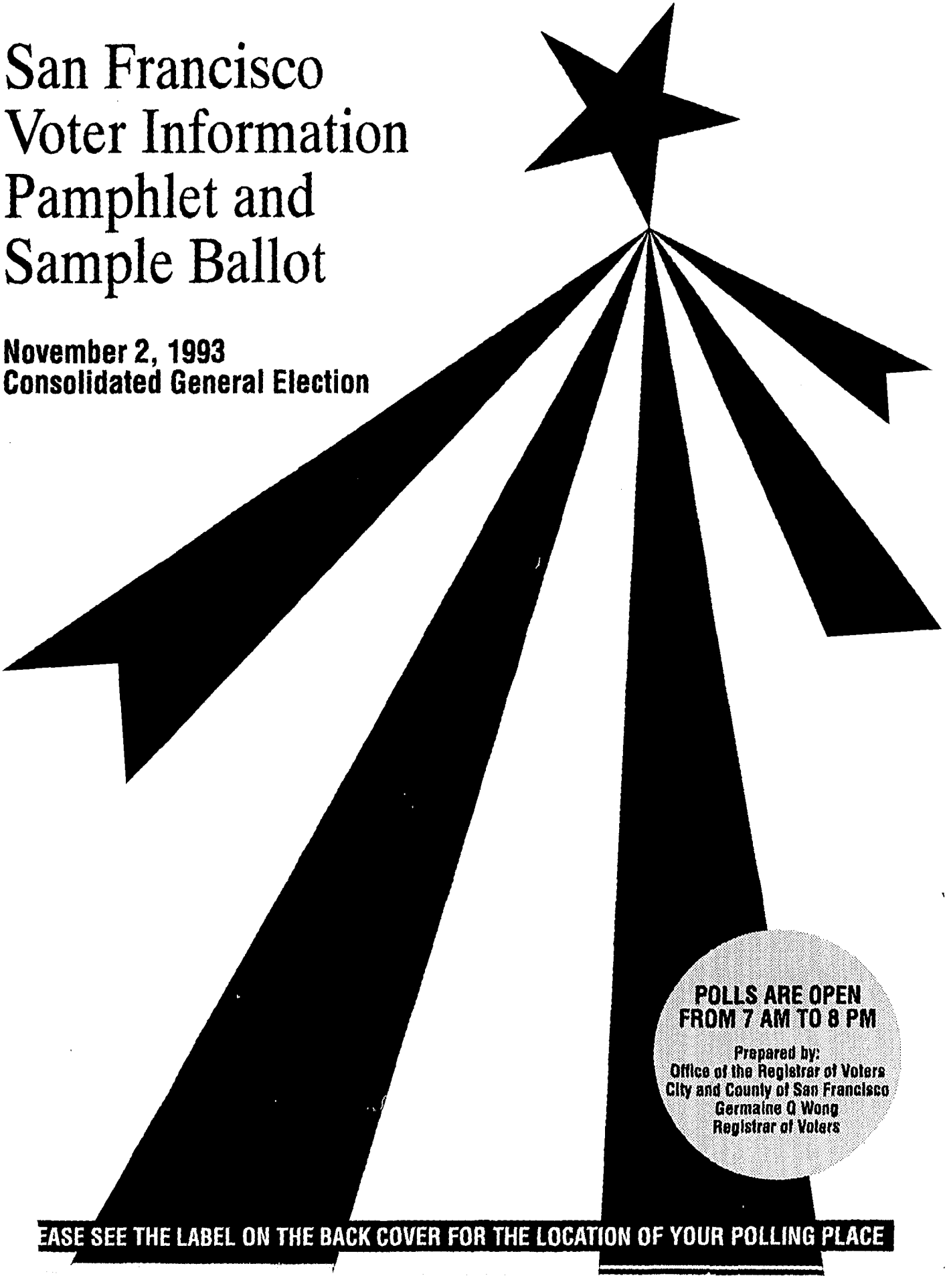
San Francisco Voter Information Pamphlet and Sample Ballot

November 2, 1993
Consolidated General Election



POLLS ARE OPEN FROM 7 AM TO 8 PM

Prepared by:
Office of the Registrar of Voters
City and County of San Francisco
Germaine Q Wong
Registrar of Voters

EASE SEE THE LABEL ON THE BACK COVER FOR THE LOCATION OF YOUR POLLING PLACE

POLL WORKERS NEEDED

Earn $ 62 to $ 79

Meet Your Neighbors

Serve Your Community

Throughout California and the entire United States, there is a shortage of Poll Workers each election. San Francisco is no exception. The Registrar of Voters office challenges you to become more active in the election process. You are highly encouraged to work as a Poll Worker during the General Election - November 2, 1993 .

People who have flexible schedules and are able to work on election day (Tuesday after the first Monday every November and in June of even numbered years) for the foreseeable future are especially encouraged to apply.

Inspectors are poll workers who supervise the precinct, review and deliver the precinct supplies. Inspectors are reimbursed $79 for the day. Poll workers with slightly less responsibilities are called Clerks and receive $62 for the day. The day begins at 6:30 a.m. and ends at approximately 9-10:30 p.m. When friends work together, the day passes very quickly. It is a terrific opportunity to re-meet your neighbors while performing an important civic responsibility.

Fill out the application below and bring it to City Hall between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Mondays through Fridays.

REGISTRAR OF VOTERS - POLL WORKER APPLICATION

I am a Resident of San Francisco and a REGISTERED VOTER of San Francisco. I hereby request to work during the General Election to be held on November 2, 1993. If I am not currently registered, my Registration form is atttached.

Date of Birth (Mo / Da / Yr) ☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐ .

Your Signature ⇨ _____

Print Your First Name ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

MI ☐

Print Your Last Name ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Print Your Residence Address ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Zip Code ☐☐☐☐☐

Day Phone ☐☐☐ -- ☐☐☐☐

Eve. Phone ☐☐☐ -- ☐☐☐☐

Circle below any languages you speak in addition to English:

I HAVE a car: ☐ (Please Check)

Cantonese / Mandarin / Spanish / Vietnamese / Russian / Other: _____

---------- SPACE BELOW - FOR USE BY REGISTRAR OF VOTERS ----------

Assigned Precinct: ☐☐☐☐ Home Precinct: ☐☐☐☐

Affidavit Number: ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ Clerk: ☐ Inspector: ☐

☐ E.O. Bk. Chgd. ☐ 6/2 ☐ 6/6 ☐☐☐ Code ☐ Reg. Attach. ☐ Init'ls

Bring this form in person to: Registrar of Voters, Room 158 - City Hall, San Francisco, CA 94102

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Consolidated General Election, November 2, 1993

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City Attorney

Neil Eisenberg 30
Louise H. Renne 30

Treasurer

Adrian Bermudez 31
Mary I. Callanan 31

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Si desea recibir una copia de este libro en español, sírvase llamar al 554-4377

如欲索取選民手冊中文本請電：554-4376

PURPOSE OF THE VOTER INFORMATION PAMPHLET

This Voter Information Pamphlet provides voters with information about the November 2, 1993 Consolidated General Election. The pamphlet includes:

Page

1. a **Sample Ballot** (a copy of the ballot you will see at your polling place or when you vote by mail); 10-28
2. the location of **your polling place**; . . . . . (see the label on the back cover)
3. an application for an **Absentee (Vote-By-Mail) Ballot** and for **permanent absentee voter status**; . . . . . back cover
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8. definitions of words you need to know; 34
9. a **Polling Place Card** to mark your choices before voting. . . . . inside back cover

Office of the
REGISTRAR OF VOTERS
City and County of San Francisco
158 City Hall
San Francisco, CA 94102-4691

Germaine Q Wong
Registrar of Voters
Voice **415. 554. 4375**
FAX 415. 554. 7344
TDD 415. 554. 4386

23 September 1993

Dear San Francisco Voters:

BE PREPARED!

This November, we will vote for City Attorney and Treasurer, and we will decide 35 ballot measures. Some measures involve your "pocketbook" and the services you receive from government, others would change the way government business is conducted, still others would affect the way taxicab permits are issued and the City's garbage collectors are chosen. In addition, there are competing measures about contributions to political officeholders. I urge you to study the issues carefully and decide how you want to vote before going to the polls. With so many ballot measures, it will take more time to vote, which may result in long lines at the polls. ***To avoid lines, vote between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., OR apply for an absentee ballot (application on the back cover) and vote at home.***

YOUR POLLING PLACE MAY HAVE CHANGED

The address of your polling place is on the mailing label on the back cover of your Voter Information Pamphlet. ***Each election, polling places change, so bring that label with you when you go vote.*** Why do polling places change? The major reasons are:

1. owners no longer want their buildings used as polling places,
2. buildings do not meet handicapped accessibility requirements,
3. voters complain about noise, smells, or other conditions at the site,
4. the number of polling places is increased or decreased because of projected voter turnout, based on historical trends as well as voter interest in particular candidates and/or measures.

Every election we receive a few complaints from voters that their polling place is too far away, and every election we receive comments that we should save money and have fewer polling places. We make every effort to locate polling places so that voters are within six blocks. However, when no building owner in the area is willing to allow a site to be used as a polling place, we are forced to go further. *If you - or your neighbor - are willing to allow your building to be used as a polling place, please contact our office at 554 - 4375.*

SO YOU WANT TO BE A PERMANENT ABSENTEE VOTER?

Many of you have asked to be permanent absentee voters, because you are frequently out of town or your work makes it difficult to vote at the polls on election day. Unfortunately, state law only allows voters with physical disabilities to become permanent absentee voters (see page 5 for details). Others who wish to vote by mail must apply for an absentee ballot each election. To express your desire to allow others to obtain permanent absentee voter status, please contact your state senator, Milton Marks (SD 3) or Quentin Kopp (SD 8), or your assemblyman, John Burton (AD 12) or Willie L. Brown, Jr. (AD 13).

VOTING STARTS MONDAY, OCTOBER 4

Election Day is Tuesday, November 2; however, voters may cast ballots as early as October 4.

- Approximately 18,000 ballots will be delivered to the postal service on October 4 for mailing to permanent absentee voters. Mail carriers should deliver all of these ballots by October 15.
- We anticipate as many as 75,000 voters applying for an absentee ballot. Because of budget cuts, it may take 3 days after we receive a request before the absentee packet is in the mail; in previous elections, absentee ballots were mailed within 24 hours after receiving a request.
- People may also vote in our office at City Hall starting October 4, Monday through Friday, between 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. In addition, the office will be open for voting on October 30 and 31 (Saturday and Sunday) between 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m., and on Tuesday, November 2, from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

We look forward to counting your vote!

Germaine Q Wong
Registrar of Voters

ACCESS FOR THE DISABLED VOTER

by the Ballot Simplification Committee

BEFORE ELECTION DAY:

ABSENTEE VOTING — All voters may request that an absentee ballot be mailed to them, or they may vote in person at Room 158 in City Hall from October 4 through November 2. The office hours are: from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday; from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. on Saturday, October 30 and Sunday, October 31; and from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Election Day, November 2. In addition, voters with specified disabilities listed below may apply to become Permanent Absentee Voters. Ballots for all future elections will automatically be mailed to Permanent Absentee Voters.

TAPE RECORDINGS — The San Francisco Public Library for the Blind and Print Handicapped, 3150 Sacramento Street, produces and distributes tape-recorded copies of the Voter Information Pamphlet for use by visually impaired voters.

T.D.D. (TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVICE FOR THE DEAF) — Hearing-impaired or speech-impaired voters who have a TDD may communicate with the San Francisco Registrar of Voters' office by calling 554-4386.

ON ELECTION DAY:

ASSISTANCE — Persons unable to vote their ballot may bring one or two persons with them into the voting booth to assist them, or they may ask poll workers to provide needed assistance.

CURBSIDE VOTING — If architectural barriers prevent an elderly or disabled voter from entering the polling place, poll workers will bring the necessary voting materials to the voter in front of the polling place.

PARKING — If their polling place is in a residential garage, elderly and handicapped voters may park in the driveway while voting, provided they do not block traffic.

READING TOOLS — Every polling place has large-print instructions on how to vote and special sheets to magnify the type on the ballot.

SEATED VOTING — Every polling place has at least one voting booth which allows voters to vote while sitting in a chair or a wheelchair.

VOTING TOOLS — Every precinct has an easy-grip pen for signing the roster and an easy-grip tool for punching the ballot.

PERMANENT ABSENTEE VOTER (PERMANENT VOTE-BY-MAIL) QUALIFICATIONS

If you are physically disabled, you may apply to be a permanent absentee voter. Once you are on our permanent absentee voter mailing list, we will automatically mail an absentee ballot to you for every election until you move, re-register, or do not vote. If you do not vote in a statewide election, you will no longer be a permanent absentee voter; however, you will remain on the voter roll, until you move or re-register.

To be a "Permanent Absentee Voter" you must have at least one of the following conditions:

____ Lost use of one or more limbs;

____ Lost use of both hands;

____ Unable to move about without the aid of an assistance device (e.g., cane, crutches, walker, wheelchair);

____ Suffering from lung disease, blindness or cardiovascular disease;

____ Significant limitation in the use of the lower extremities; or

____ Suffering from a diagnosed disease or disorder which substantially impairs or interferes with mobility.

To become a permanent absentee voter, complete the Absentee Ballot Application form on the back cover and return it to the Registrar of Voters, Room 158 City Hall, San Francisco, CA 94102. Check the box that says "I apply to become a PERMANENT ABSENTEE VOTER" and sign your name where it says "Your SIGNATURE."

If you move, re-register, or do not vote, you will need to apply again to be a Permanent Absentee Voter. In all other cases, you do not need to re-apply.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PERMANENT ABSENTEE VOTERS

If you have already registered as a permanent absentee voter, your ballot will be mailed by the end of the first week in October. To find out if you are registered as a permanent absentee voter, please look at the label on the back cover of this book. If your affidavit number starts with a "P" then you are a permanent absentee voter. Your affidavit number is the eight digit number that is printed above the bar code on the label. If you have not received your absentee ballot by October 15, please call 554-4375.

Important Facts About Absentee Voting
Also Known as Vote-By-Mail

APPLICATION FOR ABSENTEE BALLOT

Any voter may receive an absentee ballot. You no longer need a reason (e.g. illness, travel) to request one.

Permanent Absentee Voters. The disabled may apply to become permanent absentee voters. A permanent absentee voter will automatically receive a ballot each election without having to apply each time. Whenever a permanent absentee voter moves or re-registers, however, s/he must re-apply for permanent status. Frequent travellers are *not* eligible for permanent absentee voter status. They must apply for an absentee ballot for each election. An application to be a permanent absentee voter is on the back cover of this pamphlet.

Third Party Delivery of Absentee Ballot Applications. Unless you know and trust the person delivering your application for an absentee ballot, you should deliver or mail it directly to the Office of the Registrar of Voters. Political campaigns often ask voters to mail their applications to their campaign headquarters, and the campaigns then add the information you provide to their files and mailing lists. This may delay your application and could cause you to miss the application deadline. If you receive an absentee ballot application from a campaign, we recommend that you mail it directly to the San Francisco Registrar of Voters.

Applications. We strongly recommend that voters use the application provided on the back cover of this voter information pamphlet and include the mailing label with the bar code. This form with the bar code on the label allows us to process your request more rapidly.

If you do not have that application form, you may send us another application form or you may send a post card with your request for an absentee ballot. Please print your name, birthdate and residence address, the address where you want the ballot sent if it is different from your residence address, your day and night telephone numbers, your signature and the date you are making your request. If you don't think your application will arrive at the Registrar's Office by October 26, you may "fax" your request to this office at (415) 554-4372.

RETURNING YOUR ABSENTEE BALLOT

To be counted, your ballot must arrive in the Office of the Registrar of Voters or any polling place by 8 p.m. on Election Day. If your ballot arrives after that time, it will not be counted. A postmark on your absentee ballot return envelope before or on Election Day is not acceptable if the ballot arrives after 8 p.m. on Election Day.

Never make any identifying marks on your ballot card. If you sign or initial your ballot card, your ballot is no longer considered secret, and thus cannot be counted. This is also true for the write-in stub if you vote for a write-in candidate.

"Cleaning" your ballot card. After punching out the holes corresponding to your choices, you will notice that there are many little paper chips hanging from the back of your card. These hanging paper chips must be removed from the back of the card, or they will fall back into their holes as if you had never punched them, and thus those votes will not be counted.

You must sign your name on the Absentee Ballot Return Envelope. You must personally sign the envelope in the space provided. (If you are unable to sign, you may make your mark and have a witness sign.) No one else, including individuals with the power of attorney, is permitted to sign for you. If your signature is not on the envelope, it will not be opened and the ballot will not be counted. Also, be sure not to damage the Bar Code that is printed on your Absentee Ballot Return Envelope. It helps us to process your ballot faster.

Third party delivery of ballots. If you do not mail your absentee ballot and are unable to deliver your ballot to the Registrar of Voters or a polling place, only your spouse, child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother can deliver your absentee ballot to the Registrar for you. However, third parties are not allowed to collect and mail voted absentee ballots. When you have your ballot delivered by a third party, you and that person must complete the appropriate sections on the Absentee Ballot Return Envelope. Your ballot will not be counted unless those sections have been completed properly.

EMERGENCY VOTING

If you become ill or disabled within seven days of an election and are unable to go to your polling place, you may request in a written statement, signed under penalty of perjury, a ballot to be delivered by your authorized representative. S/he will receive your ballot after presenting the statement at the Office of the Registrar of Voters.

You or your authorized representative may return the ballot to the Registrar of Voters or to a polling place. If your authorized representative returns the ballot, the appropriate sections of the absentee ballot return envelope must be completed. **THESE BALLOTS MAY NOT BE MAILED.**

BALLOT SIMPLIFICATION COMMITTEE

Nicholas DeLuca, Committee Chair
National Broadcast Editorial Association
Kay Blalock
League of Women Voters of San Francisco
George Markell
The Northern California Newspaper Guild
Richard Miller
San Francisco Unified School District
John Odell
National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences, Northern California Chapter
Randy Riddle, *Ex officio*
Deputy City Attorney

The Ballot Simplification Committee prepares summaries ("The Way It Is Now," "the Proposal," "A 'Yes' Vote Means," and "A 'No' Vote Means") of measures placed on the ballot each election. The Committee also prepares: a table of contents, an index of candidates and measures, a brief explanation of the ballot pamphlet, definitions of terms in the pamphlet, a summary of voters' basic rights, and a statement as to the term, compensation and duties of each local elective office.

CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS

Mayoral appointees: Ernest Llorente, Chair; David Binder, Daisy Gordon, Jim Stevens.

Board of Supervisors appointees: Christopher L. Bowman, Daniel Kalb, Brian Mavrogeorge, George Mix, Jr., Samson Wong, Richmond Young.

Ex officio members: Randy Riddle, Deputy City Attorney, Germaine Q Wong, Registrar of Voters

Appointed members represent political organizations, political parties, labor organizations, neighborhood organizations, business organizations and other citizens groups interested in the political process.

The Committee studies and makes advisory recommendations to the officers of the City and County on all matters relating to voter registration, elections and the administration of the office of the Registrar of Voters; investigates compliance with the requirements of Federal, State and local election and campaign reporting, disclosure laws and other statutes relating to the conduct of elections in San Francisco; promotes citizen participation in the electoral process; studies and reports on all election matters referred to it by various officers of the City and County.

MAIL DELIVERY OF VOTER PAMPHLETS

The San Francisco Voter Information Pamphlet and Sample Ballot is scheduled to be mailed at the beginning of October. If you were registered to vote by September 3, you should receive your Voter Information Pamphlet by October 6.

If you registered to vote or changed your registration after September 3, your Voter Information Pamphlet will be mailed beginning October 14.

If you do not receive your Voter Information Pamphlet in a timely fashion, please notify your local Post Office.

YOUR RIGHTS AS A VOTER

by the Ballot Simplification Committee

Q — Who can vote?
A — U.S. citizens, 18 years or older, who reside in San Francisco and are registered to vote in San Francisco on or before October 4, 1993.

Q — My 18th birthday is after October 4, but on or before November 2. May I vote in the November 2 election?
A — Yes, but you must register by October 4.

Q — If I was arrested or convicted of a crime can I still vote?
A — You can vote as long as you are not in prison or on parole for a felony conviction.

Q — I have just become a U.S. citizen. Can I vote in the November 2 election?
A — If you become a U.S. citizen before October 4, you may vote in the November 2 election as long as you register by October 4. If you become a citizen between October 5 and October 26, you may come to the Office of the Registrar of Voters to register and vote in the November 2 election.

Q — I moved on or before October 4; can I vote in this election?
A — Only if you re-registered at your new address. You must re-register each time you change your address.

Q — I moved after October 4; can I vote in this election?
A — If you moved within the City between October 4 and November 2, you must go to your old precinct to vote. Remember to re-register for the next election.

Q — For which offices can I vote in this election?
A — You may vote for City Attorney and City Treasurer. You may also vote on state and local ballot measures.

Q — When do I vote?
A — Election Day is Tuesday, November 2, 1993. Your polling place will be open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Q — Where do I go to vote?
A — Go to your polling place. The address is on your mailing label on the back cover of this book.

Q — What do I do if my polling place is not open?
A — Check the label on the back of this book to make sure you have gone to the right place. Polling places often change. If you are at the right place, call the Registrar's Office at 554-4375 to let them know the polling place is not open.

Q — If I don't know what to do when I get to my polling place, is there someone there to help me?
A — Yes, the poll workers at the polling place will help you.

Q — Can I take my sample ballot or my own written list into the voting booth?
A — Yes. Deciding your votes before you go to the polls will help you vote more quickly. You can use the Polling Place Card which is on the inside back cover of this pamphlet.

Q — Can I vote for someone whose name is not on the ballot?
A — Yes, if the person is a qualified write-in candidate. Only "qualified" write-in candidates will be counted. You may ask your poll worker for a list of these candidates. You may vote for these candidates by writing their names on the long stub of the ballot provided for write-in votes. If you don't know how to do this, you may ask your poll worker for help.

Q — Can a worker at the polling place ask me to take any tests?
A — No.

Q — Is there any way to vote instead of going to the polling place on election day?
A — Yes, you can vote before November 2 if you:

- Fill out and mail the Absentee Ballot application printed on the back cover of this book. Within three days after we receive your request, a vote-by-mail ballot will be sent to you. Your request must be received by the Registrar of Voters no later than October 26, 1993;

OR

- Go to the Office of the Registrar of Voters in City Hall — Room 158 from October 4 through November 2. The office hours are: from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday; from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. on October 30 and October 31; and from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Election Day, November 2.

Q — If I don't use an application form, can I get an absentee ballot some other way?
A — You can send a note, preferably on a postcard, to the Registrar of Voters asking for a ballot. This note must include: your home address, the address where you want the ballot mailed (if different than your home address), your birth date, your printed name and your signature. Your request must be received by the Registrar of Voters no later than October 26, 1993.

HOW TO VOTE ON THE VOTOMATIC VOTE RECORDER

SPECIAL NOTE:
IF YOU MAKE A MISTAKE, RETURN YOUR CARD AND GET ANOTHER.

如何用自動投票機
請特別注意
如有錯誤，請向助理員換取新選票。

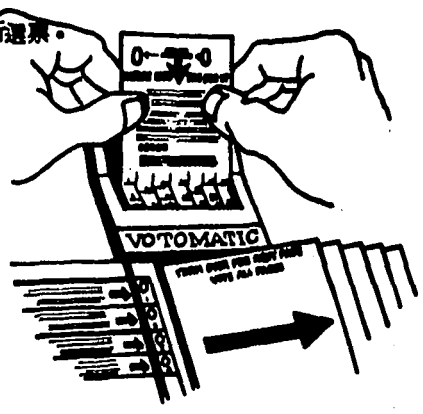
STEP 1

Nota: Si hace algun error, devuelva su tarjeta de votar y obtenga otra.

USING BOTH HANDS INSERT THE BALLOT CARD ALL THE WAY INTO THE VOTOMATIC.

Usando las dos manos, meta la tarjeta de votar completamente dentro del "Votomatic."

第一步
請雙手持票向自動機將整張選票插入。

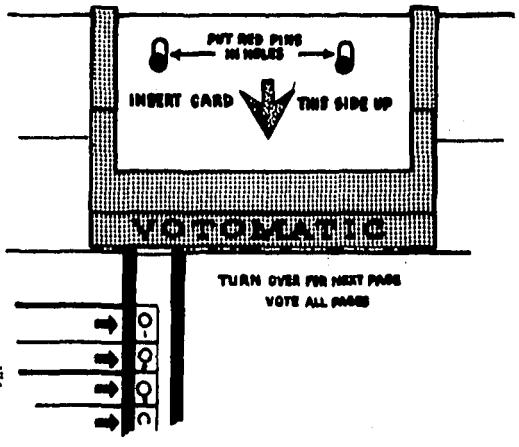


STEP 2

BE SURE THE TWO SLOTS IN THE STUB OF YOUR CARD FIT DOWN OVER THE TWO RED PINS.

Paso 2. Asegúrese de que los dos orificios que hay al final de la tarjeta coinciden con las dos cabecitas rojas.

第二步
請切記將選票插入時，票尾之二孔，接合於二紅點之上。

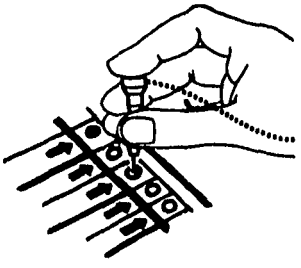


STEP 3

HOLD PUNCH VERTICAL (STRAIGHT UP). PUNCH STRAIGHT DOWN THROUGH THE BALLOT CARD TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE. DO NOT USE PEN OR PENCIL.

Para votar, sostenga el instrumento de votar y perfore con él la tarjeta de votar en el lugar de los candidatos de su preferencia. No use pluma ni lápiz.

第三步
請把帶鉚之選舉針，由小孔內垂直插入打孔投票。





STEP 4

After voting, remove the ballot from the Votomatic, fold the ballot at the perforation and return it to the precinct official.

Después de votar, saque la tarjeta del Votomatic, doble la balota a lo largo de las perforaciones y entréguela en el lugar oficial de votacion.

第四步
投票之後，把選票取出，
沿虛線摺起選票交給選舉站監選員。

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

OFFICIAL BALLOT
City and County of San Francisco
Ballot Type 301
12th Assembly District
8th State Senate District

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS:

PUNCH OUT BALLOT CARD ONLY WITH **PUNCHING DEVICE ATTACHED TO VOTE RECORDER**, NEVER WITH PEN OR PENCIL.

To vote for a CANDIDATE whose name appears on the Official Ballot, use the blue stylus to punch the hole at the point of the arrow opposite that candidate's name.

To vote for a qualified WRITE-IN candidate, write the name of the office and the person's name in the blank space provided for that purpose on the Write-In Ballot portion of the ballot card.

To vote for any MEASURE, use the blue stylus to punch the hole at the point of the arrow opposite the number which corresponds to the word "YES" or "NO."

Do not make any distinguishing marks or erasures on the ballot card. Distinguishing marks or erasures make the ballot void.

If you fold, tear or damage the ballot card, or punch it incorrectly, return it to the precinct board member to obtain a new ballot card.

Pueden encontrarse instrucciones en español en el reverso de la última pagina de la balota.

中文說明印在選民手册最後一頁的背面。

PARA COMENZAR A VOTAR,
PASE A LA PAGINA
SEGUIENTE
請轉下頁開始投票



TO START VOTING,
GO ON TO NEXT PAGE

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

1

聯合普選 1993年11月2日

ELECCIONES GENERALES CONSOLIDADAS 2 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1993

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 2, 1993

市與縣

CIUDAD Y CONDADO

CITY AND COUNTY

市府律師
FISCAL DE LA CIUDAD
City Attorney

請選一人
Vote por Uno
Vote for One

LOUISE H. RENNE — 2
City Attorney
Fiscal de la Ciudad 市府律師

NEIL EISENBERG — 4
Trial Attorney
Abogado 審訊律師

市縣司庫
TESORERO
Treasurer

請選一人
Vote por Uno
Vote for One

ADRIAN BERMUDEZ — 10
Human Rights Advocate
Defensor de los derechos humanos 人權倡導者

MARY I. CALLANAN — 12
Treasurer of the City and County of San Francisco
Tesorera de la Ciudad y Condado de San Francisco 舊金山市縣司庫

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CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993

MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS — STATE PROPOSITIONS

168 LOW RENT HOUSING PROJECTS. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Amends state constitutional definition of low rent housing projects. Requires voter approval only upon qualification of ballot petition. Exempts existing and approved projects. Fiscal Impact: Unknown, probably minor, reduction in local election costs. Potential increased local expenditures, probably not major on a statewide basis, for low rent housing.

YES 29 ➡
NO 30 ➡

169 BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Authorizes annual statute, with more than one subject, to implement changes in law directly related to annual budget act appropriations; unrelated provisions declared void. If the Governor vetoes one or more changes, authorizes legislative override and enactment. Fiscal Impact: No significant costs or savings to state or local governments.

YES 35 ➡
NO 36 ➡

170 PROPERTY TAXES. SCHOOLS. MAJORITY VOTE. DEVELOPMENT-FEE LIMITS. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Property tax may exceed 1% limit to repay bonds for schools approved by majority, rather than current two-thirds, vote. Limits on development fees maintained. Fiscal Impact: Probable annual savings to the state of several hundred million dollars in future years. Probable increased costs of a similar amount to local districts to pay for school facilities that otherwise would have been paid for by the state.

YES 41 ➡
NO 42 ➡

171 PROPERTY TAXATION. TRANSFER OF BASE YEAR VALUE. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Provides adoption of ordinances allowing base year transfers of destroyed/damaged property to replacement property; constitutional limitations. Fiscal Impact: Unknown, probably not significant, property tax revenue losses to local governments, offset in the case of school districts by increased state funding.

YES 48 ➡
NO 49 ➡

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

CIUDAD Y CONDADO DE SAN FRANCISCO 舊金山市、縣 聯合普選 1993年11月2日 **F2**
ELECCIONES GENERALES CONSOLIDADAS, 2 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1993 提交選民投票表決的州提案
MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES — PROPOSICIONES ESTATALES

← 29 SI 贊成 ← 30 NO 反對	PROYECTOS DE VIVIENDAS DE BAJO ALQUILER. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Enmienda la definición constitucional estatal de los proyectos de viviendas de bajo alquiler. Requiere la aprobación de los votantes sólo si la petición cumple con los requisitos para figurar en la papeleta electoral. Exime los proyectos existentes y aprobados. Impacto fiscal: Desconocido, probablemente menor, reducción de los costos de las elecciones locales. Aumento potencial de los gastos locales, probablemente menor a nivel estatal, correspondientes a las viviendas de bajo alquiler.	廉租屋區項目。立法性憲法修正。修正州憲法對廉租屋區項目的定義。僅在該修正所規定的選票請願書合格之後才需由選民投票贊同。豁免現存或已被批准的項目。財政影響：減少當地政府選舉費用，其數目未知，不過數目可能微小。潛在增加當地政府在廉租屋區上的支出費用，從全州範圍來看，增加幅度應不太大。	168
← 35 SI 贊成 ← 36 NO 反對	EJECUCION DEL PRESUPUESTO. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Autoriza un estatuto anual, con más de un tema, para ejecutar cambios en la ley directamente relacionados con la ejecución del destino de fondos de la ley presupuestaria; las disposiciones no relacionadas se declaran nulas. Si el gobernador veta uno o más cambios, autoriza la derogación legislativa y la aprobación. Impacto fiscal: Sin costos ni ahorros significativos para los gobiernos local y estatal.	預算實施。立法性憲法修正。授權制定一項有多項主題的年度法規，以實施與年度預算法案中經費分配直接有關的法律變動；與預算法案中經費分配無直接關係的規定將被宣佈無效。如果州長否決其中一項或多項變動，授權立法機構推翻其否決或制定新法。財政影響：即不會導致州或當地政府有重大支出或節省。	169
← 41 SI 贊成 ← 42 NO 反對	IMPUESTOS SOBRE LA PROPIEDAD. ESCUELAS. VOTO MAYORITARIO. LIMITACIONES DE LOS HONORARIOS DE URBANIZACION. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Los impuestos sobre la propiedad podrán exceder en un 1% para pagar bonos para las escuelas aprobadas por voto mayoritario, en lugar de los dos tercios actuales. Impone límites sobre la imposición de tributos sobre la construcción. Impacto fiscal: Es probable que, en años futuros, el Estado ahorre varios millones de dólares anuales. Es probable que los costos aumenten en una cantidad similar en los distritos locales, para costear las instalaciones escolares que de lo contrario hubieran sido costeadas por el Estado.	地產稅。學校。多數投票通過。開發費限制。立法性憲法修正。不動產徵稅可能超過1%的限度，以償還為學校費用而由多數，而不是現行的三分之二，選民通過發行的債券。保持開發費的限度。財政影響：將來每年可能會為州政府節省幾億元。本應由州政府負擔的學校設施費用現需由學區自身負擔，當地學區的費用大概會增加與所節省的數額相似的幅度。	170
← 48 SI 贊成 ← 49 NO 反對	IMPUESTOS SOBRE LA PROPIEDAD. TRANSFERENCIA DEL VALOR BASICO ANUAL. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Dispone la adopción de ordenanzas que permitan la transferencia del valor básico anual de propiedades destruidas o dañadas a propiedades de reemplazo; limitaciones constitucionales. Impacto fiscal: Desconocido, probablemente no significativo, pérdida de recaudaciones impositivas sobre los bienes raíces para los gobiernos locales, compensadas en el caso de los distritos escolares por una mayor aportación del Estado.	地產徵稅。底年價值轉移。立法性憲法修正。制定規章規定，如果位於他縣的一塊地產在某一災害中遭重大損壞或毀壞，允許將其底年價值轉移到一塊替代地產。現行憲法對此有限度。財政影響：未知，不過大概不會很顯著，當地政府地產稅收入將有所損失，州政府對各學區的額外撥款將彌補部分損失。	171

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SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

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CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS — STATE PROPOSITIONS

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LOCAL PUBLIC SAFETY PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1993. This measure would provide a dedicated revenue source for public safety purposes. Revenue would be distributed to cities and counties for purposes such as police, sheriffs, fire, criminal prosecution and corrections. If this measure is approved by the voters, the tax would be collected in all counties. However, a county would be eligible to receive tax revenues beginning January 1, 1994, only if the board of supervisors votes to participate or voters within the county approve the measure by majority vote.

YES 55 ➡
NO 56 ➡

173

CALIFORNIA HOUSING AND JOBS INVESTMENT BOND ACT. $185 MILLION LEGISLATIVE BOND ACT. This act establishes a comprehensive program to address the severe housing crisis in California by authorizing the issuance of bonds, requires the proceeds of the bonds to be deposited into the California Housing Loan Insurance Fund for the purpose of providing mortgage guaranty insurance for low and moderate income first-time home buyers pursuant to Part 4 (commencing with Section 51600) of Division 31 of the Health and Safety Code, and requires the repayment of General Fund costs from program revenues in excess of required program costs and reserves.

YES 63 ➡
NO 64 ➡

174

EDUCATION. VOUCHERS. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Permits conversion of public schools to independent voucher-redeeming schools. Requires state-funded vouchers for children enrolled in qualifying private schools. Restricts regulation of such schools. Fiscal Impact: Long-term annual state impact likely to range between costs of about $800 million and savings of about $1 billion. Short-term state costs averaging hundreds of millions of dollars annually. State and school district debt service savings potentially exceeding $100 million annually after 10-20 years.

YES 72 ➡
NO 73 ➡

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

CIUDAD Y CONDADO DE SAN FRANCISCO 舊金山市、縣 聯合普選 1993年11月2日 **F3**
ELECCIONES GENERALES CONSOLIDADAS, 2 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1993 提交選民投票表決的州提案
MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES — PROPOSICIONES ESTATALES

55 SI 贊成
56 NO 反對

LEY DE PROTECCION Y MEJORAMIENTO DE LA SEGURIDAD PUBLICA DEL AÑO 1993. Esta medida proveería una fuente de ingresos dedicada exclusivamente a la seguridad pública. Las recaudaciones se repartirían a ciudades y condados para la policía, los alguaciles, los bomberos, la fiscalía y las cárceles. Si los votantes aprobasen esta medida, el impuesto se recaudaría en todos los condados. No obstante, un condado sólo podría recibir recaudaciones impositivas a partir del 1º de enero de 1994 únicamente si la junta de supervisores vota participar o si los votantes del condado aprueban la medida por voto mayoritario.

1993年當地公共安全保護與改進法案。該法規將為公共安全而提供一項專門的收入來源。所得收入將分撥到各城市與縣，用於公安，警察，消防，刑事起訴和懲戒所等。如果該法規由選民通過，則將在所有縣徵收該項稅。但是，只有在一縣的監察委員會投票決定參與，或該縣選民以多數票通過該法規的情況下，該縣才可以從1994年1月1日開始有資格接受該項稅務的收入。

172

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63 SI 贊成
64 NO 反對

LEY DE INVERSION EN VIVIENDAS Y EN PUESTOS DE TRABAJO DE CALIFORNIA. LEY DE EMISION DE BONOS POR UN VALOR DE $185 MILLONES. Esta ley establece un programa de gran alcance para enfrentar la grave crisis de vivienda que afecta a California autorizando la emisión de bonos; requiere que el producto de los bonos se deposite en el California Housing Loan Insurance Fund para proporcionar seguros de garantías de hipotecas a los compradores de su primera vivienda de ingresos bajos o moderados, en conformidad con la Parte 4 (a partir de la Sección 51600) de la División 31 del Código de Salud y Seguridad; y requiere que se salden los costos del Fondo General con recaudaciones del programa que exceden los costos y reservas requeridos por el programa.

加利福尼亞州住屋與就業投資債券法案。1億8千5百萬元立法性債券法案。該法案建立一項綜合項目，通過發行債券而著手解決加利福尼亞州嚴重的住屋危機，根據健康與安全法令第31條第4部分（從第51600節開始）規定該債券所得將存入加利福尼亞州住屋貸款保險基金，用來為低收入與中等收入的首次購屋者提供房屋貸款擔保保險，規定超過該項目所規定的費用和準備金的項目收入將用來償付普通基金費用。

173

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72 SI 贊成
73 NO 反對

EDUCACION. VALES. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA. Permite la conversión de las escuelas públicas en escuelas independientes que redimen vales. Requiere vales financiados por el Estado para los niños matriculados en escuelas privadas idóneas. Restringe las regulaciones de esas escuelas. Impacto fiscal: Es probable que el impacto estatal a largo plazo oscile entre costos de unos $800 millones y ahorros de aproximadamente $1000 millones. Costos estatales a corto plazo de un promedio de cientos de millones de dolares anuales. Ahorros potenciales del servicio de la deuda estatal y de los distritos escolares de más de $100 millones anuales después de 10 a 20 años.

教育。學校憑單。倡議性憲法修正。允許加利福尼亞州公立學校轉變為獨立的，可兌現憑單的學校。規定州政府為在合格之私立學校就讀的小孩提供憑單經費。限制對這類學校的管制。財政影響：對州長期財政影響的範圍可能是從8億元的支出到10億元的節省。短期州政府支出每年平均為幾億元。在10—20年之後，每年可為州政府與學區節省超過1億元的債務償還費用。

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SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

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CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS — CITY AND COUNTY PROPOSITIONS

A CULTURAL FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 1993. To incur a bonded indebtedness of $98,045,000 for certain cultural facilities improvements, including improvements to Asian Art Museum, Steinhart Aquarium, Mission Cultural Center, Bayview Opera House, Center for African and African-American Art and Culture — Western Addition, South of Market Cultural Center, Art Commission Gallery, Gay/Lesbian Cultural Center and the Palace of Fine Arts (Exploratorium).

YES 81 ➡
NO 82 ➡

B STREET AND TRAFFIC SAFETY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 1993. To incur a bonded indebtedness of $68,000,000 for street, sidewalk, lighting, traffic safety and utility improvements.

YES 88 ➡
NO 89 ➡

C Shall an ordinance be adopted approving a ½ percent sales tax in San Francisco which (1) could be used by the City for any purpose, and (2) would go into effect only if the state sales tax proposition is not approved in this election?

YES 93 ➡
NO 94 ➡

D Shall police officers and firefighters be encouraged to retire early in 1994 by treating them as if they worked two years longer and were two years older?

YES 98 ➡
NO 99 ➡

E Shall the surviving spouses of deceased employees who qualify for a pension be allowed to continue receiving a pension upon remarriage?

YES 102 ➡
NO 103 ➡

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

CIUDAD Y CONDADO DE SAN FRANCISCO
ELECCIONES GENERALES CONSOLIDADAS, 2 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1993
MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES — PROPOSICIONES DE LA CIUDAD Y CONDADO

舊金山市、縣 聯合普選 1993年11月2日
提交選民投票表決的市、縣提案

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81 SI 贊成
82 NO 反對

BONOS PARA MEJORAR INSTALACIONES CULTURALES, 1993. Para contraer una deuda en bonos de $98,045,000 para efectuar ciertas mejoras en instalaciones culturales, incluyendo mejoras al Museo de Arte Asiático, el Acuario Steinhart, el Centro Cultural de la Misión, la Sala de Opera de Bayview, el Centro para Arte y Cultura Africano y Africano-americano de Western Addition, el Centro Cultural del Sur de la Calle Market, la Galería de la Comisión de Arte, el Centro Cultural Gay/Lesbiano y el Palacio de Bellas Artes (Exploratorium).

1993年改善文化設施公債。發行公債九千八百零四萬五千元，用於改善一些文化設施，包括改善亞洲藝術博物館，斯坦哈特水族館，米慎區文化中心，灣景歌劇院，西增區非洲和非美藝術文化中心，南市場街文化中心，藝術委員會展覽館，男／女同性戀者文化中心和藝術宮(探索館所在地)。

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88 SI 贊成
89 NO 反對

BONOS PARA MEJORAR LAS CALLES Y LA SEGURIDAD DEL TRANSITO, 1993. Para contraer una deuda en bonos de $68,000,000 para efectuar mejoras en las calles, aceras, iluminación, seguridad del tránsito y servicios públicos.

1993年改善街道和交通安全公債。發行公債六千八百萬元，用於改善街道，人行道，街燈，交通安全和公用事業。

B

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93 SI 贊成
94 NO 反對

¿Se adoptará una ordenanza que apruebe un impuesto a las ventas del 1/2 por ciento en San Francisco que (1) podría ser usado por la Ciudad para cualquier propósito y (2) entraría en vigencia sólo si no se aprueba la proposición estatal de impuestos a las ventas durante estas elecciones?

應否通過一項法令，批准舊金山增加營業稅1/2%，(1)可用於本市任何用途，(2)如果州營業稅提案在這次選舉不獲通過，這個法令才生效。

C

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98 SI 贊成
99 NO 反對

¿Se alentará que los oficiales de policía y bomberos se jubilen antes de tiempo en 1994 haciendo de cuenta que hubieran trabajado dos años más y tuvieran dos años más de edad?

應否鼓勵警員和消防員提前在1994年退休，他們將被視作已多做了兩年及增加了兩歲？

D

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102 SI 贊成
103 NO 反對

¿Los cónyuges sobrevivientes de empleados fallecidos que pueden recibir una pensión tendrán el derecho de seguir recibiendo la pensión al volver a casarse?

應否准許合格領取退休金的已故市職工的遺偶再婚後仍可以繼續領取退休金？

E

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5E

CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS — CITY AND COUNTY PROPOSITIONS

F

Shall the Board of Supervisors, by a vote of eight of its members, be allowed to change retirement benefits for police officers and firefighters, and to contract to make police officers and firefighters members of the State Public Employees Retirement System instead of the City retirement system?

YES 107 ➡
NO 108 ➡

G

Shall employees whose salaries are set by salary survey and who are represented by employee organizations that did not agree to a wage freeze in 1991-92 be allowed to negotiate for dental coverage and two additional days off in 1993-94 and 1994-95 in return for acceptance of the 1993-94 wage freeze?

YES 112 ➡
NO 113 ➡

H

Shall the City enter into a lease financing arrangement with the City and County of San Francisco Finance Corporation, or a similar non-profit corporation, the obligations or evidence of indebtedness with respect to which shall not exceed the aggregate principal amount of fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) for the purpose of acquiring radio communications systems and related equipment for various departments including, but not limited to, the Police, Fire, Sheriff, Parking & Traffic, and Public Health departments?

YES 117 ➡
NO 118 ➡

I

Shall the Board of Supervisors, without voter approval and subject to specified debt limits, be authorized to approve the lease financing of equipment and improvements to buildings, to be used by or for the Department of Health, if the Controller certifies that certain conditions are met?

YES 126 ➡
NO 127 ➡

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

CIUDAD Y CONDADO DE SAN FRANCISCO
ELECCIONES GENERALES CONSOLIDADAS, 2 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1993
MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES — PROPOSICIONES DE LA CIUDAD Y CONDADO

舊金山市、縣 聯合普選 1993年11月2日
提交選民投票表決的市、縣提案

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107 SI 贊成
108 NO 反對

¿El Consejo de Supervisores, mediante un voto de ocho de sus miembros, tendrá el derecho de modificar los beneficios de jubilación para los oficiales de policía y bomberos y efectuar contratos de modo de lograr que los oficiales de policía y bomberos sean miembros del Sistema de Jubilación de Empleados Estatales en lugar de formar parte del sistema jubilatorio de la Ciudad?

應否准許市參議會以八票通過改變警員和消防員的退休福利，並可簽約使警員和消防員成為州職工退休制度成員而不是市退休制度成員？

F

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112 SI 贊成
113 NO 反對

¿Los empleados cuyos sueldos se establecen mediante una encuesta de sueldos y cuyos representantes son organizaciones de empleados que no estuvieron de acuerdo con el congelamiento de salarios durante 1991-92 tendrán el derecho de negociar la cobertura dental y dos días libres adicionales durante 1993-94 y 1994-95 en caso de aceptar un congelamiento de salarios durante 1993-94?

應否讓那些透過調查薪酬而制定薪酬額的、並有工會代表反對在1991-92財政年度凍結工資的市職工談判護牙保險並在1993-94和1994-95財政年度增加兩日休息，但同意接受1993-94財政年度凍結工資？

G

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117 SI 贊成
118 NO 反對

¿La Ciudad podrá entrar en un arreglo de financiamiento por arrendamiento con la Corporación de Finanzas de la Ciudad y el Condado de San Francisco o una corporación similar sin fines de lucro, en la cual las obligaciones o la evidencia de la deuda no serán mayores que la cantidad principal agregada de cincuenta millones de dólares ($50,000,000) para el propósito de adquirir sistemas de comunicación por radio y equipos relacionados para diversos departamentos, entre los cuales se incluyen, pero no está limitado a, los departamentos de Policía, Bomberos, Sheriff, Estacionamiento y Tránsito, y Salud Pública?

應否准許市政府與舊金山市縣財務公司或類似的非營利公司簽署一項租用信貸合約，負債總額不超過五千萬元（$50,000,000），債款用於為市各部門，包括但不限於警察，消防，縣警，停車與交通，公共衛生等部門，購置無線電通信系統和有關器材？

H

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126 SI 贊成
127 NO 反對

¿Se autorizará al Consejo de Supervisores, sin la aprobación por parte de los electores y sujeto a ciertos límites especificados de deuda, aprobar el financiamiento por arrendamiento de equipos y mejoras a los edificios a ser usados por el Departamento de Salud, si el Contralor certifica que se satisfacen ciertas condiciones?

應否在未經選民通過但需指定負債額的情況下授權市參議會批准租用信貸，供衛生局用於購置設備和改善樓房，但須經市主計官證明此舉已符合特定的條件？

I

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

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CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS — CITY AND COUNTY PROPOSITIONS

J

Shall the Controller be allowed to approve the transfer of surplus funds from one City department to another department to pay for expenses, if the money transferred is repaid with interest within 12 months on conditions set by the Treasurer and Controller?

YES 133 ➡
NO 134 ➡

K

Shall an Ethics Commission be created, with the power to (1) administer the City's campaign contribution, conflict of interest, lobbying and whistleblowing laws, (2) investigate alleged violations of these laws and impose penalties under certain circumstances, and (3) submit directly to the voters ordinances relating to governmental ethics?

YES 138 ➡
NO 139 ➡

L

Shall the Charter be amended to create a Human Resources Department, and transfer to this department functions of the Civil Service Commission, the Health Services Board, the Employee Relations Office and personnel functions of the Department of Public Health, and shall the Board of Supervisors be authorized to transfer to this new department workers' compensation functions now performed by the Retirement Board?

YES 145 ➡
NO 146 ➡

M

Shall the management of the Municipal Railway be transferred from the Public Utilities Commission to a new Public Transportation Commission, to be funded in part by revenues from parking meters, parking tickets, parking garages and the parking tax, and shall certain excess PUC revenues be allowed to be transferred to the City's general fund if certain conditions are met?

YES 152 ➡
NO 153 ➡

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

CIUDAD Y CONDADO DE SAN FRANCISCO 舊金山市、縣 聯合普選 1993年11月2日 **F6**
ELECCIONES GENERALES CONSOLIDADAS, 2 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1993 提交選民投票表決的市、縣提案
MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES — PROPOSICIONES DE LA CIUDAD Y CONDADO

133 SI 贊成
134 NO 反對

¿Se permitirá al Contralor aprobar la transferencia de fondos excesivos de un departamento de la Ciudad a otro departamento para pagar gastos, si el dinero transferido se paga con intereses dentro de los 12 meses con condiciones fijadas por el Tesorero y el Contralor?

應否准許市主計官批准把一個市部門的盈餘基金轉借給另一個市部門作付帳之用，如果所轉借的款項依照市司庫和主計官所定條件在十二個月之內償還本息？

J

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138 SI 贊成
139 NO 反對

¿Se creará una Comisión de Etica con el poder de (1) administrar las leyes de la Ciudad de contribuciones a las campañas, conflictos de intereses, cabildeo ("lobbying") e información de conductas indebidas ("whistleblowing"), (2) investigar violaciones alegadas de estas leyes e imponer multas bajo ciertas circunstancias, y (3) presentar directamente ante los electores ordenanzas referidas a la ética gubernamental?

應否設立一個道德委員會，有權(1)管理市的競選捐款，利益衝突，說客，揭黑等法例；(2)調查違反上述法例者並在特定情況下施加懲罰；(3)直接向選民提交有關政治道德的法令進行表決？

K

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145 SI 贊成
146 NO 反對

¿Se enmendará la Carta Constitucional para crear un Departamento de Recursos Humanos y se transferirá a este departamento las funciones de la Comisión de Servicio Civil, el Consejo de Servicios de la Salud, la Oficina de Relaciones con los Empleados y las funciones de personal del Departamento de Salud Pública, y se autorizará al Consejo de Supervisores transferir a este nuevo departamento las funciones de compensación por accidentes de trabajo ("workers' compensation") que ahora realiza el Consejo de Jubilación?

應否修改市憲章，設立一個人事部，把公務委員會，衛生服務局，職工關係辦公室以及公共衛生局處理人事的職責轉到人事部，並且應否授權市參議會把現由市退休局負責的職工意外賠償轉由這個新部門負責？

L

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152 SI 贊成
153 NO 反對

¿Se transferirá la administración del Ferrocarril Municipal desde la Comisión de Servicios Públicos (PUC) a una nueva Comisión de Transporte Público, cuyos fondos provendrán en parte de los ingresos de parquímetros, boletas de estacionamiento, playas de estacionamiento y el impuesto al estacionamiento, y se permitirá que ciertos ingresos excesivos de la PUC sean transferidos al fondo general de la Ciudad si se satisfacen ciertas condiciones?

應否把市公共車的管理權從公用事業委員會轉由一個新的公共交通委員會負責，部分基金來自停車表、停車罰票，停車場和停車稅的收入，另外，公用事業委員會的多餘收入，如果符合特定條件應否准許轉移給市普通基金。

M

7E

CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS — CITY AND COUNTY PROPOSITIONS

N Shall the Mayor, a member of the Board of Supervisors, and the Chief Administrative Officer be directed to review the Charter and propose changes that the Board of Supervisors could submit to the voters to make City government more cost effective and responsive?

YES 159 ➡
NO 160 ➡

O Shall committees of the Board of Supervisors be allowed, upon giving 30 days notice, to hold special meetings in San Francisco at locations other than City Hall?

YES 163 ➡
NO 164 ➡

P Shall the Board of Supervisors be allowed, upon giving 30 days notice, to hold special meetings in San Francisco at locations other than City Hall?

YES 167 ➡
NO 168 ➡

Q Shall rules for purchasing equipment and supplies be changed to allow departments, with purchaser approval, to make purchases below $5,000, to require written contracts above $2,500 and sealed bids above $50,000, and to allow the Board of Supervisors after 1997 to modify the $5,000 and $2,500 limits?

YES 171 ➡
NO 172 ➡

R Shall retired employees be allowed to vote and be candidates in Retirement Board elections provided that not more than one retired employee at a time may serve on the Board?

YES 176 ➡
NO 177 ➡

S Shall the Board of Trustees of the Fine Arts Museums be allowed greater independence in the management and operation of the museums?

YES 180 ➡
NO 181 ➡

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

CIUDAD Y CONDADO DE SAN FRANCISCO — **舊金山市、縣 聯合普選 1993年11月2日** **F7**
ELECCIONES GENERALES CONSOLIDADAS, 2 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1993 — **提交選民投票表決的市、縣提案**
MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES — PROPOSICIONES DE LA CIUDAD Y CONDADO

159 SI 贊成 **160 NO 反對**	¿Se podrá dirigir al Alcalde, un miembro del Consejo de Supervisores y el Funcionario Administrativo Principal a revisar la Carta Constitucional y proponer cambios que el Consejo de Supervisores pueda presentar ante los electores para que el gobierno de la Ciudad sea más eficiente en cuanto a sus costos y responda mejor a las necesidades de la ciudadanía?	應否責成市長、一名市參議員和市首席行政官審議市憲章並提出修正案，由市參議會提交選民表決，使市政府更有效率，更負責任？ **N**
163 SI 贊成 **164 NO 反對**	¿Se permitirá que los comités del Consejo de Supervisores, con un aviso de 30 días por anticipado, celebren reuniones especiales en San Francisco fuera del edificio de la Municipalidad?	應否准許市參議會的委員會在三十日前發出通告後可以在市政廳以外的舊金山其他地方舉行特別會議？ **O**
167 SI 贊成 **168 NO 反對**	¿Se permitirá que el Consejo de Supervisores, con un aviso de 30 días por anticipado, celebre reuniones especiales en San Francisco fuera del edificio de la Municipalidad?	應否准許市參議會在三十日前發出通告後可以在市政廳以外的舊金山其他地方舉行特別會議？ **P**
171 SI 贊成 **172 NO 反對**	¿Se modificarán las reglas de compra de equipos y suministros para permitir que los departamentos, con la aprobación del comprador, hagan compras menores que $5000, requieran contratos escritos por encima de $2500 y propuestas selladas por encima de $50,000, y para permitir al Consejo de Supervisores la modificación de los límites de $5000 y $2500, después de 1997?	應否改變購置器材和用品的規則，准許市各部門在獲得市採購官的批准後可以購買五千元以下的物品，但如超過二千五百元則需簽約，超過五萬元者則需秘密投標，並准許市參議會在1997年後調整五千元和二千五百元的限額？ **Q**
176 SI 贊成 **177 NO 反對**	¿Se permitirá que los empleados jubilados voten y sean candidatos en las elecciones del Consejo de Jubilación siempre y cuando no haya más de un empleado jubilado cumpliendo funciones en el Consejo?	應否准許已退休的市職工在退休局的選舉中有權投票和成為候選人，但每次只能有一名退休職工在退休局任職？ **R**
180 SI 贊成 **181 NO 反對**	¿Se permitirá que el Consejo de Síndicos de los Museos de Bellas Artes tengan mayor independencia en la administración y operación de los museos?	應否准許藝術博物館的理事會在博物館的管理和運作方面擁有更大的自主權？ **S**

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

8E

CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS — CITY AND COUNTY PROPOSITIONS

T Shall the Chief of the Fire Department be allowed to appoint two Deputy Chiefs chosen from the rank of Assistant Chief or Battalion Chief?

YES 185 ➡
NO 186 ➡

U Shall candidates for City office be required to be San Francisco residents at the time they take out nomination papers, and shall certain other election procedures be changed, including providing the Registrar of Voters and other officials more time to prepare election materials?

YES 190 ➡
NO 191 ➡

V Shall certain changes be made to San Francisco's General Assistance ("GA") laws to (1) add a durational residency requirement for GA applicants, (2) increase penalties for persons who violate GA rules or obtain GA benefits through fraud, (3) strengthen the City's ability to recover overpayments of GA, and (4) enable the City to obtain fingerprints from GA applicants and recipients to prevent duplicate GA payments?

YES 196 ➡
NO 197 ➡

W Shall contributions to "officeholder accounts," which elected City officials form to accept contributions for purposes other than seeking election to City office, be limited to $250 a year, and shall elected officials be prohibited from accepting contributions to officeholder accounts for the six month period before they are up for re-election?

YES 203 ➡
NO 204 ➡

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

CIUDAD Y CONDADO DE SAN FRANCISCO 舊金山市、縣 聯合普選 1993年11月2日 **F8**
ELECCIONES GENERALES CONSOLIDADAS, 2 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1993 提交選民投票表決的市、縣提案
MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES — PROPOSICIONES DE LA CIUDAD Y CONDADO

185 SI 贊成
186 NO 反對

¿Se permitirá que el Jefe del Departamento de Bomberos nombre a dos Jefes Delegados elegidos entre los rangos del Jefe Asistente o el Jefe de Batallón?

應否准許消防局長從局長助理或消防隊長的職位中任命兩名副局長？

T

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190 SI 贊成
191 NO 反對

¿Se requerirá que los candidatos para puestos municipales sean residentes de San Francisco en el momento en que emiten sus documentos de postulación, y se modificarán ciertos procedimientos electorales, entre los cuales se incluye proporcionar al Registrador de Electores y otros funcionarios más tiempo para preparar los materiales para las elecciones?

應否規定市官職候選人在申報候選提名時是舊金山居民，應否修改一些選舉程序，包括為選民註冊官和其他官員提供更充份的時間準備選舉資料？

U

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196 SI 贊成
197 NO 反對

¿Se harán ciertos cambios a las leyes de Asistencia General ("GA") de San Francisco para (1) agregar un requisito de duración de la residencia para los postulantes a GA, (2) aumentar las multas para las personas que violan las reglas de GA u obtienen beneficios de GA por medio de fraude, (3) fortalecer la habilidad de la Ciudad de recuperar sobrepagos de GA, y (4) permitir que la Ciudad obtenga huellas digitales de los postulantes y receptores de GA para impedir pagos de GA duplicados?

應否對舊金山的普通援助法例作出若干修改，(1)對申請普通援助者延長其居住期限；(2)對違反普通援助法例者或以詐騙手段獲得普通援助福利者，加重懲罰；(3)加強市政府的功能，追回多付的普通援助金；(4)授權市政府要求申請普通援助者和接受援助者打印指模，以便防止重複支付普通援助金？

V

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203 SI 贊成
204 NO 反對

¿Serán las contribuciones a las "cuentas de funcionarios públicos", que crean los funcionarios de la Ciudad electos con el fin de aceptar contribuciones para propósitos distintos del de tratar de ser elegidos a los puestos de la Ciudad, limitadas a $250 por año y se prohibirá a los funcionarios electos aceptar contribuciones a las cuentas de funcionarios públicos durante el período de seis meses previo al momento de poder ser reelectos?

應否把"在職帳戶"的捐款，即選任的市官員接受捐款用於競選市官職以外其他用途的特設帳戶存款每年限額為二百五十元，應否禁止選任官員在競選連任前六個月接受捐款？

W

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

9E

CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS — CITY AND COUNTY PROPOSITIONS

X Shall "officeholder accounts," which elected City officials form to accept contributions for purposes other than seeking election to City office, be abolished, and shall all future contributions received by such officials be deposited in their campaign account and be subject to the City's $500 campaign contribution limit?

YES 211 ➡
NO 212 ➡

Y Shall City law regulating taxicabs be amended to: (1) increase the total number of taxicab permits from 811 to 1,200 by 1998, (2) create three types of permits, (3) change procedures for issuing permits after 1999, and (4) allow persons driving pursuant to agreement with permit holder to choose whether to work as employees or independent contractors?

YES 216 ➡
NO 217 ➡

Z Shall the ordinance regulating refuse collection be repealed, and replaced by an ordinance that would (1) create a new commission to award contracts for collection of garbage and residential recyclables through competitive bidding, and (2) allow all businesses to contract with licensed recyclers for collection of recyclables?

YES 222 ➡
NO 223 ➡

AA Shall it be the policy of the people of San Francisco that all City officials and full-time employees travel to and from work on public transit at least twice a week?

YES 227 ➡
NO 228 ➡

BB Shall it be the policy of the people of San Francisco to allow Police Officer Bob Geary to decide when he may use his puppet Brendan O'Smarty while on duty?

YES 231 ➡
NO 232 ➡

9E

END OF BALLOT

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

CIUDAD Y CONDADO DE SAN FRANCISCO
ELECCIONES GENERALES CONSOLIDADAS, 2 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1993
MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES — PROPOSICIONES DE LA CIUDAD Y CONDADO

舊金山市、縣 聯合普選 1993年11月2日
提交選民投票表決的市、縣提案

F9

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211 SI 贊成
212 NO 反對

¿Se anularán las "cuentas de funcionarios públicos" que los funcionarios electos de la Ciudad forman con el fin de aceptar contribuciones para propósitos que no sean los de ser elegidos a un puesto de la Ciudad, y se depositarán todas las futuras contribuciones de este tipo recibidas por tales funcionarios en su cuenta de campaña, sujetas al límite de contribución a la campaña de la Ciudad de $500?

應否撤消選任的市官員開設接受捐款用於競選市官職以外其他用途的"在職帳戶"，應否把這些官員將來所收到的所有捐款存入他們的競選帳戶，並應受到市法例的規限競選捐款不得超過五百元？

X

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216 SI 贊成
217 NO 反對

¿Se enmendarán las leyes de la Ciudad que rigen los taxis para: (1) aumentar la cantidad total de taxis permitidos de 811 a 1200 para 1998, (2) crear tres tipos de permisos, (3) cambiar los procedimientos de emisión de permisos y determinar la cantidad de permisos después de 1999, y (4) permitir que los conductores, según un acuerdo con el tenedor del permiso, escojan si prefieren trabajar como empleados o contratistas independientes?

應否修改市出租車管制法：(1)從現在到1998年，把出租車營業執照總數從811個增加到1200個；(2)創設三種營業執照；(3)修改發給營業執照的程序，並決定1999年後營業執照的數目；(4)依照協議准許駕駛人持有營業執照者可以選擇當職工或獨立承包商？

Y

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222 SI 贊成
223 NO 反對

¿Se revocará la ordenanza que regula la recolección de residuos reemplazándola por una ordenanza que (1) crearía una nueva comisión para otorgar contratos para la recolección de residuos y desechos residenciales reciclables por medio de propuestas competitivas, y (2) permitiría a las empresas celebrar contratos con recicladores licenciados para la recolección de desechos reciclables?

