff). The program includes two meal sites under the Choosing Healthy and Appetizing Meal Plan Solution for Seniors (CHAMPSS) model in which meals are served in a neighborhood restaurant. The 2013 National Survey of Older Americans Act Participants report highlights the benefits of congregate meals, especially among among low-income respondents¹⁴ and those living alone. Approximately 80% of low-income respondents and 76% of those living alone agreed that they ate healthier meals as a result of congregate meal programs; similarly, 84% and 83% of these respective groups indicated that they saw their friends more due to these programs.

❖ ***Grocery Bag programs (Home-delivered groceries & food pantry pick up) [OOA]***

FY 15-16 Service Target: 2,831 clients

DAAS values innovation and creativity to meet the changing needs of the diverse local population of seniors and adults with disabilities. The home-delivered grocery (HDG) program is a newer service that has grown rapidly in recent years, currently constituting seven percent of funding in this service area. A conceptual hybrid of the classic food pantry system and HDM, the program is based on the understanding that many seniors and adults with disabilities are able to prepare food and would benefit from free groceries but are unable to wait in line or transport the heavy food bags home from a food pantry. This program employs a variety of models, such as an on-site food pantry in Chinatown SROs with youth volunteers delivering bags and IHSS providers bringing bags to their care recipients. DAAS also funds traditional food pantry grocery bags for seniors and adults with disabilities who are able to transport the groceries home.

❖ ***“Always Active” – Physical Fitness & Fall Prevention [OOA]***

FY 15-16 Service Target: 850 clients

This evidence-based program provides exercise and health education with the goal of reducing risk of falls and injury, improving fitness levels, and empowering seniors to take control of their

¹⁴ Defined in the National Survey of Older Americans Act Participants as those with income below \$20,000.

health through lifestyle changes. Classes are led by certified wellness trainers and focused on strength and flexibility, low-impact aerobics, balance, and fall prevention. The lead contractor (currently On Lok’s 30th Street Senior Center) collaborates with other community agencies so that services are offered throughout the city by a diverse array of service providers. Annual consultations with a trained staff member including exercise recommendations and a personalized wellness program are available to all participants. This service is currently provided at 12 sites throughout the city.

❖ **“Healthier Living” – Chronic Disease Self-Management (CDSMP) [OOA]**

FY 15-16 Service Target: 630 clients

Adopted from Stanford University, this evidence-based program consists of community workshops over a period of six weeks to help people learn how to manage chronic disease. Course curriculum is focused on appropriate behavior modifications and coping strategies that enable participants to manage their chronic diseases and medications, improve their eating habits, and increase physical activity levels. The program also supports effective communication skills with family, friends, and health professionals.

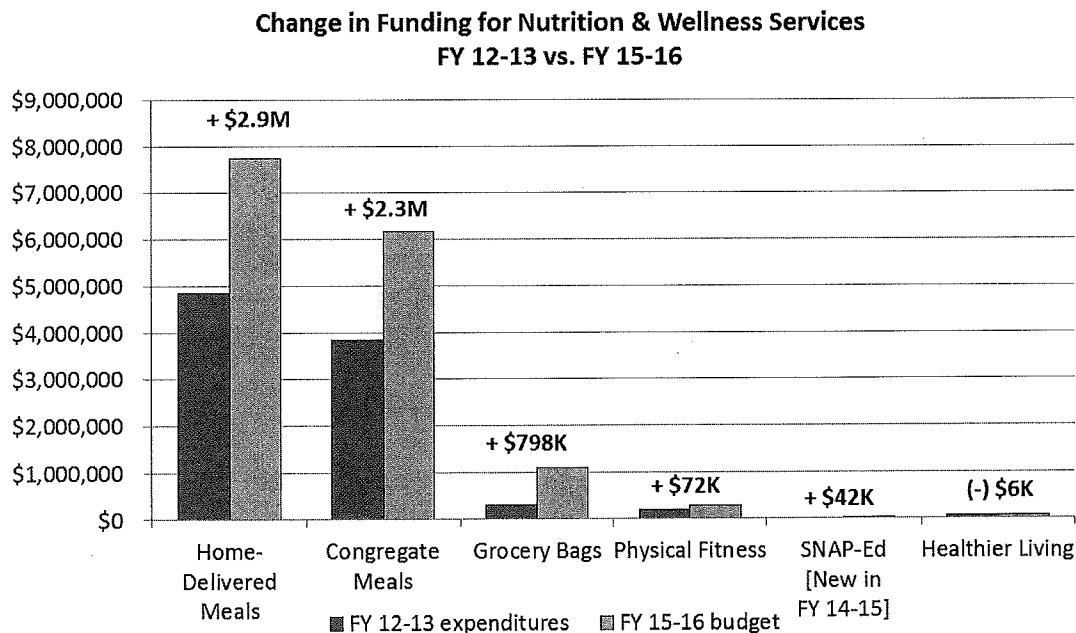
❖ **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program-Education (SNAP-Ed) [OOA]**

FY 15-16 Service Target: 745 clients

With a state SNAP-Ed grant awarded in FY 14-15, DAAS has established three additional services that are focused on reducing the prevalence of obesity and the onset of related chronic diseases. The services offered through this program are: (1) Nutrition education focused in part on obesity prevention; (2) Urban gardens to increase physical activity and access to healthy food; and (3) Tai Chi for Arthritis and Fall Prevention, which is an evidence-based program with classes led by community volunteers who are certified by a trainer.

Changes in DAAS Programing related to Nutrition and Wellness

Funding for Nutrition and Wellness services has grown significantly in recent years. The FY 15-16 budget represents a \$6.1 million increase over FY 12-13 expenditures. As shown below, most of the increase has occurred in the nutrition service programs.



*Funded by the Office on Aging

Major programmatic changes driving these funding increases include:

- **Home-Delivered Meals:** Of the three DAAS meal programs, the HDM program has seen the largest growth in funding and meals served. This growth is primarily the result of significant addback funding in the last two fiscal years, which the Food Security Task Force and community members have highlighted in their advocacy efforts. This growth has allowed DAAS to increase service levels significantly. Overall, funding has increased by \$2,890,175 (66%). The number of DAAS-funded meals has grown from 1,078,791 to 1,701,145 (58% increase). This has allowed DAAS to fund service for almost one thousand additional clients.
- **Congregate Meals:** The congregate meals program has also benefited from significant addback funding in recent years, growing by \$2,320,651. This has allowed DAAS to fund an additional 197,781 meals and service for 3,657 additional clients. In addition to increasing service levels and supporting infrastructure, this funding has also allowed DAAS to develop a new congregate meal model: Choosing Healthy Appetizing Meal Plan Solutions for Seniors (CHAMPSS). DAAS currently funds two CHAMPSS sites (located in Districts 4 and 7). With their CHAMPSS swipe card, clients can enjoy a nutritious meal in a restaurant setting. This program offers a higher level of flexibility, both in terms of menu choice and dining time. It has been popular with younger seniors who are less interested in the traditional congregate meal setting.
- **Grocery Bags:** The Grocery Bag program has grown from a series of small pilots to an established program in recent years. FY 15-16 funding of \$1.1 million represents a 264% increase over FY 12-13 expenditures of \$300 thousand. This additional funding has allowed DAAS to create new home-delivered grocery models and increase service levels.

Suggestions for DAAS consideration

Due in large part to the End Hunger by 2020 efforts, the DAAS nutrition programs have been a focal point, receiving significant funding from the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to expand service. Despite this expansion, DAAS is unable to serve all those potentially in need of service. Additionally, DAAS may need to further develop new program models to serve all of those in need – the traditional service models are not appropriate or preferred by all. More specifically:

- **Unmet need for home-delivered meals:** As noted in the first report in this needs assessment, there are 7,166 seniors and adults with disabilities who have income below 300% FPL, live alone, and report self-care disabilities.¹⁵ Current service levels would reach a significant portion of this population – about 70% – but not all. Additionally, this estimate is just the population described as those likely to be in most dire need for this service – there are many more who may be living with others or do not report disabilities who would still benefit significantly from this service.

Additional evidence of unmet need for this service is found in the waitlist and service level data. The HDM waitlist maintained by the DAAS Integrated Intake and Referral Unit is consistently over 200 clients and frequently reaches over 300 clients. While DAAS received additional funding in FY 15-16 to reduce the waitlist, it will likely grow back once clients are served.¹⁶ Meal providers often overserve their contracts, leveraging

¹⁵ Including those with independent living and ambulatory disabilities increases this estimate to 16,782.

¹⁶ When waitlists are long, clients are less likely to be referred for the service and the list will be relatively static; however, as a waitlist begins to decrease, referrals typically increase again.

other funding sources to meet the need. In FY 14-15, meal providers reported serving 270,000 additional meals beyond their contracted service level.

- **Expansion of congregate meal service models:** DAAS has tended to provide its congregate meal program in the traditional approach of providing service at senior centers and, to a lesser extent, at senior housing sites. This model is reportedly less popular with younger seniors and limits the program's ability to serve younger adults with disabilities (see below). The new CHAMPSS congregate meal model has helped DAAS reach new clients and tends to be more attractive to younger seniors who are used to having more choice. DAAS should consider expanding this model and/or identifying additional innovative models to support the diverse preferences of the local population.
- **Meal services for adults with disabilities:** As noted in the last DAAS Needs Assessment, a population subset that appears to be underserved is younger adults with disabilities. While DAAS has significantly increased service levels for this population in the last year, the disparity compared to seniors remains due to disproportionate funding. HDM service slots for younger adults with disabilities age 18 to 59 have increased from 572 to 955 (67%); however, this population accounts for 12% of funded meals. In the congregate meal program, spots for adults with disabilities have increased from 621 to 876 (41%), but this population accounts for five percent of all congregate meal slots. While Older Americans Act regulations prohibit significant use of its funding for non-seniors, the majority of nutrition funding is local money that allows for more flexibility. DAAS should continue considering opportunities to expand service for this population, which may require developing alternate models, securing additional funding, and/or funding new service providers to meet the preferences and needs of this population.
- **Demand for grocery bags:** There is no centralized waitlist for the Home-Delivered Groceries or the Food Pantry program that is specific to seniors and adults with disabilities. Outreach has been limited and many of these models operate on a neighborhood scale. However, provider agencies and OOA staff report that this program could easily find new clients in need of the service if funding were available to provide service. DAAS should investigate creation of a centralized waitlist.
- **Expansion of health promotion activities:** The Always Active program does not maintain waitlists but is at capacity. It is a flexible model can be scaled up relatively easily without significant cost –classes can be held in space available for a few hours per week without requiring a senior-specific or dedicated full-time space. As highlighted in focus groups, an added benefit of this program is the socialization and camaraderie developed by this program, going beyond the positive health benefits of the physical activity. The Healthier Living program has capacity for English-speaking workshops but not other languages. DAAS may want to focus on strengthening these programs.

Self-Care & Safety

Protecting seniors and adults with disabilities is central to the mission of DAAS. While older and disabled persons possess a variety of strengths and many are increasingly able to live independently in the community without assistance, many benefit from supportive services that promote their safety. Safety was a key theme across focus groups, highlighting a variety of issues: safety in public spaces, support in the home, social isolation and risk for depression, and abuse that can occur either in the home or community.

Because risk factors are complex, it can be challenging to estimate population need. Much of the data in this area comes from existing programs designed to support and protect the most vulnerable seniors and adults with disabilities.

Self-Care & Safety: Public Spaces

While the general walkability of the city and proximity of services were frequently highlighted as major assets of city living, seniors and adults with disabilities have significant concerns about their safety on the streets. Focus group participants were well aware that they are higher risk for traffic collisions and fatalities, sharing many anecdotes of close encounters. Older persons are more likely to suffer a fatal injury when involved in a collision than younger populations (San Francisco Department of Public Health, 2014). Between 1995 and 2004, 14% of the city's population was age 65 and older, but this group constituted 41% of traffic fatalities (Pedestrian Safety Project, 2015).

In focus groups, persons with disabilities stressed their concern about traffic incidents. Drivers seem frustrated by the slower pace of persons with mobility impairments and may not see those in wheelchairs because they are at a lower height. The focus group participants identified specific driver behaviors that make them feel unsafe, such as drivers “blocking the box”¹⁷ and jumping the light to rush through a turn instead of waiting for pedestrians to cross. They did not believe that these behaviors were an enforcement priority for the San Francisco Police Department.

The participants described a variety of safety strategies. One relied on her cane to serve as an indicator that she will require additional time to cross the street. Many avoid dangerous intersections, like 9th Street and Market. One woman in a wheelchair said that she lives a short distance from Stonestown mall but will take a circuitous route involving three buses to get to the mall when she does not have an able-bodied person to accompany her across 19th Avenue. Traffic safety concerns were not just focused on vehicular traffic; seniors also felt threatened by fast-moving bicyclists who flout traffic regulations.

*“I carry this cane because I get tired and also as a signal to others – especially drivers – that I will need extra time crossing the street.”
- Focus group participant with a disability*

Seniors and adults with disabilities also expressed fear about crime but acknowledged this varied by neighborhood – the downtown areas (Tenderloin, Civic Center, and SOMA) were seen as the

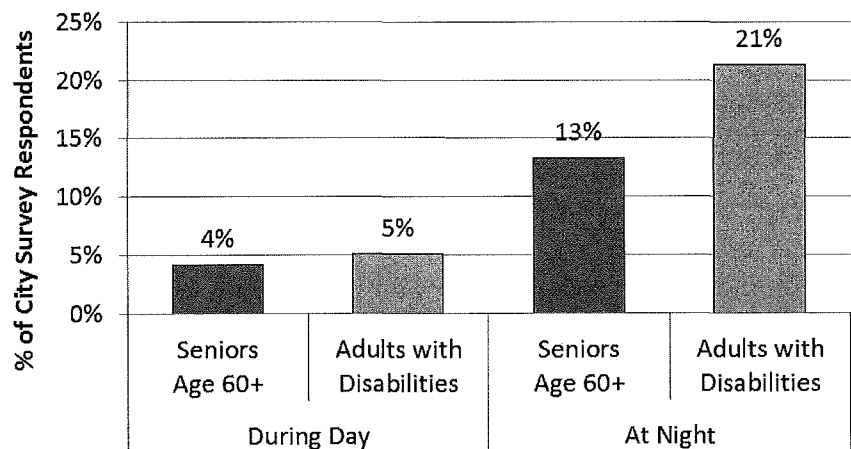
¹⁷ “Blocking the box” occurs when drivers attempt to make it through a light and get stuck in the intersection and/or crosswalk, leaving pedestrians to wait for the next light or venture out into traffic to cross the street.

most unsafe. Homeless older persons felt vulnerable to robbery and financial exploitation. One participant explained, “As an older man, you are vulnerable. People know you have an SSI check.” They might be pressured into giving away some of their limited resources to avoid a fight or larger robbery. Some declined subsidized housing opportunities in the Tenderloin because the area was too dangerous, preferring to wait for an opportunity in another neighborhood. Latino seniors living in the Mission also brought up safety concerns. Generally, their neighborhood feels safe, and they feel connected to their local community, but they have noticed an increase in drug sales and graffiti (believed to be gang-related) in recent years, making some parts of the area feel scary. Participants agreed with a peer who said, “After dark, [gangs] are the rulers of the Mission.”

This variation in perceptions of safety based on location and time of day is consistent with the 2015 City Survey. As shown below, both seniors and adults with disabilities feel less safe walking alone at night than during the day (a feeling shared by all survey respondents). Adults with disabilities are much more likely to feel unsafe than seniors and the overall population.

A review of responses by district indicates that those living in District 6 (Tenderloin, SOMA), District 10 (Bayview-Hunters Point), and District 11 (Excelsior) are much less likely to feel safe at night: 27-42% report feeling “unsafe” or “very unsafe” at night. These are areas where younger disabled adults tend to live, which influences in the higher response in the chart to the right.

2015 City Survey: Feel Unsafe/Very Unsafe Walking Alone in Home Neighborhood



Source: 2015 City Survey

Self-Care & Safety: Out-of-Home Care Facilities

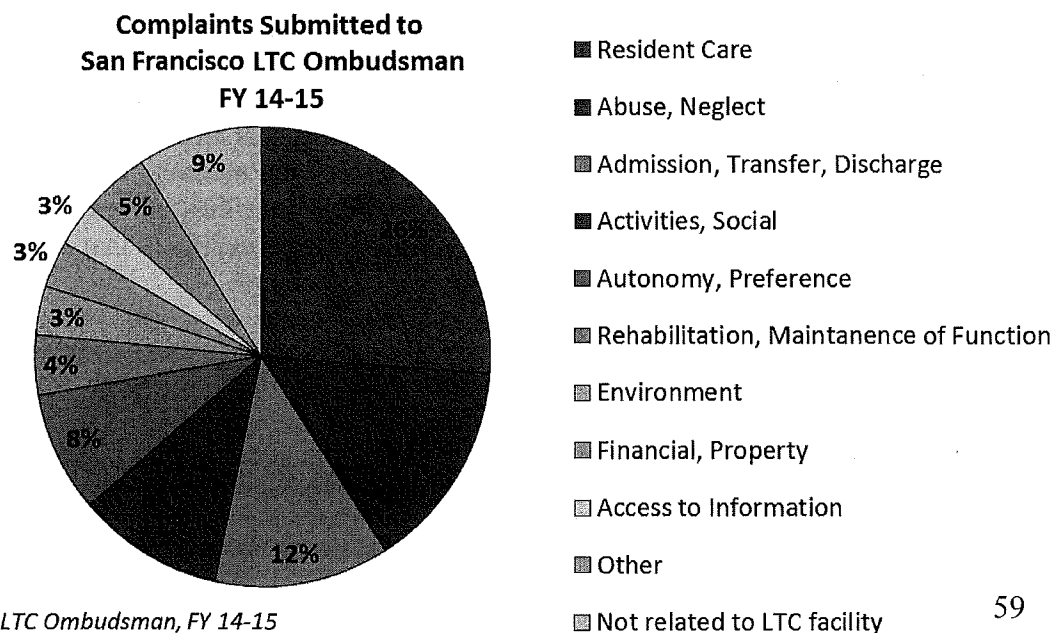
Many older persons reside, at least temporarily, in supportive out-of-home facilities. According to California's Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development records, there are 2,759 skilled nursing facility (SNFs) beds in San Francisco. Located in hospital and free-standing long-term care facilities, these beds serve those who require a level of medical care. Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFE), serving those who do not require skilled nursing support but benefit from on-site personal care, provide an additional 3,190 beds (CDPH, 2015); these facilities are frequently referred to as “assisted living” or “board and care.” Approximately 980 (31%) RCFE beds are in Continuing Care Retirement Communities, indicating a portion of these beds are actually independent living apartments for those who do not yet require supportive services.

Persons living in institutional settings are often at particular risk for abuse and neglect. Most suffer from chronic diseases that can impair physical and cognitive functioning, making them dependent on others. They may be unable to report abuse or fear retaliation if complaints are made (Hawes, 2003). A review of the literature suggests 24-29% of nursing home residents may experience abuse by staff (Castle et al, 2015). However, given the underreporting of abuse, it is difficult to estimate prevalence with certainty. Other sources suggest that up to 44% of nursing home residents have experienced abuse (National Center on Elder Abuse, 2012). Notably, it is not just staff posing a risk; residents are also vulnerable to mistreatment from other residents, including verbal, emotional, and physical abuse (Castle et al, 2015).

LGBT seniors face unique risks associated with out-of-home placement, particularly transgender persons. This population is more likely to depend on facility-based care, because they are less likely to have informal caregivers to support them in the community. Approximately 80% of long-term care is provided by biological family members and, while many LGBT people have chosen families to rely on, many of these chosen family members of the same age and are facing similar challenges (MAP & Sage, 2010). Once in a facility, LGBT seniors are at risk of discrimination and may feel pressure to hide their sexual orientation. In a national study, almost half of LGBT seniors, their family and friends, and service providers reported experiencing or witnessing discrimination (National Senior Citizens Law Center, 2011).

The Long-Term Care Ombudsman is responsible for investigating allegations of abuse against persons living in institutional care. In FY 14-15, the local office provided support (e.g., information, consultation) to 2,449 clients **This is a 28% increase over FY 11-12 service levels, when 1,910 clients were served.** This increase is partially the result of increased LTC Ombudsman staffing level but is also likely related to increased turnover in SNF beds (due to a shift towards short-term rehabilitation stays – described in more detail on the next page).

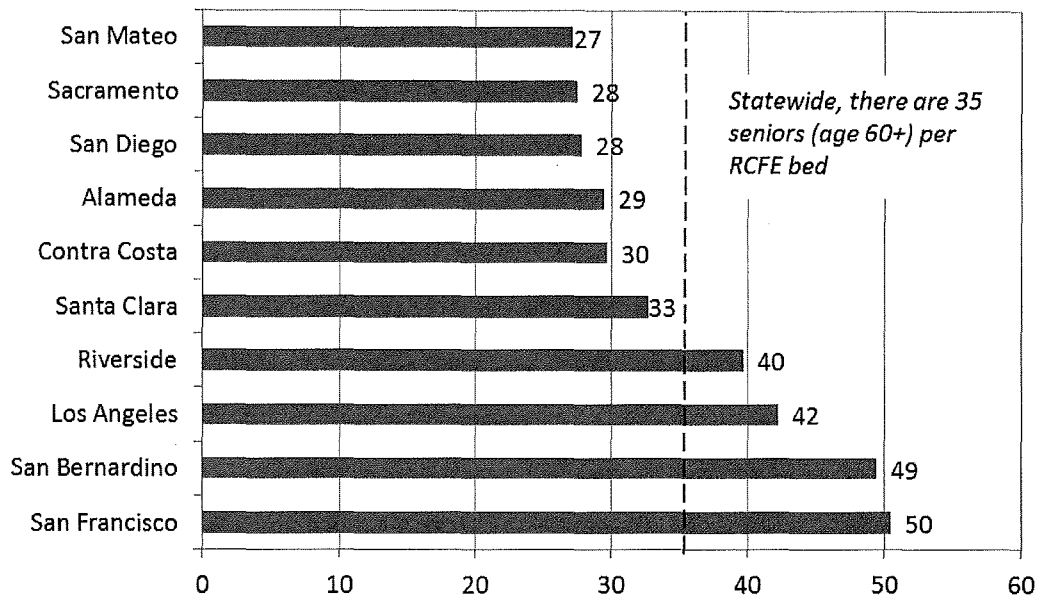
In FY 14-15, the office closed 360 cases, which involve more in-depth gathering of evidence and resolution support. Out of 523 complaints, most were related to resident care (26%), abuse and gross neglect (15%), and admission/transfer/discharge issues (12%). The LTC Ombudsman program resolved 70% of these complaints.



Source: LTC Ombudsman, FY 14-15

A critical facet of out-of-home placement is the decreasing availability of these beds, particularly for Medi-Cal clients. **Between 2003 and 2013, the number of SNF beds in San Francisco declined by 765 beds (22%).**¹⁸ In contrast, most other large California counties saw an increase in SNF beds during this time. A recent report by the San Francisco Department of Public Health found that the city has 22 SNF beds per 1,000 adults age 65 and older. To maintain this bed rate, the city would need 4,287 SNF beds by 2030 – an increase of almost 70% (SF Department of Public Health, 2016). The city also faces a short supply of RCFE beds, particularly in comparison to other large California counties. As shown below, there are 50 seniors age 60 and older for every RCFE bed in San Francisco, compared to a statewide rate of 35 seniors.

Ratio of Seniors (60+) per Residential Care Facility for the Elderly Beds in 10 Select Large Counties



Source: CA DSS 2015 data on RCFE; ACS 2013 5-Year Estimates

These trends are driven by low reimbursement rates for long-term care. SNFs have been shifting to providing short-term rehabilitation beds to capture the more lucrative Medicare reimbursement rates. **The estimated bed rate for long-term Medi-Cal SNF beds is 14 beds per 1,000 adults age 65 and older**¹⁹ (SF Department of Public Health, 2016). The state-set RCFE rate for persons on SSI (~\$1,000/month) is so low that all RCFEs in San Francisco only accept private pay clients who can afford at least \$3,500 per month or clients with a “patch” subsidy from another payer. The majority of these patch subsidies are only available to persons connected to SFDPH. The San Francisco LTC Ombudsman estimates that only 20 out of the 75 of San Francisco RCFE facilities accept “patched” SSI clients.

The other major factor in the loss of out-of-home care options is gentrification. RCFE facilities

¹⁸ Based on OSPHD Annual Utilization Reports for hospital and free-standing LTC facilities

¹⁹ Free-standing LTC facilities are not required to delineate SNF beds used for long-term care or short-term rehabilitation in their annual utilization reports. For these facilities, this estimate relies instead on analysis of payment source – residents whose principal payer is Medi-Cal are assumed to be in long-term care beds.

face the same cost of living increase as the general population, requiring them to increase their rates. Some RCFE facilities have informally shared with DAAS staff that the \$3,500 monthly bed rate is their breakeven threshold; this is likely to rise as minimum wage increases. In particular, many of the smaller RCFE facilities – home to six or fewer clients – have chosen to close or have been unable to reopen after negative events like a destructive fire.

This decline in placement options puts vulnerable and frail persons at risk for negative health events and increased mortality. While supporting clients to live in the community is an appropriate goal for most older and disabled persons, many need the higher level of care available in out-of-home placement. With the loss of these options, these individuals either live at high risk in the community or are forced to leave San Francisco to find placement. Additionally, SNF facilities, facing financial pressure to discharge rehabilitation patients within prescribed time frames, may send clients home without adequate supports in place for a safe transition. The San Francisco Ombudsman investigated 54 complaints about rights related to discharge planning in FY 14-15.

Self-Care & Safety: Support in the Home

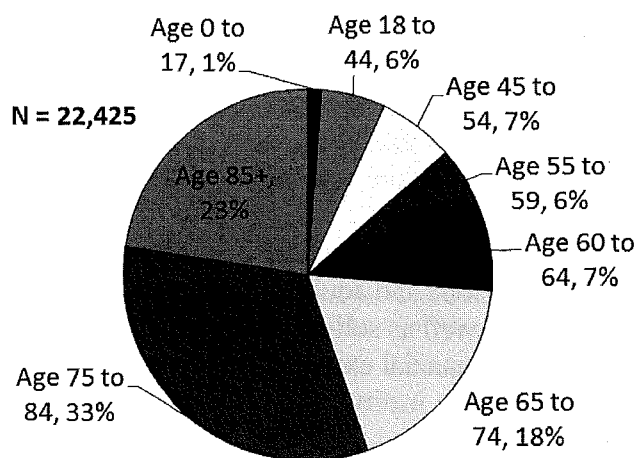
With the loss of out-of-home options and the focus on community living, support in the home has become increasingly important. Many persons with disabilities can live safely in the community with in-home assistance. This assistance may support the fundamental *activities of daily living* (ADLs), such as bathing and dressing, or the more complex *instrumental activities of daily living* (IADLs) that support community living, such as grocery shopping and housework.

The primary formal source of in-home support is the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program, a benefit for Medi-Cal clients with disabilities. Through this program, clients can receive up to 283 hours per month of in-home care. Housed within DAAS, the San Francisco IHSS program has one of the largest caseloads of major counties in California, suggesting that the service has achieved significant penetration in the disability community. After growing by 33% between 2005 and 2012, the caseload has stabilized around 22,300 clients in recent years.

The characteristics of the IHSS caseload include:²⁰

- *Age*: Most (74%) are seniors age 65 and older.²¹ Over half are 75 and older.
- *Ethnicity*: Senior IHSS clients tend to be API (61%) and white (23%). Younger adult clients are mostly African-American (35%) and white (24%).
- *Language*: Most senior IHSS clients speak a Chinese language (51%) or Russian (17%). Sixty-nine percent of the younger adult population speaks English.

Age Profile of IHSS Clients



²⁰ Please see Appendix B for additional detail.

Source: CMIPS II database June 2015

²¹ Medi-Cal uses age 65 as the senior threshold. The IHSS program serves a small number of disabled children, most of whom are severely disabled and require paramedical-level services.

- *Location.* Senior clients are most likely to live in District 6 (20%) and District 3 (17%). Adult clients tend to live in District 5 (25%) and District 10 (18%).
- *Functional assessment.* The most common areas in which both seniors and adults are assessed as being dependent or in need of significant help are: housework, laundry, shopping, and meal preparation.
- *Hours.* On average, both groups receive about 91 hours of care per month (21 hours/week).

Overall, senior IHSS clients tend to have higher rates of dependence in functional areas impacted by mobility impairment. Assessed functional impairment and mode of service delivery suggests that younger adult clients are more likely than seniors to need support for psychiatric challenges. They are more likely to be assessed by IHSS workers as impaired in the areas of orientation and judgment (e.g., 37% of younger adults are assessed with impaired judgment capability compared to 13% of seniors). About 11% of younger adults are enrolled in “contract mode” service in which a community-based organization manages the home care worker because the client is determined to need assistance.

While the IHSS program is critical for many low-income persons living in the community, many in need of in-home support are ineligible for no-cost Medi-Cal.²² In particular, those just above eligibility – frequently referred to as the “upper poor” or “hidden poor” – are at risk of being unable to obtain consistent, quality care. At the \$28 median hourly rate for private home care in San Francisco, it would cost \$2,546 per month to purchase the level of care received by the average IHSS client (Genworth, 2015). Share-of-cost Medi-Cal allows individuals to maintain only a minimal portion of their monthly income, making it unfeasible for most given the high San Francisco cost of living; for example, a single individual is generally allowed to keep only \$600 of monthly income and must pay the rest to access care. Many must rely on a patchwork of informal caregiving to meet needs (see the Caregiver Support Services section of this report for more information).

Recent studies by the San Francisco Controller’s Office and the Budget and Legislative Analyst Office have focused on those ineligible for no-cost Medi-Cal but unable to afford private service, providing a foundation for service providers and policymakers to consider potential strategies to support this population. Using similar but distinct methodologies, these studies suggest:

- *Controller’s Office* study: Between 24,771 and 45,921 seniors and adults with disabilities in 1-2 person households may be unable to afford long-term care if it were needed.
- *Budget and Legislative Analyst* report: 14,419 seniors age 65 and older are likely in need care but are ineligible for IHSS and unable to afford private care.

Self-Care & Safety: Abuse and Self-Neglect in the Community

Older persons and adults with disabilities living in the community are also at risk for abuse by others, as well as self-neglect. This abuse can take many forms, including health and safety hazards, financial exploitation, caregiver neglect, physical abuse, forced isolation, and more. As with abuse in institutional settings, underreporting makes it difficult to pinpoint the prevalence of

²² Seniors age 65 and older are held to the traditional Medi-Cal thresholds of monthly income below 100% FPL (closer to 125% FPL with income disregards) and asset limitations (e.g., \$2,000 for a single household). With the Affordable Care Act Medicaid expansion, adults age 18 to 64 are eligible for no-cost Medi-Cal if their income is below 138% FPL.

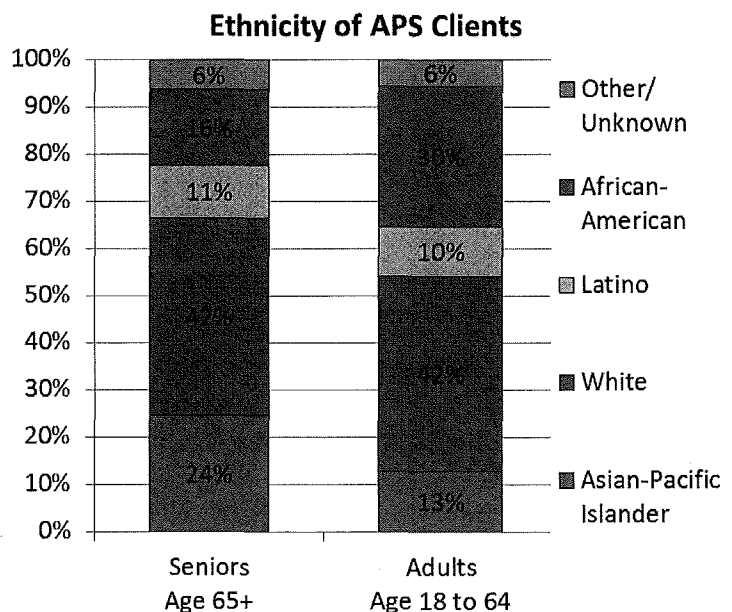
abuse in the community. Older adults and persons with disabilities may be reluctant to report abuse by another person for fear of retaliation, lack of physical or cognitive ability to report, or concern about getting the abuser in trouble (many abusers are family members and friends), as well as cultural dynamics related to shame. Persons who are self-neglecting may lack insight into their circumstances or fear loss of independence if they ask for help. For every incident reported to authorities, an estimated 14 to 24 incidents likely go unreported (National Center on Elder Abuse, 1998; Lifespan of Greater Rochester Inc, 2011).

Research has attempted to estimate prevalence by conducting population surveys, though much of this work is focused on abuse by others. One study found that 10% of seniors age 60 and older had experienced abuse in the prior year, primarily emotional abuse (Acierno et al, 2010). Applying that percentage to the local population equates to slightly over 16,000 older adults. Research suggests that up to 70% of persons with disabilities may experience neglect or emotional and/or physical abuse in their lifetime (Powers et al, 2002; Powers et al, 2008). Persons with dementia are also at greater risk of abuse. One study suggested close to 50% of persons with dementia will experience some kind of abuse from a caregiver – verbal and psychological abuse were the most commonly self-reported behavior by the surveyed caregivers (Cooper et al, 2009).

The San Francisco Adult Protective Services (APS) program provides the most detailed local information on abuse among elders and adults with disabilities. Located within DAAS, this program relies on masters-level social workers to investigate allegations of abuse, collaborate with criminal justice partners, and conduct short-term intensive case management to facilitate service connections and help stabilize vulnerable individuals. In FY 14-15, APS received 6,751 reports of abuse, a five percent increase over FY 12-13 levels (and fourteen percent increase over FY 11-12 levels). These allegations focused on 4,752 unduplicated individuals and resulted in 5,804 APS cases.

Client characteristics include:²³

- *Age:* Most (65%) are seniors age 65 and older (used as the age threshold for senior). Over 40% are age 75 and older.
- *Ethnicity:* Senior APS clients tend to be white (42%) and API (24%). Younger adult clients are mostly white (42%) and African-American (30%). Compared to the population demographics discussed in the first report of this needs assessment, API are underrepresented.
- *Language:* Most APS clients speak English (66% of seniors and 85% of disabled adults). Ten percent of



Source: AACTS database FY 14-15

Analysis based on unduplicated clients with 1+ report of abuse

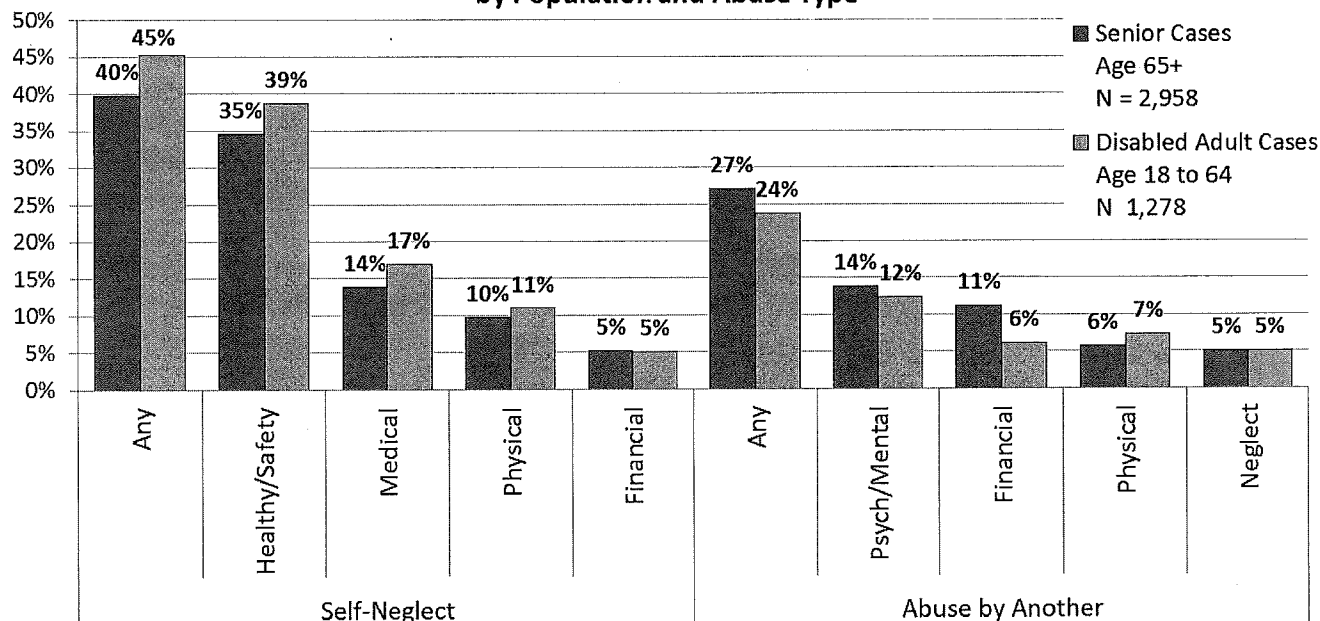
²³ Please see Appendix C for additional detail.

seniors speak Chinese and eight percent speak Spanish.

- *Location.* Senior clients are most likely to live in District 6 (14%), as well as District 3 and District 5 (11% in each). Adult APS clients tend to live in District 6 (32%), as well as Districts 5, 9, and 10 (9 to 11% in each).
- *Assessed risk.* APS workers assess client risk across a variety of risk factors. The most common risk areas for both seniors and adults with disabilities are: unmanaged health/frailty, poor judgment and insight, and a current state of crisis with significant risk to client health and safety. About 30% of seniors and 28% of adult clients have moderate to high risk in these areas. Cases for adults with disabilities also tend to involve significant risk related to mental health concerns (21% of adult cases).

APS completes full, formal investigations for approximately 70% of cases.²⁴ In these investigated cases, the most common type of confirmed abuse is self-neglect, documented in 40% of senior cases and 45% of disabled adult cases. Confirmed abuse by another person is less common – about one in four investigated cases results in this finding. Overall, trends are similar between seniors and adults with disabilities. Seniors are slightly more likely to experience abuse by another, while the younger adult population has slightly higher rates of self-neglect than senior clients.

