

BOARD of SUPERVISORS



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MEMORANDUM

LAND USE AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

TO: Supervisor Aaron Peskin, Chair, Land Use and Transportation Committee

FROM: Erica Major, Assistant Clerk, Land Use and Transportation Committee

DATE: August 31, 2020

SUBJECT: **COMMITTEE REPORT, BOARD MEETING**
Tuesday, September 1, 2020

The following file should be presented as a **COMMITTEE REPORT** at the Board meeting, Tuesday, September 1, 2020. This item was acted upon at the Committee Meeting on Monday, August 31, 2020, at 1:30 p.m., by the votes indicated.

Item No. 12 File No. 200762

Reenactment of emergency ordinance (Ordinance No. 84-20) to establish protections for occupants of residential hotels ("SRO Residents") during the COVID-19 pandemic by, among other things: making it City policy to place in solitary hotel rooms SRO residents who meet the criteria for isolation or quarantine established by the County Health Officer, and requiring the Department of Public Health to: develop a protocol to assist health care providers to identify SRO Residents who may require protection against or treatment for COVID-19; notify the operator of a residential hotel when an SRO Resident has tested positive for COVID-19, to facilitate contract tracing, testing for COVID-19, and cleaning; establish a telephone hotline for SRO Residents, to respond to questions about accessing COVID-19 health screenings, testing, and solitary hotel rooms; provide face coverings to SRO Residents and workers in residential hotels; and provide daily aggregate data concerning the incidence of COVID-19 among SRO Residents, access to quarantine rooms by such residents, and the number of such residents who have died due to complications from COVID-19.

AMENDED, AMENDMENT OF THE WHOLE BEARING SAME TITLE

Vote: Supervisor Aaron Peskin - Aye
Supervisor Ahsha Safai - Aye
Supervisor Dean Preston - Aye

RECOMMENDED AS A COMMITTEE REPORT

Vote: Supervisor Aaron Peskin - Aye
Supervisor Ahsha Safai - Aye
Supervisor Dean Preston - Aye

- c: Board of Supervisors
 - Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board
 - Alisa Somera, Legislative Deputy
 - Anne Pearson, Deputy City Attorney
 - Kristen Jensen, Deputy City Attorney

File No. 200762 Committee Item No. 1
Board Item No. 12

COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA PACKET CONTENTS LIST

Committee: Land Use and Transportation Committee Date August 31, 2020

Board of Supervisors Meeting Date September 1, 2020

Cmte Board

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| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Motion |
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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Legislative Digest |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Budget and Legislative Analyst Report |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Youth Commission Report |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Introduction Form |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Department/Agency Cover Letter and/or Report |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | MOU |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Grant Information Form |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Grant Budget |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Form 126 – Ethics Commission |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Award Letter |
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OTHER (Use back side if additional space is needed)

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | BOS Ord No. 84-20 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Referral FYI 072220 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Peskin Comm Rpt Req 081320 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Public Comment 081720 |
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Completed by: Erica Major Date August 27, 2020
Completed by: Erica Major Date August 31, 2020

1 [Emergency Ordinance - Protections for Occupants of Residential Hotels During COVID-19
2 Pandemic]

3 **Reenactment of emergency ordinance (Ord. No. 84-20) to establish protections for**
4 **occupants of residential hotels (“SRO Residents”) during the COVID-19 pandemic by,**
5 **among other things: making it City policy to place in solitary hotel rooms SRO**
6 **residents who meet the criteria for isolation or quarantine established by the County**
7 **Health Officer, and requiring the Department of Public Health to: develop a protocol to**
8 **assist health care providers to identify SRO Residents who may require protection**
9 **against or treatment for COVID-19; notify the operator of a residential hotel when an**
10 **SRO Resident has tested positive for COVID-19, to facilitate contact tracing, testing for**
11 **COVID-19, and cleaning; establish a telephone hotline for SRO Residents, to respond**
12 **to questions about accessing COVID-19 health screenings, testing, and solitary hotel**
13 **rooms; provide face coverings to SRO Residents and workers in residential hotels; and**
14 **provide daily aggregate data concerning the incidence of COVID-19 among SRO**
15 **Residents, access to quarantine rooms by such residents, and the number of such**
16 **residents who have died due to complications from COVID-19.**

17 NOTE: **Unchanged Code text and uncodified text** are in plain Arial font.
18 **Additions to Codes** are in *single-underline italics Times New Roman font*.
19 **Deletions to Codes** are in *strikethrough italics Times New Roman font*.
20 **Board amendment additions** are in double-underlined Arial font.
21 **Board amendment deletions** are in ~~strikethrough Arial font~~.
22 **Asterisks (* * * *)** indicate the omission of unchanged Code
23 subsections or parts of tables.

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

25 Section 1. Declaration of Emergency Pursuant to Charter Section 2.107.

1 (a) Section 2.107 of the Charter authorizes passage of an emergency ordinance in
2 cases of public emergency affecting life, health, or property, or for the uninterrupted operation
3 of any City or County department or office required to comply with time limitations established
4 by law. An emergency ordinance enacted under Charter Section 2.107 automatically
5 terminates on the 61st day after passage, but may be reenacted upon the same terms and
6 conditions applicable to its initial enactment.

7 (b) Pursuant to Charter Section 2.107, the City enacted Ordinance No. 84-20, an
8 emergency ordinance, which temporarily establishes protections for occupants of residential
9 hotels (“SRO Residents”) during the COVID-19 pandemic. The emergency ordinance became
10 effective when enacted, on May 29, 2020, and will terminate automatically on July 28, 2020,
11 unless reenacted.

12 (c) The Board of Supervisors hereby finds that the findings declared in Section 1 of
13 Ordinance No. 84-20 remain valid and compelling, and declares further that an actual
14 emergency continues to exist that requires the reenactment of Ordinance No. 84-20 to reduce
15 the spread of COVID-19. COVID-19 continues to present an extremely dangerous public
16 health risk to the residents of residential hotels and to individuals who work in residential
17 hotels.

18
19 Section 2. Reenactment of Emergency Ordinance. Consistent with Charter Section
20 2.107, this emergency ordinance reenacts for an additional 60 days the emergency ordinance
21 providing temporary protections to occupants of residential hotels (Ordinance No. 84-20); and
22 amends Section 3 of such emergency ordinance to read as follows. Even though both
23 Ordinance No. 84-20 and this reenacted emergency ordinance are uncodified, for purposes of
24 clarity the respective fonts for additions and deletions to the Municipal Code as stated in the
25

1 “Note” that appears at the beginning of this ordinance are used to show the amendments to
2 Section 3 of Ordinance No. 84-20:

3 “Section 3. Policies and Protocols to Protect Occupants of Residential Hotels During
4 the COVID-19 Emergency.

5 * * * *

6 (g) Upon confirming that an SRO Resident has tested positive for COVID-19, DPH
7 shall, to the extent consistent with state and federal laws governing the confidentiality of
8 medical information:

9 * * * *

10 (4) As soon as feasible but not more than 12 hours after receiving such
11 confirmation, provide necessary face coverings to all SRO Residents who occupy or access
12 parts of the Residential Hotel that have been occupied or accessed by people who may have
13 had exposure to COVID-19 within the prior 14 days, and to all workers who access the same
14 areas to provide services on-site;

15 (5) As soon as feasible but not more than 12 hours after receiving such
16 confirmation, prominently post in common areas of the Residential Hotel where fire safety
17 information is required to be posted a notice to advise SRO Residents of their rights under this
18 emergency ordinance to access I/Q Hotel Rooms, COVID-19 testing, and face coverings.
19 Such notice shall include, but not be limited to, the number of the language-accessible
20 COVID-19 telephone hotline for SRO Residents that residents may call to access these
21 resources.

22 * * * *

23 (l) To the extent consistent with state and federal laws governing the confidentiality
24 of medical information, DPH shall produce the following data on a daily basis for inclusion in
25 the City’s Data Tracker:

1 (1) The total number of residential hotels citywide with confirmed COVID-19
2 cases; and

3 (2) The total number of confirmed positive COVID-19 cases in San Francisco
4 Residential Hotels, and the rate of cases by population size in San Francisco organized by zip
5 code;

6 (3) The total number of SRO Residents who have completed an isolation or
7 quarantine stay in one of the City's I/Q Hotel Rooms; and

8 (4) The total number of SRO Residents who have died due to complications
9 from the COVID-19 virus.”

10

11 Section 3. Effective Date; Expiration.

12 (a) If enacted prior to the expiration of Ordinance No. 84-20, this reenacted emergency
13 ordinance shall become effective immediately upon the date of expiration of Ordinance No.
14 84-20, and shall itself expire on the 61st day following its effective date unless reenacted as
15 provided by Charter Section 2.107, or upon the termination of the Public Health Emergency,
16 whichever occurs first.

17 (b) If enacted after the expiration of Ordinance No. 84-20, this reenacted emergency
18 ordinance shall become effective immediately upon enactment, and shall expire on the 61st
19 day following its effective date unless reenacted as provided by Charter Section 2.107, or
20 upon the termination of the Public Health Emergency, whichever occurs first.

21

22 Section 4. Directions to Clerk. The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors is hereby directed
23 to place a copy of this reenacted emergency ordinance in File No. 200456 for Ordinance No.
24 84-20 and to make a notation cross-referencing this emergency ordinance where Ordinance
25 No. 84-20 appears on the Board of Supervisors website as legislation passed.

REVISED LEGISLATIVE DIGEST
(Amended in Committee, 8/31/2020)

[Emergency Ordinance - Protections for Occupants of Residential Hotels During COVID-19 Pandemic]

Reenactment of emergency ordinance (Ordinance No. 84-20) to establish protections for occupants of residential hotels (“SRO Residents”) during the COVID-19 pandemic by, among other things: making it City policy to place in solitary hotel rooms SRO residents who meet the criteria for isolation or quarantine established by the County Health Officer, and requiring the Department of Public Health to: develop a protocol to assist health care providers to identify SRO Residents who may require protection against or treatment for COVID-19; notify the operator of a residential hotel when an SRO Resident has tested positive for COVID-19, to facilitate contact tracing, testing for COVID-19, and cleaning; establish a telephone hotline for SRO Residents, to respond to questions about accessing COVID-19 health screenings, testing, and solitary hotel rooms; provide face coverings to SRO Residents and workers in residential hotels; and provide daily aggregate data concerning the incidence of COVID-19 among SRO Residents, access to quarantine rooms by such residents, and the number of such residents who have died due to complications from COVID-19.

Existing Law

An emergency ordinance (Ordinance No. 84-20) temporarily establishes protections for occupants of residential hotels during the COVID-19 pandemic. The legislative digest for that emergency ordinance is found in Board File No. 200456. Slightly edited, it summarizes the emergency ordinance as follows:

The emergency ordinance makes it the policy of the City to place SRO residents in solitary isolation / quarantine hotel rooms where they meet the standards for isolation or quarantine established by the Health Officer, and requires the City to provide such residents with essential services and amenities, including three meals per day, during their placement in such a room.