應否廢除廢物收集管制法，另立新法(1)設立一個新委員會透過競爭投標的方法授予合約收集垃圾和處理住宅區的可循環再用的廢物；(2)准許商號與持有執照的循環再用公司簽約收集可循環再用的廢物？

Z

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227 SI 贊成
228 NO 反對

¿Será la política de las personas de San Francisco que todos los funcionarios de la Ciudad y empleados de tiempo completo viajen hacia y desde su trabajo en el sistema de transporte público por lo menos dos veces por semana?

應否規定所有市官員和全時公務員每週至少乘搭兩次公共車上下班成為舊金山人民的政策？

AA

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231 SI 贊成
232 NO 反對

¿Será la política de las personas de San Francisco permitir que el Oficial de Policía Bob Geary decida por su propia cuenta cuándo puede usar su títere Brendan O'Smarty al estar trabajando?

應否准許警員鮑勃•吉里自己決定在執行職務時使用他的木偶布倫丹•奧斯馬特成為舊金山人民的一項政策？

BB

FIN DE LA BALOTA
投票完畢

F9

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LOS ELECTORES:

SOLAMENTE DEBE PERFORAR LA TARJETA DE BALOTA CON EL INSTRUMENTO DE VOTACION QUE SE ENCUENTRA SUJETADO A LA MESA DE VOTACION; NUNCA DEBE UTILIZAR UNA PLUMA O UN LAPIZ.

Para votar por un CANDIDATO cuyo nombre aparece en la Balota Oficial, perfore la tarjeta de balota en el lugar señalado con una flecha al lado del número que corresponda a dicho candidato.

Para votar por un candidato NO LISTADO, escriba el nombre del puesto y el nombre de la persona en el espacio en blanco provisto para tal propósito en la porción de la tarjeta de balota con el titulo "Balota para un dandidato no listado."

Para votar por cualquier MEDIDA, perfore la tarjeta de balota en el lugar señalado por la flecha enfrente del número que corresponda a las palabras "SI" o "NO."

No haga niguna marca ni borradura en la tarjeta de balota. Dichas marcas o borraduras anularán la balota.

Si usted dobla, rompe o daña la tarjeta de balota, o si la perfora incorrectamente, devuélvala al miembro del consejo del lugar de votación y obtenga una nueva tarjeta.

選民須知:

請只用附在投票機上的打孔針在選票卡上打孔，切勿使用筆或鉛筆。

投票給選票上的候選人，請用藍針在該候選人的姓名對面箭頭所指處打孔。

投票給合格的"寫入"候選人，請在選票卡的空格上寫入該人姓名和他競選的官職。

投票任何提案，請用藍針在箭頭所指號碼"YES"或"NO"打孔。

選票如有塗改或擦過痕跡，選票即作廢。

如果你摺過、撕破或損毀了選票，或投票時打錯了孔，請把選票退回給選舉站的監選員，另取一份新選票卡。

Instructions in English are on the first ballot page.

PARA COMENZAR A VOTAR,
VUELVA A LA PRIMERA PAGINA.

請由第一頁開始投票。



TO START VOTING,
TURN BACK TO THE
FIRST PAGE.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
OFFICES TO BE VOTED ON THIS ELECTION

CITY ATTORNEY

The term of office for the City Attorney is four years. The City Attorney is currently paid $129,508 each year.

The City Attorney is the lawyer for the City and County of San Francisco in all civil actions. The City Attorney serves as legal advisor to the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, all City departments and all City Commissions. The City Attorney prepares or approves the form of all city laws, contracts, bonds and any other legal documents that concern the City. The City Attorney appoints deputy city attorneys to assist with this work.

TREASURER

The term of office for the Treasurer is four years. The Treasurer is currently paid $115,910 each year.

The Treasurer is responsible for receiving, paying out and investing all City and County funds. The Treasurer manages the day-to-day cash flow of the City and County, directs the Office of the Tax Collector, works closely with City departments to ensure timely deposit of funds received, and is a major participant in the issuance of General Obligation Bonds, Revenue Bonds and Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS
LOCAL CANDIDATES

On the following pages are statements of qualifications from local candidates. They have been printed as submitted. Spelling and grammatical errors have not been corrected.

The statements are submitted by the candidates. They have not been checked for accuracy by any City official or agency.

Candidates for City Attorney

NEIL EISENBERG

My address is 131 14th Avenue
My occupation is Trial attorney
My age is 48
My qualifications for office are: San Francisco needs a new City Attorney.

The present City Attorney's office is overly political; it loses too many cases; too many cases are settled when the City should stand and fight. The City needs and deserves tough, aggressive advocacy.

I favor a new approach: A tough stand toward corporations; a feasibility study of PG&E; a crackdown on slumlords; openness in government; no more giveaways; not one more dime should be taken from the City treasury unless clear obligation is demonstrated.

When times are tough, they require a tough attorney.

I would appreciate your vote.

Neil Eisenberg

The sponsors for Neil Eisenberg are:
Quentin L. Kopp, 68 Country Club Dr., State Senator.
Rosario Anaya, 240 Dolores, #331, School Administrator.
Arlo E. Smith, 66 San Fernando Way, District Attorney.
Carol Ruth Silver, 68 Ramona, Attorney.
John L. Molinari, 1264 Lombard St., Businessman.
Gloria L. Fontanello, 1435 Bay St., Property Manager.
Jose E. Medina, 39 Colby St., Executive Director.
Pat Montandon, 1591 Shrader St., Founder/Exec. Dir. — Non Profit.
Joe O'Donoghue, 1527 McAllister St., Construction Representative.
Elizabeth V. White, 2200 Pacific Ave., Art Dealer.
Jonathan D. Bulkley, 147 10th Ave., Architect.
Raymond L. Benson, 1647 Golden Gate Ave., Police Officer.
Natalie E. Winokur, 2190 Washington St., Retired.
Sydney Ashkenazie, 2200 Pacific Ave., Art Dealer.
Mitch Fine, 58 Cityview, Attorney.
Wayne H. Alba, 735 El Camino del Mar, Investor.
Sam T. Harper, 339 Chattanooga St., Publisher.
Steve L. Kline, 3620 26th St., #1, Public Relations Consultant.
Jeremy Kotas, 123 Laidley St., Architect.
Hadie Redd, 476 Joost Ave, Senior Investigator.
Arlo Hale Smith, 66 San Fernando Way, Trial Attorney.
William J. Murphy, 45 Stonecrest Dr., Lawyer.
Daniel M. Schwartz, 2190 Washington St., #1204, Retired.

LOUISE H. RENNE

My address is 3905 Clay Street
My occupation is City Attorney
My qualifications for office are:
ADMINISTRATION

I direct the City's law office of over 80 outstanding lawyers who advise the Mayor, Supervisors and 95 city departments; draft 1,500 pieces of legislation annually; process 3,000 claims; and defend the City in over 6,000 cases.

PRIORITIES

I've created an environmental unit, developed a nationally recognized program that closes "crack houses," and recruited top quality lawyers into public service. My office provides excellent legal counsel in an even-handed manner.

EXPERIENCE
San Francisco City Attorney (1986 - Present)
Member, San Francisco Board of Supervisors (1978-86)
Deputy Attorney General, State of California (1966-77)
Federal Communications Commission, General Counsel's Office (1961-64)

Louise H. Renne

The sponsors for Louise H. Renne are:
Dianne Feinstein, 30 Presidio Terrace, United States Senator.
Nancy Pelosi, 2640 Broadway, Member of Congress.
Leo T. McCarthy, 400 Magellan Ave., Lt. Governor of California.
Willie L. Brown, 1200 Gough St., Attorney.
George Christopher, 1170 Sacramento St., #5D, Former Mayor of San Francisco, Retired.
Joseph L. Alioto, 2510 Pacific Ave., Attorney.
Art Agnos, 106 Dorchester Way, Regional Director — U.S. Dept. of HUD.
Susan J. Bierman, 1529 Shrader St., Supervisor.
Tom Hsieh, 1151 Taylor Street, Member, Board of Supervisors.
Barbara L. Kaufman, 1228 Montgomery, #5, Member, S.F. Board of Supervisors.
Willie B. Kennedy, 50 Chumasero Dr., #7E, County Supervisor.
Susan Leal, 4115 26th St., Supervisor.
Carole V. Migden, 1960 Hayes St., #6, Member, Board of Supervisors.
Kevin F. Shelley, 20 San Antonio, #1B, Member, Board of Supervisors.
Doris M. Ward, 440 Davis Ct., #1409, Assessor.
Jeff Brown, 850 40th Ave., Public Defender.
Michael Hennessey, 74 Banks St., Sheriff of San Francisco.
Mabel S. Teng, 2076 16th Ave., S.F. Community College Governing Board Member.
Leland Y. Yee, PhD., 1489 Dolores St., Vice President, S.F. Board of Education.
Carlota del Portillo, 84 Berkeley Way, School Board Member.
Thomas J. Cahill, 246 17th Ave., Chief of Police, Ret.
Joan-Marie Shelley, 895 Burnett Ave., #4, Teacher Union President.
Thomas E. Horn, 950 Rockdale Dr., Attorney.
John F. Henning, Jr., 165 Northpoint, Attorney.
Yori Wada, 565 4th Ave., Retired YMCA Executive.
Alicia C. Wang, 140 Valparaiso, Teacher.
Matthew Rothschild, 339 Chestnut St., Attorney at Law.
Fred A. Rodriguez, 1231 28th Ave., Attorney.
Gordon Chin, 60 Castro St., Executive Director.
H. Welton Flynn, 76 Venus St., Public Accountant.

Statements are volunteered by the candidates and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Candidates for Treasurer

ADRIAN BERMUDEZ

My address is 1350 Geneva Ave.
My occupation is Enviromental Health/Human and Civil Rights Advocate
My age is 44
My qualifications for office are: For 23 years I have been a public service volunteer in San Francisco. I have served at the Human Rights Commission, and at other groups supporting: Domestic partners, AIDS funding, Pro-Choice, Labor issues, Legal System Reform, anti-violence & sexism.

As your new Treasurer, I'll be deeply committed to the city's sound economic development and proper distribution and use of the city's funding.

As a Latino, bi-sensitive human and a father, I am determined to keep this a safe and compassionate city. I pledge leadership, integrity, and my "People First" conviction to the service of the San Francisco community.

Adrian Bermudez

The sponsors for Adrian Bermudez are:
Rosario Anaya, 240 Dolores #331, School Administrator.
Marguerite Rubenstein, 46 Stillings Ave., Therapist (PhD).
Maria Martinez, 3331 17th, Political Empowerment Activist.
Arlo H. Smith, 66 San Fernando Way, Former BART President.
Rene Castro, 499 Alabama St., #114, Artistic Director MCC.
Kathleen J. Abing, 1559 California St., Teacher.
Diane H. Tom, 1344 Guerrero St., Small Bus. Manager.
Sharen Hewitt, 3015 23rd Ave., Ex. Director.
Roland A. Quan, 407 35th Ave., Certified Public Accountant.
Orelia Langston, 55 Friendship Way, Executive Director.
Lee W. Doyle, 4150 24th St., Public Relations Mgr.
Richard Abrahams, 2293 Turk Blvd., #2, Legislative Aide.
Mary L. Dixon, 110 Southwood Dr., Accountant.
Margaret A. Verges, 3041 Pine St., Early Education Advocate.
Catherine Powell, 121 Varennes Dr., Campaign Reform Activist.
Robert A. Dewey, Jr., 158 8th Ave., Public Relations Counsel.
Cecilia Cardenas, 34 Liberty St., Bank Operation's Officer.
Anita D. Bonilla, 537 Prentiss St., Legal Secretary.
Yadira Bassett, 1350 Geneva Ave., Collection Officer.
Israel Santiago, 794 San Jose Ave., #7, Community Advocate.
Jose Saravia, 36 Hoff St., #309, Handicap People's Advocate.
Ada R. Vilchez, 666 Geneva Ave., Woman Rights Advocate.
Leticia Medina, 1271 Cayuga Ave., Health Outreach Worker.
Ana V. Salazar, 310 Excelsior Ave., Travel Consultant.
Virginia Stearns, 3851 20th St., Artist.
Armando Bolanos, 1294 Church St., Animals Rights Activist.
Lorraine R. Weles, 214 Rutland St., Cosmetologist.
Terence J. Faulkner, 870 47th Ave., Former County Committee Chairman.

MARY I. CALLANAN

My address is 1661 Dolores St.
My occupation is Treasurer of the City and County of San Francisco
My qualifications for office are: Accomplishments: During my thirteen years as Treasurer, our city has earned an average of $102,500,000 per year — average rate 10% — through productive and socially responsible investment management, consistent with maximum safety and prudence; automation in the Tax Office provides equitable and efficient collection of all taxes and miscellaneous fees.

Education: Bachelor's degree in Accounting and Master's degree in Business Administration, University of San Francisco.

Experience: Twenty-nine years of dedicated professional accounting and management service to taxpayers, including Treasurer, Chief Accountant SF Airport, and positions with the District Attorney and Controller's Budget Offices and Real Estate Department.

Mary I. Callanan

The sponsors for Mary I. Callanan are:
Dianne Feinstein, 30 Presidio Terrace, United States Senator.
Nancy Pelosi, 2640 Broadway, Member of Congress.
Leo T. McCarthy, 400 Magellan, Lt. Governor/State of CA.
George Christopher, 1170 Sacramento St., #5D, Former Mayor of San Francisco.
Frank M. Jordan, 2529 Fillmore St., Mayor — City & County, S.F.
John L. Burton, 8 Sloat Blvd., Assemblyman.
Carlota del Portillo, 84 Berkeley Way, School Board Member.
Art Agnos, 106 Dorchester Way, Regional Director, U.S. Dept. of HUD.
Thomas C. Scanlon, 631 Vicente St., Retired Treasurer, C.&C. of S.F.
Ernest "Chuck" Ayala, 4402 20th St., Businessman — Centro Latino.
Henry E. Berman, 483 Euclid Ave., Consultant.
Christopher L. Bowman, 2225 23rd St., #115, Political Consultant.
Thomas J. Cahill, 246 17th Ave., Chief of Police (Ret.).
Edward F. Callanan, Jr., 162 Idora Ave., Staff Services Manager.
H. Welton Flynn, 76 Venus St., Public Accountant.
Walter S. Fong, 2983 23rd Ave., Business Owner.
Louis J. Giraudo, 35 San Buenaventura, Businessman.
Michael E. Hardeman, 329 Wawona, Union Representative.
John F. Henning, Jr., 165 Northpoint, Attorney.
Aileen C. Hernandez, 820 47th Ave., Urban Consultant.
James C. Hormel, 181 Buena Vista Avenue East, Businessman.
Thomas E. Horn, 950 Rockdale St., Attorney.
Anne Saito Howden, 191 Upper Terrace, Retired.
Carol F. Marshall, 111 Meadowbrook Dr., Retired Police Inspector.
Robert J. McCarthy, 354 Santa Clara Ave., Attorney.
Jane Morrison, 44 Woodland Ave., Retired.
Matthew J. Rothschild, 339 Chestnut St., Attorney At Law.
Michael S. Salarno, 95 Crestlake Dr., TV Store Owner.
William F. Terheyden, 61 Toledo Way, Attorney.

Statements are volunteered by the candidates and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

AN OVERVIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO'S BOND DEBT

BACKGROUND

What is Bond Financing? Bond financing is a type of long-term borrowing used to raise money for projects. The City receives money by selling "bonds" to investors. The City must pay back to the investors the amount borrowed along with interest.

The money raised from bond sales is used to pay for large capital projects such as fire and police stations, libraries and major earthquake repairs. The City uses bond financing mainly because these buildings will last many years and their large dollar costs are difficult to pay for all at once.

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

Revenue bonds are paid back from revenues generated by bond-financed projects. For example, the airport can finance a major expansion through revenue bonds which will be paid back from landing fees charged to airlines that use the improvements.

General Obligation bonds are used to pay for projects that benefit citizens but do not raise revenue (for example: police and fire stations, libraries, major park rehabilitation or cultural facility projects). General Obligation bonds must be approved by the voters. Once they are approved and sold, they are repaid by property taxes.

In addition, the City can borrow money through voter approved long-term ***lease financing*** contracts. These are used primarily for purchases or equipment and are generally for less than 10 years.

What are the direct costs of using bonds? The City's cost for using bonds depends on the interest rate that is paid on the bonds and the number of years over which they are paid off. Most general obligation bonds are paid off over a period of 10 to 20 years. Assuming an interest rate of 6%, the cost of paying off bonds over 20 years is about $1.65 for each dollar borrowed — $1 for the dollar borrowed and 65 cents for the interest. These payments, however, are spread over the 20-year period, and so the cost after adjusting for inflation reduces the effective cost because future payments are made with cheaper dollars. Assuming a 4% future annual inflation rate, the cost of paying off bonds in today's dollars would be about $1.15 per $1 borrowed.

THE CITY'S CURRENT DEBT SITUATION

The amount of City debt. As of July 1, 1993, there was about $1.2 billion of general obligation debt authorized by the voters. Of this total, $600 million has been issued and is outstanding, leaving $600 million authorized to be issued in the future. The amount of bonds issued is less than the amount authorized since the City only issues the amount of debt that it needs at a given time.

The City Charter imposes a limit on the amount of debt the City can have outstanding at any given time. That limit is 3% of the assessed value of real and personal property in the City and County, which means the current limit would be about $1.6 billion. However, a more prudent limit is somewhat less than the 3% legal cap. As noted above, the City currently has about $600 million of bonds issued and outstanding.

Debt Payments. Total general obligation bond "debt service" during 1993-94 should be $69.7 million. ("Debt Service" is the annual repayment of a portion of the monies borrowed plus the interest owed on all outstanding bonds.) This is paid by assessing 12.2 cents on every $100 of property tax assessed valuation. This means that a property owner with an assessed valuation of $250,000 would pay about $300 this year for debt service on the city's outstanding general obligation bonds (and $2,500 for general City operations, schools, community college, children's fund, open space and other government purposes — for a total tax bill of $2,800.).

MEASURES ON THIS BALLOT

Propositions A and B on this ballot would increase the total of bonds authorized by $166 million. If both of these bonds were to be approved and issued, the debt service would add about 2 and 1/2 cents per $100 of assessed valuation to the property tax rate. However, the City typically does not issue all of the authorized bonds at one time. If these bonds are issued over time, there may be little or no net increase to the property tax rate because other general obligation bonds will have been paid off and will no longer require funding through property taxes.

In addition, Propositions H and I would authorize lease financing programs worth up to $70 million which could be paid back out of the general fund of the City. While these would have no impact on property taxes, they would be included in investor's calculations of our debt limit.

Office of The Controller

Arguments For and Against Ballot Measures

On the following pages, you will find information about local ballot measures. For each measure, an analysis has been prepared by the Ballot Simplification Committee. This analysis includes a brief explanation of the way it is now, what each proposal would do, what a "Yes" vote means, and what a "No" vote means. There is a statement by the City's Controller about the fiscal impact or cost of each measure. There is also a statement of how the measure qualified to be on the ballot.

Following the analysis page, you will find arguments for and against each measure. **All arguments are strictly the opinions of their authors. They have not been checked for accuracy by this office or any other City official or agency. Arguments and rebuttals are reproduced as they are submitted, including typographical and grammatical errors.**

"Proponent's" and "Opponent's" Arguments

For each measure, one argument in favor of the measure ("Proponent's Argument") and one argument against the measure ("Opponent's Argument") are printed in the Voter Information Pamphlet free of charge.

The designation, "Proponent's Argument" and "Opponent's Argument" indicates only that the arguments were selected in accordance with criteria in Section 5.74.5 of the San Francisco Administrative Code and were printed free of charge. The Registrar does not edit the arguments, and the Registrar makes no claims as to the accuracy of statements in the arguments.

The "Proponent's Argument" and the "Opponent's Argument" are selected according to the following priorities:

"Proponent's Argument"

1. The official proponent of an initiative petition; or the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, or four members of the Board, if the measure was submitted by same.
2. The Board of Supervisors, or any member or members designated by the Board.
3. The Mayor.
4. Any bona fide association of citizens that has filed as a campaign committee in support of the measure.
5. Any bona fide association of citizens, or combination of voters and association of citizens.
6. Any individual voter.

"Opponent's Argument"

1. For a referendum, the person who files the referendum petition with the Board of Supervisors.
2. The Board of Supervisors, or any member or members designated by the Board.
3. The Mayor.
4. Any bona fide association of citizens that has filed as a campaign committee opposing the measure.
5. Any bona fide association of citizens, or combination of voters and association of citizens.
6. Any individual voter.

Rebuttal Arguments

The author of a "Proponent's Argument" or an "Opponent's Argument," may also prepare and submit a rebuttal argument. Rebuttals are also the opinions of the author and are not checked for accuracy by the Registrar of Voters or any other City official or agency. Rebuttal arguments are printed below the corresponding "Proponent's Argument" and "Opponent's Argument."

Paid Arguments

In addition to the "Proponent's Arguments" and "Opponent's Arguments" which are printed without charge, any eligible voter, group of voters, or association may submit paid arguments.

Paid arguments are printed after the direct arguments and rebuttals. All of the arguments in favor of a measure are printed together, followed by the arguments opposed to that measure. Paid arguments for each measure are not printed in any particular order; they are arranged to make the most efficient use of the space on each page.

Arguments and rebuttals are solely the opinions of their authors. Arguments and rebuttals are not checked for accuracy by the Registrar of Voters, or by any other City official or agency.

WORDS YOU NEED TO KNOW

by the Ballot Simplification Committee

CHARTER — The Charter is the City's constitution. (Propositions D – G and J – U)

CHARTER AMENDMENT — A Charter Amendment changes the City Charter, or constitution, and requires a vote of the people. It cannot be changed again without another vote of the people. (Propositions D – G and J – U)

DECLARATION OF POLICY — A declaration of policy asks a question: Do you agree or disagree with a certain idea? If a majority of voters approve a declaration of policy, the Board of Supervisors must carry out the policy to the extent legally possible. (Propositions AA, BB)

FRAUD — The act of intentionally not telling the truth in order to get someone to part with something of value, or to give up a legal right. (Proposition V)

GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND — If the City needs money to pay for something such as a library, sewer line or school, the City may borrow the money by selling bonds. The City pays back the money with interest. The money to pay back these bonds comes from property taxes. A two-thirds majority of the voters must approve the decision to sell General Obligation Bonds. (Propositions A, B)

INITIATIVE — This is a way for voters to put a proposition on the ballot. It is placed on the ballot by having a certain number of voters sign a petition. Propositions passed by initiative can be changed only by another vote of the people. (Proposition U, also Propositions X, Z, AA and BB)

LEASE FINANCING — When a city or other local government wants to make improvements to buildings or land, or buy equipment, it may decide to use lease financing as a method of payment. Usually, a non-profit corporation created for this purpose will buy the building, land or equipment and borrow the money to pay for it. The city then leases it from the corporation, paying back the pricipal plus interest in installments until it is fully purchased. (Propositions H, I)

ORDINANCE — A law of the City and County, which is passed by the Board of Supervisors or approved by the voters. (Propositions C, V, W, X, Y, Z)

PERFORMANCE BOND — A promise or guarantee made by a third party, usually an insurance company, to guarantee completion of a service or project under the terms of a contract agreed to by two other parties. (Proposition Z)

PURCHASER — The director of the City's Purchasing Department. He is the official responsible for buying materials and equipment used by all City departments, except where construction is involved. (Proposition Q)

RECALL — The procedure by which voters may decide whether to remove an official from office. For a recall measure to appear on the ballot, persons seeking the recall must submit a petition that contains the signatures of 10 percent of all registered voters. If voters approve the recall measure, the official is removed from office. (Proposition U)

REVENUE BONDS — If the City needs money to pay for something such as a library, sewer line or school, the City may borrow the money by selling bonds. The money to pay back Revenue Bonds comes from revenue such as fees collected by the department that issues the bonds. These bonds are not paid for with tax money. (Offices to Be Voted on — Treasurer)

Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds A

PROPOSITION A

CULTURAL FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 1993. To incur a bonded indebtedness of $98,045,000 for certain cultural facilities improvements, including improvements to Asian Art Museum, Steinhart Aquarium, Mission Cultural Center, Bayview Opera House, Center for African and African-American Art and Culture — Western Addition, South of Market Cultural Center, Art Commission Gallery, Gay/Lesbian Cultural Center and the Palace of Fine Arts (Exploratorium).

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The City is building a new Main Library. It is planned that the Asian Art Museum, now located in Golden Gate Park, will move into the old Main Library building, in Civic Center. The City also owns the Steinhart Aquarium, the Palace of Fine Arts (home of the Exploratorium), and a number of community cultural centers. Some of these buildings might not survive a strong earthquake, some are in need of repair, and some need better access for disabled persons. The City also wants to establish a Gay/Lesbian Cultural Center.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition A would allow the City to borrow $98,045,000 by issuing general obligation bonds. The City plans to use this money in the following ways:

1. $40,000,000 for structural improvements to the old Main Library building necessary before the Asian Art Museum could move there. These improvements include making the building better able to survive a strong earthquake and more accessible to disabled persons.

2. $22,473,000 for improvements to the Steinhart Aquarium, including making it better able to survive a strong earthquake and more accessible to disabled persons.

3. $21,677,000 for repairs and improvements to the Bayview Opera House, the Center for African and African American Art and Culture, the Mission Cultural Center, the South of Market Cultural Center and the Art Commission Gallery.

4. $9,892,000 for repairs and improvements to the Exploratorium building, including plumbing and electrical work, and making it more accessible to disabled persons.

5. $4,000,000 to establish a Gay/Lesbian Cultural Center.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want the City to issue general obligation bonds in the amount of $98,045,000 for these purposes.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want the City to issue bonds for these purposes.

Controller's Statement on "A"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition A:

In my opinion, should the proposed bond issue be authorized and bonds issued at current interest rates I estimate the approximate costs to be:

Bond redemption	$98,045,000
Bond interest	61,768,350
Debt service requirement	$159,813,350

Based on a single bond sale and level redemption schedules, the average annual debt requirement for twenty (20) years would be approximately $7,990,667 which amount is equivalent to one and fifty-two hundredths cents ($0.0152) in the current tax rate. The increase in annual tax for the owner of a home with a net assessed value of $250,000 would amount to approximately $38.10. It should be noted, however, that the City typically does not issue all authorized bonds at one time; if these bonds are issued over several years, the actual effect on the tax rate may be somewhat less than the maximum amount shown herein.

How Supervisors Voted on "A"

On July 19, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 10-0 to place Proposition A on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ABSENT: Supervisor Kennedy.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.
THE FULL TEXT OF BOND MEASURES A & B BEGINS ON PAGE 47.

A Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

Proposition A will provide the money to keep many of San Francisco's valuable cultural facilities safe and operating. These institutions are an integral part of the life and economy of San Francisco.

Proposition A will make our city buildings safe. Many of these buildings are no longer able to adequately house and protect their valuable objects and programs. Proposition A will allow these City buildings to meet modern fire, safety, earthquake and handicapped codes.

Proposition A provides essential educational opportunities. Children benefit from programs unavailable in schools. Teachers are trained. Scholars travel here to study our world renowned collections. Cultural facilities teach the arts and traditions of ethnic communities. Proposition A makes it possible for educational programs to continue and expand.

Proposition A is good business. More than 2.7 million people visit these facilties each year. This influx of visitors is a critical stimulus to the City's economy.

Proposition A creates jobs. Approximately 1000 jobs or more will be created for at least four years by the work provided in this bond.

Proposition A helps the economy and safety of our neighborhoods. The cultural centers contribute significantly to the economic vitality of the surrounding neighborhoods. In addition, hundreds of at-risk youths find alternatives to the streets in summer and after school programs.

Proposition A preserves and honors our diverse cultural heritage. Pride, cultural understanding, and a sense of community are built by our cultural facilities.

MANY OF THESE FACILITIES WILL BE CLOSED IF PROPOSITION A IS NOT PASSED.

Proposition A is an investment in San Francisco's future. Proposition A will keep facilities open without taking money from our operating budget or ongoing programs.

VOTE YES ON A FOR EARTHQUAKE SAFETY, EDUCATION, JOBS, AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

END MUNICIPAL BONDAGE!!!

Vote **AGAINST** Municipal Bondage . . . .

BREAK THE CHAINS

Vote **NO** on Bond Measures A and B.

Undoubtedly there may be some need to restore and build new cultural centers and to fix the sidewalks.

Bond Measures A and B are not asking for direct money for these projects. These proposals are requesting our hard-pressed taxpayers to approve **ANOTHER $160,000,000 IN BONDS.**

Money for the above projects should be allocated from the current budget.

When **BONDS** are approved, **YOUR PROPERTY TAXES GO UP.**

Increases in property taxes are also passed along to **RENTERS.**

Issuing bonds is like borrowing funds for a Ferrari — and forcing your children to pay for it later.

If we borrow another $160,000,000 over the next seven years, we pay back over **$400,000,000** in **PRINCIPAL** and **INTEREST.**

Can we afford *another **$400,000,000*** during this Recession???

The San Francisco budget, according to the 7/24/93 *S.F. Chronicle*, has billions of dollars of bonded indebtedness and some $200,000,000 of current debt.

Vital services of the City and County of San Francisco have been cut; including police, fire, and ambulances.

The above cited *Chronicle* correctly attributed the City's growing financial crisis to voter-approved bonds.

Referring to the future as "grim and dire and devastating," the article noted: "projects financed through bonds . . . the city (only) began factoring into the budget this year."

Vote *NO* on Bond Measure A!!!

Citizens Against Proposition A:
Andrew de la Rosa
Ileana Hernandez
John Riordan

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds A

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION A

Vote NO on Municipal Bondage. Vote No on Propositions A and B. The City is already over half a billion dollars in bonded indebtedness, yet the Board of Supervisors wishes to borrow another $160 million. The July 24, 1993 Chronicle ask the reader "How did the city manage not only to cover a $200 million budget deficit, but also to increase its total budget by $9 million over last year?" Interest to pay off bond debts is paid by San Francisco taxpayers.

It would be nice to restore and build new cultural centers and fix the sidewalks. But we must do it within our budget. This year's SF budget, according to a July 24, 1993 SF Chronicle was $9.3 million larger than last year's. The article attributed the larger budget to project financed by bonds. The SF budget was $9.3 million bigger yet massive cuts were made on some essential services such as police and fire? Even though the SF budget is growing and essential City services were cut, public financed bonds were the big winners during the financial budget crisis.

Can we afford to continue to approve bonds when essential City services are being cut due to the expense of the bonds? Bond interest is paid by the San Francisco taxpayer. This credit card mentality has got to stop.

Vote NO on bond measures A and B.

Citizens Against Proposition A:
Andrew de la Rosa
Ileana Hernandez
John Riordan

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION A

Passing a general obligation bond does NOT TAKE MONEY FROM THE GENERAL FUND OR FROM ESSENTIAL SERVICES SUCH AS POLICE, FIRE AND HEALTH. Quite the opposite: If Proposition A does not pass, critical repairs to City buildings will have to be paid out of the general fund, and will cost more later. Also, approving bonds now will save San Francisco money because interest rates are so low.

Can we afford to approve new bonds? WE CAN'T AFFORD NOT TO!

What if Proposition A doesn't pass? City buildings will continue to deteriorate and become more unsafe for people who visit and for priceless objects they contain. Asbestos will threaten our children. Some facilities will close. The historic Public Library building, instead of becoming the Asian Art Museum and bringing renewed life and business to the Civic Center, will be boarded up. Deterioration in Steinhart tanks will cause expensive or irreparable damage. Children's education will be critically limited, especially at the Exploratorium. Youth and cultural programs at the neighborhood cultural centers will be threatened, especially in our inner-city neighborhoods. San Francisco's economy and businesses which depend on tourism will be severely hurt.

Jobs will be lost. Repairs to ensure health and safety and the continued operation of our facilities must be made now. We will pay a much greater cost later if this work is not approved now. Protect our citizens and protect your investment in these facilities and their contents.

For the safety and future of our children, VOTE YES ON A.

Board of Supervisors.

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

A Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

The Exploratorium is one of the world's foremost museums of science and a renowned center for experiential and experimental education.

The Exploratorium is host to 629,000 annual visitors including 82,000 school children who come on field trips and over 550 teachers who attend intensive summer workshops and programs throughout the year.

The Exploratorium leases its home, the Palace of Fine Arts, from the City of San Francisco. This historic structure was renovated in the 1960's primarily to preserve its external features. Limited provisions were made for any substantial public use, certainly not for the kind of use that it enjoys today.

Rehabilitating the inadequate and overburdened building systems of the Palace of Fine Arts is the most cost effective answer to the question of keeping the internationally acclaimed Exploratorium here.

Make an investment in San Francisco's future. **Vote "yes" on A!** Vote yes to preserve the cultural and educational resource of the Exploratorium, an institution that is important to the education of San Francisco's children.

F. Van Kasper
Chairman
William K. Coblentz
Vice Chairman
C. Richard Kramlich
Vice Chairman
Wolfgang Panofsky
Secretary
G. Steven Burrill
Treasurer
Goéry Delacôte
Executive Director

Proposition A will preserve and improve the historic Main Library building, a landmark cornerstone of the Civic Center, and improve many other historic buildings in San Francisco. The cultural centers and museums housed in these buildings preserve and honor our diverse cultural heritage. They also provide education, jobs, and a stimulus to our local economy.

We must protect our investment in these valuable buildings and resources for the safety, education and enrichment of our residents, our visitors, and future generations.

VOTE YES ON A.

San Francisco Tomorrow

The Asian Art Museum is a source of pride and cultural appreciation for the multi-national Asian communities. It is a unique place in the Bay Area where Asian people can keep and share with future generations their rich cultural heritage and traditions. It is also a place to share this heritage with non-Asians to promote international understanding and respect. But the museum is too small to show most of its valuable collection, and too small to provide the programs and education that the community demands.

Proposition A will make it possible for the Asian Art Museum to relocate to the historic Main Library Building in the Civic Center. Here the museum will be better able to serve the Asian community, Bay Area residents, and tourists. The museum will be much easier to visit. Twice as much space will be available for galleries, classrooms, and performances. Hotels, shops, restaurants and other businesses will benefit from increased tourism. This grand historic building will give the priceless collection its deserved honor and prestige, and will be a testimony to San Francisco's significant role as a gateway to the Pacific Rim.

VOTE YES ON A, an investment in our future which will benefit our children and our community.

Barbara Bundy
Henry Chan
Claudine Cheng
Albert Chew
Youn-Cha Sin Chey
Sung Choe
Rev. Harry Chuck
Sun Hak Choy
Anni Chung
Henry Der
Helen Desai
Raj Desai
Florence Fang
Alfred Gee
Tom Hsieh
Caryl Ito
Harry Kim
Mi J. Kim
Naresh Kripalani
Enid Ng Lim
May Louie
Cynthia Miyashita-Maslanik
Thomas L. Ng
Alan Okamoto
George M. Ong
Paul Osaki
Dahyabhai Patel
Bruce Quan, Jr.
Rodel Rodis
Darshan Singh
Mabel S. Teng
Ben Tom
Grant Tomioka
Vu-Duc Vuong
Yori Wada
Po S. Wong
Dennis Wong
Teresa Wu
Harold Yee
Dr. Leland Yee

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Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds A

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

Proposition A is good business.

The arts and art-related industries comprise one of the largest and most reliable segments of the San Francisco economy. According to a 1990 Mayor's Office report:

- One out of every 11 jobs in San Francisco is arts-related.
- The arts sector helps generate approximately $1.3 billion annually in the San Francisco economy.
- San Francisco's diverse cultural life is one of the primary attractions for millions of tourists, as well as relocating corporations.
- New arts facilities have generated significant business growth for entire neighborhoods, such as South of Market and Hayes Valley.

Despite the overwhelming arguments in favor of strong civic support for the arts community, many of our key art facilities are neglected and in need of major repairs. The old Library building, the designated new home of the Asian Art Museum, will be boarded up and closed if major seismic repairs aren't made. The Exploratorium and the Steinhart Aquarium are in need of major repairs, as are many of the City's neighborhood cultural centers.

Without Proposition A, many of these facilities won't remain open. Supporting Proposition A isn't simply supporting the arts. Supporting Proposition A is good business for the City.

Robert Begley
Hotel Council
Holger Gantz
Chairman, Convention and Visitors Bureau

Proposition A is an investment in San Francisco's future. Our museums and cultural centers are City treasures. They provide education, jobs, economic stimulus, and cultural enrichment. They serve people of all ages, from all backgrounds and all walks of life. They help us learn and they encourage cultural respect and understanding between all people. Please vote Yes on A to keep these valuable facilities safe and operating.

Supervisor Angela Alioto
Supervisor Sue Bierman
Supervisor Terence Hallinan

San Francisco has some of the finest art collections, scientific museums and neighborhood cultural centers in the country. These institutions enhance our quality of life, provide unparalleled educational opportunities, and attract visitors and educators from around the world. They are part of what makes our City great.

Proposition A will preserve the historic Main Library building, revitalizing the neighborhood and renewing the original vision of the Civic Center's greatness. This grand building will be restored and reborn as an appropriate home for the priceless collection of the Asian Art Museum.

Proposition A will provide much-needed improvements and safety for Steinhart Aquarium, the Exploratorium, and 6 neighborhood cultural centers.

Proposition A is essential for the preservation and enhancement of art and culture for San Francisco's diverse communities. It will secure San Francisco's place as a significant cultural center on the West Coast in the 21st century.

ALL OF SAN FRANCISCO'S MAYORS AGREE: VOTE YES ON A.

Mayor Frank Jordan
Former Mayor Art Agnos
Former Mayor, Senator Dianne Feinstein
Former Mayor Joseph L. Alioto
Former Mayor George Christopher

San Francisco's Steinhart Aquarium, the Asian Art Museum, the Exploratorium, and the neighborhood cultural centers are major cultural assets that provide its citizens with pleasure, education, and tourist revenues. They must be upgraded and improved as an investment in the future.

Richard Thieriot
Publisher, San Francisco Chronicle

Proposition A will not only ensure safety in many of our public buildings, but it will also enhance the cultural vitality of our city.

Please join me in voting **YES on A.**

Supervisor Carole Migden

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A Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

Please vote Yes on A to preserve San Francisco's architectural heritage and keep our City beautiful. The existing Main Library building, built in 1917, is an historic City landmark, and one of the cornerstones of the Civic Center complex. The Civic Center, one of the finest collections of architecturally significant public buildings in the country, is recognized nationally for its historic quality and has been placed in the National Register of Historic Places. Proposition A will help restore and rehabilitate the Library building. It will save this magnificent landmark, as well as help revitalize the Civic Center and help restore the original vision of the Civic Center as a monumental center of government and culture. Without Proposition A, this priceless City asset will be boarded up and closed.

Vote Yes on A to save the historic Main Library building and repair many other San Francisco landmark institutions, including Steinhart Aquarium, the Palace of Fine Arts (Exploratorium), and our neighborhood cultural centers.

Greg Ryken
President, Board of Directors
Foundation for San Francisco's Architectural Heritage
Ina Dearman
Former Commissioner, Landmarks Preservation Board
James C. Flood
President, Market Street Association
Jim Haas
Chair, Civic Pride

San Franciscans and tourists have enjoyed the Steinhart Aquarium and the Asian Art Museum in Golden Gate Park, and the Exploratorium in the Palace of Fine Arts, for generations. Vote Yes on A so that the next generation can enjoy them too.

Trent Orr
President, Recreation and Park Commission
Keith Eickman
Recreation and Park Commission
Jack Immendorf
Recreation and Park Commission

VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION A TO HELP US MEET THE EDUCATIONAL CHALLENGES OF THE 21st CENTURY.

Each of the facilities in this bond provides unique and important educational opportunities to the citizens of San Francisco, especially children, students and teachers.

From school groups learning about Marine life at the Aquarium, to teachers training in science and math at the Exploratorium, to Asian families and scholars studying their heritage at the Asian Art Museum, to emerging artists given their only opportunities to create at the cultural centers, all contribute to the intellectual and cultural fabric of our City.

As more and more demands are put on diminishing school budgets, the burden of much of this specialized education is falling increasingly more on our cultural facilities. An investment now assures us of not losing these precious partners in education.

School Board Members:
Tom Ammiano
Steve Phillips
Carlota del Portillo
Jill Wynns
Dr. Leland Yee
Community College Board Members:
Maria Monet
Mabel S. Teng
Robert Varni
Tim Wolfred

Proposition A is good for our City and good for our neighborhoods. Our cultural facilities must be made safe in order to continue to educate our children, attract tourists, provide jobs, and bring pride to our City. These facilities reflect the rich cultural diversity of our great City. Proposition A honors this diversity by providing money for facilities that serve the Asian, African-American, Latino, and Gay and Lesbian communities, as well as all San Francisco residents and visitors. Please join me in voting Yes on A.

Supervisor Kevin Shelley

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Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds A

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

VOTE YES ON A TO KEEP THE MISSION CULTURAL CENTER OPEN AND SERVING THE CITY AND THE MISSION DISTRICT COMMUNITY.

The Mission Cultural Center has been a source of pride, learning, and celebration for over 15 years. Here artists, performers, students, and audiences of all backgrounds and ages are brought together to experience the cultural expressions of the multi-national, multi-racial Latino people. Over 70 classes a week are offered, including dance, music, art, and theatre. Here is the only stage in the Mission for children's performances, which are produced every weekend. Here hundreds of at-risk youth find alternatives to the streets. Hundreds of important international, national, and local artists have exhibited and taught within these walls.

The building which houses the Mission Cultural Center needs major repairs. The facility will not withstand a major earthquake, and many improvements are necessary to assure accessibility and the health and safety of visitors and staff. We cannot afford to lose this valuable voice and resource.

VOTE YES ON A and send a strong message that our children and communities deserve safe and accessible cultural facilities.

Richard Cordova, Executive Administrator,
San Francisco General Hospital Medical Center
Ricardo Noguera, Director,
Mission Economic Development Association
Roberto Hernandez, President,
Mission Economic Cultural Association
Carlos and Deborah Santana
Elizabeth Martinez, Educator, Activist,
Author, "500 Years of Chicano History"
Peter Gallegos, Trustee, La Raza Graphics
Joan Marie Shelley, President,
United Educators of San Francisco
Rosario Anaya, Executive Director,
Mission Language and Vocational School
Lorraine Garcia-Nakata, California Arts Council Recipient
Jenny Rodriguez, President, 24th Street Merchants Association
Smokey Rivera, Owner, Fruitlandia Restaurant,
Former President 24th Street Merchants Association
Marie Acosta-Colon, Executive Director, Mexican Museum
Mitchell Salazar, Executive Director, Real Alternatives Program
Miguel Barragan, Executive Director,
Hispanic Community Fund
Mauricio Aviles, Sr., Employment Counselor
Mission Hiring Hall
Nancy Pelosi, Congresswoman

Proposition A is vital to the ongoing safety and operation of many of San Francisco's most valued cultural facilities. Proposition A will provide added earthquake protection and improvements to assure the safety of the public and the preservation of the treasures inside our museums and cultural centers.

Proposition A will make the Civic Center a more inviting place to visit and an even more valuable tourist attraction, thus benefitting both the surrounding neighborhood and all of the nearby cultural facilities.

VOTE YES ON A to help secure San Francisco's place as a significant cultural center on the West Coast in the 21st century.

Tom Horn
President, War Memorial Board
Nancy Bechtle
President, San Francisco Symphony
Arthur Jacobus
Executive Director, San Francisco Ballet
Brooks Walker
President, Museum of Modern Art
Tom Tilton
Former President, San Francisco Opera

Proposition A is vital to the safety and continued operation of many important City facilities. Difficult budget decisions have led to years of deferred maintenance and neglect of the proud City-owned buildings included in Proposition A. The physical plants have been allowed to crack, leak and deteriorate. Ventilation, heating, sewage, and electrical systems are inadequate, and hazardous materials such as asbestos must be removed. Disabled access is limited or non-existent. Most of the buildings must be strengthened to withstand another major earthquake.

The work provided for in Proposition A includes mandated seismic strengthening, disabled access, asbestos management, and correction of deficiencies and code violations to meet life, health and safety requirements.

John Cribbs
Director of Public Works
Rudolf Nothenberg
Chief Administrative Officer

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A Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

Proposition A is important to the success of the new Main Library and the revitalization of the Civic Center. Proposition A will provide the money to make the historic (old) Main Library safe and habitable for its new tenant, the Asian Art Museum. Students, scholars, and San Francisco residents will benefit from the proximity of the museum and the Library. The new Main Library and the restoration of the historic Library building will help renew the original vision of the Civic Center's greatness, and will be a stimulus to the surrounding neighborhoods and businesses. Without Proposition A the old Main Library building, a monumental cornerstone to the Civic Center, may be boarded up and unusable, becoming a blight to the whole area. **PLEASE VOTE YES ON A.**

Kenneth Dowlin
City Librarian
James Herlihy
President, Library Commission
Diane Filippi
President, Friends of the Library
Charlotte Mailliard Swig
Chair, Library Foundation
Library Commissioners:
Steve Coulter
Donna Casey
Mark Orsi
Roselyne C. Swig

The Steinhart Aquarium, one of the city's most beloved attractions, has been a landmark in Golden Gate Park since 1923. More than 125 million tourists and residents have enjoyed the displays of undersea life; every school child and every San Franciscan has visited time and again. The Steinhart provides education for children and tourist revenues for the community. But now the City's Aquarium badly needs repairs: replacement of its life support systems, seismic strengthening for visitor areas, and improved access for all people. Donors will provide additional support for new and modern displays. Proposition A will make the Steinhart great again and continue a San Francisco tradition.

Dr. William Clemens
President, Board of Trustees
California Academy of Sciences

Proposition A will conserve and restore the historic Main Library building, making it safe, and transforming it into the new home of the Asian Art Museum. The museum, currently located in Golden Gate Park, houses one of the world's largest and most important collections of Asian Art, spanning 6,000 years of Asian civilizations and representing more than 40 nations. The existing space, inadequate and too small, can display only 15% of this priceless collection. The Main Library building will provide nearly twice as much space in a safer environment, allowing for expansion of the galleries and much-needed space for the museum's highly regarded educational programs.

Moving the Asian Art Museum to the Main Library building will give the museum much greater public exposure and access, and will be a testimony to San Francisco's significant role as a gateway to the Pacific Rim.

Proposition A will restore this historic, nationally recognized public building, revitalize the Civic Center, and create a new home for the Asian Art Museum which will be a new source of cultural pride and understanding.

Rand Castile
Director, Asian Art Museum
Emily Sano
Deputy Director, Asian Art Museum
Ian Wilson
Chair, Asian Art Commission
Alice Lowe
Immediate Past Chair, Asian Art Commission
Johnson Bogart
Chair, Asian Art Foundation
Judith F. Wilbur
Chair, Asian at the Civic Center
David M. Jamison
Museum Society President
Midori Scott
Chair, Docent Council
Dr. Forrest Mortimer
Chairman, Connoisseur's Council
Fine Arts Museums:
Harry Parker, Director
Richard Goss, President of the Board
Georgette (Dodie) Rosekrans, Chairman of the Board

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Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds A

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

ARTISTS AND ADVOCATES SAY YES ON A.

The Neighborhood Cultural Centers of San Francisco provide opportunities for artists of all ages and backgrounds. The education offered is especially important at a time when money for arts in California schools has been cut by 50% in the last 5 years. The public is given hundreds of opportunities yearly to participate in or view the artistic expression of their own cultures, adding enormously to the self-esteem and knowledge of what is powerful and beautiful in their cultures and backgrounds.

Galleries at all centers and the Art Commission Gallery show the work of hundreds of living artists every year, and their theatres are used by dozens of emerging performing arts groups, enhancing San Francisco's image as the center of high quality multi-cultural arts. The South of Market Cultural Center also provides services to neighborhood street fairs and festivals and is the birthplace and home of Open Studios, arranging public visits to the studios of 650 participating artists.

The Neighborhood Cultural Centers have been badly neglected, with overcrowded classrooms and lack of basic safety and accessibility for the public. Proposition A will bring the Centers up to code, and open them to thousands more participants each year.

VOTE YES ON A TO SAVE OUR NEIGHBORHOOD CULTURAL CENTERS, SO THEY MAY SURVIVE TO SERVE OUR YOUTH AND ADULTS IN THE FUTURE.

Art Commissioners:
Anne Healy
John Kriken
Aristides Demetrios
Alonzo King
Willis Kirk
Robert LaRocca
Genny Lim
Dodie Rosekrans
Terri Simon
Liza Zenni
Jeff Nathanson
Kathleen Kohl
Eleanor Dickinson
Jo Hanson
Jacques Terzian
Carlos Loarca
Ruth Passen
Ernest Rivera
Jack Davis
Richard Reineccius
Joe Sam
Mitzi Trachtenberg
Enola Maxwell
Charles Griffin Farr
Charles Campbell
San Francisco Arts Democratic Club

San Francisco prides itself in being the "Gateway to the Pacific Rim." We can demonstrate this commitment to our neighbors in the Far East by bestowing upon the Asian Art Museum, one of the finest collections of Asian Art in the West, the honor and prestige it deserves, by making the magnificant Public Library building its new home.

By honoring the art and culture of the Asian nations, we continue to build lasting friendships and economic ties with the cities and people of the Pacific Rim. This will yield economic as well as cultural benefits for all San Franciscans and for our future generations.

Gordon Lau
Shanghai Sister City Committee
Harry Kim
Seoul Sister City Committee
Richard Blum
The American Himalayan Foundation
Hayden Williams
Asia Foundation
Robert Brown
Japan Society
Graham Taylor
Chairman, Sydney Sister City Committee
Alan Choate
Executive Vice President, Asia Foundation

If Proposition A wins, San Francisco wins.

Proposition A will provide the funds for much-needed repairs to some of San Francisco's most treasured museums and cultural centers. Many of these facilities will be forced to close their doors if Proposition A doesn't pass.

These facilities, many located in San Francisco's neighborhoods and representing San Francisco's diverse cultural heritage, provide invaluable jobs and educational opportunities: jobs that San Francisco can't afford to lose, and educational opportunities to help us understand the many cultures that surround us in our City.

Join us is voting **YES ON A.**

San Francisco Democratic Party

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A Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

Proposition A provides funding for establishing a new Lesbian and Gay Cultural Center in San Francisco. Once housed on Grove Street, the Lesbian and Gay Cultural Center was displaced by the Performing Arts Garage. At that time the City made a commitment to the citizens of San Francisco to provide funding for a new center. Proposition A fulfills that promise, and will make it possible for San Francisco to open a museum and performing arts center devoted to the work of Lesbians and Gay men. Join us in supporting this important movement toward exhibiting and preserving our cultural heritage.

Hon. Harry Britt
Supervisor Carole Migden
Supervisor Susan Leal
Jean Harris
Hon. Tom Ammiano
Hon. Tim Wolfred
Matthew Rothschild, President
Alice B, Toklas Lesbian and Gay Democratic Club PAC
Carol Stuart
Chair, San Francisco Lesbian and Gay Cultural Center
Kurt Barrie
Rudy Lemcke
Greg Day
Freddy Niem
Gay Asian Pacific Alliance

We stand united in our support of Proposition A.

Proposition A will increase safety, provide an important stimulus to our economy, create jobs, protect neighborhoods, enhance art and culture, and provide education.

Proposition A is good for all San Franciscans.

VOTE YES ON A.

Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi
Lt. Governor Leo McCarthy
Senator Milton Marks
Assemblyman John Burton
Assemblyman Willie L. Brown
District Attorney Arlo Smith
City Attorney Louise Renne

The African-American community is united behind Proposition A that will help to seismically retrofit, remove asbestos, provide for disabled access and renovate the Bayview Opera House in the Bayview Hunter's Point and Center for African and African-American Art and Culture in the Western Addition.

The two faciltiies constitute two of the four only surviving buildings in the City purchased by Redevelopment to assure equitable access by inner city neighborhoods to similar opportunities available downtown. The facilities serve to bring the community together. Major preventive repairs are required to save the two buildings from real potential disaster in the event of a big earthquake; and bring them up to Code. Currently, the roof and walls leak and program areas are grossly inadequate for the purpose for which they are used. We should not mortgage the safety and future of our children and youth to unsafe City structures. Improvements are required to assure accessiblity and health and safety of visitors and workers.

Bond will provide at least an estimated 500 direct construction jobs and a whole lot more in in-direct ancillary opportunities for increasing earned income capacities for the two centers and the community. Apart from these, they provide economic stimulus for businesses dependent on tourism—such as the ethnically and culturally specific shops and restaurants.

VOTE YES ON A.

Supervisor Willie B. Kennedy
Assessor Doris Ward
Scott Madison
Chuck Turner
Robert Davis
Rev. Dr. John Lane
Deborah Craig
Rhodessa Jones
Prof. Nontsizi Cayou
Idris Ackamoor
Craig Martin
Rochelle Frazier

Since 1923, the San Francisco Aquarium Society and the Steinhart Aquarium have worked together to educate adults and children about the wonders of fish. We urge you to support this bond.

Erik Kauschen
President, San Francisco Aquarium Society

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Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds

A

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

The working men and women of the labor movement support Proposition A.

Proposition A will provide approximately 1000 or more construction jobs a year for four years, while creating safer, more functional cultural facilities.

Proposition A keeps our cultural facilities, which employ hundreds of people, operating and providing economic stimulus to our economy. Restaurants, hotels, and shops are especially helped by the influx of tourists these facilities attract.

Proposition A allows essential education to continue at these facilities, provides at-risk youth with alternatives to the streets, and opportunities for learning and cultural enrichment to many of our important neighborhoods.

Vote Yes on A for jobs, education, neighborhood enhancement, and a healthy San Francisco economy.

San Francisco Labor Council

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION A

Vote no on Proposition A. San Francisco law prohibits the issuance of bonds in an amount exceeding 12% of the value of all assessed property in the city. By law, only about $600,000,000 more in bonds can be issued or approved by voters. Yet, although the progenitors of Proposition A, including the CAO and Board of Supervisors, know that we need first a new Laguna Honda Hospital, a Juvenile Hall and a County jail to stop the drain of more than $1,000,000 annually in federal court fines, and $8,500,000 per year to house prisoners outside of the overcrowded San Francisco jail, they've cynically presented us with a bond issue of almost $100,000,000 which contains everything but the proverbial "kitchen sink." They haven't even repaired City Hall, in the four years since the October, 1989 earthquake, but they want us to go into debt for non-priority projects.

VOTE NO ON A.

Approval of Propositions A and B would leave San Francisco with no bonding capacity, for example, to build a new hospital for our sick, elderly and aged and to build a new jail and juvenile hall. Isn't that a pretty kettle of fish! Please show the Board of Supervisors and CAO that we have more sense than to borrow money for non-priority purposes. Vote no on Proposition A. Let's get our fiscal house in order and end the recession before indenturing ourselves to staggering debt for niceties.

San Francisco Taxpayers Association
Ramona Albright, Director
Cheryl Arenson, Director
Senator Quentin Kopp, Director

What Are Our Priorities?

Laguna Honda Hospital is in disrepair and badly in need of replacement. Everyday hundreds of San Francisco's senior citizens are effected by its deficiencies.

We all want museums and art collections, but we must choose what is more important, art or our senior citizens. When San Francisco needs so many things, so much more, we should consider our priorities. The museums can wait. Our seniors can't. ***Vote No on Proposition A.***

Josiebel P. Corpuz

Put People before Art

San Francisco's public health care services were cut by $20 million this year. Now some members of the same Board of Supervisors who cut health care services are trying to spend $98 million on art and cultural centers. Where are their priorities? We should fund health and other needed services before we consider improving our museums.

Let's put people before art.

Vote No on Proposition A

Haley Calisher

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A Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION A

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION A

As a property owner I am concerned about the constant raising of my property taxes. However, I understand thoughtful and beneficial use of tax dollars. So at this time of fiscal distress we must be careful to prioritize what we raise taxes for.

There are so many things that our city needs to make it a safe and desirable place to live and visit. Crime is commonplace and our streets are filled with homeless people.

I cannot in good conscience vote to raise taxes for museums when there are so many more pressing issues at stake.

Please vote No on Proposition A.

Peter Euteneuer

HOMEOWNERS — SAY NO TO PROPOSITION A

As a property owner here in San Francisco I take offense to the constant raising of property taxes. Instead of working to make government more cost-effective and cutting the fat out, every year City Hall asks us to dig a little deeper in our pockets. Just last July City Hall raised taxes and fees to the tune of $21 million. Now they want to add another $98 million?

This has got to stop.

Vote No on Proposition A.

Charles V. Gaetani

NO ON PROPOSITION A

We all believe in museums and community centers. What we must consider however, is our priorities. There is so much that our city is in dire need of. How can we tell seniors and patients at Laguna Honda Hospital and San Francisco General that we had to cut their budgets, but we need to spend nearly $100 million to improve our museums and cultural centers?

Prop. A will be paid by small business and property owners whose only recourse is to increase the cost of goods, services or rents. Senior citizens, small business, tenants and owners cannot allow this bond to pass.

Vote No on Prop. A, It's not good for any of us.

Tim Carrico
Former San Francisco Rent Board Commissioner
David Gruber
San Francisco Rent Board Commissioner

While San Francisco is fined $1,800,000 per year because the jail is constitutionally inadequate, we're asked to obligate ourselves to a $98,000,000 loan, which, with interest, will cost us approximately $161,700,000 to repay. While our aging and elderly need a clean, effective replacement for Laguna Honda Hospital, costing approximately $450,000,000, we're asked to incur debts for museums, so-called art and cultural centers and even a $4,000,000 community center. At a time in which our 50-year-old Juvenile Hall requires replacement with a 130 bed facility, we're asked to borrow money at exorbitant interests costs for desirable, but not essential (particularly in excruciating economic periods), facilities, which will be used extensively by out-of-towners.

Where are the minds of the Board of Supervisors members who believe that nonessential facilities are higher priority than public health and safety facilities. The estimated cost of a new jail is $150,000,000. It's also indisputable that a new Juvenile Hall, with 130 beds, is needed to meet accepted standards of humaneness for youth and to protect our city from violent juvenile delinquents. That's another $70,000,000. The plight of the elderly and aged, without resources in San Francisco, is well-known. Instead of addressing those painful deficiencies, the CAO and political strategists confront us with a "Christmas tree" package of projects, cynically designed to enlist the support of as many special interests as possible. It's the technique which has plunged this country, this state and this city into fiscal insolvency.

Preserve your pocketbook; stop the borrowing of money at inordinate costs except for absolutely essential purposes that will save taxpayer funds rather than squander them.

Vote NO on Proposition A.

Brook A. Turner, Treasurer
Property Owners Against Excessive Taxation

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TEXT OF ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING BOND ELECTION PROPOSITION A AND PROPOSITION B

(Special Election)

CALLING AND PROVIDING FOR A SPECIAL ELECTION TO BE HELD IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1993, FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUBMITTING TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO PROPOSITIONS TO INCUR THE FOLLOWING BONDED DEBTS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY FOR THE ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION OR RECONSTRUCTION BY THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO OF THE FOLLOWING MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS, TO WIT: NINETY-EIGHT MILLION FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($98,045,000) FOR THE ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION OR RECONSTRUCTION OF CULTURAL FACILITIES, INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS TO THE MAIN LIBRARY FOR THE PURPOSE OF RELOCATING THE ASIAN ART MUSEUM TO SUCH LOCATION, THE ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS TO THE STEINHART AQUARIUM, THE CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS TO FIVE COMMUNITY CULTURAL FACILITIES (MISSION CULTURAL CENTER, BAYVIEW OPERA HOUSE, CENTER FOR AFRICAN AND AFRICAN-AMERICAN ART AND CULTURE — WESTERN ADDITION, SOUTH OF MARKET CULTURAL CENTER AND THE ART COMMISSION GALLERY), THE CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS TO THE PALACE OF FINE ARTS (EXPLORATORIUM), AND ACQUISITION AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FOR A GAY/LESBIAN CULTURAL CENTER; AND SIXTY-EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS ($68,000,000) FOR THE ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION OR RECONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS TO STREETS, SIDEWALKS, STREET LIGHTING AND UTILITIES, INCLUDING STREET AND SIDEWALK IMPROVEMENTS, TRAFFIC SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS, STREET LIGHTING IMPROVEMENTS, AND IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE UNDERGROUNDING OF CERTAIN UTILITIES; AND THAT THE ESTIMATED COST OF SAID MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS IS AND WILL BE TOO GREAT TO BE PAID OUT OF THE ORDINARY ANNUAL INCOME AND REVENUE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY AND WILL REQUIRE EXPENDITURES GREATER THAN THE AMOUNT ALLOWED THEREFOR BY THE ANNUAL TAX LEVY; RECITING THE ESTIMATED COST OF SUCH MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS; FIXING THE DATE OF ELECTION AND THE MANNER OF HOLDING SUCH ELECTION AND THE PROCEDURE FOR VOTING FOR OR AGAINST THE PROPOSITIONS; FIXING THE MAXIMUM RATE OF INTEREST ON SAID BONDS AND PROVIDING FOR THE LEVY AND COLLECTION OF TAXES TO PAY BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST THEREOF; PRESCRIBING NOTICE TO BE GIVEN OF SUCH ELECTION; CONSOLIDATING THE SPECIAL ELECTION WITH THE GENERAL ELECTION; AND PROVIDING THAT THE ELECTION PRECINCTS, VOTING PLACES AND OFFICERS FOR ELECTION SHALL BE THE SAME AS FOR SUCH GENERAL ELECTION.

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

Section 1. A special election is hereby called and ordered to be held in the City and County of San Francisco on Tuesday, the 2nd day of November, 1993, for the purpose of submitting to the electors of said City and County propositions to incur bonded indebtedness of the City and County of San Francisco for the acquisition, construction or reconstruction by the City and County of the municipal improvements hereinafter described in the amounts and for the purposes stated:

CULTURAL FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 1993, $98,045,000 for the acquisition, construction or reconstruction of cultural facilities, including construction and reconstruction of certain improvements to the Main Library for the purpose of relocating the Asian Art Museum to such location, the acquisition, construction and reconstruction of certain improvements to the Steinhart Aquarium, the construction and reconstruction of certain improvements to five community cultural facilities (Mission Cultural Center, Bayview Opera House, Cehter for African and African-American Art and Culture — Western Addition, South of Market Cultural Center and the Art Commission Gallery), the construction and reconstruction of certain improvements to the Palace of Fine Arts (Exploratorium), and the acquisition and capital improvements for a Gay/Lesbian Cultural Center;

STREET AND TRAFFIC SAFETY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 1993, $68,000,000 for the acquisition, construction or reconstruction of certain improvements to streets, sidewalks, street lighting and utilities, including street and sidewalk improvements, traffic safety improvements, street lighting improvements, and improvements for the undergrounding of certain utilities.

Section 2. The estimated costs of each of the municipal improvements described in *Section 1* hereof were fixed by the Board of Supervisors by the following resolutions and in the amount specified below:

Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds, 1993, Resolution No. 425-93, $98,045,000; Street and Traffic Safety Improvement Bonds, 1993, Resolution No. 424-93, $68,000,000.

