

BUDGET JUSTICE COALITION

We are a broad based coalition working to ensure that the San Francisco budget invests in and fills the unmet needs of everyday San Franciscans. We believe that our entire community benefits when we all have what we need to live and thrive. We believe the city's budget should reflect these values by fully funding programs that ensure everyone has safe and affordable housing, stable employment with fair wages, sufficient healthy food, essential health care and other investments including those that empower and develop communities. The budget should reduce inequities and benefit San Francisco's low-income people and people of color, including homeless people, seniors, people with disabilities, low wage workers, low-income tenants, youth of color, people living with HIV/AIDS, transgender people, and people in the criminal justice system.

Over the past two decades, San Francisco has experienced some of the most dramatic demographic changes of any major city. Even before the dot com boom of the late 90's, San Francisco's cost of living was skyrocketing, especially the cost of housing. As a result, the city's very low to moderate-income residents have been steadily displaced from their housing and from the city.

Without strong intervention and protection, everyday people are at the mercy of market forces and an economy that is structured to benefit the highly educated and well-to-do and that leaves everyday people out in the cold.

MEMBERSHIP

AIDS Legal Referral Panel (ALRP)	Jobs With Justice
Bay Area Community Resources (BACR)	Larkin Street Youth Services
Causa Justa::Just Cause	La Voz Latina/Tenderloin Housing Clinic
Childcare Planning and Advisory Council (CPAC)	LYRIC
Chinese Progressive Association	New Door Ventures
Coalition on Homelessness	Parent Voices
Coleman Advocates for Children and Youth	SF Human Services Network
Community Alliance for Disability Advocates (CADA)	SEIU 1021
Community Housing Partnership	Senior & Disability Action
Community Partnership for LGBTQ Youth (CPQY)	South of Market Community Action Network (SOMCAN)
El/La Para TransLatinas	St. James Infirmary
Hamilton Family Center	Supportive Housing Providers Network
HIV/AIDS Provider Network (HAPN)	Tenderloin Safe Passage
Homeless Emergency Services Providers Assn (HESPA)	TGI Justice Project
Hospitality House	Youth Employment Coalition (YEC)

COMMUNITY BUDGET EXPENDITURE PRIORITIES: OVERVIEW

Mayor Lee invited CBOs to be part of the City Budget Conversations when he needed to make cuts in services. Starting in Budget Year 1516, with the City looking at sizable growing revenue, CBOs were no longer invited together to the table. The community always needs to be together at the table.

The Budget Justice Coalition calls for a city budget that has no reductions to critical services, that addresses unmet needs, and that ensures the annualization of budget expenditure priorities (referred to as “add-backs”).

Specifically, Budget Justice Coalition priorities for FY1516 & 1617 that were only added into the budget for One Year, need to be prioritized for continued funding for FY1617 & 1718, and base-lined going forward.

Specifically, the Budget Justice Coalition calls for a city budget that meets critical community needs through an investment of ~\$59M in the areas of:

- Housing/eviction prevention - **\$18M** for housing subsidies, emergency shelter, eviction prevention, tenant rights outreach and a restorative practices shelter pilot
- Food Security - **\$13M** for home delivered meals and groceries, congregate meals, CalFresh, SRO food security and healthy eating vouchers
- HIV/AIDS services - **\$10.7M** to backfill federal cuts and provide housing stabilization, primary care and behavioral health services, PrEP and RAPID implementation and community coordination
- Early care and education - **\$10M** to address ECE workforce crisis, provide infant/toddler childcare subsidies and renovate childcare facilities
- Services for seniors and people with disabilities - **\$4.5M** for housing modification grants, home care subsidies and SRO hotel elevator repairs
- Supports for the CBO community in the form of **\$1.4M** in nonprofit displacement funds
- Services and supports for queer / transgender youth and adults - **\$515K** for case management, patient navigation and leadership development
- Legal services - **\$222K** for debt relief for low-income people
- Employment and other opportunities for disadvantaged residents - **\$150K** for outreach to homeless TAY in D5, **\$165K** for community outreach and engagement re: employment, **\$285K** for case management and workforce development with Filipinos and other immigrant communities.

See detailed chart that follows.

Additionally, the Budget Justice Coalition calls for adequate expenditures that reflect the newly added age group of **Transitional Age Youth (TAY)** within DCYF’s departmental budget as supported by the newly reauthorized Children and Youth Fund (CYF). The Budget Justice

Coalition calls on the city to respect the will of the voters and the community advocates that took the lead in strengthening the Fund through growing the fund and folding in services for disconnected TAY. Currently the fund will grow by approximately \$10M per year from FY1516 through FY1819; however, during the first 3 years of the growth of the funds, DCYF has allocated less than 10% to TAY of only the GROWTH. The community should not have to come back to the BOS to meet the needs of TAY - like what it had to do in FY1516 - when the CYF has received new funds set aside for this purpose. TAY needs to be a funded priority for DCYF. TAY advocates call on DCYF to fund new TAY services at an amount equal to one-third of the funds growth, or approximately \$4.5M¹ per year starting in FY1617.

¹ The growth of the fund is expected to be ~\$40M. Since no new services for TAY were added in FY1516, TAY advocates call on the total growth of ~\$40M to be divided in thirds (ECE/School Age Youth/TAY) across FY1617-FY1819 for an amount of ~\$4.5M per year.

Budget Justice Coalition Coordinated Asks for FY16-17 and FY17-18

Budget Justice Category	Name of ask	Organization proposing & others affiliated (if collaborative, provide list)	Restore Cut (Cut), Continue Existing from FY1516 (Y2+), Expansion, or New?	Current Funding for Fiscal Year 2016-2017	Additional Amount Requested for FY 2016-2017	Restore Cut / Continue Existing from FY1516 (Y2+)	Expansion	New	Additional Amount Requested for Amount FY 2017-2018 (above continued FY1617 allocation)	Dept(s)	What it would pay for	Which District or Citywide	Number of people to be served
Early Care & Education	(1 of 3 parts) totaling \$10 million in supports for early care and education	San Francisco Child Care Planning & Advisory Council	Expansion	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 7,000,000		\$ 7,000,000		\$ 7,000,000	OECE	1. \$7 million to address ECE baseline services and workforce compensation crisis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase funds addressing the ongoing wage-crisis of early care and education • Mitigate costs of minimum wage increases • Direct service enhancements weighted for gap in base funding 		Over 3,000 teachers, (with over 1,000 of these under min. wage) at 375 sites (center and FCC) serving 8,600 children.
Early Care & Education	(2 of 3 parts) totaling \$10 million in supports for early care and education	San Francisco Child Care Planning & Advisory Council	\$500,000 Existing (annualized) & \$1,500,000 Expansion	\$ 500,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,500,000		\$ 2,000,000	OECE	2. \$2 million increase in Infant/Toddler Subsidies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annualize \$500,000 increase in subsidies in 2015-16 addback • \$1.5 million for additional subsidies (will fund approximately 100 additional subsidies for the 1,800 infants and toddlers on the subsidy eligibility waiting list) 		Over 130 additional subsidies to the 1,800 infants and toddlers on the waiting list.
Early Care & Education	(3 of 3 parts) totaling \$10 million in supports for early care and education	San Francisco Child Care Planning & Advisory Council	Expansion	\$ 1,351,000	\$ 1,000,000		\$ 1,000,000		\$ 1,000,000	OECE	3. \$1 million for Child Care Facilities Renovation and Repair to preserve our child development centers and family child care small businesses. Recent El Niño storms, changes in fire codes for upgrading kitchens in child care centers, and new city requirements for seismic retrofits threatens our existing supply of child care.		Impacting sites serving over 1,000 children.
Youth: Queer/ Trans	Case management for LGBTQ youth	LYRIC [Supported by Community Partnership for LGBTQ Youth (CPQY)]	Y2+ Funding [Only part of FY1516 CPQY Ask Not Included For 2 Yrs.]	\$ -	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000				DCYF	LGBTQQ Youth up to age 24: Case Management	Citywide	30-40 youth

Budget Justice Category	Name of ask	Organization proposing & others affiliated (if collaborative, provide list)	Restore Cut (Cut), Continue Existing from FY1516 (Y2+), Expansion, or New?	Current Funding for Fiscal Year 2016-2017	Additional Amount Requested for FY 2016-2017	Restore Cut / Continue Existing from FY1516 (Y2+)	Expansion	New	Additional Amount Requested for Amount FY 2017-2018 (above continued FY1617 allocation)	Dept(s)	What it would pay for	Which District or Citywide	Number of people to be served
Youth: Queer/ Trans	Peer navigation supports for transgender youth health access	Dimensions Clinic [Supported by Community Partnership for LGBTQ Youth (CPQY)]	New	\$ -	\$ 140,000			\$ 140,000		DCYF	Peer Navigators at Dimensions Collaborative Clinic	Citywide	150 transgender non-conforming youth [primarily low-income youth of color]
Youth: Homeless TAY	Homeless TAY Outreach and Workforce in D5	Larkin Street	Y2+ Funding	\$ -	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000				DCYF	Provide street outreach, drop-in programming, and neighborhood clean-up by homeless TAY.	D5	60 youth annually served through the YouthForce component; 250 contacts per month through the outreach component
Seniors & People with Disabilities	Housing Modifications Fund	LTCCC, CADA, SDA	New	\$ -	\$ 500,000			\$ 500,000		MOHCD	Housing modification grants to allow homeowners and tenants to access funds for physical modifications to their homes and apartments which would allow them to remain in their current housing.	Citywide	100 households
Seniors & People with Disabilities	Support at Home Program	LTCCC, CADA, SDA	New	\$ -	\$ 2,000,000			\$ 2,000,000		DAAS	Home Care Subsidies for people who don't qualify for IHSS but can't afford private home pay	Citywide	120-200 per year.
Seniors & People with Disabilities	Create fund to repair elevators in Single Room Occupancy hotels	LTCCC, CADA, SDA	New	\$ -	\$ 2,000,000			\$ 2,000,000	n/a	Mayor's Office on Disability		Citywide	
Transgender Services	Leadership development for formerly incarcerated / Legal support services for formerly incarcerated	TGJIP (Supported by TAJA's Coalition-TGJIP-El/La Para TransLatinas)	Y2+ Funding (\$150K)/ Expansion per HRC (\$75K) / Expansion (\$100K)	\$ 225,000	\$ 100,000		\$ 100,000			HRC	Expand staff capacity to continue grow program to size		75-150 directly receive services; thousands impacted by their work
Transgender Services	Transgender Community Organizational Support	TAJA's Coalition (Supported by TAJA's Coalition-TGJIP-El/La Para TransLatinas)	Expansion (\$100K)	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000		\$ 100,000			HRC	Continue to develop infrastructure that expands accountability and inter-coordination of trans serving organizations in SF.		thousands

Budget Justice Category	Name of ask	Organization proposing & others affiliated (if collaborative, provide list)	Restore Cut (Cut), Continue Existing from FY1516 (Y2+), Expansion, or New?	Current Funding for Fiscal Year 2016-2017	Additional Amount Requested for FY 2016-2017	Restore Cut / Continue Existing from FY1516 (Y2+)	Expansion	New	Additional Amount Requested for Amount FY 2017-2018 (above continued FY1617 allocation)	Dept(s)	What it would pay for	Which District or Citywide	Number of people to be served
Transgender Services	Leadership development, education and case management for monolingual, immigrant transgender Latinas	El/La Para TransLatinas (Supported by TAJA's Coalition-TGIJP-El/La Para TransLatinas)	Expansion (\$100K)	\$ 200,000	\$ 100,000		\$ 100,000			HRC	Program Director at El/La to coordinate drop-in safe space and city-wide services to transgender Latinas		
HIV/AIDS	Projected Backfill for Federal Reductions, Ryan White (projected)	Getting to Zero & HIV/AIDS Providers Network	Cut		\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000							
HIV/AIDS	Projected Backfill for Federal Reductions, CDC HIV Prevention (confirmed)	Getting to Zero & HIV/AIDS Providers Network	Cut		\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000							
HIV/AIDS	Projected Backfill for Federal Reductions, HOPWA (projected)	Getting to Zero & HIV/AIDS Providers Network	Cut		\$ 340,000	\$ 340,000							
HIV/AIDS	Cost of Doing Business, grant funded contractors	Getting to Zero & HIV/AIDS Providers Network	Cut		\$ 331,000	\$ 331,000							
HIV/AIDS	Housing Stabilization	Getting to Zero & HIV/AIDS Providers Network	New		\$ 3,700,000			\$ 3,700,000					
HIV/AIDS	Substance Abuse Treatment Expansion	Getting to Zero & HIV/AIDS Providers Network	New		\$ 1,365,000			\$ 1,365,000					
HIV/AIDS	Mental Health Services Expansion	Getting to Zero & HIV/AIDS Providers Network	New		\$ 422,500			\$ 422,500					
HIV/AIDS	PrEP Implementation	Getting to Zero & HIV/AIDS Providers Network	New		\$ 698,111			\$ 698,111					
HIV/AIDS	Citywide RAPID Implementation	Getting to Zero & HIV/AIDS Providers Network	New		\$ 145,075			\$ 145,075					

