



NOTE: This version of the Voter Information Pamphlet does not include your sample ballot, because different versions of the sample ballot apply throughout San Francisco.

Your sample ballot can be accessed, along with the location of your polling place, at sfelections.org/voterportal.

Also, the pages in this online version of the pamphlet are arranged in a different order from the printed version. For this reason, we are unable to provide a Table of Contents. To find specific information, please refer to the bookmarks on the left side of this file.



**City and County of San Francisco
Department of Elections**

Voter Information Pamphlet & Sample Ballot

June 7, 2022

Consolidated Statewide Direct Primary Election



**Make a difference
in your city and state!**

VOTE

**by Election Day,
don't be late!**

For the June 7 election, the Department of Elections will mail ballots to all active registered voters in early May and offer in-person voting options before and on Election Day.

Las boletas oficiales, boletas de muestra y otros materiales electorales están disponibles en español.
Para más información, visite la página Asistencia en español.

選務處提供中文版正式選票、選票樣本和其他選舉資料。欲知詳情，請查閱「中文選民服務」。

Makakukuha ng opisyal na mga balota, halimbawang mga balota at iba pang mga materyales para sa eleksyon sa Filipino. Para sa impormasyon, tingnan ang pahinang Tulong sa Filipino.

Quick Guide to the June 7, 2022 Election



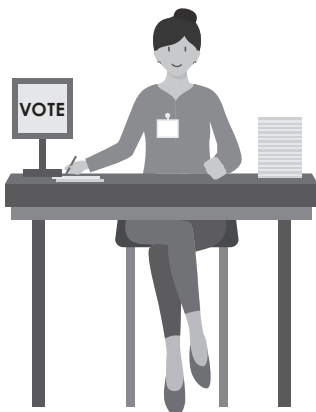
Election Highlights

- Ballots will be mailed to all registered voters. This means any voter may vote by mail instead of going to the polls on Election Day.
- Any registered voter may access their ballot using the Accessible Vote-by-Mail system at sfelections.org/access.
- In-person voting opportunities are available at the City Hall Voting Center and 588 polling places.

More information about voting options is included in this pamphlet.

Important Dates

- May 9** • Ballots begin arriving to voters' mailboxes. Accessible Vote-by-Mail (AVBM) system opens to all local registered voters. The City Hall Voting Center opens for in-person voting and ballot drop-off. 34 official ballot drop boxes are open in neighborhoods across San Francisco.
- May 23** • Last day to register to vote and receive a ballot in the mail. After May 23, anyone who is eligible to vote can still register conditionally and vote provisionally in person at the City Hall Voting Center or a polling place.
- May 28–29 and June 4–5** • The City Hall Voting Center opens during the two weekends before Election Day. Weekend hours are from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- ELECTION DAY, Tuesday, June 7** ★ All polling places are open for vote-by-mail ballot drop-off and in-person voting from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.
- To be counted, ballots returned by mail must be postmarked on or before June 7, ballots returned in person must be hand-delivered to the City Hall Voting Center, a ballot drop box, or a polling place by 8 p.m. on Election Day, June 7.



Want to earn money while helping your community?

Consider joining our poll worker team — you can earn up to \$240 while serving voters at a polling place on Election Day! Bilingual speakers are especially needed! Sign up at sfelections.org/pwa or call us at (415) 554-4395.



CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF ELECTIONS

John Arntz, Director

Dear San Francisco Voter,

April 6, 2022

The June 7, 2022, Consolidated Statewide Direct Primary Election is the first election that uses the new legislative district boundaries for federal and state offices drawn by the California Citizens Redistricting Commission and based on information from the 2020 decennial census. One effect is many voters who have not recently moved may now “live” in new legislative districts. Another effect is that ballots will not list officeholders from some voters’ “old” districts.

Visit our website for several maps that provide the new boundaries for State Assembly and U.S. Congressional Districts in San Francisco at sfelections.sfgov.org/maps. The maps provide views that indicate the sections of the City in which voters will experience changes in their federal and state legislative districts and representatives.

You can also use the Department’s “Voting Districts Lookup Tool” on our website to know if your legislative districts have changed at sfelections.org/myvotingdistrict. The online tool provides lists of the old and new districts which allows for a quick way to determine if any of your legislative districts have changed. You can also look for your districts on the front cover of this voter information pamphlet. At the bottom of the cover are printed the district numbers for Congressional (CD) and State Assembly (AD) districts.

Another matter for your attention, your ballot includes two contests for the U.S. Senate. The U.S. Senate contest appearing first will elect a candidate to serve during the new term that begins in January 2023. The Senate contest appearing second will elect a candidate to serve the remainder of the current term which ends in January 2023.

Returning Your Vote-By-Mail Ballot

If you drop your ballot envelope into a blue USPS box, or a letterbox, be sure to check the date and time the USPS will collect your ballot. The reason is the Department can only count ballots in envelopes postmarked on or before Election Day, June 7. You can search for the nearest USPS boxes and pickup times at usps.com/locator.

Starting May 9 and through 8 p.m. on Election Day, the Department will provide 34 official ballot drop boxes in neighborhoods across San Francisco. Any voter may choose to use an official ballot drop box to return their voted ballot. You can find the locations of the ballot drop boxes in this voter information pamphlet and on our website at sfelections.org/balldropoff.

On Election Day, you can also return your voted ballot to any of the City’s 588 neighborhood polling places, open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Tracking the Status of Your Vote-By-Mail Ballot

Voters can track their ballots as they move through the steps of assembly, delivery, processing, and counting at sfelections.org/voterportal. Voters can also sign up to receive notifications on the status of their ballots via email, text, or voice message at wheresmyballot.sos.ca.gov.

Accessible Vote-by-Mail System

Beginning May 9, any voter can use the Department’s accessible vote-by-mail (AVBM) system at sfelections.org/access to access and mark their ballot using their own assistive technology. After marking an AVBM ballot, the voter must print out the ballot, place it in the envelope, and return the ballot envelope to the Department of Elections.

Voting in Person

On May 9, the Department will open its Voting Center located inside City Hall, which is available to all voters.

The Voting Center will be open every weekday (except Memorial Day on Monday, May 30), 8 a.m. – 5 p.m., the two weekends prior to Election Day (May 28 – 29, and June 4 – 5), 10 a.m. – 4 p.m., and Election Day, June 7, 7 a.m. – 8 p.m. The Voting Center serves all City residents who want to vote in person, drop off their voted ballots, use accessible voting equipment, or, after the May 23 registration deadline, to register and vote provisionally.

On Election Day, polling places will open for in-person voting and vote-by-mail ballot drop-off services from 7 a.m. – 8 p.m. The location of your polling place is printed on the back cover of this pamphlet.

For more information, call the Department at (415) 554-4375, email sfvote@sfgov.org, or visit sfelections.org.

Respectfully,
John Arntz, Director



Overview of Official Voter Information Resources

The San Francisco Voter Information Pamphlet

The San Francisco Department of Elections prepares the Voter Information Pamphlet (VIP) before each election and provides it to every registered voter as required by law.

This pamphlet includes your sample ballot and information about voting in the June 7 election, candidates running for local and certain state and federal offices, and local ballot measures.

This pamphlet is also available online in PDF, HTML, XML, or MP3 format at sfelections.org/vip and in large print, CD audio, USB, and National Library Service (NLS) cartridge by request. In addition to English, the pamphlet is also available in Chinese, Spanish, and Filipino.

The California Voter Information Guide

The California Secretary of State (SOS) provides the Voter Information Guide with information on candidates running for certain state and federal offices and state ballot measures. You may access the guide on voterguide.sos.ca.gov.

Want to save paper? Per elections law, elections officials must mail all registered voters hard copy pamphlets, with the exception of those who have opted out of hard copy mailings in favor of electronic delivery. To opt out or opt back in hard copy pamphlet mailings, please go to sfelections.org/voterportal or call (415) 554-4375.

The Ballot Simplification Committee

Prior to each election, San Francisco's Ballot Simplification Committee (BSC) works in public meetings to prepare impartial, plain language summaries of local ballot measures. The BSC also helps prepare the "Words You Need to Know" and the "Frequently Asked Questions" sections of the VIP.

BSC members are volunteers and come from a variety of backgrounds, including journalism, education, and written communication. The BSC's current members are:

Betty Packard, Chair

Nominated by:

the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences

Ann Merrill

Nominated by:

the League of Women Voters

Scott Patterson

Nominated by:

the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences

Michele Anderson

Nominated by:

Pacific Media Workers Guild

Andrew Shen, *ex officio**

Deputy City Attorney

Ana Flores, *ex officio**

Deputy City Attorney

**By law, the City Attorney, or his or her representative, serves on the Ballot Simplification Committee and can speak at BSC meetings but cannot vote.*

Elections Commission

The Elections Commission assumes policy-making authority and oversight of all public, federal, state, district and municipal elections in the City and County of San Francisco. The Commission is charged with setting general policies for the Department of Elections and is responsible for the proper administration of the Department subject to budgetary and fiscal Charter provisions. The Elections Commission's current members are:

Lucy Bernholz, President

appointed by the Treasurer

Becca Chappell, Vice President

appointed by the Public Defender

Charles Jung

appointed by the Mayor

Cynthia Dai

appointed by the City Attorney

Christopher Jerdonek

appointed by the Board of Supervisors

Robin M. Shapiro

appointed by the District Attorney

Vacant

appointed by the Board of Education



New Voting District Lines in 2022

Every ten years, after the U.S Census Bureau releases counts of everyone living in the United States, state and local redistricting committees use that data to draw new voting district boundaries in order to maintain equal numbers of people in each voting district. As a result of recent post-census redistricting processes, your voting districts may have changed.

Which voting districts have changed?

Voting districts in San Francisco include its Board of Equalization, State Senate, State Assembly, U.S. Congressional, BART, and Supervisorial Districts. While there will be no changes to the boundary lines of San Francisco's Board of Equalization or State Senate Districts, there are changes to its State Assembly, U.S. Congressional, BART, and Supervisorial Districts.

When will these changes take effect?

San Francisco will begin using the new State Assembly and U.S. Congressional District maps beginning with the June 7, 2022, Consolidated Statewide Direct Primary Election and will begin using the new BART and local Supervisorial District maps beginning with the November 8, 2022, Consolidated General Election.

How will the new voting district lines affect me as a voter?

Since the combination of voting districts in which you live determines both your current representatives and the candidates listed on your ballot when you vote, your June and/or November 2022 ballots may have different candidates than would have been listed under the old voting district lines. However, not all voters in the city will be affected by the new voting district lines.

How will I know if my voting districts have changed?

You may review San Francisco's new voting district maps at sfelections.sfgov.org/maps or use the Department of Elections' online tool at sfelections.org/myvotingdistrict to look up your districts.

You may also refer to the maps on the next page that show new State Assembly and U.S. Congressional Districts lines in effect beginning with the June 7 election.

How will I know if my voting precinct has changed?

Voting precincts are geographic areas used to organize neighborhood polling places. In the spring of 2022, after both state and local redistricting processes are completed, the Department of Elections will redraw the boundary lines of its precincts to ensure none are split by new voting districts.

As in every election, approximately a month before each the June and November 2022 elections, you will receive a Voter Information Pamphlet. You can find your assigned polling place on the back of your Voter Information Pamphlet or online at sfelections.org/voterportal.

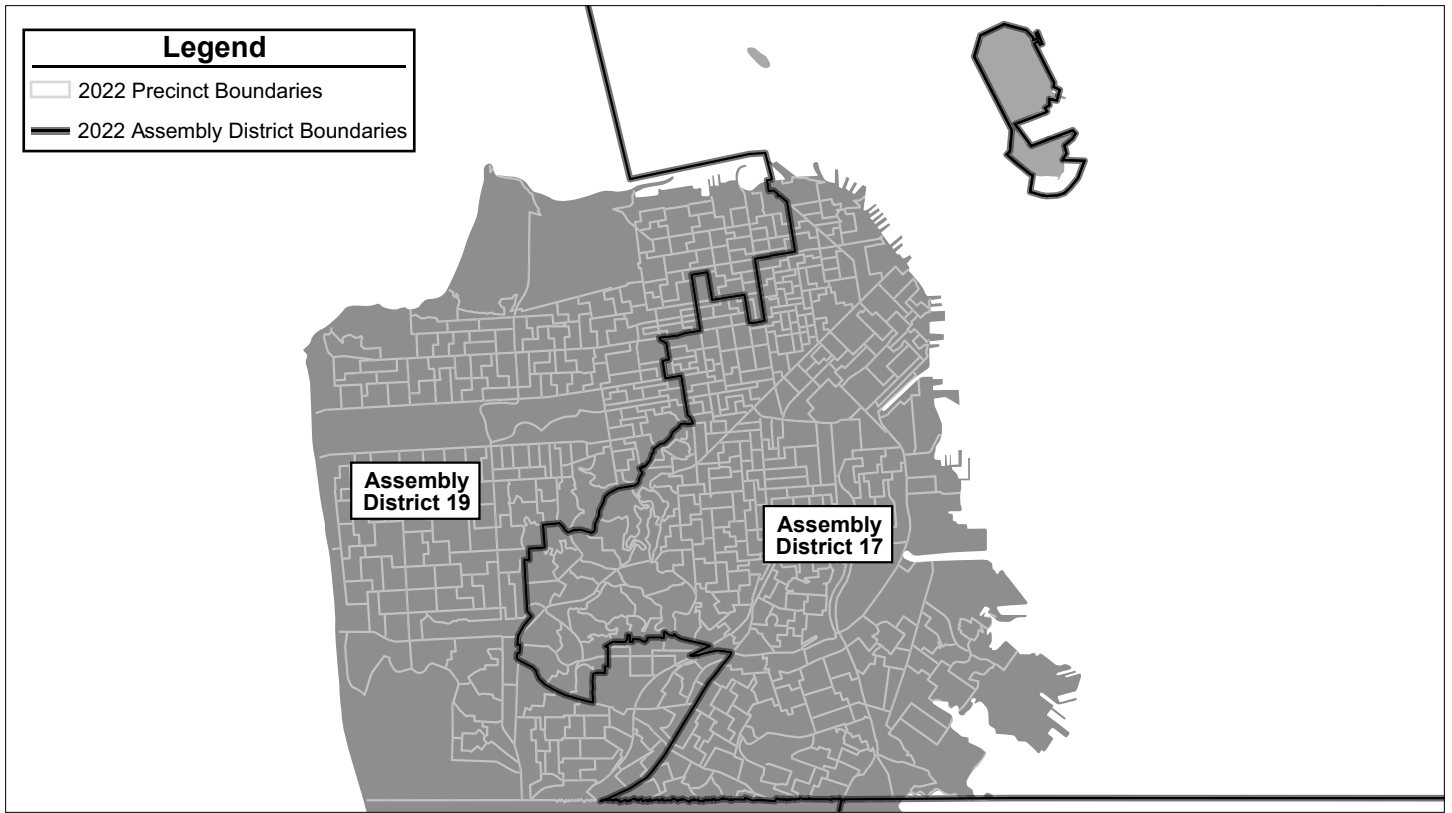
Who made changes to voting district lines and how?

In December 2021, the California Citizens Redistricting Commission redrew the boundary lines of California's State Assembly, State Senate, State Board of Equalization, and U. S. Congressional Districts. Then, in March 2022, the BART Board of Directors' Redistricting Committee redrew BART districts. Finally, in April 2022, the local Redistricting Task Force redrew the boundary lines of San Francisco's local Supervisorial Districts. For more information, please visit wedrawthelinesca.org, bart.gov/news/articles/2021/news20211105, and sfelections.org/rdtf, respectively.

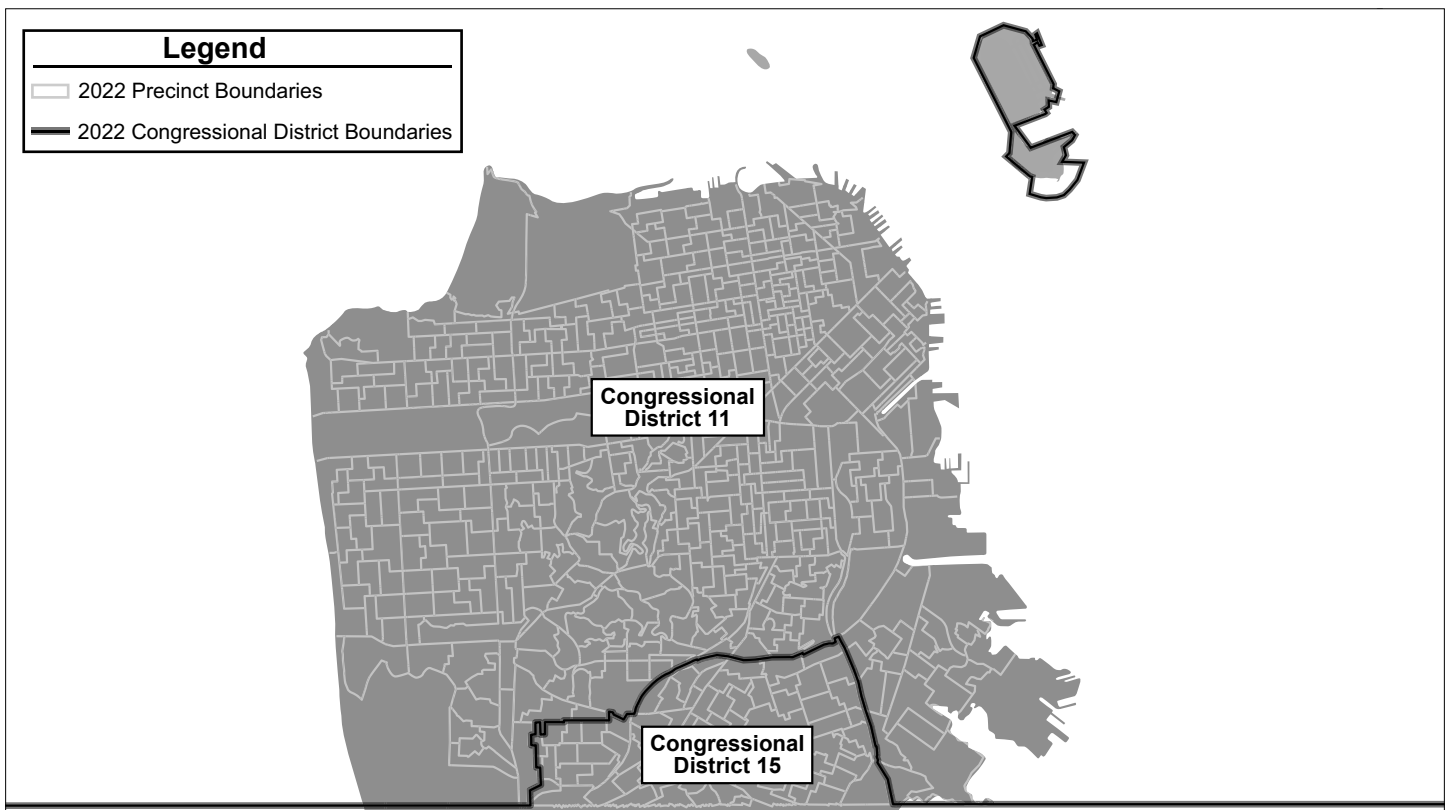
Still have questions? Please call us at (415) 554-4375, email sfvote@sfgov.org, or visit the Department of Elections' office in City Hall, Room 48.



New Assembly Districts Map



New Congressional Districts Map





Voting Options

As a San Francisco voter, you can choose to vote in the June 7 election **by mail** or **in person** at the City Hall Voting Center or at a polling place.

Vote by Mail

Vote by mail is now permanent. Per recent changes to state law, every actively registered voter will be sent a ballot with the option to return their ballot by mail, in person, or at an official ballot drop box.

Around May 9, the Department of Elections will begin sending vote-by-mail (VBM) packets, each containing an official ballot, instructions, an “I Voted!” sticker, and a postage-paid return envelope, to all locally registered voters. On May 9, the Department will also open its accessible vote-by-mail (AVBM) system, with screen readable ballots compatible with personal assistive devices, at sfelections.org/access. Any registered voter may access their ballot through the AVBM system.

Whether you use a paper or accessible ballot, you will need to complete these three steps:

| | Paper Vote-by-Mail Ballot | Accessible Vote-by-Mail Ballot |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| 1: Mark your Ballot | Read the instructions printed on each of your ballot card before making your selections. | Go to sfelections.org/access to access your ballot and read the online instructions before making your selections. |
| 2: Prepare your Envelope | Remove all receipts from the top of your ballot cards, fold each ballot card separately, and place folded cards into the return envelope. Complete and sign the back of the envelope, then seal it. | Print out your ballot and place it in the return envelope. Complete and sign the back of the envelope, then seal it. |
| 3: Return your Ballot | <p>To be counted, ballots returned by mail must be postmarked no later than Election Day, June 7. <u>(No postage is required if mailing via the USPS.)</u></p> <p>If you mail your ballot on Election Day, please check the last collection time — if the last mail collection has already occurred, your ballot will be postmarked late and will not be counted.</p> <p>To be counted, ballots returned directly to the Department of Elections must be dropped off no later than 8 p.m. on Election Day, June 7. From May 9 to June 7, you can return your ballot to any official ballot drop box or the City Hall Voting Center. On Election Day, you can return your ballot to any official ballot drop box, the City Hall Voting Center, or any polling place no later than 8 p.m.</p> <p>As a new service launched earlier this year, the Department of Elections now offers 34 official ballot drop boxes in neighborhoods across the City. Drop boxes will be open 24 hours a day starting May 9 through 8 p.m. on Election Day, June 7. These ballot drop boxes provide voters with a secure, accessible, and contact-free method to return their mailed ballots. Each ballot box bears an American flag and the official seal of the City and County of San Francisco and is clearly marked as an “Official Ballot Drop Box”. A list of ballot drop box locations along with the map are included on pages 8–9 and available at sfelections.org/balлотdropoff. To share your feedback on the current ballot drop box map, go to sfelections.org/balлотboxfeedback.</p> | |



Vote Early at the City Hall Voting Center

The City Hall Voting Center will be open to all San Franciscans who wish to register to vote or vote in person, use accessible voting equipment, receive personal assistance, or return their mailed ballots:

- Every weekday, starting May 9 through June 7 (except May 30, Memorial Day), from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- The last two weekends before Election Day (May 28–29 and June 4–5), from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- On Election Day, Tuesday, June 7, from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Vote at your Assigned Polling Place on Election Day

Between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. on Election Day, June 7, 588 polling places will be open for in-person voting and ballot drop-off services.

Your polling place may have changed for this election! Check the address of your assigned polling place, along with accessibility information, on the back cover of this pamphlet. If your assigned polling place changes after this pamphlet has been printed, the Department of Elections will attempt to notify you via a postcard and a sign posted at your old polling place location. Prior to voting on Election Day, you may visit sfelections.org/MyVotingLocation to confirm your polling place address.

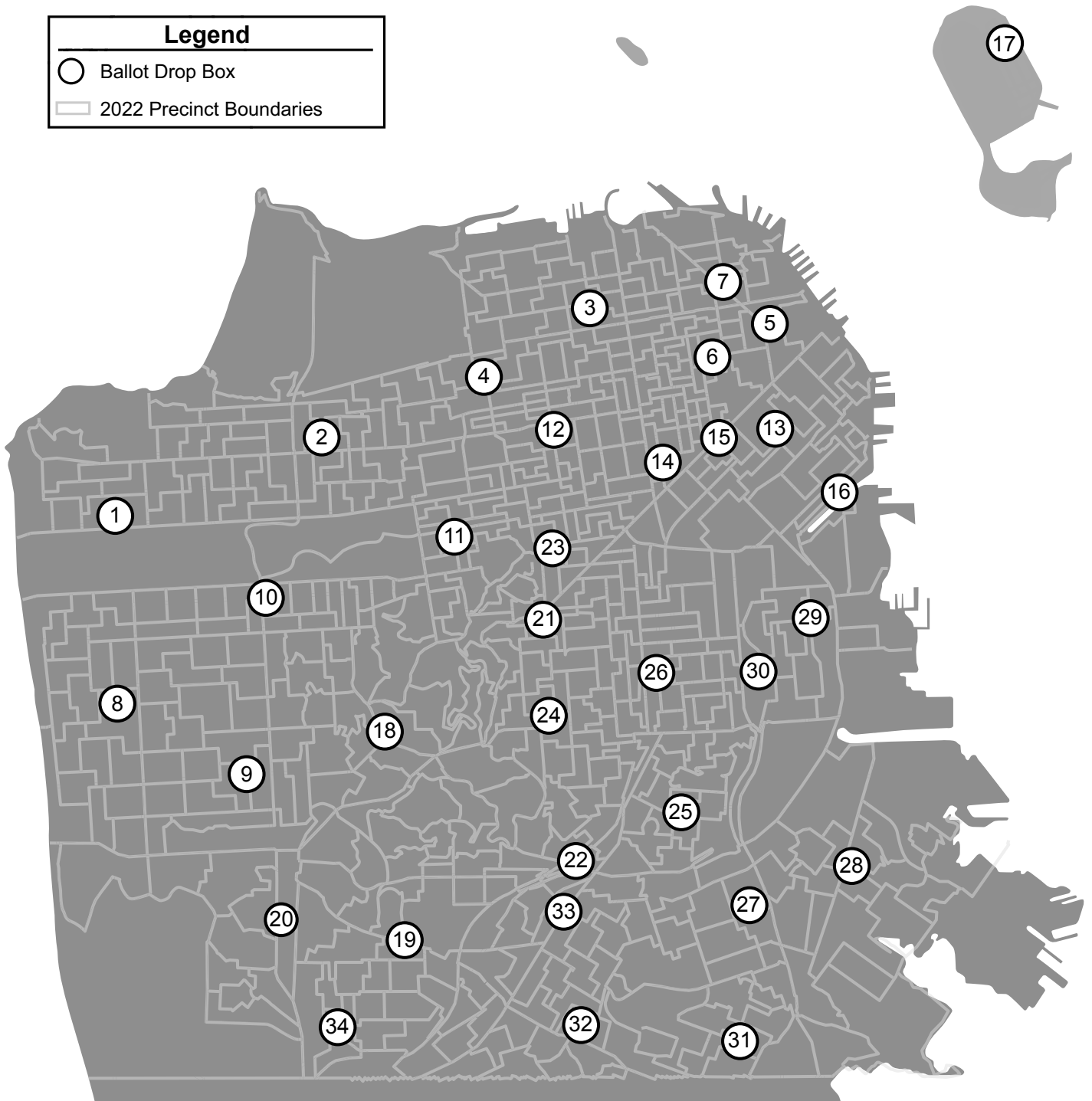
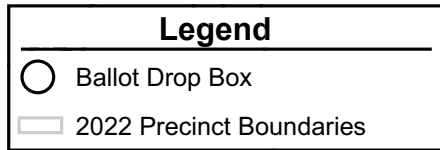
Official Ballot Drop Boxes in San Francisco

Any voter may choose to use an official drop box in San Francisco to drop off their ballot or the ballot of another California voter who has authorized them to do so.

Every ballot box is located outdoors, placed on an accessible path of travel, and feature a simple ballot deposit slot, which is positioned approximately 42 inches from the ground in order to provide maximally convenient access to voters using wheelchairs or other mobility aids. All notices on every box utilize a high-contrast and large-print font with an anti-glare finish designed to be legible to all voters, along with Braille-embossed instructions to guide voters to identify the location of the ballot deposit slot. All instructions are printed in English, Chinese, Spanish, Filipino, Burmese, Japanese, Korean, Thai, and Vietnamese.



Map and Locations of Official Ballot Drop Boxes in San Francisco





| Ballot Drop Box | Location | Address |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Cabrillo Playground | 853 38th Ave |
| 2 | Richmond/Senator Milton Marks Branch Library | 351 9th Ave |
| 3 | Golden Gate Valley Branch Library | 1801 Green St |
| 4 | Presidio Branch Library | 3150 Sacramento St |
| 5 | City College of San Francisco - Chinatown Center | 808 Kearny St |
| 6 | Huntington Park | California St and Taylor St |
| 7 | North Beach Branch Library | 850 Columbus Ave |
| 8 | Ortega Branch Library | 3223 Ortega St |
| 9 | Parkside Branch Library | 1200 Taraval St |
| 10 | Sunset Branch Library | 1305 18th Ave |
| 11 | Park Branch Library | 1833 Page St |
| 12 | Western Addition Branch Library | 1550 Scott St |
| 13 | City College of San Francisco - Downtown Center | 88 4th St |
| 14 | City Hall | 1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Pl |
| 15 | Father Alfred E. Boeddeker Park | 246 Eddy St |
| 16 | Mission Bay Branch Library | 960 4th St |
| 17 | Ship Shape Community Center | 850 Avenue I |
| 18 | Forest Hill Station (Muni Metro) | 380 Laguna Honda Blvd |
| 19 | Ingleside Branch Library | 1298 Ocean Ave |
| 20 | Merced Branch Library | 155 Winston Dr |
| 21 | Eureka Valley Recreation Center | 100 Collingwood St |
| 22 | Glen Park Branch Library | 2825 Diamond St |
| 23 | Harvey Milk Recreation Center | 50 Scott St |
| 24 | Noe Valley/Sally Brunn Branch Library | 451 Jersey St |
| 25 | Bernal Heights Branch Library | 500 Cortland Ave |
| 26 | City College of San Francisco - Mission Center | 1125 Valencia St |
| 27 | Portola Branch Library | 380 Bacon St |
| 28 | Bayview/Linda Brooks-Burton Branch Library | 5075 3rd St |
| 29 | Potrero Branch Library | 1616 20th St |
| 30 | Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital and Trauma Center | 1001 Potrero Ave |
| 31 | Visitacion Valley Branch Library | 201 Leland Ave |
| 32 | Crocker Amazon Playground | 799 Moscow St |
| 33 | Excelsior Branch Library | 4400 Mission St |
| 34 | Ocean View Branch Library | 345 Randolph St |

San Francisco Needs Poll Workers for the June 7 and November 8 Elections!

"Once you see the process and how important it is, you gain a new respect for the right to vote, so I would encourage anyone to have that experience." – J.L.

"There's a feeling working in a polling place that you are part of something that has a long history and has a special place in the world." – B.C.

"I definitely feel like I'm contributing to the community." – T.L.

"I just really like the sense of going out there and doing something for the community." – C.C.

"There is a sense of trust. [Voters] believe in us, they know that the vote will be protected." – G.L.

We at the Department of Elections invite you to join San Francisco's Poll Worker Team for the June 7 and November 8, 2022 Elections!

Poll workers are volunteers who help administer voting at neighborhood polling places on Election Day. Their responsibilities include setting up and closing the polling place, checking in voters using precinct rosters, answering voter questions, and providing materials such as ballots, voter registration forms, and "I Voted!" stickers.

For their one-day service, poll workers receive a stipend ranging from \$180 to \$240 along with a collectable election-specific pin in recognition of their efforts.

Many people find serving as a poll worker a meaningful way to give back to their communities. In fact, some San Francisco poll workers have volunteered in over 50 elections! The Department of Elections thanks the many volunteers who have already committed to help us conduct the upcoming elections on June 7 and November 8.

We hope you too join us and serve our City!

To apply to be a poll worker, please visit sfelections.org/pwa or call (415) 554-4395.



Voter Bill of Rights

You have the following rights:

- 1. The right to vote if you are a registered voter.**
You are eligible to vote if you are:
 - a U.S. citizen living in California
 - at least 18 years old
 - registered where you currently live
 - not in prison for a felony
- 2. The right to vote if you are a registered voter even if your name is not on the list.** You will vote using a provisional ballot. Your vote will be counted if elections officials determine that you are eligible to vote.
- 3. The right to vote if you are still in line when the polls close.**
- 4. The right to cast a secret ballot** without anyone bothering you or telling you how to vote.
- 5. The right to get a new ballot if you have made a mistake,** if you have not already cast your ballot. You can:
Ask an elections official at a polling place for a new ballot; or
Exchange your vote-by-mail ballot for a new one at an elections office or at your polling place; or
Vote using a provisional ballot, if you do not have your original vote-by-mail ballot.
- 6. The right to get help casting your ballot** from anyone you choose, except from your employer or union representative.
- 7. The right to drop off your completed vote-by-mail ballot at any polling place** in California.
- 8. The right to get election materials in a language other than English** if enough people in your voting precinct speak that language.
- 9. The right to ask questions to elections officials about election procedures** and watch the election process. If the person you ask cannot answer your questions, they must send you to the right person for an answer. If you are disruptive, they can stop answering you.
- 10. The right to report any illegal or fraudulent election activity** to an elections official or the Secretary of State's office.
 - On the web at www.sos.ca.gov
 - By phone at (800) 345-VOTE (8683)
 - By email at elections@sos.ca.gov

If you believe you have been denied any of these rights, call the Secretary of State's confidential toll-free Voter Hotline at (800) 345-VOTE (8683).



Accessible Voting and Services

The Department of Elections provides various accessible programs and services to help voters cast their vote privately and independently.

Accessible Election Materials

The Voter Information Pamphlet (VIP) is available in accessible formats:

- On *sfelections.org* in PDF, HTML, XML, and MP3 formats.
- By request, in large print as well as audio USB flash drive, compact disc (CD), or National Library Service (NLS) cartridge.

To request an accessible format VIP, call the Department of Elections at (415) 554-4375 or visit the Talking Books and Braille Center, Main Library, 100 Larkin Street, (415) 557-4253.

Accessible Vote-By-Mail System

The Accessible Vote-by-Mail (AVBM) System, which is compatible with personal assistive technology such as head-pointers and sip-and-puff devices, allows any voter to mark a screen-readable ballot online. To access the AVBM System, visit *sfelections.org/access*. The AVBM system will be open from May 9, 2022 through 8:00 p.m. on Election Day, June 7, 2022.

For security reasons, the AVBM system does not store or transmit votes over the internet. After marking an AVBM ballot, a voter must print and return it in person or by mail.

Ballot-Marking Devices

All in-person voting locations have accessible ballot-marking devices. Because ballot-marking devices do not count votes, voters using them need to generate paper ballot printouts and scan the printouts using the same machine used to scan regular paper ballots.

An accessible ballot-marking device allows any voter to navigate and mark their ballot using any combination of the following accessible features:



- Touchscreen, audio, and touchscreen/audio ballot format options.
- Braille-embossed handheld keypads with audio-tactile interfaces.
- Adjustable language, text size, audio speed, volume, and color options.
- Audio instructions in English, Cantonese, Mandarin, Spanish, and Filipino.
- Touchscreen privacy screens and headphones with removable covers.
- Compatibility with sip-and-puff, paddle, head-pointer; and other devices.
- Audio or visual review of vote selections in all contests.

Personal Assistance and Ballot Delivery Options

Any voter may request that up to two people (other than the voter's employer, an agent of the voter's employer, or an officer or agent of the union of which the voter is a member), assist the voter in marking their ballot. The voter may also ask poll workers for such assistance. **Anyone assisting a voter with marking their ballot should not interfere with the voting process or make choices on the voter's behalf.**

Any voter may request to vote "curbside" at any in-person voting location by calling (415) 554-4375 or by asking a companion to enter the facility to request delivery of voting materials to the voter outside.

Beginning June 1, any voter unable to travel because of illness, disability, or confinement, may authorize another person, including a Department of Elections staff member, to pick up and deliver an emergency vote-by-mail ballot to them. To request emergency ballot delivery in the last week of the voting period, complete the form at sfelections.org/ballotservices or call (415) 554-4375.

Other Accessible Voting Resources

All in-person voting locations have accessible voting tools, including magnifiers and easy-grip pens for signing the roster and marking a ballot. All in-person voting locations also have wheelchair accessible entrances, as well as wheelchair accessible and seated voting booths, all designated by the international symbol of access.



Multilingual Voter Services

The Department of Elections provides ballots, voting materials, and in-person assistance in Chinese, Spanish, and Filipino, in addition to English. Upon request, the Department can also provide interpreting services in many other languages.

In certain polling places, the Department offers facsimile (reference) ballots in Burmese, Japanese, Korean, Thai, and Vietnamese. Any voter can request official elections materials in any language at: sfelections.org/language or by calling (415) 554-4375.

See the list of all San Francisco polling places, along with the types of language resources available at: sfelections.org/voteatyourpollingplace.

我們可以協助您!

如果您想收到中文版的選舉資料，請在選務處網站sfelections.org/language更新您的語言偏好或致電(415) 554-4367。

¡Le podemos ayudar!

Si desea recibir los materiales electorales en español además de en inglés, actualice su preferencia de idioma en sfelections.org/language o llame al (415) 554-4366.

Matutulungan namin kayo!

Kung gusto ninyo ng mga materyales sa wikang Filipino, bukod sa Ingles, i-update ang inyong kagustuhan sa wika sa sfelections.org/language o tumawag sa (415) 554-4310.

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ သင့်ကို ကူညီနိုင်ပါသည်။

(ရွေးကောက်ပွဲဌာန) Department of Elections သည် မဲစာရွက်ပြားမိတ္တူကို (ရည်ညွှန်းချက်) မြန်မာဘာသာဖြင့် ပေးပါသည်။ မိတ္တူမဲစာရွက်ပြားများသည် မြန်မာဘာသာဖြင့် ပြန်ဆိုထားသော တရားဝင်မဲစာရွက်ပြားနှင့် တစ်ထပ်တည်း တူသော မိတ္တူများ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ သင်မဲပေးရန် သတ်မှတ်ချက်နှင့်ပြည့်မီသော ပြိုင်ပွဲများပါရှိသည့် မဲစာရွက်ပြားမိတ္တူတစ်စောင်ကို ကြည့်ရန်- sfelections.org/myvotinglocation သို့ သွားပါ။

မဲစာရွက်ပြားမိတ္တူတစ်စောင်ကို စာတိုက်မှရရှိရေးအတွက် sfelections.org/language တွင် တောင်းဆိုပါ။ သို့မဟုတ် (415) 554-4375 ကို ဖုန်းဆက်ပါ။

မဲပေးသည့်နေရာအချို့တွင်၊ ဤဌာနသည် မြန်မာဘာသာဖြင့် မိတ္တူမဲစာရွက်ပြားများ ပေးပါသည်။ ဘာသာစကား အရင်းအမြစ် အမျိုးအစားများနှင့်အတူ ဆန်ဖရန်စစ္စကို မဲပေးသည့် နေရာအားလုံး၏ စာရင်းကို ကြည့်ဖို့ - sfelections.org/voteatyourpollingplace ကို သွားပါ။

ရွေးကောက်ပွဲနေ့တွင် မဲရုံများ မနက် ၇ နာရီမှ ည ၈ နာရီအထိ ဖွင့်ပါသည်။

မဲပေးသူမည်သူမဆိုသည် (မဲပေးသူ၏ အလုပ်ရှင်၊ မဲပေးသူ၏ အလုပ်ရှင်၏ကိုယ်စားလှယ်၊ သို့မဟုတ် မဲပေးသူက အဖွဲ့ဝင်ဖြစ်သည့် သမဂ္ဂ၏ အရာရှိ သို့မဟုတ် ကိုယ်စားလှယ်မှလွဲ၍) လူနှစ်ဦးအထိကို ၎င်း၏မဲစာရွက်ပြားတွင် အမှတ်အသားပြုရာ၌ ကူညီရန် မဲပေးသူက တောင်းဆိုနိုင်ပါသည်။ မဲပေးသူသည် မဲရုံလုပ်သားများထံမှလည်း ထိုကဲ့သို့သောအကူအညီ တောင်းဆိုနိုင်ပါသည်။

お手伝いいたします。

選挙管理事務所では、投票用紙のサンプル（参照用）の日本語版を提供しております。投票用紙のサンプルとは、日本語に翻訳された公式投票用紙の完全な複製版です。

あなたが投票権を持つ選挙の投票用紙のサンプルを見るには、sfelections.org/myvotinglocationにアクセスしてください。

投票用紙のサンプルを郵便で受け取りたい場合、sfelections.org/languageにアクセスするか、または(415) 554-4375に電話して請求してください。

一部の投票所では、投票用紙のサンプルが日本語で用意されています。サンフランシスコ市内の投票所の一覧と、言語のリソースを見るには、sfelections.org/voteatyourpollingplaceにアクセスしてください。

投票所は選挙当日の午前7時から午後8時まで開いています。

有権者は、投票用紙のマークシートに記入するために最大2人の介助者を付けることができます（有権者の雇用主、有権者の雇用主の代理人、または有権者が所属する組合の役員や代理人を除く）。また、有権者は投票所の係員に当該の支援を求めることもできます。

도와 드리겠습니다!

저희 선거부에서는 복제본(참조용) 투표용지를 한국어로 제공합니다. 복제본 투표용지는 정식 투표용지와 정확히 동일한 내용을 한국어로 번역한 것입니다.

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복제본 투표용지를 우편으로 받으려면 sfelections.org/language를 방문하거나 (415) 554-4375로 전화해 요청하시기 바랍니다.

일부 투표소에서는 한국어로 된 복제본 투표용지를 배부합니다. 샌프란시스코 투표소 전체 목록과 다국어 도움자료를 살펴보려면 sfelections.org/voteatyourpollingplace를 방문하시기 바랍니다.

투표소 운영시간: 선거 당일 오전 7시 ~ 오후 8시

유권자는 투표용지 표기 시에 도움을 줄 사람을 최대 2명(단, 유권자 본인의 고용주, 고용주의 대리인, 또는 유권자가 가입한 노동조합의 임원이나 대리인은 제외) 요청할 수 있습니다. 또한 투표요원에게 도움을 청하셔도 됩니다.

เราช่วยคุณได้!

Department of Elections มีบัตรลงคะแนนฉบับสำเนา (สำหรับใช้อ้างอิง) เป็นภาษาไทยให้ บัตรลงคะแนนดังกล่าวมีเนื้อหาทุกอย่างเหมือนกับบัตรลงคะแนนฉบับทางการและได้รับการแปลเป็นภาษาไทย

หากต้องการดูบัตรลงคะแนนฉบับสำเนาที่มีการเลือกตั้งที่คุณมีสิทธิ์ลงคะแนนเสียง โปรดไปที่: sfelections.org/myvotinglocation

หากต้องการขอรับบัตรลงคะแนนฉบับสำเนาทางไปรษณีย์ โปรดไปที่ sfelections.org/language หรือโทรศัพท์ถึงหมายเลข (415) 554-4375

ในสถานที่เลือกตั้งบางแห่ง จะมีบัตรลงคะแนนฉบับสำเนาเป็นภาษาไทยให้เพื่อให้ใช้สำหรับอ้างอิง หากต้องการดูสถานที่เลือกตั้งทั้งหมดในซานฟรานซิสโก พร้อมด้วยประเภทเอกสารที่มีให้เป็นภาษาต่าง ๆ โปรดไปที่: sfelections.org/voteatyourpollingplace

สถานที่เลือกตั้งเปิดตั้งแต่เวลา 7.00 น. ถึง 20.00 น. ในวันเลือกตั้ง

ผู้ลงคะแนนเสียงสามารถขอให้บุคคลไม่เกินสองคน (ยกเว้นนายจ้างของผู้ลงคะแนนเสียง ตัวแทนของนายจ้างของผู้ลงคะแนนเสียง หรือเจ้าหน้าที่หรือตัวแทนของสหภาพที่ผู้ลงคะแนนเสียงเป็นสมาชิกอยู่) ช่วยเหลือผู้ลงคะแนนเสียงในการกาบัตรลงคะแนนได้ นอกจากนี้แล้วผู้ลงคะแนนเสียงยังอาจขอความช่วยเหลือดังกล่าวจากเจ้าหน้าที่ที่สถานที่เลือกตั้งได้ด้วย

Chúng tôi có thể trợ giúp quý vị!

Cơ quan Bầu cử có thể cung cấp các lá phiếu mẫu (lá phiếu tham chiếu) bằng tiếng Việt. Lá phiếu mẫu là những bản sao y của lá phiếu chính thức mà được dịch qua tiếng Việt.

Để xem một lá phiếu mẫu có các mục bầu cử mà quý vị có quyền bỏ phiếu, vui lòng truy cập trang mạng: sfelections.org/myvotinglocation.

Để yêu cầu nhận được lá phiếu mẫu qua thư, vui lòng truy cập trang mạng sfelections.org/language hoặc gọi số (415) 554-4375.

Tại một số địa điểm bỏ phiếu, Cơ quan có sẵn các mẫu lá phiếu bằng tiếng Việt. Để xem danh sách liệt kê tất cả các địa điểm bỏ phiếu ở San Francisco cùng với các dịch vụ hỗ trợ ngôn ngữ tại từng địa điểm, xin truy cập: sfelections.org/voteatyourpollingplace

Các phòng phiếu mở cửa từ 7 giờ sáng đến 8 giờ tối vào Ngày bầu cử.

Mỗi cử tri đều có quyền yêu cầu tối đa hai người đi cùng để trợ giúp trong việc điền vào lá phiếu (người đi cùng không thể là chủ thuê lao động, đại diện của chủ thuê lao động hoặc viên chức hay đại diện của công đoàn mà cử tri là thành viên). Cử tri cũng có thể yêu cầu nhân viên phòng phiếu trợ giúp điền lá phiếu.



June 7, 2022 Election Ballot

The following contests will appear on the June 7 election ballot:

Voter-nominated offices

- Governor
- Lieutenant Governor
- Secretary of State
- Controller
- Treasurer
- Attorney General
- Insurance Commissioner
- Board of Equalization Member, District 2
- United States Senator*
- United States Representative in Congress, District 11 or District 15
- State Assembly Member, District 17 or District 19

* There are two contests for U.S. Senate on the June 7 ballot. You may vote on both contests.

- One for a 6-year term ending January 3, 2029
- One for the remainder of the current term ending January 3, 2023

Non-partisan offices

- Superintendent of Public Instruction
- City Attorney

Local ballot measures

Marking Your Ballot

The **Ballot Worksheet** on page 136 can make voting in person quicker and easier. This worksheet, which lists every contest and measure throughout the city, is a tool to help voters mark their selections in advance to save time and prevent mistakes when marking the official ballot.

If you make a mistake while marking your official ballot, you can request a replacement by visiting sfelections.org/voterportal, calling the Department of Elections at (415) 554-4375, or asking a poll worker or a Voting Center representative.

Steps for All Types of Contests

1. Before you mark any contest, review the instructions printed on the ballot.
2. To ensure your selections will be readable and countable, use a pen with dark ink or a pencil.
3. Do not write personal information, such as your name or initials, anywhere on your ballot.
4. Fill in the oval to the right of your choice for the contest or measure, as shown in picture 1.
5. To vote for a qualified write-in candidate, write the candidate's name in the space at the end of the candidate list and fill in the oval next to the space. (A list of qualified write-in candidates will be available at sfelections.org/writein and the City Hall Voting Center starting May 27, 2022 as well as all polling places on Election Day, June 7, 2022.)
6. If you do not want to vote on a certain contest or measure, leave it blank. Your votes for the other contests and measures will still count.