Percent of Investigated APS Cases with Substantiated Abuse by Population and Abuse Type



Source: AACTS database, FY 14-15 cases

A unique subset of APS clientele is people struggling with hoarding and cluttering disorder. By the time APS is contacted, they are often at risk for losing their housing. Approximately 170 APS cases per year involve high risk related to environmental hazards (defined as highly unsafe or unsanitary living conditions and/or excessive hoarding that poses a significant health and

²⁴ APS follows up on every report of abuse within its jurisdiction. However, because APS is a voluntary service, clients may decline to cooperate. Additionally, if another agency is already intervening to assist a client, APS staff may not take an active role.

safety hazard to client).²⁵ Most are seniors (65%) and exhibit risk related to poor judgment/lack of insight (82%) and mental health (42%). Approximately 38% were at risk for losing housing. The APS program recently carried out a pilot study focused on hoarding prevention and housing preservation. The findings underscore the complexity of these issues. On average, clients were connected to three additional service providers, requiring a significant amount of staff time to coordinate their intervention efforts. It tends to take more effort and time to engage clients with hoarding disorder and motivate them to change their behavior. In this study, it took four months on average to resolve health hazards and slightly longer to reduce the threat of eviction; by comparison, the average APS case is closed within 45 days. Through this more intensive and collaborative approach to supporting these clients, APS helped 75% of clients at risk for eviction preserve their housing, and 88% resolved their health and safety code violations.

Another important issue for APS is recidivism, defined as a new case opened within one year of a prior case closure. In FY 14-15, 31% of clients – 1,425 individuals – had at least one recidivist case. About 3% – 155 individuals – were high-use recidivists with three or more recidivist cases. Research suggests executive function impairment is a risk factor for recidivism in APS referrals (Terracina et al, 2015). In the local APS program, five percent of non-recidivist clients were assessed with high risk related to judgment compared to 13% of the recidivist client population and 30% of the high-use recidivist group. There is also notable overlap between recidivism and the high-risk environmental hazards group: 54% of clients with high environmental hazard risk were recidivist clients. The APS program is working to develop new strategies to track and support these clients, including partnering with UC Berkeley graduate students for an evaluation of client characteristics.

Self-Care & Safety: Social Isolation and Depression

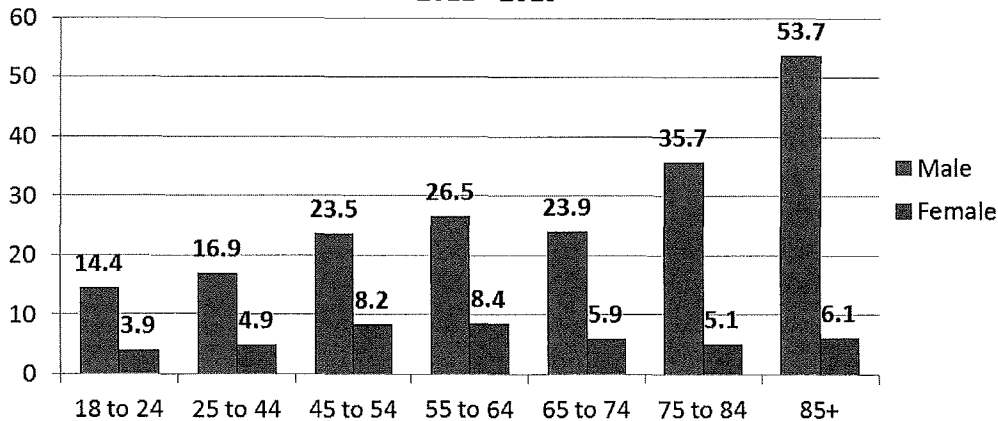
As people age, they are more likely to live alone and are at higher risk of becoming isolated. Isolation and loneliness put seniors and adults with disabilities at risk for a variety of negative outcomes, including depression and suicidality (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2016). As discussed in the first report of this assessment, about 30% of seniors and adults with disabilities – 55,871 individuals – live alone. Seven thousand more seniors live alone today compared to 2012.

Risk factors for suicide in late life include physical illness and pain, mobility impairment, fear of becoming a burden, and isolation (Van Orden & Conwell, 2011). Due in part to discrimination and mental health challenges, LGBT seniors are at higher risk for suicidal ideation. A recent study of LGBT seniors in San Francisco found that 15% had seriously considered taking their own lives in the prior year (Fredriksen-Goldsen et al, 2013a).

Suicide rates are highest among older persons. While younger persons make more attempts, seniors are more likely to complete the act because they tend to use more lethal methods. The American Foundation for Suicide Prevention (2016) estimates that the ratio of suicide attempts to suicide death in youth is about 25:1, compared to about 4:1 among older adults. The chart on the following page illustrates this variation.

²⁵ An additional 450 to 490 cases per year are assessed with moderate risk related to environmental hazards, defined as “moderate hoarding or evident safety hazards in home posing potential risk to client.”

**California Suicide Rate per 100,000 Persons by Age Group
2011 - 2013**



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. Health Data Interactive. www.cdc.gov/nchs/hdi.htm. Accessed February 26, 2016.

Cultural factors influences perception and reporting of depression, as well as access to treatment. Research indicates that older white adults are more likely to be diagnosed and treated for depression than minorities (Akincigil et al, 2011). Stigma, as well as mistrust of medical establishment and/or Western medicine, can prevent those experiencing depression from seeking help. Additionally, minority patients may be more likely to present with physical aspects of depression (e.g., sleep problems or pain) or use cultural idioms to describe their symptoms (Alegría et al, 2008). Interventions must take these cultural factors into account to accurately identify depression and support all who need help.

Recent Trends related to Self-Care and Safety

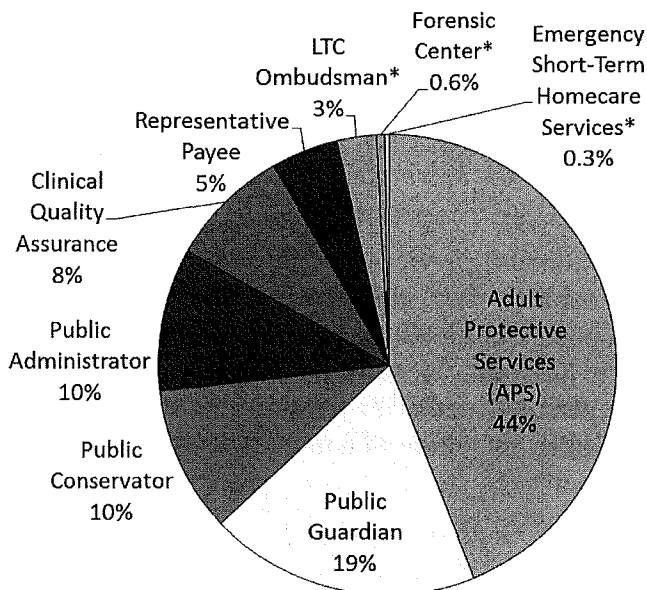
- **Traffic safety improvements** – In 2014, the San Francisco Municipal Transit Agency (SFMTA), Board of Supervisors, and Mayor Lee adopted a Vision Zero safety campaign aiming to eliminate all fatalities and major injuries from traffic collisions by 2024. Within the first two years of this campaign, SFMTA completed 24 projects to improve safety on San Francisco streets and sidewalks, including removing obstructions at 119 intersections to improve visibility (particularly for children and persons in wheelchairs), installing painted safety zones at 27 intersections to keep cars farther from pedestrians, and modifying traffic signal timing at 41 intersections to give pedestrians a head start crossing streets. As this campaign continues, the streets of San Francisco will become safer for older persons and those with disabilities.
- **Availability of institutional care options** – As described earlier in this section, there has been a significant decrease in the number of SNF beds over the last ten years. Moreover, many of the remaining beds have been converted to short-term rehabilitation care, reducing the local options for frail persons in need of skilled nursing care and putting these individuals at risk for living unsafely in the community or having to leave San Francisco. Assisted living RCFE beds are increasingly expensive and unavailable for low-income persons, even those with a patch subsidy. The San Francisco Department of Public Health has recently led efforts to further analyze these trends. This work is expected to continue with a citywide Post-Acute Care Collaborative to continue delving into the problem and develop policy solutions as appropriate.

- Implementation of 5270 30-day involuntary hold** – In October 2014, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors voted to implement the Welfare and Institutions Code § 5270, allowing for an additional 30 days of involuntary treatment for persons certified by the Court as gravely disabled due to mental illness. This gives medical and psychiatric professionals additional time to stabilize clients before – or in lieu of – making a referral to the Public Conservator program for a longer involuntary conservatorship. This 30-day period occurs after a client has been held on a 3-day 5150 hold and a subsequent 14-day 5250 hold. Giving mental health professionals additional time to evaluate need and provide support will better support persons with mental health challenges that do not immediately rise to the level of conservatorship.
- Decrease in acute psychiatric care beds** – Over the last sixty years, treatment of mental illness has changed significantly, shifting from state-based hospitals to community-based care managed at the county level. While community-based care can provide intensive treatment for those with high needs, people with severe mental illness may require acute inpatient treatment at times. However, the availability of such treatment is increasingly limited. At the national, state, and local level, the number of acute psychiatric care beds has declined significantly. Between 1995 and 2013, California lost almost 2,700 beds, a decline of almost 30% (California Hospital Association, 2015). In San Francisco, most of these beds have historically been located at San Francisco General Hospital. In FY 13-14, San Francisco General Hospital maintained 63 inpatient acute psychiatric beds (SFDPH, n.d.); as of 2016, the bed total is 44 (UCSF, n.d.).

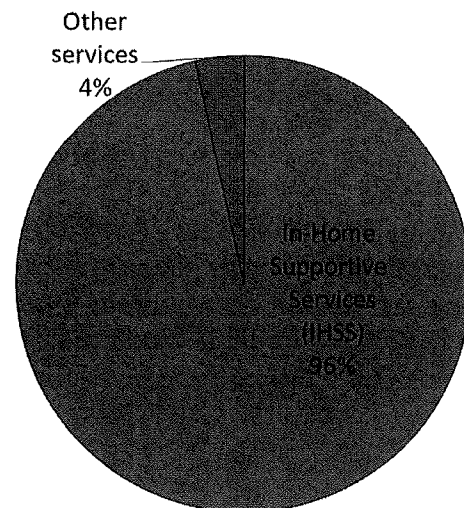
DAAS Programming related to Self-Care and Safety

The IHSS program dominates spending on Self-Care and Safety Services, accounting for 96% of the FY 15-16 budget for this service area. Notably, 93% of the \$434.3 million IHSS budget funds wages, benefits, and services for care providers. To allow for review of spending on other Self-Care and Safety services, the chart below on the left excludes IHSS. Of the \$15.3 million spent on other services, most (83%) goes to mandated services provided by DAAS: APS, Public Guardian, Public Conservator, and Public Administrator.

FY 15-16 Funding for Self-Care & Safety Services (Excluding IHSS)
Total: \$15,297,581



FY 15-16 Funding for Self-Care & Safety Services Total: \$434,307,983



*Office on Aging-funded service

These Self-Care and Safety services – some of which were highlighted earlier in this section – are described briefly below:

❖ ***In-Home Support Services (IHSS)***

FY 15-16 Service Target: 22,500 clients

The IHSS program is a Medi-Cal benefit that provides non-medical, in-home care for persons with disabilities. While the county is responsible for determining eligibility and monthly hours, care is provided by independent providers selected and managed by the care recipient. A small percentage of clients (5%) are deemed incapable of this responsibility and are served through contract mode delivery (care coordinated/managed by a community-based organization). Types of assistance provided ranges from dressing and bathing to tasks like grocery shopping and meal preparation.

❖ ***Adult Protective Services (APS)***

FY 15-16 Service Target: 6,100 reports of abuse

APS is a state-mandated program that investigates possible abuse or neglect of elders and adults with disabilities. Abuse may be physical, emotional, financial, neglect, or self-neglect. Clients have the right to refuse APS services unless a penal code violation is suspected to have occurred, or unless a client lacks the ability to understand the risks associated with their decisions. The APS program collaborates with a variety of public and community-based partner agencies for the protection of vulnerable clients, including the San Francisco Police Department (SFPD) and the District Attorney's office around the investigation and prosecution of suspected abuse. A critical part of this work is the coordination of a wide range of services in order to stabilize clients. When necessary, the APS program will refer clients to community-based case management for more long-term support and care coordination or to the Public Guardian for conservatorship.

❖ ***Public Guardian***

FY 15-16 Service Target: 360 clients

The Public Guardian program supports people whose physical and mental limitations make them unable to handle basic personal and financial needs. Most clients have dementia or experienced Traumatic Brain Injuries (TBI) that have permanently impacted their capacity. A mandated program, Public Guardian staff is responsible for managing medical care, placement, and financial resources. Referrals are often made by APS workers, hospital staff, and other service providers who have identified vulnerable seniors and adults with disabilities living in the community who lack capacity to act in their own interest or are subject to undue influence. These conservatorships are reviewed by the Probate court annually but typically last for life or until there is a successor conservator.

❖ ***Public Conservator***

FY 15-16 Service Target: 700 clients

The Public Conservator provides mental health conservatorship services for San Francisco residents who are gravely disabled (unable to provide for their food, clothing or shelter) due to mental illness and who have been found by the Court unable or unwilling to accept voluntary treatment. Referrals are only accepted from psychiatric hospitals. Mental health conservatorship is a legal procedure that appoints a conservator of the person to authorize psychiatric treatment. The client must meet a narrow definition of grave disability by reason of a mental disorder.

Conservatorships are generally time limited – one year or less – and must be renewed annually if the client needs continuing support.

❖ **Public Administrator**

FY 15-16 Service Target: 500 cases

When a San Francisco resident dies and there are no family members to take care of his or her affairs, the Public Administrator program will manage the estate. In this role, staff search for family members and wills, arrange for disposition of remains, locate and manage all assets, monitor creditor claims, reviews taxes and provide all services necessary to administer each estate through distribution to heirs and beneficiaries. This is a mandated program.

❖ **Clinical Quality Assurance**

FY 15-16 Service Target: 500 referrals

The DAAS Clinical and Quality Assurance (CQA) unit was launched in FY 15-16 to provide clinical consultations by Registered Nurses and Licensed Clinical Social Workers to serve IHSS and APS consumers with complex clinical needs, including complex medical, nursing and behavioral health needs. The CQA unit works collaboratively within DAAS and outside healthcare professionals in order to evaluate clients' medical and/or behavioral health needs, as well as to assess client's readiness for change and engagement with services. They create a client-centered service plans and refer clients to community resources that will best assist in recovery from trauma, mental or physical illness. Staff also provides clinical interventions to DAAS clients who have been screened for dementia, depression, and suicide risk.

❖ **Representative Payee**

FY 15-16 Service Target: 1,350 clients

The Representative Payee is similar to the OOA Money Management service but is provided directly by DAAS staff. It is categorized within the Self-Care and Safety section because of its target client population and close association with the other protective service programs. This program was developed within the Public Guardian to support high-risk, vulnerable clients who do not require a full conservatorship but require a moderate level of financial support. In this program, Representative Payee staff is appointed by the Social Security Administration as the payee on record, and monthly benefit checks are sent directly to the DAAS office. The program also manages pension benefits for some clients.

❖ **Long-Term Care Ombudsman [OOA]**

FY 15-16 Service Target: 2,250 clients

The Long-Term Care Ombudsman protects and promotes the rights of residents in long-term care facilities, such as skilled nursing facilities. The program is responsible for investigating and resolving complaints, maintaining a regular presence in long-term care facilities, and addressing patterns of poor practice. Ombudsman services also include public education and empowerment, as well as systems-level advocacy.

❖ **Forensic Center [OOA]**

FY 15-16 Service Target: Twice monthly Elder Abuse Forensic Center meetings

The Forensic Center is responsible for improving communication and supporting collaboration among the legal, medical, and social service professionals who investigate and intervene in cases

of elder and disabled adult abuse. To accomplish this aim, the Forensic Center coordinates a multi-disciplinary team comprised of the San Francisco Police Department, the District Attorney's Office, Adult Protective Services, Public Guardian program, and paid consultants (e.g., Geriatrician, a Geriatric Psychiatrist or other professionals deemed integral to the Forensic Center case discussions). This team meets on a regular basis to discuss cases of dependent adult and elder abuse with the goal of sharing expertise and resources to provide further direction, which might involve prosecution, to the cases being discussed.

❖ **Emergency Short-Term Homecare Services [OOA]**

FY 15-16 Service Target: 180 clients in each service

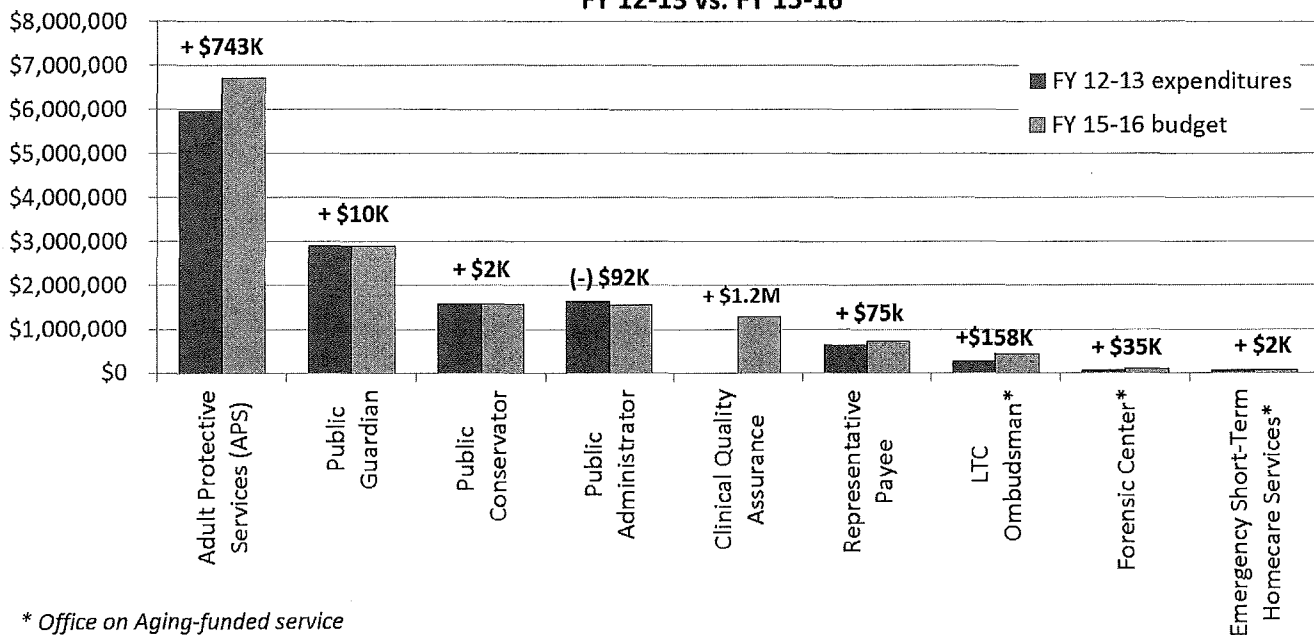
Emergency short-term homecare services provides up to 12 hours of in-home support for seniors who (a) are experiencing difficulty in their home with activities of daily living, (b) have been discharged from a hospital or institution, or (c) are in the process of applying for the IHSS benefits but need more immediate assistance. There are three types of services provided: homemaker, chore, and personal care support.

Note: DAAS also funds the Center for Elderly Suicide Prevention (CESP), which is categorized in the section on Services to Prevent Isolation.

Changes in DAAS Programing related to Self-Care and Safety Services

The FY 15-16 budget for Self-Care and Safety Services is \$84,370,379 (24%) larger than FY 12-13 expenditures. The majority of this increase is due to the IHSS program, budgeted for \$82.2 million more than FY 12-13 expenditures of \$336.9 million. The FY 15-16 budget for the other Self Care and Safety services is \$2,213,074 larger (17%) than FY 12-13 expenditures. This increase is due primarily to the new CQA unit and increased APS program costs.

Change in Funding for Self-Care & Safety Services (Excluding IHSS)[^]
FY 12-13 vs. FY 15-16



* Office on Aging-funded service

[^] The IHSS FY 15-16 budget is \$82.2M larger than FY 12-13 expenditures (excluded from this chart to allow for analysis of change in smaller programs)

More specifically, this funding is driven by:

- **Growth in IHSS caseload and increase in costs:** IHSS is an entitlement program that all eligible persons are allowed to access. Over the last four years, the caseload has grown by almost 600 clients and the total weekly authorized hours grew by 46,000 hours. Provider costs have also increased: minimum wage rose from \$10.24 to \$12.25, the monthly health and dental cost per client increased, and more providers have enrolled in this coverage. Local funding – about \$78 million – accounts for 19% of anticipated IHSS costs in FY 15-16, and most of this is the local contribution to provider wages and benefits.
- **Creation of the CQA Unit:** The new CQA unit was created largely by reassigning existing staff into a single unit under supervision of a Registered Nurse. This is the first time these positions are being attributed to a single program in the Self-Care and Safety service area.
- **Increase in staffing costs:** The APS FY 15-16 budget is 12% larger than FY 12-13 expenditures. This increase is primarily the result of increased costs associated with existing staff. Only two new positions were created in this time period. The program budget for its emergency payment fund – used for services like bed bug extermination and short-term placement – accounts for about \$60,000 of this increase.
- **Expansion of LTC Ombudsman:** The LTC Ombudsman program model outlined by the Older Americans Act relies on volunteers to complete much of its work. In practice, this approach has been a challenge. After years of low funding, DAAS was able to secure additional resources for this program, allowing for a staffing expansion from 3.45 FTE to 6.3 FTE (partially provided through subcontracts to meet language and expertise needs).
- **Public Administrator:** The slight decrease in funding for Public Administrator program occurred when an administrative support position was reassigned to support the OOA.

Suggestions for DAAS consideration

- **Implementation of the Fair Labor Standards Act** – As of February 2016, IHSS independent providers fall under the protections of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). They will now be eligible for overtime, as well as travel pay when traveling between clients. In response to this change, the California Department of Social Services has issued a variety of new regulations. These changes have substantially altered program operations, increasing the complexity and time required for a variety of tasks. These requirements are ongoing, and DAAS should monitor staffing needs as the regulations take full effect.
- **Strategies for serving high-need APS clients** – Currently, the APS program does not have specialized units or staff that have specialized caseloads. This approach has many benefits, including allowing flexibility to respond to changing client and staffing needs and ensuring staff remain competent in the investigation and management of all abuse areas. However, high-need clients – particularly recidivists and those struggling with hoarding and cluttering disorder as well as those clients that are at risk of eviction – take significant time to engage and stabilize. In the current system, APS workers risk neglecting the rest of their caseload to serve these high-need clients or may not be able to provide the needed support to these more complex clients. It is likely unfeasible to create a specialized unit with existing program resources. APS workers currently receive an average of 17 new cases per month (in addition to those carried over from the prior month). DAAS should explore strategies to better serve these high-need clients while not

placing an undue burden on staff and balancing the demands of a diverse program caseload.

- **Investigate low rate of API participation in APS program** – About 24% of senior APS clients are API, but this group represents closer to 42% of the city’s senior population. Utilization is particularly low among Chinese seniors: they are 31% of the population but only 13% of the APS caseload. While it may be that this trend is an accurate reflection of population trends, it is also possible that cultural factors influence reporting rates and that this group requires a revised approach. DAAS has highlighted this issue with the community contractors providing elder abuse prevention and outreach services, particularly Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach (APILO). While APILO works on this issue from an outreach perspective, DAAS should consider a deeper dive into this issue to learn more about what may be driving this discrepancy.
- **Support LGBT Bill of Rights in LTC facilities** – The LGBT Aging Policy Task Force report to the Board of Supervisors included a recommendation for the creation of an LGBT Bill of Rights for persons living in institutional care. This report also called for the monitoring of this program to ensure compliance. The LTC Ombudsman program has expressed a desire to implement these recommendations but has limited capacity to do so given their current workload. DAAS should consider opportunities to procure funding and/or support this work through other means.
- **Future of federal and state funding for LTC Ombudsman** – Older Americans Act funding for the LTC Ombudsman program uses a formula based on the number of LTC beds in the area. If the current decline in LTC beds continues, DAAS will receive less outside funding for this program in the future. Currently, the majority (75%) of this program budget is local funding, but DAAS should bear in mind that the outside share may decrease in coming years.

Conclusion

San Francisco faces unique challenges and opportunities. Recent economic prosperity has allowed the city to significantly expand its support of older adults and persons with disabilities. Yet at the same time, the skyrocketing cost of living has made it harder for these populations to make ends meet, making this public support increasingly critical.

Almost one in four city residents is a senior or an adult with disabilities. Driven by the aging of the Baby Boomer generation, this group is growing. Over the last two decades, the population age 60 and older has increased by almost 25,000 individuals. Currently 20% of the city's population, seniors will comprise 26% of city residents by 2030. The oldest group of seniors aged 85 and older – those most likely to need significant support to live safely in the community – has grown by almost 5,500 individuals. Systems of care must be prepared to support this population growth. Recent funding increases have strengthened some services but not all have received this reinforcement.

Affordable and accessible housing remains an acute issue for seniors and adults with disabilities because these populations tend to live on low fixed incomes. In a city where the median market rate for a one-bedroom apartment is \$3,880 per month (\$46,560 per year), the median household income for a single senior is around \$22,000. Adults with disabilities living alone report a median annual income closer to \$12,000. While large-scale housing programs are outside the scope of DAAS services, the department should collaborate with housing and homeless systems to support service for seniors and adults with disabilities, including the aging population of homeless persons.

Isolation is another persistent and pervasive risk. Loneliness and isolation are connected with poor health status, risk of abuse and self-neglect, and depression. In San Francisco, seniors are more likely to live alone than those in other communities. With every dollar needing to stretch farther as costs rise, low-income seniors and adults with disabilities face difficulty accessing opportunities for interaction and other necessary supports. Free and low-cost services in the community, as well as services that reach out to homebound persons, can have a significant impact for these persons.

Major demographic shifts have occurred over the last twenty years as San Francisco has become increasingly diverse. These trends must be accounted for in order to provide culturally- and linguistically- appropriate services. Compared to a 1990 senior population that was predominantly white and English-speaking, the senior population today is increasingly API and 54% speak a primary language other than English. Over the same period, the African-American population has faced significant strain, declining from ten percent of seniors to seven percent. The city must support this population's ability to remain in San Francisco as its members age.

San Francisco is a city that supports both innovation and the ability of people to live safely in the community of their choice. These values are evident in DAAS programs, such as the Community Living Fund, new and expanded nutrition service models, and transitional care services. DAAS must continue working creatively with community partners to meet the diverse and evolving needs of the city's seniors and adults with disabilities.

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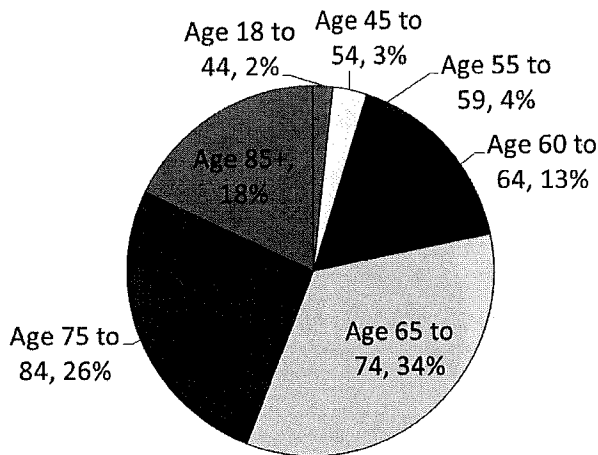
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Appendix A. Client Profile – Office on Aging.

This section describes clients enrolled in OOA services through the CA GetCare database in FY 14-15. These figures represent an unduplicated client count. For a list of the programs this includes, please see the table on the final page of this appendix.

**Age Profile of Office on Aging Clients
FY 14-15**



Age Group	#	%
Age 18 to 44	497	2%
Age 45 to 54	871	3%
Age 55 to 59	1,053	4%
Age 60 to 64	3,647	13%
Age 65 to 74	9,493	34%
Age 75 to 84	7,291	26%
Age 85+	4,991	18%
Total	27,843	100%

Source: CA GetCare database, FY 14-15

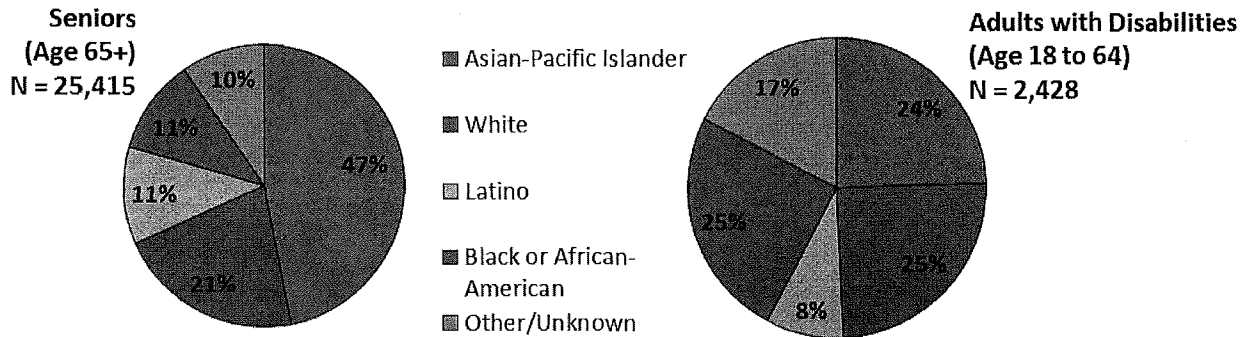
Gender	Senior Age 60+		AWD Age 18 to 59		All	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Female	14,466	57%	1,079	44%	15,545	56%
Male	9,704	38%	1,136	47%	10,840	39%
Declined to State	37	0.1%	8	0.3%	45	0.2%
Unknown	1,208	5%	205	8%	1,413	5%
Total	25,415	100%	2,428	100%	27,843	100%

LGBT Status	Senior Age 60+		AWD Age 18 to 59		All	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Straight, Not Transgender	14,321	56%	713	29%	15,034	54%
LGBT*	1,025	4%	162	7%	1,187	4%
<i>Lesbian</i>	100	0%	13	1%	113	0%
<i>Gay</i>	634	2%	106	4%	740	3%
<i>Bisexual</i>	197	1%	25	1%	222	1%
<i>Transgender</i>	125	0%	25	1%	150	1%
Decline to State	1,069	4%	67	3%	1,136	4%
Unknown	9,000	35%	1,486	61%	10,486	38%
Total	25,415	100%	2,428	100%	27,843	100%

*LGBT subgroup total exceeds total LGBT, because sexual orientation varies among transgender persons.

OOA FY 14-15: Clients by Population Type and Ethnicity						
Ethnicity	Senior Age 60+		AWD Age 18 to 59		All	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Asian-Pacific Islander	11,913	47%	594	24%	12,507	45%
White	5,453	21%	603	25%	6,056	22%
Latino	2,832	11%	205	8%	3,037	11%
Black or African-American	2,772	11%	602	25%	3,374	12%
Other/Unknown	2,445	10%	424	17%	2,869	10%
Total	25,415	100%	2,428	100%	27,843	100%

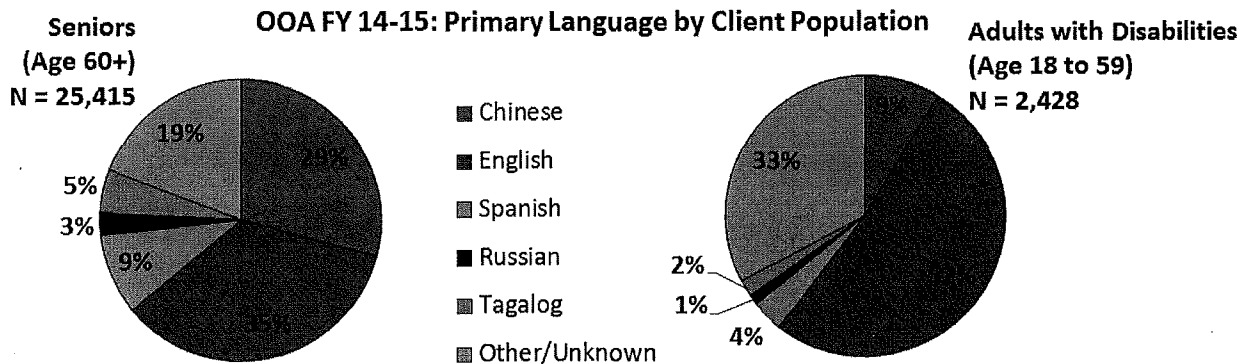
OOA FY 14-15: Ethnicity by Client Population



Source: CA GetCare database FY 14-15

OOA FY 14-15: Primary Language by Population Type						
Primary Language	Senior Age 60+		AWD Age 18 to 59		All	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Chinese	7,411	29%	212	9%	7,623	27%
English	8,880	35%	1,259	52%	10,139	36%
Spanish	2,345	9%	89	4%	2,434	9%
Russian	644	3%	28	1%	672	2%
Tagalog	1,267	5%	47	2%	1,314	5%
Other/Unknown	4,868	19%	793	33%	5,661	20%
Total	25,415	100%	2,428	100%	27,843	100%

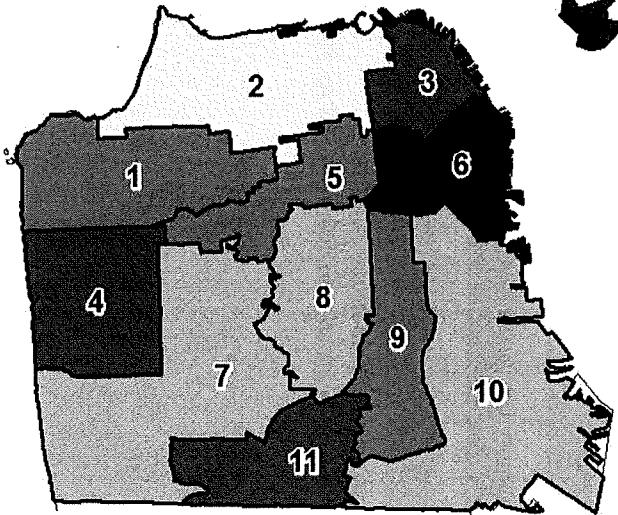
OOA FY 14-15: Primary Language by Client Population



Source: CA GetCare database FY 14-15

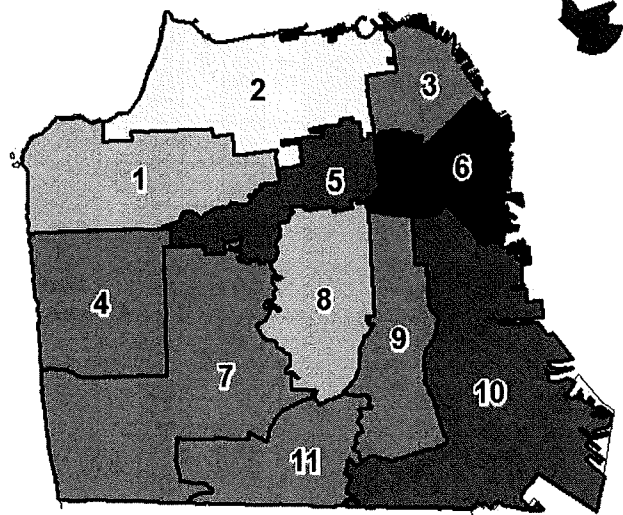
OOA FY 14-15: Clients by Population Type and Client District						
Client District	Senior Age 60+		AWD Age 18 to 59		All	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
District 1	1,873	7%	116	5%	1,989	7%
District 2	783	3%	46	2%	829	3%
District 3	2,445	10%	163	7%	2,608	9%
District 4	2,268	9%	169	7%	2,437	9%
District 5	1,927	8%	185	8%	2,112	8%
District 6	4,050	16%	569	23%	4,619	17%
District 7	1,643	6%	145	6%	1,788	6%
District 8	1,449	6%	90	4%	1,539	6%
District 9	2,027	8%	158	7%	2,185	8%
District 10	1,593	6%	219	9%	1,812	7%
District 11	2,448	10%	152	6%	2,600	9%
Unknown	2,909	11%	416	17%	3,325	12%
Total	25,415	100%	2,428	100%	27,843	100%

Office on Aging Senior (Age 60+) Clients
Total by District



Source: CA GetCare database FY 14-15

Office on Aging Clients with Disabilities
(Age 18 to 59)
Total by District



Source: CA GetCare database FY 14-15

OOA FY 14-15: Unduplicated Clients by Program and Client District													
OOA Program	Client Home District												Total enrollment
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	Unknown*	
Alzheimer's Day Care Resource Centers (ADCRC)	20	11	3	20	11	0	14	3	5	3	7	13	110
Adult Day Health/Social Care	34	16	9	24	25	2	13	9	8	6	17	23	186
Case Management	81	37	225	71	148	302	58	77	94	147	140	132	1,512
Community Services	1,000	438	1,151	1,395	1,050	1,993	1,152	1,001	1,485	772	1,767	1,875	15,079
Congregate Meals (Senior)	1,007	297	1,209	1,357	1,015	2,150	702	555	945	834	941	1,528	12,540
Congregate Meals (AWD)	19	9	48	4	84	138	10	14	31	94	9	178	638
Family Caregiver Support Program	50	17	43	46	53	18	33	38	30	34	53	103	518
Home-Delivered Meals (Seniors)	335	139	401	273	444	989	271	267	366	373	325	62	4,245
Home-Delivered Meals (AWD)	16	13	26	13	32	208	13	13	30	38	13	5	420
Health Promotion	59	99	85	70	59	26	53	132	117	55	127	67	949
Home Care	83	52	96	81	88	106	58	40	24	27	49	5	709
Housing Subsidy	2	0	5	0	0	10	1	7	1	1	2	1	30
Money Management	3	1	9	0	6	34	6	7	5	37	2	9	119
Nutrition Counseling	61	55	140	80	166	396	118	116	128	163	153	21	1,597
SF Connected	126	27	209	76	81	376	70	61	148	74	101	442	1,791

*Clients are not required to disclose their home address

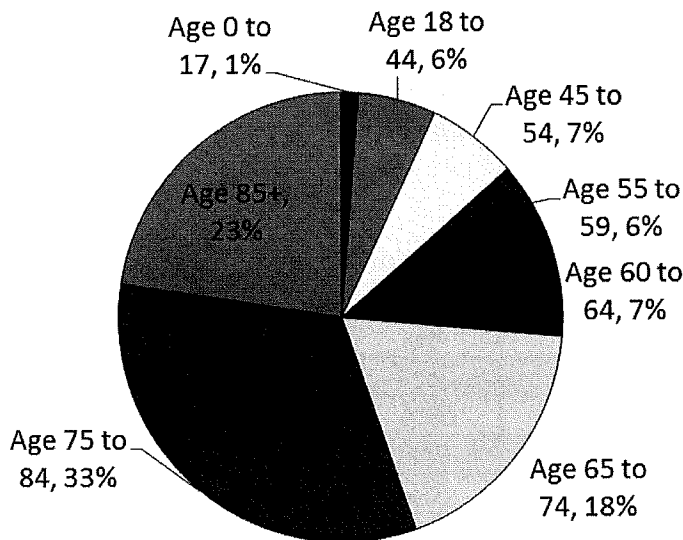
^Senior = Age 60+. AWD = Adults with disabilities age 18 to 59.