Budget Justice Category	Name of ask	Organization proposing & others affiliated (if collaborative, provide list)	Restore Cut (Cut), Continue Existing from FY1516 (Y2+), Expansion, or New?	Current Funding for Fiscal Year 2016-2017	Additional Amount Requested for FY 2016-2017	Restore Cut / Continue Existing from FY1516 (Y2+)	Expansion	New	Additional Amount Requested for Amount FY 2017-2018 (above continued FY1617 allocation)	Dept(s)	What it would pay for	Which District or Citywide	Number of people to be served
HIV/AIDS	Ending Stigma Initiative	Getting to Zero & HIV/AIDS Providers Network	New		\$ 174,885			\$ 174,885					
HIV/AIDS	Core Medical and Support Services	Getting to Zero & HIV/AIDS Providers Network	New		\$ 1,839,249			\$ 1,839,249					
HIV/AIDS	Coordination, Communication and Capacity Building	Getting to Zero & HIV/AIDS Providers Network	New		\$ 297,100			\$ 297,100					
Housing	Private market shallow subsidies single adults	HESPA	Existing	\$ 804,213	\$ 804,213	\$ 804,213				HSA	Baseline Shallow subsidies in the private market to rapidly re-house 50 single adults		50
Housing	Private market shallow subsidies single adults	HESPA	Expanding		\$ 804,213		\$ 804,213			HSA	Shallow subsidies in the private market to rapidly re-house 50 single adults		50
Housing	Private market need based subsidies for seniors and people with disabilities	HESPA	Existing	\$ 747,973	\$ 747,973	\$ 747,973				DAAS	Baseline deep need-based subsidies in the private market to rapidly re-house or keep housed 55 disabled elderly adults		55
Housing	Private market need based subsidies for seniors and people with disabilities	HESPA	Expansion		\$ 3,140,137		\$ 3,140,137			DAAS	Deep need-based subsidies in the private market to rapidly re-house or keep housed 150 disabled elderly adults in year one		150
Housing: Homeless Youth	Private market shallow subsidies for TAY	HESPA	Expansion	\$ 630,738	\$ 630,738		\$ 630,738			HSA	Baseline shallow subsidies in the private market to rapidly re-house 30 Youth		30
Housing: Homeless Families	Shallow Subsidies to rapidly re-house families	HESPA	Existing	\$ 520,000	\$ 520,000	\$ 520,000				HSA	Baseline Shallow subsidies in the private market to rapidly re-house 29 homeless families		29 families
Housing: Homeless Families	New Need based housing subsidy in private market for families	HESPA	Expansion		\$ 1,006,713		\$ 1,006,713			HSA	Deep subsidy to keep 50 homeless families in SF		50 families
Housing: Homeless Families	Shallow Subsidies to rapidly re-house families	HESPA	Expansion		\$ 2,154,660		\$ 2,154,660			HSA	Shallow subsidies in the private market to rapidly re-house 120 homeless families		120 families
Housing: Homeless Families	Emergency Hotel Rooms	HESPA	New	\$ -	\$ 101,194			\$ 101,194		HSA	5 Hotel rooms per month for when emergency shelter for families with children is full		15

Budget Justice Category	Name of ask	Organization proposing & others affiliated (if collaborative, provide list)	Restore Cut (Cut), Continue Existing from FY1516 (Y2+), Expansion, or New?	Current Funding for Fiscal Year 2016-2017	Additional Amount Requested for FY 2016-2017	Restore Cut / Continue Existing from FY1516 (Y2+)	Expansion	New	Additional Amount Requested for Amount FY 2017-2018 (above continued FY1617 allocation)	Dept(s)	What it would pay for	Which District or Citywide	Number of people to be served
Housing: Homeless	Operating subsidies in newly constructed buildings	HESPA	New	\$ -	\$ -				\$ 543,713	MOHCD	Operating subsidies in newly constructed buildings for 43 homeless households in Year 2.		43
Housing: Homeless Families	Back Rent	HESPA	New	\$ -	\$ 107,332			\$ 107,332		HSA	Back rent for homeless families to prevent homelessness		60
Housing	Right to Counsel for tenants	HESPA	Expansion	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,005,675		\$ 1,005,675			MOHCD	Comprehensive eviction prevention for 500 households.		500
Housing	Pre-Eviction mediation in publicly funded housing	HESPA	New	\$ -	\$ 210,450			\$ 210,450		MOHCD	Mediation program for 400 households in publicly funded housing facing eviction.		400
Housing	Tenant Outreach and Education	HESPA	New		\$ 388,673			\$ 388,673		MOHCD	Door to Door tenant rights education city wide		600
Housing	Tenant Outreach and Education	HESPA	Existing	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000				MOHCD	Baseline Door to Door tenant rights education city wide		200
Homelessness	Navigation Center-Like Resources across System	HESPA	New		\$ 3,756,960			\$ 3,756,960		HSA	Support for homeless adults to apply for housing, secure income, benefits, and health care	Citywide	1,600 homeless adults
Homelessness	Preservation of Homeless Employment Services	HESPA	Restore Cut in Federal Funds	\$ 1,369,182	\$ 1,369,182	\$ 1,369,182				HSA	Preservation of Employment Services for homeless San Franciscans: Homeless Employment Collaborative, CHEFS, SFTP	Citywide	
Housing: Homeless	Preserving TAY Housing Subsidies	Supportive Housing Providers Network (CHP, DISH, Conard, TNDC, THC, Glide, Catholic Charities, Swords to Plowshares)	Cut	\$ -	\$ 58,000	\$ 58,000				HSA	Subsidies for 5th and Harrison TAY Supportive Housing site		## formerly homeless TAY
Housing: Homeless	Preserving 281 units of Project Based Section 8 Housing	Supportive Housing Providers Network (CHP, DISH, Conard, TNDC, THC, Glide, Catholic Charities, Swords to Plowshares)	Cut	\$ -	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000				HSA	Prevent closure of 4 Supportive Housing sites		281 formerly homeless people in TL

Budget Justice Category	Name of ask	Organization proposing & others affiliated (if collaborative, provide list)	Restore Cut (Cut), Continue Existing from FY1516 (Y2+), Expansion, or New?	Current Funding for Fiscal Year 2016-2017	Additional Amount Requested for FY 2016-2017	Restore Cut / Continue Existing from FY1516 (Y2+)	Expansion	New	Additional Amount Requested for Amount FY 2017-2018 (above continued FY1617 allocation)	Dept(s)	What it would pay for	Which District or Citywide	Number of people to be served
Community Capacity Building	Families in SRO's	SRO FU	Existing	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000				DBI	Baseline addback funding for leadership development and tenant training to improve housing conditions of 900 families living in residential hotels.		200
Community Capacity Building	Restorative Practices in Shelter Pilot	COH	New	\$ -	\$ 75,000			\$ 75,000		HSA	This pilot would allow a pilot program to initiate restorative practices in one large SF shelter, in order to allow for peer mediation, transformative healing and reduce punitive measures.		400
Legal Services	Funding for Amnesty Program	Debt Free SF (CHP/LCCR/LS PC/AOUON/COH)	New	\$ -	\$ 10,000			\$ 10,000		SFHSA or OEWD	CBO outreach for available amnesty program to reduce/eliminate debt for low-income people who have court debt		5000
Legal Services	Collaborative Court coordinator. <i>If this idea doesn't get enough traction with City Hall for this budget year, we can withdraw it. This is in addition to Amnesty</i>	Debt Free SF (CHP/LCCR/LS PC/AOUON/COH)	New	\$ -	\$ 210,000			\$ 210,000		SF Court/Adult Probation/Public Defender	Court time to hear cases for people with court debt, assess a lesser fee for low income people, and ensure equal access to courts		10000
Legal services	Court Fee Waivers	Debt Free SF (CHP/LCCR/LS PC/AOUON/COH)	Expansion	\$ 5,000	\$ 2,000		\$ 2,000		\$ -	HSA	Expanding HSA's program of helping clients with Court Fees to all low income people		
Employment	Expanding Development-Related Employment Opportunities	CAA/JWJ/SFLC	Existing		\$ 165,000	\$ 165,000				MOHCD	Community outreach and engagement to expand permanent employment opportunities for disadvantaged residents in new development projects		240
Food Security	Home-Delivered Meals	CADA (on behalf of the Food Security Task Force)	Expansion	\$7,740,000	\$5,010,000		\$5,010,000		\$4,000,000	Dept of Adult and Aging Services	Home-delivered meals, safety checks and friendly interactions for seniors and adults with disabilities that cannot shop or prepare meals.	Citywide	1,562

Budget Justice Category	Name of ask	Organization proposing & others affiliated (if collaborative, provide list)	Restore Cut (Cut), Continue Existing from FY1516 (Y2+), Expansion, or New?	Current Funding for Fiscal Year 2016-2017	Additional Amount Requested for FY 2016-2017	Restore Cut / Continue Existing from FY1516 (Y2+)	Expansion	New	Additional Amount Requested for Amount FY 2017-2018 (above continued FY1617 allocation)	Dept(s)	What it would pay for	Which District or Citywide	Number of people to be served
Food Security	Home-Delivered Groceries	CADA (on behalf of the Food Security Task Force)	Expansion	\$1,100,500	\$2,975,000		\$2,975,000		\$2,410,000	Dept of Adult and Aging Services	Donated groceries for homebound seniors and adults with disabilities that are unable to access a food pantry, but can prepare meals at home. Grocery bags are delivered weekly by volunteers from a network of community-based agencies, food pantries and IHSS.	Citywide	5,885
Food Security	Congregate Lunch Meals	CADA (on behalf of the Food Security Task Force)	Expansion	\$6,157,633	\$3,480,000		\$3,480,000		\$2,700,000	Dept of Adult and Aging Services	Nutritious meals served to seniors and adults with disabilities at 50 locations throughout SF. Sites are often senior centers with other activities.	Citywide	19,844
Food Security	CalFresh	CADA (on behalf of the Food Security Task Force)	Expansion	n/a	\$687,311		\$687,311		n/a	Human Services Agency	Launch on-demand phone interviews; 2 clerks in satellite Mission district office; inreach to families receiving school meals; clerk at Navigation Center.	Citywide	TBD
Food Security	SRO Food Security Project	CADA (on behalf of the Food Security Task Force)	New	n/a	\$675,000			\$675,000	n/a	Human Services Agency	Pilot interventions to address food security among SRO residents, including capital improvements and new programs.	Citywide	TBD
Food Security	DPH Healthy Eating Vouchers	CADA (on behalf of the Food Security Task Force)	Continue Existing for Year 3	\$100,000	\$400,000	\$400,000			n/a	Department of Public Health	Vouchers for low-income individuals (not eligible for CalFresh) to purchase fruits and vegetables at neighborhood vendors and farmers markets.	Districts 6 and 10	2,200

Budget Justice Category	Name of ask	Organization proposing & others affiliated (if collaborative, provide list)	Restore Cut (Cut), Continue Existing from FY1516 (Y2+), Expansion, or New?	Current Funding for Fiscal Year 2016-2017	Additional Amount Requested for FY 2016-2017	Restore Cut / Continue Existing from FY1516 (Y2+)	Expansion	New	Additional Amount Requested for Amount FY 2017-2018 (above continued FY1617 allocation)	Dept(s)	What it would pay for	Which District or Citywide	Number of people to be served	
Community Capacity Building	Culturally competent Outreach, Education and community engagement	SOMCAN	New	\$ -	\$ 60,000			\$ 60,000			\$30,000 - Office of Economic and Workforce Development; \$30,000 - SF Arts Commission	Outreach and coordination for community's engagement in the development of the Special Use District and in development of the Strategic and Implementation Plan for the SoMa Pilipinas, Filipino Cultural Heritage District. Development of the plan will include engaging the Pilipino community in actively coordinating and expanding cultural and economic development activities in SoMa.		1,500
Family case management services	Family outreach, case management & referral	SOMCAN	Existing	\$ 91,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000				MOHCD	Intake, assessment and referral to participants to D6 immigrant families, and increase case management		60	
Tenant Counseling	Filipino Tenants outreach, education & counseling	SOMCAN	Existing & Expansion [Only part of FY1516 Ask Not Included For 2 Yrs.]		\$ 75,000		\$ 75,000			MOHCD	Citywide Tenants outreach, education & counseling to Filipinos in SF and eviction prevention in partnership with API Legal Outreach for legal support to tenants		60 counseling and/or eviction prevention; Outreach & education to 500 tenants	
Workforce development and employer connection	Workers counseling, outreach, education & outreach to D6 workers	SOMCAN	Existing	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000				MOHCD	Provide workforce development to unemployed immigrant transitional age youth and adult connect with employers including educating workers about their rights and new workers laws of SF		60	
Community Capacity Building	Nonprofit Displacement Mitigation Fund (NDMF)	HSN	Renew existing	\$ -	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1,400,000			\$ 400,000	MOHCD	Base: \$1.4 M in grants for emergency rental assistance, moving expenses, tenant improvement costs and other related expenditures. Add'l in Yr2: The Northern California Community Loan Fund technical assistance to displaced nonprofits to help them prepare, find new space, handle the financial aspects, deal with tenant improvements, etc.	Citywide	n/a	

Budget Justice Category	Name of ask	Organization proposing & others affiliated (if collaborative, provide list)	Restore Cut (Cut), Continue Existing from FY1516 (Y2+), Expansion, or New?	Current Funding for Fiscal Year 2016-2017	Additional Amount Requested for FY 2016-2017	Restore Cut / Continue Existing from FY1516 (Y2+)	Expansion	New	Additional Amount Requested for Amount FY 2017-2018 (above continued FY1617 allocation)	Dept(s)	What it would pay for	Which District or Citywide	Number of people to be served
					Additional Amount Requested for FY 2016-2017	Restore Cut / Continue Existing from FY1516 (Y2+)	Expansion	New	Additional Amount Requested for Amount FY 2017-2018 (above continued FY1617 allocation)				
TOTALS					\$ 58,833,344	\$ 9,185,368	\$ 30,771,447	\$ 18,876,529	\$ 20,053,713				

Early Childhood Educators work to support families but can't afford to \$upport their own!



- Early Childhood Educators' monthly income is less than the average monthly rent of a 1 bedroom apartment in San Francisco.
- Despite working full time, almost half of Early Childhood Educators need to rely on public benefits, such as food stamps and subsidized housing to survive.
- Though their work is critical for children, families, and society, Early Childhood Educators have the lowest salaries of any college major.

- The quality of care children receive has a lifelong impact - 90% of a human's brain is developed in the first 5 years of life!
- Educator wages are highly correlated with the quality of care and education young children receive!
- Because children deserve great educators, we must provide wages that allow teachers to be economically self-sufficient!

INVEST IN ECE!!!