The emergency ordinance requires the Department of Public Health to:

- Prepare and disseminate to health care providers a protocol designed to help them identify SRO residents who may require protection against or treatment for COVID-19;
- Notify residential hotel operators when a resident has tested positive for COVID-19 to facilitate contact tracing, testing, and cleaning;

- Provide personal protective equipment to SRO residents and workers who occupy areas of the residential hotel that have been accessed by people who tested positive for COVID-19.
- Establish a telephone hotline for SRO residents to facilitate screening, testing, referral to healthcare providers, and placement in solitary hotel rooms;
- Report daily data relating to the aggregate number of SRO hotels with residents who have tested positive for COVID-19, and other indicators;
- Take other specified steps to protect SRO residents against exposure to COVID-19 and to inform them of their rights.

The emergency ordinance requires SRO operators to post information in public areas of residential hotels.

Ordinance No. 84-20 became effective on May 29, 2020, and terminates automatically on July 28, 2020, unless reenacted.

Amendments to Current Law

The proposed emergency ordinance reenacts Ordinance No. 84-20, with the result that it will be extended for an additional 60 days.

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1 [Emergency Ordinance - Protections for Occupants of Residential Hotels During COVID-19
2 Pandemic]

3 **Emergency ordinance to establish protections for occupants of residential hotels**
4 **(“SRO Residents”)** during the COVID-19 pandemic by, among other things: making it
5 **City policy to place in solitary hotel rooms SRO residents who meet the criteria for**
6 **isolation or quarantine established by the County Health Officer, and requiring the**
7 **Department of Public Health to develop a protocol to assist health care providers to**
8 **identify SRO Residents who may require protection against or treatment for COVID-19;**
9 **notify the operator of a residential hotel when an SRO Resident has tested positive for**
10 **COVID-19 to facilitate contact tracing, testing for COVID-19, and cleaning; establish a**
11 **telephone hotline for SRO Residents to respond to questions about accessing COVID-**
12 **19 health screenings, testing, and solitary hotel rooms; provide face coverings to SRO**
13 **Residents and workers in residential hotels; and provide daily aggregate data**
14 **concerning the incidence of COVID-19 among SRO Residents, access to quarantine**
15 **rooms by such residents, and the number of such residents who have died due to**
16 **complications from COVID-19.**

17
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23 **Asterisks (* * * *)** indicate the omission of unchanged Code
24 subsections or parts of tables.

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

Section 1. Declaration of Emergency under Charter Section 2.107.

1 (a) Section 2.107 of the Charter authorizes passage of an emergency ordinance in
2 cases of public emergency affecting life, health, or property, or for the uninterrupted operation
3 of any City or County department or office required to comply with time limitations established
4 by law. The Board of Supervisors hereby finds and declares that an actual emergency exists
5 that requires the passage of this emergency ordinance.

6 (b) On February 25, 2020, Mayor London Breed proclaimed a state of emergency in
7 response to the COVID-19 pandemic. On March 3, 2020, the Board of Supervisors concurred
8 in the February 25 Proclamation.

9 (c) On March 10, 2020, the County Health Officer issued Order No. C19-04, directing
10 Residential Hotel owners and operators to comply with mandatory cleaning standards in all
11 common areas, in recognition of the fact that a high percentage of Residential Hotel residents
12 are 60 years of age or older and/or experience serious health complications, and that
13 conditions in such hotels often present environmental problems such as mold growth, poor
14 sanitation, broken plumbing, and poor ventilation. Although Order No. C19-04 requires
15 Residential Hotel operators to fully and immediately comply with environmental cleaning
16 standards, including making hand soap and hand sanitizer available in communal areas,
17 compliance has been limited by operators' inability to access a reliable source of hand
18 sanitizer and to install dispensers into bathrooms.

19 (d) On March 16, 2020, the County Health Officer issued Order No. C19-07, replaced
20 by Order No. C19-07b on March 31, 2020, extended and replaced by Order No. C19-07c on
21 April 29, 2020, directing San Franciscans to stay in their homes and follow social distancing
22 requirements when outside the home. Social distancing requires that individuals maintain at
23 least six feet between themselves and individuals who are not part of the same household or
24 living unit.

25

1 (e) On May 1, 2020, the County Health officer issued Directive No. 2020-02, directing
2 all individuals exposed to a person diagnosed with or likely to have COVID-19 to self-
3 quarantine, and Directive No. 2020-03, directing all individuals diagnosed with or likely to have
4 COVID-19 to self-isolate. Individuals who are directed to self-quarantine or self-isolate under
5 the County Health Officer’s orders must remain in their homes and separate from others.

6 (f) Individuals who live in Residential Hotels often share restrooms, cooking facilities,
7 and other common areas with people who are not members of their household, putting them
8 in frequent and close contact with other individuals who are members of vulnerable
9 populations in light of their age, health conditions, and other vulnerabilities.

10 (g) While the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases has generally “flattened,” since
11 the State of Emergency was declared on February 25, 2020, the number of confirmed cases
12 in congregate settings continues to steadily rise, with clusters of cases trending in Residential
13 Hotels citywide.

14 (h) This emergency ordinance is necessary to reduce the spread of COVID-19 by
15 enhancing the ability of occupants of Residential Hotels to comply with the County Health
16 Officer’s social distancing requirements, self-quarantine directive, and self-isolation directive.

17
18 Section 2. Definitions.

19 For purposes of this emergency ordinance, the following terms shall have the following
20 meanings:

21 “City” means the City and County of San Francisco.

22 “Close Contact” has the meaning set forth in County Health Officer Directives Nos.
23 2020-02 and 2020-03, as may be amended from time to time.

24 “Operator” has the meaning set forth in Administrative Code Section 41.4, as may be
25 amended from time to time.

1 “Owner” has the meaning set forth in Administrative Code Section 41.4, as may be
2 amended from time to time.

3 “Residential Hotel” has the meaning set forth in Administrative Code Section 41.4, as
4 may be amended from time to time.

5 “Residential Hotel Unit” has the meaning set forth in Administrative Code Section 41.4,
6 as may be amended from time to time.

7 “SRO Resident” means an individual who occupies a Residential Hotel Unit.

8
9 Section 3. Policies and Protocols to Protect Occupants of Residential Hotels During
10 the COVID-19 Emergency.

11 (a) Each Residential Hotel shall post in a common area where fire safety
12 information is required to be posted:

- 13 (1) The telephone number of the Eviction Defense Collaborative;
14 (2) The telephone numbers of the Single Room Occupancy Collaboratives;
15 (3) The telephone number of the Residential Hotel’s Operator or on-site
16 representative, so that City representatives, essential service workers, home-care providers,
17 and other persons can obtain prompt access to the building in order to serve the SRO
18 Residents; and
19 (4) A copy of this emergency ordinance.

20 (b) Within three days of the effective date of this emergency ordinance, the
21 Department of Public Health (“DPH”) shall prepare and publicly disseminate to City health
22 care providers a protocol for determining whether an individual resides in a Residential Hotel
23 Unit and may require protection against exposure to, or treatment for, COVID-19, including
24 but not limited to the issuance of face coverings, testing for COVID-19, and/or transfer to a
25 solitary isolation or quarantine hotel room (“I/Q Hotel Room”). Such protocol shall consist of a

1 series of questions that seek to establish whether the individual is occupying a Residential
2 Hotel Unit and has access to communal or individual bathroom and/or cooking facilities, and
3 the individual's medical history and vulnerabilities.

4 (c) It shall be the policy of the City to place SRO Residents in I/Q Hotel Rooms for a
5 period of up to 14 days if they meet the standards for isolation or quarantine established by
6 County Health Officer Directives Nos. 2020-02 and 2020-03, as may be amended from time to
7 time, and to provide transportation for such residents from the Residential Hotel where they
8 reside to the I/Q Hotel Room. Nothing in this ordinance shall in any way affect an SRO
9 Resident's right to return to the Resident's unit following a temporary absence due to COVID-
10 19. Further, a temporary absence due to COVID-19 shall not constitute a failure to
11 continuously reside in the unit for purposes of Chapter 37 of the Administrative Code.

12 (d) SRO Residents who are placed by DPH in I/Q Hotel Rooms shall be provided at
13 no cost to the resident with the following essential services and amenities during their
14 placement:

- 15 (1) Three meals per day;
- 16 (2) Adequate heat; and
- 17 (3) Clean restroom facilities.

18 (e) If an SRO Resident refuses to be placed in an I/Q Hotel Room, DPH shall make
19 every reasonable effort to identify and address the resident's barriers to acceptance of the
20 unit, by, among other things, making arrangements to care for the SRO Resident's pet,
21 making and maintaining connections with the resident's family, and identifying ways to care
22 for the resident's dependents.

23 (f) In carrying out the requirements of this emergency ordinance, the City shall
24 comply with the requirements of the Language Access Ordinance, Chapter 91 of the
25 Administrative Code, including, but not limited to the requirement to translate materials that

1 provide vital information to the public about a department's services or programs into the
2 language(s) spoken by a substantial number of limited English speaking persons.

3 (g) Upon confirming that an SRO Resident has tested positive for COVID-19, DPH
4 shall, to the extent consistent with state and federal laws governing the confidentiality of
5 medical information:

6 (1) Within 48 hours of such confirmation, contact all occupants of the
7 Residential Hotel in which the SRO Resident resides and all Close Contacts of the SRO
8 Resident, to offer and initiate COVID-19 testing for such individuals on the site of the
9 Residential Hotel and/or at an suitable off-site facility determined by DPH, in consultation with
10 the SRO Collaboratives, to be suitable, accessible, and located in the neighborhood of the
11 Residential Hotel in which the SRO Resident who has tested positive for COVID-19
12 resides more than one block from the Residential Hotel. Where necessary to facilitate contact
13 tracing and testing, the Residential Hotel's Owner or Operator shall provide DPH with access
14 to a list of all SRO Residents who have occupied, and individuals who have worked at, the
15 Residential Hotel during the previous two-week period;

16 (2) As soon as feasible but not more than 12 hours after receiving such
17 confirmation, Order the Owner or Operator of the SRO to clean all common areas in the
18 Residential Hotel, consistent with the Minimum Environmental Cleaning Standards
19 established and updated by the County Health Officer in Order No. C19-04, or provide access
20 to the Residential Hotel by a City contracted cleaning service;

21 (3) Provide the SRO Resident with written information about the Resident's
22 ability to be transferred to an I/Q Hotel Room, to receive meals and other services during the
23 resident's placement in an I/Q Hotel Room, and subsequent right to return to the Resident's
24 Residential Unit, which information the Resident may provide to the Residential Hotel Owner
25 or Operator;

1 (4) As soon as feasible but not more than 12 hours after receiving such
2 confirmation, provide necessary face coverings to all SRO Residents who occupy or access
3 parts of the Residential Hotel that have been occupied or accessed by people who may have
4 had exposure to COVID-19 within the prior 14 days, and to all workers who access the same
5 areas to provide services on-site.