Steps for the Ranked-Choice Voting Contest

In this election, voters will use ranked-choice voting (RCV) to elect the City Attorney.

San Francisco's Charter requires that voters be allowed to rank no fewer than three choices in any RCV contest, even if fewer than three candidates are running for an office. Only one candidate was running to serve as City Attorney when ballots for this election went to print; therefore, the name of only one candidate will appear on the left column of the RCV grid, with three rankings appearing in the top row.

To mark the RCV contest, fill in the ovals from left to right, as shown in picture 2.

- In the **first column** for your **first choice**. (This is the last step if you have only one choice.)
- In the **second column** for your **second choice**, if you have one (otherwise, leave this blank).
- In the **third column** for your **third choice**, if you have one (otherwise, leave this blank).

Important points to remember!

- **Do not fill in more than one oval in the same row.** In other words, do not rank the same candidate multiple times, as shown in picture 3.
- **Do not fill in more than one oval in the same column.** In other words, do not give multiple candidates the same rank, as shown in picture 4.

How Does Ranked-Choice Voting Work?

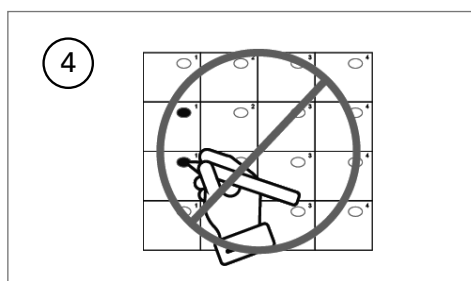
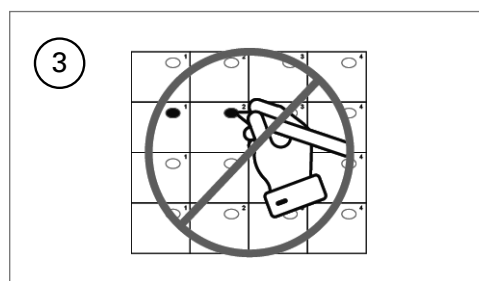
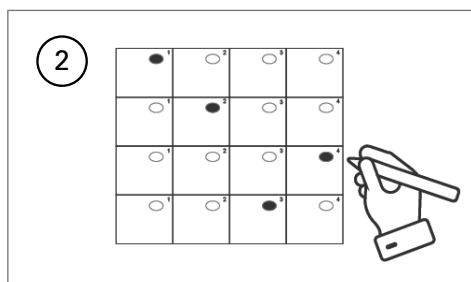
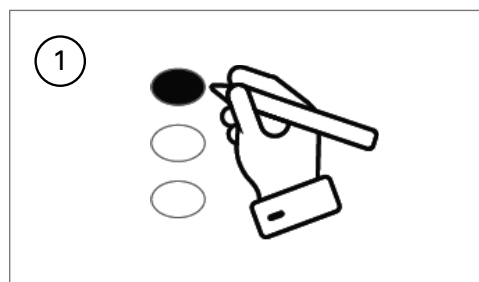
Everyone's first choice is counted.

If a candidate receives a majority of first-choice votes—more than half—that candidate wins.

If no candidate receives a majority, the candidate in last place is eliminated.

Voters who selected the candidate who was eliminated have their votes counted for their next choice.

This cycle repeats until there is a majority winner.





California Primary Election

The Top Two Candidates Open Primary Act requires that all candidates for a voter-nominated office be listed on the same ballot. Voter-nominated offices include state legislative offices, U.S. congressional offices, and state constitutional offices. California's open primary system does not apply to candidates running for U.S. President, county central committee, or local offices.

In both the open primary and general elections, **you can vote for any candidate regardless of what party preference you indicated on your voter registration form.** In the primary election, the two candidates receiving the most votes—regardless of party preference—move on to the general election. Even if a candidate receives a majority of the vote (at least 50%+ 1), a general election still must be held.

Write-in candidates for voter-nominated offices can still run in the primary election. However, a write-in candidate can only move on to the general election if the candidate is one of the top two vote-getters in the primary election. Additionally, there is no independent nomination process for a general election.

Candidate Information

Candidate Party Preferences

The registered political party preference, or lack thereof, of any candidate running for a voter-nominated office will be printed beside each candidate's name on the ballot. If a candidate is running for a non-partisan office, no party will appear next to the candidate's name.

Candidate Statements of Qualifications

Some candidates on the ballot have timely submitted statements of qualifications for publication in this pamphlet. Such statements begin on page 32 and have been printed at the candidates' expense.

Neither the Director of Elections, nor any other City agency, official, or employee, verifies the accuracy of the information contained in any of the candidate qualification statements appearing in this pamphlet.

Candidate information can be found as follows:

- **California Voter Information Guide**, available at voterguide.sos.ca.gov: candidates running for the following offices:
 - United States Senator*
 - Governor
 - Lieutenant Governor
 - Secretary of State
 - Controller
 - Treasurer
 - Attorney General
 - Insurance Commissioner
 - Member of State Board of Equalization, District 2
 - State Superintendent of Public Instruction
- * There are two contests for U.S. Senate on the June 7 ballot. You may vote on both contests.
 - One for a 6-year term ending January 3, 2029
 - One for the remainder of the current term ending January 3, 2023
- **San Francisco Voter Information Pamphlet**: candidates running for the following offices:
 - United States Representative in Congress, District 11 or District 15
 - Member of the State Assembly, District 17 or District 19
 - City Attorney



Voluntary Spending Limits

California Government Code (CAGC) §85600 requires the Department of Elections to publish the names of candidates who have voluntarily agreed to abide by the spending limits set forth in CAGC §85400. In this election, these candidates include:

Member of the State Assembly, District 17

David Campos
Matt Haney
Bill Shireman

Member of the State Assembly, District 19

Phil Ting
Karsten Weide

Party Endorsements of Candidates

State law allows political parties to endorse candidates for voter-nominated offices. In this election, timely-submitted endorsements for voter-nominated offices include:

United States Senator

Green Party: John Thompson Parker
Peace and Freedom Party: John Thompson Parker

Governor

Democratic Party: Gavin Newsom
Green Party: Luis Javier Rodriguez
Peace and Freedom Party: Luis Javier Rodriguez

Lieutenant Governor

Democratic Party: Eleni Kounalakis
Peace and Freedom Party: Mohammad Arif

Secretary of State

Democratic Party: Shirley N. Weber
Green Party: Gary N. Blenner
Peace and Freedom Party: Gary N. Blenner

Controller

Democratic Party: Malia M. Cohen
Green Party: Laura Wells
Peace and Freedom Party: Laura Wells

Treasurer

Democratic Party: Fiona Ma
Green Party: Meghann Adams
Peace and Freedom Party: Meghann Adams

Attorney General

Democratic Party: Rob Bonta
Green Party: Dan Kapelovitz
Peace and Freedom Party: Dan Kapelovitz

Insurance Commissioner

Democratic Party: Ricardo Lara
Green Party: Nathalie Hrizi
Peace and Freedom Party: Nathalie Hrizi

Member of State Board of Equalization, District 2

Democratic Party: Sally J. Lieber

State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Democratic Party: Tony K. Thurmond

United States Representative in Congress, District 11

Democratic Party: Nancy Pelosi

United States Representative in Congress, District 15

Democratic Party: Kevin Mullin
Republican Party: Gus Mattammal

Member of the State Assembly, District 17

Republican Party: Bill Shireman

Member of the State Assembly, District 19

Democratic Party: Phil Ting

City and County of San Francisco Office To Be Voted on in this Election

City Attorney

The City Attorney is the lawyer for the City and County of San Francisco in all civil actions. The City Attorney serves as the legal advisor to the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, and other elected officials, as well as to the approximately 100 departments, boards, commissions and offices that comprise the City and County of San Francisco's government. The City Attorney prepares or approves the form of all City laws, contracts, bonds, and any other legal documents that concern the City. The full term of office for the City Attorney is four years with a current annual salary of \$294,736. This contest appears on the ballot due to a vacancy in 2021. Voters in this election will choose a candidate to serve until the start of the next term in January 2024, with this contest appearing again on the November 2023 ballot.



Candidates for United States Representative, District 11

SHAHID BUTTAR

My occupation is Lawyer / Organizer / Artist.

My qualifications are:

Has Washington been working for you? Has it been working for our city?

The answer reveals itself in San Francisco's struggles with issues from housing & homelessness to climate resilience, healthcare, public safety, civil rights, and environmental racism. These problems have common roots, in a longstanding ethical crisis in which our city remains sadly complicit.

For too long, San Francisco's presence in Washington has embodied corruption. Federal officials who spent decades lining their pockets through insider trading, while engineering recurring tax breaks favoring themselves and their wealthy friends, abandoned our city long ago.

Meanwhile, the rest of us continue to struggle for basic human rights, including healthcare and a healthy environment.

I have worked—from San Francisco to Washington—for 20 years to defend and advance human rights, LGBTQ rights, immigrant rights, worker rights, government whistleblowers, and constitutional checks & balances on an executive branch more beholden to the military-industrial complex than to We the People of the United States.

Having watched our city's voices in Washington repeatedly side with Wall Street and the Pentagon, I gave up my non-profit career to climb the steepest hill in politics.

In 2020, we forced half a dozen policy changes through the House of Representatives by holding accountable a powerful voice who won re-election by ducking debates.

San Francisco deserves a voice in Washington willing to fight for our city's principles. Having done that when others chose to do otherwise, I am happy to offer a city a new voice in Congress.

Shahid Buttar

EVE DEL CASTELLO

My occupation is Business Consultant.

My qualifications are:

It is time for the people in the 11th Congressional District to have a Federal Representative with integrity and knowledge of the district who will stand firm to protect your constitutional rights.

I was born and raised in San Francisco's 11th Congressional District and still live here. My concerns date back to a better Transportation System, Recreation and Parks Department, Balance of Power in the State Legislature and into both houses of Congress out of San Francisco.

- The small business household, I was raised in experienced less misspent state and federal taxes and less inflation. There were less federal taxes taken out of employee's Paychecks.
- I have devoted much of my life to Political action groups including my "Republican Forum of San Francisco" and local, state and national campaigns involving the Republican Party. Other achievements include 2002-2004, Alternate/Delegate for 3rd Senate District; organized a ballot argument against high speed Rail (Speaking at different groups) which resulted in 16,000 No Votes and it was taken into California Court and deemed Illegal. Our Forum continues in researched news, petitions, campaigns and sharing concerns.
- I am a former board member of Navy League of the U.S./Pacific Merchant Council; Former Assistant Director/Pacific Region of Parliamentarians and still NAP Member; Former President of Kappa Unit-S.F.; Former JVP District 10 Auxiliary of VFM; Amaranth (3rd Degree Masonic Ladies Affiliate Group); Heritage Foundation.; Judicial Watch; former board member Mid-Peninsula Federated Women. NRA and MRC.
- Currently DBA Eve's Consulting Service (Management, Business, Personal, Legal, Research Available).
- My other companies are Narrative Opera & Ballet, S.F. Musical Theater, including Jazz and Rock stage Performer and Producer.
- My religion is Jewish.

Remember, vote Eve Del Castello for Congress, (415) 282-0894

Eve Del Castello



Candidates for United States Representative, District 11

JOHN DENNIS

My occupation is Independent Businessman.

My qualifications are:

San Francisco's best days are ahead, but to remain "the place to be," we can no longer hide from our problems: "homelessness," crime & safety, K-12 education, and the cost of living.

This city is the greatest on earth. It's where the best and brightest want to build families and community, but the approach San Francisco has taken is not working. Our politicians have failed us.

Instead, they've compounded the crises. Entrenched organizations with no incentive to solve problems like "homelessness" get endless funding with no results.

We need a hands-on Representative who addresses the issues. Someone who focuses on San Francisco more than on Washington.

Let's try something new. Let's change the way we think about these challenges.

As your representative, I will direct federal funds to new efforts that will strengthen San Francisco and hold them accountable.

In Washington, I'll represent the San Francisco values upon which we all agree:

- protecting free speech and privacy
- keeping our nation safe without military interventions
- reducing regulations that stifle our industries
- refocusing the federal government on its original mandate to serve the people, not the special interests.

I'm a father (human and canine!), husband, business owner. I grew up in public housing in a tough town and built successful companies. Turning the impossible into the possible has been a part of my life.

Together, I believe we can make the San Francisco we all want possible again. I'd be honored to have your vote. Thank you.

John Dennis

NANCY PELOSI

My occupation is Member of Congress.

My qualifications are:

It is my honor to represent our City and our San Francisco values in the Congress: jobs with dignity, human rights, reproductive justice, LGBTQ equality, respect for immigrants, and care for our planet and for each other. When people ask me "What are the three most important issues facing the Congress?" I always say "our children; our children; our children" — their health, their education, the housing and economic security of their families, a clean safe environment where they can thrive, and a world in peace where all are welcome and can reach their fulfillment. That is my "why."

Working for the children, we passed the Affordable Care Act, strengthened Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid, increased resources for HIV/AIDS, mental wellness and persons with disabilities, lowered prescription drug prices, and supported service-members, veterans and military caregivers. As your Representative, I secured billions of dollars for our community in COVID relief and recovery, helping create good-paying green union jobs, affordable housing, clean energy infrastructure, transportation justice, and safe, open public schools.

Our vision for a world at peace requires a strong Democracy at home and support for diplomacy and allies around the world. We must defend our Democracy from assaults on the truth, the assault on the U.S. Capitol, and the assault on voting rights.

While we have made progress together, we have more work to do to improve people's lives. That is why I am running for re-election to Congress and respectfully seek your vote. Thank you.

Nancy Pelosi



Candidates for United States Representative, District 11

JEFFREY PHILLIPS

My occupation is Gig Worker.

My qualifications are:

Our city—our nation—is so much greater than the small group of lifelong insiders office-hopping every few years.

I'm a political outsider running a small-dollar, corporate-free campaign because this is how democracy is supposed to work. We deserve regular people like you and me representing us.

I grew up in the Bay Area. Graduated during the Great Recession. Fell into gig work, caught between rising rents and falling wages as dreams of family and home ownership faded beyond the horizon. Like so many today, I'm priced out of the American Dream. With a few lucky exceptions, we all live below our grandparents' aspirations for "middle class America." Wherever you are, however you're struggling, it doesn't have to be like this.

Our nation needs a New Deal: Medicare for All, living wages, affordable housing, inclusive pathways to citizenship; generational investments in green infrastructure, paid family leave, childcare, safe streets, secure retirement. We make these real by raising up candidates who center the issues, not the celebrity. I'll Squad-up to fight for the People; prioritize working families, justice, jobs that pay us to thrive! We can realize a better tomorrow by making smart choices today.

Instead of millionaires and billionaires, lawyers and career politicians, we need regular people in Congress. Time to make your voice heard by voting for a new kind of politics. The immense wealth of our nation can be harnessed to yield the best for the Many, by standing together against the Few at the top blocking our way.

<https://11thJeff.com/platform/>

Jeffrey Phillips

BIANCA VON KRIEG

My occupation is Actress & Media Personality.

My qualifications are:

Aka Bianca For San Francisco. You've all seen the iconic silhouette of this movement around town. This ICON represents the faceless masses yearning to be seen, their voices needing to be heard. It can be any color, creed or orientation. This campaign is bigger than one person, its about all of us.

Bianca Von Krieg is a transgender woman, LGBT activist and media personality. My family's roots go back nearly 200 years in Northern California to the Gold Rush.

My platform:

- Green New Deal
- Medicare For All
- Universal Basic Income
- Homeless ZERO by 2025
- Ranked Choice Voting
- End Electoral College

Before I was the girl you loved to hate on your favorite TV program, I studied computer science and economics at Stanford and systems engineering at MIT.

We've all heard the tired political platitudes of "we need change now" here's how you know I mean business. I was the ONLY Democrat to sign the pledge for term limits. This will not be a career change for me, so I can bring as much force as needed to bear, in order to execute my agenda.

Furthermore, my promise to you, people of San Francisco:

1. I will accomplish my platform or bring their detractors to light!
2. I will not allow the agenda to be side-tracked by political distractions or "comfort politics"

San Francisco gave rise to the Information Age! Its time for the broadband candidate to succeed our dial-up anachronist

Please go to www.biancaforsanfrancisco.org really get to know us. ©

The Revolution WILL be Televised!

Bianca Von Krieg



Candidates for United States Representative, District 15

EMILY BEACH

My occupation is Councilwoman / Veteran / Parent.

My qualifications are:

Politics as usual isn't working in Washington. You deserve a courageous and inspiring Representative with the right experience to make change in our interconnected world.

My experience as a U.S. Army officer, trusted mayor, seven-year councilmember, education nonprofit leader, business executive, foster parent, and mother of teens gives me a broad perspective. I also lived in San Francisco for seven years; three in Crocker-Arson, four near Alemany Farmers' Market. I will listen and prioritize you—not special interests—and work relentlessly to improve the environment, affordable housing, homelessness, mental health, education, equity, and civility.

After graduating from the University of Notre Dame, I broke glass ceilings as a captain in the Army, leading soldiers in Saudi Arabia and Korea; even jumping out of airplanes in combat gear. Veterans matter in Congress during uncertain times.

Just as I fought for my own pay equity, in Congress I'll fight for reproductive freedom, gender equality, paid parental leave, and universal health care.

As Mayor, I raised the minimum wage and built coalitions. When the pandemic hit, I brought together sixty business, nonprofit, religious, and community leaders, expanding access to food and resources for our most vulnerable, including undocumented residents.

I'm committed to climate action: I bike and take public transit, champion wildfire and flood protections, and helped preserve nine acres of Bayfront open space. As chairperson of San Mateo County Transportation Authority, I improved regional mobility and reduced carbon emissions.

Elected leaders, organizations, and community members support me because I lead with courage, integrity, and common sense. I'm honored to earn your vote.

www.emilybeachforcongress.com

Emily Beach

DAVID CANEPA

My occupation is San Mateo County Supervisor.

My qualifications are:

David Canepa is running for Congress to fight for us in Washington, just as he has done for us in the Bay Area.

David comes from a family of immigrants, was born and raised in the S.F. Peninsula and is the first in his family to attend college. He has served as mayor and as President of the Board of Supervisors in San Mateo County, where he led the charge to end the COVID pandemic, protecting frontline workers and achieving one of the highest vaccination rates in the country.

David will fight for progressive values by tackling climate change, making the wealthy and big corporations pay their fair share so we can invest in the middle class with better wages and more affordable housing.

David will make sure everyone has access to affordable quality health care through Medicare for All and will take on pharmaceutical companies to lower the cost of prescription drugs. David will fight to protect a woman's right to choose and supports equal pay for women.

David is the only candidate rejecting corporate money and running a grassroots-funded campaign.

Our supporters include:

National Union of Healthcare Workers

Frontline grocery store workers — Union of Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW)

American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME)

President of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors Shamann Walton

San Francisco Supervisor Myrna Melgar
Chair, Board of Equalization Malia Cohen

San Francisco City College Trustee Alan Wong
Former San Francisco Supervisor John Avalos

For a full list of endorsements and to learn more about David, visit: www.davidcanepa.com/

David Canepa



Candidates for United States Representative, District 15

JIM GARRITY

My occupation is Retired Police Inspector.

My qualifications are:

I have lived in the 15th Congressional District for over thirty-two years. I was a Police Officer for thirty-three years and retired as a San Francisco Police Department Inspector (Detective). I am the father of three. My last fifteen years of employment with SFPD I worked graveyard shift, Major Crimes, plainclothes, citywide. I wish to continue my service as your Congressional Representative. I hold a Bachelor's Degree in Business Management and a Master of Public Administration from San Francisco State University. Important issues include our Current Economy, Housing, and Crime. I will fight to see that the health of our current economy improves. The price of necessities and our supply chain issues need to be resolved. I believe the United States should be energy independent and not rely on foreign countries for our energy needs. Housing in the Bay Area is not affordable to most Bay Area residents. I think rent-to-own properties could assist residents in building financial equity bringing pride of ownership to neighborhoods. Crime rates are out of control throughout our country. I support that the Police need to be provided the tools and full funding to serve their communities successfully. The Opioid Fentanyl overdose death rate has increased drastically throughout the United States. I will fight hard to address this issue immediately. In the past two years more people in San Francisco and San Mateo Counties, under the age of fifty, have died of Opioid overdose than died of COVID. I am ready to take on these urgent challenges. I respectfully ask for your vote.

Jim Garrity

KEVIN MULLIN

My occupation is California State Assembly Member.

My qualifications are:

Congresswoman Jackie Speier, Sen. Scott Wiener, Assemblymember Phil Ting, the California Democratic Party, and over 100 elected and community leaders have endorsed me for U.S. House of Representatives.

Why? Because they know I have a proven record of results in the State Assembly that has improved the lives of families in this district.

For the last decade in the Assembly, I wrote and passed more than 60 bills into law — including the first law for all vote-by-mail elections and the first-of-its-kind DISCLOSE Act to ban dark money from California campaigns.

I brought home over \$1 billion to combat sea level rise and climate change, pushed for affordable housing, and clean transportation.

I will build on Congresswoman Jackie Speier's record of effectiveness for San Francisco.

I'm a 4th generation Californian and attended the University of San Francisco (B.A.) and San Francisco State University (M.P.A.). I have served as Mayor, Councilmember, and small business owner in the district.

My wife, twin boys, and I live the day-to-day concerns of residents in the district.

With housing out of reach for so many, healthcare, child care, and higher education continuing to increase in cost, and inflation making everything from groceries to gas more expensive for all of us, you need someone who will bring your concerns to Congress and fight for an economy that works for all of us.

In Congress, I will continue to fight for the future of our democracy and planet, because both are in peril.

I will bring deep experience and proven leadership to Congress.

Please join Congresswoman Jackie Speier and vote Kevin Mullin for Congress.

KevinMullinForCongress.com.

Kevin Mullin



Candidates for State Assembly, District 17

DAVID CAMPOS

My occupation is Criminal Justice Administrator.

My qualifications are:

For real change we need to change how we elect our leaders. That's why our campaign is corporate-free — so we will be free to:

- Raise the minimum wage to a living wage.
- Make healthcare affordable with Medicare for All.
- Ensure the entire state does its part on homelessness.
- Build affordable homes, not just luxury towers.
- Make billionaires pay their fair share – so working families pay less.
- Lower utility bills and create middle class jobs with a Green New Deal.
- Grow our economy fairly and promote local small businesses.
- Cut crime by cutting poverty and treating mental illness and substance abuse.

I came to this country as a Dreamer, crossing the border with my sister on my back. I earned scholarships to Stanford and Harvard Law. I came out to my family. As Supervisor, I won important battles to provide healthcare for all and save St Luke's Hospital. I fought for equal pay for women, built more affordable housing, passed stronger eviction protections, and fought for fair pay for workers.

I fought to defeat Donald Trump, protect a woman's right to choose, and make the wealthiest corporations pay their fair share so we could house the homeless.

Please join:

San Francisco classroom teachers - United Educators of San Francisco
Frontline caregivers - The California Nurses Association and National Union of Healthcare Workers
Frontline hospitality workers - UNITE HERE! Local 2
TWU Local 250A

The Sierra Club
Harvey Milk LGBTQ Democratic Club
San Francisco Latinx Democratic Club
Rose Pak Democratic Club

Dolores Huerta
Former State Senator Mark Leno
Assemblymember Phil Ting
Former Assemblymember Tom Ammiano
Former Supervisor Sophie Maxwell
BART Director Bevan Dufty
Supervisor Connie Chan
Supervisor Rafael Mandelman
Supervisor Aaron Peskin
Supervisor Hillary Ronen

And look for the "corporate-free" label on campaign materials – we are the only corporate-free campaign!

www.CamposforUs.com.

David Campos

MATT HANEY

My occupation is Supervisor, City and County of San Francisco.

My qualifications are:

As a San Francisco Supervisor, tenants rights attorney, and educator, I've delivered progressive, practical solutions to San Francisco's toughest challenges.

I championed guaranteed mental health care for all, 24-hour bathrooms, 5,000+ new housing units in my district, and as Chair of the Budget and Finance Committee, I secured record investments in housing, public safety, and small business relief.

When the pandemic hit, I authored legislation to house 2,000+ people experiencing homelessness, worked shifts at a COVID shelter hotel during a staff shortage, and delivered mass vaccination sites citywide.

I'm running for State Assembly because we need bold, effective leadership to build more housing, get homeless people off the streets, and confront the crisis of climate change.

Priorities:

- Build 100,000 new housing units in San Francisco over 10 years to make housing more affordable for all.
- Expand supportive housing and mental health care to dramatically reduce street homelessness.
- Confront climate change with investments in renewable energy and sustainable transit.
- Support community policing, stop anti-Asian hate crimes, and get guns and fentanyl off the streets with effective consequences.
- Make huge corporations and CEOs who made billions during the pandemic pay their fair share.
- Protect LGBTQ+ rights, civil rights, and women's rights.

Endorsed by dozens of leaders & organizations including:

- Attorney General Rob Bonta
- State Superintendent of Public Instruction Tony Thurmond
- California Professional Firefighters
- California Environmental Voters
- California Nurses Association
- California School Employees Association
- California Faculty Association
- California Pediatricians' Association
- California Legislative Jewish Caucus
- SEIU California
- SEIU United Health Care Workers
- Chinese American Democratic Club
- United Democratic Club
- Noe Valley Democratic Club
- TL Chinese Rights Association
- San Francisco Medical Society
- Asian Pacific Islander Caucus Chair Senator Dr. Richard Pan
- Progressive Caucus Chair Assemblymember Ash Kalra
- Housing Committee Chair Assemblymember Buffy Wicks
- Board of Supervisors President Shamann Walton
- San Francisco Democratic Party Chair Honey Mahogany
- Small Business Commission President Sharky Laguna
- Sheriff Paul Miyamoto
- Police Commissioner Larry Yee
- Police Commissioner Cindy Elias
- Bilal Mahmood

MattHaney.com

Matt Haney



Candidates for State Assembly, District 17

BILL SHIREMAN

My occupation is Environmental Solutions Entrepreneur.

My qualifications are:
A QUICK STORY.

I've spent my life advancing ideals San Franciscans stand for - by bringing together political enemies. It's how I serve my family and community.

People say, "good luck with that." But it works. I wrote California's CRV recycling law. Expanded Local Conservation Corps that empower at-risk youth. Saved rainforests across the world.

That's transformed industries, recycled trillions of cans and millions of computers, empowering people, not big government or corporations.

Now I need your help.

Toxic politics is destroying California. Power brokers horrify progressives with Trump, and conservatives with socialism. While we fight, they auction our \$4.5T+ to vested interests, minus commission.

My opponents are fine people, but they're being used by power brokers to divide us.

That gives California the highest poverty rate (18%!), worst-performing schools (43rd), brutal housing costs, uncontrolled smash-grab, homeless tents, jailed addicts.

My campaign is part of the largest political movement you've never heard of.

BRIDGERS. Common sense problem-solver Democrats, independents, Republicans, running on a transpartisan SOLUTIONS AGENDA:

SMARTER TAXES. Don't tax income and jobs. Tax pollution.

BETTER SCHOOL CHOICES. Traditional, specialized, non-profit charters.

NEW HOUSING FREEDOMS. End racist zoning and codes. Empower homeowners and tenants to create more housing together.

EMPOWERED MERCHANTS. Loosen nooses that strangle retailers, shops, restaurants - the heart of healthy neighborhoods.

STOP EXPLOITING HATE. Techies, workers, blue, red, BIPOC, LGBT and Q. Our differences make us whole - creative, connected, and consequential.

We are real. Check us out.

Stop toxic politics. Support real solutions. We can all win.

Bill Shireman



Candidates for State Assembly, District 19

PHIL TING

My occupation is CA State Assemblymember.

My qualifications are:

Our government needs to work just as hard as you do – and that’s why we’re working overtime to tackle our biggest challenges like homelessness, keeping our schools open safely, rising crime rates and the high cost of housing.

As the Chair of the Assembly Budget Committee virtually every spending proposal crosses my desk. My mission is to make sure your hard-earned tax dollars are well spent. That’s why I wrote and passed legislation that:

- Invested our state surplus where it has the biggest impact – by improving K-12 education, keeping schools open and opening up more places for Californians in our public colleges and universities.
- Focused on safety – including bringing state dollars home so we could fund programs to combat violence, including the alarming spike in anti-Asian hate crimes.
- Worked for economic recovery by bringing home additional COVID-19 response funds and fighting to fix the mess at the state’s unemployment office.
- Protected our environment by banning dangerous “forever chemicals” linked to cancer and other serious health problems.

With your support I will keep fighting for a fair and complete economic recovery, for the new housing and transit we need to make housing costs reasonable, for the mental health and job training programs we need to lower crime rates and most of all – for a state government that responds to you.

I’m proud to have won the support of classroom teachers, nurses, local firefighters, the Sierra Club and many others.

I hope you will join us at www.PhilTing.com.

Phil Ting

KARSTEN WEIDE

My occupation is Industry Analyst.

My qualifications are:

We all love our state of California - but our state is in crisis.

Spiking violent crime. Drug dealing and addiction. Homelessness. The lack of affordable housing. Failing public schools. State government mismanagement.

Current policies have only made things worse, and still do.

We can fix California - but we need new, fresh ideas to solve our state’s problems.

I believe in facts and reason. Left, right, center, no matter - let’s get together in the middle again, only that way we can turn our state around. Let’s tackle our challenges, and let’s have all ideas out on the table, without dogma or prejudice, and let’s debate the best way forward. California could be our paradise - but only if we make it so, together.

I am an industry analyst by profession. I am a dad of three kids, two of which are still in school here in San Francisco. I am an immigrant from Germany, have lived in the United States for more than 20 years, and 18 of those in San Francisco.

Help me help California - please give me your vote.

Karsten Weide



Candidate for City Attorney

DAVID CHIU

My occupation is San Francisco City Attorney.

My qualifications are:

Growing up in an immigrant family, I witnessed the importance of the fight for justice, which inspired me to become a lawyer. That fight has shaped my public service career — as law clerk to a Ninth Circuit judge, civil rights attorney, criminal prosecutor, Counsel to the US Senate Constitution Subcommittee, and President of the Board of Supervisors.

As a California Assemblymember, I enacted groundbreaking laws to prevent tenant evictions, build affordable housing, combat climate change, protect LGBTQ+, immigrant and reproductive rights, and tackle anti-Asian hate, while successfully taking on Wall Street banks, pharmaceutical companies and gun manufacturers.

Since becoming your City Attorney, our Office has delivered millions of dollars to workers denied health-care and sick leave, won \$123M for school funding, pursued rogue COVID testing companies, confronted environmental polluters, and defended immigrant families at the US Supreme Court.

Building on the tradition of the City Attorney's Office, I will use the law to address our housing and homelessness crisis, fight for our civil rights, keep our communities safe, stand up for consumers and workers, hold corporations accountable, and root out corruption.

Supporters (titles for identification purposes):

- Governor Gavin Newsom
- Speaker Nancy Pelosi
- Attorney General Rob Bonta
- State Treasurer Fiona Ma
- Mayor London Breed
- State Senator Scott Wiener
- Former City Attorneys Dennis Herrera and Louise Renne
- Supervisors Matt Haney, Rafael Mandelman, Gordon Mar, Myrna Melgar, Hillary Ronen, Ahsha Safaí, Catherine Stefani, President Shamann Walton

www.votedavidchiu.com

David Chiu



Frequently Asked Questions about Registration and Voting in San Francisco

Answered by the Ballot Simplification Committee

Registration FAQs

Who is eligible to register and to vote in California? To vote in California elections, you must be:

1) a United States citizen; 2) a resident of California; 3) at least 18 years old on Election Day; 4) not currently found mentally incompetent to vote by a court; and 5) not currently serving a state or federal prison term for conviction of a felony.

Please note that the passage of Proposition 17 in the November 2020 election amended the state Constitution to allow otherwise eligible residents who are on parole to register to vote.

Noncitizen residents of San Francisco may register and vote in the Board of Education elections if they are parents, legal guardians or caregivers of children living in San Francisco and at least one child is under 19 years old on Election Day. The next scheduled Board of Education election will be held on November 8, 2022.

What is the deadline to register to vote or to update my registration information? The deadline to register online or by mail for the June 7 election is May 23, 2022. After that date, you will need to register and vote with a provisional ballot in person at the City Hall Voting Center or a polling place.

Can I register to vote in California before I turn 18? If you are a 16- or 17-year-old who meets the other state voter registration requirements, you can pre-register to vote and your registration will become active on your 18th birthday.

Can I register to vote in California if I just became a new citizen? If you become a U.S. citizen after the regular registration deadline of May 23, you can register and vote in person at the City Hall Voting Center or a polling place.

Can I still vote in San Francisco if I have moved locally? If you move within San Francisco, you can reregister to vote at registertovote.ca.gov or update your address at sfelections.org/voterportal or at an in-person voting site.

Can I still vote in San Francisco if I have moved within California? If you move to a new California address outside San Francisco, you can reregister to vote at registertovote.ca.gov or contact your new county elections official.

Can I still vote in San Francisco if I have moved to another state? If you move out of state, you can register with your local elections official. You may also want to contact the Department of Elections to cancel your registration in San Francisco.

Can I still vote in San Francisco if I am currently living abroad? If you are temporarily living abroad, you may be able to reregister and request a ballot by mail, fax, or email by visiting registertovote.ca.gov or fvap.gov.

If you have questions about whether you can vote, please contact the Department of Elections at (415) 554-4375 or email at SFVote@sfgov.org.

Vote-by-Mail Ballot Delivery FAQs

Will I receive my ballot in the mail? Per state law, all voters will now receive ballots in the mail for all future elections. Any voter may choose to cast a ballot arriving in the mail or vote in person in the June 7, 2022 election.

What if my ballot does not arrive in the mail? You can track where your ballot is in the mailing process at sfelections.org/voterportal. If it has been more than three days since your ballot was mailed, you may request a replacement vote-by-mail ballot at sfelections.org/voterportal or by calling the Department of Elections at (415) 554-4375.

How can I get a replacement vote-by-mail ballot? To request a replacement vote-by-mail ballot before June 1, go to sfelections.org/voterportal or call the Department of Elections at (415) 554-4375. After that date, contact the Department as soon as possible to discuss your voting options.



Can I use the Accessible Vote-by-Mail (AVBM) system to access my ballot? Any voter can access and mark their ballot at sfelections.org/access. AVBM ballots must be printed and returned by mail or in person.

How can I track my vote-by-mail ballot? You can track your vote-by-mail ballot from assembly up through delivery, verification, and counting, at sfelections.org/voterportal. Or, sign up to receive ballot notifications via email, text, or voice message at wheresmyballot.sos.ca.gov. Alternatively, you may call or email the Department of Elections.

Vote-By-Mail Ballot Return FAQs

Can I return my ballot by mail on Election Day? For your ballot to be counted, your ballot return envelope must be postmarked by Election Day, June 7. If you mail your ballot return envelope after the last mail collection time on Election Day, your ballot will be postmarked too late to be counted. Find United States Post Office box locations and pickup times at usps.com/locator.

How should I sign the ballot return envelope? Sign your envelope with the signature you last provided on your voter registration application. If your name or signature has recently changed, please reregister at registertovote.ca.gov. If you do not sign your ballot return envelope or if your envelope signature does not match any signature in your voter record, the Department will attempt to contact you by mail, and you will need to cure the issue before your ballot can be counted.

Where can I drop off my vote-by-mail ballot? From May 9 to June 7, you can return your ballot to any official ballot drop box or the City Hall Voting Center. On Election Day, June 7, you can return your ballot to any official ballot drop box, the City Hall Voting Center, or any polling place in the City no later than 8 p.m. To find a conveniently located ballot drop box, go to sfelections.org/balлотdropoff or call (415) 554-4375.

In-Person Voting FAQs

Can I vote early in person in the June 7 election? The City Hall Voting Center will be open at these times:

- Every weekday, May 9–June 6 (except May 30, Memorial Day), from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.;
- Last two weekends, May 28–29 and June 4–5, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; and
- Election Day, June 7, from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. (same voting hours as polling places).

Can I vote at any polling place in San Francisco? There will be 588 polling places open for in-person voting and vote-by-mail ballot drop off on Election Day, June 7, from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. You are encouraged to vote at your assigned polling place. If you vote at another polling place, your name will not be on the roster of voters and you will be asked to vote a provisional ballot.

What kind of multilingual resources are available at in-person voting sites? Both the City Hall Voting Center and all San Francisco polling places will offer bilingual ballots in English and either Chinese, Spanish or Filipino. In addition, certain voting sites will also offer facsimile (reference) ballots in Burmese, Japanese, Korean, Thai and Vietnamese. Finally, bilingual workers will provide multilingual assistance at voting sites in most neighborhoods.

What kind of accessibility resources are available at in-person voting sites? All in-person voting sites will offer curbside voting service as well as accessible voting equipment, tools, and personal assistance. Any voter may ask one or two people to assist them with marking a ballot, provided any such assistant is not the voter's employer or a representative of the voter's union and the assistant does not attempt to influence the voter.

Can I take my Sample Ballot or my own list into the voting booth? Yes. Deciding your votes before you get to the polls is helpful. You may use either your Sample Ballot or the Ballot Worksheet in this pamphlet to practice marking your selection(s) before marking your official ballot.

Do I have to vote on every contest and measure on the ballot? No. The votes you cast will be counted even if you have not voted on every contest and measure.



Local Ballot Measure and Argument Information

Pursuant to local law, this pamphlet includes the following information related to local ballot measures:

1. The identification of each measure by letter and title,
2. The City Attorney's statement or question,
3. The Ballot Simplification Committee's digest (summary),
4. The Controller's financial analysis,
5. An explanation of how the measure qualified to be on the ballot,
6. The legal text which begins on page 110, and
7. Any additional information required by the San Francisco Municipal Elections Code (SFMEC) §500.

The following arguments may be provided for a local ballot measure:

1. One proponent's argument selected in accordance with SFMEC §545 and printed free of charge,
2. One opponent's argument selected in accordance with SFMEC §545 and printed free of charge,
3. One rebuttal to each of the measure's proponent's or opponent's arguments, selected in accordance with SFMEC §550 and printed free of charge.
4. Any paid arguments, submitted in accordance with SFMEC §555-570. (All of the paid arguments in favor of a measure are printed together, followed by all paid arguments opposed to that measure. All arguments are strictly the opinions of their authors and are printed as submitted, including any typographical, spelling, or grammatical errors).

Recall Contest as Ballot Measure

The District Attorney prosecutes criminal court cases for the City and County of San Francisco. The term of office for the District Attorney is four years. The District Attorney is paid \$312,780 per year.

The District Attorney recall measure appears on the ballot in this election due to the certification of recall petition in November 2021 (per local law, a "measure" includes a local recall contest). If more voters choose "Yes" than "No" in the recall contest, the Mayor will appoint a replacement to serve the remainder of the four-year term for the recalled official. Regardless of the outcome of this election, the District Attorney contest will appear again on the November 2023 ballot for the next full-term starting January 2024.

Recall Statements of Reasons and Answer

Pursuant to California Elections Code §11325, proponents' Statement of Reasons for the recall along with the Answer by the official sought to be recalled have been published in this pamphlet on page 97.



An Overview of San Francisco's Debt

What Is Bond Financing?

Bond financing is a type of long-term borrowing used to raise money for projects, to be paid for upfront and paid back to investors over a longer period of time. The City receives money by selling bonds to investors. The City must pay back the amount borrowed plus interest to those investors. The money raised from bond sales is used to pay for large capital projects such as fire and police stations, affordable housing programs, hospitals, libraries, parks, and other city facilities. The City uses bond financing because these capital projects will last many years, and should be paid for over time by the residents of San Francisco who will also benefit over time from the improvements associated with these projects. Additionally, the large dollar costs of these projects are difficult to pay for all at once.

Types of Bonds. There are two major types of bonds — General Obligation and Revenue.

General Obligation Bonds are used to pay for projects that benefit citizens but do not raise revenue (for example, police stations or parks are not set up to pay for themselves). When general obligation bonds are approved and sold, they are repaid by property taxes. General obligation bonds to be issued by the City must be approved by two-thirds of the voters. The MUNI Reliability and Street Safety Bond on the June 2022 ballot is a General Obligation Bond.

Revenue Bonds are used to pay for projects such as major improvements to an airport, water system, garage or other large facilities which generate revenue. When revenue bonds are approved and sold, they are generally repaid from revenues generated by the bond-financed projects, for example usage fees or parking fees. The City's revenue bonds must be approved by a majority vote. There is no revenue bond on this ballot.

What Does It Cost to Borrow?

The City's cost to borrow money depends on the total dollar amount borrowed, the interest rate on the borrowed amount, and the number of years over which the debt will be repaid. City borrowings are typically repaid over a period of 20 to 30 years. Assuming an average interest rate of 6%, the cost of paying off debt over 20 years is about \$1.74 for each dollar borrowed — \$1 for the amount borrowed and 74 cents for the interest. These payments, however, are spread over the 20-year period. Therefore inflation reduces the effective cost of borrowing because the future payments are made with cheaper dollars. Assuming a 4% annual inflation rate, the cost of paying off debt in today's dollars would be about \$1.18 for every \$1 borrowed.

The City's Current Debt Situation

Debt Payments. During fiscal year 2020–2021 property taxpayers in the City paid approximately \$570 million of principal and interest on outstanding general obligation bonds of the City and the other issuers of general obligation bond debt (these are the San Francisco Community College District, San Francisco Unified School District and Bay Area Rapid Transit District). The net property tax rate for the year to provide for debt and special funds debt requirements was 19.85 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation, or an estimated \$1,177 on a home assessed at \$600,000, reflecting a \$7,000 homeowner's exemption.



Legal Debt Limit. The City Charter imposes a limit on the amount of general obligation bonds the City can have outstanding at any given time. That limit is 3% of the assessed value of taxable property in the City — or currently about \$9.36 billion. Voters give the City *authorization* to issue bonds. Those bonds that have been issued and not yet repaid are considered to be *outstanding*. As of March 1, 2022, there was \$2.91 billion in outstanding general obligation bonds, which is equal to 0.94% of the assessed value of taxable property. There is an additional \$1.50 billion in bonds that are *authorized but unissued*. If these bonds were issued and outstanding, the total debt burden would be 1.42% of the assessed value of taxable property. Bonds issued by the San Francisco Community College District, San Francisco Unified School District, and Bay Area Rapid Transit District (BART) do not increase the City's debt burden for the purposes of the Charter limit, however they are repaid by property taxes (see Prudent Debt Management below). Part of the City's current debt management policy is to keep the property tax rate from City general obligation bonds below the 2006 rate by issuing new bonds as older ones are retired and the tax base grows, though this overall property tax rate may vary based on other factors. This policy applies to the bonds of the City and County, but not those of other governments, such as the San Francisco Unified School District, San Francisco City College District, or BART.

Prudent Debt Management. Even though the City is well within its legal debt limit in issuing general obligation bonds, there are other debt comparisons used by bond rating agencies when they view the City's financial health. These agencies look at many types of local and regional debt that are dependent on the City's tax base including our general obligation bonds, lease revenue bonds, certificates of participation, special assessment bonds, BART, and school and community college district bonds. The "direct debt ratio" which includes direct debt and other long-term obligations and excludes special assessment bonds, BART, and school and community college district bonds, is equal to 1.40% of the assessed value of taxable property. This direct debt ratio is considered by the bond rating agencies to be a "moderate" debt burden relative to the size of San Francisco's property tax base. **While this ratio is within the comparable benchmarks, the City needs to continue to set priorities for future debt issuances to maintain good credit ratings, which are a sign of good financial health.**

Citizen Oversight of General Obligation Bonds

Voters must approve the purpose and amount of the money to be borrowed through bonds. Bond money may be spent only for the purposes approved by the voters.

For general obligation bonds issued by the City and County of San Francisco, the Citizens' General Obligation Bond Oversight Committee reviews and reports on how bond money is spent. The nine members of the Committee are appointed by the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, Controller, and Civil Grand Jury. If the Committee finds that bond money has been spent for purposes not approved by the voters, the Committee can require corrective action and prohibit the sale of any authorized but unissued bonds until such action is taken. The Board of Supervisors can reverse the decisions of the committee by a two-thirds vote. The Controller may audit any of the City's bond expenditures.

Prepared by *Ben Rosenfield*, Controller



Words You Need to Know

by the Ballot Simplification Committee

Behested: At the direction, request or suggestion of a public official.

Charter: The Charter is the City's constitution adopted by the voters of San Francisco, relating to how the City is governed. The Charter can be changed only by a majority of San Francisco voters.

Charter amendment: A Charter amendment is a change to the City's Charter. The Charter is the City's Constitution. The Charter can only be changed by a majority of the votes cast.

Citizens' General Obligation Bond Oversight Committee: A nine-member body that monitors the City's use of funds generated by issuing general obligation bonds. Members of this committee are appointed by the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, the Controller and the Civil Grand Jury.

City Administrator: The City official responsible for managing services within the City's executive branch.

Controller: The City's chief accounting officer and auditor. The Controller is responsible for the City's financial systems and financial procedures, processing payroll for City employees, managing the City's bonds and debt portfolio, and processing and monitoring the City's budget.

Department of Building Inspection: The City agency responsible for enforcing, administering and interpreting the City's Housing, Building, Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing Codes.

General Obligation Bond: A promise issued by a government body to pay back money borrowed, plus interest, by a certain date. The government body repays the money, plus interest, with property taxes. General obligation bond measures must be approved by the voters in San Francisco by a two-thirds vote.

Infrastructure project: A permanent change or repair to improve a public asset, such as a building, road or rail line.

Initiative: A proposition placed on the ballot by voters. Any voter may place an initiative on the ballot by gathering the required number of signatures of registered voters on a petition.

Local elected officials: Assessor-Recorder, City Attorney, District Attorney, Mayor, Public Defender, Sheriff, Treasurer, Member of the Board of Supervisors, Member of the Board of Education for the San Francisco Unified School District or Member of the Board of Trustees for the San Francisco Community College District.

Ordinance: A local law passed by the Board of Supervisors or by the voters.

Permit expeditor: A person paid to contact staff at the Department of Building Inspection, the Entertainment Commission, the Planning Department or the Department of Public Works to help a permit applicant obtain a permit.

Proposition: Any measure that is submitted to the voters for approval or disapproval.

Provisional Ballot: A ballot cast at a polling place that will not be counted until the Department of Elections verifies the voter's eligibility to cast that ballot.

Public Utilities Commission: A City agency that provides water, wastewater and municipal power services to San Francisco.