- ✓ Provide professional wages to retain and attract excellent educators for our children!
- ✓ Increase the quality of care and education for children!
- ✓ Save society significant tax-payer money over time!

photo credit: Wu Yee Children's Services and Cross Cultural Family Center
For more information about Early Childhood Educator wages, please visit: <http://www.irle.berkeley.edu/cscce/>



Community Partnership for LGBTQ Youth Service Enhancements Starting in FY1516

Summary

The Community Partnership for LGBTQ Youth (CPQY) represents a partnership of agencies that address the unique needs of marginalized LGBTQ youth. Despite San Francisco's reputation as a safe and welcoming home for LGBTQ youth, many of our community's youth still struggle to find adequate housing, jobs that support economic self-sufficiency, culturally competent primary and behavioral health care and safe and supportive communities of peers and adults.

Members of CPQY include Bay Area Young Positives (BAY Pos), Chinese Progressive Association (CPA), Dimensions Clinic Collaborative, Larkin Street Youth Services, Lavender Youth Recreation and Information Center (LYRIC), and the SF LGBT Center.

Last year, to advance efforts to build our service continuum capacity to address the unmet needs of LGBTQ youth, the CPQY supported requests to enhance services at four partner agencies—Larkin Street Youth Services, Lavender Youth Recreation and Information Center (LYRIC), SF LGBT Center, and the Chinese Progressive Association (CPA).

Funds were granted for the full two-year budget cycle (FY1516 & FY1617) for service expansion at three out of the four agencies. Funds to expand case management services at LYRIC were only granted for one year. **The Year Two+ Continued Funding portion of this request is to support ongoing funding for expanded case management at LYRIC.**

Year Two+ Continued Funding

LYRIC

- Continue to provide the additional \$75,000 to support the current level of funding of LYRIC's existing DCYF contract for LGBTQ Youth Violence Prevention (up to 24 years of age) for LYRIC's Access & Engagement team, specifically a Youth Advocate which creates our capacity to support an 30-40 youth through intensive 1-on-1 case management linking youth to basic needs (food, clothing, transportation), jobs and educational opportunities, housing, healthcare, HIV testing, name change and other legal advocacy. Each time LYRIC has added a new Youth Advocate to our team, their caseload is full within 30-60 days after an initial month of onboarding and training. Below provides a picture of our growth in capacity over the last few years.
 - **334** youth engaged in Youth Advocacy services in FY1415.
 - **319** youth engaged in Youth Advocacy services in FY1314.
 - **223** youth who engaged in Youth Advocacy services in FY1213.
 - **234** youth who engaged in Youth Advocacy services in FY1112.

Needs at intake of youth accessing LYRIC case management services in **FY1415**, include:

In urgent need of mental health/substance abuse services	96%
History of Violence (domestic violence, sexual assault, etc.)	96%
Unemployed	84%
Homeless/Marginally-Housed	56%
Not in School and Unemployed	41%
History of Juv./Crim. Justice System Involvement	37%
Person with a Disability	24%
History of Foster Care System Involvement	24%
Police contact in past 6 months	22%

LYRIC collaborates with our CPQY partners providing on-site case management at Dimensions Clinic (Thursday nights), the SF LGBT Center (Tuesday nights) as well as at SFUSD school sites and through drop-in and appointments at our Castro-based facility.

Service Enhancements

Dimensions Clinic Collaborative

- \$140,000 in new funding to support a 3-4 part-time youth peer/patient navigators tied to San Francisco's Dimensions Clinic and Transgender Health Services (THS) to support youth clients to stabilize for and access surgery. A youth peer/patient navigator is critical to assist youth clients in navigating the surgery maze. This role will offer support using a fairly complex and specific set of skills as well as knowledge of an ever-changing insurance and coverage landscape. They would be community-based but have a very close working relationship with the Dimensions and THS teams and would be part of the Dimensions team when the clinic is open (Thursday nights and Saturdays).

Policy Priorities Supported by CPQY

While we have made some progress in getting pilot implementation of mandatory demographic data collection that is fully inclusive of the LGBT community, **San Francisco must step up in our leadership to create full inclusive of the LGBT community by adding sexual orientation and a non-binary definition of gender identity as part of service delivery and evaluation.** Without data, our community will remain partially invisible in City policymaking and resource allocation. We call on the city to rollout guidelines for full inclusion in demographic data collection and evaluation in FY1617.

Homeless TAY Outreach and Workforce Development

Larkin Street Youth Services

Year 2 funding of Larkin Street's \$150,000 contract will continue the expanded services offered in District 5 over the past year, including:

- Street-based outreach workers who engage homeless youth in the neighborhood providing basic services, crisis intervention, and referrals into additional programs
- YouthForce crews made up of homeless youth under staff supervision who engage in neighborhood clean-up and beautification projects

The expansions funded last year provide more opportunities to reach youth who have traditionally resisted more structured services. Larkin Street helps link youth in the parks and throughout the Haight neighborhood in productive activities, including linkages to shelter, primary and behavioral health care, transitional housing, and education and employment support. Through the YouthForce program, homeless youth earn minimum wage while gaining valuable work experience. Moreover, as they have developed a stronger, more consistent presence in the neighborhood over the past year, they are building positive relationships with neighbors and business owners who see the benefits of their hard work.

SUPPORT AT HOME PROGRAM

PROPOSAL FOR CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 2016

Why is home care so important?

Tens of thousands of San Francisco seniors and people with disabilities need home care to live safely and independently in their homes. Support might include assistance with eating, bathing, getting in and out of bed, doing laundry, or preparing food. Support might enable someone to get up and go to the local community center, or to see a friend. A home care worker can keep a household clean and safe, and can keep a senior or a person with a disability healthy and active.

What is the need for the Support at Home Program?

For people with very low income and under \$2,000 in assets (\$3,000 for a couple), In Home Supportive Services is available. But everyone else must figure out how to pay an individual or an agency to provide support. With the high cost of living in San Francisco, it can be difficult if not impossible for a person or family to pay for the care they need. An estimated 14,419 seniors (called “upper poor”) do not qualify for IHSS but do not have enough income to afford private home care.ⁱ Many other non-senior adults with disabilities also fall into this category. Many adults with disabilities cannot accept good jobs because they would lose IHSS and cannot afford privately-paid support. Private home care through an agency can cost \$25,236 per year in San Francisco, and hiring an individual provider averages \$11,784 per year. The average cost of living for a senior in San Francisco is \$29,896. If we add the cost of home care to this average, the typical senior would need \$41,680-\$55,132 to afford home care, and more for those with greater needs.ⁱⁱ

What information do we have about this population?

The Budget and Legislative Analyst’s Office has conducted a report about the home care needs of seniors in San Francisco. The Controller’s Office has put out a report about middle-income seniors and people with disabilities in San Francisco. Using census data and focus groups, the reports together show a strong need for assistance.

How will this program address the need?

The Support at Home Program would subsidize the cost of home care for “upper poor” seniors and people with disabilities in San Francisco. These are the people who are currently without any support at home, and with access to homecare, they are less likely to face social isolation, premature institutionalization or death.

Who will be eligible for home care assistance?

Seniors and people with disabilities will be found eligible based on need for personal care and financial need. Participants will either not currently have any home care, or not as much as they need. They may be experiencing social isolation, health problems, or a sudden change in their health or financial situation. People under \$55,000 can benefit, on a sliding scale.ⁱⁱⁱ A simple assessment process will keep administrative costs low and make it easy for seniors and people with disabilities to participate.

How will it work?

The Support at Home Program will serve two groups of people:

- 1) For people who qualify for IHSS but have a high share of cost that must be paid before they can receive IHSS services, the program will pay part or all of the share of cost. The average share of cost in San Francisco is \$425 per month. Once the program pays this amount, the participant can get thousands of dollars worth of home care hours through IHSS, making this path extremely cost-effective. (DAAS ran a Share of Cost pilot program from 2000-2008, which was very successful in helping people access home care. It ran into administrative problems, but the Support at Home Program would run differently.)
- 2) For middle-income (non-IHSS eligible) seniors and people with disabilities, who are interested in paying privately but cannot afford the minimum wage increase or cannot afford as many hours as they need, the program will pay some portion of their home care costs. The payment will be on a sliding scale, based on their income and rent.

Funding will go through the Department of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS) and be contracted to a community-based organization. Payment will go through a payroll system or will be paid directly to the participant, with required proof of payment of the participant to the worker. A \$15 minimum wage will be set for the program, to help ensure that providers are treated fairly and to maintain a stable workforce.

What will it take to get Support at Home started?

The Support at Home Program can be launched with \$2 million in each of the first two years to get started. The seed money will cover 120-240 people.^{iv} Evaluation will look at participant feedback regarding social isolation, hospitalizations, health outcomes, prevention of service disruption, and life satisfaction, and will inform program expansion. This proposal responds to the urgency of the need for people to access home care *immediately* to improve their quality life and stay out of hospitals and nursing homes. There is overwhelming community support for this program, and we ask the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to approve funding in June and get it started now.

Who supports this program?

San Francisco Long Term Care Coordinating Council
Bay Area Care Council
Community Alliance of Disability Advocates
Senior and Disability Action
Homebridge
Hand in Hand: The Domestic Employers Network
Community Living Policy Center at UCSF
SF Long Term Care Ombudsman, Felton
Senior Division, Felton/Family Service Agency of SF
COMAAT (Changing One Mind At A Time)

Caring Across Generations
Gray Panthers
The Arc San Francisco
Jobs with Justice
IHSS Public Authority
Community Living Campaign
Bayview Senior Services
Creativity Explored

ⁱ Budget and Legislative Analyst's Office Report: Seniors and In Home Care, 2016, page 1.

ⁱⁱ Ibid.

ⁱⁱⁱ \$55,000 is based on the average income amount needed to pay a private home care agency, as detailed above.

^{iv} This calculation is based on half of program beneficiaries needing assistance with Share of Cost, which averages \$425/month. For the other half, we use the average 21.1 hours per week needed, and \$23 median hourly rate for private care, with the subsidy averaging half of the cost of wages. We anticipate 1-2 FTEs to manage the program.

LONG-TERM CARE COORDINATING COUNCIL BUDGET PRIORITIES

1. Prevent evictions and homelessness through tenant outreach & education, and legal services

The goal of this funding is to prevent homelessness and displacement by ensuring access to legal counsel in eviction lawsuits and significantly expanding community outreach and education efforts to ensure that people who are threatened with evictions know their rights. One million dollars pays for roughly ten more staff attorneys at legal services agencies to handle roughly 600 more eviction cases. An additional \$500,000 in tenant outreach and education would ensure culturally competent messages get out to targeted neighborhoods throughout the City.

2. Expand housing subsidies

- We propose a local subsidy program analogous to a City funded Section 8 program that would allow for deeper subsidies and greater flexibility than the federal program currently allows for. The goals of the program would be to allow seniors and adults with disabilities to escape homelessness by providing a subsidy so that they could afford housing and to prevent seniors and adults with disabilities from becoming homeless by subsidizing their current housing and letting them remain in their rent controlled unit.
- For reducing homelessness it would cost about \$1500 per month x 12 months per individual (\$18,000). So for each hundred slots it would cost about \$1,800,000. For homeless prevention, it would cost about \$1000 per month x 12 months per individual (\$12,000). So for each hundred slots it would cost \$1,200,000.

3. Create a housing modifications fund

- The Housing Modification Fund would allow homeowners and tenants to access funds for physical modifications to their homes or apartments which would allow them to remain in their current housing. The \$500,000 Fund would be flexible, available to renters and homeowners, be in the form of a grant rather than a loan, and would be administered by the Mayor's Office of Housing. The cost of a modification can vary widely, but if we use an average of \$5000 for a home modification, then 100 households can be served. Many modifications cost significantly less than that.

4. Develop a home care subsidy pilot program

- To address the needs of middle-income (or "upper poor") seniors and people with disabilities who make just a little too much money to qualify for In Home Supportive Services, or who have more than \$2,000 in assets, this program would offer a subsidy for private home care, on a sliding scale. The program is supported by Supervisor Eric Mar and would enable people at different income levels to pay for the support they need to live safely and independently in their homes. A two-year pilot is proposed.

5. Support the Food Security Task Force

- Provide additional resources to ensure that seniors and people with disabilities are able to live independently, by promoting better health through improved nutrition resources.

Keeping San Franciscans Housed and Housing San Franciscans: A Funding Proposal

*Presented by the
Homeless Emergency Service Providers Association, San Francisco
April 2016*

Executive Summary

San Franciscans cannot help but notice the mushrooming number of people sleeping on our streets, in tents, in doorways, and in cars. In the past year, skyrocketing rents have closed the door for those trying to exit homelessness, while an epidemic of evictions has opened the door for many into the dire state of homelessness. In a recent Chamber of Commerce poll, 51% of San Franciscans cited homelessness as the number one problem, far surpassing poll results last year, which also showed homelessness as the top issue with 35% of respondents calling it out. The Homeless Emergency Service Providers Association (HESPA) recognizes that this disastrous situation can be mitigated with wise policy decisions and prioritization by our civic leaders.

This year, we can build on past successes through **an infusion of \$13,356,630 in new and baselined funding for FY 2016-17 and \$695,474 in new funding for FY 2017-18 into our housing and homeless support systems**, for a total baseline expenditure of \$15,013,754 post FY 2017-18. This budget proposal attempts to both prevent homelessness by halting displacement at the front end and maximize exits out of homelessness at the back end. It consists of four parts that aim to keep San Franciscans housed and house San Franciscans.