Appendix B. Client Profile – In-Home Support Services.

This section describes unduplicated clients active in the In Home Support Services (IHSS) program in June 2015. This monthly snapshot data is representative of all clients served in the year – characteristics of the IHSS caseload tend to remain relatively steady; once enrolled, most clients tend to remain in the program. IHSS serves a small number of children under age 18 (less than one percent of the caseload); since the target DAAS population is seniors and adults with disabilities, the analysis below is primarily focused on these populations.

This analysis uses the IHSS age threshold of 65 for seniors (65) and 18 to 64 for adults with disabilities (AWD).

**Age Profile of IHSS Clients
June 2015**



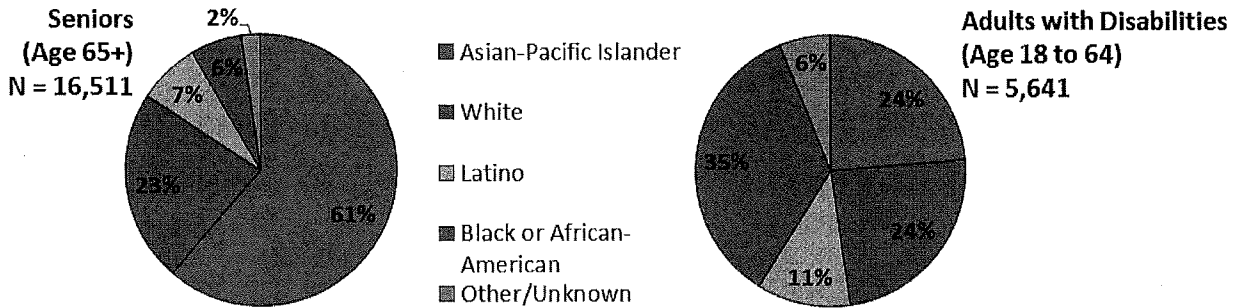
Age Group	#	%
Age 0 to 17	273	1%
Age 18 to 44	1,273	6%
Age 45 to 54	1,494	7%
Age 55 to 59	1,322	6%
Age 60 to 64	1,552	7%
Age 65 to 74	4,096	18%
Age 75 to 84	7,343	33%
Age 85+	5,072	23%
Total	22,425	100%

Source: CMIPS II database June 2015

Gender	Senior Age 65+		AWD Age 18 to 64		All	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Female	10,912	66%	2,831	50%	13,743	62%
Male	5,599	34%	2,810	50%	8,409	38%
Total	16,511	100%	5,641	100%	22,152	100%

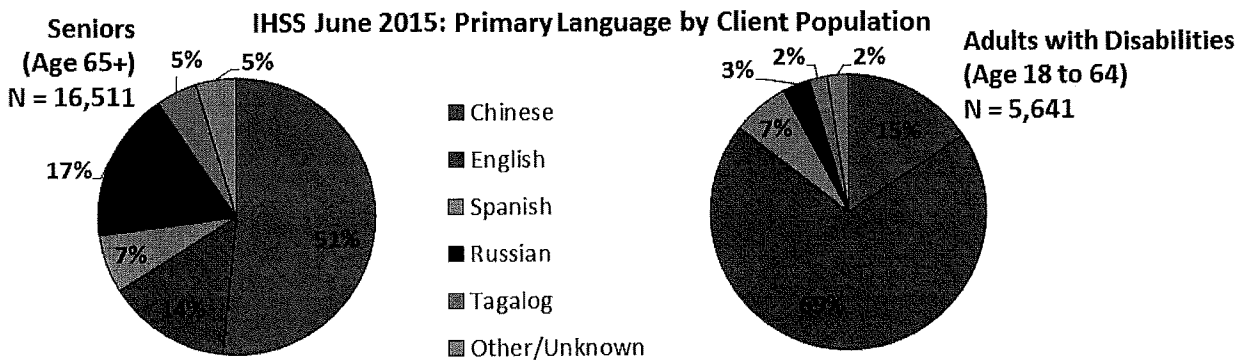
IHSS June 2015: Clients by Population Type and Ethnicity						
Ethnicity	Senior Age 65+		AWD Age 18 to 64		All	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Asian-Pacific Islander	10,132	61%	1,336	24%	11,468	52%
White	3,778	23%	1,356	24%	5,134	23%
Latino	1,222	7%	632	11%	1,854	8%
Black or African-American	1,007	6%	1,974	35%	2,981	13%
Other/Unknown	372	2%	343	6%	715	3%
Total	16,511	100%	5,641	100%	22,152	100%

IHSS June 2015: Ethnicity by Client Population



Source: CMIPS II database

IHSS June 2015: Primary Language by Population Type						
Primary Language	Senior Age 65+		AWD Age 18 to 64		All	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Chinese	8,356	51%	868	15%	9,224	42%
English	2,341	14%	3,887	69%	6,228	28%
Spanish	1,108	7%	369	7%	1,477	7%
Russian	2,822	17%	176	3%	2,998	14%
Tagalog	798	5%	117	2%	915	4%
Other/Unknown	756	5%	138	2%	894	4%
Total	16,511	100%	5,641	100%	22,152	100%

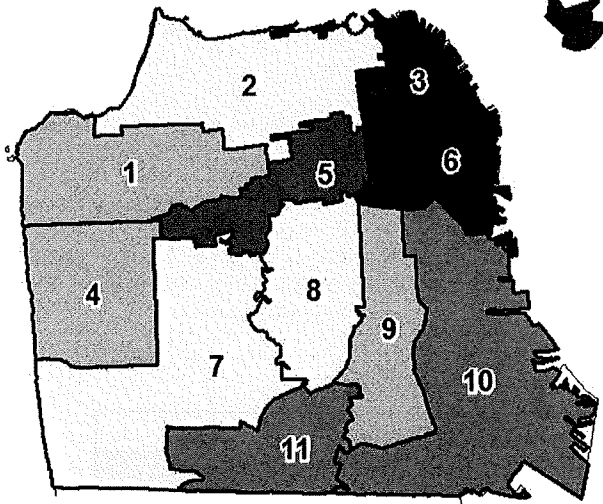


Source: CMIPS II database

IHSS FY 14-15: Unduplicated Clients by Population Type and District

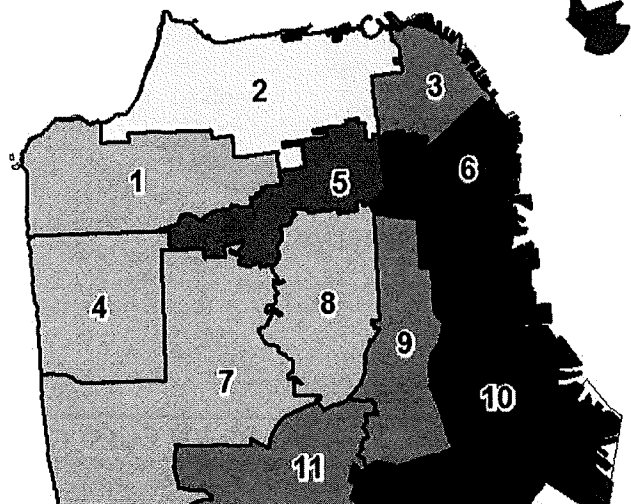
Client District	Senior Age 65+		AWD Age 18 to 64		Child 0 to 17		All	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
District 1	1,306	8%	272	5%	20	7%	1,598	7%
District 2	436	3%	91	2%	5	2%	532	2%
District 3	2,859	17%	412	7%	10	4%	3,281	15%
District 4	1,184	7%	282	5%	25	9%	1,491	7%
District 5	1,909	12%	631	11%	16	6%	2,556	11%
District 6	3,230	20%	1,409	25%	22	8%	4,661	21%
District 7	739	4%	223	4%	21	8%	983	4%
District 8	627	4%	246	4%	16	6%	889	4%
District 9	1,193	7%	481	9%	36	13%	1,710	8%
District 10	1,486	9%	1,030	18%	45	16%	2,561	11%
District 11	1,374	8%	433	8%	45	16%	1,852	8%
Unknown	168	1%	131	2%	12	4%	311	1%
Total	16,511	100%	5,641	100%	273	100%	22,425	100%

IHSS Senior Clients (Age 65+)
Total by District



Source: CMIPS II database June 2015

IHSS Clients with Disabilities (Age 18 to 64)
Total by District



Source: CMIPS II database June 2015

Appendix C. Client Profile – Adult Protective Services.

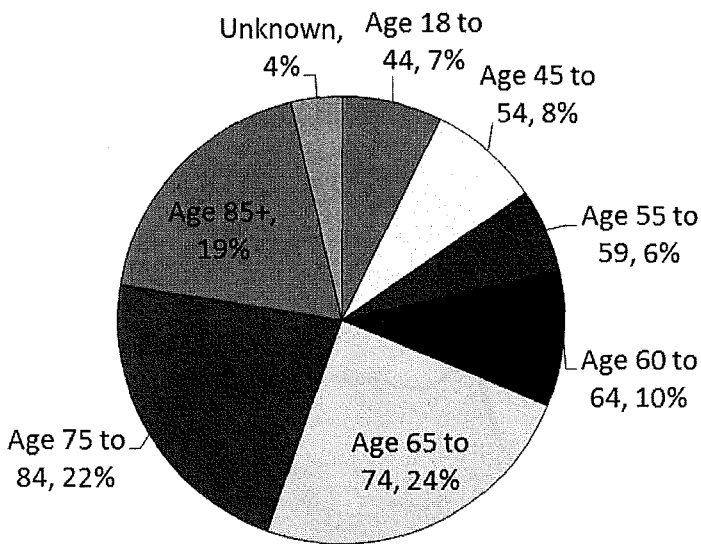
This section describes unduplicated clients with at least one report of abuse to Adult Protective Services (APS) in FY 14-15. A single case may have several associated reports of abuse, and a single client may have more than one case open throughout the year. All reports of abuse are investigated.

In FY -14, the APS program handled:

- 6,751 reports of abuse
- 5,804 cases opened
- 4,752 clients served

This analysis uses the APS age threshold of 65 for seniors (65) and 18 to 64 for adults with disabilities (AWD).

**Age Profile of Adult Protective Services Clients
FY 14-15**



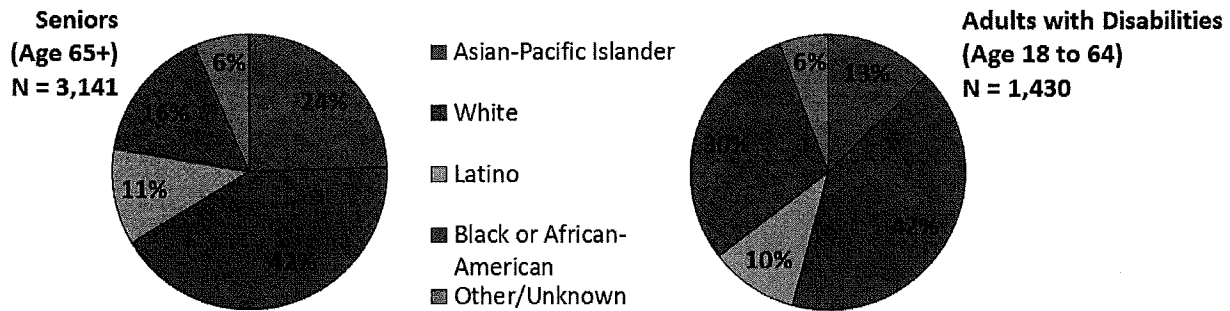
Age Group	#	%
Age 18 to 44	329	7%
Age 45 to 54	371	8%
Age 55 to 59	280	6%
Age 60 to 64	448	10%
Age 65 to 74	1,105	24%
Age 75 to 84	1,008	22%
Age 85+	859	19%
Unknown	172	4%
Total	4,572	100%

Source: AACTS database FY 14-15

Gender	Senior Age 65+		AWD Age 18 to 64		All	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Female	1,778	57%	697	49%	2,475	54%
Male	1,363	43%	734	51%	2,097	46%
Total	3,141	100%	1,431	100%	4,572	100%

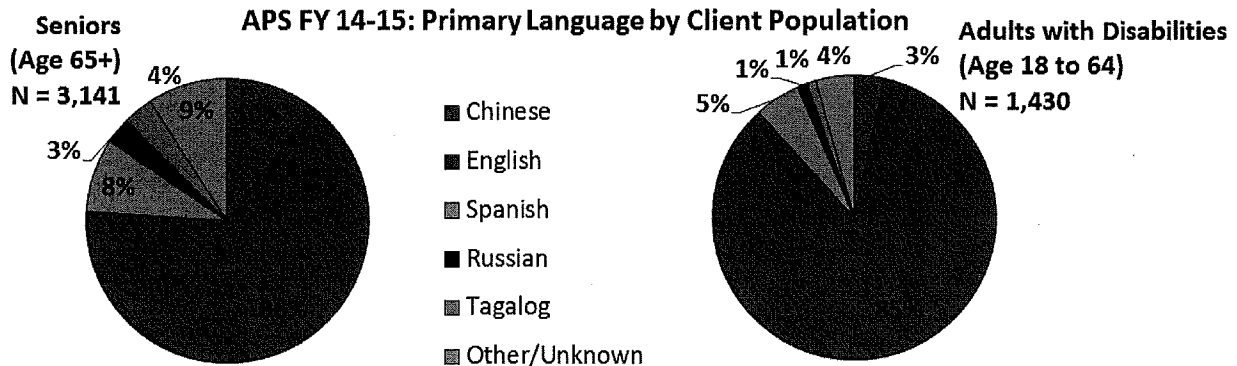
APS FY 14-15: Clients by Population Type and Ethnicity						
Ethnicity	Senior Age 65+		AWD Age 18 to 64		All	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Asian-Pacific Islander	769	24%	182	13%	951	21%
White	1,315	42%	594	42%	1,909	42%
Latino	355	11%	148	10%	503	11%
Black or African-American	501	16%	425	30%	926	20%
Other/Unknown	201	6%	82	6%	283	6%
Total	3,141	100%	1,431	100%	4,572	100%

APS FY 14-15: Ethnicity by Client Population



Source: AACTS database FY 14-15

APS FY 14-15: Primary Language by Population Type						
Primary Language	Senior Age 65+		AWD Age 18 to 64		All	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Chinese	322	10%	49	3%	371	8%
English	2,066	66%	1,214	85%	3,280	72%
Spanish	265	8%	74	5%	339	7%
Russian	93	3%	16	1%	109	2%
Tagalog	110	4%	15	1%	125	3%
Other/Unknown	285	9%	63	4%	348	8%
Total	3,141	100%	1,431	100%	4,572	100%

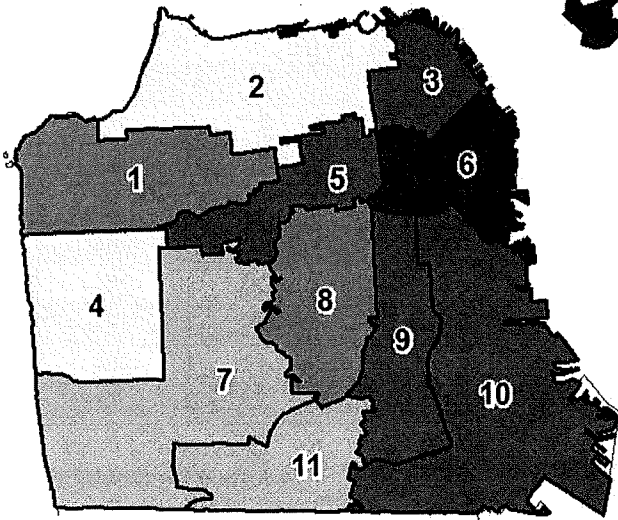


Source: AACTS database FY 14-15

APS FY 14-15: Unduplicated Clients by Population Type and District

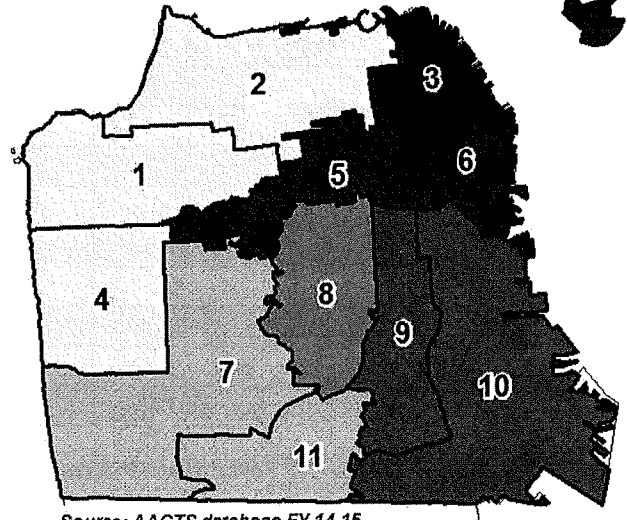
Client District	Senior Age 65+		AWD Age 18 to 64		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
District 1	194	6%	70	5%	264	6%
District 2	193	6%	36	3%	229	5%
District 3	348	11%	130	9%	478	10%
District 4	210	7%	47	3%	257	6%
District 5	353	11%	152	11%	505	11%
District 6	450	14%	463	32%	913	20%
District 7	230	7%	58	4%	288	6%
District 8	253	8%	78	5%	331	7%
District 9	275	9%	123	9%	398	9%
District 10	288	9%	138	10%	426	9%
District 11	239	8%	63	4%	302	7%
Unknown	108	3%	73	5%	181	4%
Total	3,141	100%	1,431	100%	4,572	100%

**APS Senior (Age 65+) Clients
Total by District**



Source: AACTS database FY 14-15

**APS Clients with Disabilities (Age 18 to 64)
Total by District**



Source: AACTS database FY 14-15

To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: 2015 Watchdog Program Annual Report
Attachments: 2015 Annual Report of Real Estate Watchdog Cases_Signed (3.22.2016).pdf

From: Mccaffrey, Edward (ASR)
Sent: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 9:47 AM
To: Ng, Wilson (BOS) <wilson.l.ng@sfgov.org>; Legg, Douglas (ASR) <douglas.legg@sfgov.org>
Cc: Jalipa, Brent (BOS) <brent.jalipa@sfgov.org>
Subject: RE: 2015-16 Watchdog Program Annual Report

Wilson,

Please find attached our signed report. I will be coming up to your office now to drop off the hard copies. Please let me know if I can be of any additional assistance.

Best,
Eddie

Edward McCaffrey
Office of the Assessor-Recorder
(415) 554-5231

"With integrity we work together to build a better San Francisco through superior customer service, fair property taxation and the preservation of public records."

[...]

BOS-11, Cpage
COB

CARMEN CHU
ASSESSOR-RECORDER



SAN FRANCISCO
OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR-RECORDER

RECEIVED
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
SAN FRANCISCO
2016 MAR 22 AM 10:03
BY: [Signature]

March 22, 2016

Ms. Angela Calvillo
Clerk of the Board
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
City Hall – Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689S

RE: 2015 Annual Report of Real Estate Watchdog Cases
Chapter 10, Section 10.177-2(f) of the San Francisco Administrative Code

Dear Ms. Calvillo:

For the period January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015, the Department received six complaints through the Assessor's Real Estate Watchdog Program. Two cases are closed and did not result in an increase in assessment or property taxes. Four cases are active and pending investigation. In 2015, the Department also resolved a prior year's complaint that resulted in an increase in assessment. Additionally, included in this report are the unresolved cases received during the period January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014. A summary of each complaint is listed in Exhibit A.

Sincerely,

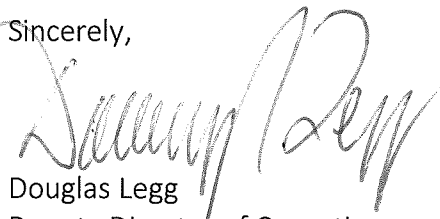

Douglas Legg
Deputy Director of Operations
Office of the Assessor-Recorder

EXHIBIT A – 2015 Annual Report of Real Estate Watchdog Cases Received

	Date	Complaint #	Real Estate Watchdog Complaint	Status
1	03/31/2015	5KKA38WQ	Alleged change in ownership between LLC's. Information was already known to the Assessor. Ineligible for an award.	Case Closed
2	08/08/2015	4978732	Fixed valet parking permits are possessory interest changes in ownership.	Investigation Pending
3	08/08/2015	4978641	Parklet permits are possessory interest changes in ownership.	Investigation Pending
4	08/08/2015	4978606	Permits for use of public sidewalks for tables and chairs are possessory interest changes in ownership.	Investigation Pending
5	08/08/2015	4978567	Permits for use of public sidewalks for merchandise display are possessory interest changes in ownership.	Investigation Pending
6	10/09/2015	5175343	Alleged change in ownership in 1988 and missed new construction. Information was already known to the Assessor and new construction does not qualify for an award. Ineligible for an award.	Case Closed
7	11/20/2012	A0007	Alleged change in ownership in November 2001. Assessor's investigation concluded in November 2015, corroborating complainant's allegations and resulting in an increase in assessment. Complaint is eligible for an award.	Case Closed
8	02/15/2014	3370121	Alleged company merger is a change in ownership	Investigation Pending
9	02/15/2014	3370769	Alleged company merger is a change in ownership	Investigation Pending
10	02/15/2014	3370937	Alleged transfer of fixtures is a change in ownership	Investigation Pending
11	02/15/2014	3370989	Alleged transfer of fixtures is a change in ownership	Investigation Pending

12	02/15/2014	3371282	Alleged company merger is a change in ownership	Investigation Pending
13	02/16/2014	3372846	Alleged transfer of fixtures is a change in ownership	Investigation Pending
14	2/17/2014	3375399	Alleged fixtures located on public property are a change in ownership	Investigation Pending
15	02/17/2014	3375447	Alleged fixtures located on public property are a change in ownership	Investigation Pending
16	02/24/2014	3396995	Alleged company merger is a change in ownership	Investigation Pending
17	02/25/2014	3403748	Alleged transfer of cell sites is a change in ownership	Investigation Pending



608-11, B+F
CP page

Capital Planning Committee

Naomi M. Kelly, City Administrator, Chair

MEMORANDUM

March 14, 2016

To: Supervisor London Breed, Board President

From: Naomi Kelly, City Administrator and Capital Planning Committee Chair

Copy: Members of the Board of Supervisors
Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board
Capital Planning Committee

Regarding: (1-6) Approval of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission Enterprise Revenue Bond Authorizations & Capital Budget Supplemental Appropriations; (7) Approval of the Fixed 2-Year Capital Budgets for Fiscal Years 2016-17 & 2017-18 for the Port of San Francisco; and (8) Approval of the Supplemental Appropriation Ordinance for the interest earned from the 2011 Road Repaving and Street Safety General Obligation Bond Program.

nkelly

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In accordance with Section 3.21 of the Administrative Code, on March 14, 2016, the Capital Planning Committee (CPC) approved the following action items to be considered by the Board of Supervisors. The CPC's recommendations are set forth below.

1. Board File Number: TBD **Approval of the ordinance authorizing the issuance and sale of up to \$264,997,468 in San Francisco Public Utility Commission (SFPUC) water revenue bonds.**

Recommendation: Recommend the Board of Supervisors approve the bond ordinance.

Comments: The CPC recommends approval of these items by a vote of 11-0; Approved by CPC on March 14, 2016.

Committee members or representatives in favor include: Naomi Kelly, City Administrator; Conor Johnston, Board President's Office; Ben Rosenfield, Controller; Darton Ito, SFMTA; Mohammed Nuru, Director, Public Works; Kathy How, SFPUC; Thomas DiSanto, Planning Department; Chris Simi, Mayor's Budget Office; Kevin Kone, San Francisco International Airport; Phil Ginsburg, General Manager Recreation and Parks Department; and Elaine Forbes, Interim Director, Port of San Francisco.

2. Board File Number: TBD **Approval of the ordinance authorizing the issuance and sale of up to \$1,112,601,280 in SFPUC wastewater revenue bonds.**

Recommendation: Recommend the Board of Supervisors approve the bond ordinance.

Comments: The CPC recommends approval of these items by a vote of 11-0; Approved by CPC on March 14, 2016.

Committee members or representatives in favor include: Naomi Kelly, City Administrator; Conor Johnston, Board President's Office; Ben Rosenfield, Controller; Darton Ito, SFMTA; Mohammed Nuru, Director, Public Works; Kathy How, SFPUC; Thomas DiSanto, Planning Department; Chris Simi, Mayor's Budget Office; Kevin Kone, San Francisco International Airport; Phil Ginsburg, General Manager Recreation and Parks Department; and Elaine Forbes, Interim Director, Port of San Francisco.

3. Board File Number: TBD

Approval of the ordinance authorizing the issuance and sale of up to \$32,483,088 in SFPUC Hetchy Power Enterprise revenue bonds.

Recommendation: Recommend the Board of Supervisors approve the bond ordinance.

Comments: The CPC recommends approval of these items by a vote of 11-0; Approved by CPC on March 14, 2016.

Committee members or representatives in favor include: Naomi Kelly, City Administrator; Conor Johnston, Board President's Office; Ben Rosenfield, Controller; Darton Ito, SFMTA; Mohammed Nuru, Director, Public Works; Kathy How, SFPUC; Thomas DiSanto, Planning Department; Chris Simi, Mayor's Budget Office; Kevin Kone, San Francisco International Airport; Phil Ginsburg, General Manager Recreation and Parks Department; and Elaine Forbes, Interim Director, Port of San Francisco.

4. Board File Number: TBD

Approval of the ordinance authorizing the appropriation of up to \$355,984,120 in SFPUC revenue bonds, water revenues, and capacity fees for capital improvements.

Recommendation: Recommend the Board of Supervisors approve the supplemental appropriation ordinance.

Comments: The CPC recommends approval of these items by a vote of 11-0; Approved by CPC on March 14, 2016.

Committee members or representatives in favor include: Naomi Kelly, City Administrator; Conor Johnston, Board President's Office; Ben Rosenfield, Controller; Darton Ito, SFMTA; Mohammed Nuru,

Director, Public Works; Kathy How, SFPUC; Thomas DiSanto, Planning Department; Chris Simi, Mayor's Budget Office; Kevin Kone, San Francisco International Airport; Phil Ginsburg, General Manager Recreation and Parks Department; and Elaine Forbes, Interim Director, Port of San Francisco.

5. Board File Number: TBD

Approval of the ordinance authorizing the appropriation of up to \$1,215,201,280 in SFPUC revenue bonds, wastewater revenues, and capacity fees for capital improvements.

Recommendation:

Recommend the Board of Supervisors approve the supplemental appropriation ordinance.

Comments:

The CPC recommends approval of these items by a vote of 11-0; Approved by CPC on March 14, 2016.

Committee members or representatives in favor include: Naomi Kelly, City Administrator; Conor Johnston, Board President's Office; Ben Rosenfield, Controller; Darton Ito, SFMTA; Mohammed Nuru, Director, Public Works; Kathy How, SFPUC; Thomas DiSanto, Planning Department; Chris Simi, Mayor's Budget Office; Kevin Kone, San Francisco International Airport; Phil Ginsburg, General Manager Recreation and Parks Department; and Elaine Forbes, Interim Director, Port of San Francisco.

6. Board File Number: TBD

Approval of the ordinance authorizing the appropriation of up to \$169,458,280 in SFPUC revenue bonds, Hetchy revenues, developer fees, and cap and trade auction proceeds for capital improvements.

Recommendation:

Recommend the Board of Supervisors approve the supplemental appropriation ordinance.

Comments:

The CPC recommends approval of these items by a vote of 11-0; Approved by CPC on March 14, 2016.

Committee members or representatives in favor include: Naomi Kelly, City Administrator; Conor Johnston, Board President's Office; Ben Rosenfield, Controller; Darton Ito, SFMTA; Mohammed Nuru, Director, Public Works; Kathy How, SFPUC; Thomas DiSanto, Planning Department; Chris Simi, Mayor's Budget Office; Kevin Kone, San Francisco International Airport; Phil Ginsburg, General Manager Recreation and Parks Department; and Elaine Forbes, Interim Director, Port of San Francisco.

7. Board File Number: TBD

Approval of the Port of San Francisco's Fiscal Years 2016-17 & 2017-18 Capital Budget totaling \$55,196,487.

Recommendation:

Recommend the Board of Supervisors approve the two-year Capital Budget.

Comments:

The CPC recommends approval of these items by a vote of 11-0; Approved by CPC on March 14, 2016.

Committee members or representatives in favor include: Naomi Kelly, City Administrator; Conor Johnston, Board President's Office; Nadia Sesay, Controller's Office; Darton Ito, SFMTA; Mohammed Nuru, Director, Public Works; Kathy How, SFPUC; Thomas DiSanto, Planning Department; Chris Simi, Mayor's Budget Office; Kevin Kone, San Francisco International Airport; Phil Ginsburg, General Manager Recreation and Parks Department; and Elaine Forbes, Interim Director, Port of San Francisco.

8. Board File Number: TBD

Approval of the supplemental appropriation ordinance request in the amount of \$2,317,851 reflecting the interest earned on General Obligation Bonds (Road Repaving and Street Safety, 2011).

Recommendation:

Recommend the Board of Supervisors approve the supplemental request.

Comments:

The CPC recommends approval of these items by a vote of 11-0; Approved by CPC on March 14, 2016.

Committee members or representatives in favor include: Naomi Kelly, City Administrator; Conor Johnston, Board President's Office; Ben Rosenfield, Controller; Ed Reiskin, Director, SFMTA; Mohammed Nuru, Director, Public Works; Kathy How, SFPUC; Thomas DiSanto, Planning Department; Chris Simi, Mayor's Budget Office; Kevin Kone, San Francisco International Airport; Phil Ginsburg, General Manager Recreation and Parks Department; and Elaine Forbes, Interim Director, Port of San Francisco.

Commissioners
Eric Sklar, President
Saint Helena
Jacque Hostler-Carmesin, Vice President
McKinleyville
Anthony C. Williams, Member
Huntington Beach
Vacant, Member
Vacant, Member

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Edmund G. Brown Jr., Governor

Mike Yaun, Acting Executive Director
1416 Ninth Street, Room 1320
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4899
www.fgc.ca.gov

Fish and Game Commission



Wildlife Heritage and Conservation
Since 1870

March 11, 2016

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2016 MAR 14 PM 3:47
BY [Signature]

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL FOR A 90 DAY EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY ACTION Measures for Fisheries at Risk Due to Drought Conditions

Reference OAL File #2015-0626-01E, and
OAL File #2015-0626-01EE

Pursuant to the requirements of Government Code subsections 11346.1(a)(2) and 11346.1(h), the Fish and Game Commission (Commission) is providing notice of proposed extension of existing emergency regulations, establishing measures for fisheries at risk due to drought conditions.

The objective of this re-adoption is to protect fisheries under critical conditions stemming from various conditions by establishing a set of triggers to guide fishing closures and reopening actions. Closures occur when specific triggering events occur, including water temperatures exceeding 70°F for over eight hours a day for three consecutive days. Other triggers include oxygen levels, water level, and breeding population. The Commission authorized staff to publish notice of intent to permanently implement Section 8.01, Title 14, CCR, at its December 10, 2015, meeting in San Diego, CA. Consideration for adoption of the regular rulemaking is scheduled for the April 14, 2016, Commission meeting in Santa Rosa.

There were no changes made to the previously noticed 90 day extension of emergency action.

SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS

Government Code Section 11346.1(a)(2) requires that, at least five working days prior to submission of the proposed emergency action to the Office of Administrative Law (OAL), the adopting agency provide a Notice of the Proposed Emergency Action to every person who has filed a request for notice of regulatory action with the agency. After submission of the proposed emergency to OAL, OAL shall allow interested persons five calendar days to submit comments on the proposed emergency regulations as set forth in Government Code Section 11349.6.

Any interested person may present statements, arguments or contentions, in writing, submitted via U.S. mail, e-mail or fax, relevant to the proposed emergency regulatory action. Written

comments submitted via U.S. mail, e-mail or fax must be received at OAL within five days after the Commission submits the emergency regulations to OAL for review.

Please reference submitted comments as regarding "Fisheries at Risk" addressed to:

Mailing Address: Reference Attorney
Office of Administrative Law
300 Capitol Mall, Suite 1250
Sacramento, CA 95814

California State
Fish and Game Commission
Attn: Jon Snellstrom
1416 Ninth Street, Rm. 1320
Sacramento, CA 95814

E-mail Address: staff@oal.ca.gov
Fax No.: 916-323-6826

fgc@fgc.ca.gov

For the status of the Commission's submittal to OAL for review, and the end of the five-day written submittal period, please consult OAL's website at <http://www.oal.ca.gov> under the heading "Emergency Regulations."



Jon D. Snellstrom
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF PROPOSED EMERGENCY REGULATORY ACTION**

**Emergency Action to
Add Section 8.01,
Title 14, California Code of Regulations
Re: Special Measures for Fisheries at Risk due to Drought Conditions**

I. Statement of Facts Constituting the Need for Emergency Regulatory Action

California continues to suffer under severe drought conditions with record low snow packs in 2014 and 2015. In early 2014, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. proclaimed a State of Emergency for California directing state officials to take all necessary actions to prepare for the record level of drought conditions and also signed an Executive Order redoubling state drought actions with additional measures to strengthen the state's response to drought. On April 1, 2015, the Governor ordered state agencies to impose statewide mandatory water restrictions that will save water, increase enforcement against water waste, streamline the state's drought response, and invest in new drought resilient technologies for California.

The hydrological conditions in 2015 are expected to deteriorate from the record low 2014 conditions. The Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department) continues to evaluate and manage the changing impacts of drought on threatened and endangered species and species of special concern, and develop contingency plans for state Wildlife Areas and Ecological Reserves to manage reduced water resources in the public interest.

Statewide water quality and quantity in many systems is likely to be inadequate to support fisheries as the summer progresses, resulting in impeded passage of spawning fish, increased vulnerability to mortality from predation and physiological stress, and increased angling harvest and/or hooking mortality. Furthermore, survival of eggs and juvenile fish in these systems over the coming months will be extremely low. The historically low water conditions will concentrate coldwater fish populations into shrinking pools of cold water habitat making them easy prey for illegal angling methods such as snagging, increased hooking mortality due to legal catch and release, over-harvest, as well as other human-related disturbances within their freshwater habitat. When coupled with drought-related environmental stressors, such as high water temperature, low dissolved oxygen, and severely reduced suitable habitat, these stressors can seriously affect reproductive success and survival rates.

Since 2014, the Department has worked with the Fish and Game Commission (Commission), using the best available science, to determine whether restricting fishing in certain areas will become necessary and prudent as drought conditions persist. The Department and the Commission have determined that a temporary approach is needed to give the Department effective tools to respond more rapidly to the deteriorating water quality and quantity conditions in California's waters for 2015.

Regulatory Proposal

Environmental conditions resulting from the drought may require temporary restrictions on fishing to protect fish populations and sustain future opportunity. These conditional changes may affect each waterbody and fish population differently based on hydrological responses to the drought. Increased angling mortality, harvest, and angling pressure are the key components used to evaluate potential effects associated with degraded environmental

conditions and will need to be evaluated on a water by water basis and over time as conditions change.

To ensure that fisheries are protected under critical conditions stemming from the drought, the Department is proposing a set of triggers to guide fishing closure and reopening decisions. The Department's decision to close or open a water will be based on the most current information available, collected by professional staff trained in the associated fields. Criteria for evaluating aquatic conditions are based on site-specific monitoring efforts with an emphasis on listed fish species, species of special concern, and gamefish.

The following proposed criteria will be used to determine if an emergency fishing closure or associated reopening is warranted:

Any water of the state not currently listed in Section 8.00 of these regulations may be closed to fishing by the Department when the Director, or his or her designee, determines one or more the following conditions have been met:

- Water temperatures in occupied habitat exceed 70° Fahrenheit for over eight hours a day for three consecutive days.
- Dissolved oxygen levels in occupied habitat drop below 5 mg/L for any period of time over three consecutive days.
- Fish passage is impeded or blocked for fish species that rely on migration as part of a life history trait.
- Water levels for ponds, lakes and reservoirs drop below 10% of their capacity.
- Adult breeding population levels are estimated to be below 500 individuals.

All waters closed pursuant to this section will be reopened by the Department when the Director, or his or her designee, determines all of the following conditions have been met:

- Water temperatures in occupied habitat do not exceed 70° Fahrenheit for over eight hours a day for seven consecutive days.
- Dissolved oxygen levels in occupied habitat rise above 5 mg/L and are maintained at that level for seven consecutive days.
- Fish passage is available and that no impediment exists to strand or concentrate adults or juveniles during their migration.
- Water levels for ponds, lakes and reservoirs have recovered to greater than 10% of their capacity.
- Adult breeding populations are estimated to be recovered to greater than 500 individuals.

Justification and associated data for closure and reopening decisions will be provided to the Commission for any water that is subject to a fishing closure.