Qualified Write-in Candidate: A person who has completed the required paperwork and signatures for inclusion as a write-in candidate. Although the name of this person will not appear on the ballot, voters can vote for this person by writing the name of the person in the space on the ballot provided for write-in votes and following specific ballot instructions. The Department of Elections counts write-in votes only for qualified write-in candidates.



Recall: A process voters can use to remove an elected official before the end of the official's term in office.

Recall petition: The document that recall proponents use to collect the names, addresses, and signatures of registered voters who wish to support a recall.

Refuse: Trash, recyclables and compostable materials.

Refuse rates: Rates charged for the collection and disposal of refuse.

SFMTA: The City department responsible for the management of all ground transportation in San Francisco, including Muni (Municipal Railway), parking and traffic, pedestrian and bicycle safety and the regulation of taxis. Muni is the City's public transit system, consisting of the City's buses, light rail trains, streetcars and cable cars.

Spare the Air Alert: An alert called when air quality is forecast to be unhealthy in the Bay Area.

The Utility Reform Network (TURN): A nonprofit consumer advocacy organization that focuses on essential utilities such as electricity, gas and telephone services.

Vote-by-mail ballots: Ballots mailed to voters or given to voters in person at the Department of Elections. Vote-by-mail ballots can be mailed to the Department of Elections, turned in at the Department of Elections office in City Hall, or turned in at any California polling place on Election Day. Also known as absentee ballots.



A

Muni Reliability and Street Safety Bond

MUNI RELIABILITY AND STREET SAFETY BOND. To increase Muni's reliability, safety and frequency, reduce delays, improve disabled access and equity, increase subway capacity and improve pedestrian, bicycle, and traffic safety by repairing, constructing and improving deteriorating Muni bus yards, facilities, transportation infrastructure and equipment, and constructing and redesigning streets and sidewalks, and to pay related costs; shall the City and County of San Francisco issue \$400,000,000 in general obligation bonds, with a duration of up to 30 years from the time of issuance, an estimated average tax rate of \$0.010/\$100 of assessed property value, and projected average annual revenues of approximately \$30,000,000, subject to citizen oversight and independent audits? The City's current debt management policy is to keep the property tax rate for City general obligation bonds at or below the 2006 rate by issuing new bonds as older ones are retired and/or the tax base grows, though this property tax rate may vary based on other factors.

YES

☐

NO

☐

Digest by the Ballot Simplification Committee

The Way It Is Now: The San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA) is responsible for ground transportation in the City. The SFMTA oversees the Municipal Railway (Muni), which consists of the City's buses, light rail trains, streetcars and cable cars. The SFMTA also oversees bicycling, parking, traffic management and signals, pedestrian access and safety, and taxis.

Funding sources for City transportation infrastructure projects include federal and state grants, local transportation sales taxes, and general obligation and revenue bonds.

The Proposal: Proposition A is a bond measure that would authorize the City to borrow up to \$400 million by issuing general obligation bonds.

This bond money could be spent on City transportation infrastructure projects, including:

- \$250 million on the repair and renovation of SFMTA bus yards, facilities and equipment;
- \$26 million on traffic improvements, such as new traffic signals, wider sidewalks at bus stops, and dedicated traffic lanes;
- \$10 million on improvements to the Muni train system, including the train communication and control systems;

- \$42 million on traffic signal and street crossing improvements, such as more visible traffic and pedestrian signals, curb ramps, and signs;
- \$42 million on street redesigns that include wider sidewalks, raised crosswalks, protected bicycle lanes, bus lanes, boarding islands and better lighting; and
- \$30 million on projects to manage traffic speeds, including lowered speed limits and speed radar signs.

Under this proposal, bond funds can be used only for projects that have a project labor agreement. A project labor agreement is an agreement between the City and labor unions that sets the terms and conditions of employment, including compensation and benefits, for work on specific City projects.

Proposition A would also set aside funds for the Citizens' General Obligation Bond Oversight Committee's review of how this bond money was spent.

City policy is to limit the amount of money it borrows by issuing new bonds only as prior bonds are paid off. If necessary, Proposition A would allow an increase in the property tax to repay the bonds. Proposition A allows landlords to pass through up to 50% of any resulting property tax increase to tenants.

A "YES" Vote Means: If you vote "yes," you want to authorize the City to borrow up to \$400 million by

This measure requires 66⅔% affirmative votes to pass.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of this measure. Arguments for and against this measure immediately follow. The full text begins on page 110. Some of the words used in the ballot digest are explained starting on page 44.



issuing general obligation bonds for City transportation infrastructure projects.

A "NO" Vote Means: If you vote "no," you do not want to authorize the City to issue these bonds.

Controller's Statement on "A"

City Controller Ben Rosenfield has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition A:

Should the proposed \$400 million in bonds be authorized and sold under current assumptions, the approximate costs will be as follows:

- a) In fiscal year (FY) 2022–2023, following issuance of the first series of bonds, and the year with the lowest tax rate, the best estimate of the tax required to fund this bond issue would result in a property tax rate of \$0.00141 per \$100 (\$1.41 per \$100,000) of assessed valuation.
- b) In FY 2034–2035, following issuance of the last series of bonds, and the year with the highest tax rate, the best estimate of the tax required to fund this bond issue would result in a property tax rate of \$0.01126 per \$100 (\$11.26 per \$100,000) of assessed valuation.
- c) The best estimate of the average tax rate for these bonds from FY 2022–2023 through FY 2044–2045 is \$0.00961 per \$100 (\$9.61 per \$100,000) of assessed valuation.
- d) Based on these estimates, the highest estimated annual property tax cost for these bonds for the owner of a home with an assessed value of \$600,000 would be approximately \$66.77.

The best estimate of total debt service, including principal and interest, that would be required to be repaid if all proposed \$400 million in bonds are issued and sold, would be approximately \$690 million. These estimates are based on projections only, which are not binding upon the City. Projections and estimates may vary due to the timing of bond sales, the amount of bonds sold at each sale, and actual assessed valuation over the term of repayment of the bonds. Hence, the actual tax rate and the years in which such rates are applicable may vary from those estimated above. The City's current non-binding debt management policy is to keep the property tax rate for City general obligation bonds below the 2006 rate by issuing new bonds as older ones are retired and the tax base grows, though this property tax rate may vary based on other factors.

How "A" Got on the Ballot

On March 1, 2022, the Board of Supervisors voted 11 to 0 to place Proposition A on the ballot. The Supervisors voted as follows:

Yes: Chan, Haney, Mandelman, Mar, Melgar, Peskin, Preston, Ronen, Safai, Stefani, Walton.

No: None.

This measure requires 66⅔% affirmative votes to pass.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of this measure. Arguments for and against this measure immediately follow. The full text begins on page 110. Some of the words used in the ballot digest are explained starting on page 44.



Proponent's Argument in Favor of Proposition A

Proposition A - the Muni Reliability and Street Safety Bond - will revamp the City's transportation infrastructure to ensure fast, safe, clean, reliable and convenient transit, make the City's transportation system greener, and improve street safety and traffic flow for all San Francisco residents in every neighborhood of the City.

Proposition A will not raise taxes. Because the bond is part of the City's capital plan, old bonds are retired as new bonds take their place, keeping the tax rate the same.

Proposition A will ensure access to matching federal infrastructure dollars that will help speed transportation improvements and avoid additional costs that would come from delay.

Proposition A invests in:

Fast and Convenient Transit

- Faster, more convenient public transit connections to destinations across the city and to regional public transit
- Less waiting time and fewer delays when you're on board
- A more comfortable public transit ride, with less crowding

Improved Safety and Access

- Intersection improvements that increase accessibility for people with disabilities
- Fewer collisions, fatalities, and injuries on our streets

Equity

- Affordable travel options and enhanced public transit service

- Improved safety and health in underserved neighborhoods by reducing carbon emissions, slowing vehicle speeds, and improving bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure.

More Repairs and Maintenance

- More reliable transit service using infrastructure and systems that are in good repair
- Safer intersections with more visible signals for drivers
- Easier street crossings with new curb ramps and pedestrian countdown signals

A strong public transit system will help ensure San Francisco has a thriving, equitable community where everyone can get where they need to go faster and more reliably, while reducing congestion for those who drive.

We urge you to vote yes on Proposition A for fast, reliable and convenient transportation.

Mayor London Breed

Board of Supervisor President Shamann Walton

Supervisor Connie Chan

Supervisor Catherine Stefani

Supervisor Aaron Peskin

Supervisor Gordon Mar

Supervisor Dean Preston

Supervisor Matt Haney

Supervisor Myrna Melgar

Supervisor Rafael Mandelman

Supervisor Hillary Ronen

Supervisor Ahsha Safai

Rebuttal to Proponent's Argument in Favor of Proposition A

Proposition A has nothing to do with the "street safety" of commuters targeted in crimes of hate or violence.

Spending programs are no substitute for strict criminal law enforcement or the recall of District Attorney Chesa Boudin.

MUNI already has funding for upgrades, improvements and maintenance.

According to San Francisco's 10-Year Capital Plan, **Proposition A adds only 7.3% to the SFMTA's budget. \$4.8 billion is already funded from local, regional, state and federal sources.** Prioritize!

If Proposition A passes, **bond-related property taxes will rise 15% over four years, with half the residential share charged to renters.** Property owners and renters already pay \$265 million annually to bondholders.

San Francisco's general obligation bond capacity is nearly exhausted. Voters approved \$600 million (2019)

for Affordable Housing and \$245 million (2020) for Homeless Services, which are not infrastructure! **The City has only about \$1.5 billion left, which spells trouble ahead for urgent infrastructure bonds: Earthquake Safety, Healthcare and Waterfront Safety.**

Proposition A's \$400 million is too big, ill-timed and poorly conceived — **pre-pandemic thinking.** The Controller predicts swift 85% return of the full-time downtown workforce, a pie-in-the-sky restart of the commuting economy. We can't afford to rebuild a costly MUNI fleet, routes and workforce designed for 2019.

San Francisco must re-envision transit for the **2022 landscape of work-from-home, hybrid and flexible work**, and make smart choices that will enable MUNI to become more **self-sustaining.**

Vote NO on Proposition A

Larry Marso

transitbond.com



Opponent's Argument Against Proposition A

Vote NO on Proposition A ...

As San Francisco emerges from the pandemic, we're all asking about the future of urban work, downtown offices and commuting. **Work from home** has become accepted, a norm, and the impact on MUNI has been dramatic.

Weekday ridership has plummeted to about half of 2019 levels, and MUNI officials admit it will take years to understand the impact of COVID-19, according to the San Francisco Chronicle.

Flying blind, City Hall rushed Proposition A onto the ballot, which will immediately thrust another **\$400M in bond debt** upon San Francisco and impose higher taxes on all property, including **higher residential property taxes**, with half passed on to tenants as **higher rents**.

There is no clear vision for where, or how, MUNI will spend the money.

Proposition A also imposes on MUNI, for the first time, the Board of Supervisors' outlandish and expensive "Project Labor Agreements" scheme, which **ends competitive bidding** in most cases.

Politicians always ask for bonds to fund ordinary expenses like maintaining roads, transit and schools, while they spend recurring revenues on programs that have less support, like the City's complex of "non-profits" that wield so much influence over San Francisco's broken policies toward affordable housing, and the homeless, drug abuse and mental illness.

City Hall should live within its means — **borrow less!** — and get more done with existing revenue, without raising more taxes. San Francisco has more than enough money to fix potholes and maintain trains, tracks and buses.

Vote NO on Proposition A.

Your vote is important. **1/3rd of the voters can defeat this.**

Larry Marso

Rebuttal to Opponent's Argument Against Proposition A

Proposition A will help get our City back on track as we emerge from the pandemic. A reliable, fast, safe and affordable transportation system is an essential foundation in the work to restore our local economy.

San Francisco's largest employers have committed to implementing a return to a variety of safe, in-person work policies, a significant milestone in the effort to resume the economic activity that our downtown businesses, large and small, depend on, re-energizing our stores, restaurants, and offices with activity and economic support.

Proposition A is the step we can take right now to ensure our **transit infrastructure is in a state of good repair to deliver people quickly, safely, and reliably to their destinations**, with reduced waiting times between buses, safer onboarding platforms, less crowding, and faster rides to your destination through dedicated transit lanes. And drivers benefit from improved traffic flow and buses in good repair with fewer breakdowns that block streets.

Proposition A makes **smart fiscal sense by leveraging federal matching funds now** that will ensure improvements to buses, trains and pedestrian safety improvements go farther and cost less instead of waiting to make repairs that will cost us more in the future.

And Proposition A DOES NOT RAISE TAXES.

Join us in voting Yes on Proposition A for fast, safe, reliable, convenient transit.

*Mayor London Breed
Board of Supervisor President Shamann Walton
Supervisor Connie Chan
Supervisor Catherine Stefani
Supervisor Aaron Peskin
Supervisor Gordon Mar
Supervisor Dean Preston
Supervisor Matt Haney
Supervisor Myrna Melgar
Supervisor Rafael Mandelman
Supervisor Hillary Ronen
Supervisor Ahsha Safai*



Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition A

Proposition A is an Essential Investment in Our Transportation Infrastructure

Proposition A - The Muni Reliability and Street Safety Bond - will provide critical funding for our system's capital needs, supporting infrastructure improvement that will provide affordable, reliable and safe transportation options in every neighborhood of the City.

Proposition A will not raise taxes. Because the bond is part of the City's capital plan, old bonds are retired as new bonds take their place, keeping tax rates at 2006 levels.

Transportation funding has not kept pace with San Francisco's significant economic growth and increased demands placed on our transportation system.

At the beginning of the pandemic, the SFMTA lost hundreds of millions of dollars in funding for operations, reducing investment in infrastructure to keep Muni running. With federal relief soon to be exhausted, the SFMTA will not have local dollars needed for capital.

As we work to manage the impact of the pandemic, Proposition A is an important step in our efforts to provide fast, reliable and convenient transit, and improved street safety and traffic flow for all San Francisco residents.

*Gwyneth Borden, Chair, SFMTA Board of Directors**
*Amanda Eaken, Vice Chair, SFMTA Board of Directors**
*Steve Heminger, SFMTA Board of Directors**
*Sharon Lai, SFMTA Board of Directors**
*Manny Yekutieli, SFMTA Board of Directors**
*Stephanie Cajina, SFMTA Board of Directors**

*For identification purposes only; author is signing as an individual and not on behalf of an organization.

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Committee for Safer Streets and Reliable, Accessible Transportation.

The two contributors to the true source recipient committee: The John Stewart Company, Ground Floor Public Affairs.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition A

Proposition A invests in:

- **Fast and convenient transit** with less waiting time, fewer delays when you're on board, and reduced congestion for those who drive.
- **Improved safety and access** through Intersection improvements that increase accessibility for people

with disabilities and gets the City closer to our Vision Zero goal of zero pedestrian fatalities.

- **An equitable transit system**, with affordable travel options and enhanced public transit service in all neighborhoods.

Proposition A will not raise taxes, because the City's capital plan retires old bonds as new ones take their place, keeping the tax rate the same.

Proposition A makes fiscal sense by providing access to **matching federal infrastructure dollars**, helping the city make needed improvements now at a lower cost, preventing additional costs that would come from delay.

Every San Franciscan will benefit from Proposition A — regardless of whether you walk, ride Muni, bike, or drive.

www.yestommuni.com

*Senator Scott Wiener**

*Assemblymember Phil Ting**

*Treasurer Fiona Ma**

Malia Cohen, Chair, California Board of Equalization

*Assessor - Recorder Joaquin Torres**

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Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition A

Ensuring everyone has access to affordable, clean, safe, reliable, and speedy transportation is essential to ensuring San Francisco's businesses and employees fully recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. Proposition A will ensure access to federal matching funds that will help meet the city's current and future transportation needs at a lower cost now than paying more down the road.

As employees begin to return to offices downtown and across the city, reliable, speedy public transportation from buses to trains are needed to support that transition and ensure people can get to work and home safely and on-time.

Our restaurants and nightlife are re-opening and people are excited to eat out, listen to music and enjoy our neighborhood bars together. Proposition A funds infrastructure improvements to ensure our system is in good repair to provide safe, fast, and convenient public transit residents and visitors can depend on when they go out.



And because old bonds are retired as new bonds are passed, Proposition A does not raise taxes on anyone!

Join us in supporting Proposition A!

*Rodney Fong, President & CEO, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce**

*Ben Bleiman, Founder, San Francisco Bar Owners Alliance**

Golden Gate Restaurant Association

www.yestomuni.com

*For identification purposes only; author is signing as an individual and not on behalf of an organization.

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Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition A

PROP A IS A WIN FOR TRANSIT WORKERS AND TRANSIT RIDERS

Proposition A not only invests in modern transportation infrastructure, but also the men and women who keep our transportation system running.

Proposition A will improve Muni reliability and efficiency by upgrading outdated maintenance facilities, bus yards, and equipment, while creating good paying jobs.

Proposition A modernizes aging facilities and equipment, enabling workers to keep buses and trains on the streets, in good repair, with fewer interruptions in service for riders.

Proposition A benefits our transportation infrastructure and hard-working San Franciscans who get us where we need to be on a daily basis.

*San Francisco Labor Council
San Francisco Building Trades Council
Teamsters Local 665*

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Committee for Safer Streets and Reliable, Accessible Transportation.

The two contributors to the true source recipient committee: The John Stewart Company, Ground Floor Public Affairs.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition A

Vote YES on Prop. A!

Prop. A makes Muni more reliable and our streets safer by upgrading facilities and equipment and implementing safeguards to protect and prioritize transit riders. Prop. A will fund:

- Upgrade traffic signals, curb ramps, signs to alert drivers to turn restrictions, pedestrian countdown signals, and new and improved lighting.
- Installing pedestrian and bicycle safety infrastructure like wider sidewalks, raised crosswalks, new paving, safer bikeways, bus lanes, better lighting.
- Installing green infrastructure like stormwater collection, trees, and landscaping.
- Lowering speed limits, reducing fatalities, injuries, and collisions.
- Implement traffic calming and other speed reduction tools proven to slow speeds and accidents.

Prop. A helps San Francisco towards reaching “Vision Zero” by improving safety with the ultimate goal of eliminating traffic fatalities, prioritizing safe passage for every transit rider.

A “Yes” vote on Prop. A is a vote for safe public transit.

San Francisco Transit Riders

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Committee for Safer Streets and Reliable, Accessible Transportation.

The two contributors to the true source recipient committee: The John Stewart Company, Ground Floor Public Affairs.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition A

Yes on Prop A for Safe Streets

Every 15 hours on average in San Francisco, someone is taken to the hospital after being injured in a traffic crash. Our city needs to do everything possible to prevent these crashes. Prop A will provide critically-needed, life-saving funding for proven solutions that make streets safer for everyone.

This measure will:

Make it safer to walk to Muni by redesigning crosswalks and sidewalks along the 40% of dangerous streets that haven’t received fixes due to insufficient funds
Make it safer to cross the street at high-risk intersections by giving people walking a “head start” and more time to cross by replacing old traffic signals
Make it safer for everyone by reducing dangerous speeding

Walk San Francisco urges your support on Proposition A.

Walk San Francisco

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Committee for Safer Streets and Reliable, Accessible Transportation.

The two contributors to the true source recipient committee: The John Stewart Company, Ground Floor Public Affairs.



Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition A

HOUSING AND TRANSIT ARE BETTER TOGETHER!

Affordable Housing and high-quality transportation are both critically important for a thriving and equitable city. San Francisco's future as a world-class city is one with an amply funded public transportation system, serving everyone equitably — regardless of income or neighborhood.

Prop. A revitalizes San Francisco's public transportation system with the necessary funding to bring accessible, modern, and reliable transit to every San Franciscan. In order to address housing affordability, climate change concerns, the covid-19 recovery, and equity, we must begin by funding an efficient, safe, sustainable, and fast public transportation system. It's time to invest in the backbone of the city, Muni, which gets everyone to work and where they need to be in a timely and reliable manner.

Let's move forward, not backwards, on public transit!

Support Prop A!

SF YIMBY

Housing Action Coalition

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Committee for Safer Streets and Reliable, Accessible Transportation.

The two contributors to the true source recipient committee: The John Stewart Company, Ground Floor Public Affairs.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition A

San Francisco LGBTQ Community leaders support Proposition A because it provides equitable access to our city's public transit system and ensures transit riders can get where they need to go safely, quickly and reliably.

Whether heading to work downtown, shopping on the weekend or heading out to dinner with friends, it's essential that residents can count on reliable transportation that is also safe and on time.

Through essential infrastructure improvements, Proposition A invests in:

- Reliable transit service using infrastructure and systems that are in good repair
- Faster, more convenient public transit connections to destinations across the city and to regional public transit
- Less waiting for the train or bus and fewer delays when you're on board
- More comfortable public transit ride, with less crowding

And importantly, Proposition A will not raise your taxes.

Join us in voting yes on Proposition A, for a more reliable, faster and safer Muni.

Alice B Toklas LGBT Democratic Club

State Senator Scott Wiener

Supervisor Rafael Mandelman

BART Director Bevan Dufty

BART Director Janice Li

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Committee for Safer Streets and Reliable, Accessible Transportation.

The two contributors to the true source recipient committee: The John Stewart Company, Ground Floor Public Affairs.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition A

Proposition A is an essential investment in our transportation infrastructure that will create critical improvements for transit riders in every neighborhood of our city, make the City's transportation system cleaner, and improve street safety.

As we emerge from the pandemic, it is essential that our public transit system also emerges more reliable, faster, and cleaner than before, and serves all our neighborhoods equitably.

Proposition A invests in affordable travel options and enhanced public transit service, as well as improved safety and health in underserved neighborhoods by reducing carbon emissions, slowing vehicle speeds, and improving bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure.

Passing Proposition A makes smart fiscal sense by ensuring access to federal matching funds, helping deliver improvements now at lower cost instead of paying more later.

And Proposition A does not raise taxes.

Every San Franciscan deserves affordable, clean, safe, and reliable public transit.

Join us in supporting Proposition A!

www.yestomuni.com

San Francisco Planning and Urban Research (SPUR)

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Committee for Safer Streets and Reliable, Accessible Transportation.

The two contributors to the true source recipient committee: The John Stewart Company, Ground Floor Public Affairs.

**Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition A**

Proposition A will ensure that all neighborhoods in San Francisco, from BayView Hunters Point, to the Fillmore and the Western Addition are better served by our transportation system.

We all deserve reliable, safe, clean muni trains and buses that get us to work and school on time. We should all be able to count on safe and accessible boarding areas, and clearly marked crosswalks and curb cuts that safeguard pedestrians and prevent injuries.

Proposition A invests in Equity for every neighborhood and provides the critical funding our transportation system needs to provide:

- Affordable travel options
- Enhanced public transit service in underserved neighborhoods
- Improved safety and health in underserved neighborhoods by reducing carbon emissions, slowing vehicle speeds, and dramatically improving bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure
- Increased access to good local jobs with reduced travel times

And Proposition A DOES NOT raise taxes.

Vote yes on Proposition A, because residents of every neighborhood deserve fast, reliable, safe, and clean public transit.

Shamann Walton, President, San Francisco Board of Supervisors

Malia Cohen, Chair, California Board of Equalization

Reverend Amos Brown

A. Philip Randolph Institute

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Committee for Safer Streets and Reliable, Accessible Transportation.

The two contributors to the true source recipient committee: The John Stewart Company, Ground Floor Public Affairs.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition A

SF Bicycle Coalition supports Prop A

We envision a future where our transportation system is people's first choice, complements all sustainable modes and is safe to access, where people have the option to choose between taking Muni, riding their bike, or walking to wherever they need to go.

Prop A is a chance for us to move towards that dream by upgrading decades-old facilities and infrastructure to ensure Muni is reliable, by reducing speeds, and redesigning streets with life-saving layouts that prioritize people walking and on bicycles.

The SF Bicycle Coalition believes a transit-friendly city is a bike-friendly city and we encourage you to vote yes on Prop A!

SF Bicycle Coalition

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Committee for Safer Streets and Reliable, Accessible Transportation.

The two contributors to the true source recipient committee: The John Stewart Company, Ground Floor Public Affairs.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition A

Proposition A will make infrastructure improvements to the Muni network to ensure that everyone in San Francisco has access to reliable, affordable, fast and safe transit, no matter where you live or work from the Excelsior, to the Mission to the Tenderloin.

Proposition A modernizes SFMTA bus yards to ensure efficient and timely repairs to buses and trains, and an electric vehicle charging infrastructure needed to achieve a zero-emissions green fleet of buses.

Proposition A will reduce travel times through wider sidewalks at bus stops that allow buses to pick people up faster, and dedicated transit lanes so buses don't get stuck in traffic. Transfers will be quick and easy, and frequent service means that passengers won't be waiting long for the next bus.

This measure will make our streets safer by implementing traffic calming measures, reducing motor vehicle speeds to reduce crashes, and intersection improvements that increase accessibility for people with disabilities.

Join us in supporting Proposition A for reliable, affordable, fast transit.

Joaquin Torres, Assessor-Recorder

San Francisco Hispanic Chamber of Commerce

Roberto Hernandez, CEO, CANA

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Committee for Safer Streets and Reliable, Accessible Transportation.

The two contributors to the true source recipient committee: The John Stewart Company, Ground Floor Public Affairs.



Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition A

PROPOSITION A WILL BENEFIT EVERYONE. It invests monies to fix MUNI, calm traffic, and make our streets safer.

And it does all this WITHOUT RAISING TAXES!

Chronic deferred maintenance and funding shortages have made our public transportation system unreliable. But Proposition A will fix that by modernizing our rail system and repairing, upgrading, and refurbishing aging facilities and equipment.

As San Francisco's population continues to grow, it is necessary that we invest in MUNI as a way for our residents to access all of our neighborhoods. Proposition A is a once-in-a-generation opportunity for us to invest in the kind of MUNI system we need now, and in the future.

San Francisco deserves a public transportation system that is safe, clean, and efficient. Join us in voting YES on PROPOSITON A!

Chinatown Transportation Research and Improvement Project (TRIP)

Chinatown Community Development Center

Chinese Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco

Rose Pak Democratic Club

Rosa Chen, San Francisco County Transportation

*Authority Citizens Advisory Committee**

Edwin M. Lee Asian Pacific Democratic Club

*For identification purposes only; author is signing as an individual and not on behalf of an organization.

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Committee for Safer Streets and Reliable, Accessible Transportation.

The two contributors to the true source recipient committee: The John Stewart Company, Ground Floor Public Affairs.

End of Paid Arguments IN FAVOR of Proposition A

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition A

NEVER trust San Francisco city hall officials with your hard-earned tax money, whether you be a property owner or renter. Proposition A is NO EXCEPTION. Vote NO on Proposition A, the \$400 Million Dollar Bond con job.

We've seen how Mayor London Breed and the Board of Supervisors have misled voters in the past with pie-in-the-sky, feel-good bond measures which wind up costing taxpayers plenty and result in little to no measurable result.

Don't ignore the enormous elephant in the room:

Are you a renter? Property taxes levied on your apartment building will be passed through to you by your landlord. Yes, Proposition A specifically allows for 50% tax assessment passthrough, so you will pay more in rent.

Then, the Proposition A promise of increased safety is a lie. Safety on MUNI buses and trains cannot be meaningfully improved as long as we have rogue District Attorney Chesa Boudin refusing to hold criminals accountable. Crime is rampant on MUNI trains, buses, at bus stops, and drug dealing blocking sidewalks nearby. Proposition A won't fix any of this without actual accountability including criminal prosecution.

Send a resounding NO to the gaslighting, greedy bureaucrats in City Hall. Tell them to stop deceiving us taxpayers, to instead use the existing funding they already have available, to fix the criminal prosecution fiasco, and to not burden renters and homeowners. Vote NO on Proposition A.

Richie Greenberg, Chairman

YES on Recall Chesa Boudin Committee

RecallChesaBoudin.org

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Yes on Recall Chesa Boudin Committee.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. David Sacks, 2. Daniel o'Keefe, 3. Linn Yeaser Coonan.

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition A

The ambiguous Proposition A language is designed to allow MTA to use bond proceed for disastrous projects or whatever they please.

Last January, the Central Subway project admitted to an original cost estimate of \$1,930,000,000 and completion date of September 2022.

Its \$353,000,000 over budget and 4 years behind schedule. The federal government contributed about \$1,000,000,000. The current cost to S.F. taxpayers is \$439,000,000, and increasing. A San Francisco County Transportation Authority finding reveals that SFMTA historically has never completed a project on time or within budget! The final Central Subway cost will be \$2,100,000,000 to go 1.6 miles — outrageous!

Yet, in 2020 SFMTA awarded "sole source" contracts of \$900,000 each to special interest entities that want to close Twin Peaks, Great Highway and Golden Gate Park to automobiles! Demonizing cars, they forget that the owners of which provided good money in gasoline taxes - 67 cents per gallon - and the money to build



those streets when it wants to favor its "friends". MTA ignores competitive bidding and uses taxpayer money to fit its political agenda! Look at its Taraval Street and Van Ness Avenue projects consuming years and still not completed.

No bureaucracy beats the SFMTA. Don't reward it with \$400,000,000, costing taxpayers another \$690,000,000 in interest payments for 30 years!

Vote NO on Proposition A

San Francisco Taxpayer's Association

By: Judge Quentin L. Kopp (Ret.) President

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Quentin L. Kopp.

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition A

Please vote NO on Proposition A.

The Municipal Transportation Agency (MTA) always needs money for transportation infrastructure projects. But this bond measure only funds broad categories, not specific projects, which would allow funds for some projects and not others, without guarantees or meaningful oversight. Proposition A is not the solution we need at this time.

Transportation funding is complicated. These projects take many years to develop, design, and build.

MTA regularly develops new projects and seeks money for them. MTA has recently talked about State of Good Repair, which means properly maintaining existing equipment, facilities, streets, and vehicles. However, MTA gets distracted with Muni Forward, Vision Zero, and other efforts to "enhance" and "expand" rather than maintain core infrastructure.

A better approach is to fund specific projects that maintain City transportation infrastructure now. We should be prepared for the future, with modern Muni facilities and vehicles, along with parking and traffic equipment and streets that are functional and not broken. Voters would support a clean transportation maintenance bond.

MTA also needs serious governance reform, focused on basic and efficient service delivery.

Proposition A is not the right answer, right now.

Please vote NO on Proposition A. Thank you.

David Pilpel

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: David Pilpel.



B

Building Inspection Commission

Shall the City amend the Charter to change the appointment process and qualifications for Building Inspection Commission members and have the Mayor appoint the Director of the Department of Building Inspection?

YES

☐

NO

☐

Digest by the Ballot Simplification Committee

The Way It Is Now: The Building Inspection Commission (BIC) oversees the Department of Building Inspection (DBI). The DBI is responsible for enforcing, administering and interpreting the City's Housing, Building, Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing codes. The BIC has seven members, four appointed by the Mayor and three appointed by the President of the Board of Supervisors (Board President). The members serve two-year terms and must meet specific qualifications.

The Mayor's appointees must include:

- a structural engineer;
- a licensed architect;
- a residential builder; and
- a representative of a nonprofit housing developer.

The Board President's appointees must include:

- a residential tenant;
- a residential landlord; and
- a member of the public.

BIC appointees are not subject to approval by the Board of Supervisors. The BIC has the sole authority to appoint and remove DBI's Director.

The Proposal: Proposition B is a Charter amendment that would change the appointment process for the Director of the Department of Building Inspection. The Building Inspection Commission would submit up to three candidates for Director, and the Mayor would make the appointment.

Proposition B would also change requirements for BIC nominees. The terms of current members would end on July 1, 2023. After that date, the new qualifications would apply to anyone nominated by the Mayor or Board President to serve on the BIC.

Of the Mayor's nominees:

- two must be either a structural engineer, an architect or a residential builder; and
- two do not have any required qualifications.

Of the Board President's nominees:

- one must be either a residential tenant or a current or former employee of a nonprofit housing organization; and
- two do not have any required qualifications.

All nominees would be subject to approval by the Board of Supervisors before they are appointed.

A "YES" Vote Means: If you vote "yes," you want the Mayor to appoint the Director of the Department of Building Inspection, and to change the appointment process and qualifications for Building Inspection Commission members.

A "NO" Vote Means: If you vote "no," you do not want to make these changes.

Controller's Statement on "B"

City Controller Ben Rosenfield has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition B:

Should the proposed Charter amendment be approved by the voters, in my opinion, it would have a minimal impact on the cost of government.

The Building Inspection Commission currently consists of seven members, with four appointed by the Mayor and three by the President of the Board of Supervisors. Each seat on the Commission is currently subject to specific professional qualifications. The amendment would provide instead that four members of the Commission be nominated by the Mayor and three by the President of the Board of Supervisors, with all members subject to a hearing process and

This measure requires 50%+1 affirmative votes to pass.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of this measure. Arguments for and against this measure immediately follow. The full text begins on page 110. Some of the words used in the ballot digest are explained starting on page 44.



approval by the Board of Supervisors. The requirement of specific professional qualifications applied to each seat would be eliminated.

Currently the Director of Building Inspection is appointed directly by the Commission. The amendment would provide instead that the Commission provide three qualified candidates to the Mayor, and the Mayor would appoint the Director.

The amendment makes other adjustments and updates to staff appointments and certain procedures of the Department of Building Inspection. These actions would have no significant cost effects and the Department of Building Inspection would remain subject to the existing budgetary and fiscal provisions of the Charter.

How "B" Got on the Ballot

On February 15, 2022, the Board of Supervisors voted 11 to 0 to place Proposition B on the ballot. The Supervisors voted as follows:

Yes: Chan, Haney, Mandelman, Mar, Melgar, Peskin, Preston, Ronen, Safai, Stefani, Walton.

No: None.

This measure requires 50%+1 affirmative votes to pass.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of this measure. Arguments for and against this measure immediately follow. The full text begins on page 110. Some of the words used in the ballot digest are explained starting on page 44.



Proponent's Argument in Favor of Proposition B

The San Francisco Department of Building Inspection and the Building Inspection Commission need reform. Today, if you need any kind of permit to build or renovate, you face an expensive and difficult process because the Department of Building Inspection is antiquated, inefficient and bureaucratic. The current system has also allowed rampant corruption, leading to an extensive FBI investigation and multiple arrests.

Proposition B will reform the Department of Building Inspection and the Building Inspection Commission to ensure more accountability and transparency, and make it easier to build and modify housing.

Proposition B will change the structure of the Building Inspection Commission by removing designated industry seats and allow qualified members of the public to serve in these seats. Three of the seats on the Commission will require subject matter expertise qualifications. The Proposition will also require these commission appointments to go through a public hearing and confirmation process and give the mayor the power to hire and fire the director, providing greater accountability.

Vote Yes on Proposition B to:

- **Streamline the permitting process so people can get renovation and building permits faster;**
- **Reform governance of the department and commission to reduce bureaucracy and bring it in line with other City Commissions;**
- **Eliminate corruption in the department; and**
- **Make it easier to build affordable housing in San Francisco**

Learn more at ReformSFGov.com

Supervisor Myrna Melgar

Supervisor Rafael Mandelman

Supervisor Aaron Peskin

Supervisor Catherine Stefani

Supervisor Ahsha Safai

Supervisor Shamann Walton

Supervisor Hillary Ronen

Supervisor Gordon Mar

Supervisor Matt Haney

No Rebuttal or Opponent's Argument Against Proposition B Was Submitted



Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition B

San Francisco Labor Council Supports Proposition B

The San Francisco Labor Council represents 150 unions and more than 100,000 union members and their families. Our mission is to improve the lives of workers, their families, and our community.

We urge you to vote Yes on Proposition B. This measure will reform the Department of Building Inspection. **This is critical to creating more housing opportunities and construction jobs. It will reduce corruption and increase transparency.** It will give San Franciscans a voice on the Building Inspection Commission. Please vote Yes.

San Francisco Labor Council

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Committee for Cleaner Government.

The sole contributor to the true source recipient committee: Seven Hills Properties.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition B

Small Business Owners Say Reform DBI: Vote Yes on B

Opening a small business in San Francisco is challenging. The costly and lengthy process to get a building permit adds to these challenges.

The Department of Building Inspection is bureaucratic and inefficient. The people serving on the Building Inspection Commission have been the same people applying for permits. The existing system has allowed rampant corruption, leading to an extensive FBI investigation and multiple arrests.

Proposition B will reform the Department of Building Inspection and the Building Inspection Commission. It will change the structure of the Building Inspection Commission by removing designated industry seats and instead allow qualified members of the public to serve in these seats.

This is a key step to reforming the Department of Building Inspection and to helping small businesses. We urge you to vote Yes.

*Bernadette Melvin, Bernie's Coffee Owner**
*Manny Yekutieli, Manny's Cafe Owner**

*For identification purposes only; author is signing as an individual and not on behalf of an organization.

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Committee for Cleaner Government.

The sole contributor to the true source recipient committee: Seven Hills Properties.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition B

Former Building Inspection Commissioner Supports Prop B

As a former Building Inspection Commissioner, I know firsthand that the commission needs reform.

Proposition B is a key step in fixing corruption and bureaucracy at the Department of Building Inspection. It will bring the Building Inspection Commission and the Department in line with other city departments in the way that the commissioners and directors are selected, appointed and confirmed. **This will reduce corruption and bring more transparency and accountability to the process.**

Join me and vote Yes on B to reform the Department of Building Inspection.

Former Building Inspection Commissioner Debra Walker

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Committee for Cleaner Government.

The sole contributor to the true source recipient committee: Seven Hills Properties.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition B

Asian Leaders for Proposition B

The current process for obtaining a building permit in San Francisco is extremely slow and costly. It's stifling the development and renovation of housing, and hurts Asian homeowners in every neighborhood.

It's time to reform the Department of Building Inspection to reduce corruption and increase transparency and accountability. This is a key step in fixing the bureaucracy that is slowing down housing development in San Francisco. Vote Yes on Proposition B.

*Former President of the Board of Supervisors Norman Yee**

*Supervisor Gordon Mar**

*Former Supervisor Sandra Lee Fewer**

*Former Democratic County Central Committee Chair Mary Jung**

*Former Democratic County Central Committee Member Jen Low**

*SF DCCC member Queena Chen**

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The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Committee for Cleaner Government.

The sole contributor to the true source recipient committee: Seven Hills Properties.



Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition B

Democratic Party Leaders Urge Yes on Proposition B

It's time to reform the San Francisco Department of Building Inspection and Building Inspection Commission.

Proposition B will reduce corruption and create more accountability and transparency over the Department. It will change how commissioners are appointed to the Building Inspection Commission by requiring a nomination and confirmation process for all nominees as part of the appointment process. **Proposition B will ensure more accountability and transparency in our building permitting and inspection process. We urge you to vote Yes.**

Alice B. Toklas Democratic Club

San Francisco Democratic County Central Committee

*Vice Chair Leah LaCroix**

San Francisco Democratic County Central Committee

*Vice Chair Peter Gallotta**

San Francisco Democratic County Central Committee

*Member Keith Baraka**

San Francisco Democratic County Central Committee

*Member Rafael Mandelman**

San Francisco Democratic County Central Committee

*Member Hillary Ronen**

*Former San Francisco Democratic County Central Committee Member Jen Low**

Anabell Ibanez

Queen Chen

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The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Committee for Cleaner Government.

The sole contributor to the true source recipient committee: Seven Hills Properties.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition B

Reform DBI to Help Our Neighborhoods

If you have ever tried to get a permit from the Department of Building Inspection, you know it is bureaucratic and inefficient. For even minor modifications to your home that are supported by your neighbors, it can be expensive and difficult to get the permits you need. Proposition B will bring the Department of Building Inspection in line with how other departments operate to increase accountability and reduce corruption. We support Proposition B.

Jerry Dratler

*Ozzie Rohm, San Francisco Land Use Coalition**

*For identification purposes only; author is signing as an individual and not on behalf of an organization.

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Committee for Cleaner Government.

The sole contributor to the true source recipient committee: Seven Hills Properties.

End of Paid Arguments IN FAVOR of Proposition B

No Paid Arguments AGAINST Proposition B Were Submitted



C

Recall Timelines and Vacancy Appointments

Shall the City amend the Charter to further limit the period during which the voters could recall a City elected official, and when an official is recalled, to prevent the person appointed to fill that vacancy from running as a candidate to remain in that office?

YES
☐
NO
☐

Digest by the Ballot Simplification Committee

The Way It Is Now: A recall allows voters to remove a local elected official before the end of the official's term in office. To start a recall, people must collect signatures through a petition process from registered voters in the official's jurisdiction. If the recall petition has enough valid signatures, the City holds a recall election.

Under the City Charter, no person may start a recall petition if the elected official has held office for less than six months. Under state law, no person may start a recall petition if that official's term of office will end within six months.

If the Mayor's position becomes vacant, the Board of Supervisors is responsible for appointing a person to fill the seat. If there is a vacancy in any other City elective office, the Mayor is responsible for appointing a qualified individual. In either situation, the person appointed to fill the vacancy may be a candidate in the following election.

The Proposal: Proposition C is a Charter amendment that would change the local recall process. Under Proposition C, a recall petition can be started only if an elected official has held office for at least 12 months. Proposition C would also prevent a recall election within 12 months of the next scheduled election for that office. For members of the Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Unified school board or San Francisco City College board of trustees, the new deadline would be based on when their seat is scheduled for an election.

Proposition C would also change the appointment process for a vacancy created by a recall. A person appointed to fill a vacancy could not be a candidate for that vacant seat in the following election. This rule would apply to all recalls, including the recall of the current District Attorney.

A "YES" Vote Means: If you vote "yes," you want to change the recall process and appointment process for vacancies created by a recall.

A "NO" Vote Means: If you vote "no," you do not want to make these changes.

Controller's Statement on "C"

City Controller Ben Rosenfield has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition C:

Should the proposed Charter amendment be approved by the voters, in my opinion, it would result in a moderate savings in the cost of government over time. The proposed amendment would likely decrease the number of special elections required in San Francisco in any given year.

The amendment would change the permitted timing of starting and submitting recall petitions. Recall petitions could not be started in the first 12 months of an official's term, versus the current limit of six months. Recall petitions could not be submitted that would cause an election to happen within 12 months of a regularly scheduled election for that office.

Under the proposed Charter amendment, an appointment that the Mayor makes to a vacancy created by a recall election would be an interim officer, and that officer would be prohibited from being a candidate in the following election to fill the vacancy. Similarly, if the Board of Supervisors makes an appointment to a vacancy in the office of Mayor created by a recall, that officer would be interim and would be prohibited from being a candidate in the following election.

Taken together, the amendment's provisions would likely decrease the number of special elections required and decrease the number of elective offices added to regularly scheduled elections.

This measure requires 50%+1 affirmative votes to pass.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of this measure. Arguments for and against this measure immediately follow. The full text begins on page 110. Some of the words used in the ballot digest are explained starting on page 44.



How "C" Got on the Ballot

On February 15, 2022, the Board of Supervisors voted 7 to 4 to place Proposition C on the ballot. The Supervisors voted as follows:

Yes: Chan, Haney, Mar, Peskin, Preston, Ronen, Walton.

No: Mandelman, Melgar, Safai, Stefani.

This measure requires 50%+1 affirmative votes to pass.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of this measure. Arguments for and against this measure immediately follow.
The full text begins on page 110. Some of the words used in the ballot digest are explained starting on page 44.



Proponent's Argument in Favor of Proposition C

Proposition C would reform recalls in San Francisco to reduce costly special elections and ensure high voter turnout. **Vote YES on C. Vote YES on Recall Reform.**

Prop C is simple. Recall elections should not be held in the same year as a general election for that same seat.

Let's break it down: If an official has just been elected, they deserve at least a year to do their job and fulfill their voter mandate. Recalls aren't just a second bite at the apple for those who just lost an election.

On the other hand, San Francisco taxpayers should not be shelling out tens of millions of dollars to hold low-turnout special elections, when a general election for that seat is right around the corner.

San Francisco voters must be able to hold their elected officials accountable. Prop C does *not* prohibit recalls. It's a good government measure that limits the ability of outside special interests to constantly distort and undermine our democracy.

San Francisco voters also deserve to choose who represents them. If a recall is successful, Prop C gives

voters that choice by ensuring that all candidates have an equal opportunity in the next general election. Open elections mean more diverse candidates and more equitable representation in government.

Californians agree. When Governor Newsom was being recalled in 2021, costing California taxpayers over \$200 million, 82% of Democrats and two thirds of *all* California voters supported reasonable recall reform.

It's only June and it's already our third election of the year. This is exhausting.

Let's turn the page on San Francisco's out of control recall free-for-all. Support Recall Reform. Vote YES on Prop C.

*Board of Supervisors President Shamann Walton
Supervisor Connie Chan
Supervisor Aaron Peskin
Supervisor Gordon Mar
Supervisor Dean Preston
Supervisor Hillary Ronen*

Rebuttal to Proponent's Argument in Favor of Proposition C

The proponents of Prop C are Supervisors who did NOT support the recall of all three failed School Board members this year, directly at odds with the overwhelming majority of San Francisco voters.

Because they didn't like the results, these Supervisors now want to rig the system to make it EVEN HARDER for voters to ever hold failed politicians accountable again by recalling them from office.

The proponents of Prop C use disingenuous arguments about saving money or "special interests," ignoring the many costs to residents of keeping incompetent or corrupt politicians in office. And we profoundly disagree that the San Francisco parents – and nearly 70% of voters – who voted to recall the failed school board members this year are a "special interest."

The Supervisors behind Prop C are pretending to solve a problem that simply does not exist. Under current law, it's already very hard to qualify a recall election. Since 1907, just six local recall elections have

ever qualified for the ballot in San Francisco. And the first successful recall in over 100 years was this year's landslide recall of the three School Board commissioners. But it would not even have been permitted if the Supervisors behind Prop C had their way!

The recall process is our LAST protection against politicians who flagrantly ignore the will of the voters. Protect your vote and your voice. Please join parents, public education advocates and your fellow San Franciscans and VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION C!

*GrowSF
SF Parent Action
Autumn Looijen, Co-Leader, Recall the SF School Board*
Todd David, Chair, Concerned Parents for the Recall*
Kit Lam, public school parent
Quincy Yu, public education advocate*

*For identification purposes only; author is signing as an individual and not on behalf of an organization.



Opponent's Argument Against Proposition C

Protect democracy and accountability in San Francisco!

Don't let the Supervisors change the rules to protect failed politicians like the recalled School Board members!

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION C!

This year San Francisco voters overwhelmingly recalled three members of the Board of Education because they failed to do their jobs and prioritized their personal agenda ahead of public schoolchildren. This historic grassroots victory for San Francisco parents sent a message to every politician that we will hold them accountable.

But with Proposition C, the same San Francisco Supervisors who were wrong on the school board recall now want to change the rules to make it even harder for voters to ever recall failed politicians again. If Proposition C were already law, the three failed Board of Education members would still be in office today, damaging our public schools and students. The Supervisors behind Proposition C want to prevent San Francisco voters from ever doing again what we just did!

