

FILE NO. 160136

Petitions and Communications received from February 1, 2016, through February 12, 2016, for reference by the President to Committee considering related matters, or to be ordered filed by the Clerk on February 23, 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 Capital Planning Committee, regarding proposed legislation to be considered before the Board of Supervisors, 1) Port of San Francisco Pier 70 Historic Core Infrastructure Refinancing District; and 2) Update to sea level rise guidance. Copy: Each Supervisor. (1)

From Office of Civic Engagement & Immigrant Affairs, submitting the 2015 Language Access Ordinance Summary Compliance Report. Copy: Each Supervisor. (2)

From Department of Public Health, submitting quarterly report which details Laguna Honda Hospital and Rehabilitation Center statistics regarding, admissions, age, ethnicity, and referral information. Copy: Each Supervisor. (3)

From Municipal Transportation Agency, submitting quarterly report regarding the 2014 Transportation and Road Improvement General Obligation Bond. Copy: Each Supervisor. (4)

From Treasurer & Tax Collector, submitting monthly pooled investment report for January 2016. Copy: Each Supervisor. (5)

From Shelter Monitoring Committee, regarding Human Services Agency's Imminent Danger Policy regarding Victims of Domestic Violence. Copy: Each Supervisor. (6)

From Community Challenge Grant Program, regarding opening of Spring 2016 Grant Cycle. Copy: Each Supervisor. (7)

From San Francisco Civil Grand Jury, submitting Investigative Report for 2014-2015. Copy: Each Supervisor. (8)

From Police Officers Association, regarding Department of Justice review. Copy: Each Supervisor. (9)

From Bay Area Rapid Transit, submitting BART System Renewal Draft Program plan. Copy: Each Supervisor. (10)

From American Lung Association, regarding State of Tobacco Control report. Copy: Each Supervisor. (11)

From Blue Shield of California, regarding a reduction in force. Copy: Each Supervisor. (12)

From Sonoma County Juvenile Justice Commission, regarding the care and treatment for children and adolescents. Copy: Each Supervisor. (13)

From California Public Utilities Commission, regarding notification of filings for various Verizon Wireless facilities. Copy: Each Supervisor. (14)

From Zacks & Freedman, regarding removal of residential units. File No. 150494. Copy: Each Supervisor. (15)

From concerned citizens, regarding proposed legislation for an annual baseline appropriation for Park, Recreation, and Open Space Committee. 2 letters. File No. 150940. Copy: Each Supervisor. (16)

From concerned citizens, regarding proposed legislation for the Affordable Housing Bonus Program. 2 letters. File No. 150969. Copy Each Supervisor. (17)

From concerned citizens, regarding the Commuter Shuttle Program. 15 letters. File Nos. 151269-151272. Copy: Each Supervisor. (18)

From Alvin Ja, regarding overall process of Balboa Reservoir project. Copy: Each Supervisor. (19)

From concerned citizens, regarding, Open Source Voting System project. File No. 160127. File No. 160127. (20)

From concerned citizens, regarding issues with Super Bowl 50. 3 letters. File No. 160054. Copy: Each Supervisor. (21)

From Mike Freeman, regarding gentrification. Copy: Each Supervisor. (22)

From concerned citizens, regarding joint hearing on Transportation Network Companies. 2 letters. Copy: Each Supervisor. (23)

From concerned citizens, submitting signatures for petition entitled, 'San Francisco Needs a Better Plan.' 379 signatures. Copy: Each Supervisor. (24)

From concerned citizen, regarding Sanctuary Cities. Copy: Each Supervisor. (25)

From Terrance Alan, regarding proposed legislation seeking additional Police Department personnel. File No. 151228. Copy: Each Supervisor. (26)



Capital Planning Committee

Naomi M. Kelly, City Administrator, Chair

MEMORANDUM

December 14, 2015

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) Port of San Francisco Pier 70 Historic Core Infrastructure Refinancing District; and (2) Update to Sea Level Rise Guidance

In accordance with Section 3.21 of the Administrative Code, on December 14, 2015, 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 Port of San Francisco Pier 70 Historic Core Infrastructure Refinancing District:

(a) Approval of an ordinance establishing an Infrastructure Financing District and adopting an Infrastructure Financing Plan for Infrastructure Financing District No. 2 (Port of San Francisco, Pier 70 – Historic Core); and

(b) Approval of a resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds in an amount not to exceed \$25.1 million.

Recommendation:

Recommend the Board of Supervisors (BOS) approve all items related to the establishment of the Pier 70 Historic Core Infrastructure Refinancing District as listed above.

Comments:

The CPC recommends approval of these items by a vote of 9-0.

Committee members or representatives in favor include: Ken Bukowski, City Administrator's Office; Conor Johnston, Board President's Office; Ben Rosenfield, Controller; Mohammed Nuru, Director, Public Works; Darton Ito, SFMTA; Kathryn How, SFPUC; John Rahaim, Director, Planning Department; Ivar Satero, San Francisco International Airport; and Elaine Forbes, Port of San Francisco.

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2. Board File Number: CPC Action

Approval of an update to the Guidance for Incorporating Sea Level Rise into Capital Planning in San Francisco.

Recommendation:

N/A

Comments:

The CPC approved the updated guidance documents by a vote of 9-0.

Committee members or representatives in favor include: Brian Strong, City Administrator's Office; Conor Johnston, Board President's Office; Nadia Sesay, Controller's Office; Mohammed Nuru, Director, Public Works; Darton Ito, SFMTA; Kathryn How, SFPUC; John Rahaim, Director, Planning Department; Ivar Satero, San Francisco International Airport; and Elaine Forbes, Port of San Francisco.

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: 2016 Language Access Summary Compliance Report
Attachments: CvrLtr_LAO2016_f.pdf; 2016 LAO Annual Compliance Report_2.1.2016fs.pdf

From: Pon, Adrienne (ADM)
Sent: Monday, February 01, 2016 5:43 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Cc: Calvillo, Angela (BOS) <angela.calvillo@sfgov.org>; BOS-Legislative Aides <bos-legislative_aides@sfgov.org>
Subject: 2016 Language Access Summary Compliance Report

Dear Supervisors,

Attached is softcopy version of the 2015 Language Access Ordinance Summary Compliance Report, which contains information submitted by city departments and analyzed by the Office of Civic Engagement & Immigrant Affairs. As required by the amended LAO, this report is due to the Board of Supervisors and Immigrant Rights Commission on February 1 of every year.

High-resolution hardcopy versions of the report are being printed will be hand delivered to your offices within a week.

Thank you for your incredible leadership and support of Language Access and immigrant rights in San Francisco. Please do not hesitate to contact OCEIA if you have any questions or need assistance.

Always,

Adrienne

A D R I E N N E P O N
Executive Director | **OFFICE OF CIVIC ENGAGEMENT & IMMIGRANT AFFAIRS**
City & County of San Francisco
50 Van Ness Avenue | San Francisco, CA 94102
Telephone: 415.581.2358 (ask for Melissa Chan, Executive Coordinator/Office Manager)
| 415.581.2317 (direct) | Website: [OCEIA](#) | [Immigrant Rights Commission](#)

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CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
OFFICE OF CIVIC ENGAGEMENT & IMMIGRANT AFFAIRS

Edwin M. Lee, Mayor
Naomi Kelly, City Administrator

Adrienne Pon, Executive Director

February 1, 2016

Honorable Edwin M. Lee
Mayor
City Hall, Room 200

Honorable London Breed, President
Members, Board of Supervisors
City Hall, Room 244

Celine Kennelly, Chair
Commissioners, San Francisco
Immigrant Rights Commission
50 Van Ness Avenue

Dear Mayor Lee, President Breed, Supervisors, Chair Kennelly and IRC Commissioners,

Thanks to your vision, San Francisco has the strongest local language access law in the nation. I am pleased to provide you with the attached 2016 Annual Language Access Summary Compliance Report which evaluates how well city departments are complying with requirements of the Language Access Ordinance (LAO). All 26 former Tier 1 departments filed their plans with the Office of Civic Engagement & Immigrant Affairs (OCEIA) on time and in compliance.

In March 2015, the Board of Supervisors amended the current law, making significant changes that affect language services provisioning, compliance, complaint filing and annual reporting. All city departments that provide information or services to the public must comply with the full extent of the law and file plans by October 1 of each year. Plans for former Tier 1 were due on October 1, 2015, covering data and results from FY 2014-15 (year ended June 30, 2015). All other covered departments, including former Tier 2, must file their annual plans beginning October 1, 2016.

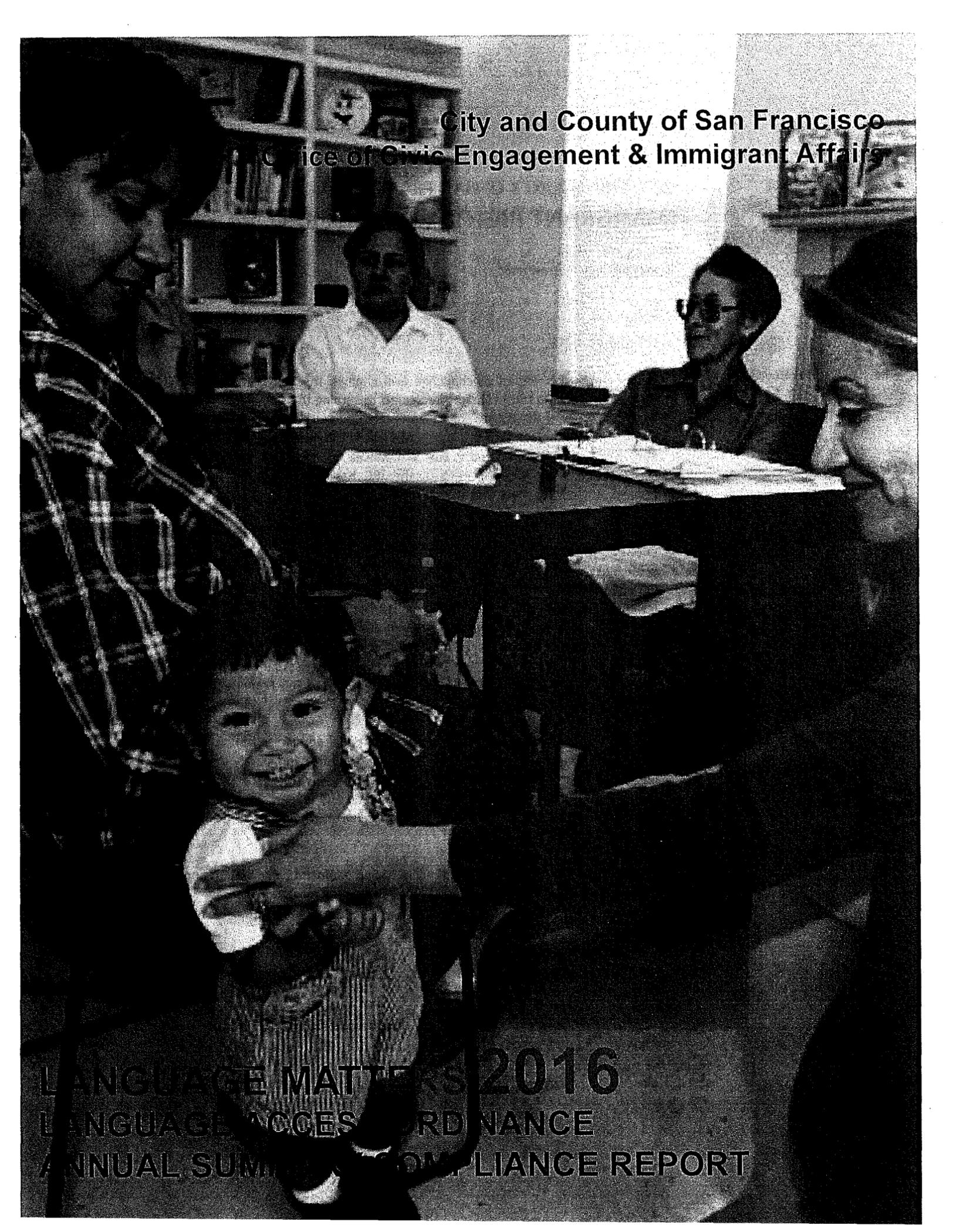
Over 45 percent of the City's population speaks a language other than English at home. During crisis, emergency or public safety situations, we all depend on the ability to communicate effectively with our residents. While the City continues to make significant progress to better engage, inform and serve monolingual and Limited-English Proficient (LEP) individuals in San Francisco, there continues to be plenty of room for improvement. We hope the innovations and collaborations implemented by OCEIA over the past six years with department and community partners will help the City further advance language access and make this a normal part of serving our diverse residents.

Thank you for your continued leadership and support on this important issue.

Always,

Adrienne Pon
Executive Director

cc: Steve Kawa- Chief of Staff, Naomi Kelly- City Administrator, Department Heads



City and County of San Francisco
Office of Civic Engagement & Immigrant Affairs

LANGUAGE MATTERS 2016
LANGUAGE ACCESS ORDINANCE
ANNUAL SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REPORT



CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO IMMIGRANT RIGHTS COMMISSION

Edwin M. Lee, Mayor
Naomi Kelly, City Administrator

February 1, 2016

Commissioners:

Celine Kennelly, Chair
Haregu Gaime, Vice Chair
Almudena Bernabeu
Elahe Enssani
Felix Fuentes
Florence Kong
Edward Lee
Melba Maldonado
Toye Moses
Mario Paz
Leah Chen Price
Andrei Romanenko

Executive Director:

Adrienne Pon
Office of Civic Engagement
& Immigrant Affairs

As we enter this period of challenge and change, the San Francisco Immigrant Rights Commission (IRC) remains dedicated to serving the City's many immigrants who live, work or attend school in San Francisco. Since 1997, the IRC has been a champion for the inclusion and integration of San Francisco's immigrant residents and workers. From sanctuary city ordinances to language access rights and comprehensive immigration reform, the IRC has fought for fair and dignified policies at the local, state and federal levels.

The San Francisco Language Access Ordinance (LAO) was enacted in 2001 to ensure equal access to city services for all San Franciscans, including those with limited proficiency in English. Since 2009, the Board of Supervisors has continued to enhance the LAO, which is clearly now the nation's strongest local language access law. The LAO applies to all city departments that provide information or services to the public. The Office of Civic Engagement & Immigrant Affairs (OCEIA) is charged with overseeing citywide compliance and providing a summary report each year to the Immigrant Rights Commission (IRC), Board of Supervisors and Mayor indicating the progress the city has made in meeting the needs of San Franciscans for whom English is not a first language.

The IRC is committed to ensuring that monolingual and limited-English proficient individuals have equal access to city services, programs and timely information in languages that they speak and understand. As early advocates for language access rights, we applaud our community partners and city leaders for their vision and continued commitment to meeting the language needs of all San Francisco residents.

Together we are moving forward to increasing meaningful participation and quality of life for all San Franciscans, especially those who are most vulnerable.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Celine Kennelly".

Celine Kennelly, Chair

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Haregu Gaime".

Haregu Gaime, Vice Chair

**LANGUAGE MATTERS
LANGUAGE ACCESS ORDINANCE
ANNUAL SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REPORT
FEBRUARY 2016**

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report contains information and data reported for Fiscal Year 2014-15 (ended June 30, 2015), submitted in October 2015 by the following former Tier 1 departments and analyzed by the Office of Civic Engagement & Immigrant Affairs (OCEIA) from October-December 2015.

1. Adult Probation Department
2. Airport, San Francisco International
3. Assessor-Recorder, Office of the
4. Building Inspection, Department of
5. City Hall Building Management
6. District Attorney
7. Economic and Workforce Development, Office of
8. Elections, Department of
9. Emergency Management, Department of
10. Environment, Department of the
11. Fire Department
12. Human Services Agency
13. Juvenile Probation Department
14. Library, San Francisco Public
15. Municipal Transportation Agency
16. Planning Department
17. Police Department
18. Public Defender
19. Public Health, Department of
20. Public Utilities Commission
21. Public Works
22. Recreation and Park Department
23. Rent Board
24. Sheriff's Department
25. Treasurer/Tax Collector
26. Zoo, San Francisco

The Language Access Ordinance (LAO) was amended by the Board of Supervisors in March 2015 (San Francisco Administrative Code § 91.) and now requires all city departments that provide information and services to the public to comply with the full extent of the law by October 2016. For Fiscal Year 2015-16 and beyond, the format of the annual compliance report will be modified to reflect all changes in the LAO and will include annual compliance information for all covered departments.

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I. OVERVIEW

Our demographics and achievements, trials and tribulations, tell a compelling story of a people who come together from markedly different backgrounds, without a common language or culture. Many have braved unspeakable horrors to join in this multiracial democracy ... As we overcome adversity and take on new challenges, we have evolved. Our special dynamism is our gift to America. As we transform ourselves, so are we transforming America.

—Helen Zia, Journalist, Scholar and Author, 2000¹

By focusing on the civic, economic, and linguistic integration of new Americans, we can help immigrants and refugees in the United States contribute fully to our economy and their Communities.

—President Barack Obama, 2014²

A Global Immigration Crisis

The world is in crisis. According to the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), nearly 60 million people across the globe have been displaced since 2014, the highest level ever recorded. Worldwide, one in every 122 people on the planet is now either a refugee, internally displaced, or seeking asylum due to war, conflict, political instability, persecution and unimaginable violence. Half of the 60 million displaced are children.³ Europe is facing the largest crisis since World War II, as migrants and refugees from Africa, South Asia and the Middle East are arriving in huge numbers.

Areas hardest hit by the economic crisis are often also the main points of entry. Warfare has destroyed many cities in Syria and resulted in a mass migration of nearly half the population to surrounding areas within Syria, neighboring countries, and Western and Northern Europe. In Central America, internal migration and migration across borders continues as extreme violence, poverty and high unemployment are driving thousands to other Latin American countries and the U.S.

¹ Zia, Helen. Author of *Asian American Dreams: the Emergence of an American People* (2000) and *My Country Verses Me: The First-Hand Account by the Los Alamos Scientist Who Was Falsely Accused of Being a Spy* (2001).

² Obama, Barack. *Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies: Creating Welcoming Communities And Fully Integrating Immigrants And Refugees*, November 21, 2014. Retrieved from <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/11/21/presidential-memorandum-creating-welcoming-communities-and-fully-integrating-immigrants-and-refugees>

³ United Nations High Commission for Refugees. (June 2015). *A World at War*. Retrieved from <http://www.unhcr.org/statistics>

This forced migration and displacement presents great risks and new safety threats for migrants and refugees. Children and vulnerable individuals are falling victim to human traffickers and risk exploitation, abuse and murder. The international response has been mixed, sometimes unwelcoming. Protecting human rights has been trumped by fear, discrimination, and concerns about resources and border security. Within the European Union, anti-immigrant sentiment is growing, particularly against Muslims. With recent terrorist activities in France, Lebanon and other areas, security concerns have overshadowed a coordinated response to the humanitarian crisis. The response from Mexico and the U.S. and other countries has been further tightening of the borders.

The effects of the global migration crisis will be felt for many years. Although countries have taken divergent approaches to responding to the crisis, they face the common challenge of meeting basic human needs and integrating large numbers of newcomers. Some progress has happened in Europe, for example in Germany, where an investment has been made in immigrant support through civics and language classes and integrating immigrants into the labor force.⁴ Whether efforts like this can be expanded on a broader, worldwide scale remains to be seen.

The success of integrating immigrants and newcomers depends on whether or not they receive basic protections, services, information, and opportunities. Governments play a critical role in promoting access to healthcare, education, workforce development and other essential public services. Language access is a cornerstone of such immigrant integration policies because it removes linguistic barriers and facilitates meaningful communication between newcomers and receiving communities.

This is a country where we speak English, not Spanish ... The U.S. has become a dumping ground for everybody else's problems ... When Mexico sends its people, they're not sending their best ... People are getting decimated by illegal immigrants ... What I won't do is take in 200,000 Syrians who could be ISIS ... I don't want these people coming over here ... legal immigrants do not and should not enter easily. Our policy to people born elsewhere should be clear ... we must take care of our own people first ... I don't have a racist bone in my body.

—Donald Trump, Businessman and 2016 U.S. Presidential candidate, 2015⁵

It's 2016- Why Are We Still Debating Language Access and Immigration in the U.S.?

Here in the United States, the debate about immigrants and language has intensified. Fueled by the global migration crisis, an increasingly polarized slate of presidential candidates, anti-

⁴ Carola Burkert and Annette Hass, Investing in the Future: Labor Market Integration Policies for New Immigrants in Germany, Migration Policy Institute, (November 2014).

⁵ 2015 Presidential Campaign remarks, various media sources

Muslim sentiment and xenophobia, legislative inaction on immigration policy at the federal level, and a local gun-involved killing by an undocumented immigrant, the discussion and treatment of immigrant communities has taken on a harsh and divisive tone in recent months.

The U.S. immigrant population is over 40 million or 13 percent of the total population, with approximately 11 million undocumented individuals. Over the past year, barriers to immigrant integration have increased, along with the devolution of safeguards for the undocumented, particularly children and families. Lost in all the anti-immigrant rhetoric and talk about securing the borders is the fair and humane treatment of individuals and families who are building new lives in this country and contributing daily to the prosperity and vitality of their schools, workplaces, and communities.

As the U.S. Supreme Court prepares to consider *Texas vs. United States*, a challenge to President Obama's Immigration Executive Actions announced in November 2014, our immigration system remains broken and ineffective. With no long-term legislative reform on the horizon and continued threats to defund "Sanctuary Cities" and immigrant assistance programs, millions of immigrants — many who fled horrific circumstances — remain in the shadows living in fear unable to access economic, health, employment and other systems to work, and thrive.

Far more support is needed at the national, state, and municipal levels to uphold civic, economic, and linguistic integration — the three core pillars of immigrant integration.⁶

Our nation has drawn great strength from its tradition of welcoming new Americans to our shores. It is what makes America exceptional, keeping our country young, dynamic, and entrepreneurial. With the exception of Native Americans, we are all descended from individuals who came from someplace else. Regardless of when and how we arrived, Americans are bound together by fidelity to a set of ideas that all are created equal, and that anyone can make it if they work hard, regardless of the circumstances of their birth.

—President Barack Obama, 2014⁷

An April 14, 2015 report by the White House Task Force on New Americans states that linguistic integration by immigrants can have similar economic benefits for both immigrants and native workers alike — improving the English language skills of immigrants can boost productivity, increase job opportunities, close economic gaps, and increase social integration. Lowering

⁶ Presidential Memorandum, November 21, 2014. *Creating Welcoming Communities and Fully Integrating Immigrants and Refugees*. Washington, DC: Retrieved from <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/11/21/presidential-memorandum-creating-welcoming-communities-and-fully-integrating-immigrants-and-refugees>

⁷ The White House Task Force on New Americans (2015). *Strengthening Communities by Welcoming All Americans: A Federal Strategic Action Plan on Immigrant & Refugee Integration*. Washington, D.C. Retrieved from https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/final_tf_newamericans_report_4-14-15_clean.pdf

linguistic barriers through policies encouraging greater linguistic integration will pay economic dividends for both immigrant populations and U.S. society as a whole.⁸

Language Access and Immigrant Rights in San Francisco

San Francisco has been a leader in providing immigrant assistance programs, basic protections, and promoting language access and inclusive policies since the 1980s. With a large immigrant and LEP population — over one in every three residents is immigrant and nearly half the population speaks a language other than English at home — city leaders have continued to affirm their commitment to providing protections and equal access to information and services for all residents, regardless of status or language spoken.

The City's first language access laws were enacted in 2001, with amendments made in 2009 and 2015, that significantly strengthened the efficacy, scope and relevance of language access. Today, all city departments that provide information or services to the public must comply with the full extent of the Language Access Ordinance (LAO), the most comprehensive local language law in the nation.

Marking the 15th anniversary of the LAO, the purpose of this report is to evaluate citywide progress, summarize to what degree departments are currently complying with LAO provisions, highlight changes in the law that will affect every city department and more important, the way business is conducted in San Francisco. The 2016 report addresses six main areas: 1) citywide progress for 26 departments previously designated as Tier 1; 2) the extent to which departments are currently meeting the spirit, intent and legal requirements of the recently amended LAO, 3) barriers to compliance, 4) recommendations to further strengthen the efficacy of the LAO, ensure ongoing compliance, and better serve and inform LEP residents, 5) improvements and innovations initiated by the City, and 6) implementation of amendments.

Limited English Proficient Speakers in San Francisco

Approximately 36 percent of the City's estimated 829,072 residents are immigrants.⁹ Two-thirds of the foreign-born population (195,730) arrived in the U.S. before the year 2000; however nearly 8 percent (76,132) are newcomers who have arrived since 2010. Of all San Franciscans over the age of five, 46 percent speak a language other than English at home, with the largest language groups being Chinese, Spanish, Filipino, Vietnamese, and Russian. Thirteen percent of San Francisco households remain "linguistically isolated," with no one over the age of 14 speaking English "well" or "very well."¹⁰

As noted in previous LAO compliance reports, navigating the public process and obtaining critical, timely information are often difficult, even for longtime city residents. For individuals who speak no or limited English, or who live in fear of being deported, routine activities such as

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ American Community Survey 2010-2014 five-year estimates. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

¹⁰ A "linguistically isolated household" is defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as one in which no member 14 years old and over (1) speaks only English or (2) speaks a non-English language and speaks English "very well." In other words, all members 14 years old and over have at least some difficulty with English.

obtaining a driver's license, seeking services and information, taking public transportation, paying taxes, or enrolling children in school can be confusing and extremely challenging. During crisis or emergency situations, effective communication between local government agencies and residents, regardless of their status or the languages they speak, is absolutely critical to ensuring public safety and saving lives.¹¹

Citywide Progress

San Francisco has made great strides in ensuring language access and meeting both the spirit and intent of the law. While the City is far better prepared today to respond to emergency incidents, continuous training and recruitment of culturally and linguistically competent bilingual staff are needed to improve the response level, quality of services, and timeliness. Increased outreach, education, and notification in languages in addition to English should be part of doing daily business and will help to ensure that residents are prepared, informed in a timely manner, and engaged to participate in ways that are meaningful and relevant to them.

Each year, the Office of Civic Engagement & Immigrant Affairs (OCEIA) with the assistance of the San Francisco Planning Department, analyzes U.S. Census data from the American Community Survey. Of the five most commonly spoken languages in San Francisco other than English, three currently meet the population thresholds outlined in the LAO: Chinese, Spanish and Filipino, which was certified by OCEIA in 2014. In 2015, OCEIA began looking at the language access needs of a number of emerging communities in San Francisco, including Russian, Arabic, Amharic, Tigrinya, and Mayan.

The annual compliance plans submitted by departments provide valuable information on the state of language access in San Francisco, and allow OCEIA to analyze trends in client demographics, bilingual staffing, service provisioning, and expenditures over time. Overall, the annual number of LEP clients served by former Tier 1 departments has risen 118 percent since 2011-12. This change could be partly attributed to improved data collection and training.

¹¹ City and County of San Francisco, Office of Civic Engagement & Immigrant Affairs, Language Access: Annual Summary Compliance Report. San Francisco 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Language Access Improvements and Innovations

Many improvements in language access have been the result of collaborations between OCEIA, city departments and community partners. Following are some of the highlights.

Board of Supervisors Language Services Pilot Project- OCEIA has partnered closely with city departments to increase public participation and engagement. In July 2015, the Board of Supervisors, led by Supervisor Norman Yee, passed San Francisco Ordinance No. 131-15, calling for the Office of Civic Engagement and Immigrant Affairs (OCEIA) to provide interpretation services upon request at every full meeting of the Board of Supervisors for an 11-month period (September 1, 2015 to July 31, 2016). During this pilot period, OCEIA is also required to translate certain public notices and the public document listing all legislation introduced at each Board of Supervisors meeting.

Community Ambassadors Program (CAP)- CAP is a street-smart safety program designed to bridge tensions in the community due to cultural or linguistic differences. Developed and operated by OCEIA, the program was initiated in 2010 by city and community leaders and advocates concerned about public safety and intergroup conflicts. Multiracial, multilingual Ambassador teams speaking a total of eight different languages are assigned to “hotspots” along major transit and business corridors in Districts 3, 6, 9 and 10, and as needed elsewhere. Ambassadors act as a visible safety presence and provide residents with safety tips, language assistance, and bilingual information on city services and programs. Ambassadors also provide language services and other assistance for public information meetings, townhalls, community events and emergencies.

Community Engagement & Outreach- OCEIA has conducted extensive multilingual community outreach to service providers and thousands of residents on language access services and city programs and services. Since 2012, OCEIA has been conducting consumer education to vulnerable low income, immigrant, and LEP residents on fraud prevention and various scams. Through the Community Ambassadors Program and Language Services Unit, over 50,000 LEP residents have been reached.

Community Interpreters Training- In 2013, OCEIA launched a Community Interpreters Training (CIT) Pilot for community-based service providers and City employees. CIT is an internationally-recognized, professional, 40-hour training program. OCEIA offered a Training of Trainers session in 2014 and held a third session of CIT in 2015, with a record level of participation from city departments.

Filipino Language Certification & Implementation- In 2014, OCEIA certified Filipino as a third required language covered under the LAO. OCEIA conducted a thorough study (surveys, focus groups and discussions with experts). Over the 18-month implementation period, OCEIA provided ongoing technical assistance to city departments on how to implement required Filipino language services and assisted with the translation of vital documents into Filipino. The deadline for full implementation of Filipino language access services was December 31, 2015.

Language Access Community Grants- The Language Access Community Grants Program was created in 2012 to increase community and city capacity to meet the language access needs of monolingual or Limited English Proficient (LEP) individuals who live, work or attend school in San Francisco, and underserved immigrant communities. The program emphasizes: 1) building community-based language access leadership and capacity, 2) assessing and evaluating language access needs in the community, 3) assisting city departments to more effectively communicate with and deliver services to residents who speak languages other than English, and 4) planning for language access needs during crisis, emergency and public safety situations. In addition to technical and in-kind support, OCEIA has provided over \$2.4 million in grants to community-based organizations.

Language Access Ordinance Amendments- Led by District 4 Supervisor Katy Tang and her legislative staff, OCEIA joined other city departments and community organizations in providing recommendations to clarify and strengthen the efficacy and scope of the LAO. Key changes adopted by the Board in March 2015 include the elimination of tiered departments and the addition of a clear complaint process.

Language Services Unit (LSU)- In early 2011, OCEIA established the Language Services Unit (LSU). Initiated by the Board of Supervisors and community advocates, the LSU was created to provide high quality, 24/7 translation and interpretation services during crisis, emergency and urgent public safety situations. The LSU is staffed by a professional team of certified language specialists with capability in Cantonese, Mandarin, Spanish, Filipino and Russian. While the LSU was initially created to provide assistance to city departments and agencies during emergency situations, the work has evolved to include on-demand language translations, technical advice, and on-site interpretations for meetings, hearings and community events.

Mandatory Citywide LAO Training- Since 2009, OCEIA has been implementing LAO requirements and training city departments through annual sessions and one-on-one consultations. San Francisco is the only local jurisdiction with a mandatory training requirement. Departments have been overwhelmingly responsive, attending sessions for the past five years. Over 60 departments and offices attended the 2015 training, featuring community feedback, survey results, and opportunities for department representatives to interact directly with advocates and experts. Annual trainings include the importance of language access, changing demographics and general legal requirements, sharing best practices, challenges and solutions, general tools and resources, and hands-on, interactive sessions for Tier 1 departments on how to complete annual compliance plan reports. The trainings allow OCEIA to gather direct feedback from departments on compliance challenges and innovations.

Spot Checks- In 2014, OCEIA, in partnership with the San Francisco Language Access Network (LAN), developed a simple Spot Check tool to identify best practices and areas of improvement for multilingual service provisioning throughout city agencies. Over 129 Spot Checks were conducted by volunteers and LAN staff members between July and October 2014, to record the experiences of LEP individuals trying to seek services in their native languages. Assistance was requested both in person and over the telephone from Tier 1 and other departments with high public contact. OCEIA and the LAN hope that this assessment tool will provide useful feedback to departments and develop opportunities for the City to collaborate with community stakeholders.

Technical Assistance to City Departments- Since 2009, OCEIA has increased ongoing technical assistance to city departments. In 2015, OCEIA focused on assisting language access liaisons from former Tier 2 departments with understanding the recent amendments to the LAO and developing plans for full implementation. OCEIA also developed a variety of new templates and resources for departments, including a guidance document that provides a detailed explanation of LAO data collection and reporting requirements. OCEIA instituted an open-door policy for departments to schedule one-on-one consultations with staff experts and provided customized LAO training for departments. LSU senior staff worked closely with Language Line, the largest and most commonly used language services vendor, to assist client departments with data collection, tailored reports, and account/billing management.

Technology-Based Innovations for LAO Reporting: OCEIA piloted a new, web-based LAO Reporting Tool developed in partnership with Zero Divide, a San Francisco nonprofit organization that leverages technology for the public and nonprofit sectors. The LAO Reporting Tool facilitates the analysis of trends over time and across departments. Former Tier 1 departments served as the pilot user group, submitting their FY 2014-15 reports using the new platform.

The Role of Cities and Counties

San Francisco is among a growing number of cities and municipalities nationwide that are focusing on language access as an essential component of a larger immigrant integration strategy. Leveraging the organizing efforts of the New York City Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs (NYC-MOIA), Cities for Action and other organizations, OCEIA hosted a National Convening of Municipal Immigrant Affairs Offices in June 2015, providing an opportunity for cities and counties to share local immigrant assistance program models and best practices, as well as develop mutually beneficial partnerships across sectors.

In October 2015, San Francisco joined forces with eight other cities and government officials to launch the Municipal Working Group on Language Access Issues, a network focused on improving language access for publicly-funded programs and services.

Cities and counties must contribute to an environment that is welcoming and nurturing for Limited-English Proficient, immigrant and vulnerable residents. With Comprehensive Immigration Reform (CIR) on the back burner and an important presidential election fast approaching, it is essential that local governments take innovative steps to ensure immigrant integration, engagement and full civic participation without creating deeper divides between native-born and new residents.

Looking Forward

The importance of complying with language access laws is clear; the investment in ensuring that all residents and workers have equal access to information, services and opportunities to participate in meaningful and relevant ways is critical to our future. Language access should be a normal part of doing business with local government. The City's goal is to communicate effectively with all its diverse communities and residents in the languages that they speak and understand.

Providing multilingual language services is not only good government, it is also a huge global competitive advantage. Local governments and communities must continue to invest resources and build human capital to build credibility and trust, engage and involve residents, and respond appropriately and competently to diverse and multilingual community needs.

Language Access in San Francisco continues to be part of a broader public engagement vision that links access to meeting core community needs, supporting immigrant integration, and encouraging civic participation. By supporting community-based efforts to articulate needs and develop relevant, culturally appropriate solutions; providing tools and access for meaningful and relevant participation; and leveraging collaborative efforts among city departments, officials and community leaders, the City can ensure that every resident and worker benefits from and contributes to San Francisco's overall success and that of our nation and global community.

II. LANGUAGE CERTIFICATION & FILIPINO IMPLEMENTATION

The full provisions of the LAO apply to each language spoken by at least “10,000 Limited English Speaking City Residents who speak a shared language other than English.”¹² When the LAO was originally established in 2001 as the Equal Access to Services Ordinance, and later amended by the Board of Supervisors in 2009 as the Language Access Ordinance, only two language groups in San Francisco met or exceeded the 10,000 threshold of Limited English Proficient (LEP) speakers: Chinese and Spanish.

In April 2014, the San Francisco Planning Department’s analysis of U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) five-year data revealed that three language groups met or exceeded the threshold: Chinese (94,292 LEP speakers out of 144,602 total speakers), Spanish (39,353 LEP speakers out of 89,231) and Filipino (10,177 LEP speakers out of 24,128).¹³ Although the margin of error for ACS estimates was high,¹⁴ community leaders urged members of the Board of Supervisors for recognition of Filipino as a third language, and OCEIA was asked to quickly certify Filipino. As part of the certification process, OCEIA conducted a baseline study to examine the language access needs of the Filipino-speaking community. The study included interviews with language experts, a survey of community-based organizations, and focus groups with front-line city and community workers, as well as Filipino-speaking community members.

In May 2014, the Immigrant Rights Commission (IRC) adopted Rules and Regulations for future language certifications and set an 18-month timeline for city departments to implement required services for any newly certified language.¹⁵ The deadline for full citywide implementation of Filipino LAO requirements was set at December 31, 2015. To assess citywide progress in meeting Filipino language access requirements by the deadline, OCEIA conducted a Post-Implementation Survey of former Tier I departments in December 2015.

Many lessons were learned from the Filipino baseline study as well as the 18-month implementation process. Following are highlights of lessons learned and best practices.

Baseline Study Highlights

The baseline study, which consisted of surveys, focus groups, and expert interviews, identified several important considerations for the delivery of Filipino language services.

- **Identifying Filipino LEPs-** Service providers highlighted a prevailing perception that most Filipinos are English speakers and do not need translation or interpretation. While many

¹² San Francisco Administrative Code, Chapter 91.2. The LAO mandates that OCEIA annually determine which languages meet this threshold by “referring to the best available data from the United States Census Bureau or other reliable source.” OCEIA uses five-year data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS) to make this determination.

¹³ Filipino is the official language of the Philippines. The certification of Filipino refers to Tagalog, which is the most commonly spoken Filipino language in the Bay Area.

¹⁴ The margin of error for Filipino LEP speakers citywide in the 2008-12 Five-Year ACS survey was +/-930.

¹⁵ IRC Resolution No. 14-003 Adopted May 19, 2014.

Filipinos may have a basic understanding of conversational English, largely due to the unique history of the Philippines as a U.S. colony and the prominent use of English in the country today, individuals may have varying levels of oral and written English proficiency and may have difficulty understanding complex documents without translation.¹⁶

- **Preference for Receiving Information in Filipino**- Community-based service providers who participated in focus groups reported that their clients prefer to speak in Filipino or another Philippine language rather than English, and prefer to read documents in Filipino. These findings were also reflected in a survey of Filipino-speaking San Francisco residents — 61 percent stated they prefer to receive information in Filipino; 28 percent prefer bilingual (Filipino-English) materials; and 11 percent prefer English only.
- **Filipino Translation Challenges**- Departments and community-based organizations reported challenges related to the quality of written documents translated into Filipino. The field of Filipino-English translation is relatively new and Filipino is an evolving language so there may be local linguistic differences and cultural nuances that need to be factored into translating documents. A key learning from the study and survey is that translations completed by external vendors should be reviewed by bilingual city staff or community partners prior to distribution.

Training, Technical Assistance & Implementation Support

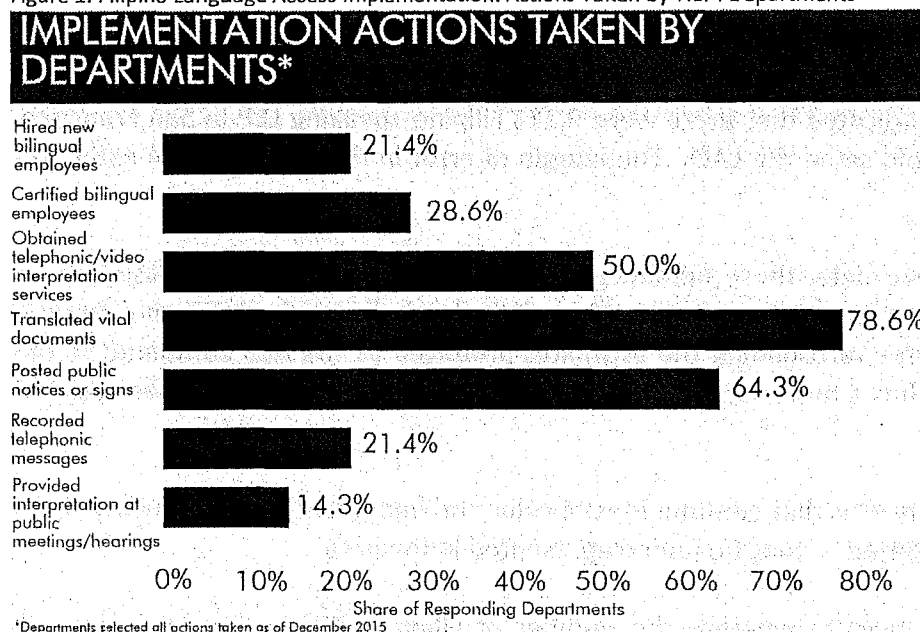
Over the 18-month implementation period, OCEIA provided ongoing technical assistance to city departments on how to navigate the new requirements and address challenges identified by the baseline study. Early on, OCEIA provided departments with a checklist of key steps in the implementation process, including developing a budget and timeline for translating vital documents into Filipino, and conducting training for frontline staff. OCEIA's in-house Language Services Unit (LSU) translated over 60 vital city documents into Filipino. In 2015, OCEIA secured a contract with a local expert Filipino linguist to develop a Filipino Translation Style Guide to enhance document translation consistency and quality.

Key Findings from Post-Implementation Survey

OCEIA's December 2015 survey of former Tier I departments assessed progress at the end of the 18-month implementation period. Fourteen out of 26 former Tier I departments responded to the survey. The most common steps taken to implement Filipino language requirements include: translating vital documents (78 percent); posting public notices or signs in Filipino (64 percent) and obtaining telephonic/video interpretation services for Filipino LEP clients (50 percent).

¹⁶According to the U.S. Department of Justice, "LEP individuals may be competent in English for certain types of communication (e.g. speaking and understanding) but still be LEP for other purposes (e.g. reading or writing)." Limited English Proficiency (LEP): A Federal Interagency Website, <http://www.lep.gov/faqs/faqs.html#OneQ1>.

Figure 1: Filipino Language Access Implementation: Actions Taken by Tier I Departments



The translation of vital documents ranked as the highest ongoing priority. When asked to identify the type of services considered most useful for their Filipino LEP clients, 43 percent of respondents ranked “access to Filipino bilingual staff” the highest. The second most common response was “access to telephonic/video interpretation.”

BEST PRACTICE: The Department of Elections applied a comprehensive approach to Filipino implementation, replacing the prior trilingual single ballot and creating three sets of bilingual ballots for the 2015 municipal election in Filipino/ English, Spanish/English, and Chinese/English). Prior to implementation, Elections conducted a broad outreach campaign, encouraging voters to provide their language preference for mailed ballots and voter guides. Elections also hired bilingual Filipino-speaking front-desk employees; established a dedicated Filipino telephone line; and consulted with expert translators to develop and refine a Filipino glossary of election-related terms.

Implementation Challenges

Former Tier I departments identified a number of challenges with implementing Filipino language requirements. The most common challenges stated were staffing and certification of bilingual employees by the Department of Human Resources (DHR). Compared to other threshold languages, DHR began testing and certification for Filipino bilingual employees relatively recently and has limited capacity to proctor Filipino exams, resulting in long delays for testing. Departments also reported a variety of challenges related to the volume of documents requiring translation and ongoing concerns with the quality and consistency of translated materials.

Fluctuating Demographics and Service Usage Levels

Shortly before this report was completed, newly released five-year U.S. Census Bureau ACS data from 2010 to 2014 indicated that there were 9,213 Filipino-speaking LEP in San Francisco, slightly below the threshold set in the LAO. The margin of error in the 2010 to 2014 estimates of Filipino LEPs is +/- 956.

Like all U.S. Census Bureau data, these numbers are estimates — ACS data are based on an annual sampling of one in every 40 households. The relatively small sample size means there is a significant margin of error surrounding the estimates produced by the ACS compared to the decennial Census, which has a much larger sample size but does not include questions related to language access.

Additionally, there are concerns that communities of color and immigrants — particularly those who are LEP or undocumented — may be underrepresented in the data.

While it is difficult to anticipate whether the number of Filipino LEPs in San Francisco will continue to meet the 10,000 threshold established by the LAO each time that the ACS releases new five-year population estimates, it is clear that the size of this LEP population continues to remain very close to the threshold. Moving forward, it will be important for departments to continue to offer language services to Filipino LEP residents and to assess whether there may be other barriers that affect levels of service usage by the population. OCEIA will continue to offer technical assistance focused on enhancing language access services for Filipino-speakers as well as other emerging language groups.

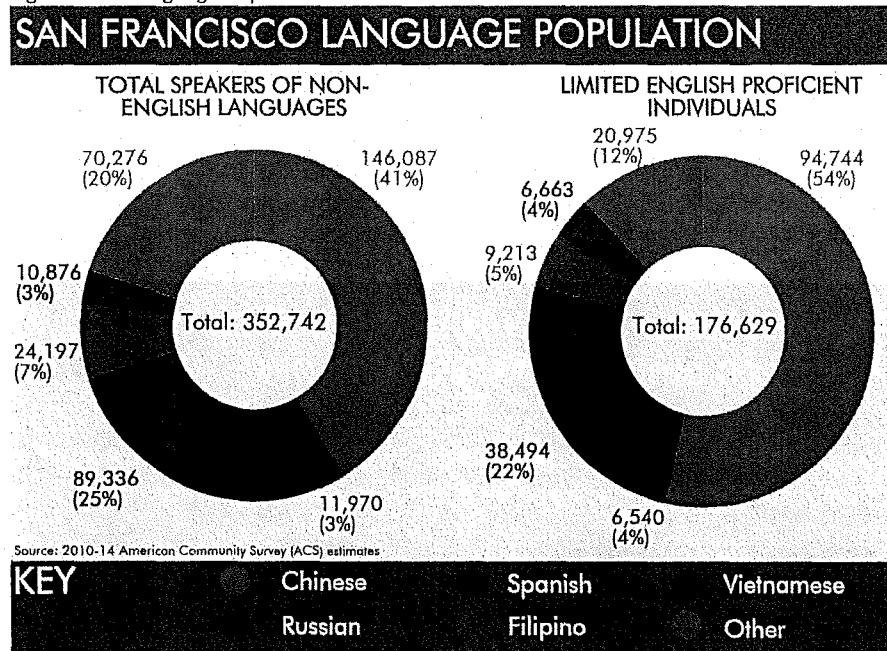
III. CITYWIDE COMPLIANCE RESULTS

The LAO directs OCEIA to issue an annual Language Access Ordinance Summary Report that analyzes compliance plans from all covered departments and provides an assessment of citywide progress. This report must also contain updated information on the number of Limited English Proficient (LEP) individuals in the city, as well as the number of LEP individuals in each Supervisorial District, disaggregated by language spoken.¹⁷

San Francisco LEP Population

According to the most recent American Community Survey (ACS) five-year data (2010-2014), there are 352,742 individuals in San Francisco over age five who speak a language other than English at home, representing 45 percent of the city's total population. Within this group, 176,629 individuals (or 22 percent of all San Francisco residents over age five) are identified as LEP because they speak English "less than very well."

Figure 2: SF Language Population



The top languages spoken by LEP individuals in San Francisco are Chinese¹⁸ (54 percent), Spanish (22 percent), Filipino (5 percent), Vietnamese (4 percent), and Russian (4 percent). Together, these five languages account for 88 percent of all LEP individuals; the remaining 12 percent speak other languages.¹⁹

¹⁷ Section 91.12 (b).

¹⁸ U.S. Census Bureau ACS data are not disaggregated by specific Chinese languages. In most City and County of San Francisco departments, however, data for Chinese speakers are divided into Cantonese and Mandarin language groups; speakers of other Chinese languages (e.g. Toishanese, Fujianese) are often reported in the "other languages" category.

¹⁹ Additional languages spoken by at least 100 LEP individuals in San Francisco include Korean, Japanese, Thai, French, Arabic, Italian, Mon Khmer/Cambodian, Hindi, Persian, Serbo-Croatian, Portuguese, German, Lao'tian, Urdu, Greek, Armenian, Polish, Hebrew, Gujarati, and "other Asian languages," "other Pacific Island languages," "other Indic languages," "other Slavic languages," "African languages," "other Indo-European languages," and "other and unspecified languages." For more information on the U.S. Census Bureau's definitions of these language groups, see https://www.census.gov/hhes/socdemo/language/about/02_Primary_list.pdf.

Table 1: San Francisco LEP Population by Supervisorial District and Top Five Languages Spoken

BOS District	Total District Population Over 5 Years Old	Chinese LEP	Spanish LEP	Filipino LEP	Russian LEP	Vietnamese LEP
1	74,503	10,037	1,188	317	1,680	947
2	63,538	890	487	66	388	47
3	73,872	17,094	1,055	757	235	432
4	71,702	15,808	583	567	816	875
5	78,129	2,793	1,489	222	1,309	597
6	64,138	5,883	3,836	1,604	579	1,275
7	69,530	5,431	1,390	380	1,060	200
8	68,015	588	1,727	150	126	96
9	79,461	6,250	12,712	1,369	163	650
10	68,017	12,368	5,099	1,145	42	983
11	80,733	17,602	8,928	2,636	142	561
TOTALS	791,638	94,744	38,494	9,213	6,540	6,663

Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Analyzing data by Supervisorial District provides a more detailed picture of linguistic diversity. There are large numbers of LEP Chinese speakers in several districts, including 1, 3, 4, 10, and 11. The greatest numbers of LEP Spanish-speakers are concentrated in Districts 9, 10, and 11, while LEP Filipino-speakers are in 6 and 11.

SAMPLE COMMENTS FROM RANDOM SPOT CHECKS CONDUCTED IN 2015 BY MEMBERS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LANGUAGE ACCESS NETWORK

"The quality of [Spanish] interpretation was not great; the interpreter was hard to understand. Also, the building has security staff that do not speak Spanish, so it can be difficult to access the office."

"There was a really long wait (45 minutes) and the staff person was prioritizing English speakers. She helped other people in line before helping to put me on the phone with an interpreter."

"The employee I was referred to was very fluent in Filipino. No translated signs nor brochures are present in the office however. Signage and brochures definitely will be helpful while waiting in line."

"The employee's tone was respectful each time he/she transferred my call. However, I was transferred a total of four times before I could speak to someone in Spanish."

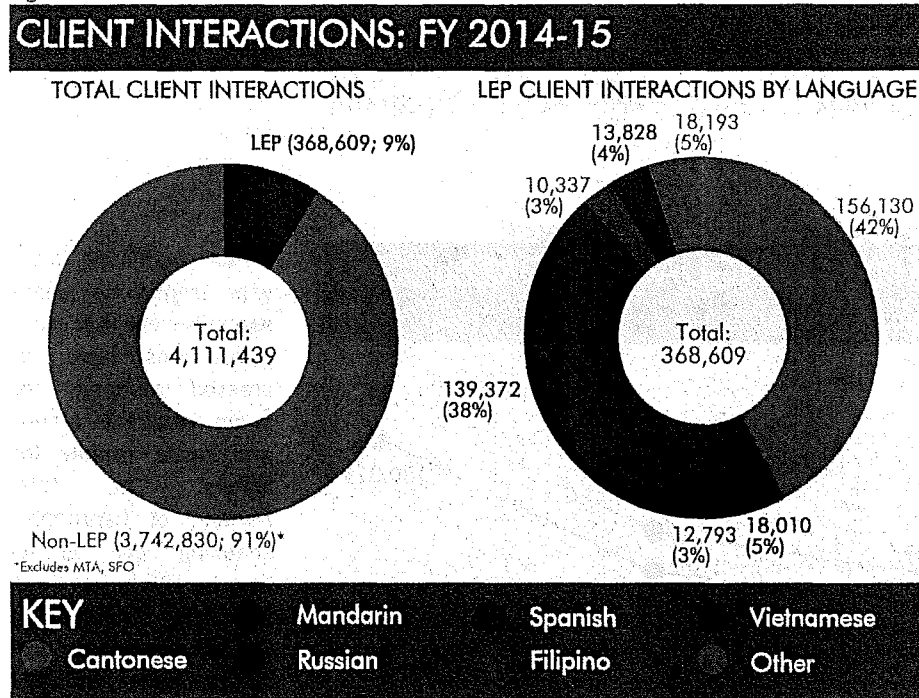
Citywide Data Submitted by Former Tier 1 Departments

The remainder of this section relies on self-reported FY 2014-15 data from annual compliance plans submitted by 26 former Tier 1 departments, which were due on October 1, 2015. Former Tier 2 departments will be required to submit their first annual compliance plans on October 1, 2016 (based on data from FY 2015-16).²⁰

LEP Clients Served

One of the most important data points in annual compliance plans is the total number of interactions with LEP clients during the fiscal year. This indicator provides valuable information about the language needs of clients accessing City services and allows OCEIA to examine trends over time.

Figure 3: Client Interactions



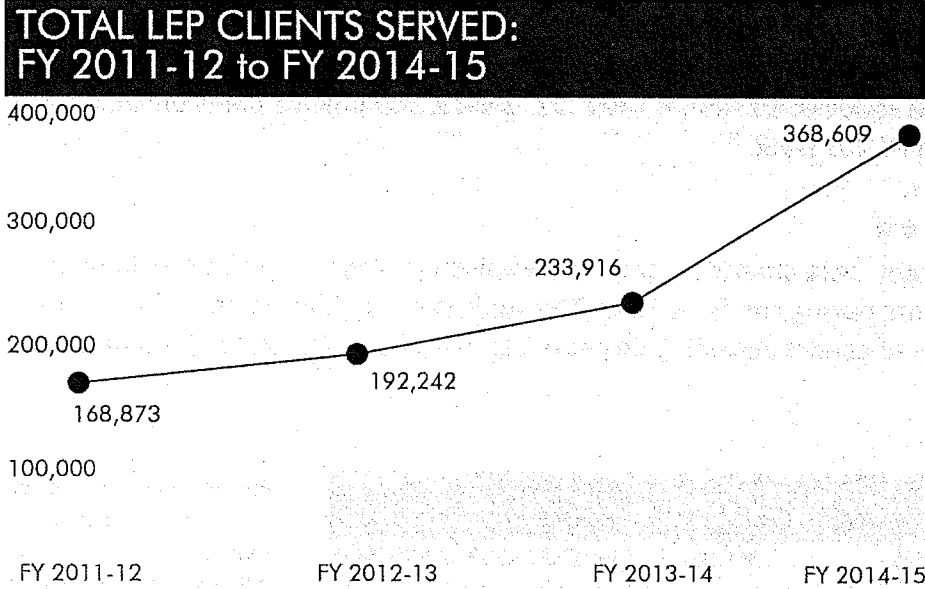
For FY 2014-15, former Tier 1 departments reported a total of 368,609 interactions with LEP clients, or approximately 9 percent of all client interactions.²¹ The most common languages spoken by LEP clients were Cantonese (42 percent) and Spanish (38 percent), followed by Mandarin (5 percent), Vietnamese (4 percent), Russian (3 percent) and Filipino (3 percent).

LEP Client Interactions over Time- As shown in Figure 4 on the following page, the total number of LEP client interactions reported by former Tier 1 departments rose substantially by 58 percent between FY 2013-14 and FY 2014-15. This is the sharpest one-year increase in this indicator since FY 2011-12. This change could be attributed, at least in part, to improved data collection by departments. The Department of Public Health (DPH), in particular, accounts for a substantial share of the increase. DPH submitted partial data in FY 2013-14; in FY 2014-15 their reported number of LEP client interactions more than tripled with more complete information submitted.

²⁰ Section 91.12 (a).

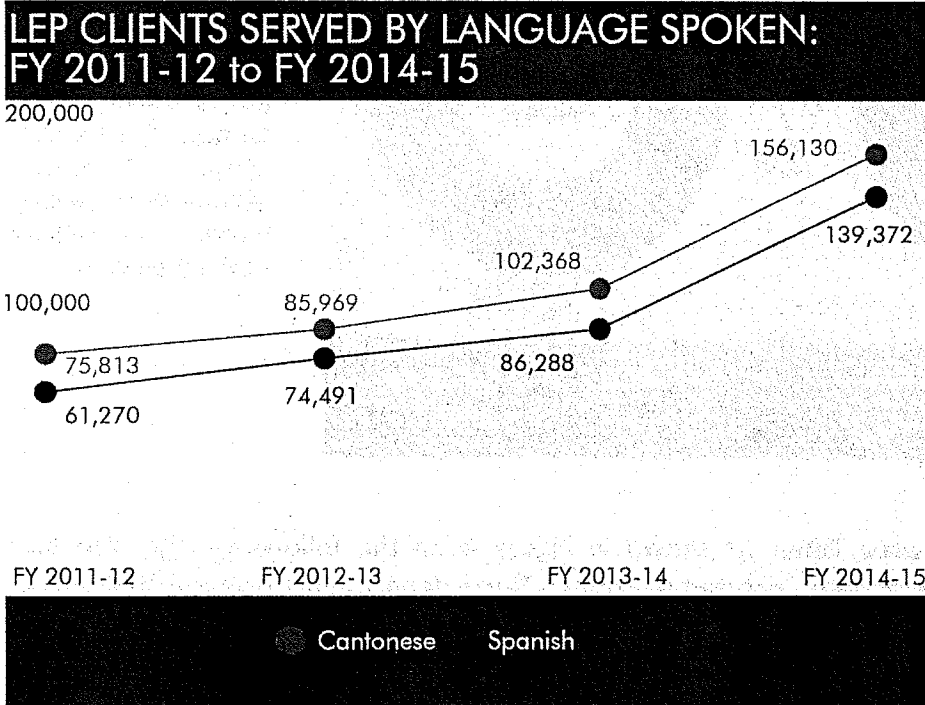
²¹ Two departments —SFO and MTA—were excluded from the total data on “non-LEP interactions” because they have an exceptionally high volume of public interactions and many of their service users are not San Francisco residents.

Figure 4: Total LEP Clients Served Citywide



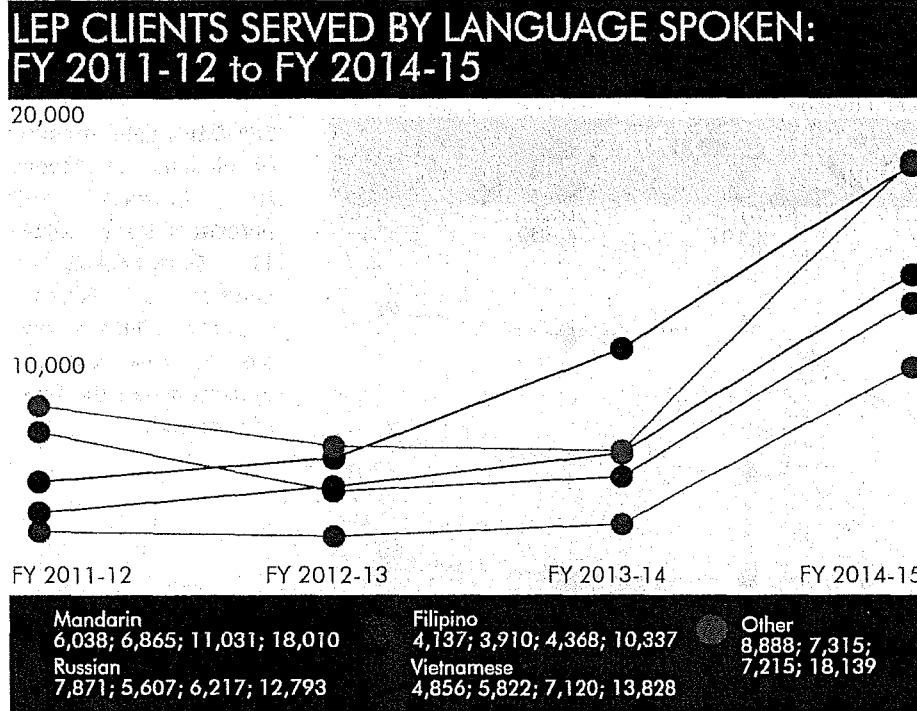
Overall, the number of LEP clients served citywide has risen 118 percent during the past four years.

Figure 5: LEP Clients Served by Language Spoken Citywide (Top 2 Languages)



When examining four-year trends by language, it is clear that client interactions have increased modestly for some language groups and more rapidly for others. The total number of Cantonese-speaking LEP clients rose by 106 percent and the total number of Spanish-speaking LEP clients rose by 127 percent since FY 2011-12.

Figure 6: LEP Clients Served by Language Spoken Citywide

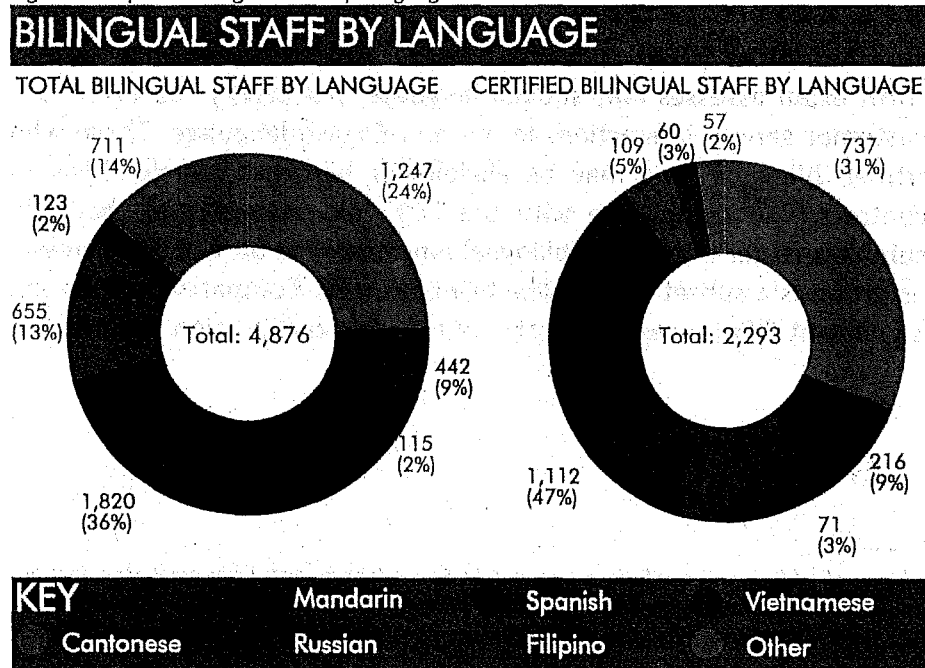


The most substantial increases in the number of LEP clients served were seen in smaller language groups (e.g., Mandarin, Russian, Filipino, Vietnamese, and other languages). In the past year, the number of LEP speakers of "other" languages rose by 151 percent, and the number of Filipino-speaking LEPs rose by 137 percent. Over the four-year period, Filipino LEP client interactions increased by 150 percent, though the total number of Filipino LEP clients remains lower than the other groups.

Bilingual Staffing

One of the key requirements of the LAO is to utilize sufficient bilingual employees in public contact positions, in each certified language (Chinese, Spanish, and Filipino).²²

Figure 7: Citywide Bilingual Staff by Language

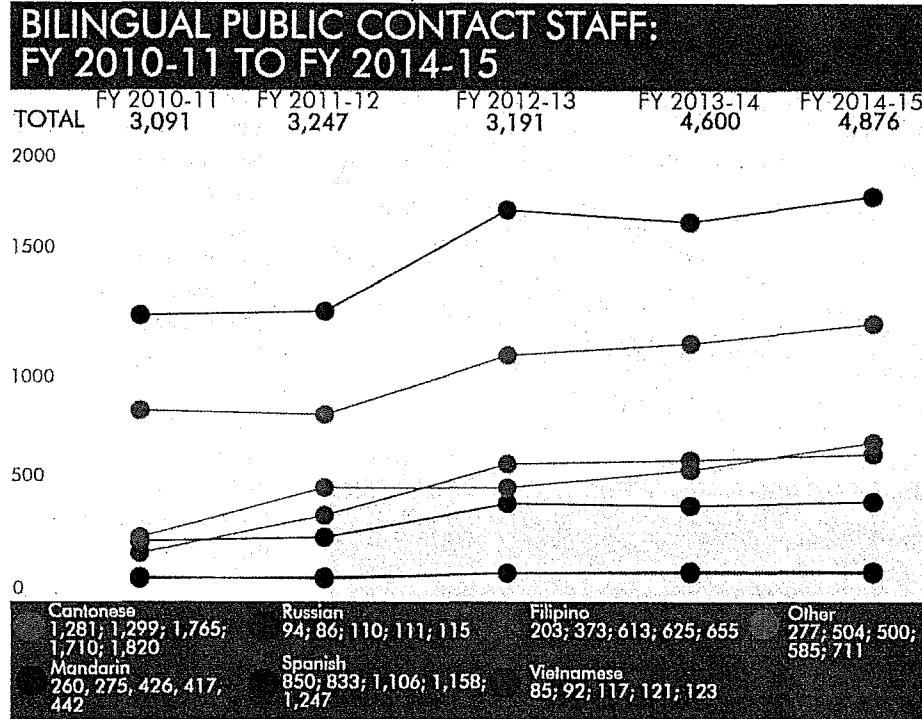


In FY 2014-15, departments reported a total of 4,876 bilingual public contact employees, representing 22 percent of all public contact employees. With regard to the city's certified languages, 36 percent of bilingual employees spoke Spanish, 24 percent spoke Cantonese, 13 percent spoke Filipino, and 9 percent spoke Mandarin.

²² Section 91.4.

When examining the total number of bilingual employees over time, the number of bilingual staff increased across all language groups in FY 2014-15.

Figure 8: Bilingual Public Contact Staff Citywide



The City's total number of bilingual employees has increased 58 percent since FY 2010-11. Most notably, the number of Filipino-speaking bilingual employees rose by 223 percent across the four-year period.

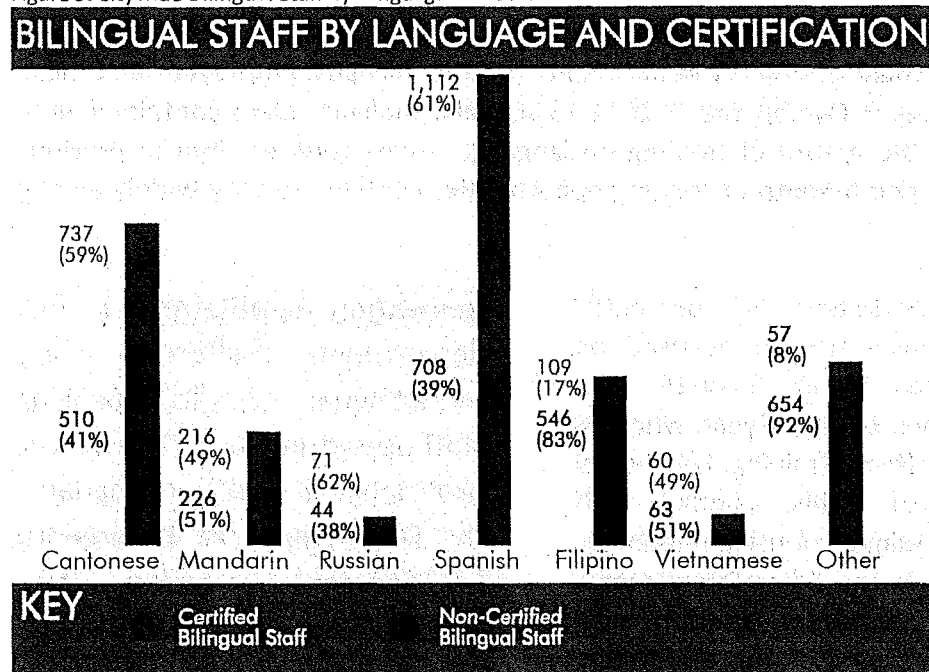
Bilingual Employee Certification

The Department of Human Resources (DHR) conducts bilingual proficiency testing for city employees. The current DHR exam assesses only spoken language proficiency, based on the ability to conduct basic customer service interactions in the non-English language. Those who pass are considered "certified bilingual" and may be eligible for bilingual premium pay in accordance with their contract.²³ In compliance with the 2015 amendments to the LAO, departments must now submit a roster of *certified* bilingual employees as part of their annual compliance reports.²⁴ This group is a subset of the total bilingual staff. Comparisons between these two groups reveal significant differences in the rates of bilingual certification by language and department.

²³ Department policies related to bilingual staffing and certification vary widely. Some departments have employees that are certified as bilingual without having completed a language proficiency exam. Additionally, a small number of departments — including the Department of Public Health and Human Services Administration — conduct their own bilingual certification exams outside of the DHR process.

²⁴ Compliance plans must include "A roster of bilingual employees, their titles, office locations, the language(s) other than English that the persons speak; excluding those bilingual employees who are self-designated as competent in a second language other than English." Section 91.11 (d).

Figure 9: Citywide Bilingual Staff by Language and Certification



Overall, 47 percent of bilingual employees have had their language skills tested and certified, but the rate of certification varies substantially by language group. While the city has just 115 Russian bilingual employees, 62 percent are certified. Sixty-one percent of Spanish-speaking employees and 59 percent of Cantonese-speaking employees are certified. By contrast, just 17 percent of Filipino-speaking staff and 8 percent of staff speaking "other" languages have been certified.

There were wide variations across departments in the share of bilingual employees who have been certified. A few departments reported that 100 percent of their bilingual employees are certified (including Adult Probation, Assessor-Recorder, Emergency Management, and San Francisco Public Library). Meanwhile, some departments that have a substantial number of bilingual employees reported that none have been certified (including the Office of Economic and Workforce Development and the District Attorney). It is clear that there are many employees who use their bilingual language skills as a regular part of their job responsibilities but have not yet been tested or certified.

Employee Training on Language Access Services

As required under the LAO, annual compliance plans must include an update on any training and professional development offered by departments for their bilingual employees and those providing language services.²⁵ Overall, the FY 2014-15 annual compliance plans contained more detailed information on the nature of training on language access services than in previous years, although the type and breadth of training opportunities continue to vary widely among departments.

Twenty out of 26 departments (77 percent)²⁶ reported offering employee training focused on language access services in FY 2014-15. This represents an increase over the prior year, when 58 percent of departments offered training. For several departments, training of public contact staff focused on the basic techniques of using telephonic or video interpretation services. Some Departments have begun implementing language access training for all new employees as part of the orientation process. For Planning, Juvenile Probation, and the Human Services Agency, new hires receive an overview of departmental language access policies and learn how to access interpretation services such as Language Line. As a more advanced option for bilingual employees, DPH provides an annual 8-hour healthcare interpreter training, offered in partnership with City College of San Francisco or Berkeley City College.

Innovation Spotlight: A few departments offered their monolingual English-speaking staff opportunities to learn basic proficiency in another language: the **Department of Emergency Management** provided introductory Spanish classes through City College of San Francisco, and the **San Francisco International Airport** purchased Rosetta Stone materials for employees to study a second language.

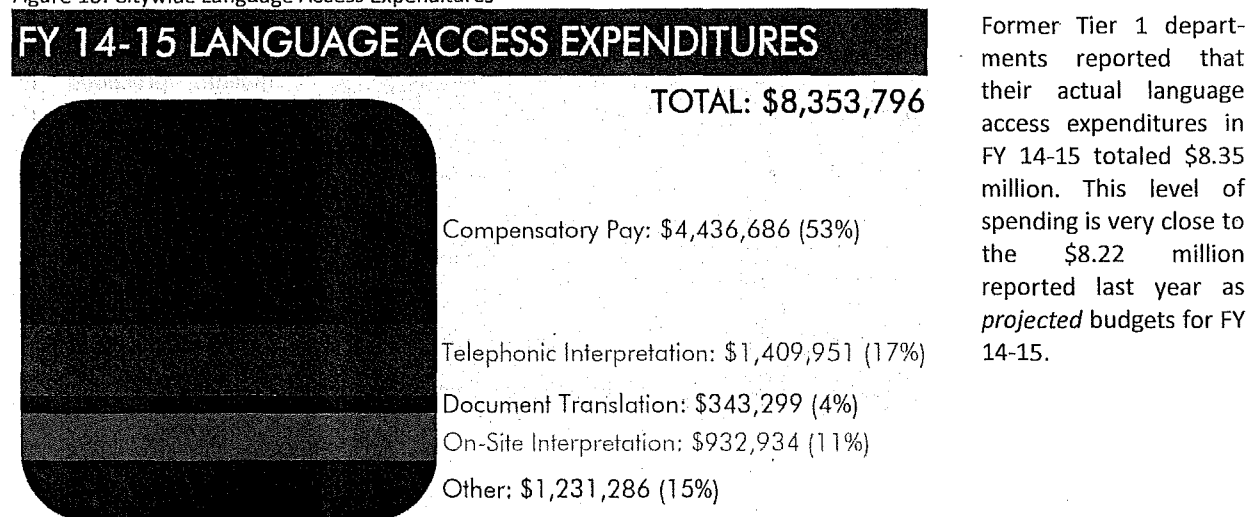
²⁵ Section 91.11 (h).

²⁶ Employee training refers to language access training provided by individual departments to increase knowledge, skills and expertise for their respective employees. Departments that listed only the annual citywide LAO training provided by OCEIA did not receive credit for providing their own training, as OCEIA's training is mandatory for all public-serving departments.

Language Access Expenditures and Budgeting

The LAO mandates that departments track and report information on the funds spent providing language access services. The 2015 LAO amendments changed the way this information is to be reported— departments are now asked to provide actual language access *expenditures* from the prior fiscal year (rather than listing their prior year's *budgets* for language access).²⁷ Overall, former Tier 1 departments reported spending a very small portion of their combined operating budgets on language access services (just 0.11 percent). This was the same share reported in FY 2013-14.

Figure 10: Citywide Language Access Expenditures



The largest category of language access spending was bilingual compensatory pay, which totaled \$4.4 million. The second highest expenditure was telephonic interpretation, at \$1.4 million. Spending across all categories was driven by a handful of large departments. The Department of Public Health (DPH) alone accounted for 74 percent of the spending for bilingual pay and 88 percent of the spending for telephonic interpretation. The Human Services Agency had the highest spending for on-site interpretation services provided by city vendors (approximately \$421,000), followed closely by DPH (\$392,000). The largest expenditures on document translation were from DPH, Elections, District Attorney, Municipal Transportation Agency, and Public Utilities Commission.

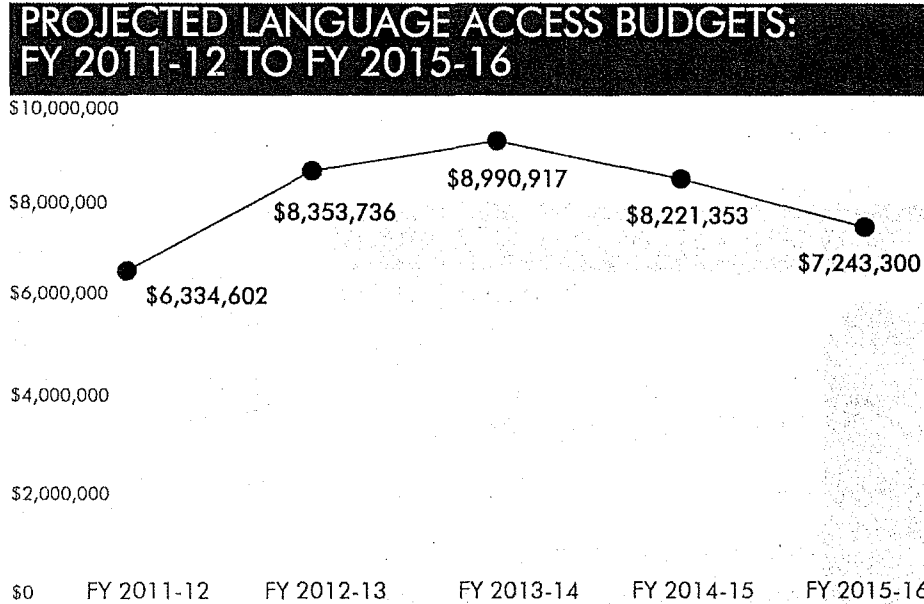
Departments were also asked to report their projected language access budgets for FY 2015-16,²⁸ which totaled \$7.24 million. This projection is substantially lower than the \$8.35 million spent on language access services in FY 2014-15. The largest differences between FY 2014-15 spending and FY 2015-16 projected budgets were reported by the Human Services Agency (57 percent decline), Department of Elections (55 percent decline) and the Public Defender (52 percent decline).

²⁷ Section 91.11 (n).

²⁸ Ibid.

Comparisons across years should be viewed with caution, however, as the format and categories for reporting budgets and expenditures have changed due to the March 2015 amendments to the LAO.

Figure 11: Citywide Projected Language Access Budgets Five-Year Comparison



Compared to prior years, projected spending for language access is at its lowest level since FY 2011-12. The projected language access budget for FY 2014-15 was \$8.22 million, preceded by \$8.99 million for FY 2013-14 and \$8.35 million for FY 2012-13.

Language Services Provisioning

Internal Policies- According to the LAO, departments must develop an internal language access policy and review it annually.²⁹ As of FY 2014-15, 21 out of 26 former Tier I departments reported having a written language access policy. The LAO also places a strong emphasis on ensuring that departments that serve clients in emergencies or crises have protocols in place to serve LEPs during these situations.³⁰ Eighteen out of 26 former Tier I departments (69 percent) potentially serve clients in emergencies or crises, and all of these departments reported having a protocol in place to serve LEP clients during these situations. However, descriptions of these protocols varied considerably among departments, with some relying only on their general language access policies.

Telephonic Interpretation- Departments must report the annual volume of telephonic interpretation services provided for LEP clients.³¹ For FY 2014-15, departments reported a total call volume of 200,142 interpreted calls. This represents a substantial increase over the FY 2013-14 total of approximately 59,000 calls (although some of this increase is likely attributable to improvements in data reporting). DPH accounted for approximately 144,000 interpreted calls in FY 2014-15; Emergency Management had the second-highest call volume, at 16,612. Nearly half (49 percent) of interpreted phone calls were in Spanish and 32 percent were in Cantonese, with the remainder distributed between Mandarin (6 percent), Vietnamese (5 percent), Russian (3 percent), Filipino (1 percent), and other languages (5 percent).