The Department and the Commission will work together to formulate a regular rulemaking proposal that will refine the approach and associated language based on experiences learned, feedback from the public, and revisions to increase the efficacy of this emergency action.

II. Impact of Regulatory Action

The potential for significant statewide adverse economic impacts that might result from the proposed regulatory action has been assessed, and the following determinations relative to the required statutory categories have been made:

- (a) Costs or Savings to State Agencies or Costs/Savings in Federal Funding to the State:
None.
- (b) Nondiscretionary Costs/Savings to Local Agencies:
None.
- (c) Programs Mandated on Local Agencies or School Districts:
None.
- (d) Costs Imposed on Any Local Agency or School District that is Required to be Reimbursed Under Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4, Government Code:
None.
- (e) Effect on Housing Costs:
None.

III. Authority and Reference

The Fish and Game Commission proposes this emergency action pursuant to the authority vested by sections 200, 202, 205, 240, and 315 of the Fish and Game Code and to implement, interpret, or make specific sections 200, 202, 205, 240, and 315 of said Code.

IV. Section 240 Finding

Pursuant to Section 240 of the Fish and Game Code, the Commission finds that the adoption of this regulation is necessary for the immediate conservation, preservation, or protection of birds, mammals, reptiles, or fish, including, but not limited to, any nests or eggs thereof.

Updated Informative Digest (Plain English Overview)

California continues to suffer under severe drought conditions with record low snow packs in 2014 and 2015. In early 2014, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. proclaimed a State of Emergency for California directing state officials to take all necessary actions to prepare for the record level of drought conditions and also signed an Executive Order redoubling state drought actions with additional measures to strengthen the state's response to drought. On April 1, 2015, the Governor ordered state agencies to impose statewide mandatory water restrictions that will save water, increase enforcement against water waste, streamline the state's drought response, and invest in new drought resilient technologies for California.

The hydrological conditions in 2015 are expected to deteriorate from the record low 2014 conditions. The Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department) continues to evaluate and manage the changing impacts of drought on threatened and endangered species and species of special concern, and develop contingency plans for state Wildlife Areas and Ecological Reserves to manage reduced water resources in the public interest.

Statewide water quality and quantity in many systems is likely to be inadequate to support fisheries as the summer progresses, resulting in impeded passage of spawning fish, increased vulnerability to mortality from predation and physiological stress, and increased angling harvest and/or hooking mortality. Furthermore, survival of eggs and juvenile fish in these systems over the coming months will be extremely low. The historically low water conditions will concentrate coldwater fish populations into shrinking pools of cold water habitat making them easy prey for illegal angling methods such as snagging, increased hooking mortality due to legal catch and release, over-harvest, as well as other human-related disturbances within their freshwater habitat. When coupled with drought-related environmental stressors, such as high water temperature, poor water quality, and severely reduced suitable habitat, these stressors can seriously affect reproductive success and survival rates.

Since 2014, the Department has worked with the Fish and Game Commission (Commission), using the best available science, to determine whether restricting fishing in certain areas will become necessary and prudent as drought conditions persist. The Department and the Commission have determined that a temporary approach is needed to give the Department effective tools to respond more rapidly to the deteriorating water quality and quantity conditions in California's rivers and streams for 2015.

The following proposed criteria will be used to determine if an emergency fishing closure or associated reopening is warranted:

Any water of the state not currently listed in Section 8.00 of these regulations may be closed to fishing by the Department when the Director, or his or her designee, determines one or more of the following conditions have been met:

- Water temperatures in occupied habitat exceed 70° Fahrenheit for over eight hours a day for three consecutive days.
- Dissolved oxygen levels in occupied habitat drop below 5 mg/L for any period of time over three consecutive days.
- Fish passage is impeded or blocked for fish species that rely on migration as part of a life history trait.
- Water levels for ponds, lakes and reservoirs drop below 10% of their capacity.
- Adult breeding population levels are estimated to be below 500 individuals.

All waters closed pursuant to this section will be reopened by the Department when the Director, or his or her designee, determines all of the following conditions have been met:

- Water temperatures in occupied habitat do not exceed 70° Fahrenheit for over eight hours a day for seven consecutive days.
- Dissolved oxygen levels in occupied habitat rise above 5 mg/L and are maintained at that level for seven consecutive days.
- Fish passage is available and that no impediment exists to strand or concentrate adults or juveniles during their migration.

- Water levels for ponds, lakes and reservoirs have recovered to greater than 10% of their capacity.
- Adult breeding populations are estimated to be recovered to greater than 500 individuals.

Justification and associated data for closure and reopening decisions will be provided to the Commission for any water that is subject to a fishing closure.

The Department and the Commission will work together to formulate a regular rulemaking proposal that will refine the approach and regulatory language based on experiences learned, feedback from the public, and revisions to increase the efficacy of this emergency action.

Benefits: The proposed regulation will provide benefits to the environment through the conservation and preservation of listed species, species of special concern, and gamefish populations.

The proposed regulations are neither inconsistent nor incompatible with existing state regulations. The Legislature has delegated authority to the Commission to promulgate sport fishing regulations (sections 200, 202, 205, 240, and 315 Fish and Game Code).

Pursuant to Section 11346.1(h), Government Code, OAL may approve not more than two readoptions, each for a period not to exceed 90 days, of an emergency regulation that is the same as or substantially equivalent to an emergency regulation previously adopted by that agency. At its June 11, 2015 meeting in Mammoth Lakes, the Fish and Game Commission adopted the emergency action; and at its December 10, 2015 in San Diego, the Commission adopted the request for the first 90 day extension. At the December 10, 2015 meeting the Commission also voted to go to Notice with a regular rulemaking which has been noticed and will be considered for adoption at its April 14, 2016 meeting in Santa Rosa, CA. (OAL Notice #2015-1215-08.)

The Fish and Game Commission will meet again on March 15, 2016 during a teleconference that takes place at: Fish and Game Commission Conference Room 1320, 1416 Ninth Street, Sacramento, CA; Department of Fish and Wildlife, 50 Ericson Court, Arcata, CA 95521; Department of Fish and Wildlife, 7329 Silverado Trail, Napa, CA 94558; and Department of Fish and Wildlife, 4665 Lampson Avenue, Los Alamitos, CA 90720; where the Commission will consider a second extension request for a period of 90-days. It is estimated that this second 90-day extension will allow for continued discussion, adoption and filing of the regular rulemaking currently being considered to make these regulations permanent.

Regulatory Language

Section 8.01, Title 14, CCR is added to read:

Section 8.01. Special Gear Provisions~~[Repealed]~~Measures for Fisheries at Risk due to Drought Conditions.

(a) In response to continued extreme drought conditions, the commission has established a quick response process to temporarily close fisheries experiencing degraded environmental conditions that may affect fish populations or their habitat within waters of the state. The criteria set forth in subsections (b) and (c) are intended to ensure that fisheries are protected under critical conditions stemming from the drought. These criteria will be monitored in statewide inland fisheries, and they will be evaluated on a water by water basis over time as conditions change.

(b) The department may close to angling any waters of the state not currently listed in Section 8.00 of these regulations if the director, or his or her designee, finds one or more of the following conditions have been met:

(A) Water temperatures in occupied habitat exceed 70° Fahrenheit for over eight hours a day for three consecutive days

(B) Dissolved oxygen levels in occupied habitat drop below 5 mg/L for any period of time over three consecutive days.

(C) Fish passage is impeded or blocked for fish species that rely on migration as part of a life history trait.

(D) Water levels for ponds, lakes and reservoirs drop below 10% of their capacity.

(E) Adult breeding population levels are estimated to be below 500 individuals.

(c) Waters closed pursuant to subsection (b) shall be reopened by the department when the director, or his or her designee, finds all of the following conditions have been met:

(A) Water temperatures in occupied habitat do not exceed 70° Fahrenheit over eight hours a day for seven consecutive days

(B) Dissolved oxygen levels in occupied habitat rise above 5 mg/L and are maintained at that level over seven consecutive days.

(C) Fish passage is available and no impediment exists to strand or concentrate adults or juveniles during their migration.

(D) Water levels for ponds, lakes and reservoirs have recovered to greater than 10% of their capacity.

(E) Adult breeding population levels are estimated to be recovered to greater than 500 individuals.

(d) It shall be unlawful to take fish in any waters of the state closed to angling pursuant to this Section.

(e) Notification of department actions.

(1) The department shall maintain a list of closed waters of the state and update that list on Wednesday of each week by 1:00 pm. In the event that water conditions change later in the week, the fishing status for each specific water will not change until the day following the next Wednesday. It shall be the responsibility of the angler to use the telephone number provided below or go to the department's website at <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Regulations> to obtain the current status of any water. The number to call for information is (916) 445-7600.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 200, 202 and 210, 205, 240, and 315, Fish and Game Code.

Reference: Sections 200, 202, 205 and 210, 240, and 315, Fish and Game Code.

BOS-11 copy

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: File 160223 FW: Navigation Centers in San Francisco---YES! USE OUR CITY TAX DOLLARS To help homeless people!

-----Original Message-----

From: Mary Bull [mailto:chalicefarm@gmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 5:54 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Navigation Centers in San Francisco---YES! USE OUR CITY TAX DOLLARS To help homeless people!

Dear London Breed , David Campos, Aaron Peskin, and Members of the Board,

We want to express our support for the Navigation Center and the vision to create more of them to help our homeless residents! We are an affluent city and want our tax dollars to help those in need! I personally campaigned for years with Sister Bernie Galvin and Religious Witness with Homeless People, when Gavin Newsom was Mayor with absolutely no forward progress... Disgusting.

Bravo David Campos and social justice-oriented members of the Board!

The perception to us is of sweetheart deals between contractors, other business interests, and politicians. Quite simply: We abhor this. We are privileged and affluent, we do not want our tax dollars to benefit us. We want them to benefit those who need it!!!

Sincerely,

Mary Bull and Robert Krebsbach
252 Frederick Street
San Francisco, 94117

Sent from my iPad



Unión Española de California, Inc.

2850 Alemany Boulevard, San Francisco, California 94112

Teléfono: (415) 587-5504 • Fax: (415) 469-7184

BOS-11
Cpage

Hon. Supervisor David Campos
The Board of Supervisors
City and County of San Francisco
One Carlton Goodlet Place
San Francisco, California 94102.

18 March 2016

RECEIVED
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
SAN FRANCISCO
2016 MAR 21 PM 3:17
BY [Signature]

Dear Supervisor Campos,

On behalf of our neighbors and the membership of our club we wish to express our surprise, dismay and confusion upon learning in the Wednesday, March 16, 2016, Chronicle that properties near our intersection of Alemany Boulevard and Farragut Street are among those locations identified as potential sites for additional Homeless Navigation Centers and Encampments, within the City.

Whereas we acknowledge the immense difficulty of identifying appropriate sites within our dense community, we wish to go on record in opposition to any consideration given to our immediate environs. Locating a Navigation Center nearby would have a devastating effect upon our neighbors and Cayuga Park, as well as a severe negative impact upon our ability to survive economically into the future.

We also wish to point out that all of the site down to Cayuga Park is owned by the Union Espanola de California and used on a daily basis. It is not for sale and could only be acquired by the City and County through a lengthy, eminent domain condemnation process.

The following is a brief synopsis of the unique values and services the residents and business entities at Alemany and Farragut offer to the citizens of the City and County of San Francisco, as well as Northern San Mateo County:

The neighborhood immediately to the southeast, along Alemany Boulevard, consists of homes approximately 70 years old. Our residents are truly representative of San Francisco's most threatened Middle Class, who have kept their precinct free of crime and urban blight for years on end, as they have raised their families. Other neighborhoods along Alemany, to the north and south, are also exemplary of our city's better environments.

During these 70 years, the southwest corner of the intersection has been occupied by the largest independent grocery store within the Excelsior District and the southern fringe of San Francisco. For the past two decades it has been home to Pacific Super, a specialty market serving Asian Americans across the southern and western neighborhoods of the City, as well as Daly City.

On the northwest corner is the property owned by the Union Espanola de California, a non-profit organization that followed the lead of many other ethnic organizations and societies, opting to relocate to a larger home, but chose to remain within the City and County of San Francisco. Our Spanish Cultural Center is the largest such facility in the United States. Our goals are to celebrate and promote the culture, customs, language and cuisine of Spain, within our region, but especially among our children and grandchildren.

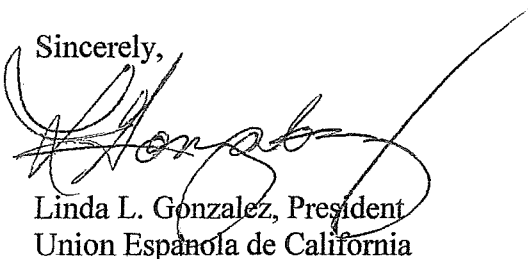
Our major tenant, the Patio Espanol Restaurant operates our ballroom and several smaller meeting venues to serve a large and diverse clientele of Northern Californians; including the Latino, Filipino and Samoan communities (to name but three), African American church groups, Roman Catholic parishes, schools, colleges and their alumnae associations, the Prep Hall of Fame, hospitals, service clubs, civic organizations, political events, annual breakfast meetings of credit unions, as well as private reunions, birthdays, quinceaneras, weddings, and even celebrations of life for the departed dear ones of our most loyal customers and our members.

The Union Espanola was founded in 1876, and reorganized in 1923. For sixty years we were located within San Francisco's primary Spanish enclave and parish, along Broadway near the intersection of Powell Street. In 1983 we purchased our current property in the Excelsior District, and in 1987 welcomed King Juan Carlos of Spain to dedicate our new home. During the past thirty years we have invested to improve our facilities, striving to create a safe and comfortable, family-friendly environment for special events. We take great pleasure in serving the elderly and handicapped who find it difficult to find parking and attend events downtown.

We look forward to the next thirty years as our children and grandchildren grow into leadership positions within our beloved Union, and as our City and neighborhoods become evermore diverse.

Supervisor Campos, we thank you in advance for your patience and understanding of our grave concerns, as well as your assistance to remove the intersection of Alemany and Farragut from the list of sites in consideration for a Homeless Navigation Center.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Linda L. Gonzalez", written over a large, stylized flourish that extends across the signature line and slightly above it.

Linda L. Gonzalez, President
Union Espanola de California

Cc: The Office of the Mayor
The President of the Board of Supervisors

✓ Members of the Board of Supervisors

Our Neighbors

Our Members

The Media

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; Major, Erica (BOS)
Subject: File 151246 FW: Coyotes

From: Mike Regan [mailto:myoldgoat@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2016 9:13 PM
To: Yee, Norman (BOS) <norman.yee@sfgov.org>
Cc: Lee, Mayor (MYR) <mayoredwinlee@sfgov.org>; Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Coyotes

Hi, I have written to your office many times regarding the coyote problem in the city.

Today a woman and large dog (72 lbs) were stalked and chased by a coyote in Stern Grove. I am sure you have heard this story already so I won't tell it to you again.

However the coyote situation has worsened, as I predicted, and now something must be done before a child is mauled and more pets become food.

These wild predators do not belong in our urban environment and must go, along with Project Coyote and other groups that believe co-existence is possible.

We have a right to enjoy our parks and our neighborhood with out being in danger of coyote attack.

Mike Regan

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: File 151246 Stop coyotes from killing more pets

From: Karin Hu [mailto:khu@ccsf.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2016 3:31 PM
To: Major, Erica (BOS) <erica.major@sfgov.org>
Subject: Stop coyotes from killing more pets

Erica.Major@sfgov.org, the Clerk of the Board Committee.
Please distribute this letter to the Board of Supervisors. Thank you!

Government Audit and Oversight Committee

Stop coyotes from killing more pets.

Dear Honorable Supervisor Yee and
Honorable Supervisor Peskin and
Honorable Supervisor Breed,

A hearing, another community meeting, more "community outreach" efforts are not going to stop the deaths of neighborhood cats and dogs. Actions must be taken. The difficult decision must be made.

We have to decide whether it will be coyotes or pets who are going to die.

Community education promoting coexistence are ineffective. Telling people to not feed the coyotes and to shoo them away doesn't work. The result of education/community outreach? A vicious lethal attack on Didi in front of her home, dismembered pieces of a pet cats scattered in yards, yellowed "missing pet" flyers posted around the neighborhood.

Without an impossible 100% compliance, "hazing" doesn't work. Coyotes become habituated to people. In January, on Next Door a photo was posted of a coyote calmly sitting on a front lawn at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, just blocks from Aptos Middle School. There are numerous other daytime sightings of coyotes in the Balboa Terrace and St. Francis Wood neighborhoods.

Although coyotes are a recent problem for us, they are not a recent problem in other communities. Elsewhere an increase in the coyote population has resulted in attacks on humans, coyotes coming into yards and even into a *home and killing pets. Let's keep the coyote problem from escalating in San Francisco. As a relatively isolated peninsula, surrounded by urban (rather than rural) surroundings, coyote problems can be managed.

We don't have to invent the wheel. Attached are links to reviews of coyote management strategies. The article by Rex Baker (scientist) is linked on the Calif Dept of Fish and Wildlife, and the second article by Claude Olyar (pest control professional) was presented at the Vertebrate Pest Conference. I have highlighted some main points in their abstracts, but I hope you will download and read the whole

article. I have an excerpted Olyar's answer to "Does lethal control work in urban areas?" Although Olyar is not a scientist, he provides scientific citations to support his conclusion.

(Note that my reaction to coyotes in the neighborhood is not based on fear or lack of knowledge. I have taught the Animal Behavior course at Johns Hopkins Univ, and have a Ph.D. in Psychology, with a focus on neurobiology and animal behavior. My motivation for sending public comment is that I don't want my dogs, or any others' pets to die like Didi or Buster.)

*Laguna Beach CA, Nov 2015 <http://www.ocregister.com/articles/coyote-694145-street-fischer.html>

Sincerely,

Karin Hu, 334 San Leandro Way, San Francisco, CA 94127, khu@ccsf.edu

http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1057&context=icwdm_wdmconfproc

A REVIEW OF SUCCESSFUL URBAN COYOTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS IMPLEMENTED TO PREVENT OR REDUCE ATTACKS ON HUMANS AND PETS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Rex O. Baker California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, CA (2007)

Abstract

Since the fatal coyote (*Canis latrans*) attack on a 3-year-old girl in Glendale, California in 1981, government agencies have emphasized developing coyote management programs to increase public safety. This presentation will focus on the success of numerous programs including: small neighborhoods, industrial sites, parks, large city and county-wide projects. Local environmental conditions attracting coyotes, specific problems caused by the coyotes, public reaction, and the role of public relations including public education emphasizing environmental management, will be discussed. Coyote population monitoring regarding behavior patterns, aversive conditioning, and coyote population reduction methods will be reviewed. **Trapping remains the most effective tool in removing problem coyotes and reinstilling the fear of humans in most cases; however, calling and shooting by well trained personnel are also a very important tool and sometimes the only option.** However, factors in the environment influenced by human behavior must be changed to prevent re-occurrences of urban coyote conflicts with humans and pets. Wildlife must always be considered to be wild, not cuddly friends!

<http://azpredatorcallers.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/How-Misinformation-Fosters-Urban-Human-Coyote-Conflicts.pdf>

How Misinformation Fosters Urban Human-Coyote Conflicts

Claude M. Oleyar Equalizer Wildlife Services, Colorado Springs, Colorado, Proc. 24th Vertebr. Pest Conf. (R. M. Timm and K. A. Fagerstone, Eds.) Published at Univ. of Calif., Davis. 2010. Pp. 290-297.

ABSTRACT: The Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDOW) recently conducted an urban coyote symposium for city decisionmakers in the Denver metro area in response to a burgeoning coyote problem, including multiple attacks on humans. The symposium was well organized, but it conveyed typical messages about managing human-coyote conflicts that I contend are **misconceptions** and misinformation. They include: *we're encroaching on coyote habitat; coyotes that attack pets and people are abnormal; lethal control should only be used as a last resort; killing coyotes simply produces more coyotes; we should coexist with our "coyote neighbors"; hazing is the answer; and "it's*

a people problem, not a coyote problem". I dispute these concepts, and I contend that promoting the components of coexistence can actually foster human-coyote conflicts. In the process I also support the case for lethal control.

From the article:

“Does lethal control work in urban areas? Absolutely! The first well-documented urban coyote program was in Glendale, CA, in 1981 (Howell 1982, Baker 2007). Immediately after the fatal coyote attack on the 3-year old girl, a large-scale public education program (including warnings, hazing techniques, and a coyote hotline) was implemented, along with an intensive foothold trapping and shooting program. Within 80 days, 55 coyotes were removed from within half a mile of the child’s residence. The removal of the coyotes, coupled with the education program, dramatically reduced reports of pet attacks, and there were no further reports of coyote attacks on humans in Glendale for over 20 years. In Griffith Park, within the city of Los Angeles, CA, 5 adults and 2 children were attacked by coyotes and injured during 1994-95. While implementing a public education program, a team of trained sharpshooters was brought in. Five alpha adult and three young adult coyotes were quickly removed. There were no further attacks and coyotes appeared very wary of humans for over 10 years, even though coyotes were common in adjacent areas. In 1991 in northwest Laguna-Nigel, Orange County, CA, a pet walker was chased and his poodle ripped from his arms and killed. There were numerous other daylight pet attacks. Foothold traps were set and two coyotes were taken. There was no recurrence of bold coyote activity and only incidental cat losses for at least 6 or 7 years.”

From: Wong, Linda (BOS)
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2016 2:14 PM
To: BOS-Supervisors
Cc: Gosiengfiao, Rachel (BOS)
Subject: FW: Letter of support from MOD for file no 150732 Tang legislation for Mandatory Disability Access Improvements
Attachments: mod letter in support file no 150732 Tang legislation.pdf

Good afternoon,

Please see the following email from Carla Johnson, Director, Mayor's Office of Disability regarding the subject matter referenced above.

Sincerely,
Linda

Linda Wong
Board of Supervisors
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, City Hall, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689
Phone: 415.554.7719 | Fax: (415) 554-5163
Linda.Wong@sfgov.org | www.sfbos.org

Please complete a Board of Supervisors Customer Service Satisfaction form by clicking [here](#).

The [Legislative Research Center](#) provides 24-hour access to Board of Supervisors legislation, and archived matters since August 1998.

***Disclosures:** Personal information that is provided in communications to the Board of Supervisors is subject to disclosure under the California Public Records Act and the San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance. Personal information provided will not be redacted. Members of the public are not required to provide personal identifying information when they communicate with the Board of Supervisors and its committees. All written or oral communications that members of the public submit to the Clerk's Office regarding pending legislation or hearings will be made available to all members of the public for inspection and copying. The Clerk's Office does not redact any information from these submissions. This means that personal information—including names, phone numbers, addresses and similar information that a member of the public elects to submit to the Board and its committees—may appear on the Board of Supervisors website or in other public documents that members of the public may inspect or copy.*

From: Johnson, Carla (ADM)
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2016 2:00 PM
To: Calvillo, Angela (BOS) <angela.calvillo@sfgov.org>; Wong, Linda (BOS) <linda.wong@sfgov.org>
Cc: Quizon, Dyanna (BOS) <dyanna.quizon@sfgov.org>
Subject: Letter of support from MOD for file no 150732 Tang legislation for Mandatory Disability Access Improvements

Dear Angela and Linda,

I hope you are well.

I have prepared a letter describing my support for File No. 150732, Mandatory Disability Access Improvements.

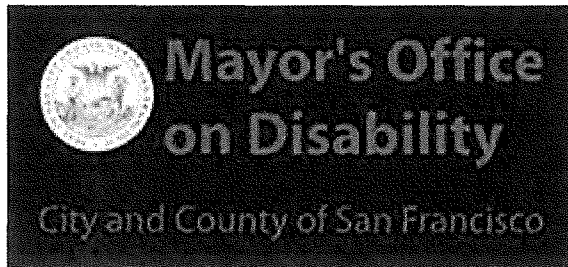
This ground breaking legislation was introduced by Supervisor Katy Tang. It has been placed on the Agenda and will be heard at the March 23rd Budget and Finance committee meeting.

I appreciate your assistance distributing the letter to each of the Board members.

Many thanks.

Carla

Carla Johnson, CBO, CASp
Director, Mayor's Office on Disability
1155 Market Street, First Floor
SF, CA 94103
Direct:(415) 554-6785
Office: (415) 554-6789
FAX: (415) 554-6159
TTY: (415) 554-6799



The Mayor's Office on Disability is a scent free office. Please refrain from wearing any scented products when visiting us. This includes perfumes, scented lotions, detergents, hair products etc. Thank you for helping us to provide an office that is fully accessible to all people with disabilities.



March 18, 2016

London Breed
President
Board of Supervisors
City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102

File No. 150732- Mandatory Disability Access Improvements

Dear President Breed,

I am writing in support of File No. 150732, proposed legislation introduced by Supervisor Katy Tang in July 2015. This legislation is an ordinance amending the San Francisco Building Code. It would require any existing building with a place of public accommodation to have all primary entries and path of travel into the building accessible for people with disabilities, or for the owner to receive a determination of equivalent facilitation, technical infeasibility, or unreasonable hardship.

When the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) passed in 1990 it imposed obligations on public accommodations to remove the barriers to their services that were readily achievable. Twenty five years later, this broad civil rights legislation has still not been fully implemented because many of San Francisco's smaller businesses in some of our older buildings have struggled to understand or comply with the mandate. Those businesses that remain inaccessible cannot provide critical services to people with disabilities, which means the business loses valuable clients and is at risk of ADA lawsuits.

The City has made many different efforts over the last two decades to increase awareness about disability compliance. There has been outreach, education, financial assistance, and free accessibility assessments under the CASp program. Supervisor Tang made this issue one of her priorities, going back to the years when she served as an Aide to Supervisor Carmen Chu. Unfortunately, barriers remain at all too many businesses. This legislation is intended to correct that deficiency.

I wish to commend Supervisor Tang and her aide Dyanna Quizon for their efforts developing this ordinance and bringing it to the Board of Supervisors. They led a collaborative effort that included Regina Dick-Endrizzi from the Office of Small Business, Richard Halloran from the Department of Building Inspection, the Public Works Department, the Planning Department, members of the Access

Appeals Commission and many others. This legislation is thoughtful and practical and it accomplishes our shared goals to make San Francisco more accessible.

I look forward to working with the Board of Supervisors and the stakeholders, including the business community and the disability community, as we develop information and the staffing structure to support this new program.

Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Carla Johnson', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Carla Johnson, CBO, CASp
Director

cc: Members of the Board of Supervisors
Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board.

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: CPUC Notification - Verizon Wireless - SF UM Bulk 3-11-2016
Attachments: CPUC Notification - Verizon - SF UM Bulk 3-11-2016.pdf

From: West Area CPUC [mailto:WestAreaCPUC@VerizonWireless.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2016 2:26 PM
To: Masry, Omar (CPC) <omar.masry@sfgov.org>; Administrator, City (ADM) <city.administrator@sfgov.org>; Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Cc: West Area CPUC <WestAreaCPUC@VerizonWireless.com>
Subject: CPUC Notification - Verizon Wireless - SF UM Bulk 3-11-2016

This is to provide your agency with notice according to the provisions of General Order No. 159A of the Public Utilities Commission of the State of California ("CPUC"). This notice is being provided pursuant to Section IV.C.2.

If you prefer to receive these notices by US Mail, please reply to this email stating your jurisdiction's preference.

Thank You



March 23, 2016

Ms. Anna Hom
Consumer Protection and Safety Division
California Public Utilities Commission
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102
alh@cpuc.ca.gov

RE: Notification Letter for Various Verizon Small Cell Facilities
San Francisco-Oakland, CA / GTE Mobilnet of California Limited Partnership / U-3002-C

This is to provide the Commission with notice according to the provisions of General Order No. 159A of the Public Utilities Commission of the State of California ("CPUC") for the project described in Attachment A.

A copy of this notification letter is also being provided to the appropriate local government agency for its information. Should there be any questions regarding this project, or if you disagree with any of the information contained herein, please contact the representative below.

Sincerely,

Ruth Concepcion
West Territory Real Estate Planning
15505 Sand Canyon Avenue, Irvine, CA 92618
WestAreaCPUC@VerizonWireless.com

CPUC Attachment A

Initial Build (new presence for Verizon Wireless)



JURISDICTION	PLANNING DIRECTOR	CITY ADMINISTRATOR	CLERK OF THE BOARD	COUNTY
City of San Francisco Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Pl San Francisco, CA 94102	omar.masry @sfgov.org	city.administrator@sfgov.org	Board.of.Supervisors@sfgov.org	San Francisco

Site Address	Site APN	Site Coordinates (NAD 83)	Project Description	Number & type of Antennas	Tower Design	Tower Appearance	Tower Height (in feet)	Size of Building or NA	Type of Approval	Approval Issue Date	Approval Effective Date	Appr Pe Nu
100 Market Street, San Francisco CA 94102	N/A - public right-of-way	37°46'43.67"N 122°24'54.09"W	Installation of one 7.5" diameter x 24" tall canister antenna, two 16.5" x 9.8" x 5.7" MRRU's on to existing (29'-4" AGL) MTA steel pole.	1 panel antenna	Existing MTA steel pole	Panel antenna @ 29'-11" RAD	30'-11" AGL	N/A	Personal Wireless Service Facility Permit	3/3/2016	4/2/2016	15W
45 Hyde Street, San Francisco CA 94102	N/A - public right-of-way	37°46'48.05"N 122°24'55.00"W	Installation of one 7.5" diameter x 24" tall canister antenna, two 16.5" x 9.8" x 5.7" MRRU's on to existing (29'-8" AGL) MTA steel pole.	1 panel antenna	Existing MTA steel pole	Panel antenna @ 31' 5" RAD	32' 5" AGL	N/A	Personal Wireless Service Facility Permit	3/3/2016	4/2/2016	15W
843 Clay St, San Francisco CA 94108	N/A - public right-of-way	37°47'38.75"N 122°24'26.35"W	Installation of one 7.5" diameter x 24" tall canister antenna, two 16.5" x 9.8" x 5.7" MRRU's on to existing (29'-4" AGL) MTA steel pole.	1 panel antenna	Existing MTA steel pole	Panel antenna @ 31'-1" RAD	32'-1" AGL	N/A	Personal Wireless Service Facility Permit	3/3/2016	4/2/2016	15W
734 Lombard, San Francisco CA 94133	N/A - public right-of-way	37°48'10.20"N 122°24'48.80"W	Installation of one 7.5" diameter x 24" tall canister antenna, two 16.5" x 9.8" x 5.7" MRRU's on to existing (29'-4" AGL) MTA steel pole.	1 panel antenna	Existing MTA steel pole	Panel antenna @ 31'-5" RAD	32'-5" AGL	N/A	Personal Wireless Service Facility Permit	3/4/2016	4/3/2016	15W
312 Columbus, San Francisco CA 94133	N/A - public right-of-way	37°47'53.40"N 122°24'25.07"W	Installation of one 7.5" diameter x 24" tall canister antenna, two 16.5" x 9.8" x 5.7" MRRU's on to existing (29'-4" AGL) MTA steel pole.	1 panel antenna	Existing MTA steel pole	Panel antenna @ 25'-11" RAD	26'-11" AGL	N/A	Personal Wireless Service Facility Permit	3/3/2016	4/2/2016	15W

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; Evans, Derek; Somera, Alisa (BOS)
Subject: File 160208 FW: Support for Cristina Rubke's Nomination to SFMTA Board
Attachments: 2016.03.22_Cristina Rubke_MTAB.pdf

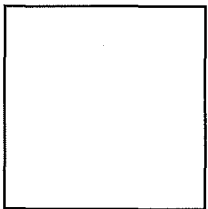
From: Nicole Ferrara [mailto:nicole@walksf.org]
Sent: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 4:29 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Cc: Elliott, Nicole (MYR) <nicole.elliott@sfgov.org>; Cristina N. Rubke <crubke@sflaw.com>; Cathy DeLuca <cathy@walksf.org>
Subject: Support for Cristina Rubke's Nomination to SFMTA Board

Dear Supervisors,

Attached, please find a letter of support for Director Rubke's re-nomination to the SFMTA Board of Directors. Please feel free to reach out with any questions.

Sincerely,

Nicole Ferrara
Executive Director



433 Natoma St, Suite 240, San Francisco, CA 94103
415.431.9255 | walksf.org

Support the call for a Vision Zero goal to eliminate ALL traffic deaths in 10 years - [join or renew as a Walk SF member today.](#)



March 22, 2016

San Francisco Board of Supervisors
City Hall
1 Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

Subject: Support for Cristina Rubke's nomination as an SFMTA Director

Dear Supervisors,

I am writing on behalf of Walk San Francisco to support Ms. Cristina Rubke's nomination by Mayor Lee for re-appointment to the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA) Board of Directors.

During Director Rubke's first term as an SFMTA Director, she consistently demonstrated her support for Vision Zero and pedestrian safety in San Francisco. She has also been engaged with the community and interested in understanding the community's perspective and priorities to enhance public transit and pedestrian/bicycle safety in San Francisco.

I had the unfortunate opportunity of working closely with Director Rubke following the death of Thu Phan, a wheelchair user who was recently hit and killed on Market Street. Director Rubke, a friend of Ms. Phan's, was very engaged in ensuring that the community came together to reflect on and respond to Ms. Phan's death, helping to spark a partnership between the SFMTA, active transportation advocates, and the disability community to ensure that Vision Zero engages people with disabilities.

Walk San Francisco believes that Director Rubke has been – and will continue to be – a strong voice for people who walk and wheelchair roll on the SFMTA Board of Directors and we urge that you to support her nomination. Please feel free to reach out to me directly if you have any questions at nicole@walksf.org or 415-404-9024.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Nicole Ferrara". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Nicole Ferrara
Executive Director

cc: Nicole Elliot, Legislative Director, Office of Mayor Lee

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: Christina Rubke for MTA board

-----Original Message-----

From: Liz Diaz [mailto:lizdiaz@mac.com]
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 8:27 AM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>; Elliott, Nicole (MYR) <nicole.elliott@sfgov.org>
Cc: Cristina Rubke <crisrina.rubke@gmail.com>
Subject: Christina Rubke for MTA board

Dear Board of Supervisors,

I highly encourage you to support the nomination of Christina Rubke for SFMTA. My experience of working with her over the past 10 years on the waterfront has allowed me to see how talented, conscientious and capable she is. Her expert knowledge of "transportation" is a boon to the MTA! She is an involved and active member of the Bay Area Disabled Sailors, of South Beach Yacht Club and is frequently seen zipping down the Embarcadero on the Herb Caen Promenade! In the opportunities I have had to share volunteering at Events with her, she is an absolute delight to work with!

Please support her nomination!

Sincerely,
Liz Diaz,
North Beach Marine Canvas
Pier 40, South Beach Harbor
SFCA 94107

PH 415 730 2842

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; Evans, Derek; Somera, Alisa (BOS)
Subject: File 160208 FW: Appointment of Cristina Rubke to SFMTA Board
Attachments: Letter to Board of Supervisors re Cristina Rubke Mar 23 2016.pdf

From: Luz, Elaine [mailto:eluz@sflaw.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2016 10:46 AM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Cc: Meisenheimer, Larisa A. <LMeisenheimer@sflaw.com>; Elliott, Nicole (MYR) <nicole.elliott@sfgov.org>
Subject: Appointment of Cristina Rubke to SFMTA Board

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Enclosed please find Ms. Meisenheimer's March 23, 2016, correspondence regarding appointment of Cristina Rubke to SFMTA Board.

Elaine Luz
Secretary to Larisa A. Meisenheimer,
Roey Z. Rahmil, Phil Blandino and Ruth Der
Shartsis Friese LLP
One Maritime Plaza, 18th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94111-3598
(415) 773-7267 Direct
(415) 421-2922

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One Maritime Plaza ♦ Eighteenth Floor
San Francisco, California 94111-3598

Larisa A. Meisenheimer
lmeisenheimer@sflaw.com

March 23, 2016

Board of Supervisors
Board.of.Supervisors@sfgov.org

Re: Appointment of Cristina Rubke to SFMTA Board

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I write to you to enthusiastically and strongly recommend Cristina Rubke for reappointment to a position on the SFMTA Board. I am a partner and the Co-Chair of the Litigation Department at Shartsis Friese, Cristina's current employer, and have worked with her for nearly ten years. During that time, I have been continually impressed by Cristina's determination, dedication and integrity.

I have met few people that have impressed me as much as Cristina. She was not dealt the easiest hand in life. But she has, through a unique combination of grace and grit, refused to let that define any aspect of her professional or personal life.

At work, Cristina has built a strong practice in intellectual property law. She also has been a leading advocate at our law firm for bringing in pro bono cases to help those in need. For example, she secured a settlement and better situation for a child in a wheelchair that was being treated abusively by a school bussing service. In another case, she prevented a developmentally delayed woman from being defrauded out of her inheritance. Her colleagues and opposing counsel alike recognize her talent and effectiveness.

Cristina also is tremendously dedicated to our community. After the work day, Cristina commits her time to helping community organizations. She has led the delegation of attorneys from San Francisco to the annual Conference of Delegates. She also was the co-chair of the Disability Rights Committee, a member of the Bar Association Judiciary Committee, and a member or chair of numerous other committees. This translates to a schedule where Cristina spends the majority of her nights every week dedicated to bettering our community.

And on a more personal note, the main thing that I associate with Cristina is courage. She is not intimidated by obstacles and sets an example for the rest of us. For instance, several years ago she became interested in sailing. Without the use of her limbs, she has used an adapted dinghy and developed the skills to sail the Bay, and to compete successfully in regattas and other

Board of Supervisors
March 23, 2016
Page 2

competitive sailing events. She also was the Commodore of the Bay Area Association of Disabled Sailors for four years, and was able to double its annual budget and add several new programs, all while maintaining a collegial and productive board environment. No matter what the situation, she consistently finds a way to make things happen while treating others with dignity and respect.

The SFMTA Board would be fortunate to have someone as dedicated and upstanding as Cristina as a member.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Larisa Meisenheimer".