Under Proposition C, voters would have even less time to organize a legitimate recall effort at the grassroots level. And if an elected official is recalled, their appointed replacement can never be held accountable by the voters in a future election.

At a time when democracy and fundamental voting rights are threatened at home and abroad, Proposition C is anti-democratic and even further restricts voter participation in the political process in San Francisco.

Don't let the Board of Supervisors change the rules and rig the system to protect failed politicians from voter accountability! Please join our diverse coalition of parents, advocates and San Francisco community leaders and VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION C!

GrowSF

SF Parent Action

*Todd David, Chair, Concerned Parents for the Recall**

Mary Jung, former Chair, San Francisco

*Democratic Party**

Alice B. Toklas LGBT Democratic Club

Bayard Rustin LGBT Coalition

Filipino American Democratic Club of San Francisco

*Larry Mazzola, Jr., Plumbers & Pipefitters Union #38**

Mike Chen, California Democratic Party delegate

Kit Lam, public school parent

Stephanie Lehman, California Democratic Party delegate

Matt Rhoads, California Democratic Party delegate

*For identification purposes only; author is signing as an individual and not on behalf of an organization.

Rebuttal to Opponent's Argument Against Proposition C

Elections matter. The most democratic way to vote for our leaders is through regularly scheduled elections.

The opponents of Proposition C want to force low-turnout special elections that remove officials who they don't like and replace them with political appointments. That's not fair. That's voter suppression.

The attempt to recall Governor Newsom cost California voters over \$200 million. The current recall process has become a costly right-wing tool to create chaos and interference with good governance. Extremely wealthy donors are funding recall efforts that drive their personal agendas and distract from the task at hand.

Proposition C is common sense reform. Recalls should wait until an elected official has an opportunity to prove themselves in office. Prop C would also prevent *millions of dollars in wasteful spending* when a

general election is around the corner. If a recall succeeds, voters would choose who represents them in the next regular election.

Vote Yes on Proposition C. It's good for democracy.

San Francisco Labor Council

Supervisor Chan

Supervisor Peskin

Harvey Milk LGBTQ Democratic Club

*John Avalos, SF Democratic Party member**

*Keith R Baraka, SF Democratic Party Vice-Chair**

*Peter Gallotta, SF Democratic Party Vice-Chair**

*Anabell Ibanez, Teacher/SF Democratic Party Vice-Chair**

*Li Lovett, SF Democratic Party Vice-Chair**

*Carolina Morales, SF Democratic Party member**

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Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition C

Stop Letting Billionaires Buy Our Government. Vote Yes on C for Recall Reform.

We're outraged that a handful of bitter billionaires have raised millions of dollars to buy back elections that they lost. Even the recallers themselves admit that 3 out of 4 signature gatherers were well-paid professionals, not San Franciscans.

This isn't democracy. This isn't accountability. This creates chaos.

Regular San Franciscans Agree - Yes On C is a Vote for Democracy.

Haight Ashbury Neighborhood Council

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Haight Ashbury Neighborhood Council.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition C

Pissed Off Voters Agree: Vote HELL YES on Prop C!

Our elections aren't for sale!

We're pissed off that billionaires and their paid signature gatherers can get around election laws by triggering recall elections for any reason. These recalls waste our City's time and \$\$\$\$. And under current law, if any SF elected official is recalled, **we don't get to vote on their replacement**. Then whoever the Mayor picks gets to run (and usually win) as an incumbent. **WTF?**

Prop C would disincentivize abusing these expensive one-off recall elections, stop recalls within 12 months of a scheduled election, and reduce corruption by preventing replacement appointees from running in the next election.

Republicans, real estate moguls, and political insiders should have to play by the rules.

Vote HELL YES on Prop C!

San Francisco League of Pissed Off Voters

Read more:

www.TheLeagueSF.org/PropC

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: John Blue, Alexander Cotton, Cynthia Crews, Alex Lantsberg, Julian Mocine-McQueen, Samantha Murphy.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition C

As elected Democratic Party leaders, we are committed to increasing voter turnout and enhancing our democracy.

Holding elected officials accountable is important, but big-money Republican donors can easily abuse the current recall process to overturn elections that were won fair and square.

Yes on C encourages high voter turnout and open elections. Vote YES on C.

*John Avalos, SF Democratic Party member**

*Keith R Baraka, SF Democratic Party Vice-Chair**

*Peter Gallotta, SF Democratic Party Vice-Chair**

*Anabell Ibanez, Teacher, SF Democratic Party Vice-Chair**

*Li Lovett, SF Democratic Party Vice-Chair**

*Carolina Morales, SF Democratic Party member**

*Queen Chen, SF Democratic Party member**

*For identification purposes only; author is signing as an individual and not on behalf of an organization.

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: SF Labor Council.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition C

The San Francisco Labor Council coordinates local labor unions and builds unity among working people in San Francisco. Vote Yes on C.

The hard-working people of San Francisco deserve to have an equal voice in City Hall. Unfortunately, the broken recall process has allowed well-funded special interests to undermine regularly scheduled general elections.

Prop C fixes our broken system, while giving all San Franciscans an equal voice.

Vote Yes on C. Democracy requires fair elections.

San Francisco Labor Council

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: SF Labor Council.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition C

We are a group of Chinese American leaders who support the expansion of voting rights in San Francisco, including allowing immigrant families to vote in local elections.

It is critical that we keep pushing for Asian American representation, and put an end to special interests seeking to undermine our vote.

Prop C is about Fair Elections. Vote Yes on Prop C.

Connie Chan, Supervisor

Norman Yee, former Board of Supervisors President

Sandra Lee Fewer, former Supervisor



Henry Der, former Executive Director, Chinese for Affirmative Action

*Frances Hsieh, IFPTE Local 21 Vice Chair**

*Queen Chen, SF Democratic Party member**

*For identification purposes only; author is signing as an individual and not on behalf of an organization.

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Anabel Ibanez.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition C

Vote Yes on C. High-turnout, regular elections lead to more diverse, equitable representation in government.

When Harvey Milk became the first openly gay elected official in California, he only won fair and square because there was an open election.

Vote Yes on C. Let's Reform San Francisco's broken recall process.

Harvey Milk LGBTQ Democratic Club

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Anabel Ibanez.

End of Paid Arguments IN FAVOR of Proposition C

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition C

Aaron Peskin and 6 other elected officials have proposed a "recall reform" amendment that would make it practically impossible to recall ANY elected official in San Francisco.

The recent landslide recall of three school board members --- which Siva and I led --- would not have been possible under this law.

This charter amendment is a naked power grab by politicians afraid that the people of San Francisco will hold them accountable.

Vote No on Proposition C.

Under the current law, a recall can be initiated for 3 years out of the 4 year term of an elected official.

Under the proposed amendment it's ONLY practical to initiate a recall 8 months out of a 4 year term.

If this amendment had been in place, **the school board recall --- which won in a landslide with up to 76% of SF voters supporting it --- would not have been allowed.** You wouldn't have been able to recall Commissioners López, Collins or Moliga despite their utter failure on the school board.

In addition, **the recalled school board members could run in the November election but the newly appointed board members couldn't.** This would deny our children and our school district the steady leadership they need at a time of crisis.

Recalls are a vital tool to keep our elected leaders accountable to the public they are elected to serve. They are incredibly rare (the last successful recall in SF history occurred more than 100 years ago)! The school board recall was the first San Francisco recall on the ballot in nearly 40 years.

If this amendment passes, it will severely restrict the ONLY tool we the people have to remove elected officials who fail to do their job. Don't let it pass.

Vote NO on Proposition C.

Autumn Looijen

Co-lead, Recall SF School Board

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Recall School Board Members Lopez, Collins & Moliga.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. David Sacks, 2. Arthur Rock, 3. Garry Tan.

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition C

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION C

San Francisco adopted the recall process in 1907 as a Progressive reform mechanism to hold local politicians accountable. The importance of the recall is that it gives power to *voters* to remove elected officials before their term expires.

The recall mechanism was designed to be hard to trigger so that elected officials would be removed only as a result of intense voter dissatisfaction.

Since 1907, there have been only six instances in which recalls qualified for the ballot.

The first successful recall in San Francisco in over 100 years was the recent landslide recall of three school board commissioners.

The current recall process has a high bar to succeed. It is used sparingly and reflects the will of the voters of San Francisco.

The proposed charter amendment is an attempt by current elected officials to curb the power of the voters. It would, in effect, protect current and future elected officials from recall for 42 months out of a 48-month term.



Additionally, by not allowing the appointee to run for office in the next election, it would relegate the appointee to lame duck status, discouraging qualified candidates and inhibiting accountability.

Don't let the Board of Supervisors take away your vote. The recall is our last protection against politicians who flagrantly ignore the will of the people.

Vote NO on Proposition C.

Families for San Francisco
familiesforsanfrancisco.com

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Families for San Francisco.

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition C

Protect democracy. Vote No on Proposition C.

On the same day as the historic recall vote of three School Board members, our Supervisors defied the almost 80% of San Franciscans who voted for the recall by putting Proposition C on the ballot. Proposition C restricts our democratic right to recall irresponsible elected officials and prioritizes insiders and incumbents over the voters.

Recalls are a rarely used but important part of the people's voice in a democracy. The School Board recall was the first successful San Francisco recall in 110 years. Our last attempted recall was 1983. Hardly, a recall "free-for-all." Yet, this charter amendment, introduced by Supervisor Peskin and supported by Supervisors Chan, Haney, Mar, Preston, Ronen and Walton, would shield irresponsible incumbents from recall for over half their terms of office, and would prohibit their replacement from running in the following election.

Proposition C would prolong the chaos in the District Attorney's office. We wouldn't be able to vote on the Mayor's replacement, and that replacement would not be able to run to fill out the rest of the term. If the appointee cleans up the mess left by the recalled incumbent, and the voters approve and want that appointee to continue, Proposition C takes that right away from the voters, the appointee and the mayor.

Proposition C is based on a mistrust or fear that voters do not know the difference between elected officials they want to recall and those they don't. We know the difference, and we know that taking away voting rights simply because citizens are using them, is not democracy.

Protect the people, not the politicians. Vote No on Proposition C!

John Trasviña
Marie Hurabiell, SOAR-D1
Martha Conte, D2Unite
Julie Paul, D2Unite
Paulina Fayer, activ8sf
Laurance Lee, activ8sf
Simon Timony, Advocates11

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Edwin M Lee Asian Pacific Democratic Club PAC, sponsored by Neighbors for a Better San Francisco Advocacy.

The sole contributor to the true source recipient committee: San Francisco Association of Realtors.

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition C

It should outrage every San Francisco voter that a handful of our elected officials are attempting to limit the public's ability to hold City Hall leaders accountable. This is exactly what members of the Board of Supervisors propose: to severely restrict the window of opportunity for the public to democratically undertake a recall, making it nearly unworkable, and furthermore - if a recall election does succeed - to then prohibit an individual appointed as replacement from running as a candidate in the next scheduled elections.

It literally takes tens of thousands of voters to commence a recall effort, collecting signatures to qualify a petition when a city's elected official has crossed the line and deserves to be recalled. It's extremely rare. It's a highly important option of last resort. Our California constitution guarantees recalls as part of a healthy democracy. It's as potent a solution as an impeachment, to remove egregiously incompetent, scandalous and corrupt officials.

Don't let city hall radicals push false narratives about recalls in hopes of covering up their own (or their colleagues') misdoings to avoid accountability.

Emphatically vote NO on Proposition C, restricting the timeline for recall process and prohibiting subsequent appointee's right to run as a future candidate.

Richie Greenberg, Chairman
YES on Recall Chesa Boudin Committee
RecallChesaBoudin.org

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Yes on Recall Chesa Boudin Committee.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. David Sacks, 2. Daniel o'Keefe, 3. Linn Yeaser Coonan.



Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition C

The world is acutely aware of the devastating impact our public officials have on San Francisco. It's time to create a healthy city, beginning with protecting the democratic, constitutionally-guaranteed right to recall officials who abuse their power, holding accountable those who believe they should be able to do anything they want once in office.

Aaron Peskin, city supervisor who authored Proposition C, wants to exempt himself - and his fellow bureaucrats - from repercussions when they fail and hurt our community. We do not accept this move toward despotism. Stand up to bureaucrats and vote NO.

Proposition C has dire consequences for San Franciscans who care deeply about all who live, work, and visit here. We must always have a voice in the way our city is managed. Three disgraced School Board members who've harmed our public school system were recently ousted by recall in a landslide. This is progress. Yet, dangerous, squalid, depressing scenes still play out on San Francisco's streets, a direct result of bad policy and poor leadership. Officials who are responsible need to be held accountable, and to ensure this, we need our right to recall them when proven to be especially egregious.

Now San Franciscans overwhelmingly want district attorney Chesa Boudin out of office before he does even more damage. Boudin assured voters he would produce a safer city for all. Instead, chaos and crime increased; he broke his promise with devastating results. Recalling him is the appropriate action. When his recall is successful, Mayor London Breed would appoint an interim district attorney, yet if Proposition C passes, the interim replacement won't have the ability to run in the next election.

For these reasons, Vote NO on Proposition C.

Erica Sandberg
RecallChesaBoudin.org

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Yes on Recall Chesa Boudin Committee.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. David Sacks, 2. Daniel o'Keefe, 3. Linn Yeaser Coonan.

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition C

Vote NO on Proposition C ...

Preserve the Democratic Right of Recall.

When a politician wins election, it's not "job security" for the full term of office. Depending on the job, **a politician can be censured, impeached, recalled, removed, or criminally prosecuted.**

Recall is a **sacred right of the voter** under California law. The Board of Supervisors has exploited loopholes to strip San Franciscans of their rights.

This Charter Amendment is a diversion to **neuter the Recall of District Attorney Chesa Boudin**. If Proposition C passes, the District Attorney's replacement — appointed by the Mayor — can't run for re-election next year. In other words, **the Mayor has to hire a "temp,"** who won't be the most qualified person for D.A.

(San Francisco already suffers that problem.)

Proposition C, had it been in effect, would have **prevented the School Board Recall** of Collins, López and Moliga, because it cuts in half the months to organize and schedule a recall.

Mayor Breed's School Board appointees — Ann Hsu, Lainie Motamedi and Lisa Weissman-Ward — would also have been "temps" disqualified from running again, because Proposition C forbids this.

In fact, the Mayor wouldn't have had the appointment power! Under Proposition C, other members of the **School Board would have selected replacements** — including commissioners who voted with Collins, López and Moliga to end merit-based admissions to Lowell, to rename the schools, to paint over murals, to keep the schools closed.

Remember, recall organizers wanted to remove more School Board members but couldn't, because of date limitations. Proposition C makes these restrictions worse!

Also, under Proposition C, if voters ever recall a Supervisor, the **Board of Supervisors would appoint the replacement.**

Vote NO on Proposition C.

Larry Marso

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Yes on Recall Chesa Boudin Committee.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. David Sacks, 2. Daniel o'Keefe, 3. Linn Yeaser Coonan.



Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition C

It is notoriously difficult to qualify a recall proposition for the ballot in San Francisco, and most efforts never make it. But once in a great while enough San Franciscans decide they're so fed up with a politician that they sign petitions and vote to recall. That's what recall elections are about - they're a safety valve that allows the people to take power away from elected officials who abuse or misuse it. They are democracy in its purest form.

But Proposition C seeks to put a stop to that by closing the window of opportunity between the initiation and closure of a recall, which will make future recalls all but impossible. And the anti-democratic ideas don't stop there! Proposition C further seeks to keep potentially good interim office holders from running for the same office in the next election — even if they are popular with the people of San Francisco.

Proposition C, which was proposed by a member of the Board of Supervisors and backed by five more, is the Board's attempt to grab power not only from the Mayor, but from the San Francisco voting public. Don't be fooled by this naked power grab. Vote for democracy by voting NO on Proposition C.

Zach Georgopoulos
Attorney
RecallChesaBoudin.org

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Yes on Recall Chesa Boudin Committee.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. David Sacks, 2. Daniel o'Keefe, 3. Linn Yeaser Coonan.

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition C

Voters, don't give away any more of your power. Proposition C greatly limits the window to recall an incompetent public official. Recent successful recalls have made some in government nervous. Keep politicians accountable to voters and retain your right to vote for appointees who get the job done. Vote NO.

San Francisco Republican Party
John Dennis
Chairman

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Francisco Republican Party.

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition C

VOTE NO ON PROP C - It's Cockamamie!

Fair minded citizens banded together for the first time in almost four decades and ousted incompetent elected school board officials and seek to do the same with District Attorney Chesa Boudin for not doing his job. Now City Hall is firing back!

Prop C is an undemocratic, unnecessary and unworthy measure deserving a NO vote.

Masquerading as good government and taxpayer issue, Supervisor Peskin is meddling with a standard set by our state's Constitution and one that has served our Charter City for 150 years.

This pure trickery, designed to keep the political class free from accountability and the power of electors - us.

Under current law, any elected official can be recalled after 6 months. Prop C doubles that time to 12 months as the time these officials are free from recall at the beginning of their terms and adds a new 18-month period during which they are also exempt!

This second "safe space" is not tied to the end of their four-year terms but to "a regularly scheduled election," which is almost always less than two years away. So, for 42 months out of their 48-month term, they are free from recall!! In other words, even in the face of massive dissatisfaction with, or misconduct by, a member of the Board of Supervisors, Board of Education, City College Board, or it will almost always be either "too early" or "too late" for voters to seek a recall except for a small six-month window every four years.

Prop C should be called the Political Class Protection Act - VOTE NO!

San Francisco Taxpayer's Association

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Quentin L. Kopp.

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition C

VOTE NO ON PROP C

The Board of Supervisors is notorious for supporting democratic movements around the world but when San Francisco voters used their century-old constitutional authority to recall three errant School Board members, these same Supervisors banded together to stop us.



If this were done by a Southern or Republican state legislature, it would be called voter suppression.

In San Francisco, it's called the Peskin Charter Amendment or Proposition C. I call it the Incumbent Protection Act and we should all say No.

Aside from Judge Charles Weller in 1913 and Senator Edwin Grant in 1914, San Francisco voters had never recalled local public officials. And we hadn't even had a recall vote since 1983 against then-Mayor Dianne Feinstein. That is, until the School Board recall in February. The overwhelming voter response to the mis-spending and unlawful acts of the School Board (ending Lowell academic admissions; 44 schools renamed, etc.) was too much for this Board of Supervisors.

On the very same day that 75% of the voters in Supervisor Peskin's district and 81% in Supervisor Mar's district voted for the recall, these and other Supervisors placed Proposition C on the ballot to strip away at our right to recall. Organizations across the spectrum have termed the recall process a vital part of our electoral system. It ensures that public officials are held accountable. Opponents reveal their contempt for the democratic process.

Finally, Proposition C allows the recalled official to immediately run again for the same office but prohibits the replacement appointed to clean up after them from running. The replacement may or may not be better. But Proposition C takes away our right to make that choice.

Proposition C gives more protection to failed incumbents than to our voting rights.

Vote No on Proposition C!

Judge Quentin L. Kopp (Ret.)

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Quentin L. Kopp.

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition C

Please vote NO on Proposition C.

Proposition C would limit when San Francisco voters could remove local elected officials who have breached the public trust. Recalls are rarely used and there is no need to amend the Charter for this.

The power of the people to elect and recall local officials is important to our democracy. While we try to elect the best qualified candidates in local elections, sometimes officials act in ways that are not illegal, but

prompt efforts to remove them from office. That's what a recall is.

There have been several recent recall elections, both local and statewide, but it's not a permanent problem requiring a radical local solution. A recall can now be started after a local official has been in office for six months, and until six months before their term ends. A three-year window during a four-year term is an effective tool to have if it becomes necessary.

Proposition C would reduce that to barely more than a year and make local elected officials more difficult to remove from office through a recall.

It would also change how vacancies are filled after a successful local recall. A fundamental power of the Mayor is to appoint people to offices and positions, including filling vacancies. It's one of the reasons we elect a Mayor, and something to consider in candidates for Mayor.

The process for local recalls and filling vacancies is fine. There's no good reason for this change.

Please vote NO on Proposition C. Thank you.

David Pilpel

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: David Pilpel.



D

Office of Victim and Witness Rights; Legal Services for Domestic Violence Victims

Shall the City create an Office of Victim and Witness Rights that would provide or coordinate existing City services and seek to establish programs that provide free legal services for domestic violence victims?

YES

☐

NO

☐

Digest by the Ballot Simplification Committee

The Way It Is Now: San Francisco provides services to victims of violent and nonviolent crime, survivors of sexual violence, and victims of gender-based violence and discrimination through many agencies and departments.

The Proposal: Proposition D would create an Office of Victim and Witness Rights (Office) as a new City department. The Office would provide or coordinate existing services for victims and witnesses of all types of crimes.

The Office would introduce an ordinance establishing a one-year pilot program to provide free legal services for domestic violence victims, starting by July 1, 2023.

The Office would seek to establish a permanent program to provide free legal services for domestic violence victims, subject to further legislation. The domestic violence victim must either reside in the City or be the victim of a domestic violence incident that occurred in the City.

A "YES" Vote Means: If you vote "yes," you want to create an Office of Victim and Witness Rights that would provide or coordinate existing City services and seek to establish programs that provide free legal services for domestic violence victims.

A "NO" Vote Means: If you vote "no," you do not want to establish this Office.

Controller's Statement on "D"

City Controller Ben Rosenfield has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition D:

The cost of the proposed ordinance, should it be approved by the voters, is dependent on decisions that will be made through the budget process, as an ordinance cannot bind future Mayors and Boards of

Supervisors to provide funding for this or any other purpose. In my opinion, the cost of fully funding the programs created in the proposal, should future policymakers do so, is likely to be significant.

The proposed ordinance would establish a new City department, the Office of Victim and Witness Rights (the Office). The Office would be authorized to provide a variety of services to victims and witnesses of crime and to coordinate similar services being provided by other City agencies. The ordinance specifies that the Office survey and report on the quality and scope of services to clients, perform a needs analysis in this area and make recommendations on how to address unmet needs. One year after the Office is established it would be required to introduce an ordinance consolidating all services for victims and witnesses under its direction.

The proposed ordinance would establish a right to civil legal representation for victims of domestic violence in San Francisco and create a pilot program to provide such representation. The Office of Victim and Witness Rights would coordinate free legal services for this purpose, administer the pilot program, evaluate its effectiveness after one year, and propose an ordinance to establish the future of the program based on that evaluation.

The ordinance specifies a Department Head for the new Office, at a likely cost of approximately \$340,000 annually. The programs and coordination work specified by the ordinance will require staffing at an estimated minimum cost of approximately \$700,000. The ordinance specifies that only free legal services will be used for the pilot year of legal counsel for domestic violence victims, however in future years, should the City fund the program, the cost could be significant.

As stated above, an ordinance cannot bind future Mayors and Boards of Supervisors to provide funding for this or any other purpose. Under the City Charter,

This measure requires 50%+1 affirmative votes to pass.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of this measure. Arguments for and against this measure immediately follow. The full text begins on page 110. Some of the words used in the ballot digest are explained starting on page 44.



the ultimate cost of this proposal depends on decisions made in the City's annual budget process.

How "D" Got on the Ballot

On January 14, 2022, the Department of Elections received a proposed ordinance signed by the following Supervisors: Haney, Mandelman, Safai, Stefani.

The Municipal Elections Code allows four or more Supervisors to place an ordinance on the ballot in this manner.

This measure requires 50%+1 affirmative votes to pass.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of this measure. Arguments for and against this measure immediately follow. The full text begins on page 110. Some of the words used in the ballot digest are explained starting on page 44.



Proponent's Argument in Favor of Proposition D

Proposition D will help all victims of crime in San Francisco.

Last year, more than 75,000 San Franciscans reported being victims of crime. Not only have we seen an increase in crime overall, but we've also seen a stark rise in domestic violence incidents. In 2021 alone, there were 7,241 domestic violence calls to 911 in San Francisco. Yet almost 90% of domestic violence cases aren't charged, leaving victims and their children vulnerable.

The current system in our city forces victims and witnesses – who are already suffering from the emotional, physical and financial aftermath – to navigate a complicated and bureaucratic system through multiple departments. Ultimately, many are turned away with no support. We must give a voice to all victims and allow them the opportunity to recover what was taken from them physically and emotionally.

Proposition D will provide critical services and support to all victims of crime, ensuring they can understand and access their legal rights. It will provide comprehensive services by establishing the Office of Victim and Witness Rights and the Right to Civil Counsel for Victims of Domestic Violence. It will connect victims of crime to financial assistance, medical reimbursement, and mental health support, and consolidate existing victims' services across all public safety agencies to reduce red tape.

Victims of domestic violence face complicated legal needs, especially those from low income households. In many cases, the perpetrator isn't charged and returns to the home where the victim lives, often with children who are witnesses to and victims of abuse. Establishing a right to civil counsel for victims of domestic violence will ensure that those in need can obtain protective orders, child support or custody, and housing.

Help all victims of crime in San Francisco. Vote yes on Proposition D.

SFVictimsRights.com

Supervisor Catherine Stefani
Supervisor Rafael Mandelman
Supervisor Myrna Melgar
Supervisor Matt Haney
Supervisor Ahsha Safai
Supervisor Gordon Mar
Supervisor Aaron Peskin

Rebuttal to Proponent's Argument in Favor of Proposition D

Please vote NO on Proposition D.

There's no dispute that crime is a problem and that victims and witnesses do not always get the help and support that they need. The disagreement here is whether Proposition D is the best solution.

Let's be clear. This measure would do absolutely nothing to reduce crime. It would not increase crime prevention, neighborhood patrols or programs, or prosecutions. It would not decrease recidivism or otherwise deter repeat offenders.

It would create a new office to "coordinate services provided by the City to victims and witnesses of all types of crime", with an annual survey, an evaluation plan, and a consolidation plan. It's a lot of bureaucracy, without a lot of new services. Proposition D is not the best approach to this issue.

This ordinance should be heard and considered by the Board of Supervisors. If a survey, evaluation, and consolidation are needed, do it now. Crime victims and witnesses need help, not more bureaucracy.

Nothing prevents City departments that already provide victim and witness services from coordinating better. That sounds like a good idea.

We don't need new City Departments, unnecessary spending, or other gimmicks during a pandemic or at any other time. We should be using existing resources and oversight mechanisms more effectively.

Please vote NO on Proposition D. Thank you.

David Pilpel



Opponent's Argument Against Proposition D

Please vote NO on Proposition D.

Proposition D is an ordinance that would create a new Office of Victim and Witness Rights. While this may be an interesting and perhaps popular concept, it's not something the voters need to approve. I respectfully suggest that Proposition D is not the best approach to this issue.

An ordinance like this can be passed by the Board of Supervisors and approved by the Mayor, after one or more hearings to fine-tune the proposal. The legislative process is important, to consider all views and use the best ideas and language to make a concept real and meaningful.

This proposal was never introduced at the Board of Supervisors to my knowledge, as a hearing or as legislation. It went straight to the ballot, it proposes a new office with staff to coordinate existing services, and it would add more bureaucracy, without directly improving victim and witness rights.

A better approach would be to consider this at the Board of Supervisors, hold hearings, craft a proposal, and actually increase resources or reassign functions in this area. A ballot measure like this is not a good solution to a problem that may be real but is not well-defined.

Meanwhile, various City departments already provide some victim and witness services. More information on what they do would be useful, and I'm sure the Mayor and department heads could direct that better coordination occur in this area.

We don't need new City Departments, unnecessary spending, or other gimmicks during a pandemic or at any other time. We should be using existing resources and oversight mechanisms more effectively.

Please vote NO on Proposition D. Thank you.

David Pilpel

Rebuttal to Opponent's Argument Against Proposition D

A letter from domestic violence survivor Karen Miron:

"My name is Karen Miron. I'm a mother, daughter, and domestic violence survivor. I want to tell you why Proposition D is necessary for every person who has been in my situation.

My ex-boyfriend was abusive. When he was mad, he would hit me; I've had a fractured nose, multiple black eyes, and bruises all over my body. In 2015, I had our daughter, Avi. One day he started shoving me again and I picked up Avi and left. I saw the fear in her eyes and realized I didn't want to continue the cycle of abuse that I had experienced.

I fought for full custody, but my ex-boyfriend abused the system. Like many domestic violence survivors, I felt lost and stuck. If my ex-boyfriend had custody, I was sure Avi would be in danger. But I had no money to protect her. Many women like me don't have resources or help. So they stay, thinking it's their only option.

I was lucky to get help from Open Door Legal. They fought alongside me to get full custody, and we won. But not every domestic violence survivor is as lucky as I was. I am so excited to hear that our city wants to protect survivors like myself and my daughter. Legal services helped me protect my family and build our future.

Please vote Yes on Proposition D to provide a right to legal counsel for domestic violence survivors like me."

Executive Director Adrian Tirtanadi, Open Door Legal, non-profit legal service provider



Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition D

Women Leaders Support Proposition D

Vote Yes on Proposition D to help provide critical services and support to victims of crime, and give all victims of domestic violence legal counsel to protect them.

In 2021 alone, there were 7,241 domestic violence-related calls to 911 in San Francisco. In many domestic violence cases, the perpetrator is not charged and returns to the home where the victim lives, often with children who are witnesses to and victims of abuse.

Proposition D will provide much-needed support and comprehensive services to all victims by establishing the Office of Victim and Witness Rights as well as the right to civil counsel for victims of domestic violence. It will connect victims of crime to financial assistance, medical reimbursement, and mental health support.

As women leaders in San Francisco, we urge you to support Proposition D to help crime victims.

*Former San Francisco Board of Supervisors President Malia Cohen**

Supervisor Catherine Stefani

Supervisor Myrna Melgar

*Former District Attorney Suzy Loftus**

*City College Trustee Thea Selby**

*City College Trustee Shanell Williams**

*City College Trustee Aliya Chisti**

*Democratic Party Chair Honey Mahogany**

Democratic County Central Committee Member

*Nancy Tung**

Former San Francisco Unified School District Board Member Rachel Norton

*For identification purposes only; author is signing as an individual and not on behalf of an organization.

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Francisco For Victims' Rights.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Luis Belmonte, 2. Natasha Dolby, 3. Anne Long.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition D

Join Mayor Willie L. Brown, Jr. and Support Proposition D

Our city must do better when it comes to victims of crime. This is key to building a safer, more just city.

Proposition D will remove red tape by consolidating and improving city services, so we are doing more for the many people in San Francisco who are victims of

crime. It will protect victims of domestic violence, who are often faced with complicated legal needs.

Join me and vote Yes on Proposition D.

*Former Mayor Willie L. Brown, Jr.**

*For identification purposes only; author is signing as an individual and not on behalf of an organization.

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Francisco For Victims' Rights.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Luis Belmonte, 2. Natasha Dolby, 3. Anne Long.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition D

Family of Victims for Prop D

On Jan 28, 2021, my 84-year-old father was brutally shoved to the ground and killed in the Anza Vista neighborhood. I experienced a long delay in receiving Thai language interpretation services, which was essential for me to understand the details of this criminal case. Thanks to the strength of our city's Asian community, I was finally provided with these services. Yet, a lack of transparency remained throughout the investigation. With crime on the rise, the city must do more to support victims. This measure is for the safety of all San Franciscans and the families of victims, just like me. Please vote Yes.

Monthanus Ratanapakdee

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Francisco For Victims' Rights.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Luis Belmonte, 2. Natasha Dolby, 3. Anne Long.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition D

Protect LGBTQ Victims: Vote Yes on Prop D

Gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, queer and gender non-conforming people are nearly four times as likely to be victims of crime. It is critical that we help LGBTQ survivors access financial assistance, medical reimbursement and mental health support, so they can recover what was taken from them physically and emotionally.

Proposition D will help provide critical services and support to LGBTQ victims of crime, ensuring they can understand and access their legal rights. The consolidated Office of Victim and Witness Rights will eliminate the red tape to accessing services by providing a centralized place for all victims to receive protection.

Join us in support of LGBTQ victims of crime and vote Yes on Proposition D.



State Senator Scott Wiener
Supervisor Rafael Mandelman
*City College Trustee Shanell Williams**
*Democratic Party Chair Honey Mahogany**
*SFMTA Board Director Manny Yekutieli**
Former Co-Chair, Alice B. Toklas Democratic Club,
*Lou Fischer**

*For identification purposes only; author is signing as an individual and not on behalf of an organization.

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Francisco For Victims' Rights.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Luis Belmonte, 2. Natasha Dolby, 3. Anne Long.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition D

Stop Asian Hate

The sad reality is that many Asian residents are victims of crime in our city. With hate crimes against Asians on the rise, we have to do more to support victims and witnesses of crime. This is key to creating a safer San Francisco. Join us and vote Yes on Prop D.

Former Democratic County Central Committee Chair
Mary Jung
Democratic County Central Committee Member
*Nancy Tung**
*Chamber of Commerce President Rodney Fong**
*United Playaz Founder Rudy Corpuz, Jr.**
Edwin M. Lee Democratic Club

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The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Francisco For Victims' Rights.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Luis Belmonte, 2. Natasha Dolby, 3. Anne Long.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition D

African American Leaders Urge Yes on Proposition D

African American people are more likely to be victims of homicide and more likely to experience violent crime than other races. Yet, when African American people are the victims, these crimes are less likely to be cleared by police and less likely to receive news coverage. We need to do more to support African American crime victims in San Francisco and help them advocate for justice.

Proposition D will create the Office of Victim and Witness Rights to connect all victims of crime in San Francisco with the supportive services they need. It will help victims advocate for themselves through restitution and sentencing, and connect them with direct financial, medical and mental health assistance.

Join us and vote Yes on Prop D.

Former San Francisco Board of Supervisors President
*Malia Cohen**
*City College Trustee Shanell Williams**
*Democratic Party Chair Honey Mahogany**
Healing 4 Our Families & Our Nation Founder
*Mattie Scott**

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The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Francisco For Victims' Rights.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Luis Belmonte, 2. Natasha Dolby, 3. Anne Long.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition D

Business Leaders Support Proposition D

San Francisco businesses are struggling with the increase in crime. The city must do more to serve all victims of crime, and that's what Proposition D will do.

Proposition D will consolidate and coordinate existing victims' services across all public safety agencies, and connect victims of crime to financial assistance, medical reimbursement and mental health support. It will provide much-needed support and comprehensive services to all victims by establishing the Office of Victim and Witness Rights as well as the right to civil counsel for victims of domestic violence.

On behalf of businesses throughout San Francisco, we urge you to vote Yes on Proposition D.

Chamber of Commerce President Rodney Fong
*Small Business Commission President Sharky Laguana**
Small Business Owner Manny Yekutieli
Bar Owner Ben Bleiman

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The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Francisco For Victims' Rights.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Luis Belmonte, 2. Natasha Dolby, 3. Anne Long.



Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition D

Victims Rights Advocates for Prop D

We must give a voice to all victims so that they can recover what was taken from them physically and emotionally. This measure will help provide critical services and support to all victims of crime, ensuring they can understand and access their legal rights.

Vote Yes on Prop D

*Healing 4 Our Families & Our Nation Founder Mattie Scott**

*United Playaz Founder Rudy Corpuz**

*Executive Director Adrian Tirtanadi, Open Door Legal**

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The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Francisco For Victims' Rights.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Luis Belmonte, 2. Natasha Dolby, 3. Anne Long.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition D

Neighborhood Leaders Support Prop D

The rise in crime in San Francisco is affecting every person in every neighborhood. In the last year, more than 75,000 San Franciscans have reported being victims of crime. We must protect victims of crime and give them the support they need to recover.

We support Proposition D because it will provide critical services and support to all victims of crime. It will reduce red tape and make it easier to access financial, medical and mental health programs for victims. Vote Yes on Proposition D.

*Joel Engardio, Stop Crime SF**

*Jason Pellegrini, Marina Community Association**

Greg Scott, Former Pacific Heights Residents

*Association President**

Eleanor Carpenter, Union Street Association Vice

*President**

SOAR-D1

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The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Francisco For Victims' Rights.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Luis Belmonte, 2. Natasha Dolby, 3. Anne Long.

End of Paid Arguments IN FAVOR of Proposition D

No Paid Arguments AGAINST Proposition D Were Submitted



E

Behested Payments

Shall the City amend its behested payments law to prevent Board of Supervisors (Board) members from seeking behested payments from contractors who received Board approval and to allow further changes to this law only if the City's Ethics Commission and two-thirds of the Board approve those amendments?

YES☐**NO**☐

Digest by the Ballot Simplification Committee

The Way It Is Now: A behested payment is a donation solicited by a public official to benefit either a government agency or a private organization.

City law generally prohibits elected officials, commissioners, department heads and other City employees with decision-making authority from seeking these payments from any of the following:

- businesses and individuals contracting with or seeking to contract with their departments;
- individuals who attempted to influence them with respect to governmental actions;
- lobbyists registered to lobby their departments;
- permit expeditors who have contacted their departments during the previous 12 months; or
- individuals involved in their departments' proceedings regarding administrative enforcement, a license or a permit.

The Board of Supervisors (Board) can amend this law by a majority vote.

The Proposal: Proposition E would amend the City's existing law regarding behested payments with two additions:

- members of the Board could not seek behested payments from contractors if the Board had approved their contracts; and
- the Board could later amend the City's law regarding behested payments only if the City's Ethics Commission approves the proposed amendments by a majority vote and the Board then approves them by a two-thirds vote of its members.

A "YES" Vote Means: If you vote "yes," you want to amend the City's law regarding behested payments.

A "NO" Vote Means: If you vote "no," you do not want to make these changes.

Controller's Statement on "E"

City Controller Ben Rosenfield has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition E:

Should the proposed ordinance be approved by the voters, in my opinion, it would not affect the cost of government.

How "E" Got on the Ballot

On January 18, 2022, the Department of Elections received a proposed ordinance signed by the following Supervisors: Chan, Mar, Peskin, Preston, Walton.

The Municipal Elections Code allows four or more Supervisors to place an ordinance on the ballot in this manner.

This measure requires 50%+1 affirmative votes to pass.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of this measure. Arguments for and against this measure immediately follow. The full text begins on page 110. Some of the words used in the ballot digest are explained starting on page 44.



Proponent's Argument in Favor of Proposition E

A YES Vote on Proposition E is a vote to stamp out bribery and corruption in San Francisco government.

In 2020, the City Controller produced a Public Integrity Review of pay-to-play politics in San Francisco, and found that so-called “behested payments” presented a high risk of corruption. Behested payments occur when City Officials raise money from interested parties who have contracts, permits, or other administrative or financial matters pending before them.

Unlike gifts or bribes, behested payments can enrich public officials indirectly, through outside slush funds. Behested payments have become the preferred loop-hole for special interests who want to get around laws that prevent outright bribery.

San Franciscans deserve to know that public officials are making decisions based on their best judgment, and not on behalf of large corporations and special interests. When City Officials raise money from entities who stand to benefit from their actions, their duty to the public is impaired.

When the former Director of Public Works asked Recology to donate to an outside slush fund while approving increases to their monopoly profits, that was a behested payment. When former DBI officials, now under federal indictment, raised money from permit expeditors whose permits they were rubber stamping, those were behested payments.

When behested payments occur, regular San Franciscans stand to lose. Let's put an end to behested payments, and an end to pay-to-play politics in San Francisco.

Vote Yes on Prop E. E is for Ethics.

*San Francisco Friends of Ethics
Board of Supervisors President Shamman Walton
Supervisor Connie Chan
Supervisor Aaron Peskin
Supervisor Gordon Mar
Supervisor Dean Preston*

Rebuttal to Proponent's Argument in Favor of Proposition E

As we emerge from the coronavirus pandemic, non-profit and community organizations are relying on public private partnerships more than ever.

Proposition E would stop organizations most in need from receiving important funding they need to stay operational. Their work impacts the most critical issues San Francisco is facing - homelessness, housing scarcity, equity, public safety, and climate change. Parks and open spaces are also at risk, and are a significant part of the daily lives of families, working people, and seniors.

Proposition E puts prohibitive regulations on the neighborhood engagement process. Grassroots groups do not have the resources of larger corporations. Expecting our community advocates to navigate complex regulations such as Proposition E would have a chilling effect on the type of community services San Francisco can offer to residents who are deeply affected by the challenges we face today.

Proposition E is a “one size fits all” approach that will cause more harm than good, stifling the voices of the underrepresented and disenfranchised.

We must empower and uplift our communities - not add more red tape. **Vote NO on Proposition E.**

*Supervisor Catherine Stefani
Senator Scott Wiener
Supervisor Rafael Mandelman*



Opponent's Argument Against Proposition E

While there may be good intentions behind Proposition E, this ordinance is a sledgehammer approach that will significantly impair the City's ability to partner with vital community organizations and receive critical charitable support.

The measure will prevent the City from closely working with nonprofit partners on projects addressing homelessness, housing, equity, public safety and environmental justice.

Proposition E will jeopardize important partnerships that enable community benefit organizations to help those most in need. During these challenging times, the City is fighting to recover from the pandemic and residents are still feeling its effects. We must work closely with our community nonprofits and welcome generous charitable giving to the City to support its recovery efforts.

Proposition E will disproportionately impact historically disenfranchised groups serving communities of color and the LGBTQ community that may not have the resources and access to navigate such complex regulation. They will be left out of the conversation. These disparate impacts do not serve to lift up the people of San Francisco in such a difficult time.

Overly burdensome, ambiguous, and overreaching regulation is always inequitable. San Francisco cannot afford such impacts now.

Supervisor Catherine Stefani
Supervisor Myrna Melgar
Supervisor Rafael Mandelman
Senator Scott Wiener

Rebuttal to Opponent's Argument Against Proposition E

A YES vote on E is a vote for ethical government, and an end to pay-to-play politics as usual.

The official opponents of Prop E must be confused. Prop E would not stop all fundraising, but it would stop government officials from fundraising from people who are seeking contracts from them, or whose contracts they just approved. That's a recipe for corruption. Plain and simple.

Since the United States Attorney began its investigation, 5 department heads, including the heads of some of San Francisco's largest agencies, have been indicted or removed from their jobs.

We're actually kind of shocked that there are still people in government who want to stick to the bad old ways. The official opponents to this argument fail to

explain why they need to raise money from the very parties who are seeking contracts, permits or other relief from them.

The reason we're taking this to the voters is because we don't trust politicians to regulate themselves. Prop E is based on common sense legislation lauded by California Common Cause, an organization that advances democracy by building public trust in government.

Vote Yes on E.

SF Friends of Ethics
Supervisor Connie Chan
Supervisor Aaron Peskin



Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition E

The San Francisco Labor Council coordinates local labor unions and builds unity among working people in San Francisco. We urge you to vote Yes on E.

The hard-working people of San Francisco do not need their jobs tainted by public sector corruption. We earn contracts fair and square, not because we pad the pockets of politicians.

Prop E is about restoring integrity to San Francisco government. Vote Yes on E.

San Francisco Labor Council

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: SF Labor Council.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition E

As elected members of the San Francisco Democratic Party, we advocate for campaign finance reform and clean, ethical government.

We support Prop E because it would restore trust in local government. Public officials should act in the best interest of the people they represent, not the special interests who are seeking financial benefits from them.

Vote Yes on E. E is for Ethics.

*John Avalos, SF Democratic Party member**
*Keith R Baraka, SF Democratic Party Vice-Chair**
*Peter Gallotta, SF Democratic Party Vice-Chair**
*Anabell Ibanez, Teacher, SF Democratic Party Vice-Chair**
*Li Lovett, SF Democratic Party Vice-Chair**
*Carolina Morales, SF Democratic Party member**
*Queena Chen, SF Democratic Party member**

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The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Francisco Labor Council.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition E

The LGBTQ Community Agrees - E is for Ethics!

We're tired of the headlines about corrupt local government. We want City officials to put our communities first, not hand out political favors to those who fill their slush funds. Join us in voting YES on E!

Alice B. Toklas LGBTQ Democratic Club
Harvey Milk LGBTQ Democratic Club

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Esther Marks.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition E

In recognition of the lifelong advocacy of former Ethics Commissioner Peter Keane, and in memory of our departed friends and former Ethics Commissioners Bob Planthold and Eileen Hansen, we urge you to vote Yes on E.

These advocates dedicated much of their careers to pushing for behested payments reform. We owe it to them to see it through.

San Francisco Friends of Ethics, a group of former Ethics Commissioners and advocates.

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Paul Melbostad.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition E

Vote Yes on Prop E! E is for Ethics!

We are a coalition of neighborhood groups that have acted as government watchdogs for 50 years.

Stop using nonprofits as a shield for government corruption. We believe in fundraising for social services. But allowing city officials to solicit money from people whose contracts they just approved is absurd.

Let's end this dishonesty. No more behested payments. No more "play to pay" politics at City Hall!

Vote Yes on Prop E! Join your friends and neighbors to kill corruption in city government!

Coalition of San Francisco Neighborhoods, founded in 1972.

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Coalition of San Francisco Neighborhoods.

End of Paid Arguments IN FAVOR of Proposition E

No Paid Arguments AGAINST Proposition E Were Submitted

Arguments are the opinions of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency. Arguments are printed as submitted. Spelling and grammatical errors have not been corrected.



F

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Shall the City change the membership of the Refuse Rate Board, how refuse rates and regulations are set and the rules governing future changes?

YES

☐

NO

☐

Digest by the Ballot Simplification Committee

The Way It Is Now: The City issues permits for and regulates the collection, transport and disposal of residential refuse in San Francisco. Recology, through its subsidiaries, holds all permits for residential refuse collection in the City.

The Refuse Rate Board (Rate Board) manages the process to set rates and regulations for residential refuse collection and disposal. The Rate Board has three members: the General Manager of the Public Utilities Commission, the City Administrator and the City Controller.

When the Rate Board receives an application to change refuse rates or regulations, it first refers the application to the Director of Public Works, who must hold a public hearing on the application and provide a recommendation to the Rate Board. If nobody objects, the recommendation becomes final. If someone objects, the Rate Board holds a public hearing and can modify the recommendation.

The Proposal: Proposition F would restructure membership of the Rate Board, change the process by which rates and regulations are set for both residential and commercial customers, and rules governing how future changes are made. The Rate Board members would be the General Manager of the Public Utilities Commission, the City Administrator and a Ratepayer Representative. The City Controller would also assume new duties as Refuse Rate Administrator.

The Ratepayer Representative would be recommended by The Utility Reform Network (TURN) or another organization recognized by the Board of Supervisors as dedicated to protecting ratepayers. The Mayor would appoint the Ratepayer Representative subject to the Board of Supervisors approval.