Interpretation Services for Public Meetings- Departments are required to provide interpretation services for public meetings or hearings if requested

The **Fire Department** and **Department of Emergency Management** have specific protocols for serving LEPs during crisis situations. Both of these departments described a multi-step process for: identifying the language of the LEP individual and locating a bilingual staff member, or utilizing telephonic interpretation services if a bilingual staff member cannot be located. Both also have a process for designating a language access liaison during emergencies in which multiple LEPs are involved, such as apartment building fires, multiple casualty incidents, or natural disasters. The **Public Utilities Commission (PUC)** also has a detailed protocol for emergency situations that involves the use of ethnic media and community-based organizations to disseminate translated messages. The PUC has created templates for different types of water emergency public notices, and these notices are available in multiple languages.

²⁹ Section 91.14 (b).

³⁰ Section 91.9; Section 91.11 (h).

³¹ Section 91.11 (f).

at least 48 hours in advance.³² Fourteen out of 26 departments (54 percent) reported providing interpretation for at least one public hearing or meeting. In total, 2,282 LEP attendees received interpretation services at 209 meetings.

Translated Materials- The LAO requires departments to translate materials that provide vital information to the public about services or programs, including application forms, eligibility notices, competency tests, and notices advising LEP individuals of the availability of free language access services.³³ Translations should be completed in at least the three certified languages (Chinese, Spanish and Filipino). Translating all of the relevant documents for a department can be a resource and time intensive process, and OCEIA has provided technical assistance to help departments develop plans to prioritize translations.

Table 2: Total Number of Translated Materials by Language, FY 2014-15

Language	Number of Translated Materials
Spanish	751
Chinese	692
Filipino	203
Russian	96
Vietnamese	94
Other	104
Total	1940

As of FY 2014-15, departments reported having a total of 1,940 translated materials, a 7 percent increase over the previous year's total of 1,812. The majority of these documents were translated into Spanish and Chinese—the lower number of Filipino translations reflects the more recent certification of this language.³⁴ Departments also produced a substantial volume of

documents in Russian, Vietnamese, and other languages including, but not limited to: Arabic, Hindi, Farsi, Korean, Japanese, and Samoan. The Departments with the highest numbers of translated materials were the Public Utilities Commission (332), the Rent Board (283) and Elections (200).

Remaining Challenges- Departments were asked to describe any barriers that have prevented them from achieving their language access goals. Responses revolved around a few main themes.

- **Staffing:** Five departments reported barriers related to hiring and maintaining adequate numbers of bilingual employees. In some cases, gaps in bilingual staff capacity occurred when bilingual employees left the department.
- **Translation Capacity and Quality:** Four departments reported difficulties related to the volume of documents needing to be translated and/or the quality of translations produced by external vendors.
- **Data Collection and Reporting:** A few large departments reported ongoing challenges with tracking data on their LEP client interactions. In some cases, compiling the annual LAO compliance report requires collecting and integrating information from many different public-serving divisions and offices within a Department. Language access liaisons need the support of senior management to convene the necessary stakeholders; aggregate information; and develop systems to simplify and standardize the data collection process for future years.

³² Section 91.7.

³³ Section 91.5.

³⁴ The implementation deadline for Filipino language access services was December 30, 2015—six months after the end of FY 2014-15.

Innovations and Best Practices

Technology: A few departments found innovative ways of using technology to enhance language access services in FY 2014-15. The **Human Services Agency (HSA)** expanded its use of a software program that manages client waiting rooms and assists in matching LEP clients with available bilingual employees. HSA also increased access to dual-headset telephones and scaled up the use of video interpretation services.

Outreach and Communications: Several departments made a concerted effort to enhance their multilingual and multiethnic outreach strategies. In FY 2014-15, the **Municipal Transportation Agency (MTA)** formalized a set of Public Outreach Notification Standards that include guidelines for assessing the language needs of communities and tailoring outreach accordingly. The **Department of the Environment** also implemented culturally competent educational campaigns targeting specific language groups, such as campaigns focused on composting in Chinatown.

Looking Ahead: Departmental Language Access Goals

Every year, departments are asked to describe their language access goals for the upcoming fiscal year. During the spring 2015 annual LAO training, OCEIA emphasized the importance of goal-setting and encouraged departments to set specific and relevant goals.

For the FY 2014-15 annual compliance report period, some departments stood out for setting detailed and achievable goals to improve their language access services.

Language Access Goals for FY 15-16

- **Elections-** Goals for FY 15-16 relate to expanding multilingual and culturally competent voter education, outreach, and polling place assistance for both the November 2015 municipal election and June 2016 Presidential primary election.
- **Municipal Transportation Agency (MTA)-** MTA plans to add bilingual staff in the Community Outreach Group and Customer Service Center. MTA also plans to enhance its language sensitivity training for public contact staff.
- **Department of Public Health (DPH)-** Goals relate to assessing the quality and effectiveness of current language access services, such as telephonic interpretation services, and creating a Patient Advisory Council to seek feedback from LEP patients.

IV. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS & METHODOLOGY

The LAO includes specific requirements related to service delivery, data collection, and annual compliance reporting. This section reviews the required service provisions and describes notable policy changes in 2015, along with recent efforts to improve citywide data collection and compliance reporting.

Service Provisioning

The LAO delineates minimum requirements for providing language access services. Minimum requirements apply to LEP speakers of any language, while more extensive requirements — such as bilingual staffing and the translation of vital documents — apply only to languages that meet certain thresholds.

LAO REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL PUBLIC-SERVING CITY DEPARTMENTS

Requirements for Any Language

- **Inform** Limited English Speaking Persons who seek services, in their native tongue, of their right to request language access services.
- Create and maintain a **language access policy** and review it annually.
- Designate a **language access liaison**.
- Provide **oral interpretation or translation of any public meeting or hearing** in any language that the member of the public requests, if requested at least 48 hours in advance.
- Translate **meeting notices, agendas, and minutes** (1) upon written request; and (2) within a reasonable period of time after the Legislative body adopts the meeting minutes.
- Forward a copy of any **complaints** alleging violation of the LAO to OCEIA and cooperate in good faith with OCEIA in resolving complaints within 30 days.
- All Departments involved in **disaster-related activities or crisis situations** should prioritize language access services and, to the extent feasible, ensure bilingual staff members are present to assist Limited English Speaking Persons with critical needs.

Requirements for Languages Spoken by a Substantial* or Concentrated** Number of LEPs

- Utilize **sufficient bilingual employees** to provide information and services to the public.
 - ✓ Departments must provide the same level of service to Limited English Speaking Persons as they provide to English speakers.
- **Translate written materials** that provide vital information to the public about the Department's services or programs.
- **Post notices** in public areas of facilities indicating that translated written materials and bilingual employees are available.
- Ensure that any **recorded telephonic messages** about the Department's operations or services that are available in English are also available in each language spoken by a Substantial or Concentrated Number of LEPs.

* A "Substantial Number of Limited English Speaking Persons" is defined as 10,000 LEP City residents who speak a shared language other than English. There are currently three languages that have been certified as meeting this threshold for coverage: Chinese, Spanish, and Filipino.

** A "Concentrated Number of Limited English Speaking Persons" is defined as 5% of the population of the District in which a covered department facility is located or 5% of those persons who use the services provided by the department facility.

2015 LAO Amendments

In March 2015, the Board of Supervisors passed a series of amendments to the LAO that have implications for the ordinance's scope, reporting requirements and timeline. The most significant changes are summarized below.

- **Expanded Scope of Coverage: No More Tiers-** Under the previous version of the LAO, 26 city departments were designated as "Tier 1 departments" and required to comply with the full scope of the law, including the submission of annual compliance plans and data. A less comprehensive set of requirements applied to "Tier 2 departments," which included all other city departments that provide services or information to the public. With the March 2015 amendments, the tiers were eliminated and the scope of the LAO was expanded to apply equally to all public-serving Departments, agencies, and offices.³⁵
- **Changes in Compliance Reporting Deadlines:** The 2015 amendments changed the annual reporting deadline from December 31 to October 1 of each year, and specified the dates for compliance:
 - ✓ Former Tier 1 departments were required to submit annual compliance reports on October 1, 2015 (based on data from FY 2014-15, year ended June 30, 2015).
 - ✓ Former Tier 2 departments will file their first annual compliance reports on October 1, 2016.
 - ✓ All LAO covered departments will be required to submit annual compliance reports on October 1, 2016 (based on data from FY 2015-16, year ended June 30, 2016),³⁶ and thereafter, October 1 of each year.
- **Updates from New Covered Departments:** Former Tier 2 departments were required to submit an update on their "plans to ensure future compliance" by October 1, 2015.³⁷ OCEIA developed a brief reporting form to assess each department's language access goals for FY 2015-16, as well as related data collection plans and any anticipated obstacles.
- **Centralized LAO Complaint Process:** The 2015 LAO amendments assigned the responsibility for accepting, investigating, and resolving complaints regarding potential LAO violations to OCEIA. OCEIA must notify the affected department within five days of receiving the complaint, and reach resolution within 30 days "unless OCIEA finds good cause to extend the time period resolving the complaint."³⁸ Departments are required to cooperate in good faith with OCEIA in resolving the issue and to immediately forward a copy of any language-access related complaints to OCEIA.³⁹ OCEIA must provide a summary complaint report to the Immigrant Rights Commission on a quarterly basis.

³⁵ Section 91.2.

³⁶ Section 91.12 (a).

³⁷ Section 91.12 (e).

³⁸ Section 91.10 (a).

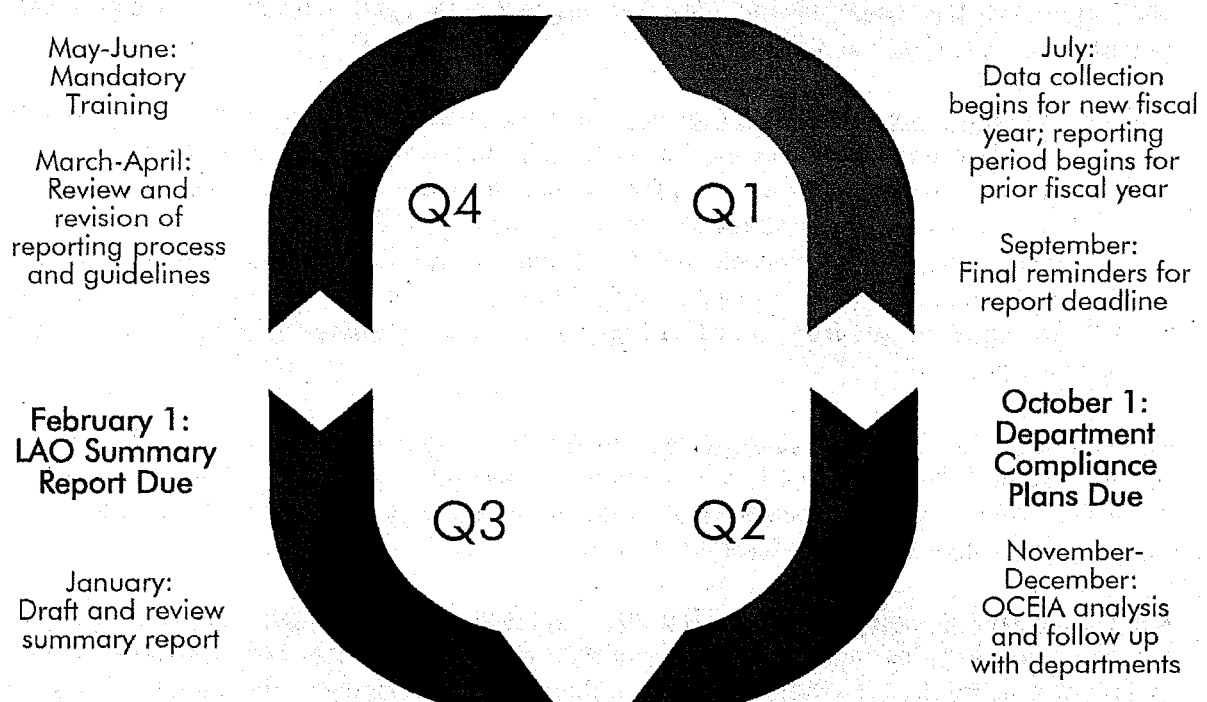
³⁹ Section 91.10 (b).

Citywide Compliance Reporting Methodology

The amended LAO charges OCEIA with collecting departmental compliance reports and submitting the annual citywide LAO Summary Report to the Board of Supervisors and the Immigrant Rights Commission by February 1 annually.⁴⁰ The process of producing this report, however, involves a full year of training, technical assistance, data collection, analysis, and oversight.

Figure 12: OCEIA LAO Compliance Methodology

LAO COMPLIANCE METHODOLOGY



⁴⁰ Section 91.12 (b).

Following is a brief overview of the LAO compliance reporting process:

Mandatory Training	OCEIA has conducted mandatory, citywide LAO training sessions for department language access liaisons since 2010. Based on the revised reporting timeline established by the amended LAO, OCEIA now conducts annual training in late spring (May-June). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Training topics include language access history, San Francisco demographics, legal requirements, translation and interpretation services, complaint procedures, and community feedback. ✓ OCEIA also conducts one-on-one consultations with departments as needed to help prepare liaisons for the reporting period.
Reporting Period	Annual compliance plans are due on October 1, based on data from the prior fiscal year (July 1- June 30). In many cases, liaisons must work with representatives from multiple divisions of their respective departments to obtain the various types of information needed to complete the reporting form, such as client data, personnel data, and financial records.
OCEIA Data Review & Analysis	OCEIA conducts a thorough analysis and comparison of all submitted data. OCEIA contacts departments as needed to clarify or correct information in their reports, and conducts a thorough analysis and comparison of citywide trends. The citywide Summary Report is prepared and reviewed internally as well as externally prior to the February 1 submission deadline.
Immigrant Rights Commission Oversight	The IRC reviews citywide compliance with the LAO and may conduct a joint hearing with the Board of Supervisors. The IRC duties include: reviewing all OCEIA reports; reviewing complaints and OCEIA's resolution of them; recommending policy changes; identifying new trends that may prevent challenges for language access; and identifying new practices that further the objectives of the LAO. ⁴¹
Public Hearings on Language Access	By June 30 each year, OCEIA may request a joint public hearing with the Board of Supervisors and the IRC to assess the adequacy of the City's ability to provide the public with access to language services. ⁴²
Regular Review and Guidance	During March and April, OCEIA has the opportunity to review the reporting process from the prior year and develop new guidelines, templates, tools and resources as needed before the mandatory training cycle.

Innovations, Training, Tools, and Resources for Compliance Reporting

In an effort to improve language access data collection citywide and facilitate the implementation of the LAO amendments, OCEIA implemented new workshops, resources and technology-based innovations in 2015. The 2015 annual training was divided into two parts. Part I was a half-day session that covered law and policy updates; best practices in language services provision; and a panel on Emerging Language Needs featuring OCEIA's Language Access Community Grantees. Part II consisted of small-group workshops focused on Data Collection and Reporting; these workshops were tailored for former Tier I or Tier II Departments. OCEIA developed a variety of templates and resources for the training sessions, including a guidance document that explains the various types of information required for each question in the annual LAO compliance report.

⁴¹ Section 91.15.

⁴² Section 91.11 (d).

OCEIA also introduced a new web-based LAO Reporting Tool developed in partnership with Zero Divide, a San Francisco nonprofit organization that leverages technology for the public and nonprofit sectors. Since 2009, OCEIA has required departments to submit their compliance reports using a standardized compliance reporting form, which has been updated every year. By replacing the compliance reporting form with a web-based tool, departments are able to save report information from year to year in unique user accounts and to enter data on a more frequent basis. The LAO Reporting Tool also facilitates OCEIA's citywide summary analysis and maximizes staff time. Former Tier 1 departments served as the pilot user group, submitting their FY 2014-15 reports using the new platform. OCEIA will use feedback from this group to further enhance the tool before next year's reporting deadline for all reporting departments.

Overall Compliance and Data Quality in FY 2014-15

The mandatory, two-part LAO training offered in June 2015 by OCEIA had strong attendance. One hundred percent of former Tier 1 departments, along with an unprecedented number of former Tier 2 departments, attended the training or scheduled make-up workshops. In partnership with the City Administrator's Office, OCEIA staff made an effort to identify smaller departments and offices that fall under the scope of the amended LAO to ensure that they received training and technical assistance. In total, OCEIA provided mandatory LAO training for 66 departments and offices during 2015.

One hundred percent of former Tier 1 departments met the October 1, 2015 deadline for on-time submission of their annual compliance reports — an improvement over the 92 percent on-time reporting rate during the prior two years (FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14). This report year also saw improvements in the completeness of submitted reports and the quality of data collection, although OCEIA staff continue to spend significant time working with reporting departments after the deadline to correct errors.

Some departments continued to have difficulty reporting the total number of LEP client interactions, as well as their share of all client interactions represented by this group, although data collection for this indicator has improved significantly over the past four years. In FY 2014-15, all reporting departments submitted data on actual LEP clients served, instead of using Census Bureau estimates for San Francisco's LEP population.

The LAO allows departments to use one of three methods to determine the number of LEP client interactions during the fiscal year: the "intake method" uses information collected during the department's intake process for all clients; the "telephonic interpretation method" calculates the total number of requests for telephonic interpretation services; and the "survey method" consists of an annual survey of all contacts with the public during a representative period of at least two weeks.⁴³ Departments are able to choose the method that best fits their mode of interaction with the public.

⁴³ Section 91.11 (c).

During FY 2014-15, 11 out of 26 departments (42 percent) used the intake method. This method typically provides the most accurate picture of the number of LEPs served, although it may not be practical for all departments to use, as only some have an intake process. Eight departments (31 percent) used the telephonic interpretation method, and 7 departments (27 percent) used the survey method. Some departments attempted to use a hybrid of multiple methods, which complicates OCEIA's efforts to compare citywide data over time. Although the LAO as currently written allows departments flexibility, it is difficult to compare results from a two-week intake survey with telephonic interpretation or intake records collected during the entire year, which affects the overall accuracy of citywide summary data. Several departments also had difficulty reporting the *total* number of individuals (including English speakers and LEPs) who used their services, in order to be able to calculate the *share* of service users who were LEPs.

The 2015 LAO amendments also introduced a new requirement that departments must now report: the "number of times bilingual employees provided in-person interpretation services."⁴⁴ Several departments did not previously collect data on this indicator, however, and the amendments were enacted too late in the fiscal year (March 2015) to implement a tracking system for FY 2014-15. Ten Departments (out of 26) did not provide a response to this question in the LAO Reporting Tool. OCEIA has alerted departments to the new requirement and will analyze progress in tracking this metric in FY 2015-16 and going forward.

In sum, several former Tier 1 departments improved their capacity to collect and report data on LEP interactions in FY 2014-15, and there were high levels of compliance with the basic deadlines and training requirements. However, there is an ongoing need for OCEIA's technical assistance and guidance for language access liaisons in order to ensure that data are collected throughout the year in a manner consistent with the LAO's requirements. Liaisons also need the support of their directors and intra-departmental teams to be able to provide a comprehensive report on their department's language access services.

Compliance Updates for Former Tier 2 Departments

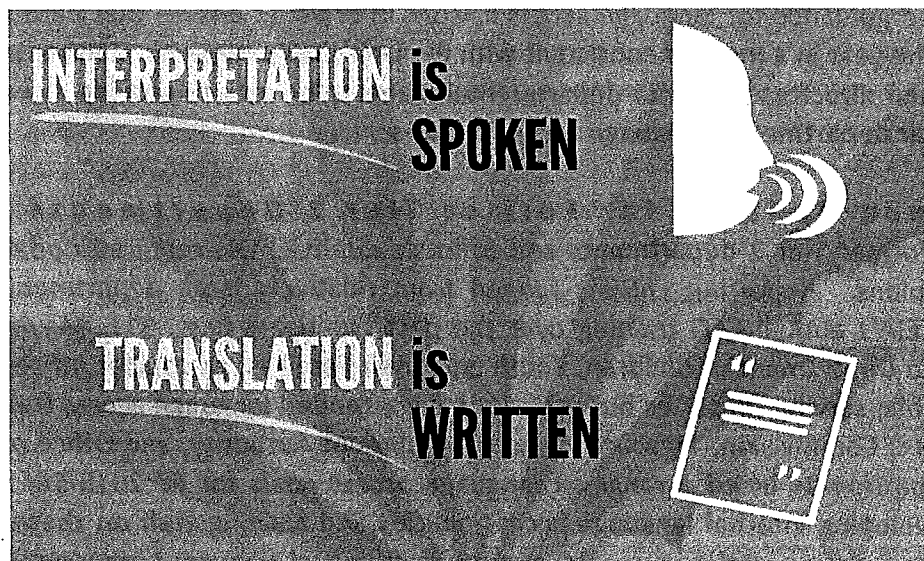
In total, 30 former Tier 2 departments and offices submitted the required update for future compliance plans. Reporting entities ranged from relatively large departments that have attended OCEIA's annual LAO training over the past five years (e.g., 311, Mayor's Office on Disability, and Department of Children, Youth and Their Families) to smaller offices or divisions that have public-serving functions but may not have attended language access training prior to 2015 (e.g., Arts Commission, Treasure Island Development Authority, and Office of Short Term Rentals). Departments listed a range of language access goals for FY 2015-16: several cited plans for developing internal language access policies and training staff on these policies and procedures; translating vital documents; posting multilingual signage; procuring accounts with interpretation and translation vendors; and implementing systems to track required data. Departments were also asked to describe their intended method of tracking LEP client interactions (intake, survey, or telephonic interpretation method), and to list any anticipated

⁴⁴ Section 91.11 (f).

challenges with full LAO implementation. Of the 14 departments that anticipated challenges, 50 percent (7) mentioned challenges related to bilingual staffing; 43 percent (6) mentioned challenges related to budgetary constraints; and 14 percent (2) mentioned challenges related to data collection. OCEIA will continue to provide individualized consultations and technical assistance to help these departments achieve full compliance.

Looking Forward

For this current report period, only 26 departments (all former Tier 1) were required to submit annual compliance reports. As of October 1, 2016, OCEIA will be responsible for collecting, analyzing, and summarizing reports from approximately 60 public-serving departments⁴⁵ (including former Tier 1 and Tier 2). In anticipation of the increased demands on staff time and resources, OCEIA has piloted the web-based LAO Reporting Tool and will continue to explore options for leveraging technology to assist with data collection and analysis. OCEIA will also review and modify the Citywide Summary Report format as needed to accommodate the increased volume of departmental reports.

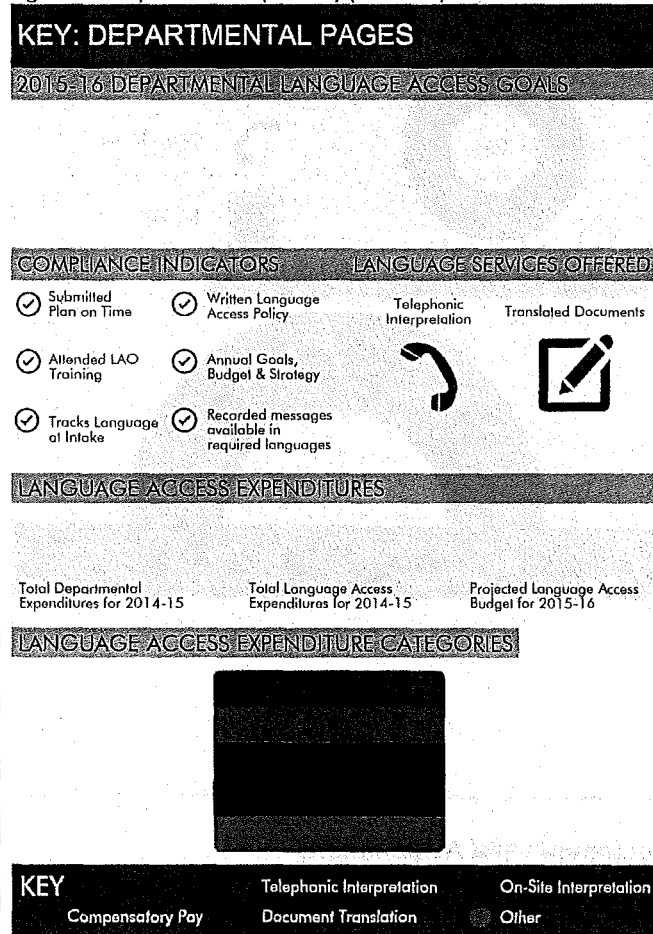


⁴⁵ Some small, former Tier 2 departments, divisions and offices will submit their data as part of the compliance report filed by a larger department, such as General Services Agency office, divisions or departments under the Office of the City Administrator.

V. DEPARTMENT COMPLIANCE DATA AND PLANS

This section provides a snapshot of the information submitted by each former Tier 1 department for FY 2014-15 annual compliance reports. Each department was asked to respond to a standardized set of questions based on the compliance reporting requirements in the LAO. Following is the key to the individualized department summary charts.

Figure 13: Department Report Key (Left Side)



Departmental Language Access Goals- Stated goals for the upcoming fiscal year and description of progress toward meeting previous year's goals.

Compliance Indicators

Submitted Plan on Time- Report received by October 1

Attended LAO Training- Participated in OCEIA's mandatory annual LAO training

Tracks LEP Client Interactions- According to self-reported data, Department tracks data on LEP client interactions

Written Language Access Policy- Department has developed its own written language access policy

Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy- Department has identified language access goals and a projected language access budget for the next fiscal year, as well as a strategy to address any challenges

Recorded messages available in required languages- Department has recorded telephonic messages in Chinese, Spanish, and Filipino

Language Services Offered

Telephonic Interpretation- Indicates the total number of interpreted telephone calls

Translated Documents- Indicates the total number of translated documents

Language Access Expenditures- Departments must list their total departmental expenditures for the prior fiscal year (2014-15); their total language access expenditures for the prior year (2014-15); and their projected language access budget for the next fiscal year (2015-16)

Language Access Expenditure Categories- Departments are required to list their language access expenditures in each of the following categories:

Compensatory Pay for bilingual employees who perform bilingual services, excluding regular salary expenditures

Telephonic interpretation services provided by vendors

Document translation services provided by vendors

On-site interpretation services provided by vendors

Other costs associated with providing language access services (E.g., outreach, special programs, etc.)

Public Contact Staff- Departments must indicate the total number of public contact employees; the total number of bilingual employees; and the number of bilingual employees that have had their bilingual skills tested and certified by the Department of Human Resources or another entity. (Note that the number of *certified* bilingual employees is a subset of the total number of bilingual employees.)

Bilingual Staff- Languages Spoken- Departments must report the languages spoken by their bilingual public contact staff. (Note that the sum of staff speaking each language may exceed the total number of bilingual staff, because some staff may speak more than one non-English language.)

Client Interactions- Departments must list their total number of client interactions, as well as the total number and share of LEP client interactions.

Method of Tracking Interactions- The LAO defines three methods that departments are allowed to use to track their client interactions. Departments must define the method used to determine this information.

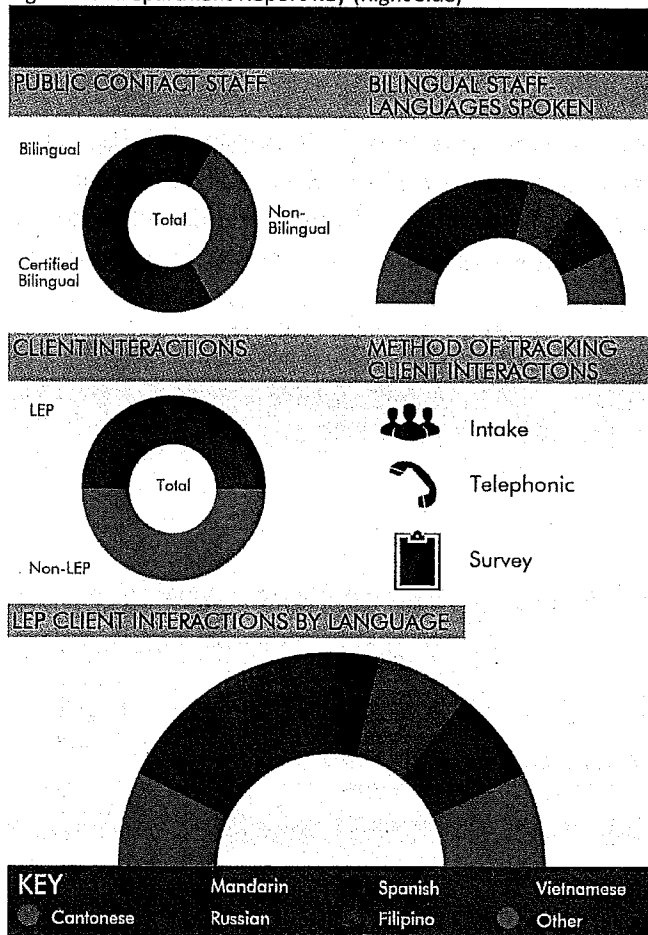
Intake method uses information collected during the Department's intake process for all clients

Telephonic interpretation method calculates the total number of requests for telephonic interpretation services

Survey method consists of an annual survey of all contacts with the public during a period of at least two weeks that is representative of the Department's public contacts throughout the full year

LEP Client Interactions by Language- Departments must list the primary language spoken by all LEP clients.

Figure 14: Department Report Key (Right Side)



Additional Report Elements: Supplemental Documents and Attachments

The LAO also requires departments to submit supplementary documents as part of their annual compliance plans, including:

- ✓ A list of all the department's translated written materials, along with the name of the persons who have reviewed the translations for accuracy and appropriateness
- ✓ A roster of certified bilingual employees⁴⁶
- ✓ The full text of the department's written policies on providing services to LEPs
- ✓ Description and evaluation of department's delivery of language services, including elements such as in-person interpretation services, translated public notices, bilingual staffing, and employee development and training

⁴⁶ The 2015 amendments to the LAO specified that departments should submit a roster of certified bilingual employees. In light of the fact that many bilingual employees have not had their language skills tested or certified, OCEIA asked departments to report their total number of bilingual employees and to indicate which employees have been certified.

Individual Department Charts by Order of Appearance:

1. Adult Probation Department
2. Airport, San Francisco International
3. Assessor-Recorder, Office of the
4. Building Inspection, Department of
5. City Hall Building Management
6. District Attorney
7. Economic and Workforce Development, Office of
8. Elections, Department of
9. Emergency Management, Department of
10. Environment, Department of the
11. Fire Department
12. Human Services Agency
13. Juvenile Probation Department
14. Library, San Francisco Public
15. Municipal Transportation Agency
16. Planning Department
17. Police Department
18. Public Defender
19. Public Health, Department of
20. Public Utilities Commission
21. Public Works
22. Recreation and Park Department
23. Rent Board
24. Sheriff's Department
25. Treasurer/Tax Collector
26. Zoo, San Francisco

ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Continue to train all staff on the Language Access policy for LEP clients and the Bilingual Premium Policy
- ✓ Continue to renew and update posted Language Access information in reception areas
- ✓ Develop plan to offer client programs in core languages

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

- ✓ Submitted Plan on Time
- ✓ Written Language Access Policy
- ✓ Attended LAO Training
- ✓ Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy
- ✓ Tracks Language at Intake
- ✓ Recorded messages available in required languages

LANGUAGE SERVICES OFFERED

Telephonic Interpretation



73 Calls

Translated Documents



45 Documents

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$33.3M

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

\$13.5K

Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

\$20K

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$6,541 (48%)

\$4,820 (36%)

\$1,095 (8%)

\$1,048 (8%)

KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

Document Translation

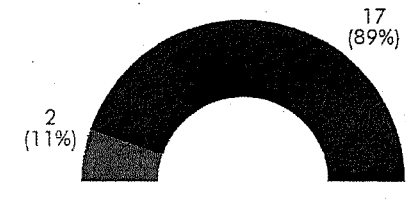
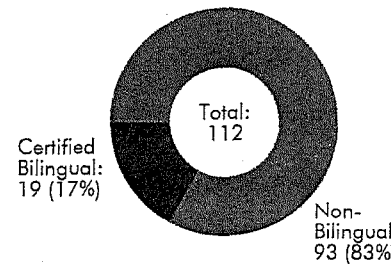
On-Site Interpretation

Other

ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT

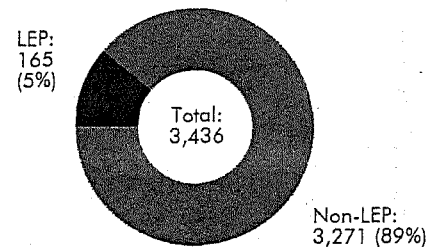
PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

BILINGUAL STAFF- LANGUAGES SPOKEN



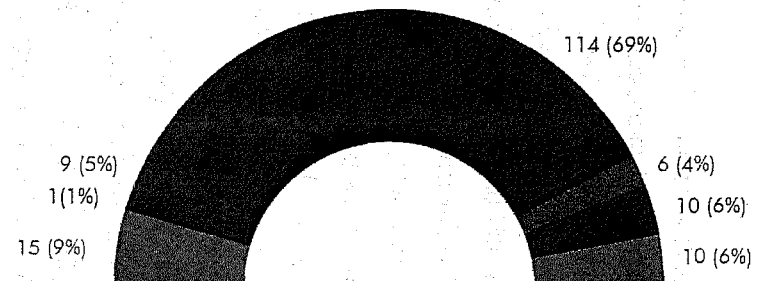
CLIENT INTERACTIONS

METHOD OF TRACKING CLIENT INTERACTIONS



Intake

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE



KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

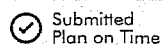
Other

AIRPORT, SAN FRANCISCO INTERNATIONAL

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Double the number of interpreters in the immigration/customs facility
- ✓ Install dynamic foreign language signage in the immigration/customs facility
- ✓ Volunteers and contract vendors will wear language pins to identify foreign languages spoken

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS



Submitted Plan on Time



Written Language Access Policy

Telephonic Interpretation

Translated Documents



Attended LAO Training



Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy



595 Calls



16 Documents

Tracks Language at Intake

Recorded messages available in required languages

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$958.8M

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

\$22.2K

Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

\$24.4K

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$3,860 (17%)

\$2,340 (11%)

\$10,000 (45%)

\$3,331 (15%)

\$2,700 (12%)

KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

Document Translation

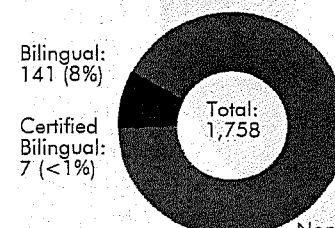
On-Site Interpretation

Other

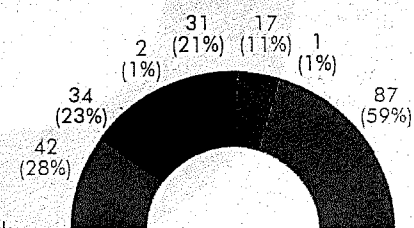
AIRPORT, SAN FRANCISCO INTERNATIONAL

PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

BILINGUAL STAFF LANGUAGES SPOKEN



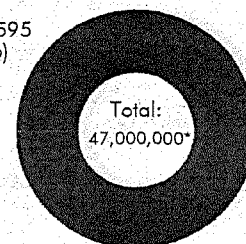
Non-Bilingual: 1,610 (92%)



CLIENT INTERACTIONS

METHOD OF TRACKING CLIENT INTERACTIONS

LEP: 595 (<1%)



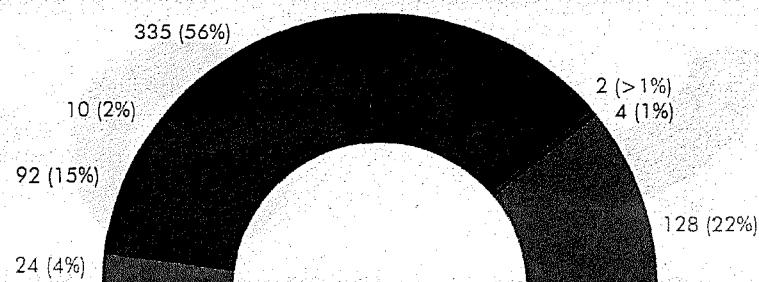
Non-LEP: Unknown



Telephonic

*Department does not track Non-LEP telephonic interactions. 47,000,000 represents total annual passengers.

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE



KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

Other

ASSESSOR RECORDER, OFFICE OF THE

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Develop and translate form-filling instructions for State forms that are not authorized for direct translation
- ✓ Translate public service counter signage with key information
- ✓ Finalize the Department's Language Access Policy

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

✓ Submitted Plan on Time

✓ Written Language Access Policy

Telephonic Interpretation

Translated Documents

✓ Attended LAO Training

✓ Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy

Tracks Language at Intake

✓ Recorded messages available in required languages



113 Calls



52 Documents

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$23.9M

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

\$5.4K

Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

\$68.4K

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$4,200 (78%)

\$1,191 (22%)

KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

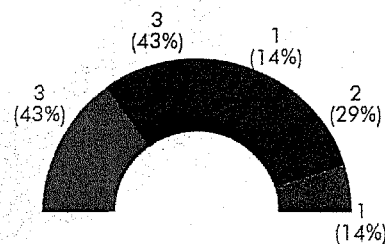
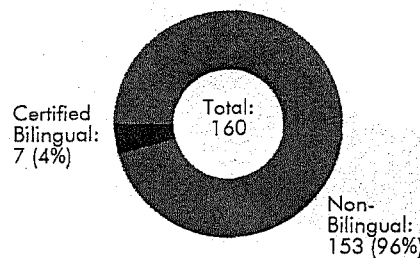
Document Translation

On-Site Interpretation

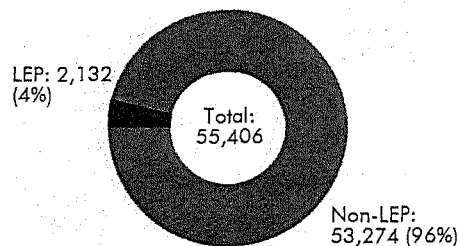
Other

ASSESSOR RECORDER, OFFICE OF THE

PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

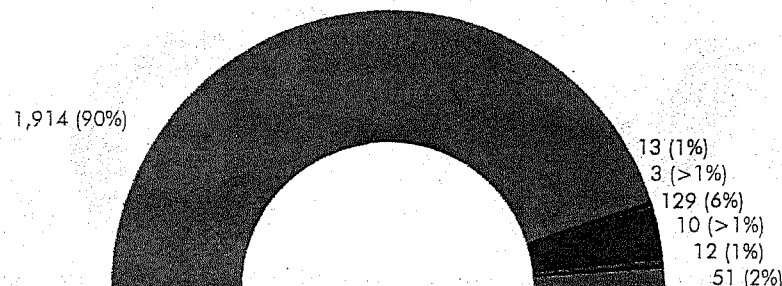
BILINGUAL STAFF
LANGUAGES SPOKEN

CLIENT INTERACTIONS

METHOD OF TRACKING
CLIENT INTERACTIONS

Intake

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE



KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

Other

BUILDING INSPECTION, DEPARTMENT OF

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Provide LEP services in Filipino with new staff members
- ✓ Improve floor signage to help all customers including LEP clients find the services they are seeking
- ✓ Improve phone messages by including translations of phrases to help LEP clients, as well as a translated after hours message

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

✓ Submitted Plan on Time

✓ Written Language Access Policy

Telephonic Interpretation

Translated Documents

✓ Attended LAO Training

✓ Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy



5,972 Calls



52 Documents

Tracks Language at Intake

Recorded messages available in required languages

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$93.1M

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

\$22.1K

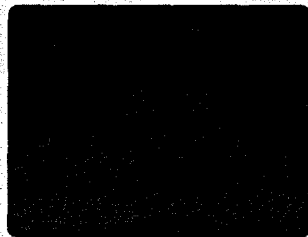
Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

\$29K

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$19,070 (86%)



\$3,046 (14%)

KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

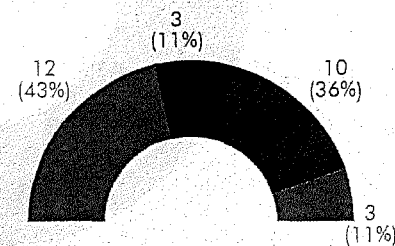
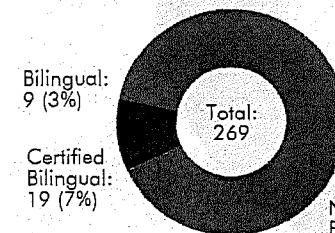
Document Translation

On-Site Interpretation

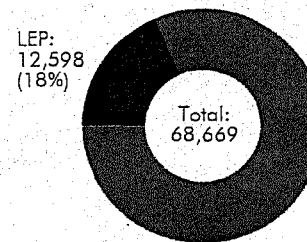
Other

BUILDING INSPECTION, DEPARTMENT OF

PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

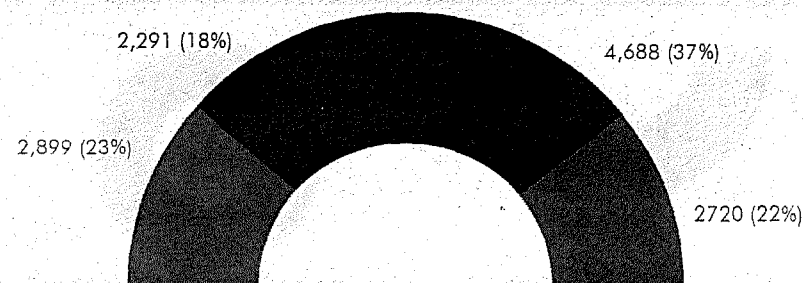
BILINGUAL STAFF
LANGUAGES SPOKEN

CLIENT INTERACTIONS

METHOD OF TRACKING
CLIENT INTERACTIONS

Intake

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE



KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

Other

CITY HALL BUILDING MANAGEMENT

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Train front desk staff and supervisors on the Language Line procedures
- ✓ Translate two documents (Rally Permit Form and Lost and Found Procedures) into four different languages
- ✓ Set up outgoing message in multiple languages

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

✓ Submitted Plan on Time

✓ Written Language Access Policy

✓ Attended LAO Training

✓ Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy

✓ Tracks Language at Intake

Recorded messages available in required languages

LANGUAGE SERVICES OFFERED

Telephonic Interpretation

Translated Documents



0 Calls



4 Documents

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$6M

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

\$5K

Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

\$5K

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$5,000 (100%)

KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

Document Translation

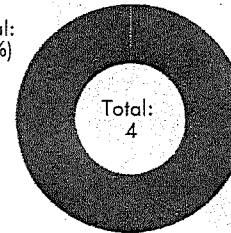
On-Site Interpretation

Other

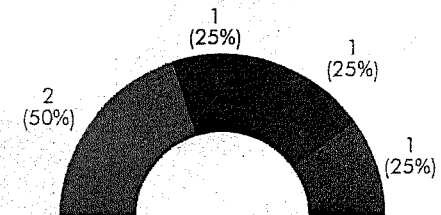
CITY HALL BUILDING MANAGEMENT

PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

Bilingual: 4 (100%)

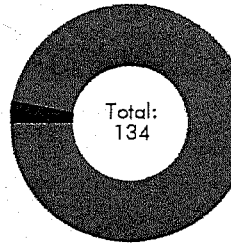


BILINGUAL STAFF - LANGUAGES SPOKEN



CLIENT INTERACTIONS

LEP: 4 (3%)



Non-LEP: 130 (97%)

METHOD OF TRACKING CLIENT INTERACTIONS



Survey

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE

1 (25%)

3 (75%)

KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

Other

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Promote information on language accessibility tools for all staff in office
- ✓ Continue to place a priority on language proficiency in the hiring process
- ✓ Ensure public information materials are translated into core languages

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

- ✓ Submitted Plan on Time
- ✓ Written Language Access Policy
- ✓ Attended LAO Training
- ✓ Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy
- ✓ Tracks Language at Intake
- ✓ Recorded messages available in required languages

LANGUAGE SERVICES OFFERED

Telephonic Interpretation



602 Calls

Translated Documents



83 Documents

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$48.6M

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

\$72K

Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

\$85K

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$20,450 (28%)

\$40,759 (57%)

\$6,684 (9%)

\$4,150 (6%)

KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

Document Translation

On-Site Interpretation

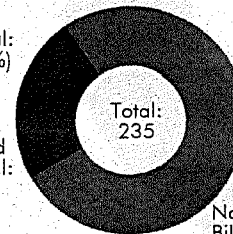
Other

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

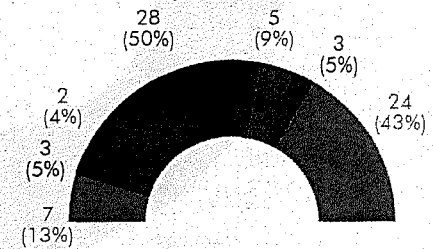
Bilingual: 36 (15%)

Certified Bilingual: 20 (9%)



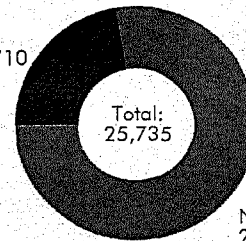
Non-Bilingual: 179 (76%)

BILINGUAL STAFF LANGUAGES SPOKEN



CLIENT INTERACTIONS

LEP: 5,710 (22%)



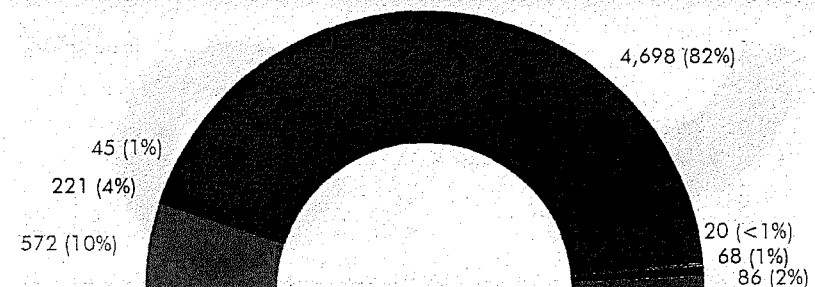
Non-LEP: 20,025 (78%)

METHOD OF TRACKING CLIENT INTERACTIONS



Survey

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE



KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

Other

ECONOMIC AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT, OFFICE OF

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Leverage CBO partners and existing resources to enhance OEWD's language capabilities
- ✓ Work with other Tier 1 departments on how to utilize best practices and share resources
- ✓ Formalize post disaster small business recovery efforts with the Department of Emergency Management to include language accessibility measures

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

- ✓ Submitted Plan on Time
- ✓ Attended LAO Training
- ✓ Tracks Language at Intake
- Written Language Access Policy
- ✓ Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy
- ✓ Recorded messages available in required languages

LANGUAGE SERVICES OFFERED

Telephonic Interpretation



6 Calls

Translated Documents



12 Documents

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$36.8M

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

\$2K

Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

\$7.5K

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$448 (22%)

\$617 (31%)

\$359 (18%)

\$576 (29%)

KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

Document Translation

On-Site Interpretation

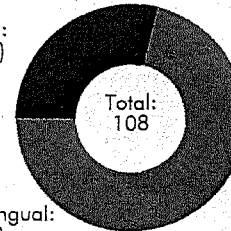
Other

ECONOMIC & WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT, OFFICE OF

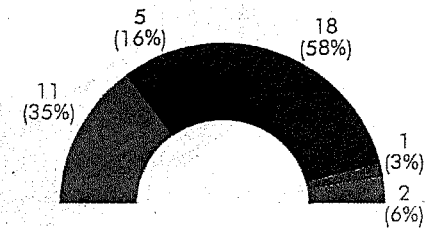
PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

BILINGUAL STAFF- LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Bilingual:
31 (29%)



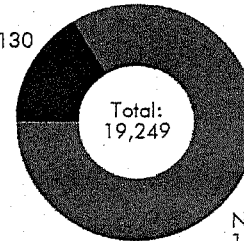
Non-Bilingual:
77 (71%)



CLIENT INTERACTIONS

METHOD OF TRACKING CLIENT INTERACTIONS

LEP: 3,130
(16%)

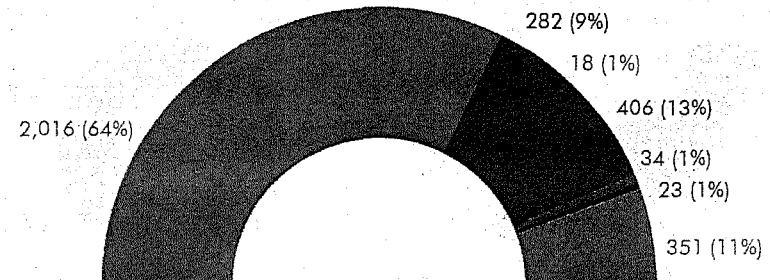


Non-LEP:
16,119 (84%)



Intake

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE



KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

Other

ELECTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Develop and implement an outreach and voter education plan aimed at reaching communities protected by the Voting Rights Act and LAO
- ✓ Ensure Election Day assistance to LEP voters through recruiting and assigning bilingual poll workers to polling places where such assistance is likely to be needed
- ✓ Implement a full array of Filipino-language voter materials and services in advance of the November 3, 2015 Consolidated Municipal Election

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

✓ Submitted Plan on Time

✓ Written Language Access Policy

Telephonic Interpretation

Translated Documents

✓ Attended LAO Training

✓ Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy



3,203 Calls



200 Documents

✓ Tracks Language at Intake

✓ Recorded messages available in required languages

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$13.3M

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

\$977.9K

Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

\$438.2K

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$13,271 (1%)

\$69,951 (7%)

\$73 (<1%)

\$894,563 (91%)



KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

Document Translation

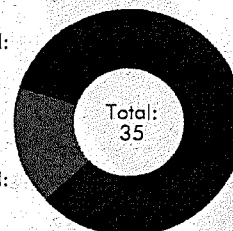
On-Site Interpretation

Other

ELECTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF

PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

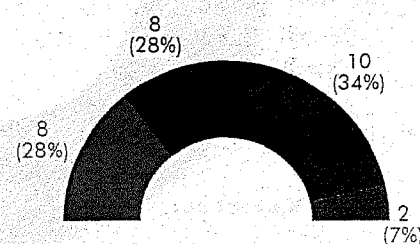
Certified Bilingual: 7 (20%)



Non-Bilingual: 6 (17%)

Bilingual: 22 (63%)

BILINGUAL STAFF - LANGUAGES SPOKEN



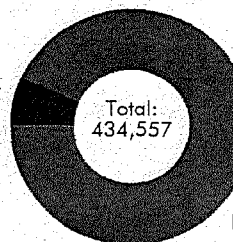
8 (28%)

10 (34%)

2 (7%)

CLIENT INTERACTIONS

LEP: 29,367 (7%)



Total: 434,557

Non-LEP: 405,190 (93%)

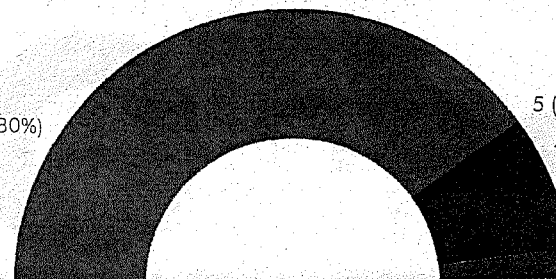
METHOD OF TRACKING CLIENT INTERACTIONS



Intake

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE

23,479 (80%)



5 (<1%)

4,663 (16%)

825 (3%)

236 (1%)

159 (1%)

KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

Other

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Continue to provide translation services for people calling 9-1-1 as well as the police non-emergency number
- ✓ Continue to provide emergency preparedness materials for all core languages
- ✓ Continue to refine pre-written messages for communicating with the public during an emergency

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

✓ Submitted Plan on Time

✓ Written Language Access Policy

Telephonic Interpretation

Translated Documents

✓ Attended LAO Training

✓ Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy



16,612 Calls



4 Documents

✓ Tracks Language at Intake

Recorded messages available in required languages

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$74.7M

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

\$50K

Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

\$54.4K

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$50,044 (100%)

KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

Document Translation

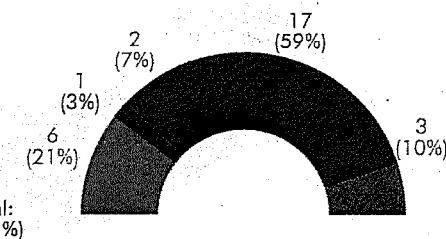
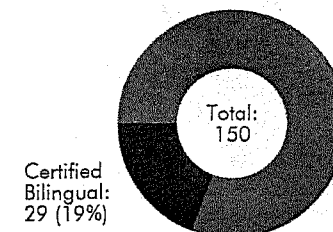
On-Site Interpretation

Other

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF

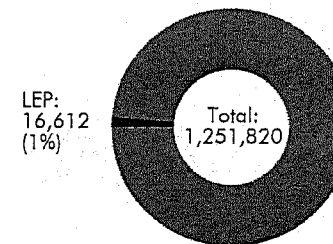
PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

BILINGUAL STAFF LANGUAGES SPOKEN



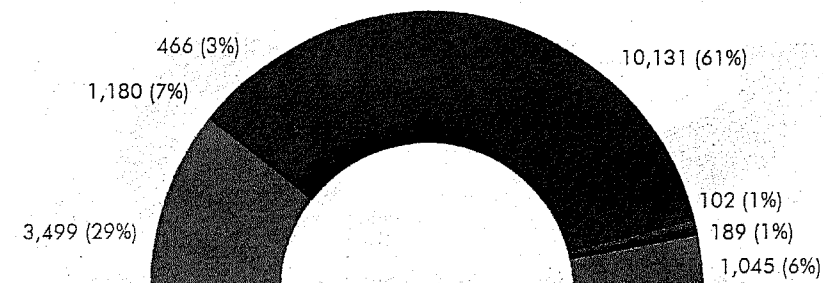
CLIENT INTERACTIONS

METHOD OF TRACKING CLIENT INTERACTIONS



Telephonic

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE



KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

Other

ENVIRONMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Finalize language access policy for department
- ✓ Launch in-language websites for Cantonese, Spanish and Filipino-speaking audiences
- ✓ Post access signs in building and on department website

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

✓ Submitted Plan on Time

Written Language Access Policy

Telephonic Interpretation

Translated Documents

✓ Attended LAO Training

✓ Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy

✓ Tracks Language at Intake

Recorded messages available in required languages



19 Calls



81 Documents

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$20M

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

\$83.9K

Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

\$110K

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$13,350 (16%)

\$1,500 (2%)

\$15,000 (18%)

\$54,000 (64%)

KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

Document Translation

On-Site Interpretation

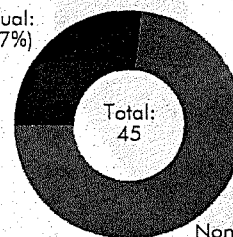
Other

ENVIRONMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE

PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

BILINGUAL STAFF - LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Bilingual: 12 (27%)



Non-Bilingual: 33 (73%)

2 (17%)

2 (17%)

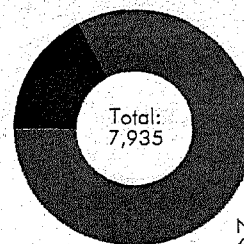
4 (33%)

6 (50%)

CLIENT INTERACTIONS

METHOD OF TRACKING CLIENT INTERACTIONS

LEP: 1,366 (17%)

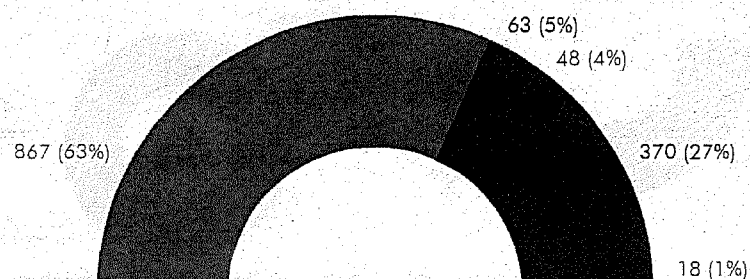


Non-LEP: 6,569 (83%)



Intake

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE



KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

Other

FIRE DEPARTMENT

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Develop LAO Policy
- ✓ Initiate language certification of bilingual staff by conducting Member Interest Survey for DHR
- ✓ Continue to designate new bilingual positions

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

✓ Submitted Plan on Time

Written Language Access Policy

Telephonic Interpretation

Translated Documents

✓ Attended LAO Training

✓ Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy

Tracks Language at Intake

✓ Recorded messages available in required languages



165 Calls



50 Documents

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$350.3M

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

\$12.6K

Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

\$21.3K

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$3,953 (31%)

\$7,500 (59%)

\$1,154 (9%)

KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

Document Translation

On-Site Interpretation

Other

FIRE DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

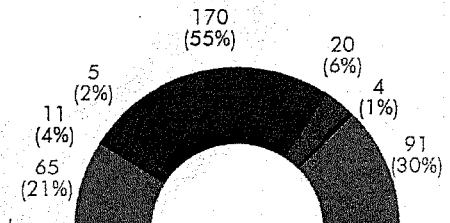
Bilingual: 268 (17%)

Certified Bilingual: 40 (3%)

Total: 1,546

Non-Bilingual: 1,238 (80%)

BILINGUAL STAFF- LANGUAGES SPOKEN



CLIENT INTERACTIONS

LEP: 165 (<1%)

Total: 121,908

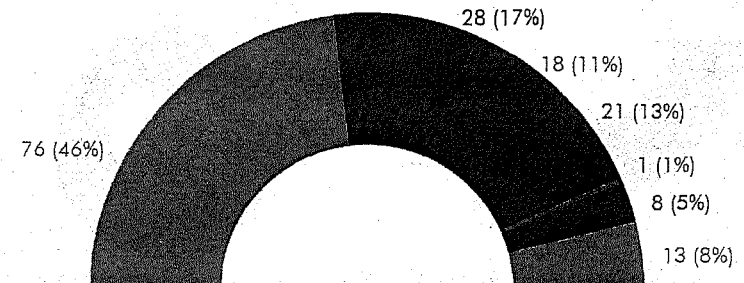
Non-LEP: 121,743 (100%)

METHOD OF TRACKING CLIENT INTERACTIONS



Telephonic

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE



KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

Other

HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Redesign and translate website
- ✓ Increase capacity to serve less common languages
- ✓ Improve data tracking for in-person bilingual staff interactions

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

- ✓ Submitted Plan on Time
- ✓ Written Language Access Policy
- ✓ Attended LAO Training
- ✓ Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy
- ✓ Tracks Language at Intake
- ✓ Recorded messages available in required languages

LANGUAGE SERVICES OFFERED

Telephonic Interpretation

Translated Documents



6,906 Calls



96 Documents

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$835.7M

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

\$1.1M

Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

\$499K

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$652,510 (57%)

\$6,740 (1%)

\$67,524 (6%)

\$420,683 (37%)

KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

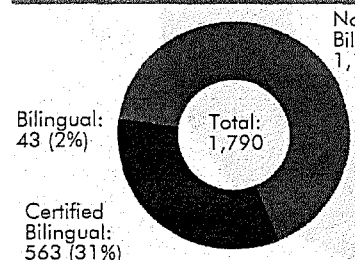
Document Translation

On-Site Interpretation

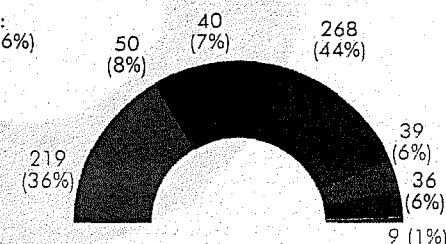
Other

HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY

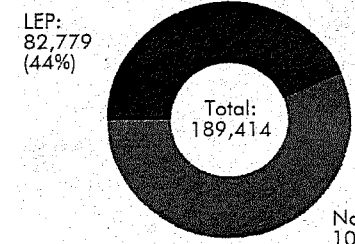
PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF



BILINGUAL STAFF - LANGUAGES SPOKEN



CLIENT INTERACTIONS

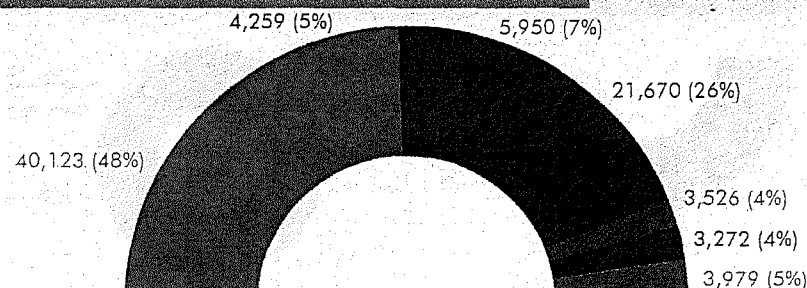


METHOD OF TRACKING CLIENT INTERACTIONS



Intake

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE



KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

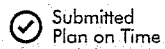
Other

JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Continue to educate staff and clients in the availability of the Language Line and other translation options
- ✓ Work with partners to complete a substantive update to the current "Guide to the Juvenile Justice System" and translate it into multiple languages
- ✓ Complete an educational video for the Prison Rape Elimination Act that will be subtitled and overdubbed in English, Spanish, Chinese, and Filipino

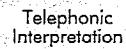
COMPLIANCE INDICATORS



Submitted Plan on Time



Written Language Access Policy



Telephonic Interpretation

Translated Documents



Attended LAO Training



Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy



179 Calls



66 Documents



Tracks Language at Intake

Recorded messages available in required languages

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$38.5M

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

\$31.3K

Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

\$25K

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$13,150 (42%)

\$15,856 (51%)

\$2,297 (7%)

KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

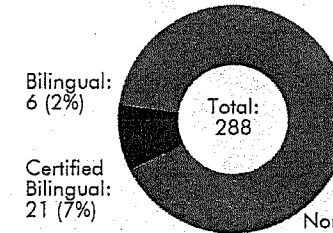
Document Translation

On-Site Interpretation

Other

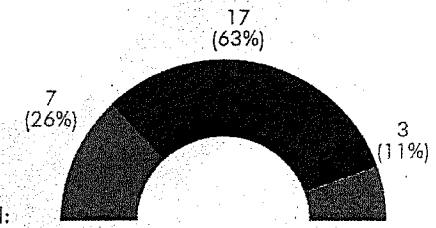
JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

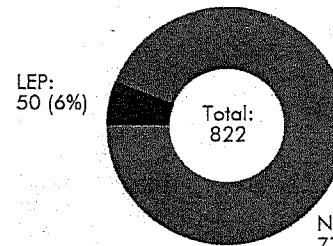


Non-Bilingual: 261 (91%)

BILINGUAL STAFF- LANGUAGES SPOKEN



CLIENT INTERACTIONS

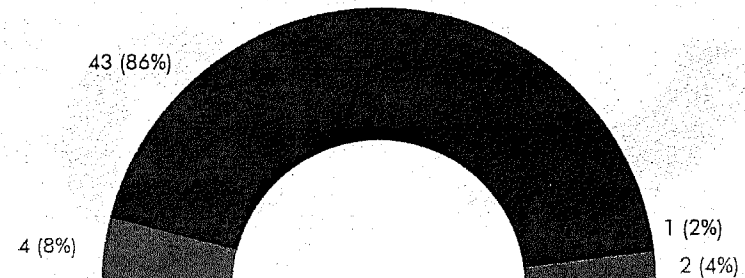


METHOD OF TRACKING CLIENT INTERACTIONS



Intake

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE



KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

Other

LIBRARY, SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Continue to analyze US Census and community demographic data to reflect appropriate priority languages
- ✓ Increase access to library resources and services through enhanced translation and interpretation services
- ✓ Draft and submit a Language Access Policy document

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

✓ Submitted Plan on Time

✓ Written Language Access Policy

Telephonic Interpretation

Translated Documents

✓ Attended LAO Training

✓ Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy



34 Calls



50 Documents

✓ Tracks Language at Intake

Recorded messages available in required languages.

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$109.5M **\$110.9K** **\$131.7K**

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$81,895 (75%)

\$7,144 (6%)

\$10,605 (10%)

\$252 (<1%)

\$11,034 (10%)

KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

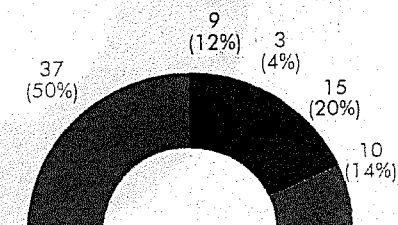
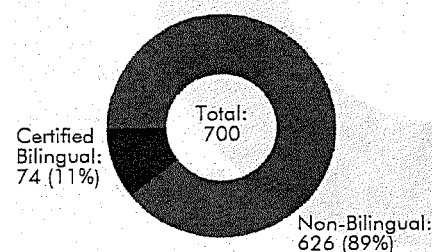
Document Translation

On-Site Interpretation

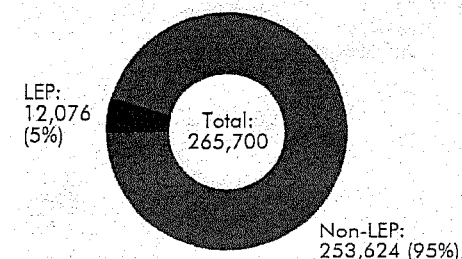
Other

LIBRARY, SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC

PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

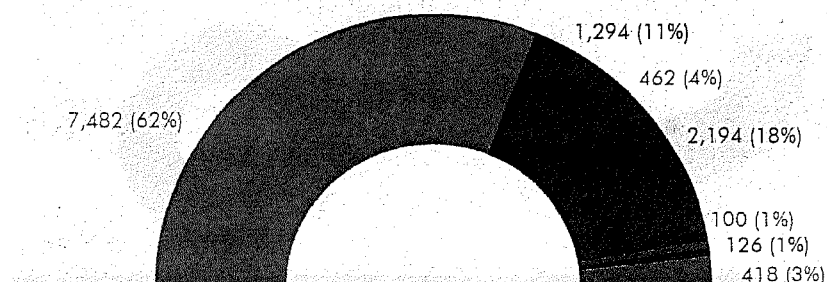
BILINGUAL STAFF
LANGUAGES SPOKEN

CLIENT INTERACTIONS

METHOD OF TRACKING
CLIENT INTERACTIONS

Survey

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE



KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

Other

MUNICIPAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Increasing bilingual capabilities in the Community Outreach group and in the Customer Service Center
- ✓ In partnership with OCEIA, provide language sensitivity training for Agency public contact staff
- ✓ Survey existing documents and prioritize for translation; include "311 Free Language Assistance" tagline on all appropriate documents

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

✓ Submitted Plan on Time

✓ Written Language Access Policy

Telephonic Interpretation

Translated Documents

✓ Attended LAO Training

✓ Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy



1,662 Calls



154 Documents

Tracks Language at Intake

✓ Recorded messages available in required languages

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$945.2M

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

\$92.2K

Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

\$92K

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$17,994 (20%)

\$39,954 (43%)

\$11,997 (13%)

\$22,249 (24%)

KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

Document Translation

On-Site Interpretation

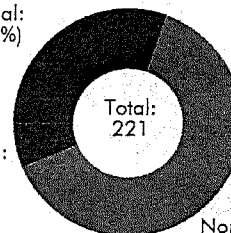
Other

MUNICIPAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

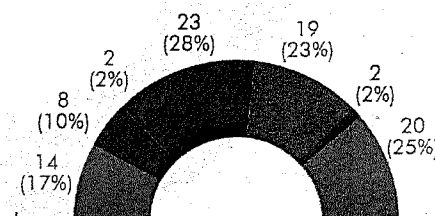
Bilingual: 67 (30%)

Certified Bilingual: 14 (6%)



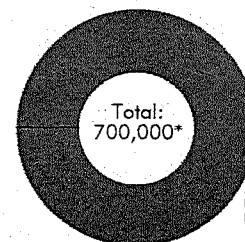
Non-Bilingual: 140 (63%)

BILINGUAL STAFF - LANGUAGES SPOKEN



CLIENT INTERACTIONS

LEP: 1,662 (<1%)



Non-LEP: Unknown

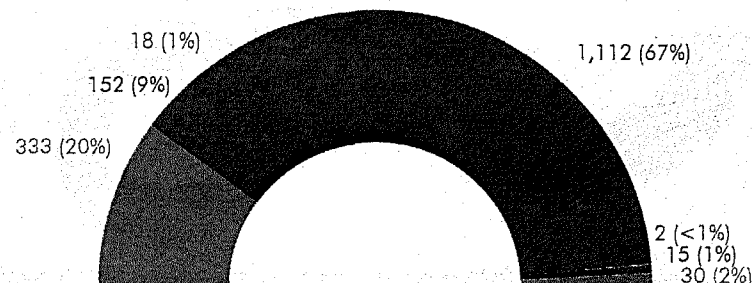
METHOD OF TRACKING CLIENT INTERACTIONS



Telephonic

*Due to high volume, the SFMTA is unable to track total clients served. 700,000 represents the estimated number of daily boardings.

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE



KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

Other

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Update recorded telephonic greeting to include English, Spanish, Cantonese & Filipino
- ✓ Ensure all bilingual staff maintain their own tracker for translation and interpretation
- ✓ Respond to interpretation or translation requests within 24 hours

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

- ✓ Submitted Plan on Time
- ✓ Written Language Access Policy
- ✓ Attended LAO Training
- ✓ Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy
- ✓ Tracks Language at Intake
- ✓ Recorded messages available in required languages

LANGUAGE SERVICES OFFERED

Telephonic Interpretation

Translated Documents



103 Calls



18 Documents

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$35.5M

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

\$7.1K

Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

\$13.4K

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$1,040 (15%)

\$1,118 (16%)

\$452 (6%)

\$4,466 (63%)

KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

Document Translation

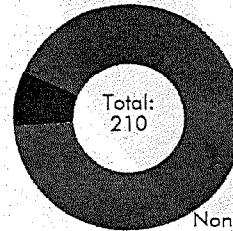
On-Site Interpretation

Other

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

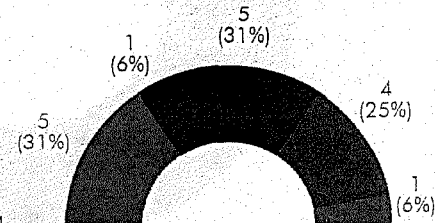
PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

Bilingual: 14 (7%)
Certified Bilingual: 2 (1%)



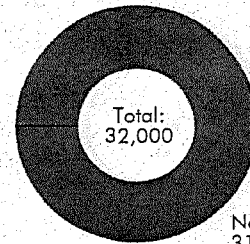
Non-Bilingual: 194 (92%)

BILINGUAL STAFF LANGUAGES SPOKEN



CLIENT INTERACTIONS

LEP: 103 (<1%)



Non-LEP: 31,897 (100%)

METHOD OF TRACKING CLIENT INTERACTIONS



Telephonic

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE

74 (72%)

19 (18%)

7 (7%)

3 (3%)

KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

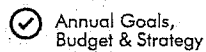
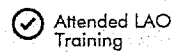
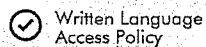
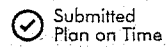
Other

POLICE DEPARTMENT

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Provide ongoing language access training at the Police Academy
- ✓ Present refresher information on the way data is collected
- ✓ Work to certify Academy recruits while they are in the Police Academy

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS



Tracks Language
at Intake

Recorded messages
available in
required languages

LANGUAGE SERVICES OFFERED

Telephonic
Interpretation



4,255
Calls

Translated Documents



11
Documents

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$545.3M **\$279.6K** **\$300K**

Total Departmental
Expenditures for 2014-15

Total Language Access
Expenditures for 2014-15

Projected Language Access
Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$222,165 (79%)

\$2,131 (1%)

\$55,317 (20%)

KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

Document Translation

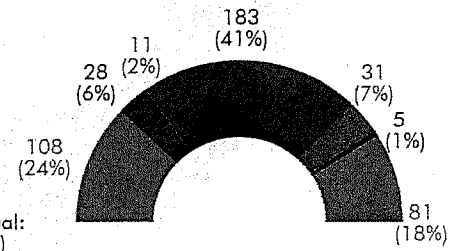
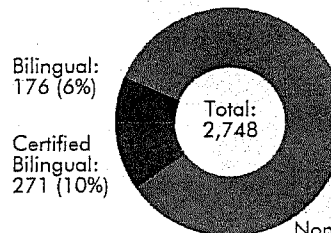
On-Site Interpretation

Other

POLICE DEPARTMENT

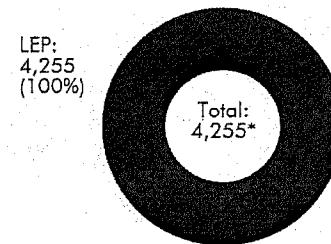
PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

BILINGUAL STAFF- LANGUAGES SPOKEN



CLIENT INTERACTIONS

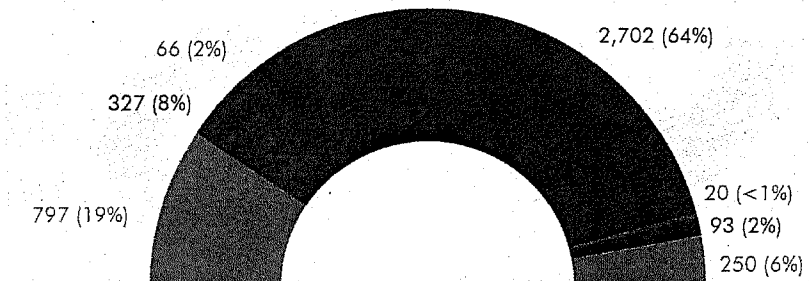
METHOD OF TRACKING CLIENT INTERACTIONS



Telephonic

*The Police Department does not track calls from Non-LEP individuals.