- **Private Market Housing Subsidies:** Fund 370 new household subsidies to families, transitional aged youth, single adults, elderly, and people with disabilities in Year 1 and baseline the 255 subsidies that were funded last year, to support them in moving out of homelessness or retaining permanent rent-controlled housing.
- **Non-Profit Housing Subsidies:** Maximize affordable housing developments by funding subsidies in non-profit housing. This proposal would fund 43 LOSP subsidies in new non-profit affordable housing pipeline buildings in FY 2017-18. [70 subsidies were funded last year for FY16/17]; these units would otherwise not be affordable to the most vulnerable San Franciscans.
- **Homeless Prevention:** Halt preventable evictions from housing by funding eviction defense for 450 at-risk households, tenant rights outreach to 89,950 households, back rent for 60 formerly homeless families, and a mediation program for 400 tenants in publicly-funded housing.
- **Safety Value for Homeless Families:** Assure that no family stays outdoors because of lack of shelter by purchasing one-night stays at moderately-priced hotels in an emergency situation, and add one half-time cook to First Friendship emergency shelter.

Context and Summary of Request

Since 2012, HESPA has developed proposals to ensure safe and dignified emergency services, replace former federal Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing grants, prevent homelessness, and create additional exits out of homelessness through subsidies and vacant unit rehabilitation. The resulting funds, allocated by the Mayor and Board of Supervisors—\$3,000,000 for FY2012/13, an additional \$2,950,000 for FY2013/14, \$6,543,884 in FY2014/15, and \$4,163,382 in FY2015-17—have been indispensable as we strive to alleviate the housing crisis faced by low-income San Franciscans. **As a result of these investments, by the end of this fiscal year, almost 750 households will exit homelessness, thousands of households will maintain their housing, and thousands of homeless people will receive deeply enriched emergency services to enable increased safety and dignity.**

Despite these successes, the system continues to struggle to fill the gap as the housing crisis in San Francisco deepens, and San Franciscans face unprecedented levels of displacement and homelessness. **New initiatives and expanded programs are needed to keep pace with the scope of the crisis.** Funding our proposal for 2016-17 and 2017-18 will provide the tools to **halt preventable displacements** of low-income San Franciscans from rent-

controlled housing and relieve the burden on our city's shelters by providing housing subsidies to some of our most vulnerable citizens.

This proposal is the result of a careful, data-driven process to analyze our current housing and homeless system, identify service gaps, and tap into the experience and creativity of our providers to determine the most cost-effective solutions. Please see **Attachment 1 for a detailed budget for our proposal.**

Part 1: Expansion of Private Housing Subsidies

Background

The economic changes the United States and San Francisco are facing today are unprecedented, as income inequality is more significant in the United States than it has ever been. According to San Francisco's chief economist, San Francisco has the most economic inequality in the State of California, and California has more inequality than any other state in the union. This translates in San Francisco to extreme disparities between rents and income. **Rents are rising rapidly for everyone, but incomes for the bottom 50% of San Franciscans are stagnant.** For many low-income San Franciscans who do not have access to subsidized housing or who have lost their rent-controlled housing, this has become an impossible situation.

On the supply side, the limited creation of housing units over the last few years affordable to extremely low income people has greatly restricted the available inventory for potential placement of impoverished households. This means that more families and individuals must seek housing in the private market. Tenant-based subsidy programs are crucial in order to level the playing field.

Rapid Re-Housing Subsidy for Families and Single Adults

Undoubtedly, the largest contributing factor to homelessness in San Francisco is the inability to afford stable housing in the nation's most expensive rental housing market. Recognizing this reality, the Board of Supervisors funded shallow short-term subsidies to homeless families to exit homelessness in 2007. That funding was later augmented by the federal government for a short time. More recently, the state added a successful rapid re-housing program for CalWorks recipients, the funding for which is drying up. The program provides financial assistance to families who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness to either stay in their homes or pay partial rent on a privately-owned apartment. Typically the subsidy lasts 12 – 60 months and gives families an opportunity to stabilize and improve their financial situation to take over the full cost of the rent. The program in San Francisco has led to over 700 families successfully exiting homelessness since 2007. Last year, the Mayor funded 120 rapid re-housing subsidies for families with children, and the Board added 50 subsidies for single adults which need to be baselined.

We are seeking funding for an additional 50 shallow subsidies for single adults and 120 subsidies for families with children, all of whom are facing largely-diminished options for exiting homelessness. These are projected to cost \$2,958,873. In addition, we would like the subsidies totaling the same amount baselined from last year.

Rapid Re-Housing for Transitional Aged Youth (TAY)

In 2007, the Mayor's Transitional Youth Task Force published *Disconnected Youth in San Francisco: A Road Map to Improve the Life Chances of San Francisco's Most Vulnerable Young Adults*. Since that time, San Francisco has taken several significant steps toward addressing the unique and entrenched challenges that disconnected TAY face in today's difficult job and housing markets. The Mayor's Office and the Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) have built a strong collaborative network through TAYSF, and we commend their ongoing work to keep the needs of TAY central to policy and funding decisions across the city. Despite progress and the important work of TAYSF, significant service gaps persist, and San Francisco's disconnected TAY continue to struggle with housing, education, employment, health, and wellness.

HESPA requests \$630,738 to baseline 30 graduated rental subsidies, case management, and housing support services for 30 TAY in community-based housing. Costs include a monthly subsidy that decreases over time, with the goal of youth taking over the full cost of the lease in 24 months. Costs include case management and a housing coordinator, plus move-in costs (a portion of first and last month's rent, plus security deposit), furniture grants, and other program costs. The cost-per-household (\$21,025) is higher relative to other rapid re-housing and adult and family

subsidy programs because of the lower staff: client ratio. This ratio is critical because the model is transitional, requiring service-rich supports to ensure that youth are fully prepared for independent housing at the end of the subsidy term.

Expansion of Need-Based Subsidy for Families and People With Disabilities

The current subsidy programs have been effective for a sliver of the population: those who require only temporary help until they can cover market rent on their own after a period of time. However, there are many others who will not be able to increase their income in a relatively short period of time in order to afford housing. For example, a typical service worker, earning \$14 per hour, will earn a little over \$2,400 per month before taxes, not enough to cover rent on the average price of a studio apartment. In addition, most households, due to the housing crisis, are placed outside San Francisco, disrupting their community ties, employment, and schooling for their children. In 2014, **we created a new successful pilot subsidy program that recognizes this need and fills a gaping hole in our system by having a deep need based subsidy targeted at rent levels in San Francisco, without the rapid re-housing time limits.**

The program will serve both families and the elderly/disabled who represent homeless households and households at risk of homelessness. The subsidy would be deep enough to enable households to rent in the bottom 20% of the rental market, while contributing 30% of their income toward the rent. Similarly, it would be a need-based subsidy, allowing households to use it as long as necessary. The program would serve people who cannot demonstrate an ability to substantially increase their income, while keeping low-income people of color in San Francisco, close to their communities. It would also have the flexibility to be used in non-profit owned buildings, master lease buildings, or in scattered sites.

We envision this program serving the most vulnerable citizens with the highest barriers to stability. One example population is the aging disabled: the LGBT Aging Policy Task Force and the federally mandated Ryan White CARE Council have both identified an emerging crisis need for rental subsidies to keep disabled seniors in their homes when their employer-sponsored long-term disability policies expire as they reach retirement age. 18.9% of aging people with HIV will lose access to their long-term disability programs when they reach retirement age and are no longer considered disabled. **1,700 older adults with disabling HIV/AIDS are in need of rental assistance to remain in their housing.** In addition, according to the Human Services Agency Planning Division, 4,600 LGBT seniors need access to permanent rental assistance to remain in their homes. This program would serve those most at risk, keeping them in housing and preventing homelessness. Another focus would be immigrants who benefit from San Francisco’s Sanctuary City ordinance and who are unable to move out of San Francisco due to safety concerns and threats of deportation.

The families and individuals that will be served by this program are the most likely to become chronically homeless without intervention. **The program will allow us to house these San Franciscans for about \$16,000 per household, while saving several times that amount on long-term emergency services.** The time is right for this expanding this subsidy program that makes both humanitarian and fiscal sense.

<i># of households served</i>	<i>New Rapid re-housing program for single adults</i>	<i>New Rapid re-housing program for families</i>	<i>Baseline 2015/16 subsidies</i>	<i>New need based rental subsidies for families</i>	<i>New need based rental subsidies for elderly or disabled adults</i>	<i>Total</i>
Year 1	50	120	255	50	150	625
Year 2	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	

Part 2: Protect and Expand Non-profit Owned Housing Options Through Operating Subsidies

Given the limited housing options in the private market, we looked to non-profit owned housing to increase the options to swiftly move people out of homelessness. The advantage of these forms of housing is twofold: it is less expensive to house homeless households in non-profit owned housing than in private market rate housing, and these housing options do not require an arduous search to locate a unit.

The Mayor of San Francisco has called for 10,000 affordable housing units by 2020. Looking at the newly constructed units, the projection is that 20% will be for homeless people. Over the past decade, about 40% of combined redevelopment and Mayor’s Office on Housing units went to homeless people.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i># of affordable units</i>	<i>Current homeless #</i>	<i>Proposed # of additional family units</i>	<i>New cost</i>
FY 2017/18	1300 4 th Street	133	27	13	\$176,706
FY 2017/18	Transbay 7	120	0	30	\$518,768.00

The projections for units over the next five years have this ratio cut fully in half. These are buildings on public lands, whose financing has already been secured. By simply adding a subsidy, a homeless household would be able to move in.

There has been a huge disparity in this type of housing by household size; while 40% of homeless people in San Francisco are members of intact families, only 7% of the units over the past decade have been for families. San Francisco has an estimated 3,300 children experiencing homelessness. The short- and long-term impacts of homelessness on small children are especially dire. Children in families experiencing homelessness have increased incidence of illness and are more likely to have emotional and behavioral problems than children with consistent living accommodations.

Part 3: Eviction Prevention

Our plan is to put a stop to all preventable evictions among the most vulnerable San Franciscans at risk of homelessness. The following chart illustrates the scope of services we propose:

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i># of Additional Households Served</i>	<i>Baseline 2015/16 Addback</i>	<i>New Cost Year 1</i>	<i>New Cost Year 2</i>
Back Rent for Formerly Homeless Families	Ensure formerly homeless families stay in their homes when faced with a temporary one-time shortage of rental funds.	60	0	\$107,332	0
Full-Scope Eviction Defense	Guarantee a “right to counsel” for income-eligible tenants, providing full legal representation in court and improving the chances that they can remain in their homes.	550	0	\$1,005,675	0
Tenant Outreach and Education	Offer a counseling program to proactively address eviction defense, engaging with vulnerable households early in the eviction process and helping them to understand their rights as tenants.	85,950	\$100,000	\$388,673	0
Mediation and Engagement in Supportive Housing Program (MESH)	Offer a counseling program to proactively address eviction defense, engaging with vulnerable households early in the eviction process and helping them to understand their rights as tenants.	400	0	\$210,450	0
Total		86.96	\$100,000	\$1,712,130	0

Comprehensive Eviction Defense

San Francisco's eviction crisis is not over, as the demand for eviction defense legal services continues to outpace the ability of service providers to respond. Funding from the City in FY14-15 allowed legal services providers to serve as many as 600 more tenants facing eviction with full scope representation, however funding for more attorneys is needed to ensure that all vulnerable tenants have access to counsel.

The epidemic of evictions in San Francisco has not abated - Eviction Notices Increased by 32%

According to a July 2015 SF Chronicle story, the number of eviction notices filed per month with the San Francisco Rent Board is over 32% higher than the average from the previous three years; owner-move-in evictions alone are up 131%. This does not include the number of tenants pressured to move out of their homes without knowing their rights. There is no coordinated outreach and education effort to ensure that especially vulnerable groups and neighborhoods know their rights and access resources they need to have a fighting chance to keep their homes.

In 2015 over 800 Tenants Arrived at the Housing Court without Representation - Hundreds of San Franciscans have no access to legal counsel in evictions. Thousands more do not know their rights and give up without a fight. There is a long way to go to ensure that everyone at risk of losing their home has access to counsel. Last year more than 900 people arrived at the court house facing eviction with no counsel to provide them with comprehensive representation in their case. Meanwhile approximately 90% of landlords arrived with counsel, further illustrating the uneven playing field of eviction lawsuits. Ensuring that both sides of a case have legal representation brings fairness and equity to the judicial system.

Legal services are effective. Full Scope Representation Doubles Tenants' Chances of Staying in Their Homes Studies repeatedly show that tenants with full scope legal representation fare exponentially better than those who are unrepresented.* The provision of full scope representation by experienced litigators affords tenants the benefit of representation by attorneys who can utilize all the tools of litigation and ensure that their rights are protected. Without the knowledge or ability to propound discovery, properly gather and prepare supporting evidence, or prepare and argue key motions, tenants cannot begin to be adequately prepared for trial, let alone effectively prepare for and conduct their own trial. Even attorneys who step in at the last moment in these kinds of cases have limited options for success at such a late date.

With an \$11.74 Return on a \$1 Investment , Legal Services Benefit the Entire City. (2) A Social Return on Investment Study determined that for every \$1 invested in the Justice and Diversity Center of the Bar Association of San Francisco (JDC)'s housing legal services the San Francisco community \$11.74 of immediate and long-term benefits by keeping people housed and preventing homelessness.

In addition, preventing homelessness by fighting evictions is a critical strategy in reducing homelessness. The City cannot build its way out of the housing crisis. The City's Housing Balance Report showed that the City gained 6559 affordable units between 2005 and 2014; however landlords took at least 5470 rent-controlled apartments off the market, due to Ellis Act evictions, owner move-ins, and increased actions by landlords to vigorously pursue other types of evictions against tenants in rent-controlled units. There are over 8000 homeless San Franciscans, and new affordable housing alone can't keep pace with the needs of low-income tenants. Keeping people housed can stem the tide.

An investment in legal services will preserve rent-controlled, affordable units. Each time a tenant is evicted from their rent-controlled home, the City loses yet another affordable unit. But for the work of eviction defense attorneys, hundreds more rent-controlled affordable housing units would be lost to the City, and countless San Franciscans added to the ranks of the City's homeless population. Protecting private rent-controlled tenancies is critically important affordable housing strategy.

*Stanford Law School - John and Terry Center for Public Service and Public Interest– San Francisco Right to Civil Counsel Pilot Program Documentation Report p. 14. Community Services Analysis LLC Social Return on Investment Analysis of JDC for year ended December 31, 2013.