The Refuse Rate Administrator would monitor rates and propose changes to the Rate Board. Public hearings on proposed changes would be held before the Commission on the Environment and the Commission on Sanitation and Streets. The Rate Board would then hold a public hearing on the proposed changes and publish its final decision. Any new rates would be in effect for at least two years, but no longer than five years.

Only the voters can change the Rate Board's membership or its authority over setting rates. The Board of Supervisors may change other parts of the ordinance by a two-thirds vote, if those changes are recommended by the Mayor, Rate Board and Refuse Rate Administrator.

A "YES" Vote Means: If you vote "yes," you want to change the membership of the Refuse Rate Board, how refuse rates and regulations are set and the rules governing future changes.

A "NO" Vote Means: If you vote "no," you do not want to make these changes.

Controller's Statement on "F"

City Controller Ben Rosenfield has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition F:

Should the proposed ordinance be approved by the voters, in my opinion, it would have a moderate impact on the cost of government. This analysis is limited to the effects of the proposed ordinance on the cost of government and does not include an analysis of the effect of the ordinance on the costs of recycling, composting and disposal services provided to San Francisco residents and businesses.

The proposed ordinance would amend the current Refuse Collection and Disposal Ordinance to appoint

This measure requires 50%+1 affirmative votes to pass.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of this measure. Arguments for and against this measure immediately follow. The full text begins on page 110. Some of the words used in the ballot digest are explained starting on page 44.



the Controller as the Refuse Rate Administrator to monitor refuse rates and recommend refuse rate adjustments to the Refuse Rate Board. Currently, Department of Public Works staff perform this work. An appointed Ratepayer Representative would replace the Controller as a member of the Refuse Rate Board. The ordinance authorizes the Rate Board to regulate commercial rates as well as residential and allows a supermajority of the Board of Supervisors to amend the ordinance, on recommendation of the Rate Administrator, Rate Board, and Mayor.

The estimated annual cost for the refuse rate administration, including office space and staffing, and addition of a Ratepayer Representative to the Refuse Rate Board is \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. Cost estimates are incremental effort above current spending on these activities. Duties related to the rate-application process that had been previously done by the Department of Public Works staff will be removed from their larger portfolios, and the contracted out public advocate function will no longer be needed. Costs resulting from future amendments to the ordinance, such as regulation of commercial rates or opening the system to competitive bidding, are not included in this estimate. Note that the proposed amendment would change the duties of the Controller's Office, which has prepared this statement.

How "F" Got on the Ballot

On March 1, 2022, the Board of Supervisors voted 11 to 0 to place Proposition F on the ballot. The Supervisors voted as follows:

Yes: Chan, Haney, Mandelman, Mar, Melgar, Peskin, Preston, Ronen, Safai, Stefani, Walton.

No: None.

This measure requires 50%+1 affirmative votes to pass.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of this measure. Arguments for and against this measure immediately follow. The full text begins on page 110. Some of the words used in the ballot digest are explained starting on page 44.



Proponent's Argument in Favor of Proposition F

Paying more than you need to for garbage pickup? Well, that's just garbage.

Proposition F brings ratepayer advocacy, regular audits and anti-corruption safeguards to the city's management of residential and commercial garbage and recycling contracts with the potential to save San Francisco customers hundreds of millions of dollars.

One private company, Recology, is responsible for the city's waste hauling and recycling services, but the city approves rates. The problem is the people in city government approving rates allowed Recology to overcharge customers by up to \$200 million.

This current system of approving garbage rates is over 90 years old and is broken. This system allows employees in the Department of Public Works to oversee rates – a job they are not always trained to do. And because the current system lacks ratepayer advocacy and regular audits it is vulnerable to cronyism and corruption.

Proposition F is the change we need to stop overcharging.

By creating full transparency and ratepayer advocacy, Proposition F will do more than prevent unjustified rate increases. It will make sure everyone is treated fairly, so, residents and small businesses are not being

overcharged while powerful downtown businesses get better deals.

The people who pick up our waste and recycling work hard. They are not the problem. The problem is a system that allows massive overcharges. A system we will change with Proposition F.

The price of food, gas and rent keeps going up and up. It is time our government steps up to make sure you are not being overcharged for a service you need. By creating ratepayer advocacy, regular audits and anti-corruption safeguards, Proposition F will ensure you are not paying more than you need to for garbage service.

Mayor London Breed

Board of Supervisors President Shamann Walton

Supervisor Connie Chan

Supervisor Catherine Stefani

Supervisor Aaron Peskin

Supervisor Gordon Mar

Supervisor Dean Preston

Supervisor Matt Haney

Supervisor Myrna Melgar

Supervisor Rafael Mandelman

Supervisor Hillary Ronen

Supervisor Ahsha Safai

Rebuttal to Proponent's Argument in Favor of Proposition F

Please vote NO on Proposition F.

The proponents argue that garbage bills may be too high. Actually, San Francisco garbage rates are about the same as elsewhere in the Bay Area, and we have a more comprehensive set of services with more processing than most other places.

Ratepayer advocacy, regular audits, and anti-corruption safeguards already exist. Recycling and zero waste advocates participate in rate hearings. Waste characterization studies and financial audits occur regularly. Tough anti-corruption safeguards are in place both by law and court order.

The garbage rate-setting system approved by the voters in 1932 still works fine. Proposition F is not a solution we need at this time.

No one has linked the recent scandal involving the former Director of Public Works and a recent rate miscalculation. Recology admitted the error and gave refunds to customers.

What's lost here is the great progress San Francisco has made, especially in the last 35 years, to reduce garbage going to landfills. Others envy our comprehensive system of education, sorting, and processing, with modern equipment and local jobs, that reduces environmental impacts at reasonable cost. Coordinating closely with Recology, San Francisco has truly transformed garbage collection into waste reduction and useful resources.

All of that is threatened here. Proposition F would create more bureaucracy with no meaningful public benefit.

Existing oversight mechanisms already serve us well and keep both residential and commercial garbage rates low. No change is needed at this time.

Please vote NO on Proposition F. Thank you.

David Pilpel



Opponent's Argument Against Proposition F

Please vote NO on Proposition F.

Garbage rate-setting is one of the most obscure and yet important functions of City government. There is a complicated and yet elegant process approved by the voters in 1932 that still serves us well. I respectfully suggest that Proposition F is not a solution that we need at this time.

Recology is often in the news, and not always for good reasons. A recent scandal involving the former Director of Public Works and a recent rate miscalculation have been widely reported.

What does not get much coverage is day-to-day collection, processing, and disposal of compostables, recycling, and garbage, including San Francisco's leading position as a City that minimizes waste, separates and processes it, minimizes sending it to landfills, minimizes environmental impacts, supports local hiring and cleanup programs, and does so at a reasonable cost to ratepayers.

Proposition F has already caused great uncertainty in a system that needs more stability, not less.

As someone who follows this issue closely, I have attended garbage rate hearings for years and brought objections to the Refuse Rate Board. The rate-setting system works fine in my opinion, and this proposal would change powers and duties here in ways that are not helpful to garbage collection, the environment, or ratepayers. It would create more bureaucracy with no meaningful public benefit.

This proposal was also developed in secret, with limited participation from selected interests and no substantial public involvement. Businesses and residents would be affected, bills might go up, services might go down, and new oversight mechanisms are not clear.

We don't need new City Departments, unnecessary spending, or other gimmicks during a pandemic or at any other time. We should be using existing resources and oversight mechanisms more effectively.

Please vote NO on Proposition F. Thank you.

David Pilpel

Rebuttal to Opponent's Argument Against Proposition F

Here are the indisputable facts:

The city failed to find up to \$200 million in unnecessary garbage rate hikes.

The individuals assigned to approve rate hikes at the Department of Public Works do not always have the expertise to conduct the complicated auditing required to spot waste, much less fraud or abuse.

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, there was a pattern of corruption at the very top of the department tasked with making sure our garbage rates are fair.

And as the author of the "No" argument states himself, the system that failed to prevent these unnecessary charges is nearly 100 years old.

After nearly 100 years, and after the last few years where we saw a pattern of corruption and unjustified rate hikes – it is time for a change.

Proposition F brings oversight, professional auditing and requires ongoing ratepayer advocacy. It creates no new department – it simply moves oversight to experts who can help bring fair rates – and improved service.

The people who pick up our garbage and recycling do a great job. Proposition F helps these frontline workers by making sure the system is fair to everyone. And the union that represents these hard-working neighbors supports Proposition F.

These are tough times for working families. The cost of just about everything is going up. San Franciscans deserve professional and transparent oversight to make sure our garbage rates are fair.

Please Vote YES on F.

*Supervisor Connie Chan
Supervisor Aaron Peskin
San Francisco Labor Council*



Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition F

Labor Agrees – YES on F to Help San Franciscans Save on Garbage Bills

Times are tough – and so many San Franciscans don't have a dollar to spare. That's why we need the kind of professional auditing, ratepayer advocacy and basic safeguards that will prevent the garbage company from overcharging customers.

The workers out there picking up our garbage and recycling are doing a great job. They are not the problem. The problem is a broken system that was not finding clear errors and overcharges – up to \$200 million so far.

Let's fix this broken system! Join us in voting YES on F.

San Francisco Labor Council

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: SF Labor Council.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition F

Merchants Agree – Proposition F Means Fair Rates for Small Businesses

Small businesses have borne the brunt of high rates for too long. Because the City has never set standard commercial rates, small businesses often end up subsidizing garbage service for massive downtown business interests.

Prop F would allow the City to set reasonable rates for small businesses, including for costly cardboard pick-up. We need fair rates *now!*

Vote Yes on F. Small Businesses Deserve Rate Fairness.

*Arab American Grocers
Castro Merchants Association
Haight Ashbury Merchants Association
North Beach Business Association
Telegraph Hill Dwellers*

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Neighborhood Business Alliance.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition F

Democratic Party Leaders Agree - Yes on F

Proposition F is just a no brainer. We need greater oversight and review of garbage and recycling rates so our bills are fair.

John Avalos, SF Democratic Party member
Keith R Baraka, SF Democratic Party Vice-Chair*
Peter Gallotta, SF Democratic Party Vice-Chair**

*Anabell Ibanez, Teacher/SF Democratic Party Vice-Chair**

*Li Lovett, SF Democratic Party Vice-Chair**

*Carolina Morales, SF Democratic Party member**

*Queen Chen, SF Democratic Party member**

*For identification purposes only; author is signing as an individual and not on behalf of an organization.

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Francisco Labor Council.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition F

Harvey Milk LGBTQ Democratic Club and Alice B. Toklas LGBTQ Democratic Club Agree – YES on F

It's time to take out the trash! Proposition F unites us in support of a long-overdue reform of how the city oversees garbage and recycling rate increases. The current system is broken and the results prove that – with nearly \$200 million in overcharges discovered so far.

By requiring regular audits, oversights and a ratepayer advocate Proposition F means savings now and in the future.

Join is in voting YES on F.

*Harvey Milk LGBTQ Democratic Club
Alice B. Toklas LGBTQ Democratic Club*

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Aaron Peskin.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition F

Renters were already feeling the squeeze when Recology overbilled ratepayers over \$200 million.

Prop F will make garbage service more affordable for all San Franciscans. It's an easy choice.

Vote Yes on F for Fair Rates.

SF Affordable Housing Alliance

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Aaron Peskin.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition F

Vote "Yes" on Proposition F

City Hall has countenanced since 1932 a monopoly in garbage collection. The current monopolist is Recology, Inc. which, over many years, has secured the monopoly. Ratepayers, residential and commercial property owners, have paid the resulting monthly collection rates which are the highest in the Peninsula



and set by people like the crooked former Director of Public Works and General Manager of our Public Utilities Commission, who've been charged criminally by the United States Attorney and forced from public office in 2020 and 2021.

Additionally, in the 1960's, Recology, Inc's predecessors were gifted with a unique Board of Supervisors ordinance which grants Recology a lien on your property, home or business, for failure to pay a monthly bill. No other private business or corporation enjoys such power or favoritism.

Vote "Yes" on Proposition F to repeal the 1932 monopoly law. Then, make sure the Board of Supervisors enacts a new ordinance to lower our garbage rates by requiring competitive bidding as our Bay Area neighbors do!

San Francisco Taxpayers Association

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: SFTaxpayers Association.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition F

Finally — a plan to make government more effective and accountable.

Prop F is a no brainer. It means greater and more professional oversight of our garbage and recycling rates so we are not overcharged.

Renters and property owners can agree — Yes on F!

San Francisco Apartment Association

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Francisco Apartment Association.

End of Paid Arguments IN FAVOR of Proposition F

No Paid Arguments AGAINST Proposition F Were Submitted



G

Public Health Emergency Leave

Shall the City require employers with more than 100 employees worldwide to provide paid public health emergency leave, not to exceed 80 hours a year, for their employees in San Francisco?

YES ☐

NO ☐

Digest by the Ballot Simplification Committee

The Way It Is Now: The City generally requires employers to provide employees with paid sick leave based on hours worked in San Francisco. The City also provides its employees with paid sick leave.

The City does not have a law addressing paid public health emergency leave.

The Proposal: Starting on October 1, 2022, Proposition G would generally require private employers and the City to provide paid leave to employees for public health emergencies. This requirement would apply to private employers with more than 100 employees worldwide and would cover only their employees working in San Francisco. The amount of leave provided each year would be equal to the number of hours that each employee regularly works over a two-week period, up to a maximum of 80 hours. This leave can be used only during a public health emergency.

A public health emergency includes:

- a local or state health emergency relating to any infectious disease, as declared by a local or state health official; or
- when a Spare the Air Alert is in effect.

Employees may use public health emergency leave in several circumstances, including when:

- the employee or their family member is unable to work due to the recommendations or requirements of a health order addressing the emergency;
- the employee or their family member experiences symptoms of the disease causing the emergency or tests positive for the disease; or
- the employee primarily works outdoors and has heart or lung disease, has respiratory problems, is pregnant, or is at least 60 years old when a Spare the Air Alert is in effect.

An employee may choose to use public health emergency leave or paid sick leave in circumstances where both could apply. Any unused public health emergency leave does not carry over to the next year.

A "YES" Vote Means: If you vote "yes," you want to require private employers with more than 100 employees worldwide and the City to provide paid public health emergency leave, not to exceed 80 hours a year, for their employees in San Francisco.

A "NO" Vote Means: If you vote "no," you do not want to require this new paid public health emergency leave.

Controller's Statement on "G"

City Controller Ben Rosenfield has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition G:

Should the proposed ordinance be approved by the voters, in my opinion, it would minimally to significantly increase the cost of government.

The proposed ordinance requires employers with more than 100 worldwide employees to provide public health emergency leave to employees who work in San Francisco during a public health emergency, including air quality emergencies. Employees may use this leave for defined purposes. Employers would provide up to 80 hours of paid public health emergency leave, based on an employee's number of regular work hours. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, federal, state and local laws required employers of a certain size to provide paid emergency sick leave. The proposed ordinance adopts similar requirements but does not amend current law.

The cost to city government would include implementation tasks and enforcing the compliance of private employers, including at least one compliance officer position at a cost of \$170,000 per year. Estimating the

This measure requires 50%+1 affirmative votes to pass.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of this measure. Arguments for and against this measure immediately follow. The full text begins on page 110. Some of the words used in the ballot digest are explained starting on page 44.



cost to the City of this paid leave mandate in future years is more difficult. The COVID-19 sick pay benefit of up to 80 hours granted to each city worker during the emergency is not typically considered additional compensation. Employees also have regular sick pay balances they may utilize. Extending the public health emergency leave benefit could have a significant fiscal impact to the City. The impact would be driven by the extent to which individual absences need to be covered with overtime pay. In the past this has been a small fraction of actual sick leave but is difficult to predict with certainty.

How "G" Got on the Ballot

On March 1, 2022, the Board of Supervisors voted 11 to 0 to place Proposition G on the ballot. The Supervisors voted as follows:

Yes: Chan, Haney, Mandelman, Mar, Melgar, Peskin, Preston, Ronen, Safai, Stefani, Walton.

No: None.

This measure requires 50%+1 affirmative votes to pass.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of this measure. Arguments for and against this measure immediately follow. The full text begins on page 110. Some of the words used in the ballot digest are explained starting on page 44.



Proponent's Argument in Favor of Proposition G

Vote YES on Proposition G to protect essential workers and public health

COVID-19 has revealed massive gaps in protections for essential workers, and worsening fire seasons are causing more unhealthy air quality days each year.

Public Health Emergency Leave will address the gravity of these threats by providing two additional weeks of paid leave to hundreds of thousands of San Francisco workers during emergencies — paid leave that protects us all.

Public Health Emergency Leave will become available automatically during any public health emergency to use if you're sick, need to quarantine, need to take care of a family member, or can't work because of it.

Public Health Emergency Leave will be available upfront without needing to be accrued, and will cover all employees of private companies with 100 or more employees worldwide, and City employees.

On unhealthy air quality days, outdoor workers with asthma or other conditions sensitive to poor air quality will have Public Health Emergency Leave to protect them.

Protecting workers protects public health.

The pandemic has shown that we are only as healthy as our neighbors. No person should have to choose between being able to pay their rent or going to work with a contagious and potentially deadly disease. No parent should have to choose between a paycheck or sending their sick child to school. By extending Public Health Emergency Leave for current and future emergencies, we're acting on the lessons from this pandemic, and we'll be more prepared for the next one.

This common-sense policy empowers workers to protect themselves and all of us. San Francisco led the nation by passing paid sick leave in 2006. Let's lead again and pass Public Health Emergency Leave in 2022.

Join us in voting YES on Proposition G.

Supervisor Gordan Mar
Supervisor Connie Chan
Supervisor Hillary Ronen
Supervisor Dean Preston

No Rebuttal or Opponent's Argument Against Proposition G Was Submitted



Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition G

Labor Leaders support Proposition G

Essential workers have been hard hit by the pandemic, from healthcare workers and first responders to retail clerks and service providers. When sick workers have to choose between their livelihoods or their health, or when parents have to choose between a paycheck or sending a sick kid to school, we are all worse off. Expanding paid leave during public health emergencies empowers workers to protect themselves, and our entire community.

San Francisco Labor Council

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Francisco Labor & Neighbor Member Education / Political Issues Committee sponsored by the SF Labor Council.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition G

San Francisco has weathered this pandemic by leading on public health efforts and supporting our communities. Essential workers have sustained us by keeping grocery stores open, healthcare clinics and critical services functioning. We must ensure workers affected by illness or air quality issues get the additional time needed to recover or care for sick family members. Vote YES on Prop G!

Members of the San Francisco Democratic Party support Prop G:

*Honey Mahogany, Chair**

*Keith Baraka, Vice-Chair**

*Li Miao Lovett, Vice-Chair**

*Peter Gallotta, Vice-Chair**

*Anabel Ibañez, Corresponding Secretary**

*Janice Li, Recording Secretary, BART Board Director**

*Carolina Morales, Treasurer**

Alice B. Toklas LGBTQ Democratic Club

Harvey Milk LGBTQ Democratic Club

*For identification purposes only; author is signing as an individual and not on behalf of an organization.

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Harvey Milk LGBTQ Democratic Club PAC.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Golden State Warriors, 2. National Union of Healthcare Workers, 3. David Campos for Assembly 2022.

End of Paid Arguments IN FAVOR of Proposition G

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition G

Proposition G imposes onerous additional burdens on local businesses that are already struggling with San Francisco's mismanagement of the COVID-19 pandemic. Worse yet, Proposition G exempts City Hall-aligned nonprofits from its requirements. Vote NO.

San Francisco Republican Party

John Dennis, Chairman

Howard Epstein

Richard Worner

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Francisco Republican Party.



H

Recall Measure Regarding Chesa Boudin

Shall Chesa Boudin be recalled (removed) from the Office of District Attorney?

YES

☐

NO

☐

Digest by the Ballot Simplification Committee

The Way It Is Now: On November 5, 2019, San Francisco voters elected Chesa Boudin to be District Attorney to a four-year term ending on January 8, 2024.

The District Attorney is responsible for investigating and prosecuting violations of state and local criminal laws.

If the District Attorney is recalled, the City Charter allows the Mayor to appoint a replacement, who could run for District Attorney in the next election.

Note: A proposed amendment to the City Charter (Proposition C: Recall Timelines and Vacancy Appointments) on this ballot may change the replacement process.

The Proposal: Proposition H is a recall measure that would remove Chesa Boudin from the Office of District Attorney. If the voters approve the recall measure, Boudin would be removed from office 10 days after the Board of Supervisors declares the election results and the Mayor would appoint a replacement. The City would hold an election for District Attorney, at the earliest, as part of the November 8, 2022, regular election.

A "YES" Vote Means: If you vote "yes," you want to remove Chesa Boudin as the San Francisco District Attorney.

A "NO" Vote Means: If you vote "no," you want to keep Chesa Boudin as the San Francisco District Attorney.

Controller's Statement on "H"

City Controller Ben Rosenfield has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition H:

Should the proposed ordinance be approved by the voters, in my opinion, it would not affect the cost of government.

How "H" Got on the Ballot

On November 9, 2021, the Department of Elections (Department) certified that the petition to recall District Attorney Chesa Boudin contained a sufficient number of valid signatures to qualify the recall measure for the ballot.

The total number of signatures on the petition was 83,484. The Department reviewed 4,174 randomly selected signatures (5% of the total submitted) which indicated the petition contained a number of valid signatures greater than the minimum 51,325 signatures required for the petition to be deemed successful.

This measure requires 50%+1 affirmative votes to pass.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of this measure. Paid arguments for and against this measure immediately follow.



Proponents' Statement of Reasons for the Recall and the District Attorney's Answer

Proponents' Statement of Reasons

TO THE HONORABLE CHESA BOUDIN: Pursuant to Section 11020 of the California Elections Code and Section 14.103 of the San Francisco Charter, the undersigned registered qualified voters of the City and County of San Francisco, in the State of California, hereby give notice that we are the proponents of a recall petition and that we intend to seek your recall and removal from the office of District Attorney, in San Francisco, California, and to request that the Mayor appoint a person to fill the vacancy created by the recall.

The grounds for the recall are as follows: We all agree that we need real criminal justice reform and police accountability now. Chesa Boudin isn't delivering on either priority — and since he took office, burglaries, car break-ins, homicides and overdose-related deaths are at a crisis level. Boudin is not keeping San Francisco safe. He refuses to adequately prosecute criminals and fails to take the drug dealing crisis seriously. He doesn't hold serial offenders accountable, getting them released from custody, and his response to victims is that "hopefully" home burglaries will go down. Boudin said he wouldn't prosecute "victimless" DUI offenses, and he failed to charge a repeat offender who then killed two pedestrians on New Year's Eve while driving intoxicated in a stolen car. Boudin has the wrong priorities. He promised to take sexual assault cases seriously. Instead Boudin asked sexual assault survivors about making amends with their own attackers. Boudin hasn't even kept his word on reforms. Three people died in interactions with police, and Boudin failed to prosecute any officers involved. Recalling someone shouldn't be taken lightly, but San Francisco can't wait two more years to improve public safety and fix our criminal justice system. Chesa Boudin must go -- now.

The names of the proponents are as follows:

Mary Jung, Ditka Reiner, Caryl Ito, Sandy Mori, Sonia Melara, Matthew Rhoa, Margaret O'Sullivan, Kevin O'Shea, Liam F. Frost, Michele Bell, Lanier Coles, Liam Reidy, Vanita Louie, Leanna Louie, David Troup, Chao Tung Lin, Elizabeth Farrell, Leigh Frazier, Dena Aslanian-Williams, Austin Louie, Stephanie Lehman, Mark Dietrich, Emily Reichman, Courtland Reichman, Marguerite Hutchinson, Emily Murase, Nicole Wilke, Lisa Pinckney, Randall Wong, and Karina Velasquez.

DATED: April 28, 2021

District Attorney's Answer to the Statement

This is yet another recall relying on FALSE AND DISPROVEN REPUBLICAN talking points attempting to undo progress and take us backwards. Recalls are not political tools for people who lose elections. Voters thoughtfully and carefully elected DA Boudin because they support his work to reform an unjust system that too often criminalized poverty, addiction, and mental illness; failed to hold violent police accountable; and targeted people of color. The old approaches didn't make us safer - they ignored root causes of crime and perpetuated mass incarceration. In his first year, DA Boudin fought to: 1) Massively expand support for crime victims; 2) Hold police accountable when they commit unnecessary violence; 3) Create an independent innocence commission; 4) Establish an economic crimes unit to protect worker's rights. DA Boudin initiated over 5,000 new cases to hold criminals accountable. Reject this recall's Republican rhetoric — don't provide your signature, money, or personal information. Exploiting recalls for political purposes is an abuse of the process - it disrespects the will of the voters, and costs taxpayers millions of dollars. DA Boudin is COMMITTED TO PUBLIC SAFETY, and to reforming the criminal justice system to provide safety, justice, and fairness for all San Franciscans.

Chesa Boudin

The Honorable Chesa Boudin, San Francisco District Attorney, 350 Rhode Island, 400 North, San Francisco, CA 94103

FILED: May 5, 2021



Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition H

The safety of San Francisco is dependent upon recalling Chesa Boudin now.

Chesa Boudin refuses to uphold his duty to protect public safety and has failed at managing his office. He has placed the rights of criminal offenders over that of victims and has failed to hold offenders accountable or require them to meaningfully engage in rehabilitative programming.

I am one of the 53 prosecutors that have resigned since Chesa Boudin took office. I first served under George Gascón and saw firsthand what a real progressive prosecutor can accomplish. George Gascón created programs that helped offenders positively change their lives. Chesa Boudin is abusing the programs that George Gascón and Kamala Harris created by not requiring that offenders do what is required in those programs.

I resigned because I believe in the need for reform and alternatives to incarceration, and Chesa Boudin is failing to do his job on both reform and public safety. His incompetence is failing us all, and until we recall him, more prosecutors will continue to leave and more San Franciscans will be victimized.

Being a progressive prosecutor does not mean refusing to hold repeat and violent offenders accountable or allowing drug dealers to profit and prey on the vulnerable. We must hold offenders accountable while creating meaningful paths for them to address the issues that have led to their criminal behavior. It is not reform when his actions are negatively impacting vulnerable communities and communities of color – the very people he swore to protect.

To make San Francisco safer, vote YES to Recall Chesa Boudin.

*Brooke Jenkins, Former Assistant District Attorney**

*For identification purposes only; author is signing as an individual and not on behalf of an organization.

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Franciscans for Public Safety Supporting the Recall of Chesa Boudin.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Neighbors for a Better San Francisco Advocacy, 2. San Francisco Common Sense Voter Guide, Supporting the Chesa Boudin Recall, 3. Garry Tan.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition H

As a California prosecutor during the past 30 years, including the past 7 years in San Francisco, I have dedicated my career to seeking criminal justice for all. I am supporting the recall of Chesa Boudin because I've concluded based on my personal experience in his office that he is unfit to serve as our District Attorney.

His reckless and often impulsive decisions to prematurely release criminal offenders back onto our streets endanger public safety without accomplishing any meaningful reform of our criminal justice system. Unlike his predecessors Kamala Harris and George Gascón, Chesa Boudin has not developed any new, innovative programs to rehabilitate criminal offenders or prevent crime other than those already mandated by law. Meanwhile, his refusal to hold criminal offenders accountable for their acts has resulted in a staggering 20% decline in convictions from 2019 to 2021.

Furthermore, his management of the office resembles an autocracy where he calls all the shots based on his own political preferences rather than an executive branch of government charged with enforcing the laws of the State of California fairly, equitably and effectively. He has refused to enforce existing laws to prosecute illegal gang activity, drug dealers and repeat criminal offenders based on his radical political views, not the law.

53 prosecutors, or nearly 40%, have resigned their positions since he assumed office two years ago. Meanwhile, several local judges have publicly admonished his office for being mismanaged and disorganized.

The result of Chesa Boudin's radical politics and mismanagement is chaos both in the office and on the streets. We cannot wait until the next election to restore safety to our homes, our neighborhoods and our businesses. **Please vote YES to recall Chesa Boudin now.**

*Don du Bain, Former Assistant District Attorney**

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The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Franciscans for Public Safety Supporting the Recall of Chesa Boudin.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Neighbors for a Better San Francisco Advocacy, 2. San Francisco Common Sense Voter Guide, Supporting the Chesa Boudin Recall, 3. Garry Tan.



Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition H

Vote YES to Recall Chesa Boudin. As the former Chair of the San Francisco Democratic Party, I cannot remain silent while the District Attorney fails to do his job. His failure has directly resulted in increased crime against Asian Americans.

Under Boudin, the number of anti-Asian crimes has increased more than sixfold, but he is refusing to prosecute violent attacks as hate crimes and has allowed perpetrators to get away with only misdemeanor charges. This leaves AAPI communities in San Francisco injured, traumatized, and in danger of further attacks.

Elderly Asian seniors are afraid to walk down the street, fear for their safety while grocery shopping – some even refuse to leave their homes. It's sad. We know San Francisco is better than this.

A growing coalition of Democrats, community leaders, and activists have joined together in the hopes of real criminal justice reform. We can't wait until the next election for the next District Attorney to take public safety seriously. Please join us.

Mary Jung, Former SF Democratic Party Chair

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Franciscans for Public Safety Supporting the Recall of Chesa Boudin.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Neighbors for a Better San Francisco Advocacy, 2. San Francisco Common Sense Voter Guide, Supporting the Chesa Boudin Recall, 3. Garry Tan.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition H

I have lived in San Francisco for 30 years, served on the San Francisco Commission on the Status of Women for 20 years, and am dedicated to supporting and protecting women, especially victims and survivors of domestic violence.

FACT – domestic violence cases in San Francisco are rising under Chesa Boudin, yet he has chosen to prosecute only 14% of the cases, leaving the vast majority of domestic violence victims and their children vulnerable to their abusers who are allowed to remain on the streets.

It's glaringly obvious that it's incompetence when these cases are brought forward and no interventions are made. When he allows these abusers to go free, it endangers all of us.

I have personally spoken to dozens of victims and their families, especially from communities of color. Boudin is failing us all.

San Francisco – we can't wait two more years for a new District Attorney. **Recall Chesa Boudin now.**

*Andrea Shorter, Domestic Violence Survivor Advocate**

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The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Franciscans for Public Safety Supporting the Recall of Chesa Boudin.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Neighbors for a Better San Francisco Advocacy, 2. San Francisco Common Sense Voter Guide, Supporting the Chesa Boudin Recall, 3. Garry Tan.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition H

As delegates to the California Democratic Party, we respect the democratic process, and when it is threatened, we use democratic tools to uphold it. Now is that time.

To be clear, this is not a Republican-led Recall. The leaders of this coalition are Democrats. Nearly 1 in 10 San Francisco residents signed the petition to Recall Chesa. San Franciscans are feeling less safe, and it's directly because of the decisions Chesa is making.

Chesa's outcomes are not progressive. He claims to support communities of color, but he doesn't, nor does he fight for justice for families. Chesa has not developed any progressive programs, like George Gascón or Kamala Harris did.

Chesa's campaign promised reform, yet he delivered increased crime, and dereliction of duty. He is dismantling our criminal justice system and impeding reform. Addressing criminal behavior is complex, and requires more than Chesa's excuses and routine indifference.

We need a DA who addresses our issues, not postures for national audiences. Crime is up citywide and we cannot afford to wait any longer.

Together, our diverse, strong coalition of Democrats can ensure public safety and criminal justice reform will prevail.

Vote YES to Recall Chesa Boudin.

*Stephanie Lehman – Delegate to Democratic Party Assembly District 19**

*Matthew Rhoa – Delegate to Democratic Party Assembly District 19**

*Ashley M. Wessinger – Delegate to Democratic Party Assembly District 19**

*Lanier Coles – Delegate to Democratic Party Assembly District 19**



*David M. Golden – Delegate to Democratic Party Assembly District 19**

*Todd David – Delegate to Democratic Party Assembly District 17**

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The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Franciscans for Public Safety Supporting the Recall of Chesa Boudin.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Neighbors for a Better San Francisco Advocacy, 2. San Francisco Common Sense Voter Guide, Supporting the Chesa Boudin Recall, 3. Garry Tan.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition H

I'm proud to serve on San Francisco's Democratic County Central Committee, and I can tell you this is not a "Republican-led Recall." The effort to make San Francisco safer is led by Democrats, parents, career prosecutors, victims advocates, and criminal justice reform leaders, who no longer feel safe and worry about the future of our City under Chesa Boudin.

I've been a prosecutor for more than 20 years. I know that Chesa Boudin's failure to balance criminal justice reform, public safety, and victims' rights has led to unsafe conditions throughout San Francisco, especially in the most vulnerable communities like the Tenderloin. He has repeatedly violated Marsy's Law - the Victims' Bill of Rights - which is intended to ensure that victims are treated with fairness, respect, and dignity.

As an Asian woman and mother of two young children, I fear that Chesa Boudin is making our City less safe for me and families like mine. Anti-Asian hate and violence are up 567% from 2020 to 2021, and he's not taking these hate crimes seriously. Monolingual AAPI victims and their families continually report that they do not have access to translators to get the help and justice they deserve.

Chesa Boudin's failure is inexcusable. We can't sit around and wait for the next election. **Please join us and vote YES to recall Chesa Boudin.**

*Nancy Tung, Member, San Francisco Democratic County Central Committee**

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The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Franciscans for Public Safety Supporting the Recall of Chesa Boudin.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Neighbors for a Better San Francisco Advocacy, 2. San Francisco Common Sense Voter Guide, Supporting the Chesa Boudin Recall, 3. Garry Tan.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition H

I am a father, husband, small business owner, and multi-generational native San Franciscan. My father worked on Hyde St., my grandfather had a factory on Clementina off 6th Street. The Tenderloin and Mid-Market areas are and have been part of my life for 50 years. After owning my own small business in the neighborhood for 20+ years, I had to close it down due to rampant drug dealing on my corner.

After two and a half years, my neighbors and I have seen no help from the District Attorney's office in reducing the open-air drug dealing that plagues our neighborhood.

It has become evident Chesa Boudin doesn't care about the safety and well-being of the people in the Tenderloin/Mid-Market area or the city in general. Allowing open-air dealing and the violence attached to it endangers all of us. My neighbors are predominantly BIPOC, people on government assistance, the elderly, and people in recovery. The neighborhood children are growing up with drug dealing, drug abuse, and unchecked violence as their "normal."

It's shameful and unacceptable.

Boudin was unprepared for this job, is unable to lead an office, hasn't made any meaningful change, and has made our city less safe, less livable, and a harder place to operate a business. He single-handedly moved the criminal reform movement backward because his ideology overrides him doing the job of a District Attorney.

San Francisco needs a District Attorney who is competent, who holds San Franciscans' safety over his own ideology, and who prioritizes a livable city for all. **A YES vote will help heal this city when we need it most.**

*Max Young, Small Business Owner**

*For identification purposes only; author is signing as an individual and not on behalf of an organization.

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Franciscans for Public Safety Supporting the Recall of Chesa Boudin.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Neighbors for a Better San Francisco Advocacy, 2. San Francisco Common Sense Voter Guide, Supporting the Chesa Boudin Recall, 3. Garry Tan.



Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition H

Rong Xin Liao. Vicha Ratanapakdee. Simon Lau. Chui Fong Eng. Hanako Abe. We must not forget the names of these victims who suffered from the rise of Anti-Asian hate in San Francisco.

While Chesa Boudin has been in office, the number of anti-Asian crimes has increased by 567%, but Boudin is refusing to prosecute attacks as hate crimes. He has allowed perpetrators, including those who commit horrendous acts of violence, to get away with only misdemeanor charges. This leaves our communities in San Francisco traumatized, and in danger of further violence because attackers are allowed back on the street.

Our families are mentally and emotionally exhausted from the fear of being harassed on our city streets. We all want criminal justice reform, but it feels like Chesa Boudin doesn't care about victims and their families. Where is the justice?

Please join us and vote YES to Recall Chesa Boudin. We're tired of feeling unsafe.

*Caryl Ito
Sandy Mori
Steve Nakajo*

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Franciscans for Public Safety Supporting the Recall of Chesa Boudin.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Neighbors for a Better San Francisco Advocacy, 2. San Francisco Common Sense Voter Guide, Supporting the Chesa Boudin Recall, 3. Garry Tan.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition H

We support criminal justice reform. We also want residents to feel safe. We believe San Francisco can have both — but not under District Attorney Chesa Boudin.

Boudin fights ideological battles with politicians when he should be focused on helping victims. This makes people feel less safe and undermines the important goals of reform.

Boudin fired experienced prosecutors who questioned him and he is quick to blame others for missteps by his office.

Our concerns:

- More than 85% of felony domestic violence cases at the end of 2020 were dismissed by Boudin.
- Boudin refuses to prosecute drug dealers responsible for 1,500 overdose deaths in two years.

- Boudin claimed the killing of an elderly Asian grandfather wasn't racially motivated because the suspect was having a "temper tantrum" before the attack.
- One of Boudin's criminal investigators testified she was told to withhold evidence in a case and believed she would be fired if she refused.
- Boudin fired the victim's advocate in his office who spoke out against Boudin giving a man who killed a woman three months probation instead of prison time.
- Superior Court Judge Bruce Chan questioned the stability of Boudin's office, criticizing high turnover, disorganization, and mismanagement.
- More than 50 attorneys have quit — a third of Boudin's office — leaving behind a demoralized and inexperienced staff. Former prosecutor Shirin Oloumi told the San Francisco Chronicle: "The victims of crime did not count among [Boudin's] priorities unless it helped public perception."
- Boudin resisted sharing data about case outcomes. It took media outlets invoking the public records request law to reveal data showing a decline in convictions.

Residents shouldn't have to choose between justice reform and safety. We must replace Boudin with a reform-minded district attorney who helps victims first.

GrowSF leadership:

*Sachin Agarwal
Steven Buss
Joel Engardio*

growsf.org

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Coalition to Grow San Francisco - Grow SF.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition H

I've lived in the Richmond District neighborhood for 17 years, and I've never seen crime, especially property crime, as bad as this. Many cities and communities across the country have seen upticks in crime, but nothing even remotely close to the spike that's happened in Chesa Boudin's consequence-free San Francisco. This is indisputable, regardless of how much Chesa says otherwise while blaming everyone but himself.

Alongside the countless home burglaries and never-ending smash and grabs, the major commercial corridors of my neighborhood have been reduced to open air drug sites and shoplifting buffets. Businesses (small and large) are folding under these unsustainable conditions. Local mom & pop shops have been burglarized three, four, sometimes five or more times.



The reason is not complicated: Chesa Boudin has emboldened criminals because they know they won't face consequences. In his first year in office, burglaries spiked by 49%, and 84% of charged perpetrators were back on the streets within two days.

We're all fed up with what Chesa Boudin has done to our neighborhoods. Neighbors across the city find themselves upgrading their locks, installing security cameras, and carrying pepper spray just to walk down the street. Enough is enough. We shouldn't have to live like this. People in other cities don't.

We need a real prosecutor as our District Attorney. Recall Chesa Boudin now.

Mark Dietrich

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Franciscans for Public Safety Supporting the Recall of Chesa Boudin.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Neighbors for a Better San Francisco Advocacy, 2. San Francisco Common Sense Voter Guide, Supporting the Chesa Boudin Recall, 3. Garry Tan.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition H

I've been a San Francisco resident since 1979, a Democrat since 1990, and am a U.S. Army veteran. I am the founder of the United Peace Collaborative, an organization fighting hard to ensure Asian Americans and our communities are safe and free to thrive and prosper. Our mission is to safeguard, empower, and educate the Asian American community against discrimination and violence.

District Attorney Chesa Boudin has failed in protecting San Francisco's Asian communities against hate crimes. He has failed victims and their families. It's why I joined the effort to recall Chesa Boudin from the very beginning and helped organize Chinatown and other neighborhoods to make their voices heard.

San Francisco's residents, merchants, employees, and visitors deserve to be safe and feel protected in the city where we live, run businesses, work, and explore. I organize street patrols in Chinatown every single day because our parents and grandparents fear for their lives. Shops owners are afraid that their storefronts will be broken into, and many are.

Public safety should be Chesa Boudin's highest priority, but it feels like he's focused more on politics and optics than protecting us from the dangerous people on the street preying on vulnerable individuals,

especially the elderly. There is no justice when there is no peace, and San Francisco's Asian communities are continually traumatized by violence, hate, and neglect from his office.

If you value a safer San Francisco for everyone, please join us and vote YES to recall Chesa Boudin.

Leanna Louie

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Franciscans for Public Safety Supporting the Recall of Chesa Boudin.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Neighbors for a Better San Francisco Advocacy, 2. San Francisco Common Sense Voter Guide, Supporting the Chesa Boudin Recall, 3. Garry Tan.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition H

My brother Tom Wolf is a formerly incarcerated, formerly homeless, recovering drug addict.

Fentanyl has killed over 1,400 people in San Francisco since District Attorney Chesa Boudin has taken office. In the last two years, SFPD has arrested 700 drug dealers for felony drug dealing, removing 58 pounds of fentanyl off of our streets in 2021 and 36 pounds of fentanyl in 2020.

ZERO of these dealers have gone to trial with Boudin as District Attorney. The city has become a safe haven for drug dealers.

When District Attorney Chesa Boudin refuses to prosecute fentanyl and opioid dealers, he's failing all of us and perpetuating the cycles of addiction, violence, and heartbreak. Dealers are out on the street preying on, and profiting from, the vulnerable with absolutely zero accountability.

We can't wait until the next election to make San Francisco safer. **Vote YES to Recall Chesa Boudin now.**

*Patrick Wolf, Tenderloin Non-Profit Manager**

*For identification purposes only; author is signing as an individual and not on behalf of an organization.

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Franciscans for Public Safety Supporting the Recall of Chesa Boudin.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Neighbors for a Better San Francisco Advocacy, 2. Garry Tan, 3. San Francisco Common Sense Voter Guide, Supporting the Chesa Boudin Recall.



Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition H

Vote YES to Recall District Attorney Chesa Boudin now.

Boudin wants to claim that this is a “Republican-led” recall, but that’s absolutely FALSE. We are proud Democrats. Our organization is dedicated to engaging Asian Pacific Americans to join the Democratic Party, support strong Asian Democratic elected leaders, and empower young people in the political process.

Chesa Boudin has done NOTHING while our community is targeted by hate and violence, which has increased over 500% under his watch. He doesn’t charge attackers with hate crimes and allows them to walk away with lesser charges. We cannot stand by while our grandparents continue to be attacked in our city.

We didn’t support the Gavin Newsom recall, but this is different. The public safety of our community and our grandparents is at stake and we can’t wait. Please join us in supporting the recall.

Edwin M. Lee Asian Pacific Democratic Club

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Franciscans for Public Safety Supporting the Recall of Chesa Boudin.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Neighbors for a Better San Francisco Advocacy, 2. Garry Tan, 3. San Francisco Common Sense Voter Guide, Supporting the Chesa Boudin Recall.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition H

Chesa Boudin is a massively narcissistic liar.

As chief law enforcement officer for San Francisco, it's astounding how Chesa Boudin continuously lies to residents, to tourists and to business owners. He lies to victims of crime and lies to the media. He lied about the funders of his own campaign for office in 2019, and he lies about who are backing the overall effort to recall him.

Chesa Boudin's policies are a failure. He failed to fulfill nearly every one of his campaign promises. He failed our Asian community. He failed to prosecute the most serious felonies and instead enables crime across the city. He failed to hold drug dealers accountable.

Chesa Boudin covered up his concealment of exculpatory evidence at trial, and he got caught. He covers up crime data so you won't see how poorly his office is doing. He covers up the chaos in his own district attorney's office.

Chesa Boudin places blame on everyone, never accepting personal responsibility. He blames the media, he blames SFPD, he blames our Mayor, he even comically blames so-called "republicans".

And don't forget, he's taking nearly \$400,000 annually in salary and benefits from taxpayers.

On Election Day, don't even hesitate - Mr. Boudin's well-earned recall is long overdue — so Vote YES to recall Chesa Boudin, emphatically and proudly.

Visit RecallChesaBoudin.org for more insight.

*Richie Greenberg, Chairman
Yes on Recall Chesa Boudin Committee*

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Yes on Recall Chesa Boudin Committee.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. David Sacks, 2. Daniel o'Keefe, 3. Linn Yeaser Coonan.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition H

I worked in the San Francisco District Attorney's Office Crime Strategies Unit for 7 years with a highly skilled, multi-disciplinary team of prosecutors and investigators from several law enforcement agencies. I focused on innovative strategies to improve public safety through prevention and prosecution of crime while finding effective alternatives to incarceration.

District Attorney Chesa Boudin has demonstrated he isn't capable of keeping our city safe. His ineffective policies, lack of transparency, and dishonest excuses for his failures have caused half of the office to resign and alienated law enforcement partners. He is failing to support victims of crime while also depriving defendants of the services they would receive if their cases were appropriately charged. As a prosecutor I saw firsthand how effective the criminal justice system can be at getting medication, housing, and treatment and transforming the lives of defendants for the better. Chesa Boudin has abandoned those that need our help.

Every day Chesa Boudin remains in office more San Franciscans are victimized and the reputation of our city is tarnished. **Recall Chesa Boudin now.**

*Tom Ostly, Former Assistant District Attorney**

*For identification purposes only; author is signing as an individual and not on behalf of an organization.

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Franciscans for Public Safety Supporting the Recall of Chesa Boudin.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Neighbors for a Better San Francisco Advocacy, 2. Garry Tan, 3. San Francisco Common Sense Voter Guide, Supporting the Chesa Boudin Recall.



Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition H

Having a family in San Francisco should be a dream but lately it's more like a nightmare. We are very worried about rising crime, car break-ins, home burglaries, and the open air drug market. We shouldn't have to live in fear of falling asleep in our own beds at night or even walking the streets in broad daylight. It is harder to justify raising kids here every day.

Criminals know they will be allowed back on the streets in a couple of days if they are caught, and our hearts break hearing the countless stories of victims whose violent attackers or domestic abusers are allowed to walk free. Why won't the District Attorney hold anyone accountable?

There should be a balance between police accountability and criminal justice reform with programs that allow people to get the help they need to be healthier, productive members of society. **Chesa Boudin is failing us on all fronts.**

*Liz Farrell
Michele Bell*

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Franciscans for Public Safety Supporting the Recall of Chesa Boudin.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Neighbors for a Better San Francisco Advocacy, 2. Garry Tan, 3. San Francisco Common Sense Voter Guide, Supporting the Chesa Boudin Recall.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition H

I was born and raised in San Francisco, and I'm deeply concerned about the future direction of our city that we all love. I, like many of my friends and neighbors, no longer feel safe, especially downtown.

Small businesses and our city's economy were hit hard by the pandemic, also unchecked organized crime is out of control, drugs are being sold to addicts who "hit-up," loiter and overdose in plain view. Tourists hesitate to visit. Businesses don't feel safe operating and they're struggling to hire workers due to rising violence and thefts.