Larisa A. Meisenheimer

LAM:eml
cc Nicole Elliott (via email nicole.elliott@sfgov.org)

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; BOS Legislation (BOS)
Subject: File 160205 FW: Resolution opposing GGNRA's proposed dog regulations

From: Stewart Rhoads [mailto:srhoads@alumni.stanford.edu]
Sent: Monday, March 14, 2016 11:45 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Resolution opposing GGNRA's proposed dog regulations

Attn: Clerk of the Board

Re: Tuesday March 15, 2016 BOS Meeting, Item #19, Resolution 160205

Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco,

My name is Stewart Rhoads, I'm a 15 year resident of San Francisco, and I own two dogs, Ragnar and Trapper. I'm strongly in support of your resolution because I want the GGNRA to maintain the existing off-leash dog areas. Please unanimously help us preserve enjoyment of these beautiful green spaces for our canine companions and us.

Sincerely,

Stewart Rhoads, D10

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: My sincere thanks

From: Karl Young [mailto:karlshak@sonic.net]
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2016 10:33 AM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: My sincere thanks

I just wanted to commend the board for taking a brave stand against the jack booted thugs in the Presidio who would dare consider in any way modifying any part of the off leash dog park and sanctuary that is San Francisco, in their ridiculous concerns for having so much as a square inch dedicated to the protection of public safety, wildlife, habitat, or other pets. In my valiant attempts to protect my right to be attacked by off leash dogs everywhere and anywhere in San Francisco, I proudly wear my battle scars and sincerely hope you will continue to heroically support me in those efforts.

Karl Young
www.karlshak.com

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; BOS Legislation (BOS)
Subject: FW: SF SPCA Support Letter - File No. 16205 Resolution re GGNRA (to be considered on 3/15/16)
Attachments: 16-03-14 - SF SPCA Support SF BOS Resolution re GGNRA Dog Walking FINAL.pdf

From: Brandy Kuentzel [mailto:bkuentzel@sfspca.org]
Sent: Monday, March 14, 2016 7:36 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: SF SPCA Support Letter - File No. 16205 Resolution re GGNRA (to be considered on 3/15/16)

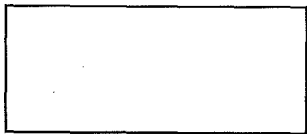
Dear Clerk of the Board,

Attached please find a support letter from the San Francisco SPCA regarding the Resolution Opposing the GGNRA's Proposed Rule Regulating Dog Walking (file no. 160205). The resolution is to be considered tomorrow on March 15, 2016 during the 2pm hearing as agenda item #19. If you would kindly distribute as you see fit, we would greatly appreciate it.

Thanks so much for your time.

Kind regards,
Brandy

Brandy Kuentzel
General Counsel
Law and Advocacy
San Francisco SPCA
Rescue Row
201 Alabama Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
Phone 415-554-3055



Saving and protecting animals, providing care and treatment, advocating for their welfare and enhancing the human-animal bond. [Visit us at www.sfspca.org](http://www.sfspca.org) + [Donate](#) + [Volunteer](#)

Happy New Year! Don't miss the 19th Annual [Bark & Whine Ball](#) on March 16th, benefiting the San Francisco SPCA. [Purchase tickets](#) now for the Gala on March 16th at Fort Mason, Festival Pavilion.

The SF SPCA has two locations. Visit either the Mission or the Pacific Heights campus for adoptions and veterinary care! Can't visit in person? [Take an interactive virtual tour of our campuses.](#)

Follow us on:

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SAN FRANCISCO
SPCA

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March 14, 2016

Sent by Email (Board.of.Supervisors@sfgov.org)

San Francisco Board of Supervisors
Clerk of the Board
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
City Hall, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

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SUE TROXEL

Dear Clerk of the Board:

**Re: Strong Support – Resolution Opposing GGNRA’s Proposed Rule
Regulating Dog Walking (File No. 160205)**

On behalf of the San Francisco SPCA, a local animal welfare organization founded in 1868, and our many Bay Area supporters, this letter is to thank Supervisors Tang, Wiener, Yee, Breed, Farrell, Campos, Avalos and Cohen for introducing a resolution opposing the Golden Gate National Recreation Area’s (GGNRA) proposed rule regulating dog walking in urban parklands throughout San Francisco, Marin, and San Mateo counties. Please list our organization in strong support of this resolution.

As the SF SPCA can attest, the GGNRA’s proposed plan aims to dramatically limit dog access in San Francisco, Marin and San Mateo counties. It offers only very confined off-leash areas that will soon become overcrowded. In addition, the GGNRA closures will nearly certainly result in serious overcrowding of Bay Area dog parks. San Francisco’s dog parks are already quite limited, with off-leash areas being particularly scarce. The SF SPCA frequently hears from our community members that off-leash areas in Duboce Park, Mission Dolores Park and McLaren Park, for example, are crowded. If pet guardians, dog walkers, and pets are displaced from the GGNRA and forced to relocate to the city’s dog parks, the problems associated with this overcrowding will be exacerbated.

Unfortunately, despite overwhelming opposition to the GGNRA’s proposed plan from Bay Area residents, community groups, and elected officials across many counties, the plan only contains minor adjustments based on public feedback. As such, the SF SPCA still remains very concerned about the negative impacts that these sweeping dog park closures will have on hundreds of thousands of Bay Area residents and their pets, many of which will likely go unseen by the GGNRA. For many urban dog guardians, especially seniors who find it difficult exercise their pets while on-leash, the GGNRA represents

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the only place where they can allow their dogs to play and release a lot of energy. Take away this haven for exercise, and dog guardians may be unable to meet the physical needs of their pets. Daily exercise is essential to a dog's proper health and well-being, and the amount of exercise that a dog gets can affect his or her behavior, trainability and aggression levels, which are particularly important to properly maintaining public safety in crowded urban environments.

Striking the balance between recreation and natural resource degradation is, of course, important. The SF SPCA maintains that all Bay Area residents, including dog guardians and dog walkers, need to help make sure that sensitive habitats or species in the GGNRA are not harmed. At the same time, access to these urban parklands must be preserved for diverse constituents, including responsible dog guardians and their pets, so that everyone can enjoy them.

On behalf of the SF SPCA and the many San Franciscans who currently enjoy access to the GGNRA with their pets, the SF SPCA sincerely thanks Supervisors Tang, Wiener, Yee, Breed, Farrell, Campos, Avalos and Cohen for their leadership on this important issue. Please call on the SF SPCA to help in any way that we can to ensure that the GGNRA's plan is modified to allow for greater access to recreational opportunities such as responsible dog walking.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Brandy Kuentzel".

Brandy Kuentzel, Esq.
General Counsel
San Francisco SPCA
415-554-3055 direct
bkuentzel@sfspca.org

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; Evans, Derek; Young, Victor
Subject: File 160127 FW: Budget Support for Open Source Voting System Project
Attachments: Open Source Voting Letter - EFF.pdf

-----Original Message-----

From: Jacob Hoffman-Andrews [mailto:jsha@eff.org]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2016 1:34 PM
To: Lee, Mayor (MYR) <mayoredwinlee@sfgov.org>; Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Cc: Jerdonek, Chris (REG) <chris.jerdonek@sfgov.org>; Commission, Elections (REG) <elections.commission@sfgov.org>;
Arntz, John (REG) <john.arntz@sfgov.org>
Subject: Budget Support for Open Source Voting System Project

Please see the attached letter in support of funding an open source voting system project in this year's budget. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jacob Hoffman-Andrews



ELECTRONIC FRONTIER FOUNDATION
Protecting Rights and Promoting Freedom on the Electronic Frontier

March 16, 2016

VIA EMAIL

Mayor Ed Lee
Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 48
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Mayor Lee and Members of the Board of Supervisors:

The Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) is a non-profit, member-supported organization based in San Francisco. We are the nation's leading nonprofit focusing on protecting civil liberties in the digital world. EFF has more than 26,000 active donors across the country, including many in San Francisco. As part of its work, EFF has experience in the development of highly secure, audited open source software, including the Let's Encrypt certificate authority.

We are writing to encourage you to fully fund in this year's budget the start of a project to develop and certify an open source paper-ballot voting system for use in San Francisco starting in June 2020, as described by the San Francisco Elections Commission's unanimous November 18, 2015 resolution.

We strongly support the development and adoption of an open source voting system for San Francisco as a more transparent and flexible option for our city. First, elections are public processes and the foundation of our democracy. It makes sense for our voting equipment to be a fully transparent public resource and open source systems are easily reviewable by members of the public.

Second, open source systems are more flexible and that can make them more affordable than proprietary systems. That is because San Francisco can call on a range of contractors and developers to extend and change it, rather than being tied to one vendor.

Of course, any voting system will need to be engineered according to best practices, including thorough testing and independent auditing. The costs of quality initial engineering are no higher for an open source system than for a proprietary one. And once deployed, an open source option is not only more transparent, it can be more easily adapted and the work done by a wider range of people.

Moreover, San Francisco has a tremendous opportunity through this project to improve not just San Francisco elections but to benefit the entire country as a whole. San Francisco's voting system would be open and affordable to all jurisdictions in the country, meaning that once again, San Francisco would be a model for the rest of the country, and indeed the world, in taking a stand for more trustworthy elections.

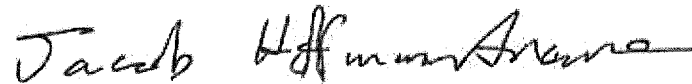
815 Eddy Street • San Francisco, CA 94109 USA

voice +1 415 436 9333 fax +1 415 436 9993 web www.eff.org email information@eff.org

Again, we encourage you to fully fund open source voting in this year's budget. I would be happy to answer any questions by email or phone.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jacob Hoffman-Andrews". The signature is written in a cursive style with some capital letters.

Jacob Hoffman-Andrews
Senior Staff Technologist
Electronic Frontier Foundation
415-436-9333 x 162
jsha@eff.org

Cc: Christopher Jerdonek, Elections Commission Vice President,
San Francisco Elections Commission
John Arntz, Director of Elections

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; Evans, Derek
Subject: File 160127 FW: Budget Support for San Francisco Publicly Owned (Open Source) Voting System Project
Attachments: MayorLeeLetter-23Mar16.pdf

From: Gregory Miller [mailto:gmiller@osetfoundation.org]
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 11:00 AM
To: Lee, Mayor (MYR) <mayoredwinlee@sfgov.org>; Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Cc: Jerdonek, Chris (REG) <chris.jerdonek@sfgov.org>; Commission, Elections (REG) <elections.commission@sfgov.org>; Arntz, John (REG) <john.arntz@sfgov.org>; legal@osetfoundation.org; Meegan Gregg <meegan@osetfoundation.org>; John Sebes <jsebes@osetfoundation.org>
Subject: Budget Support for San Francisco Publicly Owned (Open Source) Voting System Project

Greetings Mr. Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, & Supporting Staff

On behalf of the OSET Foundation, a Silicon Valley nonprofit election technology research institute, please see the attached letter in support of funding a publicly owned open source voting system project in this year's budget, with some important considerations therein for doing so.
Respectfully,

Gregory Miller

Co-Executive Director & Chief Development Officer

OSET Foundation | TrustTheVote Project

www.OSETFoundation.org | www.trustthevote.org

Twitter: @TrustTheVote | @OSET

Mobile: 503.703.5150 | **Skype:** 503.608.7550

Open Source Election
Technology Foundation
530 Lytton Avenue
2nd Floor
Palo Alto, CA 94301 USA



23rd March, 2016

The Honorable Edwin M. Lee, Mayor of San Francisco
San Francisco Board of Supervisors
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 48
San Francisco, CA 94102

RE: Budget Support for a Publicly Owned (Open Source) Voting Systems Project

Greetings Mayor Lee and Members of the Board of Supervisors:

My name is **Gregory Miller**, the Chief Development Officer of the tax-exempt Open Source Election Technology Foundation, a nonprofit election technology research institute based in Palo Alto, CA with development offices in San Francisco; see: www.osefoundation.org.

I write on behalf of our organization and its Board today to encourage you to fully fund in this year's budget the start of a project to develop and certify a publicly owned voting system for use in San Francisco starting in June 2020, as described by the San Francisco Elections Commission's unanimous November 18, 2015 resolution. We say, "*Publicly owned*" in addition to "open source" because that is the imperative and chief outcome of an open source solution.

The impact of choosing this solution path has been well vetted and joins two other thought-leading jurisdictions pursuing a nearly identical solution: Los Angeles City and County, CA and Travis County, Texas. Moreover, our organization is aware of eight (8) other States now examining an open source approach in the footsteps of San Francisco. The bottom line results will be twofold:

1. A more verifiable, accurate, secure, and transparent system that is easier, more convenient and even delightful to use; and
2. A far lower total cost of acquisition and ownership.

We believe you are aware that the Board of Supervisors already supports open source voting systems. In December 2014 the Board unanimously passed a resolution supporting the creation of an open source voting system. We laud the Board for its past leadership on this issue—and it is already sending a message nationwide. In fact, I was called to testify before the South Carolina legislature earlier this year on our understanding of the San Francisco initiative and our own non-profit research and development of open source election technology.

We cannot over-emphasize the potential of this project to lead San Francisco democracy into the 21st century; lower overall costs of election administration; dramatically improve the user experience and integrity of the system; and free taxpayers from burdensome proprietary vendor lock-in. Mr. Mayor, your leadership here will set a national agenda—in fact, its already impacting the national discussion. There is little doubt this is legacy work for San Francisco and our democracy.

Continues...



The OSET Foundation strongly supports the development and adoption of a publicly owned (open source) voting system. It makes sense for our voting equipment to be a shared and fully transparent public resource. It's a mandate driving the cause of our non-profit organization with roots in the Silicon Valley. Elections are public processes and the foundation of our democracy.

The even better news is that we can report with confidence that there is much work already underway around the country that can accelerate San Francisco's efforts.

San Francisco is an anchor city for one of the greatest digital and technology innovation centers in the world. San Francisco is also a leader in public policy and good government. Pursuing and developing a publicly owned voting system leveraging Silicon Valley innovation and using transparent practices and principles of open source is at the intersection of both of these attributes.

This important budget approval enables this project to formally start. It will signal to the various research and development efforts underway around the country and in the Valley that a new mandate can accelerate and fortify those works. And that in-turn, will benefit San Francisco.

But there is one more benefit from the public ownership open source approach. San Francisco has a tremendous opportunity through this project to improve not just San Francisco elections but to benefit the entire country as a whole. The "perpetual harvest" principle of public-funded publicly owned open source technology means that the results are available not just for the other 57 counties of California that also must seek replacements by 2020, but to any jurisdiction nationwide.

Accordingly, San Francisco's effort toward a publicly owned open source voting system will be an enormous gift of national leadership to improve accessibility, turnout, and integrity of elections nationwide. Such a result deserves a place in American democracy history.

Your budget approval will launch a historical process. Thus, we encourage your support and fully funding this line item in the budget this year.

Sincerely,

Gregory A. Miller

Chief Development Officer
650.600.1450 | 503.703.5150

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: File 160127 FW: SF Rules Committee Written Testimony Submission
Attachments: 24Mar16_WrittenTestimonySubmission.pdf

From: Gregory Miller [mailto:gmill@osetfoundation.org]
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 2:35 PM
To: Evans, Derek <derek.evans@sfgov.org>
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>; Commission, Elections (REG) <elections.commission@sfgov.org>; legal@osetfoundation.org; John Sebes <jsebes@osetfoundation.org>; Jerdonek, Chris (REG) <chris.jerdonek@sfgov.org>
Subject: SF Rules Committee Written Testimony Submission

Derek Evans
Rules Committee
City Hall, Room 244
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

Greetings Derek-
Due to travel schedule conflicts and disruptions none of us here were able to attend and speak publicly at the Committee's Hearing this morning. Attached hereunder are our written comments we would have provided. We ask that you please add this to the record on the web site at your convenience and please share with the Rules Committee members and Supervisor Wiener.

I am referring to this site unless you have another proper location:
<https://sfgov.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=2567089&GUID=84A8E0AB-00CD-4FD3-B609-043F930B7A52>

Respectfully Submitted,
Greg

--
Gregory Miller
Co-Executive Director & Chief Development Officer
OSET Foundation | TrustTheVote Project
www.OSETFoundation.org | www.trustthevote.org
Twitter: @TrustTheVote | @OSET
Mobile: 503.703.5150 | **Skype:** 503.608.7550

Open Source Election
Technology Foundation
530 Lytton Avenue
2nd Floor
Palo Alto, CA 94301 USA



24th March, 2016



Derek Evans
Rules Committee
City Hall of San Francisco, Room 244
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

VIA EMAIL: derek.evans@sfgov.org

CC: S.F. Elections Commission, Chris Jerdonek, John Arntz
RE: Written Testimony Submission Ahead of March 24th 2016 Hearing

Greetings Derek:

On behalf of the Board of Directors and all of us at the OSET Foundation, we greatly appreciate the invitation to provide comments to the Rules Committee of the SF Board of Supervisors Hearing this morning on the funding and timeline of the open source voting systems research and development initiative.

Unfortunately due to unresolvable schedule conflicts, none of our Staff was able to testify in person this morning, and therefore we submit this letter in absentia and request it be added to the record. We regret being unable to provide this communication to you and the Rules Committee sooner, due to travel. Please know we also submitted a letter today of support for the budget approval to the Mayor and Board of Supervisors.

Our comments on the next two pages are concise and focused on necessary expenditures from that initial budget allocation, and a comment on ensuring a collaborative process that embraces the digital realities of doing so today.

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ **Gregory A. Miller**
Co-Founder, Chief Development Officer

&

/s/ **Christine M. Santoro**
Chief Legal Officer

650.600.1450
[gmiller@osetfoundation.org](mailto:gmillers@osetfoundation.org)



Written Testimony Submission

May it please the Rules Committer and Supervisor Scott Wiener —

Regarding the Open Source Voting Systems Resolution and its related budget, timeline and implementation strategy, we offer some comments hereunder.

The OSET Foundation is a non-profit election technology research institute located in the Silicon Valley with development offices in San Francisco. Our flagship initiative is the TrustTheVote Project—an effort to research and develop freely available open source election technology funded by philanthropists and grant-making foundations including the Democracy Fund and the John S and James L Knight Foundation.

You are surely aware that the requested budget line item of \$2.3Million will not be sufficient to develop a production-ready open source based voting system to be wholly owned by the city and county of San Francisco. However, that amount of funding will initiate and produce very important foundation work necessary to ultimately deliver a finished system. Below is a list of three (3) line items we believe must be covered with this budget in the first year of effort. We also provide some timing elements for your consideration. Not included in that effort is an important Study the OSET Foundation announced this morning it will provide to the project to assess and catalog all of the open source election technology currently available that can be leveraged or incorporated into the San Francisco project to further lower total cost of acquisition.

- Retain a Project Director. The very first and most important line item is retaining a very senior technology project manager/director. This individual should be highly seasoned in the art and science of directing complex technology product or project design and development life cycles. Our experience teaches this is probably a 12-month \$150K expense item on a contractor basis.
- Retain a Senior Technical Architect or Technical Architecture Consultancy. The next important line item should be retaining a senior technical architect. This individual, reporting alongside the Project Director to the Election Director, John Arntz, could be an organization or consultancy or a single individual with extensive technology design experience and deep understanding of open source technology projects to serve in a consultant capacity for purposes of developing a core set of requirements and specifications and any resulting Request for Information (RFI) or Request for Proposal (RFP) instruments to source outside vendors of technology and/or technology development services.¹ Our experience teaches this is probably a 12-month \$200K expense item as well.
- Develop and Implement Public Input Process. One of the things that made the LA County Voting Systems Assessment Project (VSAP) such a success was the launching of a formal program to engage the public input on their new system design. We strongly encourage using a significant portion of this budget to do the same, from a public web resource site, to a public listening tour and digital means to submit

¹ We encourage consideration of retaining an organization such as the OSET Foundation for this assignment given its deep reservoir of resources and very low to zero cost to provide such services. At the very least, the OSET Foundation would be pleased and honored to respond to an RFP or apply to render such “technical architecture” services.



suggestions, ideas, and comments. Use the Web and related digital services to maintain a continuous update and progress log and reporting facility as well project timeline, calendar, and accountability loop.

We assume the balance of this \$2.3M budget ² can or will go to the first stage of systems engineering.

Comment on Making this Project Truly Publicly Engaging and Collaborative

I (Gregory) was a member of the original San Francisco Voting Systems Task Force 2010–2011; the final report issued in 2011. Our recommendations then catalyzed this current initiative. One reflection on that project that we hope the Rules Committee can address in this project is the reconciliation of current digital tools and services that facilitate engagement of the public, from social media to collaboration tools, with the necessary proscriptive guidelines of the Brown Act and Sunshine laws.

Back in 2010-2011, the concept of the Task Force using online collaboration tools for content creation, development, and public engagement were ruled by the city attorney as giving rise to illegal meetings of the Task Force in violation of those regulations seeking to ensure transparency. I hope that in reflection, it can be seen that such an opinion and ruling bordered on the ludicrous of legal interpretations.

Construing social media tools such as web sites, Twitter, and collaboration tools such as Asana, GitHub, or Slack as violating of the strict regulatory schemes of those important transparency laws clearly exceeds the intent of those laws and ultimately compromise creativity, productivity and public engagement in the digital age. Therefore, we sincerely hope this time San Francisco will seek ways to adopt, adapt, and leverage those digital tools and services to make the open source voting system project as transparent and publicly engaging as the intended result of the project itself.

Comment on Total Cost to Complete and Timeline

Finally, we wish to convey to the Committee our continued effort to fully fund the balance of our work which will include a complete open source voting system that supports range-voting / ranked choice voting, which San Francisco requires. We believe the balance of our work will be funded by September of this year and could directly benefit and positively impact the San Francisco open source voting system project.

At the request of the Rules Committee and/or the Elections Commission we would be pleased to provide a robust estimate of the likely cost to build and complete such an open source voting system prepared for another similarly sized jurisdiction—South Carolina—earlier this year. In short, it appears to be roughly a \$10M project requiring roughly 16-18 months to complete.

Respectfully Submitted,

Gregory A. Miller and **Christine M. Santoro** on behalf of
The Open Source Election Technology (OSET) Foundation

² We submitted a letter of encouragement and support for budget approval to Mayor Lee today.

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; Evans, Derek
Subject: File 160127 FW: Budget Support for Open Source Voting System Project

-----Original Message-----

From: Ellee Koss [mailto:ellee@isysnet.net]
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 9:15 AM
To: Lee, Mayor (MYR) <mayoredwinlee@sfgov.org>; Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Cc: Jerdonek, Chris (REG) <chris.jerdonek@sfgov.org>; Commission, Elections (REG) <elections.commission@sfgov.org>; Arntz, John (REG) <john.arntz@sfgov.org>
Subject: Budget Support for Open Source Voting System Project

City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 48 San Francisco, CA 94102

March 24, 2016

To: The Honorable Edwin M. Lee, Mayor of San Francisco San Francisco Board of Supervisors

RE: Budget Support for Open Source Voting System Project

Dear Mayor Lee and Members of the Board of Supervisors:

I am writing to encourage you to fully fund in this year's budget the start of a project to develop and certify an open source voting system for use in San Francisco starting in June 2020, as described by the San Francisco Elections Commission's unanimous November 18, 2015 resolution.

The Board of Supervisors already supports open source voting systems. In December 2014 the Board unanimously passed a resolution supporting the creation of an open source voting system. Thank you to the Board for its past leadership on this issue.

I am a concerned citizen who volunteers with and advocates for the most vulnerable among us and mentors people around leadership and vision. I believe that everyone who has the right to vote can and does, and that every vote cast is counted accurately. In the face of what has happened through this primary season and especially in Arizona it is vital we get this right - now - not later.

I strongly support the development and adoption of an open source voting system. Such a system would not only be more transparent. It would also be more affordable and more flexible. Elections are public processes and the foundation of our democracy. It makes sense for our voting equipment to be a shared and fully transparent public resource.

San Francisco is a leader in public policy and good government, and the San Francisco Bay Area is a world-wide center for technology and innovation. Open source voting is at the intersection of both of these areas.

San Francisco has a tremendous opportunity through this project to improve not just San Francisco elections but to benefit the entire country as a whole. San Francisco's voting system would be open and affordable to all jurisdictions in the country.

Again, I encourage you to fully fund open source voting in this year's budget.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ellee Koss

Cc: Christopher Jerdonek, Elections Commission Vice President San Francisco Elections Commission John Arntz, Director of Elections

--

Ellee Koss, Ph.D.
www.leadershiptango.com
www.isysnet.net
415.564.4682 ph
415.298.7763 mobile

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"I'm not concerned with your liking or disliking me...All I ask is that you respect me as a human being." - Jackie Robinson

"Everybody can be great because everybody can serve. You only need a heart full of grace, a soul generated by love." — Martin Luther King, Jr.

To: Wong, Linda (BOS)
Subject: File 160116 and 160117 FW: SUPER BOWL 50 IMPACT FUND

-----Original Message-----

From: Tad Sky [mailto:tadsky7@gmail.com]
Sent: Saturday, March 19, 2016 9:58 AM
To: BOS-Supervisors <bos-supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: SUPER BOWL 50 IMPACT FUND

Dear Supervisors,

Many merchants in SF were negatively impacted by the NFL Super Bowl City located in Justin Herman Plaza. But only the Artists and food cart Vendors were actually DISPLACED by the fences surrounding the event. So the "Impact Fund" (as small as it is) will at least be a token recognition that large corporate events should not destroy the business opportunities of small, independent merchants and that the city of San Francisco will step up financially to help these merchants because it's the right thing to do. Although this displacement and negative impact may not have been foreseen in 2012 when the City first signed on to host the Super bowl, I hope that this sets a precedent that in negotiating future events which will benefit the City's overall tax revenues, the smaller merchants will not be sacrificed.

Please consider this Impact Fund in a positive light and pass it so these Artists and Vendors can benefit in some small way from the Super Bowl's presence in our city. THANK YOU.....Sincerely, Tad Sky

Sent from my iPad
Sky Designs by
Tad Sky

To: Wong, Linda (BOS)
Subject: file 160116 and 160117 FW: In Favor of the Super Bowl 50 City Impact Fund

From: Michael Addario [mailto:addariophoto@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 2:35 PM
To: BOS-Supervisors <bos-supervisors@sfgov.org>
Cc: BOS-Legislative Aides <bos-legislative_aides@sfgov.org>
Subject: In Favor of the Super Bowl 50 City Impact Fund

Dear Honorable San Francisco Supervisors,

Re: In Favor of the Super Bowl 50 City Impact Fund

Thank you for taking the time to address the important issue of the Super Bowl 50 Impact Fund. If you listened to the Street Artists who gave public testimony at both meetings you know that Artists were prevented from making their livelihood for 23 days because of this event. In today's super-heated San Francisco rental climate this has left many Street Artists with dire financial consequences. The Street Artists have been in Justin Herman Plaza (then named the Embarcadero Center Plaza) since Jan. 1, 1971 when Mayor Joseph Alioto is quoted in the San Francisco Chronicle as stating: "Effective immediately, he said, street artists will have the full-time use of the Embarcadero Center Plaza..." (see article below)

Here are some undisputed documented facts that might help you make your decision in support of this fund and the San Francisco Street Artists.

1.) The San Francisco Street Artists have been at Justin Herman Plaza since 1971.

To view a film of that period go: https://youtu.be/QSL8toFwqU?list=PLK_cRisfQIPRdXX7nvlyVbOv7XX2hvva

2.) When the Street Artists were asked to vacate their spaces for prior events such as when the TV production of "Trauma" occupied Justin Herman Plaza or the opening of the Westfield Mall, they have been compensated.

3.) Most events such as the Bay to Breakers Run or the Gay Pride Parade last for 2 to 3 days. The Super Bowl 50 City event lasted for 23 days.

4.) Justin Herman Plaza has over 125 Artists on a weekend that rely on this venue.

5.) Street Artists are not vendors. Street Artists can only show and sell articles of their own creation.

6.) The 10 curated temporary spots were not adequate for 125 artists.

Please stand with the Artists and vote in favor of the Super Bowl 50 City Impact Fund to assist the Street Artists in getting thru this difficult time.

Sincerely,

Michael Addario
Past Chairperson of the San Francisco Street Artists Program Liaison Committee
415 602 0017c

Cc: Mayor Edwin Lee

Alioto Offers Space For Street Artists

An experimental policy of assigning a number of regular locations in the city for its controversial street artists was announced yesterday by Mayor Joseph L. Alioto.

Effective immediately, he said, street artists will have the full-time use of the Embarcadero Center Plaza, the Golden Gate Park Conservatory, the inside of Union Square on weekends and the north side of Beach Street

between Larkin and Hyde streets, on Sundays.

The mayor's proposal was drawn from Robert Kantor, attorney for the street artists, who called it "a great first step toward a permanent policy."

Alioto said the locations will be limited to artists selling their own work, not commercial products purchased from wholesalers.

The sales activities will be regulated by an "appropriate" city department, not yet designated by the mayor, in cooperation with the Street Artists Guild.

"This policy may not be fully acceptable to all parties, but we believe that with intelligent state and local supervision, and what we trust will be a strong measure of self-regulation, the street artist will become an accepted, visible and artistic part of our city," said Alioto.

He stressed the policy as a delicate balance between the competing claims of street artist and opposing businessmen.

"Street artists have been a regular part of the public community of the great European cities. . . . But the uncontrolled and unrestricted use of the streets can only lead to chaos and confusion that ultimately serve neither the interests of the artists nor the established businessmen," he said.

Alioto's statement to the public was established after consultation with the Street Artists Guild and with various business groups, but it probably added that the police did "not necessarily share their enthusiasm."

Earlier this week, a business coalition called the Ad Hoc Committee to Street Vendors told the mayor that street artists do not belong "on the public streets or in the public parks," but in these sorts of "markets."

Members of the committee could not be reached for comment yesterday at the mayor's plea. Alioto suspended enforcement of the city's ordinance against street vending over the Christmas holiday in its annual moratorium which expires Monday.

THIS USE AGREEMENT FOR CITY PROPERTY FOR FILM PRODUCTION AND RELATED ACTIVITIES ("Agreement") dated

_____, is made by and between the CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, a municipal corporation, acting by

and through its Film Commission ("City") pursuant to San Francisco Administrative Code Sections 57.1 et seq., and

_____, ("Contractor").

14. Use Charges.

(a) Daily Use Charges. Upon execution of this Agreement,, Contractor shall pay the daily use charges, authorized by San

Francisco Administrative Code section 57.5, as calculated by the City. In the event that the daily use charges at the termination or

expiration of this Agreement differ from the City's calculation at the execution of the Agreement, City shall provide Contractor with a

billing and accounting of use charges. Any unexpended sums shall be returned to Contractor, and Contractor shall immediately pay any

additional costs incurred by City in excess of the cash deposited with City. No interest shall be payable to Contractor on any such deposit.

(b) Additional Payments. Within five (5) days of City's demand therefor, Contractor shall pay (i) City departments for the

costs incurred by those departments in providing the use of City employees, equipment, property, and facilities and (ii) **the San Francisco**

Arts Commission Street Artist Program applicable fees for film production and related activities in or near designated street artist spaces.

Payment shall be made as required by the Film Commission or an affected City department. [Bold mine]

Source:[http://filmsf.org/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/838-FILM%20PERMIT 12.29.15.pdf](http://filmsf.org/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/838-FILM%20PERMIT%2012.29.15.pdf)

...

SAN FRANCISCO ARTS COMMISSION
STREET ARTISTS PROGRAM CERTIFICATION AND SALES SPACE
ASSIGNMENT PROCEDURES
ARTS AND CRAFTS CRITERIA
REGULATIONS
MAPS OF SALES AREAS
Sixth Edition (revised Fifth Edition) by Howard Lazar August, 2008

SAN FRANCISCO ARTS COMMISSION

Gavin Newsom
Mayor
Art Commissioners
P. J. Johnston
President

"MOVIE SPACES"

Commercial photographers and motion picture companies frequently use the streets of San Francisco as backgrounds for their photographs and films. This sometimes results in a temporary loss of street artist spaces.

An agreement between the San Francisco Art Commission and the San Francisco Film and Video Arts Commission has established a procedure whereby photographers and motion picture companies who have entered into a use agreement with the Film Commission shall compensate the Street Artists Program for the loss of potential street artist income caused by their use of street artist spaces. The compensation is \$200 per day for each street artist space used or "adversely affected" by photographing or filming activity between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.

Page 38

Source: http://www.sfartscommission.org/street_artists_program/Street_Artist_Bluebook.pdf

From: james <zbdoros@pacbell.net>
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2016 4:11 PM
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: PROTEST

We all Artist, working over 40 years on Justin Herman Plaza and create free entertainment for the City.

But the City shot down our ability to pay rent, buy food , and other expenses,- by shot down Our work place for very long time long time without any compensation,-- they just kik us a way.

THIS IS NOT CORRECT, NOT HUMAN ACT.

ZB.DOROS#3872

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; Wong, Linda (BOS)
Subject: FW: BOS Meeting 3/22/16 (Items #4 & #5) RE: Street Artist Fund reimbursement hearing - File 160116 and 160117
Attachments: STREET_ARTIST_PROGRAM_CONCERNS_BY_CARPIO.pdf

From: carpihole@aol.com [mailto:carpihole@aol.com]
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 4:56 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: BOS Meeting 3/22/16 (Items #4 & #5) RE: Street Artist Fund reimbursement hearing

Hello Supervisors,

I was watching the Budget Committee on SFGOV TV and saw that a hearing to allocate funding for reimbursement to Street Artists for lost income due to Superbowl 50 was taking place. Attached, please find an analysis I did a couple of years ago for a homeless street artist who was constantly under fire by the Arts Commission, specifically Howard Lazar. I understand this is set to go before the full board tomorrow under items 4 and 5 and submit this testimony - including the attachment - under public comment.

The email communication below was to Donna Stern - operations manager for Parkmerced - where, due to a series of unfortunate events, I became unemployed and was being evicted from a townhome in Parkmerced. Her husband - Daniel Stern - was the attorney handling the eviction and they provided the artist with my personal info in exchange for testimony against me in the eviction hearing. I ended up settling, as I simply had too much going on.

An interesting relevant point that I gleaned from the hearing last week - specifically from public comment - one commenter put a letter from the Arts Commission on the overhead - signed by JP Johnston. It would be interesting to know if this is the same spokesperson for Parkmerced (see one of several articles)....

<http://www.wsj.com/articles/investor-group-gets-behind-parkmerced-development-1416955502>

This presentation was submitted to SF whistle blower program in 2013, but I have not heard anything further since...that was 2 and a 1/2 years ago.

A final note, there is (was when I did this analysis) a rule on the \$200/day displacement fee that was to go to the artists for films. An amendment should be made to provide this as compensation for the number of actual days of disruption...as \$600 is an insult. The so called "Blue Book" was old and there should be a COLA added to this as well.

If Supervisor Weiner wants compensation for small business, that should go under a separate ordinance, as it is a different animal. The Street Artist Program was set up differently than a regular business program. Do not be distracted by this attempt to delay rightful compensation to these folks. Do the right thing.

Please feel free to let me know if you have any follow up questions.

Thank you,

Diane Carpio

-----Original Message-----

From: carpihole <carpihole@aol.com>
To: dstern <dstern@parkmerced.com>
Sent: Tue, Aug 27, 2013 11:18 pm
Subject: From Diane Carpio RE: the witness for PM

Hello Donna,

I wanted to say thank you for your patience with the rent and coming to a fair settlement. I also wanted - for the record:) to assure you that the witness on your list would not have helped your case at all....(see recent emails below).

First, she goes by many names, and I would have had to ask her to expose herself had we gone to trial (her email is "p" for "XXXXXXXXXX" and she has at least one other name which I will not share. She is a homeless woman who has been beaten down by the systems in place. She has moments where she wants everyone to be as miserable as she is. I met her at City Hall (she was appealing a decision from the street artists program to revoke her permit). I had seen her multiple times on SFTV.gov and she looked exhausted. I offered her to stay with me for the night (as my daughter was at her dad's house) just to give her some reprieve from the streets. She left the following day. Over the last 3 months, she has slept over about 5 or 6 times, and I did not charge her any money, nor was there any "sublet" agreement in any way, shape or form. I did put together an analysis of the street artist program and presented it as an individual to the SF Arts commission - where a civil grand jury member recommended sending to the Mayor's office. Specifically, I identified root causes, human impacts, and recommendations - as there are serious flaws in our city's process and legal system...designed to fail, where there is no accountability, abuses of power, and zero recourse for a person of indigent means.

As far as XXX goes, now that you have let her in your life, she will call you and email you ..a lot. She was upset with me because I had to work on my defense and did not have as much time for her as I have had over the last three months and she could not pull up information on my UD online because it was confidential. She told me she went to the PM office to get information about my case and I said I didn't care. I just opened these two emails from today....and she also called me during court to tell me to settle or she will lie.....but be assured, her proposed testimony was *not* my reason for settling or of any concern to my case or my psyche. She is traumatized from life on the street and there are little to no resources that are affordable for counseling....a product of corporate America. I believe she would not have been able to lie under oath, because she holds herself to a high moral standard on most days. When she is overwhelmed, she doesn't have time to think about what she is doing, as she did in this case.

I was being truthful when I recommended thinking twice about having her testify on your behalf. It would be interesting to know how she got the information she sent me below. Staff should not be doling out confidential information about tenants in exchange for testimony....not a good practice~

Anyway, at the settlement conference I did offer to the Judge that I would be willing to do some volunteer work for you - not in exchange for rent reduction, rather in exchange for some extra time to get to a point where I could take care of my responsibilities. He said he was not going to present it to you, so I will. I think you know I am not looking for a free ride and I truly do appreciate it.

I know that you work really, really hard and yours is not an easy job (as you wear many hats). Time is an issue for you, so if you think my work is something you can use (see attached), and there is a project that will benefit both PM and the residents (create a "pick up your poop" door hanger for dog owners; develop a door to door survey from the tenants perspective; or something you have had in mind that you have not had time to get to, etc), let me know. I am happy to help make things better for all.

I know you and Mr. Stern were not happy about spending the whole day at court, but on the bright side you were able to spend the entire day with your husband....how often does that happen? :) I know you both work really hard and I hope you can see this as a sign to slow down a little and enjoy each other...and more so to put some faces to the people behind the papers, as we are humans.

Anyway, have a good evening and feel free to let me know if you want some help with anything.