Back Rent for Formerly Homeless Families

Back rent has been a critical intervention for households that need one-time assistance to maintain their housing.

This assistance prevents them from experiencing the trauma of homelessness, saves the city expensive shelter stays, and ensures stability for the entire family. HESPA has identified 60 families who would benefit from this assistance. The expectation is that these families would return to homelessness without assistance, as they have no access to accumulated wealth and have previously experienced homelessness. Last year this assistance was covered by one-time private funding that is not expected to continue.

Homelessness Prevention Tenant Outreach and Education

As noted above, the majority of evictions never reach the unlawful detainer stage. It is far more common that residents faced with eviction leave their homes due to landlords' scare tactics. HESPA's aim is to reach San Francisco residents at risk of homelessness with information on Homelessness Prevention rights and resources before they have been harassed into moving out of their homes because they do not understand their rights as tenants. It is vital that low-income residents faced with eviction learn their rights in order to maintain their housing.

The HESPA Outreach and Education plan includes increased organization and collaboration between eviction defense providers in order to leverage and maximize all city investments in anti-displacement efforts. Our outreach plan would require the following components:

1. Outreach:

- 5-7 housing outreach workers will:
 - Distribute 'Know Your Rights' educational materials to 86,000 homes in low-income neighborhoods of San Francisco through door-to-door outreach.
 - Conduct face-to-face contact with approximately 8,000 residents.
 - Interview residents to see if they have tenant-landlord issues and refer residents to appropriate services.
 - Conduct one-on-one tenant counseling at their agencies, helping to relieve the current backlog of clients and waiting times for appointments.
 - Meet the new influx of low-income clients due to outreach.
 - Conduct 'Know Your Rights' trainings to 1,400 low-income tenants, focusing on issues that lead to constructive evictions and other forces of displacement, such as harassment and habitability issues, and provide eviction prevention resources.
 -
- Of the face-to-face contacts:
 - 7% will seek assistance.
 - 10% will report ability to self solve housing issues and navigate housing.
 - 80% will report increased knowledge of housing rights.
- a. **Outreach and Counseling Organization**
 - Two staff from a lead agency will:
 - Serve as outreach coordinators to organize a comprehensive and non-duplicative outreach plan for all participating outreach workers and organizations.
 - Coordinate workshop scheduling and materials development.

Outreach and Geographic Scope

Conduct homelessness prevention outreach in geographic areas with these variables:

- High rate of housing code violations
- High rate of overcrowding
- High concentration of students with SFUSD low test scores
- High concentration of Ellis Evictions and no-fault evictions
- High concentration of vulnerable populations
 - Low income 0-30% AMI
 - Majority People of Color/Ethnic populations

Mediation and Engagement in Supportive Housing Program (MESH)

Evictions from supportive housing, long controversial, have come under new scrutiny as San Francisco analyzes its policies around homelessness. As Bevan Dufty, former Director of HOPE, noted in February’s Budget and Finance Committee hearing on San Francisco’s Ten-Year Plan to Abolish Chronic Homelessness, “We’re paying for the supportive housing, we are paying for the attorney that is evicting somebody, we are paying for the attorney that is fighting the eviction, and ultimately we are paying for the services that an individual is going to need that winds up on the street.” **A smarter approach to eviction cases in supportive housing is clearly needed.**

As shown below, a significant number of Eviction Defense Collaborative clients came from City-funded housing:

Eviction Defense Collaborative Households Assisted with Eviction

<i>Year</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>City funded</i>	<i>All others</i>	<i>Total</i>
2009	54	307	1,237	1,598
2010	110	391	1,193	1,694
2011	465	408	1,396	2,269
2012	285	372	1,403	2,060
2013	128	389	1,396	1,913

Our answer to Mr. Dufty’s call for common sense is a proposal to launch a two-year pilot program for Mediation and Engagement in Supportive Housing (MESH), with the overall goal of reducing the number of evictions from supportive housing. We would leverage existing relationships with low-income housing providers to establish new norms for eviction procedures, such as early and sustained engagement with problematic tenants, as well as mandatory mediation before involving the courts. Once we have proven the new model successful, we plan to roll it out to all publicly-funded housing (including public housing, non-profit-run housing, and master-leased buildings).

We envision using volunteer mediators and tenant advocates, leveraging the city’s funding for the greatest possible impact. The required resources would include a full-time volunteer coordinator and a program director, in addition to operating costs. Over two years, we project a cost of approximately \$200,000, which would be more than offset by the savings in costs to the City associated with legal representation and tenant turnover.

Part 4: Safety Valve for Homeless Families

Over the past year, several families have found themselves in a tough situation as our emergency system was maxed out. If the emergency shelters are full, families are turned away with nowhere to go. They have been forced to sit out all night in parks with their children or sleep on the floor of police stations. While this happens infrequently, it should never happen. We propose a small amount of funds for five hotel nights a month to only be used for families turned away at First Friendship because First Friendship and Providence are full. They would stay for one night and then return to the emergency system. The budget includes funds for a moderately-priced tourist hotel room, cab vouchers, and a 10-hour position to book hotel rooms and manage the program. In addition, there is a small amount of funding to add a part time chef to the First Friendship shelter. The total cost is \$101,194.

Call to Action

San Francisco’s ongoing housing crisis, as Alan Berube of the Brookings Institution observed, has put its very identity as a city at risk. Can a city consider itself progressive if it does not make room for the poorest of its citizens? Low-income San Franciscans should not have to face the awful choice of leaving the city or living on its streets. It is within our power to change this reality, and we need to act swiftly. Please support our proposal to keep San Franciscans housed and to house San Franciscans.

HESPA’S Policy and Budget Recommendations Applying Lessons Learned from the Pilot Navigation Center:
Invest in Navigation Center-Like Resources to Make Clear Connections to Housing and Benefits for all San Franciscans Experiencing Homelessness

The pilot Navigation Center model works to rapidly house people who had been experiencing homelessness for sustained periods of time on the streets because Navigation Center residents are prioritized to receive housing units¹ and richly supported by on-site services to submit a successful housing application. Stability once housed is fostered pre-placement by on-site City workers’ assistance with getting cash benefits and health-related supports such as MediCal coverage, CalFresh benefits and meals on demand.

The vast majority of residents said they were satisfied with this model, citing as the most positive aspects of the program the clear linkage between the program and housing, along with operations and case management staff.

The Navigation Center’s “success” in rapidly housing people who have been living on the streets, coupled with escalating concerns about people living openly on the streets, places San Francisco at an extremely dangerous policy crossroad. Offering housing openings first to Navigation Center residents stalemates exits from homelessness for others, including those living in shelters. Many conversations about opening additional Navigation Centers seem to assume that this priority housing placement will continue. The demand and need for affordable housing units to finally end the experience of homelessness is not limited to people living on the streets or to people who are lucky enough to receive a Navigation Center bed, and homeless individuals eligible for and desiring that housing far outstrips our City’s supply. Who gets to end their homelessness first going forward should not be the de facto result of replicating a pilot program design in a rush to bring people off the streets. Who has priority for exits from homelessness into San Francisco’s housing targeted to people experiencing homelessness should be determined as a matter of San Francisco policy, and then consistently applied across the system. Navigation Center-like services will benefit and should be made available to all who are homeless in San Francisco.

Affordable Housing Openings for People Experiencing Homelessness should be Offered Per a Prioritization Policy Consistently Applied Across the System.

Those experiencing homelessness who desire and will benefit by tenancy in one of San Francisco’s housing programs targeted to homeless, single adults are equally represented in San Francisco’s shelters as on San Francisco’s streets. After all, for many, shelter use is cyclical, a function of availability (over 630 single adults are waiting today for a shelter reservation), and rationally based on the prospective residents’ perception of the then-existing immediate costs and benefits of shelter and its alternatives.

The City’s single adult housing programs have eligibility requirements in addition to current homelessness. (For example, successful applicants for Human Services Agency Care Not Cash buildings must be homeless and CAAP recipients; for HUD-funded rental assistance units must be homeless and disabled, and some must be “chronically homeless”^{ii,iii}.) These housing programs also have different referral access points to fill vacancies such as pre-identified nonprofit agencies, the

Homeless Outreach Team or the Coordinated Entry Team. Units within buildings can have different eligibility and referral access points based on funding source.

In 2014 San Francisco implemented a pilot “coordinated entry” system for housing targeted to single adults experiencing homelessness, operated by the Coordinated Entry Team. The community’s decision to pilot this system arose out of a federal requirement that communities which receive HUD Continuum of Care^{iv} dollars have a coordinated entry system, and was based on anticipated benefits including improved connections between people and the housing/services needed and equitable treatment of prospective tenants regardless of current case management connections.

The pilot system was designed over a two-year period, and prioritized permanent supportive housing funded by HUD McKinney-Vento Continuum of Care dollars to eligible candidates *based on their length of homelessness*.^v That prioritization is meant not only to address the needs of those longest term homeless, but also to treat people equitably, to take subjectivity out of the housing access system and to set clear expectations for everyone about who is prioritized.^{vi}

The length of time homeless was considered so important that the Local Homeless Coordinating Board’s¹ Strategic Plan Framework for 2014-2019 identifies as one of its five keystone action steps that are “foundational to making progress on ending homelessness” a City-wide Coordinated Assessment and Intake system that places the longest term homeless residents into housing first.

At the time the Local Homeless Coordinating Board processed the coordinated entry/prioritization based on length of homeless issue, a Navigation Center did not exist. The San Francisco community working to end homelessness now may suggest other bases for prioritization of people seeking exits to permanent supportive housing, or may affirm priority based on length of homelessness.

The community also may suggest that now is the time for all San Francisco housing for homeless single adults be accessed through the Coordinated Entry Team.

HESPA Recommends:

The Local Homeless Coordinating Board immediately commence a time-limited community process to determine: 1) the basis for prioritizing offers of housing units targeted to homeless, single adults as among other eligible homeless, single adults; and 2) whether all housing for homeless, single adults should be accessed through the Coordinated Entry Team. Minimizing delays in filling open units should be a priority objective of the prioritization policy.

Each system for offering housing units for homeless, single adults then prioritize housing access as among otherwise eligible individuals based on the Local Homeless Coordinating Board’s decision.

¹ The Local Homeless Coordinating Board is charged with ensuring a unified homeless strategy that is supported by the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, City departments, nonprofit agencies, people who are homeless or formerly homeless and the community at large.

The Target Population for Navigation Centers should be those Living on the Streets who are in the Priority Group for Housing Placement.

The pilot Navigation Center has shown that living in a low-threshold, service-rich environment while preparing to make housing applications, results in fairly rapid housing placements (when units are available).

The experience of the existing Coordinated Entry Team also supports that conclusion. Currently, the Coordinated Entry process is that “top priority households” are contacted. (Top priority households are a randomized subset for those in the priority group, which under current policy is people who have experienced homelessness the longest amount of time. The size of the top priority household group depends on the number of expected housing openings. If there are more people in the priority group (e.g., under current policy, who have been homeless an equal amount of time) than anticipated openings, a randomized subset is chosen and called “top priority.”) The Coordinated Entry staff then meets with the top priority households to complete the housing application; the application is sent to the housing provider; the housing provider meets the applicant and offers the unit (and if not, Coordinated Entry staff support the application through an appeals/grievance process); then the top priority household is housed. For “top priority households” who are living on the streets, distracted by more immediate needs such as food and where to sleep for the night, this process can be difficult. It even is hard to simply maintain contact with the Coordinated Entry staff during the time it takes to secure all that is needed for the housing application (ID, Social Security card, income benefits, etc.), and then during the period between housing application and move-in.

Navigation Centers should be the venues for supporting people who had been living on the streets to submit successful housing applications, to apply for cash benefits and health-related supports.

HESPA Recommends:

The target population for San Francisco’s low-threshold, service-rich Navigation Centers be those living on the streets at the time their names come up as a top priority household for housing targeted to homeless, single adults.

Until/unless the housing access systems align into one Coordinated Entry Team, the Homeless Outreach Team may be charged with locating top priority households living on the streets for entry to the Navigation Center. The HOT’s work can be supported by information from neighborhood homeless resource centers.

The number of Navigation Centers needed at one time will depend on the number of permanent supportive housing opportunities available.

Navigation Center-Like Services should be offered in Shelters to Prepare All Residents to Leave the System, and to Support Housing Priority Group Residents to Successfully Access Housing.

In its evaluation of the Navigation Center, the Office of the Controller recommended that lessons learned from the Navigation Center be spread throughout the shelter system, making changes that “will help make traditional shelters similarly welcoming for clients, and foster a sense of working together toward tangible goals.”^{vii}

From Navigation Center residents’ interview and evaluation responses, the Controller recognized that the “welcoming environment” at the Navigation Center primarily is a function of residents *seeing and having a clear connection to housing and benefits*. Navigation Center clients said that “shelters do not lead to housing,” but the Navigation Center has “reignited hope for housing.” “Interviewees from SFHOT and SFPD explained that individuals who have been unsheltered for years often feel so overwhelmed by their perceived obstacles to housing that they give up trying to access it. Many clients remain on the streets simply because they see no connection between shelters and housing.”^{viii}

At the Navigation Center:

- Case managers, at a 6 staff to 75 client ratio², work to connect residents with stable income, health services, public benefits and housing, and then to move into housing with warm case management hand-offs to housing program services staff and move-in assistance to set-up house. Housing-readiness and access services are intensive and include mediation with property managers regarding prior eviction histories, assistance to expunge criminal history records and deal with active warrants and accompanying residents to appointments.
- HSA eligibility workers are on-site to support benefits enrollment making it easier for case managers and clients to navigate the often complicated public assistance process (CAAP, CalFresh and MediCal benefits).

What about the 3 P's and Encampments:

In identifying the most helpful aspects of the Navigation Center, residents mentioned accommodation of the three P's (pets, possessions and partners) less frequently than outcome-based responses (such as connections to benefits and housing) or experience-based responses (such as positive interactions with staff).