Our local economy can't recover until Chesa Boudin is out of office and our city has someone who takes public safety seriously. **Vote YES to recall Chesa now.**

Sonia Gómez-Rexelius

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Franciscans for Public Safety Supporting the Recall of Chesa Boudin.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Neighbors for a Better San Francisco Advocacy, 2. Garry Tan, 3. San Francisco Common Sense Voter Guide, Supporting the Chesa Boudin Recall.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition H

I am still in complete shock and disbelief that we lost my father Vicha Ratanapakdee, an 84 year old immigrant, to a violent attack in his Anza Vista neighborhood last year. But what's even more devastating is that it seems District Attorney Chesa Boudin fails to take anti-Asian hate seriously.

Under Chesa Boudin, the number of anti-Asian crimes has increased more than 500%, but he refuses to prosecute violent attacks as hate crimes.

San Francisco's AAPI communities are traumatized and fear for their lives and the safety of their loved ones. We want justice, but Chesa Boudin is failing to do his job. We deserve better.

Recall Chesa Boudin now.

Monthanus Ratanapakdee

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Franciscans for Public Safety Supporting the Recall of Chesa Boudin.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Neighbors for a Better San Francisco Advocacy, 2. Garry Tan, 3. San Francisco Common Sense Voter Guide, Supporting the Chesa Boudin Recall.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition H

I'm supporting the recall of District Attorney Chesa Boudin. The duty of the District Attorney is to ensure those who commit crimes are prosecuted for those crimes, and as a result, keep the people of San Francisco safe.

Chesa Boudin doesn't care about your or your family's safety or the safety of our city. Chesa Boudin is failing to perform his responsibility to make perpetrators answer for their crimes.

Local judges have commented in court about his incompetence and disorganization inside his office, the results of which are putting San Franciscans in serious danger.

Those judges have also alerted San Franciscans about Chesa's willingness to withhold evidence, putting himself above the law, and putting politics before prosecution.

Chesa Boudin's incompetence, mismanagement, and disregard for the law endanger San Franciscans every day.



That's the reason my wife and I are voting to recall Chesa Boudin. He's failing to perform the duties California law requires of a district attorney!

*Honorable Quentin L. Kopp (Ret.)
San Francisco Board of Supervisors, 1972-1986
California State Senate, 1986-1998
Superior Court Judge, 1999-2009**

*For identification purposes only; author is signing as an individual and not on behalf of an organization.

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Franciscans for Public Safety Supporting the Recall of Chesa Boudin.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Neighbors for a Better San Francisco Advocacy, 2. Garry Tan, 3. San Francisco Common Sense Voter Guide, Supporting the Chesa Boudin Recall.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition H

We live near the Castro and are proud LGBTQ Democrats who support the effort to Recall Chesa Boudin.

There is no accountability for crime in San Francisco these days, which means perpetrators continue to steal or commit other crimes without consequence. It's complete lawlessness in nearly every neighborhood in San Francisco. Just in the past four months, Kenny's condo building was broken into three times.

Kenny is Taiwanese-American, and we are particularly concerned about the increasing violence against Asians and other people of color – some of which is perpetrated by individuals released by Boudin. We believe in criminal justice reform, but there still needs to be consequences and accountability for those who commit crimes.

We love our city and we are committed to its future. Chesa Boudin is not keeping San Francisco safe. **Vote YES to recall District Attorney Chesa Boudin.**

*David Troup
Kenny Lin*

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Franciscans for Public Safety Supporting the Recall of Chesa Boudin.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Neighbors for a Better San Francisco Advocacy, 2. Garry Tan, 3. San Francisco Common Sense Voter Guide, Supporting the Chesa Boudin Recall.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition H

The San Francisco Taxpayers Association, founded in 1991, was formed to give voice to beleaguered, overlooked, and hard-working taxpayers in local elections.

Now, our tax dollars fund a District Attorney, elected with only 35.7% of the vote, who seems more inclined to decline prosecution of criminals arrested by law enforcement officers or dismiss criminal cases already filed.

Boudin, a former Deputy Public Defender, would make a good college professor, but San Francisco needs a functional prosecutorial arm of government and a competent District Attorney.

The office has experienced dozens of firings and resignations of experienced Deputy District Attorneys because they don't satisfy Boudin's agenda of diverting criminal prosecution and sentencing for law breakers.

We support with gusto the Recall of Chesa Boudin.

Corruption in City Hall has cheated taxpayers of millions of dollars and deprives all San Franciscan's of honest government.

Boudin has increased his staff and budget – his budget is \$83,236,173 for this year! Increasing public integrity unit staff but doing virtually nothing but grabbing headlines to prosecute these crimes, leaving all the work to the United States Attorney to pursue successfully corruption cases in the Department of Public Works, Department of Building Inspection and Recology, Inc. and the officers and employees who have stolen taxpayer money. The taxpayer-funded Ethics Commission also refers unethical conduct to the District Attorney's office, but no criminal prosecutions for scandalous activity has resulted from Boudin. In fiscal year 2019-2020 the Integrity Unit budget was approximately \$13 million dollars for some eight prosecutors and four investigators – nothing occurred after Boudin was sworn in.

Taxpayers deserve better. **Vote to Recall Chesa Boudin to improve public safety, protect the innocent and convict the guilty, demand prosecutorial excellence and heightened duty of candor and restore the rule of law in our great City.**

San Francisco Taxpayers Association

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Franciscans for Public Safety Supporting the Recall of Chesa Boudin.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Neighbors for a Better San Francisco Advocacy, 2. Garry Tan, 3. San Francisco Common Sense Voter Guide, Supporting the Chesa Boudin Recall.



Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition H

When District Attorney Chesa Boudin ran for office, he made a lot of promises. But he is failing to deliver on what matters most – public safety and real reform. Perpetuating the revolving door of criminals in the system does not make our city safer, nor does it help them get back on track. Chesa hasn't even created a single program to help people. That's not reform.

Over 60 prosecutors have left the District Attorney's office. Judges chastise the office for being disorganized and dysfunctional. Violent criminals, domestic abusers, serial thieves, and drug dealers are allowed to walk our city streets scott-free. This is not the San Francisco I know us to be. Chesa Boudin clearly doesn't know how to do the job.

Help make our city safer by voting YES to recall Chesa Boudin.

*Margaret O'Sullivan
Liam Frost*

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Franciscans for Public Safety Supporting the Recall of Chesa Boudin.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Neighbors for a Better San Francisco Advocacy, 2. Garry Tan, 3. San Francisco Common Sense Voter Guide, Supporting the Chesa Boudin Recall.

Paid Argument IN FAVOR of Proposition H

Chesa Boudin has emboldened criminals and put communities at risk. His most experienced prosecutors have resigned in droves, an investigator testified that she was pressured by his staff to withhold evidence, and victims of anti-Asian violence say he misled them to secure lighter sentences for their attackers. All San Franciscans can agree: We deserve a DA who is honest, competent, and takes crime seriously. Vote YES.

*San Francisco Republican Party
John Dennis
Rich Worner
Lisa Remmer*

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: San Francisco Republican Party.

End of Paid Arguments IN FAVOR of Proposition H

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition H

The ACLU of Northern California strongly opposes the recall of District Attorney Chesa Boudin, whose progressive policies aimed at providing public safety, reducing incarceration, and holding police accountable are under attack.

The ACLU of Northern California supports public safety solutions that are consistent with civil liberties and civil rights. We acknowledge residents are frustrated and angry about crime, but we reject the premise that keeping the public safe means abandoning our values. That is a false choice.

We urge San Franciscans to vote No on Proposition H.

The ACLU supports public safety policies the D.A. has implemented that hold people accountable and reduce youth and adult incarceration, such as ending cash bail, expanding rigorous diversion programs, refusing to charge children as adults, and creating an independent Innocence Commission to give the wrongfully convicted a second chance.

Boudin has prioritized and prosecuted homicides and sexual assaults. He has supported survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault by providing services and exposing the SFPD's outrageous use of DNA from rape kits to identify survivors as suspects in unrelated criminal cases.

Despite fierce opposition from the powerful San Francisco police union, *Boudin has prosecuted violent police officers when they break the law*, including filing the first-ever homicide charges against an on-duty SFPD officer.

Now, the police union and its wealthy allies are exploiting residents' fears about crime to derail reform.

Criminalizing poverty and addiction and filling the jails won't make San Francisco any safer. Instead of reinstating failed policies, Boudin has adopted public safety solutions that work: offering counseling or substance use treatment when appropriate, providing more services for victims, and holding the powerful accountable.

As a candidate, Chesa Boudin promised to enact criminal justice reforms. As district attorney, he kept that promise. Vote No on Proposition H.

*ACLU of Northern California
www.aclunc.org/norecall*

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California Committee Opposing the Recall of Chesa Boudin.

The sole contributor to the true source recipient committee: American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California.



Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition H

The Sierra Club urges you to Vote No on Proposition H.

We endorsed Chesa Boudin for District Attorney in 2019 to bring integrity and excellence to the Office of District Attorney, including holding the powerful accountable. He has done exactly what he promised. He has vigorously prosecuted crime, held corporations accountable for wage theft, charged police officers with excessive use of force (a first in recent City history), and aggressively addressed hate crimes.

Vote No on Proposition H

Sierra Club

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Sierra Club.

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition H

Chesa Boudin Supports AAPI Victims of Crime

Chesa Boudin has expanded Cantonese-speaking victims' advocates by nearly 500%. He is the FIRST District Attorney to provide translation services in court for victims. He has hired the FIRST victims' advocates for victims of property crimes. He is prosecuting hate crimes.

We need to keep moving forward. VOTE NO on Proposition H.

Phil Ting, California Assemblymember

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Friends of Chesa Boudin Opposing the Recall.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Christian Larsen, 2. Service Employees International Union Local 1021 Candidate PAC, 3. Jessica McKellar.

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition H

Chinese Community Leaders Say NO to Proposition H

We oppose the recall because Chesa Boudin has expanded services for victims, added new Cantonese-speaking advocates, prosecuted hate crimes and worked with us to protect vulnerable seniors and small businesses.

Vote NO on Proposition H

Connie Chan, District 1 Supervisor
Norman Yee, Former President of the Board of Supervisors
Sandra Lee Fewer, Former Board of Supervisor
Janice Li, BART Board of Director

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Friends of Chesa Boudin Opposing the Recall.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Christian Larsen, 2. Service Employees International Union Local 1021 Candidate PAC, 3. Jessica McKellar.

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition H

Protect Civil Rights, Vote NO On Proposition H

AAPI civil rights leaders agree we must oppose the recall to protect our rights. Under District Attorney Boudin, San Francisco has a leader who is standing up for everyone's civil rights – not just those of the rich and powerful. Protect civil rights by voting NO on Proposition H.

Henry Der
Ling Chi Wang
Bill Ong Hing

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Friends of Chesa Boudin Opposing the Recall.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Christian Larsen, 2. Service Employees International Union Local 1021 Candidate PAC, 3. Jessica McKellar.

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition H

Recall Misleads Voters

Chesa Boudin is doing the exact agenda he promised voters. The recall supporters want to remove the District Attorney we voted for and sabotage our rights to select our District Attorney replacement. Voters should pick the DA! The recall supporters are undermining our democracy. We deserve transparency and a fair election. Vote NO on Proposition H.

Rose Pak Democratic Club

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Friends of Chesa Boudin Opposing the Recall.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Christian Larsen, 2. Service Employees International Union Local 1021 Candidate PAC, 3. Jessica McKellar.

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition H

SAN FRANCISCO DEMOCRATIC PARTY OPPOSES THE RECALL VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION H

The District Attorney is addressing the root causes of crime by emphasizing mental health and addiction treatment, getting guns off our streets, and increasing prosecution of major crimes like murder and rape. He has worked to close the seismically unsafe County Jail #4 and reduced mass incarceration. He has expanded



victim services including adding numerous Cantonese-speaking advocates, ended San Francisco's use of the death penalty, protected workers from exploitative corporations, and held the police accountable for misconduct.

Attacks on DA Boudin started immediately after he took office: blaming him for systemic failures in cases where individuals claimed negligence until DA records proved otherwise; through media stories in which biased reporting was documented by the Washington Post; and through claims that DA Boudin is responsible for increased property crime when the data is nuanced (7.8% increase in wealthier neighborhoods vs 15% decrease in lower income areas). These attacks are part of a backlash against criminal justice reforms and come on the heels of demands for racial justice and police reform.

DA Boudin has:

Ended the use of cash bail
 Established an independent Innocence Commission
 Significantly reduced our jail population
 Reduced juvenile detention by two-thirds
 Created, for the first time, victim advocate positions to support victims of property crime including homeowners and merchants facing storefront vandalism
 Combated organized retail theft in coalition with other Bay Area prosecutors and State Attorney General Rob Bonta
 Dedicated an Assistant District Attorney to prosecute hate crimes
 Created a Worker Protection Unit which led to the filing of employee protection actions against DoorDash and Handy for misclassifying workers

DA Boudin's efforts to reform an unjust criminal justice system and actualize our city's values are at stake in this election.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION H

San Francisco Democratic Party

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Friends of Chesa Boudin Opposing the Recall.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Christian Larsen, 2. Service Employees International Union Local 1021 Candidate PAC, 3. Jessica McKellar.

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition H

LABOR UNIONS OPPOSING THE RECALL

The District Attorney has followed through on his campaign promises to hold everyone equally accountable to the law, and to fight for a more equitable justice system while improving public safety.

-He created a groundbreaking Economic Crimes Unit to protect workers' rights.
 -He sued corporations for misclassifying workers and committing wage theft.
 -Dedicated an Assistant District Attorney to prosecuting hate crimes and added numerous multi-lingual victim advocates to the DA's Office.
 -He brought historic murder charges against an on-duty police officer.

By investing in community-driven and victim-centered approaches to justice, and tackling crime at the root, the DA has:

-Reduced mass incarceration
 -Cut juvenile incarceration by 75%
 -Fought to get ghost guns off our streets by going after manufacturers

We can't put these policies at risk. Stand with SEIU Local 2015 and the labor community in voting "NO" on Proposition H.

*SEIU UHW
 California Nurses Association
 United Educators of San Francisco
 American Federation of Teachers Local 2121
 International Longshore & Warehouse Union*

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Friends of Chesa Boudin Opposing the Recall.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Christian Larsen, 2. Service Employees International Union Local 1021 Candidate PAC, 3. Jessica McKellar.

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition H

RETIRED JUDGES AGAINST THE RECALL

Collectively we have more than 250 years of judicial experience. We believe the District Attorney should be given a full term to demonstrate how his programs will benefit the city, safety, and law enforcement. This Recall is not justified and should be rejected by voters.

Vote NO on Proposition H

*Hon. Ellen Chaitin, Retired
 Hon. William Cahill, Retired
 Hon. John Dearman, Retired
 Hon. David Garcia, Retired
 Hon. Martha Goldin, Retired
 Hon. Tomar Mason, Retired
 Hon. Kevin McCarthy, Retired
 Hon. James Robertson, Retired
 Hon. Julie Tang, Retired
 Hon. Daniel Weinstein, Retired*



The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Friends of Chesa Boudin Opposing the Recall.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Christian Larsen, 2. Service Employees International Union Local 1021 Candidate PAC, 3. Jessica McKellar.

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition H

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS OPPOSING THE RECALL

Conservative groups are using this recall to turn back policies they disagree with, not to improve public safety. District Attorney Chesa Boudin promised San Franciscans reform, and he has delivered by:

- Creating the Innocence Commission to review cases for wrongful conviction
- Protecting workers' rights and fighting wage theft
- Ending the use of cash bail
- Reducing juvenile incarceration
- Increasing police accountability around shootings and use of force

District Attorney Boudin is holding powerful groups -- like the Police Officers Association, gun manufacturers, and gig-economy corporations -- accountable. Now, some of these same groups, determined to avoid accountability, are backing this recall, whose biggest funders are Republicans.

Vote 'NO' on Proposition H

San Francisco Rising Action Fund
Harvey Milk Democratic Club
Smart Justice California
Latinx Democratic Club
Richmond District Democratic Club
San Francisco Berniecrats
Working Families Party of California
District 11 Democratic Club
Bernal Heights Democratic Club

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Friends of Chesa Boudin Opposing the Recall.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Christian Larsen, 2. Service Employees International Union Local 1021 Candidate PAC, 3. Jessica McKellar.

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition H

Small Business Owners Opposed to Proposition H

Voters should decide who represents them.

As small business owners, we understand the importance of having a voice in making decisions. If Proposition H passes, voters will have no say in who will be their next District Attorney. During a regular election, the ideas and records of each candidate were considered by the voters.

Join us and vote No on Proposition H

David Heller, Small Business Owner
Chinese Medicine Works
Divisadero Merchants Association
Charlie's Cafe

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Friends of Chesa Boudin Opposing the Recall.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Christian Larsen, 2. Service Employees International Union Local 1021 Candidate PAC, 3. Jessica McKellar.

Paid Argument AGAINST Proposition H

POLICE COMMISSIONERS OPPOSING THE RECALL

Our city is safer when we root out and address injustices and illegal activity by the police department. Chesa Boudin demonstrated the importance of an independent District Attorney when he exposed and ended the practice of using the DNA of rape survivors against them in subsequent cases.

Keep an independent District Attorney. Vote No on Proposition H.

Bill Hing, Former Police Commissioner
John Hamasaki, Police Commissioner

The true source(s) of funds for the printing fee of this argument: Friends of Chesa Boudin Opposing the Recall.

The three largest contributors to the true source recipient committee: 1. Christian Larsen, 2. Service Employees International Union Local 1021 Candidate PAC, 3. Jessica McKellar.



Proposition A

Ordinance calling and providing for a special election to be held in the City and County of San Francisco on Tuesday, June 7, 2022, for the purpose of submitting to San Francisco voters a proposition to incur the following bonded indebtedness of the City and County: \$400,000,000 to finance the costs of construction, acquisition, and improvement of certain transportation, street safety and transit related capital improvements, and related costs necessary or convenient for the foregoing purposes; authorizing landlords to pass-through 50% of the resulting property tax increase to residential tenants under Administrative Code, Chapter 37; applying provisions of Administrative Code, Section 6.27, requiring certain funded projects to be subject to a Project Labor Agreement; providing for the levy and collection of taxes to pay both principal and interest on such bonds; incorporating the provisions of Administrative Code, Sections 5.30 through 5.36, setting certain procedures and requirements for the election; finding that the proposed bond is not a project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); and finding that the proposed bond is in conformity with the eight priority policies of Planning Code, Section 101.1(b), and with the General Plan consistency requirements of Charter, Section 4.105, and Administrative Code, Section 2A.53.

Note: Additions are single-underline italics Times New Roman;

deletions are ~~striketrough italics Times New Roman~~.

Board amendment additions are double underlined.

Board amendment deletions are ~~striketrough normal~~.

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

Section 1. Findings.

A. This Board of Supervisors ("Board") recognizes the City's current street, transit and transportation infrastructure ("Street, Transit and Transportation System") is unable to meet current and future demands, and that the reliability, efficiency and safety of City streets, transit and transportation infrastructure requires modernization and new investment to maintain a state of good repair and to meet future demands.

B. The cost of making the necessary and required improvements to the Street, Transit and Transportation System was estimated by the Mayor's 2030 Transportation Task Force (dated February 2013) at \$10.1 billion over the next 15 years (referred to herein as the "2030 Task Force").

C. The work of the 2030 Task Force was supplemented by the Mayor's 2045 Task Force (dated January 2018) which identified additional transportation investment funding needs of \$22 billion.

D. Both the 2030 and 2045 Task Force Reports were augmented by the efforts of Transportation 2050 ("Transportation 2050") to update the vision for transportation developed through the City's ConnectSF process, including additional community input received through the SFMTA's 2021 Citywide Community Survey.

E. Transportation 2050 outlines the resources needed to achieve a community-driven vision and identify revenue and reliable funding solutions to fund the cost of transportation needs in San Francisco, which includes, among other resources, the issuance of general obligation bonds.

F. A significant number of Muni bus yards and facilities

were constructed decades ago, with some being over one hundred years old, and are obsolete and need to be repaired, upgraded and rebuilt to allow for Muni buses to be repaired faster, prevent breakdowns to support reliable Muni service.

G. On-street infrastructure improvements for public transit helps reduce travel times and delays for Muni and enables more reliable and more frequent service.

H. Muni's train control system is over 20 years old and is obsolete and needs to be replaced to increase subway capacity, reduce delays and deliver reliable, high-frequency Muni Metro light rail service.

I. Redesigning and constructing streets to improve safety, accessibility and visibility for pedestrians and cyclists, and implementing traffic calming and speed reduction tools supports the City's Vision Zero policy goal to eliminate all traffic deaths in San Francisco.

J. A strong public transit system is one of the most important tools the City has to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change, reducing mobility gaps across the City as documented in the MUNI Service Equity Strategy, and by improving the reliability and speed of Muni service and creating safer spaces for pedestrians and cyclists, San Francisco will become a more livable and sustainable place to live.

K. The Board recognizes the need to make substantial investments in the City's Street, Transit, and Transportation System to create a system that is more reliable, safe, equitable, and efficient and that such investment will expand job access and connectivity for underserved communities in the outer neighborhoods of the City, and in this way the City's transportation investment will meet future demands on the transportation system, while sustaining the economic dynamism and resilience of the City.

L. The Board further recognizes that sustainable transportation includes inclusive investments that support the City's transit and transportation workforce and the participation of the City's local and disadvantaged business enterprises.

M. The Muni Reliability and Street Safety General Obligation Bond ("Bond") will provide a portion of the funding necessary to construct, improve and rehabilitate the Street and Transportation System (as further defined in Section 3 below).

N. This Board now wishes to describe the terms of a ballot measure seeking approval for the issuance of general obligation bonds to finance all or a portion of the City's improvements to its Street and Transportation System as described below.

O. The City's current debt management policy is to keep the property tax rate for City general obligation bonds at or below the 2006 rate by issuing new bonds as older ones are retired and/or the tax base grows, though this property tax rate may vary based on other factors; provided however, the City's debt management policy shall not be construed as impairing or limiting the obligation of the City to levy taxes to pay principal and interest on the bonds authorized under this Ordinance.

Section 2. A special election is called and ordered to be held in the City on Tuesday, the 7th day of June, 2022, for the purpose of submitting to the electors of the City a proposition to incur bonded indebtedness of the City for the projects described in the amount and for the purposes stated:

"MUNI RELIABILITY AND STREET SAFETY GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND. \$400,000,000 of bonded indebtedness to increase Muni's reliability, safety and frequency to, among other things, reduce delays, improve disabled access and equity, increase subway capacity and improve pedestrian, bicycle and traffic safety by repairing, constructing and improving deteriorating Muni bus yards, facilities, transportation infrastructure

and equipment, and constructing and redesigning streets and sidewalks, subject to citizen oversight and independent, regular audits; and to pay related costs; with a duration up to 30 years from the time of issuance, an estimated average tax rate of \$.010/\$100 of assessed property value, and projected average annual revenues of approximately \$30,000,000, subject to independent citizen oversight and regular audits; authorizing landlords to pass-through to residential tenants in units subject to Chapter 37 of the San Francisco Administrative Code (“Residential Stabilization and Arbitration Ordinance”) 50% of the increase in the real property taxes attributable to the cost of the repayment of the bonds; and applying the provisions of Administrative Code Section 6.27, requiring certain funded projects to be subject to a Project Labor Agreement. The City’s current debt management policy is to keep the property tax rate for City general obligation bonds at or below the 2006 rate by issuing new bonds as older ones are retired and/or the tax base grows, though this property tax rate may vary based on other factors.”

The special election called and ordered shall be referred to in this ordinance as the “Bond Special Election.”

Section 3. PROPOSED PROGRAM. All contracts that are funded with the proceeds of bonds authorized hereby shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 83 of the City’s Administrative Code (“First Source Hiring Program”), which fosters construction and permanent employment opportunities for qualified economically disadvantaged individuals. In addition, all contracts that are funded with the proceeds of bonds authorized hereby also shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 14B of the City’s Administrative Code (“Local Business Enterprise and Non-Discrimination in Contracting Ordinance”), which assists small and micro local businesses to increase their ability to compete effectively for the award of City contracts, to the extent the Local Business Enterprise and Non-Discrimination Contracting Ordinance does not conflict with applicable state or federal law. Notwithstanding any exclusion applicable to the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency contained in Administrative Code Chapter 6.27 (“Citywide Project Labor Agreement Ordinance”), contracts funded with proceeds of bonds authorized hereunder, which bonds are issued on or after June 7, 2022, shall be subject to Project Labor Agreements that include all of the required terms set forth in subsection (e) of Administrative Code Section 6.27 and shall be governed by the provisions of Section 6.27, as Section 6.27 may be amended from time to time, unless the application of this requirement would cause the City to violate the conditions of a state, federal, or other funding source. The Board of Supervisors may, by Ordinance, modify the June 7, 2022 deadline to accommodate the negotiation of Project Labor Agreements.

A. CITIZENS’ OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE. A portion of the Bond shall be used to perform audits of the Bond, as further described in Section 15.

Projects to be funded under the proposed Bond may include but are not limited to the following (as further described in the Bond Accountability Report, on file with the Clerk in File No. 211290, which is incorporated by reference as set forth in full herein):

B. MAKING TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM WORK BETTER. A portion of the Bond may be allocated to the repair, renovation and modernization of SFMTA bus yards, facilities and equipment through the agency’s Building Progress Program to speed up Muni repairs and maintenance.

C. MUNI NETWORK IMPROVEMENTS. To enable faster, more frequent, and more reliable Muni service, a portion of the Bond may be allocated to improve certain network improvements,

including but not limited to smart signals, wider sidewalks at bus stops, and dedicated traffic lanes.

D. MUNI RAIL MODERNIZATION. To improve train operation’s speed, reliability and capacity, a portion of the Bond may be allocated to strengthen and expand critical components.

E. STREET SAFETY AND TRAFFIC SIGNAL IMPROVEMENTS FOR SAFETY AND FLOW. To improve street safety and traffic signals, a portion of the Bond may be allocated to more effectively manage congestion in the City, improve the overall reliability of the transit system, and improve pedestrian safety by replacing obsolete and deteriorating traffic signal infrastructure, and installing pedestrian countdown signals and audible pedestrian signals to improve visibility and the overall safety and efficiency of the City’s transportation network.

F. ON-STREET IMPROVEMENTS. To enhance and modernize City streets, a portion of the Bond may be allocated to enhance streets and sidewalks, including but not limited to curb bulb-outs, raised crosswalks, and improved sidewalks at intersection corners; median islands; various bikeways including separated bikeways; bicycle parking; and installing basic infrastructure to decrease the cost of future projects, such as underground signal conduit.

G. SPEED MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT. A portion of the Bond may be allocated to fund traffic calming and other speed reduction improvements to make streets safer.

Section 4. BOND ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES

The Bond shall include the following administrative rules and principles:

A. OVERSIGHT. The proposed bond funds shall be subjected to approval processes and rules described in the San Francisco Charter and Administrative Code. Pursuant to S.F. Administrative Code 5.31, the Citizen’s General Obligation Bond Oversight Committee shall conduct an annual review of bond spending, and shall provide an annual report of the bond program to the Mayor and the Board.

B. TRANSPARENCY. The City shall create and maintain a multilingual web page outlining and describing the bond program, progress, and activity updates. The City shall also hold an annual public hearing and reviews on the bond program and its implementation before the Board of Supervisors, Capital Planning Committee, and the Citizen’s General Obligation Bond Oversight Committee.

Section 5. The estimated cost of the bond financed portion of the project described in Section 2 above was fixed by the Board by the following resolution and in the amount specified below:

Resolution No. 52-22, \$400,000,000.

Such resolution was passed by two-thirds or more of the Board and approved by the Mayor of the City (“Mayor”). In such resolution it was recited and found by the Board that the sum of money specified is too great to be paid out of the ordinary annual income and revenue of the City in addition to the other annual expenses or other funds derived from taxes levied for those purposes and will require expenditures greater than the amount allowed by the annual tax levy.

The method and manner of payment of the estimated costs described in this ordinance are by the issuance of bonds of the City not exceeding the principal amount specified.

Such estimate of costs as set forth in such resolution is adopted and determined to be the estimated cost of such bond financed improvements and financing, as designed to date.

Section 6. The Bond Special Election shall be held and conducted and the votes received and canvassed, and the returns



made and the results ascertained, determined and declared as provided in this ordinance and in all particulars not recited in this ordinance such election shall be held according to the laws of the State of California ("State") and the Charter of the City ("Charter") and any regulations adopted under State law or the Charter, providing for and governing elections in the City, and the polls for such election shall be and remain open during the time required by such laws and regulations.

Section 7. The Bond Special Election is consolidated with the General Election scheduled to be held in the City on Tuesday, June 7, 2022. The voting precincts, polling places and officers of election for the June 7, 2022 General Election are hereby adopted, established, designated and named, respectively, as the voting precincts, polling places and officers of election for the Bond Special Election called, and reference is made to the notice of election setting forth the voting precincts, polling places and officers of election for the June 7, 2022 General Election by the Director of Elections to be published in the official newspaper of the City on the date required under the laws of the State of California.

Section 8. The ballots to be used at the Bond Special Election shall be the ballots to be used at the June 7, 2022 General Election. The word limit for ballot propositions imposed by San Francisco Municipal Elections Code Section 510 is waived. On the ballots to be used at the Bond Special Election, in addition to any other matter required by law to be printed thereon, shall appear the following as a separate proposition:

"MUNI RELIABILITY AND STREET SAFETY BOND. To increase Muni's reliability, safety and frequency, reduce delays, improve disabled access and equity, increase subway capacity and improve pedestrian, bicycle, and traffic safety by repairing, constructing and improving deteriorating Muni bus yards, facilities, transportation infrastructure and equipment, and constructing and redesigning streets and sidewalks; and to pay related costs; shall the City and County of San Francisco issue \$400,000,000 in general obligation bonds, with a duration of up to 30 years from the time of issuance, an estimated average tax rate of \$0.010/\$100 of assessed property value, and projected average annual revenues of approximately \$30,000,000, subject to citizen oversight and independent audits? The City's current debt management policy is to keep the property tax rate for City general obligation bonds at or below the 2006 rate by issuing new bonds as older ones are retired and/or the tax base grows, though this property tax rate may vary based on other factors."

Each voter to vote in favor of the issuance of the foregoing bond proposition shall mark the ballot in the location corresponding to a "YES" vote for the proposition, and to vote against the proposition shall mark the ballot in the location corresponding to a "NO" vote for the proposition.

Section 9. If at the Bond Special Election it shall appear that two-thirds of all the voters voting on the proposition voted in favor of and authorized the incurring of bonded indebtedness for the purposes set forth in such proposition, then such proposition shall have been accepted by the electors, and bonds authorized shall be issued upon the order of the Board. Such bonds shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding applicable legal limits.

The votes cast for and against the proposition shall be counted separately and when two-thirds of the qualified electors, voting on the proposition, vote in favor, the proposition shall be deemed adopted.

Section 10. For the purpose of paying the principal and interest on the bonds, the Board shall, at the time of fixing the general tax levy and in the manner for such general tax levy pro-

vided, levy and collect annually each year until such bonds are paid, or until there is a sum in the Treasury of said City, or other account held on behalf of the Treasurer of said City, set apart for that purpose to meet all sums coming due for the principal and interest on the bonds, a tax sufficient to pay the annual interest on such bonds as the same becomes due and also such part of the principal thereof as shall become due before the proceeds of a tax levied at the time for making the next general tax levy can be made available for the payment of such principal.

Section 11. This ordinance shall be published in accordance with any State law requirements, and such publication shall constitute notice of the Bond Special Election and no other notice of the Bond Special Election hereby called need be given.

Section 12. The Board, having reviewed the proposed legislation, makes the following findings in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), California Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq., the CEQA Guidelines, 15 Cal. Code Regs., Title 14, Sections 15000 et seq., ("CEQA Guidelines"), and San Francisco Administrative Code Chapter 31 ("Chapter 31"):

As set forth by the Planning Department, in a determination dated October 21, 2021, a copy of which is on file with the Clerk of the Board in File No. 211290 and incorporated in this ordinance by reference, the Board finds that the bond proposal is not subject to CEQA. As the establishment of a government financing mechanism that does not involve any commitment to specific projects to be constructed with bond funds, it is not a project as defined by CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines. The use of bond proceeds to finance any specific project or portion of any specific project will be subject to approval of the applicable decision-making body at that time, upon completion of planning and any further required environmental review under CEQA.

Section 13. The Board finds and declares that the proposed Bond is (i) in conformity with the priority policies of Section 101.1(b) of the San Francisco Planning Code, (ii) in accordance with Section 4.105 of the San Francisco Charter and Section 2A.53(f) of the San Francisco Administrative Code, and (iii) consistent with the City's General Plan, and adopts the findings of the Planning Department, as set forth in the General Plan Referral Report dated November 18, 2021, a copy of which is on file with the Clerk of the Board in File No. 211290 and incorporates such findings by reference.

Section 14. Under Section 53410 of the California Government Code, the bonds shall be for the specific purpose authorized in this ordinance and the proceeds of such bonds will be applied only for such specific purpose. The City will comply with the requirements of Sections 53410(c) and 53410(d) of the California Government Code.]

Section 15. The Bonds are subject to, and incorporate by reference, the applicable provisions of San Francisco Administrative Code Sections 5.30 – 5.36 ("Citizens' General Obligation Bond Oversight Committee"). Under Section 5.31 of the Citizens' General Obligation Bond Oversight Committee, to the extent permitted by law, one-tenth of one percent (0.1%) of the gross proceeds of the Bonds shall be deposited in a fund established by the Controller's Office and appropriated by the Board of Supervisors at the direction of the Citizens' General Obligation Bond Oversight Committee to cover the costs of such committee.

Section 16. The time requirements specified in Section 2.34 of the San Francisco Administrative Code are waived.

Section 17. The City hereby declares its official intent to reimburse prior expenditures of the City incurred or expected to be incurred prior to the issuance and sale of any series of bonds

in connection with the Project (collectively, the “Future Bonds”). The Board hereby declares the City’s intent to reimburse the City with the proceeds of the Future Bonds for the expenditures with respect to the Project (“Expenditures” and each, an “Expenditure”) made on and after that date that is no more than 60 days prior to adoption of this Resolution. The City reasonably expects on the date hereof that it will reimburse the Expenditures with the proceeds of the Future Bonds.

Each Expenditure was and will be either (a) of a type properly chargeable to a capital account under general federal income tax principles (determined in each case as of the date of the Expenditure), (b) a cost of issuance with respect to the Future Bonds, (c) a nonrecurring item that is not customarily payable from current revenues, or (d) a grant to a party that is not related to or an agent of the City so long as such grant does not impose any obligation or condition (directly or indirectly) to repay any amount to or for the benefit of the City. The maximum aggregate principal amount of the Future Bonds expected to be issued for the Project is \$400,000,000. The City shall make a reimbursement allocation, which is a written allocation by the City that evidences the City’s use of proceeds of the applicable series of Future Bonds to reimburse an Expenditure, no later than 18 months after the later of the date on which the Expenditure is paid or the Project is placed in service or abandoned, but in no event more than three years after the date on which the Expenditure is paid. The City recognizes that exceptions are available for certain “preliminary expenditures,” costs of issuance, certain de minimis amounts, expenditures by “small issuers” (based on the year of issuance and not the year of expenditure) and expenditures for construction projects of at least 5 years.

Section 18. The appropriate officers, employees, representatives and agents of the City are hereby authorized and directed to do everything necessary or desirable to accomplish the calling and holding of the Bond Special Election, and to otherwise carry out the provisions of this ordinance.

Proposition B

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the voters at an election to be held on June 7, 2022, to amend the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco to revise the duties, composition, and method of appointment for members of the Building Inspection Commission; and affirming the Planning Department’s determination under the California Environmental Quality Act.

Section 1. The Planning Department has determined that the actions contemplated in this proposed Charter Amendment comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq.). Said determination is on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. 211286 and is incorporated herein by reference. The Board affirms this determination.

Section 2. The Board of Supervisors hereby submits to the qualified voters of the City and County, at an election to be held on June 7, 2022, a proposal to amend the Charter of the City and County by revising Section 4.121 and Appendix D, to read as follows:

NOTE: **Unchanged Charter text and uncodified text** are in plain font.

Additions are single-underline italics Times New Roman font.

Deletions are ~~strike-through italics Times New Roman font~~.

Asterisks (* * * *) indicate the omission of unchanged Charter subsections.

SEC. 4.121. BUILDING INSPECTION COMMISSION.

The Building Inspection Commission shall consist of seven members nominated and appointed pursuant to this Section 4.121 and with an emphasis on seeking to include members concerned with tenant safety and habitability issues. Four members shall be ~~nominated~~appointed by the Mayor for a term of two years. Three members shall be ~~nominated~~appointed by the President of the Board of Supervisors for a term of two years. Two of the four Mayoral appointments shall each have one or more of the following qualifications: be an active, formerly active, or retired structural engineer, architect, or residential builder. One of the three Board President appointments shall have one or more of the following qualifications: be a residential tenant or work or have worked for a non-profit housing organization.

Each nomination of the Mayor and the President of the Board of Supervisors is subject to approval by the Board of Supervisors, and shall be the subject of a public hearing and vote within 60 days. If the Board fails to act on the nomination within 60 days of the date the nomination is transmitted to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the nominee shall be deemed approved. The appointment shall become effective on the date the Board adopts a motion approving the nomination or after 60 days of the date the nomination is transmitted to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. Members may be removed by the appointing officer only pursuant to Section 15.105. Vacancies occurring in the offices of appointive members, either during or at the expiration of a term, shall be nominated and appointed in accordance with the appointment process specified in this paragraph~~filled by the appointing officer~~.

The Building Inspection Commission shall have responsibility for oversight of the Department of Building Inspection, which shall have responsibility for the enforcement, administration, and interpretation of the San Francisco Housing, Building, Mechanical, Electrical, and Plumbing Codes, except where this Charter specifically grants that power to another department.

The Commission shall oversee the inspection and regulation of additions, alterations, and repairs in all buildings and structures covered by the San Francisco Housing, Building, Mechanical, Electrical, and Plumbing Codes. However, nothing in this Section 4.121 shall diminish or alter the jurisdiction of the Planning Commission or Department over changes of use or occupancy under the Planning Code. The Commission shall ensure the provision of minimum standards to safeguard life or limb, health, property, and the public welfare by regulating and controlling the safe use of such buildings and structures. The Commission shall ensure the vigorous enforcement of City laws mandating the provision of heat and hot water to residential tenants. The Commission shall also ensure the enforcement of local, state, and federal disability access laws. The Commission shall exercise all the powers and duties of boards and commissions set forth in Sections 4.102, 4.103, and 4.104, and may take other actions as prescribed by ordinance. The members of the Commission shall serve without compensation.

The Commission shall adopt rules and regulations consistent with fulfilling its responsibilities under this Charter. The Commission shall also adopt rules and regulations governing Commission meetings and also adopt requirements for notification and mailing for Commission business. The Commission shall hold public hearings on all proposed amendments to the San Francisco Building Code, Electrical Code, Housing Code, Plumbing Code, and Mechanical Code.

The Commission shall constitute the Abatement Appeals Board, and shall assume all powers granted to this entity under this Charter and the San Francisco Building Code. The Commission shall appoint and may remove at its pleasure members of the Board of Examiners, Access Appeals Commission, and Code Advisory Committee, all of which shall have the powers and duties to the extent set forth in the San Francisco Building Code.

The Commission may reverse, affirm, or modify determinations



made by the Department of Building Inspection on all permits required for a final certificate of completion. The Commission's jurisdiction under this paragraph, however, shall not extend to permits appealable to the Planning Commission or Board of Appeals. Appeals of decisions within the Commission's jurisdiction must be filed with the Commission within fifteen days of the challenged determination. The Commission's action shall be final.

The four Mayoral appointments shall consist of a structural engineer, a licensed architect, a residential builder, and a representative of a community-based non-profit housing development corporation. The three Supervisorial appointments shall consist of a residential tenant, a residential landlord, and a member of the general public.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Charter, the Commission shall have the power to appoint and remove a department head.

APPENDIX D:

BUILDING INSPECTION PROVISIONS

~~D3.750-ESTABLISHMENT~~

Recognizing that the provision of safe and sanitary buildings is essential to the welfare of the inhabitants of the City and County of San Francisco, there is hereby established a Department of Building Inspection which shall consist of a Building Inspection Commission, a Director of Building Inspection, and such employees as may be necessary to carry out the functions and duties of said department. The commission shall organize, reorganize, and manage the department. When the commission assumes management of the department, the Bureau of Building Inspection shall cease to exist. Unless modified or repealed by the commission, all orders, regulations, rules, and policies of the Bureau of Building Inspection will remain in effect. Except as limited below, positions in the Bureau of Building Inspection of the Department of Public Works legally authorized on the date the commission assumes management of the department shall be continued, and incumbents therein legally appointed thereto shall be continued as officers and employees of the department under the conditions governing their respective appointments.

~~D3.750-1. COMMISSION; COMPOSITION:~~

The Department of Building Inspection shall be under the management of a Building Inspection Commission consisting of seven members. Four members shall be appointed by the mayor for a term of two years; provided that the respective terms of office of those first appointed shall be as follows: two for one year, and two for two years from the effective date of this section. Three members shall be appointed by the President of the Board of Supervisors for a term of two years; provided that the respective terms of office of those first appointed shall be as follows: three for one year from the effective date of this section. The initial appointments shall be made no later than fifteen days after the effective date of this section, and the commission's management shall begin no later than forty-five days after the effective date of this section. Vacancies occurring in the offices of appointive members, either during or at expiration of term, shall be filled by the electoral office that made the appointment. The four mayoral appointments shall be comprised of a structural engineer, a licensed architect, a residential builder, and a representative of a community-based non-profit housing development corporation. The three Supervisorial appointments shall be comprised of a residential tenant, a residential landlord, and a member of the general public. The members of the commission shall serve without compensation.

Pursuant to Government Code Section 87103, individuals appointed to the commission under this section are intended to represent and further the interest of the particular industries, trades, or professions specified herein. Accordingly, it is found that for purposes of persons who hold such office, the specified industries, trades, or professions are tantamount to and constitute the public generally within the meaning of Government Code Section 87103.

D3.750 AMENDMENT OF CHARTER PROVISIONS; TRANSITION

The amendments of Section 4.121 and of provisions of this Appendix D, adopted at the June 7, 2022 election, shall become operative on July 1, 2023; provided, however, that the new process for nominating and confirming members to the Building Inspection Commission, along with the change in qualifications for members accompanying that new process, as specified in Section 4.121 as amended, shall commence sufficiently in advance of July 1, 2023 such that members may be appointed under the new process and be prepared to assume office on that date.

D3.750-1 TERMS OF OFFICE OF BUILDING INSPECTION COMMISSION

The terms of office of all members of the Commission who hold office as of July 1, 2023 shall expire at noon on that date, at which time the terms of office for members of the Commission appointed pursuant to the new process for nominating and confirming members as referenced in Section D3.750 shall commence. In order to stagger the terms, three members (appointees to Seats 3 and 4, as designated by the Mayor when nominated; and the appointee to Seat 7, as designated by the President of the Board of Supervisors when nominated) shall initially serve one-year terms, and four members (appointees to Seats 1 and 2, as designated by the Mayor when nominated; and appointees to Seats 5 and 6, as designated by the President of the Board of Supervisors when nominated) shall initially serve two-year terms. All subsequent terms of office for all members of the Commission shall be two years.

D3.750-2 DIRECTOR OF BUILDING INSPECTION; OTHER EXECUTIVES

The Director of Building Inspection shall be the department head and appointing officer of the Department of Building Inspection and shall be qualified by either technical training or administrative experience in the enforcement of building and other construction codes. The Director shall serve as the building official of the City and County and, upon his or her appointment, shall assume all of the powers and duties of the Director of Public Works with respect to the administration and enforcement of the building code and other construction codes. The Director shall have all the powers provided for department heads as set forth in Section 3.501 of this Charter. The Director shall be appointed by the commission and hold office at its pleasure; the person who has civil service status in the position of Superintendent of the Bureau of Building Inspection on the date the commission assumes management of the department shall serve as interim Director pending the appointment of a Director by the commission. Subject to the approval of the commission, and the budgetary and fiscal provisions of this Charter, the Director shall have the power to appoint and remove, at his or her pleasure, up to one deputy superintendent and no more than two assistant superintendents, all of whom shall be exempt from the civil service provisions of this Charter.

The Director shall not serve as an officer or member of any standing or ad hoc committee of any building industry or code development or enforcement organization or public agency other than the City and County of San Francisco without the prior approval of the Commission.

D3.750-3 SECRETARY OF COMMISSION; CONSULTANTS

The Building Inspection Commission may appoint a secretary, which appointment shall not be subject to the civil service provisions of this Charter. Subject to the provisions of Section 6.302, 6.312 and 6.313 of this Charter, the commission may also contract with engineers or other consultants for such services as it may require.

D3.750-4 POWERS AND DUTIES

The Building Inspection Commission shall organize, reorganize, and manage the Department of Building Inspection which shall have responsibility for the enforcement, administration, and interpretation of the City's Housing, Building, Mechanical, Electrical, and Plumbing

Codes, except where this Charter specifically grants that power to another department. The Central Permit Bureau, formerly within the Bureau of Building Inspection, shall also be managed by the commission.

—The commission shall inspect and regulate additions, alterations, and repairs in all buildings and structures covered by the San Francisco Housing, Building, Mechanical, Electrical, and Plumbing Codes. Nothing in this chapter shall diminish or alter the jurisdiction of the Planning Department over changes of use or occupancy under the Planning Code. The commission shall ensure the provision of minimum standards to safeguard life or limb, health, property, and the public welfare by regulating and controlling the safe use of such buildings and structures. The commission shall ensure the vigorous enforcement of City laws mandating the provision of heat and hot water to residential tenants. The commission shall also ensure the enforcement of local, state, and federal disability access laws. The commission shall be a policy-making and supervisory body with all the powers provided for in Section 3.500 of this Charter.

—The commission shall constitute the Abatement Appeals Board, and shall assume all powers granted to this entity under this Charter and the San Francisco Building Code. The commission shall appoint and may remove at its pleasure members of the Board of Examiners, Access Appeals Board, and Code Advisory Committee, all of which shall have the powers and duties to the extent set forth in the San Francisco Building Code.