6 (h) During any period in which an SRO Resident has been placed by DPH in an I/Q
7 Hotel Room, the Owner or Operator of the SRO from which the resident was transferred shall
8 not enter the SRO Resident’s unit except to address conditions that pose an immediate threat
9 to the health or safety of other SRO Residents.

10 (i) Within three days of the effective date of this emergency ordinance, DPH shall
11 establish a COVID-19 telephone hotline for SRO Residents to ask questions about accessing
12 COVID-19 health screenings, testing, and I/Q Hotel Rooms, including for those SRO
13 Residents without access to a health care provider. The SRO Hotline shall provide
14 interpreters to permit communication with persons who have limited English proficiency.
15 Persons who call the SRO Hotline may be screened for symptoms and referred to a
16 neighborhood-based and culturally competent medical provider for testing.

17 (j) To protect the health and safety of SRO Residents and the public, all persons,
18 including but not limited to, Residential Hotel Operators, staff, SRO Residents, essential
19 workers, repair people, in-home care workers, and delivery workers, shall comply with social
20 distancing requirements and wear face coverings in the common areas of Residential Hotels.
21 ~~The City shall provide face coverings to all SRO Residents and Residential Hotel employees~~
22 ~~who lack face coverings.~~

23 (k) Failure to comply with County Health Officer Orders regarding social distancing
24 and face coverings is punishable by fine, imprisonment, or both.

1 (l) To the extent consistent with state and federal laws governing the confidentiality
2 of medical information, DPH shall produce the following data on a daily basis for inclusion in
3 the City's Data Tracker:

4 (1) The total number of residential hotels citywide with confirmed COVID-19
5 cases; and

6 (2) The total number of confirmed positive COVID-19 cases in San
7 Francisco, and the rate of cases by population size in San Francisco organized by zip code;

8 (3) The total number of SRO Residents who have completed an isolation or
9 quarantine stay in one of the City's I/Q Hotel Rooms; and

10 (4) The total number of SRO Residents who have died due to complications
11 from the COVID-19 virus.

12
13 Section 4. Undertaking for the General Welfare.

14 In enacting and implementing this emergency ordinance, the City is assuming an
15 undertaking only to promote the general welfare. It is not assuming, nor is it imposing on its
16 officers and employees, an obligation for breach of which it is liable in money damages to any
17 person who claims that such breach proximately caused injury. This emergency ordinance
18 does not create a legally enforceable right by any member of the public against the City.

19
20 Section 5. Severability.

21 If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this emergency
22 ordinance, or any application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid or
23 unconstitutional by a decision of a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not
24 affect the validity of the remaining portions or applications of the ordinance. The Board of
25 Supervisors hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance and each and every



City and County of San Francisco

Tails Ordinance

City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

File Number: 200456

Date Passed: May 19, 2020

Emergency ordinance to establish protections for occupants of residential hotels (“SRO Residents”) during the COVID-19 pandemic by, among other things: making it City policy to place in solitary hotel rooms SRO residents who meet the criteria for isolation or quarantine established by the County Health Officer, and requiring the Department of Public Health to develop a protocol to assist health care providers to identify SRO Residents who may require protection against or treatment for COVID-19; notify the operator of a residential hotel when an SRO Resident has tested positive for COVID-19 to facilitate contact tracing, testing for COVID-19, and cleaning; establish a telephone hotline for SRO Residents to respond to questions about accessing COVID-19 health screenings, testing, and solitary hotel rooms; provide face coverings to SRO Residents and workers in residential hotels; and provide daily aggregate data concerning the incidence of COVID-19 among SRO Residents, access to quarantine rooms by such residents, and the number of such residents who have died due to complications from COVID-19.

May 18, 2020 Land Use and Transportation Committee - AMENDED, AN AMENDMENT OF THE WHOLE BEARING SAME TITLE

May 18, 2020 Land Use and Transportation Committee - RECOMMENDED AS AMENDED AS A COMMITTEE REPORT

May 19, 2020 Board of Supervisors - AMENDED, AN AMENDMENT OF THE WHOLE BEARING SAME TITLE

Ayes: 11 - Fewer, Haney, Mandelman, Mar, Peskin, Preston, Ronen, Safai, Stefani, Walton and Yee

May 19, 2020 Board of Supervisors - FINALLY PASSED AS AMENDED

Ayes: 11 - Fewer, Haney, Mandelman, Mar, Peskin, Preston, Ronen, Safai, Stefani, Walton and Yee

File No. 200456


I hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was FINALLY PASSED AS AMENDED on 5/19/2020 by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.



Angela Calvillo
Clerk of the Board



London N. Breed
Mayor



Date Approved

COVID-19 Prevention and Response in SROs

8/31/2020



Updates on COVID-19 Prevention in SROs





Part of [COVID-19 Data and Reports](#)

COVID-19 in Single Room Occupancies (SROs)

The evidence is clear that pandemics exploit the existing inequities in our society. Some communities are more affected because of systemic racism, income insecurity, housing conditions, and structural inequalities. This page focuses on the impacts of the pandemic on residents of Single Room Occupancy (SRO) buildings. Residents in this type of housing may be more vulnerable to COVID-19 as a result of their housing and [the overlapping structural inequities and systemic racism that are closely linked to housing](#). Ensuring the health and safety of these COVID-vulnerable residents is the top priority for the City.

Get Help

If you are a resident of an SRO with concerns about rent, health, or safety, please reach out to the following organizations:

- Call Central City SRO Collaborative or La Voz Latina at 415-775-7110 or 415-983-3970
- Call Chinatown SRO Collaborative or SRO Families United Collaborative at 415-984-2730
- Call Mission SRO Collaborative at 415-282-6209 ext. 150

What is a Single Room Occupancy building?

SRO buildings are defined by the San Francisco Housing Code as having six or more "residential guest rooms" which may be attached to shared bathrooms, kitchens, and living spaces. These shared spaces may increase the risk of infection spread as residents who test positive may not be able to self-isolate or quarantine effectively.

How is the City prioritizing these residents?

The City is committed to helping residents remain safe during the pandemic by preventing the spread of COVID-19 in these higher-risk



Due to validation processes, there is a 7-day lag on SRO data. Data through: 8/21/2020

SAN FRANCISCO COVID-19 RESPONSE

How many SRO residents have tested positive for COVID-19?

502

How many SRO buildings have had any resident test positive for COVID-19?

119

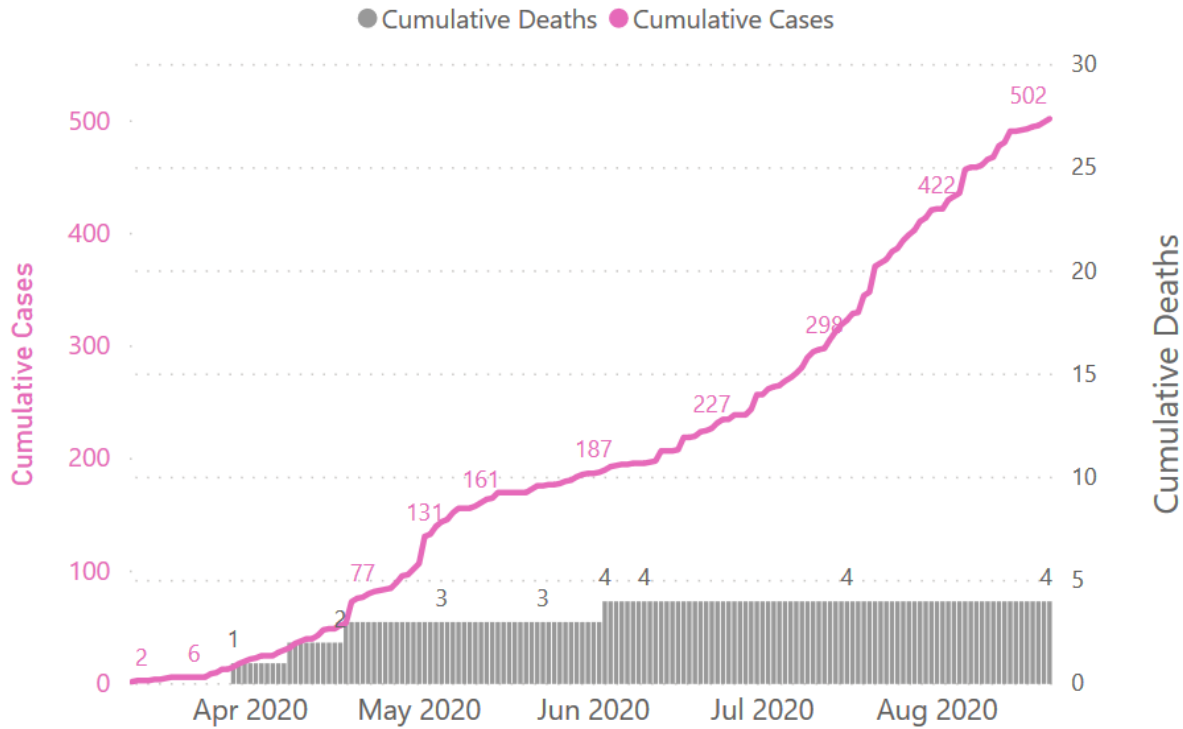
How many deaths are associated with COVID-19 for SRO residents?