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE



KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

Other

PUBLIC DEFENDER

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Translate written materials into Filipino
- ✓ Test bilingual support staff for bilingual certification

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

✓ Submitted Plan on Time

✓ Written Language Access Policy

Telephonic Interpretation

Translated Documents

✓ Attended LAO Training

✓ Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy



325 Calls



3 Documents

✓ Tracks Language at Intake

✓ Recorded messages available in required languages

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$30.4M

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

\$66.4K

Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

\$31.6K

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$23,400 (35%)

\$39,539 (60%)

\$3,500 (5%)

KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

Document Translation

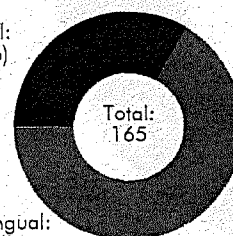
On-Site Interpretation

Other

PUBLIC DEFENDER

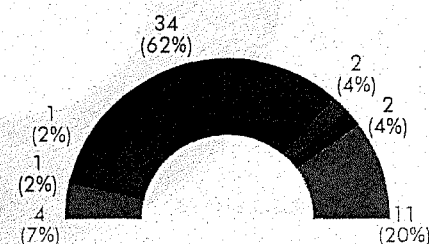
PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

Bilingual: 55 (33%)



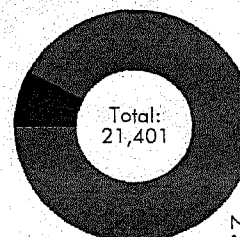
Non-Bilingual: 110 (67%)

BILINGUAL STAFF LANGUAGES SPOKEN



CLIENT INTERACTIONS

LEP: 1,666 (8%)



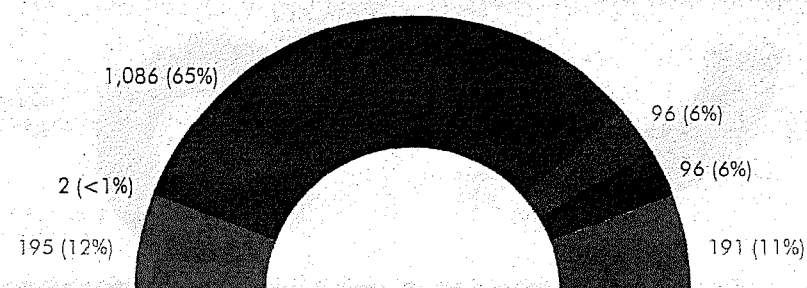
Non-LEP: 19,735 (92%)

METHOD OF TRACKING CLIENT INTERACTIONS



Survey

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE



KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

Other

PUBLIC HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Develop a language access training for all DPH Staff and leadership
- ✓ Offer more frequent bilingual proficiency exams at all DPH Human Resources Locations
- ✓ Create a Patient Advisory Council to provide input and feedback on the quality of services provided to patients who speak non-English languages

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

- ✓ Submitted Plan on Time
- ✓ Written Language Access Policy
- ✓ Attended LAO Training
- ✓ Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy
- ✓ Tracks Language at Intake
- ✓ Recorded messages available in required languages

LANGUAGE SERVICES OFFERED

Telephonic Interpretation



144,238 Calls

Translated Documents



153 Documents

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$1.98B

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

\$5.1M

Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

\$4.8M

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$3,268,542 (64%)

\$96,252 (2%)

\$68,772 (1%)

\$1,243,862 (25%)

\$391,911 (8%)

KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

Document Translation

On-Site Interpretation

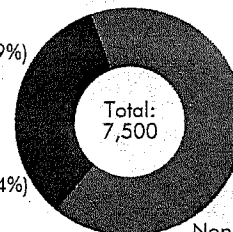
Other

PUBLIC HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF

PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

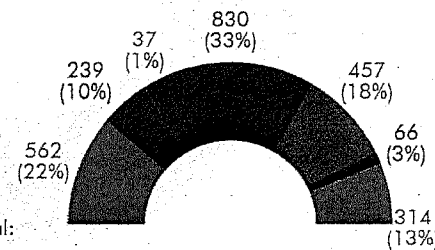
Bilingual: 1,459 (19%)

Certified Bilingual: 1,046 (14%)



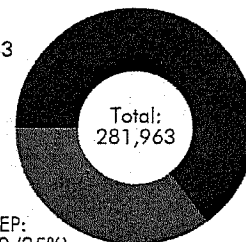
Non-Bilingual: 4,995 (67%)

BILINGUAL STAFF- LANGUAGES SPOKEN



CLIENT INTERACTIONS

LEP: 182,263 (65%)



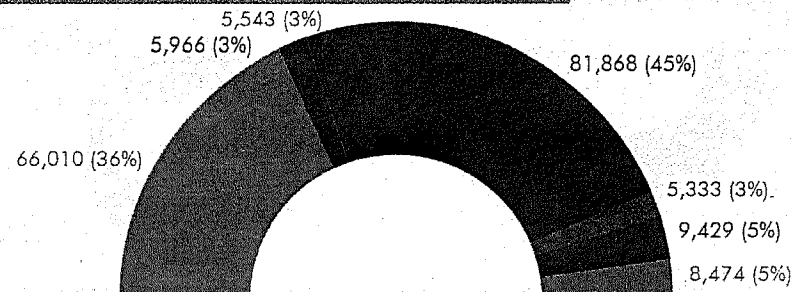
Non-LEP: 99,340 (35%)

METHOD OF TRACKING CLIENT INTERACTIONS



Intake

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE



KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

Other

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Include questions on clients' primary language on water bills to determine number of LEP account holders
- ✓ Increase participation and input of bilingual staff members in all stages of planning outreach campaigns
- ✓ Assess and select a translation firm for Filipino based on widely accepted dialects

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

✓ Submitted Plan on Time

✓ Written Language Access Policy

Telephonic Interpretation

Translated Documents

✓ Attended LAO Training

✓ Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy

Tracks Language at Intake

✓ Recorded messages available in required languages



3,363 Calls



312 Documents

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$519.7M

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

\$35.5K

Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

\$45K

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$7,780 (22%)

\$26,845 (76%)

\$889 (3%)

KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

Document Translation

On-Site Interpretation

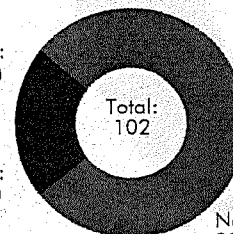
Other

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

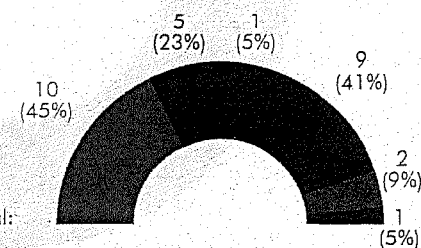
Bilingual: 11 (11%)

Certified Bilingual: 11 (11%)



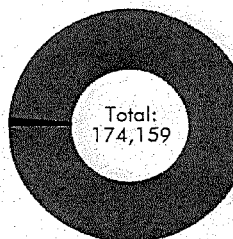
Non-Bilingual: 80 (78%)

BILINGUAL STAFF LANGUAGES SPOKEN



CLIENT INTERACTIONS

LEP: 2,078 (1%)



Non-LEP: 172,081 (99%)

METHOD OF TRACKING CLIENT INTERACTIONS



Telephonic

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE

805 (39%)

1,208 (58%)

1 (<1%)
49 (2%)
6 (<1%)
5 (<1%)
4 (<1%)

KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

Other

PUBLIC WORKS

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Increase the number of multilingual documents available on Department webpage
- ✓ Continue to develop targeted "in-language" outreach campaigns
- ✓ Establish a readily available interpretation and translation vendor account number for staff to access easily for various projects

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

- ✓ Submitted Plan on Time
- ✓ Written Language Access Policy
- ✓ Attended LAO Training
- ✓ Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy
- ✓ Tracks Language at Intake
- ✓ Recorded messages available in required languages

LANGUAGE SERVICES OFFERED

Telephonic Interpretation



7,965 Calls

Translated Documents



70 Documents

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$237.1M **\$14.5K** **\$20K**

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

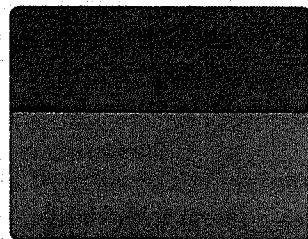
Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$6,540 (45%)

\$7,935 (55%)



KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

Document Translation

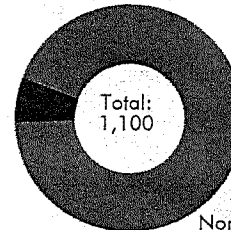
On-Site Interpretation

Other

PUBLIC WORKS

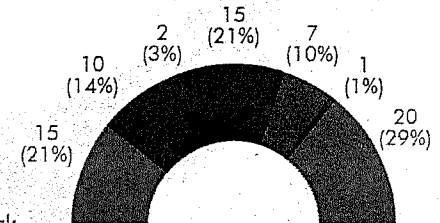
PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

Bilingual: 64 (6%)
Certified Bilingual: 6 (1%)



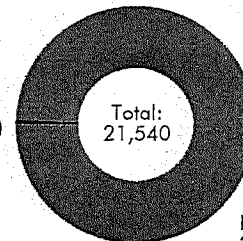
Non-Bilingual: 1,030 (94%)

BILINGUAL STAFF LANGUAGES SPOKEN



CLIENT INTERACTIONS

LEP: 111 (1%)



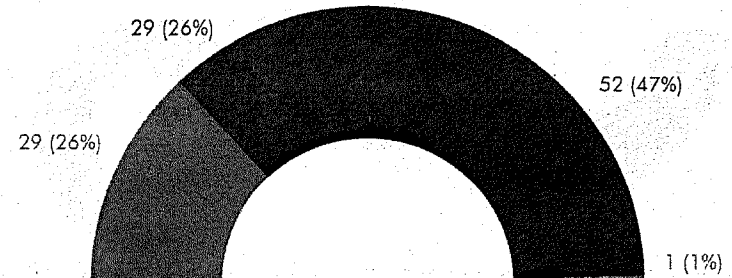
Non-LEP: 21,249 (99%)

METHOD OF TRACKING CLIENT INTERACTIONS



Intake

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE



KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

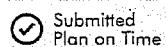
Other

RECREATION & PARK DEPARTMENT

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Translate a 40-page program activity catalog, five times per year
- ✓ Finalize department's draft Language Access policy
- ✓ Track client interactions with LEP Interaction Log across all divisions

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS



Submitted Plan on Time



Attended LAO Training

Tracks Language at Intake

Written Language Access Policy

Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy

Recorded messages available in required languages

Telephonic Interpretation



423 Calls

Translated Documents



56 Documents

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$163.2M

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

\$51.8K

Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

\$225K

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$5,820 (11%)

\$5,500 (11%)

\$31,240 (60%)

\$5,420 (10%)

\$3,840 (7%)

KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

Document Translation

On-Site Interpretation

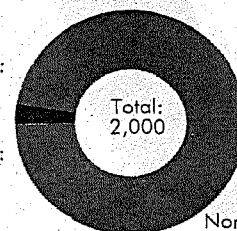
Other

RECREATION & PARK DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

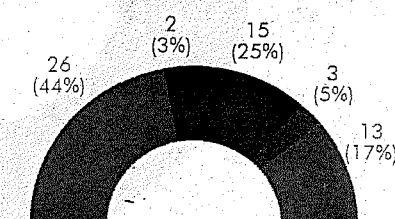
Bilingual: 54 (3%)

Certified Bilingual: 5 (<1%)



Non-Bilingual: 1,941 (96%)

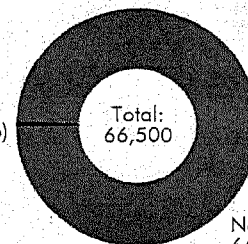
BILINGUAL STAFF - LANGUAGES SPOKEN



CLIENT INTERACTIONS

LEP: 423 (1%)

Total: 66,500



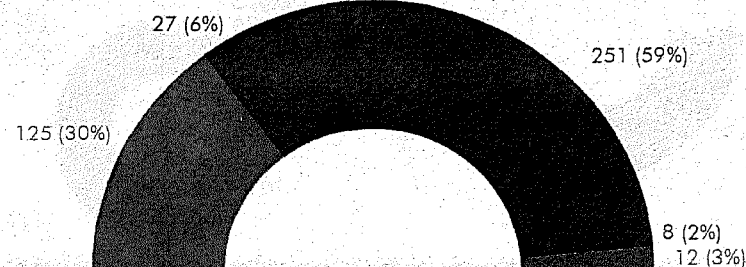
Non-LEP: 66,077 (99%)

METHOD OF TRACKING CLIENT INTERACTIONS



Telephonic

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE



KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

Other

RENT BOARD

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Translate a greater portion of documents into Filipino

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

- ✓ Submitted Plan on Time
- ✓ Written Language Access Policy
- ✓ Attended LAO Training
- ✓ Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy
- ✓ Tracks Language at Intake
- ✓ Recorded messages available in required languages

LANGUAGE SERVICES OFFERED

Telephonic Interpretation



77 Calls

Translated Documents



283 Documents

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$6.6M

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

\$141.9K

Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

\$160K

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$3,120 (2%)
\$2,047 (1%)

\$120,000 (85%)

\$1,142 (1%)
\$15,638 (11%)



KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

Document Translation

On-Site Interpretation

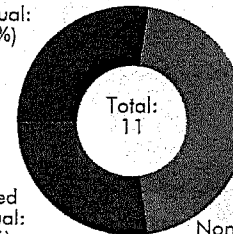
Other

RENT BOARD

PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

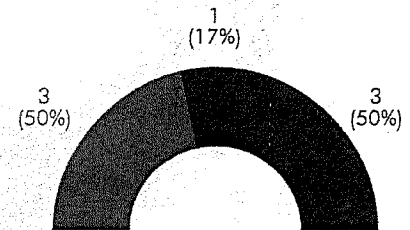
Bilingual: 3 (27%)

Certified Bilingual: 3 (27%)



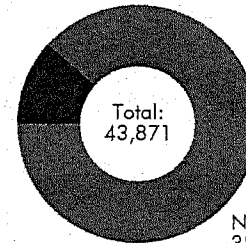
Non-Bilingual: 5 (45%)

BILINGUAL STAFF LANGUAGES SPOKEN



CLIENT INTERACTIONS

LEP: 5,063 (12%)



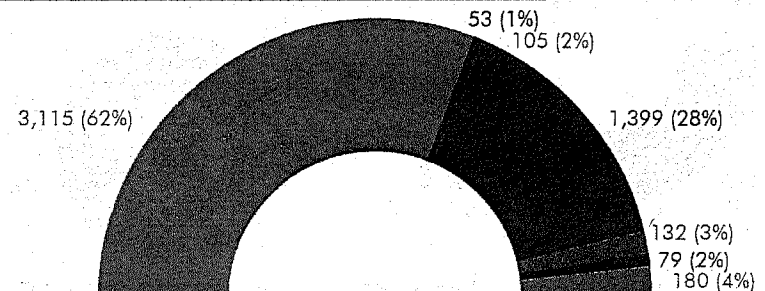
Non-LEP: 38,808 (88%)

METHOD OF TRACKING CLIENT INTERACTIONS



Survey

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE



KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

Other

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ To continue to assist all customers with access to the department regardless of language and to assist them with completing their requests

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

✓ Submitted Plan on Time

✓ Written Language Access Policy

Telephonic Interpretation

Translated Documents

✓ Attended LAO Training

Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy



7 Calls



12 Documents

Tracks Language at Intake

✓ Recorded messages available in required languages

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$189.3M

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

\$4.3K

Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

\$1K

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$3,780 (89%)

\$476 (11%)

KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

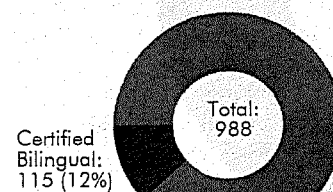
Document Translation

On-Site Interpretation

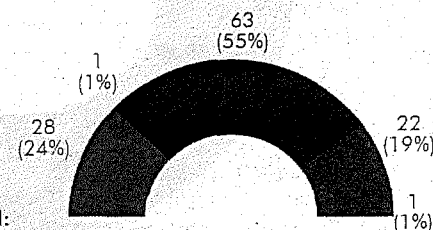
Other

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

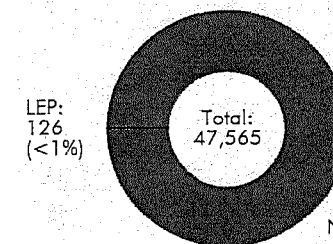
PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

BILINGUAL STAFF
LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Non-Bilingual: 873 (88%)



CLIENT INTERACTIONS

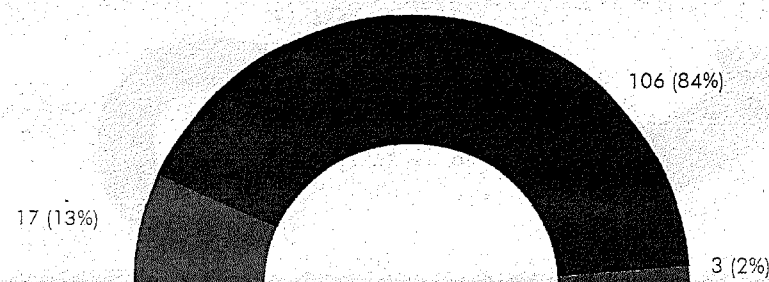
METHOD OF TRACKING
CLIENT INTERACTIONS

Non-LEP: 47,439 (100%)



Survey

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE



KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

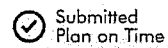
Other

TREASURER & TAX COLLECTOR

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ Continue to encourage, facilitate, and monitor increased use of Language Line throughout service areas
- ✓ Complete translations of the most widely used documents into Spanish, Chinese and Filipino, and then a second tier of documents will be identified and translated
- ✓ Formalize Language Access policy

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

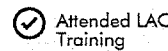


Submitted Plan on Time

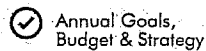
Written Language Access Policy

Telephonic Interpretation

Translated Documents



Attended LAO Training



Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy

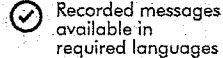


122 Calls



50 Documents

Tracks Language at Intake



Recorded messages available in required languages

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$41.9M

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

\$32.3K

Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

\$50K

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$7,560 (25%)

\$2,565 (8%)

\$21,055 (65%)

\$1,075 (3%)

KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

Document Translation

On-Site Interpretation

Other

TREASURER & TAX COLLECTOR

PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

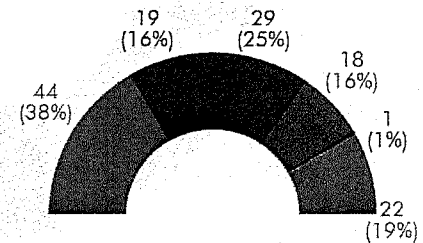
Bilingual: 102 (59%)

Certified Bilingual: 14 (8%)

Total: 172

Non-Bilingual: 56 (33%)

BILINGUAL STAFF- LANGUAGES SPOKEN



CLIENT INTERACTIONS

LEP: 3,510 (15%)

Total: 23,400

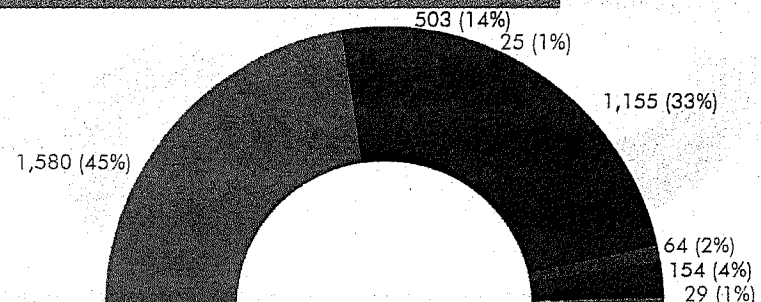
Non-LEP: 19,890 (85%)

METHOD OF TRACKING CLIENT INTERACTIONS



Survey

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE



KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

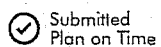
Other

ZOO, SAN FRANCISCO

2015-16 DEPARTMENTAL LANGUAGE ACCESS GOALS

- ✓ In-language telephonic messages will provide referrals to website's multilingual operations information page

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS



Submitted Plan on Time



Written Language Access Policy



Attended LAO Training



Annual Goals, Budget & Strategy

Tracks Language at Intake

Recorded messages available in required languages

LANGUAGE SERVICES OFFERED

Telephonic Interpretation

Translated Documents



12 Calls



15 Documents

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURES

\$19.8M

Total Departmental Expenditures for 2014-15

\$2.5K

Total Language Access Expenditures for 2014-15

\$3K

Projected Language Access Budget for 2015-16

LANGUAGE ACCESS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

\$2,433 (96%)

\$100 (4%)

KEY

Compensatory Pay

Telephonic Interpretation

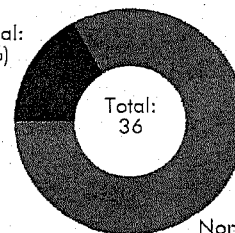
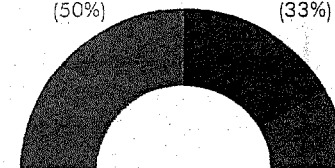
Document Translation

On-Site Interpretation

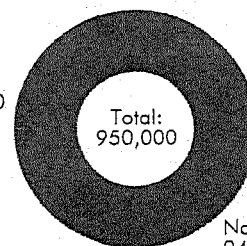
Other

ZOO, SAN FRANCISCO

PUBLIC CONTACT STAFF

BILINGUAL STAFF-
LANGUAGES SPOKENBilingual:
6 (17%)Non-Bilingual:
30 (83%)3
(50%)2
(33%)1
(17%)

CLIENT INTERACTIONS

METHOD OF TRACKING
CLIENT INTERACTIONSLEP: 240
(<1%)Non-LEP:
949,760 (100%)

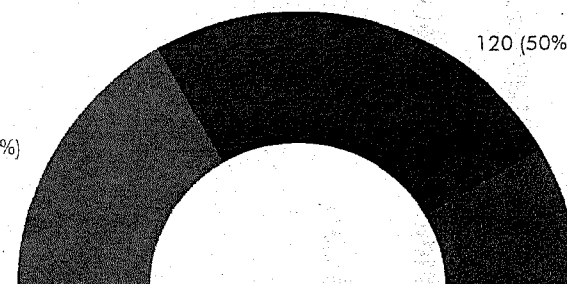
Intake

LEP CLIENT INTERACTIONS BY LANGUAGE

80 (33%)

120 (50%)

40 (17%)



KEY

Cantonese

Mandarin

Russian

Spanish

Filipino

Vietnamese

Other

VI. APPENDICES

- A. San Francisco Language Access Ordinance
- B. Standardized Annual Compliance Plan Form
- c. Glossary

APPENDIX A: SAN FRANCISCO LANGUAGE ACCESS ORDINANCE

1

San Francisco Administrative Code CHAPTER 91: LANGUAGE ACCESS

- Sec. 91.1. Purpose and Findings.
- Sec. 91.2. Definitions.
- Sec. 91.3. Scope.
- Sec. 91.4. Utilization of Bilingual Employees.
- Sec. 91.5. Translation of Materials and Signage.
- Sec. 91.6. Dissemination of Translated Materials from the State and Federal Government.
- Sec. 91.7. Public Meetings and Hearings.
- Sec. 91.8. Recorded Telephonic Messages.
- Sec. 91.9. Crisis Situations.
- Sec. 91.10. Complaint Procedure
- Sec. 91.11. Annual Compliance Plan.
- Sec. 91.12. Compliance Plans Submittals, Language Access Ordinance Summary Report, and Recommendations for Emerging Language Populations
- Sec. 91.13. Recruitment.
- Sec. 91.14. Department Responsibilities.
- Sec. 91.15. Commission Responsibilities.
- Sec. 91.16. Office of Civic Engagement and Immigrant Affairs' Responsibilities.
- Sec. 91.17. Rules and Regulations.
- Sec. 91.18. Enforcement.
- Sec. 91.19. Disclaimers

SEC. 91.1. PURPOSE AND FINDINGS.

(a) **Title.** This Chapter 91 shall be known as the "Language Access Ordinance."

(b) **Findings.**

(1) The Board of Supervisors finds that San Francisco provides an array of services that can be made accessible to persons who are not proficient in the English language. The City of San Francisco is committed to improving the accessibility of these services and providing equal access to them.

(2) The Board finds that despite a long history of commitment to language access as embodied in federal, state and local law, beginning with the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964, there is still a significant gap in the provision of governmental services to limited-English language speakers.

(3) In 1973, the California State Legislature adopted the Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual Services Act, which required state and local agencies to provide language services to non-English speaking people who comprise 5% or more of the total state population and to hire a sufficient number of bilingual staff.

(4) In 1999, the California State Auditor concluded that 80% of state agencies were not in compliance with the Dymally-Alatorre Act, and many of the audited agencies were not aware of their responsibility to translate materials for non-English speakers.

(5) In 2001, in response to these findings, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors enacted the Equal Access to Services Ordinance, which required major departments to provide language translation services to limited-English proficiency individuals who comprise 5% or more of the total city population.

(6) The Board enacted a number of significant changes to the Ordinance in 2009 and renamed it the Language Access Ordinance. Since the Language Access Ordinance was amended in 2009, City Departments have made

significant progress in providing improved access to services. The Board finds, however, that significant gaps remain in language access consistency, quality, budgeting and implementation across Departments.

(7) The Board finds that gaps in language access can seriously affect San Francisco's ability to serve all of its residents. The United States Census Bureau's 2008-2012 American Community Survey reveals that 36% of San Franciscans are foreign-born and 45.2% over the age of five speak a language other than English at home. More than 112 languages are spoken in the San Francisco Bay Area, with at least 28 different languages spoken in the City alone. Three languages currently have at least 10,000 or more Limited English Persons: Chinese, Spanish and Tagalog. Among the 21% of the total City population who self-identify as limited-English speakers, 57% are Chinese speakers, 23.7% are Spanish speakers, 6% are Tagalog speakers, 5% are Russian speakers, and 3.8% are Vietnamese speakers.

(Added by Ord. 126-01, File No. 010409, App. 6/15/2001; amended by Ord. 202-09, File No. 090461, App. 8/28/2009; Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

SEC. 91.2. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Chapter 91, the following capitalized terms shall have the following meanings:

"Advisory Body" shall mean a body other than a City Board or City Commission that is created by ordinance for the purpose of providing policy advice to the Board of Supervisors, the Mayor, or City Departments.

"Annual Compliance Plan" is set forth in Section 91.11 of this Chapter.

"Bilingual Employee" shall mean a City employee who is fluent in both English and a second language and who is able to conduct the department's business in both languages. A bilingual employee shall include a City employee who (i) is in a classification that provides information or direct services to the public requiring language proficiency in English and a second language; or (ii) is either a certified interpreter or translator by the Department of Human Resources or accredited training or academic institution; or (iii) receives premium pay and regularly and continuously uses the second language in his or her city employment; or (iv) is self-designated as competent in a second language for purposes of sporadic translation services.

"City" shall mean the City and County of San Francisco.

"City Boards" shall mean all boards listed in Campaign and Governmental Conduct Code Section 3.1-103(a)(1).

"City Commissions" shall mean all commissions listed in Campaign and Governmental Conduct Code Section 3.1-103(a)(1).

"Commission" shall mean the Immigrant Rights Commission.

"Concentrated Number of Limited English Speaking Persons" shall mean either 5% of the population of the District in which a Covered Department Facility is located or 5% of those persons who use the services provided by the Covered Department Facility. The Office of Civic Engagement and Immigrant Affairs ("OCEIA") shall determine annually whether 5% or more of the population of any District in which a Covered Department Facility is located are Limited English Speaking Persons who speak a shared language other than English. OCEIA shall make this determination by referring to the best available data from the United States Census Bureau or other reliable source and shall certify its determination to all City Departments and the Commission no later than January 31st of each year. Each Department shall determine annually whether 5% or more of those persons who use the Department's services at a Covered Department Facility are Limited English Speaking Persons who speak a shared language other than English and report that determination in the Department's Annual Compliance Plan. Departments shall make this determination using one of the following methods:

(1) Conducting an annual survey of all contacts with the public made by the Department during a period of at least two weeks, at a time of year in which the Department's public contacts are to the extent possible typical or

representative of its contacts during the rest of the year, but before developing its Annual Compliance Plan required by Section 91.11 of this Chapter; or

(2) Analyzing information collected during the Department's intake process for all clients, including walk-ins and scheduled appointments. The information gathered using either method shall also be broken down by Covered Department Facility to determine whether 5% or more of those persons who use the Department's services at a Covered Department Facility are Limited English Speaking Persons who speak a shared language other than English; or

(3) Analyzing and calculating the total annual number of requests for telephonic language translation services categorized by language that Limited English Speaking Persons make to the Department based on the Department's telephonic translation services monthly bills, official telephone logs, or any other reasonable method used for data collection.

"Covered Department Facility" shall mean any Department building, office, or location that provides direct services to the public and serves as the workplace for 5 or more full-time City employees.

"Department" shall mean any City Department, agency or office with a service or program that provides information or services directly to the public, or interacts with the public.

"Department's Service or Program" shall mean anything a City Department, agency, or office provides that involves direct services to the public as part of ongoing operations and those direct services administered by the Department, agency, or office for program beneficiaries and participants. Activities include, but are not limited to, information provided to or communication with the public, spaces or department facilities used by the public, and programs that provide direct services to the public.

"Direct Services to the Public" shall mean any service that requires City employees to provide responses to inquiries about official documents, licenses, financial matters, and benefits that are related to the public's health, safety, and general welfare.

"Districts" shall refer to the 11 geographical districts by which the people of the City elect the members of the City's Board of Supervisors.

"Emerging Language Population" shall mean at least 2.5% but less than 5 % of the population who use a Department's services, or at least 5,000 but less than 10,000 City residents, who speak a shared language other than English.

"Language Access Services" shall mean translation and interpretation services for both verbal and written communication.

"Limited English Speaking Person" shall mean an individual who does not speak English well or is otherwise unable to communicate effectively in English because English is not the individual's primary language.

"OCEIA" shall mean the Office of Civic Engagement & Immigrant Affairs or any successor agency.

"Public Contact Position" shall mean a position, a primary job responsibility of which consists of meeting, contacting, and dealing with the public in the performance of the duties of that position.

"Substantial Number of Limited English Speaking Persons" shall mean 10,000 Limited English Speaking City residents, who speak a shared language other than English. OCEIA shall determine annually whether at least 10,000 Limited English speaking City residents speak a shared language other than English. OCEIA shall make this determination by referring to the best available data from the United States Census Bureau or other reliable source and shall certify its determination to Departments and the Commission no later than January 31st of each year. Prior to certifying any new language as set forth in this subsection, OCEIA shall comply with the provisions in

Chapter 91.16(e).

(Added by Ord. 126-01, File No. 010409, App. 6/15/2001; amended by Ord. 187-04, File No. 040759, App. 7/22/2004; Ord. 202-09, File No. 090461, App. 8/28/2009; Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

SEC. 91.3. SCOPE.

This Chapter 91 shall apply to any Department, agency, or office program or service that provides direct services to the public.

(Added by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

(Former Sec. 91.3 redesignated as Sec. 91.4 and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

SEC. 91.4. UTILIZATION OF BILINGUAL EMPLOYEES.

(a) Utilizing sufficient Bilingual Employees in public contact positions, Departments shall provide information and services to the public in each language spoken by a Substantial Number of Limited English Speaking Persons or to the public served by a Covered Department Facility in each language spoken by a Concentrated Number of Limited English Speaking Persons. Departments comply with their obligations under this Section 91.4 if they provide the same level of service to Limited English Speaking Persons as they provide English speakers.

(b) Departments may consider hiring Bilingual Employees for public contact positions made available through retirement or normal attrition. Nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the dismissal of any City employee in order to carry out the Language Access Ordinance.

(c) Prior to July 1, 2016, this Section 91.4 shall not apply to Departments that are required under Section 91.12(a) to submit their initial Compliance Plans on October 1, 2016. Thereafter, this Section shall apply to all City Departments.

(Added as Sec. 91.3 by Ord. 128-01, File No. 011051, App. 6/15/2001; amended by Ord. 202-09, File No. 090461, App. 8/28/2009; redesignated and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

(Former Sec. 91.4 redesignated as Sec. 91.5 and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

SEC. 91.5. TRANSLATION OF MATERIALS AND SIGNAGE.

(a) Except as provided in subsection 91.5(g), Departments shall translate the following written materials that provide vital information to the public about the Department's services or programs into the language(s) spoken by a Substantial Number of Limited English Speaking Persons: applications or forms to participate in a Department's program or activity or to receive its benefits or services; written notices of rights to, determination of eligibility for, award of, denial of, loss of, or decreases in benefits or services, including the right to appeal any Department's decision; written tests that do not assess English language competency, but test competency for a particular license or skill for which knowledge of written English is not required; notices advising Limited English Speaking Persons of free language assistance; materials, including publicly-posted documents, explaining a Department's services or programs; complaint forms; any other written documents related to direct services to the public that could impact the community or an individual seeking services from or participating in a program of a Department. Notwithstanding the requirements of this subsection 91.5(a), translation of public hearing notices, agendas, and minutes shall be governed by Section 91.7 of this Chapter.

(b) Departments that post signage that provides information to the public with respect to the Department's Service or Program shall make good faith efforts to translate those materials in the languages as prescribed by a Substantial Number of Limited English Speaking Persons.

(c) Departments shall prioritize the translation of written materials by giving highest priority to materials that affect public safety and critical services.

(d) Departments shall post notices in the public areas of their facilities in the relevant

language(s) indicating that written materials in the language(s) and staff who speak the language(s) are available. The notices shall be posted prominently and shall be readily visible to the public.

(e) Departments shall ensure that their translations are accurate and appropriate for the target audience. Translations should match literacy levels of the target audience.

(f) Each Department shall designate a staff member responsible for ensuring that all translations of the Department's written materials meet the accuracy and appropriateness standard set in subsection (e) of this Section 91.5. Departments are encouraged to have their staff check the quality of written translations, but where a Department lacks biliterate personnel, the responsible staff member shall obtain quality checks from external translators. Departments may contact OCEIA for assistance in locating a qualified translator or translation equipment.

Departments are also encouraged to solicit feedback on the accuracy and appropriateness of translations from bilingual staff at community groups whose clients receive services from the Department.

(g) Prior to July 1, 2016, subsection 91.5(a) shall not apply to Departments that are required under Section 91.12(a) to submit their initial Compliance Plans on October 1, 2016. Thereafter, Section 91.5(a) shall apply to all City Departments. But prior to July 1, 2016, any Department not subject to subsection 91.5(a) shall translate into the language(s) spoken by a Substantial Number of Limited English Speaking Persons all publicly-posted documents that provide information (1) regarding the Department's services or programs, or (2) affecting a person's rights to, determination of eligibility of, award of, denial of, loss of, or decreases in benefits or services.

(Added as Sec. 91.4 by Ord. 126-01, File No. 010409, App. 6/15/2001; amended by Ord. 202-09, File No. 090461, App. 8/28/2009; redesignated and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)
(Former Sec. 91.5 redesignated as 91.6 by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

SEC. 91.6. DISSEMINATION OF TRANSLATED MATERIALS FROM THE STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

If the State or federal government or any agency thereof makes available to a Department written materials in a language other than English, the Department shall maintain an adequate stock of the translated materials and shall make them readily available to persons who use the Department's services.

(Added as Sec. 91.5 by Ord. 126-01, File No. 010409, App. 6/15/2001; redesignated by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)
(Former Sec. 91.6 redesignated as Sec. 91.7 and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

SEC. 91.7. PUBLIC MEETINGS AND HEARINGS.

(a) City Boards, City Commissions, advisory bodies and Departments shall translate meeting notices, agendas, and minutes upon written request. When a City Board, City Commission, and advisory body receives a written request for translated meeting minutes, the body shall translate the meeting minutes only after the body adopts them and within a reasonable time thereafter.

(b) City Boards, City Commissions, advisory bodies, and Departments shall provide oral interpretation or translation services in the language the member of the public requests at any public meeting or hearing, if requested at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting or hearing.

(Added as Sec. 91.6 by Ord. 126-01, File No. 010409, App. 6/15/2001; amended by Ord. 202-09, File No. 090461, App. 8/28/2009; redesignated and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)
(Former Sec. 91.7 redesignated as Sec. 91.8 and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

SEC. 91.7. PUBLIC MEETINGS AND HEARINGS.

(a) City Boards, City Commissions, advisory bodies and Departments shall translate meeting notices, agendas, and minutes upon written request. When a City Board, City Commission, and advisory body receives a written request for translated meeting minutes, the body shall translate the meeting minutes only after the body adopts them

and within a reasonable time thereafter.

(b) City Boards, City Commissions, advisory bodies, and Departments shall provide oral interpretation or translation services in the language the member of the public requests at any public meeting or hearing, if requested at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting or hearing.

(Added as Sec. 91.6 by Ord. 126-01, File No. 010409, App. 6/15/2001; amended by Ord. 202-09, File No. 090461, App. 8/28/2009; redesignated and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)
(Former Sec. 91.7 redesignated as Sec. 91.8 and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

SEC. 91.8. RECORDED TELEPHONIC MESSAGES.

All Departments with recorded telephonic messages about the Department's operation or services shall maintain such messages in each language spoken by a Substantial Number of Limited English Speaking Persons, or where applicable, a Concentrated Number of Limited English Speaking Persons. Such Departments are encouraged to include in the telephonic messages information about business hours, office location(s), services offered and the means of accessing such services, and the availability of language assistance. The requirements of this Section 91.8 shall apply only to recordings prepared by a Department to provide general information to the public about the Department's operations and services, and shall not apply to voicemail recordings on City employees' telephone lines.

(Added as Sec. 91.7 by Ord. 126-01, File No. 010409, App. 6/15/2001; redesignated and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)
(Former Sec. 91.8 redesignated as Sec. 91.9 and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

SEC. 91.9. CRISIS SITUATIONS.

All Departments involved in health-related emergencies, refugee relief, disaster-related activities, and all other crisis situations shall work with OCEIA to include language service protocols in the Department's Annual Compliance Plan. During crisis, emergency, and public safety situations, all Departments involved shall prioritize Language Access Services and to the extent feasible ensure bilingual staff are present and available to assist Limited English Speaking Persons with critical needs. If the crisis, emergency or public safety situations require the posting of warning signs, the Department shall translate those signs in the required languages.

(Added as Sec. 91.8 by Ord. 202-09, File No. 090461, App. 8/28/2009; redesignated and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)
(Former Sec. 91.9 redesignated as 91.10 and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

SEC. 91.10. COMPLAINT PROCEDURE.

(a) **Complaint Process.** OCEIA shall be responsible for accepting, investigating, and resolving complaints from persons alleging violations of this Chapter 91. A person alleging that a Department violated a provision of this Chapter may submit a complaint to OCEIA by either: (1) completing and submitting a complaint form; or (2) calling OCEIA and speaking with an employee who will document the complaint. Within 5 days of receiving the complaint, OCEIA shall notify the Department and commence an investigation. OCEIA shall resolve all complaints within 30 days of their receipt unless OCEIA finds good cause to extend the time resolving the complaint. OCEIA shall make a record of the resolution of the complaint and what action, if any, was undertaken by the Department in response to the complaint to ensure the Department's compliance with this Chapter 91.

(b) **Department and City Board, City Commission, and Advisory Body's Complaint Procedure.** If a Department, a City Board, a City Commission or a Advisory Body receives a complaint from an individual, it shall immediately forward a copy of the complaint to OCEIA. In addition, it shall cooperate in good faith with OCEIA in resolving the complaint within the applicable time frame.

(c) **Annual Tracking of Complaints.** OCEIA shall track the number of complaints received each year and maintain copies of all complaints and documentation of their resolution for a period of not less than 5 years.

(d) **Quarterly Reports.** On a quarterly basis, OCEIA shall submit a report to the Commission containing the following information: (1) the number of complaints filed during that quarter, including an analysis of individual cases with departmental trends; (2) the number of complaints filed for the year-to-date; (3) a comparison of those numbers with the filings for the previous year; and (4) a brief description of the nature of each complaint filed, including the Department named in the complaint, the violation alleged, the proposed intervention, whether the complaint was resolved or remains open, and what, if any, measures were implemented by the Department in response to the complaint.

(Added as Sec. 91.8 by Ord. 126-01, File No. 010409, App. 6/15/2001; redesignated as Sec. 91.9 and amended by Ord. 202-09, File No. 090461, App. 8/28/2009; redesignated and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)
(Former Sec. 91.10 redesignated as Sec. 91.11 and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

SEC. 91.11. ANNUAL COMPLIANCE PLAN.

Using information collected during the preceding fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30, each Department shall draft an Annual Compliance Plan including the following information:

- (a) A description of the Department's language access policy;
- (b) The language services offered by the Department;
- (c) The number and percentage of people who are Limited English Speaking Persons who use the Department's services Citywide, listed by language other than English, using a method described in the definition of Concentrated Number of Limited English Speaking Persons in Section 91.2 of this Chapter. Departments must include a description of the methodology or data collection system used to make this determination;
- (d) A roster of bilingual employees, their titles, office locations, the language(s) other than English that the persons speak; excluding those bilingual employees who are self-designated as competent in a second language other than English;
- (e) The name and contact information of the Department's language access coordinator;
- (f) A description of any use of telephone-based interpretation services, including the number of times telephone-based interpretation services were used, the language(s) for which they were used, and the number of times bilingual employees provided in-person interpretation services;
- (g) An explanatory assessment of the procedures used to facilitate communication with Limited English Speaking Persons, which shall include, but is not limited to, an evaluation of the following (1) the content of recorded telephonic messages provided to the public and the language of the message; (2) telephone requests for translation or interpretation services; (3) in person requests for translation or interpretation services; and (4) public notices of the availability of translation or interpretation services upon request;
- (h) Ongoing employee development and training strategy to maintain well trained bilingual employees and general staff. Employee development and training strategy should include a description of quality control protocols for bilingual employees; and a description of language service protocols for Limited English Speaking Persons in crisis situations as outlined in Section 91.9;
- (i) If the Department determines that additional bilingual employees are needed to meet the requirements of Section 91.4 of this Chapter, the Department must provide a description of its plan for meeting those requirements;
- (j) The name, title, and language(s) other than English spoken, if any, by the staff member designated with responsibility for ensuring the accuracy and appropriateness of translations for each language in which services must be provided under this Chapter 91;

(k) A list of the Department's written materials that have been translated under this Chapter 91, the language(s) into which they have been translated, and the persons who have reviewed the translated material for accuracy and appropriateness;

(l) The Department's written policies on providing services to Limited English Speaking Persons;

(m) A list of goals for the upcoming year and, for all Annual Compliance Plans except the first, an assessment of the Department's success at meeting last year's goals;

(n) Annual expenditures from the previous fiscal year for services that are related to language access including:

(1) Compensatory pay for bilingual employees who perform bilingual services, excluding regular annual salary expenditures;

(2) Telephonic interpretation services provided by City vendors;

(3) Document translation services provided by City vendors;

(4) On-site language interpretation services provided by City vendors;

(5) The total projected budget to support progressive implementation of the Department's language service plan;

(o) A summary of changes between the Department's previous Annual Compliance Plan submittal and the current submittal, including but not limited to: (1) an explanation of strategies and procedures that have improved the Department's language services from the previous year; and (2) an explanation of strategies and procedures that did not improve the Department's language services and proposed solutions to achieve the overall goal of this Language Access Ordinance; and

(p) Any other information OCEIA deems appropriate for the implementation of this Chapter 91.

(Added as Sec. 91.9 by Ord. 126-01, File No. 010409, App. 6/15/2001; redesignated as Sec. 91.10 and amended by Ord. 202-09, File No. 090461, App. 8/28/2009; redesignated and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)
(Former Sec. 91.11 redesignated as Sec. 91.12 and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

SEC. 91.12. COMPLIANCE PLANS SUBMITTALS, LANGUAGE ACCESS ORDINANCE SUMMARY REPORT, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EMERGING LANGUAGE POPULATIONS.

(a) **Compliance Plans Submittals.** All of the following entities shall submit their 2014-2015 Annual Compliance Plan on October 1, 2015, and thereafter October 1st of each year: Adult Probation Department, City Hall Building Management, Department of Building Inspection, Department of Elections, Department of the Environment, Department of Emergency Management, Department of Human Services, Department of Public Health, Department of Public Works, District Attorney's Office, Fire Department, Human Services Agency, Juvenile Probation Department, Mayor's Office of Economic and Workforce Development, Municipal Transportation Agency, Office of the Assessor Recorder, Office of the Treasurer and Tax Collector, Planning Department, Police Department, Public Defender's Office, Public Utilities Commission, Recreation and Park Department, Residential Rent Stabilization and Arbitration Board, San Francisco International Airport, San Francisco Public Library, San Francisco Zoo, and Sheriff's Office. All other Departments shall file their initial Compliance Plan on October 1, 2016, and thereafter October 1st of each year. The Director of each Department or his or her designee shall approve and submit an Annual Compliance Plan that includes the required data and budget information with OCEIA.

(b) **Language Access Ordinance Summary Report.** Beginning on February 1, 2016, and annually thereafter, OCEIA shall submit to the Commission and the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors a Language Access Ordinance Summary Report which compiles and summarizes all departmental Annual Compliance Plans. OCEIA shall also include in the Language Access Ordinance Summary Report a current determination of: (1) the total number of

Limited English Speaking Persons in the City; (2) the number of Limited English Speaking Persons in the City delineated according to language spoken; and (3) the number of Limited English Speaking Persons for each District delineated according to language spoken.

(c) OCEIA may include in the Summary Report recommended changes to all departmental Annual Compliance Plans in order to meet the needs of Emerging Language Populations.

(d) By June 30 of each year, OCEIA may request a joint public hearing with the Board of Supervisors and the Commission to assess the adequacy of the City's ability to provide the public with access to language services.

(e) By October 1, 2015, each Department required under subsection 91.12(a) to file an initial Compliance Plan on October 1, 2016 shall provide a written update to OCEIA regarding the Department's plans to ensure future compliance with Section 91.4 and Section 91.5(a) of this Chapter. The written update shall be in a format prescribed by OCEIA and shall include any information requested by OCEIA regarding the Department's plans.

(Added as Sec. 91.11 by Ord. 202-09, File No. 090461, App. 8/28/2009; redesignated and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

(Former Sec. 91.12 redesignated as 91.13 by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

SEC. 91.13. RECRUITMENT.

It shall be the policy of the City to publicize job openings for Departments' Public Contact Positions as widely as possible including, but not limited to, in ethnic and non-English language media.

(Added as Sec. 91.10 by Ord. 126-01, File No. 010409, App. 6/15/2001; redesignated as Sec. 91.12 by Ord. 202-09, File No. 090461, App. 8/28/2009; redesignated by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

(Former Sec. 91.13 redesignated as Sec. 91.15 and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

SEC. 91.14. DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES.

In addition to the duties and responsibilities provided elsewhere in this Chapter 91, Departments shall:

(a) Inform Limited English Speaking Persons who seek services, in their native tongue, of their right to request translation services;

(b) Create and maintain a language access policy and review it annually;

(c) Designate a language access coordinator; and

(d) Use good faith efforts to comply with the provisions of this Chapter 91. Departments shall prioritize Language Access Services and comply with the provisions of this Chapter 91 that are readily achievable. Over time, Departments shall fully comply with the provisions of this Chapter 91.

(Added by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

(Former Sec. 91.14 redesignated as Sec. 91.16 and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

SEC. 91.15. COMMISSION RESPONSIBILITIES.

The Commission is responsible for evaluating the requirements set forth in this Chapter 91. The Commission's duties shall include: (a) reviewing all OCEIA reports; (b) reviewing complaints and OCEIA's resolution of them; (c) recommending policy changes, including revisions to this Chapter or to the Rules and Regulations adopted under Section 91.16 of this Chapter; (d) identifying new trends that may present new challenges for language access; (e) identifying new practices that further the objectives of this Chapter; and (f) conducting public hearings related to items (a) through (e).

(Added as Sec. 91.11 by Ord. 126-01, File No. 010409, App. 6/15/2001; redesignated as Sec. 91.13 and amended by Ord. 202-09, File No. 090461, App. 8/28/2009; redesignated and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)
(Former Sec. 91.15 redesignated as 91.17 by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

SEC. 91.16. OFFICE OF CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND IMMIGRANT AFFAIRS' RESPONSIBILITIES.

Subject to the budgetary and fiscal provisions of the Charter, OCEIA may provide a centralized infrastructure for the City's language services and monitor and facilitate Departmental compliance with this Chapter 91. OCEIA may:

(a) Provide technical assistance for language services for all Departments, including yearly trainings for department staff;

(b) Coordinate language services across Departments, including but not limited to maintaining a directory of qualified language service providers for Departments to utilize and carry out their responsibilities under this Chapter 91, maintaining Language Access Services, translations, and interpretations contracts for all Departments, maintaining an inventory of translation equipment, and providing assistance to Departments, the Board of Supervisors, and the Mayor's Office in identifying bilingual staff;

(c) Compile and maintain a central repository for all Departments' translated documents;

(d) Provide Departments with model Annual Compliance Plans;

(e) If OCEIA determines that at least 10,000 City residents who are Limited English Speaking Persons share a language other than English and makes its determination pursuant to Section 91.2, it shall notify all affected Departments and post that determination on its website for 120 days prior to certifying the new language. During that time period, OCEIA may conduct a study to confirm that at least 10,000 City residents who are Limited English Speaking Persons share a language other than English. If OCEIA conducts such a study, the 120 days shall commence the day the study is published. The certification of a new language as a language spoken by a Substantial Number of Limited English Speaking Persons shall take effect after the conclusion of the process described in this subsection(e).

(f) Maintain a complaint form on OCEIA's website in all certified languages spoken by a Substantial Number of Limited English Speaking Persons; and

(g) Investigate potential violations of this Chapter.

(Added as Sec. 91.14 by Ord. 202-09, File No. 090461, App. 8/28/2009; redesignated and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)
(Former Sec. 91.16 redesignated as Sec. 91.18 and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

SEC. 91.17. RULES AND REGULATIONS.

In order to effectuate the terms of this Chapter, the Commission may adopt rules and regulations consistent with this Chapter.

(Added as Sec. 91.12 by Ord. 126-01, File No. 010409, App. 6/15/2001; redesignated as Sec. 91.15 and amended by Ord. 202-09, File No. 090461, App. 8/28/2009; redesignated and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)
(Former Sec. 91.17 added as Sec. 91.14 by Ord. 126-01, File No. 010409, App. 6/15/2001; redesignated and amended by Ord. 202-09, File No. 090461, App. 8/28/2009; repealed by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

SEC. 91.18. ENFORCEMENT.

OCEIA shall be responsible for enforcement of this Chapter. OCEIA may investigate potential violations of this Chapter. OCEIA may attempt to resolve noncompliance with this Chapter by any Department through informal processes, including mediation and conference and conciliation. If after an investigation and attempt to resolve an incidence of Department noncompliance, OCEIA the Commission is unable to resolve the matter, it shall transmit a

written finding of non-compliance, specifying the nature of the non-compliance and the recommended corrective measures, to the Department, the Department of Human Resources, the Commission, the Mayor, and the Board of Supervisors.

(Added as Sec. 91.13 by Ord. 126-01, File No. 010409, App. 6/15/2001; redesignated as Sec. 91.16 by Ord. 202-09, File No. 090461, App. 8/28/2009; redesignated and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)
(Former Sec. 91.18 redesignated as 91.19 and amended by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)

SEC. 91.19. DISCLAIMERS.

(a) By providing the public with equal access to language services, the City and County of San Francisco is assuming an undertaking only to promote the general welfare. It is not assuming, nor is it imposing on its officers and employees, an obligation for breach of which it is liable in money damages to any person who claims that such breach proximately caused injury.

(b) The obligations set forth in the Language Access Ordinance are directory and the failure of the City to comply shall not provide a basis to invalidate any City action.

(c) The Language Access Ordinance shall be interpreted and applied so as to be consistent with Title VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, California's Fair Employment and Housing Act, and Article X of the San Francisco Charter and so as not to impede or impair the City's obligations to comply with any court order or consent decree.

(Added as Sec. 91.18 by Ord. 202-09, File No. 090461, App. 8/28/2009; redesignated by Ord. 27-15, File No. 141149, App. 3/12/2015, Eff. 4/11/2015)



**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
OFFICE OF CIVIC ENGAGEMENT & IMMIGRANT AFFAIRS**

Edwin M. Lee, Mayor
Naomi Kelly, City Administrator

Adrienne Pan, Executive Director

**SAN FRANCISCO LANGUAGE ACCESS ORDINANCE (LAO)
FY2014-15 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT TEMPLATE—FORMER TIER I DEPARTMENTS
(Results for July 1, 2014- June 30, 2015)**

This document contains the questions included in the Annual LAO Compliance Report for FY 2014-15. Departments are required to complete their reports using OCEIA's new web-based LAO Reporting Tool.

The Annual Compliance Report must be submitted using the web-based tool by 5:00pm PST on October 1, 2015. Please contact OCEIA if you have any questions or need additional information. You can send an email to civic.engagement@sfgov.org or call Policy Analyst Kraig Cook at (415) 581.2352.

I. SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE REPORT CHANGES

1. Please provide a brief summary of all changes made from your department's previous Annual Compliance Report (FY 13-14).

SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE REPORT CHANGES & KEY BARRIERS

- A. Explain changes in strategies and procedures, and indicate whether these changes have improved the Department's language access services from the previous year.

Description of Change	Improved Language Access Services?	
1.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
2.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
3.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
4.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO

- B. Indicate any key barriers that have prevented your Department from achieving your LAO goals and any proposed solutions.

Barriers	Proposed Solutions
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.

II. DEPARTMENTAL GOALS

2. Goals for 2015-16

Please provide a description of your department's Language Access Ordinance goals for FY2015-2016 (bullet points).

3. Assessment of Progress in Meeting Previous Year's Goals

Please provide an update on how your department is meeting your current goals. These are the goals that your department indicated in last year's report.

III. CLIENT INFORMATION

4. Primary/Preferred Language Information

Do you collect and record primary/preferred language data on clients as part of your intake or application process?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

5. Data Collection Method

What method did you use to determine the number and percentage of limited English proficient (LEP) persons who actually used your department's services citywide during FY 2014-15?

You may measure this information by: 1) analyzing information collected during the Department's intake process for all clients; or 2) conducting an annual survey of all contacts with the public made by the Department during a period of at least two weeks; or 3) analyzing and calculating the annual total number of requests for telephonic translation (interpretation) services.

Please provide the method you used to determine the number LEP persons actually served.

- a. ☐ Intake b. ☐ Annual Survey c. ☐ Number of telephonic interpretation requests

6. Number of LEP Persons who Used Department's Services During FY 2014-15

- a. Please indicate the number and percentage of LEP persons who actually used your department's services citywide during FY 2014-15.

TOTAL CLIENTS (#)	LEP CLIENTS (#)	LEP CLIENTS BY LANGUAGE (#)							Other
		CAN	FIL	MDRN	RUS	SPN	VIET		

Key: CAN = Cantonese FIL = Filipino (Tagalog) MDRN = Mandarin
RUS = Russian SPN = Spanish VIET = Vietnamese

Please indicate the number of clients served in other languages:

LANGUAGE	LEP CLIENTS (#)

* Note: Respondents will have the ability to add more rows as needed.

- b. If you used information from the Intake process (if you checked "a" in #5 above), please provide a breakdown of the number of LEP persons served at each Covered Department Facility.

LEP CLIENTS BY COVERED DEPARTMENT FACILITY										
Facility Name/ Location	Total Clients Served at Facility (#)	LEP Clients (#)	% LEP	LEP Clients Served at the Facility by Language (#)						Other (Specify)
				CAN	FIL	MDRN	RUS	SPN	VIET	

Note: Respondents will have the ability to add more rows as needed.

If you conducted an annual survey to determine the number of LEP persons who used your department's services (if you checked "b" in #5 above), please provide the dates that the survey was conducted: _____

Were the Department's public contacts during this time period typical or representative of its contacts during the rest of the year?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Please describe: _____

IV. DATA ON TRANSLATION & INTERPRETATION DURING FY2014-15

7. Translated Written Materials

- a) Please indicate how many of the Department's materials (e.g. applications, forms, notices of rights, program material, etc.) have been translated into each of the following languages.

Language	CHN	FIL	RUS	SPN	VIET	Other #1 (specify)	Other #2 (specify)	Other #3 (specify)
Number of Translated Materials								

b) Please list all of the Department's written materials (e.g. applications, forms, notices of rights, program material, etc.) that have been translated, the language(s) into which they have been translated, and the persons who have reviewed the translated materials for accuracy and appropriateness.

c) Please upload your Translated Materials Log as an Excel file. (Template available from OCEIA).

8. Telephone-Based Interpretation Services

Describe any telephone-based interpretation services used for Fiscal Year 2014-2015 (July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015). Please include information on call volumes and language use. If your department uses multiple telephone-based interpretation services, which may include LanguageLine Solutions, other vendors, or internal staff, please indicate each on a separate line.

What telephonic interpretation services were used?	Total Call Volume (LEP Clients)	Total Call Volume by Language							
		CAN	FIL	MDRN	RUS	SPN	VIET	Other #1 (Specify)	Other #2 (Specify)
Totals									

Note: Respondents will have the ability to add more rows/columns as needed.

9. In-Person Interpretation Services

How many times did bilingual employees provide in-person interpretation services in Fiscal Year 2014-2015 (July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015)? Please include information on the number of times in-person interpretation was provided in each language.

Total	Number of Times Interpretation Provided, by Language							List Other Languages
	CAN	FIL	MDRN	RUS	SPN	VIET	Total # of Others	

10. Oral Interpretation at Public Meetings

How often did your department provide oral interpretation at public meetings or hearings during FY2014-15? Please indicate the number of meetings/hearings and languages provided and whether vendors or bilingual employees were used.

Number of Interpreted hearings/meetings	
Total Number of LEP Attendees	
Interpretation provided by	<input type="checkbox"/> Vendors <input type="checkbox"/> Bilingual Employees <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Interpretation provided in (languages)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cantonese <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Mandarin <input type="checkbox"/> Russian <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____

V. BILINGUAL STAFFING & TRAINING

11. Bilingual Employees

a) What is the total number of bilingual employees in your department? How many bilingual public contact employees does your department have, and how many have had their bilingual skills tested and certified by the Department of Human Resources (DHR)? Indicate the language(s) spoken by certified bilingual employees and all bilingual employees.

B. Indicate any key barriers that have prevented your Department from achieving your LAO goals and any proposed solutions.

Barriers	Proposed Solutions
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.

II. DEPARTMENTAL GOALS

2. Goals for 2015-16

Please provide a description of your department's Language Access Ordinance goals for FY2015-2016 (bullet points).

3. Assessment of Progress in Meeting Previous Year's Goals

Please provide an update on how your department is meeting your current goals. These are the goals that your department indicated in last year's report.

If no, please state your Department's plans to meet the requirements of the Language Access Ordinance.

12. Employee Development & Training

a) Which of the following methods does your Department use to verify the quality of bilingual employees' language proficiency skills?

- ☐ DHR bilingual certification
☐ External certification process
☐ Other method (describe): _____
☐ Our Department does not have a method to verify the quality of bilingual employees' language proficiency skills

b) Does your Department offer training for public contact staff on how to provide language assistance services to LEP individuals?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

If yes, list types of training:

If no, please explain:

VI. LANGUAGE SERVICE AND COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

13. Language Access Policies

Please provide a brief summary of your department's procedures for providing services to LEP persons, using the boxes below.

LANGUAGE ACCESS POLICIES AND PROTOCOLS

a) Does your department have a written Language Access Policy?

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

b) Please provide a brief summary of the policy.

c) Please upload your department's full Language Access Policy in PDF or Word format.

d) Does your department work with clients in crisis or emergency situations?	Yes	No
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, please describe the nature of crisis or emergency situations (e.g., fire, natural disaster, domestic violence, other).		
e) Does your department have a protocol for serving LEP persons in crisis or emergency situations?	Yes	No
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, please provide a brief summary of your Department's protocol for serving LEP persons in crisis or emergency situations, including the use of bilingual staff for assisting LEP persons and the translation of any warning signs.		

14. Recorded Telephonic Messages

- a) Please list any recorded telephonic messages that are available in languages other than English, and describe the content of recorded messages (e.g. office hours and location; information about programs and services; other types of assistance).

CONTENT OF RECORDED MESSAGE	LANGUAGE (Mark all boxes that apply)						
	CAN	FL	MDRN	RUS	SPN	VIET	Other (specify)
Office Hours and Location	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Information about Programs and Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please describe)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- b) Assess the availability and quality of your department's recorded telephonic messages in languages other than English.

- ☐ Excellent
☐ Adequate
☐ Needs Improvement

Please explain.

15. Telephonic Requests for Translation or Interpretation Services

- a) Describe your Department's procedures for handling telephonic requests for translation or interpretation services.

- b) Assess the quality of your department's procedures for handling telephonic requests for translation or interpretation services.

- ☐ Excellent
☐ Adequate
☐ Needs Improvement
 Please explain.

16. In-Person Requests for Translation or Interpretation Services

- a) Describe your Department's procedures for handling in-person requests for translation or interpretation services.

- b) Assess the quality of your department's procedures for handling in-person requests for translation or interpretation services.

- ☐ Excellent
☐ Adequate
☐ Needs Improvement
 Please explain.

17. Public Notices of Availability of Language Access Services

- a) For in-person or over-the-counter contacts, please indicate whether there is a notice posted in a public place informing LEP persons of their right to request translation or interpretation, and the languages that this notices is printed in.

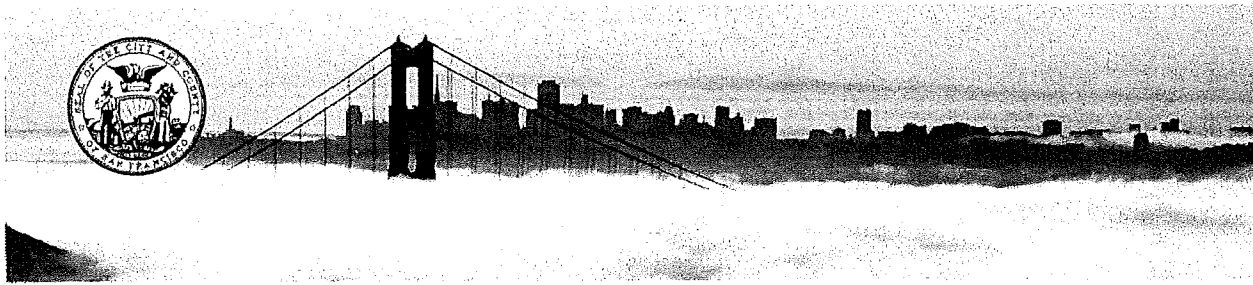
Public notice posted informing LEP persons of their right to request language access in the following languages:

- ☐ Chinese
☐ Filipino

APPENDIX C: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

American Community Survey	An ongoing survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau among a sample of the population that provides a detailed snapshot of various social, economic, and housing characteristics of the U.S. population. Data are analyzed and released in the form of 1-year, 3-year, and 5-year estimates.
Annual Compliance Plan	An annual written report required of Tier 1 departments including information and data outlined in the LAO, due to OCEIA by October 1 of each year.
Bilingual Employee	A city employee who is fluent in the English language and in one or more non-English language(s).
Census	A population snapshot conducted every ten years on April 1 by the U.S. Census Bureau to provide an official count of the entire U.S. population to Congress. Data are used to determine congressional representation, community services, and distribution of federal funds. In the 2010 Census, the survey included ten questions.
Certified Bilingual Employee	A City employee whose language fluency has been tested and certified by the Department of Human Resources (DHR) or by another assessing agency.
Community Interpreting	A profession that facilitates access to community services for linguistically diverse clients who do not speak the language of service. A community interpreter is a professional interpreter, bilingual staff member or volunteer who interprets for healthcare, education or other community services.
Concentrated Number of Limited English Speaking Persons	Either 5 percent of the population of the District in which a Covered Department Facility is located or 5 percent of those persons who use the services provided by the Covered Department Facility. OCEIA determines annually whether 5 percent or more of the population of any District in which a Covered Department Facility is located are Limited English Speaking Persons who speak a shared language other than English. OCEIA makes this determination by referring to the best available data from the United States Census Bureau or other reliable sources and certifies its determination to all City departments and the Immigrant Rights Commission no later than January 31 of each year (beginning 2011). Each Department shall determine annually whether 5 percent or more of those persons who use the Department's services at a Covered Department Facility are Limited English Speaking Persons who speak a shared language other than English using either of the methods specified in Section 91.2 of the LAO.
Covered Department Facility	Any Department building, office, or location that provides direct services to the public and serves as the workplace for 5 or more full-time City employees.
Crisis/Emergency Situation	A serious or unexpected event of intense difficulty or danger that requires an immediate response due to the impact on individual or public safety.
Cultural & Linguistic Competency	A set of behaviors, attitudes, and policies that come together in a system, agency, or among professionals that enables effective work in cross-cultural situations. The ability to provide services effectively across cultures and languages.
Districts	The 11 geographical districts by which the people of the City and County of San Francisco elect the members of the Board of Supervisors.
Interpreting/Interpreter	Interpreting is the act of accurately rendering oral or signed communication between two or more parties who do not share a common language in an appropriate and culturally competent manner. An interpreter is a person who accurately listens to and renders a message from a source into a target language.
Language Access Ordinance (LAO)	San Francisco's language access law, established in 2001 to ensure equal and meaningful access to information and services. Covers all city departments that provide direct services or information to the public. The law was first amended in 2009 to strengthen compliance requirements; additional amendments in 2015 expanded the scope of the ordinance.
Language Access Services	The full range of services used to ensure that individuals who are not English-language proficient have meaningful and equal access to information about city programs and services. Services include, but are not limited to 1) in-person, telephonic and video remote interpreter services, 2) translation of written

	materials, notices and documents, and 3) bilingual employee services.
Language Line Solutions	An authorized telephonic interpretation vendor that provides over-the-phone interpretation, among other services. OCEIA manages all citywide language service contracts.
Limited English Proficient (LEP)	An individual who does not speak English well or is otherwise unable to communicate effectively in English because English is not the individual's primary language.
Multilingualism	Language diversity, the use of multiple languages by an individual or community of speakers to communicate with others. Over 115 different languages are spoken in the San Francisco Bay area.
National Origin Discrimination	Discrimination as a result of a person's birthplace, ancestry, culture or language. This means people cannot be denied equal opportunity because they or their family are from another country, because they have a name or accent associated with a national origin group, because they participate in certain customs associated with a national origin group, or because they are married to or associate with people of a certain national origin (Source: U.S. Department of Justice).
Primary Language	An individual's preferred and/or strongest language for communication with others.
Public Contact Position	A position in which a primary job responsibility consists of meeting, contacting, and dealing with the public in the performance of the duties of that position.
Quality Control	Procedures or measures that ensure City departments' and agencies' services and materials are translated or interpreted accurately and consistently.
Substantial Number of Limited English Speaking Persons	Refers to 10,000 Limited English Speaking Persons who speak a shared language other than English. OCEIA determines annually whether at least 10,000 limited English speaking City residents speak a shared language other than English. OCEIA makes this determination by referring to the best available data from the United States Census Bureau or other reliable source, and certifies this determination to Departments and the Immigrant Rights Commission no later than January 31 of each year (beginning in 2011).
Telephonic Services	Contracted interpretation services to provide as-needed, toll-free 800 telephone number(s) or other means for participating City departments to access language interpretation services 24 hours a day and 365 days of the year. Core languages include: Cantonese (Chinese), Mandarin (Chinese), Spanish, Russian, Filipino, and Vietnamese and a minimum of 20 additional languages and/or dialects approved in writing by the Office of Civic Engagement & Immigrant Affairs.
Former Tier 1 Department	Prior to the 2015 amendments, the LAO named 26 city departments that were required to comply with the full extent of the law and to file annual compliance plans.
Former Tier 2 Department	All city departments that were not specified as Tier 1 prior to the 2015 amendments, and that furnish information or provide services directly to the public, or interact with the public. These departments must file their first annual compliance plans in 2016.
Translation/Translator	Reading a document in one language and conveying the document's meaning in writing into another language in an appropriate and culturally competent manner. A translator is a person who professionally renders a written text into another language in writing.



CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE OF CIVIC ENGAGEMENT & IMMIGRANT AFFAIRS

Edwin M. Lee, Mayor
Naomi Kelly, City Administrator

Adrienne Pon, Executive Director

OCEIA promotes civic participation and inclusive policies that improve the lives of San Francisco's residents, particularly immigrants, newcomers, underserved and vulnerable communities. OCEIA seeks to bridge cultural, linguistic and economic barriers to ensure that San Francisco's diverse residents have equal access to city services and opportunities to participate and contribute in meaningful ways to the success of the community and to the city.

Program Areas:

Community Ambassadors Safety Program | Community Grants: Citizenship, Deferred Action, Day Laborers, Language Access |
Community Outreach & Consumer Education | Language Access & Services | Immigrant Integration | Immigrant Rights Commission

Main Office:

50 Van Ness Avenue | San Francisco, CA 94102
Telephone: 415.581-2360 | website: www.sfgov.org/OCEIA |
Email: civic.engagement@sfgov.org

Staff:

Adrienne Pon, *Executive Director*
Richard Whipple, *Deputy Director of Programs*
Isis Fernandez Sykes, *Deputy Director of Immigration & Legal Affairs*
Sarah Hooker, *Associate Director of Policy & Language Access*
Maricela Alvarez, *Administrative Programs Coordinator*
Jesus Castro, *Programs & Language Services Assistant*
Melissa Chan, *Executive Coordinator/Office Manager*
Kraig Cook, *Policy Analyst/ Program Manager*
Arturo Cosenza, *Language Services Specialist (Spanish)*
Felix Fuentes, *Senior Outreach & Education Manager/CAP Supervisor*
Olive Huang, *Language Services Specialist (Chinese)*
Agnes Li, *Language Services Specialist (Chinese)*
Alena Miakinina, *Senior CAP Administrative & Data Coordinator | Russian Language Specialist*
Norman Ospina, *Language Services Specialist (Spanish)*
Sandra Panoplo, *Language Services Unit Supervisor | Filipino Language Specialist*
Jamie Richardson, *Communications Specialist*
Elijah Tolua, *DreamSF Senior Fellow*

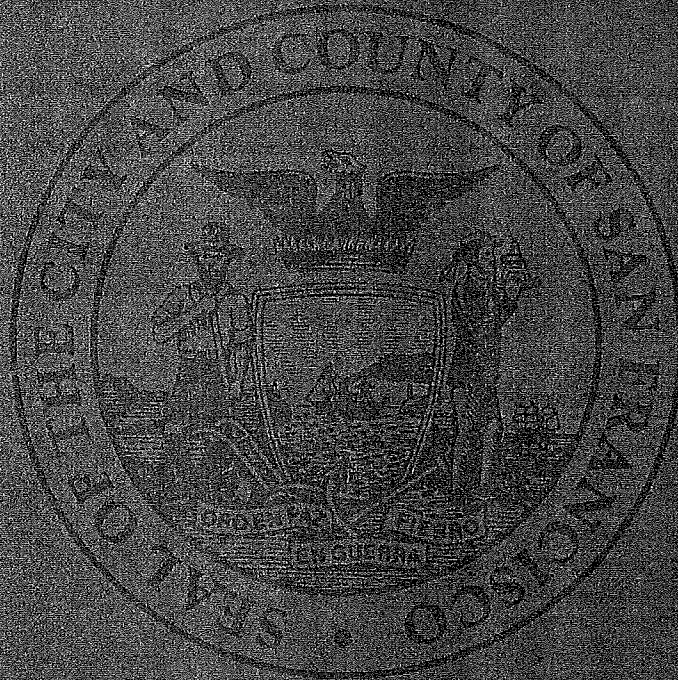
Community Ambassadors Program Team Leads:

Schevonne Baty, <i>Vis Valley/Portola</i>	Alton Moore, <i>Chinatown</i>	Edward Munoz, <i>Mission</i>	Faapito Sagote, <i>Mid-Market</i>	Junior Tovio <i>Bayview</i>
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Report Credits

Editor Concept, Design & Narrative Writing	Adrienne Pon
Chief Researcher - Analyst & LAO Compliance Officer Key Data Findings	Sarah Hooker
Senior Analyst Department Data & Integrity	Kraig Cook
Visual Communications Data Charts & Graphics	Jamie Richardson
Factchecking Legal Research Proofing	Isis Fernandez Sykes, Richard Whipple
Production & Distribution Proofing	Melissa Chan
IRC Advisors	Commissioners Celine Kennelly & Haregu Gaime

Cover Photo Courtesy of Zero Divide | Printing and Graphics by AlphaGraphics



Department of Public Health
Barbara A. Garcia, MPA, Director of Health

San Francisco Health Network
Roland Pickens, MHA, FACHE, Director



Edwin M. Lee
Mayor

Laguna Honda Hospital and Rehabilitation Center
Mivic Hirose, RN, MS, CNS, Executive Administrator

February 2, 2016

Honorable Norman Yee
Committee Chair, Board of Supervisors

Honorable Aaron Peskin
Committee Vice Chair, Board of Supervisors

Honorable London Breed
President, Board of Supervisors

Government Audit and Oversight Committee
City Hall, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Honorable Supervisors Yee, Peskin and Breed,

I am enclosing the quarterly report on behalf of Laguna Honda Hospital and Rehabilitation Center. This report is referred to by Resolution No. 200-05, File No. 050396.

The report details statistics data for Laguna Honda's admissions, age, ethnicity, and referral information.

I am available to answer any questions you may have. I can be reached at 759-2363. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Mivic Hirose'.

Mivic Hirose
Executive Administrator
Laguna Honda Hospital and Rehabilitation Center

RECEIVED
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
SAN FRANCISCO
2016 FEB -9 PM 4:24

Attachments:

A. Sources of New SNF Admissions to Laguna Honda

A-1	2015
A-2	2014
A-3	2013
A-4	2012
A-5	2011

B. Laguna Honda Distribution of Residents by Race

B-1	12/31/15 and 12/31/14 Snapshot
B-2	12/31/13 and 12/31/12 Snapshot
B-3	12/31/11 Snapshot

C. Laguna Honda Gender Distribution 2011 to 2015

D. Laguna Honda Age Distribution 2011 to 2015

cc: Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board
Barbara A. Garcia, Director of Health
Roland Pickens, Director of San Francisco Health Network

SOURCES OF NEW ADMISSIONS TO LAGUNA HONDA HOSPITAL *
JANUARY 2015 – DECEMBER 2015

Source of Admission	Jan	%	Feb	%	Mar	%	Apr	%	May	%	June	%	July	%	Aug	%	Sept	%	Oct	%	Nov	%	Dec	%	Total	%
Board and Care	1		2		1								1		1		2		1		1				10	2%
Cal Pac Acute	3		1		2				1		2						1				1				11	2%
Cal Pac SNF			1		1																1				3	1%
Chinese Hospital Acute																									0	0%
Chinese Hospital SNF																									0	0%
Home	5		3		1		7		6		5		7		2		9		7		11		4		67	13%
Home Health																									0	0%
Kaiser Acute									1																1	0%
Kaiser SNF					1										1										2	0%
Mt. Zion Acute																									0	0%
Other Misc	2		2				2		1				1		1		2								11	2%
Other SNF	1		1		2				1		1		1		2		2		1		1				13	2%
Seton Acute																									0	0%
SFGH Acute	20	49%	23	49%	28	55%	37	67%	27	60%	26	52%	19	53%	23	59%	15	38%	19	48%	20	43%	22	61%	279	53%
SFGH SNF		0%	1	2%	2	4%		0%		0%	2	4%	1	3%	2	5%		0%		0%		0%		0%	8	2%
St. Francis Acute	1		2		2		1		1								1		2		2		1		13	2%
St. Francis SNF																									0	0%
St. Luke's Acute											1		1						2		1				5	1%
St. Luke's SNF			1						1		1				1										4	1%
St. Mary's Acute			3		4		3		2		5		1		2		2		2		2		1		27	5%
St. Mary's SNF																									0	0%
Seton Acute																									0	0%
Seton SNF																									0	0%
UC Med Acute	8		7		6		4		4		6		4		4		4		6		5		8		66	13%
UC Med SNF																									0	0%
VA Hospital Acute					1		1										1				1				4	1%
VA Hospital SNF											1														1	0%
TOTAL	41	49%	47	51%	51	59%	55	67%	45	60%	50	56%	36	56%	39	64%	39	38%	40	48%	46	43%	36	61%	525	100%

*Effective 12/8/2010, all Laguna Honda Hospital residents were relocated to the new building and the total licensed bed capacity is 780.

SOURCES OF NEW ADMISSIONS TO LAGUNA HONDA HOSPITAL *
JANUARY 2014 – DECEMBER 2014

Source of Admission	Jan	%	Feb	%	Mar	%	Apr	%	May	%	June	%	July	%	Aug	%	Sept	%	Oct	%	Nov	%	Dec	%	Total	%
Board and Care	1				1		1		1				1		2				2				1		10	2%
Cal Pac Acute			1						2		2		2		1		3		2		1				14	3%
Cal Pac SNF					2				1						1		2		1		1				8	1%
Chinese Hospital Acute	1																								1	0%
Chinese Hospital SNF																									0	0%
Home	3		3		7		3		9		7		2		2		4		5		1		3		49	9%
Home Health																									0	0%
Kaiser Acute																									0	0%
Kaiser SNF																									0	0%
Mt. Zion Acute	1		3		2		4		1				1		1										13	2%
Other Misc			1		2		2		2		1						1								9	2%
Other SNF			2		2		1		3		1		2		3								1		15	3%
Seton Acute																	1								1	0%
SFGH Acute	27	73%	18	49%	24	51%	32	67%	32	56%	33	67%	29	57%	27	59%	31	66%	33	69%	20	61%	37	76%	343	62%
SFGH SNF	1	3%	3	8%	2	4%	3	6%		0%	2	4%	1	2%	2	4%		0%		0%	2	6%	1	2%	17	3%
St. Francis Acute			2						1				3				1		2		2		3		14	3%
St. Francis SNF																									0	0%
St. Luke's Acute									1				3												4	1%
St. Luke's SNF					1																2				3	1%
St. Mary's Acute	1		1		1						1		3		2		1		1				2		13	2%
St. Mary's SNF			1										1												2	0%
Seton Acute																									0	0%
Seton SNF																									0	0%
UC Med Acute	2		2		3		2		4		2		3		5		3		2		4		1		33	6%
UC Med SNF																									0	0%
VA Hospital Acute																									0	0%
VA Hospital SNF																									0	0%
TOTAL	37	76%	37	57%	47	55%	48	73%	57	56%	49	71%	51	59%	46	63%	47	66%	48	69%	33	67%	49	78%	549	100%

*Effective 12/8/2010, all Laguna Honda Hospital residents were relocated to the new building and the total licensed bed capacity is 780.

SOURCES OF NEW ADMISSIONS TO LAGUNA HONDA HOSPITAL *
JANUARY 2013 – DECEMBER 2013

		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%			
Source of Admission	Jan	SFGH	Feb	SFGH	Mar	SFGH	Apr	SFGH	May	SFGH	June	SFGH	July	SFGH	Aug	SFGH	Sept	SFGH	Oct	SFGH	Nov	SFGH	Dec	SFGH	Total	%	
Board and Care	1		1						1																3	1%	
Cal Pac Acute			3		1				1		2		2						1		1				11	2%	
Cal Pac SNF									1										1		1		1		4	1%	
Chinese Hospital Acute																									0	0%	
Chinese Hospital SNF																									0	0%	
Home	5		4		7		8		6		3		6		8		3		4		3		2		59	13%	
Home Health									1												1		3		5	1%	
Kaiser Acute																									0	0%	
Kaiser SNF																									0	0%	
Mt. Zion Acute			1		1		2																		4	1%	
Other Misc							1				5								2						8	2%	
Other SNF	1				1				1				1								5		4		13	3%	
Seton Acute																									0	0%	
SFGH Acute	28	76%	32	68%	19	59%	32	70%	25	60%	21	58%	26	59%	17	61%	21	70%	19	59%	19	59%	23	50%	282	62%	
SFGH SNF	1	3%		0%		0%	1	2%		0%	2	6%	8	18%	1	4%	2	7%		0%		0%	4	9%	19	4%	
St. Francis Acute			1				1		1								2								5	1%	
St. Francis SNF																									0	0%	
St. Luke's Acute			2																			2			4	1%	
St. Luke's SNF																					1				1	0%	
St. Mary's Acute	1		1		1		1		1		2		1		1										9	2%	
St. Mary's SNF																									0	0%	
Seton Acute																									0	0%	
Seton SNF																									0	0%	
UC Med Acute			2		2				4		1				1		2		4		1		5		22	5%	
UC Med SNF																									0	0%	
VA Hospital Acute																			1						1	0%	
VA Hospital SNF																						2			2	0%	
TOTAL	37	78%	47	68%	32	59%	46	72%	42	60%	36	64%	44	77%	28	64%	30	77%	32	59%	32	59%	46	59%	452	100%	

*Effective 12/8/2010, all Laguna Honda Hospital residents were relocated to the new building and the total licensed bed capacity is 780.