That said resolutions were passed by two-thirds or more of the Board of Supervisors and approved by the Mayor, and in each said resolution it was recited and found that the sums of money specified were too great to be paid out of the ordinary annual income and revenue of the City and County in addition to the other annual expenses thereof or other funds derived from taxes levied for those purposes and will require expenditures greater than the amounts allowed therefor by the annual tax levy.

The method and manner of payment of the estimated costs of the municipal improvements described herein are by the issuance of bonds of the City and County of San Francisco in the principal amounts not to exceed the principal amounts specified.

Said estimates of cost as set forth in said resolutions are hereby adopted and determined to be the estimated costs of said improvements.

Section 3. The special election hereby called and ordered to be held shall be held and conducted and the votes thereat received and canvassed, and the returns thereof made and the results thereof ascertained, determined and declared as herein provided and in all particulars not herein recited said election shall be held according to the laws of the State of California and the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco providing for and governing elections in the City and County of San Francisco, and the polls for such election shall be and remain open during the time required by said laws.

Section 4. The special election hereby called shall be and hereby is consolidated with the General Election of the City and County of San Francisco to be held Tuesday, November 2, 1993, and the voting precincts, polling places and officers of election for said General Election are hereby adopted, established, designated and named, respectively, as the voting precincts, polling places and officers of election for the special election hereby called, and reference is hereby made to the notice of election setting forth the voting precincts, polling places and officers of election for the General Election by the Registrar of Voters to be published in the *San Francisco Examiner* on or before the date required under the laws of the State of California. The ballots to be used at said special election shall be the ballots to be used at said General Election.

Section 5. On the ballots to be used at such special elections and on the punch card ballots used at said special election, in addition to any other matter required by law to be printed thereon, shall appear thereon the following, to be separately stated, and appear upon the ballot as a separate proposition:

"CULTURAL FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 1993.

To incur a bonded indebtedness of $98,045,000 for certain cultural facilities improvements, including improvements to Asian Art Museum, Steinhart Aquarium, Mission Cultural Center, Bayview Opera House, Center for African and African-American Art and Culture — Western Addition, South of Market Cultural Center, Art Commission Gallery, Gay/Lesbian Cultural Cen-

(Continued on next page)

ter and the Palace of Fine Arts (Exploratorium)."

"STREET AND TRAFFIC SAFETY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 1993.

To incur a bonded indebtedness of $68,000,000 for street, sidewalk, lighting, traffic safety and utility improvements."

Each voter to vote for any of the foregoing propositions hereby submitted and in favor of the issuance of the Bonds shall punch the ballot card in the hole after the word "YES" to the right of said proposition, and to vote against said proposition shall punch the ballot card in the hole after the word "NO" to the right of said proposition. If and to the extent that a numerical system is used at said special election, each voter to vote for any said proposition shall punch the ballot card in the hole after the number corresponding to a "YES" vote for said proposition and to vote against said proposition shall punch the ballot card in the hole after the number corresponding to a "NO" vote for said proposition.

On absentee voter ballots, the voter to vote for any of the propositions hereby submitted shall punch the absentee ballot card in the hole after the word "YES" to the right of said proposition, and to vote against said proposition shall punch the absentee ballot card in the hole after the word "NO" to the right of said proposition. If and to the extent that a numerical system is used at said special election, each voter to vote for any said proposition shall punch the absentee ballot card in the hole after the number corresponding to a "YES" vote for said proposition and to vote against said proposition shall punch the absentee ballot card in the hole after the number corresponding to a "NO" vote for said proposition.

Section 6. If at such 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 a bonded indebtedness for the purposes set forth in said proposition, then such proposition shall have been accepted by the electors, and bonds shall be issued to defray the cost of the municipal improvements described herein. Such bonds shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed twelve percent (12%) per annum, payable semiannually, except that interest for the first year may be made payable at the end of that year.

The votes cast for and against said respective propositions shall be counted separately and when two-thirds of the qualified electors, voting on such propositions, vote in favor thereof, such proposition shall be deemed adopted.

Section 7. For the purpose of paying the principal and interest on said bonds, the Board of Supervisors shall, at the time of fixing the general tax levy and in the manner for such general tax levy provided, levy and collect annually each year until such bonds are paid, or until there is a sum in the Treasury of said City and County set apart for that purpose to meet all sums coming due for the principal and interest on said 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 8. This ordinance shall be published once a day for at least seven (7) days in the *San Francisco Examiner*, a newspaper published daily in the City and County of San Francisco, being the official newspaper of said City and County and such publication shall constitute notice of said election and no other notice of the election hereby called need be given.

Section 9. The appropriate officers, employees, representatives and agents of the City and County of San Francisco are hereby authorized and directed to do everything necessary or desirable to the calling and holding of said special election, and to otherwise carry out the provisions of this ordinance. □

Street and Traffic Safety Improvement Bonds

B

PROPOSITION B

STREET AND TRAFFIC SAFETY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 1993. To incur a bonded indebtedness of $68,000,000 for street, sidewalk, lighting, traffic safety and utility improvements.

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: A number of City streets and sidewalks need repair. Some traffic signals are not clearly visible. Some street lights need repair or replacement. Federal and state laws require that City sidewalks be made accessible to disabled persons. The City has a program to relocate overhead utility lines underground.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition B would allow the City to borrow $68,000,000 by issuing general obligation bonds. The city plans to use the money for the following improvements:

1. $45,000,000 for rebuilding and repaving streets;
2. $10,500,000 for repairing sidewalks, replacing trees and building curb ramps for disabled persons at heavily used intersections;
3. $3,000,000 to make certain traffic signals more visible;
4. $3,000,000 to improve the safety of certain intersections; and
5. $6,500,000 for replacing street lighting and placing certain City-owned utility lines underground.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want the City to issue general obligation bonds in the amount of $68,000,000 for these purposes.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want the City to issue bonds for these purposes.

Controller's Statement on "B"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition B:

In my opinion, should the proposed bond issue be authorized and bonds issued at current interest rates I estimate the approximate costs to be:

Bond redemption	$68,000,000
Bond interest	42,840,000
Debt service requirement	$110,840,000

Based on a single bond sale and level redemption schedules, the average annual debt requirement for twenty (20) years would be approximately $5,542,000 which amount is equivalent to one and five hundredths cents ($0.0105) in the current tax rate. The increase in annual tax for the owner of a home with a net assessed value of $250,000 would amount to approximately $26.25. It should be noted however, that the City typically does not issue all authorized bonds at one time; if these bonds are issued over several years, the actual effect on the tax rate may be somewhat less than the maximum amount shown herein.

How Supervisors Voted on "B"

On July 19, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 10-0 to place Proposition B on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ABSENT: Supervisor Kennedy.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.
THE FULL TEXT OF BOND MEASURES A & B BEGINS ON PAGE 47

B Street and Traffic Safety Improvement Bonds

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION B

The streets of San Francisco need a lot of work. The sooner that work is done the cheaper it will be. Repairing streets today avoids having to do more costly major street reconstruction later. That is why Proposition B is a wise investment.

Automobile users, Muni passengers and pedestrians would all benefit if the backlog of streets needing renovation or reconstruction would be taken care of. Proposition B will help us do so. That is why we urge you to Vote Yes on Proposition B.

San Francisco voters showed their support for street improvements by approving a $27 million dollar bond program in 1987. Also, a portion of voter approved transportation sales tax goes for street renovations. As promised, the 1987 bonds were used to reconstruct some of our worst streets over the last six years. Available sales-tax funds are insufficient to reduce remaining backlog of streets needing attention. That is why we ask you to Vote Yes on Proposition B today.

The greatest portion of funds from Proposition B will provide for the repavement or reconstruction of neighborhood streets. Street structures such as bridges and pedestrian overpasses also will be repaired.

Proposition B will also provide for the reconstruction of broken or cracked sidewalks in front of public buildings. It will provide for construction of more curb ramps for the disabled at busy intersections and around public facilities. Proposition B also will fund the replacement of city-maintained street trees where necessary.

Proposition B funds will go toward intersection upgrades throughout the city, to increase visibility and overall safety for drivers, bicyclist and pedestrian.

Vote to improve the safety of our streets and sidewalks.

Vote YES for Proposition B.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION B

END MUNICIPAL BONDAGE!!!

Vote **AGAINST** Municipal Bondage . . . .

BREAK THE CHAINS

Vote **NO** on Bond Measures A and B.

Undoubtedly there may be some need to restore and build new cultural centers and to fix the sidewalks.

Bond Measures A and B are not asking for direct money for these projects. These proposals are requesting our hard-pressed taxpayers to approve **ANOTHER $160,000,000 IN BONDS.**

Money for the above projects should be allocated from the current budget.

When **BONDS** are approved, **YOUR PROPERTY TAXES GO UP.**

Increases in property taxes are also passed along to **RENTERS.**

Issuing bonds is like borrowing funds for a Ferrari — and forcing your children to pay for it later.

If we borrow another $160,000,000 over the next seven years, we pay back over **$400,000,000** in **PRINCIPAL** and **INTEREST.**

Can we afford *another $400,000,000* during this Recession???

The San Francisco budget, according to the 7/24/93 *S.F. Chronicle*, has billions of dollars of bonded indebtedness and some $200,000,000 of current debt.

Vital services of the City and County of San Francisco have been cut; including police, fire, and ambulances.

The above cited *Chronicle* correctly attributed the City's growing financial crisis to voter-approved bonds.

Referring to the future as "grim and dire and devastating," the article noted: "projects financed through bonds . . . the city (only) began factoring into the budget this year."

Vote *NO* on Bond Measure B!!!

Citizens Against Proposition B:
John Riordan
Ileana Hernandez
Andrew de la Rosa

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Street and Traffic Safety Improvement Bonds B

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION B

Vote NO on Municipal Bondage. Vote No on Propositions A and B. The City is already over half a billion dollars in bonded indebtedness, yet the Board of Supervisors wishes to borrow another $160 million. The July 24, 1993 Chronicle ask the reader "How did the city manage not only to cover a $200 million budget deficit, but also to increase its total budget by $9 million over last year?" Interest to pay off bond debts is paid by San Francisco taxpayers.

It would be nice to restore and build new cultural centers and fix the sidewalks. But we must do it within our budget. This year's SF budget, according to a July 24, 1993 SF Chronicle was $9.3 million larger than last year's. The article attributed the larger budget to project financed by bonds. The SF budget was $9.3 million bigger yet massive cuts were made on some essential services such as police and fire? Even though the SF budget is growing and essential City services were cut, public financed bonds were the big winners during the financial budget crisis.

Can we afford to continue to approve bonds when essential City services are being cut due to the expense of the bonds? Bond interest is paid by the San Francisco taxpayer. This credit card mentality has got to stop.

Vote NO on bond measures A and B.

Citizens Against Proposition B:
John Riordan
Andrew de la Rosa
Ileana Hernandez

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION B

Proposition B is the only feasible way to bring our streets and sidewalks to an acceptable level of repair and to keep them from getting worse.

Our opponents want you to believe that the debt payments for this major long-term project will compete in the annual budget with the needs of such essential services such as Police, Fire, and Health. That is an absolute untruth.

Major construction projects are never funded through the annual budget. Like any well managed business or any other municipality, we want to spread the costs of our major projects out over time, just as the benefits of the repairs and replacements are spread out over the future.

Voter approved general obligation debt (such as Proposition B) is not paid out of the same general fund that must pay for police, fire, health, and libraries. The reason we are asking you to Vote **YES ON B**, the long-term bond financing for reconstruction and repair of our streets is precisely because it will **avoid** a conflict between financing the daily needs of the community and financing our long-term infrastructure needs.

We hope you will support our effort to make our streets better and safer. **Vote YES on Proposition B.**

Board of Supervisors.

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B Street and Traffic Safety Improvement Bonds

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION B

Proponent Argument in Favor of Proposition B

Proposition B will improve the quality of life in the City and save money for taxpayers. San Francisco's streets, sidewalks, street lighting, and disabled sidewalk ramps need work. We can improve public safety by repairing them now and save eighty percent (80%) of the cost of replacing them later.

Business and commerce also need a sound infrastructure. These repairs will improve the business climate for San Francisco. A strong economy always depends on a positive business climate.

Jobs will be created from a strong business climate. Good jobs, high quality apprenticeship training, and health and pension benefits will be created by the street repairs. These jobs are needed now. Labor and management agree. Please join us in voting "yes" on Proposition B.

Robert Delaney
Operating Engineers Local 3
Dave Daneluz
Teamsters Local 216
Mario De La Torre
Laborers Local 261
Thomas E. Thompson
Associated General Contractors of California

We are professionally and personally concerned about repairing San Francisco's streets. As professional engineers and former Directors of Public Works, we know that repairing streets in a timely manner makes good engineering and financial sense. It avoids more costly repairs later. As citizens who care about San Francisco, we know that maintaining our streets makes them safer and better for everyone who uses them.

We hope you share our concern. Vote for funding to repair San Francisco's streets. ***Vote YES on Proposition B.***

S. Myron Tatarian, former Director of Public Works, 1963-1978
Jeffrey Lee, former Director of Public Works, 1978-1985

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION B

Vote NO on Proposition B

It is a dangerous precedent to set by taking loans out for the everyday expenses of the City. Would you take a loan out to pay the rent or buy groceries? Of course not! We should not be going further into debt to repair streetlights and sidewalks. These expenses should be paid for out of the City's general budget.

We are already paying a gasoline tax and an extra ½% sales tax that should be used for these projects, which are being used for other purposes. It is time for the City Hall to stop borrowing on our future and cut the fat out instead.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION B — IT'S POOR FISCAL POLICY AT ITS WORST!

Brook A. Turner
Treasurer, Property Owners Against Excessive Taxation

NO ON PROP B

This bond will cost $68 million. And when interest is added, the total could come to over $110 million. Shouldn't street maintenance be paid for out of the City's general fund — as it has in the past? It is simply bad policy to borrow money for such basic services.

And yet every year City Hall raises taxes and hires more employees. We must all live within our means! This should include the City.

We must insist that taxpayer money be used in prudent and economical ways. A good way to start is by saying no to this borrowing from Peter to pay Paul.

Please vote No on Prop B

Noel Radcliffe

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Street and Traffic Safety Improvement Bonds B

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION B

Vote no on Proposition B. Bond issues cost taxpayers' money. A bond is nothing more than a loan to taxpayers. The loan must be repaid with interest. This borrowing is a $68,000,000 extravaganza which, if approved, will eventually cost taxpayers approximately $112,200,000.

Moreover, the bond proceeds will be used, not for capital improvements, but for ongoing expenses: street maintenance and lighting repairs and revisions, which have historically been paid from the General Fund of San Francisco. It's the worst kind of fiscal practice to borrow money, at high interest costs, for ongoing, regular expenses. Any business which borrows money for continuing expenses will collapse. Borrowings are for capital asset projects like new streets, new buildings, new lighting and landscaping. Additionally, San Francisco receives over $20,000,000 per year in gasoline tax revenue and would receive more if it took full advantage of its eligibility for same. In 1989, voters approved a permanent ½% sales tax increase for purposes which included street maintenance and ongoing repairs. Gasoline tax money has, however, been used by City Hall for other purposes and proponents of the sales tax increase refused to permit sufficient amounts to be allocated for maintaining the streets we now possess in San Francisco. As a result, we're asked to hock ourselves to the future, instead of using the sound fiscal practice of "pay-as-you-go" for ongoing street and lighting costs.

Proposition B is fiscal lunacy. Show City Hall how to manage our recession-restricted money by voting no on Proposition B and making City Hall use "pay-as-you-go" practices with existing funds.

San Francisco Taxpayers Association
Ramona Albright, Director
Cheryl Arenson, Director
Quentin L. Kopp, Director

NO ON PROP. B

This year City Hall cut $20 million in funding for our city's health services. Now they are asking us to pass a bond for three times as much to repair streets and replace lights, services we thought we had already paid taxes for.

The real question is: *if we can't afford our hospitals and street maintenance, where is the money going?* We cannot continue to dig deeper into our pockets while someone, somewhere, is lining his.

Send a message to City Hall. Vote No on Prop B.

Ernestine C. Pasco

Every year San Francisco receives over $20 Million in gasoline taxes. We also voted for an additional ½% sales tax in 1988 that we were led to believe would be used for street maintenance. Now we are being asked to take out a loan at a high interest rate to cover ongoing street and lighting costs. This is bad money management and will have ill effects on San Francisco.

Prop. B will be paid by small business and property owners whose only recourse is to increase the cost of goods, services or rents. Senior citizens, small business, tenants and owners cannot allow this bond to pass.

All of this could be avoided if the gas and sales tax funds were used in the manor they were designed. Lets not borrow money for services we have already paid for.

Vote No on Prop. B.

Tim Carrico
Former San Francisco Rent Board Commissioner
David Gruber
San Francisco Rent Board Commissioner

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B Street and Traffic Safety Improvement Bonds

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION B

The proponents of Proposition B would have voters believe that unless lest the proposal's approved, San Francisco's streets will fall into complete disrepair from lack of funds. THIS IS A BLATANT MISREPRESENTATION OF THE FISCAL FACTS.

Proposition B's disingenuous supporters fail to reveal the real story. Last year according to the City Controller, San Francisco received $20,000,000 from state gas tax moneys. By state law, San Francisco may use such funds to repair the city's streets. Yet our public officials and bureaucrats have used 75% of the funds for other purposes.

In 1989 San Franciscans approved Proposition B increasing the sales tax by ½% for transportation purposes, including street repair. Proposition B provided $254,000,000 over a 20-year period for road resurfacing projects. Yet, the Department of Public Works has applied for an average of only $4,000,000 per year for street resurfacing. Using simple arithmetic, voters can easily figure out that our city bureaucrats are pulling the wool over our eyes.

INSTEAD OF USING AVAILABLE FUNDS, OUR BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AND CITY BUREAUCRATS HAVE DECIDED THAT PROPERTY TAXPAYERS SHOULD PAY $68,000,000 FOR THE COSTS OF REPAIRS PLUS $44,200,000 IN INTEREST PAYMENTS.

THIS IS A $112,200,000 BOONDOGGLE. VOTE NO ON B!!

Senator Quentin L. Kopp

STOP THE TAXING

THIS YEAR ALONE CITY HALL RAISED TAXES OVER $21 MILLION. AND TO ADD INSULT TO INJURY, THEY HAVE PROPOSED OVER $160 MILLION MORE ON THIS BALLOT ALONE! WHERE WILL THEY STOP? SAN FRANCISCANS ALREADY PAY HIGHER TAXES THAN ANY OF THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES.

WE PAY TAXES EVERYDAY THAT WE THOUGHT WERE TO BE USED FOR THE GENERAL MAINTENANCE OF OUR STREETS. NOW WE ARE BEING ASKED TO PAY AGAIN. IT IS TIME TO TRIM THE FAT OUT OF CITY GOVERNMENT AND STOP TAXING THE CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

STOP THE TAXING! VOTE NO ON PROP. B

Eve Bernstein

Politicians call them "*Bonds*", we call them taxes. Street repair is a basic service, it should be paid by the more than ***2 billion dollars*** of taxes we pay City Hall each year. You and your children will be paying for this bond for *years and years*.

Adam Sparks
Taxpayer Legal Defense Foundation

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Sales Tax C

PROPOSITION C

Shall an ordinance be adopted approving a ½ percent sales tax in San Francisco which (1) could be used by the City for any purpose, and (2) would go into effect only if the state sales tax proposition is not approved in this election?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: There is an 8½ percent sales tax in San Francisco. This includes a temporary, statewide ½ percent sales tax which was due to expire on June 30, 1993. However, the state legislature extended the temporary tax until the end of this year. In the current election, voters will approve or reject a state proposition that would make this temporary ½ percent sales tax *permanent. This money* would be used for local public safety. If the state proposition passes, sales tax in San Francisco would stay at 8½ percent. If the state proposition fails, sales tax in San Francisco would become 8 percent on January 1, 1994.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition C is an ordinance that would keep the sales tax at 8½ percent in San Francisco. It would add a permanent ½ percent sales tax that would go into effect only if the state sales tax proposition is not approved. Money from this ½ percent tax could be used by the city for any purpose.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to adopt this measure.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to adopt this measure.

Controller's Statement on "C"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition C:

The ordinance would approve a one-half percent sales and use tax to be effective January 1, 1994 only if a like increase in the statewide tax rate is rejected at the November 1993 election. Should the proposed ordinance be adopted, in my opinion, it would increase revenues by approximately $44 million per year.

How Supervisors Voted on "C"

On July 19, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 9-0 to place Proposition C on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Leal, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ABSENT: Supervisors Kennedy and Maher.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

C Sales Tax

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION C

We urge you to VOTE YES on Proposition C.

Proposition C WILL NOT INCREASE THE SALES TAXES YOU ARE CURRENTLY PAYING. It will simply permit the City to *continue* to collect one-half cent of the *existing* sales tax, and spend those funds *for vital health, public safety, library, recreation and other services.*

A YES vote on **Proposition C** is necessary to maintain funding for essential health services from January to July of the current budget year. These funds will support services at San Francisco General Hospital, Laguna Honda Hospital and our Neighborhood Health Centers to address the health and mental health needs, AIDS service needs, homelessness, and women's health issues of thousands of San Franciscans.

In future years, a YES vote on **Proposition C** will help the City to protect vital services from shrinking revenues; services such as Police and Fire protection, Libraries, Parks and Recreation.

The need for passage of **Proposition C** arose when State government decided to address its budget deficit by taking money from City and County governments all over California. San Francisco alone lost some $66 million to help the State balance its budget.

Remember. **PROPOSITION C WILL NOT INCREASE YOUR SALES TAXES.** It **WILL** prevent the State from grabbing money we desperately need to maintain the quality of life for ALL the people of San Francisco.

We URGE you to VOTE YES on **Proposition C.**

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION C

Endless Sales Tax Increases

Proposition C, if passed, will make the temporary 1/2-cent state sales tax permanent. This sales tax increase would go on forever. Any tax increase if needed should be limited to a number of years.

The City will have total discretion over how to use the money from the proposed Proposition C sales tax increase. Perhaps more money will be allocated for bonuses and salary increases, as was the case with the 1/4-cent June 1993 Proposition A "education" sales tax increase. Let's learn from our mistakes.

This sales tax is a regressive tax. It taxes the rich and poor alike. Pass this tax increase this year and you will be voting on another sales tax increase next year. Vote no to stop this continuous cycle of unfair taxes.

Citizens Against Endless Sales Tax Increases:
Alexa Smith
Terence Faulkner
John Riordan
Andrew de la Rosa

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION C

STILL ANOTHER SALES TAX INCREASE!!!

Proposition C is asking voters to approve another ½-cent sales tax. This ½-cent sales tax would go into effect in January 1994 if the ½-cent state sales tax is not approved.

The City would have total discretion over how to spend the money. Do you remember the June 1993 Proposition A ¼-cent sales tax approved by the voters for public schools? The money from the ¼-cent sales tax was supposed to go toward education: According to recent articles in the SF Chronicle and Examiner, a great deal of the money from the ¼-cent sales tax increase has gone to the bonuses and salary increases of the ***school administrators.***

Let's learn from our past mistakes:

(1.) Do not pass a tax like ***Proposition C*** which ***goes on forever.***

(2.) Any tax increase — if needed — should only be enacted for a ***limited number of years.***

Vote "NO" on the permanent Proposition C ½-cent sales tax increase!!!

Citizens Against Endless Sales Tax Increases:
Alexa Smith
Democratic State and County Committeemember
Arlo Hale Smith
Democratic State and County Central Committeemember
Terence Faulkner
Past San Francisco Republican County Chairman
John Riordan
Former San Francisco College Board President
Andrew de la Rosa
Environmental Consultant

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION C

DON'T BE FOOLED! Proposition C will NOT increase the sales tax. It will simply prevent one-half cent of the *EXISTING* sales tax rate from being *taken* from the City — funds desperately needed for vital health and public safety programs.

Proposition C was put on the ballot to protect City services if Proposition 172 on the *State* ballot fails. Proposition 172 would extend one-half cent of the *existing* sales tax rate statewide.

EVEN IF PROPOSITION 172 *AND* PROPOSITION C WERE ***BOTH*** TO PASS, YOUR SALES TAX WOULD NOT BE INCREASED.

In January, if Proposition C fails, the City faces the decision to close inpatient and outpatient services at San Francisco General Hospital, close neighborhood Health Centers, close beds at Laguna Honda Hospital, and eliminate mental health and other programs that keep people from having to resort to life on the streets.

In a time of drastic funding cuts for even the most essential City services, it makes no sense to reduce the sales tax. Doing so only *increases* pressure to create new taxes and increase fees to maintain vital programs.

Let's not cut off our nose to spite our face. Voting no on Proposition C would only make it *more* difficult to protect the quality of life we all expect and deserve in San Francisco.

To help *preserve* our City's health, public safety, parks, libraries and other services, we hope you will vote to take the wisest course and vote **YES** on Proposition C.

Board of Supervisors.

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C Sales Tax

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION C

Please help me by supporting Proposition C. This money will be used to continue to fund public health services that, otherwise, will face elimination in January, 1994.

By voting yes on Proposition C, you can help maintain the level of health services necessary to protect the health and welfare of our citizens.

It is by working together that San Francisco remains great! Vote Yes on Proposition C.

Angela Alioto
President
Board of Supervisors

As the sponsor of Proposition C, I urge you to vote YES.

Proposition C will NOT increase your sales tax nor will it take effect if state voters enact a sales tax extension in this election.

Proposition C is an insurance policy to ensure continued funding of vital health, library and other public services.

Please join me in voting **YES on C.**

Supervisor Carole Migden

I urge you to VOTE YES on **Proposition C.**

Proposition C gives San Francisco control of its future no matter what the voters in other counties decide.

Proposition C does not raise the sales tax, but keeps it at the current rate.

Without **Proposition C,** vital city health services will not be funded starting this coming January. In addition, Proposition C will help provide continuing funding that will help protect San Francisco's public safety and quality of life programs from future cuts. Police, Fire, Recreation and Library services are important.

I URGE you to VOTE YES on **Proposition C.**

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

Proposition C is crucial for San Francisco's public libraries.

To keep neighborhood libraries open and maintain services at the Main Library, the sales tax must be continued at its current level.

Proposition C will keep our libraries open and serving San Franciscans — **without raising our taxes.**

Please vote **YES on C.**

James Herlihy
Library Commissioner
Steve Coulter
Library Commissioner
Diane Filippi
President, Friends of the Library
Kenneth Romines
Friends of the Library
Mary Louise Stong
Friends of the Library
Barbara Berman
Friends of the Library
Marjorie Stern
Friends of the Library
Elizabeth Hope Hayes
Vice Chair, Southeast Community College Advisory Board

Proposition C will keep San Francisco's budget balanced and protect vital services without raising our taxes.

Please join us in voting YES on C.

Willie L. Brown, Jr.
Speaker of the Assembly
Milton Marks
State Senator
Michael Hennessey
Sheriff
Louise Renne
City Attorney

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PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION C

Budget cuts in public safety services would make San Francisco's streets more dangerous.

VOTE YES ON C to protect current funding levels for police, fire and other public safety services.

Arlo Smith
District Attorney
Al Trigueiro
President, San Francisco Police Officers' Association
James Ferguson
President, San Francisco Firefighters, Local 798

We support Proposition C so that vital health, transportation, nutrition and information services continue to be available to San Francisco's seniors.

Please vote YES on C.

John Horak
President, Advisory Council, San Francisco Commission on Aging
John King
Executive Director, John King Senior Center
David Ishida
Executive Director, San Francisco Commission on Aging
Adele Corvin
Chair, San Francisco Adult Day Health Network
Alex Jestrab
Administrative Director, San Francisco Adult Day Health Network

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The San Francisco Democratic Party urges a YES vote on Proposition C.

Proposition C will ensure continued funding of our health and other vital services — **without increasing our current sales tax rate.**

San Francisco **needs** Proposition C.

Vote **YES on C.**

San Francisco Democratic Party
Carole Migden, Chair

The public hospitals, clinics, community-based organizations and other health services on which San Franciscans depend are threatened by devastating budget cuts.

Proposition C is absolutely essential to avoid the inhumane and shortsighted dismantling of our public health system.

That's why the women and men who provide health care in our city urge you to vote **YES on C.**

Arthur Jackson
President, Health Commission
Robin Cooper, MD
Chair, Mental Health Board of San Francisco
Enola Maxwell
Potrero Hill Neighborhood House
Melinda Paras
Health Commissioner
Gene O'Connell, RN MS
Associate Administrator, Clinical Services, San Francisco General Hospital
Pat Christen
Executive Director, San Francisco AIDS Foundation
Richard Fine
Chief, Adult Medical Clinics, San Francisco General Hospital
Michele Meeker
Registered Nurse
Yuhum Digdigan, RN MS
Assistant Director of Nursing, San Francisco General Hospital
Pierre Ludington
Health Commissioner
Paul Rosensteil
Vice President, Health Commission
Keith Marton
Health Commissioner
Regina Aragon
Public Policy Director, San Francisco AIDS Foundation
Mary Sue Planck
Executive Director, Mental Health Board of San Francisco
Steve Lew
Executive Director, GAPA Community HIV Project
Phyllis Spanglet
San Francisco Mental Health Board
Sal Rosselli
President, Health Care Workers Union Local 250
Bob Nelson
Health Coalition Organizer

(organizations listed for identification only)

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C Sales Tax

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION C

NO TO MORE TAXES!. The sales tax is regressive, hurting the poor the most. *Both* President Clinton and Sacramento are now *raising our taxes.* And now the city wants to also raise our taxes. **Forget it!** This is a rare opportunity to tell the politicians, **"ENOUGH. NO MORE TAXES!".**

Adam Sparks
Taxpayer Legal Defense Foundation

It is time to even the playing field. Don't chase buyers away from San Francisco.

If a statewide sales tax (Prop 172) passes, a permanent 1/2 percent sales tax will be added to ALL California cities. If the state measure fails, and San Francisco voters approve Prop C, San Francisco's sales tax, already the highest in the state, will stay at 8 1/2 percent, while the sales tax in other cities will go down. San Francisco will be at a competitive disadvantage. Consumers will make their purchases where taxes are lower — and San Francisco businesses and the local economy will suffer. **Vote NO on Prop C.**

G. Rhea Serpan, President
San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

The Mayor and Board of Supervisors, in the most progressive city in the nation, cannot come up with a progressive tax reform package to balance the city's budget.

Instead, they propose this unfair, permanent, regressive $44 million tax increase that will hurt middle and low income households, small businesses, and our local economy.

A progressive tax is larger on those who have a lot of the thing taxed than it is on those who have a little. The more the person or business has, the higher the rate becomes.

Progressive taxation is key to economic justice and economic prosperity.

City Hall is increasing the tax burden on middle and low income San Franciscans while decreasing the tax burden on the wealthiest individuals and businesses.

Vote NO on Prop. C.

Joel Ventresca
Budget and Policy Analyst

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TEXT OF PROPOSED ORDINANCE
PROPOSITION C

[Local Transactions and Use Tax]

LEVYING A ONE-HALF OF ONE PERCENT TRANSACTIONS AND USE TAX, SAID LEVY BEING CONDITIONED ON THE FAILURE OF SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE IMPOSING A STATEWIDE ONE-HALF OF ONE PERCENT SALES AND USE TAX TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE STATE ELECTORATE AT THE STATE SPECIAL ELECTION TO BE HELD ON NOVEMBER 2, 1993.

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

Section 1.

Subject to the approval by the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco, Part III of the San Francisco Municipal Code is hereby amended by adding a new Article 16 which shall contain the following sections:

SEC. 1601. TITLE. This ordinance shall be known as the "San Francisco County Transactions and Use Tax" which establishes and implements a transactions and use tax.

SEC. 1602. DEFINITIONS. For purposes of this ordinance the following words shall have the meanings ascribed to them by this section.

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

"Operative date" shall mean January 1, 1994 in the event that Senate Constitutional Amendment Number One imposing a statewide one-half of one percent sales and use tax fails to be approved by the state electorate at the state special election to be held on November 2, 1993. In the event that State Constitutional Amendment Number One is approved, this tax shall not become operative.

"Effective date" shall mean the date of adoption of this ordinance which shall take effect at the close of the polls on the day of election at which the proposition is adopted by the legally required percentage of qualified voters voting on the measure.

SEC. 1603. PURPOSE. This ordinance should be interpreted so as to achieve the purposes set forth herein:

(a) to impose a transactions and use tax in accordance with the provisions of Part 1.6 (commencing with Section 7251) and Part 1.7 (commencing with Section 7285) of Division 2 of the California Revenue and Taxation Code.

(b) to incorporate provisions identical to those of the Sales and Use Tax Law of the State of California insofar as those provisions are not inconsistent with the requirements and limitations contained in Part 1.6 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(c) to impose a transactions and use tax and provide a measure therefor that can be administered and collected by the State Board of Equalization in a manner that adapts itself as fully as practicable to, and requires the least possible deviation from, the existing statutory and administrative procedures followed by the State Board of Equalization in administering and collecting the California State Sales and Use Tax.

(d) to authorize administration of a transactions and use tax in a manner that will, to the highest degree possible be consistent with the provisions of Part 1.6 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, minimize the cost of collecting the transactions and use taxes and at the same time minimize the burden of record-keeping upon persons subject to taxation under the provisions of this ordinance.

(e) to provide financial assistance for the general purposes of the District.

(f) to increase the California Constitution Article XIIIB expenditure limit for the District by an amount equal to the revenues derived from the transactions and use tax for the same fiscal year.

SEC. 1604. AUTHORITY. Upon the effective date of this ordinance, the District shall exercise all powers necessary to perform collection, administration, and allocation duties with respect to the transactions and use tax, in a manner consistent with Part 1.6 (commencing with Section 7251) and Part 1.7 (commencing with 7285) of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

SEC. 1605. CONTRACT WITH STATE. Prior to the operative date of this ordinance, the District shall contract with the State Board of Equalization to perform all functions incident to the administration and operation of this transactions and use tax; provided that, if the District shall not have contracted with the State Board of Equalization prior to the operative date, it shall nevertheless so contract and in such a case the operative date shall be the first day of the first calendar quarter following the execution of such contract.

SEC. 1606. TRANSACTIONS TAX AND RATE OF ONE-HALF OF ONE PERCENT. For the privilege of selling tangible personal property at retail, a tax is hereby imposed upon all retailers in this District at the rate of one-half of one percent of the gross receipts of any retailer from the sale of all tangible personal property sold at retail in this District on and after the operative date.

SEC. 1607. PLACE OF SALE. For the purposes of this ordinance, all retail sales are consummated at the place of business of the retailer unless the tangible personal property sold is delivered by the retailer or his agent to an out-of-state destination or to a common carrier for delivery to an out-of-state destination. The gross receipts from such sales shall include delivery charges, when such charges are subject to the state sales and use tax, regardless of the place to which delivery is made. In the event a retailer has no permanent place of business in the state or has more than one place of business, the place or places at which the retail sales are consummated shall be determined under rules and regulations to be prescribed and adopted by the State Board of Equalization.

SEC. 1608. USE TAX AND RATE OF ONE-HALF OF ONE PERCENT. An excise tax is hereby imposed on the storage, use or other consumption in this District of tangible personal property purchases from any retailer on or after the operative date for storage, use or other consumption in this District at the rate of one-half of one percent of the sales price of the property. The sales price shall include delivery when such charges are subject to state sales or use tax regardless of the place to which delivery is made.

SEC. 1609. ADOPTION OF PROVISIONS OF STATE LAW. Except as otherwise provided in this ordinance and except insofar as they are inconsistent with the provisions of Part 1.6 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, all of the provisions of Part 1 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code (commencing with Section 6001) are hereby adopted and made a part of this ordinance as though fully set forth herein.

SEC. 1610. LIMITATIONS ON ADOPTION OF PROVISIONS OF STATE LAW AND COLLECTION OF USE TAXES. In adopting the provisions of Part 1 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, wherever the State of California is named or referred to as the taxing agency, the name of the District shall be substituted therefor. The substitution, however, shall not be made when the word "State" is used as part of the title of the State Controller, the State Treasurer, the State Board of Control, the State Board of Equalization, the State Treasury, or the Constitution of the State of California, the substitution would require action to be taken by or against the District or any agency, officer or employee thereof rather than by or against the State Board of Equalization, in performing the functions incident to the administration or operation of this ordinance; the substitution shall not be made in those sections, including, but not necessarily limited to, sections referring to the exterior boundaries of the State of California, where the result of the substitution would be to provide an exemption from this tax with respect to certain sales, storage, use or other consumption of tangible personal property which would not otherwise be exempt from this tax while such sales, storage, use or other consumption remains subject to tax by the state under the said provisions of that code; the substitution shall not be made in sections 6701, 6702 (except in the last sentence thereof), 6711, 6715, 6737, 6797 or 6828 or the Revenue and Taxation Code. The name of the District shall be substituted for the word "state" in the phrase "retailer engaged in business in this state" in Section 6203 and in the definition of that phrase in Section 6203.

SEC. 1611. PERMIT NOT REQUIRED. If a seller's permit has been issued to a retailer under Section 6067 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, an additional transactor's permit shall not be required by this ordinance.

SEC. 1612. EXEMPTIONS, EXCLUSIONS AND CREDITS.

(a) There shall be excluded from the measure of the transactions tax and the use tax the amount of any sales tax or use tax imposed by the State of California or by any city, city and county, or county pursuant to the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law or the amount of any state-administered transactions or use tax.

(b) There are exempted from the computation of the amount of transactions tax gross receipts when they are from:

(Continued on next page)

(1) Sales of tangible personal property to operators of aircraft to be used or consumed principally outside of the District and directly and exclusively in the use of such aircraft as common carriers of persons or property under the authority of the laws of this state, the United States, or any foreign government.

(2) Sales of property to be used outside the District which is shipped to a point outside the District, pursuant to the contract of sale, by delivery to such point by the retailer or his agent, or by delivery by the retailer to a carrier for shipment to a consignee at such point. For the purposes of this paragraph, delivery to a point outside the District shall be satisfied:

i) with respect to vehicles (other than commercial vehicles) subject to registration pursuant to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 4000) of Division 3 of the Vehicle Code, aircraft licensed in compliance with Section 21411 of the Public Utilities Code, and undocumented vessels registered under Chapter 2 of Division 3.5 (commencing with Section 9850) of the Vehicle Code by registration to an out-of-District address and by a declaration under penalty of perjury, signed by the buyer, stating that such address is, in fact, his principal place of residence.

ii) with respect to commercial vehicles by registration to a place of business out-of-District, and declaration under penalty of perjury, signed by the buyer, that the vehicle will be operated from that address.

(3) the sale of tangible personal property if the seller is obligated to furnish the property for a fixed price pursuant to a contract entered into prior to the operative date of this ordinance.

4) a lease of tangible personal property which is a continuing sale of such property for any period of time for which the lessor is obligated to lease the property for an amount fixed by the lease prior to the operative date of this ordinance.

5) for the purposes of subsections (4) and (5), the sale or lease of tangible personal property shall be deemed not to be obligated pursuant to a contract or lease for any period of time for which any party to the contract or lease has the unconditional right to terminate the contract upon notice, whether or not such right is exercised.

(c) There is exempted from the use tax imposed by this ordinance the storage, use or other consumption in this District of tangible personal property:

1) the gross receipts from the sale of which have been subject to a transactions tax under any state-administered transactions and use tax ordinance.

2) purchased by operators of aircraft and used or consumed by such operators directly and exclusively in the use of such aircraft as common carriers of persons or property for hire of compensation under a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued pursuant to the laws of this state, the United States, or any foreign government. This exemption is in addition to the exemption provided in Sections 6366 and 6366.1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code of the State of California.

3) if the purchaser is obligated to purchase the property for a fixed price pursuant to contract entered into prior to the operative date of this ordinance.

4) or the possession of, or the exercise of any right or power over, tangible personal property under a lease which is a continuing purchase of such property for any period of time for which the lessee is obligated to lease the property for an amount fixed by a lease prior to the operative date of this ordinance.

5) for the purpose of subsections (3) and (4), storage, use or other consumption, or possession, or exercise of any right to power over, tangible personal property shall be deemed not to be obligated pursuant to a contract or lease for any period of time during which any party to the contract or lease has the unconditional right to terminate the contract or lease upon notice, whether or not such right is exercised.

6) Except as provided in subparagraph (7), a retailer engaged in business in the District shall not be required to collect use tax from the purchaser of tangible personal property, unless the retailer ships or delivers the property into the District or participates within the District in making the sale of the property, including, but not limited to, soliciting or receiving the order, either directly or indirectly, at a place of business of the canvasser, solicitor, subsidiary, or person in the District under the authority of the retailer.

7) "A retailer engaged in business in the District" shall also include any retailer of any of the following: vehicles subject to registration pursuant to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 4000) of Division 3 of the Vehicle Code, aircraft licensed in compliance with Section 21411 of the Public Utilities Code, or undocumented vessels registered under Chapter 2 of Division 3.5 (commencing with Section 9850) of the Vehicle Code. That retailer shall be required to collect use tax from any purchaser who registers or licenses the vehicle, vessel, or aircraft at an address in the District.

(d) Any person subject to use tax under this ordinance may credit against that tax any transactions tax or reimbursement for transactions tax paid to a district or retailer imposing a transactions tax pursuant to part 1.6 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code with respect to the sale to the person of the property, the storage, use or other consumption of which is subject to the use tax.

SEC. 1613. EXPENDITURE LIMIT. The California Constitution Article XIIIB expenditure limit for the District for each fiscal year of the tax shall increase in an amount equal to the revenues derived from this transactions and use tax for the same year.

SEC. 1614. AMENDMENTS. All amendments to Part 1 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code made subsequent to the effective date of this ordinance which relate to sales and use taxes and which are not inconsistent with Part 1.6 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code and all amendments to Part 1.6 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, and all amendments to part 1.6 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, shall automatically become a part of this ordinance; provided, however, that no such amendment shall operate so as to affect the rate of tax imposed by this ordinance.

SEC. 1615. PENALTIES. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars ($500.00) or by imprisonment for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 1616. SEVERABILITY. If any provision of this ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby. □

TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT
PROPOSITION D

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said city and county by adding Section 8.517-4 thereto, providing for early service retirement for police officers and firefighters.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held therein on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the charter of said city and county by adding Section 8.517-4 to read as follows:

NOTE: The entire section is new.

8.517-4 EARLY SERVICE RETIREMENT

(a) The retirement board shall provide an incentive for members under sections 8.559, 8.585, 8.586 and 8.588 to retire early for service by increasing the member's age and credited service for both qualification and benefit computation purposes by two (2) years.

(b) The early retirement benefits under this section shall only apply to members who retire with an effective date of service retirement on or after January 1, 1994 and on or before January 1, 1995.

(c) The early retirement benefits under this section shall be limited by the maximum percentage limitations in charter sections 8.559-2, 8.585-2, 8.586-2 and 8.588-2. The early retirement benefits offered under this section shall not apply if a member returns to membership status in the retirement system.

(d) The early retirement benefits under this section will be limited by section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time, and no early retirement benefits under this section will be effective if they have an adverse effect on the tax qualified status of the retirement system under section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time. □

Police and Fire Early Retirement D

PROPOSITION D

Shall police officers and firefighters be encouraged to retire early in 1994 by treating them as if they worked two years longer and were two years older?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Police officers and firefighters may retire at age 50 if they have worked for 25 years. A police officer's or firefighter's pension is based on the number of years worked and salary received.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition D is a charter amendment to encourage police officers and firefighters to retire early. Qualified police officers and firefighters would be treated as if they had worked two years longer and were two years older. This would allow some employees to retire who are not eligible now. Also, it would increase the retirement pay of those who are already eligible to retire. To receive these benefits, police officers and firefighters would have to retire in 1994.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to approve this early retirement offer for police officers and firefighters.

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

Controller's Statement on "D"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition D:

The proposed charter amendment would add 2 years of service and 2 years of age for retirement purposes to uniformed police officers and firefighters.

In my opinion, based on information provided by the City's Retirement System staff, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it could increase the annual cost to the City by approximately $750,000 in the first year, with a total of about $12 million over 20 years. These costs may be partially offset since new employees would be hired under a less costly retirement plan than the staff who would be most likely to retire under this early retirement proposal.

How Supervisors Voted on "D"

On July 19, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 10-0 to place Proposition D on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ABSENT: Supervisor Kennedy.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.
THE FULL TEXT OF PROPOSITION D IS ON PAGE 62.

D Police and Fire Early Retirement

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION D

Proposition "D" will provide an early retirement incentive to Police Officers and Firefighters and improve the levels of Police and Fire services to the City.

The City **will save taxpayers** money by paying less in salaries for new personnel required to fill positions opened by retiring Police Officers and Firefighters who are earning high salaries. There will also be savings because newly hired Police Officers and Firefighters fall under a *less costly retirement* plan than those hired before 1976. The decreased potential of older personnel making claims for workers compensation and health benefits will likely also provide savings.

The citizens of San Francisco will benefit by voting YES on Proposition "D" because it will give the Police and Fire Departments' management the opportunity to improve service throughout the City by restructuring the chain of command and personnel deployment. Promoting qualified Police Officers and Firefighters into vacated positions will revitalize services that will benefit the citizens of San Francisco by enabling the City to continue to meet its equal employment opportunity hiring goals through the hiring of new personnel.

Vote YES on Proposition "D" to assist our dedicated Police Officers and Firefighters and to improve Police and Fire services to your neighborhood.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

No Opponent's Argument Was Submitted Against Proposition D
No Rebuttals Were Submitted On Proposition D

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Police and Fire Early Retirement D

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION D

These are difficult times for city government. By submitting Proposition D to you for consideration, our elected representatives are fulfilling an important obligation to hold down spending while ensuring the quality of the emergency services provided to the residents, workers, and visitors of this great city. By reducing overall payroll costs within the department in a deliberate and fiscally responsible manner, Proposition D will provide significant savings to the City while also reducing the possibility of crippling layoffs during coming budget years. In this way, Proposition D will assist the Fire Department with the ongoing process of increasing the diversity of the force while maintaining and systematically improving the quality of its training and leadership. Proposition D will save tax dollars not once but twice, since younger firefighters are less prone to medical problems, and the city will receive the added benefit of reducing the number of active members covered by the more expensive retirement plan for firefighters on the job since before 1976. The leadership of the Fire Department believes Proposition D makes good sense. We urge you to vote "YES" on Proposition D.

Joseph A. Medina
John Ertola
Norma Molinar
Lawrence Griffin
Charles Morrow

Proposition D makes good business sense.

The City will contribute 24 million dollars in fiscal year 1993-94 to fund police pension plans. Proposition D encourages about 7% of the police department to retire in 1994. These public safety officers are already at or near retirement age. They are members of a costly pre-1976 retirement plan. When retired, they will be replaced by younger individuals who will become participants in a less costly retirement plan.

The rate of City contribution for each police officer who would be eligible for this retirement incentive is 52% of payroll. The City's contribution rate for replacement police officers would be 15% of payroll.

Proposition D makes good public safety sense.

This proposition allows police officers at or near retirement age to be replaced by a younger, more dynamic work force — a work force physically better able to respond to life threatening emergencies and better able to handle the rigors of street work.

Vote "YES" on D.

Michael S. Hebel
Police Management Association

Vote YES on Proposition D

Question: Do you as a voter want to make an investment in your future and the future of The City? The November 2, 1993, election will provide a golden opportunity for all citizens to invest in our future in a manner that mutually rewards workers and citizens at the same time. Approval of Proposition D will grant San Francisco Fire Fighters the option of early retirement, which will not only save tax dollars, but will open the door to advancement of fire fighting procedures plus improve and maintain strong public safety programs. during coming budget years. In this way, Proposition D will assist the Fire Department with the ongoing process of increasing the diversity of the force while maintaining and systematically improving the quality of its training and leadership. Proposition D will save tax dollars not once but twice, since younger firefighters are less prone to medical problems, and the city will receive the added benefit of reducing the number of active members covered by the more expensive retirement plan for firefighters on the job since before 1976. The leadership of the Fire Department believes Proposition D makes good sense. We urge you to vote "YES" on Proposition D.

The San Francisco Labor Council, representing 80,000 individuals who work in San Francisco, strongly urges a YES on D, which will not only bring about a less costly retirement plan but also lessen demands on the City's health and Workers' Compensation system.

Proposition D provides a good common sense formula that will improve emergency services now and save future tax money. Vote YES on D.

Walter Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer
San Francisco Labor Council

Proposition D improved safety for the citizens of San Francisco. I urge you to VOTE YES on Proposition D.

Supervisor Kevin Shelley

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D Police and Fire Early Retirement

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION D

Public safety is the single most important service that your tax dollars support. Proposition D will simultaneously improve the delivery of emergency services while reducing the costs to the taxpayer. The salary costs of new firefighters are much less than for a firefighter nearing retirement age. Early retirement will save tax dollars while giving the Department the advantage of advances in firefighting and public safety. And as eligible members retire after a career of service, positions will open up for the next generation of firefighters currently being groomed to assume leadership roles. Proposition D will also assist the Department in its ongoing efforts to diversity the workforce with no cost to staffing levels or loss of management flexibility. New hires will be covered by the less costly retirement plan governing members hired after 1976, while a Fire Department with a lower average age is less likely to place demands on the City's health and workers' compensation systems in the form of medical claims and lost time. Proposition D will not only improve emergency service NOW, it will save tax money LATER, too. VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION D.

James Ferguson, President
San Francisco Fire Fighters Local 798

Your **YES** vote on Proposition D will provide incentives to police officers and firefighters to retire early. Early retirement of police officers and firefighters, will mean the City will pay less in salaries and benefits for new personnel employed to take their places. The citizens of San Francisco will benefit because the police and fire departments will have the ability to restructure the chain of command and to revitalize services that will benefit our citizens.

The hiring of new personnel will help the City in meeting its equal employment opportunity hiring goals, will help to reduce workers compensation costs and lower the costs of retirement for new employees who would be covered by a less costly retirement plan.

I urge a **YES** vote on Proposition D.

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

Proposition D increases public safety protection.

Police officers and firefighters must be physically and mentally fit to perform the arduous tasks of their employment. Both jobs present enormous physical challenges — chasing a young purse snatcher on foot, rapidly climbing a 50 foot ladder, or wrestling with resisting criminal suspects under the influence of drugs.

Proposition D offers an incentive to the oldest police officers and firefighters — those at or near retirement age — to leave in 1994. They will be replaced by young more physically capable officers and firefighters.

About 130 police officers and 100 firefighters will probably take advantage of this offer — about 7% of each Department. These officers are now at an age when they are most susceptible to injury from the physical demands of their employment. Many are doing administrative duties. Proposition D would replace them with street police officers on patrol in the city neighborhoods.

Proposition D Helps Create A Diversified Work Force.

Newly hired police officers and firefighters would better reflect the ethnic and gender composition of San Francisco. Both departments would be better able to meet their equal opportunity employment goals — more minority and women police officers and firefighters.

This proposition is supported and recommended by Mayor Jordan and the Board of Supervisors.

Vote "YES" on D

Al Trigueiro, President
San Francisco Police Officers' Assn.

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition D

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Spousal Pension Benefits E

PROPOSITION E

Shall the surviving spouses of deceased employees who qualify for a pension be allowed to continue receiving a pension upon remarriage?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The City operates a retirement system that provides benefits to retired employees and their surviving spouses. When a retired employee dies, or if an employee eligible for retirement benefits dies before retiring, the surviving spouse receives a pension for life. However, if the surviving spouse remarries the pension stops.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition E is a charter amendment that would allow a surviving spouse to continue to receive a pension if he or she remarries. Spouses whose benefits have been discontinued because they remarried could apply to begin receiving a pension on or after January 1, 1994. They could not receive pension payments for any period before January 1, 1994.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to allow the surviving spouse of a City employee to continue to receive a pension if he or she remarries.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to allow the surviving spouse of a City employee to continue to receive a pension if he or she remarries.

Controller's Statement on "E"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition E:

The proposed amendment would allow the surviving spouse of City employees to remarry without losing retirement benefits. In my opinion, based on information provided by the City's retirement system staff, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it would increase the cost of government over time by approximately $100,000 per year.

How Supervisors Voted on "E"

On July 12, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 11-0 to place Proposition E on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Kennedy, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

E Spousal Pension Benefits

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION E

Proposition E eliminates the discriminatory provision of the City charter that prevents the surviving spouse of any City employee from remarrying without punitive economic consequences.

This charter amendment was originally proposed for widows of firefighters and police officers who would lose benefits for their families if they were to remarry. It was quickly amended to include all City employees.

Currently, the City charter refers to surviving spouses of City employees only as "widows" and excludes "widowers". In addition, the City charter deprives benefits for the surviving family if the surviving spouse remarries.

Proposition E changes this archaic requirement. It will eliminate the gender bias in our retirement provisions for City employees, and update our City charter to reflect the social and economic reality of today.

San Francisco city employees represent the great diversity of San Francisco. Proposition E serves that diversity by treating all of our City employees equally including recognition of female employees and their families in our City charter.

Proposition E further recognizes the economic change in our society. This amendment allows surviving spouses, women as well as men, to continue supporting themselves and their families. Proposition E provides surviving spouses the benefits they are entitled to in the event of remarriage.

Please join us in amending the city charter to eliminate a discriminatory provision. **Vote YES on Proposition E.**

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

No Opponent's Argument Was Submitted Against Proposition E
No Rebuttals Were Submitted On Proposition E

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Spousal Pension Benefits E

PAID ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION E

We worked hard to bring Proposition E to the voters. This charter amendment updates the city charter to recognize female employees of the City and County of San Francisco and amends discriminatory retirement provisions.

The Women Officers Network originally proposed this amendment for the female officers of the San Francisco Police Department and the surviving spouses of our deceased members. We are proud that our efforts resulted in an amendment that includes all city employees.

Women employees of the City and County of San Francisco deserve to be included in our charter. Furthermore, women need to be recognized as equal providers in the modern day family.

We urge you to **VOTE YES** on Proposition E.

Stephanie Thorne
President
Women Officers Network

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition E

TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT PROPOSITION E

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Sections 8.509, 8.559-4, 8.559-5, 8.584-5, 8.585-4, 8.585-5, 8.586-4, 8.586-5, 8.588-4 and 8.588-5, thereof, and adding Section 8.517-4, thereto, relating to pension benefits for surviving spouses of police officers, firefighters and miscellaneous employees.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held therein on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Sections 8.559-4, 8.559-5, 8.584-5, 8.585-4, 8.585-5, 8.586-4, 8.586-5, 8.588-4 and 8.588-5, thereof, and adding Section 8.517-4, thereto, to read as follows:

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike-out type~~.

8.509 Retirement — Miscellaneous Officers and Employees On and After July 1, 1947

Miscellaneous officers and employees, as defined in this section, who are members of the retirement system under this section of the charter on February 1, 1969, and persons who become miscellaneous officers and employees after February 1, 1969, shall be members of the retirement system, subject to the following provisions of this section, in addition to the provisions contained in Sections 3.670, 3.672, 8.500, 8.510 and 8.520 of this charter notwithstanding the provisions of any other section of the charter, provided that the retirement system shall be applied to persons employed on a part-time, temporary or substitute basis only as the board of supervisors shall determine by ordinance enacted by three-fourths vote of all members of the board. Miscellaneous officers and employees of the said departments who are members of the retirement system under Section 8.507 of the charter on February 1, 1969 shall continue to be members of the system under Section 8.507 and shall not be subject to any of the provisions of this section, except as specifically provided in this section.

(a) The following words and phrases as used in this section, unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context, shall have the following meaning:

"Retirement allowance," or "allowance," shall mean equal monthly payments, beginning to accrue upon the date of retirement, and continuing for life unless a different term of payments is definitely provided by the context.

"Compensation," as distinguished from benefits under the workers' compensation laws of the State of California, shall mean all remuneration whether in cash or by other allowances made by the city and county, for service qualifying for credit under this section.

"Compensation earnable" shall mean the compensation as determined by the retirement board, which would have been earned by the member had **he or she** worked, throughout the period under consideration, the average number of days ordinarily worked by persons in the same grade or class of positions as the positions held by him **or her** during such period and at the rate of pay attached to such positions, it being assumed that during any absence, he **or she** was in the position held by him **or her** at the beginning of the absence, and that prior to entering city-service he **or she** was in the position first held by him **or her** in city-service.

"Benefit" shall include "allowance," "retirement allowance," and "death benefit."

"Average final compensation" shall mean the average monthly compensation earned by a member during any five consecutive years of credited service in the retirement system in which his **or her** average final compensation is the highest, unless the board of supervisors shall otherwise provide by ordinance enacted by three-

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fourths vote of all members of the board.

For the purposes of the retirement system and of this section, the terms "miscellaneous officer or employee," or "member," as used in this section shall mean any officer or employee who is not a member of the fire or police department as defined in the charter for the purpose of the retirement system, under Section 8.507 of the charter.

"Retirement system" or "system" shall mean San Francisco City and County Employees' Retirement System as created in Section 8.500 of the charter.

"Retirement board" shall mean "retirement board" as created in Section 3.670 of the charter.

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

Words used in the masculine gender shall include the feminine and neuter genders, and singular numbers shall include the plural; and the plural the singular.

"Interest" shall mean at the rate adopted by the retirement board.

(b) Any member who completes at least 20 years of service in the aggregate credited in the retirement system, and attains the age of 50 years, or at least 10 years of service in the aggregate credited in the retirement system, and attains the age of 60 years, said service to be computed under Subsection (g) hereof, may retire from service at his or her option. Members shall be retired on the first day of the month next following the attainment by them of the age of 65 years. A member retired after reaching the age of 60 years shall receive a service retirement allowance at the rate of two percent of said average final compensation for each year of service; provided, however, that upon the compulsory retirement of a member upon his or her attainment of the age of 65 years, if the allowance available to such member, pursuant to the provisions of Subsection (f) of this section, shall be greater in amount than the service retirement allowance otherwise payable to such member under this Subsection (b), then such member shall receive as his or her service retirement allowance, in lieu of the allowance otherwise payable under this Subsection (b), an allowance computed in accordance with the formula provided in said Subsection (f). The service retirement allowance of any member retiring prior to attaining the age of 60 years, after rendering 20 years or more of such service and having attained the age of 50 years, computed under Subsection (g), shall be an allowance equal to the percentage of said average final compensation set forth opposite his or her age at retirement, taken to the preceding completed quarter year, for each year of service, computed under Subsection (g):

Age at Retirement	Percent for Each Year of Credited Service
50	1.0000
50-1/4	1.0250
50-1/2	1.0500
50-3/4	1.0750
51	1.1000
51-1/4	1.1250
51-1/2	1.1500
51-3/4	1.1750
52	1.2000
52-1/4	1.2250
52-1/2	1.2500
52-3/4	1.2750
53	1.3000
53-1/4	1.3250
53-1/2	1.3500
53-3/4	1.3750
54	1.4000
54-1/4	1.4250
54-1/2	1.4500
54-3/4	1.4750
55	1.5000
55-1/4	1.5250
55-1/2	1.5500
55-3/4	1.5750
56	1.6000
56-1/4	1.6250
56-1/2	1.6500
56-3/4	1.6750
57	1.7000
57-1/4	1.7250
57-1/2	1.7500
57-3/4	1.7750
58	1.8000
58-1/4	1.8250
58-1/2	1.8500
58-3/4	1.8750
59	1.9000
59-1/4	1.9250
59-1/2	1.9500
59-3/4	1.9750
60	2.0000

In no event shall a member's retirement allowance exceed 75 percent of his or her average final compensation.

Before the first payment of a retirement allowance is made, a member retired under this subsection or Subsection (c) of this section, may elect to receive the actuarial equivalent of his or her allowance, partly in an allowance to be received by him or her throughout his or her life, and partly in other benefits payable after his or her death to another person or persons, provided that such election shall be subject to all the conditions prescribed by the board of supervisors to govern similar elections by other members of the retirement system, including the character and amount, of such other benefits; provided, however, that at any time within 30 days after the date on which his or her compulsory retirement would otherwise have become effective, a member who has attained the age of 65 years may elect, without right of revocation, to withdraw his or her accumulated contributions, said election to be exercised in writing on a form furnished by the retirement system and filed at the office of said system, and a member so electing shall be considered as having terminated his or her membership in said system on the date immediately preceding the date on which his or her compulsory retirement would otherwise have become effective, and he or she shall be paid forthwith his or her accumulated contributions, with interest credited thereon. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 8.514 of this charter, the portion of service retirement allowance provided by the city and county's contributions shall be not less than $100 per month upon retirement after 30 years of service and after attaining the age of 60 years, and provided further that as to any member with 15 years or more of service at the compulsory retirement age of 65, the portion of the service retirement allowance provided by the city and county's contribution shall be such that the total retirement allowance shall not be less than $100 per month. In the calculations under this subsection of the retirement allowance of a member having credit for service in a position in the evening schools and service in any other position, separate retirement allowances shall be calculated in the manner prescribed for each class of service, the average final compensation in each case being that for the respective class of service; provided that the aggregate retirement allowance shall be taken into account in applying the provisions of this subsection providing for a minimum retirement allowance. Part time service and compensation shall be reduced to full time service and compensation in the manner prescribed by the board of supervisors, and when so reduced, shall be applied on full time service and compensation in the calculations of retirement allowances.

(c) Any member who becomes incapacitated for performance of duty because of disability determined by the retirement board to be of extended and uncertain duration, and who shall have completed at least 10 years of service credited in the retirement system in the aggregate, computed as provided in Subsection (g) hereof, shall be retired upon an allowance of one and eight-tenths percent of the average final compensation of said member, as defined in Subsection (a) hereof for each year of credited service, if such retirement allowance exceeds 40 percent of his or her average final compensation; otherwise one and eight-tenths percent of his or her average final compensation multiplied by the number of years of city-service which would be credited to him or her were such city-service to continue until attainment by him or her of age 60, but such retirement allowance shall not exceed 40 percent of such average final compensation. In the calculation under this subsection of the retirement allowance of a member having credit for service in a position in the evening schools and service in any other position, separate retirement allowances shall be calculated, in the manner prescribed, for each class of service, the average final compensation in each case being that for the respective class of service; provided that the average final compensation upon which the minimum total retirement allowance is calculated in such case shall be based on the compensation earnable by the member in the classes of service rendered by him during the one year immediately preceding his or her retirement. Part-time service and compensation shall be reduced to full-time service and compensation in the manner prescribed by the board of supervisors, and when so reduced, shall be applied as full-time service and compensation in the calculation of retirement allowances. The question of retiring a member under this subsection may be brought before the retirement board on said board's own motion, by recommendation of any

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commission or board, or by said member or his or her guardian. If his or her disability shall cease, his or her retirement allowance shall cease, and he or she shall be restored to service in the position or classification he or she occupied at the time of his or her retirement.

(d) No modification of benefits provided in this section shall be made because of any amounts payable to or on account of any member under workers' compensation laws of the State of California.