Sincerely,

Diane

PS- I have no idea why she is calling me Yenta.... :)

-----Original Message-----

From: XXXXXXXX@aol.com

To: carpihole <carpihole@aol.com>

Sent: Tue, Aug 27, 2013 8:22 pm

Subject: Re:

Yenta- who listens to you! Why don't
you make another stupid 911 call?
Pain in the ads!!

On Aug 27, 2013, at 12:17 PM, XXXXXX@aol.com wrote:

Suggest you settle this case. I will
testify against you. Yenta, pain in the ass!

On Aug 22, 2013, at 8:48 PM, carpihole@aol.com wrote:

I pray for you XXX.

You really should focus on yourself for a change. You are doing very well, but you have
zero boundary control.

Have a good night, and hang in there. I hope you are ok.

-----Original Message-----

From: XXXXXX@aol.com>

To: [carpihole](mailto:carpihole@aol.com) <carpihole@aol.com>

Sent: Thu, Aug 22, 2013 8:59 pm

Let's see:

You have breast cancer

Have two service dogs

Your daughter had to move out

Mould in walls

Said you were vacating on 6/15

Did I miss anything?

To: Wong, Linda (BOS)
Subject: File 160116 and 160117 FW: Please Support the Super Bowl City Impact fund.

From: Julian Meyer [mailto:julianmeyer@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 1:19 PM
To: BOS-Supervisors <bos-supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Please Support the Super Bowl City Impact fund.

Hello All,

My name is Julian Meyer, a licensed street artist who sells at Justin Herman Plaza.

I hope you can support this measure. Please remember we artists, food cart vendors and shoe shiners were kicked out of our regular place of business. This fund is not a subsidy for business's that lost money. We did not lose 50%, 20% of sales, we lost 100%. We were not able to sell.

We were kicked out of our places of business without any regard. The \$600 does not even make a dent into the revenue I lost, but it is a fantastic display of compassion. All we wanted was to be considered. There we people who's job it was to look after us. I hope approving this bill will tell the parts of the city government who were responsible to remember us next time they try to brush us aside.

Please remember we were prevented from doing business for an unprecedented amount of time. The powers that administer us did not provide adequate alternatives (what they promises they would do). We didn't lose sales we lost our business which we pay licenses to the city to operate. Please consider us.

Sincerely,
Julian Meyer

--

Original Interactive Design
<http://cryptidzoo.com>

To: Wong, Linda (BOS)
Subject: File 160116 and 160117 FW: Super Bowl Impact Fund

From: mara murray [mailto:maram@mindspring.com]
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 6:35 PM
To: BOS-Supervisors <bos-supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Super Bowl Impact Fund

Dear Board of Supervisors,

My name is Mara Murray and I have been a Street Artist at Justin Herman Plaza since 2009 and I have been a resident of SF since 1969. Since losing my regular full time employment in 2008 my only opportunity to make a living was to become a SF Street Artist. Those lost days of selling truly has had a terrible impact on my families finances as well as my fellow artists. These are our businesses not just a hobby.

San Francisco has been a unique city that has supported diversity in the arts and lifestyles of it citizens and visitors. The program has allowed us to create artworks that we sell to people from all over the world. Our experiences with our customers help send a positive memory of San Francisco back to homes around the world.

Please vote YES to support this fund and understand that we are tax paying citizens of this city too and don't want this type of impact to happen to us again.

A big thanks for your consideration in this important matter and please vote in favor of this fund. Proud to be a San Franciscan!

Sincerely,

Mara Murray

To: Wong, Linda (BOS)
Subject: file 160116 and 160117 FW: Pay the Street Artists Because We Were Completely Evicted from Our Businesses

From: Michael X Trachiotis [mailto:metrachiotis@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 12:55 PM
To: BOS-Supervisors <bos-supervisors@sfgov.org>; DeCaigny, Tom (ART) <tom.decaigny@sfgov.org>; Patterson, Kate (ART) <kate.patterson@sfgov.org>; Lazar, Howard (ART) <howard.lazar@sfgov.org>; Michael Addario <addariophoto@gmail.com>; pj@pjcommunications.com; Lee, Mayor (MYR) <mayoredwinlee@sfgov.org>; justin-herrman-plaza-artists@googlegroups.com
Subject: Pay the Street Artists Because We Were Completely Evicted from Our Businesses

Dear Supervisors -

No doubt many suffered from the impact of Super Bowl City. I nearly lost my business and \$4,500 or more.

I want to make the point that those business that got to stay open during this time are not even in the same category of the Street Artists who were completely and wrongfully kicked out of their locations for the entire 20+ days.

Super Bowl City does not exist unless the Street Artists are shamelessly and disrespectfully booted without any compensation, even though precedents have been set to reimburse Street Artists for such evictions by filmed events and live shows.

Howard Lazar admitted such reimbursements exist and have been paid in a Street Artist Commission meeting in January but he, Tom DeCaigny, PJ Johnston and the Art Commissioners chose to ignore this fact and turned their back on us when it came time to demand such payments.

Frankly, you should be recouping this money from Art Commission funds. If they can pay \$1.5M for a crappy piece of art to display someplace where no one will see it, they can fork up the money for this reimbursement.

Even more twisted and despicable are the same civil servants who allowed this to happen, Tom DeCaigny, PJ Johnston, Howard Lazar and the Art Commissioners will be responsible for distributing the funds to the Street Artists they stabbed in the back by not arranging such payments with the NFL when the time came to do so.

Had Ed Lee, Tom DeCaigny, PJ Johnston, Howard Lazar, Kate Patterson and the Art Commissioners actually performed their jobs a year ago and protected the Street Artists and their businesses, none of this legislation would be necessary.

But they did not.

And now, thoroughly and completely disgusting is they are all on board and act like this reimbursement is the right thing to do.

Why then, if they believe this, did they not set this up a year ago?

Because Ed Lee, Tom DeCaigny, PJ Johnston, Howard Lazar and the Art Commissioners are liars, cheats and thieves. Plain and simple. To trust them with this money, if it it passes, is just plain wrong, wrong and wrong.

And let's be perfectly clear.

If I did not stand up to and challenge the gross negligence and heinous back room decisions of Ed Lee, Tom DeCaigny, PJ Johnston, Howard Lazar, the Art Commissioners, Kate Patterson and the NFL, we Street Artists and others who completely lost their businesses would not be in line to receive any compensation.

To believe these civil servants will act in good faith and jurisprudence in the management and allocations of these funds without oversight is giant mistake.

This is a slap in the face to all the Street Artists who believed these untrustworthy and disloyal civil servants would stand up for our rights in such matters, but instead threw us into the gutter while collecting their six figure salaries paid directly and indirectly by us!

Do the right thing if this is passed and DO NOT -- I REPEAT -- DO NOT allow any of these vial, small minded and cowardly civil servants -- Ed Lee, Tom DeCaigny, PJ Johnston, Howard Lazar, the Art Commissioners and Kate Patterson -- put their greedy little paws into this fund.

Yes, this is strong language that represents exactly how I feel about Ed Lee, Tom DeCaigny, PJ Johnston, Howard Lazar, the Art Commissioners and Kate Patterson based on their actions toward me and the other Street Artists.

If it is offensive, imagine how I feel being treated with total and complete disrespect by the civil servants who work for me (in fact, they won't even talk directly to me, but instead rely on a mouth piece) who contributed to my hardship and the loss of income because of their incompetence and selfishness.

Money or no money, Ed Lee, Tom DeCaigny, PJ Johnston, Howard Lazar, the Art Commissioners and Kate Patterson have caused me to see the truth behind the false jobs they perform and to never, ever trust an elected official again.

Michael X

From: javid33@aol.com
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2016 2:58 PM
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: Super Bowl 50 event

Business: Mojan Cleaners

Address: 245 Market Street
Suite # 8 Main St.
San Francisco CA, 94105

Phone: 415-536-3811

To whom it may concern;

As, you know Super Bowl 50 event started on January 20, 2016 through February 12, 2016. During this time Main St, (From Mission to Market) was completely closed to traffic. The above business "Mojan Cleaners" is the only retail store on this location between Mission and Market.

I khosro Haghighi Javid, as the owner of the "Mojan Cleaners" lost plenty of customers during the Super Bowl 50 event, specially those customers with cars who were not able to come to store because of the street closure. Also, I lost a lot of walk in customers.

Few times during the event, they shut down the sidewalk for the pedestrians, even for me as the owner of the business. I was not able to open my business.

Unfortunately, Super Bowl 50 event really impacted my business by 75% dropped in revenue comparing to last month time period.

December 20, 2015 - January 12,2016 total revenue ----- 2000 \$
January 20, 2016 - February 12, 2016 total revenue ----- 500 \$

Here is the CBS local news coverage link which includes a segment that covers my story:

<http://sanfrancisco.cbslocal.com/video/category/news-local-news/3351284-super-bowl-50-puts-brakes-on-traffic-for-some-downtown-sf-businesses/>

Hoping to consider this impairment for some sort of compensation from the Super Bowl organization.

ThanksKhosro Haghighi Javid

Sent from my iPhone

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: MOD Letter of Support File No. 160024 Campos Legislation All Gender
Attachments: MOD LETTER SUPPORT 3-21 all gender_201603210825.pdf

From: Major, Erica (BOS)
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 9:04 AM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: FW: MOD Letter of Support File No. 160024 Campos Legislation All Gender

Greetings,

Please forward to full Board.

Thanks,

Erica Major
Assistant Committee Clerk
Board of Supervisors
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, City Hall, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102
Phone: (415) 554-4441 | Fax: (415) 554-5163
Erica.Major@sfgov.org | www.sfbos.org

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From: Johnson, Carla (ADM)
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 8:45 AM
To: Calvillo, Angela (BOS) <angela.calvillo@sfgov.org>; Major, Erica (BOS) <erica.major@sfgov.org>
Cc: Goossen, Carolyn (BOS) <carolyn.goossen@sfgov.org>
Subject: MOD Letter of Support File No. 160024 Campos Legislation All Gender

Dear Angela and Erica,

I hope you are well.

I have prepared a letter describing my support for File No. 160024, All Gender Restrooms

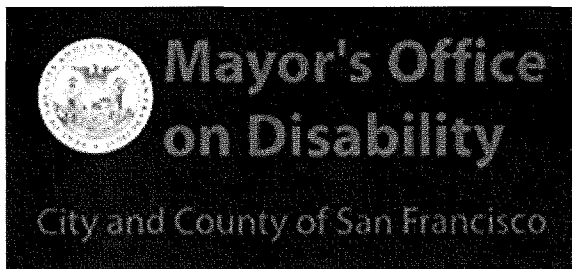
This legislation was introduced by Supervisor David Campos. It has been placed on the Agenda and will be heard at the March 24th Public Safety and Neighborhood Services committee meeting.

I appreciate your assistance distributing the letter to each of the Board members.

Many thanks.

Carla

Carla Johnson, CBO, CASp
Director, Mayor's Office on Disability
1155 Market Street, First Floor
SF, CA 94103
Direct:(415) 554-6785
Office: (415) 554-6789
FAX: (415) 554-6159
TTY: (415) 554-6799



The Mayor's Office on Disability is a scent free office. Please refrain from wearing any scented products when visiting us. This includes perfumes, scented lotions, detergents, hair products etc. Thank you for helping us to provide an office that is fully accessible to all people with disabilities.



**Mayor's Office
on Disability**

City and County of San Francisco

Edwin M. Lee

Mayor

Naomi Kelly

City Administrator

Carla Johnson, CBO, CASp.

Director

March 21, 2016

London Breed

President

Board of Supervisors

City Hall

1 Dr. Carlton Goodlett Place, Room 244

San Francisco, CA 94102

File No. 160024: All Gender Toilet Facilities

Dear President Breed

I am writing in support of File No. 160024, proposed legislation introduced by Supervisor Campos. This legislation is an ordinance amending the Police Code to designate single occupant restroom facilities in public accommodations as available and accessible to people of all genders. It would also amend the Administrative Code for similar requirements in City owned or leased facilities. The beauty of this legislation is its simplicity and low cost: the only change required is the installation of new signs.

The fundamental principles underlying this legislation are the application of human rights and civil rights to people who are transgender, gender non-conforming, or questioning. Everyone deserves the basic dignity and assurance of safety when they use a public restroom; no-one should be verbally or physically harassed when they use a gender specific restroom. Gender neutral bathrooms also benefit the whole community and provide universal access for families with small children, people with disabilities who rely upon personal care assistance from an attendant or family member who has a different gender, and seniors who require assistance or supervision.

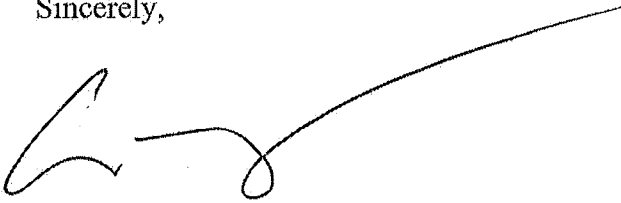
I wish to commend Supervisor Campos and his aide Carolyn Goossen, Theresa Sparks from the Human Rights Commission, Sasha Buchert from the Transgender Law Center, and Jessica Lehman from Senior

and Disability Action, for including us in their efforts to develop this ordinance and bring it to the Board of Supervisors.

I look forward to working with the Board and the stakeholders, including the business community and the disability community, as we develop information and the staffing structure to support this new program.

Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Carla Johnson', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Carla Johnson, CBO, CASp

Director

cc: Members of the Board of Supervisors
Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board.


From: Major, Erica (BOS)
Sent: Monday, March 14, 2016 1:48 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS); BOS-Supervisors
Cc: BOS-Legislative Aides; Rao, Sneh (HRC)
Subject: HRC Letter Re: All-Gender Restroom Ordinance (File No. 160024)
Attachments: HRC Letter Re File No 160024.pdf

Greetings Supervisors,

Attached please find the Human Rights Commission's response to the above stated. This memo has been added to the official file no. [160024](#).

Best,

Erica Major
Assistant Committee Clerk
Board of Supervisors
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, City Hall, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102
Phone: (415) 554-4441 | Fax: (415) 554-5163
Erica.Major@sfgov.org | www.sfbos.org

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From: Rao, Sneh (HRC)
Sent: Monday, March 14, 2016 1:30 PM
To: Major, Erica (BOS) <erica.major@sfgov.org>
Cc: Goossen, Carolyn (BOS) <carolyn.goossen@sfgov.org>
Subject: HRC Letter Re: All-Gender Restroom Ordinance (File No. 160024)

Erica,

I've attached a letter regarding the proposed All-Gender Restroom Ordinance (File No. 160024). The letter is on behalf of Human Rights Commission Executive Director Theresa Sparks. Please forward to all supervisors as appropriate.

Thank you.

Sneh Rao
Senior Policy Adviser and Budget Director
San Francisco Human Rights Commission
25 Van Ness Avenue, Suite 800

San Francisco, CA 94102-6033

T: (415) 252-2525

City and County of San Francisco
HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION



Theresa Sparks
Executive Director

Edwin M. Lee
Mayor

March 14, 2016

Erica Major
Board of Supervisors
City Hall, Room 244
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

Re: All-Gender Restroom Ordinance (File No. 160024)

Dear Ms. Major,

I am writing to provide comment on the All-Gender Restroom Ordinance (File No. 160024) proposed by Supervisor David Campos on January 12, 2016.

The proposed Ordinance amends the Police Code to mandate that businesses and places of public accommodation designate single-user toilet facilities that are available to the public or employees as all-gender and accessible to persons of any gender identity. This Ordinance is in addition to current law which already mandates that all persons are legally able to use gender-specific facilities. The Ordinance further provides that any person who believes that he or she has been discriminated against in violation of this Ordinance may file a complaint with the Human Rights Commission, which shall serve as a request to have the Commission investigate and mediate the complaint pursuant to Section 18 12A.5 of the Administrative Code.

Since 1964, the Human Rights Commission has championed San Francisco's fight to address the causes of and problems resulting from prejudice, intolerance, bigotry and discrimination. The Commission is charged with enforcing the City's non-discrimination laws as prescribed by San Francisco Police Code Article 33, which prohibits discrimination against protected classes in employment, housing and public accommodations. The Commission investigates and mediates complaints of discrimination and makes findings and recommendations as appropriate.

The Commission routinely investigates complaints of gender identity discrimination in employment, housing and public accommodations. During the last fiscal year, twenty percent of all complaints of employment discrimination were on the basis of gender identity. Members of the public have also reported discrimination on the basis of gender identity in housing and public accommodations.

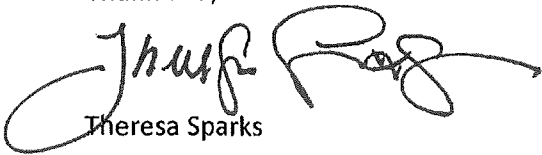
The Commission also works closely with San Francisco's transgender and gender non-conforming communities to address discrimination on the basis of gender identity. Current initiatives include providing violence prevention and intervention services to transgender Latinas; legal/support services

for incarcerated and formerly incarcerated transgender persons; and coalition building services for the full range of the City's transgender and gender non-conforming communities.

The Commission will enforce applicable parts of the Ordinance as part of its ongoing responsibilities under San Francisco Police Code Article 33, which include investigating allegations of discrimination based on gender identity in public accommodations. The Commission has long fought against gender identity discrimination through education, advocacy and outreach. The Commission looks forward to continuing to work with the Board of Supervisors and members of the public in order to ensure that people of all genders have safe access to restrooms and other public accommodations.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment on this issue. I hope that this information will assist you in your evaluation of the proposed Ordinance. Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions or concerns.

Thank You,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Theresa Sparks', with a large, stylized flourish extending to the right.

Theresa Sparks
Executive Director

CPAGE



ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES, LLC.
Communications Engineers

NOTIFICATION OF NIGHTTIME CONSTRUCTION

This letter serves as a public notice to residents that Engineering Associates will be performing fiber splicing work in 1 man hole in the public right of way on 4th Street between Stevenson Street and Market Street. This work has to be performed during night due to possible interruption of data and phone services to the surrounding businesses and residents during the splicing activity. To prevent service interruption, Engineering Associates must obtain City of San Francisco Night Noise Permit through the Department of Public Works. In order to obtain a Night Noise Permit, the applicant (Engineering Associates) must send out a letter to all property owners and residents within 150 feet of the project. This letter serves as this notification.

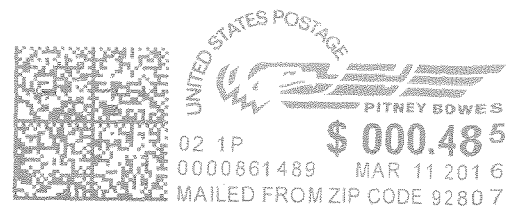
Construction activities will likely take place between 10PM and 4AM from March 28th to March 29th. Construction team will open man hole complete their tasks, then close the man hole when task is completed. Construction crew may utilize small generator in order to pump out water from the man holes for the safety of the crew.

Although the noise generated by the construction will be minimal, if you believe that the noise generated by the construction activities exceeds a reasonable level please call 311.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this notice, please contact Darya Goron at (408) 627-0101 or dgoron@engineeringassociates.com or Gary Hollis at 209-649-3175 ghollis@gsuc.net.

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BY DG

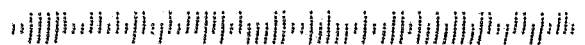
Engineering Associates, LLC.
1921 W. 11th St.
Upland, CA 91786



"ATTN: IMPORTANT NOTICE, NOT AN ADVERTISEMENT."

Neighborhood
1 Dr. Carlton B Goodlett Place, Room #244
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

9410234689 C006



From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: RESOLUTION NO. 336-14: Modesto, San Luis Obispo pass similar resolutions

From: Dave Massen [mailto:massen@pacbell.net]
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 10:56 AM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Cc: John Avalos <john@avalos2012.org>; Andrew Kingsdale <akingsdale@yahoo.com>
Subject: Ref: RESOLUTION NO. 336-14: Modesto, San Luis Obispo pass similar resolutions

Dear San Francisco Supervisors,

I hope this note finds you well. I thought you might be interested in the news that's in the excerpt copied below from today's Citizens' Climate Lobby Weekly Briefing, noting that Modesto and San Luis Obispo have passed resolutions similar to yours in 2014, "Resolution urging the United States Congress to enact a revenue-neutral carbon tax," (RESOLUTION NO. 336-14).

CCL now has an ongoing program seeking municipal support for our policy, and you can see others which have passed so far at the link. I think yours was first in the nation, and I'm often asked about it and I credit your leadership.

We've changed our terminology to say "fee" instead of "tax." Definition-wise, "fee" better describes the case where the government doesn't keep any of the revenue.

Our local chapter is meeting with Nancy Pelosi's office next week. CCL is making steady progress in Congress. Thank you again for your support.

Best regards,

Dave Massen
 SF-CCL chapter leader
 415.626.7086

San Luis Obispo passes carbon fee resolution

The San Luis Obispo, California, City Council is the latest local municipality to jump onto the resolution bandwagon.

On March 15th, the San Luis Obispo City Council voted unanimously to pass a resolution requesting that Congress immediately enact revenue-neutral carbon fee and dividend

legislation. The City is the third in California to pass CCL's Resolution, after San Francisco and Modesto, and the first on California's Central Coast.

In approving the resolution, the City of San Luis Obispo requested that "the United States Congress immediately enact legislation, and the United States President sign into law, a National Revenue Neutral Carbon Fee and Dividend Program." Further, they directed the Mayor to send a letter no later than 30 days after passage of this resolution by the San Luis Obispo City Council to all Mayors and City Councils, County Boards of Supervisors, School Boards, and State and Federal legislators in San Luis Obispo, Monterey and Santa Barbara Counties, the Governor of California, and the San Luis Obispo Council of Governments urging support for a National Revenue Neutral Fee and Dividend Act and urging them to adopt a resolution in favor of National Revenue-Neutral Carbon Fee and Dividend Legislation. This action could have far-reaching implications for future resolutions to be passed in two nearby counties.

Municipal resolutions are available for viewing on the new Municipal Resolutions page [here](#). Congratulations, CCL-San Luis Obispo!

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: Public Transportation Safety - Uber & Lyft vs Taxis

From: Marcelo Fonseca [mailto:mdf1389@hotmail.com]
Sent: Friday, March 25, 2016 1:54 AM
To: Lee, Mayor (MYR) <mayoredwinlee@sfgov.org>; Cityattorney, (CAT) <cityattorney@sfgov.org>; Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>; MTA Board <mtaboard@sfmta.com>
Cc: Reiskin, Ed (MTA) <ed.reiskin@sfmta.com>; Toran, Kate <kate.toran@sfmta.com>
Subject: Public Transportation Safety - Uber & Lyft vs Taxis

United States Senator Dianne Feinstein
United States Senator Barbara Boxer
Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi
Congresswoman Jackie Speier
Governor Jerry Brown
California State Senate
California State Assembly

Dear Sirs and Madams,

A lot has happened since Uber and Lyft entered the transportation scene in San Francisco, throughout California, across the country and around the world. Questionably enough, and unlike in other countries, not much has happened in regards to sensible laws with which these services must comply.

By transforming private, personally-insured vehicles into on-demand taxis without having to comply with the rules and regulations of the already established taxi industry, Transportation Network Companies (TNCs) have not only pushed out full-time professional work, they have also jeopardized public safety.

In a public awareness campaign to promote for-hire vehicle safety, WHOSDRIVINGYOU.ORG has highlighted a wide range of incidents involving TNCs throughout their very short history. The list goes on and on, with no shortage of new horror stories. <http://www.whosdrivingyou.org/rideshare-incidents>

Accused gunman Jason Dalton, also known as the "Kalamazoo Uber Shooter", who's been charged with eight counts of using a firearm in between fares, is the latest and most notorious addition. If Mr. Dalton had been driving a bright, well-marked taxicab he would have been identified and stopped before so many people were shot. <http://www.cnn.com/2016/02/21/us/michigan-kalamazoo-county-shooting-spree/>

These preventable deaths, assaults, sexual assaults and others are a mockery of existing transportation safety laws, workers' protection laws and show a complete disregard of public safety from our regulatory agencies, lawmakers and our government in general. Instead of making objective legal decisions, the government we are supposed to trust has allowed itself to either be lobbied or

bullied by Uber and Lyft to continue their operations with minimal oversight.

<http://www.theguardian.com/technology/2016/mar/10/uber-lyft-austin-ann-kitchen-sxsw-texas>

The rulings of the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), the introduction of Assembly Bill AB828 and the "lavish party" at Uber's headquarters when hosting the Annual Mayors' Convention in 2015 have undermined our trust in the government, and perhaps, have shown a government too susceptible to the influence of lobbyists. <http://www.sfexaminer.com/mayors-conference-shows-uber-support-infuriating-san-francisco-taxi-industry/>

Although two Senate Committees (Energy & Transportation) have held a four-hour joint hearing to examine and level the playing field in the transportation-for-hire market, the CPUC continues to give TNCs greater unfair advantages and continues to contradict its mandate to protect the public by introducing a lax Proposed Decision of new rules that still compromises safety.

http://calchannel.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=7&clip_id=3363

Scheduled for voting on April 7, such Proposed Decision considers leased vehicles as personal vehicles; it overrides state law by allowing ride-pooling; it allows privately-conducted vehicle inspections and it does not require permanent, identifiable TNC vehicle markings (trade dress).

<http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Efile/G000/M157/K902/157902666.PDF>

It is clear that the CPUC does not have enough manpower to exercise jurisdiction over thousands upon thousands of TNC vehicles and drivers in the San Francisco Bay Area alone; President Michael Picker said at a State Senate Committee hearing: "Maybe somebody else should do it, I don't know who". <http://www.latimes.com/politics/essential/la-pol-sac-essential-politics-20160301-htmlstory.html#4580>

This is a public safety issue, not just a taxi versus TNC issue. The rules and regulations of transportation-for-hire are in urgent need of reform; however, undoing 100 years of advances in transportation safety, just because of the App technology, is not the answer. The answer is sensible safety laws that apply to everyone.

Please note that my lengthy e-mail/letter is addressed to our municipal, state and federal governments. I urge all of you to look into this matter very carefully and soon.

Thank you for your time.

Marcelo Fonseca
Career Cab Driver
mdf1389@hotmail.com
415-238-7554

CC/
California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)
Mayor Edwin Lee
City Attorney's Office
Board of Supervisors
SFMTA Board

BOS-11
1 page

March 18, 2016

TO: STATE, CITY AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

NOTICE OF PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY'S REQUEST TO INCREASE YOUR RATES FOR COSTS RELATING TO DIABLO CANYON SEISMIC STUDIES (A.16-02-019)

Summary

On February 29, 2016, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) submitted an application to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) requesting to increase its electric rates effective January 1, 2017. In this application, PG&E requests approval to recover costs associated with seismic (earthquake) studies performed at Diablo Canyon Power Plant. This application is a review of recorded costs to the Energy Resource Recovery Account (ERRA) from the prior year. In Decision 12-09-008, the CPUC required PG&E to present seismic studies costs in PG&E's annual ERRA compliance review application.

Background

The Diablo Canyon Power Plant (DCPP) seismic studies were conducted in response to both the California Energy Commission's recommendations and Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensing requirements. In previous decisions, the CPUC approved PG&E's proposals for enhanced seismic studies to assess the potential vulnerabilities at DCPP should a major seismic event occur. Although the costs associated with seismic studies are held in the Diablo Canyon Seismic Studies Balancing Account, they are reviewed by the CPUC in the ERRA compliance proceeding. The costs requested in this application represent seismic studies costs that were incurred by PG&E in 2015.

PG&E requests to collect \$6.84 million in rates from customers who receive electric generation as well as transmission and distribution service from PG&E, known as bundled service customers. Rates for customers who purchase electricity from other suppliers (such as direct access and community choice aggregation) and rates for departing load customers will not be affected by these specific costs.

How will PG&E's application affect me?

If this application is approved, electric rates will increase by less than one percent for bundled-service customers effective January 1, 2017. Based on the rates in effect on January 1, 2016, a typical bundled-service customer using 500 kWh per month would see an average bill increase of \$0.05 (or 0.05 percent), from \$97.14 to \$97.19. Actual bill impacts will vary depending on your electricity usage.

How do I find out more about PG&E's proposals?

If you have questions about PG&E's filing, please contact PG&E at **1-800-743-5000**. For TDD/TTY (speech-hearing impaired), call **1-800-652-4712**. Para más detalles llame al **1-800-660-6789** • 詳情請致電 **1-800-893-9555**. If you would like a copy of PG&E's filing and exhibits, please write to PG&E at the address below:

Pacific Gas and Electric Company
2015 ERRA Compliance Review application (A.16-02-019)
P.O. Box 7442
San Francisco, CA 94120

A copy of PG&E's filing and exhibits are also available for review at the CPUC's Central Files Office by appointment only. For more information contact aljcentralfilesid@cpuc.ca.gov or **1-415-703-2045**. PG&E's application (without exhibits) is available on the CPUC's website at www.cpuc.ca.gov/pao.

CPUC process

This application will be assigned to an Administrative Law Judge (Judge) who will determine how to receive evidence and other related documents necessary for the CPUC to establish a record upon which to base its decision. Evidentiary hearings may be held where parties will present their testimony and may be subject to cross-examination by other parties. These evidentiary hearings are open to the public, but only those parties who have requested and been granted "party status" by the Judge in the case can participate.

After considering all proposals and evidence presented during the hearings, the assigned Judge will issue a proposed decision which may adopt PG&E's proposal, modify it or deny it. Any of the five CPUC Commissioners may sponsor an alternate decision. The proposed decision, and any alternate decisions, will be discussed and voted upon at a scheduled CPUC Voting Meeting.

The Office of Ratepayer Advocates (ORA) may review this application. ORA is the independent consumer advocate within the CPUC with a legislative mandate to represent investor-owned utility customers to obtain the lowest possible rate for service consistent with reliable and safe service levels. ORA has a multi-disciplinary staff with expertise in economics, finance, accounting and engineering. For more information about ORA, please call **1-415-703-1584**, email ora@cpuc.ca.gov or visit ORA's website at www.ora.ca.gov.

Stay informed

If you would like to follow this proceeding, or any other issue before the CPUC, you may use the CPUC's free subscription service. Sign up at: <http://subscribecpuc.cpuc.ca.gov/>. If you would like to learn how you can participate in the proceeding, if you have informal comments about the application, or questions about the CPUC processes, you may access the CPUC's Public Advisor Office (PAO) webpage at <http://consumers.cpuc.ca.gov/pao/>.

You may also contact the PAO as follows:

<p>Email: public.advisor@cpuc.ca.gov Mail: CPUC Public Advisor's Office 505 Van Ness Avenue, Room 2103 San Francisco, CA 94102</p>	<p>Call: 1-866-849-8390 (toll-free) or 1-415-703-2074 TTY: 1-866-836-7825 (toll-free) or 1-415-703-5282</p>
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If you are writing or emailing the Public Advisor's Office, please include the proceeding number (2015 ERRA Compliance Review application A.16-02-019). All comments will be circulated to the Commissioners, the assigned Judge and appropriate CPUC staff, and will become public record.

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March 18, 2016

TO: STATE, CITY AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

NOTICE OF PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY'S REQUEST TO INCREASE RATES FOR THE 2015 NUCLEAR DECOMMISSIONING COST TRIENNIAL PROCEEDING (A.16-03-006)

Summary

On March 1, 2016, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) submitted an application to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) requesting to increase its electric rates for its 2015 Nuclear Decommissioning Triennial Proceeding (NDCTP). In this application, PG&E requests approval to recover costs associated with funding the nuclear decommissioning trusts for the Diablo Canyon Power Plant and Humboldt Bay Power Plant. This application also addresses the amount PG&E's customers are responsible for paying to decommission the nuclear power plants. If approved, PG&E's request would raise electric rates effective January 1, 2017.

What is the NDCTP?

The NDCTP provides the CPUC, and other interested parties, an opportunity to review PG&E's updated nuclear decommissioning cost studies for Humboldt Bay Power Plant Unit 3 (HBPP Unit 3) and Diablo Canyon Units 1 & 2 (Diablo Canyon). The nuclear decommissioning cost studies are detailed estimates of costs associated with decommissioning (tearing down) PG&E's nuclear power plants. The NDCTP also provides the opportunity for review of the associated customer contribution analysis, which determines the annual amount customers, as a whole, will contribute to the nuclear decommissioning trust funds. The contributions made by PG&E customers to the HBPP Unit 3 trust fund will support the ongoing decommissioning activities for the HBPP Unit 3. These contributions will also fund the operations and maintenance (O&M) activities associated with the storage of spent fuel at HBPP Unit 3. Customer contributions to the Diablo Canyon trust fund will pay for the eventual safe and responsible decommissioning of Diablo Canyon. The NDCTP also provides review of PG&E's O&M costs associated with maintaining the existing nuclear license at HBPP Unit 3.

Additionally, the NDCTP provides the CPUC and interested parties the opportunity to review the costs associated with completed nuclear decommissioning activities at HBPP Unit 3 to ensure that those activities costs are accurate.

How will PG&E's application affect me?

PG&E is requesting to reduce rates by \$34.73 million from \$97.654 million to \$62.924 million for the HBPP Unit 3 Trust and \$5.286 million from \$9.779 million to \$4.493 million for HBPP Unit 3 Nuclear Regulatory Commission license O&M costs. Additionally PG&E is requesting to increase rates by \$117.324 million from \$0 to \$117.324 million for the Diablo Canyon Trusts. This will result in an overall increase for PG&E customers.

For 2017, the forecasted electric revenue requirement increase is \$77.308 million from \$107.433 million (2016 authorized) to \$184.741 million (2017 proposed).

If approved, PG&E's request would raise electric rates effective January 1, 2017, for bundled customers who receive electric generation and distribution service from PG&E. For a typical residential customer using 500 kWh per month the rate would increase from \$97.14 to \$97.65, or less than one percent.

How will PG&E's application affect non-bundled customers?

Direct Access (DA) and Community Choice Aggregation (CCA) customers purchase electricity from another provider and receive electric transmission and distribution service from PG&E. The net impact of PG&E's application on DA and CCA customers is \$15.66 million, or an average increase of 1.42 percent.

Departing Load (DL) customers do not receive electric generation, transmission or distribution services from PG&E. However, they are required to pay certain charges as required by law or CPUC decision. The net impact on DL customers 3.16 CCC-0316-5405 is \$2.95 million, or an average increase of 9.25 percent.

How do I find out more about PG&E's proposals?

If you have questions about PG&E's filing, please contact PG&E at **1-800-743-5000**. For TDD/TTY (speech-hearing impaired), call **1-800-652-4712**. Para más detalles llame al **1-800-660-6789** • 詳情請致電 **1-800-893-9555**. If you would like a copy of PG&E's filing and exhibits, please write to PG&E at the address below:

Pacific Gas and Electric Company
2015 NDCTP application (16-03-006)
P.O. Box 7442
San Francisco, CA 94120

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CPUC process

This application will be assigned to an Administrative Law Judge (Judge) who will determine how to receive evidence and other related documents necessary for the CPUC to establish a record upon which to base its decision. Evidentiary hearings may be held where parties will present their testimony and may be subject to cross-examination by other parties. These evidentiary hearings are open to the public, but only those who are formal parties in the case can participate.

After considering all proposals and evidence presented during the hearings, the assigned Judge will issue a proposed decision which may adopt PG&E's proposal, modify it or deny it. Any of the five CPUC Commissioners may sponsor an alternate decision. The proposed decision, and any alternate decisions, will be discussed and voted upon at a scheduled CPUC Voting Meeting.

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Stay informed

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You may also contact the PAO as follows:

Email: public.advisor@cpuc.ca.gov

Mail: CPUC

Public Advisor's Office
505 Van Ness Avenue, Room 2103
San Francisco, CA 94102

Call: **1-866-849-8390** (toll-free) or **1-415-703-2074**

TTY: **1-866-836-7825** (toll-free) or **1-415-703-5282**

If you are writing or emailing the PAO, please include the proceeding number (2015 NDCTP, A.16-03-006). All comments will be circulated to the Commissioners, the assigned Judge and appropriate CPUC staff, and will become public record.

DaDa Bar and Lounge
65 Post Street San Francisco CA 94104

PSNS, CPAGE
TYPE 48 TRANSFER
DADABAR@GMAIL.COM
(415) 359-7500

Proposed Business Plan

We are the owners of DaDa Gallery and Lounge and are excited about our relocation of DaDa Gallery and Lounge to the retail space at 65 Post Street, part of the Mechanic's Institute.

DaDa Gallery and Lounge currently operates out of ground floor commercial building on Second Street, between Market and Mission Streets in the South Financial District. We opened for business in June 2004. Our lease at 86 Second Street was for a 10-year term which expires in April 2016. Our primary reason for relocating is our desire for additional square footage. We have summarized our concept below:

1. **Full-service, type 48 (on-sale general drinking establishment).** Our primary concept is an after-work happy hour bar, with primary clientele originating from area offices. We regularly host small-office groups during late afternoon and early evening hours. Over 75% of our total sales volume is generated between 4pm and 8pm Monday through Friday.
2. **Modern art gallery with rotating monthly to quarterly art shows.** The owners and staff of DaDa curate our own art shows, and we have featured many local and regional artists over the years. We primarily show paintings and sculpture. Many of our artists are students at the local art colleges including the Art Institute and the Academy of Art. We have a permanent sculpture exhibit from one of the resident artists at the Crucible in West Oakland. We also are one of the host of the DeYoung Museum's college night program and host revolving student works. Every new art show begins with an "art opening" allowing guests to view the art and meet the artist. All of our works displayed are for sale.
3. **Private Venue.** DaDa currently hosts many private parties. Most of these originate from area offices and for a variety of reasons, usually office-related celebrations and birthdays or anniversaries. We currently can only host up to about 80 people so we do lose events when guest lists are over 100 people. In addition to private parties, we also host many after work or after-event meetings: Golden Gate University Law School and the Toastmaster's club host weekly and monthly get togethers at DaDa.
4. **Restaurant Pop up.** DaDa has a catering/restaurant pop up license which will plan to bring with us to our new location. Although no commercial cooking takes place, restaurants and caterers have brought in and served food to guests during the lunch hour or catered private parties. As part of our renovation plan (see below), we will create a back of house catering set up and prep area with prep sink and service stations to enable caterers enough area to set up food service. This accommodation is necessary and convenient to serve DaDa's many open and private functions.
5. **Entertainment / Promotions / Fund Raising Venue.** DaDa hosts fundraisers for HIV/AIDS and Leukemia research as well as events to support art programs including DeYoung's college night arts program and other art-related philanthropies, mostly which support emerging talent. We have also hosted a burlesque show to support a local arts program as well as a photography shows post Burning Man. We have an entertainment license (which is required to do any performance events including literary or poetry readings) and will seek to bring it to our new

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MAR 15 2016

Dept of Alcoholic Beverage Control
San Francisco

160749
28

location. We think that will fit in well with Mechanic's Institute and we would absolutely love to support or host after events at DaDa.