SOURCES OF NEW ADMISSIONS TO LAGUNA HONDA HOSPITAL *
JANUARY 2012 – DECEMBER 2012

Source of Admission	Jan	%	Feb	%	Mar	%	Apr	%	May	%	June	%	July	%	Aug	%	Sept	%	Oct	%	Nov	%	Dec	%	Total	%
Board and Care					1		2												1				1		5	1%
Cal Pac Acute	5		2		2		4		2		2		2		3		1		2		3		2		30	7%
Cal Pac SNF																					1				1	0%
Chinese Hospital Acute																	1								1	0%
Chinese Hospital SNF																									0	0%
Home	2		2		4		3		2		3		8		4		4		4		5		9		50	12%
Home Health																									0	0%
Kaiser Acute	1																						1		2	0%
Kaiser SNF																									0	0%
Mt. Zion Acute			1				1		1		3						2		3						11	3%
Other Misc							1		1														2		4	1%
Other SNF			1		1		1																		3	1%
Seton Acute																									0	0%
SFGH Acute	14	44%	12	50%	25	60%	23	56%	26	70%	22	69%	24	63%	14	50%	20	61%	25	63%	22	59%	24	55%	251	59%
SFGH SNF		0%		0%	2	5%		0%	1	3%		0%		0%	5	18%		0%	1	3%		0%		0%	9	2%
St. Francis Acute	1		2		1		2		1		1		2		1		1						2		14	3%
St. Francis SNF																									0	0%
St. Luke's Acute	1				1								1								2				5	1%
St. Luke's SNF																									0	0%
St. Mary's Acute	3				2		1		2		1						1		3		1		1		15	4%
St. Mary's SNF	1																								1	0%
Seton Acute																									0	0%
Seton SNF																									0	0%
UC Med Acute	4		3		3		3		1				1		1		2		1		3		2		24	6%
UC Med SNF																									0	0%
VA Hospital Acute			1														1								2	0%
VA Hospital SNF																									0	0%
TOTAL	32	44%	24	50%	42	64%	41	56%	37	73%	32	69%	38	63%	28	68%	33	61%	40	65%	37	59%	44	55%	428	100%

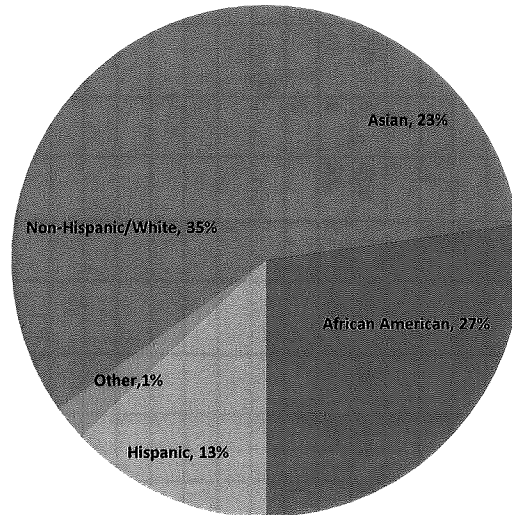
*Effective 12/8/2010, all Laguna Honda Hospital residents were relocated to the new building and the total licensed bed capacity is 780.

SOURCES OF NEW ADMISSIONS TO LAGUNA HONDA HOSPITAL *
JANUARY 2011 – DECEMBER 2011

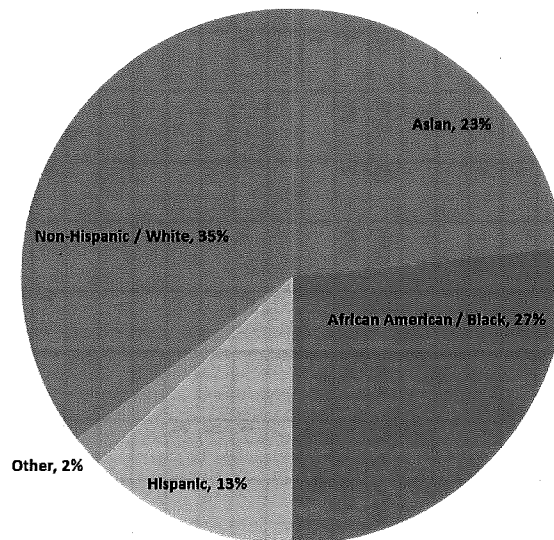
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
Source of Admission	Jan	SFGH	Feb	SFGH	Mar	SFGH	Apr	SFGH	May	SFGH	June	SFGH	July	SFGH	Aug	SFGH	Sept	SFGH	Oct	SFGH	Nov	SFGH	Dec	SFGH	Total		%	
Board and Care					2				1		1				1		2		1						8	2%		
Cal Pac Acute	3										2				1		1				2		1		10	3%		
Cal Pac SNF									1				2												3	1%		
Chinese Hospital Acute							1		1						1										3	1%		
Chinese Hospital SNF																									0	0%		
Home	8		3		1		4				5		3		3		3		3		7		2		42	11%		
Home Health																									0	0%		
Kaiser Acute																			1						1	0%		
Kaiser SNF																									0	0%		
Mt. Zion Acute	1		1		1		1				3						1				1		2		11	3%		
Other Misc	3		1		1		1		1		1				4		5		3		1		1		22	6%		
Other SNF	1								1				1						2				2		7	2%		
Seton Acute																									0	0%		
SFGH Acute	23	49%	12	46%	17	65%	13	57%	16	53%	15	43%	10	43%	17	61%	21	58%	17	55%	19	49%	23	64%	203	53%		
SFGH SNF	2	4%	1	4%	2	8%	2	9%	4	13%	4	11%	2	9%		0%		0%	1	3%	2	5%		0%	20	5%		
St. Francis Acute	1		2						1		1		1		1		1				3		1		12	3%		
St. Francis SNF																									0	0%		
St. Luke's Acute	1		1		1				2										1						6	2%		
St. Luke's SNF	1		2										1												4	1%		
St. Mary's Acute	1		3								1								1						6	2%		
St. Mary's SNF																									0	0%		
Seton Acute																									0	0%		
Seton SNF																									0	0%		
UC Med Acute	2				1		1		1		2		3				2		1		4		3		20	5%		
UC Med SNF									1																1	0%		
VA Hospital Acute																						1			1	0%		
VA Hospital SNF																									0	0%		
TOTAL	47	53%	26	50%	26	73%	23	65%	30	67%	35	54%	23	52%	28	61%	36	58%	31	58%	39	54%	36	64%	380	100%		

*Effective 12/8/2010, all Laguna Honda Hospital residents were relocated to the new building and the total licensed bed capacity is 780 (15 for General Acute Care and 765 for SNF).

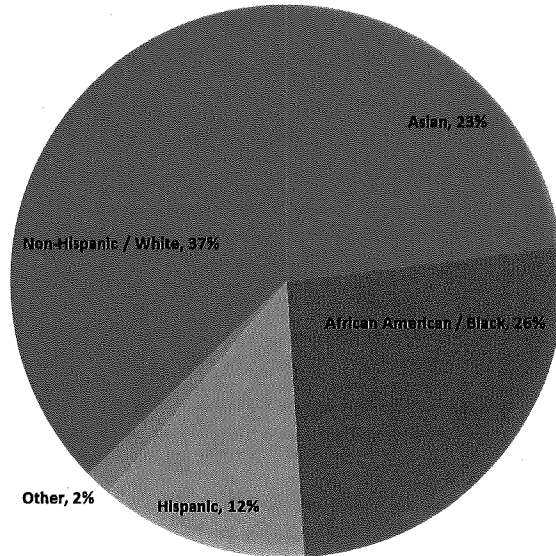
Laguna Honda Hospital Distribution of Residents by Race as of 3/31/2014
(n = 756)



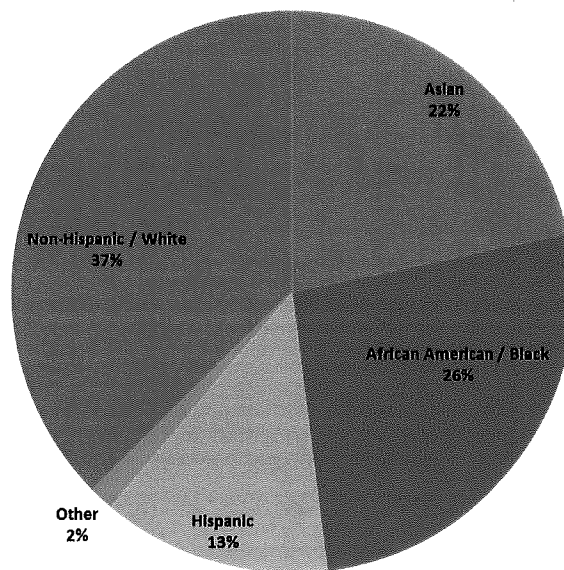
Laguna Honda Hospital Distribution of Residents by Race as of 12/31/2014
(n = 749)



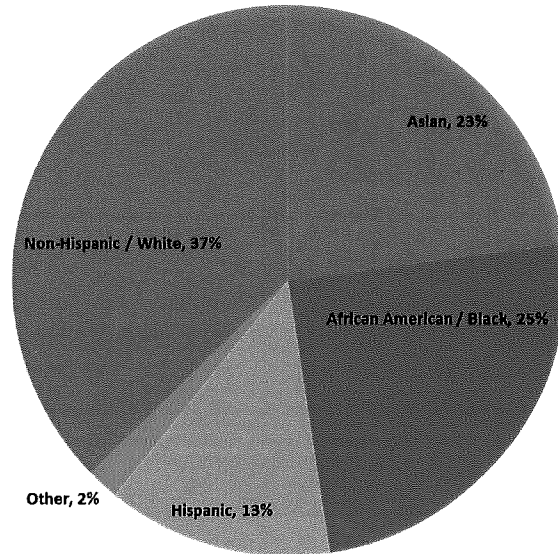
Laguna Honda Hospital Distribution of Residents by Race as of 12/31/2013
(n = 761)



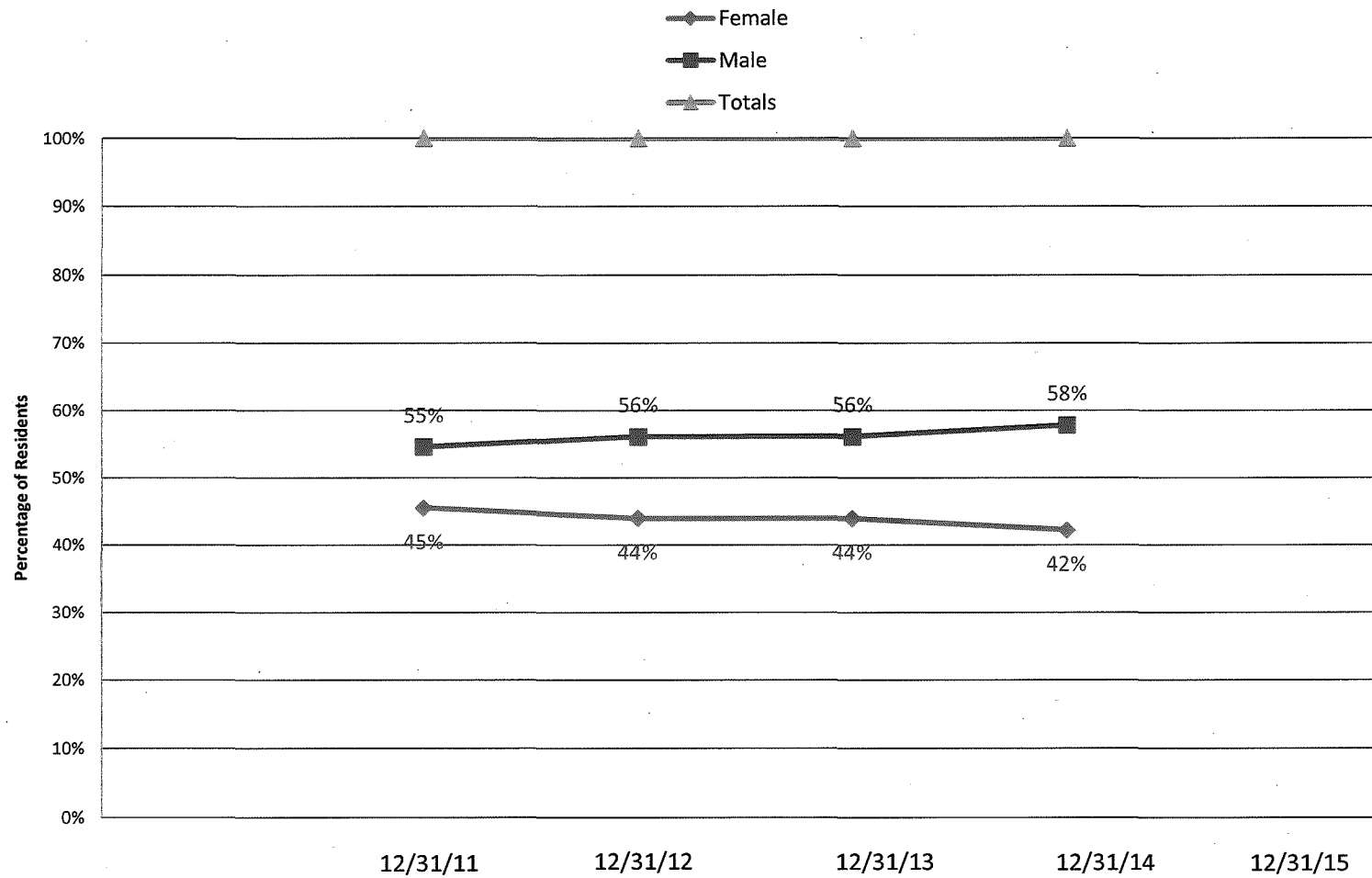
Laguna Honda Hospital Distribution of Residents by Race as of 12/31/2012
(n = 756)



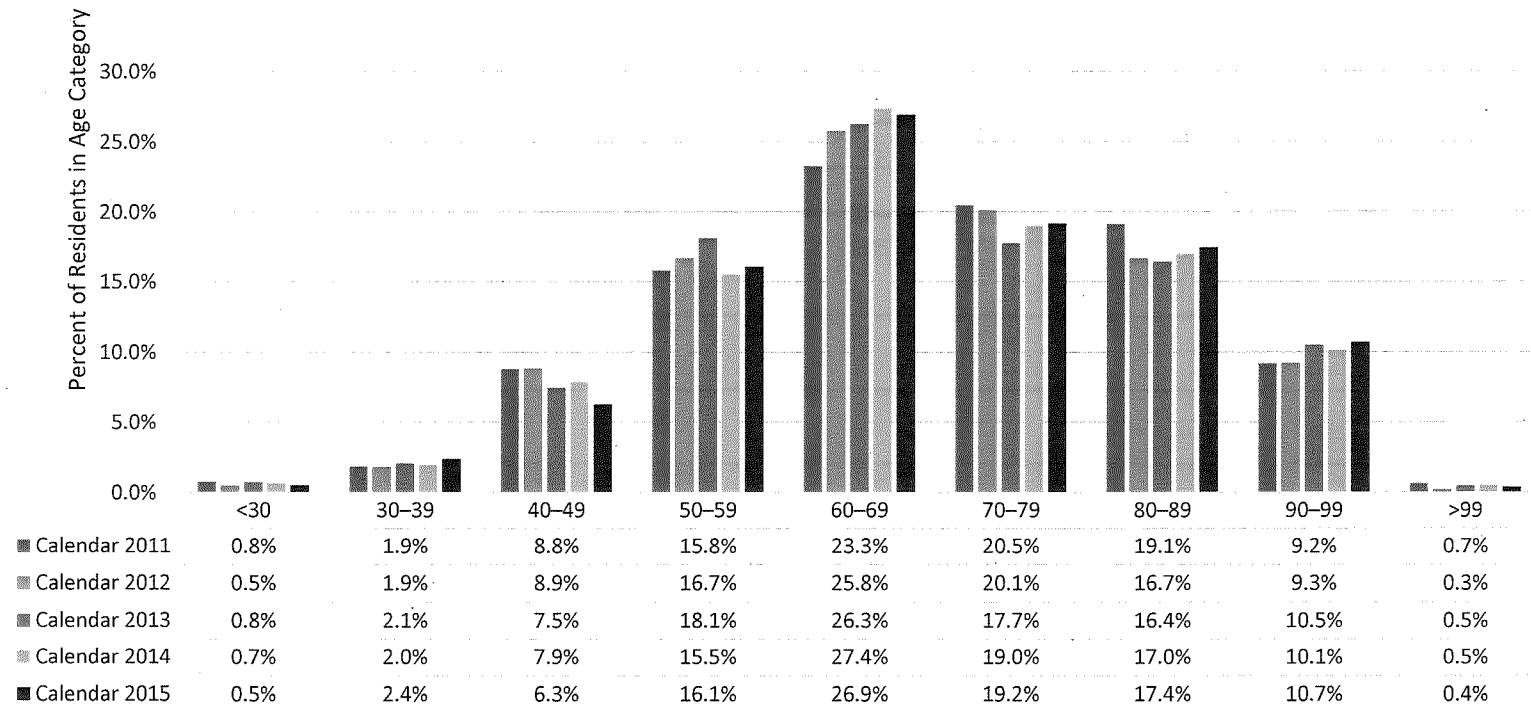
**Laguna Honda Hospital Distribution of Residents by Race as of 12/31/2011
(n = 748)**



**Laguna Honda Hospital
Gender Distribution of Residents
2011 – 2015**



Laguna Honda Hospital **Age Distribution of Residents** **2011 – 2015**



To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: GOBOC report and cover letter for BOS distribution
Attachments: SFMTA 16-0209 GOBOC report update letter to BOS.PDF; Feb 2016 Final.pdf

From: Martinsen, Janet [mailto:Janet.Martinsen@sfmta.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 10, 2016 2:21 PM
To: Gosiengfiao, Rachel (BOS) <rachel.gosiengfiao@sfgov.org>
Cc: Clevenger, Carolyn <Carolyn.Clevenger@sfmta.com>; Hirsch, Ananda <Ananda.Hirsch@sfmta.com>; Auyoung, Dillon <Dillon.Auyoung@sfmta.com>
Subject: GOBOC report and cover letter for BOS distribution

Hi Rachel


Following up on our phone conversation, please find attached a cover letter and the latest General Obligation Bond Oversight Committee quarterly report for distribution to the members of the Board of Supervisors.

Thank you for your assistance with this task, and please let me know if you have any questions.

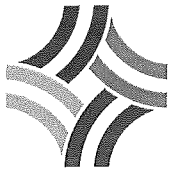
Sincerely

Janet

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 **SFMTA** | Municipal Transportation Agency
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SFMTA
Municipal
Transportation
Agency

Edwin M. Lee, *Mayor*

Tom Nolan, *Chairman*

Cheryl Brinkman, *Vice-Chairman*

Gwyneth Borden, *Director*

Edward D. Reiskin, *Director of Transportation*

Malcolm Heinicke, *Director*

Joél Ramos, *Director*

Cristina Rubke, *Director*

February 9, 2016

**The Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors
City and County of San Francisco
1 Dr. Carlton Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102**

Subject: 2014 Transportation and Road Improvement General Obligation Bond February status report to the Citizens' General Obligation Bond Oversight Committee

Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors:

This month, SFMTA submitted a quarterly report to the Citizens' General Obligation Bond Oversight Committee on our progress on the 2014 Transportation and Road Improvement General Obligation Bond. Since the November 2015 report, the primary accomplishments and updates captured are:

- **Two Muni Forward projects were legislated** by the SFMTA Board—14 Mission: Division to Randal (Inner) Rapid Project and 22 Fillmore: 16th Street Transit Priority Project.
- **Two Muni Forward projects moved into construction**—The 14 Mission: Division to Randal (Inner) Rapid Project and the 10 Townsend: Sansome Contraflow Signals project moved into construction. Much of the 14 Mission Inner Project will be completed this spring, meaning transit riders will begin to enjoy more reliable transit this year.
- **The agreement to enable SFMTA to serve as fiscal agent on funds to Caltrain was approved by the Board of Supervisors.**
- **Better Market Street design phase advanced** with the completion of the scan of Market Street, which will be used to produce a detailed street survey.
- **Pedestrian Safety projects remain on schedule.**
- **Muni Forward project schedules were updated.** As SFMTA has moved into the implementation phase of these transformative projects, staff have analyzed lessons learned and applied them to refine schedules for the full program of projects. The major lessons that informed the schedule revisions are a better understanding of the level of community engagement involved in gaining support for the work and the frequency with which the projects are being implemented in conjunction with other agencies, like Public Works.

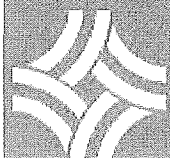
The public can track progress on the projects and programs supported by these funds at sftransportation2030.com/progress.

Sincerely,

**Edward D. Reiskin
Director of Transportation**

2014 Transportation and Road Improvement Bond

Status Report



SFMTA
Municipal
Transportation
Agency

Quarterly report to the General Obligation Bond
Oversight Committee, February 2016

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In November 2014, the San Francisco Transportation and Road Improvement General Obligation Bond (Bond) was passed by voters to make critical investments in the city's transportation system. The \$500 million investment will make Muni less crowded and more reliable and improve safety for everyone getting around San Francisco. The Bond is the first component of a long-term plan developed by the Mayor's Transportation Task Force in 2013 to raise up to \$3 billion by 2030 to improve and enhance the city's existing transportation system and expand it for the future. The benefits of the Bond will be felt in every San Francisco neighborhood and will move the City toward Vision Zero, the City's commitment to eliminate traffic deaths by 2024.

Since the November 2015 report to the General Obligation Bond Oversight Committee, two Muni Forward projects passed a major milestone; project details were approved by the SFMTA Board. Board approval wrapped up planning and outreach and enabled the projects to advance into detailed design and construction. Additionally, two projects, 14 Mission: Division to Randal (Inner) Rapid Project and the 10 Townsend: Sansome Contraflow Signals Project moved into the construction phase. Through a phased implementation approach, which allows the quickest and easiest improvements to be made first, much of the 14 Mission Inner project will be completed this spring, meaning the 67,000 daily transit riders on Mission Street will begin to enjoy faster, more reliable transit this year.

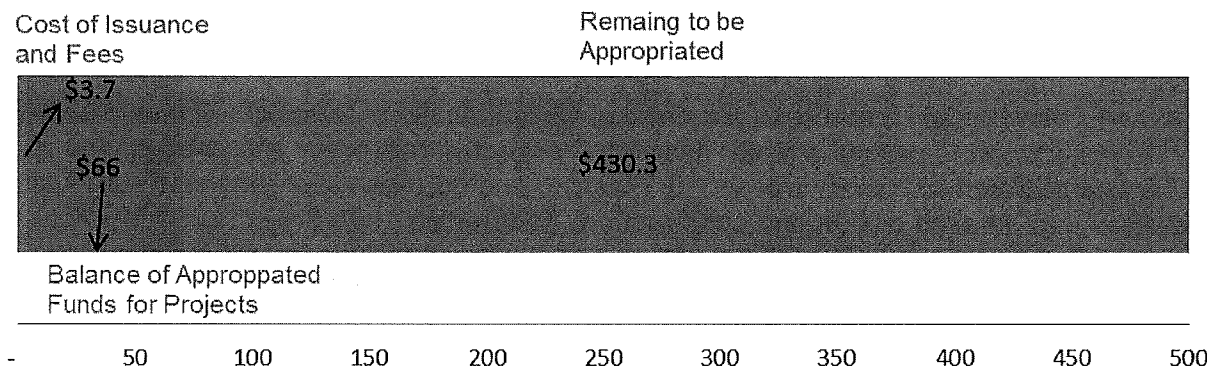
This report also reflects updated schedules for many Muni Forward projects. As SFMTA has moved into the implementation phase of this new program of transformative corridor projects, staff are actively managing and refining the program based on lessons learned. The revised schedules presented in the report reflect an effort to set more achievable goals and public expectations for project delivery based on lessons learned. The major lessons learned that informed these schedule revisions are: 1) a better understanding of the level of community engagement involved in gaining support during the planning phase of the projects; and 2) the frequency with which the Muni Forward improvements are being implemented in conjunction with improvements by other agencies, such as Public Works and the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission. During these joint projects, underground work on water and sewer systems must be completed before above ground improvements, making SFMTA's scope some of the last to be finished. While completing projects with other agencies can increase an individual project's schedule, it saves time, costs, and minimizes community disruptions compared to completing these projects without agency coordination.

San Franciscans can track progress on the projects and programs supported by these funds at sftransportation2030.com/progress. The website will be updated as more projects advance and all detailed reports to the General Obligation Bond Oversight Committee will be publically available there as well.

PROGRESS REPORT

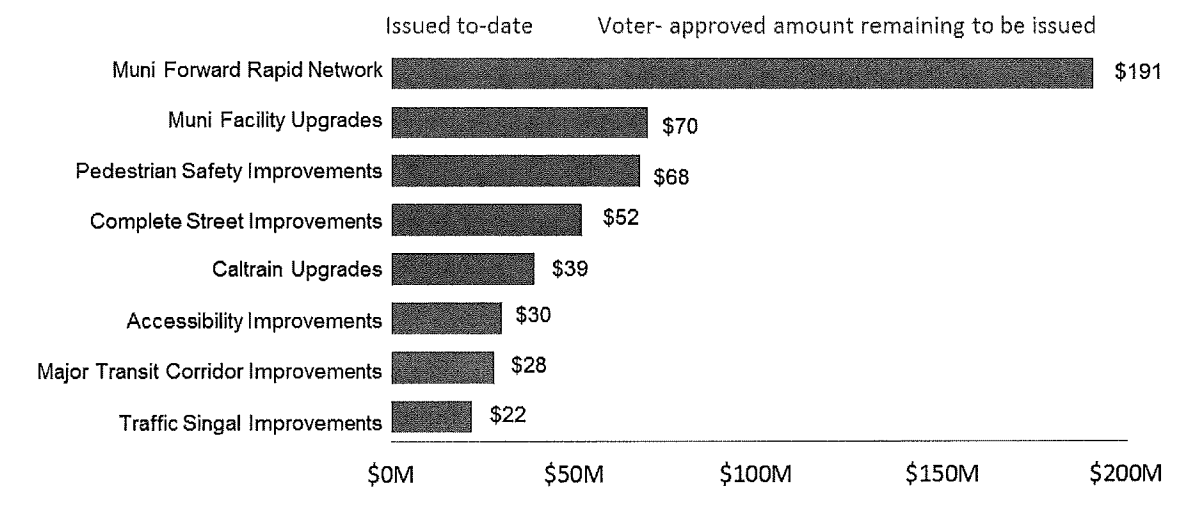
This report covers project progress updates through mid-January and financial updates on expenditures through the end of December. Since the first sale, SFMTA staff have initiated the new Bond-funded projects and advanced projects that were already active.

\$500 Million Bond: Uses of Funds To Date (in \$ millions)



In addition to the updates found in this report, further information can be found at sftransportation2030.com. The website provides a map of funded and planned projects, as well as links to pages with detailed project information.

Bond Summary by Investment Category



ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Major Project Milestones Achieved

Projects Approved by SFMTA Board

The SFMTA Board of Directors approved the 14 Mission: Division to Randal (Inner) Rapid Project in December and the 22 Fillmore: 16th Street Transit Priority Project in January. This milestone marked the projects advancing from planning and outreach into detail design and construction. As noted below, implementation of some of the approved changes on Mission Street is beginning now and the rest of the work has moved into detailed design.

Moving into Construction

In the past quarter, the construction phase on the 14 Mission: Division to Randal (Inner) Rapid Project and the 10 Townsend: Sansome Contraflow Signals project began. By employing the most efficient delivery mechanisms, SFMTA anticipates completing 90% of the improvements on the 14 Mission Inner by this summer. The remainder of the project will be completed in coordination with a Public Works contract by spring of 2018. Construction on the 10 Townsend project is scheduled to be complete in early 2017.

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MUNI FORWARD — SANSOME TRANSIT LANE

Contract No. 2567J

BEGINS: JANUARY 2016 COMPLETION: JUNE 2016

MORE INFORMATION: Please visit us at www.sfdpw.org	CONTACT: Department of Public Works 415-558-5283	AFTER HOURS: Bay Area Lightworks, Inc 415-806-8166
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A PROJECT OF THE CITY'S TEN-YEAR CAPITAL PLAN
There is only one San Francisco and we're taking care of it.

**SFMTA**
San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency

**MUNI FORWARD**

Your San Francisco 2014 Transportation and Road Improvement Bond and Proposition K Sales Tax Dollars At Work

**PUBLIC WORKS**



Caltrain Positive Train Control System Agreement Approved

In January, the Board of Supervisors approved an agreement between the SFMTA and the Peninsula Corridor Joint Powers Board, the entity delivering the Caltrain improvements. This agreement establishes SFMTA's role as the fiscal agent, managing the GO Bond funds going toward Caltrain's Communication-Based Overlay Signal System Positive Train Control Project and any future funds from this GO Bond that may be appropriated to Caltrain in the future. The project is well into construction; with this agreement in place, expenditures on the project should begin being booked.

Advancing Better Market Street Design

Public Works is finalizing hiring and staff assignments to ensure full staffing for the design of Better Market Street. The new hires are expected to start work this Spring. Another key step to enable design work to begin in earnest has also progressed; the scan of Market Street, which will be used to produce the final, detailed street survey, was completed and the survey is expected will be done by the next quarterly report.

Pedestrian Safety Projects Design Continues

Progress continued on the pedestrian safety category of projects. Planning and design work began on schedule for projects to install new pedestrian countdown signals and traffic signals at high injury corridors and to construct pedestrian improvements along Geary Boulevard.

UPCOMING ACTIVITY

Project Milestones

The following projects are currently out to bid or will be out to bid shortly and should be awarded within the next two quarters:

- 9 San Bruno: 11th Street & Bayshore Boulevard Rapid Project,
- 5 Fulton: East of 6th Ave (Inner) Rapid Project,
- N Judah: Arguello to Judah Rapid Project, and
- 14 Mission: Mission and South Van Ness.

CHANGES

As SFMTA's Muni Forward projects have moved into design and construction, staff have realized that the initial assumptions that informed project schedules were overly optimistic. Based on lessons learned in early implementation of Muni Forward, staff reviewed the schedules of all Muni Forward projects and made revisions to include additional time for outreach and interagency coordination. The Summary of Active Bond-funded Projects chart on page six notes which projects have revised schedules. All of the amended schedules can be seen in Appendix 3. The main lessons learned to-date, which necessitated most of the schedule revisions are:

- **Community Engagement:** Prioritizing community input on complex projects requires additional time during the planning phase. However, this more inclusive approach can result in more sight-specific and innovative solutions.
- **Interagency Coordination:** Coordinating with other agencies can cause longer design and construction durations as we seek to align schedules and deliver more work under a single contract. However, joint projects result in fewer disturbances to neighborhoods and greater efficiency, as we avoid having to remove and replace new improvements when doing other work in the same area. These community benefits require additional time and schedules have been extended accordingly.

The resulting updated schedules were approved by SFMTA's Transportation Capital Committee, which is an internal, multi-disciplinary committee that must approve project schedule and budget changes. The projects with the most significant changes were:

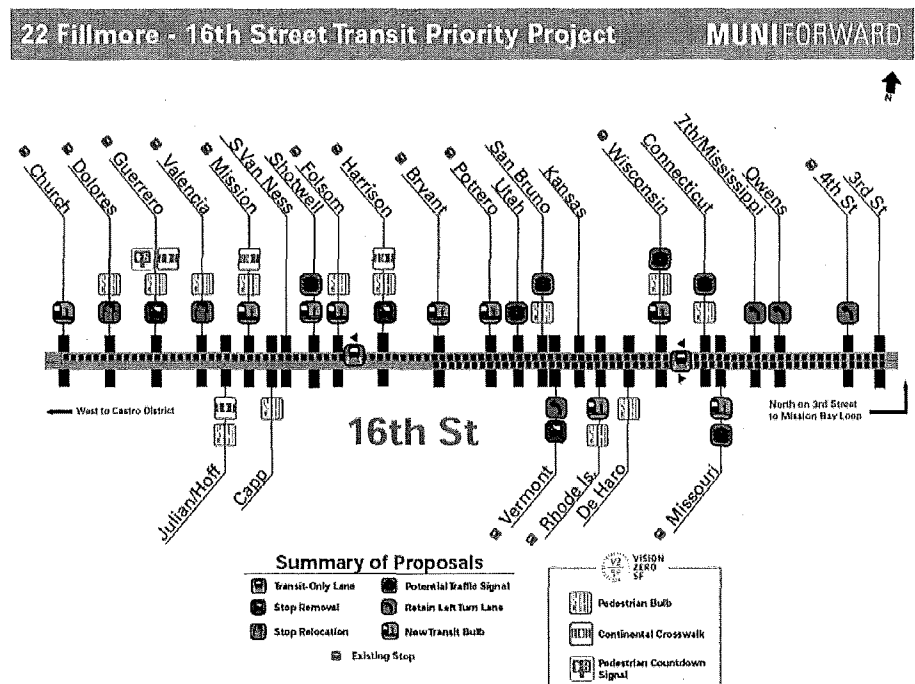
- **5 Fulton: East of 6th Ave (Inner) Rapid Project—**Construction completion is now expected one year later, in early 2018. Responding to community input on the project extended the timeline. The community process however, resulted in innovative treatments, including traffic circles, in lieu of traffic lights, which are anticipated to allow the project to meet or exceed its original reliability improvement goals and were supported by the community. This modified scope requires a longer construction phase because it now entails purchasing some items that take a long time to manufacture and has elements that take longer to construct than those in the original proposal.
- **28 19th Avenue: 19th Ave Rapid Project—**While design of SFMTA's scope remains on schedule, construction is now expected to be completed a year and half later, in early 2020. This project is being delivered in coordination with a Caltrans street repaving project. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) is also adding water and sewer scope under the same contract. This revised construction

duration, based on information from Caltrans, reflects the full scope of work to be delivered under the contract.

- 30 Stockton: Terminal OCS Upgrades (overhead lines)—The project includes complicated operational constraints involving bus layovers on neighborhood streets. Based on stakeholder feedback, SFMTA realized more time was required to explore alternatives and find a solution that minimizes negative impacts to the community. As result, planning has been extended and the construction completion date is now expected to be one year later, in Summer of 2020.
- 30 Stockton: East of Van Ness—To seize opportunities to coordinate with other construction projects, this scope will be delivered in multiple phases. Some improvements will be done as early as 2017, as originally scheduled, but the current schedule has been revised to show the date the last improvements will be completed, in early 2020. This allows segments to be delivered as quickly as possible, while minimizing disruption to the public.

To better reflect the revised project schedules and likely timing of expenditures, the distribution of GO Bond dollars from the first issuance among projects has been modified to ensure prompt expenditures. In addition, the 22 Fillmore: 16th Street Transit Priority Project - Phase 1, which was on the list of possible Bond-funded projects presented to CGOBOC in January and is consistent with the program's project selection criteria, has now been allocated funds from the first issuance. This project will build transit-only

lanes, transit bulbs, new traffic and pedestrian signals, and new streetscape amenities to reduce travel times and improve reliability on the 22 Fillmore corridor, primarily along 16th Street between the intersection of Church Street and Market Street and the Mission Bay neighborhood, which represents a new terminal location for the route. The project is currently in early design and its full scope can be found in Appendix 3. The 22 Fillmore: OCS on 16th Street and Kansas Project, which originally appeared as a stand-alone project, has been incorporated into the scope of the 22 Fillmore: 16th Street Transit Priority Project. Details appear in the chart below.



Summary of Active Bond-funded Projects

Project and Program	GO Bond- 1st Issuance Original	Updated GO Bond Allocation	Current Phase	Newly revised schedule this quarter?
Muni Forward Rapid Network Improvements				
N Judah: Arguello to 9th Ave Rapid Project	\$ 2,820,000	\$ 2,820,000	Design	No
5 Fulton: East of 6th Ave (Inner) Rapid Project	\$ 4,800,000	\$ 4,800,000	Design	Yes
7 Haight-Noriega: Haight Street Rapid Project	\$ 10,655,000	\$ 7,515,000	Construction	No
9 San Bruno: 11th St and Bayshore Blvd Rapid Project	\$ 4,400,000	\$ 4,400,000	Design	Yes
10 Townsend: Sansome Contraflow Signals	\$ 1,872,000	\$ 1,872,000	Construction	Yes
14 Mission: Division to Randall (Inner) Rapid Project	\$ 514,000	\$ 3,812,000	Design	Yes
14 Mission: Mission & S Van Ness Transit Priority Project	\$ 1,390,000	\$ 1,390,000	Construction	No
22 Fillmore: OCS on Church/Duboce (overhead lines)	\$ 800,000	\$ 800,000	Design	No
22 Fillmore: 16th Street Transit Priority Project - Phase 1	\$ -	\$ 2,150,000	Planning & Environmental	No
28 19th Avenue: 19th Ave Rapid Project	\$ 4,125,000	\$ 6,211,000	Design	Yes
30 Stockton: East of Van Ness Ave Transit Priority Project	\$ 2,659,200	\$ 2,659,200	Design	Yes
30 Stockton: Chestnut St (W of VN) Transit Priority Project	\$ 5,429,000	\$ 3,185,000	Planning & Environmental	Yes
30 Stockton: Terminal OCS Upgrades (overhead lines)	\$ 493,000	\$ 493,000	Planning & Environmental	Yes
To reassign: Formerly 33 Stanyan: OCS on Guerrero (overhead lines) and 22 Fillmore: OCS on 16th St & Kansas	\$ 3,691,333	\$ 1,541,333	N/A	N/A
Caltrain Upgrades				
Communications-Based Overlay Signal System Positive Train Control Project	\$ 7,760,000	\$ 7,760,000	Construction	No
Major Transit Corridor Improvements				
Better Market Street	\$ 8,500,000	\$ 8,500,000	Planning & Environmental	No
Pedestrian Safety Improvements				
Add Pedestrian Countdown Signals to High Injury Corridors	\$ 720,000	\$ 720,000	Design	No
Geary Pedestrian Improvements	\$ 1,606,500	\$ 1,606,500	Planning & Environmental	No
New Signals on High Injury Corridors	\$ 450,500	\$ 450,500	Design	No
Pedestrian Safety Improvements Related to Muni Forward	\$ 3,316,000	\$ 3,316,000	N/A	N/A

LESSONS LEARNED AND RISKS

Lessons

Because some initial staff assumptions about how quickly bond dollars would be expended have proven overly optimistic, we are seeking to use data to improve future projections. Better estimates will help ensure that future bond sales are sized to match our funding needs between that date and the next anticipated bond sale. Bond oversight staff are working with SFMTA's Capital Finance team to analyze historic data on how project expenditures have aligned with the portion of the project complete. From this data, we are developing a tool to help staff model project cash flow over the life of a project.

Public Works is an essential partner in the delivery of this Bond, particularly the many Muni Forward projects that Public Works will design and construct. It is essential that Public Works have a clear picture of the pipeline of Muni Forward projects that they will help deliver in order to ensure the department has sufficient staff resources to meet those needs and to ensure both agencies share expectations about the project delivery schedules. Muni Forward staff have taken a proactive approach, talking with Public Works

about staffing needs prior to the City budgeting process, thus enabling Public Works to ensure that sufficient staff positions to deliver Muni Forward are included in the next two-year budget.

Risks

The 7 Haight-Noriega: Haight Street Rapid Project is being delivered in two phases. The Lower Haight portion extends from Laguna to Masonic and is being delivered in coordination with a Public Works street resurfacing contract, which also includes SFPUC work on water and sewer lines. There is now legal contention with the contractor over issues that arose during the initial water and sewer work, including five gas line ruptures. This has stalled work on the project and a new delivery schedule is unknown. Completion of the Muni Forward scope of work depends on the rest of the project progressing. We are working closely with Public Works to monitor the situation.

APPENDIX 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BOND OVERVIEW

On November 4, 2014, Proposition A, the San Francisco Transportation and Road Improvement General Obligation Bond, passed with almost 72% of the vote. Proposition A authorizes the City and County of San Francisco to issue \$500 million in General Obligation Bonds to implement many of the infrastructure repairs and improvements identified by Mayor Ed Lee's Transportation 2030 Task Force.

The Bond encompasses a wide array of transportation improvement programs as detailed in the following sections. These are being delivered by multiple City and regional agencies, including SFMTA, San Francisco Public Works (Public Works), and Caltrain.

The benefits of the Bond will be felt in every San Francisco neighborhood as projects will improve public transit and move the City toward Vision Zero, the City's adopted goal to eliminate serious and fatal traffic collisions by 2024. The following sections provide brief descriptions of each of the Bond programs and how projects have and will be prioritized within that program, as identified in the original Bond report.

PROGRAMS AND PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA

The significant capital investment in the transit system made possible by this GO Bond will improve service through physical changes to transit corridors, improve safety and accessibility of the Muni system, and jumpstart the long-term renovation program of Muni's maintenance and storage facilities. This improved Muni, in turn, will promote social equity, environmental sustainability, affordability, and access to the city's housing, jobs, and recreation. The resulting faster, more reliable transit system will benefit San Franciscans citywide. The GO Bond investments will also create safer streets by improving the walking and bicycling environment in the city to reduce collisions, improve safety at intersections, and increase the comfort and accessibility of the bicycle network.

Detail on the specific projects funded by the Bond can be found in Appendix 3.

Improved Transit: Muni Forward Rapid Network Improvements: \$191M

Program Overview

Developed through the extensive Transit Effectiveness Project planning effort, which included several years of data collection, intensive assessment, and public outreach efforts, the Muni Forward Rapid Network Improvement projects will restructure transit service on Muni's high ridership lines to improve efficiency and connectivity.

Prioritization Criteria

The prioritization of the Muni Forward Rapid Network Improvements involved consideration of a variety of factors:

- Benefit to transit riders (e.g. time saved per customer)
- Benefits to low income and minority neighborhoods
- Pedestrian and transit safety issues

Among the Muni Forward Rapid Network projects, segments are prioritized for Bond funding in a given issuance based on project readiness and to ensure that we seize

available coordination opportunities, so that SFMTA work occurs in coordination with other construction work happening on our streets.

Improved Transit: Caltrain Upgrades

\$39M

Program Overview

Caltrain operates commuter rail passenger service throughout the Peninsula Corridor, from San Francisco through San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties to Gilroy. The northern terminal is at 4th and King Streets in San Francisco where there are local connections to Muni bus and rail services. Year after year, Caltrain has seen a significant growth in ridership and has increased service where possible. However, system capacity has now reached a point at which large service increases are not feasible without significant upgrades to Caltrain's signal systems, rail infrastructure, and vehicles. As one of the three members of Caltrain, the City and County of San Francisco contributes funding to major projects on the system.

Prioritization Criteria

This program funds part of San Francisco's share of improvements to Caltrain's infrastructure from San Francisco to Tamien Station in San Jose, including the busiest segments of the rail line. The projects funded by the program will focus on the infrastructure investments that will improve reliability and safety along the corridor.

Improved Transit: Accessibility Improvements

\$30M

Program Overview

This program is intended of fund improvements such as new elevators, escalators, and boarding islands to improve the safety and accessibility of transit stations and stops and allow for level boarding for people with mobility impairments. One project currently under consideration for funding is the installation of canopies over shared BART/Muni Metro station entrances. Such canopies would protect station escalators from the elements, as well as prevent unauthorized station access during nonoperational hours. Canopies would extend the service life of the open-air escalators, reduce escalator repairs, and improve reliability.

Transit system accessibility improvements are also included in other of the Bond programs, including Facilities and Muni Forward Rapid Network Improvements. These include new boarding islands and rehabilitation of escalators.

Prioritization Criteria

Locations for rehabilitation and construction of new escalators and elevators are based on the age of the device, the intensity of its use, and the density of nearby, common destinations.

Improved Transit: Muni Facility Upgrades

\$70M

Program Overview

This program funds the initial design and construction of projects that are needed to optimize operations and accommodate fleet needs at Muni's operations and maintenance facilities. These projects may include replacement of existing structures, reconfiguration of

materials and parts storage, upgraded and expanded washing and fueling stations, and other structural modifications.

Prioritization Criteria

Facility upgrade projects will be selected based on the recommended implementation sequencing in the Real Estate and Facilities Vision. Solutions have been prioritized based on the following criteria:

- Improvements needed to provide essential service
- Minimizing negative impacts to Muni service while renovating maintenance facilities
- Accommodating the maintenance and storage needs of the current buses and trains
- Increasing safety and security for personnel
- Coordination with ongoing projects and the scheduled expansion of the fleet
- Potential funding availability for reconfiguration and renovation

Improved Transit: Major Transit Corridor Improvements

\$28M

Program Overview

The Major Transit Corridor Improvement Program upgrades the streets that anchor the transit system to increase transit speed and reliability and to ensure that people can safely and efficiently move around the city. The focus of this program is to fund corridor-wide projects that encourage street interconnectivity to create a comprehensive, integrated, efficient, safe and connected network for all modes.

Prioritization Criteria

Projects to be considered for this category will be screened against the following criteria:

- Corridors that serve a key role in the transportation system, with high levels of travel demand and significant impacts on the network's overall quality
- Corridors that are part of a community planning effort and have community support
- Corridors that advance social and geographic equity, including those related to transit access and reliability, safety, air quality, and crime.
- Projects that improve safety for all transportation system users
- Corridors that meet meeting strategic transportation system goals, including improving: on-time performance; the comfort, attractiveness and cleanliness of transit; accessibility for those with limited mobility; and travel times for those walking, bicycling, carpooling, and taking transit or taxis.
- Projects that have environmental and quality of life benefits

Safer Streets: Pedestrian Safety Improvements

\$68M

Program Overview

WalkFirst is a data-driven effort to improve pedestrian safety in San Francisco by combining public engagement with analysis of where and why pedestrian collisions occur and knowledge about the effectiveness and costs of various engineering improvements. This program will use the WalkFirst toolbox of treatments to construct capital improvements on San Francisco's neighborhood streets to create a safer, more welcoming environment for walking, as part of San Francisco's commitment to achieving Vision Zero: zero serious traffic injuries and fatalities by 2024. Capital projects will be designed and built to most effectively address the specific safety issues present at the most dangerous intersections or corridors in San Francisco.

Prioritization Criteria

The investment and improvement in the walking environment will address the most critical needs of the city first. To prioritize the WalkFirst network, each intersection received a score based upon:

- Number of severe and fatal injuries to people walking over a five-year period
- Number of injuries to older adults (over 65)
- Number of injuries to children (under 17)

Among the WalkFirst identified locations, work funded by the Bond will be prioritized based on the locations score and opportunities to do work cost effectively and efficiently in conjunction with other construction projects in the street right of way.

Safer Streets: Traffic Signal Improvements

\$22M

Program Overview

In order to more effectively manage traffic congestion in the city and improve the overall reliability of the transit system, the city must replace obsolete and deteriorating traffic signal infrastructure. The goal of this program is to update traffic signals and operations to improve visibility of the signals and the overall safety and efficiency of the roadway. The installation of pedestrian countdown signals (PCS) and audible pedestrian signals (APS) in conjunction with upgraded traffic signals is expected to dramatically improve safety for people walking in San Francisco.

Prioritization Criteria

Priority will be given to locations that:

- Replace obsolete and deteriorating infrastructure
- Are on the Priority Transit Network
- Have high traffic volumes
- Are on an emergency route
- Can be completed as part of a coordinated project

Safer Streets: Complete Streets

\$52M

Program Overview

The passage of the 2011 Road Repaving and Street Safety Bond allowed San Francisco to begin implementation of the Complete Street projects called for in the Better Streets Plan. City agencies worked together with neighborhoods to identify opportunities to make improvements, such as restriping bicycle lanes, re-opening closed crosswalks, adding underground conduit for Pedestrian Countdown Signals, and streetscape beautification as part of repaving projects. This funding will enable coordinated projects to minimize disturbances to neighborhoods and save taxpayer dollars by avoiding the need for a second construction contract to add walking or bicycle enhancements.

Additionally, under this program many bicycle routes will be upgraded. The 2013 Bicycle Strategy found that much of San Francisco's bicycle network is fragmented and not legible to all users, with crash-prone intersections and stressful riding conditions. Improving the safety of the bicycle network is critical if the City is to achieve Vision Zero. In addition, as more people choose to bicycle, it becomes increasingly important to provide well-defined

bikeways, for the safety and ease of all roadway users. Projects under this category will target key intersections and street segments to increase safety and comfort for bicyclists.

Prioritization Criteria

Locations for Complete Street improvements will also be evaluated on:

- Project Readiness: Evaluated based on the project's level of design and legislative clearance.
- Economic Growth for Neighborhoods: Evaluated based on the project's ability to improve neighborhood-serving retail, including facilitating goods movement and delivery.
- Future Growth: Evaluated based on the project's proximity to expected increased density of jobs and housing.
- Geographic Equity: Evaluated on an equitable distribution of resources to all areas of the city.

The SFMTA is analyzing which projects to prioritize based on the following factors:

- Whether the location is a Bicycle High Injury Corridor and/or whether the location overlaps with the Pedestrian High Injury Corridors
- Ridership demand
- Level of Traffic Stress (comfort)
- The route's role as a connector
- The ability to close gaps in the network
- Socioeconomic equity
- Complexity of implementation
- Opportunity to coordinate with other projects

APPENDIX 2: STATUS OF BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

CURRENT STATUS (THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2015)

2014 GO Bond Expenditure Report							
Program	1st Bond Issuance	Total Available Budget	Total Actual Expenditures	Total Encumbrance	Total Balance	Total % Expended	Total % Encumbered and Expended
Muni Forward Rapid Network Improvements	\$43,648,533	\$43,648,533	\$42,727	\$2,138,676	\$41,467,130	0%	5%
Caltrain Upgrades	\$7,760,000	\$7,760,000	\$0	\$0	\$7,760,000	0%	0%
Accessibility Improvements	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Muni Facility Upgrades	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Major Transit Corridor Improvements	\$8,500,000	\$8,500,000	\$312,196	\$194,595	\$7,993,209	0%	6%
Pedestrian Safety Improvements	\$6,093,000	\$6,093,000	\$259,482	\$0	\$5,833,518	4%	4%
Traffic Signal Improvements	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Complete Streets Improvements	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%

Expenditures are dollars spent. Encumbrances represented dollars that have been committed by the signing of an agreement such as a construction contract, but have not yet been paid out. As the contractor completes work and submits invoices, encumbered dollars will be paid to the contractor. The amount paid then moves from the encumbrance column to the expenditure column.

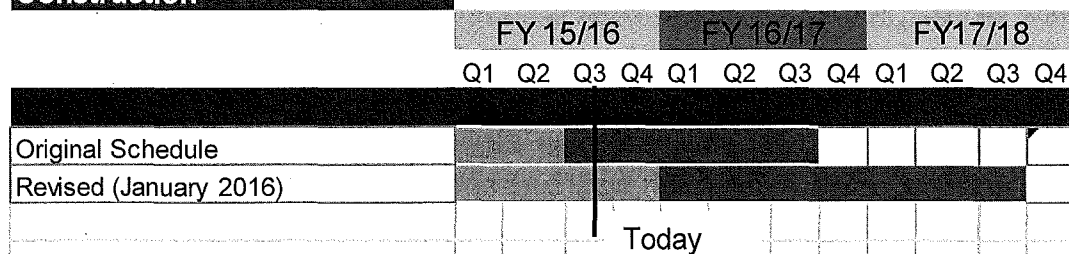
Breakdown by Bond Sale--All Programs			
Program	Total	First Sale	Future Sales
Muni Forward Rapid Network Improvements	\$184,785,249	\$43,648,533	\$141,136,716
Caltrain Upgrades	\$39,000,000	\$7,760,000	\$31,240,000
Accessibility Improvements	\$29,023,861	0	\$29,023,861
Muni Facility Upgrades	\$67,722,343	\$0	\$67,722,343
Major Transit Corridor Improvements	\$27,088,937	\$8,500,000	\$18,588,937
Pedestrian Safety Improvements	\$65,787,419	\$6,093,000	\$59,694,419
Traffic Signal Improvements	\$21,284,165	\$0	\$21,284,165
Complete Streets Improvements	\$50,308,026	\$0	\$50,308,026
Accountability and COI (estimated)	\$15,000,000	\$3,707,281	\$11,292,719
Total	\$500,000,000	\$69,708,814	\$430,291,186

Current Total Budget*	\$ 3,320,000	Original Budget	\$ 3,320,000
Funds Currently Allocated			
	Bond Funds	Other Funds	Total
Allocated to Date	\$ 2,820,000	\$ 460,000	\$ 3,280,000
Encumbered	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Expended	\$ -	\$ 191,883	\$ 191,883
Remaining Balance	\$ 2,820,000	\$ 268,117	\$ 3,088,117

5 Fulton: East of 6th Ave Transit Priority Project

The 5R Fulton is a Rapid Network route and an important connector between the Richmond District and downtown. The route's reliability and travel time are hampered east of 6th Avenue by traffic congestion and closely spaced stops. This project will implement various enhancements throughout the corridor, including new bus bulbs, transit stop optimization, removing all-way stop controls at intersections, adding turn pockets, and building new pedestrian bulbs.

Planning & Environmental Design (Including Bid & Award) Construction



Current Total Budget*	\$ 4,800,000	Original Budget*	\$ 4,800,000
Funds Currently Allocated			
	Bond Funds	Other Funds	Total
Allocated to Date	\$ 4,800,000	\$ -	\$ 4,800,000
Encumbered	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Expended		\$ -	\$ -
Remaining Balance	\$ 4,800,000	\$ -	\$ 4,800,000

*Proposition K Sales Tax is being used toward the Planning and Design phases of this project and is included in Prop K financial report section. This total budget represents the non-Prop K project budget.

7 Haight-Noriega: Haight Street Transit Priority Project (Formerly 71 Haight-Noriega)

The 7 Haight-Noriega is an important east-west bus route and one of Muni's busiest routes, serving about 13,000 customers every day. This project includes optimizing transit stop locations, adding transit bulbs, creating signalized transit queue jumps, and replacing

**Planning & Environmental
Design (Including Bid & Award)
Construction**

[illegible]

Current Total Budget*	\$ 14,171,000	Original Budget*	\$ 14,171,000
Funds Currently Allocated			
	Bond Funds	Other Funds	Total
Allocated to Date	\$ 7,715,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 9,015,000
Encumbered	\$ -	\$ 898,993	\$ -
Expended	\$ -	\$ 100,278	\$ -
Remaining Balance	\$ 7,715,000	\$ 500,729	\$ 8,215,729

9 San Bruno: 11th St and Bayshore Blvd Transit Priority Project

**Planning & Environmental
Design (Including Bid & Award)
Construction**

	FY 15/16				FY 16/17			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Original Schedule								
Revised (January 2016)								

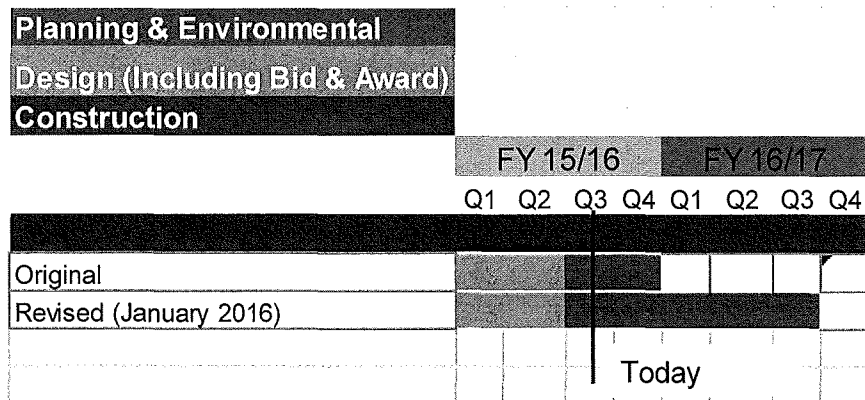
Today

Current Total Budget*	\$	4,400,000	Original Budget*	\$	4,400,000
Funds Currently Allocated					
		Bond Funds	Other Funds		Total
Allocated to Date	\$	4,400,000	\$	-	\$ 4,400,000
Encumbered	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -
Expended	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -
Remaining Balance	\$	4,400,000	\$	-	\$ 4,400,000
*Proposition K Sales Tax is being used toward the Planning and Design phases of this project and is included in Prop K financial report section. This total budget represents the non-Prop K project budget.					

10 Townsend: Sansome Contraflow Signals

This route currently travels an indirect path, resulting in longer than necessary travel time and route unreliability. Instead of turning south onto Sansome Street at Broadway, the 10 travels an extra block to Battery and then returns to Sansome at Washington Street. This is because Sansome Street is a one-way northbound street north of Washington Street. This project will construct a Muni-only contraflow lane on Sansome Street south of Washington Street to Market Street. This will result in reduced travel time and improved operating conditions by enabling the bus to turn right from Broadway directly onto Sansome Street.

Construction duration is longer originally anticipated due to complexity of construction over sub-sidewalk basements.



[illegible]

Current Total Budget	\$ 2,000,000	Original Budget	\$ 2,000,000
Funds Currently Allocated			
	Bond Funds	Other Funds	Total
Allocated to Date	\$ 800,000	\$ -	\$ 800,000
Encumbered	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Expended	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Remaining Balance	\$ 800,000	\$ -	\$ 800,000

22 Fillmore: 16th Street Transit Priority Project - Phase 1

This corridor faces significant congestion and other obstacles that frequently prevent efficient transit vehicle movement. Additionally, the Mission Bay neighborhood, which is currently experiencing a large amount development, lacks a direct and efficient transit connection to the Mission District and central San Francisco. This project will build transit-only lanes, transit bulbs, new traffic and pedestrian signals, and new streetscape amenities. The project will also include extending the overhead contact system (OCS) on 16th Street from Kansas Street to Third Street to allow for zero-emission transit service into Mission Bay. The changes will result in 25% reduced travel times and improved reliability on the 22 Fillmore corridor, primarily along 16th Street between the intersection of Church Street and Market Street and the Mission Bay neighborhood, which represents a new terminal location for the route.

**Planning & Environmental
Design (Including Bid & Award)
Construction**

	FY 15/16				FY 16/17				FY17/18				FY18/19				FY 19/20			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Original Schedule																				

28 19th Avenue: 19th Ave Transit Priority Project

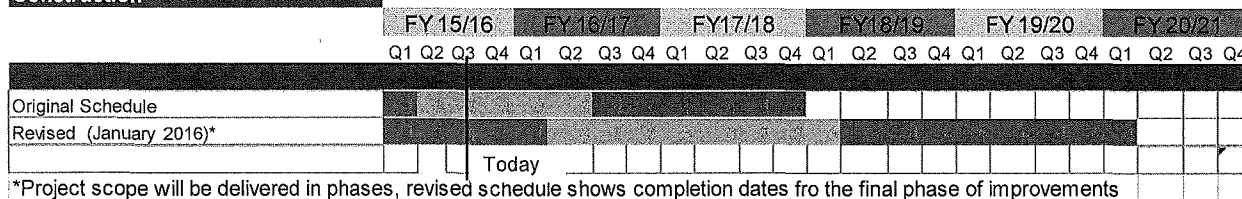
**Planning & Environmental
Design (Including Bid & Award)
Construction**

Current Total Budget*	\$ 22,965,000	Original Budget*	\$ 22,965,000
Funds Currently Allocated			
	Bond Funds	Other Funds	Total
Allocated to Date	\$ 6,211,000		\$ 6,211,000
Encumbered	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Expended	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Remaining Balance	\$ 6,211,000	\$ -	\$ 6,211,000

30 Stockton: East of Van Ness Ave Transit Priority Project

21

**Planning & Environmental
Design (Including Bid & Award)
Construction**

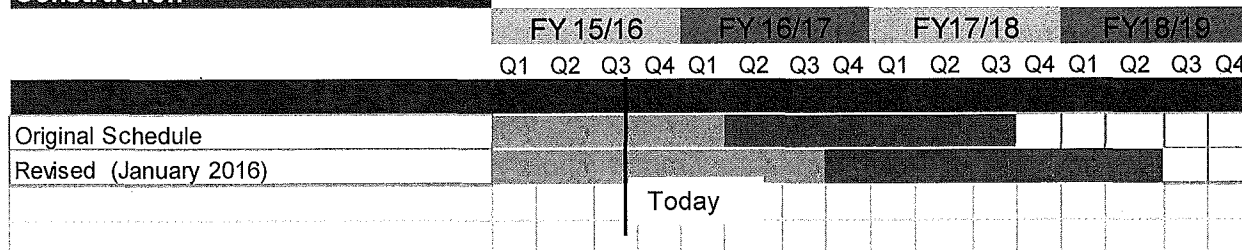


Current Total Budget*	\$ 5,039,000	Original Budget*	\$ 5,039,000
Funds Currently Allocated			
	Bond Funds	Other Funds	Total
Allocated to Date	\$ 2,659,200	\$ -	\$ 2,659,200
Encumbered	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Expended	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Remaining Balance	\$ 2,659,200	\$ -	\$ 2,659,200

*Proposition K Sales Tax is being used toward the Planning and Design phases of this project and is included in Prop K financial report section. This total budget represents the non-Prop K project budget.

This project includes optimizing bus stop locations, adding new transit bulbs and extending existing ones, establishing transit-only lanes, and widening travel lanes. The changes will make it safer to walk, increase the frequency and reliability of service, and enhance the customer experience along Chestnut, Broderick, Divisadero and Jefferson streets, west of Van Ness Avenue. This would improve an east-west portion of the Rapid Network connecting the future Van Ness Bus Rapid Transit with the 30 Stockton.

**Planning & Environmental
Design (Including Bid & Award)
Construction**



30 Stockton: Terminal OCS Upgrades (overhead lines)

**Planning & Environmental
Design (Including Bid & Award)
Construction**

Current Total Budget	\$ 4,307,000	Original Budget	\$ 4,307,000
Funds Currently Allocated			
	Bond Funds	Other Funds	Total
Allocated to Date	\$ 493,000		\$ 493,000
Encumbered	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Expended	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Remaining Balance	\$ 493,000	\$ -	\$ 493,000

A portion of these funds has been programmed to the 22 Fillmore: 16th Street Transit Priority Project - Phase 1. The OCS improvements at 16th St and Kansas have been incorporated into that project's scope. The remaining amount to reprogram is \$1,541,333.

Caltrain is installing an Advance Signal System, also known as the Communications-Based Overlay Signal System (CBOSS). CBOSS is a system that tracks train locations and prevents unsafe train movements. CBOSS is a vital solution that provides all the required safety features specifically mandated by the Railroad Safety Act of 2008 and the Code of

Federal Regulations for a Positive Train Control system. CBOSS provides additional capabilities that enable increased safety and operating performance to meet the growing needs of Caltrain's high-capacity passenger commuter railroad carrying mixed traffic.

The full project scope, schedule, and budget for CBOSS-PTC are being overseen by the Peninsula Corridor Joint Powers Board. The project is currently under construction.

Current Total Budget	\$	7,760,000	Original Budget	\$	7,760,000
Funds Currently Allocated					
		Bond Funds	Other Funds*		Total
Allocated to Date	\$	7,760,000	N/A	\$	7,760,000
Encumbered	\$	-	N/A	\$	-
Expended	\$	-	N/A	\$	-
Remaining Balance	\$	7,760,000	N/A	\$	7,760,000

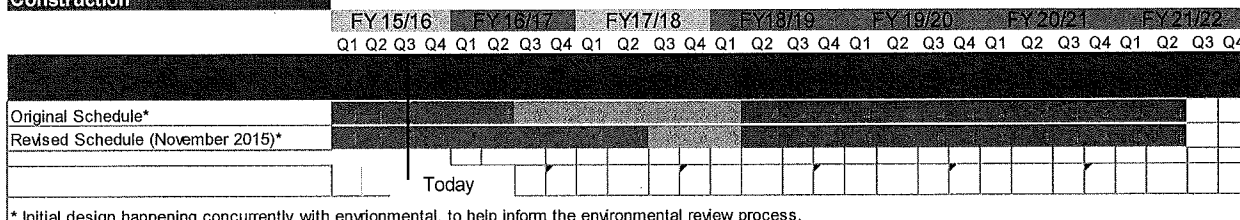
* The SFMTA is the fiscal agent for the disbursement of GO Bond funds toward this project and will ensure funds are spent in accordance with Bond requirements. Oversight of the larger project's finances and status is being overseen by the City and County of San Francisco, via its role on the Peninsula Corridor Study Joint Powers Board.

Major Transit Corridor Improvements

Better Market Street

Market Street serves as the spine of the City's transportation system, with approximately 464,000 riders accessing transit on Market Street each weekday. As such, transit improvements on Market Street have significant benefits to transit service system-wide. This proposed project would deliver improvements to decrease transit travel time and improve transit reliability. In addition, the project includes numerous pedestrian, bicycling and streetscaping improvements that will benefit all users of the street. Improvements to Market Street may include: pedestrian bulbs, enhancement to transit stops, stop spacing adjustments (including the introduction of Rapid stop spacing on Market), and accessibility improvements, including wider boarding platforms. Additional State of Good Repair improvements may also include rehabilitation of Muni Rail and Overhead Lines and traffic signals. The project will significantly improve mobility and safety for all users, and improve travel time while increasing accessibility.

Planning & Environmental
Design (Including Bid & Award)
Construction



Current Total Budget		\$ 407,500,000	Original Budget		\$ 407,500,000
Funds Currently Allocated					
	Bond Funds		Other Funds		Total
Allocated to Date	\$ 8,500,000	\$	5,670,000	\$	14,170,000
Encumbered	\$ 194,595	\$	547,513	\$	742,108
Expended	\$ 312,196	\$	3,154,833	\$	3,467,029
Remaining Balance	\$ 7,993,209	\$	1,967,654	\$	9,960,863

Pedestrian Safety Improvements

Add Pedestrian Countdown Signals on High Injury Corridors

This project will plan, design, and upgrade traffic signals at fifteen locations so that Pedestrian Countdown Signals (PCS) can be added on WalkFirst Pedestrian High Injury Corridors. Pedestrian countdown signals display the time remaining for people walking to finish crossing the street. This allows people to determine if they have enough time to safely cross or if they should wait for the next cycle.

Planning & Environmental Design (Including Bid & Award) Construction

	FY 15/16				FY 16/17				FY 17/18				FY 18/19			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Original Schedule																

Current Total Budget		\$	3,600,000	Original Budget	\$	3,600,000
Funds Currently Allocated						
	Bond Funds		Other Funds		Total	
Allocated to Date	\$	720,000	\$	-	\$	720,000
Encumbered		0	\$	-	\$	-
Expended	\$	42,122	\$	-	\$	42,122
Remaining Balance	\$	677,878	\$	-	\$	677,878

Geary Pedestrian Improvements (a portion of the Geary Bus Rapid Transit Phase 1 Project)

This project represents the first phase of the Geary Bus Rapid Transit Project. Bond funds will be used to cover pedestrian safety improvements along the Geary Corridor. The scope of improvements will include pedestrian countdown signals, new traffic signals, new pedestrian bulbouts, and traffic signs and striping in support of Vision Zero.

**Planning & Environmental
Design (Including Bid & Award)
Construction**

FY 15/16				FY 16/17				FY17/18			
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Original Schedule											
				Today							
Current Total Budget		\$ 33,656,000		Original Budget		\$ 33,656,000					
Funds Currently Allocated											
	Bond Funds			Other Funds			Total				
Allocated to Date	\$ 1,606,500			\$ 2,073,546			\$ 3,680,046				
Encumbered	\$ -			\$ -			\$ -				
Expended	\$ 114,785			\$ 61,793			\$ -				
Remaining Balance	\$ 1,491,715			\$ 2,011,753			\$ 3,503,468				

New Signals on High Injury Corridors

This project will plan, design, and install new traffic signals at eight locations and flashing beacon systems at one location along the WalkFirst Pedestrian High Injury Corridors in support of Vision Zero.

**Planning & Environmental
Design (Including Bid & Award)
Construction**

FY 15/16				FY 16/17				FY17/18				FY18/19			
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Original Schedule															
				Today											
Current Total Budget		\$ 2,650,000		Original Budget		\$ 2,650,000									
Funds Currently Allocated															
Bond Funds				Other Funds				Total							
Allocated to Date				\$ 450,500				\$ -				\$ 450,500			
Encumbered				\$ -				\$ -				\$ -			
Expended				\$ 72,575				\$ -				\$ 72,575			
Remaining Balance				\$ 377,925				\$ -				\$ 377,925			

Pedestrian Safety Improvements Related to Muni Forward

This project will implement permanent pedestrian improvements in conjunction with Muni Forward projects. Specific intersections and treatments will be determined as the projects proceed through design.

Schedule will be based on the schedule for the corresponding Muni Forward projects.

Current Total Budget	\$ 3,316,000	Original Budget	\$ 3,316,000
Funds Currently Allocated			
	Bond Funds	Other Funds	Total
Allocated to Date	\$ 3,316,000	\$ -	\$ 3,316,000
Encumbered	\$ -	\$ -	
Expended	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Remaining Balance	\$ 3,316,000	\$ -	\$ 3,316,000

MEASURING SUCCESS

With the passage of this Bond, the City committed to provide improved transit and safer streets. Staying on scope, schedule, and budget are important measures that we are on track, but equally important is the delivery of specific improvement. SFMTA staff are working to identify the best metrics and will track both physical improvements and outcomes, as projects are completed.

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

From: Dion, Ichieh (TTX)
Sent: Friday, February 12, 2016 1:24 PM
To: Dion, Ichieh (TTX) <ichieh.dion@sfgov.org>
Subject: CCSF Monthly Pooled Investment Report for January 2016

Hello All -

Please find the CCSF Pooled Investment Report for the month of January 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**



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

José Cisneros, Treasurer

Investment Report for the month of January 2016

February 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 January 31, 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 January 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	January 2016	Fiscal YTD	December 2015
Average Daily Balance	\$ 6,725	\$ 7,390	\$ 6,613	\$ 7,350
Net Earnings	24.61	4.20	20.41	3.51
Earned Income Yield	0.62%	0.67%	0.61%	0.56%

CCSF Pooled Fund Statistics *

(in \$ million)	% of	Book	Market	Wtd. Avg.	Wtd. Avg.	
Investment Type	Portfolio	Value	Value	Coupon	YTM	WAM
U.S. Treasuries	6.80%	\$ 498.4	\$ 500.9	0.86%	0.99%	457
Federal Agencies	56.40%	4,167.2	4,156.4	0.85%	0.67%	555
State & Local Government						
Agency Obligations	2.90%	213.6	213.4	1.40%	0.97%	467
Public Time Deposits	0.02%	1.2	1.2	0.61%	0.61%	114
Negotiable CDs	14.93%	1,100.0	1,100.4	0.74%	0.74%	264
Commercial Paper	6.10%	449.4	449.6	0.00%	0.50%	60
Medium Term Notes	9.34%	689.7	688.0	1.32%	0.59%	221
Money Market Funds	2.51%	185.2	185.2	0.20%	0.20%	1
Supranationals	1.02%	74.9	75.0	0.13%	0.25%	140
Totals	100.0%	\$ 7,379.6	\$ 7,370.1	0.82%	0.68%	425

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 January 31, 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	\$ 498.4	\$ 500.9	100.50	6.80%	100%	Yes
Federal Agencies	4,152.1	4,167.2	4,156.4	99.74	56.40%	100%	Yes
State & Local Government							
Agency Obligations	211.3	213.6	213.4	99.88	2.90%	20%	Yes
Public Time Deposits	1.2	1.2	1.2	100.00	0.02%	100%	Yes
Negotiable CDs	1,100.0	1,100.0	1,100.4	100.04	14.93%	30%	Yes
Bankers Acceptances	-	-	-	-	0.00%	40%	Yes
Commercial Paper	450.0	449.4	449.6	100.06	6.10%	25%	Yes
Medium Term Notes	686.5	689.7	688.0	99.76	9.34%	25%	Yes
Repurchase Agreements	-	-	-	-	0.00%	10%	Yes
Reverse Repurchase/ Securities Lending Agreements	-	-	-	-	0.00%	\$75mm	Yes
Money Market Funds	185.2	185.2	185.2	100.00	2.51%	10%	Yes
LAIF	-	-	-	-	0.00%	\$50mm	Yes
Supranationals	75.0	74.9	75.0	100.09	1.02%	5%	Yes
TOTAL	\$ 7,361.2	\$ 7,379.6	\$ 7,370.1	99.87	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.