(e) If a member shall die, before retirement, (1) If no benefit is payable under subdivision (2) of this subsection (e):

(A) Regardless of cause, a death benefit shall be paid to the member's estate or designated beneficiary consisting of the compensation earnable by the member during the six months immediately preceding death, plus the member's contributions and interest credited thereon.

(B) If a member sustains a traumatic bodily injury through external and violent means in the course and scope of employment and death results within 180 days of such injury, an additional insurance benefit of 12 months of compensation earnable shall be paid to the member's estate or designated beneficiary.

(2) If, at the date of his or her death, he or she was qualified for service retirement by reason of service and age under the provisions of Subsection (b) of this section, and he or she has designated as beneficiary his or her surviving spouse, who was married to him or her for at least one full year immediately prior to the date of his or her death, one-half of the retirement allowance to which the member would have been entitled if he or she had retired from service on the date of his or her death, shall be paid to such surviving spouse who was his or her designated beneficiary at the date of his or her death, until such spouse's death ~~or remarriage~~, or if there be no surviving spouse, to the unmarried child or children of such member under the age of 18 years, collectively, until every such child dies, marries or attains the age of 18 years, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. If, at the death of such surviving spouse, who was receiving an allowance under this Subdivision (2), there be one or more unmarried children of such member under the age of 18 years, such allowance shall continue to such child or children, collectively, until every such child dies, marries or attains the age of 18 years, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. If the total of the payments of allowance made pursuant to this Subdivision (2) is less than the benefit which was otherwise payable under Subdivision (1) of this subsection, the amount of said benefit payable under Subdivision (1) less an amount equal to the total of the payments of allowance made pursuant to this Subdivision (2) shall be paid in lump sum as follows:

(A) ~~If the person last entitled to said allowance is the remarried surviving spouse of such member, to such spouse;~~

~~(B) Otherwise, t~~To the surviving children of the member, share and share alike, or if there are no such children, to the estate of the person last entitled to said allowance.

The surviving spouse may elect, on a form provided by the retirement system and filed in the office of the retirement system before the first payment of the allowance provided herein, to receive the benefit provided in Subdivision (1) of this subsection in lieu of the allowance which otherwise would be payable under the provisions of this subdivision. If a surviving spouse, who was entitled to make the election herein provided, shall die before or after making such election, but before receiving any payment pursuant to such election, then the legally appointed guardian of the unmarried children of the member under the age of 18 years, may make the election herein provided before benefit has been paid under this Subsection (e), for and on behalf of such children if, in his or her judgment it appears to be in their interest and advantage, and the election so made shall be binding and conclusive upon all parties in interest.

If any person other than such surviving spouse shall have and be paid a community property interest in any portion of any benefit provided under this Subsection (e), any allowance payable under this Subdivision (2) shall be reduced by the actuarial equivalent, at the date of the member's death, of the amount of benefits paid to such other person.

Upon the death of a member after retirement and regardless of the cause of death, a death benefit shall be paid to his or her estate or designated beneficiary in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the board of supervisors for the payment of a similar death benefit upon the death of other retired members.

(f) Should any miscellaneous member cease to be employed as such a member, through any cause other than death or retirement, all of his or her contributions, with interest credited thereon, shall be refunded to him or her subject to the conditions prescribed by the board of supervisors to cover similar terminations of employment and reemployment with and without redeposit of withdrawn accumulated contributions of other members of the retirement system, provided that if such member is entitled to be credited with at least 10 years of service or if his or her accumulated contributions exceed $1,000, he or she shall have the right to elect, without right of revocation and within 90 days after said termination of service, or if the termination was by lay-off, 90 days after the retirement board determines the termination to be permanent, whether to allow his or her accumulated contributions to remain in the retirement fund and to receive benefits only as provided in this paragraph. Failure to make such election shall be deemed an irrevocable election to withdraw his or her accumulated contributions. A person who elects to allow his or her accumulated contributions to remain in the retirement fund shall be subject to the same age requirements as apply to other members under this section for service retirement, but he or she shall not be subject to a minimum service requirement. Upon the qualification of such member for retirement by reason of age, he or she shall be entitled to receive a retirement allowance which shall be the actuarial equivalent of his or her accumulated contributions and an equal amount of the contributions of the city and county, plus 1-2/3 percent of his or her average final compensation for each year of service credited to him or her as rendered prior to his or her first membership in the retirement system. Upon the death of such member prior to retirement, his or her contributions with interest credited thereon shall be paid to his or her estate or designated beneficiary.

(g) The following time and service shall be included in the computation of the service to be credited to a member for the purpose of determining whether such member qualifies for retirement and calculating benefits:

(1) Time during which said member is a member of the retirement system and during and for which said member is entitled to receive compensation because of services as a miscellaneous officer or employee.

(2) Service in the fire and police departments which is not credited as service of a member under this section shall count under this section upon transfer of a member of either of such departments to employment entitling him or her to membership in the retirement system under this section, provided that the accumulated contributions standing to the credit of such member shall be adjusted by refund to the member or by payment of the member, to bring the account at the time of such transfer to the amount which would have been credited to it had the member been a miscellaneous employee throughout the period of his or her service in either such departments at the compensation he or she received in such departments.

(3) Time during which said member is absent from a status included in paragraphs (1) or (2) next preceding which is not deemed absence from service under the provisions of Section 8.520 of the charter and for which such member is entitled to receive credit as service for the city and county by virtue of contributions made in accordance with the provisions of such section.

(4) Prior service determined and credited as prescribed by the board of supervisors for persons who are members under Section 8.507.

(5) The board of supervisors, by ordinance enacted by a three-fourths vote of its members, may provide for the crediting as service under the retirement system of service, other than military service, rendered as an employee of the federal government and service rendered as an employee of the State of California or any public entity or public agency in the State of California. Said ordinance shall provide that all contributions required as the result of the crediting of such service shall be made by the member and that no contributions therefor shall be required of the city and county.

(h) All payments provided under this section shall be made from funds derived from the following sources, plus interest earned on said funds:

(1) There shall be deducted from each payment of compensation paid to a member under Section

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8.509 a sum equal to 7-1/2 percent of such payment of compensation. The sum so deducted shall be paid forthwith to the retirement system. Said contribution shall be credited to the individual account of the member from whose salary it was deducted, and the total of said contributions, together with interest credited thereon in the same manner as is prescribed by the board of supervisors for crediting interest to contributions of other members of the retirement system, shall be applied to provide part of the retirement allowance granted to, or allowance granted on account of said member under Section 8.509, or shall be paid to said member or his or her estate or beneficiary as provided in Sections 8.509(e) and 8.509(f).

(2) Contributions based on time included in paragraphs (1) and (3) of Subsection (g), and deducted prior to July 1, 1947, from compensation of persons who become members under this section, and standing with interest thereon, to the credit of such members on the records of the retirement system on said date, shall continue to be credited to the individual accounts of said members, and shall be combined with and administered in the same manner as the contributions deducted after said date.

(3) The total contributions, with interest thereon, made by or charged against the city and county and standing to its credit, on July 1, 1948, in the accounts of the retirement system, on account of persons who become members under this section, shall be applied to provide the benefits under this section.

(4) The city and county shall contribute to the retirement system such amounts as may be necessary, when added to the contributions referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this Subsection (h), to provide the benefits payable under this section. Such contributions of the city and county to provide the portion of the benefits hereunder, which shall be based on service rendered by each member prior to the date upon which his or her rate of contribution is determined in paragraph (1), Subsection (h), shall not be less during any fiscal year than the amount of such benefits paid during said year. Such contributions of the city and county to provide the portion of the benefits hereunder, which shall be based on service rendered by respective members on and after the date stated in the next preceding sentence, shall be made in annual installments, and the installment to be paid in any year shall be determined by the application of a percentage to the total salaries paid during said year, to persons who are members under this section, said percentage to be the ratio of the value of the effective date hereof, or at the later date of a periodical actuarial valuation and investigation into the experience under the system, of the benefits thereafter to be paid under this section, from contributions of the city and county, less the amount of such contributions, and plus accumulated interest thereon, then held by said system to provide said benefits on account of service rendered by respective member after the date stated in the sentence next preceding, to the value at said respective dates of salaries thereafter payable to said members. Said values shall be determined by the actuary, who shall take into account the interest which shall be earned on said contributions, the compensation experience of members, and the probabilities of separation by all causes, of members from service before retirement, and of death after retirement. Said percentage shall be changed only on the basis of said periodical actuarial valuation and investigation into the experience under the system. Said actuarial valuation shall be made every even-numbered year, and said investigation into the experience under the system shall be made every odd-numbered year.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this Subdivision (4), any additional liabilities created by the amendments of this Section 8.509 contained in the proposition therefor submitted to the electorate on November 6, 1973, shall be amortized over a period of 30 years.

(5) To promote the stability of the retirement system through a joint participation in the result of variations in the experience under mortality, investment and other contingencies, the contributions of both members and the city and county, held by the system to provide the benefits under this section, shall be a part of the fund in which all other assets of said system are included. Nothing in the section shall affect the obligations of the city and county to pay to the retirement system any amounts which may or shall become due under the provisions of the charter prior to the effective date hereof, and which are represented on July 1, 1947, in the accounts of said system by debits against the city and county.

(i) Upon the completion of the years of service set forth in Subsection (b) of this section as requisite to retirement, a member shall be entitled to retire at any time thereafter in accordance with the provisions of said Subsection (b), and nothing shall deprive said member of said right.

(j) Except as otherwise provided in section 8.511 of this charter, no person retired under this section, for service or disability and entitled to receive a retirement allowance under the retirement system, shall serve in any elective or appointive position in the city and county service, including membership on boards and commissions, nor shall such persons receive any payment for service rendered to the city and county after retirement, provided that service as an election officer or juror shall not be affected by this section.

(k) Any section or part of any section in this charter, insofar as it should conflict with this section, or with any part thereof, shall be superseded by the contents of this section. In the event that any word, phrase, clause or subsection of this section shall be adjudged unconstitutional, the remainder thereof shall remain in full force and effect.

(l) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsections (b), (c), (f), and (i) of this section, any member convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, committed in connection with his or her duties as an officer or employee of the City and County of San Francisco, shall, upon his or her removal from office or employment pursuant to the provisions of this charter, forfeit all rights to any benefits under the retirement system except refund of his or her accumulated contributions; provided, however, that if such member is qualified for service retirement by reason of service and age under the provisions of Subsection (b) of this section, he or she shall have the right to elect, without right of revocation and within 90 days after his or her removal from office or employment, whether to withdraw all of his or her accumulated contributions or to receive as his or her sole benefit under the retirement system, an annuity which shall be the actuarial equivalent of his or her accumulated contributions at the time of such removal from office or employment.

(m) The amendments of this section contained in the proposition submitted to the electorate on November 6, 1984 are hereby declared to be prospective and shall not give any person a claim against the city and county relating to a death prior to ratification of this amendment by the State Legislature.

8.584-5 Death Benefit

If a member shall die, before retirement:

(a) If no benefit is payable under subsection (b) of this section:

(1) Regardless of cause, a death benefit shall be paid to the member's estate or designated beneficiary consisting of the compensation earnable by the member during the six months immediately preceding death, plus the member's contributions and interest credited thereon.

(2) If a member sustains a traumatic bodily injury through external and violent means in the course and scope of employment and death results within 180 days of such injury, an additional insurance benefit of 12 months of compensation earnable shall be paid to the member's estate or designated beneficiary.

(b) If, at the date of his or her death, he or she was qualified for service retirement by reason of service and age under the provisions of Section 8.584-2, and he or she has designated as beneficiary his or her surviving spouse, who was married to him or her for at least one full year immediately prior to the date of his or her death, one-half of the retirement allowance to which the member would have been entitled if he or she had retired for service on the date of his or her death shall be paid to such surviving spouse who was his or her designated beneficiary at the date of his or her death, until such spouse's death or ~~remarriage~~, or if there be no surviving spouse, to the unmarried child or children of such member under the age of 18 years, collectively, until every such child dies, marries or attains the age of 18 years, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. If, at the death of such surviving spouse, who was receiving an allowance under this Subsection (b), there be one or more unmarried children of such member under the age of 18 years, such allowance shall continue to such child or children, collectively, until every such child dies, marries or attains the age of 18 years, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. If the total of the payments of allowance made pursuant to this Subsection (b) is less than

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the benefit which was otherwise payable under Subsection (a) of this section, the amount of said benefit payable under Subsection (a) less an amount equal to the total of the payments of allowance made pursuant to this Subsection (b) shall be paid in lump sum as follows:

(1) ~~If the person last entitled to said allowance is the remarried surviving spouse of such member, to such spouse.~~

~~(2) Otherwise, t~~To the surviving children of the member, share and share alike, or if there are no such children, to the estate of the person last entitled to said allowance.

The surviving spouse may elect, on a form provided by the retirement system and filed in the office of the retirement system before the first payment of the allowance provided herein, to receive the benefit provided in Subsection (a) of this section in lieu of the allowance which otherwise would be payable under the provisions of this subdivision. If a surviving spouse, who was entitled to make the election herein provided, shall die before or after making such election, but before receiving any payment pursuant to such election, then the legally appointed guardian of the unmarried children of the member under the age of 18 years may make the election herein provided before any benefit has been paid under this section, for and on behalf of such children if, in his or her judgment it appears to be in their interest and advantage, and the election so made shall be binding and conclusive upon all parties in interest.

If any person other than such surviving spouse shall have and be paid a community property interest in any portion of any benefit provided under this section, any allowance payable under this Subsection (b) shall be reduced by the actuarial equivalent, at the date of the member's death, of the amount of benefits paid to such other person.

Upon the death of a member after retirement and regardless of the cause of death, a death benefit shall be paid to his or her estate or designated beneficiary in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the board of supervisors for the payment of a similar death benefit upon the death of other retired members.

Upon the death of a member after retirement, an allowance, in addition to the death benefit provided in the immediately preceding paragraph, shall be paid to his or her surviving spouse, until such surviving spouse's death ~~or remarriage~~, equal to one-half of his or her retirement allowance as it was prior to optional modification and prior to reduction as provided in Subsection (a) of Section 8.514 of this charter, but exclusive of the part of such allowance which was provided by additional contributions. No allowance, however, shall be paid under this paragraph to a surviving spouse unless such surviving spouse was married to said member at least one year prior to his or her retirement. If such retired person leaves no such surviving spouse, or if such surviving spouse should die ~~or remarry~~ before every child of such deceased retired person attains the age of 18 years, the allowance which such surviving spouse would have received had he or she lived ~~and not remarried~~ shall be paid to retired person's child or children under said age, collectively, to continue until every such child dies or attains said age, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years.

The amendments of this section contained in the proposition submitted to the electorate on November 6, 1984, are hereby declared to be prospective and shall not give any person a claim against the city and county relating to a death prior to ratification of this amendment by the State Legislature.

8.559-4 Death Allowance

If a member of the police department shall die before or after retirement by reason of an injury received in, or illness caused by the performance of his or her duty, a death allowance, in lieu of any allowance payable under any other section of the charter or by ordinance, on account of death resulting from injury received in or illness caused by the performance of duty, shall be paid, beginning on the date next following the date of death, to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse throughout his or her life ~~or until her remarriage~~. If the member, at the time of death, was qualified for service retirement, but had not retired, the allowance payable shall be equal to the retirement allowance which the member would have received if he or she had been retired for service on the day of death, but such allowance shall not be less than 55 percent of the final compensation earnable by said member immediately preceding death. If death occurs prior to qualification for service retirement, the allowance payable shall be equal to the final compensation of said member at the date of death, until the date upon which said member would have qualified for service retirement, had he or she lived and rendered service without interruption in the rank held by him or her at death, and after said date the allowance payable shall be equal to the retirement allowance said member would have received if retired for service on said date, based on the final compensation he or she would have received immediately prior to said date, had he or she lived and rendered service as assumed, but such allowance shall not be less than 55 percent of such monthly final compensation. If he or she had retired prior to death, for service or for disability resulting from injury received in, or illness caused by the performance of duty, the allowance payable shall be equal to the retirement allowance of the member, except that if he or she was a member under Section 5.559 and retirement was for such disability, and if death occurred prior to qualification for the service retirement allowance, the allowance continued shall be reduced upon the date at which said member would have qualified for service retirement, in the same manner as it would have been reduced had the member not died. If there be no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse entitled to an allowance hereunder, or if he or she dies ~~or remarries~~ before every child of such deceased member attains the age of 18 years, then the allowance which the surviving ~~wife~~ spouse would have received had he or she lived ~~and not remarried~~ shall be paid to his or her child or children under said age, collectively, to continue until every such child dies or attains said age, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. Should said member leave no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse and no children under the age of 18 years, but leave a parent or parents dependent upon him or her for support, the parents so dependent shall collectively receive a monthly allowance equal to that which a surviving widow otherwise would have received, during such dependency. No allowance, however, shall be paid under this section to a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse following the death of a member unless he or she was married to the member prior to the date of the injury or onset of the illness which results in death.

8.559-5 Payment to Surviving Dependents

Upon the death of a member of the police department resulting from any cause, other than an injury received in, or illness caused by performance of duty;

(a) if his or her death occurred after qualification for service retirement, under Section 8.559-2, or after retirement for service or because of disability which resulted from any cause other than an injury received in, or illness caused by performance of duty, three-fourths of his or her retirement allowance to which the member would have been entitled if he or she had retired for service at the time of death or three-fourths of the retirement allowance as it was at his or her death, as the case may be, shall be continued throughout life ~~or until marriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse; or

(b) if his or her death occurred after the completion of at least 25 years of service in the aggregate but prior to the attainment of the age of 50 years, three-fourths of the retirement allowance to which he or she would have been entitled under Section 8.559-2 if he or she had attained the age of 50 years on the date of his or her death shall be continued throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse; or

(c) if his or her death occurred after retirement for disability by reason of injury received in, or illness caused by performance of duty, his or her retirement allowance as it was at his or her death shall be continued throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~, to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, except that, if death occurred prior to qualification for service retirement allowance, the allowance continued shall be adjusted upon the date of which said member would have qualified for service retirement, in the same manner as it would have been adjusted had the member not died; or

(d) if his or her death occurred after completion of at least 10 years of service in the aggregate, computed as provided in Section 8.559-10, an allowance in an amount equal to the retirement allowance to which the member would have been entitled pursuant to Section ~~8.5593~~ 8.559-3 if he or she had retired on the date of death because of incapacity for performance of duty resulting from a cause other than bodily injury received in, or illness caused by performance of duty shall be paid throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse. If there be no surviving wife spouse entitled to an allowance hereun-

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der, or if he or she dies ~~or remarries~~ before every child of such deceased member attains the age of 18 years, then the allowance which the surviving ~~wife~~ spouse would have received had he or she lived ~~and not remarried~~ shall be paid to his or her child or children under said age, collectively, to continue until every such child dies or attains said age, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. Should said member leave no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse and no children under age of 18 years, but leave a child or children, regardless of age, dependent upon him or her for support because partially or totally disabled and unable to earn a livelihood or a parent or parents dependent upon him or her for support, the child or children and the parents so dependent shall collectively receive a monthly allowance equal to that which a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse otherwise would have received, during such dependency. No allowance, however, shall be paid under this section to a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse unless he or she was married to the member prior to the date of the injury or onset of the illness which results in death if he or she had not retired, or unless he or she was married to the member at least one year prior to his or her death if he or she had retired.

As used in this section and Section 8.559-4, "surviving ~~wife~~ spouse" shall mean and include a surviving spouse~~, and shall also mean and include a spouse who has remarried since the death of the member, but whose remarriage has been terminated by death, divorce or annulment within five years after the date of such remarriage and who has not thereafter again remarried~~.

The surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, in the event of death of the member after qualification for but before service retirement, may elect before the first payment of the allowance, to receive the benefit provided in Section 8.559-8, in lieu of the allowance which otherwise would be continued to him or her under this section. If there be no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, the guardian of the eligible child or children may make such election, and if there be no such children, the dependent parent or parents may make such election. "Qualified for service retirement," "Qualification for service retirement" or "Qualified as to age and service for retirement," as used in this section and other sections to which persons who are members under Section 8.559 are subject, shall mean completion of 25 years of service and attainment of age 50, said service to be computed under Section 8.559-10.

8.585-4 Death Allowance

If a member of the fire department shall die before or after retirement by reason of an injury received in, or illness caused by the performance of his or her duty, a death allowance, in lieu of any allowance payable under any other section of the charter or by ordinance, on account of death resulting from injury received in or illness caused by the performance of duty, shall be paid, beginning on the date next following the date of death, to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse throughout his or her life ~~or until her remarriage~~. If the member, at the time of death, was qualified for service retirement, but had not retired, the allowance payable shall be equal to the retirement allowance which the member would have received if he or she had been retired for service on the day of death, but such allowance shall not be less than 55 percent of the final compensation earnable by said member immediately preceding death. If death occurs prior to qualification for service retirement, the allowance payable shall be equal to the final compensation of said member at the date of death, until the date upon which said member would have qualified for service retirement, had he or she lived and rendered service without interruption in the rank held by him or her at death, and after said date the allowance payable shall be equal to the retirement allowance said member would have received if retired for service on said date, based on the final compensation he or she would have received immediately prior to said date, had he or she lived and rendered service as assumed, but such allowance shall not be less than 55 percent of such monthly final compensation. If he or she had retired prior to death, for service or for disability resulting from injury received in, or illness caused by the performance of duty, the allowance payable shall be equal to the retirement allowance of the member, except that if he or she was a member under Section 8.585 and retirement was for such disability, and if death occurred prior to qualification for the service retirement allowance, the allowance continued shall be reduced upon the date at which said member would have qualified for service retirement, in the same manner as it would have been reduced had the member not died. If there be no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse entitled to an allowance hereunder, or if he or she dies ~~or remarries~~ before every child of such deceased member attains the age of 18 years, then the allowance which the surviving ~~wife~~ spouse would have received had he or she lived ~~and not remarried~~ shall be paid to his or her child or children under said age, collectively, to continue until every such child dies or attains said age, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. Should said member leave no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse and no children under the age of 18 years, but leave a parent or parents dependent upon him or her for support, the parents so dependent shall collectively receive a monthly allowance equal to that which a surviving widow otherwise would have received, during such dependency. No allowance, however, shall be paid under this section to a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse following the death of a member unless he or she was married to the member prior to the date of the injury or onset of the illness which results in death.

8.585-5 Payment to Surviving Dependents

Upon the death of a member of the fire department resulting from any cause, other than an injury received in, or illness caused by performance of duty;

(a) if his or her death occurred after qualification for service retirement, under Section 8.585-2, or after retirement for service or because of disability which resulted from any cause other than an injury received in, or illness caused by performance of duty, three-fourths of his or her retirement allowance to which the member would have been entitled if he or she had retired for service at the time of death of three-fourths of the retirement allowance as it was at his or her death, as the case may be, shall be continued throughout life ~~or until marriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse; ~~,~~ or

(b) if his or her death occurred after the completion of at least 25 years of service in the aggregate but prior to the attainment of the age of 50 years, three-fourths of the retirement allowance to which he or she would have been entitled under Section 8.585-2 if he or she had attained the age of 50 years on the date of his or her death shall be continued throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse; ~~,~~ or

(c) if his or her death occurred after retirement for disability by reason of injury received in or illness caused by performance of duty, his or her retirement allowance as it was at his or her death shall be continued throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~, to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, except that, if death occurred prior to qualification for service retirement allowance, the allowance continued shall be adjusted upon the date of which said member would have qualified for service retirement, in the same manner as it would have been adjusted had the member not died; ~~,~~ or

(d) if his or her death occurred after completion of at least 10 years of service in the aggregate, computed as provided in Section 8.585-10, an allowance in an amount equal to the retirement allowance to which the member would have been entitled pursuant to Section 8.585-3 if he or she had retired on the date of death because of incapacity for performance of duty resulting from a cause other than bodily injury received in or illness caused by performance of duty shall be paid throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse. If there be no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse entitled to an allowance hereunder, or if he or she dies ~~or remarries~~ before every child of such deceased member attains the age of 18 years, then the allowance which the surviving ~~wife~~ spouse would have received had he or she lived ~~and not remarried~~ shall be paid to his or her child or children under said age, collectively, to continue until every such child dies or attains said age, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. Should said member leave no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse and no children under age of 18 years, but leave a child or children, regardless of age, dependent upon him or her for support because partially or totally disabled and unable to earn a livelihood or a parent or parents dependent upon him or her for support, the child or children and the parents so dependent shall collectively receive a monthly allowance equal to that which a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse otherwise would have received, during such dependency. No allowance, however, shall be paid under this section to a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse unless he or she was married to the member prior to the date of the injury or onset of the illness which results in death if he or she had not retired, or unless he or she was married to the member at least one year prior to his or her death if he or she had retired.

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~~As used in this section and Section 8.585-4, "surviving wife" shall mean and include a surviving spouse, and shall also mean and include a spouse who has remarried since the death of the member, but whose remarriage has been terminated by death, divorce or annulment within five years after the date of such remarriage and who has not thereafter again remarried.~~

The surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, in the event of death of the member after qualification for but before service retirement, may elect before the first payment of the allowance, to receive the benefit provided in Section 8.585-8, in lieu of the allowance which otherwise would be continued to him or her under this section. If there is no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, the guardian of the eligible child or children may make such election, and if there be no such children, the dependent parent or parents may make such election. "Qualified for service retirement," "Qualification for service retirement" or "Qualified as to age and service for retirement," as used in this section and other sections to which persons who are members under Section 8.585 are subject, shall mean completion of 25 years of service and attainment of age 50, said service to be computed under Section 8.585-10.

8.586-4 Death Allowance

If a member of the police department shall die before or after retirement by reason of an injury received in, or illness caused by the performance of his or her duty, a death allowance, in lieu of any allowance payable under any other section of the charter or by ordinance, on account of death resulting from injury received in or illness caused by the performance of duty, shall be paid, beginning on the date next following the date of death, to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse throughout his or her life ~~or until her remarriage~~. If the member, at the time of death, was qualified for service retirement, but had not retired, the allowance payable shall be equal to three-fourths of the retirement allowance which the member would have received if he or she had been retired for service on the date of death, but such allowance shall not be less than 50 percent of the final compensation earnable by said member immediately preceding death. If death occurs prior to qualification for service retirement, the allowance payable shall be equal to the compensation of said member at the date of death, until the date upon which said member would have qualified for service retirement, had he or she lived and rendered service without interruption in the rank held by him or her at death, and after said date the allowance payable shall be equal to three-fourths of the retirement allowance said member would have received if retired for service on said date, based on the final compensation he or she would have received prior to said date, had he or she lived and rendered service as assumed, but such allowance shall not be less than 50 percent of such final compensation. If he or she had retired prior to death, for service or for disability resulting from injury received in, or illness caused by the performance of duty, the allowance payable shall be equal to three-fourths of the retirement allowance of the member, except that if he or she was a member under Section 8.586 and retirement was for such disability, and if death occurred prior to qualification for the service retirement allowance, the allowance continued shall be adjusted upon the date at which said member would have qualified for service retirement, in the same manner as it would have been adjusted had the member not died.

If there be no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse entitled to an allowance hereunder, or if he or she dies ~~or remarries~~ before every child of such deceased member attains the age of 18 years, then the allowance which the surviving ~~wife~~ spouse would have received had he or she lived ~~and not remarried~~ shall be paid to his or her child or children under said age, collectively until every such child dies or attains said age, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. Should said member leave no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse and no children under the age of 18 years, but leave a parent or parents dependent upon him or her for support, the parents so dependent shall collectively receive a monthly allowance equal to that which a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse otherwise would have received, during such dependency. No allowance, however, shall be paid under this section to a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse following the death of a member unless he or she was married to the member prior to the date of the injury or onset of the illness which results in death.

8.586-5 Payment to Surviving Dependents

Upon the death of a member of the police department resulting from any cause, other than an injury received in, or illness caused by performance of duty;

(a) if his or her death occurred after qualification for service retirement, under Section 8.586-2, or after retirement for service or because of disability which resulted from any cause other than an injury received in, or illness caused by performance of duty, one-half of ~~the~~ his or her retirement allowance to which the member would have been entitled if he or she had retired for service at the time of death or one-half of the retirement allowance as it was at his or her death, as the case may be, shall be continued throughout life ~~or until marriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse; ~~,~~ or

(b) if his or her death occurred after the completion of at least 25 years of service in the aggregate but prior to the attainment of the age of 50 years, one-half of the retirement allowance to which he or she would have been entitled under Section 8.586-2 if he or she had attained the age of 50 years on the date of his or her death shall be continued throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse; ~~,~~ or

(c) if his or her death occurred after retirement for disability by reason of injury received in or illness caused by performance of duty, three-fourths of his or her retirement allowance as it was at his or her death shall be continued throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, except that, if death occurred prior to qualification for service retirement allowance, the allowance continued shall be adjusted upon the date of which said member would have qualified for service retirement, in the same manner as it would have been adjusted had the member not died; ~~,~~ or

(d) if his or her death occurred after completion of at least 10 years of service in the aggregate, computed as provided in Section 8.586-10, an allowance in an amount equal to the retirement allowance to which the member would have been entitled pursuant to Section 8.586-3 if he or she had retired on the date of death because of incapacity for performance of duty shall be paid throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse. If there be no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse entitled to an allowance hereunder, or if he or she dies ~~or remarries~~ before every child of such deceased member attains the age of 18 years, then the allowance which the surviving ~~wife~~ spouse would have received had he or she lived ~~and not remarried~~ shall be paid to his or her child or children under said age, collectively, to continue until every such child dies or attains said age, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. Should said member leave no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse and no children under age of 18 years, but leave a child or children, regardless of age, dependent upon him or her for support because partially or totally disabled and unable to earn a livelihood or a parent or parents dependent upon him or her for support, the child or children and the parents so dependent shall collectively receive a monthly allowance equal to that which a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse otherwise would have received, during such dependency. No allowance, however, shall be paid under this section to a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse unless he or she was married to the member prior to the date of the injury or onset of the illness which results in death if he or she had not retired, or unless he or she was married to the member at least one year prior to his or her retirement if he or she had retired.

As used in this section and Section 8.556-4, "surviving wife" shall mean and include a surviving spouse, and shall also mean and include a spouse who has remarried since the death of the member, but whose remarriage has been terminated by death, divorce or annulment within five years after the date of such remarriage and who has not thereafter again remarried.

The surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, in the event of death of the member after qualification for, but before service retirement, may elect before the first payment of the allowance, to receive the benefit provided in Section 8.586-8, in lieu of the allowance which otherwise would be continued to him or her under this section. If there be no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, the guardian of the eligible child or children may make such election, and if there be no such children, the dependent parent or parents may make such election. "Qualified for service retirement," "Qualification for service retirement" or "Qualified as to age and service for retirement," as used in this section and other sections to which persons who are members under Section 8.586 are subject, shall mean completion of 25 years of service and attainment of age 50, said service to be computed under Sec-

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tion 8.586-10.

8.588-4 Death Allowance

If a member of the fire department shall die before or after retirement by reason of an injury received in, or illness caused by the performance of his or her duty, a death allowance, in lieu of any allowance, payable under any other section of the charter or by ordinance, on account of death resulting from injury received in or illness caused by the performance of duty, shall be paid, beginning on the date next following the date of death, to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse throughout his or her life ~~or until her remarriage~~. If the member, at the time of death, was qualified for service retirement, but ~~he~~ had not retired, the allowance payable shall be equal to three-fourths of the retirement allowance which the member would have received if he or she had been retired for service on the day of death, but such allowance shall not be less than 50 percent of the final compensation earnable by said member immediately preceding death. If death occurs prior to qualification for service retirement, the allowance payable shall be equal to the compensation of said member at the date of death, until the date upon which said member would have qualified for service retirement, had he or she lived and rendered service without interruption in the rank held by him or her at death, and after said date the allowance payable shall be equal to three-fourths of the retirement allowance said member would have received if retired for service on said date, based on the final compensation he or she would have received immediately prior to said date, had he or she lived and rendered service as assumed, but such allowance shall not be less than 50 percent of such final compensation. If he or she had retired prior to death, for service or for disability resulting from injury received in, or illness caused by the performance of duty, the allowance payable shall be equal to three-fourths of the retirement allowance of the member, except that if he or she was a member under Section 8.588 and retirement was for such disability, and if death occurred prior to qualification for the service retirement allowance, the allowance continued shall be adjusted upon the date at which said member would have qualified for service retirement, in the same manner as it would have been adjusted had the member not died.

If there be no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse entitled to an allowance hereunder, or if he or she dies ~~or remarries~~ before every child of such deceased member attains the age of 18 years, then the allowance which the surviving ~~wife~~ spouse would have received had he or she lived ~~and not remarried~~ shall be paid to his or her child or children under said age, collectively, until every such child dies or attains said age, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. Should said member leave no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse and no children under the age of 18 years, but leave a parent or parents dependent upon him or her for support, the parents so dependent shall collectively receive a monthly allowance equal to that which a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse otherwise would have received, during such dependency. No allowance, however, shall be paid under this section to a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse following the death of a member unless he or she was married to the member prior to the date of the injury or onset of the illness which results in death.

8.588-5 Payment to Surviving Dependents

Upon the death of a member of the fire department resulting from any cause, other than an injury received in, or illness caused by performance of duty;~~,~~

(a) if his or her death occurred after qualification for service retirement, under Section 8.588-2, or after retirement for service or because of disability which result from any cause other than an injury received in, or illness caused by performance of duty~~,~~ one-half of the retirement allowance to which the member would have been entitled if he or she had retired for service at the ~~date~~ time of death or one-half of the retirement allowance as it was at his or her death, as the case may be, shall be continued ~~through out~~ throughout his or her life ~~or until remarriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse; ~~,~~ or

(b) if his or her death occurred after the completion of at least 25 years of service in the aggregate but prior to the attainment of the age of 50 years, one-half of the retirement allowance to which he or she would have been entitled under Section 8.588-2 if he or she had attained the age of 50 years on the date of his or her death shall be continued throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse; ~~,~~ or

(c) if his or her death occurred after retirement for disability by reason of injury received in or illness caused by performance of duty, three-fourths of his or her retirement allowance as it was at his or her death shall be continued throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~, to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, except that, if death occurred prior to qualification for service retirement allowance, the allowance continued shall be adjusted upon the date of which said member would have qualified for service retirement, in the same manner as it would have been adjusted had the member not died; ~~,~~ or

(d) if his or her death occurred after completion of at least 10 years of service in the aggregate, computed as provided in Section 8.588-10, an allowance in an amount equal to the retirement allowance to which the member would have been entitled pursuant to Section 8.585-3 if he or she had retired on the date of death because of incapacity for performance of duty shall be paid throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse. If there be no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse entitled to an allowance hereunder, or if he or she dies ~~or remarries~~ before every child of such deceased member attains the age of 18 years, then the allowance which the surviving ~~wife~~ spouse would have received had he or she lived ~~and not remarried~~ shall be paid to his or her child or children under said age collectively, to continue until every such child dies or attains said age, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. Should said member leave no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse and no children, under age of 18 years, but leave a child or children, regardless of age, dependent upon him or her for support because partially or totally disabled and unable to earn a livelihood or a parent or parents dependent upon him or her for support, the child or children and the parents so dependent shall collectively receive a monthly allowance equal to that which a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse otherwise would have received, during such dependency. No allowance, however, shall be paid under this section to a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse unless he or she was married to the member prior to the date of the injury or onset of the illness which results in death if he or she had not retired, or unless he or she was married to the member at least one year prior to his or her retirement if he or she had retired.

~~As used in this section and Section 8.588-4, "surviving wife" shall mean and include a surviving spouse, and shall also mean and include a spouse who has remarried since the death of the member, but whose remarriage has been terminated by death, divorce or annulment within five years after the date of such remarriage and who has not thereafter again remarried.~~

The surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, in the event of death of the member after qualification for but before service retirement, may elect before the first payment of the allowance, to receive the benefit provided in Section 8.588-8, in lieu of the allowance which otherwise would be continued to him or her under this section. If there ~~be~~ is no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, the guardian of the eligible child or children may make such election, and if there be no such children, the dependent parent or parents may make such election. "Qualified for service retirement," "Qualification for service retirement" or "Qualified as to age and service for retirement," as used in this section and other sections to which persons who are members under Section 8.588 are subject, shall mean completion of 25 years of service and attainment of age 50, said service to be computed under Section 8.588-10.

8.517-4 Elimination of Cessation of Surviving spouse Benefit Upon Remarriage

The amendments to charter sections 8.509, 8.559-4, 8.559-5, 8.584-5, 8.585-4, 8.585-5, 8.586-4, 8.586-5, 5.588-4 and 8.588-5 contained in the proposition submitted to the electorate on November 2, 1993 shall be effective January 1, 1994. Surviving spouse benefits which were terminated on remarriage prior to January 1, 1994 may be reinstated on or after January 1, 1994 only on application by the surviving spouse, according to such rules as the retirement board may adopt. The amendments described in the first sentence of this section shall not give any claim to the heir or successor of a surviving spouse. The amendments described in the first sentence of this section shall not give any person a claim against the city and county or the retirement system for a retirement allowance payable prior to January 1, 1994. □

Police and Fire Retirement Benefit Modifications

F

PROPOSITION F

Shall the Board of Supervisors, by a vote of eight of its members, be allowed to change retirement benefits for police officers and firefighters, and to contract to make police officers and firefighters members of the State Public Employees Retirement System instead of the City retirement system?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Police officers and firefighters belong to the City's retirement system. Generally, retirement benefits may be changed only if approved by the voters.

Under the charter, a majority of the Board of Supervisors may allow certain groups of employees to join the state's Public Employee Retirement System (PERS) instead of the City's retirement system, but only if there is no additional cost to the City.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition F is a charter amendment that would allow the Board of Supervisors, by a vote of 8 of its 11 members, to change any retirement benefits for police officers and firefighters. Such changes in retirement benefits would no longer require voter approval.

Proposition F would make a second change. The Board of Supervisors, by a vote 8 of its 11 members, could contract with PERS to make police officers and firefighters members of PERS instead of the City's retirement system. The Board of Supervisors could make this change even if there were an additional cost to the City.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to make these changes.

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

Controller's Statement on "F"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition F:

The proposed charter amendment would allow the Board of Supervisors by eight votes to increase retirement benefits of City employees, subject to limitations contained in the Internal Revenue Code.

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it could increase the cost of government in amounts presently indeterminable.

How Supervisors Voted on "F"

On July 19, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 10-0 to place Proposition F on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ABSENT: Supervisor Kennedy.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

F Police and Fire Retirement Benefit Modifications

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION F

This measure authorizes the Board of Supervisors to contract with the Public Employees' Retirement System of the State of California ("PERS") whenever eight (8) of the Board's members determine that it is in the City's best interest to do so. Currently, even if the Board of Supervisors knows retirement benefits for police officers and fire fighters could be provided at less cost to the City by PERS, it cannot switch to PERS to take advantage of the cost savings.

The amendment would also authorize the Board of Supervisors to modify retirement benefits, by a vote of eight (8) of its members. However, this authority is subject to existing Charter requirements regarding how those benefit levels are set and would not be effective if they were determined to have an adverse impact on the City Retirement System.

The Board of Supervisors voted unanimously in favor of this Charter Amendment being placed on the ballot and it has the support of the Mayor, as well.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION F

Proposition F will remove from San Francisco voters the power to change city employees retirement benefits. Proposition F permits the Board of Supervisors to change any retirement benefits for police officers and firefighters. **Changes in retirement benefits would no longer require voter approval.**

THIS IS A SCANDALOUS PROPOSITION!

The Board of Supervisors dissembles in claiming their power is limited by Charter requirements on "how benefit levels are set". That's not true and according to the Board's own Budget Analyst, **"Significant modifications to increase retirement benefits would be irreversible decisions that could seriously impact the cost of government".**

In addition, the top officials of the City's own retirement system state that a transfer of fire and police personnel to the PERS system would make more difficult effective control of payment and other procedures of the City's own program. They also state that the alleged safeguards incorporated by the Supervisors into Proposition F apply only to a small portion of the potential costs.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE PRESENT SYSTEM? NOTHING! SAN FRANCISCO'S RETIREMENT SYSTEM IS THE MOST GENEROUS IN THE STATE. LET TAXPAYERS DECIDE WHAT'S FAIR AND AFFORDABLE. VOTE NO ON F!

San Francisco Taxpayers Association
Cheryl Arenson, President
Senator Quentin L. Kopp

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Police and Fire Retirement Benefit Modifications

F

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION F

Proposition F is one of the most dangerous proposals submitted to San Francisco voters in the past decade. Our Charter, for good reason, requires all adjustments and pension benefits (and invariably the adjustments are increases) to be approved by voters and taxpayers. Any benefit increase is subjected to the Charter amendment process, with final approval by voters. Under Proposition F, benefit increases could be made at any time by a vote of the Board of Supervisors. By itself, sure, there's no cost to the proposal; but if Proposition F is enacted, the Supervisors could increase pension benefits that would result in significant costs to city taxpayers all without voter sanction. Moreover, changes in pension benefits and consequent taxpayer costs can often be structured so that initial costs are low, while long term costs are very high. The Supervisors could implement expensive pension increases but defer costs far into the future. Once pension increases are granted they can't ever be rescinded, under our Constitution, for that group of employees. Irreversible mistakes could occur.

VOTE NO ON F

This is a pernicious proposal. If enacted, it'll eventually cost taxpayers million of dollars and result in tax increases of stunning proportion and scope, or termination of serious, indispensable city services.

PRESERVE YOUR POCKETBOOK — VOTE NO ON F

San Francisco Taxpayers Association
Cheryl Arenson, President
Quentin L. Kopp, Member, Board of Directors
James Reuben, Esq., Member, Board of Directors

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION F

The Opponents are missing the point!

Incorrectly they state that the Charter "requires all adjustments and pension benefits to be approved by the voters and taxpayers". The Superior Court has held that a 1990 Charter Amendment provided that police/fire retirement benefits are to be established through collective bargaining.

Under the Superior Court's ruling, agreements reached through collective bargaining or arbitration changing police or firefighter retirement benefits would already be effective without voter action. Changes require a three-quarters vote of the Board of Supervisors, which can occur only after the Retirement Board certifies that modifications present no risk to the tax qualified status of the Retirement System, and the Board of Supervisors independently makes the same determination.

Proposition F simply gives the City the option to have benefits provided by PERS, if it is in the best interest of the City to do so.

Despite recent positive experience with PERS, more City employees haven't been transferred from the City System to PERS because the Charter prohibits it. This Amendment removes the prohibition for police officers and firefighters and creates a healthy competition between our Retirement System and PERS. That is why it is being supported by the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor.

Vote YES on Proposition F.

Board of Supervisors.

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F Police and Fire Retirement Benefit Modifications

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION F

Proposition F is an administrative change to the Charter whose time has come. No function of city government is as important as the provision of public safety. At considerable personal risk, our police and firefighters provide the best possible service to San Franciscans. When it comes to their retirement benefits, they deserve the same in return, with as little risk as possible. A fiscal relationship with the California Public Employee Retirement System ("CALPERS") will take advantage of the financial strength and lower administrative costs of the country's largest pension plan. Proposition F will allow the City to tape into the CALPERS system, maximizing the retirement benefits of our hardworking police and firefighters at no additional cost to the taxpayer while ensuring that the City retains ultimate authority in the overall administration of those benefits. San Franciscans depend on the police and fire departments for the protection they deserve. By strengthening the retirement systems of those two critical departments at no cost to the taxpayer, we can continue to attract and retain the very best police officers and firefighters. VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION F.

James T. Ferguson, President
San Francisco Fire Fighters Local 798

Proposition F will permit the City to contract with the State Retirement System for benefits for police officers and firefighters if it is determined that the cost of such benefits would be less than currently paid by the City.

The Board of Supervisors could also modify existing retirement benefits provided that Charter requirements are met. Such modifications would not be effective if they were determined to have an adverse impact on the City retirement system.

Eight votes of the Board of Supervisors would be required in either case.

Public safety employees hired since 1976 receive retirement benefits far below those received by most other California police officers and firefighters. Proposition F would give the City greater flexibility in providing for retirement benefits for its public safety employees.

I urge a YES vote on Proposition F.

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

In these times of fiscal strain and difficult funding choices, every effort should be made to increase the efficiency of city government and ensure that San Franciscans continue to get the protection and emergency services they deserve. Proposition F is a prudent and responsible step in the right direction. By authorizing the City to take advantage of the financial strength of the California Public Employee Retirement System ("CALPERS") when it is in the City's best interest to do so, Proposition F will maximize scarce tax dollars while continuing to assure that the men and women who risk their lives protecting the public will be adequately covered when they complete their challenging careers. Proposition F is a necessary and sensible next step in the management of the retirement systems of two of the City's most valuable departments. Money saved today can be used to save lives tomorrow. San Franciscans have always been fully supportive of our emergency service personnel. The leadership of the San Francisco Fire Department thanks you for your continued support and urges you to vote "YES" on Proposition F.

Joseph A. Medina
John A. Ertola
Norma Molinar
Lawrence Griffin
Charles Morrow

Passage of Proposition F will open the door to well deserved retirement opportunities for Police and Fire Fighters who provide around the clock efficient protection for San Francisco citizens. Certainly, we can all agree our city would suffer greatly without the vigilant caring umbrella of safety provided by individuals motivated by a deep sense of loyalty and commitment. Since loyalty is a two-way street, San Francisco voters, by voting yes on Proposition F, will extend a message of thanks and appreciation. The fiscal relationship with California Public Employees Retirement System (Cal PERS) will provide financial strength and lower administrative costs, a YES vote on Proposition F is a win-win situation because enhancement of Retirement Benefits will serve a dual purpose . . . reward present employees and attract and retain the very best Police Officers and Fire Fighters. Once again, the San Francisco Labor Council representing 80,000 workers in San Francisco urges a YES vote on Proposition F.

Walter Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer
San Francisco Labor Council

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Police and Fire Retirement Benefit Modifications F

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION F

The Public Employee's Retirement System (PERS) of the State of California is the largest in the United States. It now has 26,000 members, $75 billion in assets, and proven management. Many City employees, such as Deputy Sheriffs and Airport Police Officers, are already members of PERS. The transfer of these employees from the City Retirement System produced a very substantial cost saving for the City while improving retirement benefits for these public safety employees.

Proposition F gives the Board of Supervisors the authority to transfer police officers and firefighters to PERS. Police officers seek better retirement benefits while the City seeks reduced retirement costs. Because of the efficiencies of PERS, both get what they desire.

Proposition F is a win-win proposition for San Francisco.
Vote "YES" on F

Al Trigueiro, President
San Francisco Police Officers' Assn.

Proposition F makes sense for everybody. If having retirement benefits for police officers and firefighters provided by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) rather than the City Retirement System can save the taxpayers millions of dollars, City management should have the authority to transfer those employees to PERS and realize the cost savings. Under Proposition F, the Board of Supervisors would have the authority to do so.

Proposition F will set up healthy competition between the City Retirement System and PERS which can only benefit City taxpayers.
Vote "YES" on Proposition F.

Angela Alioto, President
Board of Supervisors

CHIEF OF POLICE

Proposition F will provide the city with an ability to transfer police officers and firefighters to the California Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), if it is determined that the City could realize cost savings by doing so.

Increased Public Safety

Proposition F will help to attract qualified individuals for positions as police officers and firefighters; thereby providing the continued quality public safety that the citizens of San Francisco have come to expect.

Flexible Management

The adoption of Proposition F will provide City management with the authority and flexibility needed to provide police officers and firefighters with retirement benefits by the most efficient means.

I urge you to VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION F.

Anthony Ribera, Chief of Police
San Francisco Police Department

San Franciscans depend on their Police and Fire Departments for the protection that they deserve. Proposition F will protect and benefit our taxpayers by setting up a healthy competition between the City Retirement System and the California Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS). Proposition F will strengthen the retirement systems of both the Police and Fire Departments while helping to continue to attract and retain the very best police officers and firefighters.

Please VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION F.

Al Trigueiro, President
San Francisco Police Officers' Association, SEIU Local 911

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition F

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TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT
PROPOSITION F

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said city and county by adding Section 8.500-2 thereto and amending Sections 8.559-14 and 8.585-14 thereof, providing for the modification of retirement benefits for police officers and firefighters by ordinance.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held therein on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the charter of said city and county by adding Section 8.500-2 and Sections 8.559-14 and 8.585-14 to read as follows:

NOTE: Section 8.500-2 is new. Additions or substitutions in Sections 8.559-14 and 8.585-14 are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike out type~~.

8.500-2 MODIFICATION OF RETIREMENT RIGHTS AND BENEFITS

The board of supervisors shall have the power to contract, by a vote of eight of its members, with the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System of the State of California to provide that police officers and firefighters shall be members of the Public Employees' Retirement System, and the board of supervisors shall have the power to perform all acts necessary to carry out the terms and provisions of such contract. The board of supervisors shall further have the power to enact, by a vote of eight of its members, ordinances to modify the benefit provisions of Section 8.559, 8.585, 8.586 and 8.588. The authority granted to the board of supervisors herein shall be limited by Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time, and no ordinance shall be effective if it has an adverse impact on the tax qualified status of the retirement system under Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time.

Nothing in this section shall preclude the negotiability or arbitrability of retirement benefit modifications found to exist by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to the provisions of Charter Sections 8.590-1 through 8.590-7, inclusive.

8.559-14 Right to Transfer

Notwithstanding any provisions of this charter to the contrary, any person who, on or after January 1, 1981, is a member of the Police Department, and is a member of the Retirement System under Charter Section 8.559, may become a member of the Retirement System under Charter Section 8.586 by filing in writing with the Retirement System no later than December 31, 1981, an executed waiver of all benefits which might inure to him under Charter Section 8.559. This waiver must be without right of revocation and on a form furnished by the retirement system. The Retirement Board may require that this waiver be executed by additional persons before it becomes operative.

This transfer will be effective July 1, 1980. Those persons so electing to become members under Charter Section 8.586 shall receive service credit under Charter Section 8.586 equal to their service credit under Charter Section 8.559 as of June 30, 1980.

Those persons so electing to become members under Charter Section 8.586 shall not be subject to any of those provisions of Charter Section 8.559 as of July 1, 1980.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Charter Section 8.526, the cost of living adjustment in any given year for those persons electing this transfer to Charter Section 8.586 shall not exceed the provisions of Charter Section 8.526 as they existed on July 1, 1980.

Those persons so electing to transfer membership from Charter Section 8.559 to Charter Section 8.586 shall receive a monetary consideration not to exceed $40,000 calculated at the rate of $2,500 for each year of said service credit up to ten years and then at the rate of $1000 for each additional year of said service credit. This monetary consideration shall be paid from said member's contribution account including any interest thereon. When said member's contribution account is depleted, the balance shall be paid from the city and county contributions held by the retirement system.

This consideration shall be payable January 1, 1982. Alternatively, an employee may elect to receive payments according to a schedule established by the Retirement Board.

~~Notwithstanding any other charter or ordinance provisions, no change in the provisions of Charter Section 8.586 and those provisions incorporated therein by reference shall apply to those persons transferring pursuant to this section unless separately approved by the electorate in a separate charter amendment.~~

Notwithstanding any other charter or ordinance provisions except proposed Charter Section 8.586-15 as proposed to the electorate for the election of November 4, 1980, that portion of any benefits pursuant to this section, payable because of an increase in benefits under Charter Section 8.586 subsequent to July 1, 1980, shall be reduced dollar for dollar when payable not to exceed the amount of monetary consideration plus interest said member received for making this transfer.

8.585-14 Right to Transfer

Notwithstanding any provisions of this charter to the contrary, any person who, on or after January 1, 1981, is a member of the Fire Department, and is a member of the Retirement System under Charter Section 8.585, may become a member of the Retirement System under Charter Section 8.588 by filing in writing with the Retirement System no later than December 31, 1981, an executed waiver of all benefits which might inure to him under Charter Section 8.585. This waiver must be without right of revocation and on a form furnished by the Retirement System. The Retirement Board may require that this waiver be executed by additional persons before it becomes operative.

This transfer will be effective July 1, 1980. Those persons so electing to become members under Charter Section 8.588 shall receive service credit under Charter Section 8.588 equal to their service credit under Charter Section 8.585 as of June 30, 1980.

Those persons so electing to become members under Charter Section 8.588 shall not be subject to any of those provisions of Charter Section 8.585 as of July 1, 1980.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Charter Section 8.526, the cost of living adjustment in any given year for those persons electing this transfer to Charter Section 8.588 shall not exceed the provisions of Charter Section 8.526 as they existed on July 1, 1980.

Those persons so electing to transfer membership from Charter Section 8.585 to Charter Section 8.588 shall receive a monetary consideration not to exceed $40,000 calculated at the rate of $2,500 for each year of said service credit up to ten years and then at the rate of $1000 for each additional year of said service credit. This monetary consideration shall be paid from said member's contribution account including any interest thereon. When said member's contribution account is depleted, the balance shall be paid from the city and county contributions held by the retirement system.

This consideration shall be payable January 1, 1982. Alternatively, an employee may elect to receive payments according to a schedule established by the Retirement Board.

~~Notwithstanding any other charter or ordinance provisions, no change in the provisions of Charter Section 8.588 and those provisions incorporated therein by reference, shall apply to those persons transferring pursuant to this section unless separately approved by the electorate in a separate charter amendment.~~

Notwithstanding any other charter or ordinance provisions except proposed Charter Section 8.588-15 as proposed to the electorate for the election of November 4, 1980, that portion of any benefit pursuant to this section, payable because of any increase in benefits under Charter Section 8.588 subsequent to July 1, 1980, shall be reduced dollar for dollar when payable not to exceed the amount of monetary consideration plus interest said member received for making this transfer. □

Wage Freeze G

PROPOSITION G

Shall employees whose salaries are set by salary survey and who are represented by employee organizations that did not agree to a wage freeze in 1991-92 be allowed to negotiate for dental coverage and two additional days off in 1993-94 and 1994-95 in return for acceptance of the 1993-94 wage freeze?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The salaries of some City employees are set each year based on a survey of salaries paid elsewhere for similar work. The salaries of these employees were frozen this year.

In 1991, San Francisco voters approved a charter amendment that offered dental coverage and two additional days off each year for three years in return for accepting a wage freeze in 1991-92. Employee organizations representing most of these employees accepted this offer. Some employee organizations did not accept and have sued the City, arguing that the wage freeze was illegal. Employees represented by these organizations did not receive City-paid dental benefits or any additional days off.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition G is a charter amendment. It would allow employees who are represented by employee organizations that did not agree to a wage freeze in 1991-92 to negotiate for dental coverage and two additional days off each year for the next two years in return for accepting this year's wage freeze.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to adopt this measure.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to adopt this measure.

Controller's Statement on "G"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition G:

The proposed charter amendment would allow some employee unions to bargain for dental benefits and additional days off in exchange for accepting a wage freeze in fiscal 1993-94.

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented for all eligible employees, the City could have a one-time savings of $466,000 from a one-year wage freeze, but would be liable for ongoing costs of $240,000 per year for dental benefits in the future.

How Supervisors Voted on "G"

On July 19, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 8-0 to place Proposition G on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Kaufman, Leal, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ABSENT: Supervisors Hsieh, Kennedy and Maher.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

G Wage Freeze

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION G

Proposition G offers the opportunity to employee organizations which did not sign agreements providing for wage freezes for fiscal year 1991-92, and which, as a result, were unable to negotiate a dental plan or to receive paid training or furlough days for signing such agreements for fiscal year 1993-94.

Sound employee relations is predicated on uniformity of working conditions, where such uniformity is possible and appropriate. A dental plan negotiated in 1992 as a result of voter approval of Charter Section 8.409 in November 1991 applies to most City employees. It is good public policy to make such a plan available to as many employees as possible for ease of administration and cost effectiveness. The Mayor vetoed the salary increases resulting from a Civil Service Commission salary survey for fiscal year 1993-94 and wage freeze agreements will assist in balancing the City's budget.

Proposition G, if approved by the voters, will offer the opportunity to the City to negotiate the wage freeze agreements for fiscal year 1993-94.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

No Opponent's Argument Was Submitted Against Proposition G
No Rebuttals Were Submitted On Proposition G
No Paid Arguments Were Submitted In Favor Of Proposition G
No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition G

TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT PROPOSITION G

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the city and county of San Francisco to amend the charter of said city and county by amending section 8.409-2, to permit recognized employee organizations representing the classifications electing to remain within the coverage of charter sections 8.401 and 8.407, who have not previously elected to receive additional training or furlough days and a dental plan, to do so in exchange for acceptance of a wage freeze for 1993-94.

The board of supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held therein on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the charter of said city and county by amending Section 8.409-2 thereof, to read as follows:

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike-out type~~.

8.409-2 **Interim Provisions**

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 8.407 of this charter, from January 3, 1992 through March 31, 1992, in return for acceptance of a wage freeze for fiscal year 1991-1992, all recognized employee organizations representing classifications electing to remain within the coverage of charter section 8.401 and 8.407 may, on a one time only basis, elect to bargain for no more than two additional paid training or furlough days per year to be effective only in fiscal years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95, and a dental plan, in recognition of the wage freeze for 1991-92. Such bargaining shall not be subject to the impasse procedures provided herein or any other provision of the charter, ordinance, or state law.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 8.407 of this charter, from January 3, 1994 through March 31, 1994, in return for acceptance of a wage freeze for fiscal year 1993-94, any recognized employee organization representing classifications electing to remain within the coverage of charter sections 8.401 and 8.407, who did not agree to the wage freeze in fiscal year 1991-92, may, on a one time only basis, elect to bargain for no more than two additional training or furlough days per year to be effective only in fiscal years 1993-94 and 1994-95, and a dental plan, in recognition of the wage freeze for 1993-94. Such bargaining shall not be subject to the impasse procedures provided herein or any other provision of the charter, ordinance, or state law. □

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Radio Communication System Lease Financing

H

PROPOSITION H

Shall the City enter into a lease financing arrangement with the City and County of San Francisco Finance Corporation, or a similar non-profit corporation, the obligations or evidence of indebtedness with respect to which shall not exceed the aggregate principal amount of fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) for the purpose of acquiring radio communications systems and related equipment for various departments including, but not limited to, the Police, Fire, Sheriff, Parking & Traffic, and Public Health departments?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Several City departments use radio communication systems. These departments include Police, Fire, Paramedics, and Parking and Traffic. Over the years, each department has acquired its own radio system, and it is difficult for them to communicate with each other, especially during emergencies. Also, proposed federal regulations will require that the City's various radio systems be updated by 1996 and replaced by 2004. To solve these problems the City wants to purchase a single radio system.

Cities buy equipment such as radio communication systems, by 1) paying for them all at once, or 2) leasing them until paid for. The second method is called "lease financing." Usually, a nonprofit corporation created for this purpose buys the equipment and borrows money to pay for it. Cities then lease it from the corporation, paying back the principal plus interest in installments.

Generally, the City may not use lease financing without voter approval.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition H would allow the City to use lease financing to buy a new City radio communication system. The total owed for this lease financing could not exceed $50 million plus interest.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to allow the City to use lease financing to buy a new radio communications system.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to allow the City to use lease financing to buy a new radio communications system.

Controller's Statement on "H"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition H:

Should the proposed resolution be approved and a lease executed, based on current interest rates, in my opinion, the cost of government would increase by about $6.6 million per year for 10 years.

How Supervisors Voted on "H"

On July 19, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 10-0 to place Proposition H on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ABSENT: Supervisor Kennedy.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

H Radio Communication System Lease Financing

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION H

The Board of Supervisors urges a YES vote on Proposition H *to increase public safety.*

The City's current radio system does not function adequately to fully protect the people of the City.

- Police, Firefighters, and Paramedics cannot communicate directly during emergencies.
- The City cannot add radio channels to increase safety services and prevent interruptions caused by our many hills.
- Current equipment is up to 30 years old, making repair expensive and sometimes impossible.

Proposition H will allow the City to finance new radio communications systems that resolve these issues, and *increase public safety.*

- The City will design and acquire the latest radio communications technology for the 21st century.
- *Public safety agencies will be able to communicate with one another in an emergency.*
- The new systems will be able to be expanded to accommodate new public safety needs.
- *Maintenance and support costs will decrease by over $200,000 per year.*

Proposition H is a *wise investment in the City's safety.*

We urge you to vote YES on Proposition H.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION H

Proposition H is not requesting money for a new radio communications system. Proposition H is asking for voter approval to borrow $50 million on credit with interest for a new communications system. The City should use the money already allocated in the City budget to purchase needed new radio communications equipment. Why should you the taxpayer pick up the tab for $50 million a year plus interest?

The proponents of H are contending that "some" of the radio system equipment is up to 30 years old. Doorknobs and light fixtures are usually over 30 years old. Any part of the radio system which requires replacing should be purchased within the money in the city budget allocated specifically for the Health Department.

In every election City Hall sounds an alarm. The voters are told an emergency situation exists. Perhaps if most of the money in the budget was not going toward interest from borrowed funds, enough revenue would exist.

New needed equipment should be allocated in the city budget. Proposition H and I are not about new equipment but are simply requesting voter approval to borrow over $70 million plus interest under lease financing?

This Credit Card Mentality must stop. Vote NO on ballot measures H and I.

Citizens Against Municipal Bankruptcy:
Alexa Smith
Terence Faulkner
Ileana Hernandez
John Riordan

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Radio Communication System Lease Financing H

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION H

"LEASE FINANCING" EQUALS "MORE GAMES WITH TAX PAYERS MONEY"!!!

If you **LIKE** shell games, you will **LOVE** so-called "**LEASE FINANCING**".

Propositions H and I are requesting voter approval of $70,000,000 in loans to City departments.

One of the reasons for using "lease financing" is to confuse the voters as to what is actually being ordered and consumed.

The City and County of San Francisco should **BUY NEEDED EQUIPMENT.**

Lease financing allows City departments to buy equipment on credit, thus running up **MORE LONG-TERM COSTS FOR THE CITY.**

Many of the **BUREAUCRATS** running our City departments would have trouble balancing their own personal check books: **DO YOU REALLY WANT THOSE "CREATIVE" CITY BUREAUCRATS TO RUN THE TOWN $70,000,000 MORE INTO DEBT???**

Citizens Against Municipal Bankruptcy:
Arlo H. Smith
Past BART President
Alexa Smith
Democratic County Central Committee
Terence Faulkner
Former State Executive Committeeman of California Republican Party
Ileana Hernandez, Businesswoman
John Riordan
Democratic County Central Committee

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION H

Proposition H is *perfectly* clear. This measure will permit the City to purchase a new radio communications system for use by our Police, Fire and emergency medical services. **THIS SYSTEM IS BADLY NEEDED TO INCREASE THE SAFETY OF ALL SAN FRANCISCANS.**

San Francisco's existing radio communications system is *completely* antiquated, and cannot be counted upon to assure our public safety agencies can fully respond to City emergencies. *The system does not even permit the Police, Fire and Paramedics to talk to one another in an emergency. The system is so old it has become almost impossible to purchase replacement parts to keep it operating.*

Proposition H is *not* a loan to City Departments. Rather, it will allow the Police, Fire, Paramedic and other Departments to finance this vital communications system over a period of ten years — *just as a well run business might do.*

Not only is Proposition H a necessary investment in our City's safety, it is a wise financial move. Continuing to pour money into maintaining our outdated radio communications system is a terrible waste.