In responding the question of why they were not in a shelter:

- Navigation Center residents rarely mention pets or possessions as barriers to shelter use.
- No resident told case managers that social connections to encampments kept them from using shelter.
- Having a partner was the third most common of the reasons for avoiding the traditional system.

City and County of San Francisco, Office of the Controller City Services Auditor. (December 10, 2015) *More than a Shelter: An Assessment of the Navigation Center's First Six Months*.

² The Controller correctly identified the higher staff to client ratio at the Navigation Center as accounting for the difference in experience between that setting and traditional shelters. Aspects of the Navigation Center residents identified as the most helpful (in addition to priority housing placement) directly correlate to the type (case managers, benefit workers) and number of staff at the Center:

- connection to benefits and other resources;
- a feeling of personal safety;
- the speed with which services were rendered;
- the entire program experience (respondents did not provide any specifics, instead choosing to praise the entire program experience as helpful, ‘Completely different. They addressed all components for life, housing, and income’).

- The health care system streamlines residents’ access to appropriate care, treatment and health-related housing;
- Medical services are available through the on-site clinic;
- City policy makers mobilize resources for staff to better serve clients, for example, by connecting the program with the Department of Motor Vehicles to create standing weekly appointments for clients to help streamline the ID-acquisition process.
- City departments’ internal policies are reviewed for barriers. For example, the CAAP requirement that homeless clients attend regular appointments verifying their homelessness was waived.

In short, the lesson of the Navigation Center is that “navigating” the path from homelessness to housing takes City and provider support to eliminate barriers that keep people homeless.

Shelter residents can be provided a clear connection to housing and benefits using this model. The work could be characterized as having two parts: the first, for all residents to be best prepared to exit the shelter system; and the second, for residents whose permanent supportive housing opportunity is near to be supported in the application-to-move-in process.

Preparing residents to exit the shelter system consists of services that puts shelter residents in the best position to quickly and successfully access any type of housing option when the opportunity arrives:

- Clear counsel on how the housing access system works, affordable housing opportunities, and an explanation of the likelihood that/time in which certain types of housing might be available.
- Activities that result in eligibility for housing, that remove housing barriers and that prepare applicants to make complete housing applications (such as by signing up for benefits that qualify a person for housing, securing an ID, applying for service animal designation for pets, clearing warrants, transferring out-of-county probation violation cases to San Francisco Adult Probation Department, clearing Veterans eligible for VA health care).
- Successful applications for income benefits (e.g., on-site and off-site dedicated HSA staff).
- Connections to health care (e.g., MediCal insurance, and streamlined access to higher levels of care and treatment beds).
- Intensive supports in making affordable housing applications (outside of the City’s permanent supportive housing portfolio).
- Referrals to education and job training programs.

Shelter residents who are in the “top priority group” for housing should receive the same level of focused support to complete and submit the application and move into housing as was shown to be so successful in the Navigation Center (including advocacy with property management regarding poor histories, warm housing case management hand-offs, and housing move-in assistance for furniture and household goods).

HESPA Recommends:

Shelters and Resource Centers replicate the types of services available at the pilot Navigation Center to that impact shelter residents’/Resource Center participants’ readiness to successfully apply for housing, and to secure income benefits and health care.

Shelters serve as a stable venue for shelter residents who are top priority households for housing targeted to homeless, single adults to complete the “shelter to housing process.” This may require providing extensions to shelter reservations pending the application process.

Housing application specialists provide housing application and move-in supports to the top priority household shelter residents. The application specialists could be the Coordinated Entry Team providing the services at shelters; or staff sited at a Resource Center centrally located to serve shelter top priority households.

HESPA’s Corresponding Budget Request and Outcome Expectations:

A. To support 1,600 homeless resident/clients:

SHELTERS AND RESOURCE CENTERS	
Staffing (44 FTE) – salaries and benefits	\$2,510,000
Flex fund for client supports (taxi vouchers, mass trans tokens, IDs, clearing citations, household items, etc.)	\$72,000
Other operations (rental factor, supplies, etc. – assume 9% of personnel costs)	\$226,000
Indirect 12%	\$336,960
Subtotal:	\$3,144,960
CITY ELIGIBILITY WORKERS	
City eligibility workers (CAAP, CalFresh and MediCal): 3 teams of two workers each rotating among shelters and resource centers 5 days a week	\$612,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$3,756,960

- Average cost per client: \$2,348
- Staff (CBO and City worker) to client ratio: 1:32 (at current Navigation Center 1:12.5)

B. To pilot [recommend pilot in shelter(s) and resource center(s)]:

200 people receive services: \$469,620

400 people receive services: \$939,240

To replicate the Pace of Success of the Navigation Center in the Single Adult and Drop-In/Resource Center System, 2,400 Additional Permanent, Affordable Housing Exits should be Developed Now.

A system to quickly house well-prepared applicants has little meaning without housing exits. The Navigation Center has shown that the pace of placement can be quick, with available units. To

ensure this success for all people experiencing homelessness, about 2,400 additional affordable housing options must be made available.

HESPA Recommends:

The new City Homeless Department should estimate the costs, determine sites, and work with policymakers to develop a sustainable revenue source to support this goal (part of the Mayor's commitment to housing 8,000 more homeless people in the next five years). Efforts should include increasing the number of homeless units in the affordable housing pipeline, including by setting aside for homeless people 40% of units in new developments, cumulatively, each year, speeding up construction, subsidizing turnover units in nonprofit housing, subsidizing market rate units and increasing supportive housing.

ⁱ When housing units within HSA's portfolio become available, HSA identifies whether any Navigation Center client is ready for housing and eligible for the unit. If no Navigation Center clients are ready or able to be housed at that time, the unit will be offered to other clients on the HSA housing waitlist. HSA does not hold available units for Navigation Center clients who are not ready to be housed. City and County of San Francisco, Office of the Controller City Services Auditor. (December 10, 2015) *More than a Shelter: An Assessment of the Navigation Center's First Six Months*. <http://sfcontroller.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=6994>

ⁱⁱ The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines a chronically homeless individual as someone living in a shelter or on the streets who has experienced homelessness for a year or longer, or who has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years and also has a condition that prevents them from maintaining work or housing.

ⁱⁱⁱ People who would benefit by permanent supportive housing, including those who are "chronically homeless" live in San Francisco's shelters and streets. People who are chronically homeless comprise nearly the same ratio of shelter residents as street residents. While 75% of the single adult "chronic homeless" population in San Francisco is unsheltered, the percentage of the sheltered single adult population experiencing "chronic homelessness" is nearly equal to the percentage of unsheltered single adults experiencing chronic homelessness:

- Single adults living in San Francisco's shelter system who are chronically homeless: 24% (385/1634)
- Single adults living on the streets of San Francisco who are chronically homeless: 28% (1189/4206).

Severe mental illness and chronic substance abuse irrespective of chronicity of homelessness also are proxies for who might benefit by permanent supportive housing. Thirty percent of shelter residents self-reported chronic substance abuse; 18% self-reported severe mental illness. (HUD 2015 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for San Francisco. This data excludes people who were living in institutions such as jails or hospitals at the time of the homeless count.

https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/reportmanagement/published/CoC_PopSub_CoC_CA-501-2015_CA_2015.pdf; and HUD 2015 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count Report for San Francisco.

https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/reportmanagement/published/CoC_HIC_CoC_CA-501-2015_CA_2015.pdf.)

^{iv} San Francisco receives over \$25 Million in HUD Continuum of Care funding this year.

^v As of December 15, 2015, the Coordinated Assessment team is targeting people who have been homeless in San Francisco for 13 years or more at this time. People with HIV/AIDS and seniors are slightly more likely to be housed more quickly than other populations, because there are some units restricted to serving only those groups. Chronically homeless veterans will also be housed more rapidly. Homeless veterans who are ineligible for Department of Housing and Urban Development Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) are prioritized if they have been homeless

in San Francisco for 12 months or longer. People who have been homeless outside of San Francisco are prioritized as well. Time spent homeless outside of San Francisco is pro-rated at 50% for prioritization purposes. For example, someone with 20 years of homelessness outside of San Francisco is prioritized at the same level as someone who has been homeless 10 years in San Francisco.

^{vi} Local Homeless Coordinating Board. (2013) *Draft Plan for Implementation of Single Adult Housing Coordinated Assessment*; Local Homeless Coordinating Board. (2014) *Draft Plan Draft Plan for Implementation of Single Adult Housing Coordinated Assessment*.

^{vii} City and County of San Francisco, Office of the Controller City Services Auditor. (December 10, 2015) *More than a Shelter: An Assessment of the Navigation Center's First Six Months*.
<http://sfcontroller.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=6994>

^{viii} City and County of San Francisco, Office of the Controller City Services Auditor. (November 4, 2015) *Perspectives from the Navigation Center: Report #1: Understanding the Navigation Center's Operations*.
<http://sfcontroller.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=6887>

Preserving Employment Services for Homeless San Franciscans

It is well-known that sustainable employment is a critical component to exiting homelessness and maintaining stability. For 20 years, community organizations in San Francisco have offered education, training, and employment services targeted to residents experiencing homelessness through Federal HUD McKinney funding. While the level of services currently offered do not fully meet the need, they are critical for those who frequent our drop-in centers, stay in our shelters, and are newly placed in supportive housing.

Employment services for homeless San Franciscans are in jeopardy. Across the country, HUD McKinney funds are being reprioritized to exclusively fund housing programs, leaving our highly-successful employment programs at risk of being defunded.

HESPA requests that the City and County of San Francisco reserve \$1,369,182 in the FY201-17 and FY 2017-18 budgets to fully fund Employment Services for Homeless San Franciscans if HUD McKinney does not continue to fund these programs.

More detail about the impacted programs:

Homeless Employment Collaborative - \$962,779

Since 1996, the San Francisco Homeless Employment Collaborative (HEC) has offered flexible, diverse employment and training opportunities to people struggling with homelessness. We are a collaboration of nine community organizations that offers a continuum of educational, training, and employment programs throughout San Francisco.

- Arriba Juntos - office and computer training
- Catholic Charities - St. Joseph's Family Center - services and placement for families
- Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice - services and placement for re-entry folks
- Hospitality House - employment resource center and job placement
- Community Housing Partnership - desk clerk training and job placement
- Episcopal Community Services - education/GED, and literacy services
- Mission Hiring Hall - job placement
- Swords to Plowshares - services and placement for veterans
- Toolworks - Janitorial training for people with disabilities

Conquering Homelessness through Employment in Food Service (CHEFS) - \$133,219

CHEFS is a 7-month culinary training program that provides instruction in technical and professional skills enhancement necessary for entry into the food service industry. Students are provided with classroom instruction, in-kitchen hands-on training and an internship at a local restaurant or institutional kitchen setting.

San Francisco Training Partnership - \$273,184

The San Francisco Training Partnership (SFTP), a collaboration between The Center for Juvenile and Criminal Justice and Mission Hiring Hall, provides clients with employment outreach and employment eligibility assessments, referrals to short-term training, counseling, identification of supportive services needs, job search workshops, and job placements.

Debt Fee San Francisco

We all know how the housing crisis has spiraled out of control; affordability is on everyone's agenda in San Francisco. What we often forget is that there is an intricate web of systems that lead to poverty and homelessness in San Francisco. One of these is the court system and the way it operates. On February 25th, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors' Public Safety and Neighborhood Services Committee met and discussed the issue of municipal fines and fees, their impact on low-income and homeless residents, and solutions moving forward.

Court-ordered debt is an obstacle that is preventing too many homeless and low-income people from being able to support themselves and their families. This includes traffic tickets and so-called 'quality of life' citations. The inability to pay your fine or appear in court results in a vicious cycle of debt and poverty.

Low-income people with traffic court debt essentially face a permanent license suspension and find themselves locked out of the workforce as a result. Many jobs require driving as a core function, such as delivery or transport, or as a necessary component of the work, such as travel between job sites. For many other employers, a valid driver's license is seen as an indicator of reliability, and applicants without one are simply screened out of the applicant pool. The impact is that too many people are ready and able to work, yet they're stuck relying on income support because they cannot access stable jobs.

The problem of license suspensions is particularly severe for people who have been involved in the criminal justice system. For example, a past arrest or incarceration may have caused a person to fail to appear at a court date on a driving ticket. Unfortunately, once the initial court date has been missed, an additional assessment of \$300 is added to the ticket, and the full amount must be posted as "bail" before that person can appear before a judge or make a written request to excuse the failure to appear. In this way, having money becomes a precondition to due process. It is extremely difficult for people reentering society from jail or prison to collect this amount of money up front.

Burdening people in the process of reentering the community is directly at odds with San Francisco's progressive reentry policies and goals.

San Francisco has more anti-homeless laws than any other city in California—23 ordinances banning sitting, sleeping, standing, and begging in public places. Political disputes over these laws are well known. Ticketing for violation of anti-homeless laws is on the rise. Since 2011, the SFPD has nearly tripled the number of citations issued for sleeping, sitting, and begging from issuing 1,231 tickets in 2011 to 3,350 in 2013 (Coalition on Homelessness).

Most homeless people can't and don't pay the fine. Some try to resolve their fine through confusing requirements of documenting hours spent receiving social services or doing community service. Some had tried to resolve it through the courts, but had missed their initial court date, resulting in additional fines and fees. Others with serious mental are unable to process the arduous steps. Many aren't informed of alternate options. As a result, many don't know how to resolve this issue and therefore don't do anything,

Housing is also affected by citations, as unpaid fines damage credit. This can disqualify applications for housing. This is an incredibly difficult system and the process of navigating it is punishment enough.

We need a path forward, so that low-income residents can have their debt eliminated and people can get back to work.