4

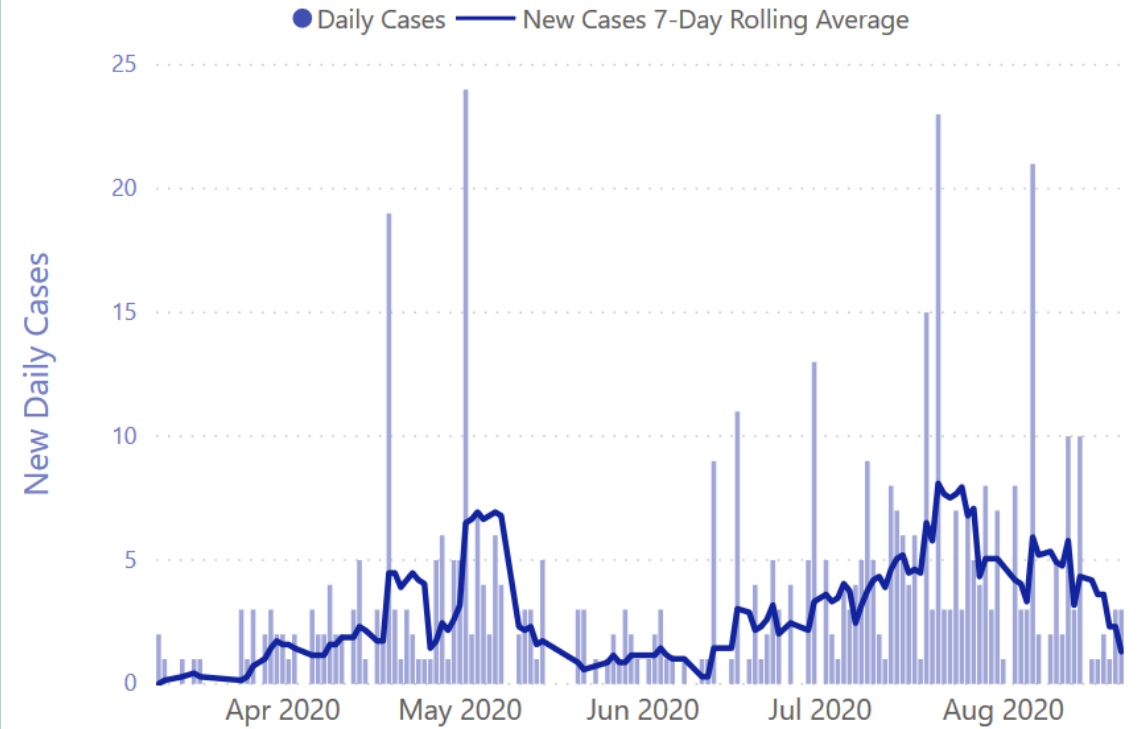
How many COVID-positive SRO residents have stayed at an Isolation & Quarantine Site?*

218

Cumulative Cases and Deaths in SRO Residents



Daily New SRO Cases & 7-Day Rolling Average



** Data on prior living situation for I & Q Sites is self-reported and not independently validated.

Community Engagement

- Met with Chinatown community leaders
- Met with Chinese Hospital leadership to plan collaborative response to COVID-19 cases in SROs in Chinatown
- Setting up recurring meetings with SRO collaboratives
 - Hear concerns
 - Provide information and updates
 - Strategize together how to optimize COVID-19 prevention for SRO residents and others disproportionately impacted by COVID-19

Testing as part of outbreak prevention and response

- Request to re-evaluate provision in the legislation that requires SFDPH to test all residents in an SRO within 48 hours of a single case (section 3.g.1)
- SRO Response Team will continue to deploy on-site testing to a building when there is concern for intrabuilding transmission

Testing as part of outbreak prevention and response

- Testing is important as it enables us to identify individuals who have COVID when they are still in their infectious period
 - Support them in isolating, which decreases the number of people to whom they transmit COVID
 - Identify their close contacts, who are connected to testing and quarantine
- Mass testing at a single point in time does not, in and of itself, prevent COVID-19

Testing as part of outbreak prevention and response

- Mass building-wide testing after a single case in an SRO is not grounded in evidence:
 - Not in line with our citywide testing strategy, or with CDPH or CDC guidance on cluster and outbreak response
 - Not a strategic or efficient use of limited testing resources
 - Our investigative tools can help us predict where and when to test
- Primary prevention approaches, including masking, social distancing, and hand washing are critical for mitigating spread in all settings

Member, Board of Supervisors
District 3



City and County of San Francisco

AARON PESKIN

DATE: August 13, 2020

TO: Angela Calvillo
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

FROM: Supervisor Aaron Peskin, Chair, Land Use and Transportation
Committee

RE: Land Use and Transportation Committee
COMMITTEE REPORTS

Pursuant to Board Rule 4.20, as Chair of the Land Use and Transportation Committee, I have deemed the following matters are of an urgent nature and request they be considered by the full Board on Tuesday, August 18, 2020, as Committee Reports:

**200763 Emergency Ordinance - Building Code - Construction During
COVID-19 Pandemic That Results in Temporary Suspension of
Water or Electricity Service or Excessive Noise**

Emergency ordinance to temporarily prohibit construction projects in buildings with any residential rental units that require the suspension of water or utility service to residential tenants without providing alternative sources of water and power, or reaching agreement with tenants, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

**200764 Health Code - Cleaning and Disease Prevention Standards in
Tourist Hotels and Large Commercial Office Buildings**

Ordinance amending the Health Code to establish cleaning and disease prevention standards and practices in tourist hotels and large commercial office buildings to help contain COVID-19, or other contagious public health threats; to require training related to these standards for employees, provide certain protections to employees as they perform cleaning duties, and prohibit retaliation against employees for refusing to perform work under conditions they believe may be unsafe or for reporting such conditions or exercising rights protected by the Ordinance; authorizing the Office of Labor Standards Enforcement to enforce the employee rights and protections under the ordinance; and to provide for administrative enforcement by the Department of Public Health, and for financial penalties and civil actions as authorized by City and state law.

COMMITTEE REPORT MEMORANDUM

Land Use and Transportation Committee

**200762 Emergency Ordinance - Protections for Occupants of
Residential Hotels During COVID-19 Pandemic**

Reenactment of emergency ordinance (Ordinance No. 84-20) to establish protections for occupants of residential hotels (“SRO Residents”) during the COVID-19 pandemic by, among other things: making it City policy to place in solitary hotel rooms SRO residents who meet the criteria for isolation or quarantine established by the County Health Officer, and requiring the Department of Public Health to: develop a protocol to assist health care providers to identify SRO Residents who may require protection against or treatment for COVID-19; notify the operator of a residential hotel when an SRO Resident has tested positive for COVID-19, to facilitate contact tracing, testing for COVID-19, and cleaning; establish a telephone hotline for SRO Residents, to respond to questions about accessing COVID-19 health screenings, testing, and solitary hotel rooms; provide face coverings to SRO Residents and workers in residential hotels; and provide daily aggregate data concerning the incidence of COVID-19 among SRO Residents, access to quarantine rooms by such residents, and the number of such residents who have died due to complications from COVID-19.

These matters will be heard in the Land Use and Transportation Committee at a Regular Meeting on Monday, August 17, 2020, at 1:30 p.m.

/s/ Aaron Peskin

BOARD of SUPERVISORS



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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Abigail Stewart-Kahn, Interim Director, Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing
Dr. Grant Colfax, Director, Department of Public Health
Robert Collins, Executive Director, Rent Board

FROM: Erica Major, Assistant Clerk, Land Use and Transportation Committee

DATE: July 22, 2020

SUBJECT: LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

The Board of Supervisors' Land Use and Transportation Committee has received the following proposed legislation, introduced by Supervisor Peskin on July 14, 2020:

File No. 200762

Reenactment of emergency ordinance (Ordinance No. 84-20) to establish protections for occupants of residential hotels ("SRO Residents") during the COVID-19 pandemic by, among other things: making it City policy to place in solitary hotel rooms SRO residents who meet the criteria for isolation or quarantine established by the County Health Officer, and requiring the Department of Public Health to: develop a protocol to assist health care providers to identify SRO Residents who may require protection against or treatment for COVID-19; notify the operator of a residential hotel when an SRO Resident has tested positive for COVID-19, to facilitate contact tracing, testing for COVID-19, and cleaning; establish a telephone hotline for SRO Residents, to respond to questions about accessing COVID-19 health screenings, testing, and solitary hotel rooms; provide face coverings to SRO Residents and workers in residential hotels; and provide daily aggregate data concerning the incidence of COVID-19 among SRO Residents, access to quarantine rooms by such residents, and the number of such residents who have died due to complications from COVID-19.

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

cc: Dylan Schneider, Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing
Emily Cohen, Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing
Greg Wagner, Department of Public Health
Dr. Naveena Bobb, Department of Public Health
Sneha Patil, Department of Public Health

From: [Diana Flores](#)
To: [Angulo, Sunny \(BOS\)](#); [gfujioka](#); [Major, Erica \(BOS\)](#); [Peskin, Aaron \(BOS\)](#); [Safai, Ahsha \(BOS\)](#); [Preston, Dean \(BOS\)](#)
Cc: [Diana Alonzo](#); [Pratibha Tekkey](#); [Sara Shortt](#); [DPH-jessica](#); [Freddy Martin](#); [Juan Garcia](#); [Matthias Mormino](#)
Subject: RE: Community statement in support of renewal of Emergency SRO Safety Ordinance (Item 1)
Date: Monday, August 17, 2020 2:11:59 PM

Thank you for moving this forward. We are experiencing some challenges in being able to offer public comment.

Diana R. Flores
Director of Community Engagement and Organizing Programs
Dolores Street Community Services
[938 Valencia Street, San Francisco, CA 94110](#)
T: [\(415\)282-6209 ext 154](#) | F: [\(415\)282-2826](#)

From: [Angulo, Sunny \(BOS\)](#)
Sent: Monday, August 17, 2020 2:10 PM
To: [gfujioka](#); [Major, Erica \(BOS\)](#); [Peskin, Aaron \(BOS\)](#); [Safai, Ahsha \(BOS\)](#); [Preston, Dean \(BOS\)](#)
Cc: [Diana Flores](#); [Diana Alonzo](#); [Pratibha Tekkey](#); [Sara Shortt](#); [DPH-jessica](#); [Freddy Martin](#); [Juan Garcia](#); [Matthias Mormino](#)
Subject: RE: Community statement in support of renewal of Emergency SRO Safety Ordinance (Item 1)

Thank you, Gen.

From: Gen Fujioka <gfujioka@chinatowncdc.org>
Sent: Monday, August 17, 2020 1:31 PM
To: Major, Erica (BOS) <erica.major@sfgov.org>; Peskin, Aaron (BOS) <aaron.peskin@sfgov.org>; Safai, Ahsha (BOS) <ahsha.safai@sfgov.org>; Preston, Dean (BOS) <dean.preston@sfgov.org>
Cc: Diana Flores <dflores@dscs.org>; Diana Alonzo <dalonzo@dscs.org>; Pratibha Tekkey <pratibha@thclinic.org>; Sara Shortt <sshortt@chp-sf.org>; DPH-jessica <jessica@sdaction.org>; Freddy Martin <freddy@sdaction.org>; Juan Garcia <juan.garcia@chinatowncdc.org>; Matthias Mormino <matthias.mormino@chinatowncdc.org>; Angulo, Sunny (BOS) <sunny.angulo@sfgov.org>
Subject: Community statement in support of renewal of Emergency SRO Safety Ordinance (Item 1)

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

Dear Chair Peskin and Supervisors Safai and Preston:

We thank the Chair and the Committee for considering a renewal of the emergency order regarding SROs.