City government *is* in tough times. But that does not mean we can afford to scrimp on the public safety.

Don't let others argue that we should short-change our safety. Help make sure San Francisco does not have regrets in a major emergency. Please vote **YES** on Proposition H.

Board of Supervisors.

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H Radio Communication System Lease Financing

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION H

As the sponsor of Proposition H, I urge you to vote YES.

Proposition H will increase public safety by modernizing our emergency communication system.

Please join me in voting YES on H.

Supervisor Carole Migden

As a resident of the City and County of San Francisco, I am proud of our public safety organizations. Their missions and personnel are strong and centered on serving our neighborhoods. My concern for continuing this strength backs my support for Proposition H.

The problems of response time facing our public safety departments are *not* the result of uncaring officers. Imagine the productivity of any group unable to communicate to its control or among its members. The radio system used today was built to meet the needs of the city decades ago. A new radio communications system would provide an efficient and reliable means to connect important City departments with the information they need. State-of-the-art technology can eliminate "dead spots" and over-crowded channels and give City employees and residents a network that grows with our needs.

To vital City departments, the ability to talk to commanders and peers is as important a resource as reliable police cars or dependable fire fighting equipment. Recent emergencies have shown us the result of outdated, ineffective radio communications. Let's end the frustration we as citizens share with our public safety departments.

Vote yes on "H".

Steven Surwillo
Concerned Citizen

My investigation of 911 shows the system is in desperate need of reform. Lives are on the line. Proposition H will help purchase vitally-needed modern equipment. I urge all San Franciscans to **VOTE YES** on Proposition H.

Supervisor Kevin Shelley

Proposition H will enhance public safety by allowing the City to finance a much needed new radio communications system. The current radio system does not allow Police, Firefighters, and Paramedics to communicate with one another during emergencies. The new system will incorporate the latest technology and will be capable of expanding to accommodate emerging public safety needs.

This reinforces our commitment to public safety and accomplishes our goals in the most economical manner.

Please vote YES on Proposition H.

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

The members of the San Francisco Fire Fighters Local 798 are committed to a high standard of efficiency and to maintain this goal we must be provided with the proper tools — communications is a necessary and primary tool — Proposition H will give us this tool.

We urge all citizens of San Francisco to vote "YES" on Proposition H for the safety of the citizens of our City.

James Ferguson, President
San Francisco Fire Fighters Local 798

Proposition H is important for the safety of life and property of all the citizens of San Francisco. It provides a complete new communications system for all public safety personnel. Emergency communications and the 911 system will be greatly improved and updated. The POA urges a "YES" vote on H!

Al Trigueiro, President
San Francisco Police Officers' Assn.

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition H

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

TEXT OF PROPOSED RESOLUTION
PROPOSITION H

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS SUBMITTING TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO A PROPOSITION AUTHORIZING THE LEASE FINANCING OF CITY-WIDE RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AND RELATED EQUIPMENTS FOR VARIOUS CITY DEPARTMENTS INCLUDING THE POLICE, FIRE, SHERIFF, PARKING & TRAFFIC, AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTS.

RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors acting pursuant to Charter Section 7.309(a) hereby submits to the electorate of the City and County of San Francisco the following proposition:

Shall the City enter into a lease financing arrangement with the City and County of San Francisco Finance Corporation, or a similar non-profit corporation, the obligations or evidence of indebtedness with respect to which shall not exceed the aggregate principal amount of fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) for the purpose of acquiring radio communications systems and related equipments for various departments including, but not limited to, the Police, Fire, Sheriff, Parking & Traffic, and Public Health departments. □

OOPS!

Sometimes we make mistakes, but when we do we admit it.

With all the items that go into this pamphlet, it is possible we may have missed something or even made a mistake. If we did, we will publish a correction notice in the three local papers just before election day. Watch for our ad:

October 21, 22, and 23

Look in the Public Notices section of the San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco Examiner and San Francisco Independent.

Health Department Lease Financing

I

PROPOSITION I

Shall the Board of Supervisors, without voter approval and subject to specified debt limits, be authorized to approve the lease financing of equipment and improvements to buildings, to be used by or for the Department of Health, if the Controller certifies that certain conditions are met?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Cities (and other local governments) make improvements to buildings and land, and buy equipment such as computers and ambulances, by: 1) paying for them all at once, or 2) leasing them until paid for. The second method is called "lease financing." Usually, a nonprofit corporation created for this purpose buys the equipment, building or property and borrows money to pay for it. Cities then lease it from the corporation, paying back the principal plus interest in installments.

To pay for improvements to buildings and land, the City and County of San Francisco generally may not use lease financing without voter approval. Equipment may be lease financed without voter approval, if the total principal owed for all such leases does not exceed $22 million, increased 5% annually.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition I is a charter amendment that would allow a new lease financing program for the Department of Public Health (DPH). Under Proposition I, the Board of Supervisors could authorize leases to pay for equipment or for the construction or improvement of any building to be used by DPH, without prior voter approval.

The total principal owed could not exceed $20 million, increased 5% annually. This limit for DPH leases would be in addition to the current limit for equipment leases.

Under Proposition I, the Controller must certify that the interest cost to the City would be lower than under other types of lease financing. The Controller must also certify that the equipment or improvement could produce state or federal funds, or new income, to pay for some or all of these leases.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to allow the Board of Supervisors to approve this type of lease financing for the Department of Public Health without prior voter approval.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to allow the Board of Supervisors to do this.

Controller's Statement on "I"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition I:

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it could increase the amount of City debt service and lease purchase costs by an amount dependent upon the amount of new obligations undertaken. If the entire $20 million authorized were obligated for one project at current rates, financing costs would amount to approximately $1 million per year. However, lease-financing through this process would only be allowed if it were less expensive than financing capital items through other means. Also, under certain state programs, this process would qualify the City to be reimbursed much or all of that cost from the state.

This amendment also provides for the Controller's certification that new revenues will be available to "offset all or any portion of the debt service" related to any transaction entered into under this section. Since one dollar ($1) of new revenue could qualify as "any portion", this certification does not offer any certainty that new funds will, in fact, pay for this new indebtedness and should not be relied upon.

How Supervisors Voted on "I"

On June 28, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 10-0 to place Proposition I on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Kennedy, Leal, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ABSENT: Supervisor Maher.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

I Health Department Lease Financing

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION I

For the last several years, San Francisco's Department of Public Health has suffered severe budget cuts. Due to these serious budget cutbacks, available funding is almost always used to provide direct health care services, leaving infrastructure investments by the wayside.

For example, at a time when the average ratio of capital to operating expenditures at other hospitals is 11 percent, San Fransico General Hospital's and Laguna Honda Hospital's capital ratio totalled just over one percent! The Health Department must find a way to keep all its facilities and equipment running while at the same time continuing to provide essential services to San Franciscans.

Lease financing is critical to the survival of the Health Department. Funding for desperately needed medical equipment and facility improvements currently must compete against the capital needs of all other City departments for a minuscule amount of money.

Lease financing is the most cost-effective means for investing in our health care infrastructure. It will enable the City to borrow money at lower interest rates and thereby reduce overall costs. Additionally, lease financing will enable access to state and federal matching funds that otherwise are not available.

No fiscal controls would be lost under Health Department lease financing. All projects would continue under standard budget reviews that currently exist and the City Controller would have to certify that interest costs would be less.

Lease financing is a modern business practice that is innovative and cost-effective. It is a healthy measure for the health and well-being of the citizens of San Francisco as well as the City's pocketbook.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION I

The proponents of Measure I contend that lease financing is the most cost-effective way to manage city money. Borrowing another $20 million plus interest is cost-effective? Proposition I is not about purchasing needed equipment for the Health Department. Proposition I is requesting voter approval to borrow $20 million plus interest on credit for the Health Department. There is already money allocated in the budget for the Health Department to buy needed new equipment. Why should you the taxpayer vote to approve another $20 million loan plus interest?

The general fund's revenues are being eaten up by interest. Your tax dollars are not going toward services but toward interest. Is being in debt a modern business practice? Can we afford to borrow another $70 million for unnecessary funds?

Propositions I and H are simply requesting voter approval for a blank check. Vote NO on Propositions H and I.

Citizens Against Municipal Bankruptcy:
Alexa Smith
Terence Faulkner
Ileana Hernandez
John Riordan

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Health Department Lease Financing



OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION I

"LEASE FINANCING" EQUALS "MORE GAMES WITH TAX PAYERS MONEY"!!!

If you **LIKE** shell games, you will **LOVE** so-called **"LEASE FINANCING".**

Propositions H and I are requesting voter approval of $70,000,000 in loans to City departments.

One of the reasons for using "lease financing" is to confuse the voters as to what is actually being ordered and consumed.

The City and County of San Francisco should **BUY NEEDED EQUIPMENT.**

Lease financing allows City departments to buy equipment on credit, thus running up **MORE LONG-TERM COSTS FOR THE CITY.**

Many of the **BUREAUCRATS** running our City departments would have trouble balancing their own personal check books: **DO YOU REALLY WANT THOSE "CREATIVE" CITY BUREAUCRATS TO RUN THE TOWN $70,000,000 MORE INTO DEBT???**

Citizens Against Municipal Bankruptcy:
Arlo H. Smith
Past BART President
Alexa Smith
Democratic County Central Committee
Terence Faulkner
Former State Executive Committeeman of California Republican Party
Ileana Hernandez, Businesswoman
John Riordan
Democratic County Central Committee

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION I

LEASE FINANCING EQUALS COST SAVINGS AND CONTINUED PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

The very bright and talented administrators at the Department of Public Health are the people who developed San Francisco's outstanding hospitals, community clinics, and mental health programs. These able managers are the people who ensure the provision of quality public health services which are a great source of pride and security to all San Franciscans.

A fear of lease financing and equating this well accepted practice to shell games illustrates simplistic and out-dated thinking. The financial practices of the Health Department must be allowed to step into the twentieth century if San Franciscans want to continue to receive quality public health services.

Proposition I includes ample safeguards to protect inappropriate spending. These safeguards include approval by the elected Board of Supervisors of all spending, certification by the Controller of anticipated revenues, and certification by the Controller that the interest cost to the City will be lower than with other leasing methodologies.

PEOPLE WHO SUPPORT THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND THE SERVICES IT PROVIDES WILL VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION I.

Board of Supervisors.

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I Health Department Lease Financing

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION I

Proposition I saves the city much-needed tax dollars by allowing the city to bill insurance companies, Medicare and MediCal for vitally needed maintenance costs of its aging hospitals and medical buildings.

Your YES vote on Proposition I can help the Trauma Center and Laguna Honda Hospital obtain new equipment and make needed capital renovations.

This reinforces our commitment to provide the highest quality health care services to the people of San Francisco at the least cost.

Please vote YES on Proposition I.

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

FOR THE CITY'S HEALTH, WE SUPPORT PROP "I":

Tom Ammiano
President, Board of Education
Edward Chow, MD
Past President of the Health Commission
Rene Cazenave
Council of Community Housing Organizations
Ray Chalker
Sentinel
Robert Christmas
President, Black Men of Action
Robin Cooper, MD
Chair, Mental Health Advisory Board
Carlota del Portillo
Board of Education
Richard Sanchez, MD
Past President, Health Commission
Mitchell Salazar
Executive Director, Real Alternatives Program
Arlo Smith
District Attorney
Patricia Underwood
Past President of Health Commission
Yori Wada
Past UC Regent
Timothy Wolfred
Community College Board

(Titles are for identification purposes only).

The health care programs of San Francisco have been a source of pride and service to all citizens. They include nationally recognized trauma and AIDS care as well as many other areas of clinical excellence.

However, underfunding of capital has serious ramifications for the Department's ability to continue to provide services, generate revenue, and reduce costs. The approval of this initiative will provide the Health Department with a more cost effective means of leasing methodologies and access to capital at lower interest rates.

VOTE YES FOR PROP I. This is the type of innovative measure which needs to be taken if the Health Department is to continue to be a source of pride and service to San Franciscans in the future.

Arthur Jackson
President, Health Commission
Paul Rosenstiel
Vice President, Health Commission
Rebecca Castaneda, DDS
Health Commissioner
Margel Kaufman
Health Commissioner
Pierre Ludington
Health Commissioner
Keith Marton, MD, FACP
Health Commissioner
Melinda Paras
Health Commissioner

CALIFORNIA NURSES ASSOCIATION, REGION 12 URGES SUPPORT OF PROPOSITION I.

Our health care facilities are a source of pride and service to all the citizens of San Francisco for nationally recognized trauma care, AIDS care and other excellent patient care. Unfortunately these facilities are aging and risk falling into disrepair. Proposition I is desperately needed to provide funding for capital equipment and building renovations that are essential to health care.

Tony Leone, RN
President

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Health Department Lease Financing I

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION I

THE AD HOC BUDGET COMMITTEE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH STRONGLY SUPPORTS PROPOSITION I.

For the last three years, we have been intimately involved with the organization of the Health Department's budget approach. The Health Department desperately needs the flexibility in funding capital equipment and improvements provided by Proposition I

We agree with the Mayor's Fiscal Advisory Committee that Proposition I will generate additional resources from state and federal matching programs.

We are convinced that current safeguards within the City budget process will protect the taxpayers from any unapproved expenditures.

Richard Fine, MD
Chair, DPH Ad Hoc Budget Committee
Chief, SFGH Medical Clinic
Past Chief of Staff
Dennis Collins, MD
Blue Shield of California
Robin Cooper, MD
Mental Health Advisory Board
Steve Fields
Progress Foundation
Neil Gendel
Hazardous Material Advisory Committee
Coalition for the Prevention of Lead Poisoning
Wendy Goldberg
Chair, Drug Abuse Advisory Board
Ken Grossinger
United Public Employees, Local 790
Michael Hall
Chair, Citywide Alcoholism Advisory Board
Jennie Chin Hansen
On-Lok Senior Health Services
Enola Maxwell
Potrero Hill Neighborhood Coalition
Pamela Minarik
California Nurses Association
Nathan Nayman
Vice President, Hospital Council of Northern and Central California
Diana Taylor, PhD
Chair, Women's Health Advisory Committee

I support Proposition I because I know how important it is for the health of our city.

I support Proposition I because I understand the difficult financial situation that the City Government in San Francisco faces.

Proposition I will fund desperately needed medical equipment and facility improvements.

Proposition I is an innovative and cost-effective modern business practice that will be good for the City's finances.

Tom Hsieh, Member, San Francisco Board of Supervisors
Sponsor of Proposition I
Former, Chairman of Marshall-Hale Memorial Hospital Board of Trustees
Former, Board Member of California Pacific Medical Center

The Department of Public Health is essential to the City and County of San Francisco.

The health care programs of San Francisco have been a source of pride to all citizens and include nationally recognized trauma and AIDS care and many other areas of clinical excellence.

Underfunding of capital has serious ramifications in the Department's ability to provide service, generate revenue and reduce costs.

Some clinics are operating in facilities which were built before the turn of the century.

The initiative offers a more cost effective means of leasing and access to capital at lower interest rates. This will not increase the burden to taxpayers but will pay for itself through increased revenues and state matching funds. The legislation includes controls to guarantee the soundness of any investments made with these funds. This is critical to continued operations, planning and future restructuring of the Health Department. The capital needs of the Department consistently far exceed what little funding is available on a cash basis. Currently the need for replacing obsolete medical equipment and aging facilities must compete with the dwindling City dollars available for the capital needs of all City departments.

External pressures necessitating capital improvements include the Americans with Disabilities Act, seismic codes, local and state fire marshall inspections, Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) regulations, CAL-OSHA regulations and changes in medical technologies.

We urge the citizens of San Francisco to vote YES on Proposition I and continue their support for the City's hospitals and clinics.

Susan B. Waters, Executive Director
San Francisco Medical Society

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I Health Department Lease Financing

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION I

San Francisco General Hospital's infrastructure is crumbling. It literally takes years to acquire desperately needed medical equipment and to finance critical renovations for clinics and services. The hospital is still trying to correct licensure problems involving its physical plant from its opening in 1973!

Prop I will enable the hospital to plan for and fund its capital equipment and capital facility needs more efficiently and more cost effectively. Even more importantly to us as physicians, it will enable the City to acquire the tools we need to provide health care services to the citizens of San Francisco.

FOR THE HEALTH OF THE CITY, VOTE YES ON PROP I.

Nora Goldschlager, MD
SFGH Cardiologist
Past Chief of Staff
Moses Grossman, MD
Past Chief of Pediatrics at SFGH
Past Associate Dean at SFGH
John Luce, MD
SFGH Director of Quality Improvement and Utilization Management
Past Chief of Staff
Denise Rodgers, MD
SFGH Acting Chief of Family Practice
Chief of Staff Elect
Roger Simon, MD
SFGH Chief of Neurology
Chief of Staff

The Department of Public Health is essential to the City and County of San Francisco. San Francisco General Hospital is the City's trauma center and a world-renowned provider of quality health care. Laguna Honda Hospital provides care and support to the City's elderly. Our public health clinics, mental health programs, and ambulances offer services throughout the City. To continue to provide these services, the Department requires additional sources of capital for needed renovations, replacement of outdated equipment, and continued attention to the health care needs of our citizens.

Proposition I provides a source of funds for these needs and saves money for the City and County of San Francisco. It allows the Department of Public Health to make investments in equipment and capital at significantly reduced rates. It also allows the Department to obtain federal and state matching funds that would not otherwise be available. The Board of Supervisors and the Mayor will have to approve any expenditures of these funds.

We urge the citizens of San Francisco to vote Yes on Proposition I and continue their support for the city's hospitals and clinics.

Florence Stroud
Acting Director of Public Health
Raymond Baxter, PhD
Former Director of Public Health

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Health Department Lease Financing

I

PAID ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION I

This is the same proposal San Francisco voters wisely rejected a year ago. Surely our city's fiscal predicament has not changed. Proposition I permits the Board of Supervisors to incur more debt to pay for equipment or for the construction of any building used by the Department of Public Health, **without voter approval.**

VOTE "NO" ON Proposition "I"

This proposal permits one city agency, the Health Department to create $20,000,000 in "lease financing" debt. If approved, other city departments will not be far behind in using this gimmick for their own capital improvement programs. The City Controller reports that if $20,000,000 were borrowed for one project at current rates, the financing cost would be $1,000,000 per year.

Proposition I turns the clock back so that the Supervisors could build by borrowing when the actual effect on the cost of government hasn't been determined or any new revenue source identified. In today's precarious fiscal climate, it's even more imperative for voters to participate in the decision-making process. VOTE NO ON "I"!

San Francisco Taxpayers Association
Cheryl Arenson, President
Senator Quentin L. Kopp
Member, Board of Directors
James Reuben, Esq.
Member, Board of Directors

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TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT
PROPOSITION I

DESCRIBING AND SETTING FORTH A PROPOSAL TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF SAID CITY AND COUNTY BY AMENDING SECTION 7.309 THEREOF RELATING TO FINANCING CONSTRUCTION OR IMPROVEMENT OF CAPITAL FACILITIES OR PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT.

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by bold face type; deletions are indicated by ~~strike-out type~~.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at election to be held thereon on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the charter of said city and county by amending Section 7.309 thereto to read as follows:

(a) The board of supervisors shall not approve the lease financing of public improvements or equipment unless a proposition generally describing the public improvements or equipment and the lease financings arrangement is approved by a majority of the voters voting on the proposition. The board of supervisors may by resolution submit such a proposition to the qualified voters of the City and County of San Francisco at a general or special election.

(b) For the purposes of this section, "lease financing" occurs when the city and county leases land, buildings, fixtures, or equipment from a Joint Powers Authority, the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, the San Francisco Housing Authority, the San Francisco Parking Authority, or a nonprofit corporation, and does so for the purpose of financing the construction or acquisition of public improvements or equipment.

(c) The requirements of this section do not apply:

(1) to any lease financing which was approved in fact or in principle by a resolution or ordinance adopted by the board of supervisors prior to April 1, 1977; provided, that if the resolution or ordinance approved the lease financing only in principle, the resolution or ordinance must describe in general terms the public improvements or equipment to be financed; or

(2) to the approval of an amendment to a lease financing arrangement or to the refunding of lease financing bonds which results in lower total rental payments under the terms of the lease; or

(3) to lease financings involving a nonprofit corporation established for the purposes of this subsection for the acquisition of equipment, the obligations or evidence of indebtedness with respect to which shall not exceed in the aggregate at any point in time a principal amount of $20 million, such amount to be increased by five percent each fiscal year following approval of this subsection; provided, however, that prior to each sale of such obligations or evidence of indebtedness, the Controller certifies that in his or her opinion the net interest cost to the City will be lower than other financings involving a lease or leases~~;~~ **; or**

(4) to lease financings involving a nonprofit corporation for the acquisition of equipment or for the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation or improvement of any building or other capital facility and any real property associated with such building or other capital facility, to be used by or under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Health, the obligations or evidence of indebtedness with respect to which shall not exceed in the aggregate at any one point in time a principal amount of $20 million, such amount to be increased by five percent (5%) each fiscal year following approval of this subsection; provided, that any financings under this subsection may be undertaken by a nonprofit corporation established pursuant to subsection (c)(3) above or by one or more other nonprofit corporations established for the purposes of this subsection (c)(4); and provided further that prior to each sale of such obligations or evidence of indebtedness, the Controller shall certify that, in his or her opinion, the true interest cost to the City will be lower than the true interest cost associated with other available methods of financing involving a lease or leases; and provided further that with respect to the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation or improvement of any building or other capital facility, excluding equipment, and any real property associated therewith, in addition to the foregoing the Controller shall certify that, in his or her opinion, there is a reasonable expectation that state or federal monies, or other new revenues available as a result of said lease financing, will offset all or any portion of the debt service on such obligations or evidence of indebtedness; except that nothing contained herein shall require the City and County to pledge any such state or federal monies or other new revenues to any such obligation or evidence of indebtedness. □

Cash Management J

PROPOSITION J

Shall the Controller be allowed to approve the transfer of surplus funds from one City department to another department to pay for expenses, if the money transferred is repaid with interest within 12 months on conditions set by the Treasurer and Controller?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The City has a Cash Reserve Fund, that is used to pay for expenses when the revenue budgeted for those expenses has not yet been received.

If there is not enough money in the Cash Reserve Fund to meet the City's expenses, the Board of Supervisors may allow surplus funds of any City department to be lent temporarily to the Cash Reserve Fund. Such loans must be approved by the Mayor, the Controller and the department from which the money is borrowed. The money plus interest must be repaid to the department within six months or less.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition J is a charter amendment that would change the way surplus funds are lent by City departments to the Cash Reserve Fund. These loans would need the approval of the Controller. The Treasurer and Controller would set the terms and conditions of the loan. The money plus interest would have to be repaid within twelve months.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to make these changes.

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

Controller's Statement on "J"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition J:

This amendment facilitates City cash management by allowing the pooling of available cash balances of general and special funds. In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it should increase interest income of the City in amounts presently indeterminable by providing increased flexibility to invest available cash balances to maximize investment earnings.

How Supervisors Voted on "J"

On July 12, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 11-0 to place Proposition J on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Kennedy, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

J Cash Management

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION J

The Board of Supervisors urges a YES vote on Proposition J.

This measure modernizes the way the City's Controller currently receives and disburses City funds, making a set of technical changes to the Charter.

In today's budgeting, and because the City has secured many Federal and State grants to fund its activities, it is sometimes necessary to fund programs before revenues have been received.

This Charter amendment will permit the Controller to transfer funds between accounts to make it possible to keep City Departments operating.

This amendment will not permit the City to spend money it does not have. *Funds could only be spent that the Controller knows the City will receive.*

Proposition J will provide for the smooth operation of City government.

We urge a YES vote on Proposition J.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION J

Proposition J "modernizes" the way the city borrows money by permitting the city to obtain instant credit at higher interest rates. Measure J extends the length of time the city can borrow money from six months to a year. This means you the taxpayer would be responsible for paying double the current interest on inter-department city loans.

Measure J if passed would only require the approval of the City Controller for borrowing money. By doing away with the approval of the Mayor and the affected department head for city loans, Proposition J ends the current system of checks and balances.

If the Supervisors had to pay for the millions of dollars in additional interest it will cost the City to implement Measure J — would they place it on the ballot?

Why should you pay for millions of dollars in additional interest?

Recent articles in the SF Chronicle and Examiner estimate the city to be over $200 million in debt. Remember New York City claimed to have a balanced budget until bankruptcy was announced. Why give the Supervisors a blank check? Vote no on Measure J.

Citizens Against Endless Borrowing of Tax Money:
Alexa Smith
John Riordan
Ileana Hernandez
Andrew de la Rosa
Terence Faulkner

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Cash Management J

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION J

Proposition J, if implemented, would make it easier for the City to borrow money. Currently, loans from one City department to another must be approved by the Mayor, the Controller, and the Department head from which the money is to be borrowed from. These loans must be repaid with interest within six months. Proposition J, if passed, would only require the approval of the Controller. The City under Proposition J would have up to a year to pay back loans instead of six months. This means more City money would be spent to pay back interest on such loans.

Proposition J breaks down the current checks and balances by disregarding the Mayor and Department Head approval for City loans the Board of Supervisors approve.

With the City over $200 million in debt, why give the Supervisors a blank check? Vote NO on Proposition J.

Citizens Against Endless Borrowing of Tax Money:
Arlo H. Smith
Former BART President
Alexa Smith
Elected Member of Democratic County Central Committee
John Riordan
Past San Francisco College Board President
Ileana Hernandez
Businesswoman
Andrew de la Rosa
Environmental Consultant
Terence Faulkner
Former State Executive Committeeman of California Republican Party

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION J

Proposition J *does not* permit the City to borrow additional money. Under this measure, *the City would not be able to spend a cent more than it has available.* Proposition J only allows temporary transfers of available funds between City Departments to keep the City operating smoothly.

Proposition J does not permit the City to spend money in ways that are not approved in the budget. It does not give the Board of Supervisors any additional powers, and it does not give the Board more authority than the Mayor.

According to the City's independent Controller, Proposition J will not require the City to pay any more interest than it currently pays, and it will not increase the cost of government.

Proposition J makes a technical change to the Charter that *modernizes the way the City does business*, and *permits it to run more like a sound business.*

Proposition J also makes it easier for the City to operate its programs using State and Federal grant funds *rather than* local taxes and fees.

Please vote YES on Proposition J.

Board of Supervisors.

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted In Favor Of Proposition J
No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition J

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TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT
PROPOSITION J

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the charter of said city and county by amending Section 6.304 thereof relating to disbursements in advance of revenues.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held thereon on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the charter of said city and county by amending Section 6.304 thereof to read as follows:

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike-out type~~.

6.304 Disbursements in Advance of Revenues

The board of supervisors, by annual tax levy, may gradually build up the cash reserve fund authorized and created by the provisions of Section 6.306 of this charter. Said fund shall be used exclusively:

(1) for the payment in any fiscal year of legally budgeted expenditures for such year in anticipation of the collection, after the close of such fiscal year, of legally collectible taxes and other revenues, as set forth in the budget and the appropriation ordinance for such fiscal year, and

(2) for paying that portion of the authorized expenses of the city and county for any fiscal year, which, as certified to said board by the controller, becomes due and payable and must be paid prior to the receipt of tax payments for such fiscal year; provided, that such cash reserve fund shall not at any time exceed the estimated expenditures for the first five months of the then current fiscal year, less the amount of estimated revenues and receipts from sources other than tax rate revenues.

In the event that funds are not available in such a cash reserve fund to meet authorized expenditures of any fiscal year, the treasurer, upon the recommendation of the controller, is authorized to transfer monies to the cash reserve from any idle funds then held by the treasurer in the pooled funds of the city and county which are legally available for such a purpose, ~~the board of supervisors, on the recommendation of the controller and the mayor, and the written approval of the officer, board or commission responsible for the management and control of the fund from which it is proposed that the temporarily idle balances be transferred or loaned may, by ordinance, authorize the treasurer to make temporary transfers or loans for specified periods of idle unencumbered balances in any fund in his custody,~~ except a pension fund;. The Treasurer and the Controller shall set the terms and conditions of the transfer, taking into account the requirements and nature of the fund from which the transfer was made. All monies transferred pursuant to this Section shall accrue interest at not less than the then current rate of interest earned by the treasurer on the pooled funds of ~~paid by the banks to~~ the city and county ~~on city and county funds deposited with such banks. Such approval by the officer, board or commission concerned shall specify that by the officer, board or commission concerned shall specify that the amount proposed to be transferred or loaned from such fund will not be needed for the purpose of such fund prior to the date specified for its return. The fund from which such transfer or loan is made shall be charged or encumbered with the amount of such transfer or loan and such amount shall not be considered as available in such fund for any other appropriation or encumbrance for which any expenditures or payments must be made prior to the date on which the transfer or loan is repaid~~. Any transfer ~~or loan~~ of a temporarily idle balance made as hereinabove authorized shall be repaid within one year of said transfer ~~during the first half of any fiscal year shall be repaid prior to to the 1st day of January of said year, and any transfer or loan made during the remaining one-half of said fiscal year shall be repaid prior to the 15th day of May of said year~~. Such ~~loans~~ transfers shall be secured by and made solely in anticipation of the collection of taxes levied or to be levied for the year in which said transfer is made ~~current fiscal year~~, and such transfer ~~loans shall constitute the first demand on and~~ shall be repaid ~~from~~ solely from the proceeds of revenues which accrued during the year in which said loan or transfer was made ~~first tax collections for such current fiscal year~~; provided, however, that tax anticipation loans made as hereinafter in this section authorized, shall constitute a prior lien on said taxes levied or to be levied or collected. In no event shall the controller or the treasurer cause any transfer of monies pursuant to the Section 6.304 if said transfer would be inconsistent with the terms and conditions of any outstanding bonded indebtedness of the city and county, including any of its boards or commissions.

The board of supervisors shall have the power to borrow money by the issuance of tax anticipation notes, temporary notes, commercial paper, or any other short-term debt instruments in the manner provided by the statute of the State of California or pursuant to ordinance of the board of supervisors. □

Ethics Commission K

PROPOSITION K

Shall an Ethics Commission be created, with the power to (1) administer the City's campaign contribution, conflict of interest, lobbying and whistleblowing laws, (2) investigate alleged violations of these laws and impose penalties under certain circumstances, and (3) submit directly to the voters ordinances relating to governmental ethics?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: A number of City departments monitor and enforce the City's ethics laws. The District Attorney and the City Attorney are responsible for enforcing laws regulating campaign contributions, conflicts of interest, and lobbyists. The Mayor's office is responsible for investigating complaints ("whistleblowing") of improper activities by City officials and employees. The Registrar's office is responsible for keeping campaign finance reports.

Some City officials can be removed from office only for official misconduct. In such cases, the Mayor files charges and the Board of Supervisors, after holding a hearing, decides whether to remove the official.

Only the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors may submit proposed ordinances directly to the voters.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition K is a charter amendment that would create a five-member Ethics Commission, one each appointed by the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, the District Attorney, the City Attorney, and the Controller. Each Commissioner could serve only one four-year term.

The Ethics Commission would be responsible for monitoring and administering all City ethics laws, including those regulating campaign contributions, conflicts of interest, lobbying, whistleblowing, public records, and public meetings. The Commission would also educate and advise on ethics questions, create rules for carrying out ethics laws, and set filing and other fees.

The Commission could fully investigate any ethics violation that the District Attorney and the City Attorney declined to investigate. It could order a violator to obey the law, to file any required report, or to pay a fine.

The Ethics Commission would conduct removal hearings in cases of City officials accused of misconduct. The Board of Supervisors would still have the final power to remove the official.

The Ethics Commission, by a four-fifths vote, could submit proposed ethics ordinances to the voters.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to create an Ethics Commission with these powers and duties.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to create an Ethics Commission.

Controller's Statement on "K"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition K:

The proposed amendment would create an Ethics Commission and establish procedures for the enforcement of ethics laws. In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it would increase the cost of government in relatively minor amounts which may be offset by related fees.

How Supervisors Voted on "K"

On July 12, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 7-4 to place Proposition K on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Hallinan, Kaufman, Leal, Migden and Shelley.

NO: Supervisors Conroy, Hsieh, Kennedy and Maher.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

K Ethics Commission

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION K

We recognize that the people of San Francisco are in danger of losing faith in our city government. Every few weeks another scandal arises and public confidence sinks to new lows.

We need an Ethics Commission to turn things around at City Hall. Proposition K will establish an independent body to clean up our city government.

The Ethics Commission will:

Investigate and Punish Wrongdoing — The Commission will have the power to subpoena witnesses and assess fines for violations of city ethics laws. Serious offenses will be referred to the District Attorney for prosecution.

Establish Tougher Rules for City Lobbyists — Lobbyists have free reign at City Hall. The Commission will establish tougher rules to regulate the way lobbyists do business.

Strengthen the City's Whistle Blower Program — The city's whistle blower program encourages city employees and members of the public to identify waste and racial and sexual discrimination in city government. Whistle blowers will know they can come forward without fear of retaliation.

Draft Stricter Guidelines for City Officials — The city's conflict of interest laws for elected officials and employees need closer scrutiny and oversight. The Ethics Commission will take over these responsibilities and develop new guidelines for gifts, travel expenses and honoraria to eradicate undue influence at City Hall.

Educate and Advise on Ethics Laws — The commission would provide advice to city officials and educate them on provisions of all local and state ethics laws.

In order to maintain integrity members of the Commission will be barred from doing business with the city or contributing to any San Francisco political campaigns.

Without constant oversight, the city's ethics rules are being flaunted. Without an independent body to investigate and punish wrongdoing, our problems will persist.

Vote to restore ethics to city government. Vote Yes on Proposition K.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION K

Why waste millions of tax dollars on a so-called "ethics" commission, which would have inherent conflicts of interest? This commission would waste millions in administrative costs which would be required for it to investigate, draft legislation and carry out general policing duties.

There are conflicts-of-interest inherent in the way the commission is set up. The commission would be appointed by the same public officials it would have authority over. How would the commission effectively fight conflicts-of-interest and properly investigate the officials who appointed it?

The commission, in order to be effective, should be appointed in a different manner, or perhaps elected.

Proposition K merely sets up a useless commission paralyzed by conflicts-of-interest. Can San Francisco afford to waste millions of tax dollars on a commission destined to entrench the SF City Hall status quo? Vote NO on K.

Citizens Against Putting the Foxes in Charge of the Hen Coop:
Andrew de la Rosa
Terence Faulkner
Alexa Smith

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Ethics Commission K

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION K

"WELCOME TO THE HEN COOP, MR. FOX!"

Proposition K proposes setting up a so-called "Ethics Commission" to investigate improper conduct of City officials and City employees. The commission would be appointed by the City Supervisors and the Mayor.

There is a conflict-of-interest which exists in the way the commission is set up. The public officials the commission would have authority over are appointed by the same public officials.

According to a July 24, 1993 SF Chronicle article, San Francisco is over $200 million in debt. Can San Francisco afford to spend another one-half million dollars on a commission loaded down with conflicts-of-interest? Let's not waste tax dollars on a bogus commission. Vote NO on Proposition K!

Citizens Against Putting the Foxes in Charge of the Hen Coop:
Andrew de la Rosa
Environmental Consultant
Terence Faulkner
Past San Francisco Republican County Chairman
Alexa Smith
Democratic County Committee

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION K

We need to make City Hall more accountable to the public, and we need to do it now.

Proposition K will mean vigorous enforcement of tough new ethics laws and renewed efforts to find and stop waste and corruption.

PROPOSITION K COULD SAVE TAXPAYERS MONEY.

The new ethics staff will be made up of existing staff consolidated into the ethics commission. Fines for wrongdoing, and savings from the toughened watchdog program will defray costs and pay for the small start-up costs. All staff and commission members will follow the strictest conflict-of-interest rules and will not be allowed to have anything to do with electoral politics.

Proposition K will advance ethical government by ensuring the strictest standards are followed. Proposition K will give San Francisco the strongest ethics laws. **Vote YES on Proposition K.**

Board of Supervisors.

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K Ethics Commission

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION K

San Francisco is long overdue for serious ethics reform. That's why I wrote Proposition K.

The city must get tough on politicians who break the rules. Proposition K will give San Francisco one of the toughest ethics laws in the nation.

No more slaps on the wrist. Prop. K will help restore public faith in government by making sure politicians who violate ethics rules are quickly punished.

Prop. K means:

- Tougher regulations for lobbyists
- Strict new conflict of interest rules
- Aggressive programs to find and punish waste and corruption
- More detailed reporting of campaign funds
- Pro-active measures to keep politicians and bureaucrats informed about the city's ethics laws
- Forceful prosecution of politicians who violate the rules

Help restore ethical government to San Francisco. **Vote YES on Proposition K.**

Kevin Shelley
Member, Board of Supervisors

We're tired of seeing politicians who break the rules get away with a simple slap on the wrist. Prop. K changes that.

With Prop. K we will have one of the toughest ethics laws in the country. Help restore good sense and ethical behavior to San Francisco government. Vote Yes on Prop. K.

San Francisco County Democratic Party.

Prop. K gives San Francisco the clean and effective government we need to turn our economy around.

Shenanigans at City Hall divert attention away from the real issues — like creating jobs, cleaning up our city and cutting crime. Prop K. punishes politicians who break the rules and forces the rest to stay focused on the real issues San Franciscans care about.

Business and labor leaders are united for Proposition K.

Please VOTE YES on Prop. K.

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce
San Francisco Labor Council

Proposition K creates an impartial *ETHICS WATCHDOG* Commission to help ensure that

- election campaign laws are enforced, and
- corrupt behavior in City Government will be dealt with accordingly — instead of brushed aside.

Prop. K is an investment in bringing City government back to the voters. As individuals involved in making sure San Francisco's elections are run smoothly, we urge you to join us in voting **YES** on Proposition K for more open and honest government!

Daniel Kalb
George Mix Jr.
Jim Stevens
Samson Wong
Members, SF Citizens' Advisory Committee on Elections

California Common Cause and San Francisco Common Cause Urge you to vote **YES** on **Proposition K.** An independent City Ethics Commission is key to upholding the integrity of San Francisco's campaign finance and ethics laws. With an ethics commission, city officials will no longer be able to sweep ethics violations under the rug.

Vote for **HONEST** and **ACCOUNTABLE** government.

Vote **YES** on **Proposition K.**

Ruth Holton
Executive Director, California Common Cause
Cecilia Gallardo
Chapter Organizer, San Francisco Common Cause

It's time to clean up City Hall.

Proposition K will create strict ethical guidelines for city officials and make sure that the rules are enforced.

Please join me in voting **YES** on **K.**

Supervisor Carole Migden

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PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION K

We recognize that San Franciscans are losing faith in City Hall. Proposition K will help restore integrity to all levels of our city government.

Proposition K will put teeth into San Francisco's ethics laws, ensuring that they are some of the toughest in the country. Help restore ethical government to San Francisco.

VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION K.

Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi
Al Trigueiro, President, Police Officer's Association
Doris Ward, Assessor
State Senator Milton Marks
Walter Johnson, SF Labor Council
Supervisor Sue Bierman
San Francisco Tomorrow
National Women's Political Caucus
Tom Ammiano, President, San Francisco School Board
Beryl Magilavy, Chair, Commission on S.F. Environment
Louise Renne, City Attorney
Arlo Smith, District Attorney
Mabel Teng, San Francisco Community College
Gordon Chin
Mitchell Omerberg, Affordable Housing Alliance
Roberto Hernandez, President, Mission Economic Cultural Association
Stan Smith, San Francisco Building & Construction Trades Council
Marie Acosta-Colon
Buck Bagot, President, Bernal Heights Democratic Club
Connie O'Conner
Andy Nash
Joan-Marie Shelley
Alice B. Toklas Lesbian/Gay Democratic Club
Rick Hauptman, President, Noe Valley Democratic Club
Brad Paul
Nancy Kitz
Kelly Cullen
Pamela David
Robert Barnes, Chair, Lesbian/Gay Caucus Calif. Democratic Party
Sandy Mori
Ross Mirkarimi
Lulu Carter
Tony Kilroy
Ruth Picon, Latino Democratic Club
Greg Day
Enola Maxwell
Art Agnos
Donna Provenzano
Supervisor Angela Alioto
Supervisor Terence Hallinan
Sharyn Saslafsky
Agar Jaicks
Jane Winslow
David Pilpel
Del Martin
T.J. Anthony
Daniel Kalb, Raoul Wallenberg Jewish Democratic Club
Roger Sanders
Leslie Katz, San Francisco Deomcratic Central Committee
Andrew Olshin, Sunset Democratic Club
Phyllis Lyon
Randy Shaw, Tenderloin Housing Clinic
Jean-Paul Samaha, President, Arab American Democratic Club

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K Ethics Commission

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION K

The proponents of this shamelessly inept attempt to "improve" city government assert that Proposition K will restore public confidence in city government. That sounds swell, but it's disingenuous and disregards the existing laws and governmental agencies which enforce "ethics rules".

San Francisco already has strong laws relating to all subjects which the "Ethics Commission" would administer. Administration is now the responsibility of the District Attorney and City Attorney. If we don't believe they're doing the job, let's replace them. We don't need to add another costly branch of government to duplicate the D.A. and City Attorney, with their 1,000 plus employees. Moreover, the California Fair Political Practices Commission also enforces ethics laws which control San Francisco officials.

Proposition K proposes a useless layer of bureaucracy for which no funding source has been identified. It's falsely billed as a "pay as you go" method of providing a redundant city service, but it isn't.

The costs of creating a five member commission, and paying the salaries of an executive director, an auditor and undetermined number of investigators (none of whom is subject to Civil Service) are allegedly derived from fees for lobbyist registration and penalties and fines from violations of San Francisco's campaign laws. Proponents of this boondoggle estimate annual costs of approximately $100,000. Yet lobbying registration fees received last year totaled but $3,020. **Where is the remaining funding to come from?** Police protection, health clinics, Laguna Honda? Probably.

Although City Hall decisions may demonstrate poor judgment, that doesn't result from graft, corruption or illicit activity. City government has been remarkably honest since the 1932 Charter reform. This is a concept based upon non-existent criminal activity.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION K. IT'S PREPOSTEROUSLY EXPENSIVE AND UNNECESSARY!

San Francisco Taxpayers Association
Cheryl Arenson, President
Senator Quentin L. Kopp, Director
James Reuben, Esq., Director

Proposition K is a subtly seductive measure to establish an appointed commission whose powers even supplant the Board of Supervisors and Mayor.

This pernicious proposal is unprecedented in its delegation of power to a non-elected body. It grants legislative power to an "Ethics Commission" This crucial power, reposed in the Board of Supervisors and Mayor, should never be delegated. Allowing an "Ethics Commission" to promulgate ordinances for voters to approve (or disapprove) is mind-boggling. The offensiveness of this transfer of power leads one to believe some people skipped their highschool civics class.

Proposition K's costs are immeasurable. Despite proponents' insistence that no costs will be incurred, consider the following:

An Executive Director will be "transferred" from the Mayor's Office but with NO LIMIT on the number of new employees to be hired.

To insult our intelligence further, the proposed Commission can appoint limitless auditors, investigators and, shockingly, LAWYERS! The charter amendment requires the Commission to execute a plethora of duties and responsibilities including an "educational program" which requires the staging of seminars and publication of manuals on local, state and federal laws!!! The California Fair Political Practices Commission already furnishes such programs and manuals — at **no expense to San Francisco.** The printing costs alone will expose this scheme for what it is — a bottomless pit we can't afford. The costs are too numerous and endless to be fathomed by us average voters.

As a long-time champion of good government policies, open meeting and conflict-of-interest laws, and ethical conduct by local public officials and governmental reform, I urge a NO vote on the ill-conceived, expensive Proposition K. Unmistakably, it would constitute another bureaucracy and costly layer of government. There is only one "pure" argument for Prop K — and that is the one against it.

Senator Quentin L. Kopp

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TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT
PROPOSITION K

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said city and county by adding Sections 3.699-6 through 3.699-16 thereto and amending Sections 8.105, 8.107 and 9.108 thereof, relating to the creation of an ethics commission and enforcement of ethics laws.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held November 3, 1993, a proposal to amend the Charter of said city and county by by adding Sections 3.699-6 through 3.699-16 thereto and amending Sections 8.105, 8.107 and 9.108 thereof, to read as follows:

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike-out type~~.

3.699-6 Ethics Commission

An ethics commission is hereby established. The ethics commission shall consist of five members. The mayor, the board of supervisors, the city attorney, the district attorney and the controller each shall appoint one member of the commission. The member appointed by the mayor shall have a background in public information and public meetings. The member appointed by the city attorney shall have a background in law as it relates to governmental ethics. The member appointed by the controller shall have a background in campaign finance. The members appointed by the district attorney and board of supervisors shall be broadly representative of the general public.

The term of each commissioner shall be four years; provided that the first five commissioners to be appointed to take office upon the effective date of this charter section shall by lot classify their terms so that the term of one commissioner shall expire at 12:00 o'clock noon on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of such date, respectively; and the terms of the remaining two commissioners shall expire at 12:00 o'clock noon on the fourth anniversary of said effective date; and, on the expiration of these and successive terms of office, the appointments shall be made for four year terms. The initial appointments shall be made no later than 90 days after the effective date of this section. In the event a vacancy occurs, the officer who appointed the member vacating the office shall appoint a qualified person to complete the remainder of the term. Members of the commission shall serve without compensation. Members of the commission shall be officers of the city and county. A commissioner may be removed only for misconduct pursuant to charter section 8.107.

No person may serve more than one term as a member of the ethics commission, provided that persons appointed to less than four year terms shall be eligible to be appointed to one additional four year term. During his or her tenure, neither a member of the commission nor its executive director may hold any other public office or any employment with the city or any city officer, participate in or contribute to a campaign involving a candidate for city office or a city ballot measure or a city official seeking any elective office, employ or be employed by, or receive any gift or other compensation from, a person required to register as a lobbyist under the city's lobbyist ordinance, or a person who employs someone required to register as a lobbyist under the city's lobbyist ordinance.

3.699-7 Executive Director. The commission shall appoint an executive director who shall serve at the pleasure of the commission and shall not be subject to the civil service provisions of the charter. The executive director shall have a background in campaign finance, public information and public meetings and the law as it relates to governmental ethics. The executive director shall be the chief executive of the department and shall have all the powers provided for department heads as set forth in section 3.501 of the charter. The commission shall have the power to appoint auditors and investigators, who shall serve at the commission's pleasure. Subject to the civil service provisions of this charter, the executive director shall have the power to appoint and remove other employees. No appointment made pursuant to this section shall become effective until July 1, 1994.

3.699-8 Power of Subpoena

The commission may subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance and testimony, administer oaths and affirmations, take evidence and require by subpoena the production of any books, papers, records or other items material to the performance of the commission's duties or exercise of its powers.

3.699-9 Rules and Regulations.

The commission may adopt, amend and rescind rules and regulations consistent with and related to carrying out the purposes and provisions of this charter and ordinances related to campaign finance, conflicts of interest, lobbying and governmental ethics and to govern procedures of the commission. In addition, the commission may adopt rules and regulations related to carrying out the purposes and provisions of ordinances related to open meetings and public records. The commission shall transmit to the board of supervisors rules and regulations adopted by the commission within 24 hours of their adoption. A rule or regulation adopted by the commission shall become effective 60 days after the date of its adoption unless before the expiration of this 60 day period two-thirds of all the members of the board of supervisors votes to veto the rule or regulation.

3.699-10 Administration and Implementation.

The Commission shall have responsibility for the impartial and effective administration and implementation of the provisions of this charter, statutes and ordinances concerning campaign finance, lobbying, conflicts of interest and governmental ethics.

3.699-11 Duties.

The ethics commission shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

1. To administer the provisions of the San Francisco Municipal Elections Campaign Contribution Control Ordinance, and Proposition F, adopted by voters at the June 1986 election, which appears as Appendix K to this charter or any successors to these ordinances.

2. To receive documents required to be filed pursuant to, and to otherwise administer, the provisions of the city's lobbyist registration ordinance.

3. To act as the filing officer and to otherwise receive documents in any instance where the clerk of the board of supervisors, the registrar of voters and, with respect to members of the boards and commissions, department heads would otherwise be authorized to do so pursuant to Chapters 4 and 7 of the California Political Reform Act of 1974 (Government Code sections 81000, et seq.), as amended.

4. To audit campaign statements and other relevant documents and investigate alleged violations of state law, this charter and city ordinances relating to campaign finance, governmental ethics and conflicts of interest and to report the findings to the district attorney, city attorney and other appropriate enforcement authorities. Commission investigation of alleged violations of state law shall be conducted only after the commission has provided to the district attorney and city attorney the information set forth in Section 3.699-12 and the district attorney and city attorney notify the commission that no investigation will be pursued.

5. To provide assistance to agencies, public officials and candidates in administering the provisions of this charter and other laws relating to campaign finance, conflicts of interest and governmental ethics.

6. To make recommendations to the mayor and the board of supervisors concerning (a) campaign finance reform, (b) adoption of and revisions to city ordinances laws related to conflict of interest and lobbying laws and governmental ethics and (c) the submission to the voters of charter amendments relating to campaign finance, conflicts of interest and governmental ethics. The commission shall report to the board of supervisors and mayor annually concerning the effectiveness of such laws. The commission shall transmit its first set of recommendations to the board of supervisors and mayor no later than July 1, 1995.

7. To maintain a whistleblower hot line and administer the provisions of the city's improper government activities ordinance.

8. To annually adjust any limitation and disclosure thresholds imposed by city law to reflect any increases or decreases in the Consumer Price Index. Such adjustments shall be rounded off to the nearest hundred dollars for the limitations on contributions.

(Continued on next page)

9. To assist departments in developing and maintaining their conflict of interest codes as required by state law.

10. To advocate understanding of the charter and city ordinances related to campaign finance, conflicts of interest, lobbying, governmental ethics and open meetings and public records, and the roles of elected and other public officials, city institutions and the city electoral process.

11. To have full charge and control of its office, to be responsible for its proper administration, subject to the budgetary and fiscal provisions of the charter.

12. To prescribe forms for reports, statements, notices and other documents required by this charter or by ordinances now in effect or hereafter adopted relating to campaign finance, conflicts of interest, lobbying and governmental ethics.

13. To prepare and publish manuals and instructions setting forth methods of bookkeeping, preservation of records to facilitate compliance with and enforcement of the laws relating to campaign finance, conflicts of interest, lobbying and governmental ethics, and explaining applicable duties of persons and committees.

14. To develop an educational program, including but not limited to the following components:

(a) Seminars, when deemed appropriate, to familiarize newly elected and appointed officers and employees, candidates for elective office and their campaign treasurers, and lobbyists with city, state and federal ethics laws and the importance of ethics to the public's confidence in municipal government.

(b) Annual seminars for top-level officials, including elected officers and commissioners, to reinforce the importance of compliance with, and to inform them of any changes in, the law relating to conflicts of interest, lobbying, governmental ethics and open meetings and public records.

(c) A manual which will include summaries, in simple, non-technical language, of ethics laws and reporting requirements applicable to city officers and employees, instructions for completing required forms, questions and answers regarding common problems and situations, and information regarding sources of assistance in resolving questions. The manual shall be updated when necessary to reflect changes in applicable city, state and federal laws governing the ethical conduct of city employees.

(d) A manual which will include summaries, in simple, non-technical language, of city ordinances related to open meetings and public records, questions and answers regarding common problems and situations, and information regarding sources of assistance in resolving questions. The manual shall be updated when necessary to reflect changes in applicable city ordinances related to open meetings and public records.

3.699-12 Requests for and Issuances of Opinions; Advice.

(a) Any person may request the commission to issue a written opinion with respect to that person's duties under provisions of this charter or any ordinance relating to campaign finance, conflicts of interest, lobbying or governmental ethics. The commission shall, within 21 days, transmit its proposed opinion to the city attorney and district attorney, provided that the commission, or its executive director, can extend this time for good cause. Within ten working days of receipt of the proposed opinion, the city attorney and district attorney shall advise the commission whether they concur in the proposed opinion. If either the city attorney or district attorney do not concur with the proposed opinion, he or she shall inform the commission in writing concerning the basis for disagreement. No person who acts in good faith on an opinion issued by the commission and concurred in by the city attorney and district attorney shall be subject to criminal or civil penalties for so acting, provided that the material facts are as stated in the opinion request. The commission's opinions shall be public records and may from time to time be published.

(b) The commission may authorize its staff to issue informal oral advice to any person with respect to that person's duties under provisions of this charter or any ordinance relating to campaign finance, conflicts of interest, lobbying or governmental ethics. Reliance on such oral advice shall not be a defense in any enforcement proceeding.

(c) Subject to the civil service provisions of this charter, the commission may employ individuals who have graduated from a state accredited law school for the purpose of assisting the commission prepare opinions and providing advice under this section. These employees shall have no authority to provide advice to or represent the city and county or any of its officers or employees.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent city and county officers and employees from seeking advice from the city attorney concerning conflict of interest and governmental ethics laws.

3.699-13 Investigations and Enforcement Proceedings.

The commission shall conduct investigations in accordance with this subdivision of alleged violations of this charter and city ordinances relating to campaign finance, lobbying, conflicts of interest and governmental ethics.

(a) Investigations.

If the commission, upon the receipt of a sworn complaint of any person or its own initiative, has reason to believe that a violation of this charter or city ordinances relating to campaign finance, lobbying, conflicts of interest or governmental ethics has occurred, the commission immediately shall forward the complaint or information in its possession regarding the alleged violation to the district attorney and city attorney. Within ten working days, after receipt of the complaint or information, the district attorney and city attorney shall inform the commission in writing regarding whether the district attorney or city attorney has initiated or intends to pursue an investigation of the matter. Until such time as the district attorney and city attorney inform the commission that no investigation will be undertaken, the commission shall refrain from conducting any investigation or otherwise pursuing the matter.

If the district attorney and city attorney notify the commission that they do not intend to pursue an investigation, and the commission, upon the sworn complaint or on its own initiative, determines that there is sufficient cause to conduct an investigation, it shall investigate alleged violations of this charter or city ordinances relating to campaign finance, lobbying, conflicts of interest and governmental ethics. A complaint filed with the commission shall be investigated only if it identifies the specific alleged violations which form the basis for the complaint and the commission determines that the complaint contains sufficient facts to warrant an investigation.

Within 14 days after receiving notification that neither the district attorney nor city attorney intends to pursue an investigation, the commission shall notify in writing the person who made the complaint of the action, if any, the commission has taken or plans to take on the complaint, together with the reasons for such action or non-action. If no decision has been made within 14 days, the person who made the complaint shall be notified of the reasons for the delay and shall subsequently receive notification as provided above.

The investigation shall be conducted in a confidential manner. Records of any investigation shall be considered confidential information to the extent permitted by state law. Any member or employee of the commission or other person who, prior to a determination concerning probable cause, discloses information about any preliminary investigation, except as necessary to conduct the investigation, shall be deemed guilty of official misconduct. The unauthorized release of confidential information shall be sufficient grounds for the termination of the employee or removal of the commissioner responsible for such release.

(b) Findings of Probable Cause.

No finding of probable cause to believe that a provision of this charter or city ordinances relating to campaign finance, lobbying, conflicts of interest or governmental ethics has been violated shall be made by the commission unless, at least 21 days prior to the commission's consideration of the alleged violation, the person alleged to have committed the violation is notified of the alleged violation by service of process or registered mail with return receipt requested, is provided with a summary of the evidence, and is informed of his or her right to be present in person and to be represented by counsel at any proceeding of the commission held for the purpose of considering whether probable cause exists for believing the person committed the violation. Notice to the alleged violator shall be deemed made on

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the date of service, the date the registered mail receipt is signed, or, if the registered mail receipt is not signed, the date returned by the post office. A proceeding held for the purpose of considering probable cause shall be private to the extent permitted by state law unless the alleged violator files with the commission a written request that the proceeding be public.

(c) Administrative Orders and Penalties.

(1) When the commission determines there is probable cause for believing a provision of this charter or city ordinance has been violated, it may hold a public hearing to determine if such a violation has occurred. When the commission determines on the basis of substantial evidence presented at the hearing that a violation has occurred, it shall issue an order which may require the violator to:

(1) Cease and desist the violation;

(2) File any reports, statements or other documents or information required by law; and/or

(3) Pay a monetary penalty to the general fund of the city of up to five thousand dollars ($5,000) for each violation or three times the amount which the person failed to report properly or unlawfully contributed, expended, gave or received, whichever is greater. Penalties that are assessed but uncollected after 60 days shall be referred to the bureau of delinquent revenues for collection.

In addition, with respect to city officers other than those identified in Section 8.107 of this charter, when the commission determines on the basis of substantial evidence presented at the hearing that a violation has occurred, the commission may recommend to the appointing officer that the officer be removed from office.

When the commission determines that no violation has occurred, it shall publish a declaration so stating.

(d) In addition to any other penalty that may be imposed by law, any person who violates any provision of this charter or of a city ordinance relating to campaign finance, lobbying, conflicts of interest or governmental ethics, or who causes any other person to violate any such provision, or who aids and abets any other person in such violation, shall be liable under the provisions of this section.

3.699-14 Commission Funding

The ethics commission may impose fees related to the administration and enforcement of ordinances and provisions of this charter related to campaign finance, lobbying and governmental ethics. The fees shall become effective 30 days after their approval by the commission unless the board of supervisors, by a vote of two-thirds of all of its members, disapproves the fees within this 30 day period.

The commission shall not expend any funds prior to July 1, 1994.

3.699-15 Legal Advisor

The city attorney shall be the legal advisor of the commission. If the city attorney determines in writing that he or she cannot, consistent with the rules of professional conduct, provide advice sought by the commission, the city attorney may authorize the commission to retain outside counsel to advise the commission.

3.699-16 Transfer of Position

Upon the effective date of this section, the civil service commission immediately shall conduct a study to classify a position and determine the proper salary for the ethics commission employee who will be primarily responsible for administering and enforcing the city's Improper Government Activities Ordinance. Effective July 1, 1994, the mayor and board of supervisors shall transfer from the mayor's office to the ethics commission one position. This transfer will be effected as follows. The mayor and board of supervisors will adopt an ordinance eliminating one position in the mayor's office. The position eliminated shall be the position with the salary that most closely approximates the salary determined by the civil service commission for the employee who will be primarily responsible for administering and enforcing the city's Improper Government Activities Ordinance. At the same time, the mayor and board of supervisors shall adopt an ordinance creating and funding the position of the ethics commission employee who will be primarily responsible for administering and enforcing the city's Improper Government Activities Ordinance.

8.105 Conflict of Interest and Other Prohibited Practices

(a) No officer or employee of the city and county shall become directly or indirectly interested in any contract, franchise, right privilege or sale or lease of property awarded, entered into or authorized by him or her in his or her capacity as an officer or employee, or by an officer or employee under his or her supervision and control, or by a board or commission of which he or she is a member, unless same is devolved upon him or her by law. An officer or employee with such an interest, however acquired, shall become divested of said interest within 60 days or shall resign said office or employment.

(b) No officer or employee shall give or promise any money or other valuable thing in consideration of his or her nomination, appointment, or election to any city and county office or employment or accept, other than lawful political campaign contributions, any gratuity in money or other valuable thing, either directly or indirectly, from any subordinate or employee or from any candidate or applicant for a position as employee or subordinate under him or her.

(c) No officer or employee shall make, participate in making or in any way attempt to use his or her office or employment to influence a governmental decision in which he or she knows or has reason to know he or she has a financial interest, as defined by California Government Code Section 87103.

(d) No officer or employee of the city and county shall wilfully or knowingly disclose any privileged information concerning property, government, or affairs of the city and county, unless a duty to do so is imposed upon said person by law, nor shall that person use any privileged information obtained by him or her by virtue of his or her office or employment to advance the financial or other private interest of himself or herself or others.

(e) No person who has served as an officer or employee of the city and county shall within a period of two years after termination of such service or employment appear before the board or agency of the city and county of which he or she was a member in order to represent any private interest, provided, however, that said officer or employee may appear before said board for the purpose of representing himself or herself.

(f) No officer or employee of the city and county shall receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation, reward or gift from any source except compensation from the City and County of San Francisco, or any other governmental agency to which he or she has been duly appointed for any service, advice, assistance or other matter related to the governmental processes of the city and county, except for fees for speeches or published writing.

(g) The ethics commission ~~civil service commission~~ with respect to officers and employees whose positions are subject to the civil service provisions of the charter other than officers and members of the fire and police departments, the fire commission with respect to officers and members of the fire department and the police commission with respect to officers and members of the police department, are each empowered to prescribe and enforce such reasonable rules and regulations as each commission deems necessary to effectuate the purposes and intent of this section. Such rules and regulations may provide for restrictions against activities, employments and enterprises other than those described or mentioned herein when such restrictions are found necessary for the preservation of the honor or integrity ~~efficiency~~ of the city and county. ~~civil service or for the protection of the best interests of the city and county service in any respect.~~ **Rules and regulations previously adopted or approved by the civil service pursuant to this section shall remain in effect until amended by the ethics commission.**

The civil service commission with respect to officers and employees whose positions are subject to the civil service provisions of the charter other than officers and members of the fire and police departments, the fire commission with respect to officers and members of the fire department and the police commission with respect to officers and members of the police department, are each empowered to prescribe and enforce such reasonable rules and regulations as each commission deems necessary to provide for the efficiency of the city and county civil service.

(h) An officer or employee shall not be deemed to be interested in any transaction described in Subsections (a) or (c) above if he or she has only a remote interest in the transaction and if the fact of such interest is disclosed and noted in the official records of the board, commission or department and thereafter the board, commission or department authorizes, approves, or ratifies the

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transaction in good faith by a vote of its membership sufficient for the purpose without counting the vote or votes of the officer or member with the remote interest or by his or her immediate superior unless the transaction must be awarded to the highest or lowest responsible bidder as the case may be on a particular day and the vote of such officer or member is necessary to a quorum on that day.

(1) As used in this article "remote interest" means:

(A) That of a nonsalaried officer of a nonprofit corporation;

(B) That of an employee or agent of the party involved in the transaction, if such party has 10 or more other employees and if the officer or employee was an employee or agent of said party for at least three years prior to his or her initially accepting his or her office or employment.

For the purposes of this subsection, time of employment with the party by the officer or employee shall be counted in computing the three-year period specified in this subsection even though such party has been converted from one form of business organization to a different form of business organization within three years of the initial taking of office by such officer. Time of employment in such case shall be counted only if, after the transfer or change in organization, the real or ultimate ownership of the party is the same or substantially similar to that which existed before such transfer or change in organization. For the purposes of this subsection, stockholders, bondholders, partners, or other persons holding an interest in the contracting party are regarded as having the "real or ultimate ownership" of such party.