Debt Free San Francisco is a coalition working to eliminate the impacts of court-ordered debt on our communities, and urges the City and County of San Francisco to end the practices that result in crippling debt. We need to address the following in order to truly impact debt:

- **Fund outreach and education for the statewide Amnesty program (through 2017) and provide fee waivers for low-income San Franciscans***
- Eliminate the use of license suspensions for unpaid fines and fees.
- Terminate all contracts with private debt collectors and establish a fair and just approach to debt collection for San Francisco.
- **Urge the San Francisco Superior Court to allow low-income San Franciscans to clear past debt through a debt-relief court**

calendar and dismiss court-ordered fines and fees for low-income people.*

- Allow people to access the courts without regard to income.
- Dismiss all outstanding bench warrants for people appearing voluntarily in court.
- Allow people who failed to appear in court to request relief from any imposed civil assessment (a \$300 fee) without having to first pay that assessment as “bail.”
- Allow people who failed to appear in court to schedule new court dates.
- Provide alternatives to full, lump-sum payment for low-income people. This includes expanding access to community service options to include participation in social services and educational or job training programs.

*Funding requested for the 2016-2017 fiscal year and 2017-2018 fiscal year

Debt Fee San Francisco is made up of Community Housing Partnership, Legal Services for Prisoners with Children, Coalition on Homelessness, Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights, All of Us or None!, and Bay Area Legal Aid. Check out their Facebook page, <https://www.facebook.com/debtreesf/>.



San Francisco Food Security Task Force

FY 2016-17 Funding Request

#1 Department of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS) Nutrition Programs	<u>\$11,475,200</u> (please see analysis on pages 2-3)
• <i>Home-Delivered Meals</i>	<i>\$5,010,000</i>
• <i>Home-Delivered Groceries</i>	<i>\$2,985,200</i>
• <i>Congregate Lunch Meals</i>	<i>\$3,480,000</i>
 #2 Human Services Agency (HSA) - CalFresh	 <u>\$726,188</u> (please see analysis on page 4)
 #3 Dept. of Public Health (DPH) - Healthy Eating Vouchers	 <u>\$400,000</u> (please see analysis on page 4)
 #4 Human Services Agency (HSA) - SRO Food Security Pilot	 <u>\$675,000</u> (please see analysis on page 5)

TOTAL REQUEST

\$13.3 million

For more information, please contact Teri Olle, Food Security Task Force Chair, Director of Policy and Advocacy, SF-Marin Food Bank, tolle@sfmfoodbank.org, 415-282-1907 x230.

About the San Francisco Food Security Task Force

The San Francisco Food Security Task Force (FSTF) advises the San Francisco Board of Supervisors on food security in San Francisco. Established in 2005 by the Board of Supervisors, the Task Force recommends citywide strategies, including legislative policies and budget proposals, to address hunger and increase food security in San Francisco. The FSTF tracks vital data on hunger and food security, including demographic information to understand the scope of need in general and for specific vulnerable subpopulations; data on utilization of federal food assistance programs such as CalFresh and school meals; and data on participation in nonprofit food and meal programs. The FSTF membership comprises representatives from 15 public and community-based entities in San Francisco.

Food Security means that all people at all times are able to obtain and consume enough nutritious food to support an active, healthy life. **Food Insecurity** exists when the ability to obtain and prepare nutritious food is uncertain or not possible.

Food Security Rests on Three Pillars - The following three elements, adapted from the World Health Organization’s pillars of food security, are used as a framework for evaluating food security in San Francisco.

- **Food Resources** - Sufficient financial resources to purchase enough nutritious food (CalFresh, WIC, SSI)
- **Food Access** - Access to affordable, nutritious and culturally appropriate foods (from food pantries, meal programs, food retail)
- **Food Consumption** - Ability to prepare healthy meals and the knowledge of basic nutrition, safety and cooking (usable kitchens, nutrition education)
- **1 in 4 San Francisco residents** (28%) is at risk of food insecurity due to low income (below 200% of poverty), and may struggle to attain and prepare enough nutritious food to support basic physical and mental health.



San Francisco Food Security Task Force

FY 2016-17 Funding Request

Seniors and Adults with Disabilities¹

Vision: A community where seniors and adults with disabilities are able to live independently without the risk of poor nutrition or social isolation. By supporting the “nutrition continuum” of congregate meals, home-delivered groceries and home-delivered meals, the city ensures that individuals’ needs are met in the most appropriate and cost-effective way.

Program	Budget for FY 16-17 (as of April 2016)	Current Service Level	Current and Projected Unmet Need	Cost to Serve Unmet Need	FY 16-17 Budget Request & Rationale
<p>Home-Delivered Meals (HDM) Delivery of nutritious meals, a daily safety check and friendly interaction to homebound seniors and adults with disabilities who cannot shop or prepare meals themselves.</p> <p>Many providers offer home assessments, nutrition education and counseling and volunteer programs to prevent isolation and improve health outcomes.</p> <p><i>DAAS contracts require nonprofit providers to match the DAAS funding with private dollars so DAAS investment is effectively doubled.</i></p>	<p>Dept. of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS)</p> <p>FY 16-17 baseline: \$7.74M (= \$6.51M for seniors; \$1.13M for adults with disabilities).</p> <p>Includes \$1.25M increased funding for seniors and \$130K for adults with disabilities.</p>	<p>5,050 individuals (= 4,095 unduplicated seniors and 955 adults with disabilities)</p> <p>(1,382 unduplicated seniors and unduplicated adults with disabilities were added with FY15-16 increased funding)</p> <p>4,660 meals daily (7 days/week) to seniors & adults with disabilities.</p>	<p>Waitlist 319 individuals on current DAAS citywide waitlist as of 3/30/16.</p> <p>Median wait time (as of 2/18/16): 44 days</p> <p>DAAS policy- <i>Maximum wait time for HDM is 30 days and, in an emergency, 2-5 days.</i></p>	<p>\$1.01 million to serve 319 clients on the waitlist.</p>	<p>HDM Total \$5.01 million</p> <p>With this additional funding, a <i>total of 6,293 clients</i> would be served by HDM by end of FY 16-17.</p> <p>Request includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$1.01 million to serve 319 clients on the current waitlist. <p>AND:</p> <p>Request includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$4 million to serve 1,243 new clients placed on the waitlist, which is 25% of the unmet need (serving 2,113 meals daily).
			<p>Unmet need Total eligible = 10,022 Total served = 5,050 Total unserved = 4,972</p> <p>4,972 seniors and adults with disabilities are eligible but not receiving HDMs. Total estimated cost = \$16 million for total of 3,085,000 meals.</p>	<p><i>\$16 million to serve 4,972 individuals (all unmet need).</i></p> <p>\$4 million to serve additional 1,243 individuals.</p> <p>(\$3,200 per client, with a total of 771,250 meals delivered.)</p>	

¹ All figures: Human Services Agency – Dept. of Aging and Adult Services.



San Francisco Food Security Task Force

FY 2016-17 Funding Request

Program	Budget for FY 16-17 (as of April 2016)	Current Service Level	Current and Projected Unmet Need	Cost to Serve Unmet Need	FY 16-17 Budget Request & Rationale
<p>Home-Delivered Groceries Food pantry-based grocery program. Donated groceries delivered by IHSS caregivers and CBO volunteers to serve homebound seniors and adults with disabilities who are unable to access a food pantry themselves, but can prepare meals at home.</p> <p>Each delivery provides fresh produce, protein items and staples (e.g., grains, cereals, and some providers include additional home visit services).</p>	<p>Dept. of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS)</p> <p>FY 16-17 baseline: \$785,300</p> <p><i>Does not include the \$315,200 needed to maintain existing service level, or drops by 12%.</i></p>	<p>2,831 unduplicated clients</p> <p>112,960 grocery deliveries per year (average 2,259 grocery deliveries weekly).</p> <p><i>FY15-16 expansion: 12% increase (= 13,525 weekly groceries to 504 clients)</i></p>	<p>7,199 individuals</p> <p>Waitlist = 1,255 individuals (includes ~500 individuals receiving In-Home Support Services with caregivers that can prepare groceries and those currently on Food Bank's waitlist)</p> <p>Total need = 10,030 individuals (74% seniors, 26% adults with disabilities).</p>	<p>\$6.9 million to serve total unmet need.</p> <p>\$1.257 million to serve current and waitlisted clients.</p> <p>\$1.728 million to expand capacity to serve 1,800 individuals (~25% of unmet need)</p> <p>[Cost range \$650-\$960 annually per individual]</p>	<p>HDG Total \$2,985,200</p> <p>Request includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$315,200 to maintain FY15-16 service levels. ○ \$942,000 to serve 1,255 individuals on a waitlist. ○ \$1,728,000 to serve 1,800 individuals by end of FY 16-17, 25% of the unmet need.
<p>Congregate Lunch Meals Daily, hot, nutritious meals served to individuals over 60 and adults with disabilities at sites throughout the city.</p> <p>Lunch is often at senior centers that offer social activities and other programs, and services for social engagement and promoting healthy lifestyles.</p>	<p>Dept. of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS)</p> <p>FY16-17 baseline: \$5,380,633</p> <p><i>Need \$777,000 to maintain existing, or service drops by 10%.</i></p> <p>FY15-16 \$6,157,633 (\$5,842,262 for seniors and \$315,371 for adults with disabilities)</p>	<p>18,844 unduplicated clients (17,968 seniors & 876 adults with disabilities)</p> <p>(1,152 new clients added in FY 15-16)</p> <p>~3,632 daily meals (or 944K total meals). Added 6 new sites, including 2 CHAMPS sites, 2 breakfast sites. Total = 50 meal sites throughout the city.</p>	<p>Based on monthly reports from senior lunch providers, 1,072 individuals were turned away in FY14-15.</p> <p>Based on DAAS 2016 needs assessment, 25,103 seniors and 11,600 adults with disabilities are at <100% FPL.</p>	<p>\$777,000 to maintain current service level.</p> <p>\$2.7 million to increase service by 1,000 individuals (daily meals), = 3% of estimated unmet need.</p> <p>[~\$2,630 annually for each individual served daily]</p>	<p>Congregate Lunch Total \$3.48 million</p> <p>Request includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$777,000 to maintain FY 15-16 service levels ○ \$2.7 M to increase service by additional 1,000 individuals daily (3% of estimated unmet need)



San Francisco Food Security Task Force

FY 2016-17 Funding Request

Human Services Agency – CalFresh²

Vision: All San Franciscans have the ability to secure sufficient financial resources to purchase enough nutritious food to support a healthy diet on a consistent basis. Maximizing CalFresh participation provides greater food stability for low-income households and leverages city investment to draw down federal entitlement dollars.

Program	Budget for FY 16-17 (as of April 2016)	Unmet Need	FY 2016-17 Budget Request & Rationale
<p>CalFresh</p> <p>CalFresh puts healthy and nutritious food on the table. CalFresh is a federal entitlement known as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and issues monthly electronic benefits that can be used to buy most foods at many markets and stores. CalFresh serves individuals near or below the FPL.</p>	<p>There is no additional funding in FY 16-17 budget for CalFresh to implement the following strategies to increase participation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish on-demand interviews to speed client enrollment and recertification. • Establish fully functional satellite office in Mission (2 clerks). • Establish same-day-service at outreach/outstation sites (2 clerks). • Establish eligibility staff at Navigation Center. 	<p>Estimated 27,000 CalFresh-eligible individuals enrolled in Medi-Cal but not in CalFresh.</p> <p>Estimated 10K kids receiving school meals who are not receiving CalFresh.</p> <p>Interview requirements difficult to complete for many applicants with current staffing model. Scheduling/missing/rescheduling interviews is significant barrier to enrollment.</p> <p>“Administrative churn” -- estimated 20% of applicants are re-applying within 90 days of losing benefits because of administrative hurdles. Results = inefficiency/costs for County, and instability for recipients.</p>	<p>CalFresh Total \$726,188</p> <p>Request includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$492,087 for 2 units to launch “on-demand” phone interviews to improve access and efficiency. ○ \$88,857 for 2 clerks to establish a CalFresh office at 3120 Mission. ○ \$88,857 for 2 clerks to enable same-day-service at outreach/outstation sites. ○ \$56,387 for 1 eligibility worker at Navigation Ctr.

² All figures: Human Services Agency - CalFresh



San Francisco Food Security Task Force

FY 2016-17 Funding Request

Healthy Food Purchasing Supplement

Vision: Our entire community benefits when everyone is able to buy nutritious foods like fresh fruits and vegetables. By investing in a Healthy Food Purchasing Supplement program to boost purchasing power, the city supports the health and well-being of residents and the local economy.

Program	Budget for FY 16-17 (as of April 2016)	Current Service Level	Current Unmet Need	FY 2016-17 Budget Request
Healthy Food Purchasing Supplement Vouchers to increase ability of low-income residents to purchase fruits and vegetables at neighborhood vendors and farmers' markets.	Dept. of Public Health (work ordered from HSA) FY 16-17 baseline: \$100K [FY 15-16 \$300,000]	1,000 households using vouchers in the Tenderloin, SOMA, Bayview.	Estimated 45,000 low-income SSI recipients not eligible for CalFresh.	\$400,000 to maintain and expand vouchers to additional individuals to purchase fruits and vegetables.

SRO Food Security Pilot³

Vision: Over 80% of SRO tenants are food insecure and at "high" nutritional risk. They are the people who benefit by home delivered meals and groceries, congregate lunch programs and Healthy Eating Vouchers. Our Single Adult SRO Tenant Survey indicates that tenants' food security and nutritional health will benefit by multiple, simultaneous interventions. The tipping point toward food security and nutritional health is ripe for study within the controlled environment of 2-4 pilots within SRO buildings.

Program	Budget for FY 16-17	Current Unmet Need	FY 2016-17 Budget Request
SRO Residents Food Security A pilot project to fund multi-pronged and collaborative interventions to address food insecurity among SRO single adult residents.	FY16-17: TBD This is a new proposal stemming from the 2013 Board of Supervisors' resolution on food security and the subsequent survey conducted by the FSTF.	~19,400 residential units in 500 buildings 8 in 10 SRO residents surveyed are food insecure and have high nutritional risk, despite using existing food assistance safety net frequently.	\$675,000 to fund strategic, targeted, multi-intervention pilots in at least 2 SRO buildings for capital improvements to permit in-unit and in-building cooking and for new interventions.