We are appreciative of the efforts of DPH staff to implement certain elements of the original order. However, we are concerned to learn that the Department is requesting an amendment to water down a key component of the legislation. The existing order requires that buildings with a test positive resident be provided with building wide testing. The Department instead seeks to only offer building wide testing when the agency determines it is appropriate -- eliminating any deadlines or specific criteria.

What is especially troubling about this proposal is that DPH has until now ignored the ordinance's other core requirement that they provide to the public daily updated data on SRO cases and deaths. Updated data reporting is essential to enable our communities to respond to test results and protect vulnerable residents. Instead, we not seen any aggregate data on SRO cases until last week.

This past Thursday, after more than two months after the order came into effect, the department presented data that there have been 538 test positive cases in SROs in 121 buildings and there have been 5 deaths (3 in the TL, 1 in Chinatown, and 1 in SOMA). This report shows substantial change since the data presented at this committee in May reporting 144 cases in 52 buildings and one death.

This belated new data makes clear: *SRO cases are increasing and the infections are putting more lives at risk.*

The new data also shows that the emergency ordinance has begun to serve its purpose of enhanced testing in SROs. Pursuant to the mandate of the ordinance the department's staff conducted site focused tests at 18 SRO buildings. Of the 1156 SRO residents tested, a stunning 23.5% tested positive. In some of those tested buildings more than 40 residents became infected. Many of those who tested positive were essential workers in the service sector or construction or who shared rooms with those workers.

Given these results, the high concentration People of Color, seniors, persons with disabilities, and very low income households living in SROs, and the widely predicted Fall surge in cases, *this is no time to scale back on testing.*

It is also essential that DPH fully and timely disclose all data and analysis about the expanding infections in our City's SROs so we can do more to prevent more illnesses and deaths. Our communities cannot be full partners with the Department without more timely information and data about the progression of this disease.

The continuing rise in SRO cases underscores the urgent need for the City to do more to invest in community based initiatives to outreach to prevent COVID19 outbreaks in SROs. DPH has reported that it has encountered challenges in implementing expanded testing, contact tracing, and moving infected residents to quarantine units. At least some of those challenges

are understandable given the limitations of the agency's own language capacities, staffing constraints, and resident fears. While volunteer efforts particularly in the Mission and recently in Chinatown have filled in some gaps we urge the Department to do more to sustain and increase community capacity to address what we all recognize is still a long and difficult road ahead.

For all these reasons we urge the Board to renew and reinforce the urgency of compliance with the SRO emergency order.

Sincerely,

Central City SRO Collaborative
Mission SRO Collaborative
SRO Families United Collaborative
Chinatown Community Development Center
Community Housing Partnership
Senior and Disability Action

From: [Gen Fujioka](#)
To: [Major, Erica \(BOS\)](#); [Peskin, Aaron \(BOS\)](#); [Safai, Ahsha \(BOS\)](#); [Preston, Dean \(BOS\)](#)
Cc: [Diana Flores](#); [Diana Alonzo](#); [Pratibha Tekkey](#); [Sara Shortt](#); [DPH-jessica](#); [Freddy Martin](#); [Juan Garcia](#); [Matthias Mormino](#); [Angulo, Sunny \(BOS\)](#)
Subject: Community statement in support of renewal of Emergency SRO Safety Ordinance (Item 1)
Date: Monday, August 17, 2020 1:31:46 PM

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

Dear Chair Peskin and Supervisors Safai and Preston:

We thank the Chair and the Committee for considering a renewal of the emergency order regarding SROs.

We are appreciative of the efforts of DPH staff to implement certain elements of the original order. However, we are concerned to learn that the Department is requesting an amendment to water down a key component of the legislation. The existing order requires that buildings with a test positive resident be provided with building wide testing. The Department instead seeks to only offer building wide testing when the agency determines it is appropriate -- eliminating any deadlines or specific criteria.

What is especially troubling about this proposal is that DPH has until now ignored the ordinance's other core requirement that they provide to the public daily updated data on SRO cases and deaths. Updated data reporting is essential to enable our communities to respond to test results and protect vulnerable residents. Instead, we not seen any aggregate data on SRO cases until last week.

This past Thursday, after more than two months after the order came into effect, the department presented data that there have been 538 test positive cases in SROs in 121 buildings and there have been 5 deaths (3 in the TL, 1 in Chinatown, and 1 in SOMA). This report shows substantial change since the data presented at this committee in May reporting 144 cases in 52 buildings and one death.

This belated new data makes clear: *SRO cases are increasing and the infections are putting more lives at risk.*

The new data also shows that the emergency ordinance has begun to serve its purpose of enhanced testing in SROs. Pursuant to the mandate of the ordinance the department's staff conducted site focused tests at 18 SRO buildings. Of the 1156 SRO residents tested, a stunning 23.5% tested positive. In some of those tested buildings more than 40 residents became infected. Many of those who tested positive were essential workers in the service sector or construction or who shared rooms with those workers.

Given these results, the high concentration People of Color, seniors, persons with disabilities, and very low income households living in SROs, and the widely predicted Fall surge in cases, *this is no time to scale back on testing.*

It is also essential that DPH fully and timely disclose all data and analysis about the expanding infections in our City's SROs so we can do more to prevent more illnesses and deaths. Our

communities cannot be full partners with the Department without more timely information and data about the progression of this disease.

The continuing rise in SRO cases underscores the urgent need for the City to do more to invest in community based initiatives to outreach to prevent COVID19 outbreaks in SROs. DPH has reported that it has encountered challenges in implementing expanded testing, contact tracing, and moving infected residents to quarantine units. At least some of those challenges are understandable given the limitations of the agency's own language capacities, staffing constraints, and resident fears. While volunteer efforts particularly in the Mission and recently in Chinatown have filled in some gaps we urge the Department to do more to sustain and increase community capacity to address what we all recognize is still a long and difficult road ahead.

For all these reasons we urge the Board to renew and reinforce the urgency of compliance with the SRO emergency order.

Sincerely,

Central City SRO Collaborative
Mission SRO Collaborative
SRO Families United Collaborative
Chinatown Community Development Center
Community Housing Partnership
Senior and Disability Action

August 28, 2020

Chair Aaron Peskin
Land Use and Transportation Committee
Board of Supervisors
City Hall
San Francisco, CA 94102
Erica.Major@sfgov.org

RE: Protections for Occupants of Residential Hotels During COVID-19 Pandemic [Item #1]

Dear Chair Peskin and Supervisors Ahsha Safai and Dean Preston:

Even before the pandemic San Francisco's single-room residential hotels (aka SROs) have been the city's housing of last resort. With shared kitchens and in most buildings with shared bathrooms, it is virtually impossible to 'socially distance' in an SRO. SROs are also home for over 18,000 extremely low-income seniors and persons with disabilities, families, and Persons of Color – many who are also low wage essential workers and formerly homeless people.

With the onset of the pandemic the City of San Francisco recognized the higher risk environment of SROs by adopting heightened cleaning standards and other protocols to prevent the spread of CoVID 19. After a series of inconsistent agency responses to outbreaks in SRO buildings, on May 19, the Board unanimously adopted the present [emergency ordinance](#) requiring the Department of Public Health (DPH) to expedite outreach, support, and testing of SRO residents in the event of a test positive case in an SRO building. To date DPH has implemented only a portion of that ordinance.

At the August 17 hearing on this matter, DPH proposed removing the ordinance's mandate to conduct outreach to SRO residents within 48 hours of a confirmed test positive case in a building and to offer those residents CoVID19 neighborhood based testing. DPH argues that it instead should be free to wait until an 'outbreak' occurs (i.e., multiple tenants are infected) before it conducts outreach and offers testing to SRO residents. We respectfully disagree.

As we testified then, it makes no sense to wait until an outbreak has taken hold before offering testing to SRO residents. SRO cases are increasing and those infections are putting other tenants at risk. The department recently informed us that as of early August there were 538 test positive cases in SROs in 121 buildings – compared with 144 cases in 52 buildings in mid-May. DPH also reported 5 deaths of SRO residents, 3 in the Tenderloin, 1 in Chinatown, and 1 in SOMA. From other sources we are informed of outbreaks where 40 or more residents have tested positive in a single building.

Given the rising case numbers and the looming fall and winter flu season, this is no time to cut back testing for SROs.

But our objection to the Department's proposed amendment is not simply a disagreement over testing priorities. At issue also is the Department's repeated failure to recognize and respect the right of tenants to know and respond to the threats they and their families face.

The challenges recently experienced by tenants at one SRO in Chinatown illustrates the shortcomings of DPH's present approach and practices, shortcomings that have also been experienced by SRO residents in other neighborhoods. The following is a summary of the events and experiences at that one SRO:

- On or before August 5, DPH received a medical report that a tenant of an Chinatown SRO had tested positive for CoVID19. If the emergency order had been complied with that report should have resulted in DPH notifying the owner within 12 hours to begin deep cleaning of common areas and outreach to tenants of the building with 48 hours to offer testing in the neighborhood. DPH failed to meet either standard.
- The owner was not informed of the presence of an infected tenant for several days (perhaps as long as 6 days later).
- Except for the households who tested positive, a majority of tenants were never formally notified by DPH of a test positive case in their building. Instead, DPH waited until August 13 to outreach to tenants to offer testing (but according tenants, even during that outreach DPH staff did not explain the specific urgency to get tested, i.e., that other residents were sick).
- By the time testing was conducted on August 14 (9 days after the first report), 4 residents had already tested positive. 30% residents tested on the 14th (6 out of 20) were also found to be positive. Testing clearly came far too late to prevent an outbreak.
- Tenants who tested positive were not provided the information they needed to access to services that DPH is mandated to offer to enable tenants to fully and successfully quarantine. When offered an 'Isolation and Quarantine' unit to infected tenants, DPH staff refused to inform tenants where such units are located or provide other details, an uncertainty that led at least some tenants declining to relocate. An infected Asian immigrant household cancelled their participation the city's food delivery program because they were provided dairy products which they could not eat.
- Resident reported they that face coverings and cleaning supplies (guaranteed by the ordinance) were not delivered until more than two weeks after the first test positive case.

Unfortunately, the reports of DPH's belated and inadequate responses to this one case in Chinatown are similar or even identical to reports of DPH inadequate responses in SRO outbreaks in the Mission and the Tenderloin.

For example, also in the first week of August, a test positive and symptomatic SRO tenant in the Mission who shared a common bathroom with elderly tenants was provided incomplete information by DPH about the need to move quarantine unit with a private bathroom. Because of the incomplete information the tenant elected not to accept the quarantine unit. He was told he instead could stay in his unit and he was told he would be provided food deliveries the same day. He received no food for five days and had to shop for himself and continued to use the common facilities. He ultimately contacted an SRO collaborative counselor who recommended the tenant accept a quarantine unit where he agreed to move.