(C) That of a parent in the earnings of his or her minor child for personal services;

(D) That of a landlord or tenant of the transacting party;

(E) That of an attorney of the transacting party;

(F) That of a supplier of goods or services when such goods or services had been supplied to the transacting party by the officer or employee for at least five years prior to his or her election or appointment to office or employment.

(G) That of an officer, director, or employee of a bank, bank holding company, or savings and loan association with which a party to the transaction has the relationship of borrower or depositor, debtor or creditor.

(2) The provisions of this subsection shall not be applicable to any officer or employee interested in a transaction who influences or attempts to influence another officer or employee to enter into the transaction.

(i) An officer or employee shall not be deemed to be interested in a transaction pursuant to Subsections (a) and (c) above if his or her interest is:

(1) The ownership of less than three percent of the shares of a corporation for profit, provided the total annual income to him or her from dividends, including the value of stock dividends, from the corporation does not exceed five percent of his or her total annual income, and any other payments made to him or her by the corporation do not exceed five percent of his or her total annual income;

(2) That of an officer or employee in being reimbursed for his or her actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of official duty;

(3) That of a recipient of public services generally provided by the board, commission or department of which he or she is a member or employee, on the same terms and conditions as if he or she were not a member or employee of the board, commission or department.

(4) That of a landlord or tenant of the transacting party if such party is the federal government or any federal department or agency, this state or an adjoining state, any department or agency of this state or an adjoining state, any county or city of this state or an adjoining state, or any public corporation or special, judicial or other public district of this state or an adjoining state unless the subject matter of such transaction is the property in which such officer or employee has such interest as landlord or tenant in which event his or her interest shall be deemed a remote interest within the meaning and subject to the provisions of Subsection (g).

(5) That of a tenant in a public housing authority created pursuant to Part 2 (commencing with Section 34200) of Division 24 of the Health and Safety Code in which he or she serves as a member of the board of commissioners of the authority or of a community development commission created pursuant to Part 1.7 (commencing with Section 34100) of Division 24 of the Health and Safety Code.

(6) That of a spouse of an officer or employee in his or her spouse's employment or officeholding if his or her spouse's employment or officeholding has existed for at least one year prior to his or her election or appointment.

(7) That of a nonsalaried member of a nonprofit corporation, provided that such interest is disclosed at the time of the first consideration of the transaction and provided further that such interest is noted in its official records.

(8) An officer or employee shall not be deemed to be interested in a contract made pursuant to competitive bidding under a procedure established by law if his or her sole interest is that of an officer, director, or employee of a bank or savings and loan association with which a party to the contract has the relationship of a borrower or depositor, debtor or creditor.

(j) No member of any board or commission of the city and county shall knowingly vote on or in any way attempt to influence the outcome of governmental action on any measure or question involving his or her own character or conduct, his or her right as a member, or his or her appointment to any office, position, or employment, wherein the said member's financial interest is immediate, particular, and distinct from the public interest. The word "knowingly" as used in this paragraph shall mean actual or constructive knowledge of the existence of the interest which would disqualify the vote under the provisions of this section.

If under any provision of this charter or of any ordinance, resolution, rule or regulation, action on any measure or question must be taken on a particular day and such action cannot be taken by a qualified voting quorum of the board or commission on that day by reason for the disqualification from voting under the provisions of this section, said action may be postponed until, but not later than, there are sufficient qualified members present to vote and take action on said measure or question. The term "a qualified voting quorum" as used in this paragraph shall mean the presence of a sufficient number of qualified voting members of the board or commission to take either affirmative or negative action on the measure or question before the board or commission.

(k) The city attorney, the district attorney of the City and County of San Francisco or any resident or group of residents of the City and County of San Francisco may bring a suit in the superior court to compel compliance with the provisions of this section.

(l) The provisions of Section 8.105 shall not apply to any member serving as a representative of any profession, trade, business, union or association on any board, commission or other body heretofore or hereafter created by an ordinance of the City and County of San Francisco which requires that the membership consists in whole or in part of representatives of specific professions, trades, businesses, unions or associations. Conflicts of interest and prohibited practices of such members and the penalties therefor shall be as prescribed by the ordinance creating such board, commission or other body or by an amendment thereto.

(m) Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon a final judgment of conviction of same, shall be removed from office or in the alternative shall be subject to a a penalty of not more than one year in jail and/or fine of not more than $10,000, as well as removal.

(n) Every contract made in violation of any of the provisions of Section 8.105 may be avoided at the insistance of any party except the officer or employee interested therein. No such contract may be avoided because of the interest of an officer or employee therein unless such contract is made in the official capacity of such officer or employee, or by a board or body of which he or she is a member.

8.107. Suspension and Removal

Any elective officer, and any member of the civil service commission, health commission, ethics commission or public utilities commission or school board may be suspended by the mayor and removed by the board of supervisors for official misconduct, and the mayor shall appoint a qualified person to discharge the duties of the office during the period of suspension. On such suspension, the mayor shall immediately notify the ethics commission and supervisors thereof in writing and the cause therefor, and shall present written charges against such suspended officer officer to the ethics commission and board of supervisors at or prior to their its next regular meetings following such suspension, and shall immediately furnish copy of same to such officer, who shall have the right to appear

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9. To assist departments in developing and maintaining their conflict of interest codes as required by state law.

10. To advocate understanding of the charter and city ordinances related to campaign finance, conflicts of interest, lobbying, governmental ethics and open meetings and public records, and the roles of elected and other public officials, city institutions and the city electoral process.

11. To have full charge and control of its office, to be responsible for its proper administration, subject to the budgetary and fiscal provisions of the charter.

12. To prescribe forms for reports, statements, notices and other documents required by this charter or by ordinances now in effect or hereafter adopted relating to campaign finance, conflicts of interest, lobbying and governmental ethics.

13. To prepare and publish manuals and instructions setting forth methods of bookkeeping, preservation of records to facilitate compliance with and enforcement of the laws relating to campaign finance, conflicts of interest, lobbying and governmental ethics, and explaining applicable duties of persons and committees.

14. To develop an educational program, including but not limited to the following components:

(a) Seminars, when deemed appropriate, to familiarize newly elected and appointed officers and employees, candidates for elective office and their campaign treasurers, and lobbyists with city, state and federal ethics laws and the importance of ethics to the public's confidence in municipal government.

(b) Annual seminars for top-level officials, including elected officers and commissioners, to reinforce the importance of compliance with, and to inform them of any changes in, the law relating to conflicts of interest, lobbying, governmental ethics and open meetings and public records.

(c) A manual which will include summaries, in simple, non-technical language, of ethics laws and reporting requirements applicable to city officers and employees, instructions for completing required forms, questions and answers regarding common problems and situations, and information regarding sources of assistance in resolving questions. The manual shall be updated when necessary to reflect changes in applicable city, state and federal laws governing the ethical conduct of city employees.

(d) A manual which will include summaries, in simple, non-technical language, of city ordinances related to open meetings and public records, questions and answers regarding common problems and situations, and information regarding sources of assistance in resolving questions. The manual shall be updated when necessary to reflect changes in applicable city ordinances related to open meetings and public records.

3.699-12 Requests for and Issuances of Opinions; Advice.

(a) Any person may request the commission to issue a written opinion with respect to that person's duties under provisions of this charter or any ordinance relating to campaign finance, conflicts of interest, lobbying or governmental ethics. The commission shall, within 21 days, transmit its proposed opinion to the city attorney and district attorney, provided that the commission, or its executive director, can extend this time for good cause. Within ten working days of receipt of the proposed opinion, the city attorney and district attorney shall advise the commission whether they concur in the proposed opinion. If either the city attorney or district attorney do not concur with the proposed opinion, he or she shall inform the commission in writing concerning the basis for disagreement. No person who acts in good faith on an opinion issued by the commission and concurred in by the city attorney and district attorney shall be subject to criminal or civil penalties for so acting, provided that the material facts are as stated in the opinion request. The commission's opinions shall be public records and may from time to time be published.

(b) The commission may authorize its staff to issue informal oral advice to any person with respect to that person's duties under provisions of this charter or any ordinance relating to campaign finance, conflicts of interest, lobbying or governmental ethics. Reliance on such oral advice shall not be a defense in any enforcement proceeding.

(c) Subject to the civil service provisions of this charter, the commission may employ individuals who have graduated from a state accredited law school for the purpose of assisting the commission prepare opinions and providing advice under this section. These employees shall have no authority to provide advice to or represent the city and county or any of its officers or employees.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent city and county officers and employees from seeking advice from the city attorney concerning conflict of interest and governmental ethics laws.

3.699-13 Investigations and Enforcement Proceedings.

The commission shall conduct investigations in accordance with this subdivision of alleged violations of this charter and city ordinances relating to campaign finance, lobbying, conflicts of interest and governmental ethics.

(a) Investigations.

If the commission, upon the receipt of a sworn complaint of any person or its own initiative, has reason to believe that a violation of this charter or city ordinances relating to campaign finance, lobbying, conflicts of interest or governmental ethics has occurred, the commission immediately shall forward the complaint or information in its possession regarding the alleged violation to the district attorney and city attorney. Within ten working days, after receipt of the complaint or information, the district attorney and city attorney shall inform the commission in writing regarding whether the district attorney or city attorney has initiated or intends to pursue an investigation of the matter. Until such time as the district attorney and city attorney inform the commission that no investigation will be undertaken, the commission shall refrain from conducting any investigation or otherwise pursuing the matter.

If the district attorney and city attorney notify the commission that they do not intend to pursue an investigation, and the commission, upon the sworn complaint or on its own initiative, determines that there is sufficient cause to conduct an investigation, it shall investigate alleged violations of this charter or city ordinances relating to campaign finance, lobbying, conflicts of interest and governmental ethics. A complaint filed with the commission shall be investigated only if it identifies the specific alleged violations which form the basis for the complaint and the commission determines that the complaint contains sufficient facts to warrant an investigation.

Within 14 days after receiving notification that neither the district attorney nor city attorney intends to pursue an investigation, the commission shall notify in writing the person who made the complaint of the action, if any, the commission has taken or plans to take on the complaint, together with the reasons for such action or non-action. If no decision has been made within 14 days, the person who made the complaint shall be notified of the reasons for the delay and shall subsequently receive notification as provided above.

The investigation shall be conducted in a confidential manner. Records of any investigation shall be considered confidential information to the extent permitted by state law. Any member or employee of the commission or other person who, prior to a determination concerning probable cause, discloses information about any preliminary investigation, except as necessary to conduct the investigation, shall be deemed guilty of official misconduct. The unauthorized release of confidential information shall be sufficient grounds for the termination of the employee or removal of the commissioner responsible for such release.

(b) Findings of Probable Cause.

No finding of probable cause to believe that a provision of this charter or city ordinances relating to campaign finance, lobbying, conflicts of interest or governmental ethics has been violated shall be made by the commission unless, at least 21 days prior to the commission's consideration of the alleged violation, the person alleged to have committed the violation is notified of the alleged violation by service of process or registered mail with return receipt requested, is provided with a summary of the evidence, and is informed of his or her right to be present in person and to be represented by counsel at any proceeding of the commission held for the purpose of considering whether probable cause exists for believing the person committed the violation. Notice to the alleged violator shall be deemed made on

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(1) When the commission determines there is probable cause for believing a provision of this charter or city ordinance has been violated, it may hold a public hearing to determine if such a violation has occurred. When the commission determines on the basis of substantial evidence presented at the hearing that a violation has occurred, it shall issue an order which may require the violator to:

(1) Cease and desist the violation;

(2) File any reports, statements or other documents or information required by law; and/or

(3) Pay a monetary penalty to the general fund of the city of up to five thousand dollars ($5,000) for each violation or three times the amount which the person failed to report properly or unlawfully contributed, expended, gave or received, whichever is greater. Penalties that are assessed but uncollected after 60 days shall be referred to the bureau of delinquent revenues for collection.

In addition, with respect to city officers other than those identified in Section 8.107 of this charter, when the commission determines on the basis of substantial evidence presented at the hearing that a violation has occurred, the commission may recommend to the appointing officer that the officer be removed from office.

When the commission determines that no violation has occurred, it shall publish a declaration so stating.

(d) In addition to any other penalty that may be imposed by law, any person who violates any provision of this charter or of a city ordinance relating to campaign finance, lobbying, conflicts of interest or governmental ethics, or who causes any other person to violate any such provision, or who aids and abets any other person in such violation, shall be liable under the provisions of this section.

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The ethics commission may impose fees related to the administration and enforcement of ordinances and provisions of this charter related to campaign finance, lobbying and governmental ethics. The fees shall become effective 30 days after their approval by the commission unless the board of supervisors, by a vote of two-thirds of all of its members, disapproves the fees within this 30 day period.

The commission shall not expend any funds prior to July 1, 1994.

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The city attorney shall be the legal advisor of the commission. If the city attorney determines in writing that he or she cannot, consistent with the rules of professional conduct, provide advice sought by the commission, the city attorney may authorize the commission to retain outside counsel to advise the commission.

3.699-16 Transfer of Position

Upon the effective date of this section, the civil service commission immediately shall conduct a study to classify a position and determine the proper salary for the ethics commission employee who will be primarily responsible for administering and enforcing the city's Improper Government Activities Ordinance. Effective July 1, 1994, the mayor and board of supervisors shall transfer from the mayor's office to the ethics commission one position. This transfer will be effected as follows. The mayor and board of supervisors will adopt an ordinance eliminating one position in the mayor's office. The position eliminated shall be the position with the salary that most closely approximates the salary determined by the civil service commission for the employee who will be primarily responsible for administering and enforcing the city's Improper Government Activities Ordinance. At the same time, the mayor and board of supervisors shall adopt an ordinance creating and funding the position of the ethics commission employee who will be primarily responsible for administering and enforcing the city's Improper Government Activities Ordinance.

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(b) No officer or employee shall give or promise any money or other valuable thing in consideration of his or her nomination, appointment, or election to any city and county office or employment or accept, other than lawful political campaign contributions, any gratuity in money or other valuable thing, either directly or indirectly, from any subordinate or employee or from any candidate or applicant for a position as employee or subordinate under him or her.

(c) No officer or employee shall make, participate in making or in any way attempt to use his or her office or employment to influence a governmental decision in which he or she knows or has reason to know he or she has a financial interest, as defined by California Government Code Section 87103.

(d) No officer or employee of the city and county shall wilfully or knowingly disclose any privileged information concerning property, government, or affairs of the city and county, unless a duty to do so is imposed upon said person by law, nor shall that person use any privileged information obtained by him or her by virtue of his or her office or employment to advance the financial or other private interest of himself or herself or others.

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(2) That of an officer or employee in being reimbursed for his or her actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of official duty;

(3) That of a recipient of public services generally provided by the board, commission or department of which he or she is a member or employee, on the same terms and conditions as if he or she were not a member or employee of the board, commission or department.

(4) That of a landlord or tenant of the transacting party if such party is the federal government or any federal department or agency, this state or an adjoining state, any department or agency of this state or an adjoining state, any county or city of this state or an adjoining state, or any public corporation or special, judicial or other public district of this state or an adjoining state unless the subject matter of such transaction is the property in which such officer or employee has such interest as landlord or tenant in which event his or her interest shall be deemed a remote interest within the meaning and subject to the provisions of Subsection (g).

(5) That of a tenant in a public housing authority created pursuant to Part 2 (commencing with Section 34200) of Division 24 of the Health and Safety Code in which he or she serves as a member of the board of commissioners of the authority or of a community development commission created pursuant to Part 1.7 (commencing with Section 34100) of Division 24 of the Health and Safety Code.

(6) That of a spouse of an officer or employee in his or her spouse's employment or officeholding if his or her spouse's employment or officeholding has existed for at least one year prior to his or her election or appointment.

(7) That of a nonsalaried member of a nonprofit corporation, provided that such interest is disclosed at the time of the first consideration of the transaction and provided further that such interest is noted in its official records.

(8) An officer or employee shall not be deemed to be interested in a contract made pursuant to competitive bidding under a procedure established by law if his or her sole interest is that of an officer, director, or employee of a bank or savings and loan association with which a party to the contract has the relationship of a borrower or depositor, debtor or creditor.

(j) No member of any board or commission of the city and county shall knowingly vote on or in any way attempt to influence the outcome of governmental action on any measure or question involving his or her own character or conduct, his or her right as a member, or his or her appointment to any office, position, or employment, wherein the said member's financial interest is immediate, particular, and distinct from the public interest. The word "knowingly" as used in this paragraph shall mean actual or constructive knowledge of the existence of the interest which would disqualify the vote under the provisions of this section.

If under any provision of this charter or of any ordinance, resolution, rule or regulation, action on any measure or question must be taken on a particular day and such action cannot be taken by a qualified voting quorum of the board or commission on that day by reason for the disqualification from voting under the provisions of this section, said action may be postponed until, but not later than, there are sufficient qualified members present to vote and take action on said measure or question. The term "a qualified voting quorum" as used in this paragraph shall mean the presence of a sufficient number of qualified voting members of the board or commission to take either affirmative or negative action on the measure or question before the board or commission.

(k) The city attorney, the district attorney of the City and County of San Francisco or any resident or group of residents of the City and County of San Francisco may bring a suit in the superior court to compel compliance with the provisions of this section.

(l) The provisions of Section 8.105 shall not apply to any member serving as a representative of any profession, trade, business, union or association on any board, commission or other body heretofore or hereafter created by an ordinance of the City and County of San Francisco which requires that the membership consists in whole or in part of representatives of specific professions, trades, businesses, unions or associations. Conflicts of interest and prohibited practices of such members and the penalties therefor shall be as prescribed by the ordinance creating such board, commission or other body or by an amendment thereto.

(m) Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon a final judgment of conviction of same, shall be removed from office or in the alternative shall be subject to a a penalty of not more than one year in jail and/or fine of not more than $10,000, as well as removal.

(n) Every contract made in violation of any of the provisions of Section 8.105 may be avoided at the insistance of any party except the officer or employee interested therein. No such contract may be avoided because of the interest of an officer or employee therein unless such contract is made in the official capacity of such officer or employee, or by a board or body of which he or she is a member.

8.107. Suspension and Removal

Any elective officer, and any member of the civil service commission, health commission, ethics commission or public utilities commission or school board may be suspended by the mayor and removed by the board of supervisors for official misconduct, and the mayor shall appoint a qualified person to discharge the duties of the office during the period of suspension. On such suspension, the mayor shall immediately notify the ethics commission and supervisors thereof in writing and the cause therefor, and shall present written charges against such suspended ~~officer~~ officer to the ethics commission and board of supervisors at or prior to their its next regular meetings following such suspension, and shall immediately furnish copy of same to such officer, who shall have the right to appear

(Continued on next page)

with counsel before the ethics commission ~~board~~ in his or her defense. Hearing by the ~~supervisors~~ ethics commission shall be held not less than five days after the filing of written charges. After the hearing, the ethics commission shall transmit the full record of the hearing to the board of supervisors with a recommendation as to whether the charges should be sustained. If, after reviewing the complete record, the charges are deemed to be sustained by not less than a three-fourths vote of all members of the board, the suspended officer shall be removed from office; if not so sustained, or if not acted on by the board of supervisors within 30 days after the receipt of the record from the ethics commission ~~filing of written charges~~, the suspended officer shall thereby be reinstated.

The mayor must immediately remove from office any elective official convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, and failure of the mayor so to act shall constitute official misconduct on his or her part.

Any appointee of the mayor, exclusive of civil service, health, recreation and park, and public utilities commissioners, and members of the school board, may be removed by the mayor. Any nominee or appointee of the mayor whose appointment is subject to confirmation by the board of supervisors, except the chief administrative officer and the controller, as in this charter otherwise provided, may be removed by a majority of such board and with the concurrence of the mayor. In each case, written notice shall be given or transmitted to such appointee of such removal, the date of effectiveness thereof, and the reasons therefor, a copy of which notice shall be printed at length in the journal of proceedings of the board of supervisors, together with such reply in writing as such official may make. Any appointee of the mayor or the board of supervisors guilty of official misconduct or convicted of crime involving moral turpitude must be removed by the mayor or the board of supervisors, as the case may be, and failure of the mayor or any supervisor to take such action shall constitute ~~official~~ official misconduct on their part.

9.108 Initiative, Referendum, and Recall

(a) The registered voters shall have power to propose by petition, and to adopt or to reject at the polls, any ordinance, act or other measure which is within the power conferred upon the board of supervisors to enact, or any legislative act which is within the power conferred upon any other board, commission or officer to adopt, or any amendment to the charter. Such ordinance, act, charter amendment or other measure may be so proposed by filing with the registrar a petition setting forth said measure in full, signed by registered voters of the city and county as many in number as the percentages hereinafter required of the entire vote for all candidates for the office of mayor cast at the last preceding regular municipal election.

Any declaration of policy may be submitted to the electors in the manner provided for the submission of ordinances; and when approved by a majority of the qualified electors voting on said declaration, it shall thereupon be the duty of the board of supervisors to enact an ordinance or ordinances to carry such policies or principles into effect, subject to the referendum provisions of this charter.

Any ordinance which the supervisors are empowered to pass may be submitted to the electors by a majority of the board at a general election or at a special election called for the purpose, said election to be held not less than thirty days from the date of the call. Any such ordinance may be proposed by one-third of the supervisors, or by the mayor, and when so proposed shall be submitted to the electors at the next succeeding general election. Any ordinance which the supervisors are empowered to pass relating to conflicts of interest, campaign finance, lobbying or governmental ethics may be submitted to the electors at the next succeeding general election by the ethics commission by a four-fifths vote of all of its members. No ordinance passed by the supervisors granting any public utility franchise or privilege, shall go into effect until the expiration of 60 days from the date it becomes final. At the end of such 60 days such ordinance shall be in force and effect, unless within such period there shall be filed with the registrar a petition signed by registered voters equal in number to five percent of the entire vote cast for mayor at the last preceding regular municipal election, requesting that such ordinance be submitted to the electors. In case such petition is filed, such ordinance shall not go into effect until approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon at a general or special election.

If, before the time any other ordinance involving legislative matters becomes effective, there shall be filed with the board of supervisors a petition signed by qualified electors of the city and county equal in number to at least 10 percentum of the entire vote cast for all candidates for mayor at the last preceding general municipal election at which a mayor was elected, protesting against the passage of such ordinance the same shall be suspended from going into operation, and it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to reconsider such ordinance, and if the same be not entirely repealed, said board shall submit the ordinance to the vote of said electors either at the next general municipal election or at a special election to be called for that purpose, and such ordinance shall not go into effect or become operative unless and until a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon shall vote in favor thereof. The provisions of Sections 9.109 and 9.110 of the charter shall apply to and govern the verification and certification of such petition.

Annual budget and appropriation ordinances, supplemental appropriation ordinances, the annual salary ordinance, or ordinances amending the same, the ordinances levying taxes, any ordinance appropriating money from the emergency reserve fund, ordinances authorizing the city attorney to compromise litigation, and ordinances necessary to enable the mayor to carry out any of the powers vested in him in the case of a public emergency as defined in Section 3.100 of the charter, ordinances enacted pursuant to Section 8.410 of the charter, as well as ordinances relative to purely administrative matters, shall not be subject to referendum.

Any elective official, the chief administrative officer, the controller or any member of the board of education, the ethics commission, or public utilities commission may be recalled by the electors. The procedure to effect such recall shall be as follows: A petition demanding the recall from office of the person sought to be recalled shall be filed with the registrar. Said petition shall contain a statement of the grounds on which the recall is sought. Any insufficiency of form or substance in such statement shall in no wise affect the validity of the election and proceedings held thereunder. No recall petition shall be filed against any officer until he has held his office for at least six months.

(b) In the event the representative of the board of supervisors and the representatives of recognized employee organizations do not reach an agreement through the meet-and-confer process on matters contained in the annual salary standardization ordinance by March 15 of any year, the board shall adopt a schedule of compensation which reflects current prevailing rates for the classification covered by Section 8.401 of this charter.

In any year when an agreement on matters contained in the salary standardization ordinance has not been achieved, the civil service commission shall prepare, prior to April 1, a schedule of compensation and administrative provisions which reflect additional rates that would be payable, and working conditions, based upon the last demands made by the recognized employee organization(s) which participated in the meet-and-confer process.

Said schedule shall be transmitted to the registrar of voters for submission to the electors of the city and county at a general election or a special election called for the purpose, and said special election shall be held no less than 60 days from the date of the call. No such schedule shall be withdrawn after it has been received by the registrar of voters. At said election, the ballot shall contain the following two alternatives:

(1) Approval of the schedule of compensation based upon the employee organizations last demands.

(2) Disapproval of the schedule of compensation based upon the employee organizations last demands.

If a majority of the valid votes cast in the election favor paying the additional rates set forth in the schedule of compensation based upon the last demands of the recognized employee organizations which engaged in the meet-and-confer process, it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to amend the salary standardization ordinance to reflect said increased rates and the same shall be in lieu of said annual compensation and, notwithstanding any other provisions of this charter to the contrary, said rates shall become effective and be payable as if adopted prior to April 1, of any year.

The provisions of Sections 3.100 and 3.100-1 relating to the emergency powers of the mayor, shall not be applicable to the provisions of Subsection (b) of this section. □

★ ★

You can vote absentee in person at Room 158 in City Hall starting Tuesday, October 4 through Tuesday, November 2, during regular working hours — 8 a.m. – 5 p.m. Take advantage of this option if you will not be able to go to your polling place on election day.

★ ★

Human Resources Department L

PROPOSITION L

Shall the Charter be amended to create a Human Resources Department, and transfer to this department functions of the Civil Service Commission, the Health Services Board, the Employee Relations Office and personnel functions of the Department of Public Health, and shall the Board of Supervisors be authorized to transfer to this new department workers' compensation functions now performed by the Retirement Board?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: There is no single City department with authority over City personnel matters. The Mayor is responsible for labor negotiations. The Civil Service Commission runs the Civil Service system. The Health Services Board oversees the health plans for City employees. The Retirement Board handles Workers' Compensation matters for the City.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition L is a charter amendment that would establish a Human Resources Department with authority over most City personnel matters. The Department would be administered by a Human Resources Director nominated by the Civil Service Commission, appointed by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Board of Supervisors.

This department would conduct labor negotiations and submit negotiated labor agreements to the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors for approval.

The department would run the Civil Service system. The Civil Service Commission would continue oversight of the Civil Service system and would hear appeals of personnel decisions of the Human Resource Director.

The department would oversee City employee health plans. Decisions concerning policy matters, rules, and regulations would be subject to the approval of the Health Services Board.

Proposition L would allow the Board of Supervisors to transfer the administration of the City's Workers' Compensation matters to the Human Resources Department.

A **"YES" VOTE MEANS:** If you vote yes, you want to create a Human Resources Department with these powers and duties.

A **"NO" VOTE MEANS:** If you vote no, you do not want to create a Human Resources Department.

Controller's Statement on "L"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition L:

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it would not affect the cost of government. However, as a product of its possible future application costs may increase or decrease in amounts presently indeterminable.

How Supervisors Voted on "L"

On July 19, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 9-0 to place Proposition L on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ABSENT: Supervisors Conroy and Kennedy.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

L Human Resources Department

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION L

Proposition L is logical reform.

The Civil Service system is outdated after 90 years. Personnel functions are scattered throughout City government. Currently, decisions are left to a half dozen managers, who rarely coordinate their activities.

Proposition L is logical reform. Most cities and major businesses have a single, professional human resources department. San Francisco needs to enter the 1990s with a modern personnel operation. This means greater efficiency, lower costs, and accountability for administrators.

Proposition L is logical reform. It would consolidate, streamline, and professionalize the City's human resources functions. Proposition L creates a single Department of Human Resources from functions now dispersed throughout City government. These include Civil Service, Mayor's Office of Employee's Relations. Health Systems Administration, and coordination of worker safety programs.

Proposition L is logical reform. It would permit the Board of Supervisors to transfer workers compensation into the new department. Presently, the City receives three times more claims per employee than the average California business. Controlling these costs could save the City millions of dollars a year and still ensure that City workers who deserve benefits get them.

Proposition L is logical reform. It doesn't affect collective bargaining rights or any existing Charter authority of appointing officers to negotiate agreements with bargaining representatives (i.e. disciplinary procedures). It does streamline a cumbersome process so unions no longer need to negotiate wages, health and safety, job security and workers' compensation with several different City bureaucracies.

Proposition L is logical reform. Proposition L will not save money, but it creates a rational framework that will save millions in the long-term. Taxpayers and residents will benefit. It's a solution put together by government experts, community leaders, city employees, labor and business. The Board of Supervisors has unanimously voted to put it on the ballot.

Please Vote YES.

Board of Supervisors

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION L

Proposition L is fatally flawed.

If Proposition "L" is adopted, the mayor can select the Director of Human Resources from candidates nominated by the Civil Service Commission, subject to confirmation by the Board of Supervisors, and the mayor could remove the Director unless that decision is rejected by four-fifths of the Civil Service Commission.

The mayor has mismanaged the personnel function in his own office.

Here's the record of the current mayor:

- ***negotiated*** in bad faith for months with the city's largest public employees union which resulted in the city losing a $140 million binding arbitration decision.
- ***selected*** a Public Utilities Commissioner who has a conflict of interest according to the City Attorney.
- ***refused*** to bring charges against a Supervisor who admitted to violating the Charter by interfering with internal operations of the Police Department.
- ***appointed*** an inexperienced goddaughter to the Board of Supervisors.
- ***hired*** a Human Rights Commissioner who believes one minority group is an "abomination".
- ***retained*** a high paid top economic advisor after serious misrepresentations were discovered in the person's background.
- ***used*** city employees to do yard work at his home and to run errands for his wife.
- ***permitted*** a top aide to accept $100,000 in office equipment from downtown special interests without disclosing the source.
- ***appointed*** a Homeless Coordinator who has never overseen any homeless program.
- ***turned*** one city department into a "third rate soap opera".
- ***pushed*** two dozen appointees to quit in frustration.
- ***created*** a staff turnover rate that is unprecedented.

Let's not have the current mayor or a future mayor mismanage or politicize the civil service merit system.

Prop. L is not the reform we need.

Vote NO on L.

Joel Ventresca

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Human Resources Department L

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION L

This proposed charter amendment, if adopted, gives the mayor the new power, at will, to appoint and remove the Human Resources Director who oversees the 25,000 member civil service merit system.

This ability will allow the mayor to dictate and interfere with the civil service merit system in the future.

Proponent's claim that this proposal prohibits the dictation or interference of the mayor in the civil service.

Hogwash.

This charter amendment gives the authority to the mayor to interfere with the civil service system because the mayor will control the hiring and firing of the Human Resources Director.

Under no circumstances should the mayor be given this kind of power.

Currently, the mayor has no direct role to play in the selection or discharge of the Civil Service General Manager. The reason is to insulate civil service from political whim.

If you want to protect the merit system from political interference by the mayor, vote NO on Prop. L.

Politicians seek to use the civil service system to punish opponents and reward supporters.

I have first hand experience with a former mayor who ruthlessly and illegally used the civil service system to unlawfully fire me from a civil service position that I was performing competently because the mayor disagreed with the environmental and pro-neighborhood positions I advocated.

Prop. L is an open invitation for the mayor to politicize the civil service system in San Francisco.

Politicians should be prevented from corrupting the civil service merit system.

Keep the merit system free of political tampering.

Vote NO on Prop. L.

Joel Ventresca
Budget and Policy Analyst

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION L

Let's separate the truth from fiction when it comes to Proposition L.

Proposition L will centralize personnel functions now scattered among several City agencies into a single Department of Human Resources. The goal of Proposition L is to make government more efficient and cost-effective.

Proposition L will safeguard the civil service merit system.

Proposition L was put together by a coalition of civic leaders, efficiency experts and City employees' union representatives.

Contrary to the mistaken belief of a few, Proposition L does NOT grant a San Francisco Mayor the right to unilaterally hire or dismiss the Human Resources Director.

In fact, the Mayor may only appoint a director from a list of qualified nominees recommended by the Civil Service Commission. The Mayor's choice must be confirmed by the Board of Supervisors. The Mayor's dismissal of the Human Resources Director may be overturned by the Civil Service Commission.

Proposition L is well thought-out reform. Its authors took pains to protect the civil service merit system from political influence. Similarly, Proposition L will make the City a more effective labor negotiator, help avoid costly lawsuits by improving administration of workers' health and safety laws and allow the City to reduce its skyrocketing workers' compensation claims rate.

Proposition L is good for City employees and good for San Francisco. Please join the San Francisco Labor Council, the business community, and many others in voting **YES on Proposition L.**

Board of Supervisors.

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L Human Resources Department

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION L

Vote YES on Proposition L to modernize San Francisco personnel functions.

Presently responsibilities and records related to employees, their health benefits, workers' compensation, and labor negotiations are scattered in four separate departments. Your yes vote on Proposition L will place all the functions and records under the control of one Human Resources Department.

The Civil Service Commission will continue to have the authority to set hiring rules, to investigate employee complaints, and deal with discrimination. It will be able to inquire into all personnel matters. It will hear appeals from employees. The merit system will remain.

Proposition L will streamline the City's personnel functions. It will hold managers accountable for the performance of the City's personnel functions. It is a reform that is long overdue.

Please join City officials, business and labor by voting YES on Proposition L.

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

Everyone likes to talk about eliminating government waste and bureaucracy. Prop L begins that task:

Prop L will update the City's archaic Civil Service system by consolidating and streamlining the City's personnel functions. It would consolidate all personnel functions into a single Human Resources Department. Presently, these personnel functions are scattered among several City agencies thereby creating chaos and incoherent personnel policies.

No well-run business with 26,000 employees would have its personnel operations scattered among several departments. It's about time that the City started to run like a business. We can't afford such inefficiency any longer.

I urge you to vote for government efficiency — vote Yes on L.

Supervisor Susan Leal

Proposition L will consolidate all City personnel functions into a single agency to cut labor costs and eliminate duplication of authority now scattered throughout many departments. Proposition L makes common sense.

Please join me in voting YES on L.

Supervisor Carole Migden

Vote Yes on Proposition L

Proposition L makes good sense for San Francisco. It would take Civil Service workers and workers from other city departments and put them under the jurisdiction of a single Human Resources Department.

If Proposition L is approved by the voters, it would provide the most significant government reform in decades. By consolidating the functions of many city departments — functions which are frequently duplicative — into a single department and adopting uniform policies and procedures, economies would be realized. The city, in essence, would be operated more like a business where personnel matters — such as labor negotiations, work rules and benefit packages — are handled by a single department.

The city needs, and we believe the public wants, greater efficiency in the operation of government. Earnest efforts must be undertaken to streamline the manner in which the city does business. Proposition L represents a beginning. It provides an even-handed mechanism for dealing with human resource issues through a system of checks and balances, and it preserves the merit system.

The author of Proposition L, Supervisor Barbara Kaufman, has met extensively with representatives of the city's work force. She has offered, in every way, to accommodate their concerns while remaining focused on her objective — to increase the efficiency of government. Her proposal is not viewed by any labor group as being hostile which is why many of them are supporting it.

Under Proposition L, a more enlightened approach would be taken to managing the city's human resources. We believe Proposition L deserves the support of all voters.

San Francisco Association of Realtors

The San Francisco Democratic Party supports the establishment of a Department of Human Resources to modernize the administration of city employee functions.

VOTE YES ON L.

San Francisco Democratic Party
Carole Migden, Chair

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Human Resources Department L

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION L

As long-time members and former presidents of the Civil Service Commission, the five-member body currently responsible for the major portion of the City's personnel functions, the undersigned recognize the urgent need for a centralized, efficient Human Resources Department while safeguarding the merit system.

- A centralized Department of Human Resources will be a more effective labor negotiator for the City. Currently, the City negotiates various aspects of employment contracts, such as work rules, salaries, etc., through several agencies, leading to excessive costs and inefficiency. Prop. L will rectify this.
- A centralized Department of Human Resources will improve the City's ability to administer worker health and safety regulations and to avoid costly lawsuits.
- Prop. L will allow the City to consolidate administration of the workers' compensation system within a central personnel department. San Francisco's workers' compensation claims rate is excessive. Administering this function through the Department of Human Resources will reduce waste and fraud while ensuring that deserving injured and disabled employees receive benefits.

Under Prop. L, the Civil Service Commission will continue to safeguard the merit system through its rule-making, appellate and inquiry powers and its selection of candidates to head the consolidated department.

The views we express above are our own as individuals. We believe Proposition L is an important step towards efficient and cost-effective management of the City's personnel functions.

Vote YES on Proposition L.

A. Lee Munson, Member and Past President,
San Francisco Civil Service Commission
Grant S. Mickins, Member and Past President
San Francisco Civil Service Commission

Proposition L will streamline bureaucracy and help make our civil service system serve you better. Please **VOTE YES** on Proposition L.

Supervisor Kevin Shelley

It is time for the City and County of San Francisco — an enterprise with 26,000 employees — to centralize and streamline its personnel functions.

Proposition L is a well-conceived plan which will improve the efficiency of city government while protecting the rights of city employees.

Specifically Proposition L will consolidate the City's Civil Service Department, the Mayor's Employee Relations Department, the Health Systems Administration and other personnel functions. Prop. L also will:

- **centralize labor negotiations and contract administration within one professional department.** Under the current process, the City sometimes involves individuals without labor law experience in collective bargaining and other negotiations, leading to ineffective labor relations.
- **make a single, centralized department responsible for the administration of worker health and safety laws.** Labor groups point out that the City's current lack of coordination in this area may leave it open to costly lawsuits.
- **improve the administration of the City's workers' compensation system to reduce fraudulent claims and waste.** The City's workers' compensation claims rate is three times higher than other comparable cities and private sector companies. This needs changing right away.

Proposition L is long-overdue government reform. Vote YES on L.

San Francisco Planning and Urban Research Association (SPUR)

It is unthinkable that a city or business with 26,000 employees would not have a single, professional human resources department. Yet that is just the case in San Francisco.

Prop L will consolidate and streamline the city's personnel management functions, making city government more efficient:

The city will be better equipped to coordinate worker health and safety laws.

The city's ability to negotiate with labor unions will be improved.

The spiraling costs of workers' compensation claims will be better managed.

The Civil Service Commission will be free to act as a policy-making and appeals body, as intended.

Make our city's personnel management more professional. Vote **YES on PROP L.**

G. Rhea Serpan, President
San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

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L Human Resources Department

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION L

Proposition L is good for city government, good for organized labor and good for all San Franciscans.

Currently, San Francisco city government's personnel functions are scattered throughout several different departments leading to inefficiency, poor coordination and problems for city workers.

Prop. L will consolidate the City's personnel functions into a professional Department of Human Resources.

Prop. L will ensure that the City's administration of worker health and safety rules is coordinated. Better administration will protect the City against non-compliance lawsuits.

Prop. L will professionalize the City's approach to labor relations. Responsibility for bargaining is currently spread out among several agencies, making employee representatives' jobs much harder and leading to inefficient negotiations.

Prop. L will merge the Department of Civil Service and the Mayor's Employee Relations Division leading to a more professional approach to contracts and MOUs.

Prop. L does not raise taxes. It does not affect collective bargaining rights, the merit system or salaries. It will lead to more effective and efficient administration of all personnel functions.

Prop. L is good for labor and good for San Francisco.

Vote Yes on Proposition L

San Francisco Labor Council

Proposition L Deserves Your Support

Proposition L will improve the efficiency and responsiveness of San Francisco city government; it is good for all San Franciscans.

Currently, San Francisco city government's personnel functions are scattered throughout several different departments leading to inefficiency, poor coordination and problems for city workers.

Prop. L will consolidate the City's personnel functions into a professional Department of Human Resources.

Prop. L will ensure that the City's administration of worker health and safety rules is coordinated. Better administration will protect the City against non-compliance lawsuits.

Prop. L will merge the Department of Civil Service and the Mayor's Employee Relations Division leading to a more professional approach to contracts and MOUs.

Prop. L does not raise taxes. It will lead to more effective and efficient operation of San Francisco city government.

Vote Yes on Proposition L.

Willie Brown, Jr.
Speaker, California State Assembly
John Burton
Member, California State Assembly

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition L

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TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT
PROPOSITION L

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Sections 3.100-2, 3.103, 3.661, 3.681, 3.682, 8.420, and adding sections 3.662 and 3.663 hereof, relating to the creation of and authority of a Human Resources Department and creation of and authority of a Human Resources Director.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held therein on November 2, 1993 a proposal to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Sections 3.100-2, 3.103, 3.661, 3.681, 3.682, 8.420 and adding sections 3.662 and 3.663 thereof, to read as follows:

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike out type~~.

3.100-2 Meet and Confer Authority

Subject to this charter and consistent with state law, the mayor **through the human resources director** or his/her designee **and in consultation with the board of supervisors** shall be responsible for meeting and conferring with employees or their recognized employee organizations regarding salaries, working condition benefits and other terms and conditions of employment to be embodied in memoranda of understanding. The ~~mayor~~ **human resources director** shall assume **day to day administration of** all labor relations responsibilities previously vested in the mayor or board of supervisors. This section shall not modify the **methodology for setting wages, hours, benefits and other terms and conditions of employment** ~~salary and benefit methodology~~ set forth in sections 8.401, 8.403, 8.404, 8.405, 8.407 ~~and~~, 8.407-1, **8.409, and 8.590-1 to 8.590.7** of this charter, nor does this transfer diminish in any way the managerial power over city affairs vested in the mayor by this charter.

The ~~mayor~~ **human resources director** shall submit proposed memoranda of understanding including, where applicable, schedules of compensation, benefits and working conditions to the **mayor who upon approval shall forward the proposed memoranda of understanding to the** board of supervisors for determination by a majority vote. The board of supervisors shall have the power to accept or reject such memoranda of understanding. It shall be the duty of the board of supervisors, upon approval of any such memoranda of understanding to enact appropriate ordinances authorizing payment of any compensation or benefits or other terms and conditions of employment so approved.

Nothing in this section shall supersede the dates specified in charter sections 8.401, 8.403, 8.404, 8.407, ~~and~~ 8.407-1, **8.409, and 8.590-1 to 8.590-7** except that the board of supervisors by motion may extend ~~by~~ for up to thirty days the date for final adoption of ordinances approving salary and benefits pursuant to those sections. Should the board of supervisors reject any memorandum of understanding and/or schedule of compensation and benefits, the board of supervisors shall by motion simultaneously extend by sixty days the date for final adoption of ordinances approving salary, benefits, and/or working conditions pursuant to those sections.

3.103 Employee Relations Office

The ~~mayor~~ **human resources director** ~~shall appoint a director of employee relations who shall hold office at the pleasure of the mayor and who~~ shall:

1. Represent the City and County of San Francisco and/or its departments in the implementation of those provisions of Title I, Division 4, Chapter 10 of the Government Code applicable to the City and County of San Francisco, subject to the mayor's authority under charter section 3.100-2;

2. Coordinate the meet and confer process between the City and County of San Francisco, its employees, and/or their designated representatives;

3. Negotiate and administer memoranda of understanding;

4. Perform related duties necessary to administer the employee relations functions of the City and County of San Francisco.

Notwithstanding charter section 2.304, or any other provision of this charter, any amendments to the Employee Relations Ordinance implementing this charter amendment shall become effective immediately upon adoption.

3.661 General Powers and Duties

~~(a) The civil service commission shall be the employment and personnel department of the city and county and shall determine appointments on the basis of merit and fitness, as shown by appropriate tests. The commission shall classify, and from time to time may reclassify, in accordance with duties and responsibilities of the employment, and training and experience required, all place of employment in the departments and offices of the city and county not specifically exempted by this charter from the civil service provisions thereof, or which may be created hereafter by general law and not specifically exempted from said civil service provisions. The commission shall likewise classify all other positions or other places of employments in the city and county service specifically exempted from the civil service provisions of this charter, but which, by the provisions of section 8.1401, thereof, are made subject to classification for salary standardization purposes on the basis of duties and responsibilities of the employment and training and experience required. The civil service commission shall be the judge of such classification.~~

~~The commission shall also, in accordance with duties and responsibilities, allocate, and from time to time may re-allocate, the positions to the various classes of the classification. The allocation or reallocation of a position shall not adversely affect the civil service rights of an occupant regularly holding such position. No person shall hold a position outside of the classification to which he has been appointed, provided that every employee of any department or office shall discharge any of the duties pertaining to such department or office to which his chief may temporarily assign him.~~

~~The class titles and class numbers assigned to positions by the commission shall be used in all records, reports, statements and communications, including the compensation schedule, annual budget and salary ordinance, payrolls, and appropriation ordinances.~~

(a) The civil service commission shall adopt rules to carry out the civil service merit system provisions of this charter and, except as otherwise provided in this charter, such rules shall govern applications; examinations; eligibility; duration of eligible lists; certification of eligibles; appointments; promotions; transfers; resignations; layoffs or reduction in force, both permanent and temporary, due to lack of work or funds, retrenchment, or completion of work; the filling of positions, temporary, seasonal and permanent; classification; approval of payrolls; and such other matters as are not in conflict with this charter. **Changes to the rules may be proposed by any member of the civil service commission or the human resources director and approved or rejected by the civil service commission.** The commission may, upon one week's notice, make changes in the rules, which changes shall thereupon be printed, and be in force; provided that no such changes in rules shall affect a case pending before the commission. ~~The secretary may certify eligibles and payrolls and conduct examinations under the rules of the commission.~~

The commissioners shall have power to institute and prosecute legal proceedings for violations of any of the civil service **merit system or human resources department** provisions of this charter.

(b) The civil service commission shall establish an inspection service for the purpose of investigating the conduct of and action of appointees in all positions and of securing records of service for promotion and other purposes. All departments shall cooperate with the commission in making its investigations and any person hindering the commission or its agents shall be subject to suspension.

(c) ~~Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Charter,~~ The civil service commission shall by rule establish procedures to review and resolve allegations of discrimination on the basis of race, religion, sex, national origin, ethnicity, age, ~~physical handicap~~ **disability**, political affiliation, sexual orientation, **gender identity**, ancestry, marital status, color, medical condition or other non-merit factors **or otherwise prohibited nepotism or favoritism appealed to it pursuant to section 3.661 (f)**. The determination reached under civil service commission procedures shall be final and shall forthwith be enforced by every employee and officer.

(d) The civil service commission shall have the power to inquire into the operation of the civil service merit system of the city and county to ensure compliance with merit

(Continued on next page)

principles and rules established by the civil service commission. After such inquiry, the commission may direct the human resources director, as established pursuant to section 3.663, to take such action as the commission believes necessary to carry out the civil service provisions of this charter. In any hearing conducted by the civil service commission or by any hearing officer it appoints pursuant to this section, the commission or the hearing officer shall have the power to subpoena and require the attendance of witnesses and the production of records.

(e) The civil service commission may require periodic reports from the human resources director in a manner and form which it shall prescribe.

(f) The civil service commission may hear appeals from an action of the human resources director in accordance with its rules including but not limited to:

1. Allegations of discrimination. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this charter except the fiscal provisions hereof, the decision of the civil service commission regarding allegations of discrimination shall forthwith be enforced by every officer and employee;

2. Allegations of fraud; and

3. Allegations of conflict of interest, pursuant to section 8.105.

(g) No action by the human resources director which is the subject of any appeal shall be stayed during the appeal process except by a majority vote of the civil service commission.

In accordance with section 3.500, the commission shall have the power and it shall be its duty to appoint an executive assistant to be the administrative head of the affairs under its control who shall serve at its pleasure; provided, however, that any person who has civil service status to the position of assistant secretary to the civil service commission on the effective date of this section as amended shall continue to have civil service status in the position of executive assistant under the civil service provisions of this charter. The executive assistant shall periodically report to the commission on operation of the civil service merit system.

3.662 Department of Human Resources

Notwithstanding any other provision of this charter there is hereby established a department of human resources which shall consist of a human resources director and such employees as may be necessary to carry out the functions and duties of said department. Any employee who was a permanent civil service appointee and whose job function is placed under the department of human resources shall be continued without loss in civil service rights as though said job function had not, by amendment to this charter, been placed under the jurisdiction of the department of human resources.

Pursuant to and in accordance with the policies, rules and procedures of the civil service commission governing the merit system, the department of human resources shall be the personnel department for the city and county and shall determine appointments on the basis of merit and fitness as shown by appropriate tests and except as specifically set forth in this charter shall perform all duties and functions previously performed by the civil service commission including but not limited to authority to recruit, select, certify, appoint, train, evaluate, promote career development, classify positions, administer salaries, administer employee discipline, discharge and other related personnel activities in order to maintain an effective and responsive work force. With the exception of sections 3.500, 3.660, 3.661, 8.105, 8.107, 8.300 (4)(5), 8.300 (6), 8.320-1, 8.325, 8.327, the third and sixth sentences of section 8.329, 8.333, 8.341, 8.346, 8.350 (c), the last sentence of section 8.351, 8.360, 8.361, 8.363, the last sentence of sub-section h of section 8.400, all but the last three words in the first sentence of the third paragraph of section 8.401, sections 8.403, 8.404, 8.405, 8.406, 8.407 and 8.409-3, wherever the words "civil service commission" or "commission" appear in the personnel provisions of this charter, they shall be replaced by the words "department of human resources," "department", "human resources director" or "director" as the context permits. The words "general manager, personnel" and "secretary of the civil service commission" shall be replaced by the words "human resources director."

The department of human resources shall be responsible for coordination of all state, local and federal health and safety mandates, programs and requirements relating to employees including but not limited to industrial hygiene programs, health and safety programs, OSHA compliance, and return to work programs. Department heads shall coordinate such activities of employees under their jurisdiction with the human resources director.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this charter, the department of human resources shall, upon adoption of an implementing ordinance by the board of supervisors, be responsible for policy, management and administration of the worker's compensation program and shall review and determine all applications for disability leave. All programs and staff relating to worker's compensation may be transferred by ordinance to the human resources department no earlier than July 1, 1994.

Subject to Section 3.100-2 hereof, the department of human resources shall be responsible for management and administration of all labor relations of the city and county. All programs and staff relating to labor relations shall be transferred to the human resources department no later than July 1, 1994.

The department of human resources shall be responsible for management and administration of all health services of employees. All programs, staff and authority relating to the management and administration of health services shall be transferred to the human resources department no later than October 1, 1995.

The mayor shall not dictate, suggest or interfere with the merit system activities of the civil service commission or human resources department. Administrative matters shall be dealt with only in the matter provided by this charter, and any dictation, suggestion or interference herein prohibited shall constitute official misconduct; provided that nothing herein contained shall restrict the power of hearing and inquiry as provided in this charter.

In adopting this charter amendment, the voters direct the mayor and board of supervisors to adopt legislation effectuating the transfer of all functions and responsibilities to the human resources department as provided herein. It is the intention of the voters that the retirement board and health service board shall continue to exercise administrative powers and responsibilities which are delegated to them by the current Charter until the board of supervisors adopts an ordinance formally declaring that the functions and responsibilities have been transferred.

The clerk of the board of supervisors, after consultation with the city attorney, is hereby directed to conform the language of the charter as herein amended when next the charter is submitted for republication.

3.663 Human Resources Director

(a) A human resources director shall be selected by the mayor from candidates nominated by the civil service commission and confirmed by vote of the board of supervisors. The human resources director shall possess not less than 10 years professional experience in personnel, human resources management, labor or employee relations at least 5 years of which must be in federal, state or local governmental personnel management and such other qualifications as determined by the civil service commission. The human resources director shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the mayor provided that, notwithstanding charter section 8.107, the mayor's removal of the human resources director may be rejected by a four-fifths vote of the civil service commission. Failure of the commission to act within 30 days shall be deemed approval of the mayor's action. The nominee of the mayor may be appointed acting human resources director pending confirmation. The person so appointed shall, before taking office, make under oath and file in the office of the county clerk the following declaration: "I am opposed to appointments to the public service as a reward for political activity and will execute the office of human resources director in the spirit of this declaration."

(b) The current General Manager, Personnel of the civil service commission on the effective date of this charter amendment shall immediately be appointed human resources director which appointment shall be effective until July 1, 1996.

(c) The human resources director shall have full power to administer the affairs of the

(Continued on next page)

department. He or she shall have all powers of a department head pursuant to Charter section 3.501 and may appoint a director of employee relations, a health services administrator, an executive assistant and one confidential secretary each of whom shall be exempt from the civil service provisions of the charter to assist in the administration and management of the functions of the department.

(d) The human resources director shall review and resolve allegations of discrimination on the basis of race, religion, sex, national origin, ethnicity, age, disability, political affiliation, sexual orientation, ancestry, marital status, color, medical condition or other nonmerit factors. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this charter except the fiscal provisions hereof, the decision of the human resources director shall forthwith be enforced by every employee and officer, unless the decision is appealed to the civil service commission in accordance with section 3.661.

(e) The human resources director shall investigate all employee complaints concerning job related conduct of City and County employees and shall promptly report to the source of the complaint.

(f) The human resources director shall promote effective and efficient management through personnel programs that encourage high productivity, job satisfaction and exemplary performance.

(g) The human resources director shall provide a procedure for resolution of employee disputes which shall be consistent with other provisions of this charter and shall be utilized by all department heads and appointing officers in the absence of an applicable grievance procedure in a binding labor agreement.

(h) Consistent with the foregoing and other applicable provisions of this charter, the human resources director may delegate to the various appointing officers appropriate personnel responsibilities, and shall consult with appointing officers with respect to civil service commission rules affecting their operations.

(i) The human resources director shall establish a system of job classification. The decision of the human resources director regarding classification matters shall be final unless appealed to the civil service commission; provided however that nothing herein shall be construed to alter the scope of bargaining set forth in charter sections 8.400, 8.401, 8.403, 8.404, 8.405, 8.407, 8.407-1, 8.409 et. seq., and 8.590-1 et. seq. 8.409-3.

(j) The allocation or reallocation of a position shall not adversely affect the civil service rights of an occupant regularly holding such position. No person shall hold a position outside of the classification to which he or she has been appointed, provided that every employee of any department or office shall discharge any of the duties pertaining to such department or office to which his or her department head may temporarily assign him or her.

The clerk of the the board of supervisors, after consultation with the city attorney, is hereby directed to conform the language of the charter as herein amended when next the charter is submitted for republication.

3.681 Powers and Duties

In addition to the powers and duties provided in Chapter Four of Article 8, the health service board shall have power and it shall be its duty:

(a) to establish and maintain detailed historical costs for medical care, hospital care;

(b) to review such costs annually;

(c) to apply benefits without special favor or privilege;

(d) to put said plans into effect ~~and~~ through ~~its medical director~~ the human resources department; ~~to conduct and administer the same, and, for all or any of said purposes, to~~ and to contract therefor and use the funds of the system;

(e) ~~which shall have the authority~~ to make rules, ~~and~~ regulations and policies for the administration ~~transaction~~ of its business of the health service system, the granting of exemptions and the admission to the system of persons who are hereby made members thereof, and such other officers and employees as may voluntarily become members of the system with the approval of the health service board; and

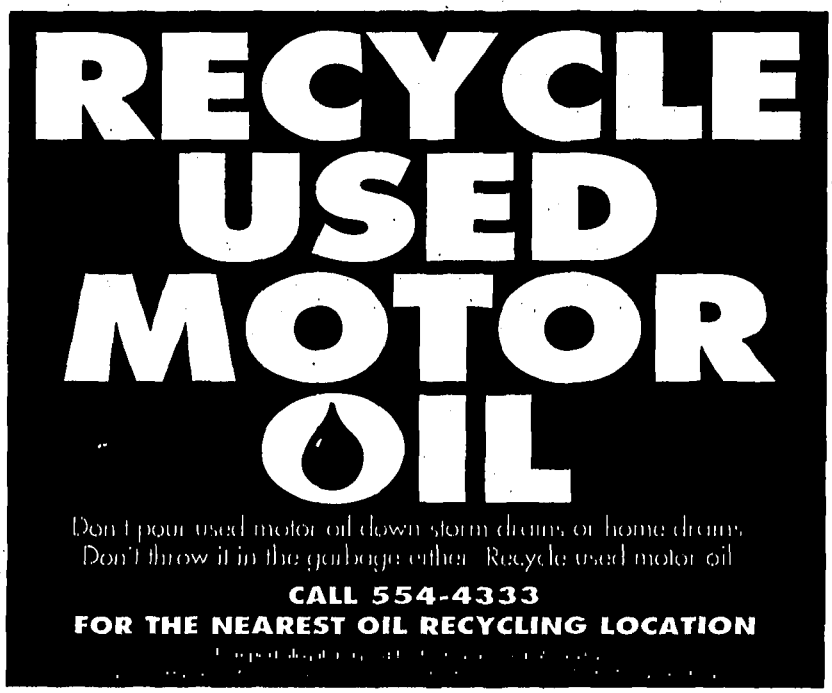
(f) to receive, consider, and, within 60 days after receipt, act upon any matter pertaining to the administration, operation or conduct of the health service system submitted to it in writing by any member of the system or any person who has contracted to render medical care to the members of the system.

3.682 Medical Director or Executive Officer

The health service board ~~shall~~ may appoint a full-time or part-time medical director who shall be a doctor of medicine with the experience in administering health plans or in comparable work. He or she shall hold office at its pleasure. ~~The medical director shall have all of the powers and responsibilities of an appointing officer, a department head, and a chief executive under the provisions of the charter. The health service board shall administer the system through the medical director.~~ The medical director shall be responsible to the health service board as a board, but not to any individual member or committee thereof. ~~Instead of a full-time medical director, the board may appoint a full-time executive officer who is not a doctor of medicine but~~ The human resources director shall appoint a full time administrator with experience in administering health plans or in comparable work, ~~and a part-time medical adviser who shall be a doctor of medicine with such experience, and both of whom~~ who shall hold office at his or her pleasure. ~~shall hold office at its pleasure. If an executive officer is appointed, the provisions of this and other sections which would apply otherwise to the medical director shall apply equally and instead to the executive officer.~~ The health service board and each committee of the board shall confine its activities to policy matters and to matters coming before it as an appeal board. The health service board shall prepare its ~~plans,~~ rules, ~~and~~ regulations and policies so that they are clear, definite and complete and so that they can be readily administered by the ~~medical director and his staff,~~ human resources department.

8.420 Establishment of and Membership in Health Service System

A health service system is hereby established. ~~as a department of the city and county government and shall be subject to Sections 3.680 through 3.682 and 8.420 through 8.432 inclusive.~~ Said system shall be administered by ~~a board to be known as~~ the human resources department subject to the approval of the health service board. The members of the system shall consist of all permanent employees, which shall include officers of the city and county, of the San Francisco Unified School District, and of the Parking Authority of the City and County of San Francisco and such other employees as may be determined by ordinance, subject to such conditions and qualifications as the board of supervisors may impose, and such employees as may be determined by collective bargaining agreement. Any employee who adheres to the faith or teachings of any recognized religious sect, denomination or organization and, in accordance with its creed, tenets or principles, depends for healing upon prayers in the practice of religion shall be exempt from the system upon filing annually with the ~~health service board~~ human resources department an affidavit stating such adherence and dependence and disclaiming any benefits under the system. The ~~health service board~~ human resources department shall have the power to exempt any person whose compensation exceeds the ammount deemed sufficient for self coverage and any person who otherwise has provided for adequate medical care. Any claim or request for exemption denied by the human resources department may be appealed to the health services board. □


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Transportation Commission M

PROPOSITION M

Shall the management of the Municipal Railway be transferred from the Public Utilities Commission to a new Public Transportation Commission, to be funded in part by revenues from parking meters, parking tickets, parking garages and the parking tax, and shall certain excess PUC revenues be allowed to be transferred to the City's general fund if certain conditions are met?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The Public Utilities Commission (PUC) manages the Municipal Railway ("Muni") and City-owned utilities such as the Hetch Hetchy water and power project and the Water Department.

The City's Parking and Traffic Commission is responsible for parking and traffic matters. The City receives revenue from parking meters, City parking garages, and the parking tax. Some of this revenue can be spent only for specific purposes; the rest goes into the General Fund.

Generally, revenues of a utility (such as Hetch Hetchy) must be used to pay for the expenses of the utility. However, if at the end of the year, the revenues received by a utility exceed certain expenses by more than 25 percent, the Board of Supervisors may transfer those excess revenues to the General Fund.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition M is a charter amendment that would separate responsibility for transportation from City-owned utilities by creating a new Public Transportation Commission. This commission would take over management of Muni from the PUC. After July 1, 1994, the Board of Supervisors could transfer responsibilities of the Parking and Traffic Commission to the Public Transportation Commission.

Parking revenues could be used for the operation and capital improvements of the Municipal Railway, except for those revenues set aside for specific purposes.

Proposition M would make two changes in how excess utility revenues can be used:

1) if these excess revenues are estimated to exceed 25 percent, the Board of Supervisors could consider the amount in excess of 25 percent as part of the General Fund in preparing the City budget.

2) the City could transfer *any* excess revenue to the General Fund if:

a) the PUC and two-thirds of the Board of Supervisors approved, and

b) certain other conditions were met.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to make these changes.

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

Controller's Statement on "M"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition M:

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it should not directly affect the cost of government. However, as a product of its possible future application it could increase or decrease the cost of government in amounts presently indeterminable.

How Supervisors Voted on "M"

On July 26, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 6-4 to place Proposition M on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Bierman, Hallinan, Kaufman, Leal, Migden and Shelley.

NO: Supervisors Alioto, Conroy, Hsieh, and Kennedy.

ABSENT: Supervisor Maher.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

M Transportation Commission

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION M

We urge you to VOTE YES on Proposition M.

This Charter amendment is intended to strengthen the management of the troubled MUNI system by:

- Clarifying who is in charge. Right now, there are two Departments with oversight and management of MUNI. This has removed from the General Manager of MUNI much of the decision making power he needs to *run his Department and be accountable.*
- *Giving MUNI riders more involvement in management of the system. This Charter amendment requires that riders sit on the Public Transportation Commission.*
- Stabilizing MUNI funding. This legislation dedicates some $74.3 million in parking revenues to MUNI, and guarantees provision of electric power from Hetchy Hetchy to *help strengthen the finances of the MUNI system.*

Proposition M will also permit the Board of Supervisors to combine the Department of Parking and Traffic into the Department of Public Transportation at a future date. This move will assure that all decisions about how cars and buses are moved through the City are made *in one place*, leading to an improvement in traffic conditions. This transfer will also facilitate the goal of consolidating the Departments and functions of City government for *greater efficiency.*

The City's Grand Jury and others who have studies the City's Charter have *long* recommended some of the reforms contained in this measure.

Proposition M will improve our MUNI system. It will lead to an improvement in traffic conditions in our City. It will make City government more coherent and effective.

We urge a YES vote on Proposition M.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION M

Proposition M, which supposedly creates a "new" commission for Muni, merely makes an expensive department change. The Muni is currently part of the Public Utilities Commission (PUC). Proposition M, if implemented, would simply transfer Muni management decisions from one commission to another. This cosmetic change would not grant the Muni Commission any more power. The "new" Muni Commission would cost the taxpayers of San Francisco millions of dollars. More city administrators, consultants and bureaucrats would be hired to make the same decisions for Muni as under the PUC.

Under Measure M, excess utility revenues could be transferred to the general fund. Money transferred to the general fund can be used for any purpose. So excess revenue generated from utilities would not necessarily go toward transportation.