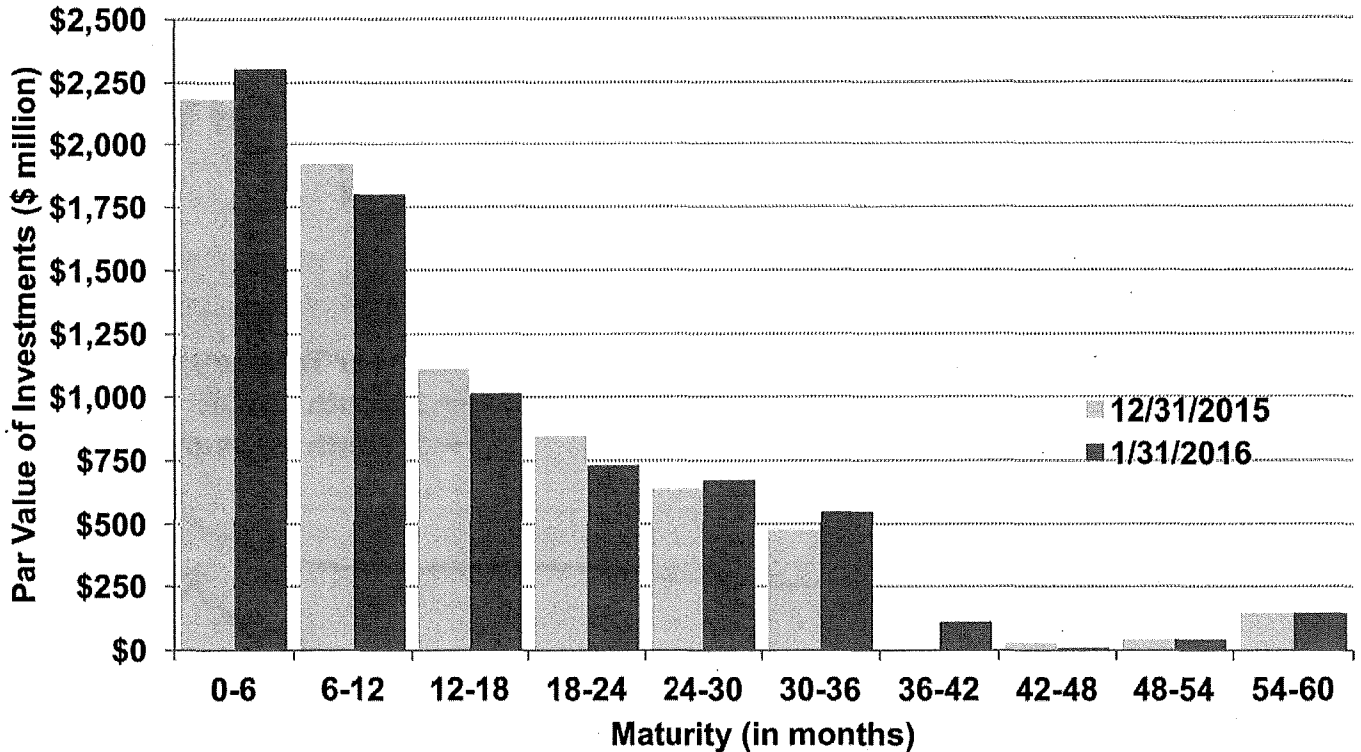
The full Investment Policy can be found at <http://www.sftreasurer.org/>, in the Reports & Plans section of the About menu.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Portfolio Analysis

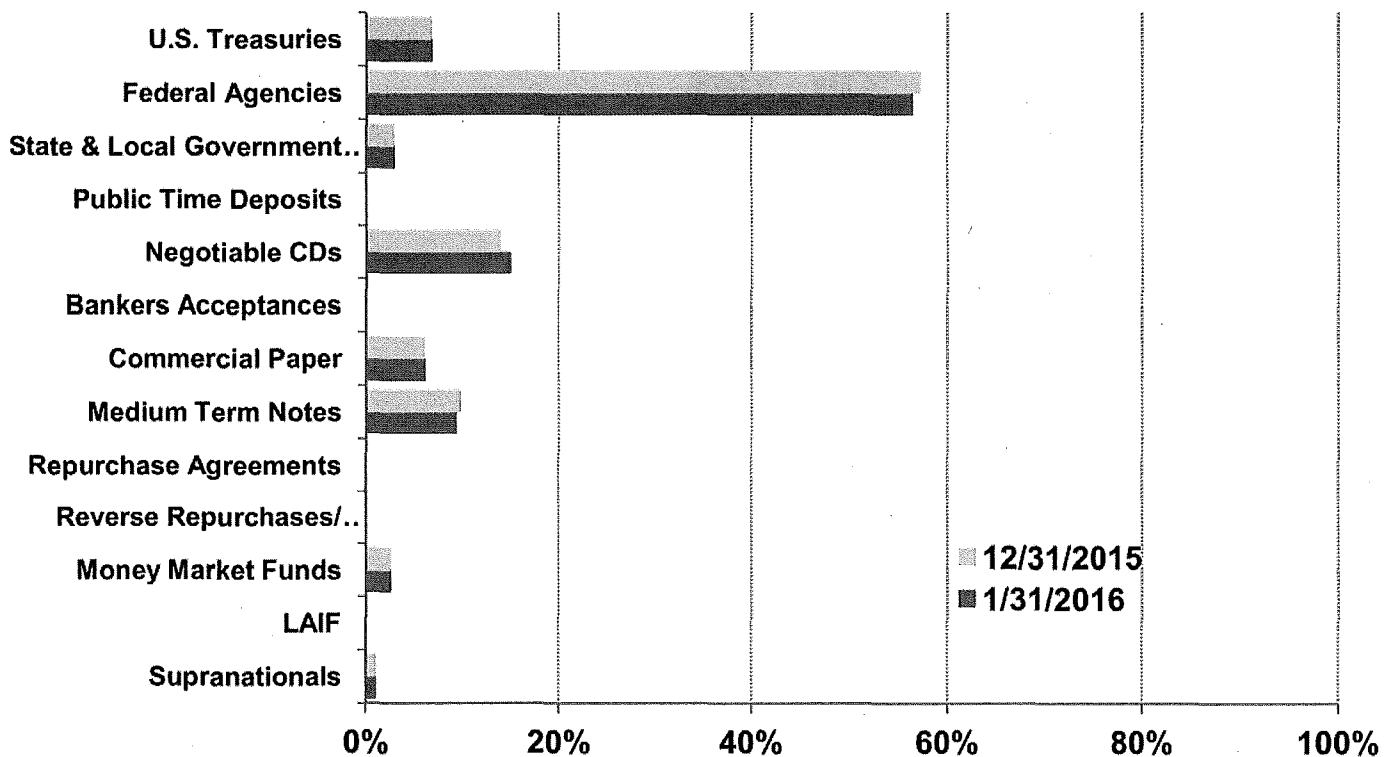
Pooled Fund

Par Value of Investments by Maturity

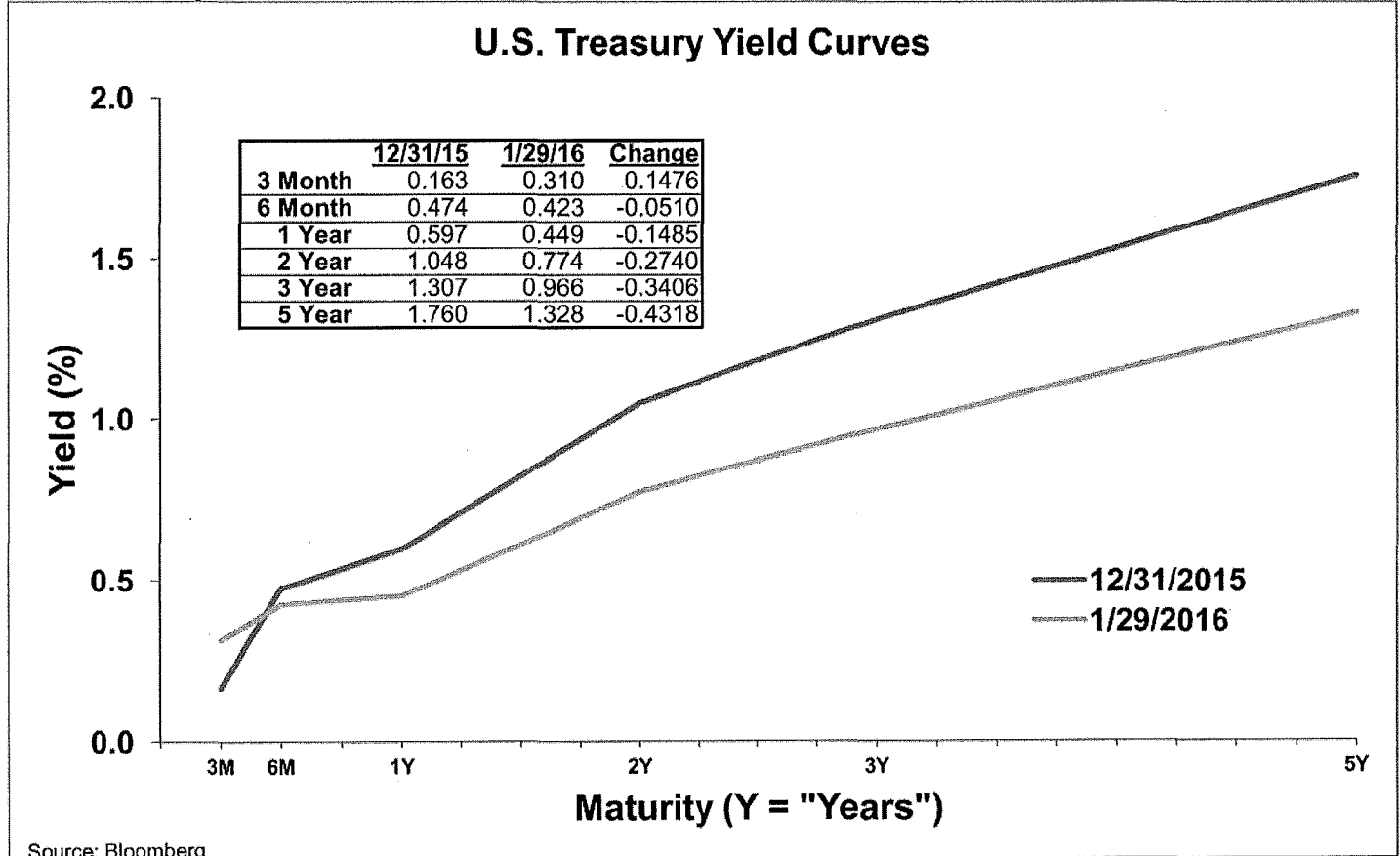
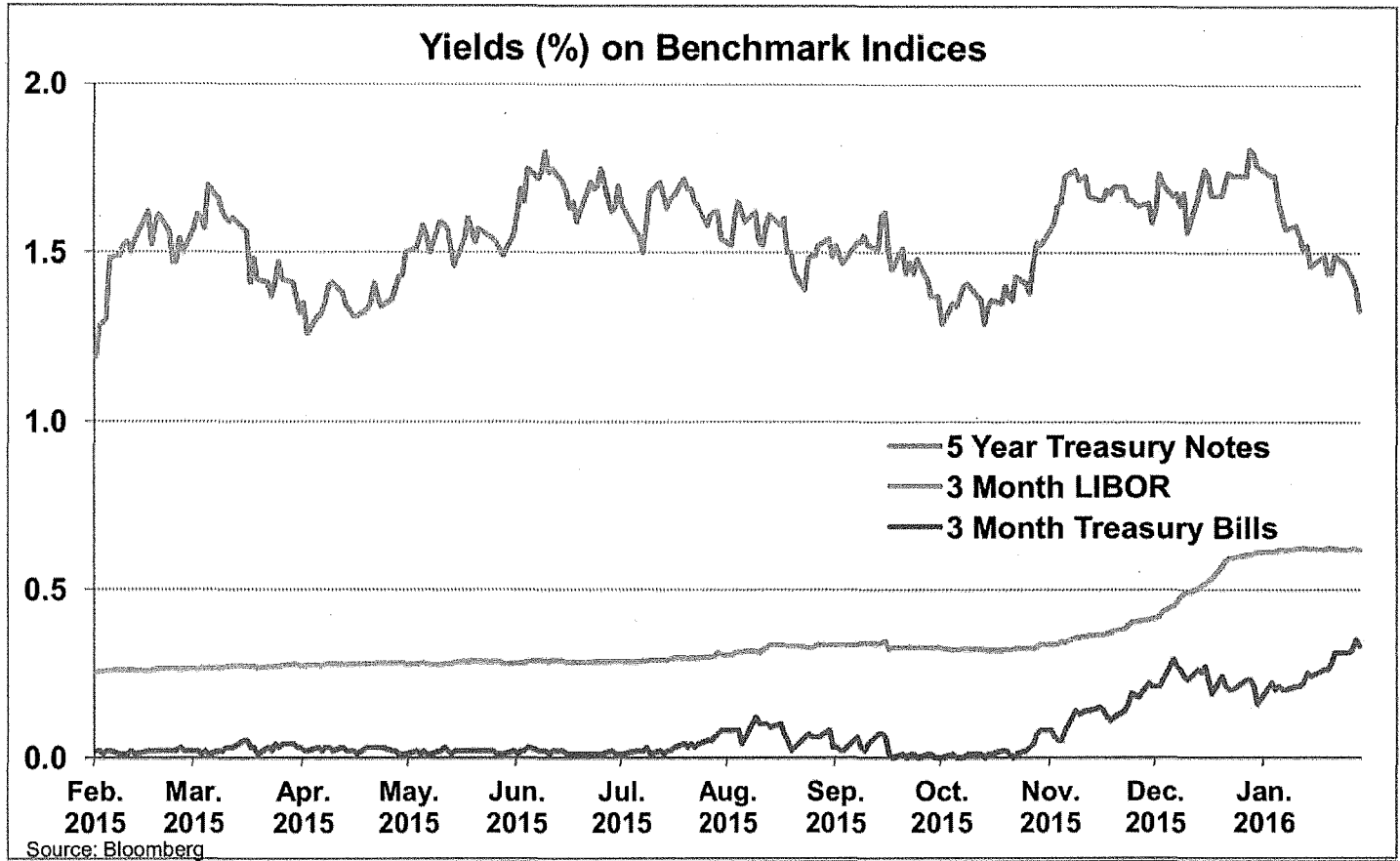


Callable bonds shown at maturity date.

Asset Allocation by Market Value



Yield Curves



Investment Inventory

Pooled Fund

As of January 31, 2016

Type of Investment	CUSIP	Issuer Name	Settle	Maturity	Duration	Coupon	Par Value	Book Value	Amortized	Market Value
			Date	Date					Book Value	
U.S. Treasuries	912828RJ1	US TSY NT	10/11/11	9/30/16	0.66	1.00	\$ 75,000,000	\$ 74,830,078	\$ 74,977,356	\$ 75,213,750
U.S. Treasuries	912828RM4	US TSY NT	12/26/13	10/31/16	0.75	1.00	25,000,000	25,183,594	25,048,193	25,074,250
U.S. Treasuries	912828RX0	US TSY NT	2/25/14	12/31/16	0.91	0.88	25,000,000	25,145,508	25,046,730	25,054,750
U.S. Treasuries	912828SJ0	US TSY NT	3/21/12	2/28/17	1.07	0.88	25,000,000	24,599,609	24,912,824	25,051,750
U.S. Treasuries	912828SJ0	US TSY NT	3/21/12	2/28/17	1.07	0.88	25,000,000	24,599,609	24,912,824	25,051,750
U.S. Treasuries	912828SJ0	US TSY NT	3/14/12	2/28/17	1.07	0.88	75,000,000	74,771,484	74,950,438	75,155,250
U.S. Treasuries	912828SM3	US TSY NT	4/4/12	3/31/17	1.16	1.00	50,000,000	49,835,938	49,961,821	50,183,500
U.S. Treasuries	912828TM2	US TSY NT	12/15/15	8/31/17	1.57	0.63	100,000,000	99,615,599	99,659,099	99,922,000
U.S. Treasuries	912828M72	US TSY NT	12/17/15	11/30/17	1.82	0.88	50,000,000	49,903,134	49,910,683	50,089,850
U.S. Treasuries	912828M72	US TSY NT	12/17/15	11/30/17	1.82	0.88	50,000,000	49,899,227	49,907,029	50,089,850
Subtotals					1.24	0.86	\$ 500,000,000	\$ 498,383,780	\$ 499,286,997	\$ 500,886,700
Federal Agencies	313384SQ3	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	12/9/15	2/3/16	0.00	0.00	\$ 25,000,000	\$ 24,984,056	\$ 24,984,056	\$ 24,999,611
Federal Agencies	313384SQ3	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	12/9/15	2/3/16	0.00	0.00	25,000,000	24,984,444	24,984,444	24,999,611
Federal Agencies	313384SV2	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	9/21/15	2/8/16	0.00	0.00	12,000,000	11,990,667	11,990,667	11,999,347
Federal Agencies	313384SZ3	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	11/25/15	2/12/16	0.03	0.00	25,000,000	24,987,382	24,987,382	24,997,861
Federal Agencies	313384TE9	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	11/18/15	2/17/16	0.05	0.00	25,000,000	24,986,097	24,986,097	24,996,889
Federal Agencies	313384TE9	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	12/31/15	2/17/16	0.05	0.00	25,400,000	25,391,533	25,391,533	25,396,839
Federal Agencies	313384TF6	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	11/10/15	2/18/16	0.05	0.00	25,000,000	24,985,417	24,985,417	24,996,694
Federal Agencies	3130A0SD3	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	12/10/15	2/19/16	0.05	0.38	30,000,000	30,030,782	30,033,697	30,000,600
Federal Agencies	313384TG4	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	11/30/15	2/19/16	0.05	0.00	50,000,000	49,970,188	49,970,188	49,993,000
Federal Agencies	313384TM1	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	12/9/15	2/24/16	0.07	0.00	12,000,000	11,988,450	11,988,450	11,997,853
Federal Agencies	313384UB3	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	12/9/15	3/9/16	0.10	0.00	56,000,000	55,932,053	55,932,053	55,983,884
Federal Agencies	313375RN9	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	4/13/12	3/11/16	0.11	1.00	22,200,000	22,357,620	22,204,305	22,215,762
Federal Agencies	3133XXP43	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	9/21/15	3/11/16	0.11	3.13	3,120,000	3,164,204	3,132,117	3,129,578
Federal Agencies	3133XXP43	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	12/12/13	3/11/16	0.11	3.13	14,000,000	14,848,400	14,040,351	14,042,980
Federal Agencies	31315KU11	FARMER MAC DISCOUNT NOTE	12/9/15	3/15/16	0.12	0.00	50,000,000	49,929,944	49,929,944	49,983,278
Federal Agencies	313384UH0	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	12/10/15	3/15/16	0.12	0.00	50,000,000	49,936,000	49,936,000	49,983,278
Federal Agencies	3133EAJU3	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	4/12/12	3/28/16	0.16	1.05	25,000,000	25,220,750	25,008,549	25,029,250
Federal Agencies	3135G0VA8	FANNIE MAE	9/21/15	3/30/16	0.16	0.50	6,157,000	6,163,711	6,159,038	6,158,416
Federal Agencies	3135G0VA8	FANNIE MAE	12/13/13	3/30/16	0.16	0.50	25,000,000	25,022,250	25,001,540	25,005,750
Federal Agencies	31315PTF6	FARMER MAC	4/1/13	4/1/16	0.00	0.43	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Federal Agencies	313396VG5	FREDDIE MAC DISCOUNT NT	12/11/15	4/7/16	0.18	0.00	25,000,000	24,960,667	24,960,667	24,983,500
Federal Agencies	313379Z21	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	4/18/12	4/18/16	0.21	0.81	20,000,000	19,992,200	19,999,589	20,017,400
Federal Agencies	3133ECWT7	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	11/20/13	5/9/16	0.27	0.65	22,650,000	22,746,489	22,660,495	22,668,120
Federal Agencies	3133EDB35	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	1/15/14	6/2/16	0.01	0.46	50,000,000	49,991,681	49,998,832	50,002,500
Federal Agencies	31315PB73	FARMER MAC	2/9/12	6/9/16	0.36	0.90	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,018,100
Federal Agencies	313373SZ6	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	10/23/14	6/10/16	0.36	2.13	28,000,000	28,790,468	28,172,418	28,168,000
Federal Agencies	313771AA5	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BK IL	12/11/15	6/13/16	0.37	5.63	4,200,000	4,304,160	4,274,883	4,279,506
Federal Agencies	313771AA5	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BK IL	9/4/14	6/13/16	0.37	5.63	8,620,000	9,380,715	8,776,134	8,783,177
Federal Agencies	313771AA5	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BK IL	5/30/13	6/13/16	0.37	5.63	14,195,000	16,259,095	14,442,319	14,463,711
Federal Agencies	313771AA5	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BK IL	5/20/13	6/13/16	0.37	5.63	16,925,000	19,472,890	17,227,562	17,245,390
Federal Agencies	313771AA5	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BK IL	8/31/15	6/13/16	0.37	5.63	71,000,000	73,835,669	72,314,091	72,344,030
Federal Agencies	3133EDDP4	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	2/11/14	6/17/16	0.38	0.52	50,000,000	50,062,000	50,009,911	50,023,500
Federal Agencies	3130A1BK3	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	3/24/14	6/24/16	0.40	0.50	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,012,250
Federal Agencies	3135G0XP3	FANNIE MAE	3/25/14	7/5/16	0.43	0.38	50,000,000	49,753,100	49,954,058	49,975,500
Federal Agencies	31315PA25	FARMER MAC	3/26/13	7/27/16	0.49	2.00	11,900,000	12,440,498	11,978,481	11,991,630
Federal Agencies	31315PA25	FARMER MAC	3/26/13	7/27/16	0.49	2.00	14,100,000	14,735,205	14,192,232	14,208,570
Federal Agencies	31315PA25	FARMER MAC	7/27/11	7/27/16	0.49	2.00	15,000,000	14,934,750	14,993,679	15,115,500

Investment Inventory

Pooled Fund

Type of Investment	CUSIP	Issuer Name	Settle	Maturity	Duration	Coupon	Par Value	Book Value	Amortized	Market Value
			Date	Date					Book Value	
Federal Agencies	31315PA25	FARMER MAC	3/26/14	7/27/16	0.49	2.00	20,000,000	20,643,350	20,133,341	20,154,000
Federal Agencies	3137EACW7	FREDDIE MAC	12/3/15	8/25/16	0.56	2.00	7,369,000	7,483,400	7,466,645	7,427,878
Federal Agencies	3135G0YE7	FANNIE MAE	3/17/14	8/26/16	0.57	0.63	50,000,000	50,124,765	50,028,921	50,015,000
Federal Agencies	31315PQB8	FARMER MAC	10/29/13	9/1/16	0.58	1.50	7,000,000	7,156,240	7,032,061	7,038,850
Federal Agencies	313370TW8	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	10/11/11	9/9/16	0.60	2.00	25,000,000	25,727,400	25,089,557	25,203,000
Federal Agencies	313370TW8	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	11/5/14	9/9/16	0.60	2.00	25,000,000	25,662,125	25,217,106	25,203,000
Federal Agencies	3133EDH21	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3/14/14	9/14/16	0.04	0.44	50,000,000	49,993,612	49,998,422	49,989,500
Federal Agencies	3134G4XW3	FREDDIE MAC	3/26/14	9/26/16	0.65	0.60	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,026,000
Federal Agencies	313378UB5	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	10/23/14	10/11/16	0.69	1.13	5,000,000	5,060,200	5,021,183	5,027,350
Federal Agencies	3133EDJA1	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	4/11/14	10/11/16	0.03	0.44	25,000,000	24,993,750	24,998,270	24,993,500
Federal Agencies	3130A3CE2	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	11/3/14	10/14/16	0.70	0.63	40,000,000	40,032,000	40,011,522	40,006,400
Federal Agencies	3137EADS5	FREDDIE MAC	3/3/14	10/14/16	0.70	0.88	25,000,000	25,200,250	25,053,623	25,041,750
Federal Agencies	3130A6PZ4	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	1/7/16	10/28/16	0.74	0.40	5,950,000	5,937,307	5,938,769	5,946,014
Federal Agencies	3134G5LS2	FREDDIE MAC	11/17/14	11/17/16	0.79	0.60	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,002,000
Federal Agencies	3130A3J70	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	11/18/15	11/23/16	0.81	0.63	7,015,000	7,012,545	7,013,041	7,013,316
Federal Agencies	3130A3J70	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	11/17/14	11/23/16	0.81	0.63	25,000,000	24,990,000	24,995,984	24,994,000
Federal Agencies	313381GA7	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	11/30/12	11/30/16	0.83	0.57	23,100,000	23,104,389	23,100,910	23,123,100
Federal Agencies	313371PV2	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	11/6/14	12/9/16	0.85	1.63	25,000,000	25,513,000	25,209,497	25,207,250
Federal Agencies	313371PV2	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	12/4/14	12/9/16	0.85	1.63	25,000,000	25,486,750	25,206,340	25,207,250
Federal Agencies	313371PV2	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	12/12/14	12/9/16	0.85	1.63	25,000,000	25,447,500	25,191,786	25,207,250
Federal Agencies	3130A12F4	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	3/19/14	12/19/16	0.88	0.70	20,500,000	20,497,950	20,499,344	20,515,990
Federal Agencies	3134G5VG7	FREDDIE MAC	12/29/14	12/29/16	0.91	0.78	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,999,000
Federal Agencies	3134G33C2	FREDDIE MAC	1/3/13	1/3/17	0.92	0.60	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,117,500
Federal Agencies	3133ECB37	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	12/20/12	1/12/17	0.95	0.58	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,021,140
Federal Agencies	31315PWW5	FARMER MAC	5/4/12	1/17/17	0.96	1.01	49,500,000	49,475,250	49,494,946	49,760,865
Federal Agencies	3133EDRD6	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	12/12/14	1/30/17	0.16	0.40	50,000,000	49,981,400	49,991,320	49,896,500
Federal Agencies	3133786Q9	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	1/10/13	2/13/17	1.03	1.00	67,780,000	68,546,456	67,973,793	67,956,906
Federal Agencies	3133EDFW7	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	2/27/14	2/27/17	0.07	0.49	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,957,000
Federal Agencies	3133782N0	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	12/29/15	3/10/17	1.10	0.88	15,000,000	15,030,590	15,031,301	15,023,550
Federal Agencies	3133782N0	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	12/15/14	3/10/17	1.10	0.88	50,000,000	50,058,500	50,028,892	50,078,500
Federal Agencies	3133EDP30	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	10/3/14	3/24/17	0.07	0.47	26,000,000	26,009,347	26,004,316	25,979,980
Federal Agencies	3134G4XM5	FREDDIE MAC	3/28/14	3/28/17	1.15	0.78	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,015,750
Federal Agencies	3133EDZW5	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	10/29/14	3/29/17	0.08	0.45	25,000,000	24,999,750	24,999,880	24,977,250
Federal Agencies	31315PTQ2	FARMER MAC	4/10/12	4/10/17	1.18	1.26	12,500,000	12,439,250	12,485,561	12,571,625
Federal Agencies	3133ECLL6	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	4/17/13	4/17/17	1.21	0.60	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	9,993,400
Federal Agencies	31315PUQ0	FARMER MAC	4/26/12	4/26/17	1.23	1.13	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,551,765
Federal Agencies	3137EADF3	FREDDIE MAC	5/14/12	5/12/17	1.27	1.25	25,000,000	25,133,000	25,033,979	25,153,000
Federal Agencies	31315PZQ5	FARMER MAC	12/28/12	6/5/17	1.34	1.11	9,000,000	9,122,130	9,036,941	9,021,780
Federal Agencies	313379FW4	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	12/19/14	6/9/17	1.35	1.00	12,000,000	12,020,760	12,011,357	12,037,560
Federal Agencies	313379FW4	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	12/29/15	6/9/17	1.35	1.00	20,600,000	20,605,470	20,605,855	20,664,478
Federal Agencies	3130A3SL9	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	12/30/14	6/15/17	1.37	0.95	25,000,000	24,959,750	24,977,589	25,138,750
Federal Agencies	3133EAUW6	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	6/19/12	6/19/17	0.13	0.58	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,987,000
Federal Agencies	3133EEGH7	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	12/26/14	6/26/17	1.40	0.93	8,400,000	8,397,312	8,398,496	8,422,596
Federal Agencies	3137EADH9	FREDDIE MAC	3/25/14	6/29/17	1.40	1.00	25,000,000	24,920,625	24,965,773	25,079,000
Federal Agencies	3134G5W50	FREDDIE MAC	12/30/14	6/30/17	1.41	1.00	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,189,000
Federal Agencies	3133ECV92	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	7/24/13	7/24/17	0.07	0.47	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,921,500
Federal Agencies	3133ECVG6	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	8/5/13	7/26/17	0.24	0.62	23,520,000	23,520,000	23,520,000	23,512,474
Federal Agencies	3135G0F24	FANNIE MAE	9/16/15	8/16/17	0.04	0.44	25,000,000	24,995,153	24,996,108	24,948,000
Federal Agencies	3133EEFX3	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	12/23/14	8/23/17	0.06	0.48	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,921,000
Federal Agencies	3137EADL0	FREDDIE MAC	3/25/14	9/29/17	1.65	1.00	25,000,000	24,808,175	24,909,466	25,078,750

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	3135G0F57	FANNIE MAE	10/5/15	10/5/17	0.01	0.44	25,000,000	24,992,356	24,993,600	24,942,750
Federal Agencies	3133EETS9	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	9/25/15	10/19/17	0.05	0.46	30,000,000	30,000,600	30,000,497	29,936,400
Federal Agencies	3133EEBR0	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	11/18/14	11/13/17	0.04	0.45	25,000,000	24,988,794	24,993,313	24,944,500
Federal Agencies	3133EEJ76	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	8/20/15	11/13/17	0.04	0.47	25,000,000	24,991,500	24,993,219	24,983,250
Federal Agencies	3134G44F2	FREDDIE MAC	5/21/13	11/21/17	1.79	0.80	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,935,000
Federal Agencies	3130A3HF4	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	12/22/14	12/8/17	1.84	1.13	25,000,000	24,955,500	24,972,198	25,124,250
Federal Agencies	3137EADX4	FREDDIE MAC	12/11/15	12/15/17	1.86	1.00	25,000,000	24,969,000	24,971,193	25,082,500
Federal Agencies	3133EEFE5	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	12/19/14	12/18/17	1.86	1.13	50,000,000	49,914,500	49,946,436	50,234,500
Federal Agencies	3134G32M1	FREDDIE MAC	12/28/12	12/28/17	1.89	1.00	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,011,000
Federal Agencies	3133EEMH0	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	5/27/15	2/2/18	0.01	0.48	4,000,000	3,999,480	3,999,612	3,991,240
Federal Agencies	3133EEMH0	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	2/2/15	2/2/18	0.01	0.48	35,000,000	34,978,893	34,985,903	34,923,350
Federal Agencies	3133EEAN0	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	11/5/14	2/5/18	0.01	0.47	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	24,939,750
Federal Agencies	3133EEAN0	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	11/5/14	2/5/18	0.01	0.47	25,000,000	24,991,750	24,994,896	24,939,750
Federal Agencies	3133EEAN0	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	11/5/14	2/5/18	0.01	0.47	50,000,000	49,983,560	49,989,829	49,879,500
Federal Agencies	3133EFNK9	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	11/9/15	2/9/18	0.02	0.50	25,000,000	24,994,315	24,994,895	24,958,750
Federal Agencies	3135G0UN1	FANNIE MAE	2/26/14	2/28/18	2.05	1.15	8,770,000	8,713,434	8,740,692	8,771,228
Federal Agencies	3135G0UN1	FANNIE MAE	2/26/14	2/28/18	2.05	1.15	19,000,000	18,877,450	18,936,505	19,002,660
Federal Agencies	3133EEN71	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	5/22/15	3/22/18	0.06	0.46	50,000,000	49,992,500	49,994,348	49,857,000
Federal Agencies	3133EEQ86	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	5/27/15	3/26/18	0.15	0.46	50,000,000	49,978,500	49,983,698	49,779,000
Federal Agencies	3133EEQ86	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	5/29/15	3/26/18	0.15	0.46	50,000,000	49,978,500	49,983,667	49,779,000
Federal Agencies	3133EFWG8	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	1/26/16	3/26/18	0.07	0.59	25,000,000	24,997,200	24,997,221	24,997,500
Federal Agencies	3133EEZC7	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	4/16/15	4/16/18	0.04	0.48	50,000,000	49,992,422	49,994,434	49,869,000
Federal Agencies	3130A6Z42	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	1/27/16	4/27/18	2.21	1.25	9,100,000	9,100,000	9,100,000	9,118,564
Federal Agencies	3133EEU40	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	6/3/15	5/3/18	0.01	0.47	69,000,000	68,994,894	68,996,059	69,069,000
Federal Agencies	3135G0WJ8	FANNIE MAE	5/23/13	5/21/18	2.28	0.88	25,000,000	24,786,500	24,901,678	24,966,750
Federal Agencies	3133EFCT2	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	9/8/15	6/8/18	0.02	0.48	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	24,932,000
Federal Agencies	3133EFCT2	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	9/8/15	6/8/18	0.02	0.48	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,864,000
Federal Agencies	3133EEW48	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	6/11/15	6/11/18	0.03	0.47	50,000,000	49,996,000	49,996,858	49,850,500
Federal Agencies	3133EFSH1	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	12/18/15	6/14/18	2.34	1.17	25,000,000	24,955,500	24,957,864	25,065,750
Federal Agencies	3130A4GL0	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	3/18/15	9/18/18	2.58	1.33	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,013,500
Federal Agencies	3134G7WW7	FREDDIE MAC	9/28/15	9/28/18	2.63	0.75	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,022,000
Federal Agencies	3136G2NZ6	FANNIE MAE	9/30/15	9/28/18	2.64	0.50	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	24,998,250
Federal Agencies	3136G2NZ6	FANNIE MAE	9/30/15	9/28/18	2.64	0.50	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	24,998,250
Federal Agencies	3134G73D1	FREDDIE MAC	10/29/15	10/29/18	2.73	0.63	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,996,500
Federal Agencies	3134G82T5	FREDDIE MAC	11/16/15	11/16/18	2.76	0.88	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,800
Federal Agencies	3134G82B4	FREDDIE MAC	11/23/15	11/23/18	2.78	0.75	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,725
Federal Agencies	3134G85M7	FREDDIE MAC	11/27/15	11/26/18	2.79	0.75	22,000,000	21,986,800	21,987,596	22,002,596
Federal Agencies	3134G85Z8	FREDDIE MAC	12/4/15	12/4/18	2.81	0.75	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,011,250
Federal Agencies	3134G8AT6	FREDDIE MAC	12/11/15	12/11/18	2.82	1.00	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,009,725
Federal Agencies	3134G87D5	FREDDIE MAC	12/14/15	12/14/18	2.84	0.75	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,009,000
Federal Agencies	3134G8CS6	FREDDIE MAC	12/28/15	12/28/18	2.89	0.63	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,001,550
Federal Agencies	3134G8DH9	FREDDIE MAC	12/28/15	12/28/18	2.88	0.75	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,004,825
Federal Agencies	3134G8EH8	FREDDIE MAC	12/28/15	12/28/18	2.88	0.75	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,020,500
Federal Agencies	3136G2C39	FANNIE MAE	12/30/14	12/28/18	2.85	1.63	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,103,800
Federal Agencies	3132X0EK3	FARMER MAC	1/25/16	1/25/19	0.23	0.72	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,500
Federal Agencies	3134G8GD5	FREDDIE MAC	1/29/16	1/29/19	2.96	1.00	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,050,250
Federal Agencies	3134G8H69	FREDDIE MAC	1/29/16	1/29/19	2.96	1.00	19,000,000	18,996,200	18,996,210	19,007,980
Federal Agencies	3132X0ED9	FARMER MAC	1/19/16	3/19/19	0.13	0.58	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	39,995,600
Federal Agencies	3134G8G94	FREDDIE MAC	1/25/16	7/25/19	3.42	1.25	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,066,500
Federal Agencies	3132X0AT8	FARMER MAC	6/5/15	6/2/20	0.01	0.57	41,000,000	41,000,000	41,000,000	40,742,110

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	3134G7U33	FREDDIE MAC	10/29/15	10/29/20	4.58	1.50	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,018,240
Federal Agencies	3134G7U90	FREDDIE MAC	10/29/15	10/29/20	4.58	1.55	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,022,900
Federal Agencies	3136G2QT7	FANNIE MAE	10/29/15	10/29/20	4.58	1.50	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,007,250
Federal Agencies	3133EFTX5	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	12/24/15	12/24/20	0.07	0.76	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	99,988,000
Subtotals					0.85	0.85	\$ 4,152,071,000	\$ 4,167,229,131	\$ 4,155,175,494	\$ 4,156,369,926
State/Local Agencies	13063BN73	CALIFORNIA ST	9/21/15	2/1/16	0.00	1.05	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 3,512,664	\$ 3,505,104	\$ 3,500,000
State/Local Agencies	13063BN73	CALIFORNIA ST	12/19/14	2/1/16	0.00	1.05	7,000,000	7,044,310	7,000,000	7,000,000
State/Local Agencies	13063BN73	CALIFORNIA ST	3/27/13	2/1/16	0.00	1.05	11,000,000	11,037,180	11,000,000	11,000,000
State/Local Agencies	13063BN73	CALIFORNIA ST	9/3/15	2/1/16	0.00	1.05	15,825,000	15,879,966	15,839,770	15,825,000
State/Local Agencies	13063BN73	CALIFORNIA ST	3/31/15	2/1/16	0.00	1.05	21,000,000	21,113,400	21,000,000	21,000,000
State/Local Agencies	91412GUT0	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA CA REVENUE	4/10/14	5/15/16	0.29	0.63	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,800
State/Local Agencies	612574DR1	MONTEREY PENINSULA CA CMNTY	5/7/13	8/1/16	0.50	0.98	2,670,000	2,670,000	2,670,000	2,675,393
State/Local Agencies	13063CPM6	CALIFORNIA ST	12/9/14	11/1/16	0.75	0.75	44,000,000	44,046,200	44,018,267	44,036,960
State/Local Agencies	91412GUU7	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA CA REVENUE	4/10/14	5/15/17	1.28	1.22	3,250,000	3,250,000	3,250,000	3,269,533
State/Local Agencies	13063CFC9	CALIFORNIA ST	11/5/13	11/1/17	1.72	1.75	16,500,000	16,558,905	16,525,834	16,716,810
State/Local Agencies	13063CPN4	CALIFORNIA ST	12/22/14	11/1/17	1.73	1.25	5,000,000	5,004,550	5,002,782	5,022,600
State/Local Agencies	13063CPN4	CALIFORNIA ST	11/25/14	11/1/17	1.73	1.25	50,000,000	50,121,500	50,072,424	50,226,000
State/Local Agencies	91412GSB2	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA CA REVENUE	10/5/15	7/1/19	3.33	1.80	4,180,000	4,214,443	4,211,440	4,222,803
State/Local Agencies	91412GSB2	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA CA REVENUE	10/2/15	7/1/19	3.33	1.80	16,325,000	16,461,640	16,449,455	16,492,168
State/Local Agencies	6055804W6	MISSISSIPPI ST	4/23/15	10/1/19	3.31	6.09	8,500,000	10,217,510	9,916,787	9,890,940
Subtotals					1.24	1.40	\$ 211,250,000	\$ 213,632,268	\$ 212,961,863	\$ 213,379,007
Public Time Deposits	PP7QLOE87	TRANS-PAC NATIONAL BK	3/20/15	3/21/16	0.14	0.58	\$ 240,000	\$ 240,000	\$ 240,000	\$ 240,000
Public Time Deposits	PPRNET9Q5	BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO	4/9/15	4/11/16	0.19	0.56	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Public Time Deposits	PP9302V13	PREFERRED BANK LA CALIF	5/15/15	5/16/16	0.29	0.59	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Public Time Deposits	PP00BERR6	UMPQUA BANK	6/29/15	6/29/16	0.42	0.60	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Public Time Deposits	PP6J105Z6	IND & COMM BK OF CHINA	8/10/15	8/10/16	0.52	0.72	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Subtotals					0.31	0.61	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,200,000
Negotiable CDs	06427EQR5	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	12/28/15	2/5/16	0.00	0.50	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 50,001,874
Negotiable CDs	78009NTW6	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	4/8/15	4/8/16	0.02	0.54	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,059,197
Negotiable CDs	96121TWJ3	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	4/24/14	4/25/16	0.23	0.77	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,031,773
Negotiable CDs	96121TWK0	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	4/24/14	4/25/16	0.07	0.65	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,049,152
Negotiable CDs	06417HKT2	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	5/9/14	5/9/16	0.02	0.53	25,000,000	24,989,525	24,998,596	25,009,880
Negotiable CDs	78009NVT0	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	8/7/15	8/8/16	0.02	0.65	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,007,045
Negotiable CDs	06366CWA2	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	2/12/15	8/12/16	0.03	0.66	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,008,578
Negotiable CDs	06366CA32	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	3/31/15	9/23/16	0.06	0.69	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,014,144
Negotiable CDs	06366CA32	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	3/31/15	9/23/16	0.06	0.69	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,028,288
Negotiable CDs	06417HUW4	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	9/25/14	9/23/16	0.14	0.79	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,063,089
Negotiable CDs	06366CC48	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	4/7/15	10/7/16	0.02	0.68	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,028,403
Negotiable CDs	06417HVR4	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	10/7/14	10/7/16	0.18	0.82	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,075,142
Negotiable CDs	89113EE69	TORONTO DOMINION BANK NY	10/16/15	10/17/16	0.21	0.87	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,048,528
Negotiable CDs	78009NXP6	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	12/3/15	12/2/16	0.08	0.75	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,891
Negotiable CDs	89113EU20	TORONTO DOMINION BANK NY	12/7/15	12/7/16	0.10	0.78	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,013,721
Negotiable CDs	78009NSX5	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	12/15/14	12/15/16	0.12	0.69	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	99,948,738
Negotiable CDs	96121TH27	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	12/22/15	12/28/16	0.08	0.90	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,069,180
Negotiable CDs	96121TH27	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	12/22/15	12/28/16	0.08	0.90	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,069,180
Negotiable CDs	78009NZD1	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	1/25/16	1/25/17	0.07	0.94	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,046,434
Negotiable CDs	89113E2G0	TORONTO DOMINION BANK NY	1/11/16	2/1/17	0.00	0.93	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,024,000

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
Negotiable CDs	06417HE36	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	2/23/15	2/23/17	0.06	0.66	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	24,992,700
Negotiable CDs	06417HE36	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	2/23/15	2/23/17	0.06	0.66	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	24,992,700
Negotiable CDs	06427EDJ7	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	9/17/15	3/17/17	0.05	0.83	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	24,963,000
Negotiable CDs	89113EC79	TORONTO DOMINION BANK NY	10/2/15	3/28/17	0.16	0.85	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,934,500
Negotiable CDs	06417HUR5	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	9/25/14	9/25/17	0.16	0.87	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,956,500
Subtotals					0.08	0.74	\$ 1,100,000,000	\$ 1,099,989,525	\$ 1,099,998,596	\$ 1,100,436,636
Commercial Paper	47816FB18	JOHNSON & JOHNSON	1/4/16	2/1/16	0.00	0.00	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 49,988,333	\$ 49,988,333	\$ 50,000,000
Commercial Paper	06538BB85	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	12/21/15	2/8/16	0.00	0.00	50,000,000	49,970,056	49,970,056	49,996,111
Commercial Paper	36960LB87	GENERAL ELECTRIC CO	1/4/16	2/8/16	0.00	0.00	50,000,000	49,985,417	49,985,417	49,996,111
Commercial Paper	06538BBN2	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	12/21/15	2/22/16	0.06	0.00	50,000,000	49,958,875	49,958,875	49,988,333
Commercial Paper	06538BC76	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	1/20/16	3/7/16	0.10	0.00	50,000,000	49,969,319	49,969,319	49,980,556
Commercial Paper	45920FCM8	IBM CORP	12/30/15	3/21/16	0.14	0.00	50,000,000	49,952,167	49,952,167	49,972,778
Commercial Paper	45920FCX4	IBM CORP	1/20/16	3/31/16	0.16	0.00	50,000,000	49,955,625	49,955,625	49,967,222
Commercial Paper	06538BGR8	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	1/28/16	7/25/16	0.48	0.00	50,000,000	49,793,653	49,793,653	49,863,889
Commercial Paper	06538BGV9	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	1/29/16	7/29/16	0.49	0.00	50,000,000	49,787,667	49,787,667	49,860,778
Subtotals					0.16	0.00	\$ 450,000,000	\$ 449,361,111	\$ 449,361,111	\$ 449,625,778
Medium Term Notes	064255AK8	BK TOKYO-MITSUBISHI UFJ	3/17/14	2/26/16	0.07	0.86	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,035,800	\$ 10,001,259	\$ 9,999,500
Medium Term Notes	36962G5C4	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	12/18/15	5/9/16	0.27	2.95	3,000,000	3,034,008	3,026,323	3,018,120
Medium Term Notes	36962G5C4	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	12/17/15	5/9/16	0.27	2.95	4,948,000	5,005,960	4,992,367	4,977,886
Medium Term Notes	36962G2V5	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	5/19/14	5/11/16	0.03	0.56	17,689,000	17,703,328	17,690,982	17,692,538
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	11/24/15	7/5/16	0.43	3.15	1,755,000	1,780,290	1,772,499	1,771,567
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	11/27/15	7/5/16	0.43	3.15	4,513,000	4,576,633	4,557,630	4,555,603
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	11/3/15	7/5/16	0.43	3.15	11,400,000	11,585,592	11,517,415	11,507,616
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	10/30/15	7/5/16	0.43	3.15	22,203,000	22,568,239	22,430,358	22,412,596
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	12/1/15	7/5/16	0.43	3.15	33,893,000	34,359,707	34,226,362	34,212,950
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	12/14/15	7/5/16	0.43	3.15	50,000,000	50,621,000	50,471,838	50,472,000
Medium Term Notes	36962G6Z2	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	7/22/15	7/12/16	0.45	1.50	30,740,000	30,992,683	30,854,985	30,848,820
Medium Term Notes	36962G7A6	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	4/1/15	7/12/16	0.20	1.27	18,194,000	18,324,486	18,239,168	18,224,384
Medium Term Notes	36962G7A6	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	3/23/15	7/12/16	0.20	1.27	27,651,000	27,853,609	27,719,811	27,697,177
Medium Term Notes	06366RPR0	BANK OF MONTREAL	12/18/15	7/15/16	0.45	1.30	5,760,000	5,775,437	5,772,129	5,771,232
Medium Term Notes	06366RPS8	BANK OF MONTREAL	7/31/15	7/15/16	0.21	1.14	35,000,000	35,127,050	35,059,895	35,019,600
Medium Term Notes	064159CQ7	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA	2/13/15	7/15/16	0.45	1.38	16,483,000	16,621,787	16,527,208	16,513,988
Medium Term Notes	742718DV8	PROCTER & GAMBLE CO	11/9/15	8/15/16	0.54	1.45	9,785,000	9,892,374	9,870,094	9,824,042
Medium Term Notes	89114QAL2	TORONTO-DOMINION BANK	12/15/14	9/9/16	0.10	0.94	18,930,000	19,016,132	18,960,024	18,952,527
Medium Term Notes	89114QAL2	TORONTO-DOMINION BANK	3/2/15	9/9/16	0.10	0.94	24,000,000	24,103,620	24,041,113	24,028,560
Medium Term Notes	89236TBU8	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	12/9/14	9/23/16	0.14	0.69	14,150,000	14,145,331	14,148,322	14,141,652
Medium Term Notes	89236TBU8	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	2/11/15	9/23/16	0.14	0.69	28,150,000	28,142,963	28,147,197	28,133,392
Medium Term Notes	89236TBU8	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	9/23/14	9/23/16	0.14	0.69	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,970,500
Medium Term Notes	89236TBV6	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	9/25/14	9/23/16	0.14	0.61	47,500,000	47,500,000	47,500,000	47,470,075
Medium Term Notes	9612E0DB0	WESTPAC BANKING CORP	10/10/14	10/7/16	0.02	0.67	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,997,500
Medium Term Notes	89236TCL7	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	4/14/15	10/14/16	0.20	0.72	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,953,500
Medium Term Notes	36967FAB7	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	1/9/15	1/9/17	0.19	0.90	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,025,800
Medium Term Notes	064159AM8	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA	10/20/15	1/12/17	0.94	2.55	10,000,000	10,185,500	10,142,629	10,134,100
Medium Term Notes	36962G2F0	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	4/8/15	2/15/17	0.04	0.53	3,791,000	3,789,138	3,789,958	3,788,460
Medium Term Notes	36962G2F0	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	4/1/15	2/15/17	0.04	0.53	4,948,000	4,942,755	4,945,095	4,944,685
Medium Term Notes	89236TCC7	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	4/14/15	2/16/17	0.04	0.55	10,000,000	10,006,300	10,003,561	9,991,200
Medium Term Notes	89236TCC7	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	2/20/15	2/16/17	0.04	0.55	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	49,956,000
Medium Term Notes	911312AP1	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE	1/28/16	10/1/17	1.65	1.13	2,000,000	2,011,093	2,011,068	2,005,820

Investment Inventory

Pooled Fund

Type of Investment	CUSIP	Issuer Name	Settle Date	Maturity Date	Duration	Coupon	Par Value	Book Value	Amortized Book Value	Market Value
Subtotals					0.23	1.32	\$ 686,483,000	\$ 689,700,811	\$ 688,419,288	\$ 688,013,388
Money Market Funds	09248U718	BLACKROCK LIQUIDITY FUNDS T-FI	1/29/16	2/1/16	0.01	0.11	\$ 5,002,146	\$ 5,002,146	\$ 5,002,146	\$ 5,002,146
Money Market Funds	31607A703	FIDELITY INSTITUTIONAL MONEY M	1/29/16	2/1/16	0.01	0.20	80,020,379	80,020,379	80,020,379	80,020,379
Money Market Funds	61747C707	MORGAN STANLEY INSTITUTIONAL	1/29/16	2/1/16	0.01	0.20	100,149,118	100,149,118	100,149,118	100,149,118
Subtotals					0.01	0.20	\$ 185,171,643	\$ 185,171,643	\$ 185,171,643	\$ 185,171,643
Supranationals	459052SN7	IBRD DISCOUNT NOTE	12/1/15	2/1/16	0.00	0.00	\$ 25,000,000	\$ 24,988,806	\$ 24,988,806	\$ 25,000,000
Supranationals	459052UW4	IBRD DISCOUNT NOTE	12/11/15	3/28/16	0.16	0.00	25,000,000	24,962,500	24,962,500	24,988,500
Supranationals	459058ER0	INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	10/7/15	10/5/18	2.64	1.00	25,000,000	24,957,500	24,962,045	24,987,000
Subtotals					0.93	0.33	\$ 75,000,000	\$ 74,908,806	\$ 74,913,351	\$ 74,975,500
Grand Totals					0.65	0.82	\$ 7,361,175,643	\$ 7,379,577,075	\$ 7,366,488,343	\$ 7,370,058,577

Monthly Investment Earnings

Pooled Fund

For month ended January 31, 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	\$ 63,525	\$ 2,901	\$ -	\$ 66,425
U.S. Treasuries	912828RM4	US TSY NT	25,000,000	1.00	0.74	12/26/13	10/31/16	21,291	(5,473)	-	15,819
U.S. Treasuries	912828RX0	US TSY NT	25,000,000	0.88	0.67	2/25/14	12/31/16	18,630	(4,337)	-	14,293
U.S. Treasuries	912828SJ0	US TSY NT	25,000,000	0.88	1.21	3/21/12	2/28/17	18,630	6,877	-	25,506
U.S. Treasuries	912828SJ0	US TSY NT	25,000,000	0.88	1.21	3/21/12	2/28/17	18,630	6,877	-	25,506
U.S. Treasuries	912828SJ0	US TSY NT	75,000,000	0.88	0.94	3/14/12	2/28/17	55,889	3,909	-	59,799
U.S. Treasuries	912828SM3	US TSY NT	50,000,000	1.00	1.07	4/4/12	3/31/17	42,350	2,791	-	45,141
U.S. Treasuries	912828TM2	US TSY NT	100,000,000	0.63	0.96	12/15/15	8/31/17	53,228	28,094	-	81,322
U.S. Treasuries	912828M72	US TSY NT	50,000,000	0.88	1.00	12/17/15	11/30/17	37,056	5,088	-	42,144
U.S. Treasuries	912828M72	US TSY NT	50,000,000	0.88	1.00	12/17/15	11/30/17	37,056	5,258	-	42,314
Subtotals			\$ 500,000,000					\$ 366,284	\$ 51,984	\$ -	\$ 418,269
Federal Agencies	31315KRJ1	FARMER MAC DISCOUNT NOTE	\$ -	0.00	0.17	9/22/15	1/4/16	\$ 255	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 255
Federal Agencies	313384RK7	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	-	0.00	0.10	11/23/15	1/5/16	238	-	-	238
Federal Agencies	313384RN1	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	-	0.00	0.20	12/4/15	1/8/16	393	-	-	393
Federal Agencies	313384RV3	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	-	0.00	0.23	12/4/15	1/15/16	2,442	-	-	2,442
Federal Agencies	313384SA8	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	-	0.00	0.25	12/8/15	1/20/16	2,283	-	-	2,283
Federal Agencies	313384SH3	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	-	0.00	0.23	1/5/16	1/27/16	3,514	-	-	3,514
Federal Agencies	313384SJ9	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	-	0.00	0.31	12/8/15	1/28/16	5,813	-	-	5,813
Federal Agencies	313384SJ9	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	-	0.00	0.31	12/8/15	1/28/16	5,813	-	-	5,813
Federal Agencies	3130A3PB1	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	-	0.25	0.25	12/29/14	1/29/16	4,861	-	-	4,861
Federal Agencies	313384SK6	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	-	0.00	0.29	12/4/15	1/29/16	11,278	-	-	11,278
Federal Agencies	313384SK6	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	-	0.00	0.25	1/5/16	1/29/16	3,167	-	-	3,167
Federal Agencies	313384SQ3	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	25,000,000	0.00	0.41	12/9/15	2/3/16	8,826	-	-	8,826
Federal Agencies	313384SQ3	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	25,000,000	0.00	0.40	12/9/15	2/3/16	8,611	-	-	8,611
Federal Agencies	313384SV2	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	12,000,000	0.00	0.20	9/21/15	2/8/16	2,067	-	-	2,067
Federal Agencies	313384SZ3	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	25,000,000	0.00	0.23	11/25/15	2/12/16	4,951	-	-	4,951
Federal Agencies	313384TE9	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	25,000,000	0.00	0.22	11/18/15	2/17/16	4,736	-	-	4,736
Federal Agencies	313384TE9	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	25,400,000	0.00	0.25	12/31/15	2/17/16	5,468	-	-	5,468
Federal Agencies	313384TF6	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	25,000,000	0.00	0.21	11/10/15	2/18/16	4,521	-	-	4,521
Federal Agencies	3130A0SD3	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	30,000,000	0.38	0.44	12/10/15	2/19/16	9,375	1,705	-	11,080
Federal Agencies	313384TG4	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	50,000,000	0.00	0.27	11/30/15	2/19/16	11,410	-	-	11,410
Federal Agencies	313384TM1	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	12,000,000	0.00	0.45	12/9/15	2/24/16	4,650	-	-	4,650
Federal Agencies	313384UB3	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	56,000,000	0.00	0.48	12/9/15	3/9/16	23,147	-	-	23,147
Federal Agencies	313375RN9	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	22,200,000	1.00	0.82	4/13/12	3/11/16	18,500	(3,422)	-	15,078
Federal Agencies	3133XXP43	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	3,120,000	3.13	0.30	9/21/15	3/11/16	8,125	(7,479)	-	646
Federal Agencies	3133XXP43	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	14,000,000	3.13	0.41	12/12/13	3/11/16	36,458	(32,074)	-	4,385
Federal Agencies	31315KUH1	FARMER MAC DISCOUNT NOTE	50,000,000	0.00	0.52	12/9/15	3/15/16	22,389	-	-	22,389
Federal Agencies	313384UH0	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	50,000,000	0.00	0.48	12/10/15	3/15/16	20,667	-	-	20,667
Federal Agencies	3133EAJU3	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	25,000,000	1.05	0.82	4/12/12	3/28/16	21,875	(4,733)	-	17,142
Federal Agencies	3135G0VA8	FANNIE MAE	6,157,000	0.50	0.29	9/21/15	3/30/16	2,565	(1,089)	-	1,476
Federal Agencies	3135G0VA8	FANNIE MAE	25,000,000	0.50	0.46	12/13/13	3/30/16	10,417	(823)	-	9,594
Federal Agencies	31315PTF6	FARMER MAC	50,000,000	0.43	0.43	4/1/13	4/1/16	18,406	-	-	18,406
Federal Agencies	313396VG5	FREDDIE MAC DISCOUNT NT	25,000,000	0.00	0.48	12/11/15	4/7/16	10,333	-	-	10,333
Federal Agencies	313379Z21	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	20,000,000	0.81	0.82	4/18/12	4/18/16	13,500	166	-	13,666
Federal Agencies	3133ECWT7	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	22,650,000	0.65	0.48	11/20/13	5/9/16	12,269	(3,320)	-	8,949
Federal Agencies	3133EDB35	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.46	0.50	1/15/14	6/2/16	19,442	297	-	19,738
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	(41,115)	-	8,468
Federal Agencies	313771AA5	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BK IL	4,200,000	5.63	0.70	12/11/15	6/13/16	19,688	(17,454)	-	2,234

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	313771AA5	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BK IL	8,620,000	5.63	0.62	9/4/14	6/13/16	40,406	(36,392)	-	4,014
Federal Agencies	313771AA5	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BK IL	14,195,000	5.63	0.77	5/30/13	6/13/16	66,539	(57,646)	-	8,893
Federal Agencies	313771AA5	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BK IL	16,925,000	5.63	0.65	5/20/13	6/13/16	79,336	(70,522)	-	8,814
Federal Agencies	313771AA5	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BK IL	71,000,000	5.63	0.51	8/31/15	6/13/16	332,813	(306,292)	-	26,521
Federal Agencies	3133EDDP4	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.52	0.44	2/11/14	6/17/16	21,667	(2,243)	-	19,424
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	3135G0XP3	FANNIE MAE	50,000,000	0.38	0.59	3/25/14	7/5/16	15,625	9,188	-	24,813
Federal Agencies	31315PA25	FARMER MAC	11,900,000	2.00	0.62	3/26/13	7/27/16	19,833	(13,745)	-	6,088
Federal Agencies	31315PA25	FARMER MAC	14,100,000	2.00	0.63	3/26/13	7/27/16	23,500	(16,154)	-	7,346
Federal Agencies	31315PA25	FARMER MAC	15,000,000	2.00	2.09	7/27/11	7/27/16	25,000	1,107	-	26,107
Federal Agencies	31315PA25	FARMER MAC	20,000,000	2.00	0.61	3/26/14	7/27/16	33,333	(23,353)	-	9,980
Federal Agencies	3137EACW7	FREDDIE MAC	7,369,000	2.00	0.61	12/3/15	8/25/16	12,282	(8,657)	-	3,625
Federal Agencies	3135G0YE7	FANNIE MAE	50,000,000	0.63	0.52	3/17/14	8/26/16	26,042	(4,331)	-	21,711
Federal Agencies	31315PQB8	FARMER MAC	7,000,000	1.50	0.70	10/29/13	9/1/16	8,750	(4,666)	-	4,084
Federal Agencies	313370TW8	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	25,000,000	2.00	1.39	10/11/11	9/9/16	41,667	(12,562)	-	29,104
Federal Agencies	313370TW8	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	25,000,000	2.00	0.55	11/5/14	9/9/16	41,667	(30,454)	-	11,213
Federal Agencies	3133EDH21	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.44	0.46	3/14/14	9/14/16	17,197	216	-	17,414
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	(2,596)	-	2,113
Federal Agencies	3133EDJA1	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	25,000,000	0.44	0.48	4/11/14	10/11/16	8,693	212	-	8,905
Federal Agencies	3130A3CE2	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	40,000,000	0.63	0.58	11/3/14	10/14/16	20,833	(1,395)	-	19,438
Federal Agencies	3137EADS5	FREDDIE MAC	25,000,000	0.88	0.57	3/3/14	10/14/16	18,229	(6,493)	-	11,736
Federal Agencies	3130A6PZ4	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	5,950,000	0.40	0.76	1/7/16	10/28/16	1,587	1,462	-	3,049
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	205	-	3,859
Federal Agencies	3130A3J70	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	25,000,000	0.63	0.64	11/17/14	11/23/16	13,021	421	-	13,441
Federal Agencies	313381GA7	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	23,100,000	0.57	0.57	11/30/12	11/30/16	10,973	(93)	-	10,879
Federal Agencies	313371PV2	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	25,000,000	1.63	0.64	11/6/14	12/9/16	33,854	(20,815)	-	13,039
Federal Agencies	313371PV2	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	25,000,000	1.63	0.65	12/4/14	12/9/16	33,854	(20,502)	-	13,352
Federal Agencies	313371PV2	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	25,000,000	1.63	0.72	12/12/14	12/9/16	33,854	(19,056)	-	14,799
Federal Agencies	3130A12F4	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	20,500,000	0.70	0.70	3/19/14	12/19/16	11,958	63	-	12,022
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	446	-	42,109
Federal Agencies	3133EDRD6	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.40	0.44	12/12/14	1/30/17	16,417	739	-	17,156
Federal Agencies	3133786Q9	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	67,780,000	1.00	0.72	1/10/13	2/13/17	56,483	(15,893)	-	40,590
Federal Agencies	3133EDFW7	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.49	0.49	2/27/14	2/27/17	20,583	-	-	20,583
Federal Agencies	3133782N0	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	15,000,000	0.88	0.93	12/29/15	3/10/17	10,938	649	-	11,587
Federal Agencies	3133782N0	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	50,000,000	0.88	0.82	12/15/14	3/10/17	36,458	(2,222)	-	34,236
Federal Agencies	3133EDP30	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	26,000,000	0.47	0.44	10/3/14	3/24/17	10,295	(321)	-	9,974
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	0.45	0.45	10/29/14	3/29/17	9,520	9	-	9,529
Federal Agencies	31315PTQ2	FARMER MAC	12,500,000	1.26	1.36	4/10/12	4/10/17	13,125	1,031	-	14,156
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	(2,260)	-	23,781
Federal Agencies	31315PZQ5	FARMER MAC	9,000,000	1.11	0.80	12/28/12	6/5/17	8,325	(2,337)	-	5,988
Federal Agencies	313379FW4	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	12,000,000	1.00	0.93	12/19/14	6/9/17	10,000	(713)	-	9,287
Federal Agencies	313379FW4	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	20,600,000	1.00	1.02	12/29/15	6/9/17	17,167	351	-	17,517
Federal Agencies	3130A3SL9	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	25,000,000	0.95	1.02	12/30/14	6/15/17	19,792	1,389	-	21,181

Monthly Investment Earnings

Pooled Fund

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Federal Agencies	3133EAUW6	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.58	0.58	6/19/12	6/19/17	24,958	-	-	24,958
Federal Agencies	3133EEGH7	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	8,400,000	0.93	0.94	12/26/14	6/26/17	6,510	91	-	6,601
Federal Agencies	3137EADH9	FREDDIE MAC	25,000,000	1.00	1.10	3/25/14	6/29/17	20,833	2,064	-	22,898
Federal Agencies	3134G5W50	FREDDIE MAC	50,000,000	1.00	1.00	12/30/14	6/30/17	41,667	-	-	41,667
Federal Agencies	3133ECV92	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.47	0.47	7/24/13	7/24/17	19,798	-	-	19,798
Federal Agencies	3133ECVG6	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	23,520,000	0.62	0.62	8/5/13	7/26/17	7,652	-	-	7,652
Federal Agencies	3135G0F24	FANNIE MAE	25,000,000	0.44	0.45	9/16/15	8/16/17	8,532	215	-	8,746
Federal Agencies	3133EEFX3	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.48	0.48	12/23/14	8/23/17	20,302	-	-	20,302
Federal Agencies	3137EADL0	FREDDIE MAC	25,000,000	1.00	1.22	3/25/14	9/29/17	20,833	4,631	-	25,465
Federal Agencies	3135G0F57	FANNIE MAE	25,000,000	0.44	0.46	10/5/15	10/5/17	9,015	324	-	9,339
Federal Agencies	3133EETS9	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	30,000,000	0.46	0.45	9/25/15	10/19/17	11,416	(25)	-	11,391
Federal Agencies	3133EEBR0	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	25,000,000	0.45	0.48	11/18/14	11/13/17	8,882	318	-	9,200
Federal Agencies	3133EEJ76	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	25,000,000	0.47	0.49	8/20/15	11/13/17	10,142	323	-	10,465
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	1,275	-	24,712
Federal Agencies	3137EADX4	FREDDIE MAC	25,000,000	1.00	1.06	12/11/15	12/15/17	20,833	1,307	-	22,141
Federal Agencies	3133EEFE5	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	1.13	1.18	12/19/14	12/18/17	46,875	2,421	-	49,296
Federal Agencies	31315PZ28	FARMER MAC	-	1.20	1.20	12/22/14	12/22/17	21,467	-	107,180	128,647
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	1,624	16	-	1,641
Federal Agencies	3133EEMH0	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	35,000,000	0.48	0.51	2/2/15	2/2/18	14,212	597	-	14,809
Federal Agencies	3133EEAN0	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	25,000,000	0.47	0.47	11/5/14	2/5/18	9,660	-	-	9,660
Federal Agencies	3133EEAN0	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	25,000,000	0.47	0.49	11/5/14	2/5/18	9,660	215	-	9,876
Federal Agencies	3133EEAN0	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.47	0.49	11/5/14	2/5/18	19,321	429	-	19,750
Federal Agencies	3133EFNK9	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	25,000,000	0.50	0.51	11/9/15	2/9/18	10,081	214	-	10,295
Federal Agencies	3135G0UN1	FANNIE MAE	8,770,000	1.15	1.32	2/26/14	2/28/18	8,405	1,199	-	9,603
Federal Agencies	3135G0UN1	FANNIE MAE	19,000,000	1.15	1.32	2/26/14	2/28/18	18,208	2,597	-	20,805
Federal Agencies	3133EEN71	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.46	0.47	5/22/15	3/22/18	19,460	225	-	19,684
Federal Agencies	3133EEQ86	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.46	0.48	5/27/15	3/26/18	19,792	645	-	20,436
Federal Agencies	3133EEQ86	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.46	0.48	5/29/15	3/26/18	19,792	646	-	20,438
Federal Agencies	3133EFWG8	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	25,000,000	0.59	0.59	1/26/16	3/26/18	2,440	21	-	2,461
Federal Agencies	3133EEZC7	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.48	0.48	4/16/15	4/16/18	18,785	214	-	19,000
Federal Agencies	3130A6Z42	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	9,100,000	1.25	1.25	1/27/16	4/27/18	1,264	-	-	1,264
Federal Agencies	3133EEU40	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	69,000,000	0.47	0.47	6/3/15	5/3/18	27,073	149	-	27,222
Federal Agencies	3135G0WJ8	FANNIE MAE	25,000,000	0.88	1.05	5/23/13	5/21/18	18,229	3,629	-	21,858
Federal Agencies	3133EFCT2	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	25,000,000	0.48	0.48	9/8/15	6/8/18	9,582	-	-	9,582
Federal Agencies	3133EFCT2	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.48	0.48	9/8/15	6/8/18	19,163	-	-	19,163
Federal Agencies	3133EEW48	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	50,000,000	0.47	0.47	6/11/15	6/11/18	18,463	113	-	18,576
Federal Agencies	3133EFSH1	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	25,000,000	1.17	1.25	12/18/15	6/14/18	24,375	1,628	-	26,003
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	3136G2NZ6	FANNIE MAE	25,000,000	0.50	0.50	9/30/15	9/28/18	10,417	-	-	10,417
Federal Agencies	3136G2NZ6	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	21,181	-	-	21,181
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	374	-	14,124
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

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	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
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	3,493	-	-	3,493
Federal Agencies	3134G8GD5	FREDDIE MAC	25,000,000	1.00	1.00	1/29/16	1/29/19	1,389	-	-	1,389
Federal Agencies	3134G8H69	FREDDIE MAC	19,000,000	1.00	1.01	1/29/16	1/29/19	1,056	10	-	1,066
Federal Agencies	3132X0ED9	FARMER MAC	40,000,000	0.58	0.58	1/19/16	3/19/19	8,425	-	-	8,425
Federal Agencies	3134G8G94	FREDDIE MAC	50,000,000	1.25	1.25	1/25/16	7/25/19	10,417	-	-	10,417
Federal Agencies	3132X0AT8	FARMER MAC	41,000,000	0.57	0.57	6/5/15	6/2/20	19,826	-	-	19,826
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	64,568	-	-	64,568
Subtotals			\$4,152,071,000					\$2,984,483	\$ (747,698)	\$ 107,180	\$ 2,343,965
State/Local Agencies	13063BN73	CALIFORNIA ST	\$ 3,500,000	1.05	0.45	9/21/15	2/1/16	\$ 3,063	\$ (1,762)	\$ -	\$ 1,300
State/Local Agencies	13063BN73	CALIFORNIA ST	7,000,000	1.05	0.48	12/19/14	2/1/16	6,125	(3,358)	-	2,767
State/Local Agencies	13063BN73	CALIFORNIA ST	11,000,000	1.05	0.91	3/27/13	2/1/16	9,625	(1,107)	-	8,518
State/Local Agencies	13063BN73	CALIFORNIA ST	15,825,000	1.05	0.43	9/3/15	2/1/16	13,847	(8,252)	-	5,595
State/Local Agencies	13063BN73	CALIFORNIA ST	21,000,000	1.05	0.40	3/31/15	2/1/16	18,375	(11,451)	-	6,924
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	(2,067)	-	25,433
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	(1,253)	-	22,809
State/Local Agencies	13063CPN4	CALIFORNIA ST	5,000,000	1.25	1.22	12/22/14	11/1/17	5,208	(135)	-	5,073
State/Local Agencies	13063CPN4	CALIFORNIA ST	50,000,000	1.25	1.17	11/25/14	11/1/17	52,083	(3,514)	-	48,570
State/Local Agencies	91412GSB2	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA CA REVENUE	4,180,000	1.80	1.57	10/5/15	7/1/19	6,256	(782)	-	5,474
State/Local Agencies	91412GSB2	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA CA REVENUE	16,325,000	1.80	1.56	10/2/15	7/1/19	24,433	(3,096)	-	21,337
State/Local Agencies	6055804W6	MISSISSIPPI ST	8,500,000	6.09	1.38	4/23/15	10/1/19	43,130	(32,825)	-	10,305
Subtotals			\$ 211,250,000					\$ 240,523	\$ (69,603)	\$ -	\$ 170,920
Public Time Deposits	PP7QLOE87	TRANS-PAC NATIONAL BK	\$ 240,000	0.58	0.58	3/20/15	3/21/16	\$ 118	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 118
Public Time Deposits	PPRNET9Q5	BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO	240,000	0.56	0.56	4/9/15	4/11/16	116	-	-	116
Public Time Deposits	PP9302V13	PREFERRED BANK LA CALIF	240,000	0.59	0.59	5/15/15	5/16/16	122	-	-	122
Public Time Deposits	PP00BERR6	UMPQUA BANK	240,000	0.60	0.60	6/29/15	6/29/16	122	-	-	122
Public Time Deposits	PP6J105Z6	IND & COMM BK OF CHINA	240,000	0.72	0.72	8/10/15	8/10/16	146	-	-	146
Subtotals			\$ 1,200,000					\$ 624	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 624
Negotiable CDs	06427EQR5	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	\$ 50,000,000	0.50	0.50	12/28/15	2/5/16	\$ 21,528	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,528
Negotiable CDs	78009NTW6	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	100,000,000	0.54	0.54	4/8/15	4/8/16	43,924	-	-	43,924
Negotiable CDs	96121TWJ3	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	25,000,000	0.77	0.77	4/24/14	4/25/16	11,568	-	-	11,568
Negotiable CDs	96121TWK0	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	50,000,000	0.65	0.65	4/24/14	4/25/16	27,535	-	-	27,535
Negotiable CDs	06417HKT2	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	25,000,000	0.53	0.62	5/9/14	5/9/16	11,494	444	-	11,938
Negotiable CDs	78009NVT0	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	25,000,000	0.65	0.65	8/7/15	8/8/16	13,349	-	-	13,349
Negotiable CDs	06366CWA2	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	25,000,000	0.66	0.66	2/12/15	8/12/16	13,474	-	-	13,474
Negotiable CDs	06366CA32	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	25,000,000	0.69	0.69	3/31/15	9/23/16	14,662	-	-	14,662
Negotiable CDs	06366CA32	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	50,000,000	0.69	0.69	3/31/15	9/23/16	29,324	-	-	29,324
Negotiable CDs	06417HUW4	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	50,000,000	0.79	0.79	9/25/14	9/23/16	34,147	-	-	34,147
Negotiable CDs	06366CC48	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	50,000,000	0.68	0.68	4/7/15	10/7/16	28,086	-	-	28,086
Negotiable CDs	06417HVR4	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	50,000,000	0.82	0.82	10/7/14	10/7/16	32,732	-	-	32,732

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	89113EE69	TORONTO DOMINION BANK NY	25,000,000	0.87	0.87	10/16/15	10/17/16	14,939	-	-	14,939
Negotiable CDs	78009NXP6	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	50,000,000	0.75	0.75	12/3/15	12/2/16	32,386	-	-	32,386
Negotiable CDs	89113EU20	TORONTO DOMINION BANK NY	50,000,000	0.78	0.78	12/7/15	12/7/16	33,669	-	-	33,669
Negotiable CDs	78009NSX5	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	100,000,000	0.69	0.69	12/15/14	12/15/16	59,589	-	-	59,589
Negotiable CDs	96121TH27	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	50,000,000	0.90	0.90	12/22/15	12/28/16	38,723	-	-	38,723
Negotiable CDs	96121TH27	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	50,000,000	0.90	0.90	12/22/15	12/28/16	38,723	-	-	38,723
Negotiable CDs	78009NZD1	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	25,000,000	0.94	0.94	1/25/16	1/25/17	4,552	-	-	4,552
Negotiable CDs	89113E2G0	TORONTO DOMINION BANK NY	50,000,000	0.92	0.92	1/11/16	2/1/17	26,935	-	-	26,935
Negotiable CDs	06417HE36	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	25,000,000	0.66	0.66	2/23/15	2/23/17	14,157	-	-	14,157
Negotiable CDs	06417HE36	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	25,000,000	0.66	0.66	2/23/15	2/23/17	14,157	-	-	14,157
Negotiable CDs	06427EDJ7	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	25,000,000	0.83	0.83	9/17/15	3/17/17	16,834	-	-	16,834
Negotiable CDs	89113EC79	TORONTO DOMINION BANK NY	50,000,000	0.85	0.85	10/2/15	3/28/17	36,731	-	-	36,731
Negotiable CDs	06417HUR5	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOUS	50,000,000	0.87	0.87	9/25/14	9/25/17	37,592	-	-	37,592
Subtotals			\$1,100,000,000					\$ 650,809	\$ 444	\$ -	\$ 651,253
Commercial Paper	19416EA72	COLGATE-PALMOLIVE	\$ -	0.00	0.28	1/6/16	1/7/16	\$ 156	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 156
Commercial Paper	06538BAB9	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	-	0.00	0.28	11/30/15	1/11/16	6,222	-	-	6,222
Commercial Paper	74271TAB9	PROCTER & GAMBLE CO	-	0.00	0.33	12/11/15	1/11/16	2,292	-	-	2,292
Commercial Paper	59515MAL9	MICROSOFT CORP	-	0.00	0.17	10/29/15	1/20/16	2,597	-	-	2,597
Commercial Paper	74271TAL7	PROCTER & GAMBLE CO	-	0.00	0.33	12/15/15	1/20/16	8,708	-	-	8,708
Commercial Paper	06538BAR4	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	-	0.00	0.37	12/15/15	1/25/16	14,800	-	-	14,800
Commercial Paper	06538BAR4	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	-	0.00	0.42	12/30/15	1/25/16	14,000	-	-	14,000
Commercial Paper	47816FB18	JOHNSON & JOHNSON	50,000,000	0.00	0.30	1/4/16	2/1/16	11,667	-	-	11,667
Commercial Paper	06538BB85	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	50,000,000	0.00	0.44	12/21/15	2/8/16	18,944	-	-	18,944
Commercial Paper	36960LB87	GENERAL ELECTRIC CO	50,000,000	0.00	0.30	1/4/16	2/8/16	11,667	-	-	11,667
Commercial Paper	06538BBN2	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	50,000,000	0.00	0.47	12/21/15	2/22/16	20,236	-	-	20,236
Commercial Paper	06538BC76	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	50,000,000	0.00	0.47	1/20/16	3/7/16	7,833	-	-	7,833
Commercial Paper	45920FCM8	IBM CORP	50,000,000	0.00	0.42	12/30/15	3/21/16	18,083	-	-	18,083
Commercial Paper	45920FCX4	IBM CORP	50,000,000	0.00	0.45	1/20/16	3/31/16	7,500	-	-	7,500
Commercial Paper	06538BGR8	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	50,000,000	0.00	0.83	1/28/16	7/25/16	4,611	-	-	4,611
Commercial Paper	06538BGV9	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	50,000,000	0.00	0.84	1/29/16	7/29/16	3,500	-	-	3,500
Subtotals			\$ 450,000,000					\$ 152,817	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 152,817
Medium Term Notes	459200GU9	IBM CORP	\$ -	2.00	0.48	2/11/14	1/5/16	\$ 4,351	\$ (3,237)	\$ -	\$ 1,114
Medium Term Notes	46625HHW3	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	-	2.60	0.75	2/11/15	1/15/16	12,979	(9,070)	-	3,908
Medium Term Notes	064255AK8	BK TOKYO-MITSUBISHI UFJ	10,000,000	0.86	-0.56	3/17/14	2/26/16	7,377	(1,561)	-	5,816
Medium Term Notes	36962G5C4	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	3,000,000	2.95	0.86	12/18/15	5/9/16	7,375	(5,294)	-	2,081
Medium Term Notes	36962G5C4	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	4,948,000	2.95	0.76	12/17/15	5/9/16	12,164	(9,161)	-	3,003
Medium Term Notes	36962G2V5	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	17,689,000	0.56	0.39	5/19/14	5/11/16	8,471	(614)	-	7,856
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	1,755,000	3.15	0.79	11/24/15	7/5/16	4,607	(3,500)	-	1,107
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	4,513,000	3.15	0.81	11/27/15	7/5/16	11,847	(8,926)	-	2,921
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	11,400,000	3.15	0.72	11/3/15	7/5/16	29,925	(23,483)	-	6,442
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	22,203,000	3.15	0.72	10/30/15	7/5/16	58,283	(45,472)	-	12,811
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	33,893,000	3.15	0.82	12/1/15	7/5/16	88,969	(66,672)	-	22,297
Medium Term Notes	46625HJA9	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	50,000,000	3.15	0.91	12/14/15	7/5/16	131,250	(94,368)	-	36,882
Medium Term Notes	36962G6Z2	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	30,740,000	1.50	0.65	7/22/15	7/12/16	38,425	(22,003)	-	16,422
Medium Term Notes	36962G7A6	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	18,194,000	1.27	-0.15	4/1/15	7/12/16	18,244	(8,643)	-	9,601
Medium Term Notes	36962G7A6	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	27,651,000	1.27	-0.19	3/23/15	7/12/16	27,727	(13,167)	-	14,559
Medium Term Notes	06366RPR0	BANK OF MONTREAL	5,760,000	1.30	0.83	12/18/15	7/15/16	6,240	(2,279)	-	3,961
Medium Term Notes	06366RPS8	BANK OF MONTREAL	35,000,000	1.14	0.42	7/31/15	7/15/16	30,315	(11,253)	-	19,062
Medium Term Notes	064159CQ7	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA	16,483,000	1.38	0.78	2/13/15	7/15/16	18,887	(8,306)	-	10,581

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	742718DV8	PROCTER & GAMBLE CO	9,785,000	1.45	0.46	11/9/15	8/15/16	11,824	(8,223)	-	3,601
Medium Term Notes	89114QAL2	TORONTO-DOMINION BANK	18,930,000	0.94	0.33	12/15/14	9/9/16	15,274	(4,211)	-	11,062
Medium Term Notes	89114QAL2	TORONTO-DOMINION BANK	24,000,000	0.94	0.36	3/2/15	9/9/16	19,365	(5,767)	-	13,598
Medium Term Notes	89236TBU8	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	14,150,000	0.69	0.74	12/9/14	9/23/16	8,445	221	-	8,667
Medium Term Notes	89236TBU8	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	28,150,000	0.69	0.73	2/11/15	9/23/16	16,801	370	-	17,171
Medium Term Notes	89236TBU8	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	50,000,000	0.69	0.69	9/23/14	9/23/16	29,842	-	-	29,842
Medium Term Notes	89236TBV6	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	47,500,000	0.61	0.61	9/25/14	9/23/16	24,937	-	-	24,937
Medium Term Notes	9612E0DB0	WESTPAC BANKING CORP	50,000,000	0.67	0.67	10/10/14	10/7/16	27,655	-	-	27,655
Medium Term Notes	89236TCL7	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	50,000,000	0.72	0.72	4/14/15	10/14/16	25,687	-	-	25,687
Medium Term Notes	36967FAB7	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	20,000,000	0.90	0.90	1/9/15	1/9/17	13,789	-	-	13,789
Medium Term Notes	064159AM8	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA	10,000,000	2.55	1.03	10/20/15	1/12/17	21,250	(12,779)	-	8,471
Medium Term Notes	36962G2F0	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	3,791,000	0.53	0.57	4/8/15	2/15/17	1,735	85	-	1,820
Medium Term Notes	36962G2F0	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	4,948,000	0.53	0.62	4/1/15	2/15/17	2,265	237	-	2,502
Medium Term Notes	89236TCC7	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	10,000,000	0.55	0.50	4/14/15	2/16/17	4,750	(290)	-	4,460
Medium Term Notes	89236TCC7	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	50,000,000	0.55	0.55	2/20/15	2/16/17	23,749	-	-	23,749
Medium Term Notes	911312AP1	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE	2,000,000	1.13	1.01	1/28/16	10/1/17	188	(25)	-	163
Subtotals			\$ 686,483,000					\$ 764,989	\$ (367,390)	\$ -	\$ 397,599
Money Market Funds	09248U718	BLACKROCK LIQUIDITY FUNDS T-F	\$ 5,002,146	0.11	0.11	1/29/16	2/1/16	\$ 480	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 480
Money Market Funds	31607A703	FIDELITY INSTITUTIONAL MONEY M	80,020,379	0.20	0.20	1/29/16	2/1/16	11,882	-	-	11,882
Money Market Funds	61747C707	MORGAN STANLEY INSTITUTIONAL	100,149,118	0.20	0.20	1/29/16	2/1/16	16,259	-	-	16,259
Subtotals			\$ 185,171,643					\$ 28,621	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,621
Supranationals	459052SN7	IBRD DISCOUNT NOTE	\$ 25,000,000	0.00	0.26	12/1/15	2/1/16	\$ 5,597	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,597
Supranationals	459052UW4	IBRD DISCOUNT NOTE	25,000,000	0.00	0.50	12/11/15	3/28/16	10,764	-	-	10,764
Supranationals	459058ER0	INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP	25,000,000	1.00	1.06	10/7/15	10/5/18	20,833	1,204	-	22,038
Subtotals			\$ 75,000,000					\$ 37,194	\$ 1,204	\$ -	\$ 38,399
Grand Totals			\$7,361,175,643					\$ 5,226,344	\$ (1,131,058)	\$ 107,180	\$ 4,202,466