³ All figures: FSTF SRO Sub-Committee

FOOD SECURITY TASK FORCE

Briefing Booklet | April 13, 2016





MEDIA CONTACT

Teri Olle

Chair, Food Security Task Force

(415) 282-1907 x230; cell (415) 377-4698

tolle@sfmfoodbank.org

SUPERVISORS TO HOLD HEARING ON ENDING HUNGER BY 2020 FOOD SECURITY TASK FORCE TO GIVE UPDATE ON PROGRESS TOWARD GOAL

APRIL 7, 2016 (SAN FRANCISCO, CA) – One in four San Franciscans is at risk of hunger.

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors will hold a hearing on the status of hunger and food insecurity at 10 am, Wednesday, April 13, at the Budget and Finance Committee, Main Council Chambers, Room 250.

In 2013, the Board of Supervisors unanimously resolved to take steps to end hunger in San Francisco by 2020. Since then, the City has invested \$12.3 million in food assistance, program development, research and outreach.

“The issue of food insecurity has received incredible support from Mayor Lee and the Board of Supervisors,” says Teri Olle, Chair of the Food Security Task Force. “By leveraging the existing food assistance network within the City, we’ve been able to expand innovative solutions.”

Food: A Critical Need

Alleviating food insecurity is essential to improving health outcomes and lowering health-related expenditures. But the cost of nutritious food is out of reach for many. According to the United States Census, 28 percent of San Francisco residents are living at or below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. That’s \$40,320 annually for a family of three.

As older populations age in place, the number of seniors living on a fixed income is rising. In San Francisco, the 60+ population has increased 18 percent since 2000 (compared to 4 percent overall growth.) People experiencing homelessness and the formerly homeless find it difficult to afford and cook healthy food. A Food Security Task Force survey found that 84 percent of single SRO residents are food insecure. And more than half of children in SFUSD qualify for free or reduced price lunch.

Victories in the Fight Against Hunger

Since the 2013 resolution, great strides have been made in the effort to end hunger.

More Meals, Groceries for Seniors and Adults with Disabilities

Additional funding earmarked for food security has enabled the Department of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS) to expand its programs. The City's new investments in FY14-15 and FY 15-16 enabled DAAS to serve a total of 5,782 new nutrition program participants. The **home-delivered meals** program served an additional 1,215 seniors and adults with disabilities and the **home-delivered grocery** program reached an additional 1,419 participants. **Congregate meals** were introduced at three new sites, to serve an additional 3,148 participants.

Additional \$4.8 Million in CalFresh Benefits

In 2015, the City and its partners have enrolled an additional 1,700 CalFresh applicants through outreach activities. This translates into \$4.8 million in CalFresh benefits annually. To accomplish this goal, the Human Services Agency (HSA) placed CalFresh outreach workers at health and career centers; partnered with community based-organizations (CBOs); and hired a call center to engage potential applicants.

Launched New Fresh Produce Initiative for Low-income Residents

Developed in response to Task Force recommendations, a weekly voucher program enables low-income residents of the Tenderloin, SOMA and Bayview to purchase fresh fruit and vegetables. The program has enrolled approximately 1,000 households and partnered with 12 vendors and more than 40 community-based organizations.

Next Steps Toward Food Security

In order to become a food secure city by 2020, there is much work to do. The Food Security Task Force recommends the following:

- **Budget:** Increase current funding and expand programs for the most vulnerable, including CalFresh, home-delivered meals, home-delivered groceries, congregate meals and healthy vouchers.
- **Innovations:** Pilot tailored solutions for SRO residents living in buildings without kitchens.
- **Policy:** Adopt a standardized screening for food security as part of all community and healthcare programs serving vulnerable San Franciscans. Conduct a city-wide study on the cost of food insecurity and the funding needed to solve the problem.

For more information, visit www.sfdph.org/foodsecurity.

FAST FACTS

WHO IS AT RISK OF HUNGER?

- **1 IN 4 PEOPLE:** Nearly 30 percent of San Francisco residents are living at or below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.
- **SENIORS:** The San Francisco senior population aged 60+ is expected to grow by an additional 100,000 people between 2010 and 2030.
- **SRO RESIDENTS:** A Food Security Task Force survey found that 84 percent of single SRO residents are food insecure.
- **CHILDREN:** About 60 percent of children in SFUSD qualify for free or reduced price lunch.

RECAP OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE 2013 HEARING

- **5,782 new people** are now being served by either home-delivered groceries, home-delivered meals, or congregate meals.
- In 2015, the City and its partners enrolled an additional 1,700 CalFresh applicants through outreach activities. This translates into **\$4.8 million in CalFresh benefits** annually.
- A new weekly voucher program enables **1,000 low-income households** of the Tenderloin, SOMA, and Bayview to purchase fresh fruit and vegetables from a dozen different vendors.

NEXT STEPS

- **Budget:** We need more money for programs that serve the most vulnerable.
- **Innovations:** Conduct pilot programs for SRO residents.
- **Policy:** Screen for food security in CBO and healthcare settings; conduct a city-wide study on the cost + solving of food insecurity.

FOOD SECURITY TASK FORCE



1 IN 4 San Francisco residents is at risk of hunger.

That means living on an income of **\$40,320** annually for a family of three.

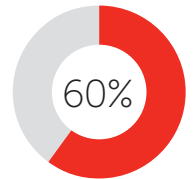


Nonprofit food programs continue to struggle to meet demand.



44 DAYS is the median wait time for seniors and adults with disabilities to receive home-delivered meals.

60 PERCENT of SFUSD students qualify for free or reduced price lunch.



Only **50 PERCENT** of people eligible for CalFresh are currently enrolled.

THREE PILLARS OF FOOD SECURITY



FOOD RESOURCES

A person has the ability to secure sufficient financial resources to purchase enough nutritious food to support a healthy diet on a consistent basis.



FOOD ACCESS

A person has the ability to obtain affordable, nutritious, and culturally appropriate foods safely and conveniently.



FOOD CONSUMPTION

A person has the ability to prepare healthy meals and the knowledge of basic nutrition, safety, and cooking.

THE IMPACT OF FOOD ASSISTANCE

HOME-DELIVERED GROCERIES HELP SENIORS EAT WELL

"I have seen people's lives change because they started getting food in their house each week," says Christine, a Food Pantry Coordinator in the Richmond District.

Christine tells the story of an elderly man who had trouble cooking and carrying groceries. After his wife passed away, his meals consisted of rice and soy sauce – and nothing else.

"That was his whole meal every day," Christine says. "But then we started bringing the food over and he started cooking! He would ask the volunteers how to prepare certain items. And then he was eating good meals."

CALFRESH BENEFITS ENABLE FAMILY TO COVER THE BASICS

Roxana received help applying for CalFresh through a community outreach initiative. The benefits help her buy groceries for herself and her two children.

"I worry about the kinds of foods my kids eat. People say that children should eat whole foods, like real milk and eggs, and it's great to be able to afford that.

"CalFresh takes a lot of worry off my shoulders. It's so helpful to know that no matter what, at least our food is covered."

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE VOUCHERS IMPROVE PARTICIPANT'S HEALTH

Fruit and vegetable vouchers, which are distributed weekly, help Pat buy fresh produce and improve her wellness and outlook.

"For my household, if we didn't have a voucher, we wouldn't make it until the end of the month. It's a big difference to be able to go out and purchase the foods that are healthy for us. The vouchers really come in handy," she says.

Program participants are able to use their vouchers at neighborhood corner stores, which encourages small markets to carry more fruits and vegetables.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT DO “FOOD SECURITY” AND “FOOD INSECURITY” MEAN?

FOOD SECURITY means that all people at all times are able to obtain and consume enough nutritious food to support an active, healthy life. **FOOD INSECURITY** exists when the ability to obtain and prepare nutritious food is uncertain or not possible.

HOW BIG OF A PROBLEM IS FOOD INSECURITY IN SAN FRANCISCO?

According to the United States Census, 28 percent of San Francisco residents are living at or below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. That’s \$40,320 annually for a family of three. This population is statistically understood to be food insecure.

WHO IS EXPERIENCING HUNGER IN SAN FRANCISCO?

Many different populations struggle with hunger. These include seniors, people experiencing homelessness, and children.

IS THE NEED FOR FOOD ASSISTANCE INCREASING?

The rate of food insecurity is rising. In 2013-14, 44 percent of low-income adults were identified as food insecure, the highest level since surveying began in 2001.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO “END HUNGER”?

Ending hunger means that every resident within the City will be able access the food they require for general health. Through a combination of CalFresh benefits, food pantries, congregate meals, home-delivered meals and groceries and the residents’ own ability to buy food, every resident should be able to eat three meals a day.

WHAT ARE THE TASK FORCE’S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENDING HUNGER?

- **BUDGET:** Increase current funding and expand programs for the most vulnerable, including CalFresh, home-delivered meals, home-delivered groceries, congregate meals and healthy vouchers.
- **INNOVATIONS:** Pilot tailored solutions for SRO residents living in buildings without kitchens.
- **POLICY:** Adopt a standardized screening for food security as part of all community and healthcare programs serving vulnerable San Franciscans. Conduct a city-wide study on the cost of food insecurity and the funding needed to solve the problem.

HOW CAN I FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THE WORK OF THE FOOD SECURITY TASK FORCE?

Please visit www.sfdph.org/foodsecurity .

FOOD SECURITY TASK FORCE MEMBERSHIP

TERI OLLE, CHAIR

SF-Marin Food Bank

LEO O'FARRELL, VICE-CHAIR

Human Services Agency, CalFresh

PAULA JONES

San Francisco Department
of Public Health,
Population Health Division

ANNE QUAINANCE

Meals on Wheels of San Francisco

KAREN GRUNEISEN

Episcopal Community Services

LINDA LAU

Department of Aging
and Adult Services

MEI LING HUI

SF Environment

ORLA O'KEEFFE

San Francisco Unified School District

PRITI RANE

San Francisco Department
of Public Health,
Nutrition Services

HILARY SELIGMAN

UCSF Center for Vulnerable
Populations at SFGH

CHARLES SOMMER

St. Anthony's

RYAN THAYER

Tenderloin Neighborhood
Development Corporation

HEATHER TUFTS

Department of Children,
Youth and their Families

BRUCE MCKINNEY

Former Member
Glide

SIMON PITCHFORD

Former Member
Project Open Hand

NONPROFIT DISPLACEMENT MITIGATION PROGRAM
San Francisco Human Services Network
March 29, 2016

The San Francisco Human Services Network (HSN) is requesting that the City renew the Nonprofit Displacement Mitigation Program. Two years ago, the Board allocated \$4.5 million for funding and technical assistance to nonprofits that were facing dramatic rent increases and/or losing their rental space. The Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development (MOHCD) managed the program through a contract with the Northern California Community Loan Fund. The funding is almost depleted. Our request is for \$1.4 million in each of the next two budget years to continue financial assistance grants, and \$400,000 in FY17-18 to extend the technical assistance program through June 2018.

- In 2013, HSN began hearing stories from our members about unrenewed leases and quadruple rents. We began working with Supervisor Jane Kim, whose district was home to both nonprofit services located near the people they serve, and the burgeoning tech sector.
- At Sup. Kim's request, the Board's Budget and Legislative Analyst worked with HSN to survey nonprofits, and produced a policy report¹ documenting the impact of rising rents on our sector.
- She then introduced legislation that created the Working Group on Nonprofit Displacement, which included health and human services nonprofits, arts groups, city agencies and other participants. That group produced a report² in May 2014 with short, medium and longterm recommendations to meet nonprofit space needs.
- As a short-term solution, Supervisors created the Nonprofit Displacement Mitigation Program in 2014. It included \$2.5 million for health and human service providers and \$2 million for arts organizations. The Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development contracted with the Northern California Community Loan Fund (NCCLF) to manage the program. After two RFPs, most of the fund is depleted, but NCCLF continues to offer technical assistance and seed grants on a rolling application³ basis to nonprofits facing displacement.
- This program is the only short-term program to address nonprofit displacement while the City reviews and implements the mid- and longterm recommendations in the Working Group report.
- Northern California Grantmakers commissioned a new report⁴ from Harder + Company that presents updated data on the status of Bay Area nonprofit space. The report provides compelling data that demonstrates the ongoing nonprofit space crisis, and the need for continued support. Almost 70% of Bay Area nonprofits state that skyrocketing real estate costs threaten their future here.
- On March 16, 2016, the Board of Supervisors Budget Committee held a public hearing on the outcomes of the Nonprofit Displacement Mitigation Program. MOHCD and the Arts Commission prepared a report⁵ detailing the program's success and effectiveness. Many nonprofits shared their stories of how NCCLF helped them locate and move to new affordable spaces, while others expressed concern about upcoming eviction pending the end of their current lease.

¹ "Review of the Impact of Increasing Rents in San Francisco on Local Nonprofits", Budget and Legislative Analyst, October 8, 2013, http://www.sfhcn.org/documents/hsn_iss_oth_blanprnt_10-09-13.pdf.

² "City and County of San Francisco Working Group on Nonprofit Displacement: Report and Recommendations", May 13, 2014, <http://sfmohcd.org/sites/default/files/FileCenter/Documents/8010-Nonprofit%20Displacement%20Report%20FINAL%20with%20appendix.pdf>.

³ San Francisco Nonprofit Displacement Mitigation Program, <http://www.ncclf.org/npdmitigation/>.

⁴ "Status of Bay Area Nonprofit Space & Facilities", Harder + Company, March 2016, https://nccg.org/sites/default/files/files/news/NCG_NPO_survey%20report.pdf.

⁵ "Report on Nonprofit Displacement Mitigation Funds", Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development and San Francisco Arts Commission, March 2016, http://www.sfhcn.org/documents/hsn_iss_oth_npdispl_03-10-16.pdf.