Who We Are:

M & M Group Assets is a subchapter S Corporation incorporated in the State of California in February 2004. All outstanding shares of stock are owned by Michael Gouddou and Timothy Landregan (50% each). We opened our first bar, Gallery Lounge on Brannan in October 2004. We opened DaDa in June 2006. Both the Gallery Lounge and DaDa are art gallery/bar concepts. We opened a third concept, Buck Tavern, on Market Street in June of 2008. Buck Tavern was a full bar and casual restaurant. We sold both the Gallery Lounge and Buck Tavern in 2010. DaDa is the only location owned and operated by M&M Group as of now and no additional locations or new concepts are currently under consideration.

Owner Bios:

Michael Gouddou. Michael is an electrical engineer by trade, spending over 10 years in circuit design for railroads before "retiring" in 1999. He opened his first restaurant in Florida in 1994, and followed up with his first bar, Spark Bar, in Kansas City in 2000. He has over 15 years of experience in hospitality and is the general manager of DaDa. He is there nightly and can often be seen behind the bar. He has a bachelors and masters degree in electrical engineering from the University of Louisville.

Timothy Landregan. Timothy has over 20 years experience in commercial real estate. He started his career in retail real estate doing real estate strategy and expansion plans for Applebee's International and Gap Inc (Gap Outlet and Old Navy brands) before focusing fully on M&M group's bars in 2008. He currently is a Principal Real Property Appraiser for the San Francisco Assessor Recorder. He manages the accounting and financial matters of M&M Group. He has an MBA from University of Missouri.

Proposed Renovation Plan and decor:

The full details have yet to be fleshed out, pending initial drawings by our architect, but generally the focal point on the main level will be a long bar on the west wall. Stacked shelving will be along the back wall. The DaDa art movement originated in Europe around WWI so there is a historical feature that will come through in the bar's design (very dark stained woods with subtle lighting. We will bring three large chandeliers currently hanging at DaDa to the new location, as well as pendant lighting over the bar. Banquette seating and tables will be positioned along the east wall. Some of the wood on the east wall will be retained as wainscoting. The wood on the columns will also be retained. The floors will be hard wood with a dark stain. All the seating (stools, banquettes, etc) will be wood and leather. Most of the wood work on the east wall will be removed. The walls will be flat, smooth and unadorned to be used for revolving art work. Gallery lighting will be installed on the ceiling above. The drop ceiling will be retained and either painted dark or have new tiles installed. The drop ceiling is necessary for noise abatement.

The mezzanine will be set up as a lounge with upholstered banquettes along the wall, low cocktail tables and stools. A new drop ceiling will be installed (again, necessary for noise abatement). New carpeting will be installed. The room will be opened up (back conference room removed), and a small service bar will be on the west wall, adjacent to the existing restroom. The room in the light well will be back of house and not accessible by the bar's patrons.

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MAR 15 2016

Dept of Alcoholic Beverage Control
San Francisco

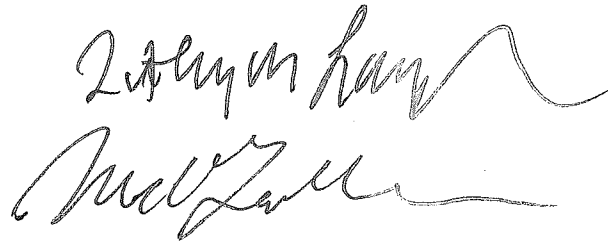
The main back of house liquor store room, keg storage and keg coolers, catering prep area and mop sink will be in the back of the main floor area under the existing mezzanine. New ADA-compliant restrooms will also be located under the mezzanine. We currently have no plans for the basement.

We have included photos of flyers of events that we have hosted in the past as well as some accolades and reviews we have received on the pages that follow. We think this will give you more idea of who we are and the type of establishment we operate.

We hope this quick summary provides a good overview of our concept and who we are. We are looking forward to your feedback and hopefully a long relationship that will last for years to come.

Respectfully,

Michael Gouddou and Timothy Landregan
Dadasf.com

Two handwritten signatures in black ink. The top signature is 'Michael Gouddou' and the bottom signature is 'Timothy Landregan'.

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MAR 15 2016

Dept of Alcoholic Beverage Control
SAN FRANCISCO



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MAR 15 2016

Dept of Alcoholic Beverage Control
San Francisco

Popular FiDi Bar DaDa Moving, Tripling Its Size



Fri. March 11, 2016, 8:51am



NICKIES
466 Haight Street

cocktails
beer
food
music
FiDi sports
& more >>>

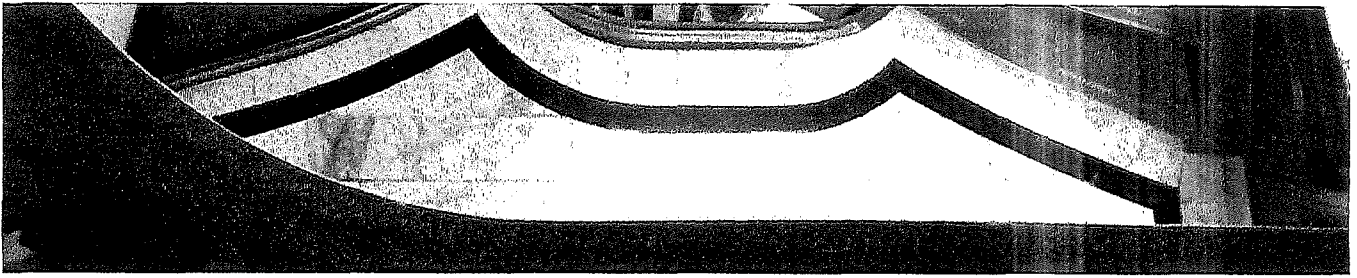
(ads/2/3/2)

The popular FiDi bar and gallery DaD (<http://www.dadasf.com/>), which has hosted exhibits and slung happy hour drinks for a decade at 86 Second St., is moving to 65 Post St. this summer, probably sometime between mid-July and August.

DaDa's new space is about 3,600 square feet—triple the size of its current location—and features a mezzanine, said Michael Gouddou, who owns DaDa with Timothy Landregan. "We're moving because it's a much bigger space," Gouddou said. "We're pretty much taking DaDa and moving the concept; the whole thing."

Though the move came in part because the bar's lease was up, he said they'd outgrown the old place and couldn't accommodate larger parties. "This'll be much better," he said.





Michael Gouddou inside ~~65 Post St.~~ 57 Post St. (Photo: Greg Upwall)

Gouddou said DaDa will still serve up affordable happy hour drinks. But they're expanding hours to 8am–2am and will feature coffee and pastries in the morning, along with Irish coffees and other day-drinking specialties. They're also adding craft cocktails, like different types of Manhattans and old-fashionedes. And if you want to work and sip, they'll have free wi-fi.

DaDa will continue to host art shows and fundraisers in conjunction with the student programs at the **De Young Museum** (<http://deyoung.famsf.org/>), and Gouddou said they're in talks with **City Lights Booksellers** (<http://www.citylights.com/>) to host quarterly literary events. They also plan to participate in City Lights' **Dada World Fair** (<http://www.dadaworldfair.net/#cover-page>), celebrating the 100th anniversary of Dada—a subversive, revolutionary and avant-garde art and poetry movement that grew out of a reaction to World War I. The event will run from November 1–13 this year.

DaDa is Gouddou's fourth bar in the city. He and Landregan first opened the Gallery Lounge at 510 Brannan St. in SoMa in 2004, then DaDa in 2006. In 2008, they opened Buck Tavern on Market and Gough, later selling it to former San Francisco Supervisor Chris Daly; they also sold the Gallery Lounge. Both bars are now closed; Gallery Lounge is now in business as Bar Basic.

DaDa's new space used to house a First National Bank, and before that, it was the Old Poodle Dog, which was **one of the city's oldest dining establishments** (http://hoodline.com/2016/03/famous-fidi-restaurants-then-and-now?utm_source=story&utm_medium=web&utm_campaign=stories). Gouddou is excited that the new DaDa space is part of the building housing the **Mechanics**

INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS -

SECTION 23958.4 B&P

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- Part 3 is to be completed by the local governing body or its designated subordinate officer or body, and returned to ABC.

PART 1 - TO BE COMPLETED BY ABC

1. APPLICANT'S NAME

M&M Group Assets Inc.

2. PREMISES ADDRESS (Street number and name, city, zip code)

65 Post St., San Francisco CA 94104-5002

3. LICENSE TYPE

48

4. TYPE OF BUSINESS

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full Service Restaurant | <input type="checkbox"/> Hofbrau/Cafeteria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cocktail Lounge | <input type="checkbox"/> Private Club |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deli or Specialty Restaurant | <input type="checkbox"/> Comedy Club | <input type="checkbox"/> Night Club | <input type="checkbox"/> Veterans Club |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cafe/Coffee Shop | <input type="checkbox"/> Brew Pub | <input type="checkbox"/> Tavern: Beer | <input type="checkbox"/> Fraternal Club |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bed & Breakfast: | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | <input type="checkbox"/> Tavern: Beer & Wine | <input type="checkbox"/> Wine Tasting Room |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wine only | <input type="checkbox"/> All | | |

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supermarket | <input type="checkbox"/> Membership Store | <input type="checkbox"/> Service Station | <input type="checkbox"/> Swap Meet/Flea Market |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Liquor Store | <input type="checkbox"/> Department Store | <input type="checkbox"/> Convenience Market | <input type="checkbox"/> Drive-in Dairy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drug/Variety Store | <input type="checkbox"/> Florist/Gift Shop | <input type="checkbox"/> Convenience Market w/Gasoline | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other - describe: | | | |

5. COUNTY POPULATION

845,602

6. TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSES IN COUNTY

275

On-Sale Off-Sale

7. RATIO OF LICENSES TO POPULATION IN COUNTY

On-Sale Off-Sale

8. CENSUS TRACT NUMBER

117

9. NO. OF LICENSES ALLOWED IN CENSUS TRACT

6

On-Sale Off-Sale

10. NO. OF LICENSES EXISTING IN CENSUS TRACT

112

On-Sale Off-Sale

11. IS THE ABOVE CENSUS TRACT OVERCONCENTRATED WITH LICENSES? (i.e., does the ratio of licenses to population in the census tract exceed the ratio of licenses to population for the entire county?)

- Yes, the number of existing licenses exceeds the number allowed
- No, the number of existing licenses is lower than the number allowed

12. DOES LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY MAINTAIN CRIME STATISTICS?

- Yes (Go to Item #13) No (Go to Item #20)

13. CRIME REPORTING DISTRICT NUMBER

170

14. TOTAL NUMBER OF REPORTING DISTRICTS

653

15. TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES IN ALL REPORTING DISTRICTS

53,160

16. AVERAGE NO. OF OFFENSES PER DISTRICT

81

17. 120% OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF OFFENSES

97

18. TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES IN REPORTING DISTRICT

188

19. IS THE PREMISES LOCATED IN A HIGH CRIME REPORTING DISTRICT? (i.e., has a 20% greater number of reported crimes than the average number of reported crimes as determined from all crime reporting districts within the jurisdiction of the local law enforcement agency)

- Yes, the total number of offenses in the reporting district equals or exceeds the total number in item #17
- No, the total number of offenses in the reporting district is lower than the total number in item #17

20. CHECK THE BOX THAT APPLIES (check only one box)

- a. If "No" is checked in both item #11 and item #19, Section 23958.4 B&P does not apply to this application, and no additional information will be needed on this issue. Advise the applicant to bring this completed form to ABC when filing the application.
- b. If "Yes" is checked in either item #11 or item #19, and the applicant is applying for a non-retail license, a retail bona fide public eating place license, a retail license issued for a hotel, motel or other lodging establishment as defined in Section 25503.16(b) B&P, or a retail license issued in conjunction with a beer manufacturer's license, or winegrower's license, advise the applicant to complete Section 2 and bring the completed form to ABC when filing the application or as soon as possible thereafter.
- c. If "Yes" is checked in either item #11 or item #19, and the applicant is applying for an off-sale beer and wine license, an off-sale general license, an on-sale beer license, an on-sale beer and wine (public premises) license, or an on-sale general (public premises) license, advise the applicant to take this form to the local governing body, or its designated subordinate officer or body to have them complete Section 3. The completed form will need to be provided to ABC in order to process the application.

Governing Body/Designated Subordinate Name: Board of Supervisors

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

PREPARED BY (Name of Department Employee)

willie bulanadi

PART 2 - TO BE COMPLETED BY THE APPLICANT (If box #20b is checked)

21. Based on the information on the reverse, the Department may approve your application if you can show that public convenience or necessity would be served by the issuance of the license. Please describe below the reasons why issuance of another license is justified in this area. You may attach a separate sheet or additional documentation, if desired. Do not proceed to Part 3.

please see attached.

22. APPLICANT SIGNATURE
[Handwritten Signature]

23. DATE SIGNED
3/15/16

PART 3 - TO BE COMPLETED BY LOCAL OFFICIALS (If box #20c is checked)

The applicant named on the reverse is applying for a license to sell alcoholic beverages at a premises where undue concentration exists (i.e., an over-concentration of licenses and/or a higher than average crime rate as defined in Section 23958.4 of the Business and Professions Code). Sections 23958 and 23958.4 of the Business and Professions Code requires the Department to deny the application unless the local governing body of the area in which the applicant premises are located, or its designated subordinate officer or body, determines within 90 days of notification of a completed application that public convenience or necessity would be served by the issuance. Please complete items #24 to #30 below and certify or affix an official seal, or attach a copy of the Council or Board resolution or a signed letter on official letterhead stating whether or not the issuance of the applied for license would serve as a public convenience or necessity.

24. WILL PUBLIC CONVENIENCE OR NECESSITY BE SERVED BY ISSUANCE OF THIS ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE?
 Yes No See Attached (i.e., letter, resolution, etc.)

25. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS, IF DESIRED (may include reasons for approval or denial of public convenience or necessity):

RECEIVED

MAR 15 2016

Dept of Alcoholic Beverage Control
San Francisco

26. CITY/COUNTY OFFICIAL NAME	27. CITY/COUNTY OFFICIAL TITLE	28. CITY/COUNTY OFFICIAL PHONE NUMBER
29. CITY/COUNTY OFFICIAL SIGNATURE	30. DATE SIGNED	

RECEIVED
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
SAN FRANCISCO

3/4/2016

2016 MAR 15 PM 3:42

Attn: California Alcoholic Beverage Control
33 New Montgomery Street, Ste. 1233
San Francisco, CA. 94102

BY *ll*

Re: Type 20 Application
927 Post Street, dba Raton 927
San Francisco, CA. 94109

Attn: California Alcoholic Beverage Control, and San Francisco Board of Supervisors,

The Raton 927 is a single story building with a full basement. The building has been restored to a very high level of restoration, keeping the original appearance and integrity of the building. Significant seismic upgrades were done.

This will be a high end, deli-style, take-out only restaurant. A full commercial kitchen has been installed in the basement. The ground floor will feature a full delicatessen counter with a specialty grocery section featuring fine foods, locally grown foods, and specialty foods.

The kitchen will be run by a full-time chef who will establish and oversee the preparation of day to day items. Guest chefs will be featured from time to time, contributing specialty dishes or entire meals to the take-out menu. The business will be a location where patrons can get a freshly prepared sandwich for lunch, or pick up a full chef prepared meal to take home for dinner. The hours of operation are anticipated to be between 9 AM and 10 PM daily. Alcohol sales are intended to compliment meals and are expected to be a minor (5-10%) of sales. The take-out menu will include suggestions for pairing wines with meals.

We respectfully request your support of our proposed business project, a business that we feel will serve as a 'Public Convenience and Necessity'.

Sincerely


Mike Cook
707. 983.8931 / mike.cook@kkr.com
Jim Saxton, Liquor Licenses of San Francisco Bay Area
925. 689.6766 / sfliquorlicenses@gmail.com
David J. Villa-Lobos, CLA Consulting
415. 921.4192 / admin@communityleadershipalliance.net

**INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS -
SECTION 23958.4 B&P**

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- Part 2 is to be completed by the applicant, and returned to ABC.
- Part 3 is to be completed by the local governing body or its designated subordinate officer or body, and returned to ABC.

PART 1 - TO BE COMPLETED BY ABC

1. APPLICANT'S NAME

Raton 927 LLC

2. PREMISES ADDRESS (Street number and name, city, zip code)

927 Post St., San Francisco CA 94109-5841

3. LICENSE TYPE

20

4. TYPE OF BUSINESS

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full Service Restaurant | <input type="checkbox"/> Hofbrau/Cafeteria | <input type="checkbox"/> Cocktail Lounge | <input type="checkbox"/> Private Club |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deli or Specialty Restaurant | <input type="checkbox"/> Comedy Club | <input type="checkbox"/> Night Club | <input type="checkbox"/> Veterans Club |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cafe/Coffee Shop | <input type="checkbox"/> Brew Pub | <input type="checkbox"/> Tavern: Beer | <input type="checkbox"/> Fraternal Club |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bed & Breakfast: | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | <input type="checkbox"/> Tavern: Beer & Wine | <input type="checkbox"/> Wine Tasting Room |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wine only <input type="checkbox"/> All | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supermarket | <input type="checkbox"/> Membership Store | <input type="checkbox"/> Service Station | <input type="checkbox"/> Swap Meet/Flea Market |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Liquor Store | <input type="checkbox"/> Department Store | <input type="checkbox"/> Convenience Market | <input type="checkbox"/> Drive-in Dairy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drug/Variety Store | <input type="checkbox"/> Florist/Gift Shop | <input type="checkbox"/> Convenience Market w/Gasoline | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other - describe: | | | |

5. COUNTY POPULATION

845,602

6. TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSES IN COUNTY

1060

On-Sale Off-Sale

7. RATIO OF LICENSES TO POPULATION IN COUNTY

On-Sale Off-Sale

8. CENSUS TRACT NUMBER

122.01

9. NO. OF LICENSES ALLOWED IN CENSUS TRACT

4

On-Sale Off-Sale

10. NO. OF LICENSES EXISTING IN CENSUS TRACT

4

On-Sale Off-Sale

11. IS THE ABOVE CENSUS TRACT OVERCONCENTRATED WITH LICENSES? (i.e., does the ratio of licenses to population in the census tract exceed the ratio of licenses to population for the entire county?)

- Yes, the number of existing licenses exceeds the number allowed
- No, the number of existing licenses is lower than the number allowed

12. DOES LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY MAINTAIN CRIME STATISTICS?

- Yes (Go to Item #13) No (Go to Item #20)

13. CRIME REPORTING DISTRICT NUMBER

542

14. TOTAL NUMBER OF REPORTING DISTRICTS

653

15. TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES IN ALL REPORTING DISTRICTS

53,160

16. AVERAGE NO. OF OFFENSES PER DISTRICT

81

17. 120% OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF OFFENSES

97

18. TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES IN REPORTING DISTRICT

291

19. IS THE PREMISES LOCATED IN A HIGH CRIME REPORTING DISTRICT? (i.e., has a 20% greater number of reported crimes than the average number of reported crimes as determined from all crime reporting districts within the jurisdiction of the local law enforcement agency)

- Yes, the total number of offenses in the reporting district equals or exceeds the total number in item #17
- No, the total number of offenses in the reporting district is lower than the total number in item #17

20. CHECK THE BOX THAT APPLIES (check only one box)

- a. If "No" is checked in both item #11 and item #19, Section 23958.4 B&P does not apply to this application, and no additional information will be needed on this issue. Advise the applicant to bring this completed form to ABC when filing the application.
- b. If "Yes" is checked in either item #11 or item #19, and the applicant is applying for a non-retail license, a retail bona fide public eating place license, a retail license issued for a hotel, motel or other lodging establishment as defined in Section 25503.16(b) B&P, or a retail license issued in conjunction with a beer manufacturer's license, or winegrower's license, advise the applicant to complete Section 2 and bring the completed form to ABC when filing the application or as soon as possible thereafter.
- c. If "Yes" is checked in either item #11 or item #19, and the applicant is applying for an off-sale beer and wine license, an off-sale general license, an on-sale beer license, an on-sale beer and wine (public premises) license, or an on-sale general (public premises) license, advise the applicant to take this form to the local governing body, or its designated subordinate officer or body to have them complete Section 3. The completed form will need to be provided to ABC in order to process the application.

Governing Body/Designated Subordinate Name: Board of Supervisors

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

PREPARED BY (Name of Department Employee)

PSNS. Cpage

RECEIVED
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
SAN FRANCISCO

February 18, 2016

2016 MAR 15 PM 3:42

Attn: California Alcoholic Beverage Control
33 New Montgomery Street, Ste. 1233
San Francisco, CA. 94102

Re: PCN Hearing Request - Type 21 Beer/Wine/Distilled Spirits Off-Sale Liquor License
DBA: Franklin Market, 2836 Franklin Street, San Francisco, CA. 94123

Dear California Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC), San Francisco Board of Supervisors,

Franklin Market is proud to serve the Pacific Heights, Cow Hollow and surrounding SF communities. We specialize in the finest deli products, artisan sandwiches, local craft beers and wines, grocery and household products. Our passion for business, and people, is reflected in the impeccable service we provide and an unparalleled value for the community.

The Franklin Market has been here in Pacific Heights for over 26 years, and in this time we have been fortunate to receive the praises of our customers, and the privilege to serve our community with passion and desire. Franklin Market is intended to cater to folks residing in San Francisco's Pacific Heights and Cow Hollow, as well as neighboring communities.

We would greatly appreciate your support in our quest to accommodate what we and our patrons believe would serve as a Public Convenience and Necessity by complementing our fine food and grocery products with a high-end line of Craft Beers, Fine Wines and Premium Distilled Spirits.

If you have any additional questions or concerns regarding our beloved Franklin Market business, or/and our application for a type 21 Beer and Wine license, please do not hesitate in contacting us.

Hours of Operation:

8: AM to 2: AM Monday-Sunday

Please contact:

Najib & Hanan Saliba
415-567-1194

Jim Saxton, Liquor Licenses of San Francisco Bay Area
925-689-6766

David Villa-Lobos, CLA Consulting
admin@CommunityLeadershipAlliance.net
415-921-4192

Sincerely

Najib Saliba

30

160751

From: CommunityLeadershipAlliance [mailto:admin@communityleadershipalliance.net]
Sent: Thursday, February 04, 2016 11:06 PM
To: Farrell, Mark (BOS) <mark.farrell@sfgov.org>
Cc: Stefani, Catherine <catherine.stefani@sfgov.org>; Montejano, Jess (BOS) <jess.montejano@sfgov.org>
Subject: IMPORTANT: D-2 Supervisor's Office Assistance Request

Dear/Honorable Supervisor Mark Farrell, and/or Legislative Aides-

Our office is currently processing a type 21 liquor license sale and application for Franklin Street at Lombard. In addition to the mandated mailer we were hoping to perform community outreach to established neighborhood-merchant groups serving/representing the Franklin/Lombard area of District 2.

We thought that your office might provide us with the e-mail contacts for associations and groups in the subject area of D-2. The Planning Department's list provides e-mail and phone contact information for groups with interest in the Pacific Heights and Marina; we were hoping to reach groups located near and around Franklin and Lombard.

In addition, we will be requesting a meeting with your office to discuss in detail this liquor license application as mandated by the BOS 'Neighborhood Service and Public Safety Committee' in advance of the PCN hearing.

Your assistance would be very much appreciated.

Respectfully

DAVID VILLA-LOBOS
CLA CONSULTING
Licensing & Permitting
P.O.BOX 642201 SF, CA.94164
415.921.4192 Direct
<http://www.communityleadershipalliance.net/>
www.facebook.com/LiquorLicensingSF

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS TRANSMISSION IS PRIVILEGED AND/OR CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION INTENDED FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY NAMED ABOVE. IF THE READER OF THIS MESSAGE IS NOT THE INTENDED RECIPIENT, YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT ANY DISSEMINATION, DISTRIBUTION OR COPYING OF THIS COMMUNICATION IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED.

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: "Stefani, Catherine" <catherine.stefani@sfgov.org>

To: CommunityLeadershipAlliance <admin@communityleadershipalliance.net>; "Farrell, Mark (BOS)" <mark.farrell@sfgov.org>

Cc: "Montejano, Jess (BOS)" <jess.montejano@sfgov.org>; robert bardell <bbardell@comcast.net>

Sent: Friday, February 5, 2016 11:09 AM

Subject: RE: IMPORTANT: D-2 Supervisor's Office Assistance Request

Dear David,

This market falls in the boundaries of the Golden Gate Valley Neighborhood Association. Their president is Bob Bardell and he can be reached at bbardell@comcast.net. I've also copied him above.

I'm happy to speak with you about the liquor license transfer over the phone. I believe the owner of the new owner of the market is Rajib Saliba. I don't see the liquor license being an issue as the previous market had one before. Please feel free to call me to discuss.

Thanks!

Catherine Stefani

Legislative Aide

Office of Supervisor Mark E. Farrell

City Hall

1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244

San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

Phone: (415) 554-7752

Fax: (415)554-7843

Sign Up For Our Newsletter!

<http://new-markfarrell.nationbuilder.com/join>

INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS -

SECTION 23958.4 B&P

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 - Part 2 is to be completed by the applicant, and returned to ABC.
 - Part 3 is to be completed by the local governing body or its designated subordinate officer or body, and returned to ABC.

PART 1 - TO BE COMPLETED BY ABC

1. APPLICANT'S NAME *Saliba, Najib / Saliba, Hanan*

2. PREMISES ADDRESS (Street number and name, city, zip code) *2836 Franklin St, San Francisco, CA 94123* 3. LICENSE TYPE *21*

4. TYPE OF BUSINESS

<input type="checkbox"/> Full Service Restaurant	<input type="checkbox"/> Hofbrau/Cafeteria	<input type="checkbox"/> Cocktail Lounge	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Club
<input type="checkbox"/> Deli or Specialty Restaurant	<input type="checkbox"/> Comedy Club	<input type="checkbox"/> Night Club	<input type="checkbox"/> Veterans Club
<input type="checkbox"/> Cafe/Coffee Shop	<input type="checkbox"/> Brew Pub	<input type="checkbox"/> Tavern: Beer	<input type="checkbox"/> Fraternal Club
<input type="checkbox"/> Bed & Breakfast:	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	<input type="checkbox"/> Tavern: Beer & Wine	<input type="checkbox"/> Wine Tasting Room
<input type="checkbox"/> Wine only	<input type="checkbox"/> All		

<input type="checkbox"/> Supermarket	<input type="checkbox"/> Membership Store	<input type="checkbox"/> Service Station	<input type="checkbox"/> Swap Meet/Flea Market
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liquor Store	<input type="checkbox"/> Department Store	<input type="checkbox"/> Convenience Market	<input type="checkbox"/> Drive-in Dairy
<input type="checkbox"/> Drug/Variety Store	<input type="checkbox"/> Florist/Gift Shop	<input type="checkbox"/> Convenience Market w/Gasoline	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other - describe:			

5. COUNTY POPULATION *845,600* 6. TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSES IN COUNTY On-Sale Off-Sale 7. RATIO OF LICENSES TO POPULATION IN COUNTY *1060* On-Sale Off-Sale

8. CENSUS TRACT NUMBER *0129-01* 9. NO. OF LICENSES ALLOWED IN CENSUS TRACT *2* On-Sale Off-Sale 10. NO. OF LICENSES EXISTING IN CENSUS TRACT *4* On-Sale Off-Sale

11. IS THE ABOVE CENSUS TRACT OVERCONCENTRATED WITH LICENSES? (i.e., does the ratio of licenses to population in the census tract exceed the ratio of licenses to population for the entire county?)
 Yes, the number of existing licenses exceeds the number allowed
 No, the number of existing licenses is lower than the number allowed

12. DOES LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY MAINTAIN CRIME STATISTICS?
 Yes (Go to Item #13) No (Go to Item #20)

13. CRIME REPORTING DISTRICT NUMBER *511* 14. TOTAL NUMBER OF REPORTING DISTRICTS *653* 15. TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES IN ALL REPORTING DISTRICTS *53,160*

16. AVERAGE NO. OF OFFENSES PER DISTRICT *81* 17. 120% OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF OFFENSES *97* 18. TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES IN REPORTING DISTRICT *68*

19. IS THE PREMISES LOCATED IN A HIGH CRIME REPORTING DISTRICT? (i.e., has a 20% greater number of reported crimes than the average number of reported crimes as determined from all crime reporting districts within the jurisdiction of the local law enforcement agency)
 Yes, the total number of offenses in the reporting district equals or exceeds the total number in item #17
 No, the total number of offenses in the reporting district is lower than the total number in item #17

20. CHECK THE BOX THAT APPLIES (check only one box)

a. If "No" is checked in both item #11 and item #19, Section 23958.4 B&P does not apply to this application, and no additional information will be needed on this issue. Advise the applicant to bring this completed form to ABC when filing the application.

b. If "Yes" is checked in either item #11 or item #19, and the applicant is applying for a non-retail license, a retail bona fide public eating place license, a retail license issued for a hotel, motel or other lodging establishment as defined in Section 25509.16(b) B&P, or a retail license issued in conjunction with a beer manufacturer's license, or winegrower's license, advise the applicant to complete Section 2 and bring the completed form to ABC when filing the application or as soon as possible thereafter.

c. If "Yes" is checked in either item #11 or item #19, and the applicant is applying for an off-sale beer and wine license, an off-sale general license, an on-sale beer license, an on-sale beer and wine (public premises) license, or an on-sale general (public premises) license, advise the applicant to take this form to the local governing body, or its designated subordinate officer or body to have them complete Section 3. The completed form will need to be provided to ABC in order to process the application.

Governing Body/Designated Subordinate Name: *Board of Supervisors*

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY
 PREPARED BY (Name of Department Employee) *J ad*

File 160065 BOS-11 cpage Rules Clerk

From: Claire Koenig <KoenigC@agc-ca.org>
Sent: Tuesday, March 15, 2016 4:07 PM
To: Wiener, Scott
Cc: Avalos, John (BOS); Campos, David (BOS); Cohen, Malia (BOS); Kim, Jane (BOS); Breed, London (BOS); Peskin, Aaron (BOS); Farrell, Mark (BOS); Mar, Eric (BOS); Tang, Katy (BOS); Yee, Norman (BOS); Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Tom Holsman; Mark Reynosa; Albert Aragon
Subject: Proposed Family Leave Ordinance - Request for Exemption
Attachments: Family Leave Letter to City of San Francisco 03.15.16.pdf

Good afternoon Mr. Wiener,

Please see attached AGC's letter requesting that employees covered under a collective bargaining agreement be exempted from the proposed ordinance under consideration tomorrow.

Respectfully submitted,

Claire Koenig
Regional Manager
North Bay, San Francisco Bay Area & Santa Clara Districts
AGC of California
Mobile (510) 773-8116
www.linkedin.com/in/clairekoenig

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VIA EMAIL

March 15, 2016

Mr. Scott Wiener, Supervisor
City of San Francisco
City Hall

1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

RE: PROPOSED FAMILY LEAVE POLICY ORDINANCE

Dear Mr. Wiener:

On March 16, you are scheduled to consider an Ordinance amending the Police Code to require employers to provide supplemental compensation to employees who are receiving State Paid Family Leave for purposes of bonding with a new child.

AGC represents the largest multi-employer bargaining unit in the United States; representing over 500 contractors statewide which produce in excess of 35 million union man-hours per year in the State. Please note that our organization negotiates collective bargaining agreements with the Carpenters, Cement Masons, Iron Workers, Laborers, Pile Drivers, Operating Engineers, and Teamsters for numerous contractors working in the City and County of San Francisco on behalf of our employer membership. Each labor agreement is negotiated and developed in an attempt to accurately reflect the local market conditions of the construction industry.

The above referenced collective bargaining agreements are negotiated with terms and conditions reflecting the unique nature and needs of the construction industry; changing the terms of these agreements will have a direct cost impact not only on the employers but also on the cost of City funded projects. It will disrupt the ability of contractors to staff projects according to the terms of their agreements.

AGC of California requests that the Board of Supervisors specifically exempt employees covered under a collective bargaining agreement. This would be similar to the application of the Sick Leave policy and would be consistent with and pursuant to provisions of Labor Code Section 514.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Claire Koenig

Claire Koenig

Regional Manager

North Bay, San Francisco Bay Area and Santa Clara Districts

ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF CALIFORNIA, INC.

cc: Board of Supervisors, City and County of San Francisco
Clerk of the Board
Tom Holsman, CEO, AGC of California
Mark Reynosa, Director, Industrial Relations, AGC of California
Al Aragon, Manager, Industrial Relations - North, AGC of California



From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: Preventing Pedestrian Injuries, from John O'Grady.

-----Original Message-----

From: 13ivanogre13 . [mailto:ivanogre@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 15, 2016 12:32 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Preventing Pedestrian Injuries, from John O'Grady.

Dear Board of Supervisors,

As a pedestrian it used to be that once you made it to the sidewalk you were safe.

Not anymore.

With the proliferation of skateboards and scooters, both of them motorized nowadays, there is real danger of people getting seriously injured.

Have you ever picked up a 50 pound bag of cement? Imagine having that hurled at you. And that's the weight of a small child.

These are grownups flying past shopkeepers doorways at high speed. Someone is going to get seriously injured or even killed.

These are vehicles, and they belong out in the street with the bicycles.

The only wheeled conveyances allowed on the sidewalk should be baby strollers and wheelchairs.

There should also be a \$100 fine for those who break the law.

You can prevent tragedy from happening. Please pass a law that will make people on our sidewalks safe.

Respectfully yours,
John O'Grady
102 S. Park St. #405
San Francisco, CA 94107
ivanogre@gmail.com

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: I'm the 395th signer: "San Francisco Needs a Better Plan"

From: Elizabeth Rivera [mailto:petitions-noreply@moveon.org]
Sent: Tuesday, March 15, 2016 11:38 AM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: I'm the 395th signer: "San Francisco Needs a Better Plan"

Dear Angela Calvillo,

I just signed a petition addressed to you titled *San Francisco Needs a Better Plan*. So far, 395 people have signed the petition.

You can reach me directly by replying to this email. **Or, post a response for MoveOn.org to pass along to all petition signers by clicking here:** http://petitions.moveon.org/target_talkback.html?tt=tt-99219-custom-65022-20260315-xcyoex

The petition states:

"We oppose the way city authorities are handling the housing crisis. We oppose any plans to substantially alter San Francisco's residential neighborhoods and request that city authorities focus on solving these problems in a manner that does not displace people or continue to alter our landscape. We want homes we can afford, jobs for San Francisco residents, and streets that move freely, Therefore we request that you:

1. Stop approving expanded development in all our residential neighborhoods.
2. Stop amending City Planning Codes to incorporate more density into residential neighborhoods.
3. Enforce zoning laws that restrict development in residential neighborhoods. "

My additional comments are:

We need to do it in a way that will provided people wiht a good transition and keep families together for the well of their children.

To download a PDF file of all of your constituents who have signed the petition, including their addresses, click this link: http://petitions.moveon.org/deliver_pdf.html?job_id=1754558&target_type=custom&target_id=65022

To download a CSV file of all of your constituents who have signed the petition, including their addresses, click this link:
http://petitions.moveon.org/deliver_pdf.html?job_id=1754558&target_type=custom&target_id=65022&csv=1

Elizabeth Rivera
San Francisco, CA

This email was sent through MoveOn's public petition website, a free service that allows anyone to set up their own online petition and share it with friends. MoveOn does not endorse the contents of petitions posted on our public petition website. If you have any questions, please email petitions@moveon.org. If you don't want to

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: I'm the 4,194th signer: "Stop SFMTA (San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency)"

From: andrew fernandez [mailto:petitions-noreply@moveon.org]
Sent: Tuesday, March 15, 2016 7:02 AM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: I'm the 4,194th signer: "Stop SFMTA (San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency)"

Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors,

I just signed a petition addressed to you titled Stop SFMTA (San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency). So far, 4,194 people have signed the petition.

You can reach me directly by replying to this email. **Or, post a response for MoveOn.org to pass along to all petition signers by clicking here:** http://pac.petitions.moveon.org/target_talkback.html?tt=tt-23483-custom-54063-20260315-7ljgfz

The petition states:

"As residents and taxpayers of San Francisco we believe that the SFMTA's first and foremost responsibility is to improve MUNI and to make MUNI a more desirable means of transportation. It is not SFMTA's job to make owning and driving a motor vehicle more expensive and difficult. The SFMTA needs to be accountable to all the citizens of San Francisco. We need a balanced, unbiased municipal transportation policy. We respectfully request that the Mayor and District Supervisors immediately stop the SFMTA from: 1. Installing new parking meters and extending the hours of enforcement 2. Enforcing Sunday parking meters 3. Increasing meter rates, fees and fines "

My additional comments are:

stop removing lanes for unnecessary bike lanes.get rid of this bureaucracy.