The commission shall have the power to hold hearings and hear appeals on all decisions made by the Department of Public Works regarding permits under one or more of the codes enumerated in this section and on sidewalk or encroachment permits. The commission may reverse, affirm or modify determinations made by the Department of Public Works, Water Department, or Department of Building Inspection on all permits required for a final certificate of completion. The commission's jurisdiction under this section, however, shall not extend to permits appealable to the Planning Commission or Board of Permit Appeals. Departmental decisions on permits subject to commission review shall be made within the time mandates of the state Permit Streamlining Act. Appeals of decisions must be filed with the commission within fifteen days of the challenged determination. The commission shall act on the appeal within a reasonable time. The commission's action shall be final.

D3.750-35 CODE PUBLICATIONACTIONS OF COMMISSION

The commission shall adopt rules and regulations consistent with fulfilling its responsibilities under this Charter. The commission shall also adopt rules and regulations governing commission meetings and also adopt requirements for notification and mailing for commission business. The commission shall hold public hearings on all proposed amendments to the San Francisco Building Code, Electrical Code, Housing Code, Plumbing Code, and Mechanical Code.

The Building Inspection Commission shall have the sole authority to contract for the publication of the San Francisco Housing, Building, Mechanical, Electrical, and Plumbing Codes, and any amendments thereto. Other provisions of this Charter and the Administrative Code notwithstanding, the selection of a publisher shall be based on the lowest retail cost to the public of a complete set of these codes.

D3.750-46 APPROVAL OF BUDGETS

The commission shall initially be funded out of the 1994-95 budget approved for the Bureau of Building Inspection, and subsequent funding shall come from the budget of the Department of Building Inspection.

The Director of Building Inspection shall submit a proposed department budget for each upcoming fiscal year for approval by the Commission. The proposed budget shall be compiled in such detail as shall be required on uniform blanks furnished by the controller. The

Building Inspection Commission must hold at least two public hearings on the respective budget proposal.

The final budget for the Department of Building Inspection must be approved by a favorable vote of at least five commissioners.

D3.750-57 TECHNICAL BOARDS AND ADVISORY COMMITTEES

* * * *

D3.750-68 SEVERABILITY

* * * *

Section 3. Conflicting Ballot Measures. In the event that this measure and another measure relating to the duties, composition, qualifications, and methods of appointment of members of the Building Inspection Commission appear on the same municipal election ballot, the provisions of such other measure shall be deemed in conflict with this measure. In the event that this measure shall receive a greater number of affirmative votes than the other measure, the provisions of this measure shall prevail in their entirety and each and every provision of the other measure that pertains to the Building Inspection Commission shall be null and void, to the extent it pertains to the Building Inspection Commission.

Proposition C

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the voters at an election to be held on June 7, 2022, to amend the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco to extend the ban on the initiation of recall petitions from six to twelve months after the official has assumed office; prohibit the submission of a recall petition to the Department of Elections, if the subsequent recall election would be required to be held within twelve months of a regularly scheduled election for the office held by the official sought to be recalled; and provide that any interim officer appointed to fill a vacancy created by a recall election, held on or after June 7, 2022, may not be a candidate in the subsequent vacancy election.

The Board of Supervisors hereby submits to the qualified voters of the City and County, at an election to be held on June 7, 2022, a proposal to amend the Charter of the City and County by revising Sections 13.101.5 and 14.103, to read as follows:

NOTE: **Unchanged Charter text and uncodified text** are in plain font.

Additions are single-underline italics Times New Roman font.

Deletions are ~~strike-through italics Times New Roman font~~.

Asterisks (* * * *) indicate the omission of unchanged Charter subsections.

SEC. 13.101.5. VACANCIES.

(a) If the office of Assessor-Recorder, City Attorney, District Attorney, Public Defender, Sheriff, Treasurer, or Member of the Board of Supervisors, Board of Education or Governing Board of the Community College District becomes vacant because of death, resignation, ~~recall~~, permanent disability, or the inability of the respective officer to otherwise carry out the responsibilities of the office, the Mayor shall appoint an individual qualified to fill the vacancy under this Charter and state laws.

(b) If the office of Assessor-Recorder, City Attorney, District Attorney, Public Defender, Sheriff, Treasurer, or Member of the Board of Supervisors, Board of Education or Governing Board of the Community College District becomes vacant because of recall, the Mayor shall appoint an individual qualified to fill the vacancy under this Charter and state laws to serve as an interim officer. The interim officer shall carry out the responsibilities of the vacated office and serve until a



successor is elected pursuant to subsection (e). No person appointed as an interim officer may be a candidate in the following election held to fill the vacancy. This subsection (b) shall apply to any vacancy created due to a recall election held on or after June 7, 2022.

(b) (c) If the Office of Mayor becomes vacant because of death, resignation, ~~recall~~; permanent disability or the inability to carry out the responsibilities of the office, the President of the Board of Supervisors shall become Acting Mayor and shall serve until the Board of Supervisors appoints a successor is appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

(d) If the Office of Mayor becomes vacant because of recall, the President of the Board of Supervisors shall become Acting Mayor and shall serve until the Board of Supervisors appoints an interim Mayor. The interim Mayor shall carry out the responsibilities of the vacated office and serve until a successor is elected pursuant to subsection (e). No person appointed as an interim Mayor may be a candidate in the following election held to fill the vacancy.

(e) (e) Any person filling a vacancy pursuant to subsection (a), (b), (c), or (d) or (b) of this Section 13.101.5 shall serve until a successor is selected at the next election occurring not less than 120 days after the vacancy, at which time an election shall be held to fill the unexpired term, provided that (1) if an election for the vacated office is scheduled to occur less than one year after the vacancy, the appointee shall serve until a successor is selected at that election or (2) if an election for any seat on the same board as the vacated seat is scheduled to occur less than one year but at least 120 days after the vacancy, the appointee shall serve until a successor is selected at that election to fill the unexpired term.

(d) If no candidate receives a majority of the votes cast at an election to fill a vacated office, the two candidates receiving the most votes shall qualify to have their names placed on the ballot for a municipal runoff election at the next regular or otherwise scheduled election occurring not less than five weeks later. If an instant runoff election process is enacted for the offices enumerated in this Section, that process shall apply to any election required by this Section.

SEC. 14.103. RECALL.

(a) An elected official of the City and County, the City Administrator, the Controller, or any member of the Airports Commission, the Board of Education, the Governing Board of the Community College District, the Ethics Commission, or the Public Utilities Commission may be recalled by the voters as provided by this Charter and by the laws of the State of California, except that:

(1) no recall petitions shall be initiated with respect to any officer who has held office for less than ~~six~~ 12 months; and

(2) no recall petition shall be submitted to the Director of Elections within 18 months before a regularly scheduled election for the office held by the elected official sought to be recalled, in order to ensure that no recall election may be held, pursuant to subsection (b), within 12 months of that regularly scheduled election.

(b) Upon certifying the sufficiency of the recall petition's signatures, the Director of Elections shall immediately call a special municipal election on the recall, to be held not less than 105 nor more than 120 days from the date of its calling unless it is within 105 days of a general municipal or statewide election, in which event the recall election shall be consolidated with *shall be submitted at* such general municipal or statewide election.

Proposition D

Ordinance amending the Administrative Code to establish the Office of Victim and Witness Rights, and to establish a right to counsel for domestic violence victims in civil proceedings related to limiting the economic, familial, and other harms resulting from domestic violence, and a pilot program

to provide civil counsel in such domestic violence-related proceedings through legal services and pro bono attorneys.

NOTE: **Unchanged Code text and uncodified text** are in plain font.

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

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

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

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

Section 1. Findings.

(a) In the fourth quarter of 2020, the San Francisco Police Department reported 19,892 crimes with victims in San Francisco. During this same timeframe, 2,051 arrests across all categories of crimes were presented to the San Francisco District Attorney's Office, and the District Attorney filed 980 new cases in total.

(b) In 2020, the District Attorney's Office's Victim Services Division served 8,212 individuals.

(c) A number of categories of serious crime in San Francisco increased from 2019 to 2020; burglary by 52%, arson by 40%, motor vehicle theft by 37%, and homicide by 17%.

(d) Crime is threatening all parts of our community, but minority communities are particularly hard-hit. In 2020, people of color were 73% of aggravated assault victims, 70% of battery victims, 83% of robbery victims, 63% of burglary victims, 88% of homicide victims, and 67% of sexual assault victims.

(e) During the COVID-19 pandemic, San Francisco has seen an increase in domestic violence service needs. For example:

- The number of calls to the five San Francisco supported crisis lines was 8,647 in Fiscal Year 2019 and 11,829 in Fiscal Year 2020.
- There was a 166% increase in calls to W.O.M.A.N., Inc. Cooperative Restraining Order Clinic from April to June of 2020.
- From Fiscal Year 2019 to Fiscal Year 2020, there was a 78% decrease in cases resolved through jury trial for domestic violence, stalking, and elder abuse.

(f) From Fiscal Year 2015 to Fiscal Year 2020, police arrests in response to reported incidents of domestic violence in San Francisco have remained steady at a rate of between 53%-57%. In FY 2020, only 28% of cases presented were prosecuted by the District Attorney's Office.

(g) Domestic violence survivors with legal representation in child custody cases generally receive more favorable outcomes than those who are not represented.

(h) As of August 2016, the state of California had approximately 40,000,000 inhabitants, including almost 260,000 lawyers. Of those, only 960 were funded by IOLTA (Interest on Lawyer Trust Accounts) to represent people who cannot afford to pay for legal representation.

Section 2. The Administrative Code is hereby amended by adding Article XXVII in Chapter 2A, consisting of Section 2A.430, to read as follows:

ARTICLE XXVII: OFFICE OF VICTIM AND WITNESS RIGHTS

SEC. 2A.430. OFFICE OF VICTIM AND WITNESS RIGHTS.

(a) Establishment. There shall be an Office of Victim and Witness Rights (the "Office") to coordinate services provided by the City to

victims and witnesses of all types of crime. The Office shall be a department of the City, and shall include such officers and employees as are authorized pursuant to the budgetary and fiscal provisions of the Charter. The Mayor shall appoint a Director of the Office (the “Director”). The Director shall be a department head, and shall have the powers and duties given to a department head under the Charter and Municipal Code.

(b) **Duties and functions.** Except as otherwise provided in the Charter, and in addition to any other duties assigned by ordinance or pursuant to Charter Section 4.132, the Office shall have the following duties:

(1) **Services to Victims and Witnesses.** The Office shall itself provide, or shall monitor and coordinate the provision of, comprehensive services to victims and witnesses (referred to, collectively, as “clients”) of all types of crimes. Such comprehensive services shall include but not be limited to translation services for non-English-speaking victims and witnesses and interpretation services for the deaf or hard of hearing; follow-up contact to determine whether a client received necessary assistance; field visits to a client’s home, place of business, or other location, whenever necessary to provide services; facilitation of volunteer participation in the provision of client services to encourage community involvement; and services for elderly clients, as appropriate to their particular needs.

(2) **Consultation and coordination with public safety agencies.** The Office shall consult and coordinate with all relevant City agencies, including but not limited to the Police Department, District Attorney’s Office, Sheriff’s Office, Adult Probation Department, Department of Public Health, Human Rights Commission, and Department on the Status of Women, as needed to provide effective services in the areas listed in Section 2A.430(b)(1) above.

(3) **Survey.** On at least an annual basis, the Office shall survey clients served by the Office for feedback regarding the quality, adequacy, and scope of services to clients provided, monitored, or coordinated by the Office. In conducting this survey, the Office shall seek input from community groups in evaluating whether the services to clients have been culturally competent and tailored to meet the priorities of marginalized groups. No later than March 1 of each year, starting in 2023, the Office shall present to the Board of Supervisors a report summarizing the results of the survey covering the prior calendar year and the Office’s plan for adapting its operations to meet the needs identified in the survey, including the priorities expressed by members of marginalized groups. At the time it submits the report, the Office shall make available to the Board of Supervisors the raw survey results used to compile the report. Such data shall be presented in deidentified form and may, at the discretion of the Office, be presented in aggregate form.

(4) **City service evaluation.** The Office shall, in coordination with other City departments, analyze survey results and other data reflecting the needs of clients and the degree to which specific categories of needs are being met by current City services, and shall recommend to the Board of Supervisors policies for addressing identified unmet needs. The Office’s evaluation and reporting procedures shall comply with the standards set forth in Part 4, Title 6, Chapter 4, Article 2 of the California Penal Code, as may be amended from time to time.

(5) **Consolidation plan.** No later than one year after appointment of a Director of the Office, the Office shall introduce at the Board of Supervisors an ordinance that describes a proposed plan for consolidating all City services for victims and witnesses under the Office.

(6) **Other duties.** The Board of Supervisors may modify the duties of the Office set forth in subsections (b)(1) through (b)(5), and may add to those duties or transfer any of those duties to other City departments, by ordinance approved by a majority of the Board.

Section 3. The Administrative Code is hereby amended by

adding Chapter 58A, consisting of Sections 58A.1, 58A.2, 58A.3, and 58A.4, to read as follows:

CHAPTER 58A:

RIGHT TO CIVIL COUNSEL FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

SEC. 58A.1. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Chapter 58A, the following definitions apply:

“Domestic Violence” has the meaning set forth in Section 6211 of the California Family Code, as may be amended from time to time.

“Domestic Violence Victim” means a person against whom an act of Domestic Violence has been perpetrated.

SEC. 58A.2. RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING RIGHT TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CIVIL COUNSEL PILOT PROGRAM.

No later than three months after the Director of the Office of Victim and Witness Services (the “Director” of the “Office”) is appointed, or by January 1, 2023, whichever is sooner, the Office shall introduce at the Board of Supervisors an ordinance setting forth recommendations regarding the creation of a San Francisco Right to Domestic Violence Civil Counsel Pilot Program (“Pilot Program”) to be administered by the Office and to take place for one year in Fiscal Year 2023-2024.

SEC. 58A.3. RIGHT TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CIVIL COUNSEL PILOT PROGRAM FUNDING, ADMINISTRATION, AND EVALUATION.

(a) It shall be City policy that, consistent with the legislative, budgetary, and fiscal provisions of the Charter, in Fiscal Year 2023-2024, the City’s fiscal commitment to the Pilot Program shall be limited to the cost of staff support for program coordination among the City, the Superior Court, non-profit organizations, and others involved in the Pilot Program. The legal services provided under the Pilot Program shall be provided by pro bono and legal services attorneys, under the direction of the Office.

(b) Prior to the commencement of the Pilot Program, the Director shall develop a work plan and a process for independent evaluation of the Pilot Program, and shall coordinate among all parties involved in the Pilot Program to ensure that all such parties participate in the evaluation. The Director shall submit this evaluation to the Board of Supervisors within four months of completion of the Pilot Program. The evaluation shall include the following: (a) analysis of data collected regarding the impact of the Pilot Program on demand for City services; (b) feedback from Domestic Violence Victims; (c) assessment of the effectiveness of the Pilot Program in improving outcomes for Domestic Violence Victims, and assessment of whether there is a continued need for the Pilot Program; and (d) strategies and recommendations for maximizing the benefit of civil legal services for Domestic Violence Victims in the future. If the evaluation finds that the Pilot Program is generally successful, the Office shall, within six months of completion of the Pilot Program, introduce an ordinance at the Board of Supervisors to request that the Board consider extending, expanding, and/or making permanent the work of the Pilot Program.

SEC. 58A.4. PROVISION OF CIVIL LEGAL REPRESENTATION FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

(a) **Provision of legal representation.** Consistent with the legislative, budgetary, and fiscal provisions of the Charter, the City shall establish and operate a program, under the direction of the Office, to provide Domestic Violence Victims with legal representation in civil legal matters addressing the impacts of Domestic Violence at no direct cost to the Domestic Violence Victims. This free legal representation shall be available to any Domestic Violence Victim (1) who resides in the City regardless of the location of the Domestic Violence incident, or (2) is the victim of a Domestic Violence incident in the City regardless of whether the Domestic Violence Victim resides in the City, provided that the victim has filed a report of Domestic Violence with the San Francisco Police Department or other law enforcement authority with



jurisdiction, and at least until such time as the report or complaint is withdrawn, the prosecuting authority has made a determination not to pursue criminal charges, or the prosecuting authority has concluded its prosecution of the matter. This free legal representation shall also be available to any person who resides in the City and has either sought a restraining order based on fear of Domestic Violence within the prior year, or has obtained a restraining order based on fear of Domestic Violence that has been in effect within the prior year.

*(b) **Implementation.** The Office shall promptly take all necessary steps to fully implement the provisions of this Section as soon as practicable, but not later than January 1, 2025. The City shall have no obligation to provide legal representation under this Section where a state or federal program already provides civil legal representation to a Domestic Violence Victim with respect to the particular Domestic Violence-related matter or matters for which the victim is seeking representation.*

(c) For the purposes of this Chapter 58A, the term “legal representation” shall mean civil legal representation provided to a Domestic Violence Victim by an organization or attorney as needed to protect the Domestic Violence Victim, the victim’s minor children, and the victim’s assets and/or property from the perpetrator of a Domestic Violence incident or incidents reported as set forth in Section 58A.4(a) above, in civil legal proceedings including but not limited to securing and enforcing restraining orders against the perpetrator(s) of the reported incident(s), child custody and visitation, child support, marital dissolution, immigration, housing, and consumer rights. The Office may limit the scope and duration of legal representation provided under this Section 58A.4 as reasonably necessary based on the Office’s assessment of available resources and areas of most urgent need.

Section 4. Undertaking for the General Welfare. In enacting and implementing this ordinance, the City is assuming an undertaking only to promote the general welfare. It is not assuming, nor is it imposing on its officers and employees, an obligation for breach of which it is liable in money damages to any person who claims that such breach proximately caused injury.

Section 5. Severability. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this ordinance, or any application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a decision of a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions or applications of the ordinance. The Board of Supervisors hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance and each and every section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, and word not declared invalid or unconstitutional without regard to whether any other portion of this ordinance or application thereof would be subsequently declared invalid or unconstitutional.

Proposition E

Ordinance amending the Campaign and Governmental Code to expand the prohibition on the solicitation of behested payments to include City contractors seeking the Board of Supervisors’ approval and to require approval by the Ethics Commission and super-majority approval by the Board of Supervisors for future amendments to local behested payment restrictions.

NOTE: **Unchanged Code text and uncodified text** are in plain font.

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

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

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

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

Section 1. The voters hereby re-authorize and re-enact Article III, Chapter 6 of the Campaign and Governmental Conduct Code, as follows: adding Section 3.600; renumbering existing Section 3.600 (as Section 3.610), existing Section 3.610 (as Section 3.620), existing Section 3.640 (as Section 3.630), and existing Section 3.650 (as Section 3.640); and revising the re-numbered Sections 3.610 and 3.630, to read as follows:

CHAPTER 6: BEHESTED PAYMENT REPORTING

~~SEC. 3.600. DEFINITIONS:~~

Whenever in this Chapter 6 the following words or phrases are used, they shall have the following meanings:

“Affiliate” shall be defined as set forth in Section 1.126 of this Code:

“Agent” shall mean any person who represents a party in connection with a proceeding involving a license, permit, or other entitlement for use as set forth in Title 2, Section 18438.3 of the California Code of Regulations, as amended from time to time:

“At the behest of” shall mean under the control or at the direction of, in cooperation, consultation, coordination, or concert with, at the request or suggestion of, or with the express, prior consent of:

“Behested payment” shall mean a payment that is made at the behest of an officer, or an agent thereof, and that is made principally for a legislative, governmental, or charitable purpose:

“City Contractor” shall be defined as set forth in Section 1.126 of this Code, except only with respect to contracts with any department of the City and County of San Francisco:

“Commissioner” shall mean any member of a City board or commission, excluding the Board of Supervisors, who is required to file a Statement of Economic Interests as set forth in Section 3.1-103(a)(1) of this Code:

“Contact” shall be defined as set forth in Section 2.106 of this Code:

“Department head” shall mean any department head who is required to file a Statement of Economic Interests as set forth in Section 3.1-103(b)(1) of this Code:

“Designated employee” shall mean any employee of the City and County of San Francisco required to file a Statement of Economic Interests under Article III, Chapter 1 of this Code:

“Elected official” shall mean Assessor-Recorder, City Attorney, District Attorney, Mayor, Public Defender, Sheriff, Treasurer, or member of the Board of Supervisors:

“Financial interest” shall be defined as set forth in the California Political Reform Act (California Government Code Section 87100 et seq.), any subsequent amendments to these Sections, and its implementing regulations:

“Grant” shall mean an agreement with a government agency, non-profit organization or private entity to fund City projects or programs, under which the grantor imposes restrictions on the City’s spending of the grant funds:

“Interested party” shall mean:

(a) any party, participant or agent of a party or participant involved in a proceeding regarding administrative enforcement, a license, a permit, or other entitlement for use, before (1) an officer, (2) any board or commission (including the Board of Supervisors) on which the officer sits, (3) the department of the officer, or (4) the department of the designated employee;

(b) any City Contractor contracting with or seeking to contract with the designated employee’s or officer’s department, or any affiliate of such a City Contractor, except for any person providing a

grant to the City or City department;

(c) any person who attempted to influence the employee or officer in any legislative or administrative action, provided that “attempt to influence” shall be defined as set forth in Section 3.216(b)(1) of this Code and the Ethics Commission’s regulations implementing Section 3.216(b)(1), and shall not include (1) oral or written public comment that becomes part of the record of a public hearing; (2) speaking at a public forum or rally, or (3) communications made via email, petition or social media;

(d) any contact or expenditure lobbyist, as defined under Article II, Chapter 1 of this Code, who has registered as a contact or expenditure lobbyist with the Ethics Commission, if the contact lobbyist or expenditure lobbyist is registered to lobby the designated employee’s or officer’s department; or

(e) any permit consultant, as defined under Article III, Chapter 4 of this Code, who has registered as a permit consultant with the Ethics Commission, if the permit consultant has reported any contacts with the designated employee’s or officer’s department to carry out permit consulting services during the prior 12 months.

“Interested party” shall not include: (a) any nonprofit organization that Article V of the Charter has authorized to support an arts and culture department; (b) any federal or State government agency or (c) an individual, solely because the individual is an uncompensated board member of a nonprofit organization that is an interested party.

“License, permit, or other entitlement for use” shall mean professional, trade, or land use licenses, permits, or other entitlements to use property or engage in business, including professional license revocations, conditional use permits, rezoning of property parcels, zoning variances, tentative subdivision and parcel maps, cable television franchises, building and development permits, private development plans, and contracts (other than labor or personal employment contracts and competitively bid contracts where the City is required to select the highest or lowest qualified bidder), as set forth in California Government Code Section 84308, as amended from time to time.

“Officer” shall mean any commissioner, department head, or elected official.

“Participant” shall mean any person who is not a party but who actively supports or opposes (by lobbying in person, testifying in person, or otherwise acting to influence) a particular decision in a proceeding involving a license, permit, or other entitlement for use and who has a financial interest in the decision, as set forth in California Government Code Section 84308 and Title 2, Section 18438.4 of the California Code of Regulations, as amended from time to time.

“Party” shall mean any person who files an application for, or is the subject of, a proceeding involving a license, permit, or other entitlement for use, as set forth in California Government Code Section 84308, as amended from time to time.

“Payment” shall mean a monetary payment or the delivery of goods or services.

“Permit consulting services” shall be defined as set forth in Article III, Chapter 4 of this Code.

“Person” shall be defined as set forth in Section 1.104 of this Code.

“Public appeal” shall mean a request for a payment when such request is made by means of television, radio, billboard, a public message on an online platform, the distribution of 200 or more identical pieces of printed material, the distribution of a single email to 200 or more recipients, or a speech to a group of 20 or more individuals.

“Relative” shall mean a spouse, domestic partner, parent, grandparent, child, sibling, parent-in-law, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, and first cousin, and includes any similar step relationship or relationship created by adoption.

SEC. 3.610. PROHIBITING ELECTED OFFICIALS, DE-

PARTMENT HEADS, COMMISSIONERS, AND DESIGNATED EMPLOYEES FROM SOLICITING BEHESTED PAYMENTS FROM INTERESTED PARTIES.

(a) **PROHIBITION.** Elected officials, department heads, commissioners, and designated employees shall not directly or indirectly solicit any behested payment from an interested party in the following circumstances:

(1) **Administrative proceedings.** If the interested party is a party, participant, or agent of a party or participant in a proceeding before the elected official’s, department head’s, commissioner’s, or designated employee’s department regarding administrative enforcement, a license, a permit, or other entitlement for use, the prohibition set forth in this subsection (a) shall apply:

(A) during the proceeding; and

(B) for twelve months following the date on which a final decision is rendered in the proceeding.

(2) **Contracts.** If the interested party is a City Contractor, or an affiliate of a City Contractor, who is a party to or is seeking a contract with the elected official’s, department head’s, commissioner’s, or designated employee’s department, the prohibition set forth in this subsection (a) shall apply from the submission of a proposal until the later of:

(A) the termination of negotiations for the contract; or

(B) twelve months following the end of the contract’s term.

(3) **Persons seeking to influence.** If the interested party is a person who attempted to influence the elected official, department head, commissioner, or designated employee in any legislative or administrative action, the prohibition set forth in this subsection (a) shall apply for 12 months following the date of each attempt to influence.

(4) **Lobbyists.** Elected officials, department heads, commissioners, and designated employees may not solicit any behested payment from a contact lobbyist or expenditure lobbyist who has registered as a lobbyist with the Ethics Commission, if the contact lobbyist or expenditure lobbyist is registered to lobby the designated employee’s or officer’s department.

(5) **Permit consultants.** Elected officials, department heads, commissioners, and designated employees may not solicit any behested payment from a permit consultant who has registered with the Ethics Commission, if the permit consultant has reported any contacts with the designated employee’s or officer’s department to carry out permit consulting services during the prior 12 months.

(b) **INDIRECT SOLICITATION.** For the purposes of this Section 3.610, a City officer or employee is indirectly soliciting a behested payment when the City officer or employee directs or otherwise urges another person to solicit a behested payment from an identifiable interested party or parties.

(c) **EXCEPTION – PUBLIC APPEALS.** This Section 3.610 shall not apply to public appeals.

SEC. 3.640. REGULATIONS:

(a) The Ethics Commission may adopt rules, regulations, and guidelines for the implementation of this Chapter 6. The Ethics Commission shall adopt rules, regulations or guidelines defining and illustrating “interested party” and when a payment is made “at the behest of” a City officer or designated employee.

(b) The Ethics Commission may, by regulation, require persons to electronically submit information required to fulfill their obligations under this Chapter 6.

SEC. 3.650. PENALTIES:

Any party who fails to comply with any provision of this Chapter 6 is subject to the administrative process and penalties set forth in Section 3.242(d) of this Code.

SEC. 3.600. AMENDMENT OR REPEAL OF CHAPTER.



The voters may amend or repeal this Chapter 6. The Board of Supervisors may amend this Chapter 6 if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The Ethics Commission approves the proposed amendment in advance by a majority vote of all its members;

(b) The proposed amendment is available for public review at least 30 days before the amendment is considered by the Board of Supervisors or any committee of the Board of Supervisors; and

(c) The Board of Supervisors approves the proposed amendment by at least a two-thirds vote of all its members.

SEC. 3.610. DEFINITIONS.

Whenever in this Chapter 6 the following words or phrases are used, they shall have the following meanings:

“Affiliate” shall be defined as set forth in Section 1.126 of this Code.

“Agent” shall mean any person who represents a party in connection with a proceeding involving a license, permit, or other entitlement for use as set forth in Title 2, Section 18438.3 of the California Code of Regulations, as amended from time to time.

“At the behest of” shall mean under the control or at the direction of, in cooperation, consultation, coordination, or concert with, at the request or suggestion of, or with the express, prior consent of.

“Behested payment” shall mean a payment that is made at the behest of an officer, or an agent thereof, and that is made principally for a legislative, governmental, or charitable purpose.

“City Contractor” shall be defined as set forth in Section 1.126 of this Code, except only with respect to contracts with any department of the City and County of San Francisco.

“Commissioner” shall mean any member of a City board or commission, excluding the Board of Supervisors, who is required to file a Statement of Economic Interests as set forth in Section 3.1-103(a)(1) of this Code.

“Contact” shall be defined as set forth in Section 2.106 of this Code.

“Department head” shall mean any department head who is required to file a Statement of Economic Interests as set forth in Section 3.1-103(b)(1) of this Code.

“Designated employee” shall mean any employee of the City and County of San Francisco required to file a Statement of Economic Interests under Article III, Chapter 1 of this Code.

“Elected official” shall mean Assessor-Recorder, City Attorney, District Attorney, Mayor, Public Defender, Sheriff, Treasurer, or member of the Board of Supervisors.

“Financial interest” shall be defined as set forth in the California Political Reform Act (California Government Code Section 87100 et seq.), any subsequent amendments to these Sections, and its implementing regulations.

“Grant” shall mean an agreement with a government agency, non-profit organization or private entity to fund City projects or programs, under which the grantor imposes restrictions on the City’s spending of the grant funds.

“Interested party” shall mean:

(a) any party, participant or agent of a party or participant involved in a proceeding regarding administrative enforcement, a license, a permit, or other entitlement for use, before (1) an officer, (2) any board or commission (including the Board of Supervisors) on which the officer sits, (3) the department of the officer, or (4) the department of the designated employee;

(b) (1) any City Contractor contracting with or seeking to contract with the designated employee’s or officer’s department, or any affiliate of such a City Contractor, except for any person providing a grant to the City or a City department, and (2) as pertains to members of the Board of Supervisors, any City Contractor, or any affiliate of

such a City Contractor, if the Board of Supervisors approves the City Contractor’s agreement with the City, except for any person providing a grant to the City or a City department;

(c) any person who attempted to influence the employee or officer in any legislative or administrative action, provided that “attempt to influence” shall be defined as set forth in Section 3.216(b)(1) of this Code and the Ethics Commission’s regulations implementing Section 3.216(b)(1), and shall not include (1) oral or written public comment that becomes part of the record of a public hearing, (2) speaking at a public forum or rally, or (3) communications made via email, petition or social media;

(d) any contact or expenditure lobbyist, as defined under Article II, Chapter 1 of this Code, who has registered as a contact or expenditure lobbyist with the Ethics Commission, if the contact lobbyist or expenditure lobbyist is registered to lobby the designated employee’s or officer’s department; or

(e) any permit consultant, as defined under Article III, Chapter 4 of this Code, who has registered as a permit consultant with the Ethics Commission, if the permit consultant has reported any contacts with the designated employee’s or officer’s department to carry out permit consulting services during the prior 12 months.

“Interested party” shall not include: (a) any nonprofit organization that Article V of the Charter has authorized to support an arts and culture department; (b) any federal or State government agency; (c) an individual, solely because the individual is an uncompensated board member of a nonprofit organization that is an interested party; or (d) as pertains to members of the Board of Supervisors, a City Contractor, or affiliate of a City Contractor, if the Board of Supervisors did not approve the City Contractor’s agreement with the City.

“License, permit, or other entitlement for use” shall mean professional, trade, or land use licenses, permits, or other entitlements to use property or engage in business, including professional license revocations, conditional use permits, rezoning of property parcels, zoning variances, tentative subdivision and parcel maps, cable television franchises, building and development permits, private development plans, and contracts (other than labor or personal employment contracts and competitively bid contracts where the City is required to select the highest or lowest qualified bidder), as set forth in California Government Code Section 84308, as amended from time to time.

“Officer” shall mean any commissioner, department head, or elected official.

“Participant” shall mean any person who is not a party but who actively supports or opposes (by lobbying in person, testifying in person, or otherwise acting to influence) a particular decision in a proceeding involving a license, permit, or other entitlement for use and who has a financial interest in the decision, as set forth in California Government Code Section 84308 and Title 2, Section 18438.4 of the California Code of Regulations, as amended from time to time.

“Party” shall mean any person who files an application for, or is the subject of, a proceeding involving a license, permit, or other entitlement for use, as set forth in California Government Code Section 84308, as amended from time to time.

“Payment” shall mean a monetary payment or the delivery of goods or services.

“Permit consulting services” shall be defined as set forth in Article III, Chapter 4 of this Code.

“Person” shall be defined as set forth in Section 1.104 of this Code.

“Public appeal” shall mean a request for a payment when such request is made by means of television, radio, billboard, a public message on an online platform, the distribution of 200 or more identical pieces of printed material, the distribution of a single email to 200 or more recipients, or a speech to a group of 20 or more individuals.

“Relative” shall mean a spouse, domestic partner, parent, grand-parent, child, sibling, parent-in-law, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, and first cousin, and includes any similar step relationship or relationship created by adoption.

SEC. 3.620. PROHIBITING ELECTED OFFICIALS, DEPARTMENT HEADS, COMMISSIONERS, AND DESIGNATED EMPLOYEES FROM SOLICITING BEHESTED PAYMENTS FROM INTERESTED PARTIES.

(a) PROHIBITION. Elected officials, department heads, commissioners, and designated employees shall not directly or indirectly solicit any behested payment from an interested party in the following circumstances:

(1) Administrative proceedings. If the interested party is a party, participant, or agent of a party or participant in a proceeding before the elected official’s, department head’s, commissioner’s, or designated employee’s department regarding administrative enforcement, a license, a permit, or other entitlement for use, the prohibition set forth in this subsection (a) shall apply:

(A) during the proceeding; and

(B) for twelve months following the date on which a final decision is rendered in the proceeding.

(2) Contracts. If the interested party is a City Contractor, or an affiliate of a City Contractor, who is a party to or is seeking a contract with the elected official’s, department head’s, commissioner’s, or designated employee’s department, the prohibition set forth in this subsection (a) shall apply from the submission of a proposal until the later of:

(A) the termination of negotiations for the contract; or

(B) twelve months following the end of the contract’s term.

(3) Persons seeking to influence. If the interested party is a person who attempted to influence the elected official, department head, commissioner, or designated employee in any legislative or administrative action, the prohibition set forth in this subsection (a) shall apply for 12 months following the date of each attempt to influence.

(4) Lobbyists. Elected officials, department heads, commissioners, and designated employees may not solicit any behested payment from a contact lobbyist or expenditure lobbyist who has registered as a lobbyist with the Ethics Commission, if the contact lobbyist or expenditure lobbyist is registered to lobby the designated employee’s or officer’s department.

(5) Permit consultants. Elected officials, department heads, commissioners, and designated employees may not solicit any behested payment from a permit consultant who has registered with the Ethics Commission, if the permit consultant has reported any contacts with the designated employee’s or officer’s department to carry out permit consulting services during the prior 12 months.

(b) INDIRECT SOLICITATION. For the purposes of this Section 3.620, a City officer or employee is indirectly soliciting a behested payment when the City officer or employee directs or otherwise urges another person to solicit a behested payment from an identifiable interested party or parties.

(c) EXCEPTION – PUBLIC APPEALS. This Section 3.620 shall not apply to public appeals.

SEC. 3.630. REGULATIONS.

The Ethics Commission may adopt rules, regulations, and guidelines for the implementation of this Chapter 6. The Ethics Commission shall adopt rules, regulations or guidelines defining and illustrating “interested party” and when a payment is made “at the behest of” a City officer or designated employee.

SEC. 3.640. PENALTIES.

Any party who fails to comply with any provision of this Chapter 6 is subject to the administrative process and penalties set forth in Section

3.242(d) of this Code.

Section 2. Effective Date. The effective date of this ordinance shall be ten days after the date the official vote count is declared by the Board of Supervisors.

* * *

Proposition F

Ordinance amending the Refuse Collection and Disposal Ordinance (“the Refuse Ordinance”) to restructure the refuse rate-setting process to replace hearings before the Department of Public Works with a requirement that the Controller, as Refuse Rate Administrator, regularly monitor the rates and appear before the Refuse Rate Board to recommend rate adjustments; establish an appointed Ratepayer Representative to replace the Controller on the Refuse Rate Board; authorize the Refuse Rate Board to set commercial rates; require applicants for refuse collection permits to demonstrate their ability to avoid disruptions in service; clarify existing law regarding refuse collection permits; authorize the Board of Supervisors on recommendation of the Refuse Rate Administrator, Refuse Rate Board, and Mayor to amend the Refuse Ordinance by eight-vote supermajority; and fully codifying the Refuse Ordinance in the Health Code.

NOTE: **Unchanged Code text and uncodified text** are in plain font.

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

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

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

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

Section 1. Title.

This ordinance shall be known as “The Refuse Rate Reform Ordinance Of 2022.”

Section 2. Background and Purpose.

(a) The City regulates the collection and disposal of refuse via the Refuse Collection and Disposal Ordinance, an uncodified ordinance that the voters adopted in 1932 and have not amended since 1960. Starting in 2020, a series of public reports revealed that the City’s refuse collection system was in need of reform, as evidenced by Recology, the City’s sole permittee, overcharging San Francisco residents and businesses by almost \$100 million. The City corrected this error, but even afterwards continued to have significant concerns that Recology’s expenses may have been inflated and had difficulty ascertaining answers because of the lack of transparency in the current regulatory structure.

(b) The purpose of this ordinance is to reform and modernize the City’s process for setting residential refuse rates to be more fair, transparent, and accountable; and to help the City continue to pursue its Zero-Waste goals. To achieve these multiple purposes, the People of the City and County of San Francisco hereby establish the following principles to govern this process:

- Refuse service shall be cost-effective and meet established service standards and environmental goals;
- The refuse rate structure shall encourage rate stability and ensure rates are reasonable and fair;
- The process used to establish and monitor rates shall



be transparent, accountable, and publicly accessible;

- The work of the Refuse Rate Board and the City Controller, who shall act as Refuse Rate Administrator, shall be conducted in line with high professional ethical standards.

(c) This ordinance also authorizes the Board of Supervisors, on recommendation of the Refuse Rate Administrator and the Refuse Rate Board and the Mayor, to update the Refuse Collection and Disposal Ordinance, as codified in Health Code Section 290 by this ordinance, from time to time, so that the Ordinance can continue to meet the above standards well into the future.

Section 3. Article 6 of the Health Code is hereby amended by revising Section 290, to read as follows:

SEC. 290. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL ORDINANCE NO. 17-083.

This Section 290 (*encompassing Sections 290.1 through 290.17, collectively referred to as "Section 290"*) is enacted to set forth portions of the Refuse Collection and Disposal Ordinance No. 17.083 (*adopted as Proposition 6, November 8, 1932, and reprinted in the Appendix A to the Administrative Code of the San Francisco City Charter, as it has been amended via Ordinance No. 16 (November 5, 1946), Proposition C (June 8, 1954), and Proposition F (June 7, 1960), and as it may be further amended from time to time, heretofore has been adopted to read as follows*

“**Section 290.1.** The term “refuse” as used in this ordinance ~~Section 290 shall be taken to mean all waste and discarded materials from dwelling places, households, apartment houses, stores, office buildings, restaurants, hotels, institutions, and all commercial establishments, including waste or discarded food, animal and vegetable matter from all kitchens thereof, waste paper, cans, glass, ashes, and boxes and cutting from trees, lawns, and gardens. Refuse as used herein includes recyclables, compostables, and trash, but does not include debris and waste construction materials; (including: wood, brick, plaster, glass, cement, and wire; and other ferrous materials; derived from the construction of or the partial or total demolition of buildings or other structures) or hazardous waste, as those terms are defined in Chapter 19 of the Environment Code as it may be amended from time to time.~~

“**Section 290.2.** It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to dispose of refuse ~~as defined in this ordinance except as herein provided in this Section 290, save that the provisions of this ordinance shall not include refuse which may be incinerated by an owner of a building for himself or for his tenants on the premises where produced; provided, however, that such incineration shall be subject to inspection and control by the Director of Public Health and the Fire Department.~~ Failure of any householder producing refuse to subscribe to and pay for refuse collection, unless such householder is a tenant for whom refuse collection service is provided by ~~his~~ their landlord, shall be prima facie evidence that such householder is disposing of refuse in violation of this Section 290 ordinance.

“**Section 290.3.** Refuse ~~consisting of waste or discarded food, animal and vegetable matter, discharged containers, of food, animal and vegetable matter and ashes shall be collected and placed in suitable metal cans of such capacity as the Director of Public Works secure containers in a manner as may be prescribed by law (but not to exceed 32 gallons in the case of a can serving one single family dwelling unit) by the producer or landlord who by reason of contract or lease with an occupant is obligated to care for such refuse, for collection by a refuse collector to be disposed of as provided in this Section 290 as herein provided. Waste paper and boxes and other refuse materials not subject to putrefaction or decay, and cuttings from trees, lawns and gardens may be placed in any suitable container and delivered by the producer or landlord, who by reason of contract or lease with the oc-~~

~~cupant is obligated to care for such refuse and deliver same to a refuse collector, to be disposed as herein provided; provided, however, that it shall be optional with the producer or landlord to deliver waste paper or other refuse having a commercial value to a refuse collector, and the producer or landlord may dispose of the same in any manner ~~he~~ they may see fit in accordance with law. (Refuse which under the provisions hereof must be deposited in a metal can of suitable capacity shall be removed daily from the place where the same is created at a frequency in accordance with law.)~~

“**Section 290.4.** (a) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, other than a refuse collector licensed by the Director of Public Health as ~~in the ordinance provided in this Section 290,~~ to transport through the streets of the City and County of San Francisco any refuse ~~as in this ordinance defined,~~ or to collect or to dispose of the same, except waste paper, or other refuse having a commercial value.” *It is provided, however, that a license for a refuse collector, as provided in Section 290.8, shall be distinguished from a permit to operate in the City and County of San Francisco on a certain designated route, under this Section 290.4.*

(b) *Upon the conviction of any person, firm, or corporation for any violation of the provisions of this Section 290, the permit of such person, firm, or corporation issued under the provisions of this Section 290.4, shall be forthwith and immediately terminated and canceled by operation of law as of the date of conviction.*

(c) *Ordinance No. 17-083 divided the City and County of San Francisco into routes for the collection of refuse, as designated on a map of the City, each route to include only the side of the street or streets bounding each route as designated by a number on said map, said routes being numbered 1 to 97, inclusive. Said map and said routes were marked Exhibit A and are attached to and were made a part of Ordinance No. 17-083.*

(d) *Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to transport through the streets of the City and County of San Francisco any refuse, or to collect or dispose of the same, shall apply to the Director of Public Health for permission so to do. The permit application shall contain such information as the Director of Public Health may require, including but not limited to the name of the applicant, any of the particular routes that the applicant proposes to serve, and a statement that the applicant will abide by all the provisions of this Section 290 and will not charge a greater rate for the collection and disposition of said refuse than that fixed in or pursuant to this Section 290. A permit applicant shall also demonstrate its ability to avoid disruptions in service; a certification that the applicant has appointed one or more employee representatives to its governing board may suffice to make this showing.*

(e) *The Director of Public Health shall grant a permit to such applicant unless the Director finds the route proposed is already adequately served by a licensed refuse collector. An application for a permit must be granted, however, by the Director of Public Health, and it is mandatory on the Director to grant the same, when it shall appear in any permit application that 20% or more of the householders, businesses, apartment house owners, hotel keepers, institutions, or residents in said route or routes, using refuse service, and paying for same, or obligated to do so, have signed a petition or contract in which they have stated that they are inadequately served by any refuse collector who is then collecting refuse on said route or routes, provided that the Director finds upon substantial evidence that such statement is correct. Inadequate service is hereby defined as the failure on the part of any refuse collector to properly collect, handle, or transport refuse on said route, or the overcharging for the collection of same, or insolence towards persons whose refuse has been collected, or the collection by any refuse collector whose license has been revoked as provided in Section 290.9. Permits granted by the Director of Public Health shall not be exclusive, however, and one or more persons, firms, or corporations may be given*

a permit to collect on the same route.

* *

(f) “Persons, firms, or corporations desiring to transport through the streets of the City and County of San Francisco only waste paper or other refuse having commercial value, and to collect and dispose of same need not obtain a permit therefor under the provisions of this ordinance. Section 290.”

Section 290.5. Refuse collected by refuse collectors shall be disposed of by such persons, firms, or corporations and in such manner or by such method or methods as from time to time designated by law. The maximum rate or charge for the disposal of refuse to be charged the refuse collector by any person, firm, or corporation authorized by the Board of Supervisors to dispose of refuse shall be set by the Refuse Rate Board, and those rates or charges may be adjusted from time to time, in the same manner and in accordance with the same procedures as is provided for the adjustment of rates and charges for the collection of refuse in Section 290.6.

Section 290.6. (a) The maximum rates or charges for the collection and disposition of refuse by refuse collectors from residences, flats, and apartment houses of not more than 600 rooms, and the regulations relating to such rates or charges, shall be set by order of the Refuse Rate Board. In determining the number of rooms of any household, building or apartment in order to ascertain the rate for the collection and disposition of refuse therefrom, halls, alcoves, storerooms, bathrooms, closets, and toilets shall not be considered as rooms, nor shall basements or attics be considered as rooms unless the same be occupied as living quarters.

(b) Procedure for Adjustment.

(1) There is hereby created a Refuse Rate Board consisting of the City Administrator, who shall act as chairperson, the General Manager of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, and a Ratepayer Representative who shall be appointed pursuant to Section 3.100(18) of the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco. The Ratepayer Representative shall be recommended by The Utility Reform Network or any other entity that is dedicated to protecting ratepayers that the Board of Supervisors has designated by resolution, and shall have professionally relevant experience in operations, finance, utilities regulation, the refuse industry, or other related fields. The City Administrator and General Manager of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission may from time to time designate a subordinate from their own departments to act in their place and stead as members of the Refuse Rate Board.

(2) The Refuse Rate Board shall convene upon call of the chairperson or the other two members, and two members shall constitute a quorum. The Refuse Rate Board shall act by majority vote. The Refuse Rate Board shall adopt and adhere to a code of conduct, including limitations on ex parte communications during the rate setting process.

(3) The Refuse Rate Board shall receive assistance from the Refuse Rate Administrator. The Controller shall serve as the Refuse Rate Administrator and may designate staff from the Controller's Office to perform or assist with this function. The Refuse Rate Administrator shall be responsible for proposing new rates (including adjustments to existing rates) to the Refuse Rate Board on the timeline established by the Refuse Rate Board in its prior rate order, monitoring the financial and operational performance of refuse collectors, performing studies and investigations, and advising the Refuse Rate Board as may be deemed necessary to ensure the rates are just and reasonable, taking into account any applicable service standards and environmental goals as established by law. The Refuse Rate Administrator shall present information to the Commission on the Environment and the Sanitation and Streets Commission, at separate or joint public hearing(s), the time and place of which shall be noticed not less than 20 days in advance

at least once in an official newspaper of the City and County of San Francisco, to solicit comment from the commissions and interested members of the public, before submitting proposed rates to the Refuse Rate Board. The Refuse Rate Administrator may also consult with the refuse collector(s), the Department of the Environment, the Department of Sanitation and Streets, and other City agencies and others, and may conduct public hearings, as the Refuse Rate Administrator deems appropriate.