Proposition M will cost the city millions of dollars and will not necessarily guarantee a dime more for transportation. Can we afford to have more transportation revenue eaten up by more bureaucracy? Should more money be taken away from transportation? Do we need more fare increases? Vote NO on Proposition M.

Citizens for a "Working" Muni:
Alexa Smith
John Riordan
Ileana Hernandez
Andrew de la Rosa
Terence Faulkner

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Transportation Commission M

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION M

WE NEED A "WORKING" MUNI!!!

Proposition M proposes creating a new commission for overseeing the Muni. Muni is currently part of the Public Utilities Commission (PUC). Proposition M would also allow the Supervisors to transfer excess utility revenues (some specifically for transportation) to the general fund. Money transfered to the general fund could be used for any purpose.

A new commission for Muni would cost the taxpayers of San Francisco lots of money. With Muni fares going up and the quality of service going down, why should the Supervisors take money away from transportation?

Proposition M will cost money, and take take needed money away from transportation.

Do we really need still another round of Muni fare increases???

Does Muni need still ***more*** executives and ***less*** drivers???

Does Muni need ***more*** executives to do a worse job of scheduling???

Vote "NO" on *Proposition M*

Citizens for a "Working" Muni:
Alexa Smith
Democratic County Committeemember
John Riordan
Democratic County Committeemember
Ileana Hernandez, Businesswoman
Andrew de la Rosa
Environmental Consultant
Terence Faulkner
Past State Secretary of California Republican County Chairmen's Association

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION M

Proposition M is a formula for *strengthening the management and finances of our MUNI system.*

Opponents of Proposition M apparently want business as usual at City Hall. But *business as usual will not improve management and financial problems at MUNI.*

MUNI is currently supervised by the Public Utilities Commission, which also has oversight of City water and power functions. This outdated system causes MUNI to receive inadequate attention to its problems. Proposition M aims to correct this oversight problem.

Proposition M will create a *separate citizens' Commission* to provide oversight of the MUNI system. *It requires that at least two people who actually ride MUNI sit on the Commission to represent the needs and views of the users of the system.*

Far from taking money from transportation, Proposition M *commits* some $73.4 million in General Fund money to MUNI to help stabilize its finances.

Proposition M will not increase the cost of City government. As a matter of fact, properly implemented, it can reduce the number of City employees in the next budget year.

The changes in Proposition M can lead to improved MUNI service. This measure will also permit the Departmentof Parking and Traffic to be combined with the MUNI at a future time, leading to major improvements in traffic flow.

It is time for thoughtful restructuring of San Francisco's outdated government structure. Please vote in favor of reform and improvement of City government.

We urge you to vote YES on Proposition M.

Board of Supervisors.

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M Transportation Commission

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION M

Vote "Yes" on Proposition M.

A dependable public transit system is critical to the future of San Francisco. This is why Proposition M was put on the ballot.

The Muni Railway is the City's lifeline. Proposition M will improve Muni management and make it more accountable to the people of San Francisco.

Your Yes vote on Proposition M will establish a transportation commission comprised of Muni riders and transit experts to oversee Muni operations. Proposition M will also allow the current Public Utilities Commission to focus on water and power issues and will save money in the long run by improving Muni operations.

Proposition M will set up a more rational, predictable mechanism for funding Muni operations. Proposition M will also allow for the creation of a Department of Transportation which will coordinate traffic and transit policy for the city.

Please join a broad coalition of San Franciscans in voting Yes on Proposition M for a better Muni.

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

Our Municipal Railway, once a model of public transit, has suffered serious decline partly because of an overburdened, inefficient management structure.

I sponsored Proposition M to create a Department of Transportation whose only job will be to run Muni. With better management, more public participation and ensured funding, Muni can once again become a transit system on which San Franciscans can depend.

Please join with transit advocates, environmentalists, neighborhood activists and business leaders in voting YES on M.

Supervisor Carole Migden

The San Francisco Democratic Party supports greater public participation in MUNI decision-making, a stronger management structure and stabilized funding for transit.

That's why the San Francisco Democratic Party supports Proposition M.

Vote YES on M.

San Francisco Democratic Party
Carole Migden, Chair

It's time for San Franciscans to take back Muni.

Thousands of workers, students and senior citizens depend on Muni to get them where they want to go safely, promptly and cost-effectively. But Muni's problems are getting in the way of effective service delivery.

Prop. M will help straighten out Muni by placing it under the authority of a Department of Public Transportation.

Prop. M will create a commission solely responsible for scrutinizing Muni operations. This increased oversight will focus policy-making attention and reduce waste and inefficiency.

Under Prop. M, the Public Transit Commission will be comprised of three transit experts and two regular Muni *riders*.

Prop. M will make it harder to raise Muni fares. Under Prop. M, the Board of Supervisors can reject fare increases by a majority. It currently requires 8 votes to reject fare increases. It's time for Muni to live within its means through better management.

Put Muni back in the hands of Muni riders.

Vote YES on Prop. M

Roberta Boomer, member
S.F. Republican Party Central Committee
Cristina Mack, member
S.F. Republican Party Central Committee
Manny Rosales, member
S.F. Republican Party Central Committee

A dependable public transit system is critical to San Francisco's economy and quality of life. That's why we need Proposition M.

Proposition M will strengthen MUNI management by creating a separate department and commission, which will be wholly responsible for public transit.

Proposition M will increase citizen participation in transit decisions.

Proposition M will provide the steady level of funding that MUNI needs to provide reliable service.

Let's make public transportation a priority. Please join us in voting YES on M.

Nancy Pelosi
Member of Congress
Willie L. Brown, Jr.
Speaker of the Assembly
John Burton
Assemblyman

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Transportation Commission M

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION M

As a native San Franciscan, I share the public's frustration with our Muni system with its declining service and increasing fares. As a new Supervisor, I want to improve Muni.

Prop M will —

Bring some sense to the City's disjointed transportation system. As part of an outdated conglomerate, Muni is currently managed by the PUC, which also manages the Water Department and Hetch Hetchy reservoir. Prop M will move the Muni out from under the PUC and join it with the City's other transportation agency, the Department of Parking and Traffic. They will be managed by a newly created commission dedicated solely to our transportation needs. This commission will **make Muni more accountable** and **give Muni the attention that it so desperately needs.**

Prop M will —

Provide Muni with a steady source of revenue for its much needed capital improvements. Prop M makes it possible, for the first time, to use parking revenues to **upgrade Muni equipment.**

The Muni affects nearly every San Franciscan. I urge you to **support Prop M — to finally make financial and organizational sense of our Muni system.**

Supervisor Susan Leal

Thousands of San Franciscans rely on the Municipal Railway every day. Prop M will make MUNI management more accountable to these San Franciscans, and put transit professionals and riders in control of transit policy decisions.

Prop M will stabilize MUNI funding — and help to control costs.

In future years, Prop M will allow the consolidation of the Department of Parking and Traffic into the Transportation Department for more efficient operation.

Vote YES on Prop M.

G. Rhea Serpan, President
San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

Everyone complains about MUNI. Finally, there's something we can do about it.

Proposition M will:

- Make MUNI management more professional and accountable. No more passing the buck!
- Guarantee that MUNI riders will have a say in important decisions on public transit, as members of the Transportation Commission.
- Make it harder for city officials to raise MUNI fares and reduce service.
- Ensure that MUNI has stable funding to provide dependable service.

As San Franciscans who care about our neighborhoods, environment and quality of life, we urge you to vote **YES ON M.**

San Francisco League of Conservation Voters
Environmental Leaders:
Supervisor Susan Bierman
Bradford Benson
Jeff Henne
Steven Krefting
John Holtzclaw
Brian Huse
Rebecca Evans
Nan McGuire
Agar Jaicks
Roger Sanders
Lonnie Lawson, Jr.
Jennifer Clary
Neil Gendel
Beryl Magilavy
Tony Kilroy
Transportation Advocates:
James Haas
Andy Nash

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M Transportation Commission

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION M

The San Francisco Planning and Urban Research Association has studied the Muni Railway extensively in an effort to identify ways to increase efficiency and reduce costs.

Proposition M reflects the input of SPUR and other municipal efficiency experts.

Nearly everyone in San Francisco would like to see a more responsive Municipal Railway. Proposition M will help achieve this goal by making Muni management more accountable to San Franciscans while reducing the ability of the Mayor and the Board to cut transit service. Proposition M will not raise taxes.

Specifically Prop. M will:

- **professionalize Muni and make Muni management more accountable** — Prop. M creates a separate commission wholly responsible for scrutinizing the operation of Muni.
- **put transit professionals and Muni riders in control of transit policy decisions.** Prop. M will create a Transit Commission comprised of three transit experts and two regular Muni riders.
- **make it more difficult for Muni to cut service.** Under the current Charter, it requires nine votes on the Board of Supervisors to prevent service reductions on bus, trolley or cable car lines. Under Prop. M, the Board will be able to reject service cuts with a majority vote.

Vote YES on Prop. M for a better Muni.

San Francisco Planning and Urban Research Association (SPUR)

PAID ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION M

Few civic-minded San Franciscans dispute the need to establish one department which saves money and focuses solely on the city's traffic, parking and transit needs. (We don't.) But **Proposition M fails to accomplish these goals. It doesn't merge or eliminate departments; it adds another!**

Proposition M establishes a five member Transportation Commission with yet another Special Fund ($74,300,000 for 1993-1994) from parking fines, city-owned parking facility fees and parking meter revenues. This enormous amount plus an additional sum (almost $20,000,000 from the General Fund for 1993-1994) will be administered by a "Transportation Commission" to operate Muni.

PROPOSITION M EFFECTIVELY PROHIBITS THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AND THE MAYOR (OUR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES) FROM CONTROLLING THE MUNI BUDGET, WHICH IS APPROXIMATELY $100,000,000 ANNUALLY.

Proposition M creates yet another segregated special fund which eliminates city leverage over Muni operations because the segregated fund can't be reduced or conditioned, and further reduces the ability of the Board of Supervisors and Mayor to make funding and policy trade-offs between various city activities. The Board of Supervisors Budget Analyst concludes that Proposition M would "*decrease* the power of the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to reduce the level of subsidy to Muni".

Moreover, Proposition M provides no cost or productivity reforms for Muni; San Franciscans have no reason to believe that bus and trolley service will be more efficient or that our money will be used prudently.

Furthermore, M fails to abolish the Public Utilities Commission or even merge the Parking and Traffic Department into the added "Transportation Commission."

VOTE NO ON THIS MISHANDLED PROPOSAL.

San Francisco Taxpayers Association
Cheryl Arenson, President
Quentin Kopp, Member of the Board
Ramona Albright, Director

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TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT
PROPOSITION M

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Sections 3.591, 3.592, 3.595, 3.596 and 3.598, establishing and governing the Public Utilities Commission; renumbering Section 3.700 as Section 3.503 and Section 3.701 as Section 3.504, regarding the general powers and duties of officers; adding new Sections 3.700 through 3.707, establishing a commission and department of public transportation and governing the same; amending Sections 3.401, 3.521, 3.538, 6.200, 6.205 and 8.346, to conform to these changes; and, amending sections 6.407, 6.407-1 and 6.407-2, relating to utility funds.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held therein on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Section 3.591, 3.592, 3.595, 3.596 and 3.598; renumbering Section 3.700 as Section 3.503 and Section 3.701 as Section 3.504; adding new Sections 3.700 through 3.707; amending Sections 3.401, 3.521, 3.538, 6.200, 6.205 and 8.346; and, amending sections 6.407, 6.407-1 and 6.407-2, to read as follows:

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike out type~~.

Section 1. The Charter is hereby amended by amending Sections 3.591, 3.592, 3.595, 3.596 and 3.598, to read as follows:

3.591 Powers and Duties

The public utilities commission shall have charge of the construction, management, supervision, maintenance, extension, operation and control of all public utilities and other properties used, owned, acquired, leased or constructed by the city and county, excepting airports **and public transportation**, for the purpose of supplying any public utility service to the city and county and its inhabitants, to territory outside the limits of the city and county, and to the inhabitants thereof.

The commission shall locate and determine the character and type of all construction and additions, betterments and extensions to utilities under its control, and shall determine the policy for such construction or the making of such additions, betterments and extensions from the public funds under its jurisdiction; provided that in each such case it shall secure the recommendation of the manager of utilities, which shall be presented in writing and shall include analyses of cost, service and estimated revenues of all proposed or feasible alternatives in cases where it is deemed by the manager that such alternatives exist.

The commission shall also have power to enter into contract for the furnishing of heat, light and power for municipal purposes, and to supervise the performance and check the monthly bills under such contract. **The commission shall provide adequate electric power to the municipal railway for its prudent use in providing transit services and related activities.**

The commission shall have full power and authority to enter into such arrangements and agreements as it shall deem proper for the joint use with any other person, firm or corporation owning or having jurisdiction over poles, conduits, towers, stations, aqueducts, and reservoirs ~~and tracks~~ for the operation of any of the utilities under its jurisdiction. ~~It may make such arrangements as it shall deem proper for the exchange of transfer privileges with any privately owned transportation company or system which shall tend toward the betterment of transportation service.~~

The commission shall observe all city and county ordinances and the regulations of the department of public works relative to utility openings, structures and poles in streets and other public places, as well as all ordinances and regulations relative to barricades, construction lights, refilling excavations and replacing and maintaining street pavements; and in connection with all such matters the said commission shall be subject to the same inspection rules and pay fees to the proper department in the same manner and at the same rates as any private person or corporation.

The commission shall have charge of all valuation work relative or incidental to purchase proceedings initiated by the city and county for the acquisition of any public utility.

3.592 Utility Departments and Bureaus

The ~~San Francisco municipal railway, the~~ San Francisco water department, the Hetch Hetchy project until the completion thereof when it shall be merged with the water department, or until any time prior to completion that the public utilities commission shall, with the approval of the board of supervisors by a two-thirds vote, declare the project merged with the water department and any other public utility hereafter acquired exclusive of airports or air transportation facilities **or the municipal railway or public transportation facilities**, shall each be designated as a department under the public utilities commission, and, in addition, the public utilities commission may create a bureau of engineering and such other bureaus as it may deem necessary for the handling of matters that do not pertain exclusively to any one department.

The Hetch Hetchy project shall not be deemed completed until a specific finding of completion thereof has been made by the public utilities commission and approved by the board of supervisors by a two-thirds vote of all members.

The salaries and general expenses of the commission or bureaus thereof not chargeable to a specific department shall be apportioned fairly among the departments under the control of the public utilities commission in such manner as the commission may deem appropriate, and such apportionment shall be shown as expenses of such department.

~~3.595 Regulation of Street Railways~~

~~(a) The public utilities commission, subject to the provisions, limitations and restrictions in this charter contained, shall have power to regulate street railroads, cars and tracks; to permit two or more lines of street railways operating under different management to use the same street, each paying an equal portion for the construction and repair of the tracks and appurtenances used by the said railways jointly for such number of blocks consecutively, not exceeding ten blocks; to regulate rates of speed and propose such ordinances to the board of supervisors as are necessary to protect the public from danger or inconvenience in the operation of such roads.~~

~~No person, firm or corporation shall ever be granted the exclusive right to operate a street or other railroad through, in or under any tunnel, subway or viaduct constructed or acquired by the levy, in whole or in part, of special assessment upon private property for such construction or acquisition. Two or more lines of street railways operated under different management may use such tunnel, subway or viaduct for the entire length thereof and for five consecutive blocks approaching each end thereof, each management paying an equal portion of the expense for the construction, maintenance and repairs of the tracks and appurtenances used by said railways jointly. The city and county in the operation of a municipal railway may use such tunnel, subway or viaduct either singly or jointly with any privately operated railway for the entire length thereof and for any number of blocks approaching each end thereof; and in case of joint use of tracks, shall pay an equal portion of the expense for the construction, maintenance and repairs of the tracks and appurtenances used by said railways jointly.~~

~~(b) In the conduct of the municipal railway there shall be maintained and operated cable car lines as follows:~~

~~(1) A line commencing at Powell and Market Streets; thence along Powell Street to Jackson Street; thence along Jackson Street to Mason Street; thence along Mason Street to Columbus Avenue; thence along Columbus Avenue to Taylor Street; thence along Taylor Street to a terminal at Bay Street; returning from Bay and Taylor Streets along Taylor Street to Columbus Avenue; thence along Columbus Avenue to Mason Street; thence along Mason Street to Washington Street; thence along Washington Street to Powell Street; and thence along Powell Street to Market Street, the point of commencement.~~

~~(2) A line commencing at Powell and Market Streets; thence along Powell Street to Jackson Street; thence along Jackson Street to Hyde Street; thence along Hyde Street to a terminal at Beach, returning from Beach and Hyde Streets along Hyde Street to Washington Street; thence along Washington Street to Powell Street; thence along Powell Street to Market, the point of commencement.~~

~~(3) A line commencing at Market and California; thence along California Street to a terminal at Van Ness Avenue; returning from Van Ness Avenue along California Street to Market Street, the point of commencement.~~

~~To fully effectuate the intent of this section respecting the cable car lines designated in 1, 2 and 3 above, the public utilities commission shall maintain and operate said lines at the normal~~

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M Transportation Commission

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~~To fully effectuate the intent of this section respecting the cable car lines designated in 1, 2 and 3 above, the public utilities commission shall maintain and operate said lines at the normal~~

(Continued on next page)

~~levels of scheduling and service in effect on July 1, 1971; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the commission from increasing at any time the said levels of scheduling and service.~~

~~(c) In the event of the unification, consolidation or merger of the San Francisco Municipal Railway with any privately owned street railway system or with any portion or facility thereof, no line of street railway, bus line, trolley bus line or cable car line, or any portion thereof, which is now or will be owned by the City and County of San Francisco and is now or will be operated by the agency responsible for public transit, shall be abandoned nor shall the service be discontinued thereon except upon recommendation by such agency in writing, to the board of supervisors. The recommendation of such agency shall be acted upon by the board of supervisors within 30 days from the receipt thereof. For the purpose of hearing such recommendation a public hearing shall be held. If the said recommendation is disapproved by at least nine votes it shall not become effective and such services shall be continued. If said recommendation is not disapproved by nine votes of said board the recommendation shall become effective forthwith. Failure of the board of supervisors to act on said recommendation within 30 days shall be deemed as the approval of said recommendation provided that the agency responsible for public transit may, without reference or recommendation to the board of supervisors, abandon or discontinue service on any line of street railway, bus line, trolley bus line, or cable car line, or any portion thereof, which has been in operation for less than one year next immediately preceding such order of abandonment or discontinuance.~~

3.596 Utility Accounting

Subject to the provisions of Section 3.301, the public utilities commission shall maintain separate accounts for each utility in such manner as to exhibit exact and complete financial results of ownership, management and operation; the actual cost of each utility; all costs of maintenance, extension and improvement; all operating expenses of every description; the general expenses of the commission and bureaus thereof apportioned to each such utility; the amount paid or set aside for depreciation, insurance, interest and sinking fund; and estimates of the amount of taxes that would be chargeable against such property and the revenue thereof if privately owned and operated. All accounts shall be maintained in accordance with forms and requirements ~~of the state railroad commission~~ for public utilities engaged in like character of service, in so far as these shall be applicable to publicly owned and operated utilities.

3.598 Utility Rates

The public utilities commission shall have power to fix, change and adjust rates, charges or fares for the furnishing of service by any utility under its jurisdiction, and to collect by appropriate means all amounts due for said service, and to discontinue service to delinquent consumers and to settle and adjust claims arising out of the operation of any said utilities.

Rates may be fixed at varying scales for different classes of service or consumers. The commission may provide for the rendition of utility service outside the limits of the city and county and the rates to be charged therefor which may include proportionate compensation for interest during the construction of the utility rendering such service.

Before adopting or revising any schedule of rates or fares, the commission shall publish in the official newspaper of the city and county for five days notice of its intention so to do and shall fix a time for a public hearing or hearings thereon, which shall be not less than 10 days after the last publication of said notice, and at which any resident may present his or her objection to or views on the proposed schedule of rates, fares or charges.

Rates for each utility ~~except the municipal railway~~ shall be so fixed that the revenue therefrom shall be sufficient to pay, for at least the succeeding fiscal year, all expenses of every kind and nature incident to the operation and maintenance of said utility, together with the interest and sinking fund for any bonds issued for the acquisition, construction or extension of said utility; provided that, should the commission propose a schedule of rates, charges or fares for said utility which shall not produce such revenue, it may do so with the approval of the board of supervisors, by a two-thirds vote and it shall thereupon be incumbent to provide by tax levy for the additional amount necessary to meet such deficit. All other changes in rates, charges, or fares as proposed by the commission shall be submitted by the commission to the board of supervisors for approval, and, except as in this section otherwise provided, it shall require a two-thirds vote of the board of supervisors to reject the rate changes as proposed by the commission, and if so rejected, such proposed changes in schedules or rates, charges or fares shall be returned to the commission for revision. If the supervisors shall fail to act on any such proposed schedule within 30 days, the schedule shall thereupon become effective.

~~Rates for the municipal railway shall be proposed by the commission and approved, rejected or amended by the board of supervisors.~~

Section 2. The Charter is hereby amended by amending Sections 3.700 and 3.701 to read as follows:

3.503 ~~3.700~~ Powers and Duties of County Officers

Each county officer shall have all the powers conferred and shall discharge all the duties imposed by general laws upon said officer of a county or a city and county of this state, and shall have such other powers and duties as in this charter specifically provided.

3.504 ~~3.701~~ Powers of Hearing and Inquiry

The mayor, the chief administrative officer, the controller, or any board or commission appointed by the mayor relative solely to the affairs under its control, may require such periodic or special reports of departmental costs, operation and expenditures, examine the books, papers, records and accounts of, and inquiring into matters affecting the conduct of any department or office of the city and county, and for that purpose may hold hearings, subpoena witnesses, administer oaths and compel the production of books, papers, testimony and other evidence. It shall be the duty of the chief of police to designate a police officer to serve subpoenas. Any person refusing to obey such subpoena and other requirements hereof, or to produce such books, shall be deemed in contempt and subject to proceedings and penalties as provided by general law in such instances.

Section 3. The Charter is hereby amended by adding Sections 3.700 through 3.707, to read as follows:

PART TWENTY-FOUR: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

3.700 Establishment

Recognizing that the provision of efficient, safe and economical public transportation is essential to the welfare of the inhabitants of the city and county as well as to others who use the municipal railway and other municipal transit, there is hereby established a department of public transportation which shall consist of a public transportation commission, a director of public transportation and such employees as may be necessary to carry out the functions and duties of said department.

Effective July 1, 1994, the board of supervisors shall have the power by ordinance to abolish the parking and traffic commission and transfer the functions of the department of parking and traffic into the public transportation commission. Thereafter, the Department of Transportation shall be comprised of a bureau of public transit and a bureau of parking and traffic.

3.701 Public Transportation Commission; Composition

The public transportation commission shall consist of five members who shall be appointed by the mayor for a term of four years; provided that the respective terms of office of those first appointed shall be as follows: two for two years, two for three years, and one for four years from the effective date of this section. Vacancies in the offices of the members, either during or at the expiration of term, shall be filled by the mayor. No less than three members of the commission shall possess knowledge of, or professional experience, in the field of public transportation. No less than two members of the commission shall be regular riders of the City's public transportation system, and shall continue to be regular riders during their terms as commissioners. The compensation of each commissioner shall be $100 per month.

Effective upon the abolishment of the parking and traffic commission pursuant to Section 3.700 hereof, two additional members shall be appointed by the mayor to the public transportation commission for a term of four years, provided that the respective terms of office of those first appointed shall be one for two years and one for four years.

3.702 Director; Other Executives

The public transportation commission shall

(Continued on next page)

appoint a director of public transportation who shall hold office at its pleasure. The commission may also appoint a secretary, which appointment shall not be subject to the civil service provisions of this charter.

The director of public transportation shall be the chief executive and the appointing officer of the department of public transportation. Subject to the approval of the commission, the director shall have the power to appoint and to remove up to four deputy directors, who shall be exempt from the civil service provisions of this charter.

Effective with the merger of the functions of parking and traffic pursuant to Section 3.700 hereof, the director of public transportation shall be the chief executive and the appointing officer of the bureau of public transit and the director of parking and traffic shall be the chief executive and appointing officer of the bureau of parking and traffic.

3.703 Powers and Duties

The public transportation commission shall manage and control the department of public transportation, which department shall have responsibility for all public transportation functions of the City and County of San Francisco, other than the port and airports, except where the authority or duty to discharge those functions is placed in another official or agency by this charter or by state law. The commission shall have charge of the construction, management, operational planning, supervision, maintenance, extension, operation and control of all equipment, facilities and properties used, owned, acquired, leased or constructed by the city and county for the purpose of supplying public transportation service to the city and county and to territory outside the city and county, other than the port and airports.

The commission shall locate and determine the character and type of all construction and additions, betterments and extensions to facilities and properties under its control used for transportation purposes, and shall determine the policy for such construction or the making of such additions, betterments and extensions from the public funds under its jurisdiction; provided, that in each case the commission shall secure the recommendation of the director of public transportation, which shall include analyses of cost, service and estimated revenue of all proposed alternatives determined feasible by said director.

The public transportation commission shall succeed to and have all powers and duties with respect to the management and control of the San Francisco municipal railway previously vested in the public utilities commission. All rights, claims, actions, orders, obligations, proceedings and contracts relating to the San Francisco municipal railway under the public utilities commission existing prior to the date of these amendments shall not be affected by the adoption thereof, and all such rights, claims, actions, orders, obligations, proceedings and contracts shall hereafter be under the jurisdiction of the public transportation commission.

The commission shall have full power and authority to enter into such arrangements as it shall deem proper for the joint use with any other public agency, person, firm or corporation, owning or having jurisdiction over wires, poles, conduits, towers, stations, tunnels and tracks. It may make such arrangements as it shall deem proper for the exchange of transfer privileges with any other transportation system or systems which shall tend toward the betterment of transportation service.

The commission shall observe all city and county ordinances and regulations of the department of public works relative to street openings, structures and poles in streets and other public places, barricades, construction lights, refilling excavations and replacing and maintaining street pavement and shall provide the appropriate departments with the necessary traffic planning data for the proper implementation of any plans for street modification work and the installation of traffic devices.

The commission shall have the power to settle and adjust claims arising out of the operation of the department.

3.704 Legal Advisor

Upon the recommendation of the director of public transportation and the approval of the commission, the city attorney, as the legal advisor of the commission, may compromise, settle or dismiss any litigation or proceedings which may be pending for or on behalf of or against said commission relative to any matter or property under the commission's jurisdiction. The commission shall have authority, subject to the approval of the mayor, to appoint special counsel for temporary purposes. The compensation of all such attorneys shall be paid by the commission from the revenue of the department.

3.705 Setting Fares

The public transportation commission shall have power to fix, change and adjust rates, charges and fares for the city and county's public transportation system. Rates may be fixed at varying scales for different classes of service. The commission may provide for the provision of transportation service outside the limits of the city and county and the rates to be charged for such service. Before adopting or revising any schedule of rates, charges and fares, the commission shall publish in an official newspaper of the city and county for five days notice of its intention so to do and shall fix a time for a public hearing or hearings thereon, which shall be not less than fifteen days after the last publication of said notice, and at which any person may present his or her objection to or views on the proposed schedule of rates, fares or charges.

All changes in rates, fares or charges as proposed by the commission shall be submitted by the commission to the board of supervisors for approval, and it shall require a majority vote of the board of supervisors to reject or modify the rate changes as proposed by the commission. If rejected without modification, such proposed changes in rates, fares or charges shall be returned to the commission for revision. If the supervisors shall fail to act on any such proposed schedule within thirty days, the schedule shall thereupon become effective.

3.706 Municipal Railway Lines

(a) The department of public transportation shall maintain and operate cable car lines as follows:

(1) A line commencing at Powell and Market Streets; thence along Powell Street to Jackson Street; thence along Jackson Street to Mason Street; thence along Mason Street to Columbus Avenue; thence along Columbus Avenue to Taylor Street; thence along Taylor Street to a terminal at Bay Street; returning from Bay and Taylor Streets along Taylor Street to Columbus Avenue; thence along Columbus Avenue to Mason Street; thence along Mason Street to Washington Street; thence along Washington Street to Powell Street; and thence along Powell Street to Market Street, the point of commencement.

(2) A line commencing at Powell and Market Streets; thence along Powell Street to Jackson Street; thence along Jackson Street to Hyde Street; thence along Hyde Street to a terminal at Beach, returning from Beach and Hyde Streets along Hyde Street to Washington Street; thence along Washington Street to Powell Street; thence along Powell Street to Market Street, the point of commencement.

(3) A line commencing at Market and California; thence along California Street to a terminal at Van Ness Avenue; returning from Van Ness Avenue along California Street to Market Street, the point of commencement.

To fully effectuate the intent of this subsection respecting the cable car lines designated in 1, 2 and 3 above, the public transportation commission shall maintain and operate said lines at the normal levels of scheduling and service in effect on July 1, 1971; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the commission from increasing at any time the said levels of scheduling and service. The provisions of this subsection shall control over any inconsistent provision elsewhere in this section.

(b) Except for routine operating schedule changes, no line of street railway, bus line, trolley bus line or cable car line, or any portion thereof, which is now or will be owned by the City and County of San Francisco and is now or will be operated by the public transportation commission, shall be abandoned nor shall the service be discontinued thereon except upon recommendation by the commission in writing to the board of supervisors. The recommendation of the commission shall be acted upon by the board of supervisors within 30 days from the receipt of such recommendation. The board of supervisors shall hold a public hearing on such recommendation. If the recommendation is disapproved by a

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majority vote of the board of supervisors, the recommendation shall not become effective and such services shall be continued. If the recommendation is not disapproved by the board, the recommendation shall become effective forthwith. Failure of the board of supervisors to act on the recommendation within 30 days shall be deemed as the approval of the recommendation. Notwithstanding the above, the public transportation commission, without reference or recommendation to the board of supervisors, may abandon or discontinue service on any line of street railway, bus line, trolley bus line, or cable car line, or any portion thereof, which has been in operation for less than one year next immediately preceding such order of abandonment or discontinuance.

3.707 Dedicated Revenues

It is the policy of the City and County of San Francisco to use parking-related revenues, where available, to support public transit. To the extent allowed by law, there is hereby set aside from the general revenues of the city and county for the operations and capital improvements of the department of public transportation for each fiscal year an amount equivalent to the city and county's share of revenues realized from:

(1) parking meters, except those amounts to be credited to the off-street parking fund as provided in Traffic Code section 213 and those amounts collected from parking meters operated by the recreation and park department and the port commission;

(2) city-owned off-street parking facilities, including facilities leased to private owners and non-profit corporations, except those amounts to be credited to the off-street parking fund or otherwise dedicated as provided in Traffic Code section 213 and except those amounts generated from any parking on or below any land or facilities under the jurisdiction of the recreation and park department;

(3) fines, forfeited bail, or penalties for parking violations, except those amounts to be credited to the courthouse construction fund fund as provided in Administrative Code section 10.117-35; and,

(4) the tax on occupation of parking spaces, except for the amounts attributable to any surcharges imposed since 1978 and except for the amounts set aside for senior citizens' programs as provided in section 615 of Part III of the Municipal Code.

In determining the amounts to be credited to the off-street parking fund as set forth in subparagraphs (1) and (2) above, sufficient revenues shall be credited to such fund to ensure adequate funding for the purposes for which such fund was created, including without limitation the following: capital outlays for the acquisition of property, construction, completion, and leasing of public parking lots, storage space, garages, structures, and other off-street parking facilities; maintenance and operation of such parking facilities; public works improvements that increase the supply of on-street parking; engineering and construction of on-street parking bays in parking meter districts in neighborhood commercial districts; installation and maintenance of on- and off-street parking meters; and the administration of the parking programs of the city and county.

The treasurer shall set aside and maintain said amounts, together with any interest earned thereon, in a special fund, and any amounts unspent or uncommitted at the end of any fiscal year shall be carried forward to the next fiscal year and, subject to the budgetary and fiscal limitations of the Charter, shall be appropriated then or thereafter for the purposes specified in this section.

To the extent allowed by law, the board of supervisors may, by ordinance, dedicate additional revenues to the department of public transportation from sources including, but not limited to, gas taxes, motor vehicle licensing taxes or other available motor vehicle-related revenue sources.

Section 4. The Charter is hereby amended by amending Sections 3.401, 3.521, 3.538, 6.200, 6.205 and 8.346 to read as follows:

3.401 City Attorney

(a) The city attorney shall be an elective officer. He or she shall furnish an official bond in the sum of $10,000. He or she shall appoint, and at his or her pleasure may remove, all assistants and employees of his or her office. He or she shall devote his or her entire time and attention to the duties of his or her office. He or she must, at the time of his or her election, be an elector of the city and county; qualified to practice in all the courts of the state, and he or she must have been so qualified for at least 10 years next preceding his or her election.

The city attorney must represent the city and county in all actions and proceedings in which it may be legally interested, or, for or against the city and county, or, any officer of the city and county in any action or proceeding, when directed to do so by the supervisors, except where a cause of action exists in favor of the city and county against said officer. Whenever any cause of action exists in favor of the city and county, the city attorney shall commence the same when within his or her knowledge or when directed so to do by the supervisors. He or she shall give his or her advice or opinion in writing to any officer, board or commission of the city and county when requested. Except as otherwise provided in this charter, he or she shall not settle or dismiss any litigation for or against the city and county, unless, upon his or her written recommendation, he or she is ordered so to do by ordinance.

The city attorney shall prepare, or approve as to form, all ordinances before they are enacted by the supervisors. He or she shall approve, by endorsement in writing, the form of all official or other bonds required by this charter or by ordinance before the same are submitted to the proper commission, board or office for final approval, and no such bonds shall be finally approved without such approval as to form by the city attorney. Except as otherwise in this charter provided, he or she shall prepare in writing the draft or form of all contracts before the same are executed on behalf of the city and county. He or she shall examine and approve the title of all real property to be acquired by the city and county.

He or she shall keep on file in his or her office copies of all written communications and opinions, also all papers, briefs and transcripts used in matters wherein he or she appears; and books of record and registers of all actions or proceedings in his or her charge in which the city and county or any officer or board thereof, is a party or is interested.

(b) The duties of the city attorney in connection with the bureau of delinquent revenue collection shall be transferred to and performed by the attorney for said bureau who shall be subject to the civil service provisions of this charter.

(c) There is established in the office of the city attorney a bureau of claims investigation and administration which shall have the responsibility of investigating, evaluating and processing for the several boards, commissions and departments all claims for money or damages made upon the city and county pursuant to Section 7.703 of ~~or~~ this charter or the general law of the State of California. Claim investigation functions of the police department in existence on June 4, 1986, shall continue as an adjunct to the bureau established under this section. Claims functions of the public transportation commission and the public utilities commission shall remain under those ~~that~~ commissions unless transferred to the bureau of claims investigation and administration by ordinance of the board of supervisors.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this charter, the bureau shall also have the power to investigate events and occurrences giving rise to potential civil liability against the city and county and adjust and settle demands, within dollar limits to be established by ordinance, prior to their presentment as ~~at~~ claims. There shall be established by ordinance a revolving fund to satisfy such demands adjusted prior to their presentment as claims. The bureau shall be responsible for the investigation of all claims and the analysis of city policies and practices upon which the bureau shall report and advise the several departments.

The city attorney shall appoint a chief of the bureau who shall serve at his or her pleasure. The chief of the bureau may appoint, subject to confirmation by the city attorney, investigators who shall serve at the pleasure of the chief; provided, however, that any person who has civil service status to the position of civil claims investigator or any equivalent classification on the date of approval of this amendment by the electorate shall continue to have civil service status to said position under the civil service provisions of this charter.

3.521 Commission; Composition

The city planning commission shall consist of seven members, five of whom shall be appointed by the mayor. The chief administrative officer and the director of public transportation ~~manager of utilities~~, or their designated deputies, shall be members ex-officio. The terms of appointive members of the commission shall

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expire one each at 12:00 o'clock noon on the 15th day of January in the years 1949, 1950, and 1951, and two at said time in the year 1948. Thereafter, the term of each appointive member shall be four years. Present appointees shall continue in office without change of incumbency for the existing terms thereof. The mayor shall fill all vacancies in office of appointive members of the commission occurring either during or at the expiration of terms. Ex-officio members of the commission shall serve as such without compensation. The compensation of appointive members of said commission shall be $15 for each meeting of the commission actually attended by said members, provided that the aggregate amount paid all the members shall not exceed $5,000 per year.

3.538 Traffic Regulation

The traffic function of the police department shall be under the jurisdiction of the chief of police, who shall have powers and duties relating to street traffic, subject to laws relating thereto as follows:

(a) to regulate all street traffic by means of police officers and the emergency use of temporary signs or devices;

(b) to promote traffic safety education and to receive and give prompt attention to complaints in relation to street traffic and to refer all complaints relating to or arising from street design or from traffic devices, or the absence thereof, to the department of public works;

(c) to collect and compile traffic accident data, copies whereof shall be furnished to the department of parking and traffic;

(d) to cooperate and advise for the best performance of these functions, with the department of public works, the **public transportation** ~~public utilities~~ commission, the fire department, the department of city planning, the board of supervisors, the department of parking and traffic and other departments and agencies of the city and county and state as may be necessary; and

(e) to review all proposed plans relating to street traffic control devices which are received from the department of parking and traffic and to make such recommendations to that department as may be deemed necessary for the proper regulation of street traffic within 15 days after receipt of said plans from the department of parking and traffic, pursuant to Section 3.510 of this charter.

The powers and duties of the chief of police with respect to traffic functions hereinabove stated shall not modify to any extent the powers and duties of any department or office, but shall be, first for the purpose of assisting the chief of police in his **or her** regulation of traffic, and, second, for the purpose of recommendation only, to other departments or offices upon matters within their jurisdiction, but affecting to any extent the regulation of traffic.

~~The effective date of this section as amended herein shall be July 1, 1972.~~

6.200 Preparation and Submission of Budget Estimates

The budget estimate for every department and office of the city and county, whether under an elective or an appointive officer or a board or commission, and separately for each utility under the control of the public utilities commission, shall be filed by the executive of such department with, and shall be acted upon by, such board or commission. All budget estimates shall be compiled in such detail as shall be required on uniform blanks furnished by the controller. The public utilities commission, **the public transportation commission** and the board of education must hold public hearings on their respective budget proposals. Each such elective and appointive officer, board or commission shall file with the controller for checking as to form and completeness two copies of the budget estimate as approved, annually upon a date that the board of supervisors shall fix by ordinance.

The chief administrative officer shall obtain in ample time to pass thereon budget estimates from the heads of departments or offices subject to his **or her** control, and, after adjusting or revising the same he **or she** shall transmit such budget estimates to the controller, upon a date that the board of supervisors shall fix by ordinance.

The controller shall check such estimates and shall, upon his **or her** request, be furnished with any additional data or information. Not later than a date that the board of supervisors shall fix by ordinance, he **or she** shall consolidate such budget estimates and transmit the same to the mayor.

He **or she** shall at the same time transmit to the mayor a summary and recapitulation of such budget estimates, segregated by separate departments or offices and units thereof, or by purposes for non-departmental expenditures, and arranged according to classification of objects of expenditure, as required by the controller, to show the amount of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues in comparison with the current and previous fiscal year's expenditures and revenues.

He **or she** shall submit at the same time (1) statements showing revenues and other receipts, including the estimated unencumbered surplus in any item or fund at the beginning of the ensuing fiscal year, segregated according to specific or general purposess to which such revenues or receipts are legally applicable, for the last complete fiscal year and for the first six months of the current fiscal year, with estimates thereof for the last six months of the current fiscal year, together with estimates of such revenues and receipts for the ensuing fiscal year; (2) statements of the amounts required for interest on, and sinking fund or redemption of, each outstanding bond issue, and for tax judgments, and other fixed charges, together with estimates of interest required on bonds proposed to be sold during the ensuing fiscal year, and statements of the city's authorized debt, and judgments outstanding at the time the budget estimates are submitted.

6.205 Powers and Duties of the Board of Supervisors

On or before June 30th of each year the board of supervisors shall, except for equipment and capital improvements, enact an interim appropriation ordinance and an annual salary ordinance in accordance with a procedure set forth by ordinance, provided, however, that the interim appropriation ordinance and annual salary ordinance so enacted shall reflect the rates of compensation established by Section 8.401 of this charter, and not later than August 25th of each year and shall amend said ordinances pursuant to Sections 8.404 and 8.405 of this charter.

The board of supervisors shall fix the date or dates, not less than 10 days after receipt from the mayor, for consideration of and public hearings on the proposed budget and proposed appropriation ordinance. The board of supervisors may, by a two-thirds vote of all members thereof, shorten, extend or otherwise modify the time fixed in this section or in Sections 6.200, 6.202 6.203 or 6.206 of this charter for the performance of any act by any officer, board or commission.

The board of supervisors may decrease or reject any item contained in the proposed budget, and may without reference or amendment to the detail schedule of positions and compensations, decrease any total amount for personal services contained in the proposed budget, but shall not increase any amount or add any new item for personal services or materials, supplies, or contractual services, for any department, unless requested in writing so to do by the mayor, on the recommendation of the chief administrative officer, board, commission or elective officer, in charge of such department.

The board of supervisors may increase or insert appropriations for capital expenditures and public improvements, but shall do so only after such items have first been referred to the department of city planning and a report has been rendered thereon regarding conformity with the master plan. It shall be the duty of the department of city planning to render its reports in writing within 30 days after said referral. Failure of the department of city planning to render any such report in such time shall be deemed equivalent to a report.

The budget estimates of expenditures for any utility, within the estimated revenues of such utility, shall not be increased by the board of supervisors.

In the event ~~the public utilities commission and~~ the mayor **and the public transportation commission or public utilities commission** shall propose a budget for any utility which will exceed the estimated revenue of such utility, it shall require a vote of two-thirds of all members of the board of supervisors to approve such budget estimate and to appropriate the funds necessary to provide for the deficiency.

Such budget of expenditures in excess of estimated revenues may be approved to provide for and include proposed expenditures for the acquisition of Municipal Railway revenue vehicles and related structures, facilities, machinery and other equipment reasonably necessary for upkeep and maintenance of said vehicles. Proposed expenditures for other additions, betterments, extensions or other capital costs shall not exceed $.0075 on each $100 valuation of property assessed in and subject to taxation by the city and county, provided that whenever tax support is required for additions, betterments, extensions or other capital costs, other than for Municipal Railway revenue vehicles and related structures, facilities, machinery and other equipment reasonably necessary for upkeep and maintenance

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of said vehicles, the total provisions for such purposes shall not exceed an amount equivalent to $.0075 on each $100 valuation of property subject to taxation by the city and county and provided further that proposed expenditures for additions, betterments, extensions or other capital costs in excess thereof, except for Municipal Railway revenue vehicles and related structures, facilities, machinery and other equipment reasonably necessary for upkeep and maintenance of said vehicles, shall require financing by authorization and sale of bonds. This section shall have precedence over Section 6.407(a) of this charter and any other section deemed in conflict herewith.

After public hearing, and not earlier than the 15th day of July, nor later than the first of August of each year the board of supervisors shall adopt the proposed budget as submitted or as amended and shall adopt the annual appropriation ordinance accordingly, which shall supersede the interim appropriation ordinance.

8.346 Disciplinary Action Against Striking Employees Other Than Members of Police and Fire Department

The people of the city and county of San Francisco hereby find that the instigation of or participation in, strikes against said city and county by any officer or employee of said city and county constitutes a serious threat to the lives, property, and welfare of the citizens of said city and county and hereby declare as follows:

(a) As used in this section the word "strike" shall mean the willful failure to report for duty, the willful absence from one's position, any concerted stoppage or slowdown of work, any concerted interruption of operations or services by employees, or the willful abstinence in whole or in part from the full, faithful, and proper performance of the duties of employment, for the purpose of inducing, influencing, or coercing a change in the conditions of employment; provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to limit, impair, or affect the right of any municipal employee to express or communicate a view, grievance, complaint, or opinion on any matter related to the conditions or compensation of municipal employment or their betterment, so long as the same is not designed to and does not interfere with the full, faithful, and proper performance of the duties of employment.

(b) No person holding a position by appointment or employment under the civil service provisions of this charter, exclusive of uniformed members of the police and fire departments as provided under Section 8.345 of this charter, which persons are hereinafter referred to as municipal employees, shall strike, nor shall any municipal employee cause, instigate, or afford leadership to a strike against the city and county of San Francisco. For the purposes of this section, any municipal employee who willfully fails to report for duty, is willfully absent from his or her position, willfully engages in a work stoppage or slowdown, willfully interrupts city operations or services, or in any way willfully abstains in whole or in part from the full, faithful, and proper performance of the duties of his or her employment because such municipal employee is "honoring" a strike by other municipal employees, shall be deemed to be on strike.

(c) No person exercising any authority, supervision, or direction over any municipal employee shall have the power to authorize, approve, or consent to a strike by any one or more municipal employees, and such person shall not authorize, approve, or consent to such strike. No officer, board, commission or committee of the city and county of San Francisco shall have the power to grant amnesty to any person who has violated any of the provisions of this section, and such officer or bodies shall not grant amnesty to any person who has violated any of the provisions of this section.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person violating any of the provisions of this section may subsequent to such violation be appointed or reappointed, employed or re-employed as a municipal employee of the city and county of San Francisco, but only on the following conditions:

(1) such person shall be appointed or reappointed, employed or re-employed as a new appointee or employee, who is appointed or employed in accordance with all charter provisions, ordinances, rules or regulations of said city and county in effect for new employees at the time of appointment, reappointment, employment or re-employment;

(2) the compensation of such person shall not be increased by virtue of any previous employment with said city and county.

(e) In the event of a strike, or if the mayor with the concurrence of a majority of the board of supervisors determines that a strike is imminent, a special committee shall convene forthwith, which special committee shall consist of the presidents of the airports commission, civil service commission, fire commission, police commission, public transportation commission and public utilities commission. The president of the civil service commission shall serve as chairman of the special committee. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it shall be the duty of the special committee to dismiss in accordance with the provisions of this section any municipal employee found to be in violation of any provisions of this section. Any person may file with the special committee written charges against a municipal employee or employees in violation of any of the provisions of this section and the special committee shall receive and investigate, without undue delay, and where necessary take appropriate actions regarding any such written charge(s), and forthwith inform that person of its findings and action, or proposed action thereon.

In the event of a strike or determination of imminent strike as specified above, each appointing officer shall deliver each day no later than 12:00 o'clock noon to the chairman of the special committee a record of the absence of each employee under his or her authority for the prior day and a written report describing incidents of and the participant(s) in violations of this section wherever the identify of the participant(s) is known to him or her and the participant(s) is (are) under his or her authority.

In addition each appointing officer shall provide to the special committee, whenever it has been convened under authority of law, any other information determined by the special committee to be necessary for the discharge of its duties. The failure of an appointing officer to discharge any of the duties imposed upon him or her by this section shall be official misconduct.

(f) An employee charged by the special committee with a violation of this section shall be notified of the time and place of the hearing on the charges and of the nature of the charges against him or her. Said employee shall be given such other information as is required by due process. Said employee shall respond to said charges by a sworn affidavit, signed by him or her, and by such other information and documentation and in such a manner as is prescribed by the special committee. An employee failing to provide the responses required by this section or in any way failing to comply with the procedural time limitations and information requirements imposed by the special committee shall be immediately suspended and shall not be entitled to a hearing until he or she has fully complied with the aforementioned requirements.

If the special committee, after a hearing, determines that the charges against the employee are supported by the preponderance of the evidence submitted, said special committee shall dismiss the employee involved and said employee shall not be reinstated or returned to city and county service except as specified in Subsection (d). A dismissal or suspension invoked pursuant to the provisions of this section shall not be appealable to the civil service commission.

(g) The special committee shall discharge its duties in a timely manner while preserving the due process rights of employees with the objective of obtaining immediate sanctions against striking employees. The willful failure of any member of this special committee faithfully and fully to discharge his or her duties in a timely manner and to accord absolute priority to the performance of those duties shall be deemed official misconduct.

In the event the special committee determines that it shall be unable to comply with constitutional due process requirements that a timely hearing be provided or that it shall be unable to comply with its obligations fully and in a timely manner to investigate and hear all violations of this section, then the special committee may, subject to the budget and fiscal provisions of the charter, engage the administrative and clerical personnel, investigators, and one or more hearing officers to conduct hearings hereunder. In conducting hearings, the hearing officers shall have the same powers of inquiry and disposition as the special committee.

(h) In order to provide for the effective operation of this section in the event of a strike or determination of imminent strike, the president of the civil service commission, not later than 30 days after this section becomes effective, shall convene the special committee which shall adopt rules, regulations, and procedures for the inves-

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tigation, hearing and disposition of all violations of this section.

(i) In order to bring the provisions of this section to the attention of any person who may be affected thereby, each municipal employee on the effective date of this section, exclusive of members of the uniformed forces of the police and fire departments as provided in Section 8.345 hereof, and each person appointed or employed as a municipal employee pursuant to the civil service provisions of this charter, exclusive of persons appointed to the entrance positions in the uniformed forces of the police and fire departments as provided in Section 8.345 hereof, on or after the effective date of this section shall be furnished a copy of this section and shall acknowledge such receipt in writing. The signed, written receipt shall be filed in the office of the civil service commission and maintained therein for the term of his or her employment with the City and County of San Francisco.

(j) The provisions of Sections 3.100 and 3.100-1, relating to the emergency powers of the mayor, shall not be applicable to the provisions of this section.

(k) If any clause, sentence, paragraph, subsection, or part of this section shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, subsection, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

Section 5. The Charter is hereby amended by amending Sections 6.407, 6.407-1 and 6.407-2 to read as follows:

6.407 Utility Revenues and Expenditures

(a) Receipts from each utility operated by the public utilities commission, shall be paid into the city and county treasury and maintained in a separate fund for each such utility. Appropriations from such funds shall be made for the following purposes for each such utility in the order named, viz:

(1) for the payment of operating expenses, pension charges, and proportionate payments to such compensation and other insurance and accident reserve funds as the commission may establish or the board of supervisors may require;

(2) for repairs and maintenance;

(3) for reconstruction and replacements as hereinafter described;

(4) for the payment of interest and sinking funds on the bonds issued for acquisition, construction or extensions;

(5) for extensions and improvements; and,

(6) for a surplus fund.

(b) The salaries and general expenses of the commission or bureaus thereof not chargeable to a specific department shall be apportioned fairly among the departments under the control of the public utilities commission in such manner as the commission may deem appropriate, and such apportionment shall be shown as expenses of such department.

(c) For the purpose of computing net income, the public utilities commission, on the basis of an appraisal of the estimated life and the then current depreciated value of the several classes of property in each utility, shall determine the amount of reasonable annual depreciation for each utility. During the fiscal year 1937-1938 and at least every five years thereafter, the commission shall make an appraisal or may revise the last preceding appraisal of the value and probable useful life of each of the several classes of property of each utility, and shall, on the basis of said appraisal, redetermine the amount of the reasonable annual depreciation for each utility.

(d) For the purpose of providing funds for reconstruction and replacements due to physical and functional depreciation of each of the utilities under the jurisdiction of the commission, the commission must create and maintain a reconstruction and replacement fund for each such utility, sufficient for the purposes mentioned in this section, and in accordance with an established practice for utilities of similar character, which shall be the basis for the amount necessary to be appropriated annually to provide for said reconstruction and replacements.

~~(e) If any accumulation of the surplus fund of any utility shall, in any fiscal year, exceed 25 percent of the total expenditures of such utility for operation, repairs and maintenance for the preceding fiscal year, such excess may be transferred by the board of supervisors to the general fund of the city and county, and shall be deposited by the commission with the treasurer to the credit of such general fund.~~

(1) If, at the end of any fiscal year, the controller certifies that excess surplus funds of a utility exist, then such excess surplus funds may be transferred by the board of supervisors to the general fund of the city and county, and shall be deposited by the commission with the treasurer to the credit of such general fund. For the purposes of this subsection (e)(1), excess surplus funds shall exist if the utility has unappropriated, unencumbered funds in excess of 25% of the total expenditures of such utility in the previous fiscal year for costs of operation, repair and maintenance.

(2) If, as part of the budgeting process, the controller estimates that there will exist, at the end of the budget year, excess surplus funds of a utility, the board of supervisors may budget such excess as revenue to the general fund for that budget year. During the budget year the commission shall deposit with the treasurer a pro rata portion of the then estimated excess surplus funds no less frequently than quarterly. For the purposes of this subsection (e)(2), excess surplus funds shall exist if the utility has unappropriated, unencumbered funds in excess of 25% of the total expenditures of such utility in the previous fiscal year for costs of operation, repair and maintenance.

(3) At any time, the commission may, with concurrence of two-thirds of the board of supervisors, authorize the transfer of any portion of a utility's surplus funds to the general fund upon making all of the following findings of fact and judgment:

(A) That a surplus exists or is projected to exist after meeting the requirements of section 6.407,

(B) That there is no unfunded operating or capital program that by its lack of funding could jeopardize health, safety, water supply or power production,

(C) That there is no reasonably foreseeable operating contingency that cannot be funded without general fund subsidy, and

(D) That such a transfer of funds in all other respects reflects prudent utility practice.

The commission shall make such findings having received reports from the manager of utilities and at a public hearing which shall have received no less than 30 days public notice.

(f) The provisions of subsection (e) above shall not be applied in a manner that would be inconsistent with the provisions of any outstanding or future indentures, resolutions, contracts or other agreements of the city and county relating to bonded indebtedness issued in connection with the utility, or with any applicable state or federal laws.

6.407-1 Water Department Revenue Fund

(a) Subject to the budget and fiscal provisions of this charter, whenever revenue bonds issued by the public utilities commission pursuant to Section 7.312 are outstanding, the entire gross revenue of the water department shall be set aside and deposited into a fund in the city and county treasury to be known as the "Water Department Revenue Fund." All amounts paid into said fund shall be maintained by the treasurer separate and apart from all other city and county funds and shall be secured by the treasurer's official bond or bonds. Separate accounts shall be kept of said fund with respect to receipts and disbursements. Said fund shall be exempted from Section 6.407(a).

(b) Monies in the Water Department Revenue Fund, including earnings thereon, shall be appropriated, transferred, expended or used for the following purposes pertaining to the financing, maintenance and operation of the water department and related facilities owned, operated or controlled by the commission and only in accordance with the following priority:

(1) the payment of operation and maintenance expenses for such utility and related facilities;

(2) the payment of pension charges and proportionate payments to such compensation and other insurance or outside reserve funds as the commission may establish or the board of supervisors may require with respect to employees of the commission;

(3) the payment of principal, interest, reserve, sinking fund, and other mandatory funds created to secure revenue bonds hereafter issued by the commission for the acquisition, construction or extension of water department or related facilities owned, operated or controlled by the commission;

(4) the payment of principal and interest on general obligation bonds heretofore or hereafter issued by the city and county for water department purposes;

(5) reconstruction and replacement as deter-

(Continued on next page)

mined by the commission or as required by any water department revenue bond ordinance or resolution duly adopted and approved;

(6) the acquisition of land, real property or interest in real property for, and the acquisition, construction, enlargement and improvement of, new and existing buildings, structures, facilities, equipment, appliances and other property necessary or convenient to the development or improvement of such utility owned, controlled or operated by the commission; and for any other lawful purpose of the commission including the transfer of surplus funds pursuant to Section 6.407(e).

6.407-2 Hetch Hetchy Revenue Fund

(a) Subject to the budget and fiscal provisions of this charter, whenever revenue bonds issued by the public utilities commission pursuant to Section 7.313 are outstanding, the entire gross revenue of the Hetch Hetchy project shall be set aside and deposited into a fund in the city and county treasury to be known as the "Hetch Hetchy Revenue Fund." All amounts paid into said fund shall be maintained by the treasurer separate and apart from all other city and county funds and shall be secured by the treasurer's official bond or bonds. Separate accounts shall be kept of said fund with respect to receipts and disbursements. Said fund shall be exempt from Section 6.407(a).

(b) Monies in the Hetch Hetchy Rrevenue Ffund, including earnings thereon, shall be appropriated, transferred, expended or used for the following purposes pertaining to the financing, maintenance and operation of the Hetch Hetchy project and related facilities owned, operated or controlled by the commission and only in accordance with the following priority:

(1) the payment of operation and maintenance expenses for such utility and related facilities;

(2) the payment of pension charges and proportionate payments to such compensation and other insurance or outside reserve funds as the commission may establish or the board of supervisors may require with respect to employees of the commission;

(3) the payment of principal, interest, reserve, sinking funds, and other mandatory funds created to secure revenue bonds hereafter issued by the commission for the acquisition, construction or extension of Hetch Hetchy or related facilities owned, operated or controlled by the commission;

(4) the payment of principal and interest on general obligation bonds heretofore or hereafter issued by the city and county for Hetch Hetchy purposes;

(5) reconstruction and replacement as determined by the commission or as required by any Hetch Hetchy revenue bond ordinance or resolution duly adopted and approved;

(6) the acquisition of land, real property or interest in real property for, and the acquisition, construction, enlargement and improvement, of new and existing buildings, structures, facilities, equipment, applicances and other property necessary or convenient for the development or improvement of such utility owned, controlled or operated by the commission; and for any other lawful purpose of the commission including the transfer of surplus funds pursuant to Section 6.407(e).

Section 6. If adopted, these amendments shall become operative on the first day of January 1994 and shall become fully implemented by the first day of July 1994, unless otherwise provided.

By July 1, 1994, the functions, equipment, facilities and personnel of the municipal railway shall be transferred to the department of public transportation.

The mayor, the board of supervisors, the controller and other city and county officers and agencies are authorized and directed to effectuate the transfer of the functions and personnel authorized by this Charter amendment. □

Charter Review N

PROPOSITION N

Shall the Mayor, a member of the Board of Supervisors, and the Chief Administrative Officer be directed to review the Charter and propose changes that the Board of Supervisors could submit to the voters to make City government more cost effective and responsive?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The San Francisco Charter is the City's constitution. The Charter establishes the structure and organization of City government. It also specifies in detail the duties and responsibilities of City officials and departments.

The present Charter was adopted in 1932 and has been amended many times since then. Any change in the Charter must be approved by the voters.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition N is a charter amendment that would direct the Mayor, a member of the Board of Supervisors and the Chief administrative officer to conduct a complete review of the Charter. The purpose of the review would be to reorganize City government to make it more cost-effective and responsive to the people. These three officials would then propose amendments revising the Charter to the Board of Supervisors. Amendments approved by the board would be placed on the November 1994 ballot.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want this Charter review to be conducted and charter amendments to reorganize City government to be proposed to the Board of Supervisors for the November 1994 ballot.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want this charter review to be conducted.

Controller's Statement on "N"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition N:

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it could result in a minor increase in the cost of government for this newly created committee to review the Charter, solicit testimony, evaluate alternative methods of governance and propose amendments to the Charter.

How Supervisors Voted on "N"

On July 12, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 11-0 to place Proposition N on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Kennedy, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

N Charter Review

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION N

San Francisco is facing some of the greatest challenges in its history. But the City Charter — the legal document which lays the foundation for San Francisco's government — prevents the City from effectively meeting these challenges.

Rather than a durable framework for good government, like the U.S. Constitution, the 61 year-old document is an anchor for inefficiency and excessive cost. In this time of budget crisis, the Charter actually impedes delivery of public services:

The City Charter dilutes the authority of each branch of City government so no official body has sufficient authority or responsibility to manage effectively.

The 300-page Charter is not a document "for the people"; it is so convoluted and complex that only insiders know how to navigate it.

Proposition N mandates that a thorough review of the current City Charter be undertaken with proposed changes brought back to the voters next year.

Proposition N will:

Begin the job of reconstructing San Francisco City government to make it more efficient, cost-effective and responsive to the people of this city.

Hold the Mayor, the President of the Board of Supervisors and the Chief Administrative Officer responsible for placing the necessary reforms and revisions before the people of San Francisco for a vote in the General Election of November 1994.

Require the City to develop procedures for public participation in Charter Reform. Proposition N will allow the effort to receive private and foundation donations, minimizing the use of taxpayer money in carrying out this mandate.

San Francisco needs and deserves a better Charter. Vote YES on Proposition N.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION N

We don't dispute the need for some Charter revision. What's puzzling is the Board of Supervisors apparent compulsion to clutter San Francisco's Charter with a further meaningless and unnecessary provision directing the formation of a committee to complete a review of the Charter.

IF THE MAYOR, CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER AND A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS WANT TO REVIEW THE CHARTER AND FORMULATE REVISIONS, NO CHARTER AMENDMENT IS REQUIRED FOR THEM TO SIMPLY MEET AND DO SO.

All that's required is hard work and dedication. Are we to believe that passage of Proposition N will suddenly propel our public officials to do the serious and necessary hard work.

WHY WASTE OUR TIME AND MONEY ON THIS SUPERFLUOUS PROPOSAL? RATHER THAN FURTHER MUDDLING THE CHARTER, THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS SHOULD FOCUS ITS EFFORTS ON IMPROVING MUNI SERVICE AND RESTORING CRITICAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION N.

San Francisco Taxpayers Association
Cheryl Arenson, President
Senator Quentin L. Kopp, Director

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OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION N

This is a pointless, unnecessary, even an insulting proposal. It amends the Charter with a direction to the Mayor, a member of the Board of Supervisors and the Chief Administrative Officer to review the rest of the Charter and submit future Charter amendments to the Board of Supervisors for the November, 1994 election. One wonders about the "genius" who conjured this measure. Why do our illustrious public officials waste money by placing a redundant proposal on the ballot? Public officials don't need a Charter amendment to review and propose amendments to the Charter. Neither the Charter nor any San Francisco ordinance requires the Board of Supervisors or Mayor to obtain voter approval to review and recommend changes to the Charter. The Mayor, CAO and Board of Supervisors could simply form a committee to accomplish the review and recommendations contemplated by this proposal.

PROPOSITION N IS A COLOSSAL WASTE OF MONEY AND AN INSULT TO OUR INTELLIGENCE. It's an effort to persuade us that City Hall inadequacies are the result of a document which has prevented the corruption and graft that characterized San Francisco city government before 1932. The Registrar of Voters estimates that it drains $30,000 to place a proposal on the ballot. That's a needless cost in tough fiscal times. Teach our elected representatives at City Hall that we're not fooled by their cosmetic, superficial nonsense. Vote no on N and tell them to grab a conference room and get to work on any desirable Charter revisions.

San Francisco Taxpayers Association
Cheryl Arenson, President
Quentin L. Kopp, Board Member

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION N

The opponents of Proposition N miss the point of the Charter amendment.

Voter approval of Proposition N would send a clear message to the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, and the Chief Administrative Officer that the City Charter must be reviewed and reformed. Citizens will take an active and participatory role in the Charter reform process. Voters must not forget that they direct elected officials and not the other way around. The opponents of Proposition N should not discourage the voters from exercising their right to political awareness and participation.

Charter reform may not happen if we just wait for someone to "grab a conference room and get to work" as the opponents of Proposition N suggest. Real reform takes political will that can only be assured by the passage of Proposition N.