¹ Yield to maturity is calculated at purchase

Investment Transactions

Pooled Fund

For month ended January 31, 2016

Transaction	Settle Date	Maturity	Type of Investment	Issuer Name	CUSIP	Par Value	Coupon	YTM	Price	Interest	Transaction
Purchase	1/4/2016	2/1/2016	Money Market Funds	BLACKROCK LIQUIDITY FUND	09248U718	\$ 247	0.11	0.11	\$ 100.00	\$ -	\$ 247
Purchase	1/4/2016	2/8/2016	Commercial Paper	GENERAL ELECTRIC CO	36960LB87	50,000,000	0.00	0.30	99.97	-	49,985,417
Purchase	1/4/2016	2/1/2016	Commercial Paper	JOHNSON & JOHNSON	47816FB18	50,000,000	0.00	0.30	99.98	-	49,988,333
Purchase	1/5/2016	1/27/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384SH3	25,000,000	0.00	0.23	99.99	-	24,996,486
Purchase	1/5/2016	1/29/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384SK6	19,000,000	0.00	0.25	99.98	-	18,996,833
Purchase	1/6/2016	1/7/2016	Commercial Paper	COLGATE-PALMOLIVE	19416EA72	20,000,000	0.00	0.28	100.00	-	19,999,844
Purchase	1/7/2016	10/28/2016	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	3130A6PZ4	5,950,000	0.40	0.76	99.71	4,562	5,937,307
Purchase	1/11/2016	2/1/2017	Negotiable CDs	TORONTO DOMINION BANK NY	89113E2G0	50,000,000	0.92	0.92	100.00	-	50,000,000
Purchase	1/19/2016	3/19/2019	Federal Agencies	FARMER MAC	3132X0ED9	40,000,000	0.58	0.58	100.00	-	40,000,000
Purchase	1/20/2016	3/7/2016	Commercial Paper	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	06538BC76	50,000,000	0.00	0.47	99.94	-	49,969,319
Purchase	1/20/2016	2/1/2016	Money Market Funds	FIDELITY INSTITUTIONAL M	31607A703	50,000,000	0.20	0.20	100.00	-	50,000,000
Purchase	1/20/2016	3/31/2016	Commercial Paper	IBM CORP	45920FCX4	50,000,000	0.00	0.45	99.91	-	49,955,625
Purchase	1/25/2016	1/25/2019	Federal Agencies	FARMER MAC	3132X0EK3	25,000,000	0.72	0.72	100.00	-	25,000,000
Purchase	1/25/2016	7/25/2019	Federal Agencies	FREDDIE MAC	3134G8G94	50,000,000	1.25	1.25	100.00	-	50,000,000
Purchase	1/25/2016	1/25/2017	Negotiable CDs	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	78009NZD1	25,000,000	0.94	0.94	100.00	-	25,000,000
Purchase	1/26/2016	3/26/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EFWG8	25,000,000	0.00	0.01	99.99	-	24,997,200
Purchase	1/27/2016	4/27/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	3130A6Z42	9,100,000	1.25	1.25	100.00	-	9,100,000
Purchase	1/28/2016	7/25/2016	Commercial Paper	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	06538BGR8	50,000,000	0.00	0.83	99.59	-	49,793,653
Purchase	1/28/2016	2/1/2016	Money Market Funds	MORGAN STANLEY INSTITUTI	61747C707	50,000,000	0.20	0.20	100.00	-	50,000,000
Purchase	1/28/2016	10/1/2017	Medium Term Notes	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE	911312AP1	2,000,000	1.13	1.01	100.19	7,313	2,011,093
Purchase	1/29/2016	7/29/2016	Commercial Paper	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	06538BGV9	50,000,000	0.00	0.84	99.58	-	49,787,667
Purchase	1/29/2016	1/29/2019	Federal Agencies	FREDDIE MAC	3134G8GD5	25,000,000	1.00	1.00	100.00	-	25,000,000
Purchase	1/29/2016	1/29/2019	Federal Agencies	FREDDIE MAC	3134G8H69	19,000,000	1.00	1.01	99.98	-	18,996,200
Purchase	1/29/2016	2/1/2016	Money Market Funds	FIDELITY INSTITUTIONAL M	31607A703	11,882	0.20	0.20	100.00	-	11,882
Purchase	1/29/2016	2/1/2016	Money Market Funds	MORGAN STANLEY INSTITUTI	61747C707	16,259	0.20	0.20	100.00	-	16,259
Subtotals						\$ 740,078,388	0.34	0.58	\$ 99.93	\$ 11,874	\$ 739,543,365
Sale	1/14/2016	2/1/2016	Money Market Funds	FIDELITY INSTITUTIONAL M	31607A703	\$ 50,000,000	0.20	0.20	\$ 100.00	\$ -	\$ 50,000,000
Sale	1/15/2016	12/22/2017	Federal Agencies	FARMER MAC	31315PZ28	46,000,000	1.20	1.20	100.23	35,267	46,142,447
Sale	1/25/2016	2/1/2016	Money Market Funds	MORGAN STANLEY INSTITUTI	61747C707	50,000,000	0.20	0.20	100.00	-	50,000,000
Subtotals						\$ 146,000,000	0.52	0.51	\$ 100.07	\$ 35,267	\$ 146,142,447
Maturity	1/4/2016	1/4/2016	Federal Agencies	FARMER MAC DISCOUNT NOTE	31315KRJ1	\$ 18,000,000	0.00	0.17	\$ 100.00		\$ 18,000,000
Maturity	1/5/2016	1/5/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384RK7	21,450,000	0.00	0.10	100.00		21,450,000
Maturity	1/5/2016	1/5/2016	Medium Term Notes	IBM CORP	459200GU9	19,579,000	2.00	0.48	100.00	195,790	19,774,790
Maturity	1/7/2016	1/7/2016	Commercial Paper	COLGATE-PALMOLIVE	19416EA72	20,000,000	0.00	0.28	100.00		20,000,000
Maturity	1/8/2016	1/8/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384RN1	10,100,000	0.00	0.20	100.00		10,100,000
Maturity	1/11/2016	1/11/2016	Commercial Paper	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	06538BAB9	80,000,000	0.00	0.28	100.00		80,000,000
Maturity	1/11/2016	1/11/2016	Commercial Paper	PROCTER & GAMBLE CO	74271TAB9	25,000,000	0.00	0.33	100.00		25,000,000
Maturity	1/15/2016	1/15/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384RV3	27,300,000	0.00	0.23	100.00		27,300,000
Maturity	1/15/2016	1/15/2016	Medium Term Notes	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	46625HHW3	12,836,000	2.60	0.75	100.00	166,868	13,002,868
Maturity	1/20/2016	1/20/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384SA8	17,300,000	0.00	0.25	100.00		17,300,000
Maturity	1/20/2016	1/20/2016	Commercial Paper	MICROSOFT CORP	59515MAL9	28,950,000	0.00	0.17	100.00		28,950,000
Maturity	1/20/2016	1/20/2016	Commercial Paper	PROCTER & GAMBLE CO	74271TAL7	50,000,000	0.00	0.33	100.00		50,000,000
Maturity	1/25/2016	1/25/2016	Commercial Paper	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	06538BAR4	50,000,000	0.00	0.42	100.00		50,000,000
Maturity	1/25/2016	1/25/2016	Commercial Paper	BANK TOKYO-MIT UFJ NY	06538BAR4	60,000,000	0.00	0.37	100.00		60,000,000

Investment Transactions

Pooled Fund

Transaction	Settle Date	Maturity	Type of Investment	Issuer Name	CUSIP	Par Value	Coupon	YTM	Price	Interest	Transaction
Maturity	1/27/2016	1/27/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384SH3	25,000,000	0.00	0.23	100.00		25,000,000
Maturity	1/28/2016	1/28/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384SJ9	25,000,000	0.00	0.31	100.00		25,000,000
Maturity	1/28/2016	1/28/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384SJ9	25,000,000	0.00	0.31	100.00		25,000,000
Maturity	1/29/2016	1/29/2016	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	3130A3P81	25,000,000	0.25	0.25	100.00	31,250	25,031,250
Maturity	1/29/2016	1/29/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384SK6	19,000,000	0.00	0.25	100.00		19,000,000
Maturity	1/29/2016	1/29/2016	Federal Agencies	FED HOME LN DISCOUNT NT	313384SK6	50,000,000	0.00	0.29	100.00		50,000,000
Subtotals						\$ 609,515,000	0.13	0.30	\$ 100.00	\$ 393,908	\$ 609,908,908
Interest	1/1/2016	4/1/2016	Federal Agencies	FARMER MAC	31315PTF6	\$ 50,000,000	0.24	0.24	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,495
Interest	1/1/2016	7/1/2019	State/Local Agencies	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA CA RE	91412GSB2	4,180,000	1.80	1.57	-	-	37,536
Interest	1/1/2016	7/1/2019	State/Local Agencies	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA CA RE	91412GSB2	16,325,000	1.80	1.56	-	-	146,599
Interest	1/2/2016	6/2/2020	Federal Agencies	FARMER MAC	3132X0AT8	41,000,000	0.38	0.38	-	-	13,522
Interest	1/2/2016	6/2/2016	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EDB35	50,000,000	0.27	0.31	-	-	11,754
Interest	1/2/2016	2/2/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EEMH0	4,000,000	0.29	0.30	-	-	1,009
Interest	1/2/2016	2/2/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EEMH0	35,000,000	0.29	0.32	-	-	8,831
Interest	1/3/2016	5/3/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EEU40	69,000,000	0.28	0.29	-	-	16,859
Interest	1/3/2016	1/3/2017	Federal Agencies	FREDDIE MAC	3134G33C2	50,000,000	0.60	0.60	-	-	150,000
Interest	1/5/2016	2/5/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EEAN0	25,000,000	0.31	0.31	-	-	6,643
Interest	1/5/2016	2/5/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EEAN0	25,000,000	0.31	0.32	-	-	6,643
Interest	1/5/2016	2/5/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EEAN0	50,000,000	0.31	0.32	-	-	13,287
Interest	1/5/2016	10/5/2017	Federal Agencies	FANNIE MAE	3135G0F57	25,000,000	0.28	0.30	-	-	5,998
Interest	1/5/2016	7/5/2016	Federal Agencies	FANNIE MAE	3135G0XP3	50,000,000	0.38	0.59	-	-	93,750
Interest	1/5/2016	7/5/2016	Medium Term Notes	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	46625HJA9	1,755,000	3.15	0.79	-	-	27,641
Interest	1/5/2016	7/5/2016	Medium Term Notes	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	46625HJA9	4,513,000	3.15	0.81	-	-	71,080
Interest	1/5/2016	7/5/2016	Medium Term Notes	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	46625HJA9	11,400,000	3.15	0.72	-	-	179,550
Interest	1/5/2016	7/5/2016	Medium Term Notes	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	46625HJA9	22,203,000	3.15	0.72	-	-	349,697
Interest	1/5/2016	7/5/2016	Medium Term Notes	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	46625HJA9	33,893,000	3.15	0.82	-	-	533,815
Interest	1/5/2016	7/5/2016	Medium Term Notes	JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	46625HJA9	50,000,000	3.15	0.91	-	-	787,500
Interest	1/7/2016	10/7/2016	Negotiable CDs	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	06366CC48	50,000,000	0.53	0.53	-	-	22,759
Interest	1/7/2016	10/7/2016	Negotiable CDs	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA HOU	06417HVR4	50,000,000	0.52	0.52	-	-	66,853
Interest	1/7/2016	10/7/2016	Medium Term Notes	WESTPAC BANKING CORP	9612E0DB0	50,000,000	0.52	0.52	-	-	22,329
Interest	1/8/2016	6/8/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EFCT2	25,000,000	0.33	0.33	-	-	7,115
Interest	1/8/2016	6/8/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EFCT2	50,000,000	0.33	0.33	-	-	14,230
Interest	1/8/2016	4/8/2016	Negotiable CDs	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	78009NTW6	100,000,000	0.40	0.40	-	-	34,057
Interest	1/8/2016	8/8/2016	Negotiable CDs	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA NY	78009NVT0	25,000,000	0.51	0.51	-	-	10,882
Interest	1/9/2016	2/9/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EFNK9	25,000,000	0.37	0.38	-	-	7,901
Interest	1/9/2016	4/11/2016	Public Time Deposits	BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO	PPRNET9Q5	240,000	0.56	0.56	-	-	343
Interest	1/11/2016	10/11/2016	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EDJA1	25,000,000	0.32	0.35	-	-	6,900
Interest	1/11/2016	6/11/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EEW48	50,000,000	0.35	0.35	-	-	14,876
Interest	1/11/2016	1/9/2017	Medium Term Notes	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	36967FAB7	20,000,000	0.60	0.60	-	-	31,260
Interest	1/12/2016	8/12/2016	Negotiable CDs	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	06366CWA2	25,000,000	0.56	0.56	-	-	11,217
Interest	1/12/2016	1/12/2017	Medium Term Notes	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA	064159AM8	10,000,000	2.55	1.03	-	-	127,500
Interest	1/12/2016	1/12/2017	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133ECB37	14,000,000	0.58	0.58	-	-	40,600
Interest	1/12/2016	7/12/2016	Medium Term Notes	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	36962G6Z2	30,740,000	1.50	0.65	-	-	230,550
Interest	1/12/2016	7/12/2016	Medium Term Notes	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	36962G7A6	18,194,000	0.97	0.02	-	-	44,638
Interest	1/12/2016	7/12/2016	Medium Term Notes	GENERAL ELEC CAP CORP	36962G7A6	27,651,000	0.97	0.34	-	-	67,841
Interest	1/13/2016	11/13/2017	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EEBR0	25,000,000	0.35	0.37	-	-	7,470
Interest	1/14/2016	9/14/2016	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EDH21	50,000,000	0.34	0.35	-	-	14,510
Interest	1/14/2016	10/14/2016	Medium Term Notes	TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP	89236TCL7	50,000,000	0.42	0.42	-	-	53,763
Interest	1/15/2016	7/15/2016	Medium Term Notes	BANK OF MONTREAL	06366RPR0	5,760,000	1.30	0.83	-	-	37,440
Interest	1/15/2016	7/15/2016	Medium Term Notes	BANK OF MONTREAL	06366RPS8	35,000,000	0.84	0.36	-	-	75,178
Interest	1/15/2016	7/15/2016	Medium Term Notes	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA	064159CQ7	16,483,000	1.38	0.78	-	-	113,321
Interest	1/16/2016	4/16/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EEZC7	50,000,000	0.40	0.40	-	-	16,985

Investment Transactions

Pooled Fund

Transaction	Settle Date	Maturity	Type of Investment	Issuer Name	CUSIP	Par Value	Coupon	YTM	Price	Interest	Transaction
Interest	1/16/2016	8/16/2017	Federal Agencies	FANNIE MAE	3135G0F24	25,000,000	0.36	0.37	-	-	7,632
Interest	1/17/2016	1/17/2017	Federal Agencies	FARMER MAC	31315PWW5	49,500,000	1.01	1.02	-	-	249,975
Interest	1/19/2016	3/17/2017	Negotiable CDs	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	06427EDJ7	25,000,000	0.75	0.75	-	-	17,199
Interest	1/19/2016	10/19/2017	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EETS9	30,000,000	0.43	0.43	-	-	11,163
Interest	1/19/2016	10/17/2016	Negotiable CDs	TORONTO DOMINION BANK NY	89113EE69	25,000,000	0.57	0.57	-	-	37,410
Interest	1/22/2016	3/22/2018	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EEN71	50,000,000	0.45	0.45	-	-	19,289
Interest	1/23/2016	8/23/2017	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EEFX3	50,000,000	0.47	0.47	-	-	20,215
Interest	1/24/2016	7/24/2017	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133ECV92	50,000,000	0.46	0.46	-	-	19,698
Interest	1/24/2016	3/24/2017	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EDP30	26,000,000	0.46	0.43	-	-	10,243
Interest	1/24/2016	12/24/2020	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EFTX5	100,000,000	0.75	0.75	-	-	64,368
Interest	1/25/2016	9/23/2016	Negotiable CDs	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	06366CA32	25,000,000	0.68	0.68	-	-	15,572
Interest	1/25/2016	9/23/2016	Negotiable CDs	BANK OF MONTREAL CHICAGO	06366CA32	50,000,000	0.68	0.68	-	-	31,144
Interest	1/25/2016	4/25/2016	Negotiable CDs	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	96121TWJ3	25,000,000	0.47	0.47	-	-	29,695
Interest	1/25/2016	4/25/2016	Negotiable CDs	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	96121TWK0	50,000,000	0.64	0.64	-	-	28,333
Interest	1/26/2016	7/26/2017	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133ECVG6	23,520,000	0.32	0.32	-	-	19,228
Interest	1/27/2016	7/27/2016	Federal Agencies	FARMER MAC	31315PA25	11,900,000	2.00	0.62	-	-	119,000
Interest	1/27/2016	7/27/2016	Federal Agencies	FARMER MAC	31315PA25	14,100,000	2.00	0.63	-	-	141,000
Interest	1/27/2016	7/27/2016	Federal Agencies	FARMER MAC	31315PA25	15,000,000	2.00	2.09	-	-	150,000
Interest	1/27/2016	7/27/2016	Federal Agencies	FARMER MAC	31315PA25	20,000,000	2.00	0.61	-	-	200,000
Interest	1/27/2016	2/27/2017	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EDFW7	50,000,000	0.48	0.48	-	-	20,520
Interest	1/28/2016	12/28/2016	Negotiable CDs	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	96121TH27	50,000,000	0.90	0.90	-	-	46,208
Interest	1/28/2016	12/28/2016	Negotiable CDs	WESTPAC BANKING CORP NY	96121TH27	50,000,000	0.90	0.90	-	-	46,208
Interest	1/29/2016	3/29/2017	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EDZW5	25,000,000	0.44	0.44	-	-	9,507
Interest	1/29/2016	10/29/2018	Federal Agencies	FREDDIE MAC	3134G73D1	50,000,000	0.50	0.50	-	-	62,500
Interest	1/29/2016	2/1/2016	Money Market Funds	FIDELITY INSTITUTIONAL M	31607A703	130,020,379	0.20	0.20	-	-	11,882
Interest	1/29/2016	2/1/2016	Money Market Funds	MORGAN STANLEY INSTITUTI	61747C707	100,149,118	0.20	0.20	-	-	16,259
Interest	1/30/2016	1/30/2017	Federal Agencies	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	3133EDRD6	50,000,000	0.39	0.42	-	-	43,740
Subtotals						\$2,616,526,496	0.67	0.50	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,000,713

Grand Totals	25	Purchases
	(3)	Sales
	(20)	Maturities / Calls
	2	Change in number of positions

Non-Pooled Investments

As of January 31, 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	0.83	3.50	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 1,340,000
Subtotals					0.83	3.50	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 1,340,000
Grand Totals					0.83	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	January 2016	Fiscal YTD	December 2015
Average Daily Balance	\$ 1,806,116	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 1,884,647	\$ 1,340,000
Net Earnings	\$ 36,910	\$ 3,908	\$ 33,002	\$ 3,908
Earned Income Yield	3.47%	3.43%	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)
Sent: Monday, February 08, 2016 9:29 AM
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: Resolution 508-15, Human Services Agency's Imminent Danger Policy Regarding Victims of Domestic Violence
Attachments: SKM_C554e16020517310.pdf

From: Jonathan Bonato [mailto:jonathan.bonato@caritasmanagement.com]
Sent: Friday, February 05, 2016 5:57 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Resolution 508-15, Human Services Agency's Imminent Danger Policy Regarding Victims of Domestic Violence

The Shelter Monitoring Committee is mailing a copy of the following letter to the Board of Supervisors (PDF attachment included).

February 5, 2016

Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B Goodlett Place, #244
San Francisco, CA 94102

RE: Resolution 508-15, Human Services Agency's Imminent Danger Policy Regarding Victims of Domestic Violence

Dear Members of the Board of Supervisors:

The Shelter Monitoring Committee takes this opportunity to extend our deep appreciation to each member of the Board for your unanimous support of Supervisor Tang's Resolution 508-15 regarding imminent danger and denial of services to victims of domestic violence in our City's family emergency shelters. We hope your support will lead to the creation of a new policy at the Human Services Agency that protects and empowers victims of domestic violence, ending the current practice of denying shelter services to domestic violence victims in San Francisco.

We would like to especially thank the several co-sponsors of Supervisor Tang's resolution, including Board President London Breed and Supervisors Jane Kim, Malia Cohen and Mark Farrell.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Bonato
Chair, Shelter Monitoring Committee
Matthew Steen
Vice Chair, Shelter Monitoring Committee



City and County of San Francisco

Shelter Monitoring Committee

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BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
SAN FRANCISCO

2016 FEB -8 PM 2:45

BY 34B

February 5, 2016

Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B Goodlett Place, #244
San Francisco, CA 94102

RE: Resolution 508-15, Human Services Agency's Imminent Danger Policy Regarding Victims of Domestic Violence


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Sincerely,


Jonathan Bonato, Chair


Matthew Steen, Vice Chair

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
Sent: Monday, February 08, 2016 10:14 AM
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: Community Challenge Grant Program Announces Opening of Spring 2016 Grant Cycle!

From: Henriquez, Lanita (ADM)
Sent: Monday, February 08, 2016 9:56 AM
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>; DPW, (DPW) <DPW@sfdpw.org>; Mayor, MYR (MYR) <mayor@sfgov.org>; MOEWD, (ECN) <moewd@sfgov.org>; RPD, GM (REC) <gm.rpd@sfgov.org>; GFTA, (ADM) <gfta@sfgov.org>; GGP, RPD (REC) <ggp@sfgov.org>; GFTA-401VN301 (ADM) <GFTA.401VN301@sfgov.org>; sfacadmin, ARTS (ART) <sfacadmin@sfgov.org>
Subject: Community Challenge Grant Program Announces Opening of Spring 2016 Grant Cycle!

THE COMMUNITY CHALLENGE GRANT PROGRAM ANNOUNCES THE OPENING OF ITS SPRING 2016 GRANT CYCLE!

We are excited to announce that the Community Challenge Grant Program (CCG) will make available more grant opportunities through our application process to neighborhood groups and community based organizations facilitating neighborhood beautification projects. The CCG supports community revitalization by providing grant resources to community groups, businesses and non-profit organizations to make physical improvements to their neighborhoods. The CCG focuses on projects that directly engage residents and businesses in creating green spaces, gathering places, public art, and other neighborhood amenities by featuring and applying ecologically friendly amenities and practices.

The CCG continues its collaboration with the San Francisco Planning Department and the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission. These partnerships and grant opportunities allow the CCG to expand resource availability.

SF Planning Department

1. Market Octavia and Eastern Neighborhood Area Plans Grant (MOEN):
 Focus on greening, physical improvement, and public art projects on public-owned properties within the boundaries of Market Octavia and Eastern Neighborhood Area Plans.

2. Living Alley Program:

New this grant cycle, focus on projects that create "living alleys" which are safe, active, and sustainable public places within the Market Octavia boundary area.

SF Public Utilities Commission

3. Urban Watershed Stewardship Grant (WSG):
 Focus on projects implementing green infrastructure, also known as Low Impact Design (LID) projects.

CCG Spring 2016 Grant Cycle Timeline:

February 9th: CCG Grant Cycle Opens (All Guidelines and Applications are available on the website – www.sfgov.org/ccg)

March 18th: CCG Grant Cycle Closes (All Applications and Copies must be received No Later Than 5 PM)
April/May: Review Process
Mid-June: Awards Announcement

If you have any questions or would like to discuss a potential project contact Lanita Henriquez, CCG Program Manager at (415) 554-4830 or by email at lanita.henriquez@sfgov.org



Lanita Henriquez, Program Manager
Community Challenge Grant Program
Division of the City Administrator's Office
One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
City Hall, Room 362
San Francisco, CA 94102

415.554.4830 (ph) 415.554.4830 (fax)
www.sfgov.org/ccg

SAN FRANCISCO CIVIL GRAND JURY GAZETTE

<http://sfcgja.org>

Bas-11, COB,
CPA
Matrix

Investigative Report Summaries of the 2014–2015 San Francisco Civil Grand Jury

The civil grand jury is an independent watchdog of local government



Photo Credit: Asja Steeves

2016 FEB 11 AM 10:01
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CIVIL GRAND JURY

READ ABOUT THE WORK OF THE JURY

ABOUT THE JURY

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**MEMBERS OF THE
2014—2015 SAN FRANCISCO
CIVIL GRAND JURY**

Janice Pettey, Foreperson
Philip Reed, Pro Tem
Anne M. Turner, Secretary
Morris Bobrow
Leonard Brawn
Daniel Chesir
Matthew Cohen
Jerry Dratler
Herbert Felsenfeld
Allegra Fortunati
Mildred Lee
Marion McGovern
Fred A. Rodriguez
Gary Thackeray
Jack Twomey
Ellen Zhou

The San Francisco Chapter of the California Grand Jurors' Association publishes this seventh volume of the *Gazette* with the ongoing goals of reaching an even wider audience than the reports themselves and soliciting broader participation in local government.

The California Grand Jurors' Association is a statewide nonprofit organization of former grand jurors with the mission to promote government accountability by improving the training and resources available to California's 58 regular (aka "civil") grand juries and educating the public about the civil grand jury's substantial local government oversight and reporting powers.

The civil grand jury is an independent body. Neither the City & County of San Francisco nor the San Francisco Superior Court plays a role in determining the issues or agencies the grand jury selects to investigate. The reports, summaries, views, and opinions expressed by the grand jury or its ancillary organizations do not reflect those of the City & County of San Francisco or the San Francisco Superior Court, its judges or its staff.

Editors of the Gazette
Leslie Koelsch, Chair
Serena Bardell

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Jerry Dratler
Herbert Felsenfeld
Allegra Fortunati
Philip Reed
Jack Twomey

Mark Busse

President, San Francisco Chapter of the California Grand Jurors' Association



Welcome to the 7th annual edition of the *San Francisco Civil Grand Jury Gazette*, which reaches thousands of residents of our community. Thanks again to Leslie Koelsch for chairing this project for the chapter and thanks to the sitting civil grand jury ["jury"] for funding it. You can view this publication, other jury news, and past jury reports on our website sfcgja.org or like us on Facebook.

Chapter members, limited to those who have served on the grand jury, assist in recruiting new jurors, support the current jury as needed (without compromising the confidentiality of all sitting juries), provide outreach to the media and community groups, and work with local high schools in mock grand jury programs. Most of all, members provide the continuity needed to follow up on previous jury reports, while letting SF City Hall know that their promises are being monitored.

Serving on a jury is a privilege afforded to very few people in this country and provides an experience in participatory democracy at its best. (Only two states have civil grand jury systems, Nevada and California.) It is a volunteer experience that affords significant opportunities to learn about how local governments operate. Time and again, when jury reports lead to significant changes in local government processes and services, the community sees the impact of this citizen involvement.

Janice Petty

2014-15 Foreperson, San Francisco Civil Grand Jury



The 2014-2015 San Francisco Civil Grand Jury was composed of nineteen individuals who volunteered to serve for the one-year term. Prior to being sworn in, each juror was interviewed by a panel of superior court judges. The composition of the jury included men and women, residents of multiple supervisory districts, retirees, and working individuals. By profession, jurors' backgrounds included higher education, law, finance, nonprofit, and business.

The members of this jury took their charge to be citizen watchdogs seriously and vigorously pursued issues needing oversight and reform. During months of investigations and efforts to capture the larger context in which San Francisco government operates, the jury conducted on-site visits to city facilities and met with high officials in the mayor's office and several supervisors, along with staff from numerous city departments. The jury is grateful to its interviewees for their expertise, their openness and willingness to answer far-ranging questions, and their candor.

San Francisco's Whistleblower Protection Ordinance Is in Need of Change

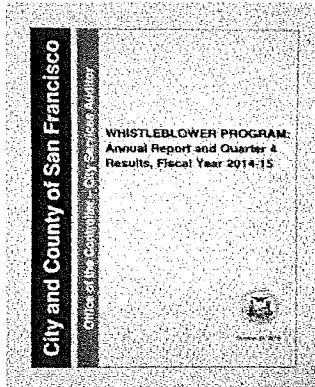
In 2003 San Francisco voters approved proposition C, which added the following mandate to the city charter:

"The Board of Supervisors shall enact and maintain an ordinance ... protecting City officers and employees from retaliation for filing a complaint with, or providing information to, the Controller, Ethics Commission, District Attorney, City Attorney or a City department or commission about improper government activity by City officers and employees."

The jury concluded that the board has failed to carry out this mandate because it has not enacted an ordinance that genuinely protects those who report "improper government activity."

If a city officer or employee suffers retaliation for disclosing improper activity, that person may file a complaint with the ethics commission. In the fifteen-year history of the commission, no complaint of whistleblower retaliation has ever resulted in a public accusation of wrongdoing. All complaints have been investigated in secret and dismissed without any public proceeding.

The chief reason whistleblower retaliation complaints have fared so poorly before the commission is the narrow scope of the current law, known



<http://sfcontroller.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=6959>

as the whistleblower protection ordinance (WPO). The WPO protects only those who make disclosures "in house". The whistleblower must make a report of government wrongdoing only to certain agencies within city government, in certain approved ways, or the WPO does not apply. A city employee who discloses government wrongdoing or corruption to the *San Francisco Chronicle*, the California attorney general, the F.B.I., or the U.S. Congress is not a "whistleblower" entitled to protection under the WPO. If retaliation ensues and the employee complains to the commission, it will dismiss the complaint.

To qualify for protection, the whistleblower's disclosure must also concern a topic that is among those listed in the ordinance. The list is limited: dis-

closures of waste, fraud, or abuse in general are not included, nor are those concerning violations of general law.

The scope of the WPO is also limited, in that it forbids only a few types of retaliatory action—termination, demotion, suspension, and similar job actions—and leaves untouched a wide variety of lesser reprisals that are nonetheless serious and potentially costly to the career of an injured party.

Whistleblower retaliation complaints face an additional obstacle before the commission, in that the WPO imposes on the complainant an extra "burden of proof" in such cases that does not apply to any other type of complaint.

Even if a complaint clears all of these hurdles and results in a finding of retaliation, the commission cannot provide relief for the whistleblower. If a job is lost due to retaliation, the commission cannot restore it. All it can do is punish the guilty party.

These limitations not only harm whistleblowers but also violate the charter mandate of proposition C. For that reason, the jury recommends that the WPO be amended to broaden its scope, so that it provides genuine protection against retaliation. ■

Read department responses here:

http://civilgrandjury.sfgov.org/2014_2015/Department_Responses/14-15_CGJ_Department_Responses_Whistleblower_Report.pdf

San Francisco Fire Department: What Does the Future Hold?

The last time a San Francisco Civil Grand Jury investigated the San Francisco Fire Department (SFFD) was in 2004. That report focused on how the 1997 merger of emergency services from the department of public health (DPH) into SFFD was faring. It found several problems: poor emergency response times, conflicts between SFFD and Firefighters Union Local 798, firefighters' reluctance to accept emergency medical technicians (EMTs) as colleagues, and 24-hour shifts for EMTs.

The intervening years have seen ambulance dispatch shift from the "static" mode—stationed at firehouses—to the "dynamic" mode—stationed at the Evans Street facility and then dispersed uniformly across the city. Also, EMTs have returned to 12-hour shifts.

Newspaper articles in 2014 again reported on poor SFFD emergency response times. And, in September of that year, Local 798 sent a letter to the mayor stating total lack of confidence in the current SFFD administration. Both stories piqued the interest of the 2014-15 Civil Grand Jury (CGJ) and contributed to a decision to investigate SFFD.

During its initial look-see, thirteen members of CGJ toured the training facility at Treasure Island (TI) and were impressed with the state-of-the-art facility there. Firefighters train in a house that has been set afire with propane, yet the house does not burn down and is available for training again. Similar propane-lit capabilities for BART vehicles and Muni LRVs are under development. Trainees can move over broken ground in

full gear, carrying hoses. CGJ learned that this wonderful facility is set to go away within a few years. The Treasure Island Development Authority (TIDA) signed an agreement to develop TI as housing, hotels, businesses, and parkland. The agreement did not consider keeping the training facility.

During its investigation, CGJ again found a major problem with SFFD ambulances not responding to medical emergencies "often enough" (failing to answer 80% of calls) and "fast enough" (failing to respond within 10 minutes on urgent—"Code 3"—calls). SFFD has recently received new ambulances but must also rely on ambulances more than 10 years old. CGJ noted slow response times in the western and southern parts of the city and recommended that ambulances in those areas go back to their "static" allocation at firehouses.

The investigation found a serious lack of strategic planning at SFFD. The areas of greatest need include the training facility on TI. The best solution for SFFD is to keep the facility there, and CGJ recommended that TIDA, most of whose members are appointed by the mayor, renegotiate the contract. Without the TI facility, SFFD has to get on with finding another area in the city that can accept the large propane storage tanks necessary. This will not be easy, nor will it be cheap. SFFD must not tarry in this venture.

CGJ also found strategic planning weakness in maintaining fire engines and fire houses. The current deferred maintenance "plan" is not a solution. The deferred bill is already high and getting higher. ■

What has happened since the report was released?

SFFD responded to the jury's recommendation to return ambulances in the western and southern parts of the city back to "static" deployment at firehouses with a counter-recommendation that SFFD allocate ambulance supplies at firehouses in those areas; this plan would negate the need for ambulances to return to Evans Street to replenish supplies during a shift, a current practice that puts an ambulance out of service during the time it takes to drive to Evans Street and back.

To the jury's finding F1.5, on the lack of strategic planning, the department responded that this is partially due to the economic downturn in 2008, when SFFD laid off its strategic planner in order to keep another firefighter on the job. The department's response to recommendation R1.5 lists its proposed efforts being taken to obtain a new strategic planner.



Photo Credit: City/County San Francisco

Read department responses here:

http://civilgrandjury.sfgov.org/2014_2015/Department_Responses/14-15_CGJ_Department_Responses_SFFD_Report.pdf

San Francisco's City Construction Program: It Needs Work

The report examined building-construction expenditures in the city's \$25 billion, ten-year capital plan. It focused on building-construction projects managed by the department of public works, one of the six city departments with public works contracting authority.

The jury, in preparing the report, conducted interviews of city employees, construction contractors, and senior managers of public works departments in other cities and reviewed city-published sources of information, including department websites, the San Francisco Administrative Code, and audit reports issued by the city services auditor and the budget and legislative analyst.

The report's findings and recommendations address five areas for improvement in the management of city construction projects:

- Construction contractor selection process
- Construction-project management procedures, including project



Photo Credit: City/County San Francisco

change orders and the closeout procedures for construction contracts

- Information technology used in managing construction projects
- Availability of final construction-project cost reports
- Independent oversight of projects by department commissions and the board of supervisors.

The report's five principal recommendations:

- publish reports for public review.

- The city should revise chapter 6 of the administrative code to require contractor selection based on past performance in addition to the low-cost bid. Other cities, states, and the federal government have adopted this industry best practice. The lowest-bid contracting terms that prevail for most San Francisco city projects often result in more change orders due to "low ball" bids.

- The city needs to implement common construction-management processes for construction change orders and contractor-construction contract closeout, and the citywide processes need to be monitored and measured.

- The city must standardize construction-project management information to enable it to produce citywide construction reports that summarize projects managed by the six city departments with public contracting authority. Once consolidated information is available, the city should The city must address its out-of-date technology and weak construction management systems infrastructure.

- The board of supervisors must take a more active role in the oversight of large construction projects. ■

Read department responses here:

http://civilgrandjury.sfgov.org/2014_2015/Department_Responses/14-15_CGJ_Department_Responses_Construction_Report.pdf

CleanPowerSF, at Long Last

Bringing renewable energy to all San Franciscans has not exactly been quick or easy. For over eleven years CleanPowerSF (CPSF), the renewable energy program approved as policy in 2004, has been struggling against seemingly endless delays. In the words of one of the jury's interviewees, a highly respected, now retired, city official, there was a need to "hold their [the city's and SFPUC's] feet to the fire."

The jury decided to go to "power school" to investigate what factors influenced this tortuously long timeline. The juror-students found implementation stymied by conflicting answers to several questions:

- What is green power?
- Who gets to define it?
- Where does it come from?
- Can it be made affordable?
- What and where are the jobs that will go with the program?

CPSF is designed as a small-scale program that does *not* rely on "unbundled RECs," renewable energy credits, which are certificates of proof showing that one megawatt-hour of electricity was generated by a green source. They can be sold separately, in which case they are "unbundled," or together ("bundled"), where the green power is sold with the certificate. Rates will be lower and more affordable to all San Franciscans if CPSF is free to use unbundled RECs. A certificate sold to someone else entitles that person to use one unit of conventional power,

but for it to be permitted to count as a unit of green power.

The jury found that CPSF needed to use a limited amount of "unbundled RECs" if it was to grow quickly enough to meet ambitious city and state environmental goals. Sonoma Clean Power and Marin Clean Energy have discovered that such limited use is a proven cost-effective, environmentally sound, and prudent measure to grow their programs. They have done just that in ways the jury found both wise and useful.



Photo Credit: Greg Kennedy, Occidental Power

The jury also found that job creation was a laudable, but not a core, program element. While it discovered no net local job loss, most large-scale employment sources would be outside the city proper. Local job generation is likely to occur in such areas as

installing and maintaining solar energy products, auditing, accounting, assessing, and electrical contracting for energy efficiency programs.

The jury praised the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) for its outstanding professional, responsible, and effective service. The San Francisco Local Agency Formation Commission and many community environmental organizations also played a decisive role in the birth of CPSF.

Armed with relevant data based on factual information from over-twenty sources, the jury made five recommendations:

- CPSF needs to grow quickly to meet the city's timeline for reducing greenhouse gases and becoming financially viable.
- The program should be able to use "unbundled RECs" as needed.
- As many local jobs as possible should be created without damaging financial viability and program expansion.
- GoSolarSF should be integrated into CPSF's program design.
- All public officials—including Mayor Edwin M. Lee—should use the full weight of their offices to ensure program success. ■

What has happened since "CleanPowerSF, at Long Last" was released?

The mayor's office, SF PUC, and the SF Board of Supervisors' Government Audit and Oversight (GAO) Committee partially disagreed with two jury findings: There should be limited use of unbundled RECs.

The creation of local jobs was not the program's over-riding purpose.

There was general agreement from the GAO committee that four of five jury recommendations were already implemented. The recommendation on GoSolarSF integration will be completed by May 2017.

Expectations were high that the program would begin in February 2016. The SF PUC recently announced that implementation of CPSF would be delayed at least six weeks after that date.

Read department responses here: http://civilgrandjury.sfgov.org/2014_2015/Department_Responses/14-15_CGJ_Dept_Responses_CleanPowerSF.pdf

2014-2015 Continuity Reports

A continuity report is different from an investigative report. In the former, sitting jurors review a past investigation to see what progress has been made in fulfilling recommendations and outline what outstanding issues still exist.

Continuity reports do not involve full investigations, although in the two reports that we review here, the 2014-2015 jury asks that future juries do full investigations of the OAR and technology issues in the city.

Office of the Assessor-Recorder: Despite Progress, Still the Lowest Rated Office in the State

In 2006, the San Francisco Civil Grand Jury (CGJ) issued a report, *Office of the Assessor-Recorder: Reducing the 4-Year Backlog*, which contained forty recommendations and sub-recommendations. The 2014-2015 CGJ decided to focus on six of them. They include recommendations to comply with the 2002 California State Board of Equalization (BOE) recommendations, establish appraiser performance standards, update job descriptions, improve data transfer from department of building inspection (DBI), fill vacant positions, and explain the assessment backlog for changes in ownership and new construction in the annual report.

Since 2005-2006, the office of the assessor-recorder (OAR) has been reexamined by the 2006-2007 and 2008-2009 civil grand juries in continuity reports; the controller's office in a 2009 audit, *Office of the Assessor-Recorder: The Office Continues to Improve Its Operations*; and the BOE in its periodic surveys of assessment practices. All these reports have noted OAR's improvements over the years, and the 2014-2015 jury joins them in commending the OAR. The OAR has generally met 2002 BOE recommendations, established and executed appraiser performance standards, and updated auditor and appraiser job descriptions. The data transfer

from DBI has greatly improved. OAR has also filled vacant positions and, at least for a while, highlighted backlog reduction in its annual reports.

Nevertheless, there are continuing problems. The San Francisco OAR is still rated the "lowest in efficiency" among the top ten counties in California by BOE standards and in fact is rated the lowest in the entire state. Although there has been a significant reduction in the backlog, it is still one of the major recurring issues in BOE reports. The backlog has led to delays in the receipt of state and local monies (most recently, \$38,000,000) and a loss of interest revenue for the county; it is also a burden on taxpayers who might have to pay several years of back property tax at once. With the recent award of a state-county assessors' partnership program 3-year grant of \$1,285,000, the OAR is positioned to virtually erase the backlog but will need a staffing analysis, backlog reduction plan, and support for key administrative positions not funded under the grant guidelines. Issues of office efficiency regarding data transfer between DBI and OAR continue, and the OAR annual report continues to fail to address the backlog and recommendations for reforms to office practices and procedures. The 2014-15 jury recommends that the OAR adopt the

state requirement for assessing and enrolling property annually by the lien date. The city and county need to support the OAR in this effort by fully meeting its staffing needs and encouraging it to work with DBI in a more efficient manner. The OAR annual report needs to be more comprehensible to the average resident, acknowledge the backlog and its financial implications, and disclose any efforts the office is making to fulfill recommendations by outside agencies. ■



<http://www.sfassessor.org/sites/default/files/uploaded/ASR%20ANNUAL%20REPORT%20-%202014%20-%20FINAL%20VERSION.pdf>

Read department responses here:

http://civilgrandjury.sfgov.org/2014_2015/Department_Responses/14-15_CGJ_Department_Responses_Assessor_Recorder_Report.pdf

Unfinished Business: A Continuity Report on the 2011-12 Report, Déjà Vu All Over Again

In 2012, the San Francisco Civil Grand Jury (CGJ) issued a report on the technological environment and culture of the city's government. Called *Déjà Vu All Over Again: San Francisco's City Technology Needs A Culture Shock*, it covered the governing structure and management of technology citywide and focused on its key players including the mayor, the committee on information technology (COIT), the department of technology (DT), the city chief information officer (CIO), and departmental information technology (IT) units. This 2015 continuity report examines what has happened, and not happened, since 2012, to the management of city technology, looking particularly at five of the nineteen recommendations from the original report.

Although the mayor rejected ten of the nineteen recommendations from the 2012 report, much has changed, including:

- the structure and reporting relationship of COIT
- changes in the senior leadership of DT, the creation of new offices, and streamlining the CIO review process in purchasing IT equipment, programs, and services
- more communication among departments through CIO forums and informational sessions
- a much improved five-year plan and greater funding for technology
- near-completion of the email and data center consolidations
- continuing development of an IT asset management system.

While these changes have led to improvements in city technology and should be commended, some of the problems identified in the 2012 report continue to exist. The 2014-2015 Jury found that the city has not prioritized the funding of much-needed network infrastructure investments. The DT does not serve departments well on a day-to-day basis and has proposed a planned reorganization as a remedy. With a 20% DT vacancy rate in positions, understaffing has hampered new DT and other departmental initiatives. A skills inventory capability within the new eMerge PeopleSoft system, the city's new integrated human capital management system, has not been developed to enable city employees with skill sets in demand to be identified. Lastly, the Department of Human Resources' (DHR) new IT recruitment and hiring efforts are not expected to make a significant enough change to fill all vacant IT positions. More drastic measures need to be taken, including consideration of Charter change to make selected IT positions "at will."

The 2014-2015 report recommends that:

- the mayor and board of supervisors prioritize the creation of an upgraded and consolidated network infrastructure and support and monitor, through reporting and evaluation, the reorganization of DT;
- the office of the controller give greater priority to development of a skills inventory capability in the eMerge PeopleSoft system;



Photo Credit: City/County San Francisco

The 2014-2015 report recommends that:

- the mayor and board of supervisors prioritize the creation of an upgraded and consolidated network infrastructure and support and monitor, through reporting and evaluation, the reorganization of DT;
- the office of the controller give greater priority to development of a skills inventory capability in the eMerge PeopleSoft system;
- DHR present the results of their new recruitment and hiring initiatives and report monthly on IT hiring
- DT launch a taskforce to consider more options for IT recruitment, hiring, job classifications, and other alternatives to the current system. ■

Read department responses here:

http://civilgrandjury.sfgov.org/2014_2015/Department_Responses/14-15_CGJ_Department_Responses_Unfinished_Business_IT_Report.pdf

Mock Civil Grand Juries at Balboa High School



by Beate Boultinghouse

In 2013, the San Francisco Chapter of the California Grand Jurors' Association gave a presentation to the heads of San Francisco's high school social sciences departments to ask them how best to educate juniors and seniors about the civil grand jury, so they could become better citizens, learn of an avenue beyond voting to affect local government, and understand the work that went into creating a civil grand jury report.

The teacher from the law academy at Balboa High School invited chapter members to work with his 60 law academy students. After consulting with him about the best way to introduce the civil grand jury to his students, chapter members proceeded to set up a mock civil grand jury. The program has evolved as it enters its third year.

The program runs one morning a week for eight weeks. Chapter members first explain to the students what the jury does, how it functions, and the difference their reports have made in

San Francisco. The 60 students "serve" on one of five 12-person "juries." Each jury chooses both a foreperson and a topic to pursue. Past topics include Muni Safety, On Time Performance on Muni, Pedestrian Safety, Truancy in the High School, and Deplorable Condition at a Local Park.

Chapter members go to the school once a week to mentor participants on how to research, stay focused, interview, survey, etc. The students work in teams and follow the "rule of two" throughout the eight weeks, just as real juries do. Most of their research is done via the internet, but they also conduct occasional interviews with the appropriate authorities.

Their goal is to create a PowerPoint presentation that comprises why they picked their topic, their research, their findings, and their recommendations. In other words, it mimics the format of civil grand jury reports. They then give presentations to other classes in the school, with each student taking at least one slide to explain.

When writing a paper on what they got out of participating in the mock civil grand jury, most expressed amazement at the process of teamwork. As students, they work mostly alone or in a group, but teamwork was a new concept and they really appreciated the results it produced.



Photo Credit: Beate Boultinghouse

Chapter members who have participated in the program have been gratified to see the students learn, understand the process, and use their technical skills to carry out their mission. Also, it is not only the students who learn about the civil grand jury, but as they talk among their peers and to their families, others become familiar with this important and unique voice in the democratic process. ■



CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

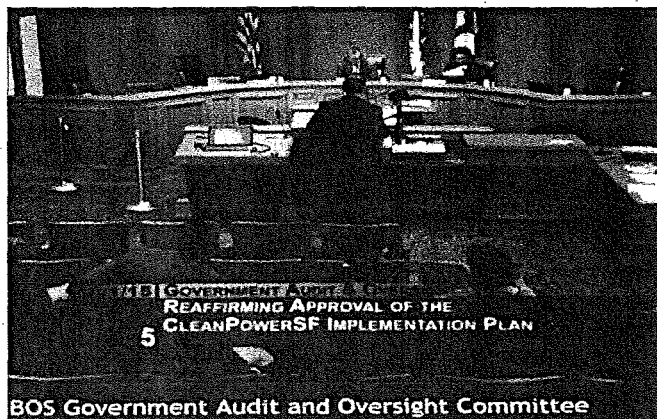
Civil Grand Jury

**Want to Know More About the Civil Grand Jury?
See the Information Available on the Website**

civilgrandjury.sfgov.org

<http://sfcgja.org>

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 San Francisco's Whistleblower Protection Ordinance Is In Need Of Change-- June 8, 2015
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 San Francisco's City Construction Program: It Needs Work-- July 16, 2015
http://civilgrandjury.sfgov.org/2014_2015/14-15_CGJ_Report_SF_Construction_Program_It_Needs_Work_7_16_15.pdf
 San Francisco Fire Department: What Does the Future Hold? --July 16, 2015
http://civilgrandjury.sfgov.org/2014_2015/14-15_CGJ_Report_SFFD_What_Does_the_Future_Hold_7_16_15v2.pdf
 CleanPowerSF, At Long Last- July 16, 2015
http://civilgrandjury.sfgov.org/2014_2015/14-15_CGJ_Report_CleanPowerSF_At_Long_Last_7_16_15.pdf
 Unfinished Business: A Continuity Report on the 2011-12 Report, Déjà Vu All Over Again--July 20, 2015 http://civilgrandjury.sfgov.org/2014_2015/14-15_CGJ_Report_Unfinished_Business_A_Continuity_Report_7_20_15.pdf



**Watch the Jurors on SFGovTV
Present Reports to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors'
Government & Audits Committee
FY 2014--2015 Civil Grand Jury Hearings**

http://sanfrancisco.granicus.com/ViewSearchResults.php?vlew_id=11&keywords=civil%20grand%20jury

September 3, 2015

Item: 150602 Hearing - Civil Grand Jury Report -- *San Francisco's Whistleblower Protection Ordinance Is in Need of Change*

Item: 150600 Hearing - Civil Grand Jury Report -- *Office of the Assessor-Recorder: Despite Progress, Still the Lowest Rated Office in the State*

October 1, 2015

Item: 150606 Hearing - Civil Grand Jury Report -- *San Francisco's City Construction Program: It Needs Work*

Item: 160604 Hearing - Civil Grand Jury Report -- *CleanPowerSF, At Long Last*

October 15, 2015

Item: 15806 Hearing - Civil Grand Jury Report -- *San Francisco Fire Department: What Does the Future Hold?*

Item: 15608 Hearing - Civil Grand Jury Report -- *Unfinished Business: A Continuity Report on the 2011-2012 Report, Déjà Vu All Over Again*

Grand Jury Candidates Must

- Be a U.S. citizen and at least 18 years old
- Be English-literate and exhibit intelligence, sound judgment, and good character
- Not be serving as either a trial juror in any California court or an elected public official
- Not have been discharged as a grand juror in a California court within one year of the beginning date of service
- Not have been convicted of a felony or of malfeasance in office

You Would Make a Good Juror If

- You are interested in how local government works and how it could operate more efficiently and effectively
- You are willing to cooperate with eighteen others in creating and working toward common goals
- You can serve fifteen to twenty hours a week for a full year (July 1 to June 30)
- You are willing to learn (or have already learned) the skills of listening, posing thoughtful questions, reviewing documents, communicating by email, and helping to write lucid reports
- You can keep a secret, as all work is confidential and must remain so even after your term of office ends

Jury Selection Process

To volunteer for this important civic service, interested and qualified citizens available for a full year's commitment may apply beginning January 2016 for the 2016—2017 civil grand jury.

The application deadline is May 13, 2016.

Applications to serve on the civil grand jury are available online

civilgrandjury.sfgov.org/join.html

Or Application packets are available for pick-up at 400 McAllister, Room 007

Superior court judges select a panel of thirty jurors, nineteen of whom are randomly chosen as the sitting jury. The remaining eleven serve as alternates.

Jurors are sworn in and begin their one-year term the first of July. The presiding judge appoints a foreperson.

The California Grand Jurors' Association offers a two-day training session early in the term.

How Does the Jury Work?

The San Francisco Civil Grand Jury is a panel comprising nineteen individuals acting as a body. A minimum of twelve jurors must approve any action or decision. No individual grand juror, acting alone, has any power or authority. All investigations require a minimum of two jurors.

Meetings of the grand jury are not open to the public. The law requires that all matters the grand jury discusses and all votes remain private and confidential. The California Penal Code empowers the jury to investigate all aspects of county government and any entities that do business with the county.

Final reports of the investigations, published by the end of the jurors' term, contain official **findings** and **recommendations**. Designated departments must respond within 60 days (90 days for the board of supervisors). Subsequent juries may follow up on the progress of their predecessors' reports.

CONTACT INFORMATION, HOURS

SF Civil Grand Jury Office
City Hall, Room 482
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 554-6630

CivilGrandJury@sfgov.org
8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m., Monday - Friday

Citizen Complaint Form
San Francisco Civil Grand Jury
civilgrandjury.sfgov.org

Person or Agency About Which Complaint is Made

*Name or Agency

*Address

Telephone

***Nature of Complaint**

Describe the events in the order they occurred and as concisely as possible (max. 500 words):

Contacts

List person or agencies contacted/consulted *prior* to this grand jury request

Witnesses the grand jury may contact for further information

Whom do you believe the grand jury should contact about this matter?

***Action Requested**

Describe the action you wish the grand jury to take (max. 500 words)

Citizen Submitting Complaint

Name

*Address

Telephone

Email Address

IMPORTANT *Indicates required field.

- The citizen complaint form should be prepared and filed with the grand jury only after all attempts to resolve the issue have been exhausted.
- Complaints must be submitted in writing. Complaints are not accepted by phone.
- The civil grand jury has no authority to investigate any of the following: complaints pending before a court of law, disputes between private parties, activities outside its jurisdiction, or criminal activity.
- The civil grand jury does not investigate all complaints received. Investigations are at the discretion of the jury.
- Investigation of your complaint will not necessarily be confirmed; all investigations remain confidential until the civil grand jury decides to include the findings in its final report.
- Anonymous complaints may not receive a response if the civil grand jury is unable to contact you for additional information related to the complaint.
- Your address is necessary in order for the civil grand jury foreperson to acknowledge your submission.
- By submitting this complaint, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the foregoing is true and correct.

From: Tang, Katy (BOS)
Sent: Monday, February 01, 2016 5:53 PM
To:
Subject: Fwd: SFPOA Press Release from President Martin Halloran
Attachments: image001.jpg; ATT00001.htm; poapressrelease020116.pdf; ATT00002.htm

Follow Up Flag: Flag for follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

For the clerk's records

Begin forwarded message:

From: Cyndee Bates <Cyndee@sfpoa.org>
Date: February 1, 2016 at 4:17:23 PM PST
To: "Mayor Edwin Lee (mayoredwinlee@sfgov.org)" <mayoredwinlee@sfgov.org>, "sfpd.commission@sfgov.org" <sfpd.commission@sfgov.org>, "Chief Greg Suhr (chiefsuhr@sfgov.org)" <chiefsuhr@sfgov.org>, Aaron Peskin <aaron.peskin@sfgov.org>, Supervisor David Campos <david.campos@sfgov.org>, "Supervisor Eric Mar (eric.mar@sfgov.org)" <eric.mar@sfgov.org>, "Supervisor Jane Kim" <jane.kim@sfgov.org>, Supervisor John Avalos <john.avalos@sfgov.org>, Supervisor Katy Tang <katy.tang@sfgov.org>, Supervisor London Breed <london.breed@sfgov.org>, Supervisor Malia Cohen <malia.cohen@sfgov.org>, Supervisor Mark Farrell <mark.farrell@sfgov.org>, Supervisor Norman Yee <norman.yee@sfgov.org>, Supervisor Scott Wiener <scott.wiener@sfgov.org>
Subject: SFPOA Press Release from President Martin Halloran

Cyndee Bates | Office Manager | San Francisco Police Officers' Association | 800 Bryant Street, 2nd Floor | San Francisco, CA 94103 | Office: (415)-861-5060 | Fax: (415) 552-5741



SAN FRANCISCO POLICE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

800 Bryant Street, Second Floor

San Francisco, CA 94103

415.861.5060 tel

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MARTIN HALLORAN
President

TONY MONTOYA
Vice President

MICHAEL NEVIN
Secretary

JOE VALDEZ
Treasurer

VAL KIRWAN
Sergeant At Arms

**SAN FRANCISCO POLICE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION
PRESS RELEASE
FEBRUARY 1, 2016**

The San Francisco Police Officers Association welcomes the review, by the Department of Justice, of the Use of Force Policy within the SFPD. We have nothing to hide, and our officers will cooperate fully. We pledge our participation in the federal review, and we are optimistic that it will be a fair and impartial process that will help restore peace and continue to build trust in our community. The POA believes that the DOJ has the authority and capability to conduct such a review and we look forward to their unbiased conclusion.

Martin Halloran
SFPOA President

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
 To: BOS-Supervisors
 Subject: FW: BART Releases System Renewal Draft Program Plan
 Attachments: BART System Renewal Program Draft Plan_0128.pdf

-----Original Message-----

From: Molly M Burke [mailto:MBurke@bart.gov]
 Sent: Tuesday, February 02, 2016 12:47 PM
 To: Molly M Burke <MBurke@bart.gov>
 Subject: BART Releases System Renewal Draft Program Plan

Dear Local, State, and Federal Elected Officials –

Over the past several months, the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District (BART) has visited scores of organizations and hundreds of individuals in the Bay Area to talk about our Building a Better BART program. Building a Better BART is the plan to rebuild our system's 44-year-old infrastructure in order to maintain BART's safety record, increase train reliability, take cars off congested roads and protect our environment for years to come.

We've been listening to the Bay Area, and we've heard and made note of your constituents' priorities.

As a result, BART has crafted an expenditure plan designed to fix our aging infrastructure while addressing many of the public's concerns. This draft document, BART System Renewal Program Plan 2016, takes a "fix it first" approach so we can revitalize and strengthen our system in three major ways:

- § Repair and replace critical safety infrastructure needs.
- § Relieve crowding and reduce Bay Area traffic congestion
- § Improve station access and safety

Attached is a copy of the BART System Renewal Program Plan for your review because we would also like your comments on its direction. You can also download it by clicking [here](#).

BART is asking the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) and local counties to be partners to help fund additional train cars, local stations, and access projects. BART may also seek a multi-billion dollar local bond measure to be placed on the November 2016 ballot to support these critical capital projects. In the coming months, this draft expenditure plan will be shared with the BART Board of Directors and additional community groups, along with county and regional transportation management agencies.

Again, we encourage your feedback. Any comments can be directed to Government and Community Relations Department Manager, Rodd Lee, at rlee@bart.gov or 510-464-6235.

Thank you for your commitment to serving the Bay Area. We look forward to engaging you and your staff in future efforts to educate the public about our Building a Better BART program and improving the BART system which is so important to the Bay Area.

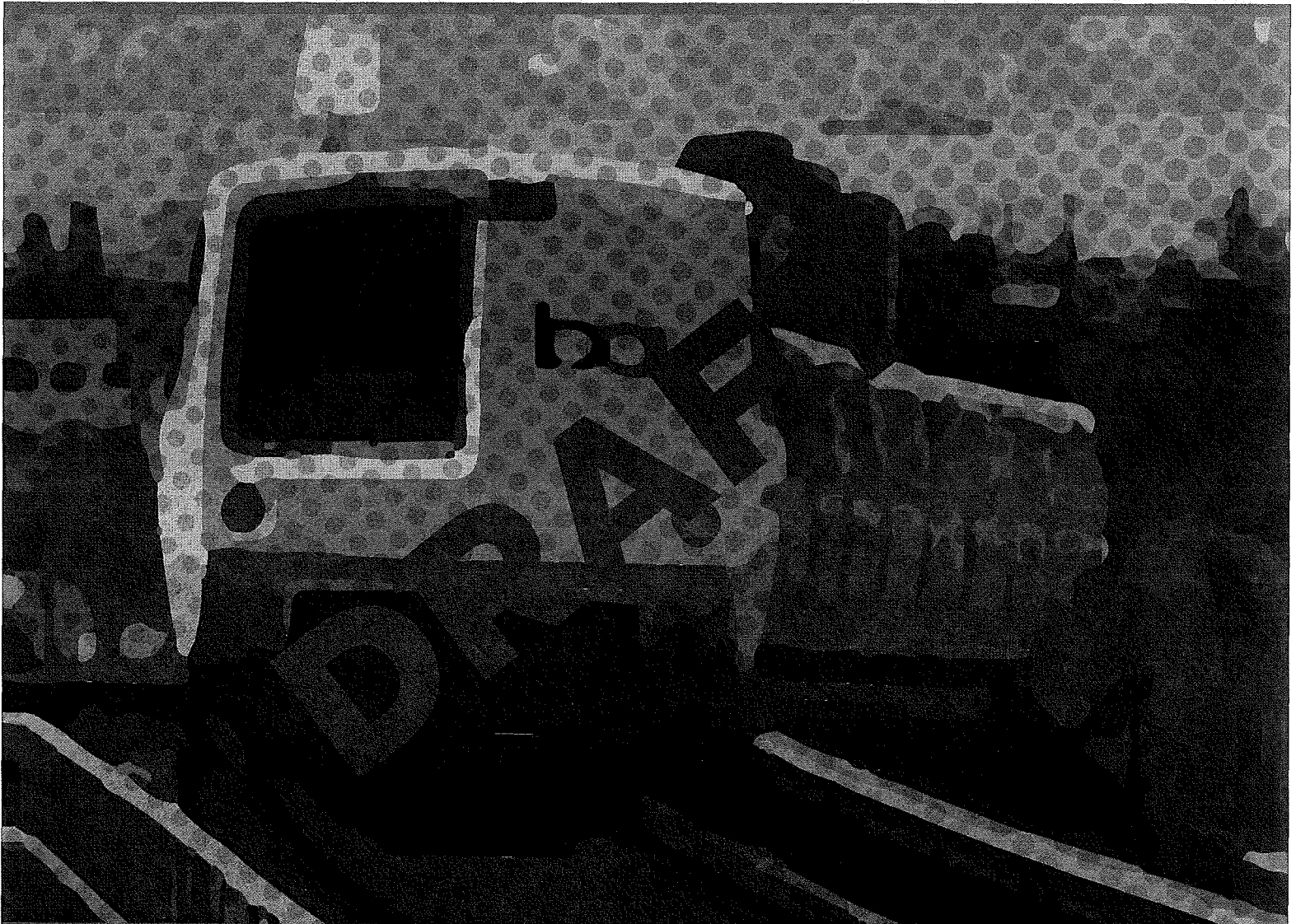
(See attached file: BART System Renewal Program Draft Plan_0128.pdf)

Molly M. Burke
BART
Government & Community Relations
(510) 464-6172

Sign up for BART Email/Text Alerts at: www.bart.gov/alerts

BART

System Renewal Program Plan | 2016



BUILDING A BETTER BART



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BART System Renewal Program Plan | 2016

BART BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ELECTED OFFICIALS

COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS

BART STAFF

CONSULTANT STAFF

Nelson\Nygaard Consulting



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LETTER FROM THE GENERAL MANAGER

Dear Bay Area Residents,

BART has served the Bay Area for 44 years, delivering efficient transportation that supports the region's economy, reduces traffic, and protects the environment. BART's around-the-clock preventative maintenance practices have sustained the system's original infrastructure far longer than expected, but even well-maintained infrastructure eventually reaches the end of its useful life and must be renewed. For the BART system, the time has finally come for a major overhaul.

In consultation with stakeholders from across the region in more than 200 meetings, BART has developed a program of investments that will take a major step towards renewing the BART system. This detailed plan will repair and upgrade critical infrastructure, including tracks, power systems, tunnels, and mechanical systems. It will add capacity to the core of the system in order to continue to support the region's growing economy and reduce traffic. Finally, it will improve safety and access to the BART system, renewing stations, improving accessibility of stations for seniors and people with disabilities, and adding new station access opportunities.

This plan benefits both those who ride the BART system and those who travel on other modes. Through these investments, the plan will support the region in the following ways:



- **Improve safety:** BART has no higher responsibility than to keep its riders safe. This program will help to preserve BART's safety record, enhance earthquake preparedness, and maintain the region's confidence in the system.



- **Improve reliability:** Bay Area travelers depend on reliable BART service to connect them to work, school, airports, sporting events, the arts, shopping, family, and friends. Renewing the system's critical infrastructure will keep BART trains in service and running on time. Modeling suggests the program plan will result in 40% fewer delays caused by mechanical issues than occur today, a savings of 250 hours of delay each year.

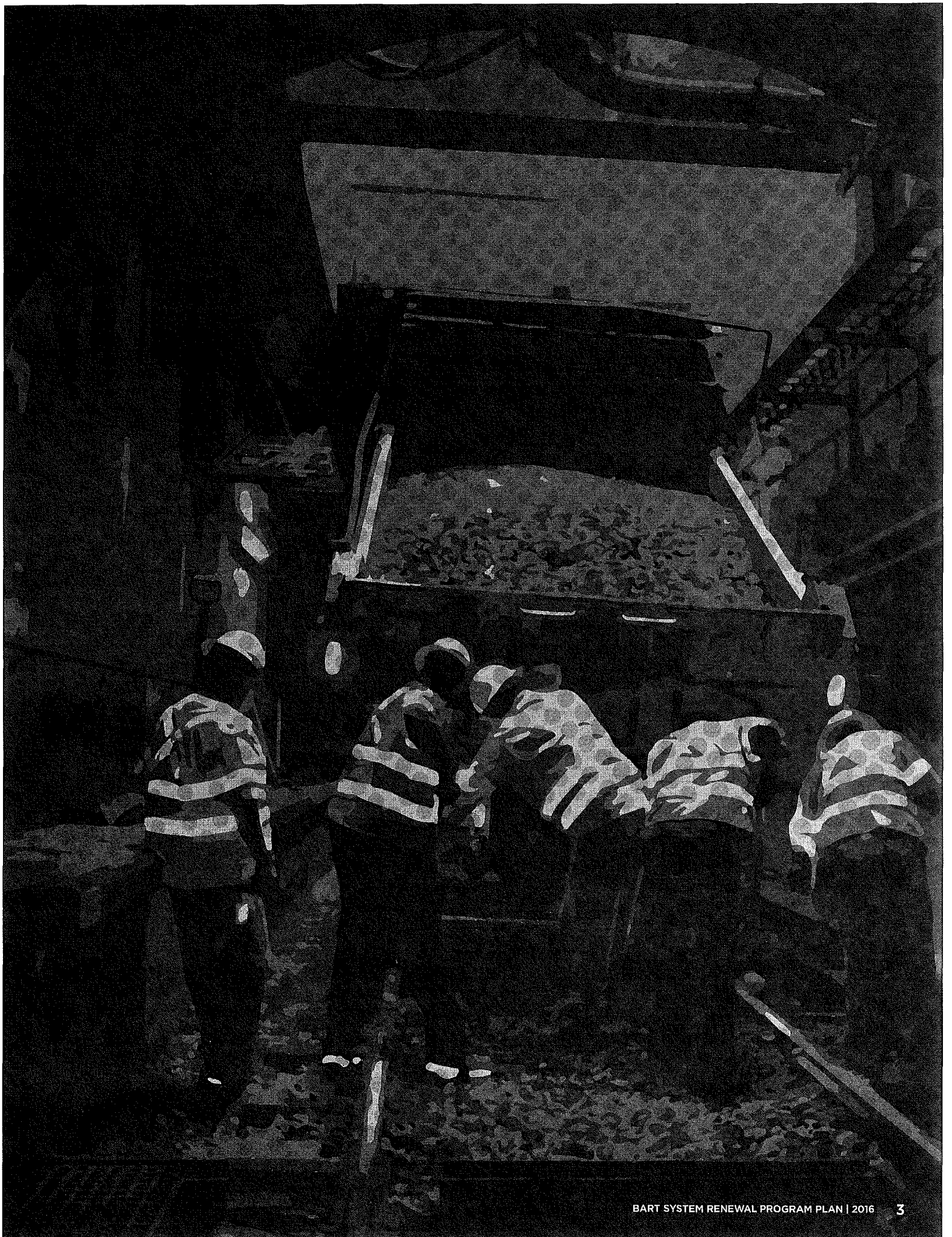


- **Relieve crowding and reduce Bay Area traffic congestion:** Over BART's 44-year history, system ridership has grown with the regional economy, relieving pressure on the region's crowded highways and supporting the emergence of thriving regional employment centers. Today, however, BART ridership is at or above the system's maximum capacity in its busiest segments. Investments to increase BART's capacity will relieve crowding and allow BART to take more cars off our crowded roads in continued support of the region's growth.

The plan includes strict accountability measures to ensure that funds are spent only on approved projects. It requires annual independent audits, an independent oversight committee made up of people who live in the BART district, and annual compliance reports distributed to the public that detail costs and how specific performance measures are met. This Plan will help to Build a Better BART for the Bay Area's Future.

Sincerely,

Grace Crunican, General Manager / Cosigned: BART Board Members



Introduction

BART is Critical to the Bay Area

Since its opening in 1972, BART has become essential to the mobility, economy and livability of the Bay Area, for riders and non-riders alike. A functioning BART system is essential to the health of our region—connecting workers and businesses, and relieving regional traffic congestion. BART provides access to many of the region's most important destinations for work, school, and recreation and accommodates people of all income levels as well as youth, seniors, and people with disabilities. By reducing the need to drive, BART reduces emissions and air pollution, supporting a healthier environment.

BART currently carries 440,000 passengers on a typical weekday. During peak periods, BART carries more people from the East Bay to San Francisco than are carried on the Bay Bridge. On the yellow Pittsburg Bay Point line, BART carries nearly as many peak hour riders as are carried through the Caldecott tunnel. BART is an essential part of our regional infrastructure, and demand for BART service is growing. Forecasts suggest that demand for BART will increase as the region grows, with 600,000 daily riders projected to use BART by 2040.

BART Faces Major Challenges

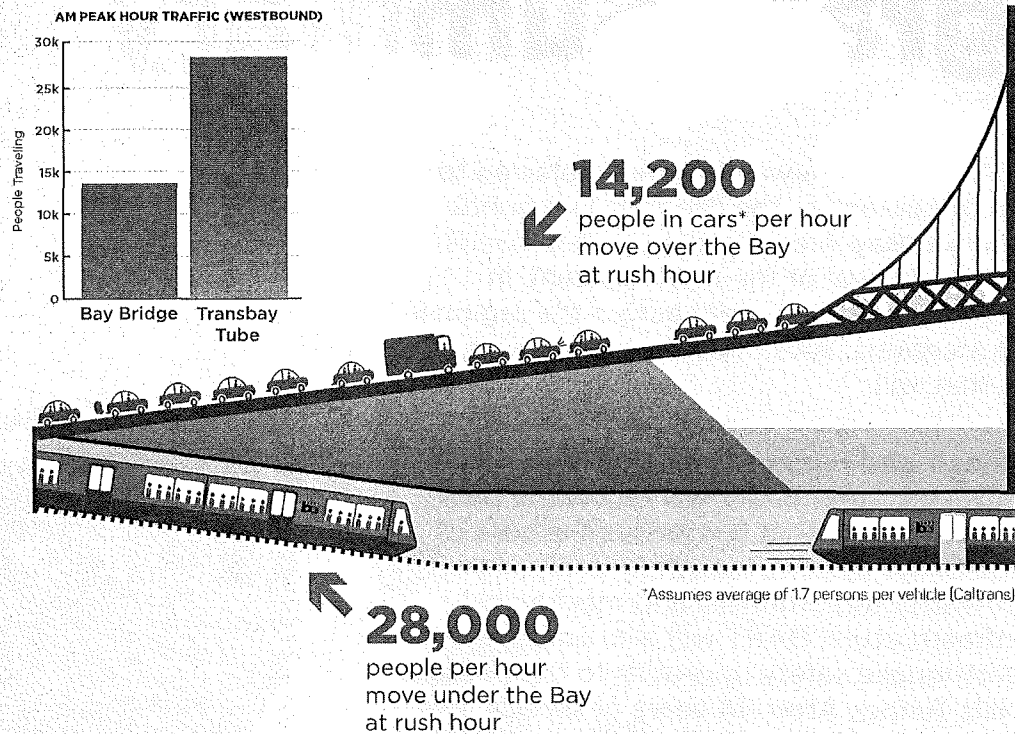
After 44 years of service to the region, BART faces major challenges.

- As the economy has grown and more people have chosen to ride BART, the system has grown increasingly crowded during peak commute hours. To meet the demand, BART must invest to provide more service in the highest-demand times and places.
- At the same time, important parts of the infrastructure that make up the BART system were installed in the early 1970's and require replacement or major overhauls.
- Finally, BART must consider its stations and how an influx of additional riders will access BART stations.

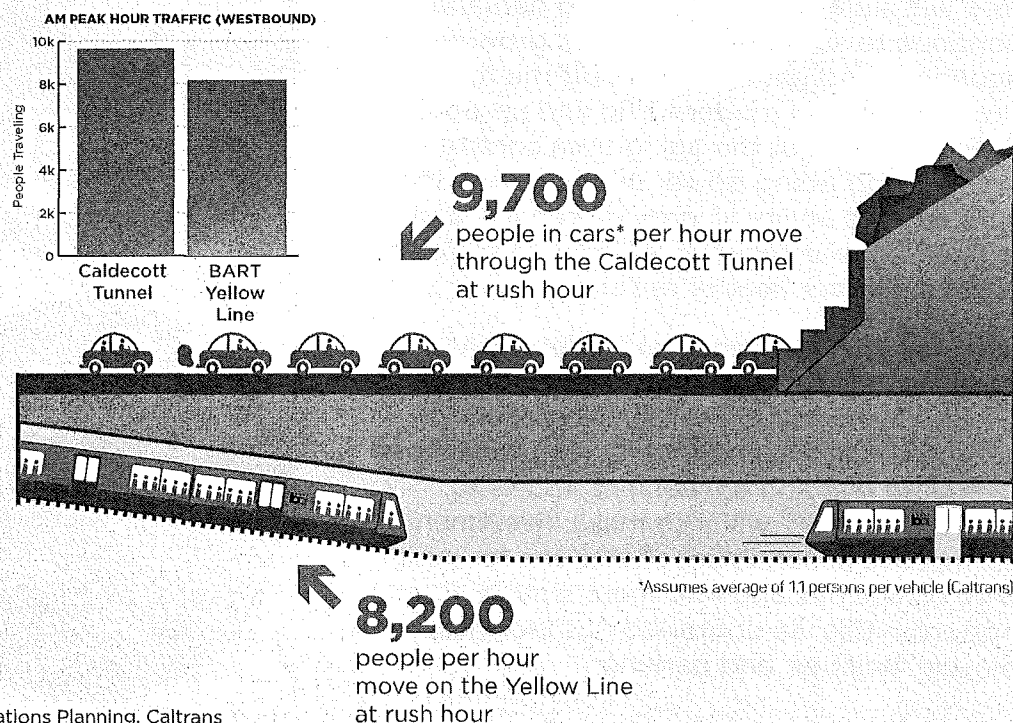
Without action to address BART's aging infrastructure and crowded conditions, BART's ability to perform its important role in the region will suffer: delays will increase, crowding will grow more acute, and the risk of unsafe conditions will rise. These consequences would affect not only BART riders, but everyone who lives in the area served by BART. Without a reliable BART system, the region would face worsening traffic congestion which would also reduce economic competitiveness.

Funding from currently available sources is not sufficient to meet these growing needs. BART must seek new funding sources to continue to serve its important role in the region. This program plan is designed to address these challenges.

BART's Transbay Tube Riders vs. Bay Bridge Drivers



BART's Yellow Line Riders vs. Caldecott Tunnel Drivers



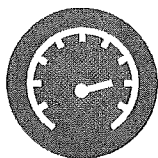
Source: BART Operations Planning, Caltrans

Program Summary

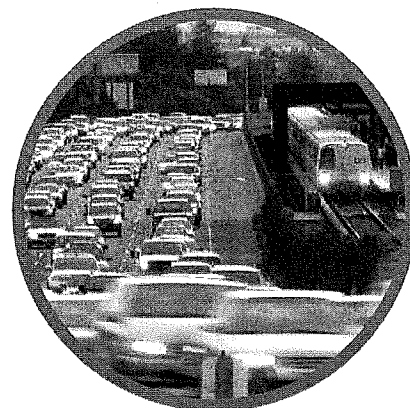
The 2016 BART System Renewal Program (referred to throughout this document as the Program) responds to the San Francisco Bay Area's transportation needs by investing in the renewal of the BART system. In consultation with stakeholders from across the region in more than 200 meetings, BART has developed a program of investments that will:



- **Repair and replace critical safety infrastructure:** BART will renew the basic infrastructure that comprises the core of the BART system, including tracks, power infrastructure, tunnels, and mechanical infrastructure. BART will also perform critical earthquake safety upgrades to the Berkeley Hills Tunnel. After 44 years of service, this infrastructure requires a major overhaul to allow BART to continue to meet performance expectations.




- **Relieve crowding, increase system redundancy, and reduce traffic congestion:** BART will implement a package of projects that will allow it to meet soaring demand, continue to support the region's growing economy, and get more cars off the road. Projects include modernizing and upgrading major portions of the aging train control system, upgrading power infrastructure that limit BART's ability to provide service, and expanding maintenance facilities to store and service a larger fleet of rail cars.



- **Improve station access and safety:** BART will invest in improving and modernizing stations by improving station safety and security, adding elevators, and overhauling escalators to ensure fast and convenient access to platforms. BART will also make investments to improve accessibility of stations for people with disabilities and add more station access opportunities via upgraded bus facilities, bicycle facilities, and parking.



Summary of Investments

	\$ Millions	% of Total Bond	Benefits		
			 Safety	 Reliability	 Crowding Relief
REPAIR AND REPLACE CRITICAL SAFETY INFRASTRUCTURE	\$2,555	73%	✓	✓	
Renew track	\$625	18%	✓	✓	
Renew power infrastructure	\$1,225	35%	✓	✓	
Repair tunnels and structures	\$570	16%	✓	✓	
Renew mechanical infrastructure	\$135	4%	✓	✓	
RELIEVE CROWDING, INCREASE SYSTEM REDUNDANCY, AND REDUCE TRAFFIC CONGESTION	\$610	18%	✓	✓	✓
Upgrade train control and other major system infrastructure to increase peak period capacity	\$400	12%	✓	✓	✓
Design and engineer future projects to relieve crowding, increase system redundancy, and reduce traffic congestion	\$0-\$210*	6%		✓	✓
IMPROVE STATION ACCESS AND SAFETY	\$310	9%	✓	✓	✓
Renew stations	\$210	6%	✓	✓	✓
Expand opportunities to safely access stations	\$0-\$100*	3%		✓	✓
TOTAL	\$3,475	100%			

* Percentages are based on the high end of the range.

Note on Governance: Governance measures will include an independent oversight committee, spending restrictions, and annual audits. Funding cannot be taken away by the state.

Note on Planned Expenditures: Spending in each of the three major investment categories is fixed, however planned spending on the individual line items listed above are estimates. Actual spending in each line item may vary by up to 15% of the total for the corresponding major category, as BART tailors investments to respond to system needs as they arise.