(4) Any person, firm, or corporation (including any holder of a permit to collect and dispose of refuse) affected by the rates, or by the proposed rates, and desiring an increase, decrease, or other adjustment or change in, or addition to, such rates or schedules or the regulations appertaining, may also file a written objection with the Refuse Rate Administrator. The Refuse Rate Administrator shall consider all objections, and shall address them at the hearing of the Refuse Rate Board on the proposed rates.

(5) The Refuse Rate Board shall commence the public hearing within 30 days after receipt of the Refuse Rate Administrator's rate proposal. The time and place of the hearing shall be noticed not less than 20 days in advance at least once in an official newspaper of the City and County of San Francisco. The Refuse Rate Board shall be empowered to make or cause to be made such studies and investigations as it may deem pertinent, and to introduce the results of such studies and investigations in evidence. Any person, firm, or corporation affected by the proposed rates shall be entitled to appear at the hearing and be heard. Any such person, firm, or corporation desiring notice of further proceedings or action upon the application may file with the Refuse Rate Board a written request for such notice, setting forth their name and contact information.

(6) The Refuse Rate Board is authorized to obtain financial audits of regulated revenues and expenses of the refuse collector(s) and refuse disposer(s), performed by an external auditor selected by the Refuse Rate Board in accordance with the Charter. The Refuse Rate Board shall also adopt performance standards for refuse collectors and refuse disposers, and shall endeavor to maintain rate stability and accountability and an annual accounting of actual versus projected expenditures and revenues of the refuse collectors and refuse disposers, through means such as the establishment of balancing accounts, rate stabilization funds, or similar features.

(7) Upon conclusion of the hearing, the Refuse Rate Board shall adopt an order setting forth the facts based on the evidence taken and record made at the hearing. The order, if it provides for any change in the rates, schedules of rates, or regulations then in effect, shall set forth the date that the change is to take effect, which date shall be not less than 15 days from the date of the order. The order shall remain in effect for a term of at least two years but not to exceed five years, as specified by the Refuse Rate Board. Any revised rates, schedules of rates, or regulations placed in effect pursuant hereto shall be just and reasonable.

(8) The Refuse Rate Administrator shall publish the order in an official newspaper of the City and County of San Francisco, and shall provide notice of the order to all who shall have filed written requests for notice as set forth in subsection (b)(5). After the order takes effect, the Refuse Rate Administrator shall monitor the rates and shall update the Refuse Rate Board at least once per year, or more frequently as directed by the Refuse Rate Board.

(9) Nothing in this Section 290 shall prohibit the Refuse Rate Administrator, a refuse collector, or any member of the public from petitioning the Refuse Rate Board to adjust the rates during the term of an existing order; provided, however, that it shall be the policy of the Refuse Rate Board not to adjust the rates during the term of an existing rate order unless necessary due to extraordinary or unforeseen circumstances.



(c) The Refuse Rate Board may also use the procedures for adjustment in subsection (b) to adopt orders regarding the maximum rates or charges for establishments other than residences, flats, and apartment houses of not more than 600 rooms, except as prohibited by state or federal law, and provided that all rates set under this Section 290.6 remain reasonable and fair.

Section 290.7. *It shall be unlawful for any refuse disposer or refuse collector to charge a greater rate for the disposal of refuse or for the collection and disposition of refuse than that fixed in, or pursuant to, Sections 290.5 and 290.6. Nothing in this Section 290 shall be taken or construed as preventing a refuse disposer or a refuse collector from charging a lesser rate or charge for the disposal of refuse or for the collection and disposition of refuse than that fixed in, or pursuant to, Sections 290.5 and 290.6.*

Section 290.8. *Each refuse collector shall be licensed by the Director of Public Health. The fees for said licenses shall be governed by Business and Tax Regulations Code Section 249.6, as it may be amended from time to time. Each vehicle in which refuse is transported through the streets shall be assigned a number by the Director of Public Health and the number thereof shall be plainly marked thereon.*

Section 290.9. *The license, as distinguished from a permit herein, of any refuse collector, may be revoked by the Director of Public Health for failure on the part of the refuse collector to properly collect refuse, or for overcharging for the collection of same, or for insolence towards persons whose refuse they are collecting, and it shall be unlawful for any person whose license is so revoked to collect refuse in the City and County of San Francisco. No license of a refuse collector shall be revoked except upon a hearing of which the refuse collector has been given a notice of at least three days.*

Section 290.10. *Upon the payment of the rate fixed in or pursuant to Section 290.6, the person paying the same shall receive a receipt from the refuse collector identifying the name of the collector, the amount paid, the date of payment, the premises for which the payment was made, and such other information as the Department of Public Health may require to ensure accuracy with respect to the imposition and collection of charges for refuse.*

Section 290.11. *Disputes over charges made by collectors or as to the character of the service performed shall be decided by the Director of Public Health. Any charges made in excess of rates fixed pursuant to this Section 290 ordinance, when determined by the Director of Public Health, shall be refunded to the person or persons who paid the excess charge.*

Section 290.12. *A refuse collector shall be entitled to payment for the collection of refuse at the end of each month from each householder or landlord served by ~~him~~the collector and from whom the payment is due."*

Section 290.13~~14~~. *Any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance Section 290 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500 or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.*

Section 290.14. *(a) The Refuse Rate Administrator shall furnish the Director of Public Health with such financial data, including data as to the cost of refuse collections, as may be required to enable the Director to perform the Director's functions under this Section 290.*

(b) Each refuse collector holding a permit shall keep such records and render such reports as may be required by the Refuse Rate Administrator to enable the Refuse Rate Administrator to develop the above-mentioned data, and the Refuse Rate Administrator shall have access to such records.

Section 290.15. *On recommendation of the Refuse Rate Administrator and the Refuse Rate Board and the Mayor, and by superma-*

jority of at least eight votes, the Board of Supervisors may by ordinance amend any portion of this Section 290, except that the Board of Supervisors may not alter the composition of the Refuse Rate Board or eliminate the requirement that refuse rates shall be approved by order of the Refuse Rate Board. Further, any such amendments must further one or more of the following purposes: (1) to ensure that refuse service remains cost-effective and can meet established service standards and environmental goals; (2) to promote stability in the rate structure and enable rates that are reasonable and fair; (3) to ensure the process for setting and monitoring rates is transparent, accountable, and publicly-accessible; or (4) to ensure the Refuse Rate Board and Refuse Rate Administrator conduct their duties under this Section 290 in line with high professional ethical standards. Such amendments may address, for example and without limitation, the standards and procedures for terminating existing route permits and the issuance of future permits subject to competitive bidding processes. The foregoing grant of authority to the Board of Supervisors to adopt legislation concerning permits shall not be interpreted to affect or impair the authority that the Department of Public Health currently has, absent such legislation, with regard to the issuance or renewal or termination of permits. In addition, this Section 290.15 does not affect or impair the ability of the voters of the City and County of San Francisco to adopt future initiative ordinances to amend any portion of this Section 290.

Section 290.16. *If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this Section 290, or any application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a decision of a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions or applications of this Section 290. The People of the City and County of San Francisco hereby declare that they would have adopted this Section 290 and each and every section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, and word not declared invalid or unconstitutional without regard to whether any other portion of this Section 290 or application thereof would be subsequently declared invalid or unconstitutional.*

Section 290.17. *In enacting and implementing this Section 290, the City and County of San Francisco is assuming an undertaking only to promote the general welfare. It is not assuming, nor is it imposing on its officers and employees, an obligation for breach of which it is liable in money damages to any person who claims that such breach proximately caused injury.*

Section 4. Nature of Ordinance.

(a) Health Code Section 290 currently contains portions of the City's Refuse Collection and Disposal Ordinance ("Refuse Ordinance") (Ordinance No. 17-083), which the People of the City and County of San Francisco adopted via Proposition 6 (November 8, 1932). The People subsequently amended the Refuse Ordinance three times, via Ordinance No. 16 (November 5, 1946), Proposition C (June 8, 1954), and Proposition F (June 7, 1960). The entire Refuse Ordinance has not heretofore been codified in Health Code Section 290.

(b) In enacting this ordinance, the People of the City and County of San Francisco intend to codify the entire Refuse Ordinance, including the three amendments referenced in subsection (a), at Health Code Section 290. But the People also intend to further amend the entire Refuse Ordinance. As a result, the entirety of the Refuse Ordinance, including as amended by this ordinance, will be in Health Code Section 290.

(c) Because this ordinance in part codifies previously uncoded text, some text in the ordinance that is shown as additions to text in accordance with the "Note" that appears under the official title of the ordinance actually does not change the law, but merely reflects that previously uncoded text has now been codified.

Section 5. Conflicting Ballot Measures. In the event that this measure and another measure relating to refuse collection shall appear on the same municipal election ballot, the provisions of such other measure shall be deemed in conflict with this measure. In the event that this measure shall receive a greater number of affirmative votes, the provisions of this measure shall prevail in their entirety and each and every provision of the other measure that conflicts, in whole or in part, with this measure shall be null and void in its entirety.

Proposition G

Ordinance to amend the Police Code to require employers to provide public health emergency leave during a public health emergency.

NOTE: **Unchanged Code text and uncodified text** are in plain font.

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

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

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

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

Section 1. The Police Code is hereby amended by adding Article 33P, consisting of Sections 3300P.1 through 3300P.14, to read as follows:

ARTICLE 33P: PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY LEAVE SEC. 3300P.1. TITLE.

This Article 33P shall be known as the “Public Health Emergency Leave Ordinance.”

SEC. 3300P.2. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Article 33P, the following definitions apply:

“Agency” means the Office of Labor Standards Enforcement or its successor agency.

“Air Quality Emergency” means a day when the Bay Area Air Quality Management District issues a Spare the Air Alert.

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

“Emergency Responder” means an Employee whose work involves emergency medical services, including but not limited to emergency medical services personnel, physicians, nurses, public health personnel, emergency medical technicians, paramedics, 911 operators, and persons with skills or training in operating specialized equipment or other skills needed to provide aid in a Public Health Emergency.

“Employee” means any person providing labor or services for remuneration who is an employee under California Labor Code Section 2775, as may be amended from time to time, including a part-time or temporary employee, and who performs work as an employee within the geographic boundaries of the City. “Employee” includes a participant in a Welfare-to-Work Program when the participant is engaged in work activity that would be considered “employment” under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), 29 U.S.C. §§ 201 et seq., and any applicable U.S. Department of Labor Guidelines. “Welfare-to-Work Program” includes any public assistance program administered by the Human Services Agency, including but not limited to CalWORKS and the County Adult Assistance Program (CAAP), and any substantially similar successor programs, that require a public assistance applicant or recipient to work in exchange for their grant.

“Employer” means any person, as defined in Section 18 of the Cal-

ifornia Labor and Employment Code, including corporate officers or executives, who directly or indirectly or through an agent or any other person, including through the services of a temporary services or staffing agency or similar entity, employs or exercises control over the wages, hours, or working conditions of 100 or more employees worldwide, including one or more Employees; provided however that “Employer” shall not include a Non-Profit Organization if the majority of the annual revenue of the Non-Profit Organization is program service revenue that is not unrelated business taxable income under 26 U.S.C. § 512, as may be amended from time to time, and the Non-Profit Organization does not engage in Healthcare Operations. “Employer” shall include the City, but shall not include any government entity other than the City.

“Family Member” means any person for whom an Employee may use paid sick leave to provide care pursuant to Administrative Code Section 12W.4(a), as may be amended from time to time.

“Healthcare Operations” means the provision of diagnostic and healthcare services and devices including, without limitation, hospitals, medical clinics, diagnostic testing locations, dentists, pharmacies, blood banks and blood drives, pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, other healthcare facilities, healthcare suppliers, home healthcare services providers, mental health providers, or any related and/or ancillary healthcare services. “Healthcare Operations” also includes veterinary care and all healthcare services provided to animals. “Healthcare Operations” excludes fitness and exercise gyms and similar facilities.

“Healthcare Provider” means a “Health care provider” as that term is defined in the regulations implementing the federal Family and Medical Leave Act, 29 C.F.R. § 825.102, as may be amended from time to time.

“Nonprofit Organization” means a nonprofit corporation, duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the jurisdiction of its incorporation and (if a foreign corporation) in good standing under the laws of the State of California, which corporation has established and maintains valid nonprofit status under 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(3), as may be amended from time to time, and all rules and regulations promulgated under such Section.

“Operative Date” means the date this Article 33P becomes operative, which shall be October 1, 2022.

“Public Health Emergency” means a local or statewide health emergency related to any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, declared by the City’s local health officer or the state health officer pursuant to the California Health and Safety Code, or an Air Quality Emergency.

“Public Health Emergency Leave” means paid leave provided by an Employer to an Employee during a Public Health Emergency for the uses described in Section 3300P.4(a) or Section 3300P.4(b), as applicable.

“Vulnerable Population” means a person who has been diagnosed with heart or lung disease; has respiratory problems including but not limited to asthma, emphysema, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; is pregnant; or is age 60 or older.

SEC. 3300P.3. PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY LEAVE REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Allocation of Public Health Emergency Leave.

(1) Except as provided in subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3) below, on the Operative Date, and on January 1 of each year thereafter, an Employer shall allocate Public Health Emergency Leave to each Employee that may be used for all purposes specified in Section 3300P.4(a) or Section 3300P.4(b), as applicable, during that calendar year. The allocation shall be calculated as follows:

(A) For an Employee who works a full-time, regular, or fixed schedule, the allocation shall be equal to the number of hours over a two-week period that the Employee regularly works or takes paid leave, not to exceed 80 hours; provided, however, for the remainder of



2022 beginning on the Operative Date, the allocation shall be equal to the number of hours over a one-week period that the Employee regularly works or takes paid leave, not to exceed 40 hours.

(B) For an Employee whose number of weekly work hours varies, the allocation shall be equal to the average number of hours over a two-week period that the Employee worked or took paid leave during the previous calendar year, or since the Employee's start date if after the beginning of the previous calendar year, not to exceed 80 hours; provided, however, for the remainder of 2022 beginning on the Operative Date, the allocation shall be equal to the average number of hours over a one-week period that the Employee worked or took paid leave during the previous calendar year, or since the Employee's start date if after the beginning of the previous calendar year, not to exceed 40 hours.

(2) If an Employee was not employed on the Operative Date, or on January 1 of a calendar year thereafter, on the start date of the first Public Health Emergency that begins during the Employee's employment, an Employer shall allocate Public Health Emergency Leave to each such Employee that may be used for all purposes specified in Section 3300P.4(a) or Section 3300P.4(b), as applicable, during that calendar year. The allocation shall be calculated as follows:

(A) For an Employee who works a full-time, regular, or fixed schedule, the allocation shall be equal to the number of hours over a two-week period that the Employee regularly works or takes paid leave, not to exceed 80 hours; provided, however, for the remainder of 2022 beginning on the Operative Date, the allocation shall be equal to the number of hours over a one-week period that the Employee regularly works or takes paid leave, not to exceed 40 hours.

(B) For an Employee whose number of weekly work hours varies, the allocation shall be equal to the average number of hours over a two-week period that the Employee worked or took paid leave during the previous six months, or since the Employee's start date if the Employee has been employed for fewer than six months, not to exceed 80 hours; provided, however, for the remainder of 2022 beginning on the Operative Date, the allocation shall be equal to the average number of hours over a one-week period that the Employee worked or took paid leave during the previous six months, or since the Employee's start date if the Employee has been employed for fewer than six months, not to exceed 40 hours.

(3) Offset provisions.

(A) During 2022, (i) if an Employer voluntarily extended additional paid leave or paid time off that Employees may use for the reasons described in Section 3300P.4 and that paid leave or paid time off remains in effect on or after the Operative Date of this Article 33P, or (ii) if State COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave requirements are extended beyond September 30, 2022, an Employer may reduce the allocation of Public Health Emergency Leave under subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) for every hour an Employee takes such paid leave or paid time off after the Operative Date.

(B) During 2023 and subsequent years, if an Employer is required by federal, state, or City law to provide paid leave or paid time off to address a public health threat, which Employees may use for the reasons described in Section 3300P.4, an Employer may reduce the allocation of Public Health Emergency Leave under subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) for every hour of such paid leave or paid time off the Employer is required to provide.

(C) If circumstances that are similar to those described in subsection (a)(3)(A) or subsection (a)(3)(B) merit the addition of other offsets to reduce the otherwise applicable allocation of Public Health Emergency Leave, the Agency may issue guidelines or rules authorizing additional circumstances for an offset of the otherwise applicable allocation of Public Health Emergency Leave. By way of illustration but not limitation, the Agency would be authorized to issue

such guidelines or rules if a state law were to require Employers to provide paid leave to address a public health threat, which Employees could use for reasons that are similar to but not the same as the reasons described in Section 3300P.4, or if certain Employers were to voluntarily extend additional paid leave in response to a public health threat that later becomes a Public Health Emergency, which Employees could use for the reasons described in Section 3300P.4.

(b) For the duration of a Public Health Emergency, Public Health Emergency Leave shall be made available to Employees in addition to any paid leave that the Employer offered or provided to Employees as of the date the Public Health Emergency began.

(c) Public Health Emergency Leave shall be available for immediate use for the purposes described in Section 3300P.4(a) or Section 3300P.4(b), as applicable, regardless of how long the Employee has been employed by the Employer, the Employee's status (as full-time, part-time, permanent, temporary, seasonal, salaried, paid by commission, or any other status), or any other consideration pertaining to the Employee.

(d) An Employee may use Public Health Emergency Leave for the purposes described in Section 3300P.4(a) or Section 3300P.4(b), as applicable, before using other accrued paid leave. An Employee may voluntarily choose, but an Employer may not require, induce, or encourage the Employee, to use other accrued paid leave provided by the Employer to the Employee before the Employee uses Public Health Emergency Leave.

(e) This Article 33P provides minimum requirements pertaining to Public Health Emergency Leave and shall not be construed to prevent an Employer from providing or advancing additional paid leave to an Employee, and shall not be construed to limit the amount of paid leave that may be provided to an Employee. This Article shall not be construed to preempt, limit, or otherwise affect the applicability of any other law, regulation, requirement, policy, or standard that provides for greater or different types of paid or unpaid leave, or that extends other protections to employees.

(f) An Employer is not required to carry over an Employee's unused Public Health Emergency Leave from year to year.

(g) Compensation rates under this Article 33P shall be:

(1) For an Employee who is not exempt from the overtime provisions of the FLSA, an Employer may calculate pay for Public Health Emergency Leave using either of the following methods:

(A) In the same manner as the regular rate of pay for the workweek in which the Employee uses Public Health Emergency Leave, whether or not the Employee works overtime in that workweek; or

(B) By dividing the Employee's total wages, not including overtime premium pay, by the Employee's total hours worked in the full pay periods of the 90 days of employment prior to the Employee's use of Public Health Emergency Leave.

(2) For an Employee who is exempt from the overtime provisions of FLSA and California labor law, pay for Public Health Emergency Leave shall be calculated in the same manner as the Employer calculates wages for other forms of paid leave.

(3) In no circumstance may Public Health Emergency Leave be provided at less than the minimum wage rate required by the Minimum Wage Ordinance, Administrative Code Chapter 12R.

SEC. 3300P.4. PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY LEAVE USE.

(a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) below, an Employee may use Public Health Emergency Leave during a Public Health Emergency if the Employee is unable to work due to any of the following:

(1) The recommendations or requirements of an individual or general federal, state, or local health order (including an order issued by the local jurisdiction in which an Employee resides) related to the

Public Health Emergency.

(2) The Employee has been advised by a Healthcare Provider to isolate or quarantine.

(3) The Employee is experiencing symptoms of and seeking a medical diagnosis, or has received a positive medical diagnosis, for a possible infectious, contagious, or communicable disease associated with the Public Health Emergency.

(4) The Employee is caring for a Family Member who is subject to an order as described in subsection (a)(1), has been advised as described in subsection (a)(2), or is experiencing symptoms as described in subsection (a)(3).

(5) The Employee is caring for a Family Member if the school or place of care of the Family Member has been closed, or the care provider of such Family Member is unavailable, due to the Public Health Emergency.

(6) An Air Quality Emergency, if the Employee is a member of a Vulnerable Population and primarily works outdoors.

(b) An Employer of an Employee who is a Healthcare Provider or an Emergency Responder may elect to limit such an Employee's use of Public Health Emergency Leave, but at a minimum such an Employee may use Public Health Emergency Leave during a Public Health Emergency to the extent that the Employee is unable to work due to any of the following:

(1) The Employee has been advised by a Healthcare Provider to isolate or quarantine.

(2) The Employee is experiencing symptoms of and is seeking a medical diagnosis, or has received a positive medical diagnosis, for a possible infectious, contagious, or communicable disease associated with the Public Health Emergency and does not meet federal, state, or local guidance to return to work.

(3) An Air Quality Emergency, if the Employee is a member of a Vulnerable Population, primarily works outdoors, and has been advised by a Healthcare Provider not to work during an Air Quality Emergency.

(c) With respect to subsections (a)(1), (2), and (6) and subsections (b)(1) and (3) above, if an Employee is able to telework without increasing the Employee's exposure to disease or unhealthy air quality, the Employee may not use Public Health Emergency Leave.

(d) An Employer may not require, as a condition of an Employee's taking Public Health Emergency Leave, that the Employee search for or find a replacement worker to cover the hours during which the Employee is on Public Health Emergency Leave.

(e) An Employer may not require, as a condition of an Employee's taking Public Health Emergency Leave, that the Employee take Public Health Emergency Leave in increments of more than one hour.

(f) An Employer may require the Employee to follow reasonable notice procedures in order to use Public Health Emergency Leave, but only when the need for Public Health Emergency Leave is foreseeable.

(g) An Employer may require a doctor's note or other documentation to confirm an Employee's status as a member of a Vulnerable Population, if that Employee uses Public Health Emergency Leave for a use inapplicable to an Employee who is not a member of a Vulnerable Population. An Employer may not otherwise require the disclosure of health information for use of Public Health Emergency Leave.

(h) An Employer shall provide payment for Public Health Emergency Leave taken by an Employee no later than the payday for the next regular payroll period after the Public Health Emergency Leave is taken.

SEC. 3300P.5. NOTICE OF EMPLOYEE RIGHTS.

(a) The Agency shall, no later than 30 days after the effective date of this Article 33P, publish and make available to Employers, in English, Spanish, Chinese, Filipino, and any other language spoken by more than 5% of the San Francisco workforce, a notice suitable for

posting by Employers in the workplace informing Employees of their rights under this Article 33P. The Agency shall update this notice on December 1 of any year in which there is a change in the languages spoken by more than 5% of the San Francisco workforce. In its discretion, the Agency may combine this notice with the notice required by Section 12W.5(a) of the Administrative Code.

(b) Every Employer shall provide the notice prepared by the Agency under subsection (a) above to Employees in all languages the Agency makes available by posting it in a conspicuous place at any workplace or job site where any of its Employees works, and where feasible by providing it to Employees via electronic communication, which may include email, text, and/or posting in a conspicuous place in an Employer's web-based or app-based platform.

(c) On the written notice that an Employer is required to provide under Section 246(i) of the California Labor Code, as may be amended from time to time, an Employer shall set forth the amount of Public Health Emergency Leave that is available to the Employee under this Article 33P. If an Employer provides unlimited paid leave or paid time off to an Employee, the Employer may satisfy this subsection (c) by indicating on the notice or the Employee's itemized wage statement "unlimited." This subsection (c) shall apply only to Employers that are required by state law to provide such notice to Employees regarding paid sick leave available under California law.

SEC. 3300P.6. EXERCISE OF RIGHTS PROTECTED; RETALIATION PROHIBITED.

(a) It shall be unlawful for an Employer or any other person to interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of, or the attempt to exercise, any right protected under this Article 33P.

(b) It shall be unlawful for an Employer or any other person to discharge, threaten to discharge, demote, suspend, reduce other Employee benefits, or in any manner discriminate or take adverse action against any person in retaliation for exercising rights protected under this Article 33P. Such rights include but are not limited to the right to use Public Health Emergency Leave pursuant to this Article 33P; the right to file a complaint or inform any person about any Employer's alleged violation of this Article 33P; the right to cooperate with the Agency in its investigations of alleged violations of this Article 33P; and the right to inform any person of that person's potential rights under this Article 33P.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any Employer absence control policy to count an Employee's use of Public Health Emergency Leave as an absence that, alone or in combination with other absences, may lead to or result in discipline, discharge, demotion, suspension, or any other adverse action.

(d) Protections of this Section 3300P.6 shall apply to any person who mistakenly but in good faith alleges violations of this Article 33P.

(e) Taking adverse action against a person within 90 days of the person's filing a complaint with the Agency or a court alleging a violation of any provision of this Article 33P; informing any person about an Employer's alleged violation of this Article; cooperating with the Agency or other persons in the investigation or prosecution of any alleged violation of this Article; opposing any policy, practice, or act that is unlawful under this Article; or informing any person of that person's rights under this Article shall raise a rebuttable presumption that such adverse action was taken in retaliation for the exercise of one or more of the aforementioned rights.

SEC. 3300P.7. EMPLOYER RECORDS.

Employers shall retain records documenting hours worked by Employees and Public Health Emergency Leave taken by Employees, for a period of four years, and shall allow the Agency access to such records, with reasonable notice, to monitor compliance with the requirements of this Article 33P. When an issue arises as to an Employee's entitlement to Public Health Emergency Leave under this Article, if the Employer does not maintain or retain accurate and adequate records documenting



hours worked by the Employee and Public Health Emergency Leave taken by the Employee, or does not allow the Agency reasonable access to such records, it shall be presumed that the Employer has violated this Article, absent clear and convincing evidence otherwise.

SEC. 3300P.8. IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT.

(a) The Agency is authorized to implement and enforce this Article 33P and may promulgate guidelines or rules for such purposes. Any rules promulgated by the Agency shall have the force and effect of law and may be relied on by Employers, Employees, and other persons to determine their rights and responsibilities under this Article.

(b) An Employee or any other person, who has reason to believe that a violation of this Article 33P has occurred may report the suspected violation to the Agency. The Agency shall encourage such reporting by keeping confidential, to the maximum extent permitted by law, the name and other identifying information of the individual reporting the suspected violation; provided, however, that with the authorization of the reporting individual, the Agency may disclose the name of the reporting individual and identifying information as necessary to enforce this Article or for other lawful purposes.

(c) The Agency may investigate possible violations of this Article 33P.

(1) Where the Agency has reason to believe that a violation has occurred, it may order any appropriate temporary or interim relief to mitigate the violation or maintain the status quo pending completion of a full investigation.

(2) Where, following an investigation that affords due process, including notice of the alleged violation and the right to respond, the Agency determines that a violation has occurred, the Agency may issue a determination of violation and order any appropriate relief.

(A) If any Public Health Emergency Leave was unlawfully withheld, the dollar amount of paid leave withheld from the Employee multiplied by three, or \$500, whichever amount is greater, shall be awarded as an administrative penalty paid to the Employee, pursuant to California Constitution Article XIII C, Section 1(e)(5).

(B) For violation of Section 3300P.6, the Agency shall award appropriate restitution to each person subjected to the violation, including but not limited to reinstatement and back pay.

(C) Pursuant to California Constitution Article XIII C, Section 1(e)(5), the Agency may order administrative penalties of \$500 for each of the following violations: failure to post notice pursuant to Section 3300P.5, violation of Section 3300P.6, refusing to allow access to records pursuant to Section 3300P.7, failure to maintain or retain accurate and adequate records pursuant to Section 3300P.7, and any other violation not specified in this Section 3300P.8(c)(2). These penalties shall be increased cumulatively by 50% for each subsequent violation of the same provision by the same Employer within a three-year period.

(D) To compensate the City for the reasonable regulatory costs of investigating and remedying the violation, pursuant to California Constitution Article XIII C, Section 1(e)(3), the Agency may also order the Employer to pay to the City an amount that does not exceed its investigation and administrative enforcement costs.

(3) The determination of violation shall provide notice to the Employer of the right to appeal the determination to the City Controller and that failure to do so within 15 days shall result in the determination becoming a final administrative decision, which the City may seek to enforce as a judgment in superior court.

(4) The determination of violation shall specify a reasonable time period for payment of any relief ordered. The Agency may award interest on all amounts due and unpaid at the expiration of such time period at the rate of interest specified in subdivision (b) of Section 3289 of the California Civil Code, as may be amended from time to time.

(5) The remedies and penalties provided under subsection (c)

(2) above are cumulative.

(6) The Agency may require that remedies and penalties due and owing to Employees be paid directly to the City for disbursement to the Employees. The Controller shall hold these funds in escrow for the Employees. The Agency shall make best efforts to distribute such funds to Employees. In the event such funds are unclaimed for a period of three years, the Controller may undertake administrative procedures for escheat of unclaimed funds under California Government Code Section 50050, et seq., as may be amended from time to time. Such escheated funds shall be dedicated to the enforcement of this Article 33P or other laws the Agency enforces.

(d) Appeal Procedure. An appeal from a determination of violation ("Appeal") may be filed by the Appellant in accordance with the following procedures:

(1) The Appellant shall file the Appeal with the City Controller and serve a copy on the Agency. The Appeal shall be filed in writing within 15 days of the date of service of the determination of violation, and shall specify the basis for the Appeal and shall request that the Controller appoint a hearing officer to hear and decide the Appeal. Failure to submit a timely, written Appeal shall constitute concession to the violation, and the determination of violation shall be deemed the final administrative decision upon expiration of the 15-day period. Further, failure to submit a timely, written Appeal shall constitute a failure to exhaust administrative remedies, which shall serve as a complete defense to any petition or claim brought against the City regarding the determination of violation.

(2) Following the filing of the Appeal and service of a copy on the Agency, the Agency shall promptly afford Appellant an opportunity to meet and confer in good faith regarding possible resolution of the Determination of Violation.

(3) Within 30 days of receiving an Appeal, the Controller shall appoint an impartial hearing officer who is not part of the Agency and immediately notify the Agency and Appellant of the appointment.

(4) The hearing officer shall promptly set a date for a hearing. The hearing must commence within 45 days of the date of the Controller's notice of appointment of the hearing officer, and conclude within 75 days of such notice, provided, however, that the hearing officer may extend these time limits upon a determination of good cause.

(5) The hearing officer shall conduct a fair and impartial evidentiary hearing. The Agency shall have the burden of proof in such hearing.

(6) Within 30 days of the conclusion of the hearing, the hearing officer shall issue a written decision affirming, modifying, or dismissing the determination of violation. The hearing officer's decision shall be the final administrative decision. The decision shall consist of findings, a determination, any relief ordered, a reasonable time period for payment of any relief ordered, and notice to the Employer of the right to appeal by filing a petition for a writ of mandate in San Francisco Superior Court under California Code of Civil Procedure, Section 1094.5, et seq., as may be amended from time to time, and that failure to file a timely appeal shall result in the final administrative decision becoming enforceable as a judgment by the superior court.

(7) Appellant may appeal the final administrative decision only by filing in San Francisco Superior Court a petition for a writ of mandate under California Code of Civil Procedure, Section 1094.5, et seq., as applicable, and as may be amended from time to time.

(e) Where an Employer fails to comply with a final administrative decision within the time period required therein, the Agency may take any appropriate enforcement action to secure compliance, including referring the action to the City Attorney to seek to enforce the final administrative decision as a judgment in superior court, and/or except where prohibited by State or Federal law, requesting that City agencies or departments revoke or suspend any registration certificates, permits,

or licenses held or requested by the Employer until such time as the violation is remedied.

SEC. 3300P.9. CIVIL ENFORCEMENT.

The City Attorney or any person aggrieved by a violation of this Article 33P may bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction against an Employer for violating any requirement of this Article 33P and, upon prevailing, shall be entitled to such legal or equitable relief as may be appropriate to remedy the violation including, without limitation, all forms of relief available under Section 3300P.8(c), plus interest on all amounts due and unpaid at the rate of interest specified in subdivision (b) of Section 3289 of the California Civil Code. The court shall award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs to the prevailing party.

SEC. 3300P.10. WAIVER THROUGH COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

All or any portion of the requirements of this Article 33P shall not apply to Employees covered by a bona fide collective bargaining agreement to the extent that such requirements are expressly waived in the collective bargaining agreement in clear and unambiguous terms.

SEC. 3300P.11. PREEMPTION.

Nothing in this Article 33P shall be interpreted or applied so as to create any power, right, or duty in conflict with federal or state law. The term "conflict," as used in this Section 3300P.11, means a conflict that is preemptive under federal or state law.

SEC. 3300P.12. CITY UNDERTAKING LIMITED TO PROMOTION OF THE GENERAL WELFARE.

In undertaking the adoption and enforcement of this Article 33P, the City is undertaking only to promote the general welfare. The City is not assuming, nor is it imposing on its officers and employees, an obligation for breach of which it is liable in money damages to any person who claims that such breach proximately caused injury. This Article does not create a legally enforceable right by any member of the public against the City.

SEC. 3300P.13. SEVERABILITY.

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this Article 33P, or any application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a decision of a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions or applications of this Article. The voters hereby declare that they would have passed this Article and every section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, and word not declared invalid and unconstitutional without regard to whether any other portion of this Article or application thereof would be subsequently declared invalid or unconstitutional.

SEC. 3300P.14. AMENDMENT BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

(a) The Board of Supervisors may by ordinance amend this Article 33P with respect to matters relating to its implementation and enforcement and matters relating to Employer requirements for verification or documentation of an Employee's use of Public Health Emergency Leave.

(b) The Board of Supervisors may by ordinance amend this Article 33P's substantive requirements or scope of coverage as follows:

(1) as to Air Quality Emergencies, without limitation, and

(2) as to other provisions of this Article, only for the purpose of adopting greater or additional substantive requirements or broader coverage.

(c) In the event any provision in this Article 33P is held legally invalid, the Board of Supervisors retains the power to adopt an ordinance concerning the subject matter that was covered in the invalid provision.

(d) Nothing in this Article 33P prevents the Board of Supervisors by ordinance from providing for greater or different types of paid or unpaid leave, or extending other protections to employees or other

workers.

Section 2. Effective Date and Operative Date.

(a) The effective date of this ordinance shall be 10 days after the date the official vote count is declared by the Board of Supervisors.

(b) As stated in Police Code Section 3300P.2, this ordinance shall become operative on October 1, 2022.

Be a Poll Worker!

Earn \$\$\$ while serving your community!
Bilingual speakers are encouraged to apply!



Apply online at ***sfelections.org/PWA***
or call **(415) 554-4395**



**SAN FRANCISCO
ELECTIONS**

(415) 554-4395 **City Hall, Room 48**

pollworker.communication@sfgov.org



Information About Prohibited Election Activities

Warning: Electioneering prohibited!

Violations can lead to fines and/or imprisonment.

The following activities are prohibited within the immediate vicinity of a person in line to cast their ballot or within 100 feet of the entrance of a polling place, curbside voting or drop box:

- *DO NOT* ask a person to vote for or against any candidate or ballot measure.
- *DO NOT* display a candidate's name, image, or logo.
- *DO NOT* block access to or loiter near any ballot drop boxes.
- *DO NOT* provide any material or audible information for or against any candidate or ballot measure near any polling place, vote center, or ballot drop box.
- *DO NOT* circulate any petitions, including for initiatives, referenda, recall, or candidate nominations.
- *DO NOT* distribute, display, or wear any clothing (hats, shirts, signs, buttons, stickers) that include a candidate's name, image, logo, and/or support or oppose any candidate or ballot measure.
- *DO NOT* display information or speak to a voter about the voter's eligibility to vote.

The electioneering prohibitions summarized above are set forth in Article 7 of Chapter 4 of Division 18 of the California Elections Code.

Warning: Corrupting the voting process is prohibited!

Violations subject to fine and/or imprisonment.

The following activities are prohibited:

- *DO NOT* commit or attempt to commit election fraud.
- *DO NOT* provide any sort of compensation or bribery to, in any fashion or by any means induce or attempt to induce, a person to vote or refrain from voting.
- *DO NOT* illegally vote.
- *DO NOT* attempt to vote or aid another to vote when not entitled to vote.
- *DO NOT* engage in electioneering; photograph or record a voter entering or exiting a polling place; or obstruct ingress, egress, or parking.
- *DO NOT* challenge a person's right to vote or prevent voters from voting; delay the process of voting; or fraudulently advise any person that he or she is not eligible to vote or is not registered to vote.



- *DO NOT* attempt to ascertain how a voter voted their ballot.
- *DO NOT* possess or arrange for someone to possess a firearm in the immediate vicinity of a polling place, with some exceptions.
- *DO NOT* appear or arrange for someone to appear in the uniform of a peace officer, guard, or security personnel in the immediate vicinity of a polling place, with some exceptions.
- *DO NOT* tamper or interfere with any component of a voting system.
- *DO NOT* forge, counterfeit, or tamper with the returns of an election.
- *DO NOT* alter the returns of an election.
- *DO NOT* tamper with, destroy, or alter any polling list, official ballot, or ballot container.
- *DO NOT* display any unofficial ballot collection container that may deceive a voter into believing it is an official collection box.
- *DO NOT* tamper or interfere with copy of the results of votes cast.
- *DO NOT* coerce or deceive a person who cannot read or an elder into voting for or against a candidate or measure contrary to their intent.
- *DO NOT* act as an election officer when you are not one.

EMPLOYERS cannot require or ask their employee to bring their vote by mail ballot to work or ask their employee to vote their ballot at work. At the time of payment of salary or wages, employers cannot enclose materials that attempt to influence the political opinions or actions of their employee.

PRECINCT BOARD MEMBERS cannot attempt to determine how a voter voted their ballot or, if that information is discovered, disclose how a voter voted their ballot.

The prohibitions on activity related to corruption of the voting process summarized above are set forth in Chapter 6 of Division 18 of the California Elections Code.



Key Facts about the City's Voting System

San Francisco voters began using its current voting system in 2019. Voters who will be using this system for the first time may find the following information useful:

1. To mark the ballot, voters fill in ovals next to their selections.
2. All voting sites will have ballot-scanning machines and accessible ballot-marking devices. Ballot-marking devices feature:
 - Audio and touchscreen ballot formats (headphones and braille-embossed keypads are available)
 - Compatibility with assistive devices such as sip-and-puff and head pointer
 - Ballot secrecy and vote count security. The ballot-marking devices do not store voters' selections; after marking their ballots, voters need to print and have their ballots scanned by ballot-scanning machines.
3. Prior to each election, the Department of Elections tests all of the City's voting equipment to verify that this equipment is functional and generates logically accurate results. Equipment testing is open to public observation, both in person and via livestream at selections.org/observe.
4. No part of the City's voting system connects to the internet or receives or transmits data through any external communication network. In an effort to provide maximum transparency, the Department of Elections publically posts images of voted ballots on its website, including information on how the marks on each ballot were interpreted and tabulated.

Keep Your Voter Registration Information Current!

It is important to review the information in your voter registration record prior to every election. If your record contains outdated information such as the wrong mailing address, you may not receive official elections materials, including your vote-by-mail ballot. You may review your registration information by visiting voterstatus.sos.ca.gov or by contacting the Department of Elections.

To update the information in your registration record, (re)register at registertovote.ca.gov, or contact the Department to request a paper registration form.

The deadline to (re)register online or by mail for the June 7, 2022 election is May 23, 2022. After that date, you will need to update your information in person at the voting center or a polling place.

Voter Registration Privacy Information

Information in your voter registration record is used by election officials to send you official election materials. Commercial use of voter registration information is prohibited by law and is a misdemeanor. Voter information may be provided upon request for election, scholarly, journalistic, political, or governmental purposes, as determined by the Secretary of State. Certain information such as driver license, social security numbers and signatures on record cannot be released for these purposes. If you have any questions about the use of voter information or wish to report suspected misuse of such information, call the Secretary of State's toll-free Voter Hotline: (800) 345-VOTE (8683).

Safe at Home Program

Safe at Home is a confidential address program administered by the California Secretary of State. Certain voters facing life-threatening situations may qualify for confidential voter status. For more information, contact the Secretary of State's Safe at Home program toll-free at (877) 322-5227, or visit sos.ca.gov.



Ballot Worksheet: June 7, 2022 Election

To save time and avoid making errors on your official ballot, use this worksheet as follows:

1. Refer to your sample ballot in this Pamphlet or available online at sfelections.org/voterportal.
2. For each contest, review candidates on your sample ballot as well as any write-in candidates at sfelections.org/writein.
3. Write down the name(s) of your selected candidate(s) or mark "Yes" or "No" for ballot measures using the designated space.
4. Copy your selections from this ballot worksheet onto your official ballot.

OFFICES

STATE AND FEDERAL OFFICES *(Vote for one)*

| | |
|---|--|
| Governor | |
| Lieutenant Governor | |
| Secretary of State | |
| Controller | |
| Treasurer | |
| Attorney General | |
| Insurance Commissioner | |
| Board of Equalization Member, District 2 | |
| Superintendent of Public Instruction | |
| United States Senator (Full Term) <i>This contest is for the full 6-year term ending January 3, 2029.</i> | |
| United States Senator (Partial/Unexpired Term) <i>This contest is for the remainder of the current term ending January 3, 2023.</i> | |
| United States Representative in Congress, District 11 or 15 | |
| State Assembly Member, District 17 or 19 | |

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICE *(elected using ranked-choice voting)*

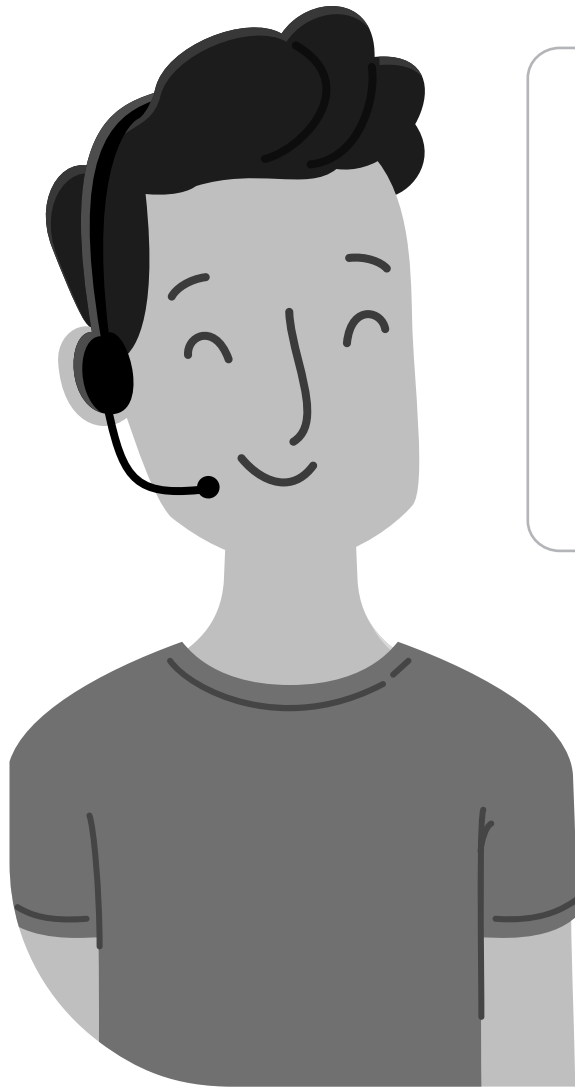
| | |
|----------------------|--|
| City Attorney | |
|----------------------|--|

MEASURES

| CITY AND COUNTY PROPOSITIONS | | YES | NO |
|------------------------------|---|-----|----|
| A | Muni Reliability and Street Safety Bond | | |
| B | Building Inspection Commission | | |
| C | Recall Timelines and Vacancy Appointments | | |
| D | Office of Victim and Witness Rights; Legal Services for Domestic Violence Victims | | |
| E | Behested Payments | | |
| F | Refuse Collection and Disposal | | |
| G | Public Health Emergency Leave | | |
| H | Recall Measure Regarding Chesa Boudin | | |



Questions?



Our Voter Support team is just a call or click away...

Multilingual phone operators are available weekdays from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., and during the two weekends before Election Day, June 7, (May 28–29 and June 4–5), from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. On Election Day, our phone lines are open from 6:30 a.m. to 8 p.m.

You may also send your questions by email or mail at any time.



English: (415) 554-4375
Español: (415) 554-4366
中文: (415) 554-4367
Filipino: (415) 554-4310
TTY: (415) 554-4386



sfvote@sfgov.org



Department of Elections
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
City Hall, Room 48
San Francisco, CA 94102

Or try using one of these helpful online voter assistance tools:

- View your registration, track your ballot, request a replacement ballot, and more at **sfelections.org/voterportal**
- Find out if your voting districts have changed at **sfelections.org/myvotingdistrict**
- Sign up for ballot tracking notifications via email, text, or voice message at **wheresmyballot.sos.ca.gov**
- Map out your voting plan for the June 7 election at **sfelections.org/myelectionnavigator**
- Find ballot drop box locations at **sfelections.org/balлотdropoff**
- Confirm your polling place location and check the wait time at **sfelections.org/myvotinglocation**
- Register to vote or update your registration at **registertovote.ca.gov**

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTIONS

City and County of San Francisco
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
City Hall, Room 48
San Francisco, CA 94102-4608
Telephone: (415) 554-4375
TTY: (415) 554-4386
sfelections.org



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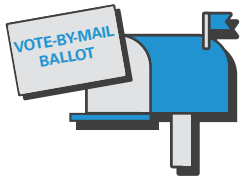
Notice: If the person below is not at this address, please help keep the voter rolls current and save taxpayer dollars by returning this pamphlet to your mail carrier.

Your polling place address:

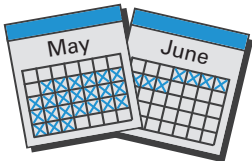
Dirección de su lugar de votación: / 您的投票站地址: /
Address ng inyong botohan:

Mailing Address:

Are the entryway and the voting area accessible? ¿Son accesibles la entrada y el área de votación? /
入口和投票區是否方便出入? / Accessible ba ang pasukan at ang lugar ng botohan?

Important Reminders!**Check your mailbox for your vote-by-mail ballot packet.**

Any registered voter may choose to cast a ballot arriving in the mail in early May or vote in person in the June 7, 2022 election.

**Return your ballot as soon as possible.**

Ballots returned by mail must be postmarked on or before June 7. The ballot return envelope enclosed in your vote-by-mail packet is postage-paid.

Ballots returned in person must be hand-delivered to an official ballot drop box, the City Hall Voting Center, or any polling place in San Francisco no later than 8 p.m. on Election Day, June 7.

**Track your ballot.**

Visit sfelections.org/voterportal to check if your ballot was received and counted. You can also sign up for ballot tracking notifications via email, text, or voice message at wheresmyballot.sos.ca.gov.

For more information, please take a look inside this pamphlet, contact the Department of Elections at (415) 554-4375 or sfvote@sfgov.org, or visit sfelections.org.