We point out these deficiencies in DPH's practices not to blame or question the dedication of any DPH staff member. These are challenging times for all agencies and staff. However, it is precisely because of these acknowledged challenges that DPH must provide more timely and specific information to tenants and engage community partners to assure that tenants have the

accurate information they need. Without that information tenants cannot take effective action to protect themselves, their families, and their neighbors.

For these reasons and given our experiences to date we call on DPH to recognize that tenants have a right to know:

- Immediately upon DPH receiving a confirmed test positive case in an SRO, notice that there is an infection in the building (without identifying the persons who tested positive).
- Full and accurate information about the Right to Recovery program and other resources for appropriate food and health care.
- For tenants who test positive, information about the general location of the I&Q housing available to them.
- Contact information for community organizations that work with and advise SRO tenants about their rights.

These rights are implied if not expressly stated within the emergency ordinance beginning with the requirement that DPH outreach to tenants within 48 hours of a test positive case. Failing to implement that original ordinance, DPH has also failed to adequately engage tenants in SROs impacted by CoVID19 to prevent out breaks and the subsequent adverse impacts on tenants' lives. While DPH has taken steps to partner with community-based organizations to improve communication and contact tracing with SRO tenants, much more needs to be done.

The emergency SRO ordinance should be fully renewed without the weakening amendments proposed by DPH. SRO tenants from all neighborhoods demand access to testing and more effective programs to enable test positive residents to quarantine. And tenants demand the right to know when there is an infection in the confined SRO spaces where they live, eat, and breathe. DPH should move forward and fully implement the emergency ordinance in letter and spirit, recognizing the right of SRO tenants to be more fully engaged and informed about the imminent threats they face in their buildings and the best alternatives for how they can protect themselves and their neighbors.

Respectfully submitted,

Central City SRO Collaborative
Mission SRO Collaborative
SRO Families United Collaborative
Chinatown Community Development Center
Senior and Disability Action

August 30, 2020 (Updated)

Chair Aaron Peskin
Land Use and Transportation Committee
Board of Supervisors
City Hall
San Francisco, CA 94102
Erica.Major@sfgov.org

RE: Protections for Occupants of Residential Hotels During COVID-19 Pandemic [Item #1]

Dear Chair Peskin and Supervisors Ahsha Safai and Dean Preston:

Even before the pandemic San Francisco's single-room residential hotels (aka SROs) have been the city's housing of last resort. With shared kitchens and in most buildings with shared bathrooms, it is virtually impossible to 'socially distance' in an SRO. SROs are also home for over 18,000 extremely low-income seniors and persons with disabilities, families, and Persons of Color – many who are also low wage essential workers and formerly homeless people.

With the onset of the pandemic the City of San Francisco recognized the higher risk environment of SROs by adopting heightened cleaning standards and other protocols to prevent the spread of CoVID19. After a series of inconsistent agency responses to outbreaks in SRO buildings, in May the Board unanimously adopted the present [emergency ordinance](#) requiring the Department of Public Health (DPH) to expedite outreach, support, and testing of SRO residents in the event of a test positive case in an SRO building. To date DPH has only implemented a portion of the provisions of that emergency ordinance.

At the August 17 hearing on this matter, DPH proposed removing the ordinance's mandate to conduct outreach to SRO residents within 48 hours of a confirmed test positive case in a building and to offer those residents CoVID19 neighborhood based testing. DPH argues that it instead should be free to wait until an 'outbreak' occurs (i.e., multiple tenants are infected) before it conducts outreach and offers testing to SRO residents. We respectfully disagree.

As we testified then, it makes no sense to wait until an outbreak has taken hold before offering testing to SRO residents. SRO cases are increasing and those infections are putting other tenants at risk. This past Friday, DPH for the first time publicly posted data on SRO cases. This data shows a significant increase in CoVID19 cases in SROs: since the passage of the ordinance. Since May 18, the number of SRO cases increased from 170 to 502 – a 195% increase. * From other sources we are informed of outbreaks where 40 or more residents have tested positive in a single building.

Given the rising case numbers and the looming fall and winter flu season, this is no time to cut back testing for SROs.

* The previous version of this letter dated August 28 cited data provided to our coalitions by Dr. Cohen several weeks ago. We update this letter with revised data published on DPH's website later on August 28.

But our objection to the Department's proposed amendment is not simply a disagreement over testing priorities. At issue also is the Department's repeated failure to recognize and respect the right of tenants to know and respond to the threats they and their families face.

The challenges recently experienced by tenants at one SRO in Chinatown illustrates the shortcomings of DPH's present approach and practices, shortcomings that have also been experienced by SRO residents in other neighborhoods. The following is a summary of the events and experiences at that one SRO:

- On or before August 5, DPH received a medical report that a tenant of an Chinatown SRO had tested positive for CoVID19. If the emergency order had been complied with that report should have resulted in DPH notifying the owner within 12 hours to begin deep cleaning of common areas and outreach to tenants of the building with 48 hours to offer testing in the neighborhood. DPH failed to meet either standard.
- The owner was not informed of the presence of an infected tenant for several days (perhaps as long as 6 days later).
- Except for the households who tested positive, a majority of tenants were never formally notified by DPH of a test positive case in their building. Instead, DPH waited until August 13 to outreach to tenants to offer testing (but according tenants, even during that outreach DPH staff did not explain the specific urgency to get tested, i.e., that other residents were sick).
- By the time testing was conducted on August 14 (9 days after the first report), 4 residents had already tested positive. 30% residents tested on the 14th (6 out of 20) were also found to be positive. Testing clearly came far too late to prevent an outbreak.
- Tenants who tested positive were not provided the information they needed to access to services that DPH is mandated to offer to enable tenants to fully and successfully quarantine. When offered an 'Isolation and Quarantine' unit to infected tenants, DPH staff refused to inform tenants where such units are located or provide other details, an uncertainty that led at least some tenants declining to relocate. An infected Asian immigrant household cancelled their participation the city's food delivery program because they were provided dairy products which they could not eat.
- Resident reported they that face coverings and cleaning supplies (guaranteed by the ordinance) were not delivered until more than two weeks after the first test positive case.

Unfortunately, the reports of DPH's belated and inadequate responses to this one case in Chinatown are similar or even identical to reports of DPH inadequate responses in SRO outbreaks in the Mission and the Tenderloin.

For example, also in the first week of August, a test positive and symptomatic SRO tenant in the Mission who shared a common bathroom with elderly tenants was provided incomplete information by DPH about the need to move quarantine unit with a private bathroom. Because of the incomplete information the tenant elected not to accept the quarantine unit. He was told he instead could stay in his unit and he was told he would be provided food deliveries the same day. He received no food for five days and had to shop for himself and continued to use the common facilities. He ultimately contacted an SRO collaborative counselor who recommended the tenant accept a quarantine unit where he agreed to move.

We point out these deficiencies in DPH's practices not to blame or question the dedication of any DPH staff member. These are challenging times for all agencies and staff. However, it is

precisely because of these acknowledged challenges that DPH must provide more timely and specific information to tenants and engage community partners to assure that tenants have the accurate information they need. Without that information tenants cannot take effective action to protect themselves, their families, and their neighbors.

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These rights are implied if not expressly stated within the emergency ordinance beginning with the requirement that DPH outreach to tenants within 48 hours of a test positive case. Failing to implement that original ordinance, DPH has also failed to adequately engage tenants in SROs impacted by CoVID19 to prevent out breaks and the subsequent adverse impacts on tenants' lives. While DPH has taken steps to partner with community-based organizations to improve communication and contact tracing with SRO tenants, much more needs to be done.

The emergency SRO ordinance should be fully renewed without the weakening amendments proposed by DPH. SRO tenants from all neighborhoods demand access to testing and more effective programs to enable test positive residents to quarantine. And tenants demand the right to know when there is an infection in the confined SRO spaces where they live, eat, and breathe. DPH should move forward and fully implement the emergency ordinance in letter and spirit, recognizing the right of SRO tenants to be more fully engaged and informed about the imminent threats they face in their buildings and the best alternatives for how they can protect themselves and their neighbors.

Respectfully submitted,

Central City SRO Collaborative
Mission SRO Collaborative
SRO Families United Collaborative
Chinatown Community Development Center
Senior and Disability Action

From: [Angulo, Sunny \(BOS\)](#)
To: [Major, Erica \(BOS\)](#)
Subject: Fwd: Proposed Relaxation of SFDPH SRO COVID-19 Emergency Ordinance. Permissible Medical Experiments. The Hippocratic Oath.
Date: Sunday, August 30, 2020 11:08:05 PM

From: rjsloan <rjsloan@yahoo.com>
Sent: Saturday, August 29, 2020 8:35 PM
To: Colfax, Grant (DPH)
Cc: Supervisor Peskin; Safai, Ahsha (BOS); Preston, Dean (BOS); Press Office, Mayor (MYR); Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
Subject: Proposed Relaxation of SFDPH SRO COVID-19 Emergency Ordinance. Permissible Medical Experiments. The Hippocratic Oath.

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29-Aug-2020

To:

Dr. Grant Colfax, M.D.
San Francisco Department of Public Health
101 Grove Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
[\(415\) 255-3525](tel:(415)255-3525)

Dr. Grant Colfax,

Regarding "Protections for Occupants of Residential Hotels During Covid-19 Pandemic:"

On 19-May-2020, the SFBOS unanimously adopted the present Emergency Ordinance requiring the SFDPH to expedite outreach, support and testing of SRO residents in the event of a coronavirus positive test in a San Francisco county SRO residence.

At the 17-Aug-2020 hearing on this matter, your department proposed removing the ordinances' mandate to conduct outreach to SRO residents within 48 hours of a confirmed coronavirus test positive case.

SFDPH staff, under your leadership and reporting to the City's Executive Branch, is arguing that it should be free to await an outbreak within an SRO building (defined as three [3] tenants testing positive) BEFORE you initiate meaningful outreach to notify neighbors, offer additional building-wide testing, deep cleaning, and other mitigation

efforts including adequate mask distribution--all purportedly designed to halt community coronavirus spread in dangerous congregate-living and congregate-care settings.

For your Department of Public Health to sit back and wait for additional community spread before acting indicates to this constituent further proof that you are imposing a de facto herd-immunity experiment on un-consenting Human residents including innocent children and the mentally ill living in socio-economic containment zone neighborhoods (and the associated essential workforce). Proof of my suspicion lies in the lack of action demonstrated by your DPH in the 538 KNOWN positive coronavirus cases to-date across 121 San Francisco SRO hotel buildings.

This stance argued and practiced in real-time by your department is a serious ethical violation of your medical Hippocratic oath to 'do no harm.' I will be pursuing this line of inquiry to its furthest conclusion.