Program Development



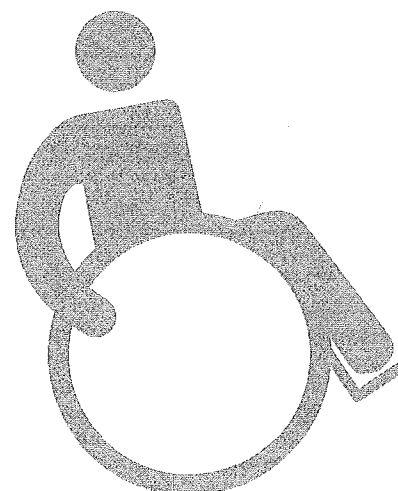
BART is a responsible steward of bond funds

Bay Area voters last approved a bond measure for BART in 2004 to fund BART's Earthquake Safety Program. Funds from that bond have been invested

in maintaining the safety of the BART system, including its elevated structures, stations, maintenance facilities, and other buildings. The program has upgraded critical elements of BART infrastructure to current seismic design standards to support the safety of BART riders and BART employees. The Earthquake Safety Program has also achieved \$350 million in construction savings that BART was able to reinvest in the program to further strengthen the system.

To date, 58% of bond funds have been expended, and the program has completed 91% of planned station upgrades, 95% of planned elevated structure upgrades, and 100% of planned upgrades to parking garages, maintenance facilities, and other infrastructure. The majority of the remaining resources will be dedicated to planned work on the Transbay Tube, which is ongoing. Independent oversight and annual audits have proceeded as planned. While the Earthquake Safety Program is achieving its objectives, additional earthquake safety investment is required to address seismic safety needs that have been identified since the program began.

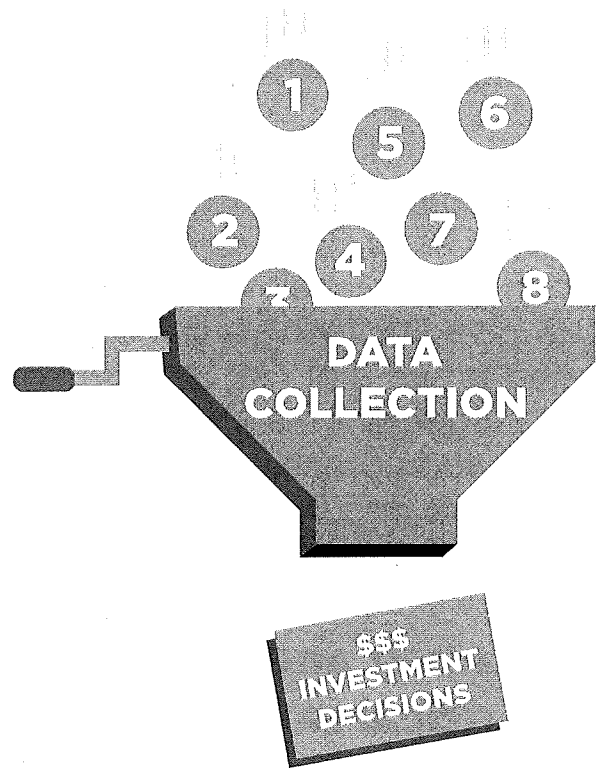
An economic analysis of the 2004 Earthquake Safety Program shows that the program has not only improved safety but also helped to grow the region's economy. The investment of \$1.27 billion over 18 years (2004-2022) is projected to yield approximately \$2.2 billion in total economic activity and create nearly 13,000 direct and indirect jobs.



Projects are carefully selected and prioritized

BART uses a Strategic Asset Management Program (AMP) to guide decisions about system reinvestment, minimize risk, and maintain financial stability. The AMP relies on detailed, ongoing data collection about each asset in the system, and follows international best practices to assess the likelihood of near-term failure for each asset and understand the impact that such a failure would have on the BART system, its riders, and the region.

The AMP was used to select the investments included in the program. It will also be used on an ongoing basis to guide decisions about the appropriate timing of the projects funded by this program. The process will guide annual prioritization of investments.



This plan was developed with broad public participation

This program plan was developed with extensive public involvement through the 'Better BART' Initiative. BART has held more than 200 meetings with diverse stakeholder groups throughout the Bay Area, including elected officials, businesses, labor groups, environmental organizations, users of all modes of transportation, senior and disability advocacy groups, community based organizations, social justice advocates, and many others. These meetings have been designed to educate the Bay Area public about BART's 44-year-old system and the critical infrastructure investments needed to keep the system safe and reliable, and to get feedback on participants' needs and priorities. BART has distributed survey questionnaires to all meeting attendees and received over 1,500 responses to date.



Program of Investments

This program includes three categories of investment, which together are designed to keep BART safe and reliable. Each investment category is described in detail below, including the types of infrastructure projects it includes. Specific individual projects will be selected for funding through a detailed process of risk assessment as documented in BART's Strategic Asset Management Plan. More information on project selection and implementation process can be found in the Implementing Guidelines section of this document.



Repair and replace critical safety infrastructure

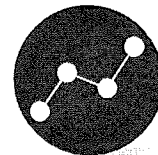
BART was the first modern rapid transit system in the US: construction began in 1968 and the system has been in operation since 1972. To ensure responsible stewardship of public funds, BART staff has dedicated themselves to strategic maintenance, which has allowed some system infrastructure to last far longer than expected. However, even "best in the business" maintenance cannot keep obsolete infrastructure functioning forever.

The core of the program is a major investment to refurbish and replace BART's most critical infrastructure. There are thousands of infrastructure elements in the BART system, and most are largely invisible to passengers, but they are fundamental to BART's daily operation and the experience of every passenger depends on them.

Addresses Goals



SAFETY



RELIABILITY

73%
of Program

\$2,555
Million

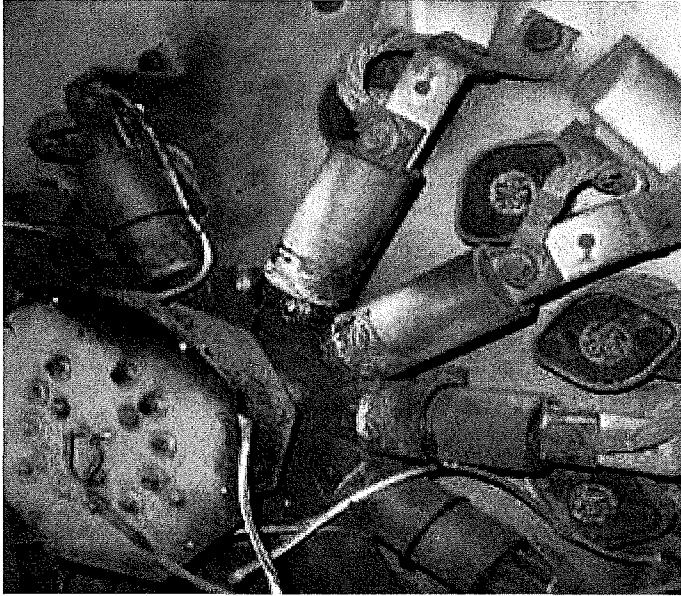
RENEW TRACK

Estimated at 18% of Program; \$625 M

BART tracks are worn down from 44 years of use and require major repairs. BART is already working aggressively to address issues with tracks and structures with currently available funding. For example, during summer 2015, BART undertook a major effort to renew the tracks and structures west of the West Oakland Station. However, to maintain system performance for the long term and reduce the risk of major failures, additional funds are needed to refurbish and replace track infrastructure. Examples of projects in this category include:

- **Replace 90 miles of rails:** BART crews will replace 90 miles of original rails that have been worn down from 44 years of use. They will replace hundreds of original rail ties supporting those rails.
- **Rebuild major interlockings:** Interlockings allow BART trains to cross from one set of tracks to another safely. This infrastructure must be rebuilt to allow BART to continue to operate safely and at normal speeds.
- **Replace critical supporting track infrastructure:** Critical infrastructure that supports BART's rails is more than 40 years old and must be replaced for both reliability and safety reasons. For example, the steel fasteners that connect BART's rails to the concrete trackways below require replacement. The program will fund replacement of this critical infrastructure. BART forecasts that the planned investments will result in fewer track-related delays, improving service on a daily basis as well as substantially reducing the risk of major failure that could affect passenger safety.





RENEW POWER INFRASTRUCTURE

Estimated at 35% of Program, \$1,225 M

BART trains run on 100% electric power. The infrastructure that distributes electricity throughout the system and delivers power to trains is aging and in need of major refurbishment. This program will fund refurbishment and replacement of BART's power infrastructure to maintain and improve service reliability. This investment category will fund the following types of projects:

- **Replace original power distribution infrastructure.** A network of power cables distributes electricity throughout the BART system. Many of these cables are original to the system and are at growing risk of failure. In addition, key locations in the system lack redundancy; failure at any of these locations will result in long-term delays in BART service and extended periods of increased regional traffic congestion. This program funds repair and replacement of approximately 90 miles of original power distribution infrastructure.

- **Refurbish and replace electrical substations.** BART has 62 substations that convert electricity to the proper voltage and deliver it to the third rail to power trains. Many of these substations are original to the system and require constant attention to keep them operational and safe. This program funds replacement of high-priority electrical substations to maintain and improve service reliability.

- **Replace and upgrade backup power supplies.** Safe, reliable train operations require an uninterrupted supply of power at BART facilities. The program will allow BART to replace the aging emergency generator at its central operations control center, and the backup power supplies that ensure continuous power to train control equipment, communication equipment, and emergency lighting at multiple BART stations.

Renewed power infrastructure will make service more reliable and more resilient. These investments will significantly reduce the risk of severe BART service disruptions that could impact regional traffic for an extended period of time.

REPAIR TUNNELS AND STRUCTURES

Estimated at 16% of Program, \$570 M

BART tracks are supported by a range of structures and tunnels to provide service throughout the region. Like much of the system's infrastructure, these tunnels and support structures have been in use for decades and some are in need of major rehabilitation. Repairing damage to key structures will support continued passenger safety and reliable BART operations. This investment category will fund the following types of projects:

- **Repair damage from water intrusion in the Market Street tunnels.** BART's aging Market Street tunnels have suffered significant damage as a result of water intrusion. Over time, water leaks damage the tunnel walls as well as the rails inside, increasing the risk of both service delays and potential safety problems. For example, in May 2015 track damage due to water intrusion caused a track failure near Civic Center Station that delayed BART service for several hours, severely impacting regional traffic congestion. This program funds repairs to water intrusion in the tunnels, reducing the risk of major safety problems and improving service reliability.
- **Repair damage from water intrusion in stations.** Water intrusion has also damaged structures at BART stations, including platforms and trackways. This program will fund repair to structures at 16 stations.
- **Repair Hayward Fault Creep within the Berkeley Hills Tunnel.** The continuous movement of the Hayward Fault near the western edge of the Berkeley Hills Tunnel has caused the tunnel to shift from its original position. BART must realign the tunnel



for safety reasons. This realignment will involve modifications to the concrete interior and walkway inside the tunnel.

RENEW MECHANICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Estimated at 4% of Program, \$135 M

BART service relies on critical mechanical infrastructure, including fire suppression systems, tunnel emergency ventilation systems, heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems, water pumps, train repair shop components, generators, fueling facilities, and others. Most of these systems are over 40 years old. While invisible to passengers, they are vital to keeping trains running normally. This program will fund renewal of this mechanical infrastructure to ensure safety and reliability. This investment category will fund the following types of projects:

- **Refurbish and replace fire safety systems.** A network of pumps and sprinklers throughout the BART system helps keep people safe and protects important equipment from fire damage. This infrastructure is aging and must be replaced. The program will fund replacement of sprinklers as well as the complex fire suppression infrastructure that protects train control rooms.

- **Refurbish and replace water management infrastructure.** BART's water management infrastructure prevents flooding of important facilities, including the Transbay Tube, and allows the system to comply with environmental regulations. Excessive flooding can result in closed stations or trackways. The program will allow BART to refurbish and repair water infrastructure that is aging and at risk of failure, protecting critical infrastructure and maintaining the safety and reliability of the train system under all conditions.

- **Refurbish and replace repair shop infrastructure.** BART's repair shops have specialized mechanical infrastructure that is necessary to keep trains running. The program will allow BART to refurbish and replace this aging infrastructure, improving the efficiency of maintenance work and keeping more rail cars on the tracks.

Repairing mechanical infrastructure will reduce risks to passenger safety, improve service reliability, and help to minimize future maintenance costs.





Relieve crowding, increase system redundancy, and reduce traffic congestion

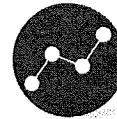
Over the last decade, daily ridership on BART has increased 36%, closely tracking growth in regional employment. Growing ridership has already begun to place extraordinary demands on the BART system. Today, trains between Oakland and San Francisco exceed BART's standards for crowding during commute hours. Responding to this trend, BART has used all available resources to relieve crowding, including keeping 89% of its rail fleet in service at all times and adjusting schedules to provide service when and where it is needed most.

However, as the economy continues to expand, growth in demand for BART service will soon outpace the system's resources. To meet growing demand, BART must be able to provide more service at the highest-demand times and places. These crowding relief elements of this program will allow the BART system to accommodate regional growth and provide an alternative to increased driving on the region's already crowded roads.

Addresses Goals



SAFETY



RELIABILITY



CROWDING
RELIEF

18%
of Program

\$610
Million

UPGRADE TRAIN CONTROL AND OTHER MAJOR SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE TO INCREASE PEAK PERIOD CAPACITY

Estimated at 12% of Program, \$400 M

To meet growing demand, BART must increase train service at the highest-demand times and places. However, several important elements of the BART system, including the train control system, rail car storage and maintenance facilities, and power systems, are already operating at capacity. The program will allow BART to upgrade this infrastructure enough to increase BART's peak period passenger capacity. This investment category will provide funding for the following types of projects:

- **Upgrade major train control system infrastructure.** A train control system consists of both hardware and software that are used to control speed and movement on the rail
- **This program (and other funding sources leveraged through the program plan) will replace important train control infrastructure with up-to-date technology, allowing trains**

network, keeping trains running smoothly and eliminating any possibility of a collision. The system BART uses today is a modified version of the original system put in place 44 years ago, and it has two major limitations. First, errors in the aging system are a major cause of train delay. Currently, more than half of BART's infrastructure-related delays are due to errors in the train control system, causing BART riders to suffer from more than 400 hours of delay annually. Second, the system was not built to handle the demands of 2015 and beyond; it can safely accommodate no more than one train every 2.5 minutes on all lines combined through the Transbay Tube.



to operate at more closely spaced intervals and at faster speeds, permitting 25% more trains through the Transbay Tube. At the same time, the upgraded train control system will improve BART's reliability, decreasing train control-related delays and enhancing safety by upgrading the reliability of the technology that prevents train collisions.

- **Upgrade traction power capacity.**

When BART's power infrastructure was designed in the late 1960's, today's level of demand for service was not envisioned. To enable BART to run more train service, the system must have more electrical power in the Transbay Tube and in downtown San Francisco than the system is designed to handle. The program will allow BART to add needed traction power cables and electrical substations to supply more electrical power in these critical parts of the system, allowing BART to fully utilize the upgraded train control system.

- **Expand vehicle storage and maintenance capacity.**

To take advantage of the capacity offered by the upgraded train control system and added traction power capacity, BART must also prepare to operate a larger fleet of rail cars. New cars will be acquired through BART's Fleet of the Future program, which is separate from this program and includes a significant amount of federal funding. However, BART will not be able to operate this larger fleet without expanded maintenance facilities. This program funds expansion and reconfiguration of BART's existing maintenance facility in Hayward, giving BART the ability to service the existing fleet more efficiently, and to store and to maintain the larger Fleet of the Future, which is essential for providing more service than is offered today.

BART Operations Planning staff estimates that these investments, combined with the planned increase in the rail car fleet, will work together to increase BART's peak period passenger capacity in the Transbay corridor by 36%; this is equivalent to adding another three lanes in each direction on the Bay Bridge.

DESIGN AND ENGINEER FUTURE PROJECTS TO RELIEVE CROWDING, INCREASE SYSTEM REDUNDANCY, AND REDUCE TRAFFIC CONGESTION

Estimated at 6% of Program, \$0-\$210 M

As early as the 1950's, forward-thinking Bay Area residents had the vision to anticipate the region's growing need for safe, reliable, efficient transportation and created the BART system. In the years since, BART system ridership has grown in parallel with the regional economy. BART has absorbed a large share of new travel demand, keeping hundreds of thousands of cars off the region's crowded roadways every day and helping major job centers to emerge and thrive in places that would not have otherwise been possible.

This program sets aside a small percentage of the overall bond investment to make the core system more efficient and resilient, to provide redundancy to speed up recovery from delays, and to prepare for the next generation of regional transportation needs. In the near-term, these projects could include rail crossovers, storage tracks, turnbacks, station platform doors, and ultimately, a 2nd Transbay crossing. Investments in this category will be used to evaluate, design, engineer, and perform environmental studies, subject to funding eligibility requirements, for infrastructure projects to help meet the growing demand for BART service.



Improve station access and safety

BART's stations are the gateways to the system. However, like much of the rest of the system, many of BART's stations are more than 40 years old and are in need of renewal. Key stations, such as Montgomery and Embarcadero, have substantial crowding issues on platforms and escalators during peak times. As demand for BART has grown, crowding has also increased for those trying to access BART. Parking for both vehicles and bicycles reaches capacity early in the morning at many BART stations. At the same time, aging and out-of-date facilities at original stations limit many BART riders who might like to reach stations on foot, on buses, or using emerging ride-sharing services.

The program plan will improve safe and reliable access to the BART system by renewing BART stations and by enhancing opportunities to access those stations.

RENEW STATIONS

Estimated at 6% of Program, \$210 M

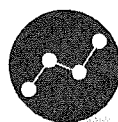
The program plan will allow BART to renew its aging stations, improving comfort, safety and security, and overall station capacity. By inviting more riders into the BART system, these investments will also help to keep cars off the road. Examples of projects in this area include:

- **Invest in safety, security, and reduced fare evasion.** BART will invest in enhanced station lighting and better sight lines to improve passenger safety and security, and invest in new infrastructure to improve security and reduce fare evasion.
- **Repair, replace, and upgrade escalators and elevators to increase capacity and improve stations for people with disabilities.** BART will invest in replacing, and providing

Addresses Goals



SAFETY



RELIABILITY



CROWDING
RELIEF

9%
of Program

\$310
Million

canopies to weatherproof system escalators to ensure fast and convenient access to and from platforms, with a particular focus at the busiest subway stations on Market and Mission Streets in San Francisco, and in downtown Oakland. BART will also add new elevators and reconfigure existing elevators. These investments are crucial both for enhancing the capacity of the most crowded stations, and for providing safe, comfortable access for all, particularly seniors, people with disabilities, and families with strollers.

- **Upgrade stations to better reflect and connect to surrounding communities.** BART stations are gateways to existing communities and targeted sustainable growth areas. These

funds will leverage planned station renovation projects, for example at Balboa Park, Civic Center, Concord Downtown Berkeley, Richmond, and West Oakland, to install design elements, and art that will improve the experience of stations for passengers while better connecting those stations to surrounding communities.

EXPAND OPPORTUNITIES TO SAFELY ACCESS STATIONS

Estimated at 3% of Program, \$0–\$100 M

The goals of BART's access program include: a healthier, safer, and greener BART system; more riders; a more efficient and productive system; a better rider experience; and equitable services.

BART will leverage funding from the program plan with funds from several sources, including BART parking fees as well as state, local, and regional grant funds, to enhance access opportunities throughout the BART system in a way that best addresses these goals. Examples of projects in this category include:

- **Enhance access for seniors and people with disabilities.** The program will fund projects to enhance station accessibility and ensure that stations are available to all. BART will make improvements to escalators and elevators to increase reliability for seniors and people with disabilities. BART also has plans to replace handrails and guardrails at 34 stations, upgrade the public address systems so passengers can better hear important announcements and improve customer safety by renovating the fire alarm system to include flashing strobe lights designed to alert those with hearing issues during an emergency.
- **Improve parking availability.** The program will fund projects to improve the availability of parking systemwide.

Improved parking management strategies will be combined with efforts to increase the supply of parking for BART riders at stations where it can be done cost-effectively and in partnership with local communities.

- **Expand bicycle facilities.** The program will fund implementation of BART's Bicycle Capital Plan, which focuses on enhancing secure bicycle parking throughout the system. BART's plan calls for adding 6,000 secure bicycle parking spaces to help achieve the goal of accommodating bike parking for 8% of BART passengers. New secure bicycle parking facilities are now planned at Pleasant Hill, Concord, MacArthur, and Lafayette Stations. Stations that will required secure bicycle parking facilities in the next five years include Lake Merritt, San Leandro, West Oakland, Rockridge, Glen Park, North Berkeley, Del Norte, and Dublin/Pleasanton Stations. BART will also partner to help implement the expanded Bay Area Bike Share program and other important bicycle projects.
- **Renew bus intermodal facilities.** Many of BART's bus intermodal facilities were designed and built decades ago. The program will fund projects to upgrade these facilities to be more efficient for passengers and bus operators, to feel safer and more comfortable, and to better fit into surrounding communities. Added real-time arrival information will make bus ridership more convenient. BART will also invest in projects to meet growing demand for drop-off and pick-up zones.

Access planning will be carried out on a station-by-station basis, with a focus on a cost-effective package of investments that respond to the local context and the needs of BART customers.

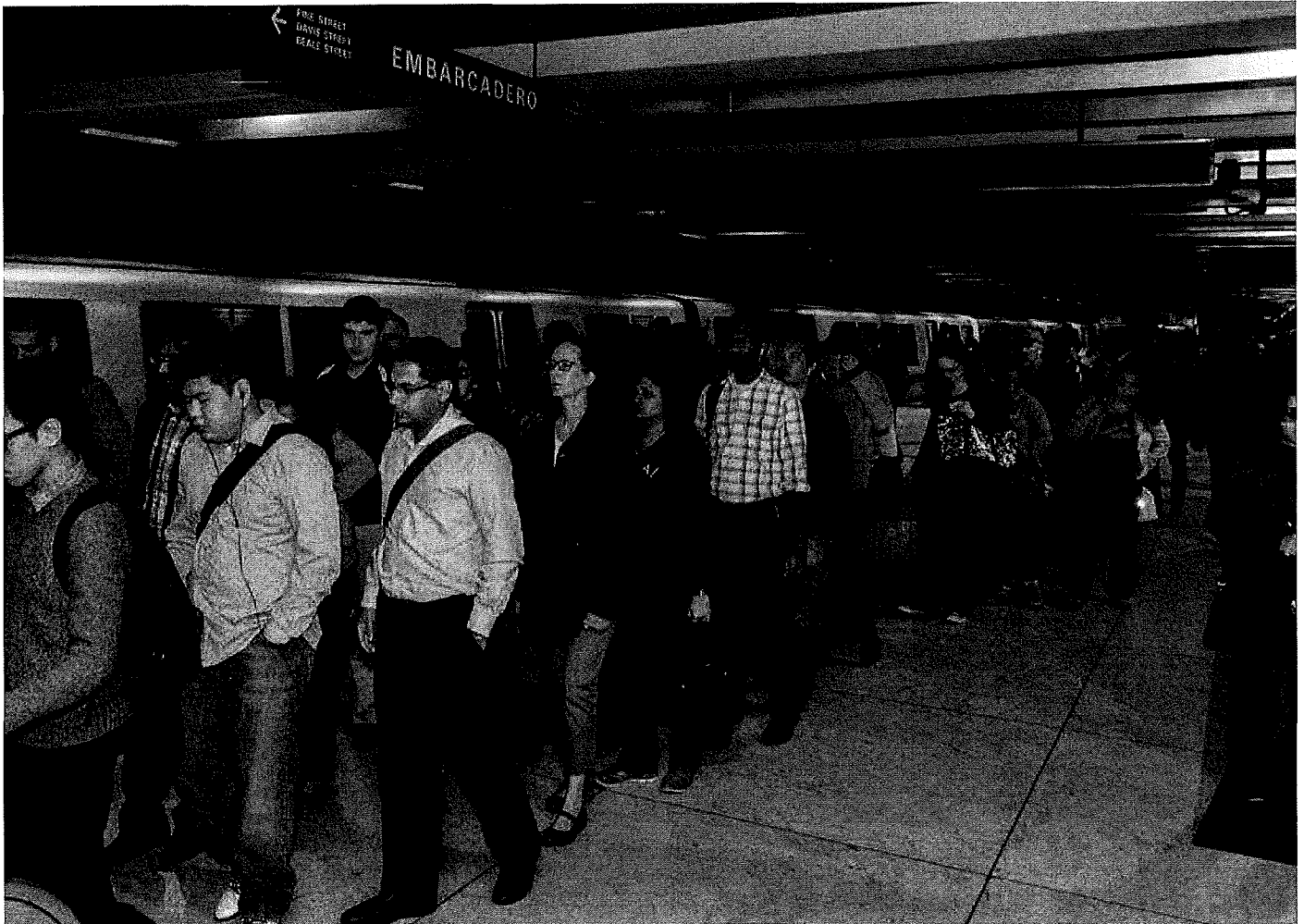
Benefits of the Plan

Building a Better BART

BART modeling shows that without reinvestment, the condition of BART's essential infrastructure will worsen over time.⁸ A study lead by UC Berkeley professor Elizabeth Deakin found that with a decline in the reliability of the BART, thousands of riders would choose to drive, causing major daily bottlenecks along Highway 24, I-80, I-880 and I-580.

Through this program, BART will work to halt and reverse the deterioration of system infrastructure. Among the goals of the program will be to reduce risk to BART and its riders, and to achieve as system that is less costly to maintain than it would be without the program.





Safety: Keeps riders safe and secure

BART has no higher responsibility than keeping its rider safe. Over its 44 years of service to the Bay Area, BART's safety record is as strong as any transit service in North America. That record is maintained by the vigilance of BART system workers and sound system management practices that have prevented collisions, derailments, and other major system failures. By contrast, other transit systems of similar age have already begun to experience major safety incidents related to aging infrastructure.

The program plan will help to preserve BART's strong safety record and maintain the region's confidence in the system. For example:

- Rail renewal will allow BART to continue to safely operate at normal speeds throughout the system.
- A new, modern train control system will allow BART to operate more frequent service safely.
- Repairs to tunnels and structures will ensure that these structures are safer for riders and workers.
- Investments in improved lighting and other facilities at BART stations will help to enhance the passenger experience, facilitate easy access to the system, and improve personal security in and around BART stations.



Reliability: Keeps BART dependable

After more than four decades of service, reinvestment to repair and replace the system's critical infrastructure is essential to restoring the high level of reliability that Bay Area travelers have come to depend on from BART. The program plan will yield a system with 40% fewer delays caused by mechanical issues than occur today, a savings of 250 hours of delay each year. For example:

- The new, modern train control system will cause fewer delay incidents than the current aging system, which was responsible for more than half of all infrastructure-related delays in 2014.
- Replacing 90 miles of original rails and rebuilding the system's major rail merges will reduce delay incidents caused by track failures. Even more

importantly, these projects will substantially reduce the risk of major failures that could cause the system to encounter severe, ongoing delays now faced by other rail systems around the country.

- Renewing BART's power infrastructure will reduce delays. By adding redundancy to the power infrastructure, BART will be far less likely to suffer severe and ongoing delays that could have major impacts on regional traffic.
- The elements of the program plan that enhance system capacity also play a role in making the system more reliable. With less crowding on trains and platforms, BART will be able to recover more quickly from any delays that do occur.

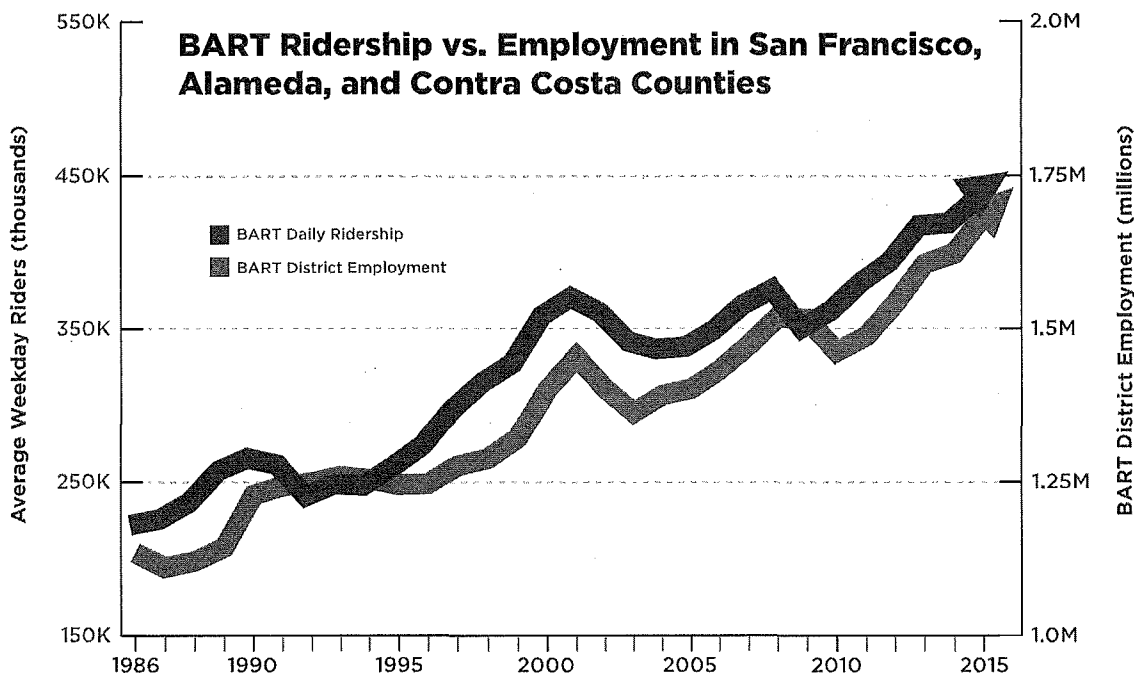
Crowding relief: Reduces traffic, protects the environment, and makes room for the economy to grow

Over BART's 44-year history, system ridership has grown in step with the regional economy, relieving pressure on the region's crowded highways. Today, however, BART ridership is at or above its maximum capacity in major segments of the system during peak commute hours. Investments in BART capacity will relieve crowding and allow BART to continue to take more cars off the region's roads. For example:

- A set of investments in system capacity, including a modern train control system, an expanded train car maintenance facility in Hayward

to accommodate a larger fleet of rail cars, and more power capacity, will provide space for approximately 36% more riders in the Transbay market – equivalent capacity to another three lanes in each direction on the Bay Bridge.

- BART's proposed station investments, including the overhaul of station escalators and reconfiguration of platform elevators, will be important to relieving crowding at the busiest stations and allowing BART ridership room to grow.
- By providing an alternative to driving for many trips, BART helps keep cars off the road, reducing emissions and improving the region's air and water quality. By keeping BART safe and reliable while making space for more riders, the program will preserve these environmental benefits for future generations.



Source: BART Ridership Reports; US Census, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Organizational Structure

Governing body and administration

In enacting this measure, voters will authorize BART to administer the bond proceeds in accordance with all applicable laws and with the program. Funds collected may be spent only for the purposes identified in the program, as it may be amended as described in the implementation guidelines. Under no circumstances may the proceeds of this bond measure be applied to any purpose other than for investment in the BART system. Under no circumstances may these funds be appropriated by the State of California or any other governmental agency.

BART is governed by the BART Board of Directors, which is comprised of nine members elected from the nine BART districts in Contra Costa, Alameda, and San Francisco Counties. Board members serve a four-year term.

Independent oversight

There will be an Independent Oversight Committee (IOC), which will have the responsibility of reviewing and overseeing all expenditures of program funds. The Independent Oversight Committee reports directly to the public and has the following responsibilities:

- IOC will track progress and effective use of funds. The IOC will meet quarterly to review project progress and monitor effective use of funds.

- The IOC meetings must be open to the public and must be held in compliance with the Brown Act, California's open meeting law, with information announcing the hearings well-publicized and posted in advance.
- The IOC will have full access to an independent auditor supplied by BART and will have the authority to request and review specific information regarding use of program funds and to comment on the auditor's reports.
- The IOC will publish an independent annual report, including any concerns the committee has about audits it reviews. The report will be published in local newspapers and will be made available to the public in a variety of forums to ensure access to this information. IOC members are private citizens who are not elected officials at any level of government, nor public employees from agencies that either oversee or benefit from the program. Membership is limited to individuals who live in the BART District. Members are required to submit a statement of financial disclosure annually, and membership is restricted to individuals with no economic interest in any of BART's projects or programs.

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Implementing Guidelines

Duration of the Plan

BART anticipates that the 2016 System Renewal Program Plan will be implemented over the course of twenty-one years, commencing in Fiscal Year 2017 and concluding in Fiscal Year 2038. Projects will be accelerated as practical to maximize the benefit of planned improvements as quickly as possible.

Project Selection and Prioritization

BART uses a Strategic Asset Management Program (AMP) to guide decisions about system reinvestment, minimize risk, and maintain financial stability. The AMP relies on detailed, ongoing data collection about each asset in the system, and follows international best practices to assess the likelihood of near-term failure for each asset and understand the impact that such a failure would have on the BART system, its riders, and the region.

The AMP process will be used to guide decisions about the appropriate timing of the projects funded by this program. The process will allow BART's staff and Board of Directors, with input from the Independent Oversight Committee, to take a systematic, risk-focused approach to guide which investments will be undertaken and in what order.

The process for selecting investments from this program will be closely coordinated with BART's larger capital program.

The process will proceed as follows:

- **Understand critical reinvestment needs as they arise:** On an ongoing basis, BART staff will use the Strategic Asset Management process to rank the highest-priority reinvestment needs.
- **Prioritize reinvestment projects every year:** Annually, BART staff and Board of Directors will use the prioritized list of needs from the Strategic Asset Management process to develop a list of key system reinvestment projects to be funded in the following year.
- **Review investments with the Independent Oversight Committee:** The Independent Oversight Committee will review the identified project list.
- **Integrate projects with the larger BART capital program:** The selected projects will be integrated into BART's larger Capital Improvement Plan and associated capital budget.
- **Adopt the capital program in a publicly noticed hearing:** The capital budget will be reviewed and adopted by the BART Board of Directors following a publicly noticed hearing.
- **Review project implementation with the Independent Oversight Committee:** The Independent Oversight Committee will meet throughout the year to review progress on project implementation.

Because it is impossible to know the exact cost of renewal projects before implementation, bond resources have been divided into three major spending areas:

- Repair and replace critical safety infrastructure (\$2,555 M, 73% of Program)
- Relieve crowding and reduce Bay Area traffic congestion (\$610 M, 18% of Program)
- Improve safety and access to the BART system (\$310 M, 9% of Program)

Spending in each of these categories is fixed and will be allocated each year according to the process outlined above. Spending in each of the three major investment categories is fixed, however planned spending on the individual line items listed above are estimates. Actual spending in each line item may vary by up to 15% of the total for the corresponding major category, as BART tailors investments to respond to system needs as they arise.

Taxpayer Safeguards, Audits, and Accountability

Accountability is of utmost importance in delivering public investments with public dollars. BART is committed to transparency and accountability as a public agency. Many safeguards are built into this measure to ensure voter accountability in expenditure of funds.

- **Annual audits and independent oversight committee review:** BART's financial reports are subject to an independent audit by a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) firm, on an annual basis. Expenditures are also subject to an annual review by an Independent Oversight Committee. The Independent Oversight Committee will prepare an annual report on spending and progress in implementing the Plan that will be published and distributed throughout the BART district. On a periodic basis, the Independent Oversight Committee will review the performance and

benefit of projects and programs based on performance criteria established by BART as appropriate.

- **Annual Capital Budget:** Each year, BART will adopt a capital budget that includes an estimate of bond proceeds, other anticipated revenues and planned expenditures. The budget will be adopted at a public meeting of the BART Board of Directors.
- **Capital Improvement Program Updates:** Project descriptions will be detailed and fully defined for inclusion in BART's Capital Improvement Program, which will be updated every two years. The Capital Improvement Plan will be adopted at a public meeting of the BART Board of Directors.

Restrictions on Funds

The San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District has the authority to expend these funds, if approved by the voters, only as permitted by the California Constitution. They may only be used for the acquisition or improvement of real property and would not, therefore be able to finance transit vehicles and other equipment used for BART operations.

- **Expenditures are restricted to investment in the BART system:** Under no circumstances may the proceeds of bond measure be applied to any purpose other than for investment in the BART system. Under no circumstances may these funds be appropriated by the State of California or any other governmental agency.
- **No general operating expenditures:** The proceeds of the bond measure cannot be used to support BART's general operating needs, but must

be dedicated to the capital program outlined in this Program Plan.

- **Environmental and equity reviews:**

All projects funded by the bond measure are subject to laws and regulations of federal, state and local government, including but not limited to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, as applicable. All projects and programs funded in this Plan will be required to conform to the requirements of these regulations, as applicable.

critical safety infrastructure, relieve crowding and reduce Bay Area traffic congestion, or improve safety and access to the BART system, at the discretion of BART.

Project Financing Guidelines

- **Fiduciary duty:** The authorization of this Bond measure gives BART the fiduciary duty of administering the proceeds for the benefit of the residents of the BART district. Funds may be accumulated by BART over a period of time to pay for larger and longer-term projects. All interest income generated by these proceeds will be used for the purposes outlined in this Plan and will be subject to audits.
- **Leveraging funds:** Wherever possible, BART will use bond proceeds to leverage or match funds from outside funding sources, including state, federal, and regional funds.
- **Fund allocations:** Should a planned project become undeliverable, infeasible or unfundable due to circumstances unforeseen at the time this Plan was created, or should a project not require all funds programmed for that project or have excess funding, funding for that project will be reallocated to another project or program of the same type, such as repair and replace

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DRAFT



LUNGFORCE.ORG

AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION IN CALIFORNIA

333 HEGENBERGER ROAD, SUITE 450, OAKLAND, CA 94621
phone: 510.638.5864 | fax: 510.638.8984

State of Tobacco Control Report to be Released February 3, 2016

Report will include tobacco control grades for all 58 Counties in California

Dear County Board of Supervisors:

We are pleased to announce the upcoming release of the 14th annual American Lung Association *State of Tobacco Control* report on February 3, 2016. This report assigns grades to the federal government and states based on their tobacco control laws and regulations in effect as of January 2, 2015 for Smokefree Air, Tobacco Taxes, Tobacco Prevention and Control Program Funding, and Access to Cessation Services.

In conjunction with the national report, the American Lung Association in California will release tobacco control report cards for all 482 incorporated cities and towns and 58 counties in California. The *State of Tobacco Control 2016 – California Local Grades* report is based on a review of all county and municipal codes in the state in four key policy areas. Since the first California report, the number of communities with an overall A or B grade has increased dramatically.

While we have made enormous progress in the fight against tobacco, it is still the number one cause of preventable death in the United States and in California. Since 1964, we have cut smoking rates by more than half, dramatically reduced exposure to secondhand smoke, reduced rates of lung cancer and other tobacco-related diseases and fundamentally changed public attitudes about tobacco resulting in millions of lives saved. Despite this progress, tobacco remains a dangerous threat, killing almost 40,000 Californians each year, causing illness in even more residents and costing the state more than \$18 billion in health care bills and lost productivity. More needs to be done to decrease these numbers and to stop the 440,000 kids alive today who will ultimately die prematurely from tobacco-related disease.

Every year, we see cities and counties across the state adopt policies to improve the health and wellness of their residents. These residents and their stories represent the real, tangible impact that these policies can have on a community. And, over the past 50 years, we have developed proven strategies that can achieve our public health goals if they are fully and effectively implemented. These strategies are reflected in the grading categories in both the national and local SOTC reports.

We encourage you to visit the American Lung Association in California website www.lung.org/California on February 3 to view the state and local tobacco control report cards and learn how to take action in the fight against tobacco. Visit our About Us page at www.lung.org/california to contact your local American Lung Association office for more information on the impact smoking is taking on your community and what can be done to combat it.

We hope you will join us in the fight to breathe easier.

Olivia J. Gertz
President & Chief Executive Officer

Vanessa Marvin
Vice President, Public Policy & Advocacy

Contact: Vanessa Marvin, Vice President of Public Policy & Advocacy (916) 585-7671 or Vanessa.Marvin@lung.org

Visit lung.org/california

Watch youtube.com/californialung

Like facebook.com/alacalifornia

Follow twitter.com/californialung



blue of california

January 28, 2016

WARN Act Coordinator
Program Support Unit
Workforce Services Division
Employment Development Department
P.O. Box 826880, MIC 50
Sacramento, CA 94280-0001

RECEIVED
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
SAN FRANCISCO

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AK

Dear Sir or Madam:

We are writing to notify you that Blue Shield of California ("Blue Shield") will incur a reduction in force ("RIF"). The RIF will impact employees at our 50 Beale Street, San Francisco, CA 94105 location. The effects of the RIF are expected to be permanent.

Attached is a list of the job titles of the positions to be affected and the number of affected employees in each title. All of the affected employees, including those who may be offered employment at other Blue Shield locations, have been notified of the RIF, effective January 28, 2016, and are being provided at least 60 days of continued employment, compensation and benefits. No bumping rights exist for these employees. None of these employees are represented by a union.

If you would like additional information, please contact Pattie Egan, Sr. Director HR Business Partner & Employee Relations, at 916-350-8588, pattie.egan@blueshieldca.com.

Sincerely,

Pattie Egan

Pattie Egan
Sr. Director HR Business Partner & Employee Relations
Blue Shield of California

cc:

Mr. John Halpin, Director
Workforce Development
San Francisco Office of Economic and Workforce Development
1 South Van Ness Avenue, 5th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94103

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

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



Location: San Francisco

The job titles all eligible individuals whose jobs have been impacted and, thus, are eligible for participation in the Blue Shield of California Severance Pay Plan are:

JOB TITLE	EMPLOYEE NUMBERS
Acct Mgmt M/L Assoc	1
Admin Svcs Lead	4
App Prog IV Cons/Lead	1
Architect	1
Bus Analysis Cons/Lead	3
Bus Analysis Sr	2
Bus Sys Analysis Cons/Lead	1
Crdrntng Sr Mgr	1
Creative Mgr	1
Desktop Spvr	1
Dir Data Management	1
Dir Technology Assurance	1
Dir, Production Application Support	1
eBusiness Cons/Lead	1
eBusiness Sr Mgr	1
Fin Analysis Sr	1
Fin Analysis Sr Mgr	1
Fulfillment/Prod Sr	1
Gen Cler Svcs Sr	2
Hlth Data Analysis Mgr	1
Interaction Design Cons/Lead	1
IT Lead Proj Manager	1
IT Mgmt Mgr	2
IT Portfolio Sr. Manager	1
IT Senior Proj Manager	1
Lead Project Manager	1
Learning & Dev Consultant	1
Leave of Absence and Benefits Administrator	1
Major Acct Mgmt Cons/Lead	1
Marketing Consultant	1
Marketing Expert	1
Marketing Specialist Sr	1
Marketing Sr Mgr	1
Mktg/Prod Mgmt Mgr	1
Ntnl Accts Sr Mgr	1

blue of california

Online Analyst 2 eBus Sr	1
Ops Mgmt Mgr	2
Ops Mgmt Spvr	1
Ops Specialist Sr	3
PC Tech Cons/Lead	1
PC Tech Sr	1
Perf Automation Engr Consul/Ld	1
Processing Lead	1
Product Manager Cons	1
Product Operations Analyst Int	1
Program Manager	2
Pub Rel Mgr	1
Risk Management Cons/Lead	1
Senior Program Manager	2
Specialty Accounting Sr Cons	1
Sr Line HR Consultant	1
Sr Wellness Program Mgr	1
Staffing Sr Mgr	1
Sys Analyst III Sr	1
Sys Analyst IV Cons	1
Systems Analyst V, Sr Cons.	1
Talent & Org Dev Coord	1
Telecom Analysis Int	1
Vendor Mgmt Cons	1
Vendor Mgmt Mgr	1
Vendor Mgmt Specialist	1
VP, HIT Product Strategy	1
VP, Medical Informatics	1
Web Programmer Sr	1
Workforce Planning Analyst Sr	1

Sonoma County Juvenile Justice Commission

BOS-11, CPages,
COB, Leg Rep
clerk

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
SANTA ROSA, CA

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AK

January 25, 2016

Dear Board of Supervisors,

As the Sonoma County Juvenile Justice Commission, we believe that Residential Treatment for Foster Youth is under attack in California. In the past five years, over half of all treatment facilities providing services for children and adolescents in California have closed.

Our commission is extremely concerned about state policy changes surrounding the care and treatment of one of our most vulnerable populations, children with histories of significant abuse and neglect. These children have often experienced profound trauma, which can include severe physical and sexual abuse, drug exposure in utero, and various forms of neglect including lack of medical care, safe housing, malnutrition, and starvation.

No one would argue that we would like all children to grow up with the support of a family. However, families are often ill equipped to deal with the extreme behaviors some foster children, with emotional disturbances and mental illness, exhibit. Behaviors can include, self-harm and suicidal behaviors, sexual acting out, violent and assaultive behaviors, elopement, school failures, and many other serious behavioral issues related to symptoms of anxiety, depression, and attachment.

Limited research has been used and cherry picked to further the agenda of individuals who believe that our most traumatized children only need to be with a family to "heal" from this trauma. The truth is that many of these children will carry the trauma of their childhood throughout their lives, resulting in higher rates of substance abuse, incarceration, psychiatric hospitalization, and homelessness than the general population.

The goal of placing youth in family settings first is not a new policy. Youth who are referred to residential care programs have usually suffered many years of failed placements with family and in foster care before residential treatment is considered. These placement failures only add to a youth's history of trauma and failure. For youth whose needs cannot or have not been met in less-restrictive settings such as family-based programs or foster care, treatment in a quality residential treatment program, provided at the right time, for the appropriate length of time is essential.

Each county in the state of California is required to have a Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) as established by the Welfare and Institutions Code. The JJC may inquire into the operation of any group home that serves children. Hundreds of JJC commissioners in California inspect group homes and interview youth annually. Continuum of Care reform was developed with feedback from everyone except California's Juvenile Justice Commissioners.

During the 1990's Australian State and Territory governments closed residential programs. The reported justification for this policy change was that foster care was more beneficial and less expensive. In the late 1980s the same decision was made in parts of the UK in favor of foster care. The conclusion was it didn't work. Currently, both countries have increased their investment in therapeutic residential care for this special population.

Residential Treatment for youth with this level of trauma should not be relegated to an arbitrary goal of a specific number of days in treatment. Treatment should be guided by the child's current needs and in which setting they can best be met. We believe quality residential care should be an essential element of any continuum of care and, when needed, can be the treatment approach of choice to therapeutically address the impact of trauma.

Please consider the need for ensuring that quality residential care remain available and can be a significant part of the continuum of care.

Sincerely,

Sonoma County Juvenile Justice Commission

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: CPUC Notification - Verizon Wireless - Various Verizon Small Cell Facilities
Attachments: CPUC Notification - Verizon - 2-9-2016.pdf

From: West Area CPUC [mailto:WestAreaCPUC@VerizonWireless.com]
Sent: Thursday, February 11, 2016 7:25 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 - Various Verizon Small Cell Facilities

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



February 11, 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 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 L. Concepcion
West Territory Real Estate
15505 Sand Canyon Avenue, Irvine, CA 92618
WestAreaCPUC@VerizonWireless.com



February 9, 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

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Sincerely,

Ruth L. Concepcion
West Territory Real Estate
15505 Sand Canyon Avenue, Irvine, CA 92618
WestAreaCPUC@VerizonWireless.com

VZW LEGAL ENTITY	JURISDICTION	PLANNING DIRECTOR	CITY ADMINISTRATOR	CLERK OF THE BOARD	COUNTY
GTE Mobilitet of California Limited Partnership	City of San Francisco 1 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 Name	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
SF UM SC033B	806 Broadway, San Francisco CA 94133	N/A - public right-of-way	37°47'52.41"N 122°24'26.01"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 (28'-10" AGL) SFPUC steel streetlight pole.	1 panel antenna	Existing PUC streetlight pole	Panel antenna @ 30'-7" RAD	31'-7" AGL	N/A	Personal Wireless Service Facility Permit
SF UM SC099A	417 Filbert St, San Francisco CA 94133	N/A - public right-of-way	37°48'5.91"N 122°24'23.51"W	ExtNet to place one 7.5" diameter x 24" tall canister antenna, two 16.5" x 9.8" x 5.7" MRRU's on to (25'-2" AGL) SFPUC steel pole.	1 panel antenna	Existing PUC streetlight pole	Panel antenna @ 28' 11" RAD	27' 11" AGL	N/A	Personal Wireless Service Facility Permit
SF UM SC115B	3000 Larkin St, San Francisco CA 94109	N/A - public right-of-way	37°48'20.88"N 122°25'19.26"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 (28'-8" AGL) SFPUC steel streetlight pole.	1 panel antenna	Existing PUC streetlight pole	Panel antenna @ 30'-5" RAD	31'-5" AGL	N/A	Personal Wireless Service Facility Permit
SF UM SC161B	adjacent to median strip on Broadway between Larkin and Hyde, San Francisco CA 94109	N/A - public right-of-way	37°47'46.23"N 122°25'10.49"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 (27' AGL) SFPUC steel streetlight pole.	1 panel antenna	Existing PUC streetlight pole	Panel antenna @ 28'-5" RAD	29'-5" AGL	N/A	Personal Wireless Service Facility Permit
SF UM SC177B	633 California St, San Francisco, CA 94108	N/A - public right-of-way	37°47'32.97"N 122°24'18.22"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' AGL) SFPUC steel streetlight pole.	1 panel antenna	Existing PUC streetlight pole	Panel antenna @ 30'-9" RAD	31'-9" AGL	N/A	Personal Wireless Service Facility Permit
SF UM SC212C	1125 Leavenworth St, San Francisco, CA 94109	N/A - public right-of-way	37°47'30.07"N 122°24'57.46"W	Replace existing light pole. Then installation of one 14.6" diameter x 24" tall canister antenna, two hybrid couplers housed inside new antenna support arm. Place two 16.5" x 9.8" x 5.7" MRRU's on pole mounted equipment channel and place one meter box and breaker box on mounting equipment channel.	1 panel antenna	new PG&E wood utility pole	Panel antenna @ 28' RAD	29' AGL	N/A	Personal Wireless Service Facility Permit
SF UM SC237B	935 Leavenworth Street, San Francisco CA 94109	N/A - public right-of-way	37°47'23.27"N 122°24'56.02"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' AGL) SFPUC steel streetlight pole.	1 panel antenna	Existing PUC streetlight pole	Panel antenna @ 30'-9" RAD	31'-9" AGL	N/A	Personal Wireless Service Facility Permit
SF UM SC242B	1030 Larkin St, San Francisco CA 94109	N/A - public right-of-way	37°47'15.09"N 122°25'5.95"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 (28'-8" AGL) SFPUC steel streetlight pole.	1 panel antenna	Existing PUC streetlight pole	Panel antenna @ 30'-5" RAD	31'-5" AGL	N/A	Personal Wireless Service Facility Permit
SF UM SC246B	926 Taylor St, San Francisco CA 94108	N/A - public right-of-way	37°47'28.13"N 122°24'44.32"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 (28'-10" AGL) SFPUC steel pole.	1 panel antenna	Existing PUC streetlight pole	Panel antenna @ 30'-7" RAD	31'-7" AGL	N/A	Personal Wireless Service Facility Permit
SF UM SC250B	545 Leavenworth St, San Francisco, CA 94109	N/A - public right-of-way	37°47'9.80"N 122°24'53.26"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 (29' AGL) SFPUC steel pole.	1 panel antenna	Existing PUC streetlight pole	Panel antenna @ 30'-9" RAD	31'-9" AGL	N/A	Personal Wireless Service Facility Permit
SF UM SC254B	850 Mason St, San Francisco CA 94108	N/A - public right-of-way	37°47'27.70"N 122°24'36.26"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' AGL) PUC steel streetlight pole.	1 panel antenna	Existing PUC streetlight pole	Panel antenna @ 30' 9" RAD	31' 9" AGL	N/A	Personal Wireless Service Facility Permit
SF UM SC256A	587 Post Street, San Francisco CA 94102	N/A - public right-of-way	37°47'16.32"N 122°24'40.71"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 (28' 2" AGL) MTA steel streetlight pole.	1 panel antenna	Existing MTA streetlight pole	Panel antenna @ 27' 2" RAD	28' 4" AGL	N/A	Personal Wireless Service Facility Permit
SF UM SC258A	610 Hyde St, San Francisco CA 94109	N/A - public right-of-way	37°47'11.21"N 122°24'59.11"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 (28'-9" AGL) SFPUC steel pole.	1 panel antenna	Existing PUC streetlight pole	Panel antenna @ 30'-6" RAD	31'-6" AGL	N/A	Personal Wireless Service Facility Permit
SF UM SC284B	430 Hyde Street, San Francisco, CA 94109	N/A - public right-of-way	37°47'5.75"N 122°24'57.97"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 (29' AGL) SFPUC steel pole.	1 panel antenna	Existing PUC streetlight pole	Panel antenna @ 30'-9" RAD	31'-9" AGL	N/A	Personal Wireless Service Facility Permit
SF UM SC400A	250 Clay Street, San Francisco CA 94111	N/A - public right-of-way	37°47'45.74"N 122°23'55.40"W	Replace existing light pole. Then installation of one 7.5" diameter x 24" tall canister antenna, two 16.5" x 9.8" x 5.7" MRRU's on to new SFPUC steel pole.	1 panel antenna	new PUC streetlight pole	Panel antenna @ 30'-9" RAD	31'-9" AGL	N/A	Personal Wireless Service Facility Permit
SF UM SC413A	475 Beach Street, San Francisco CA 94133	N/A - public right-of-way	37°48'23.91"N 122°25'1.65"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 (28'-6" AGL) SFPUC pole.	1 panel antenna	Existing PUC streetlight pole	Panel antenna @ 30' 3" RAD	31' 3" AGL	N/A	Personal Wireless Service Facility Permit

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: CPUC Notification - Verizon Wireless - Various Verizon Small Cell Facilities
Attachments: CPUC Notification - Verizon - 1-31-2016.pdf

From: West Area CPUC [mailto:WestAreaCPUC@VerizonWireless.com]

Sent: Tuesday, February 09, 2016 12:08 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 - Various Verizon Small Cell Facilities

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If you prefer to receive these notices by US Mail, please reply to this email stating your jurisdiction's preference.

Thank You



February 9, 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 L. Concepcion
West Territory Real Estate
15505 Sand Canyon Avenue, Irvine, CA 92618
WestAreaCPUC@VerizonWireless.com

ZACKS & FREEDMAN

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

File 150494
Land Use Order, COB
Land use numbers,
CPag

235 Montgomery Street, Suite 400
San Francisco, California 94104
Telephone (415) 956-8100
Facsimile (415) 288-9755
www.zulpc.com

February 1, 2016

Land Use and Transportation Committee
San Francisco Board of Supervisors
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
City Hall, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102

Re: File No. 150494 – Removal of Residential Units

Dear Members of the Land Use and Transportation Committee:

This office represents 1049 Market Street, LLC and 1067 Market Street, LLC (collectively “Owners”) and the Small Property Owners of San Francisco and Small Property Owners of San Francisco Institute. File No. 150949 (the “Ordinance”) targets the property owners and their properties, 1049 Market Street and 1067 Market Street, San Francisco, CA, as well as other owners and their properties across the City.

SPOSF and the Owners oppose the Ordinance and submit these comments in advance of the Committee hearing thereon.

1. The Committee’s hearing on the Ordinance is premature. The City has failed to re-refer the Ordinance to the Planning Commission for consideration following the substantial amendment of the Ordinance and substitution of a new version thereof (Version 3), in violation of City and County of San Francisco Charter Article IV, § 4.105 and San Francisco Planning Code § 302. The Planning Commission has not had an opportunity to consider Version 3 and make recommendations, and it will not have such an opportunity prior to the Committee’s hearing. Likewise, the Ordinance was re-referred to the Planning Department for environmental review on January 28, 2016, but a response has not yet been received, in violation of San Francisco Administrative Code § 31.08.
2. The Ordinance was misclassified as “not a project” for CEQA purposes. This is erroneous.
 - a. The Ordinance constitutes a citywide rezoning via amendment of the Planning Code. Unit removal would no longer be permitted; it would now be merely *conditionally* permitted. By the same token, non-residential uses would no longer be permitted; they would now be merely *conditionally* permitted. This is a major change of unprecedented scale in San Francisco. On one hand, owners would be deprived of substantial property rights – to use their properties for non-residential purposes. On

the other hand, properties across the City would now be required to have more dwelling units than under existing law. This rezoning conflicts with the General Plan, which respects and directs principally permitted uses other than residential use in areas of the City that are covered by the Ordinance.

- b. The Ordinance will cause blight and urban decay. After an eviction, owners will likely be unable to obtain conditional use authorization to remove the subject unit and use it for nonresidential purposes; the required Conditional Use findings are clearly designed to result in denial. As a result, properties across the City will sit empty. Owners of single-family homes, in particular, do not want second units because of the risk of those second units subjecting the entire building to Rent Control. Such owners would instead leave unlawful units vacant to avoid Notices of Violation that can only be cured by subjecting the entire building to Rent Control. This is most clearly true of unlawful units that have been the subject of no-fault evictions, in which case residential merger is prohibited.
 - c. Lastly, the compulsory residential use of nonresidential structures is unsafe. Forcing owners to continue the residential rental of garages, offices, warehouses, and other spaces that were not designed for residential uses poses a significant risk to the public and occupants of those and neighboring structures. This places an additional burden on public safety resources and infrastructure. Perversely, the Ordinance would force the maintenance of unlawful uses that did not receive proper CEQA review in the first place.
3. The Ordinance is preempted by state law.
- a. The Ordinance changes the San Francisco Building Code, in conflict with the California Building Code. Specific requirements must be met in order to deviate from the state code, and those requirements are unmet in this case. The Ordinance attempts to change state requirements for unwarranted units in a way that loosens the law (all unwarranted units will be kept where possible, rather than leaving this decision up to the owner). Such changes are wholly unrelated to the unique climate, geography, or topography of San Francisco. SFBC Section 109A requires the issuance of a Certificate of Final Completion and Occupancy ("CFCO") prior to any residential use, but the Controls (under the auspices of the Planning Code) seek to compel residential use without the prior issuance of a CFCO. California Building Code Section 3408 explicitly authorizes the change of use from a more hazardous classification (e.g., residential) to a less hazardous classification (e.g., commercial). California Historical Building Code Section 8-302 explicitly authorizes the return of a historical building to its historical use – in this case, office use. The City has not followed the substantive or procedural requirements for deviation from the California Building Code.

- b. After exercising their rights under the state's Ellis Act, property owners will be unable to obtain authorization to remove an unwarranted unit; nor will they be able to rent such units given their unwarranted status. This means that use of any kind will be prohibited. This constitutes an unconstitutional taking of private property and an unlawful burden on the exercise of the right to go out of the residential rental business.
 - c. This Ordinance is apparently being proposed pursuant to the state Granny Flat law, Government Code Section 65852.2. However, that law applies to single family homes. The Ordinance exceeds San Francisco's authority to enact such legislation.
- 4. The Ordinance's requirement that Notices of Violation be retroactively re-issued with instructions to legalize unlawful units rather than remove them would violate the vested rights of property owners who have already taken substantial steps to remove unlawful units in accordance with existing Notices of Violation.
 - 5. Enactment of the Ordinance violates Due Process rights. This may constitute an adjudicatory action as it regards actual owners subject to Notices of Violation for unlawful units. Such property owners are uniquely affected by this Ordinance and stand to be deprived of significant property rights, as they will now be unable to remove those units without difficult procedural hurdles designed to result in denial of Conditional Use authorization, if such permission is available at all. Those owners are entitled to notice of the consideration of this Ordinance and an opportunity to object, including pursuant to *Horn v. Cty. of Ventura*, 24 Cal. 3d 605 (1979). Additionally, the requirement that Notices of Violation require legalization conflicts with the requirement (and purported option) to obtain Conditional Use authorization to remove an unlawful unit. Lastly, the Ordinance radically departs from fundamental principles of zoning law, which protect lawful and principally permitted uses and do not protect unlawful or unpermitted uses. At a minimum, the legislative changes in the Ordinance are landlord-tenant measures, inappropriate for the Planning and Building Codes, and they should be proposed as an amendment to the Rent Ordinance.
 - 6. The Ordinance does not advance a legitimate state interest. The purpose of the Ordinance is to target and punish the Owners for their unpopular but lawful attempt to evict tenants for illegal and unsafe residential use. The Ordinance attempts to force the Owners to maintain a life-safety hazard despite the Department of Building Inspection's issuance of Notices of Violation to cure that unlawful and hazardous condition.
 - 7. The controls constitute unjust interference with the Department of Building Inspection's and Planning Department's Charter obligations to enforce the City Codes.

8. The Ordinance would effect a regulatory taking of private property without compensation. Property owners cannot charge rent for illegal residential use, and the Controls seek to prevent any other use.

We respectfully request that this Committee reject the proposed Ordinance. If the Ordinance is enacted, we are prepared to file suit.

Very truly yours,

ZACKS & FREEDMAN, P.C.

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

Ryan J. Patterson

Encl.

ZACKS & FREEDMAN, P.C.
235 MONTGOMERY STREET, SUITE 400
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94104

1 RYAN J. PATTERSON (SBN 277971)
2 ZACKS & FREEDMAN, P.C.
3 235 Montgomery Street, Suite 400
4 San Francisco, CA 94104
5 Tel: (415) 956-8100
6 Fax: (415) 288-9755

7 Attorneys for 1049 Market Street, LLC
8 and 1067 Market Street, LLC

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SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

DECLARATION OF MARIO BALLARD

File No.: 150087
Re: Interim Zoning Controls

I, Mario Ballard, declare as follows:

1. I make this declaration based on facts personally known to me, except as to those facts stated on information and belief, which facts I believe to be true.

2. I am a retired San Francisco Fire Captain, former Chief of the San Francisco Fire Department's Plan Check operations, and former Captain, Bureau of Fire Prevention & Public Safety. I currently consult on fire-related issues.

3. Buildings designed for commercial occupancy often lack life-safety features that are required for residential occupancy. This mismatch creates a substantial risk of harm to residential occupants of commercial buildings that do not meet Building Code or Fire Code requirements for residential occupancy.

4. I am familiar with the building located at 1049 Market Street and 1067 Market Street, San Francisco, CA (the "Buildings"), which were constructed and permitted for commercial occupancy. I am informed and believe that the Buildings do not meet code

ZACKS & FREEDMAN, P.C.
235 MONTGOMERY STREET, SUITE 400
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94104

1 requirements for residential occupancy because they lack required glazing in sleeping areas
2 required for rescue windows up to and including the third floors.

3 5. I am informed and believe that Board of Supervisors File No. 150087 (the
4 "Resolution") seeks to delay or prevent the abatement of extant unpermitted residential use of
5 the Buildings, which would perpetuate a serious life-safety risk, not only to those occupying the
6 building but also to fire personnel responding to an incident expecting certain life-safety
7 features to be in place.
8

9 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the
10 foregoing is true and correct, and that this was executed on March 3, 2015.
11

DocuSigned by:
Mario Ballard
263BD3AF44714B0...
Mario Ballard

MARIO BALLARD & Associates
1335 Sixth Avenue, San Francisco, California 94122
(415) 640-4283
marioballardsf@aol.com

Mario Ballard, Principal

CAREER SUMMARY

Principal, Mario Ballard and Associates	5/1/2007-Present
Principal, Zari Consulting Group	1/1/2013-Present
Captain, Bureau of Fire Prevention, Plan Review Division	2001- 4/21/2007
Lieutenant, Bureau of Fire Prevention, Plan Check Division	1994 - 2001
Inspector, San Francisco Fire Department	1991 - 1994
Firefighter, San Francisco Fire Department	1974 - 1991
Linebarger Plumbing and Construction, SF CA	1974 - 1980
Servadei Plumbing Company, SF CA	1974
United States Army, Army Security Agency	1972 - 1974

LICENSES

ICC, International Code Conference Certified Building Plans Examiner

CERTIFICATIONS

ICC Advanced Occupancy
ICC Advanced Schematic Design
ICC Building Areas and Fire Design
ICC Advanced Types of Construction
ICC Advanced Means of Egress
CFCA Certificate of Training of Locally Adopted Ordinances and Resolutions
IFC Institute Certificate Application of the UBC for Fire Code Enforcement
ICBO Certificate on Course Completion on Fundamentals of Exiting
ICBO Certificate on Course Completion Complex Exiting
ICBO Certificate on Course Completion Building Use and Construction Type
ICBO Certificate on Course Completion Fire Protection, Building Size and Location
ICBO Course Overview of the Uniform Building Code
California Fire Chief's Association Fire Prevention Officers' Section Fire Alarm Levels I & II
Fire Sprinkler Advisory Board of Northern California & Sprinkler Fitter Local 483 Fire Sprinkler Seminar
National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc., Hydraulics for Sprinklers
EDI Code International, Innovative Code Enforcement Techniques
Certification State of California Title 19/Title 24

EDUCATION

Fire Strategy & Tactics 1981-1993
Fire Service Supervision
Fire Prevention 1A, 1B, 1C
Fire Prevention 2A, 2B
Fire Prevention Officer Level One
Firefighter Level One and Two
Arson 1A, 1B
Hazardous Materials 1A, 1B
Instructor 1A
Fire Management 1A

City College of San Francisco 1970-1972

COMMITTEE INVOLVEMENT

Building Code Advisory Committee
Hunters Point Development Team
Mission Bay Task Force
Treasure Island Development Team
Trans-Bay Transit Center
Muni Metro, Light Rail Third Street Corridor
Department of Building Inspection MIS Case Development
San Francisco Board of Examiners Fire Department Representative
Member California Fire Chief's Association Fire Prevention Officers
BOMA Code Advisory Committee
Mayor's Office of Economic Development Bio-Teck Task Force
Hunters Point Redevelopment Task Force
Building Code Standards Committee 1996-1999
Participant in the Eighth Annual California Fire Prevention-Institute Workshop,
"Providing the Optimum in Fire and Life Safety Training"
Participant North/South California Fire Prevention Officers Workshops 1996 - 1998
Guest Speaker at SMACNA (Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association)

PUBLIC SERVICE

Rooms That Rock For Chemo (RTR4C), Director Secretary 2011-Present
San Francisco Spina Bifida Association, (Past) Vice President

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: Evans, Derek
Subject: File 150940 FW: Oppose Item 23 - Charter Amendment – Park, Recreation and Open Space Fund to require an annual baseline appropriation

From: mari [mailto:mari.eliza@sbcglobal.net]

Sent: Monday, February 08, 2016 1:54 PM

To: Campos, David (BOS) <david.campos@sfgov.org>; Mar, Eric (BOS) <eric.mar@sfgov.org>; Breed, London (BOS) <london.breed@sfgov.org>; Yee, Norman (BOS) <norman.yee@sfgov.org>; Kim, Jane (BOS) <jane.kim@sfgov.org>; Wiener, Scott <scott.wiener@sfgov.org>; Farrell, Mark (BOS) <mark.farrell@sfgov.org>; Cohen, Malia (BOS) <malia.cohen@sfgov.org>; Avalos, John (BOS) <john.avalos@sfgov.org>; Wiener, Scott <scott.wiener@sfgov.org>; Peskin, Aaron (BOS) <aaron.peskin@sfgov.org>; Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Oppose Item 23 - Charter Amendment – Park, Recreation and Open Space Fund to require an annual baseline appropriation

On the February agenda:

Please oppose Item 23. 150940 Charter Amendment – Park, Recreation and Open Space Fund to require an annual baseline appropriation. This is too vague and sets bad precedent that we do not need in SF.

Mari Eliza

Concerned San Francisco Citizen

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: File 150940 FW: Charter Amendment - Park, Recreation and Open Space Fund, item #23 on the agenda.

From: apglk@comcast.net [<mailto:apglk@comcast.net>]
Sent: Monday, February 08, 2016 9:43 PM
To: Evans, Derek <derek.evans@sfgov.org>
Subject: Charter Amendment - Park, Recreation and Open Space Fund, item #23 on the agenda.

Dear members of the SF Board of supervisors,

I know well that what I say doesn't matter but still write to say that there should be no unnatural "Natural" Areas Program in San Francisco.

Killing the trees branded "invasive" at the time of global warming is insane - but somehow the plans are moving forward.

While, as Supervisor Wiener noted, the declining urban forest in San Francisco is not as severe a problem as deforestation in the Amazon or in Canada's boreal forest the issue is no less important. SF deforestation needs to be addressed - but it isn't.

(On another topic - deforestation occurring now on Treasure Island is astonishing: <http://sfforest.org/2016/02/08/san-francisco-fells-more-trees-treasure-island/>)

Using the most toxic herbicides in parks against blackberries or oxalis cannot be justified, when more and more evidence points to the fact that even very small amounts contribute to the increases in cancer rates. That they all are endocrine disruptors, kill gut bacteria and soil bacteria and most likely contribute more to the obesity and diabetes epidemic than either sugary drinks or sedatory lifestyle. Only those who work in the giant "native restoration" industry, chemical companies in particular, benefit. (Applicators do not benefit.) But the sprayings in our parks continue, as always. The amendment hasn't even been voted on - yet hiring a planner to work exclusively on "Natural" Areas Program (SNRAMP) is already in the proposed RPD budget.

I seriously doubt you even read the residents letters, although you presumably are working for the people of San Francisco.

Regards,
Anastasia Glikshtern

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; Somera, Alisa (BOS)
Subject: File 150969 FW: An SF voter who opposes the Affordable Housing Bonus Program

From: Brett Miller [mailto:fritterboy2003@yahoo.com]
Sent: Monday, February 08, 2016 11:22 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>; Commissions.Secretary@sfgov.org
Subject: An SF voter who opposes the Affordable Housing Bonus Program

Dear Supervisors and Planning Commissioners,

As part of the Affordable Divis coalition, I am opposed to the Affordable Housing Bonus Program (AHBP) as currently proposed because it threatens neighborhood character, fails to require sufficient affordability, and fails to protect existing rent controlled units and neighborhood serving businesses. Instead, I support a community-focused approach to planning, as the Affordable Divis has created with our community plan (<http://www.pdf-archive.com/2016/01/15/2016-divis-comm-plan-final/2016-divis-comm-plan-final.pdf>).

I am a resident voter who has serious concerns about the directions that our leadership personnel have taken our city and the negative impacts that are being seen in all our neighborhoods and to many of our most dedicated and long term citizens. The AHBP proposal is not a solution that will help ease the disparities that have had or threaten to have such debilitating consequences for the majority of our citizenry.

Please dismiss this plan and begin work on one that will legitimately have a positive impact for those of us who remain steadfastly devoted San Franciscans.

Thank you for your time and consideration,

Brett Miller
District 5

Date: Feb 5, 2016

To: SF Planning Commissioners (Fong, Wu, Antonini, Moore, Richards, Hillis, and Johnson)

CC: Gil Kelley, Mayor Lee, SF Supervisors

From: Malcolm (Jim) Perkins

Re: Next steps for **AHBP**

I watched the entire AHBP segment of the Jan 28, 2016 meeting with interest. I will articulate some **additional points** not made by Planning Dept. Staff, the public, and the Commissioners.

My background

I moved to SF 29 years ago and live in a rent controlled apartment (not in the AHBP program area). I retired from SFUSD in 2015 and since September I have spent about 15 hours/week informing SF residents about AHBP, its context, and its ramifications. Prior to teaching, I had a decade of experience as a Senior Industrial Engineer and as a small business consultant. I have managed personal investments for 40 years.

Additional points:

- 1) **From listening** as I brought the public's attention to AHBP, housing and growth, I offer several **majority conclusions**:
 - a. In a quick reaction, most people do not want a taller building next to them.
 - b. After some time and thought, most people would accept 4 stories (if there is some public benefit). Very few people would accept 6 stories even if there is a public benefit.
 - c. The public desires a broader housing discussion and clear proposals.
 - d. Gentrification has a disparate impact on minorities and AHBP does address that.
 - e. AHBP appears to have random effects rather than predictable, planned/desired effects.
 - f. Many people who spent their careers in SF will be forced out as retirees.
 - g. People prefer rent control to the strictures of lower cost housing.
 - h. Many residents are unaware of how much heights and neighborhoods can change under existing regulations. Thanks to Commissioner Richards for his examples (please expand and repeat).
 - i. Trying to build housing to effect prices is a losing bet and political "b.s."
 - j. A primary public objection to city growth is transportation issues.
 - k. Most people want the issue of changing/streamlining planning dept. procedures addressed as a separate issue. Thanks to Gil Kelley for already starting work to clarify communications on this topic.

File 150909 Bot-11

CRB

LM Clerk
Leg Rep

RECEIVED
DEPT OF SUPERVISORS
SAN FRANCISCO
2016 FEB -5 PM 1:00
AK

- 2) Though AHBP may have initially been considered a narrow, easily approved concept, as revised it affects 8,000+ lots over the long term. The number of soft site lots with developer appeal depends on other policies; specifically, the measures on the June ballot. If the measure by Supervisors Kim and Peskin is approved by voters, AHBP will become preferred by developers (dramatically increasing its scale and impact). How can the commission say adopting AHBP is desirable if its context and scale may change between April and July? Prudence requires either delay or approval with conditions and explanations for the rush.
- 3) The State option under AHBP exceeds requirements of state law and the judge's decision in the Napa case. Existing legal advice seeks to avoid all court action at the expense of good policy. To accept random increased height against the wishes of the public instead of developing legal alternatives not public service.
- 4) SF is still awakening to housing proposals. Supervisors are discussing additional proposals for projects under 25 units. The public will need one consolidated, well communicated AHBP proposal (not a jumble of amendments) and a full 90 days after Planning Commission action if there is to be any change in the current negative opinion.
- 5) Much of the public does not understand **the economics driving real estate prices in SF**.
 - a) SF has established a **"gig" labor force** with the skills and breadth necessary for **startups** in Information Technology, Biotechnology, websites, and "apps". Many large innovative technology companies have sizeable operations nearby. Several local universities have specialists in these sectors. Many **venture capitalists** in these sectors are bay area based. Bay area startups have a history of success. This economic sector in SF is already **self-sustaining** and its **growth has begun to slow in SF and spread across the bay area and U.S.** due to relative costs and inducements.
 - b) College students, individuals in their 20s, and young families have an **increased preference for living in cities**. No one knows how long this will last.
 - c) The People's Republic of China has **softened controls on capital**, their citizens include thousands of millionaires, and their citizens are diversifying worldwide rapidly. At these levels, the PRC can't afford this for more than 3 years.
 - d) American and SF real estate is stable and desirable relative to stocks and bonds and real estate elsewhere. Investors often prefer to keep their **investments close together** and in a limited number of geographic areas.
 - e) United States/world **populations are "greying"**. This **increases capital** faster than investment opportunities. This will continue for a minimum of 10 more years and drives down investment returns. **Lower returns will still attract residential real estate investors.**

Thank you for your service to San Francisco

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS Legislation (BOS)
Subject: File 151269-121272 FW: Please support the appeal of Commuter Shuttle Program

From: tesw@aol.com [mailto:tesw@aol.com]

Sent: Friday, February 05, 2016 8:10 PM

To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>; Mar, Eric (BOS) <eric.mar@sfgov.org>; Farrell, Mark (BOS) <mark.farrell@sfgov.org>; Peskin, Aaron (BOS) <aaron.peskin@sfgov.org>; Tang, Katy (BOS) <katy.tang@sfgov.org>; Breed, London (BOS) <london.breed@sfgov.org>; Kim, Jane (BOS) <jane.kim@sfgov.org>; Yee, Norman (BOS) <norman.yee@sfgov.org>; Wiener, Scott <scott.wiener@sfgov.org>; Campos, David (BOS) <david.campos@sfgov.org>; Cohen, Malia (BOS) <malia.cohen@sfgov.org>; Avalos, John (BOS) <john.avalos@sfgov.org>

Subject: Please support the appeal of Commuter Shuttle Program

San Francisco Board of Supervisors <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>, Eric Mar <Eric.L.Mar@sfgov.org>, Mark Farrell <Mark.Farrell@sfgov.org>, Aaron Peskin <aaron.peskin@sfgov.org>, Katy Tang <Katy.Tang@sfgov.org>, London Breed <London.Breed@sfgov.org>, Jane Kim <Jane.Kim@sfgov.org>, Norman Yee <Norman.Yee@sfgov.org>, Scott Wiener <Scott.Wiener@sfgov.org>, David Campos <David.Campos@sfgov.org>, Malia Cohen <Malia.Cohen@sfgov.org>, John Avalos <John.Avalos@sfgov.org>

Dear Supervisors:

Photos of shuttle interference with Muni buses have been forwarded to you. There are many more.

Please support the appeal of the permanent plan for the commuter shuttles on January 2016. The program has the potential for unlimited expansion -- an unlimited number of permits and unlimited number of stops. Additionally, while vehicles 35 feet and over may be restricted to major and minor arterials, vehicles of fewer than 35 feet will be permitted to operate on the rest of our streets (all San Francisco streets are residential streets).

Apple is planning to employ an additional 27,900 people at campuses in Cupertino and North San Jose. Other companies in the South Bay are also expanding. Where will the new employs live? How many additional shuttles do Apple and other expanding companies plan to run up and down the peninsula into San Francisco? What will be the additional air quality impacts? What will be the additional impacts to housing prices, evictions and economic displacement, and what are the links between the creation of sprawl and associated increases in GHG emissions and worsened air quality?

A comprehensive EIR could answer these questions because the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) checklist does include displacement:

Appendix G, Section 13:

_XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING -- Would the project: _

_a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)? _

_b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? _

_c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of __ replacement housing elsewhere? _

Please support the appeal.