To download a PDF file of all of your constituents who have signed the petition, including their addresses, click this link: http://petitions.moveon.org/deliver_pdf.html?job_id=1754448&target_type=custom&target_id=54063

To download a CSV file of all of your constituents who have signed the petition, including their addresses, click this link: http://petitions.moveon.org/deliver_pdf.html?job_id=1754448&target_type=custom&target_id=54063&csv=1

andrew fernandez
san francisco, CA

This email was sent through MoveOn's public petition website, a free service that allows anyone to set up their own online petition and share it with friends. MoveOn does not endorse the contents of petitions posted on our public petition website. If you have any questions, please email petitions@moveon.org. If you don't want to receive further emails updating you on how many people have signed this petition, click here:

From: Lou Ann Bassan <louann.bassan@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, March 14, 2016 8:02 PM
To: Lee, Mayor (MYR); Reiskin, Ed (MTA); Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Campos, David (BOS); Peskin, Aaron (BOS); Cohen, Malia (BOS); Avalos, John (BOS); Kim, Jane (BOS); Tang, Katy (BOS); Breed, London (BOS); Norman.Yee.Bos@sfgov.org; Mar, Eric (BOS); Farrell, Mark (BOS); Wiener, Scott
Subject: Save Our Streets Stop SFMTA from disrupting the traffic flowing from the Golden Gate Bridge down Lombard and Van Ness Ave.

03/14/2016

Mayor Ed Lee, Ed Reiskin, and Board of Supervisors:

re: SFMTA plans for Lombard and Chestnut:

We oppose the SFMTA plan to spend over \$300 million dollars to disrupt the traffic flow from the Golden Gate Bridge down Lombard, Chestnut and Van Ness Ave. at a time when they are claiming they need more money to run the Muni. Use the funds to pay for Muni operations and maintenance instead.

According to the SFMTA web site they have a budget shortfall of \$13.5 million in 2017 and \$14.3 million in 2018. (Total of \$27.8 million). The city has a deficit and the Mayor has told all the departments to cut their budgets. SFMTA proposes raising fares, fines, and fees to Muni riders and drivers to cover their costs. Among other things, they are suggesting charging higher rates to cash customers. How can that not be discrimination?

We disagree with their priorities and plans for spending tax dollars and are requesting that the Board of Supervisors conduct a well-publicized special public hearing on the SFMTA budget and their priorities to determine how the public feels about their plans.

It is time to have a serious public debate about the role of the SFMTA and how they set priorities.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Lou Ann Bassan

Larry Klingenberg

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; Ausberry, Andrea; Somera, Alisa (BOS)
Subject: File 160183 FW: Letter regarding "Open the Watershed"

From: Nancy Reyerling [mailto:nanzo@alumni.stanford.edu] **On Behalf Of** Nancy Reyerling
Sent: Monday, March 14, 2016 4:55 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Letter regarding "Open the Watershed"

Dear Office of the Clerk: please make a copy of this letter available to the San Francisco Supervisors in advance of the the new April 4th meeting date on the matter above.

Sincerely,
Nancy

Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors,

I am a native Californian, a lifelong resident of the Peninsula, a nature lover and avid hiker, and I am opposed to the ideas the group "Open the Watershed" is advocating for.

Not every bit of wilderness should be open to the public, and I strongly advocate NOT supporting unrestricted access ("Open the Watershed") to the watershed at Crystal Springs. Environmental groups like the Committee for Green Foothills supports an expansion of the docent system, but not unrestricted access, and there are compelling reasons for this position including:

- protection of our drinking water supply
- avoidance of fire hazards
- concerns regarding erosion of these lands
- protection of habitat for large mammals and other native wildlife
- continued uninterrupted wildlife corridors, and
- protection of large swaths of native plant species and native pollinators without the introduction of invasive species.

These concerns are all compromised with uncontrolled public access.

It is essential in this discussion to realize what is behind the benign sounding "Open the Watershed" slogan, both because the ideas are harmful and unsustainable in the watershed, and because the watershed already is open, in appropriate ways.

Open the Watershed's ultimate plans include crisscrossing the entire watershed from Hwy 280 to the coast with trails for mountain bikes. The watershed protects our water supply, forests, and wildlife, and these are all precious resources that deserve continued oversight akin to the 2002 PUC decision allowing current access.

Any discussion about remaining open spaces on the Peninsula must take into consideration the fact that we live in a unique biodiversity hotspot. In fact, the California Floristic Province is one of only 33 other areas in the world with such rich (and threatened) endemic species. To be named a biodiversity hotspot, an area has to contain species and plant life that cannot be found anywhere else in the world. In California, our Province is home to over 3,500 different species of plants, 61% of which are endemic.

Issues that are causing the most threats to our open spaces include population pressures, loss of habitat, unsustainable resource use, and introduced non-native species. The greatest risk to our exclusive species are from the impact of humans. That is why these risks need to be weighed heavily at any discussion of protecting remaining open space.

CURRENT ACCESS ALREADY EXISTS:

Current access includes a 16-mile long trail (the Crystal Springs Trail) operated by San Mateo County Parks. This trail is unrestricted and open every day. Over 300,000 people on foot, horseback, or on road bikes enjoy this paved trail every year.

There is also a docent-led program, and any expansion or upgrade of this program should be based on the successful Jasper Ridge Biological Preserve model.

But increasing access like this, that already exists, is not what the backers of "Open the Watershed" want. They want access for mountain biking.

WHY MOUNTAIN BIKING WILL HURT THE WATERSHED:

Mountain bike advocates are pushing hard to open the watershed for access to paved and unpaved areas, but MOUNTAIN BIKERS are NOT LIKE HIKERS. Visit the Montara trail on the west (ocean) side of the watershed to observe the kamikaze behavior of mountain bikers, and to see the destruction of the trails and surrounding habitat. Hiking on the trails where mountain bikes are unrestricted is impossible, terrifying, and dangerous.

Here are 2 videos of trail use and destruction by mountain bikers: This first video is courtesy of Arthur Feinstein of Sierra Club Bay Chapter. If you skip the first minute and 15 seconds, you are then in the woods/on the trail:

<http://vimeo.com/48784297>

This next video from the mudncrud website makes abundantly clear that what mountain bikers want is to find the most steep and challenging trails possible. This group - and many others - will absolutely not stay on the boring Service Road on Fifield Cahill Ridge.

<http://www.mudncrud.com/forums/index.php?topic=1976.0>

WILDLIFE:

The disturbance to established wildlife corridors has been well document in other watersheds and public lands. Trespassers are not deterred by fences or concerns for native wildlife.

LARGE MAMMALS & PREDATORS:

National Geographic research finds that although predators and large mammals can live in a human-dominated landscape, there are substantial costs. And there is a top-down effect that extends to other carnivores, herbivores, and even humans. The Puma Project in the Santa Cruz mountains studies pumas in areas with where pumas face challenges due to human population density and development:

<http://voices.nationalgeographic.com/2015/11/30/pumas-on-the-edge-the-effects-of-human-activity-and-development/>

Why top predators are essential:

<http://www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/Scientists-warning-Extinction-of-big-land-6591471.php?cmpid=twitter-mobile>

The human-driven decline of mammals

<http://santacruzpumas.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Wang-Puma-and-Human-Spatiotemporal-Responses-2015.pdf>

Very truly yours,
Nancy Reyerling
1820 Portola Road
Woodside, CA 94062
650-851-4058

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: Please keep your mandatory sterilization for pit bulls. Ever heard of a break-stick?
Attachments: AVMA.jpg; Break-sticks.jpg; Pit bulls banned from military bases.jpg; Tyler killed by pit bulls while riding his bike..jpg; We Are All Victims.jpg

From: Julie Eyrich Wall [mailto:julie.eyrich@gmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2016 9:35 AM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Please keep your mandatory sterilization for pit bulls. Ever heard of a break-stick?

Dear Elective Officials,

Please keep your mandatory sterilization for pit bulls. This type of Breed Specific Ordinance does not stigmatize pit bulls. Everyday pit bulls are in the news for severely mauling and or killing people and pets. This is why pit bulls have a bad rap and negative stigma, and why landlords do not want to rent to these people who own a higher risk breed.

Anyone who does not support mandatory sterilization with so many pit bulls being euthanized in shelters does not care about pit bulls, just their own selfish desire to own one. Pit bulls have a 20% spay/neuter rate -- while the rest of dogs have a 70% rate. That is partly why mandatory pit bull sterilization laws are so needed!

Cities and counties up and down the coast of California have adopted pit bull spay/neuter ordinances with excellent results, including two of the largest counties in the U.S., San Bernardino County and Riverside County. Breed-specific protection laws are spreading East too. Just a few days ago, Beaufort County, South Carolina also passed one. The reasons are very clear: reduce pit bull euthanasia and intake and directly impact the most irresponsible owners and breeders. No one can help that many unsavory people are attracted to the breed, but we can reduce the number of unwanted pit bulls that should have been born in the first place.
<http://www.dogsbite.org/legislating-dangerous-dogs-california.php>

Pit bulls have been selectively bred for extreme aggression for hundreds of years for violent blood sports with a deadly bite. They are not safe or appropriate pets and should never be considered as such. Not all pit bulls will maim or kill but predicting which ones will is impossible.

Pit bull type dogs make-up 6% of the U.S. dog population but they kill more than 95% of the 50,000 people, pets and livestock killed every year in the U.S. By taking time to read these tragedies, you'll discover most of the killing pit bulls came from loving homes. No other dog breeds even comes close to the carnage pit bulls cause.

From 2005-2016, 237 people killed by pit bull type dogs. <http://www.dogsbite.org/dog-bite-statistics-fatalities.php>

50,000 + animals killed by pit bulls: <http://www.animals24-7.org/2015/01/27/how-many-other-animals-did-pit-bulls-kill-in->
 and <http://www.animals24-7.org/2016/01/31/pit-bulls-killed-24000-other-dogs-13000-cats-in-2015/>

459 disfigurements in 2015 by pit bulls.

<http://www.animals24-7.org/2016/01/04/record-33-fatal-pit-bull-attacks-459-disfigurements-in-2015/>

Pit bulls are banned on military bases because they present an unreasonable risk to health and public safety:
<http://www.dogsbite.org/legislating-dangerous-dogs-military-bases.php>

Dogs can be great escape artist, when pit bulls get loose it can be dangerous and deadly for everyone in the neighborhood. I attached a picture of a mother kissing her son goodbye after the child is fatally mauled by two pit bulls. Just before the pit bull attack, Tyler was riding his bike after returning from school. With so many irresponsible or naïve pit bull owners, all of you are not immune to someone in your own community harboring a pit bull that could kill one of your family members. If these pit bulls were a beagle or I could name almost 300 dog breeds this child would be alive to today. Breed Choice Matters for keeping the community safe. Too many pit bull owners have proven they can't manage their dogs and are a risk to health and public safety.

<http://blog.dogsbite.org/2013/04/2013-dog-bite-fatality-callaway-boy-savagely-mauled-by-dogs-dies.html>

Dogs can be great escape artist, when pit bulls get loose it can be dangerous and deadly for everyone in the neighborhood. I attached a picture of a mother kissing her son goodbye after the child is fatally mauled by two pit bulls. Just before the pit bull attack, Tyler was riding his bike after returning from school. With so many irresponsible or naïve pit bull owners, all of you are not immune to someone in your own community harboring a pit bull that could kill one of your family members. If these pit bulls were a beagle or I could name almost 300 dog breeds this child would be alive to today. Breed Choice Matters for keeping the community safe. Too many pit bull owners have proven they can't manage their dogs and are a risk to health and public safety.

<http://blog.dogsbite.org/2013/04/2013-dog-bite-fatality-callaway-boy-savagely-mauled-by-dogs-dies.html>

I hope you will read the entire breed bio for the American Pit Bull Terrier on our website to have a better understanding of why pit bulls disproportionately kill more humans and animals than all breeds combined.:
<http://www.daxtonsfriends.com/american-pit-bull-terrier/>

Two words to prove pit bull type dogs are inherently dangerous, "BREAK STICK'.

Does this sound like a normal and safe dog breed to have live in our neighborhoods. Pit Bull Rescue Central recommends ALL pit bull owners to have a "break stick", a wedge-shaped piece of wood used to pry open a pit bull's jaw during an attack. "Since pit bulls have a strong fighting background, we recommend that pet owners also have a breaking stick as a precaution, even if they don't plan to use it in an illegal context. However, please be discreet. Breaking sticks are not something to brag about and the general public might have the wrong impression if you walk around with a stick in your hand. Breaking sticks are not illegal, but they are considered dog fighting paraphernalia in certain states and/or with certain law enforcement agents."

<http://www.pbrc.net/breaksticks.html>

This person demonstrates how to use a break stick on a pit-bull:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KfMVH4wY5Pg>

Pit-bull Rescue Central, the leading authority of pit bull types, admits MOST pit-bull types are not safe around other dogs because of their genetics. For that reason alone is why I do not consider them safe family pets for our neighborhoods. These are powerful animals that break away from their guardians too often and maul & kill another beloved pet or person in front of a child or person. This is a typical pit attack on another beloved pet:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9ZTiGWgQubA> Too many children & adults have watched their beloved pets be mauled to death by pit bulls. Many develop Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder after watching a horrific pit attack: http://www.liveleak.com/view?i=684_1405912995

According to Pit Bull Rescue Central, "It is a FACT that our pit bulls, AmStaffs and pit mixes come with a built-in fighting heritage. It doesn't matter where we get them from, whether it be the pound, a stray we pick up, or a puppy we buy from a breeder. The majority of pit bulls will, at some point in their lives, exhibit some degree of dog-on-dog aggression. Yet, chances are that a "normal" pit bull will not share his affection with other animals. We cannot predict when or where it will happen and we can't love, train or socialize it out of the dog. Pit bulls may not start fights, but they will finish them." http://www.pbrc.net/misc/PBRC_dogpark.pdf"

Red Flag: MOST insurance companies have come to the same conclusion and do not cover pit-bulls because they can't afford the risk. Insurance companies have a calculated actuarial risk of pit bulls of 3,000% compared with other dogs. Pit bulls are seven times more likely to attack their owners. Dog attacks are the third most common claim on homeowner's insurance. More evidence that people who have pit-bulls and certain other types of breeds are endangering people and other people's beloved pets in our communities. <http://realestate.aol.com/blog/2014/09/15/homeowner-insurance-blacklist-dog-breeds/>

It all starts with the ethical breeder willing to produce a dog with a stable inherited temperament. Domestic animals are selectively bred for certain traits, people are not. It is not possible to discriminate against dog breeds that are purposely bred for certain traits and characteristics. Dog breeding is the practice of mating selected dogs with the intent to maintain or produce specific qualities and characteristics. There are 300+ dog breeds. Pit bull breeders are the only ones who are breeding for aggression, tenacity and power to create the ultimate canine gladiator. The reality is that it is not how you raise them, it is how they are bred. "Love" will not take away a pit bull's inherent drive to kill. They are supplying to dog fighters, drug dealers, gang members, people who want a guard dog or a dog that looks like a protection dog. Aggression is a dominant trait resulting in a 75% chance of inheritance. One needs to actively breed to eliminate it through selective breeding and deliberate attrition, things that backyard breeders never do. Another problem is the rampant inbreeding with pit bull that produces unsafe dogs. Pit-bull type dogs are the number one dog surrendered to shelters, a million every year, mostly because of aggression issues. Then many are rehomed by irresponsible pit bull advocates back into our communities. Watch this clip of unethical backyard breeders: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZiZOj9o6jpE> So basically people who have pits are playing Russian Roulette against our communities.

Most dogs warn you before they attack, growling or barking to tell you how angry they are—"so they don't have to fight," ASPCA adviser and animal geneticist Stephen Zawistowski stresses. Not the pit bull, which attacks without warning. Most dogs, too, will bow to signal that they want to frolic. Again, not the pit bull, which may follow an apparently playful bow with a lethal assault. More information from experts about pit bull traits: http://www.city-journal.org/html/9_2_scared_of_pit.html

BENJAMIN HART, professor emeritus at the UC Davis School of Veterinary Medicine and animal behaviorist, "It's quite common for a pit bull to show no signs of aggression. People will call it a nice dog, a sweet dog, even the neighbors - and then all of a sudden something triggers the dog, and it attacks a human in a characteristic way of biting and hanging on until a lot of damage is done. Hart said pit bulls are responsible for about 60 percent of dog attack fatalities each year, which is "way out of proportion" compared with other breeds. Pit bulls make up less than 5 percent of the American dog population. "It's very poor policy to allow any child around a pit bull, in my mind, let alone climb on a dog." More info from pit bull experts: <http://thetruthaboutpitbulls.blogspot.com/2012/10/no-one-can-be-great-thinker-who-does.html?m=>

Tia Torres who has a T.V. show on Animal Planet called, "Pit Bulls & Parolees" wrote this for Rescue Train. "It's a mistake to think the fighting gene can be easily trained or loved out of a pit-bull."

Why she think it's appropriate to rehome pit bulls after saying that is beyond me. Adopting out predators of other people's beloved pets compromises public safety. In my opinion is immoral. Pit bulls are zero mistake dogs and people make too many mistakes. http://www.therescuetrain.org/pit_bull_education.php

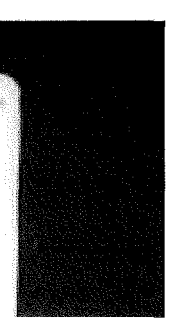
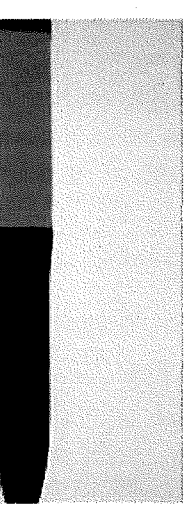
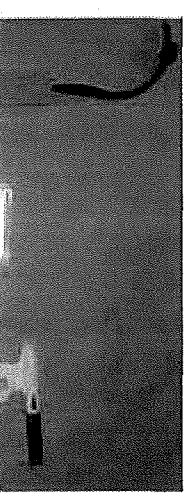
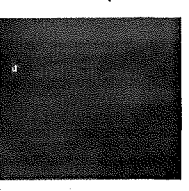
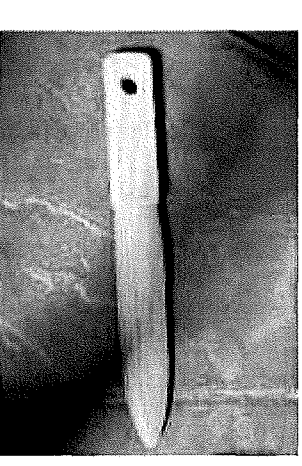
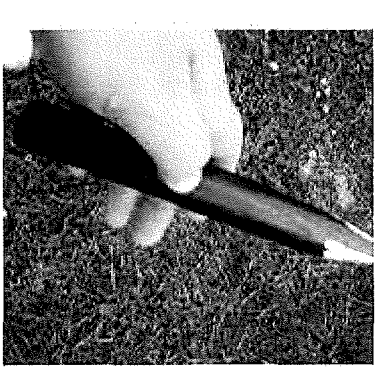
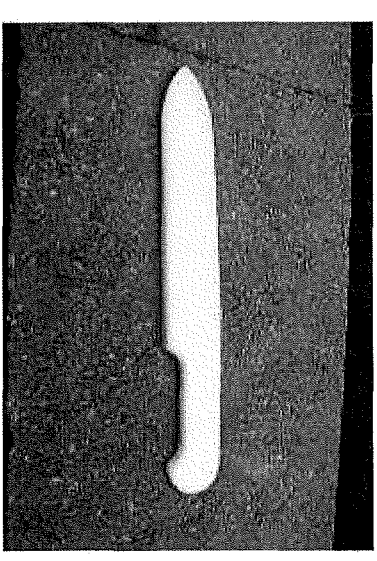
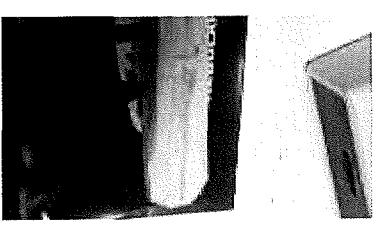
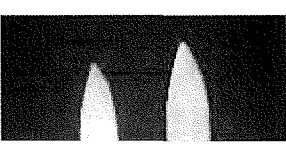
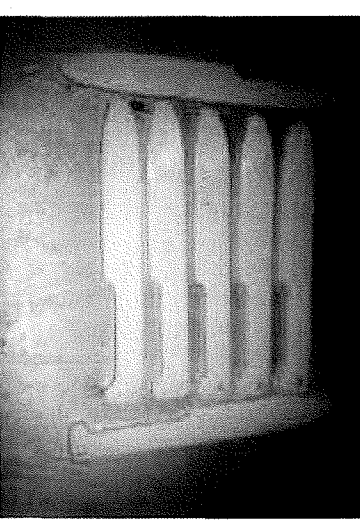
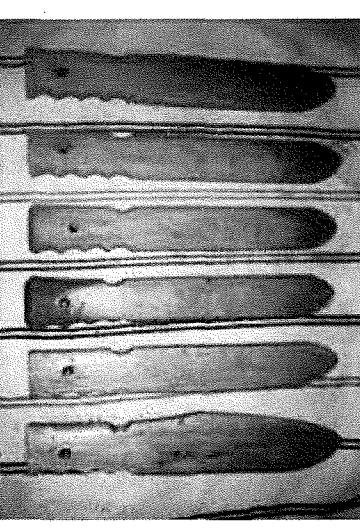
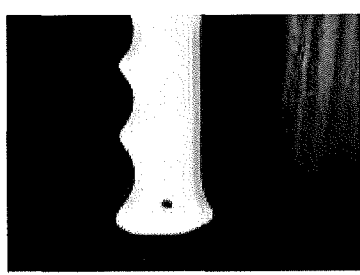
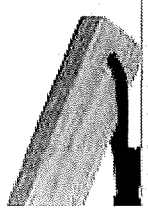
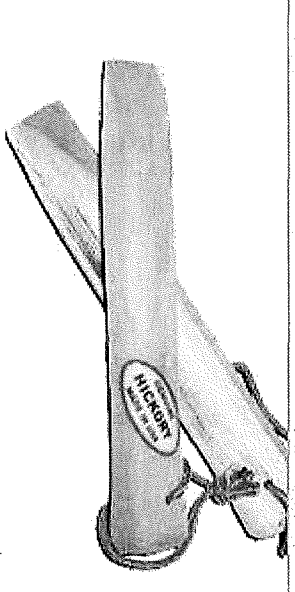
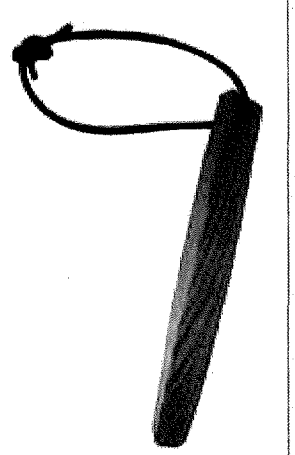
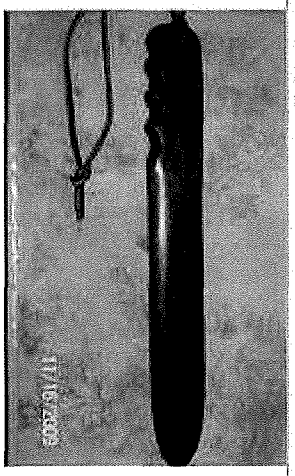
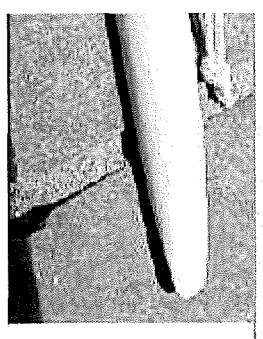
I'm a volunteer for Dogsbite.org. DBO: national dog bite victims' group dedicated to reducing serious dog attacks. Our website contains a wide collection of data to help policymakers and citizens learn about dangerous dogs. Our research focuses on pit bull type dogs. Due to selective breeding practices that emphasize aggression and tenacity, this class of dogs negatively impacts communities the most.

Thanks for listening to my concerns,

Julie Wall

A 20-year (1979–1998) study by the American Veterinary Medical Association into fatal dog attacks on humans^[39] concluded that "fatal attacks on humans appear to be a breed-specific problem (pit bull-type dogs and Rottweilers)," and that "pit bull-type dogs and Rottweilers were involved in more than half" (67%) of all the 238 recorded dog bite-related fatalities (DBRF) in the United States during that period, with pit bulls accounting for 66 deaths. They also wrote that:

www.google.com/search?q=break+sticks&biw=1360&bih=654&source=lmms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0CAcQ_AUoAmoVChM9jzjnfHZwVwBC



IT BULLS BANNE OM MILITARY BASES AND HOUSI

In 2009 the US Army and US Marine Corps banned
bulls from their bases as well as privatized housing
domestically and abroad. In 2012 the US Air Force
enacted a similar policy. The US and Canada need
this across each country to protect our families as w

National Pit Bull Victim Awareness

Pit bulls were bred to kill. They were never meant to be household

NationalPitBullVictimAwareness.org





People, pets, service dogs, livestock, communities, taxpayers, healthcare, first responders, medical staff, animal control, shelters, rescues, transports, journalists, legislators, pit bulls



Pit bull type dogs kill, disfigure and severely injure more people and animals than all other breeds combined.



NATIONAL PIT BULL VICTIM AWARENESS DAY

Nature of Request:* **Complaint**

ADDITIONAL REQUEST DETAILS:

Additional Request Details: * **Customer stated that the board of supervisor will be voting this summer on closing the top of view area of Twin Peaks for cars customer is very concerned about people with disability to go to Twin Peaks.**

BACK

OFFICE USE *****

Source

Agency Request Number:

Responsible Agency Request Number:

Service Request Work Status:

Work Status Updated:

Media URL:

Submit Cancel

Date / Time: 2016-03-15 10:24:01.613

Service Request Number:
5666638

Request for City Services

CUSTOMER CONTACT INFORMATION:

Name: Lisa Anton
Phone: 415-505-5344
Address:
Email: lisa_anton@hotmail.com

DEPARTMENTS:

Department: * Board of Supervisors (BOS)
Sub-Division:* Clerk of the Board

Department Service Levels: **The City's goal is to respond to these types of requests within 7-21 calendar days. 21 days for request for service. 7 days for all other categories.**

PROPERTY ADDRESS:

Point of Interest:	
Street Number:	
Street Name:	
Street Name 2:	
City:	
ZIP Code:	
X coordinate:	
Y coordinate:	
Latitude:	
Longitude:	
CNN:	
Unverified Address:	<input type="checkbox"/>

ADDITIONAL LOCATION INFORMATION:

Location Description: **Twin Peaks Area.**
(e.g. 600-block of Market St. or in front of Main Library entrance)

REQUEST DETAILS:

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: Further Helping Our Homeless Residents!

-----Original Message-----

From: Mary Bull [mailto:chalicefarm@gmail.com]
Sent: Friday, March 25, 2016 7:31 AM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Further Helping Our Homeless Residents!

Dear London Breed, David Campos, Aaron Peskin, and other Board Members,

In addition to Navigation Centers, we need a lot more low-income housing in San Francisco!

We have long been advocates of turning public land over to low-income housing (as have most San Franciscans per our voting record!)! No more sweetheart deals to housing developers and business people! No private-public partnerships! Use our tax dollars on all levels to provide for low-income residents in SF. And like the Navigation Centers, this housing should be smart, planned around care and convenience for the elderly and the young, and all residents living in them!

Instead of--or simply in addition to!--turning a place like the Presidio into business and pleasure centers for the wealthy, it should have been, and still can be, used to help ALL RESIDENTS IN THIS CITY, particularly, low-income residents--homeless people, seniors, artists, workers and their families!

We need diversity in this city!!! We need to stem the outflow of interesting people!

We hope the success of the Navigation Center marks a sea change in the politics of this city! The tax-paying residents have always wanted to help low-income and homeless people in this way, per our voting history. In the past, these efforts were blocked by ambitious mayors and certain of their rich constituents.

Bravo for finally moving in the direction tax payers want!

Mary Bull and Robert Krebsbach
252 Frederick, SF 94117

Sent from my iPad

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: Homeless

From: Lidia Fraser [mailto:lidiaf@hotmail.com]
Sent: Friday, March 25, 2016 4:22 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Re: Homeless

Dear Board of Supervisors:

For the past sixteen years, I've lived with 45 other families in three multi-unit buildings, on Harrison Street between 17th and 18th Street in the Mission District. The three buildings occupied by all these families share the block with the PG&E parking and equipment storage lot, which is fenced in. For the past sixteen years we've lived with constantly recurring homeless encampments. We've had to walk around tents and debris on a constant basis. We pay 20K a year in property taxes and have had the police move the camps more times than we can count. What's left behind is feces, heroine needles, boards, etc.

Please know that I feel deeply for these ill and homeless people. On three occasions I've driven young women to proper shelters. I volunteered at St. Anthony's a couple weeks ago, and raise funds for Suicide Prevention. But living with this constant threat to health and safety has and is taking a high toll on us.

About a year ago, my husband's scooter slipped on homeless trash and when he fell his hand was so badly injured he was unable to work for the better part of a year. He is 63 years old and trying to save for retirement.

Two months ago, I tripped and fell in trash as well, tearing open my hand and knee. As I fell into a patch of debris, I prayed I would not fall on a needle. I am 60 years of age and don't fall as gracefully as I once did. Luckily, I didn't break anything.

Last year, we spent 5K having our vehicle repaired after it was damaged by "resident" drug addicts who broke into the garage of our building. Some years ago, after our storage locker was broken into, my husband networked with the homeless and was able to purchase back some of his work equipment – but not all of it. Shortly thereafter, we were robbed again. My husband spotted a large trash can on Treat Street (the far side

of the block, directly behind our building, along the PG&E parking lot). He was hoping some of his equipment was inside but it was not; however, **the dead body of a murdered young woman WAS inside.**

I share all this with you to help you understand just how serious and damaging this issue is to those of us living with it daily. We have many photos and medical records to support my claims. And records of calls to the SFPD could prove how many times, and for how long, we've been trying to make our area safer. No matter how many times the SFPD moves these camps, they come back within a few days.

Needless to say, we support the "state of emergency" that some supervisors support. It is high time something was done about a dangerous and damaging problem. Some homeless people truly want to get off the street and have productive normal lives, and this very wealthy city should be able to come up with the funds to help them do so. But as someone who has lived at ground zero with the homeless for years, I would like to share the following observations:

Most (not all) camps are occupied by men who likely suffer from mental illnesses and have grown use to their nomadic, drug-addicted life styles. Sadly, they lack the internal will to change. They steal bikes and sell them, or break into our homes. I have pictures of a camp directly next to our building with a large pile of stolen bikes. They live on Costco pallets and use Costco and Safeway carts to move around their belongings. But the people are not arrested for being in possession of stolen items. There is no external force to motivate a change in their lifestyles.

I would like to suggest to the entire Board of Supervisors:

Declare an emergency and find the funds to set up shelters and basic housing and medical and job training/finding programs, then direct the homeless who simply fell on hard times (call them Group A) into those facilities, and give them adequate time and support to rebuild their lives.

Those people who want to remain on the streets, camping, littering, stealing, threatening and even killing (call them Group B) need to be arrested and forced into programs. It would be a good idea to have separate shelters and housing for Group A and Group B, otherwise the entire program will fail.

If Mayor Lee remains resistant to setting up such programs, then money must be found to rent a fleet of trucks to relocate the Group A homeless camps onto the street where Mayor Lee lives. Perhaps if he witnesses the suffering of these people and has to carefully navigate patches of feces and trash, or sees pregnant girls so young they carry teddy bears, he might start caring enough to implement solutions. And if witnessing suffering has no impact, perhaps he might slip and fall on debris and break a bone and self-interest might move him to do something.

It would also be a good idea to relocate the Group B homeless, with criminal histories, to David Campos front yard – and I don't mean areas he drives by – I mean large camps in his front yard, so he can be threatened, robbed and stumble upon a murder body. Perhaps if he and his next door neighbors are repeatedly victimized by addicted, chronically homeless thieves, he might wake up to the fact that many homeless ARE criminals, who aren't going to change unless they are forced to do so.

Campos and Lee need to stop debating polarized positions, in the name of politics, and start implementing real solutions. I sincerely hope the Board of Supervisors can at least start acting like compassionate, sensible adults and direct emergency funds to sensible solutions that address reality. Perhaps they could be paid for with a five cent tax on every coffee drink would help with the cost? Call it the "Lattes for Lives" tax. Where there's an intelligent will there is absolutely a way in this wealthy, creative city.

My sincere thanks for your time and attention. If there is anything I can do as private citizen, please let me know.

Lidia Fraser

Citizen of SF for 44 years and SF Home Owner

BOS-11 CPAGE
B&F Com. Clerk
GAO Com. Clerk
PSN Com. Clerk

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; Wong, Linda (BOS)
Subject: File 160116 and 160117 FW: BoS meeting for 3/24/2016 various items

From: Dennis Hong [mailto:dennisj.gov88@yahoo.com]
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 4:46 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>; Lee, Mayor (MYR) <mayoredwinlee@sfgov.org>
Subject: BoS meeting for 3/24/2016 various items

Good afternoon Honorable Members of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. At tomorrow's Board meeting I would like to have you all support each of your colleagues in the following legislation (and hope my email is not too late):

1. 160116 and 160117, Super Bowl 50 - not sure how these two are related. But I think if we displaced these very small business / vendors (during the Super Bowl 50 event) they need to be somehow compensated somehow - for their lost of revenue and displacing them. I was at this event with a few out of town visitors. There were no street vendors in sight (Super Bowl City) area. The amount of money \$100,000 set aside is nothing compared to what the city spends on other similar issues. Please support Supervisors Jane Kim and Arron Peskin. These street vendors are what makes our city so unique. I believe they deserve more than the \$100,000 set aside. The City did a great and wonderful job with this event, it exceeded what I thought it turned out to be.

2. 160103 - Street Graffiti needs to be revisited, the penalties as they are now are too light for what harm, damage and blight they do to city and private property. I always wondered how they get so high up to do their work, where professional workers need ladders and scaffolding to access these areas. Don't get me wrong, some of the art work is amazing, but it is just in the wrong location. The

taggers that come behind do not help. Property owners do their best, but it's costly and never ending.

3. 160228 the Homeless emergency declaration might be a step in the right direction. But I think it needs more support/bit to it. I have been following this issue, but after twenty-five years have pretty much decided to trash my box of news clippings and files I have collected over the years on this matter. You know, over all these years, all the solutions seem to be there, staring at us. But we need to see it all together, not by single individuals, my way or no way. I feel Mayor Lee's new committee to be (new-?) should hash these ideas out one by one and place them all on the same page and see what fits the best. Communicate and collaborate - everyone has a bit of the puzzle for this. How does this sound? A bit far fetched, how does a Conference / Convention on homelessness right here in San Francisco sound? There are so many other cities working on solutions too.

These homeless folks, had a real wonderful life before some of them fell on hard times, but they really need a helping hand. I agree some want to remain on the street. But the visual appearance of a homeless person and his shopping cart does not help. Have any of you took a few moments to talk to one or two of them one on one. I did, and still do. Back when Mayor Gavin Newsom started the Homeless Connect Project, was a good one, well at the time it was too emotional for me to try to understand their blight and to continue with it. But willing to get back in to it.

But that's another chapter. Mayor Lees homeless in the Mission (Transition Center) - project is better than a good start but needs time to unravel itself and iron out the kinks, we all need to support it, until we have a better plan.

OK enough said, if anyone has any ideas or question on these issues, I would like to hear from you. In fact I would still like to hear your thoughts or even it's to tell to tell me to jump of a cliff. I can be reached at dennisj.gov88@yahoo.com I hope all this rambling makes sense, I will continue on to the next pages, Affordable Housing/more.

OK here goes - hit the "send" tab, not the "send" key button on the key board. Waiting to hear from you.

All the best, Dennis

Okay I think that's it for now. Best Regards, Dennis

BOS-11 cpage

File 160102

From: Henry Karnilowicz <occexp@aol.com>
Sent: Saturday, March 19, 2016 11:03 PM
To: duncan@tngsf.com
Cc: SBAC (ECN); Peskin, Aaron (BOS); Avalos, John (BOS); Breed, London (BOS); Campos, David (BOS); Cohen, Malia (BOS); Farrell, Mark (BOS); Kim, Jane (BOS); Mar, Eric (BOS); Tang, Katy (BOS); Wiener, Scott; Yee, Norman (BOS); Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Grob, Carly (CPC); planning@rodneyfong.com; Johnson, Christine (CPC); Richards, Dennis (CPC); cwu.planning@gmail.com; mooreurban@aol.com; richhillissf@yahoo.com; wordweaver21@aol.com; moe@middlepolk.org; tinamoysf@yahoo.com; spcsf48@yahoo.com
Subject: Polk Formula retail
Attachments: Formula retail letter.pdf

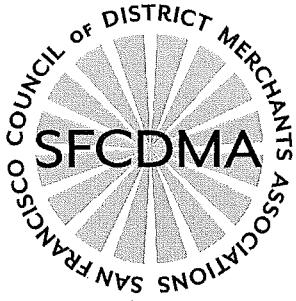
Dear President Ley,

Attached is a letter from the San Francisco Council of District Merchants Associations reflecting its support for Supervisor Aaron Peskin's formula retail legislation.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.

Henry Karnilowicz
President
San Francisco Council of District Merchants Associations

1019 Howard Street
San Francisco, CA 94103-2806
415.420.8113 cell
415.621.7583 fax



SAN FRANCISCO COUNCIL OF DISTRICT MERCHANTS ASSOCIATIONS

Henry Karnilowicz
President

Maryo Mogannam
Vice President

Dani Sheehan-Meyer
Secretary

Keith Goldstein
Treasurer

March 19, 2016

Mr. Duncan Ley
President
Polk District Merchants Association
2961 Mission Street
San Francisco, CA 94110

Dear President Ley,

Your Vice-President, Mr. Stephen Cornell, did a presentation before the board of the San Francisco Council of District Merchants Associations, at the last meeting, regarding Supervisor Aaron Peskin's proposed formula retail controls legislation.

The board felt that there are certain areas of the City where formula retail can have a positive influence, because of a lack of pedestrian traffic, long vacant storefronts or the merchants and community feel that formula retail is beneficial to the area, however there are many areas where the opposite is true and the board agreed that the Council should support our homegrown unique and eclectic variety of merchants and service providers. It was also determined that it is because of the variety of unique shops and services that attract visitors and consumers to these merchants corridors, which contributes to the success of these businesses, and economy, and preserves the diversity of our neighborhoods.

It is important that our merchant corridors are not negatively impacted by formula retail businesses and turning them into a shopping mall, that are occupied by usually large corporation owned businesses.

After a lengthy discussion of the merits and demerits of the proposed legislation the board voted to support Supervisor Peskin's legislation.

Sincerely,

President