As a reminder, here are the ten codes that must inform medical research (even de facto public health research) which emerged from the Nuremberg Trials:

1. The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential.
2. The experiment should be such as to yield fruitful results for the good of society, unprocurable by other methods or means of study, and not random and unnecessary in nature.
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9. During the course of the experiment the human subject should be at liberty to bring the experiment to an end if he has reached the physical or mental state where continuation of the experiment seems to him to be impossible.

10. During the course of the experiment the scientist in charge must be prepared to terminate the experiment at any stage, if he has probable cause to believe, in the exercise of the good faith, superior skill and careful judgment required of him that a continuation of the experiment is likely to result in injury, disability, or death to the experimental subject.

RJ Sloan
(415) 465-3261
RJSLOAN@YAHOO.COM

CC: San Francisco Board of Supervisors
Land Use and Transportation Committee
Chair, Supervisor Aaron Peskin, et. al..

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Chair Aaron Peskin

Land Use and Transportation Committee
Board of Supervisors | City Hall
San Francisco, CA 94102
Erica.Major@sfgov.org

RE: Protections for Occupants of Residential Hotels During COVID-19 Pandemic [Item #1]

Dear Chair Peskin and Supervisors Ahsha Safai and Dean Preston:

My name is Diana Flores and I am writing in support of renewing the present SRO Emergency Ordinance, requiring the Department of Public Health (DPH) to prioritize outreach, supportive services, and testing of SRO residents.

Through our outreach and education work, we continue to see/hear how the uncertainty of a possible outbreak in an SRO building results in high levels of toxic stress, anxiety, and depression experienced by tenants. Tenants who believe their immigration status poses a barrier from accessing resources, depend more than ever on community based partners to help them navigate COVID-19 services.

According to DPH data, the # of cumulative cases in SRO residents has been steadily increasing since this ordinance went into effect. However, the number of cumulative deaths is an inadequate measure of the life altering impacts of said infections. The risk markers of SRO buildings, such as increased exposure, crowded situations, and enclosed spaces, are the same the CDC identifies as the top factors that increase community spread and individual risk (CDC , 2020). Potential health implications means that Latinx under the age of 54, who survive COVID-19 may be facing a tough recovery and long-term poor health (WebMD, 2020)

Moreover, there are sharp racial and ethnic differences in personal experiences with COVID-19 and in concerns about spreading or catching the virus, including job or wage loss (PEW Research Center, 2020). We echo the need that SRO residents consistently have full and accurate information about the Right to Recovery program and other resources for appropriate food and health care. We believe more transparency around the turnaround of the service connection to the program is needed in order to better understand if loss of wages continues to be a disproportionate burden when considering isolation and quarantine procedures (Berkeley IGS Poll, 8/6/20).

Given how widespread the virus is in SF, and to mitigate the impacts of a possible "third wave" of infections, this ordinance must remain in effect in its entirety. We need DPH to be ready to manage sequential infections as we approach the flu season (Mission Local, 8/26/2020). This ordinance must continue to address the loopholes in how the arrangements for I&Q are completed. The number of COVID-positive SRO residents that have stayed at an I&Q site needs to be independently validated, and not self-reported. Oversight and enforcement of sanitation standards as well as organizing to address increased tenant harassment are some of the ways in which we have been key partners in this crisis. In order to continue to be advocates during this pandemic, adequate resources must be made available so that SRO Collaboratives can be true partners in education and outreach efforts.

Diana R. Flores

Director of Community Engagement and Organizing Programs
Mission SRO Collaborative

From: [Eric Wu](#)
To: [Major, Erica \(BOS\)](#)
Cc: [gfujioka](#)
Subject: Submitting Translated Public Testimony - 8/31 Land use and Transportation Committee
Date: Monday, August 31, 2020 2:36:00 PM

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To Erica Major:

This is the entire translated statement from Chinese to English given during public testimony on Item 1 Emergency Ordinance - Protection for Occupants of Residential Hotels During COVID-19 Pandemic.

"I'm a Chinatown SRO tenant. We are among the affected families in the pandemic. Recently, my husband got the virus. At that time, he developed a fever in the evening. After taking the pills, and sweating all over his body, the fever got lowered. It was later that we found out that someone had been infected in our building. People in the building were not notified of this virus infection. Everyone was kept in the dark and so the virus spread to others. This was frightening because our household included grandparents and children."

Please let me know if there are any questions.

Sincerely,
Eric Wu

August 28, 2020

Chair Aaron Peskin
Land Use and Transportation Committee
Board of Supervisors
City Hall
San Francisco, CA 94102
Erica.Major@sfgov.org

RE: Protections for Occupants of Residential Hotels During COVID-19 Pandemic [Item #1]

Dear Chair Peskin and Supervisors Ahsha Safai and Dean Preston:

Even before the pandemic San Francisco's single-room residential hotels (aka SROs) have been the city's housing of last resort. With shared kitchens and in most buildings with shared bathrooms, it is virtually impossible to 'socially distance' in an SRO. SROs are also home for over 18,000 extremely low-income seniors and persons with disabilities, families, and Persons of Color – many who are also low wage essential workers and formerly homeless people.

With the onset of the pandemic the City of San Francisco recognized the higher risk environment of SROs by adopting heightened cleaning standards and other protocols to prevent the spread of CoVID 19. After a series of inconsistent agency responses to outbreaks in SRO buildings, on May 19, the Board unanimously adopted the present [emergency ordinance](#) requiring the Department of Public Health (DPH) to expedite outreach, support, and testing of SRO residents in the event of a test positive case in an SRO building. To date DPH has implemented only a portion of that ordinance.

At the August 17 hearing on this matter, DPH proposed removing the ordinance's mandate to conduct outreach to SRO residents within 48 hours of a confirmed test positive case in a building and to offer those residents CoVID19 neighborhood based testing. DPH argues that it instead should be free to wait until an 'outbreak' occurs (i.e., multiple tenants are infected) before it conducts outreach and offers testing to SRO residents. We respectfully disagree.

As we testified then, it makes no sense to wait until an outbreak has taken hold before offering testing to SRO residents. SRO cases are increasing and those infections are putting other tenants at risk. The department recently informed us that as of early August there were 538 test positive cases in SROs in 121 buildings – compared with 144 cases in 52 buildings in mid-May. DPH also reported 5 deaths of SRO residents, 3 in the Tenderloin, 1 in Chinatown, and 1 in SOMA. From other sources we are informed of outbreaks where 40 or more residents have tested positive in a single building.

Given the rising case numbers and the looming fall and winter flu season, this is no time to cut back testing for SROs.

But our objection to the Department's proposed amendment is not simply a disagreement over testing priorities. At issue also is the Department's repeated failure to recognize and respect the right of tenants to know and respond to the threats they and their families face.

The challenges recently experienced by tenants at one SRO in Chinatown illustrates the shortcomings of DPH's present approach and practices, shortcomings that have also been experienced by SRO residents in other neighborhoods. The following is a summary of the events and experiences at that one SRO:

- On or before August 5, DPH received a medical report that a tenant of an Chinatown SRO had tested positive for CoVID19. If the emergency order had been complied with that report should have resulted in DPH notifying the owner within 12 hours to begin deep cleaning of common areas and outreach to tenants of the building with 48 hours to offer testing in the neighborhood. DPH failed to meet either standard.
- The owner was not informed of the presence of an infected tenant for several days (perhaps as long as 6 days later).
- Except for the households who tested positive, a majority of tenants were never formally notified by DPH of a test positive case in their building. Instead, DPH waited until August 13 to outreach to tenants to offer testing (but according tenants, even during that outreach DPH staff did not explain the specific urgency to get tested, i.e., that other residents were sick).
- By the time testing was conducted on August 14 (9 days after the first report), 4 residents had already tested positive. 30% residents tested on the 14th (6 out of 20) were also found to be positive. Testing clearly came far too late to prevent an outbreak.
- Tenants who tested positive were not provided the information they needed to access to services that DPH is mandated to offer to enable tenants to fully and successfully quarantine. When offered an 'Isolation and Quarantine' unit to infected tenants, DPH staff refused to inform tenants where such units are located or provide other details, an uncertainty that led at least some tenants declining to relocate. An infected Asian immigrant household cancelled their participation the city's food delivery program because they were provided dairy products which they could not eat.
- Resident reported they that face coverings and cleaning supplies (guaranteed by the ordinance) were not delivered until more than two weeks after the first test positive case.

Unfortunately, the reports of DPH's belated and inadequate responses to this one case in Chinatown are similar or even identical to reports of DPH inadequate responses in SRO outbreaks in the Mission and the Tenderloin.

For example, also in the first week of August, a test positive and symptomatic SRO tenant in the Mission who shared a common bathroom with elderly tenants was provided incomplete information by DPH about the need to move quarantine unit with a private bathroom. Because of the incomplete information the tenant elected not to accept the quarantine unit. He was told he instead could stay in his unit and he was told he would be provided food deliveries the same day. He received no food for five days and had to shop for himself and continued to use the common facilities. He ultimately contacted an SRO collaborative counselor who recommended the tenant accept a quarantine unit where he agreed to move.

We point out these deficiencies in DPH's practices not to blame or question the dedication of any DPH staff member. These are challenging times for all agencies and staff. However, it is precisely because of these acknowledged challenges that DPH must provide more timely and specific information to tenants and engage community partners to assure that tenants have the

accurate information they need. Without that information tenants cannot take effective action to protect themselves, their families, and their neighbors.

For these reasons and given our experiences to date we call on DPH to recognize that tenants have a right to know:

- Immediately upon DPH receiving a confirmed test positive case in an SRO, notice that there is an infection in the building (without identifying the persons who tested positive).
- Full and accurate information about the Right to Recovery program and other resources for appropriate food and health care.
- For tenants who test positive, information about the general location of the I&Q housing available to them.
- Contact information for community organizations that work with and advise SRO tenants about their rights.

These rights are implied if not expressly stated within the emergency ordinance beginning with the requirement that DPH outreach to tenants within 48 hours of a test positive case. Failing to implement that original ordinance, DPH has also failed to adequately engage tenants in SROs impacted by CoVID19 to prevent out breaks and the subsequent adverse impacts on tenants' lives. While DPH has taken steps to partner with community-based organizations to improve communication and contact tracing with SRO tenants, much more needs to be done.

The emergency SRO ordinance should be fully renewed without the weakening amendments proposed by DPH. SRO tenants from all neighborhoods demand access to testing and more effective programs to enable test positive residents to quarantine. And tenants demand the right to know when there is an infection in the confined SRO spaces where they live, eat, and breathe. DPH should move forward and fully implement the emergency ordinance in letter and spirit, recognizing the right of SRO tenants to be more fully engaged and informed about the imminent threats they face in their buildings and the best alternatives for how they can protect themselves and their neighbors.