The Anti-Eviction Mapping Project maps evictions in relation to the location of shuttle bus stops:
<http://www.antievictionmap.com/> [1] [1]

Apple plans hiring spree

<http://www.cbsnews.com/news/apple-plans-hiring-spree-in-silicon-valley/>

[2]

[2]

Companies that offer free transportation to employees get tax write offs

<http://www.bauersit.com/commuter-bus-programs/employer-benefits/> [3]

[3]

2008 story on the impact of tech shuttles on housing

<http://www.sfgate.com/entertainment/article/The-Google-Effect-How-the-company-s-shuttle-line-2539995.php>

[4]

[4]

Apple expanding employee transportation program

<http://www.macrumors.com/2014/03/31/apple-expanding-employee-transportation-program/>

[5]

[5]

More recent story on shuttle impact on housing prices

<http://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2015/10/sf-real-estate-apple/412372/>

[6]

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Apple pays \$165 million in cash for North San Jose campus

<http://www.bizjournals.com/sanjose/news/2015/09/25/apple-buys-more-north-san-jose-land-in-166m-deal.html>

[7]

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North San Jose expansion of Apple

http://www.mercurynews.com/business/ci_28879163/apple-expansion-north-san-jose-could-mean-18

[8]

[8]

60 Minutes episode in which Tim Cook tells Charlie Rose that the new Cupertino campus will hire 13,000 people:

<http://www.cbsnews.com/videos/apples-tim-cook-talks-tech-and-privacy-with-60-minutes/>

[9]

[9]

Thank you,
Tess Welborn
D5 Action
HANC Board

Links:

[1] <http://www.antievictionmap.com/> [1]

[2]

<http://www.cbsnews.com/news/apple-plans-hiring-spree-in-silicon-valley/>

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[3] <http://www.bauersit.com/commuter-bus-programs/employer-benefits/>

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[9]

<http://www.cbsnews.com/videos/apple>

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; BOS Legislation (BOS)
Subject: File 151269-121272 FW: Environmental appeal of the permanent commuter shuttle program

From: Rosie Gozali [mailto:rosie447@att.net]
Sent: Saturday, February 06, 2016 4:04 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Environmental appeal of the permanent commuter shuttle program

>
 > Dear Supervisors:
 >
 >
 > Attached are photos of shuttle interference with Muni buses. There
 > are many more.
 >
 > Please support the appeal of the permanent plan for the commuter
 > shuttles on January 2016. The program has the potential for unlimited
 > expansion -- an unlimited number of permits and unlimited number of
 > stops. Additionally, while vehicles 35 feet and over may be restricted
 > to major and minor arterials, vehicles of fewer than 35 feet will be
 > permitted to operate on the rest of our streets (all San Francisco
 > streets are residential streets).
 >
 > Apple is planning to employ an additional 27,900 people at campuses in
 > Cupertino and North San Jose. Other companies in the South Bay are also
 > expanding. Where will the new employees live? How many additional
 > shuttles do Apple and other expanding companies plan to run up and down
 > the peninsula into San Francisco? What will be the additional air
 > quality impacts? What will be the additional impacts to housing
 > prices, evictions and economic displacement, and what are the links
 > between the creation of sprawl and associated increases in GHG emissions
 > and worsened air quality?
 >
 > A comprehensive EIR could answer these questions because the California
 > Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) checklist does include displacement:
 >
 > Appendix G, Section 13:
 >
 > _XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING -- Would the project: _
 >
 > _a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly
 > (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for
 > example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)? _
 >
 > _b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the
 > construction of replacement housing elsewhere? _
 >
 > _c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the
 > construction of __ replacement housing elsewhere? __
 >
 > Please support the appeal.
 >
 > The Anti-Eviction Mapping Project maps evictions in relation to the
 > location of shuttle bus stops:

> <http://www.antievictionmap.com/> [1]
 >
 > Apple plans hiring spree
 > <http://www.cbsnews.com/news/apple-plans-hiring-spree-in-silicon-valley/>
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 > Companies that offer free transportation to employees get tax write
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 > <http://www.bauersit.com/commuter-bus-programs/employer-benefits/> [3]
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 > <http://www.sfgate.com/entertainment/article/The-Google-Effect-How-the-company-s-shuttle-line-2539995.php>
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 > Cupertino campus will hire 13,000 people:
 > <http://www.cbsnews.com/videos/apples-tim-cook-talks-tech-and-privacy-with-60-minutes/>
 > [9]
 >
 > Thank you for seriously considering this appeal,
 > Roselle Gozali
 > District 5
 >
 > Links:
 > -----
 > [1] <http://www.antievictionmap.com/>
 > [2] <http://www.cbsnews.com/news/apple-plans-hiring-spree-in-silicon-valley/>
 > [3] <http://www.bauersit.com/commuter-bus-programs/employer-benefits/>
 > [4] <http://www.sfgate.com/entertainment/article/The-Google-Effect-How-the-company-s-shuttle-line-2539995.php>
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 > [6] <http://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2015/10/sf-real-estate-apple/412372/>
 > [7] <http://www.bizjournals.com/sanjose/news/2015/09/25/apple-buys-more-north-san-jose-land-in-166m-deal.html>
 > [8] http://www.mercurynews.com/business/ci_28879163/apple-expansion-north-san-jose-could-mean-18
 > [9] <http://www.cbsnews.com/videos/apples-tim-cook-talks-tech-and-privacy-with-60-minutes/>









Note approaching Muni bus
pulling around two unloading
shuttle buses.













From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; BOS Legislation (BOS)
Subject: File 151269- 121272 FW: Shuttle Buses: Support the Appeal

From: Cautn1@aol.com [mailto:Cautn1@aol.com]
Sent: Saturday, February 06, 2016 4:49 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>; Mar, Eric (BOS) <eric.mar@sfgov.org>; Farrell, Mark (BOS) <mark.farrell@sfgov.org>; Peskin, Aaron (BOS) <aaron.peskin@sfgov.org>; Tang, Katy (BOS) <katy.tang@sfgov.org>; Breed, London (BOS) <london.breed@sfgov.org>; Kim, Jane (BOS) <jane.kim@sfgov.org>; Yee, Norman (BOS) <norman.yee@sfgov.org>; Wiener, Scott <scott.wiener@sfgov.org>; Campos, David (BOS) <david.campos@sfgov.org>; Cohen, Malia (BOS) <malia.cohen@sfgov.org>; Avalos, John (BOS) <john.avalos@sfgov.org>
Subject: Shuttle Buses: Support the Appeal

Dear Supervisors,

The Bay Area has long needed a regional bus system to serve people not easily served by BART. MTC has talked about this for virtually its entire 45-year history, but never acted upon the idea.

So private employers recently moved in to fill the vacuum with their shuttle buses. There was a need and they filled it. And who can blame them?

However a problem has arisen in San Francisco with its narrow streets and busy bus stops. In crowded cities like San Francisco, private bus operations, inherently chaotic and uncoordinated, require municipal oversight. Unfortunately the SFMTA has so far been unable to provide this oversight effectively. Time for a time-out! San Francisco's pilot shuttle bus system should remain a pilot until the control issues can be worked out.

Racing ahead to sanctify a pilot program that is not as yet working properly permanent would be very shortsighted. Support the Appeal!

Gerald Cauthen P.E.
 Independent Transportation Consultant

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; BOS Legislation (BOS)
Subject: File 151269-121272 FW: APPEAL OF COMMUTER BUSES PLAN

From: Robin Cavagnolo [mailto:robingcavagnolo@gmail.com]
Sent: Saturday, February 06, 2016 5:22 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: APPEAL OF COMMUTER BUSES PLAN

DATE: February 6, 2016

TO: Board of Supervisors,

FROM: Robin & Steve Cavagnolo

RE: APPEAL OF COMMUTER BUSES PLAN

Based on almost daily observation of violations by commuter buses during the pilot program as well as personal injuries (vehicular, not physical) by two of the buses, we believe the pilot program should not have been allowed to become permanent, and support the appeal of the permanent plan. We urge the Board of Supervisors to support the appeal as well.

It concerns us that under the plan, there are no limits on the number of shuttles that can be permitted, and worry an unchecked number of large buses on our already overcrowded, difficult to maneuver and park section of Dolores Street (between 29th Street and San Jose Avenue) will increase dangers to the elderly (there is a Senior Center within half block), children (there is a parochial school within three blocks), the disabled and parked vehicles (we've lost two side-view mirrors to the buses and a friend's car was side-swiped by one all of which happened when the huge shuttle buses tried to turn from 30th Street onto the last block of Dolores Street in what is an extremely tight turn between the curb and the median green). **The shuttle buses should not be turning onto Dolores Street at 30th period. They should proceed ONE MORE BLOCK to turn onto the much wider and easier to maneuver San Jose Avenue.**

In addition to a lack of limiting the number of permitted shuttles, the lack of limiting the streets on which they can drive, and number of MUNI stops used by shuttles are a disregard for the rest of us who call San Francisco home. Residential streets are not designed to support large vehicles driving on them regularly and this results in added costs to the city in repairing sinkholes and cracked

pavement as a result of oversized vehicles on residential streets. By not limiting the number of stops for these large buses you are allowing private buses to slow transit times for our public MUNI system, which by the way moves a lot more people on a daily basis.

Allowing this program to continue without an environmental review based on the

California Environmental Quality Act, and not limiting the number of large buses, nor the number of stops they are allowed to use, is irresponsible. Are there any benefits to these private shuttles? We believe there are. They keep people out of individual cars as they commute to work, which is a good thing, but using MUNI stops to pick them up is not the answer. An alternative might be to identify locations where group pick-ups can take place. Other businesses (UCSF for example) have shown that alternatives are available and the use of MUNI stops and public infrastructure should not be allowed. These folks should not be given convenience and priority over the general public.

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS Legislation (BOS)
Subject: File 151269-121272 FW: NO shuttle hub

-----Original Message-----

From: Jamey Frank [mailto:jameyfrank@me.com]
Sent: Tuesday, February 09, 2016 9:07 AM
To: Campos, David (BOS) <david.campos@sfgov.org>
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>; Wiener, Scott <scott.wiener@sfgov.org>; Peskin, Aaron (BOS) <aaron.peskin@sfgov.org>; Yee, Norman (BOS) <norman.yee@sfgov.org>; Farrell, Mark (BOS) <mark.farrell@sfgov.org>; Breed, London (BOS) <london.breed@sfgov.org>; Lee, Mayor (MYR) <mayoredwinlee@sfgov.org>; Tang, Katy (BOS) <katy.tang@sfgov.org>; Avalos, John (BOS) <john.avalos@sfgov.org>; Kim, Jane (BOS) <jane.kim@sfgov.org>; Mar, Eric (BOS) <eric.mar@sfgov.org>; Cohen, Malia (BOS) <malia.cohen@sfgov.org>; Campos, David (BOS) <david.campos@sfgov.org>
Subject: NO shuttle hub

Supervisor Campos,

I'll go back to driving to work if you force shuttles into a "hub" option, adding more time.

Driving = 50 minutes

Shuttle = 70 minutes

Public transit = 140 minutes (2 hours 20 minutes each way). Standing room only.

You cannot punish us onto public transit without it being a BETTER option!

--Jamey Frank, 370 Church Street Apt E

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS Legislation (BOS)
Subject: File 151269-121272 FW: Please support the environmental appeal of the permanent commuter shuttle program

From: Mira Ingram [mailto:mirabai.prema@gmail.com]

Sent: Thursday, February 04, 2016 12:55 PM

To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>; Mar, Eric (BOS) <eric.mar@sfgov.org>; Farrell, Mark (BOS) <mark.farrell@sfgov.org>; Aaron Peskin <aaron.peskin@earthlink.net>; Tang, Katy (BOS) <katy.tang@sfgov.org>; Breed, London (BOS) <london.breed@sfgov.org>; Kim, Jane (BOS) <jane.kim@sfgov.org>; Yee, Norman (BOS) <norman.yee@sfgov.org>; Wiener, Scott <scott.wiener@sfgov.org>; Campos, David (BOS) <david.campos@sfgov.org>; Cohen, Malia (BOS) <malia.cohen@sfgov.org>; Avalos, John (BOS) <john.avalos@sfgov.org>

Subject: Please support the environmental appeal of the permanent commuter shuttle program

Please support the environmental appeal of the permanent commuter shuttle program. I am a disabled San Franciscan who relies on MUNI and my wheelchair to get around. Commuter shuttles that utilize MUNI stops often block MUNI buses and prevent people with disabilities like me, and senior citizens, from accessing our medical appointments, social services, and our community, when we are unable to board public transportation. I have a hard time getting regular blood tests and seeing the specialists my disabilities necessitate.

Thank you for your consideration,

Mira Ingram
350 Ellis St., SF CA 94102

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; BOS Legislation (BOS)
Subject: File 151269- 121272 FW: Support: Environmental Appeal of Permanent Commuter Shuttle Program
Attachments: Untitled1.pdf; ATT00001.txt

-----Original Message-----

From: Joni Eisen [mailto:jonieisen@sbcglobal.net]
Sent: Thursday, February 04, 2016 1:35 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Support: Environmental Appeal of Permanent Commuter Shuttle Program

Dear Supervisors:

Please find attached our organization's resolution in support of the environmental appeal of the permanent commuter shuttle program. We are taken aback by the fact that the program is illegal to begin with, and even if it does get legalized by the "urgent" passage of Republican Assemblyman Travis Allen's bills AB 1641 and ABX1-25, the potential environmental effects of the program certainly warrant further study.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Joni Eisen
President, Potrero Hill Democratic Club
1459-18th St #152
San Francisco, CA 94107
www.PHDemClub.org
415-648-6740

**Resolution supporting the environmental appeal
of the permanent commuter shuttle program**

Whereas, California Vehicle Code 22500.5 restricts use of bus stops to vehicles engaged as common carriers; and,

Whereas, the SFMTA adopted its Commuter Shuttles Policy and Pilot Program without environmental review on January 21, 2014, permitting private carriers to operate in public bus stops in violation of the vehicle code; and,

Whereas, the SFMTA is proceeding quickly to adopt a permanent commuter shuttle program in which there are no limits on the number of private carrier companies that can be issued permits, no limits on the number of private carrier vehicles that can receive placards, and no limits on the number of public bus stops that can be converted into shared stops; and,

Whereas, private carriers in public bus stops obstruct access for seniors and disabled people to Muni; and,

Whereas, the City conducted an inadequate review of air quality impacts of the private carriers, most of which are diesel; and,

Whereas, the SFMTA has documented that private carriers in public bus stops interfere with travel and bicycle lanes 35 percent of the time; and,

Whereas, the availability of the free transportation to the Silicon Valley (for which the companies get tax write-offs) has been linked to skyrocketing housing prices, evictions, and displacements in San Francisco; and,

Whereas, companies in the Silicon Valley that offer free transportation to employees that live in San Francisco are planning to increase their numbers of employees indefinitely; and,

Whereas, Apple alone plans to double its workforce from 25,000 by 27,900, likely driving up demand for more private carriers in San Francisco competing with public buses for curb space; and,

Whereas, an environmental impact report could more adequately assess all the impacts of an expanding program – from great risks to seniors and the disabled to hyper-inflationary housing prices and evictions; and,

Whereas, mitigations are part of environmental impact reports; and,

Whereas, mitigations in the case of private carriers operating on behalf of large companies that employ tens of thousands of people outside of San Francisco could include building workforce housing, expanding public regional transit, and/or the creation of a regional transportation hub, perhaps in the southern part of San Francisco, and should include enforcement of the vehicle code;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Potrero Hill Democratic Club supports the environmental appeal of the permanent commuter shuttle program that would require mitigations for impacts.

*Resolution passed February 2, 2016
San Francisco, CA*

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; BOS Legislation (BOS)
Subject: File 151269-121272 FW: Support EIR on Google Buses

-----Original Message-----

From: Jan Blum [mailto:1janblum@sbcglobal.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 03, 2016 12:41 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Support EIR on Google Buses

Dear Supervisors:

I support thoroughly investigating the impacts of the so- called Google buses on the environment. While they do provide a mass transit service for one target customer, the effects and impacts they wreak on the thousands of, in so many ways are well worth evaluating. Please support an EIR.

Thank you
Jan Blum
D-2. 94133

Sent by iPhone with apologies for typos. .

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS Legislation (BOS)
Subject: File 151269-121272 FW: Environmental Appeal of the Permanent Commuter Shuttle Program

From: Eihway Su [mailto:esinsf@yahoo.com]

Sent: Thursday, February 04, 2016 9:37 AM

To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>; Mar, Eric (BOS) <eric.mar@sfgov.org>; Farrell, Mark (BOS) <mark.farrell@sfgov.org>; Aaron Peskin <aaron.peskin@earthlink.net>; Tang, Katy (BOS) <katy.tang@sfgov.org>; Breed, London (BOS) <london.breed@sfgov.org>; Kim, Jane (BOS) <jane.kim@sfgov.org>; Yee, Norman (BOS) <norman.yee@sfgov.org>; Wiener, Scott <scott.wiener@sfgov.org>; Campos, David (BOS) <david.campos@sfgov.org>; Cohen, Malia (BOS) <malia.cohen@sfgov.org>; Avalos, John (BOS) <john.avalos@sfgov.org>

Subject: Environmental Appeal of the Permanent Commuter Shuttle Program

Please support the environmental appeal of the permanent commuter shuttle program. This program is unlimited in scope: there are no limits on the number of public bus stops that can be converted into stops shared with Muni. We know that private carriers in public bus stops: 1) obstruct access of senior citizens and disabled people; and, 2) slow down Muni. Evidence also indicates that the availability of the private shuttles nearby drives up housing prices, evictions, and displacements.

Eihway Su
170 Parnassus Ave., #2
SF CA 94117

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS Legislation (BOS)
Subject: File 151269-121272FW: Environmental appeal of the permanent commuter shuttle program is back on the agenda for February 9, 3 p.m.

From: ss@ssteuer.com [mailto:ss@ssteuer.com]
Sent: Monday, February 08, 2016 10:26 AM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>; Mar, Eric (BOS) <eric.mar@sfgov.org>; Farrell, Mark (BOS) <mark.farrell@sfgov.org>; Peskin, Aaron (BOS) <aaron.peskin@sfgov.org>; Tang, Katy (BOS) <katy.tang@sfgov.org>; Breed, London (BOS) <london.breed@sfgov.org>; Kim, Jane (BOS) <jane.kim@sfgov.org>; Yee, Norman (BOS) <norman.yee@sfgov.org>; Wiener, Scott <scott.wiener@sfgov.org>; Campos, David (BOS) <david.campos@sfgov.org>; Cohen, Malia (BOS) <malia.cohen@sfgov.org>; Avalos, John (BOS) <john.avalos@sfgov.org>
Subject: Fwd: Environmental appeal of the permanent commuter shuttle program is back on the agenda for February 9, 3 p.m.

Dear Supervisors:

I am writing to you again about the commuter shuttle program.
 As there will be a hearing tomorrow that I am unable to attend, I am sending you another plea to ignore the need for an environmental impact report.

Attached are photos of shuttle interference with Muni buses. There are many more.

PLEASE support the appeal of the permanent plan for the commuter shuttles on January 2016.
 The program has the potential for unlimited expansion—an unlimited number of permits and unlimited number of stops. Additionally, while vehicles 35 feet and over may be restricted to major and minor arterials, vehicles of fewer than 35 feet will be permitted to operate on the rest of our streets (all San Francisco streets are residential streets).

Apple is planning to employ an additional 27,900 people at campuses in Cupertino and North San Jose. Other companies in the South Bay are also expanding. Where will the new employees live? How many additional shuttles do Apple and other expanding companies plan to run up and down the peninsula into San Francisco? What will be the additional air quality impacts? What will be the additional impacts to housing prices, evictions and economic displacement, and what are the links between the creation of sprawl and associated increases in GHG emissions and worsened air quality?

A comprehensive EIR could answer these questions because the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) checklist does include displacement:

Appendix G, Section 13:

XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING -- Would the project:

- a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?*
- b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?*
- c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?*

Please support the appeal.

The Anti-Eviction Mapping Project maps evictions in relation to the location of shuttle bus stops:

<http://www.antievictionmap.com/>

Apple plans hiring spree

<http://www.cbsnews.com/news/apple-plans-hiring-spree-in-silicon-valley/>

Companies that offer free transportation to employees get tax write offs

<http://www.bauersit.com/commuter-bus-programs/employer-benefits/>

2008 story on the impact of tech shuttles on housing

<http://www.sfgate.com/entertainment/article/The-Google-Effect-How-the-company-s-shuttle-line-2539995.php>

Apple expanding employee transportation program

<http://www.macrumors.com/2014/03/31/apple-expanding-employee-transportation-program/>

More recent story on shuttle impact on housing prices

<http://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2015/10/sf-real-estate-apple/412372/>

Apple pays \$165 million in cash for North San Jose campus

<http://www.bizjournals.com/sanjose/news/2015/09/25/apple-buys-more-north-san-jose-land-in-166m-deal.html>

North San Jose expansion of Apple

http://www.mercurynews.com/business/ci_28879163/apple-expansion-north-san-jose-could-mean-18

60 Minutes episode in which Tim Cook tells Charlie Rose that the new Cupertino campus will hire 13,000 people:

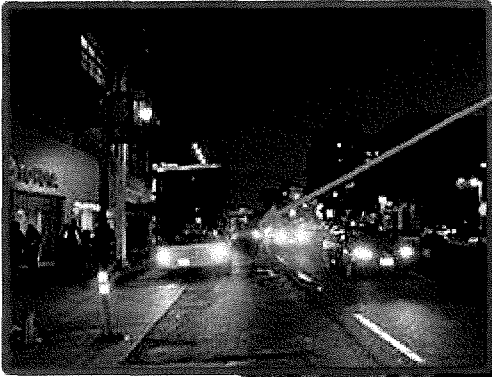
<http://www.cbsnews.com/videos/apples-tim-cook-talks-tech-and-privacy-with-60-minutes/>

Thank you,
Sharon Steuer
Bernal Heights
District 9









Note approaching Muni bus
pulling around two unloading
shuttle buses.













From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; BOS Legislation (BOS)
Subject: File 151269-121272 FW: support appeal of commuter shuttle program

From: Frances Taylor [mailto:duck.taylor@yahoo.com]
Sent: Monday, February 08, 2016 12:53 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: support appeal of commuter shuttle program

Dear Supervisors--

The San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency has presented you with a false choice regarding the commuter shuttle pilot program: Make the current program permanent or go back to the Wild West of no controls whatsoever on private corporate buses. These are not the only choices.

San Francisco could design a hub system that would allow shuttles to operate, continuing to take cars off the road, but only from limited starting points, preferably on the periphery of the city where they would cause less disruption on neighborhood streets. The SFMTA has rejected this suggestion, saying that shuttle riders must have a "one-seat" ride, meaning they must be able to sail down to their jobs on the Peninsula without having to transfer from another bus. Walking to a single bus is a luxury few Muni riders enjoy.

The contrast between this coddling treatment of overwhelmingly young, able-bodied shuttle riders and a more dismissive attitude toward regular public transit riders is offensive. For example, advocates for seniors, people with disabilities, and poor patients at San Francisco General Hospital have been fighting for over a year against a proposal to reroute the 33 Ashbury bus off Potrero Avenue, forcing riders to transfer onto the 9 San Bruno to reach the public hospital. San Francisco officials recoil in horror at the idea of highly paid tech workers having to transfer at the same time that they are proposing to force low-income riders with wheelchairs or walkers to do just that in order to access health care. These discriminatory actions only inflame hatred for the "Google buses."

Please take the time to see through SFMTA's false choice and work with the residents of your city who bear the brunt of the commuter shuttles: the Muni riders forced into traffic to get on their buses, the seniors evicted from their longtime homes, the bicycle riders dwarfed by looming buses veering into their bike lanes, and other concerned parties.

Support the appeal, do a full environmental review of the shuttle bus program, and come up with solutions that acknowledge the needs of every San Franciscan, not just the moneyed elite.

Thank you,
Fran Taylor
2982 26th Street
duck.taylor@yahoo.com

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; BOS Legislation (BOS)
Subject: File 151269-121272 FW: Commuter Bus Environmental Appeal Feb 9, 2016

From: Cautn1@aol.com [mailto:Cautn1@aol.com]
Sent: Monday, February 08, 2016 1:37 PM
To: letters@sfexaminer.com
Cc: Farrell, Mark (BOS) <mark.farrell@sfgov.org>; Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>; zabredala3@yahoo.com
Subject: Fwd: Commuter Bus Environmental Appeal Feb 9, 2016

Dear Editor: It is astounding to find privately-owned, diesel-operated shuttle buses operating on the same streets as Muni's electric trolley buses. **If that is the case, then why did the City and County of San Francisco go to all the trouble and expense of replacing diesel buses on 17 of its busiest and most important lines with trolley buses?**

Gerald Cauthen
510 208 5441
Oakland

From: zabredala3@yahoo.com
To: Mark.Farrell@sfgov.org
Sent: 2/8/2016 1:20:31 P.M. Pacific Standard Time
Subj: Commuter Bus Environmental Appeal Feb 9, 2016

Strongly recommend the EIR appeal be approved. The Pilot program focused on the stop event locations and not the environmental impact between stops.

Wide Turn Buses

Wide turning buses create "intersection stalemate" as they encroach into opposing lanes of traffic. Vehicles back up allowing the bus to complete a turn. Traffic always slows.

Engine / Air conditioning Noise

Although the Pilot Plan directs vehicles to *avoid* steep streets, Castro and Noe Streets are considered steep by residents. The engines under load along with air conditioning compressors generate considerable noise that can be heard blocks away. Some vehicles have Jake Brake Engines allowing engine compression to slow the vehicle. This causes a very noisy and annoying "machine gun" effect.

Diesel is not Electric Trolley

Diesel Commuter Buses are only compared to existing Diesel Muni buses. The Environmental Impact Review exemption fails to acknowledge and evaluate Electric Trolley buses such as the

24 Divisadero co operating with the Diesel Commuter Bus. Diesel Air Pollution along steep hill operation requires analysis.

Delay to Muni

The Pilot Evaluation calculated the delay to Muni as four seconds. However, the calculation considers 1200 Muni runs, the total number for a full day. The number of runs should reflect the actual MUNI runs on affected lines and only between the commuter bus operation hours generally, 6 to 10AM and 4 to 8PM.

Fuel Consumption

Over 1.2 million gallons of diesel fuel is consumed annually by the commuter buses at a rate of 10 miles to the gallon on freeway operation. Half is wasted because the private buses return (deadhead) for another load.

Bus Zone Safety and Delay

Muni street boarding is dangerous especially for disabled and seniors. One must guess where to board Muni when in conflict with a Private Commuter Bus. In the Street, between buses or behind the Private Commuter Bus.

Adjacent Street Traffic

Observations of increased adjacent street traffic avoiding Commuter bus routes requires analysis.

Population and Housing Displacement

California Environmental Quality Act Appendix F, section 13, must evaluate population and housing displacement.

Please evaluate the Pilot Program consequences beyond just stop events. 8,500 people are inconveniencing and delaying 99% of the City population.

Sincerely,
Edward Mason

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; BOS Legislation (BOS)
Subject: File 151269 - 121272 FW: Please support the shuttle pilot

From: Okko Grippando [mailto:grippando@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, February 08, 2016 9:56 PM
To: sfmta@public.govdelivery.com; Jonlin, Alexander (MTA) <alexander.jonlin@sfmta.com>; Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Please support the shuttle pilot

Thanks Alex -

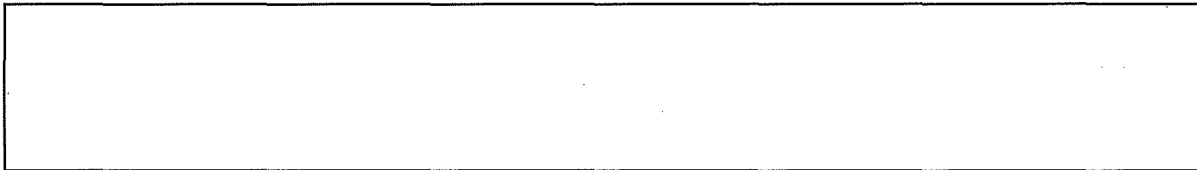
Work obligations will keep me from attending the hearing in person but I wanted to express my heartfelt support and gratitude for the shuttle pilot.

I've lived in San Francisco for 16 year, 7 of them in the Mission and I take a shuttle to work each day down to the peninsula. My job in the city was eliminated but because of the shuttle pilot I was able to expand my job search without having to buy a car. The shuttle pilot makes more job opportunities available to long-time San Franciscans like myself and helps support the middle class stay amid soaring housing costs. Please continue this program.

Thank you

Okko Grippando

On Fri, Jan 29, 2016 at 6:16 PM, SFMTA Municipal Transportation Agency <sfmta@public.govdelivery.com> wrote:



You are subscribed to Commuter Shuttles Policy and Pilot Program for San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA).

Dear neighbors,

Thank you for your continued interest in the SFMTA's Commuter Shuttle Program. We wanted to give you an update on the active CEQA appeal and other Program components. On Tuesday, January 26, 2016 the Board of Supervisors voted to continue discussion of the Commuter Shuttle Program and did not resolve the CEQA appeal. The next Board of Supervisors hearing will take place on Tuesday, February 9 (agenda will be

posted here when available). All members of the public are encouraged to attend or send written comment pertaining to the CEQA appeal and findings.

In light of the continuance, the SFMTA Board of Directors will be discussing the Commuter Shuttle Program on Tuesday February 2 at 1pm (agenda posted here). The may decide to discuss the approved program and/or may take action to amend the Program. As always, members of the public are encouraged to attend or send written comments.

Please note that the proposed changes to the Commuter Shuttle cannot go effect until the CEQA appeal has been resolved. We will keep you updated on the outcomes of the hearings in the next few weeks.

Thank you, and please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any further questions.

Alex Jonlin
Alexander.Jonlin@sfmta.com
[415-646-2349](tel:415-646-2349)

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From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS Legislation (BOS)
Subject: File 151269-121272 FW: EIR on the permanent commuter shuttle program

From: Lori Shantzis [mailto:lorishantzis@me.com]

Sent: Tuesday, February 09, 2016 11:21 AM

To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>; Mar, Eric (BOS) <eric.mar@sfgov.org>; Farrell, Mark (BOS) <mark.farrell@sfgov.org>; Peskin, Aaron (BOS) <aaron.peskin@sfgov.org>; Tang, Katy (BOS) <katy.tang@sfgov.org>; Breed, London (BOS) <london.breed@sfgov.org>; ane.Kim@sfgov.org; Yee, Norman (BOS) <norman.yee@sfgov.org>; Wiener, Scott <scott.wiener@sfgov.org>; Campos, David (BOS) <david.campos@sfgov.org>; Cohen, Malia (BOS) <malia.cohen@sfgov.org>; Avalos, John (BOS) <john.avalos@sfgov.org>

Subject: EIR on the permanent commuter shuttle program

Dear Supevisors:

I am writing to you again about the commuter shuttle program. As there will be a hearing tomorrow that I am unable to attend, I am sending you another plea to ignore the need for an environmental impact report.

PLEASE support the appeal of the permanent plan for the commuter shuttles on January 2016.

The program has the potential for unlimited expansion—an unlimited number of permits and unlimited number of stops.

Additionally, while vehicles 35 feet and over may be restricted to major and minor arterials, vehicles of fewer than 35 feet will be permitted to operate on the rest of our streets (all San Francisco streets are residential streets).

Apple is planning to employ an additional 27,900 people at campuses in Cupertino and North San Jose. Other companies in the South Bay are also expanding. Where will the new employs live? How many additional shuttles do Apple and other expanding companies plan to run up and down the peninsula into San Francisco? What will be the additional air quality impacts? What will be the additional impacts to housing prices, evictions and economic displacement, and what are the links between the creation of sprawl and associated increases in GHG emissions and worsened air quality?

A comprehensive EIR could answer these questions because the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) checklist does include displacement:

Appendix G, Section 13:

XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING -- Would the project:

a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

Thank you,

Lori Shantzis, District 9

a. Muse Gallery
614 Alabama St.
SF, CA 94110
www.yourmusegallery.com
415.279.6281

Art enables us to lose ourselves and find ourselves at the same time.

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; BOS Legislation (BOS)
Subject: File 151269-121272 FW: Commuter Shuttle Pilot Program - EIR

From: Meghan Kearney [mailto:smeghankearney@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, February 09, 2016 8:36 PM
To: Breed, London (BOS) <london.breed@sfgov.org>
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Commuter Shuttle Pilot Program - EIR

Dear Supervisor Breed:

I am a resident of District 5 and I am writing to respectfully request for you to advocate for an environmental impact of the Commuter Shuttle Pilot program on our neighborhood.

I live on Ashbury between Hayes and Grove. It's a beautiful, quiet neighborhood within District 5. **The Commuter Shuttle Pilot Program as it currently stands is greatly impacting my neighborhood's health and safety.**

Approximately 3-4 buses pass my building every hour - often past 9pm. Our little street has become a busy turn around point for buses returning down to Silicon Valley.

I worry about students' physical safety as they walk to New Traditions Elementary School and CCSF - John Adams Campus; buses turn hard and fast from Hayes onto Ashbury. Buses have repeatedly double-parked for 20-60 minutes on Ashbury creating traffic hazards, forcing cars, bicyclists, and pedestrians into potentially dangerous situations.

As a breast cancer survivor, I worry about my health as these diesel buses accelerate around the corner dispersing diesel fumes directly into my home. I worry how much more Diesel Particulate Matter has entered our neighborhood - and our District - since the Commuter Shuttle Pilot Program began. *For more information: <http://www.sfindicatorproject.org/indicators/view/40>

As a proud District 5 resident and property owner, every week day I experience the negative consequences of the Commuter Shuttle Pilot Program: increased air pollution, increased traffic-related noise, and increased safety risks. **I greatly appreciate you being an advocate for those in your community and urge you to support a comprehensive environmental impact report.**

Thank you for your consideration,

Sarah Meghan Kearney
147 Ashbury Street
San Francisco, CA 94117
415-295-6565

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: heads-up: Overall process of Reservoir Project
Attachments: Environmental Review Process Summary--SF Planning.pdf; Planning Dept--Initial Study Checklist.docx

Please bring this to the attention of all Supervisors.

Thanks,
Alvin Ja

----- Forwarded Message -----

Sent: Friday, February 5, 2016 9:39 AM
Subject: heads-up: Overall process of Reservoir Project

CAC, SNA, WPA, SFCCD BOT/Admin, Academic Senate, AFT, Save CCSF Coalition--

I had never intended to get involved with the BR Project until I found out that the Project, as envisioned by OEWD/Planning, had made no plans to accommodate the current use of the PUC Reservoir as student parking. In fact their plan was to deliberately make parking more difficult for our CCSF students.

My personal concern was not with the housing aspect of the BR Project.

My concern was twofold:

1. how the BR Project would negatively affect the educational mission of CCSF;
2. how the removal of parking would push students and BR residents into the neighborhoods (more specifically, blocking my driveway: this had been a consistent, intractable problem prior the the Reservoir being reconfigured to allow for student parking).

When I first got into the BR Project, I got the impression--like many other community members--that this was a done-deal, fait accompli project. We were told that "that train has already left the station." The community meetings appeared to be just a procedural hurdle for the City to overcome.

I think that this "done-deal" assessment has been borne out by the way OEWD/Planning has bypassed and ignored big picture critiques of the Project. Despite substantive critiques of the Principles & Parameters, revisions to the P & P have essentially been limited to what I consider to be minor details and generalities/vaporware.

As a layman, I've been looking back into how the road to the BR Project was paved.

I have previously submitted to you my 2/3/2016 "The Road to the Balboa Reservoir Project: Fatal Flaws in the Environmental Review Process." In the submission, I assert that the validity of the BR Project rests on a program-level determination contained the Final EIR for the Balboa Park Station Area Plan.

This program-level determination is based on the 2006 Initial Study/Environmental Evaluation for the BPS Area Plan:

"An Initial Study, published in July 2006, determined that implementation of the proposed Area Plan and its associated public improvements and development projects may result in potentially significant environmental impacts; therefore, preparation of an EIR was required. The Initial Study determined that the following effects of the Area Plan would either be insignificant or would be reduced to a less-than-significant level by mitigation measures included in the Area Plan and, thus, required no further analysis: land use; visual quality; climate (wind); utilities/public services (except hydrology and water quality); biology; geology/topography; water; energy/natural resources; and hazards (see Appendix A for a copy of the Initial Study).

"With the exception of land use, which is included in the EIR for informational purposes and to orient the reader to the Project Area, the EIR does not discuss the environmental topics listed above."

The 2014 BR Reservoir Initial Study/Environmental Evaluation--upon which the Balboa Reservoir EIR will be based-- uses the BPS FEIR determination of non-significance to bypass any assessment of the impact of the BR Project on the category of "Public Services."

I think this constitutes a fatal flaw in the environmental review process. The treatment of the BR project within the BPS Area Plan FEIR is too rudimentary and lacking in detail to allow for the BPS FEIR determination of non-significance to be validly transferred to the BR Project.

For your reference, I have attached:

- SF Planning's "Initial Study Checklist"
- SF Planning's "Environmental Review Process Summary"

The City agencies have finally stepped back just a little bit from the "full speed ahead mode" due to input from the SF Community College District Board of Trustees. Possibly, the City agencies have finally realized that it is the BR's responsibility to analyze and mitigate "immediate and long-range specific and cumulative impacts of a proposed project on its surrounding physical environment".

I urge all stakeholders at CCSF and the neighborhoods to call for a reset at the 2/8/2016 CAC meeting.

Submitted by:
Alvin Ja, Sunnyside resident



SAN FRANCISCO
PLANNING
DEPARTMENT

GENERAL PLANNING INFORMATION

Environmental Review Process Summary

Planning Department
1650 Mission Street
Suite 400
San Francisco, CA
94103-9425

T: 415.558.6378
F: 415.558.6409

Date:
March 17, 2011

Subject:
**Environmental Review under the California
Environmental Quality Act**

Cal. Pub. Res. Code Section 21000 et seq.; CCR Title 14,
Section 15000 et seq.; and San Francisco Admin. Code
Chapter 31

Introduction

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) was enacted in 1970 in response to the growing awareness that environmental impacts must be carefully considered in order to avoid unanticipated environmental problems resulting from development or planning efforts. The environmental review process provides decision-makers and the general public with an objective analysis of the immediate and long-range specific and cumulative impacts of a proposed project on its surrounding physical environment. In California, environmental review is two-fold in purpose: to disclose the impacts of a project and to ensure public participation.

Environmental review under CEQA is administered for all departments and agencies of the City and County of San Francisco by the Environmental Planning division of the Planning Department (the Department). Projects subject to CEQA are those actions that have the potential for resulting in a physical change of some magnitude on the environment and that require a discretionary decision by the City, such as public works construction and related activities, developments requiring permits (which in San Francisco are discretionary and thus not exempt from CEQA), use permits, activities supported by assistance from public agencies, enactment and amendment of zoning ordinances, and adoption or amendment of the General Plan or elements thereof. No action to issue permits, allocate funds, or otherwise implement a discretionary project may be taken until environmental review is complete.

Projects requiring analysis in environmental impact reports (EIRs) are generally complex major public or private development proposals, or those projects that could potentially have a significant impact on the physical environment.

Exemption from Environmental Review

The environmental review process begins with a determination by the Department as to whether or not a discretionary action by the City falls within a class of projects that are exempt from environmental evaluation pursuant to CEQA Statutes and Guidelines. Projects that are exempt generally include small-scale new construction or demolition, some changes of use, some additions, and other generally small-scale projects. These projects are enumerated in the *Categorical Exemptions from the California Environmental Quality Act*, adopted by the San Francisco Planning Commission (the Commission) on August 17, 2000.

Some small projects may be issued environmental exemptions over the counter at the Planning Information Center (PIC), 1660 Mission Street, First Floor, or may be referred to Environmental Planning staff. In the latter case, the project sponsor (private applicant or government agency) submits an *Environmental Evaluation (EE) Application* to the Environmental Planning intake planner, along with a fee (see *Schedule of Application Fees*).

If the proposed project involves the major alteration or demolition of a property more than 50 years old, the project sponsor will need to file a *Historical Resource Evaluation – Supplemental Information Form* with the *EE Application* so that Department staff can evaluate whether the proposed project would result in impacts on historical resources.

Project sponsors also need to submit a Tree Disclosure Statement with the *EE Application*. Other materials, such as technical reports, may be required on a case-by-case basis. Refer to Special Studies, below.

Community Plan Exemption

Per Section 15183 of the State CEQA Guidelines, community plan exemptions from CEQA review may be issued for projects within adopted plan areas. These exemptions may be issued for larger projects that would not otherwise be exempt, if they are determined not to create significant impacts beyond those identified in the applicable area plan EIR.

Exemption Timeline

A determination of exemption is generally processed in a minimum of two weeks; however, projects that require historical review or other supplemental data may take two months or longer to process, based on factors such as changes in the proposed project, supplemental data requirements, and staff case load.

Appeal of Exemption

A determination of exemption may be appealed to the Board of Supervisors (the Board). The procedures for filing an appeal of an exemption determination are available from the Clerk of the Board at City Hall, Room 244, or by calling (415) 554-5184.

Environmental Review

Please note that some moderate to large projects (e.g., those that create six or more dwelling units and those that create or add 10,000 square feet to a non-commercial building) are required to submit a *Preliminary Project Assessment (PPA) Application* prior to submitting an *EE Application*.

ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION APPLICATION

For projects not exempt from environmental evaluation, the project sponsor (private applicant or government agency) files a completed *EE Application* by appointment with the assigned Environmental Planning application intake planner along with a fee based on the construction cost of the proposed project. The Department's *Schedule of Application Fees* and contact information for the intake planner are available online at sfplanning.org, and at the PIC, 1660 Mission Street, First Floor, or by calling (415) 558-6377. The *EE Application* may be filed prior to or concurrently with the building permit application.

SPECIAL STUDIES

To assist Department staff in the environmental evaluation process, the project sponsor may be required to provide supplemental data or studies to the *EE Application* intake planner to address potential impacts on soils, transportation, biological resources, wind, hazards, shadows, noise, air quality, or other issue areas. If a shadow study is required, the project sponsor files a *Shadow Analysis Application* along with a fee (see *Schedule of Application Fees*), and Department staff prepares a shadow fan analysis. If a transportation study is required for impact analysis, the project sponsor submits two fees: one to the Department and one to the Municipal Transportation Agency (see the Department's *Schedule of Application Fees*). Fees are generally non-refundable and are in addition to costs paid by the project sponsor for consultant-prepared reports (see Consultants, below).

INITIAL STUDY

After the project sponsor submits a completed *EE Application*, Department staff prepares an initial study for the proposed project. Projects are evaluated on the basis of the information supplied in the *EE Application*,

any additional information required from the applicant, research, and contact with affected public agencies, citizens groups, and concerned individuals, all by or under the direction of Environmental Planning staff. Initial studies for some large or complex projects may need to be prepared by a consultant rather than by Department staff.

NEGATIVE DECLARATION OR MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

If the initial study determines that the proposed project would not have a significant effect on the environment, a preliminary negative declaration (PND) is issued, advertised in a local newspaper, posted at the Department, on its website, and on the subject site, and mailed to various parties as requested.

If the initial study determines that the project would result in significant impacts on the environment, but that such impacts could be reduced to a less-than-significant level through mitigation measures, Environmental Planning staff issues a preliminary mitigated negative declaration (PMND), provided that the project sponsor agrees to implement the mitigation measures.

Appeal of PND or PMND

During the 20 (or 30 if required by CEQA) calendar days after legal advertisement of the PND or PMND issued by the Department, concerned parties may comment on the adequacy of the PND or PMND, request revisions or appeal the determination, and/or request preparation of an EIR. Appeals must be in the form of a letter to the Environmental Review Officer stating the grounds for the appeal and must include an appeal fee (see *Schedule of Application Fees*). The Commission will decide the appeal at an advertised public hearing. The Commission may (1) sustain the PND or PMND as written, (2) amend the PND or PMND, or (3) require that an EIR be prepared.

If no appeal is filed within 20 or 30 calendar days, any substantive comments related to environmental effects will be incorporated into the final negative declaration (FND) or final mitigated negative declaration (FMND), which is signed by the Environmental Review Officer and issued. Approval decisions may then be made on the project.

Appeal of FND or FMND

FNDs and FMNDs are appealable to the Board. The procedures for filing an appeal of an FND or FMND determination may be obtained from the Clerk of the Board at City Hall, Room 244, or by calling (415) 554-5184.

Negative Declaration Timeline

A minimum timetable for the negative declaration (ND) or mitigated negative declaration (MND) process is about six months; the timetable may be six to twelve months or longer based on factors such as changes in the proposed project, staff case load, supplemental data requirements, whether the document is appealed, and – where consultant work is required – quality of work.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Before or during the initial study process, the Department may determine that the project could have a significant effect on the environment and that an EIR is required. The determination that an EIR is required is published in a local newspaper, posted at the Department, at the subject site, and on the sfplanning.org website, and mailed to various parties.

Administrative Draft EIR

If an EIR is required, the project sponsor must have an administrative draft EIR (ADEIR) prepared by a qualified environmental consultant and submitted to Department staff. Fees for processing the EIR are billed when staff advertises the EIR notice of preparation, and are payable upon submittal of the first ADEIR. This first administrative draft is reviewed by Environmental Planning staff in consultation with other relevant Department staff and public agencies. Two or three revisions of the ADEIR are often required for completion of research and verification of accuracy before the material is ready for publication.

Draft EIR Publication and Public Hearing

When staff determines that the ADEIR is acceptable for publication, the Department assumes authorship, authorizes publication of the draft EIR (DEIR), and advertises in a local newspaper and with on-site posting that the DEIR is available for public review, will be considered by the Commission at a specified public hearing, and what, if any, significant impacts are identified in the DEIR. The public hearing before the Commission occurs at least 30 days after publication of the DEIR. The purpose of the hearing is to receive

testimony related to the accuracy and completeness of the DEIR; written comments are also accepted during the review period, which extends at least five days beyond the hearing.

Final EIR Certification

Following the DEIR hearing, a comments and responses document is prepared to respond to all substantive issues raised in the written and oral testimony. The document is distributed to the Commission, commentors, and others as requested. After reviewing the comments and responses document, including any revisions to the DEIR and incorporation into the EIR of any further changes requested by the Commission, the Commission certifies at a public meeting that the final EIR (FEIR) has been completed in compliance with State law, and determines whether the project would or would not have a significant effect on the environment. It is important to note that certification does not approve or disapprove a project, but rather concludes that the EIR complies with CEQA and provides environmental information regarding the proposed project to serve as one of the elements upon which a reasoned decision is based.

If the Commission determines that the proposed project would have a significant effect on the environment, it may approve a project in one of two ways: (1) require changes in the project to reduce or avoid environmental damage if it finds such changes feasible (generally via alternatives and/or mitigation), or (2) find that changes are infeasible and make a statement of overriding considerations. CEQA requires decision-makers to balance the benefits of a proposed project against its unavoidable environmental risks in determining whether to approve the project. If the benefits of a proposed project would outweigh the unavoidable adverse environmental effects, those adverse effects may be considered “acceptable.” The Commission must, in such cases, state in writing the specific reasons to support its action based on the FEIR and/or other information in the record.

Appeal of EIR

The certification of an FEIR is appealable to the Board. Any person or entity that has submitted comments to the Commission or to the Environmental Review Officer may appeal the Commission's certification of the FEIR to the Board within 20 calendar days after that certification. Appeals must be in the form of a letter to the Board stating the grounds of the appeal, with submittal of an appeal fee (see *Schedule of Application Fees*).

Upon review by the Department, the appeal fee may be reimbursed for neighborhood organizations that have been in existence for a minimum of 24 months. The Board may reject by motion an appeal that fails to state proper grounds for the appeal. The Board must act on valid appeals at an advertised public hearing, which must be scheduled within 30 calendar days after the Commission's certification of the FEIR, but may in certain circumstances extend such time period up to 90 calendar days from the date of filing the appeal. The Board may affirm or reverse the certification by the Commission by a majority vote. If the Board affirms the Commission's certification, the FEIR is considered certified on the date upon which the Commission originally certified the FEIR. If the Board reverses the Commission's certification, the Board must make specific findings and remand the FEIR to the Commission for further action consistent with the Board's findings. The Commission must take such action as may be required by the Board and consider recertification of the EIR. Only the new or revised portions of the FEIR may then be appealed again to the Board.

EIR Timeline

A minimum timeline for the EIR process is 18 months; the period is variable, however, based on factors such as changes in the proposed project, staff case load, supplemental data requirements, quality of consultant work submitted to the Department, nature and volume of the DEIR comments, and whether the FEIR is appealed.

NOTICES OF EXEMPTION/ DETERMINATION

For projects that are exempt from environmental evaluation, the project sponsor may request that a notice of exemption (NOE) be filed after the project is approved. Though not required, the NOE shortens the statute of limitations for legal challenges under CEQA from 180 calendar days to between 30 and 35 calendar days.

A notice of determination (NOD) may be filed upon approval of a project for which an ND, MND, or EIR has been prepared. The filing of an NOD starts a 30-calendar day statute of limitations on court challenges to the approval under CEQA. If no NOD is filed, the statute of limitations is 180 calendar days.

The NOE or NOD must not be filed until after the project is approved but within five working days of project approval. It is possible that several NODs may be needed for one project if the project requires multiple approvals at different times. To file an NOE or NOD, the project sponsor must submit a fee to the County Clerk. A higher fee established by the State Department of Fish and Game is required for filing an NOD for a project that may result in an adverse impact on sensitive species, sensitive habitat, or wildlife migration.

Consultants

The project sponsor may retain or be required to retain environmental consultants to prepare an initial study, ND, MND, EIR, and other environmental documents or studies. The Department has established pools of qualified consultants with expertise in the preparation of environmental, transportation, historical resource, and archeological resource documents. If required for project analysis, the document must be prepared by a consultant who is included in the respective consultant pool. While the project sponsor pays all costs for preparation of the necessary consultant-prepared documents, the Department scopes, monitors, reviews, and approves all work completed by consultants.

For More Information

The following reference materials, applications, and forms are currently available at the Planning Information Center, 1660 Mission Street, First Floor, and on the Department's website, sfplanning.org:

- **Preliminary Project Assessment (PPA) Application** – Must be submitted prior to the EE Application if the project would create six or more dwelling units or create/add 10,000 square feet to a non-residential building. The PPA process provides project sponsors with early feedback for environmental review and other Department requirements before development applications are filed. This early viewing of the project provides sponsors with early feedback and procedural instructions, and also allows staff to coordinate early in the development process.
- **Environmental Evaluation (EE) Application** – May need to be filed to determine whether projects are environmentally exempt or require environmental review.
- **Historical Resources – Supplemental Information Form** – May need to be filed with the EE Application.
- **Categorical Exemptions from the California Environmental Quality Act** – Lists the types of projects that are exempt from environmental evaluation.
- **San Francisco Preservation Bulletin No. 16: CEQA and Historical Resources** – Provides direction and guidance for the environmental evaluation of historic resources.
- **Initial Study Checklist** – Provides a template for the Initial Study, and also serves to scope an EIR by determining which topics require more extensive review and which do not.
- **Shadow Analysis Application** – Determines whether new structures above 40 feet in height would cast shadows on San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department properties.
- **Transportation Impact Analysis Guidelines for Environmental Review** – Aids consultants in preparing transportation impact analyses for NDs, MNDs, and EIRs.
- **Schedule of Application Fees** – Lists Department fees, including fees for exemptions, initial studies, environmental impact reports, and appeals of environmental determinations. Some fees are based on the construction cost of a proposed project, others are flat fees, and some are based on the cost of time and materials for environmental review processing.

General inquiries regarding environmental review should be directed to Environmental Planning at (415) 575 9025. For information regarding a specific project undergoing environmental review, contact the assigned planner (call the PIC at (415) 558-6377 to request the name and number of the assigned environmental planner).



SAN FRANCISCO
PLANNING
DEPARTMENT

FOR OTHER PLANNING INFORMATION: Call or visit the San Francisco Planning Department

Central Reception
1650 Mission Street, Suite 400
San Francisco CA 94103-2479

TEL: **415.558.6378**
FAX: **415.558.6409**
WEB: <http://www.sfplanning.org>

Planning Information Center (PIC)
1660 Mission Street, First Floor
San Francisco CA 94103-2479

TEL: **415.558.6377**

*Planning staff are available by phone and at the PIC counter.
No appointment is necessary.*

Initial Study
Project Address/Title
Planning Department Case No. 20XX.XXXE

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

B. PROJECT SETTING

C. COMPATIBILITY WITH EXISTING ZONING AND PLANS

	<i>Applicable</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Discuss any variances, special authorizations, or changes proposed to the Planning Code or Zoning Map, if applicable.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Discuss any conflicts with any adopted plans and goals of the City or Region, if applicable.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Discuss any approvals and/or permits from City departments other than the Planning Department or the Department of Building Inspection, or from Regional, State, or Federal Agencies.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

D. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

The proposed project could potentially affect the environmental factor(s) checked below. The following pages present a more detailed checklist and discussion of each environmental factor.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Use | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology and Soils |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Population and Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Wind and Shadow | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology and Water Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards/Hazardous Materials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Circulation | <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities and Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral/Energy Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural and Forest Resources |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |

E. EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
1. LAND USE AND LAND USE PLANNING— Would the project:					
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial impact upon the existing character of the vicinity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
2. AESTHETICS—Would the project:					
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and other features of the built or natural environment which contribute to a scenic public setting?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area or which would substantially impact other people or properties?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
3. POPULATION AND HOUSING— Would the project:					
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing units or create demand for additional housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
4. CULTURAL RESOURCES—Would the project:					
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5, including those resources listed in Article 10 or Article 11 of the San Francisco Planning Code?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code §21074?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
5. TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION— Would the project:					
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location, that results in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
6. NOISE—Would the project:					
a) Result in exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
c) Result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan area, or, where such a plan has not been adopted, in an area within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project located in the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Be substantially affected by existing noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
7. AIR QUALITY—Would the project:					
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal, state, or regional ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
8. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS— Would the project:					
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
9. WIND AND SHADOW—Would the project:					
a) Alter wind in a manner that substantially affects public areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Create new shadow in a manner that substantially affects outdoor recreation facilities or other public areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
10. RECREATION—Would the project:					
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facilities would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Physically degrade existing recreational resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
11. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS— Would the project:					
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supply available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded water supply resources or entitlements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
12. PUBLIC SERVICES— Would the project:					
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of, or the need for, new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any public services such as fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other services?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
13. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES— Would the project:					
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
14. GEOLOGY AND SOILS— Would the project:					
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:					

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code, creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Change substantially the topography or any unique geologic or physical features of the site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
15. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY— Would the project:					
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other authoritative flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
16. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS— Would the project:					
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
17. MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES— Would the project:					
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Encourage activities which result in the use of large amounts of fuel, water, or energy, or use these in a wasteful manner?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
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18. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES: In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.

—Would the project

a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)) or timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
19. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE— Would the project:					
a) Have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Have impacts that would be individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

F. MITIGATION MEASURES AND IMPROVEMENT MEASURES

G. PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT

H. DETERMINATION

On the basis of this Initial Study:

- ☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, no further environmental documentation is required.

Sarah B. Jones
Environmental Review Officer
for
John Rahaim
Director of Planning

DATE _____

I. Initial Study Preparers

Planning Department, City and County of San Francisco
Environmental Planning Division
165 Mission Street, Suite 400
San Francisco, CA 94103

Environmental Review Officer: Sarah B. Jones
Senior Environmental Planner: [Insert Name]
Environmental Planner: [Insert Name]

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: Budget Support for Open Source Voting System Project

From: Justin Jones [mailto:justin.samuel.jones@gmail.com]
Sent: Friday, February 05, 2016 3:03 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>; turnerbrentm@gmail.com; Commission, Elections (REG) <elections.commission@sfgov.org>; Arntz, John (REG) <john.arntz@sfgov.org>
Subject: 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 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. California has an added benefit of an association leader here.. see www.cavo-us.org . I am familiar with CAVO and know them to be staunch advocates for the best standards of open source voting.

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,

Justin Jones

--

Justin Jones
925-895-4449 | justin.samuel.jones@gmail.com

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; Wong, Linda (BOS)
Subject: FW: support for a new open-source voting system for San Francisco

From: pbstark@gmail.com [mailto:pbstark@gmail.com] **On Behalf Of** Philip B. Stark
Sent: Tuesday, February 09, 2016 12:51 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>; Arntz, John (REG) <john.arntz@sfgov.org>; Commission, Elections (REG) <elections.commission@sfgov.org>
Subject: support for a new open-source voting system for San Francisco

Dear Mayor Lee and Members of the Board of Supervisors:

I encourage you to fully fund in this year's budget the start of a project to develop an open source voting system for use in San Francisco starting in June 2020, as described in the San Francisco Elections Commission's unanimous November 18, 2015 resolution.

I am the originator of risk-limiting post-election audits and a proponent of "evidence-based elections."

In collaboration with local election officials and the Secretary of State of California and the Secretary of State of Colorado, I helped conduct risk-limiting audits in about 20 counties, primarily in California.

San Francisco did not end up participating in the pilot, but I had several conversations with Director John Arntz about auditing a mayoral contest. Ultimately, the limitations of SF's current election equipment made auditing the contest impractical--an unfortunate situation that an open-source system could correct.

My election auditing methods are embodied in laws in California and Colorado, including California AB2023, SB360, and AB44, to all of which I contributed language. I am also on the STAR-Vote team for Travis County, Texas, that is developing an open-source voting system. I am on the Board of Directors of Verified Voting. I won the John Gideon Award for Election Integrity from the Election Verification Network, and the UC Berkeley Chancellor's Award for Research in the Public Interest for my work on election auditing.

San Francisco is in a perfect position to develop and deploy an open-source system, which could improve election accuracy, transparency, and auditability and reduce acquisition and maintenance costs.

While Travis County, TX, and Los Angeles County, CA, have projects underway (from which SF might borrow components and ideas), LA's system is far from a complete specification and Travis County's system is rather more complex than San Francisco needs. San Francisco could lead the nation--and help improve the functioning of our democracy--by developing, certifying, and deploying an open-source voting system.

I would be eager to help if you decide to fund this important project.

Sincerely,

Philip B. Stark

--

Philip B. Stark | Associate Dean, Mathematical and Physical Sciences | Professor, Department of Statistics |
University of California
Berkeley, CA 94720-3860 | 510-394-5077 | statistics.berkeley.edu/~stark |
@philipbstark

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: Budget Support for Open Source Voting System Project

-----Original Message-----

From: Peter Ogilvie [mailto:peter.ogilvie@gmail.com]

Sent: Monday, February 08, 2016 12:22 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>

Subject: Budget Support for Open Source Voting System Project

Dear Mayor Lee and Members of the Board of Supervisors:

We 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.

We encourage you to fully fund open source voting in this year's budget.

Best Regards,
Sara & Peter Ogilvie

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; Wong, Linda (BOS)
Subject: FW: Budget Support for Open Source Voting System Project

From: Jesse Biroscak [mailto:jesse@codeforsanfrancisco.org]
Sent: Tuesday, February 09, 2016 9:47 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>; maddie <maddie@codeforsanfrancisco.org>
Subject: 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 Executive Director of Code for San Francisco, an organization of over 2,300 people including software developers, UX/UI designers, community organizers, marketers, and non-profit leaders. Code for SF aims to create a San Francisco where people of all types come together to work on civic technology, building relationships and making the lives of fellow San Franciscans better in the process. Chris Jerdonek, VP of the SF Elections Commission, is a long-standing contributor and member of the organization.

I strongly support the development and adoption of an open source voting system. Such a system is directly in line with Code for San Francisco's philosophy and would not only be more transparent, but would also be more affordable and more flexible than systems from private vendors. 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.

We at Code for SF have followed the trajectory of the open source voting system for over a year and could not be more excited that the effort has come this far. **We look forward to regularly contributing to the security and transparency of the open source voting system.**

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 whole-heartedly encourage you to fully fund open source voting in this year's budget.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jesse Biroscak
 Captain
Code for San Francisco

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: Budget Support for Open Source Voting System Project
Attachments: oss_voting_letter.pdf

-----Original Message-----

From: Philip Neustrom [mailto:philipn@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, February 08, 2016 10:17 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

Please see the attached letter in support of funding an open source voting system project in this year's budget. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Philip Neustrom

City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 48
San Francisco, CA 94102

February 6, 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.

I work as a Software Engineer here in San Francisco, and I'm proud to have called the city my home for nine years. In my mind, two of the greatest things about San Francisco are that we regularly lead on important policy, and that we are a nexus for technological innovation. Developing and certifying an open source voting system sits at the intersection of these two worlds. This is an opportunity for San Francisco to lead the nation.

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 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 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,

Philip Neustrom

Cc: Christopher Jerdonek, Elections Commission Vice President
San Francisco Elections Commission
John Arntz, Director of Elections

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors; Wong, Linda (BOS)
Subject: FW: Budget Support for Open Source Voting System Project

From: Patrick Masson [mailto:masson@alumni.ucdavis.edu] **On Behalf Of** Patrick Masson
Sent: Tuesday, February 09, 2016 7:12 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>; OSI Board of Directors <board@opensource.org>
Subject: Budget Support for Open Source Voting System Project

Dear Mayor Lee and Members of the Board of Supervisors:

The Open Source Initiative (OSI) was very happy to discover the City and County of San Francisco's recent resolution on "Open Source Voting Systems" <<http://sfgov.org/electionscommission/motions-and-resolutions>> which states, "The Department of Elections should give strong preference to a voting system licensing structure that gives San Francisco all of the rights provided by a license approved by the Open Source Initiative (OSI)." Indeed, OSI Approved Licenses are recognized internationally as the standard for certifying software as open source. These licenses create a nexus of trust around which developers, users, corporations and governments can organize open source cooperation.

Building on the success of your resolution, the OSI is reaching out 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 San Francisco 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.

As the steward of the Open Source Definition, the OSI is recognized internationally as the sole standards body for certifying open source licenses. The OSI works to raise awareness and adoption of open source software and build bridges between communities of practice through education, infrastructure and collaboration.

The OSI strongly supports the development and adoption of open source software for voting systems. Such systems would not only be more transparent but would also be more affordable and flexible. Elections are public processes and the foundation of democracy throughout the U.S. and world. It makes sense for the voting equipment used by your constituents 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, and even elections internationally.

Again, we encourage you to fully fund open source voting in this year's budget and we applaud your ongoing work to increase the use and development of open source software. We would be happy to assist you in any way in the future.

Thank you for your consideration,
Patrick Masson

--

|| | | ||| || | ||| || | |||

Patrick Masson

General Manager & Director

Open Source Initiative

855 El Camino Real, Ste 13A, #270

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OSI Phone: (415) 857-5398

Direct Phone: (970) 4MASSON

Skype: massonpj

Em: masson@opensource.org

Ws: www.opensource.org

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: Traffic in SF for Super Bowl week was a GIANT mess

-----Original Message-----

From: Comcast [mailto:cbrew7@comcast.net]
Sent: Saturday, February 06, 2016 10:48 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Traffic in SF for Super Bowl week was a GIANT mess

This shut down of the north south arteries around downtown was a horrible decision to inflict on the residents you are elected to represent.

The closure of Howard at Moscone center could have been an acceptable venue for this event.

The closure of several of the north and southbound streets near and including the Embarcadero was way too much. It inconvenienced thousands of people for days and nights that was not necessary. The traffic control at all of these intersections was totally inadequate as well.

Do not ever allow this to happen again for any reason. It is not fair to the residents and taxpayers.

Craig Brewster
San Francisco resident and voter since 1977

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: Two Items

From: Josh Taft [mailto:josh.taft@gmail.com]
Sent: Sunday, February 07, 2016 12:52 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Two Items

I am a resident of SF (District 5, Noe Valley) and am writing to voice my disagreement with two recent BoS issues.

Mario Woods Day - I am extremely disappointed with the BoS decision to approve a day of remembrance for this man. However you feel about the circumstances that led to his death I feel that it is completely inappropriate for the city to have an official day to honor him when so many more deserving members of society who have lost their lives protecting residents of the city do not receive this honor. This was a disgraceful decision.

Jane Kim's efforts to get the NFL to reimburse \$5 mm in costs - Having the Super Bowl here (despite the game being played in Santa Clara, SF is clearly the host city) is a massive boon to the region and the city in particular. The amount of public revenue brought in via taxes on hotel rooms, restaurants, and activities by visitors in town for the Super Bowl absolutely dwarfs the \$5 mm Supervisor Kim is trying to collect. This doesn't even consider the free publicity that the city receives - just this morning I watched ESPN broadcast live from Marina Green, showcasing our beautiful waterfront in the background. This will spur future visitors and bring more business to the city. Nitpicking the NFL for \$5 mm in costs is cutting of the nose to spite the face. It is time to accept the fact that San Francisco is a world class city that is an attractive destination for corporations to hold events. Rather than villainize these interests it is in the best interest of the city and the very people that Supervisor Kim is trying to help (many of the industries catering to them employ large numbers of lower income individuals) to make their time in SF as pleasant as possible so that they want to return again in the future.

I do not require a response but felt the need to voice my opinion on both of these issues. I hope that my voice counts as much as the narrow interests of certain special interest groups that encourage these sort of actions.

Josh Taft
josh.taft@gmail.com

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: The Vanishing Homeless of Super Bowl 50

-----Original Message-----

From: Kathleen Braunstein [mailto:kmrgb21@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 03, 2016 10:38 AM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: The Vanishing Homeless of Super Bowl 50

Enclosed below is a reference to today's national edition of the Wall Street Journal describing the City's feeble, expensive and temporary responses to deal with the homeless population during the Super Bowl. San Francisco is a true Potemkin Village. The Journal failed to mention that the City's policies are consistent with its status as a self-declared Sanctuary City.

I am SO glad that I no longer either rent or own any property in San Francisco so that I do not contribute to the City's misspent tax coffers. San Francisco's tolerance and encouragement of the growth of the homeless population, it characterized by the motto, "Build it [homeless shelters] and they will come." The City's policies over the past 40 years have been more concerned with the welfare of the homeless and illegals than of the health and safety of its taxpaying residents.

It is appalling that the Civic Center area is characterized as much by the stench of human feces, urine and the ubiquitousness of the homeless as it is by the many institutions of the district.

The Vanishing Homeless of Super Bowl 50 <http://on.wsj.com/1nF3yrm>

Kathleen Braunstein
kmrgb21@gmail.com
Sent from my iPad

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: A Cure for Gentrification

From: M 064 Freeman [mailto:ojstudio@hotmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, February 09, 2016 4:39 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: A Cure for Gentrification

Hello,
Please distribute this to all of the Supervisors and their aids and note this communicate in the Board Agenda.
Thanks

Building market rate housing is now proven to make gentrification worse, not better. (Please contact me if you know of any situations that indicate otherwise) As long as the planet's population level continues to increase, funds for subsidized housing will always be limited and insufficient to meet demand.

The Cure

The method I am advocating involves capping the market's influence on building and housing costs in low income neighborhoods so that they do not rise excessively. The tool is zoning. Zoning and other laws have been used to exclude low income people from wealthier communities since zoning began. Now it is time to turn the tables.

Gentrification in low income neighborhoods can be limited by using zoning laws to make the neighborhoods less desirable for wealthier people. This does not require a class-based, or maliciousness motive since gentrification ultimately harms everyone in the community culturally and financially, even the rich. We aren't trying to harm the wealthy, we are trying to protect them from their own worst tendencies.

Examples

For existing buildings in a low income neighborhood there can be prohibitions on the following:

- Increasing the size of existing buildings
- Adding buildings to a lot
- Adding bathrooms
- Combining rooms to create a larger room
- Combining dwelling units in a multi-unit building

The following can be limited on new buildings in a low income area so that they are less desirable to wealthy people:

- The size of rooms
- Ceiling heights
- The quantity of bathrooms
- The size of bathrooms, showers and bathtubs
- The quantity of parking spaces or garage size.

There can also be outright prohibitions on the following in new buildings in low income neighborhoods:

- Hot tubs/spas
- Exercise facilities

My preliminary research indicates that this strategy is legal in California. The California Planning Code clearly and specifically prohibits the use of zoning to exclude low income people from a neighborhood. It does not prohibit doing the same to wealthy people.

Thanks,
Mike Freeman

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For more info on 064, Funkadelicatessen and the Seething Brunswicks visit
<http://www.oranjproductions.com>

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: Joint Hearing On TNCs - Senate Energy, Utilities & Communications Committee and Senate Committee on Transportation & Housing

From: Robert&Barbara Cesana [mailto:rbcesana@gmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, February 11, 2016 8:39 PM
To: Lee, Mayor (MYR) <mayoredwinlee@sfgov.org>; District Attorney, (DAT) <districtattorney@sfgov.org>; Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>; MTABoard@sfmta.com
Cc: senator.leno@senate.ca.gov; senator.hueso@senate.ca.gov; aracely.campa@sen.ca.gov; senator.morrell@senate.ca.gov; jessica.sandin@sen.ca.gov; nidia.bautista@sen.ca.gov; melanie.cain@sen.ca.gov; senator.beall@senate.ca.gov; Anthony Cannella <senator.cannella@senate.ca.gov>; randy.chinn@sen.ca.gov; holly.glasen@sen.ca.gov; public.advisor@cpuc.ca.gov
Subject: Joint Hearing On TNCs - Senate Energy, Utilities & Communications Committee and Senate Committee on Transportation & Housing

Mayor Ed Lee
 District Attorney's Office
 City Attorney's Office
 Board of Supervisors
 SFMTA Board

Dear Sirs and Madams,

A joint hearing to establish a level playing field in the transportation-for-hire market will be held by the Senate Energy, Utilities & Communications Committee and the Senate Committee on Transportation & Housing on February 17, 2016. The agenda will be posted Friday, February 12, or early Tuesday, February 16. <http://seuc.senate.ca.gov/agenda>

The wide range of incidents documented in this site includes deaths, assaults, sexual assaults and others. These preventable incidents are a mockery of existing transportation laws, workers' protection laws and show a complete disregard of public safety from our lawmakers and regulatory agencies. <http://www.whosdrivingyou.org/rideshare-incidents>

The records prove TNCs are not properly regulated, their commercial activities are not properly insured and their drivers are not properly screened. The records also prove the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) does not have enough manpower to exercise jurisdiction over an unlimited number of TNCs in the San Francisco Bay Area alone.

The App technology used by TNCs and the taxi industry is as identical as is the service they provide; and yet the CPUC used the App technology to exempt Uber and Lyft from having to comply with the rules and regulations of the taxi industry. Every vehicle providing on-demand, fee-based transportation service in the City and County of San Francisco should be under local jurisdiction and play by the same rules.

The biggest problem I see today is that the CPUC is not prepared to keep its promises: it promises to protect the public from illegal actions by the TNC companies, particularly in the fraud in insurance matters.

I herein urge our local government to contact these Senate Committees and participate in this hearing. Establishing a level playing field in the transportation-for-hire market is a must and the City of San Francisco must play a role in it.

Thank you for your time.

Robert Cesana
rbcesana@gmail.com
415-885-2771

CC/
Senate Energy, Utilities & Communications Committee
Senator Ben Hueso (Chair)
Aracely Campa (Legislative Aide)
Senator Mike Morrell (Vice Chair)
Jessica Sandin (Legislative Aide)
Nidia Bautista (Consultant)
Melanie Cain (Assistant)

Senate Committee on Transportation & Housing
Senator Jim Beall (Chair)
Senator Anthony Cannella (Vice Chair)
Randy Chinn (Chief Consultant)
Holly Glasen (Assistant)

Senator Mark Leno
Lamonte Bishop (Deputy District Director)

California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)
President Michael Picker
Commissioner Peterman
Commissioner Florio
Commissioner Sandoval
Commissioner Randolph

Ed Reiskin
SFMTA Director of Transportation
Kate Toran
SFMTA Director of Taxis & Accessible Services

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: Joint Hearing On TNCs - Senate Energy, Utilities & Communications Committee and Senate Committee on Transportation & Housing

From: Marcelo Fonseca [mailto:mdf1389@hotmail.com]

Sent: Wednesday, February 10, 2016 4:03 PM

To: Lee, Mayor (MYR) <mayoredwinlee@sfgov.org>; District Attorney, (DAT) <districtattorney@sfgov.org>; Cityattorney, (CAT) <cityattorney@sfgov.org>; Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>; MTA Board <mstaboard@sfmta.com>

Cc: Mark Leno <senator.leno@senate.ca.gov>; Senator Ben Hueso <senator.hueso@senate.ca.gov>; Aracely Campa <aracely.campa@sen.ca.gov>; Senator Mike Morrell <senator.morrell@senate.ca.gov>; Jessica Sandin <jessica.sandin@sen.ca.gov>; Nidia Bautista <nidia.bautista@sen.ca.gov>; Melanie Cain <melanie.cain@sen.ca.gov>; Senator Jim Beall <senator.beall@senate.ca.gov>; Senator Anthony Cannella <senator.cannella@senate.ca.gov>; Randy Chinn <randy.chinn@sen.ca.gov>; Holly Glasen <holly.glasen@sen.ca.gov>; Reiskin, Ed (MTA) <ed.reiskin@sfmta.com>; Toran, Kate <kate.toran@sfmta.com>; CPUC Public Advisor <public.advisor@cpuc.ca.gov>; Michael Picker <mp6@cpuc.ca.gov>; Carla Peterman <carla.peterman@cpuc.ca.gov>; Mike Florio <mike.florio@cpuc.ca.gov>; Catherine Sandoval <catherine.sandoval@cpuc.ca.gov>; Liane Randolph <liane.randolph@cpuc.ca.gov>

Subject: Joint Hearing On TNCs - Senate Energy, Utilities & Communications Committee and Senate Committee on Transportation & Housing

Mayor Ed Lee
 District Attorney's Office
 City Attorney's Office
 Board of Supervisors
 SFMTA Board

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transportation service in the City and County of San Francisco should be under local jurisdiction and play by the same rules.

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Thank you for your time.

Marcelo Fonseca
mdf1389@hotmail.com
415-238-7554

CC/
Senate Energy, Utilities & Communications Committee
Senator Ben Hueso (Chair)
Aracely Campa (Legislative Aide)
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Commissioner Sandoval
Commissioner Randolph

Ed Reiskin
SFMTA Director of Transportation
Kate Toran
SFMTA Director of Taxis & Accessible Services

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: I'm the 379th signer: "San Francisco Needs a Better Plan"

From: catherine robyns [mailto:petitions-noreply@moveon.org]
Sent: Thursday, February 04, 2016 8:06 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: I'm the 379th 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, 379 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-65022-20260204-00Vdqn

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:

well done

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=1723230&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=1723230&target_type=custom&target_id=65022&csv=1

catherine robyns
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:

http://petitions.moveon.org/delivery_unsub.html?e=_m0xZcWlJXzqH9ZTz_cNZWJvYXJkLm9mLnN1cGVydmlzb3JzOHNmZ292Lm9yZw--&petition_id=99219.

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: Sanctuary Cities

From: Van Pittsenbargar [mailto:vcpitts2@yahoo.com]
Sent: Sunday, February 07, 2016 12:00 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Sanctuary Cities

Dear Board:

As a former resident of San Francisco, it became imperative to leave the city due to results of bad decisions that largely came from the Board of Supervisors. Case in point: Sanctuary Cities. It defies logic that a group of lawmakers could witness events like the Kate Steinle murder and multiple other murders and atrocities committed by acknowledged criminal residents and to condone and protect the perpetrators. Not only does your decision ignore standing federal immigration law, and bypasses the wishes of the Director of Homeland Security (Jeh Johnson), but defies logic while aiding and abetting known illegal alien criminals. And the American citizens in San Francisco are the victims of your criminal actions. Board policies be damned. Do what is right and allow ICE to arrest the offenders. You are single-handedly ruining a city that once had such promise as a clean, urine-free, crack-head free tourist haven. People I've spoken to say they will never visit again because of the atmosphere the Board of Supervisors has created. Pathetic.

VP
New Mexico

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
To: Breed, London (BOS); Avalos, John (BOS); Tang, Katy (BOS); Cohen, Malia (BOS); Mar, Eric (BOS); Kim, Jane (BOS); Wiener, Scott; Yee, Norman (BOS); Peskin, Aaron (BOS)
Subject: File 151228 FW: YES on 10-B Reform Legislation

From: Terrance Alan [<mailto:terrance@sequelmedia.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, February 09, 2016 11:00 AM
To: Major, Erica (BOS) <erica.major@sfgov.org>
Cc: Campos, David (BOS) <david.campos@sfgov.org>; Farrell, Mark (BOS) <mark.farrell@sfgov.org>
Subject: YES on 10-B Reform Legislation

Dear Supervisors,

You will be hearing Thursday 2/11, an important piece of legislation created to fix an omission of due process in the way street fairs, block parties and community events, both large and small, maintain patron security and financial certainty when off duty SFPD officers are required to be present and paid for by the event. Currently there is no timetable and coordination process with the SFPD when events are required to hire and pay for off-duty police officers known as the 10-B program requirement, in order to gain the permits from the city to operate their event. Today we have a system where thousands (and sometimes tens of thousands) of dollars are added to an event budget with no appeal and no time to fundraise is an error you can now correct.

Most of these cultural, community and arts events are created and managed by entrepreneurs and community non-profits who take on enormous risk in producing a wide range of unique experiences for San Francisco famous unique culture. A Festival is like any other business, you must know your costs to survive. Our current system can lead to increases in mandatory 10B security costs without time to change the event budget often creating a financial disaster. This legislation will ensure 10B costs are on the table months before the event so budgets can be revised and events kept fun and safe.

Ever wonder what happened to events like the North Beach Jazz Festival? It went out of business when the 10-B costs were not given to the event promoter until days before the event. Those costs and restrictions were so onerous, that the event lost money and has never been produced again. This legislation would require those costs be given to the producer with time to prepare and appeal, simple due process most think is required, but not unless you vote YES!

I want to thank Supervisor Campos for his vision in crafting this legislation and Supervisor Farrell for his early support. We can't bring back those events lost to financial uncertainty but we can make it a little easier for our favorite fair, parade and festival to be back next year.

Thank you for your anticipated support,

Terrance Alan, Entertainment Commission founding president and Government Affairs chair at CMAC, the California Music and Culture Association.

Terrance Alan - 415-264-1129 noon to midnight - 415-738-0646 FAX anytime