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Central City SRO Collaborative
Mission SRO Collaborative
SRO Families United Collaborative
Chinatown Community Development Center
Senior and Disability Action

August 30, 2020 (Updated)

Chair Aaron Peskin
Land Use and Transportation Committee
Board of Supervisors
City Hall
San Francisco, CA 94102
Erica.Major@sfgov.org

RE: Protections for Occupants of Residential Hotels During COVID-19 Pandemic [Item #1]

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Even before the pandemic San Francisco's single-room residential hotels (aka SROs) have been the city's housing of last resort. With shared kitchens and in most buildings with shared bathrooms, it is virtually impossible to 'socially distance' in an SRO. SROs are also home for over 18,000 extremely low-income seniors and persons with disabilities, families, and Persons of Color – many who are also low wage essential workers and formerly homeless people.

With the onset of the pandemic the City of San Francisco recognized the higher risk environment of SROs by adopting heightened cleaning standards and other protocols to prevent the spread of CoVID19. After a series of inconsistent agency responses to outbreaks in SRO buildings, in May the Board unanimously adopted the present [emergency ordinance](#) requiring the Department of Public Health (DPH) to expedite outreach, support, and testing of SRO residents in the event of a test positive case in an SRO building. To date DPH has only implemented a portion of the provisions of that emergency ordinance.

At the August 17 hearing on this matter, DPH proposed removing the ordinance's mandate to conduct outreach to SRO residents within 48 hours of a confirmed test positive case in a building and to offer those residents CoVID19 neighborhood based testing. DPH argues that it instead should be free to wait until an 'outbreak' occurs (i.e., multiple tenants are infected) before it conducts outreach and offers testing to SRO residents. We respectfully disagree.

As we testified then, it makes no sense to wait until an outbreak has taken hold before offering testing to SRO residents. SRO cases are increasing and those infections are putting other tenants at risk. This past Friday, DPH for the first time publicly posted data on SRO cases. This data shows a significant increase in CoVID19 cases in SROs: since the passage of the ordinance. Since May 18, the number of SRO cases increased from 170 to 502 – a 195% increase. * From other sources we are informed of outbreaks where 40 or more residents have tested positive in a single building.

Given the rising case numbers and the looming fall and winter flu season, this is no time to cut back testing for SROs.

* The previous version of this letter dated August 28 cited data provided to our coalitions by Dr. Cohen several weeks ago. We update this letter with revised data published on DPH's website later on August 28.

But our objection to the Department's proposed amendment is not simply a disagreement over testing priorities. At issue also is the Department's repeated failure to recognize and respect the right of tenants to know and respond to the threats they and their families face.

The challenges recently experienced by tenants at one SRO in Chinatown illustrates the shortcomings of DPH's present approach and practices, shortcomings that have also been experienced by SRO residents in other neighborhoods. The following is a summary of the events and experiences at that one SRO:

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Mission SRO Collaborative
SRO Families United Collaborative
Chinatown Community Development Center
Senior and Disability Action

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To: [Major, Erica \(BOS\)](#)
Subject: Fwd: Proposed Relaxation of SFDPH SRO COVID-19 Emergency Ordinance. Permissible Medical Experiments. The Hippocratic Oath.
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Sent: Saturday, August 29, 2020 8:35 PM
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Cc: Supervisor Peskin; Safai, Ahsha (BOS); Preston, Dean (BOS); Press Office, Mayor (MYR); Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
Subject: Proposed Relaxation of SFDPH SRO COVID-19 Emergency Ordinance. Permissible Medical Experiments. The Hippocratic Oath.

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29-Aug-2020

To:

Dr. Grant Colfax, M.D.
San Francisco Department of Public Health
101 Grove Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
[\(415\) 255-3525](tel:(415)255-3525)

Dr. Grant Colfax,

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RJ Sloan
(415) 465-3261
RJSLOAN@YAHOO.COM

CC: San Francisco Board of Supervisors
Land Use and Transportation Committee
Chair, Supervisor Aaron Peskin, et. al..

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Sent from my Metro By T-Mobile 4G LTE Android Device

Chair Aaron Peskin

Land Use and Transportation Committee
Board of Supervisors | City Hall
San Francisco, CA 94102
Erica.Major@sfgov.org

RE: Protections for Occupants of Residential Hotels During COVID-19 Pandemic [Item #1]

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Diana R. Flores

Director of Community Engagement and Organizing Programs
Mission SRO Collaborative

BOARD of SUPERVISORS



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

MEMORANDUM

LAND USE AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

TO: Supervisor Aaron Peskin, Chair, Land Use and Transportation Committee

FROM: Erica Major, Assistant Clerk, Land Use and Transportation Committee

DATE: August 17, 2020

SUBJECT: **NO COMMITTEE REPORT, BOARD MEETING**
Tuesday, August 18, 2020

The following file should not be presented as a **COMMITTEE REPORT** at the Board meeting, Tuesday, August 18, 2020. This item was acted upon at the Committee Meeting on Monday, August 17, 2020, at 1:30 p.m., by the votes indicated.

Item No. 34 **File No. 200762**

Reenactment of emergency ordinance (Ordinance No. 84-20) to establish protections for occupants of residential hotels ("SRO Residents") during the COVID-19 pandemic by, among other things: making it City policy to place in solitary hotel rooms SRO residents who meet the criteria for isolation or quarantine established by the County Health Officer, and requiring the Department of Public Health to: develop a protocol to assist health care providers to identify SRO Residents who may require protection against or treatment for COVID-19; notify the operator of a residential hotel when an SRO Resident has tested positive for COVID-19, to facilitate contract tracing, testing for COVID-19, and cleaning; establish a telephone hotline for SRO Residents, to respond to questions about accessing COVID-19 health screenings, testing, and solitary hotel rooms; provide face coverings to SRO Residents and workers in residential hotels; and provide daily aggregate data concerning the incidence of COVID-19 among SRO Residents, access to quarantine rooms by such residents, and the number of such residents who have died due to complications from COVID-19.

CONTINUED TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

Vote: Supervisor Aaron Peskin - Aye
Supervisor Ahsha Safai - Aye
Supervisor Dean Preston - Aye

c: Board of Supervisors
Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board
Alisa Somera, Legislative Deputy
Anne Pearson, Deputy City Attorney
Kristen Jensen, Deputy City Attorney

Member, Board of Supervisors
District 3



City and County of San Francisco

AARON PESKIN

DATE: August 27, 2020

TO: Angela Calvillo
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

FROM: Supervisor Aaron Peskin, Chair, Land Use and Transportation
Committee

RE: Land Use and Transportation Committee
COMMITTEE REPORTS

Pursuant to Board Rule 4.20, as Chair of the Land Use and Transportation Committee, I have deemed the following matters are of an urgent nature and request they be considered by the full Board on Tuesday, September 1, 2020, as Committee Reports:

**200762 Emergency Ordinance - Protections for Occupants of
Residential Hotels During COVID-19 Pandemic**

Reenactment of emergency ordinance (Ordinance No. 84-20) to establish protections for occupants of residential hotels (“SRO Residents”) during the COVID-19 pandemic by, among other things: making it City policy to place in solitary hotel rooms SRO residents who meet the criteria for isolation or quarantine established by the County Health Officer, and requiring the Department of Public Health to: develop a protocol to assist health care providers to identify SRO Residents who may require protection against or treatment for COVID-19; notify the operator of a residential hotel when an SRO Resident has tested positive for COVID-19, to facilitate contact tracing, testing for COVID-19, and cleaning; establish a telephone hotline for SRO Residents, to respond to questions about accessing COVID-19 health screenings, testing, and solitary hotel rooms; provide face coverings to SRO Residents and workers in residential hotels; and provide daily aggregate data concerning the incidence of COVID-19 among SRO Residents, access to quarantine rooms by such residents, and the number of such residents who have died due to complications from COVID-19.

COMMITTEE REPORT MEMORANDUM

Land Use and Transportation Committee

**200764 Health Code - Cleaning and Disease Prevention Standards in
Tourist Hotels and Large Commercial Office Buildings**

Ordinance amending the Health Code to establish cleaning and disease prevention standards and practices in tourist hotels and large commercial office buildings to help contain COVID-19, or other contagious public health threats; to require training related to these standards for employees, provide certain protections to employees as they perform cleaning duties, and prohibit retaliation against employees for refusing to perform work under conditions they believe may be unsafe or for reporting such conditions or exercising rights protected by the Ordinance; authorizing the Office of Labor Standards Enforcement to enforce the employee rights and protections under the ordinance; and to provide for administrative enforcement by the Department of Public Health, and for financial penalties and civil actions as authorized by City and state law.

These matters will be heard in the Land Use and Transportation Committee at a Regular Meeting on Monday, August 31, 2020, at 1:30 p.m.

/s/ Aaron Peskin

Introduction Form

By a Member of the Board of Supervisors or Mayor

Time stamp
or meeting date

I hereby submit the following item for introduction (select only one):

- 1. For reference to Committee. (An Ordinance, Resolution, Motion or Charter Amendment).
- 2. Request for next printed agenda Without Reference to Committee.
- 3. Request for hearing on a subject matter at Committee.
- 4. Request for letter beginning : "Supervisor [] inquiries"
- 5. City Attorney Request.
- 6. Call File No. [] from Committee.
- 7. Budget Analyst request (attached written motion).
- 8. Substitute Legislation File No. []
- 9. Reactivate File No. []
- 10. Topic submitted for Mayoral Appearance before the BOS on []

Please check the appropriate boxes. The proposed legislation should be forwarded to the following:

- Small Business Commission
- Youth Commission
- Ethics Commission
- Planning Commission
- Building Inspection Commission

Note: For the Imperative Agenda (a resolution not on the printed agenda), use the Imperative Form.

Sponsor(s):

Supervisor Peskin

Subject:

[Emergency Ordinance - Protections for Occupants of Residential Hotels During COVID-19 Pandemic]

The text is listed:

Reenactment of emergency ordinance (Ord. No. 84-20) to establish protections for occupants of residential hotels ("SRO Residents") during the COVID-19 pandemic by, among other things: making it City policy to place in solitary hotel rooms SRO residents who meet the criteria for isolation or quarantine established by the County Health Officer, and requiring the Department of Public Health to: develop a protocol to assist health care providers to identify SRO Residents who may require protection against or treatment for COVID-19; notify the operator of a residential hotel when an SRO Resident has tested positive for COVID-19, to facilitate contract tracing, testing for COVID-19, and cleaning; establish a telephone hotline for SRO Residents, to respond to questions about accessing COVID-19 health screenings, testing, and solitary hotel rooms; provide face coverings to SRO Residents and workers in residential hotels; and provide daily aggregate data concerning the incidence of COVID-19 among SRO Residents, access to quarantine rooms by such residents, and the number of such residents who have died due to complications from COVID-19.

Signature of Sponsoring Supervisor:

AK.

For Clerk's Use Only