Exercise your political right and vote **Yes on Proposition N.**

Board of Supervisors.

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N Charter Review

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION N

Vote Yes on Proposition N.

Proposition N will direct the Mayor, a member of the Board of Supervisors, and the Chief Administrative Officer to review our 61 year old City Charter and propose changes that will make City Government run more efficiently and at less cost. Citizen input will be sought. Public hearings on proposed changes will be held. You will have the final vote when these Charter amendments come before the voters next November.

Your **Yes Vote on Proposition N** will send a strong message that now is the time to reform city government — to make it more responsive to the people of San Francisco.

Please join me in voting **Yes on Proposition N.**

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

San Francisco City Government is careening from one budget crisis to the next, resulting in service cuts and a reduced quality of life for San Franciscans.

But instead of providing a framework for dealing with our fiscal problems, the City Charter — the 300-page document that lays out the structure of City government — is like a ball and chain dragging us down.

Proposition N mandates a thorough review of the City Charter to identify specific structural changes that will make government more efficient, cost-effective and responsive to San Franciscans.

The author of the measure has pledged that an advisory committee of neighborhood, civic, labor and business leaders will be set up to help suggest reform measures.

Proposition N will produce real reform in a timely fashion.

Please support Proposition N.

Roberta Boomer, member
S.F. Republican Party Central Committee
Cristina Mack, member
S.F. Republican Party Central Committee
Manny Rosales, member
S.F. Republican Party Central Committee

This year, San Francisco faced the worst budget crisis in its history — and next year's may be worse. The City's uncertain fiscal future jeopardizes the vital services residents need and expect. At the same time, our City Charter lays out a framework for government that hampers the efficient delivery of services.

San Francisco must reform its charter as part of a long-term strategy for putting its fiscal house in order. Measures such as Propositions L and M address some of these problems, but there is much more to be done.

Proposition N calls for a thorough and complete review of the City Charter. The purpose of this review is the restructuring of city government to make it more efficient and responsive to the people of San Francisco.

Specifically, Prop. N will:

- **hold the City's highest elected and appointed officials responsible for producing real change.** Prop. N calls on the Mayor, the Chief Administrative Officer and a member of the Board of Supervisors to identify charter reform measures for placement on the November 1994 ballot.
- **get the public involved in Charter Reform.** Under Prop. N, Charter Reform proposals will go to the full Board of Supervisors for review and public hearings.

  The electorate must approve any Charter Reform measures proposed as a result of Proposition N.

Proposition N is the first step toward better city government. Vote YES on Prop. N.

San Francisco Planning and Urban Research Association (SPUR)

San Francisco's outdated City Charter can't keep up with today's needs — much less the challenges of the upcoming century.

Proposition N is the first step in modernizing the Charter and eliminating the need for countless amendments that clutter our ballots every election.

Please join me in voting **YES on N.**

Supervisor Carole Migden

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PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION N

The San Francisco Democratic Party has long supported reform of our outdated City Charter.

Proposition N is a first step towards charter revision to increase efficiency and improve services.

VOTE YES on N.

San Francisco Democratic Party
Carole Migden, Chair

San Francisco's Charter is out of date and out of step with good government.

Adopted 61 years ago, the Charter today consists of hundreds of added amendments that detail how the city operates and is structured — everything from departmental responsibilities to employee compensation, the purchase of materials, and other administrative and personnel procedures.

The Charter muddles responsibility and assures that no one can truly manage the city. The result is a bureaucratic morass that wastes millions.

As San Francisco continues to wrestle with decreasing revenues and increasing demands for services, Charter revision is needed now more than ever.

Vote YES on Prop N.

G. Rhea Serpan, President
San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

Since the last major charter reform effort a decade ago, of which I was an elected commissioner, it has become even more obvious and more urgent that the antiquated document needs modernization.

Proposition N is a positive first step towards comprehensive reform of the City Charter and reorganization of City government, rather than the piecemeal approach we have taken for decades.

Please join me in voting **YES on N for real charter reform.**

James W. Haas
Former Charter Commissioner

City government needs reform! **VOTE YES** on Proposition N to make city government more responsive to you.

Supervisor Kevin Shelley

It's Time to Change the Charter

San Francisco's 61-year-old Charter is a millstone around the neck of city government.

Instead of providing a flexible blueprint for governing the City, the Charter actually makes it more difficult to provide public services efficiently.

Proposition N mandates that a thorough review of the City Charter be undertaken by the City's highest appointed and elected officials.

Proposition N makes government reform a priority, sets a deadline for city officials, and gives San Francisco voters a voice in the process.

Under Prop. N, all reform measures must be submitted to the Board of Supervisors for review and public hearings. All Charter Reform measures placed on the ballot by the Board of Supervisors must go before the electorate by November 1994.

Vote Yes on Prop. N for better city government.

Willie Brown, Jr.
Speaker, California State Assembly
John Burton
Member, California State Assembly

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N Charter Review

PAID ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION N

Vote no on Proposition N. This is another vaudevillian proposal symbolizing the ballot clutter to which the Board of Supervisors subjects taxpayers, for no sound reason. It reflects City Hall ineptitude, not good government. Charter amendments can be propounded by the Mayor or any member of the Board of Supervisors. If the Mayor, Chief Administrative Officer and a representative of the Board of Supervisors want to review the Charter and formulate revisions, no Charter amendment is required for them to meet to do so. In fact, they could simply sit around that huge conference table in the CAO's office. If they wanted a formal document as an *imprimatur* for a meeting, a simple Board of Supervisors resolution would suffice. Instead, they decide, for inexplicable reasons, to beleaguer us with yet another money-wasting ballot measure as if to proclaim "We're serious people." Why don't they show seriousness in fixing City Hall damage from the Loma Prieta Earthquake of October 17, 1989? Send the message that we see through their transparent effort to appear like people of gravity.

VOTE NO ON N.

Kopp's Good Government Committee
Senator Quentin L. Kopp

TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT PROPOSITION N

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said city and county by adding section 9.103-1 thereto, relating to charter review.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held November 3, 1993, a proposal to amend the Charter of said city and county by adding section 9.103-1 thereto, reading as follows:

NOTE: This entire section is new.

9.103-1 Charter Review

Rather than a blueprint for effective municipal government, the 61 year old document has evolved into a 300 page tangle of bureaucratic provisions that prevents the city's managers from being held accountable and results in wasted human and financial resources.

The voters of the City and County of San Francisco direct that a thorough and complete review of the present charter be undertaken for the purpose of restructuring our municipal government to make it cost-effective and responsive to the people. The mayor, board of supervisors, represented by a member designated by the board, and the chief administrative officer are charged to be responsible for the timely implementation of this mandate and are directed to submit to the board of supervisors pursuant to state law amendments necessary to further reform and revise the charter, to be placed on the November 1994 general election ballot. □

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Meetings of Supervisor Committees O

PROPOSITION O

Shall committees of the Board of Supervisors be allowed, upon giving 30 days notice, to hold special meetings in San Francisco at locations other than City Hall?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Much of the work of the Board of Supervisors is done by committees made up of members of the Board. The work of these committees includes holding hearings, drafting laws, and making recommendations to the full board. Except in the case of emergency, all these committees must be held in City Hall.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition O is a charter amendment that would allow committees of the Board of Supervisors to hold special meetings in San Francisco at locations other than City Hall if approved by the full board. The board would be required to give 30 days notice of these special meetings. The notice would be published, and would be posted in City Hall. Regular committee meetings would continue to be held in City Hall.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to allow committees of the board of Supervisors to hold special meetings in San Francisco at locations other than City Hall if the board gives 30 days notice.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you want to continue to require committees of the Board of Supervisors to hold all of their meetings in City Hall.

Controller's Statement on "O"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition O:

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is implemented, it should not affect the cost of government.

How Supervisors Voted on "O"

On June 28, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 10-0 to place Proposition O on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Kennedy, Leal, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ABSENT: Supervisor Maher.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

O Meetings of Supervisor Committees

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION O

It's simple. Neighborhood problems demand neighborhood solutions. There is no better way for the Board of Supervisors to address neighborhood problems than by holding occasional committee meetings in the neighborhoods.

Currently, the San Francisco Charter forbids the Board of Supervisors from holding committee meetings outside of City Hall. Proposition O will amend the City charter to allow the Board to hold committee meetings anywhere in San Francisco.

Under Proposition O, the Board of Supervisors will be able to schedule committee meetings in our neighborhoods to hold hearings and invite testimony on issues affecting our daily lives. By using places like neighborhood parks and recreation centers to conduct committee meetings, the Board of Supervisors will become more responsive to the needs of San Franciscans.

Along with its companion measure, Proposition P that will permit the full Board of Supervisors to meet outside City Hall, Proposition O is an inexpensive way to make sure the Board is constantly in touch with the problems facing each and every neighborhood from the Richmond to Hunters Point, North Beach to Park Merced.

Hearings on neighborhood issues should be held in the neighborhoods being affected. Proposition O will allow for greater citizen input into city policies while making it easier for people to bring new issues to the attention of City Hall.

Let's Bring City Hall to the neighborhoods. Vote Yes on Proposition O.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION O

THE "OUT-OF-TOUCH" BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MAKES TOKEN GESTURES

It is an interesting admission above, that: "[T]he Board of Supervisors recognizes that the people of San Francisco sometimes feel out of touch with the city government."

A good look at the wasteful and free-spending proposals on this November 1993 election ballot will explain with more eloquence than Demosthenes' *Third Philippic* the real problems of the City and County of San Francisco Board of Supervisors.

Their acts and resolutions speak for themselves.

So-called "district meetings" of the Board of Supervisors (Proposition P) and its Committees (Proposition O) is a plan that has already been tried . . . and failed:

The San Francisco Community College Board set up a system of "district meetings".

Results???:

A lot of money was spent to run the meetings.

Expensive equipment had to be moved.

College District employees were brought in to unfamiliar locations with a host of unforseen problems.

Sound systems, recording instruments, and even tables were set in place by College District workers.

The meetings were flops.

Few people showed up.

Many of the people who regularly attended College Board meetings got confused by the new locations.

Public input on the College Board was *decreased . . . NOT increased.*

Enactment of Propositions P (Board meetings) and O (Committee meetings) would just repeat an unsuccessful experiment and throw away good tax money to boot.

Citizens Against Proposition O:
Terence Faulkner, Past San Francisco Republican County Chairman
Alexa Smith, Democratic County Central Committee
John Riordan

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Meetings of Supervisor Committees O

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION O

VOTE AGAINST SPECIAL-INTEREST PRESSURE GROUP TACTICS!!!

The proposal for "district meetings" of the Board of Supervisor's committees sounds innocent enough.

It's not!

The proposal really meens the following:

(1.) Committee meetings can be held at times and locations difficult for the public and the press to attend.

(2.) The audience at the Committee meetings are less likely to be representative of the San Francisco voting public than if the hearing were properly held at City Hall.

(3.) In the most outrageous cases, Committees of the Board of Supervisors may be confronted by "packed" and one-sided meetings. At such gatherings, we can be sure, every person with the slightest colorable claim on our public tax dollar will be there in force.

(4.) To make matters worse, the costs for such "district meetings" are likely to be wasteful and expensive.

Citizens Against Proposition O:
Arlo H. Smith
Past BART President
Terence Faulkner
Past San Francisco Republican County Chairman
Alexa Smith, Democratic County Central Committee
John Riordan
Democratic County Central Committee

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION O

The only "special interests" hurt by Proposition O are the lobbyists who crowd City Hall.

Proposition O brings committee meetings out of City Hall and into the neighborhoods, where real people can have a say for a change.

MEETINGS YOU CAN ATTEND

Right now, if you want to give your opinion at City Hall, you need to take a day off work and travel down to the Civic Center. With Proposition O, there will be regularly scheduled meetings in your neighborhood after work.

Proposition O will cost the taxpayers nothing. According to the Controller, holding meetings in the neighborhoods will not increase the cost of government.

PROPOSITION O GIVES THE PEOPLE MORE SAY

The opponents seem to be arguing that there is something wrong with more public testimony and input before the Board of Supervisors. Of course, they are wrong.

More convenient committee meetings means a better chance City government will hear you. And that means better City government.

Let the people have their say. Vote YES on Proposition O.

Board of Supervisors.

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O Meetings of Supervisor Committees

PAID ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION O

I sponsored Proposition O to make sure San Franciscans can participate in our city government. By allowing Board Committees to meet in the neighborhoods, during convenient after-work hours, Proposition O will help bring government closer to the people.

Bring government to the people. VOTE YES on Proposition O.

Supervisor Kevin Shelley

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition O

TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT PROPOSITION O

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Section 2.200 to permit the committees of the board of supervisors to hold special meetings in San Francisco in locations other than in City Hall.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held therein on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Section 2.200 to read as follows:

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike-out type~~.

2.200 Meetings

At 12:00 o'clock noon on the eighth day of January next following their election, the newly elected and continuing members of the board of supervisors shall meet at the legislative chamber in the City Hall, and thereafter regular meetings shall be held as fixed by resolution.

The meetings of the board shall be held in the City Hall, provided that, in case of emergency, the board, by resolution, may designate some other appropriate place as its temporary meeting place.

Notice of any special meeting shall be published at least 24 hours in advance of such special meeting.

The board of supervisors, by motion, may authorize a committee of the board of supervisors to schedule a special meeting of the committee of the board in a location in San Francisco other than in City Hall. Notice of special committee meetings being convened outside of City Hall shall be published and posted in City Hall at least 30 days in advance of such special meetings. Motions to schedule special meetings of the committees of the board in locations in San Francisco other than in City Hall shall first be introduced and referred to a committee of the board for hearing and consideration. □

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Board of Supervisors Meetings

P

PROPOSITION P

Shall the Board of Supervisors be allowed, upon giving 30 days notice, to hold special meetings in San Francisco at locations other than City Hall?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Except in the case of emergency, all meetings of the Board of Supervisors must be held in City Hall.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition P is a charter amendment that would allow the Board of Supervisors to hold special meetings in San Francisco at locations other than City Hall. The board would be required to give 30-days notice of these special meetings. This notice would be published, and would be posted in City Hall. Regular meetings would continue to be held in City Hall

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to allow the Board of Supervisors to hold special meetings in San Francisco at locations other than City Hall if the Board gives 30-days notice.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you want to continue to require the Board of Supervisors to hold all of its meetings in City Hall.

Controller's Statement on "P"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition P:

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it should not affect the cost of government.

How Supervisors Voted on "P"

On June 28, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 8-2 to place Proposition P on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Kaufman, Kennedy, Leal, Migden and Shelley.

NO: Supervisors Hallinan and Hsieh.

ABSENT: Supervisor Maher.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

P Board of Supervisors Meetings

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION P

The Board of Supervisors recognizes that the people of San Francisco sometimes feel out of touch with city government. That's why the Board put Proposition P on the ballot.

Proposition P will bring the Board closer to the people who elect us by allowing the Board to meet occasionally outside City Hall.

Currently, the San Francisco Charter forbids the Board of Supervisors from meeting outside of City Hall. Proposition P will amend the city charter to allow the Board to meet anywhere in San Francisco.

Along with its companion measure, Proposition O that will permit the Board to hold committe meetings outside City Hall, Proposition P will allow the Board to conduct its weekly meetings anywhere in San Francisco.

By meeting in places like neighborhood parks and recreation centers, the Board of Supervisors will become more responsive to the needs of San Franciscans.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION P

THE "OUT-OF-TOUCH" BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MAKES TOKEN GESTURES

It is an interesting admission above, that: "[T]he Board of Supervisors recognizes that the people of San Francisco sometimes feel out of touch with the city government."

A good look at the wasteful and free-spending proposals on this November 1993 election ballot will explain with more eloquence than Demosthenes' *Third Philippic* the real problems of the City and County of San Francisco Board of Supervisors.

Their acts and resolutions speak for themselves.

So-called "district meetings" of the Board of Supervisors (Proposition P) and its Committees (Proposition O) is a plan that has already been tried . . . and failed:

The San Francisco Community College Board set up a system of "district meetings".

Results???:

A lot of money was spent to run the meetings.

Expensive equipment had to be moved.

College District employees were brought in to unfamiliar locations with a host of unforseen problems.

Sound systems, recording instruments, and even tables were set in place by College District workers.

The meetings were flops.

Few people showed up.

Many of the people who regularly attended College Board meetings got confused by new locations.

Public input on the College Board was *decreased . . . NOT increased.*

Enactment of Propositions P (Board meetings) and O (Committee meetings) would repeat an unsuccessful experiment and waste tax money.

Citizens for a Representative Board of Supervisors:
Terence Faulkner, Past State Executive Committeeman of California Republican Party
Alexa Smith, Democratic Committeemember
John Riordan, Democratic Committeemember

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Board of Supervisors Meetings P

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION P

VOTE AGAINST MORE SPECIAL-INTEREST PRESSURE GROUP TACTICS!!!

The proposal for so-called "district meetings" of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors is still more ill-advised than Proposition O's plan for Board Committees.

Proposition P would unwisely allow the following legislative abuses:

(1.) Board of Supervisors meetings might be held at locations and times where the press and public would have great difficulty in attending.

(2.) The audience at these "district meetings" of the Board of Supervisors is likely to be ***highly unrepresentative*** of the San Francisco voting public.

(3.) There will be those outrageous cases — especially when there is a lot of money involved — where Board of Supervisors meetings would almost certainly be packed with demanding special interest groups (e.g., garbage collectors demanding rate increases, taxi owners insisting on fewer cabs and higher fares, etc.).

(4.) District meetings of the Board of Supervisors would, of course, cost the City and County of San Francisco more money than regular City Hall meetings.

Citizens for a Representative Board of Supervisors:
Arlo H. Smith
Democratic County County Central Committee
Terence Faulkner
Past State Executive Committeeman of California Republican Party
Alexa Smith, Democratic County Central Committee
John Riordan
Former San Francisco College Board President

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION P

PROPOSITION P HELPS GIVE CITY GOVERNMENT BACK TO YOU.

Proposition P brings the Board of Supervisors out of City Hall and into the neighborhoods. That means City business will be conducted right in front of you — with your input. The opponents want to keep all meetings at City Hall. That might be more convenient for the lobbyists, but not for you.

With Proposition P, you and your neighbors will have the opportunity to attend meetings after work in your neighborhoods. More public input will mean better City government for San Francisco.

NO COST TO THE TAXPAYERS

According to the Controller, Proposition P will cost the taxpayers nothing. Bringing board meetings to the neighborhoods will save money in the long-run. Intense public scrutiny means better, more efficient government.

GIVE POLITICIANS A PIECE OF YOUR MIND.

If you've ever wanted to give the Supervisors a piece of your mind, Proposition P will bring the government into your neighborhood with convenient after-work meetings. Tell politicians how it really is where you live! Vote **YES** on Proposition P.

Board of Supervisors.

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

P Board of Supervisors Meetings

PAID ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION P

I wrote Proposition P to help give city government back to the people. Taking the Board of Supervisors out of City Hall and into the neighborhoods will give thousands more San Franciscans a chance to participate in, and help improve, our city government.

For more responsive government, **VOTE YES** on Proposition P.

Supervisor Kevin Shelley

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition P

TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT PROPOSITION P

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Section 2.200 to permit the board of supervisors to hold special meetings in San Francisco in locations other than in City Hall.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held therein on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Section 2.200 to read as follows:

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike-out type~~.

2.200 Meetings

At 12:00 o'clock noon on the eighth day of January next following their election, the newly elected and continuing members of the board of supervisors shall meet at the legislative chamber in the City Hall, and thereafter regular meetings shall be held as fixed by resolution.

The meetings of the board shall be held in the City Hall, provided that, in case of emergency, the board, by resolution, may designate some other appropriate place as its temporary meeting place.

Notice of any special meeting shall be published at least 24 hours in advance of such special meeting.

The board of supervisors, by motion, may schedule special meetings of the board in locations in San Francisco other than in City Hall. Notice of special meetings being convened outside of City Hall shall be published and posted in City Hall at least 30 days in advance of such special meetings. Motions to schedule special meetings of the board in locations in San Francisco other than in City Hall shall first be introduced and referred to a committee of the board for hearing and consideration. □

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Purchasing Procedures Q

PROPOSITION Q

Shall rules for purchasing equipment and supplies be changed to allow departments, with purchaser approval, to make purchases below $5,000, to require written contracts above $2,500 and sealed bids above $50,000, and to allow the Board of Supervisors after 1997 to modify the $5,000 and $2,500 limits?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: City departments generally may not buy supplies or equipment on their own. Instead, the City Purchaser must buy the supplies and equipment for all departments. The Purchaser must use a written contract or a written purchase order for all purchases.

The Charter states that all contracts for materials, supplies and equipment must be based on sealed bids. However, the City's Administrative Code states that sealed bids are required only where the amount of the contract is over $50,000.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition Q is a charter amendment. It would make the following three changes in current purchasing procedures:

City departments, with the Purchaser's approval, could buy supplies and equipment on their own if the purchase is less than $5,000. Beginning in fiscal year 1996-1997, Proposition Q would allow the Board of Supervisors to change this amount.

It would require a written contract or purchase order only for purchases over $2,500. Beginning in fiscal year 1996-1997, Proposition Q would allow the Board of Supervisors to change this amount.

It would amend the Charter to require sealed bids only where the contract is for $50,000 or more.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to make these changes in the City's purchasing procedures.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to make these changes in the City's purchasing procedures.

Controller's Statement on "Q"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition Q:

Should the proposed amendment be adopted and implemented, in my opinion, it could decrease the cost of government in an indeterminable amount by cutting down on certain regulations and decentralizing certain functions which can be more easily handled at the departmental level.

How Supervisors Voted on "Q"

On June 28, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 10-0 to place Proposition Q on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Kennedy, Leal, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ABSENT: Supervisor Maher.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

Q Purchasing Procedures

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Q

The Mayor, Board of Supervisors, Chief Administrative Officer and Purchasing Department urge a YES vote on Proposition Q to streamline City government and save money.

Proposition Q will:

1. **Allow Departments to make their own purchases of less than $5,000 if they can do so less expensively** than the Purchasing Department. This will streamline government and increase management efficiencies in Departments. Proposition Q would require Departments to follow procedures for competitive bidding for these purchases.
   With Departments placing these low-dollar orders, the Purchasing Department will be given more time to develop more annual contracts for large purchases and contracts. **This will save the City significant amounts of money,** and lead to consolidations in large contracts.
2. **Require contracts over $2,500 to be in writing.** Currently, the Charter requires all purchases except in emergencies, to be in writing. This causes huge amounts of paperwork. **Businesses do not operate in this way.** Instead, they have a threshold below which verbal orders are allowed.
   Proposition Q will move the City away from extra paperwork, and toward modern business practices.
3. **Clarify the requirement that contracts above $50,000 be advertised.**
   The Charter requires contracts to be advertised. Proposition Q will make contracts over $50,000 subject to advertising to help identify lowest bidders and clarify the intent of the Charter.

Proposition Q will **streamline City government and save money.**

We urge a YES vote on Proposition Q.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Q

PROPOSITION Q IS MORE THAN "QUESTIONABLE"!!!

The Board of Supervisors are *DEAD WRONG* in falsely claiming that Proposition Q will "save money" or "streamline City government".

Proposition Q will lessen the use of written contracts.

It is falsely claimed that departments of the City and County of San Francisco will somehow only be allowed to make purchases of under $5,000 ". . . if they can do so less expensively than the Purchasing Department." Unfortunately, this legislation does not impose such needed controls.

It even appears the Board of Supervisors might have the power — by resolution — to let contracts for over $2,500 be entered into without a written agreement (!!!).

Given the long local history of contract disputes, of persons with political influence attempting to overreach the City and County of San Francisco and other governmental entities, great caution should be used in changing *ANY* City Charter requirements involving purchasing.

Without seeking to open old wounds, the bitter construction contractor disputes of BART with Westinghouse and other firms not that many years ago stand as a warning why careful contracting standards *MUST* be maintained.

Citizens Against Economic Waste and Proposition Q:
Andrew de la Rosa
Alexa Smith
Terence Faulkner
Ileana Hernandez
John Riordan

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Purchasing Procedures Q

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION Q

PROPOSITION Q IS A FORMULA FOR ECONOMIC WASTE!!!

Proposition Q, if implemented, would reduce the role of the City Purchaser.

Proposition Q would allow City departments to purchase equipment independently — and without written contracts — if the purchase price is less than $2,500.

Currently, all City and County of San Francisco equipment must be acquired through the City Purchaser.

If passed, Proposition Q would essentially give City departments a "*blank check*".

City departments would no longer require written contracts for most equipment.

City and County of San Francisco bidding procedures would be done away with for items of under $50,000.

Already billions of dollars in debt, the City and County of San Francisco owes more money than many independent nations of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America!!!

Can San Francisco **AFFORD** to **GIVE UP COMPETITIVE BIDDING???**

Can San Francisco **AFFORD** to **GET RID OF WRITTEN CONTRACTS???**

Proposition Q is just requesting voter approval of a "*blank check*".

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION Q!!!

Citizens Against Economic Waste and Proposition Q:
Andrew de la Rosa
Environmental Consultant
Alexa Smith
Democratic State Commiteemember
Arlo H. Smith
Past BART Director
John Riordan
Former San Francisco College Board Member
Ileana Hernandez
Corporation President
Terence Faulkner
Past State Executive Committeeman of California Republican Party

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION Q

Proposition Q will **STREAMLINE CITY GOVERNMENT PURCHASING** and **HELP THE CITY SAVE MONEY.**

Opponents of Proposition Q support an outdated and inefficient method of government purchasing.

Under Proposition Q, City Departments would still be *required* to use competitive bidding procedures, and where needed, written contracts would still be used for purchases of equipment, goods and services.

The fact is that Proposition Q will *streamline* City government by reducing paperwork and reducing a layer of government bureaucracy.

Proposition Q will *save money* by increasing the City Purchaser's ability to consolidate purchases of goods and services, and forcing Departments to purchase goods and services efficiently and within budget. It will enable the City to spend less time on small purchases and more time on *reducing the cost of large purchases.*

The Mayor, Board of Supervisors and Chief Administrative Officer all urge a **YES** vote on Proposition Q.

Board of Supervisors.

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Q Purchasing Procedures

PAID ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Q

As the sponsor of Proposition Q, I urge you to vote YES.

Proposition Q will modernize city purchasing procedures. By saving money on purchases, more funds will be available for needed public services.

Please join me in voting **YES on Q.**

Supervisor Carole Migden

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition Q

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TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT
PROPOSITION Q

DESCRIBING AND SETTING FORTH A PROPOSAL TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORATE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF SAID CITY AND COUNTY BY AMENDING SECTIONS 7.100 AND 7.103 THEREOF RELATING TO PURCHASES OF MATERIALS, SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike out type~~.

Section 1. The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electorate of said City and County at election to be held thereon on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the Charter of said City and County by amending Section 7.100 thereto to read as follows:

SEC. 7.100 Material, Supplies, Equipment and Services

The purchaser of supplies shall purchase all materials, supplies and equipment of every kind and nature and enter into agreements for all contractual services required by the several departments and offices of the city and county, except as in this section otherwise provided. Purchases of books, magazines and periodicals for the library departments, works of art for museums and other articles or things of unusual character as to the purchasing thereof, may, on the recommendation of a department head and the approval of the purchaser, be purchased directly by said department head.

Purchases of materials, supplies and equipment involving the expenditure of less than five thousand dollars ($5,000) may, on the recommendation of the department head in charge thereof and the approval of the Purchaser, be purchased directly by the department head. Beginning with fiscal year 1996-97, the Board of Supervisors shall be authorized to increase or decrease by ordinance the dollar amount of purchases of materials, supplies and equipment which may, on the recommendation of the department head and approval of the Purchaser, be purchased directly by the department head.

Purchases for construction operations, or for any operations conducted outside the boundaries of the city and county may, on the recommendation of the department head in charge thereof, and the approval of the purchaser of supplies, be made by the department head. All such purchases made by officials of departments other than the purchasing department shall be made in accordance with regulations established by the purchaser of supplies. The purchaser of supplies shall have authority to exchange used materials, supplies, and equipment to the advantage of the city and county, advertise for bids, and to sell personal property belonging to the city and county on the recommendation of a department head that such articles are unfit for use.

~~All purchases shall be by written purchase order or written contract except in case of emergency.~~ All purchases in excess of ~~$1,000~~ **twenty five hundred dollars ($2,500)** shall be by written contract. **Beginning with fiscal year 1996-97, the Board of Supervisors shall be authorized to increase or decrease by ordinance the dollar amount of purchases which shall be made by written contract.** ~~provided, however, that~~ **Any other provision of this section notwithstanding,** on the recommendation of the department head, in case of an emergency actually existing, the purchaser of supplies, with the approval of the chief administrative officer, may make such purchases in the open market on the basis of informal bids. At least three bids or quotations shall be secured on open market purchases. All contracts and purchase orders in excess of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) for materials, supplies or equipment and all agreements for contractual services in excess of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) shall require the signature of the chief administrative officer in addition to the signature of the purchaser of supplies. Beginning with fiscal year 1987-88, the board of supervisors shall be authorized to increase or decrease by ordinance the dollar amount of contracts requiring approval of the chief administrative officer under this section. The purchaser of supplies shall not enter into any contract or issue any purchase order unless the controller shall certify thereon that sufficient unencumbered balances are available in the proper fund to meet the payments under such purchase order or contract as these become due.

The purchaser of supplies shall establish specifications and tests to cover all recurring purchases of material, supplies and equipment. He shall, as far as is practicable, standardize materials, supplies and equipment according to the use to which they are to be put, when two or more types, brands or kinds are specified or requested by individual departments.

Purchases of equipment shall be made in accordance with specifications furnished by the department requiring such equipment in case the use of such equipment is peculiar to such department. For patented or proprietary articles sold by brand name, the purchaser may require each department requisitioning same by such brand name, to furnish specifications of the article requisitioned and may advertise for bids on the basis of such specifications, under conditions permitting manufacturers of or dealers in other articles made and sold for the same purpose, to bid on such specifications or on the specifications of their own product. If the purchaser of supplies recommends the acceptance of the lowest or best bid, stating his reasons in writing therefor, and if the department head concerned recommends the acceptance of any other bid on such proprietary articles, stating his reasons in writing therefor, the award shall be determined by the controller.

The purchaser of supplies shall require departments to make adequate inspection of all purchases, and shall make such other inspections as he deems necessary. He shall develop standards for determining when articles or services which may be below standards, specifications or samples furnished should be rejected.

He shall have charge of central storerooms and warehouses of the city and county. He shall also have charge of a central garage and shop for the repair of city and county equipment. All garages and shops heretofore maintained by departments for the construction, maintenance, and repair of departmental supplies and equipment, and the personnel assigned thereto, excepting the shop and personnel for fire alarm, police telegraph and traffic signal manufacture and repair operated by the department of electricity, are hereby transferred to said central garage and shop. He shall have authority to require the transfer of surplus property in any department to stores or to other departments.

Section 2. The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electorate of said City and County at election to be held thereon on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the Charter of said City and County by amending Section 7.103 thereto to read as follows:

SEC. 7.103 Requisition, Contract and Payment

All purchase orders and contracts shall be based on written requisitions, or, for materials or supplies in common use in the various departments, on the purchaser's records of average use by all departments. Purchase orders and contracts for materials, supplies and equipment in excess of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) must be approved by the chief administrative officer. Beginning with fiscal year 1987-88, the board of supervisors shall be authorized to increase or decrease by ordinance the dollar amount of contracts requiring approval of the chief administrative officer under this section. The purchaser of supplies and controller shall establish procedures to approve all bills and vouchers for materials, supplies and equipment and contractual services. All approvals required pursuant to such procedures must be obtained before the controller shall draw and approve warrants therefor. All contracts for the purchase of materials, supplies and equipment **involving the expenditure of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) or more** shall be made after inviting sealed bids by publication. All sealed bids received shall be kept on file. When an award of contract is made, notice that the same has been made shall be given by one publication, and any interested person may examine the bids and records at the purchaser's office.

The purchaser of supplies shall by rules and regulations, approved by the chief administrative officer and the controller, designate and authorize appropriate personnel within the purchasing department to exercise the purchaser's signature powers for purchase orders and contracts approved as provided in this charter. □



Find Yourself a Best Friend

The San Francisco Animal Care and Control Department has a wide variety of animals that need good homes. Come down and see us and find yourself a best friend.

Open seven days a week for adoptions, 11:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., 1200 15th Street at Harrison.

554-6364

Animal Care & Control

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Retirement Board R

PROPOSITION R

Shall retired employees be allowed to vote and be candidates in Retirement Board elections provided that not more than one retired employee at a time may serve on the Board?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The City operates a retirement system that provides benefits to retired employees. This system is run by a seven-member Retirement Board. Three of these members are elected by active City employees in the retirement system. Retired employees may not vote in Retirement Board elections and may not serve on the Retirement Board.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition R is a charter amendment that would allow retired City employees to vote for the three elected members of the Retirement Board and to serve on the Retirement Board. Only one retired employee could serve on the Retirement Board at a time.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to allow retired City employees to vote for the three elected members of the Retirement Board and to serve on the Retirement Board.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to allow retired City employees to vote for the three elected members of the Retirement Board and to serve on the Retirement Board.

Controller's Statement on "R"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition R:

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it should not affect the cost of government.

How Supervisors Voted on "R"

On July 12, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 11-0 to place Proposition R on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Kennedy, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

R Retirement Board

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION R

San Francisco's Retirement Board oversees the investments and management of employee pension and life insurance funds. The San Francisco Charter currently forbids the city's retirees from voting for-or sitting on-the Retirement Board.

Proposition R amends the charter to allow those most affected by decisions of the Retirement Board-the city's retirees-to be able to participate in the management of the retirement system.

Under Proposition R, retirees will join active employees in electing three of the seven seats on the Retirement Board. Proposition R will also change the charter to permit the active and retired employees to elect a retiree.

Good government demands that those citizens most affected by city policies have the opportunity to provide input into decisions that affect their daily lives. Our retired employees deserve the chance to sit on the Retirement Board because the Board makes decisions that will have a significant impact on retirees' monthly pensions.

Proposition R was proposed jointly by the associations representing retired city employees, including the Veteran Police Association, the Retired Firemen, Retired Employees of the City and County of San Francisco and the Retired Teachers.

Our Neighboring counties of Contra Costa, Alameda and Marin already have these enlightened provisions on the books, as does the State of California's retirement system. Our retirees are asking for your support to give them the same opportunity to become involved in setting policies that affect their livelihood-today and every day for years ahead.

Help our retirees have a greater voice in the management of the retirement system. Help our retirees participate in safeguarding their own future. Vote Yes on Proposition R.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

No Opponent's Argument Was Submitted Against Proposition R
No Rebuttals Were Submitted On Proposition R

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Retirement Board R

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION R

I authored this measure to give San Francisco seniors a say in their own retirement system! **VOTE YES** on Proposition R.

Supervisor Kevin Shelley

The proposal would not enlarge the existing City & County Employees Retirement System Board of Directors but would allow former City employees who are now retired members of the City's Retirement System to vote for candidates for the current three elected positions on the Retirement Board. Only one elected position on the Board could be occupied by a retired member at any one time. This is not unusual. It is a right enjoyed by retired members of the State Employees Retirement System and other county retirement systems throughout the State of California.

Vote "YES" on "R" to give retired persons the right to vote for the elected Members of the Retirement System.

Robert J. Scrimgeour, Retired City Employees
Gale Wright, S.F. Veteran Police
Leo T. Burns, Retired Firemen & Widows
Veraine Frierson, United Educators, Retired

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS ENDORSE THIS PROPOSITION "R" AND RECOMMEND AND ASK A "YES" VOTE:

Assemblyman John Burton
12th Assembly Dist
Joan-Marie Shelley
United Educators S.F.
Charles Peterson, Pres.
S.F. Veteran Police
Senator Quentin L. Kopp
State Senate
Walter L. Johnson, Secty-Treas.
S.F. Labor Council
Senator Milton Marks
State Senate

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition R

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TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT
PROPOSITION R

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco by amending Section 3.670 thereof, relating to to the composition of the Retirement Board of the San Francisco City and County Employees' Retirement System by allowing retired members to vote in Retirement Board elections and to be elected to the Retirement Board.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said City and County at an election to be held therein on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the Charter of said City and County by amending Section 3.670 thereof, to read as follows:

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by bold face type; deletions are indicated by ~~strike-out type~~.

3.670 Board Composition

The retirement system shall be managed by a retirement board, which is hereby created, and which shall be the successor and have the powers and duties of the board of administration, the board of trustees of the police relief and pension fund, and the board of fire pension fund commissioners. The retirement board shall consist of one member of the board of supervisors, to be appointed by the president of the board of supervisors, three members to be appointed by the mayor, and three members elected ~~from~~ by the active members~~, who shall not include~~ and retired persons of the retirement system **from among their number.** The members appointed by the mayor shall either hold a degree of doctor of medicine, or shall be experienced in life insurance, actuarial science, employee pension planning, or investment portfolio management; and shall be appointed by the mayor from among three persons whose names shall have been submitted by a committee consisting of two members each of the San Francisco Medical Society, Bar Association of San Francisco, San Francisco Real Estate Board and the Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce~~, provided, however, that~~ **tThere shall not be, at any one time, more than one retired person nor more than one appointed member who holds a degree of doctor of medicine.** The term of office of the six members, other than the member of the board of supervisors, shall be five years. The term of office for the member of the board of supervisors shall be for one year, or until the member is no longer serving on the board of supervisors, if the departure from the board occurs prior to the termination of the one year term. The members of the retirement board shall serve without compensation. Subject to the civil service provisions of this charter, the retirement board shall appoint a secretary-general manager. □

Fine Arts Museums S

PROPOSITION S

Shall the Board of Trustees of the Fine Arts Museums be allowed greater independence in the management and operation of the museums?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco consist of the California Palace of Legion of Honor and the M.H. de Young Memorial Museum. Under the Charter, management and operation of the Fine Arts Museums are governed by a Board of Trustees that can have up to 32 members. The term of each trustee is five years. Trustees are not required to be San Francisco residents.

The Board of Trustees must appoint a director, three deputy directors, curators, and an executive secretary. The Board of Trustees cannot enter into certain insurance arrangements for museum exhibits without approval of the Board of Supervisors.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition S is a charter amendment that would allow the Board of Trustees greater independence in the management and operation of the Fine Arts Museums. The maximum number of trustees would increase to 62. The term of each trustee would be three years. A majority of the members of the Board of Trustees would have to be San Francisco residents.

The Board of Trustees would be allowed to fill executive and administrative positions as needed. The Board of Trustees would be able to enter into certain insurance arrangements for museum exhibits without approval of the Board of Supervisors.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to make these changes.

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

Controller's Statement on "S"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition S:

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it should not affect the cost of government since the authority, function and purpose of the museums remain subject to the budget and fiscal provisions of the City Charter.

How Supervisors Voted on "S"

On July 12, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 10-1 to place Proposition S on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: Supervisor Kennedy.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

S Fine Arts Museums

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION S

San Francisco's Fine Arts Museums — the de Young and the Legion of Honor Museums — are an extremely successful public/private partnership. *This Charter Amendment will make them even better.*

Fine Arts Museums Trustees play a critical role in the success of The Fine Arts Museums. For every dollar the City pays towards the operating expenses of the museums, three dollars are contributed by museum revenues and private contributions. In addition, members of the Board of Trustees and staff work together to secure valuable art donations and additional private contributions for facility improvements. Proposition "S" will support private fundraising activities by increasing the number of Trustees. It also includes a new requirement that the majority of Trustees be San Francisco residents, and places in the Charter language supporting the increased diversification of Trustees so they will better reflect San Francisco's many communities.

Proposition "S" will make it easier for the museums to make arrangements for visiting exhibitions by streamlining the process required for insuring loaned artworks. Finally, this Charter Amendment updates the Charter to reflect existing practices, including officially changing the name of the department of the museums to The Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco, and deleting references to staff positions that no longer exist. **Please vote Yes on "S".**

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

No Opponent's Argument Was Submitted Against Proposition S
No Rebuttals Were Submitted On Proposition S

PAID ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION S

Since 1975, City support for The Fine Arts Museums has dropped from 92% of our total operating budget to 26% for the current year. Last year alone, revenues and private fundraising provided over $9 million for their operations. Museum trustees are the key to this fundraising success. Proposition S will expand the number of trustees and generally update the Charter to clarify existing practices. San Francisco's Fine Arts Museums need your YES vote. Please join with us and vote YES on S.

Mrs. John N. Rosekrans, Jr., Board Chairman
Richard W. Goss II, Board President
Ruth Asawa
Shirley Breyer Black
Robert Bransten
Thad Brown
Nan Hemphill Cook
Charles Crocker
Keith G. Eickman
Burnham Enersen
George Hopper Fitch
Frankie Jacobs Gillette
D.R. Hoyer
David M. Jamison
Frank M. Jordan, Mayor
Leonard E. Kingsley
Sylvia M. Kingsley
Stephanie C. MacColl
Alexander R. Mehran
Walter S. Newman
Trent W. Orr
John N. Rosekrans, Jr.
Douglas W. Shorenstein
Wm. Laney Thornton
Alfred S. Wilsey
Diane B. Wilsey
Frank M. Woods

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition S

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT
PROPOSITION S

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said city and county by repealing Sections 3.620 through 3.624, establishing and governing the Golden Gate Museums of San Francisco, and adding new sections 3.620 through 3.624, establishing and governing the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco, allowing the appointment of employees and assistants as necessary, and restructuring the fiscal and organizational structure of the Fine Arts Museums of the City and County of San Francisco and the financing operations of the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held therein on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the Charter of said city and county by repealing Sections 3.620 through 3.624 and adding new Sections 3.620 through 3.624, to read as follows:

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike-out type~~.

PART THIRTEEN: FINE ARTS MUSEUMS OF SAN FRANCISCO

SEC. 3.620 Board of Trustees; Composition

(a) The California Palace of the Legion of Honor and the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum shall comprise the department designated as the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco, or such other title as may be chosen by not less than two-thirds of the trustees of the Fine Arts Museums.

(b) The management, superintendence and operation thereof, and the land set aside therefor, shall be vested in a Board of Trustees consisting of not more than 62 trustees, of which the mayor and the president of the recreation and park commission shall be ex-officio members.

(1) The initial Board of Trustees shall consist of the members of the Board of Trustees as constituted on November 2, 1993. Existing trustees shall serve the remainder of his or her term existing on November 2, 1993 and, thereafter, each trustee shall be elected for a term of three years. The trustees shall serve with a rotating membership. All vacancies in the Board of Trustees, howsoever occurring, shall be filled by the vote of a majority of the trustees.

(2) The Board of Trustees may elect officers from among its members.

(3) On a vote of the majority of trustees, the number of trustees may be increased or decreased from time to time as needed, provided that the number of trustees shall not be more than 62, and provided further that a vote to decrease the number of trustees shall not affect the power or tenure of any incumbent trustees.

(4) None of the trustees shall receive any compensation for his or her services. A majority of the trustees shall be residents of the city and county. In selecting trustees to serve on the Board of Trustees, the Board of Trustees shall give due consideration to nominees who are broadly representative of the diverse communities of the city and county and knowledgeable in the fields of art and culture, as demonstrated by their experience, training, interest or philanthropic activity therein.

(c) The Board of Trustees shall meet for its purposes at least four times annually.

(d) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Charter, a quorum of the Board of Trustees shall consist of one-third (1/3) of the number of trustees in office at the time.

(e) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Charter, a majority or two-thirds vote of the Board of Trustees shall mean a majority or two-thirds of the number of trustees present at the meeting at which the vote is taken.

(f) The Board of Trustees may adopt and amend bylaws providing for the conduct of its affairs and the distribution and performance of its business. Such bylaws may provide, without limitation, for (i) meeting schedules, (ii) the appointment of trustees emeritus, honorary trustees and officers; (iii) the appointment of an executive committee consisting of not less than 7 trustees and for its authority to act on behalf of the whole Board, (iv) such other committees as the Board of Trustees may deem desirable, and (v) terms and qualifications for employees.

SEC. 3.621 Functions; Powers and Duties

Subject to the budget and fiscal provisions of this Charter, it shall be the authority, function and purpose of the Board of Trustees to:

(a) Have exclusive charge of the California Palace of the Legion of Honor and the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum, the lands set aside therefor, and their affairs, including authority to designate the days and hours during which they shall be open and the charges, if any, to be made for admittance thereto, and of all real and personal property belonging to the Museums, or which may be acquired by loan, purchase, gift, devise, bequest or otherwise;

(b) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Charter, have exclusive authority to accept all gifts, devises and bequests to the Fine Arts Museums, including gifts, devises or bequests which are monetary, personal property or real property;

(c) Insure any loan exhibits and enter any agreements to loan or borrow exhibits, including, without limitation, the ability to agree to indemnification and binding arbitration for purposes of insuring such exhibits without action of the Board of Supervisors so long as such agreements entail no expense for the City and County of San Francisco beyond ordinary insurance expenses;

(d) Maintain or enter into an agreement with a non-profit or other legal entity for the purposes of developing or operating the Museums and/or maintaining or developing a fund for the acquisition of works of art;

(e) Maintain, repair or reconstruct existing buildings and construct new buildings and to make and enter into contracts relating thereto. The Recreation and Park Commission shall maintain and care for the grounds of the Museums, and shall furnish the monies for the necessary repair and embellishment of the grounds and unoccupied parts.

SEC. 3.622 Director and Other Employees

The Board of Trustees may appoint and remove at its pleasure a director and an executive secretary and such other executive and administrative positions as may be necessary. Such employees shall not be subject to any City-imposed residency requirements. The director shall appoint such other assistants and employees as may be necessary, who shall be subject to the civil service provisions of this Charter. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Charter, the Board of Trustees may accept and utilize or authorize contributions to supplement or pay for the salaries and/or other benefits of any city and county employees in order to establish salaries and/or benefits which are competitive; provided, however, that for city and county retirement system purposes, only compensation established pursuant to the applicable salary provisions of this Charter shall be considered.

SEC. 3.623 Accounts and Reports

The Fine Arts Museums shall keep a full account of all property, money, receipts and expenditures, and a record of all Board of Trustees proceedings.

SEC. 3.624 Compliance With Terms of Existing Donations

The Board of Trustees is directed to administer and control the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco consistent with the terms of the existing donations to the California Palace of the Legion of Honor and the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum and accepted by the city and county.

~~PART THIRTEEN: GOLDEN GATE MUSEUMS OF SAN FRANCISCO~~

~~3.620 Board of Trustees; Composition~~

~~The California Palace of the Legion of Honor and the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum are hereby consolidated into one department to be known and designated as the Golden Gate Museums of San Francisco or such other title as may be chosen by not less than two-thirds of the then authorized trustees of the museums. The management, superintendence and operation thereof, and the land set aside therefor, shall be vested in a board consisting of 32 trustees, of which the mayor and the president of the recreation and park commission shall be ex-officio members. With the exception of certain members of the initial board and the ex-officio members, each member shall be elected for a term of five years.~~

~~The initial board shall consist of the ex-officio members and the members of the boards of the California Palace of the Legion of Honor and the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum as consti-~~

(Continued on next page)

LEGAL TEXT OF PROPOSITION S (Continued)

~~tuted on November 7, 1972. At the first meeting the members shall elect from among their number a person to fill the office of president and shall establish a method for determining which among them shall serve full five year terms and which shall serve for lesser periods of time in order to establish a board with a rotating membership. The office of president shall carry a term of five years. The office of president and all subsequent vacancies in said board howsoever occurring shall be filled by the vote of a majority of the trustees in office at the time. On a vote of the majority of trustees in office at the time the number of trustees may be increased or decreased from time to time as needed, provided that a vote to decrease the number of trustees shall affect only vacant offices in the authorized number of trustees occurring from whatever cause, and provided further that at no time shall the total number of trustees exceed 32. None of said trustees shall receive any compensation for his or her services, nor need they be residents of the city and county.~~

~~This section, and Sections 3.621, 3.622, 3.623, 3.624 as herein added, and Section 6.404 as herein amended, shall take effect on the filing with the secretary of state of the legislative resolution of approval thereof, except that the existing boards of trustees and departments shall continue for all purposes pertaining to the current fiscal year until the first day of the fiscal year next succeeding the filing of such resolution and the board of trustees of the Golden Gate Museums shall have the power prior to such date only in matters pertaining to its own organization and to such next succeeding fiscal year and thereafter.~~

~~3.621 Functions; Powers and Duties~~

~~The board shall have exclusive charge of said museums, the lands set aside therefor, and their affairs including designating the days and hours during which they shall be open and the charges, if any, to be made for admittance thereto, and of all real and personal property belonging to the museums, or which may be acquired by loan, purchase, gift, devise, bequest or otherwise, when not inconsistent with the terms and conditions of the loan, gift, devise or bequest, and shall have the further power to insure loan exhibits. It shall meet for its purposes four times annually, at least once in three months, and at such other times as the president or any six trustees may appoint, in a place to be provided for the purpose. It shall elect an executive committee consisting of the president and six other trustees which shall have such powers between meeting as are delegated to it by the board, which may include the full powers of the board. All subsequent vacancies in said committee howsoever occurring shall be filled by the vote of a majority of the trustees in office at the time. The president may appoint such further committees as he shall deem appropriate for the purpose of advising the board and executive committee on matters pertaining to the museums. The board further may designate such persons as it deems appropriate "honorary trustees." Each honorary trustee may have a seat on the board and may participate in debate, but said honorary trustee is not entitled to vote on any matters before the board for its consideration.~~

~~The board shall have the power to maintain, repair or reconstruct existing buildings and construct new buildings and to make and enter into contracts relating thereto, subject, however, insofar as city funds are to be used, to the budget and annual appropriation ordinance. The park commission shall Page 9 of 11 maintain and care for the grounds of the museums, and shall furnish the monies for the necessary repair and embellishment of the grounds and unoccupied parts.~~

~~3.622 Director and Other Employees~~

~~The board shall appoint a director, three assistant directors, curators, and an executive secretary, who shall hold office at its pleasure. It shall appoint such other assistants and employees as may be necessary, who shall be subject to the civil service and salary standardization provisions of this charter.~~

~~The civil service rights of persons employed under the civil service provisions of this charter in either the California Palace of the Legion of Honor or the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum Departments shall continue in the Golden Gate Museums Department. Seniority of any such employees who have acquired civil service status in either the California Palace of the Legion of Honor under the provisions of Section 50 of the charter, as amended, and effective January 11, 1943, or in the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum under the provisions of Section 51 of the charter, as amended, and effective January 11, 1943, shall be determined for all purposes in each instance by the date of commencement of full time continuous service with either of such departments.~~

~~3.623 Accounts and Reports~~

~~The executive secretary of the board of trustees of the Golden Gate Museums shall keep a full account of all property, money, receipts and expenditures, and a record of all its proceedings, and shall file annually a report with the controller.~~

~~3.624 Compliance with Terms of the Donation~~

~~It is the intention that the administration and control of the Golden Gate Museums of San Francisco shall be continued with the powers granted and under the conditions imposed by the terms of the respective donations to the California Palace of the Legion of Honor and the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum and accepted by the city and county.~~ □

Deputy Fire Chiefs T

PROPOSITION T

Shall the Chief of the Fire Department be allowed to appoint two Deputy Chiefs chosen from the rank of Assistant Chief or Battalion Chief?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The Chief of the Fire Department has the power to appoint one Deputy Chief, who must come from the rank of Assistant Chief.

This proposition is part of the Fire Department's plan to comply with a court order to hire and promote more minority and women firefighters.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition T is a charter amendment that would allow the Chief of the Fire Department to appoint two Deputy Chiefs, chosen from the rank of Assistant Chief or Battalion Chief. This would substantially enlarge the pool of candidates for the rank of Deputy Chief, which would increase future promotional opportunities for minority and women officers.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to allow the Fire Chief to appoint two Deputy Chiefs from among the members of the Department having the rank of Assistant Chief or Battalion Chief.

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

Controller's Statement on "T"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition T:

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it would not affect the cost of government.

How Supervisors Voted on "T"

On July 12, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 11-0 to place Proposition T on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Kennedy, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

T Deputy Fire Chiefs

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION T

PROPOSITION T WILL PROVIDE ADVANCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN AND MINORITIES WITHIN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Proposition T is being proposed pursuant to the terms of the Fire Department's Management Plan, adopted by the Fire Commission on February 23, 1993. This Management Plan was prepared in accordance with the Federal Consent Decree.

One of the goals of the Management Plan is to increase opportunities within the Fire Department for women and minorities. Presently the Fire Chief can select a Deputy Chief from the rank of Assistant Chief. Proposition T will change the City's Charter and allow the Fire Chief to select a Deputy Chief from the rank of Battalion Chief in addition to Assistant Chief.

This Charter change will increase the pool of eligible candidates for Deputy Chief and at the same time increase the advancement opportunites for women and minorities.

We must eliminate the barriers to advancement for women and minorites throughout our City government. Proposition T helps us reach that goal within the Fire Department.

Please Vote Yes on Propostion T.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

No Opponent's Argument Was Submitted Against Proposition T
No Rebuttals Were Submitted On Proposition T

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Deputy Fire Chiefs T

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION T

The undersigned as policy makers and manager of the San Francisco Fire Department have a working knowledge of its needs and goals.

Prop "T" would allow the Fire Chief greater flexibility in appointing the two Deputy Chiefs of Department.

Under Prop "T" the applicant pool for those two positions is increased from 15 chief officers to 58 chief officers. It is expected that this expanded applicant pool will provide the Fire Chief with a more diverse group of chief officers from which to make the two appointments.

Each of us believes in the importance of Prop "T" as a means to expand the applicant pool for these senior management positions in the Fire Department, and thereby increase the promotional opportunities for minorities and women to be selected for these management positions.

John A. Ertola
President, Fire Commission
Laurence D. Griffin
Vice President, Fire Commission
Charles D. Morrow
Fire Commissioner
Thomas T. Ng
Fire Commissioner
Norma M. Molinar
Fire Commissioner
Joseph A. Medina
Chief of Department

City Government should lead the way in breaking down the glass ceiling which obstructs promotional opportunities for women and minorties.

Proposition T will provide increase opportunties for advancement within the San Francisco Fire Department for women and minorties.

Proposition T is good for women, it's good for minorties and it's good for the San Francisco Fire Department.

I urge you to help increase opportunities for women and minorties in the Fire Department. Please vote YES on Proposition T.

Tom Hsieh, Member, San Francisco Board of Supervisors

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition T

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TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT
PROPOSITION T

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said City and County by amending Section 3.543 to permit the chief of the fire department to appoint two deputy chiefs of department from among those members of the department holding the rank of battalion chief or assistant chief.

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by bold face type; deletions are indicated by ~~strike-out type~~.

3.543 ~~Assistant Fire Chief~~ **Deputy Chiefs** and Other Executives

Subject to the provisions of Section 3.501 of the charter governing the appointment and removal of non-civil service officers, assistants and employees, and without competitive examination, the chief of the fire department shall have the power to appoint **and to remove, at his or her pleasure,** from among the members of the department having the rank of ~~first or second~~ assistant chief of the department **or battalion chief, a two deputy chiefs of department and, ~~from the members of the department having the rank of battalion chief,~~** a secretary to the chief of the department. □

City Election Procedures U

PROPOSITION U

Shall candidates for City office be required to be San Francisco residents at the time they take out nomination papers, and shall certain other election procedures be changed, including providing the Registrar of Voters and other officials more time to prepare election materials?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The basic rules for conducting City elections are contained in the City Charter. Some of these rules are out of date or differ from rules widely used in local elections elsewhere in California. Others require the Registrar of Voters to prepare for special elections in a short period of time. These rules can be changed only by amending the charter.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition U is a charter amendment that would change the rules for City elections in a number of ways, including the following:

1) A person running for City office would have to be a San Francisco resident at the time of taking out nomination papers, instead of at the time of taking office.

2) When the Board of Supervisors calls a special election, that election would have to be held within 90 days, instead of 30.

3) When an initiative or recall measure qualifies for a special election, that election would have to be held not less than 105 nor more than 120 days afterward, instead of not less than 60 nor more than 75 days afterward.

4) When an initiative or recall measure does not qualify for a special election, it must be on the ballot in the next scheduled election that occurs more than 105 days afterward, instead of more than 30 days afterward.

5) Declaration of candidacy and sponsor's certificates would be filed at the same time, instead of separately. These documents would be kept by the Registrar of Voters for two years, instead of four.

In addition, out of date language would be removed, and other procedures would be simplified.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to make these changes to the rules for City elections.

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

Controller's Statement on "U"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition U:

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it should not affect the cost of government since most of the changes reflected in the amendment already occur in practice in the Registrar of Voters Office.

How Supervisors Voted on "U"

On July 12, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 11-0 to place Proposition U on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Kennedy, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

U City Election Procedures

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION U

Vote "YES" to make the Charter's election sections simpler and consistent with state laws!

The charter allows elections to be called with only 30 days notice. This makes it impossible for San Francisco to comply with the state laws for sending information to voters, and for absentee voting. This would not allow the Registrar time to notify voters, print and mail the Voter Information Pamphlet, arrange for over 600 polling places, or recruit and train 3,000 poll workers. This would not allow voters time to request or receive their absentee ballots. *This amendment requires that the City give the voters at least 90 days notice before an election.*

Currently, a person who wants to run for a city office does not have to live in San Francisco. *This amendment requires that a candidate for office, for example, mayor, be a San Francisco resident and registered voter.*

Parts of the charter are unnecessarily bureaucratic. If a person wants to run for local office, he or she must follow a two-step process. First, the candidate must pick up certain papers, fill them out, and file them with the Registrar. Only then can they be given the rest of the papers they need, which must be filled out and filed with the Registrar. This amendment would allow candidates to file all their papers and pay the filing fee at one time. In addition, candidates are allowed more time to file and run in the event of a special election.

And finally, it will be easier for candidates and campaigns to know which rules they are supposed to follow. *This amendment would make it clear that, if the charter is silent on a specific election matter, state elections laws would apply.*

We urge you to vote "YES on Proposition U.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

No Opponent's Argument Was Submitted Against Proposition U
No Rebuttals Were Submitted On Proposition U

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

PAID ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION U

Proposition U is Good Government. It helps ensure that City elections will be well managed, AND it saves taxpayer's money. **Vote Yes on Prop U.**

Natalie Berg
Dick Grosboll
Tony Kilroy
Esther Marks
Roger Sanders

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition U

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT
PROPOSITION U

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Sections 8.100, 9.103, 9.104, 9.108, 9.109, 9.110, 9.111, 9.113 and 9.114, therefrom and by repealing Section 9.100-2, thereof, relating to elections.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held November 3, 1993, a proposal to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Sections 8.100, 9.103, 9.104, 9.108, 9.109, 9.110, 9.111, 9.113 and 9.114, thereof, and by repealing Section 9.100-2, therefrom, to read as follows:

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike out type~~.

8.100 Qualifications

(a) No person shall be a candidate for any elective office nor shall be appointed as a member of any board, commission or advisory body of any kind established by this charter or legislative act of the United States of America, the State of California or this board of supervisors, unless he or she is a resident of the city and county and an elector thereof **at the time that nomination papers are issued to the candidate or at the time of the person's appointment** ~~immediately prior to the time of his or her taking office~~, unless he or she is a retirement system member or health system member elected under charter section 3.670 or 3.680, or unless otherwise specifically provided in this charter, and every elected officer and member of any board, commission or advisory body of any kind shall continue to be a resident of the city and county during incumbency of office, and upon ceasing to be such resident, shall be removed from office. Notwithstanding any other provision of this charter, residency shall not be required for persons appointed to, or serving on, the following boards and commissions: the board of trustees of the San Francisco War Memorial, the board of trustees of the Golden Gate Museums of San Francisco, the Asian Art Commission, and the San Francisco Film and Video Arts Commission.

Notwithstanding this requirement, in the case of boards, commissions or advisory bodies established by legislative act, the residency requirement may be waived by the appointing officer, or entity upon a finding that the board, commission or body requires the appointment of a person with specific experience, skills or qualifications and after exercising due diligence, an eligible and willing appointee residing within the city and county could not be located.

(b) Except for those offices and positions and officers and employees specifically provided for in this section and other sections of the charter, the residential qualifications and requirements for all officers and employees and all offices and positions in the city and county service shall be as provided by ordinance of the board of supervisors.

~~9.100-2 Runoff Election of Members of the Board of Supervisors when Elected by Districts~~

~~Notwithstanding any other provisions or limitations of this charter, whenever the members of the board of supervisors shall be elected by districts by the voters of the city and county they shall be elected in the manner prescribed by this charter; provided, however, that should no candidate in a district receive a majority of all votes cast for all candidates for such district supervisor office, the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes cast for any of such candidates shall thereby qualify as candidates for such district supervisor office at a runoff election to be held on the second Tuesday of the next ensuing December.~~

9.103 Municipal Elections

On Tuesday after the first Monday in November in 1931 and every second year thereafter, there shall be held in the city and county an election to be known as the general municipal election, at which the electors of the city and county shall choose such officers or qualify such candidates as are required by this charter to be elected or qualified at that time.

In the event that a runoff election is required to be held pursuant to the provisions of Sections 9.100-1 ~~or 9.100-2~~ of this charter, on the second Tuesday in December in each year in which such a runoff election is required to be held as aforesaid, there shall be held an election to be known as the municipal runoff election at which the electors of the city and county shall elect such officers as are required by this charter to be elected at that time. Only those officers for which a runoff election is required to be held shall be voted on at any such municipal runoff election, and no other office or measure shall be voted on at said election.

Special municipal elections shall be called by the registrar when required by this charter on the filing of appropriate initiative, referendum or recall petitions, as provided by this charter, and may be called by the supervisors for bond issues, declarations of policy or for the voting on candidates for city and county offices not subject to election at general municipal elections or municipal runoff elections.

All provisions of the general laws of this state, including penal laws, respecting the registration of voters, initiative, referendum and recall petitions, **nominations, candidate ballot designations, the location of candidates' names on the ballot, write-in candidates**, elections, canvas of returns and all matters pertinent to any and all of these, shall be applicable to the city and county except as otherwise provided by this charter or by ordinance adopted by the board of supervisors as authorized by this charter relative to any rights, powers or duties of the city and county or its officers. When not prohibited by general law, the supervisors by ordinance may provide that the publication of precincts and polling places shall be by posting only.

9.104 Nomination of Elective Officers

The name of a candidate for an elective office shall be printed upon the ballot ~~when a declaration of candidacy and certificates of not less than 20 nor more than 30 sponsors shall have been filed on his or her behalf, and~~ when the nomination shall have been made in the following manner: The candidate, not more than 113 days and no later than 88 days before the municipal election in November, shall file with the registrar a declaration of his or her candidacy, in the form prescribed by the registrar for all candidates, including statements of his or her qualifications not to exceed 100 words, subscribed by him or her before the registrar. The registrar or his or her authorized deputy shall forthwith certify to the said subscription and its date and retain and file the declaration. **At the same time the candidate files his or her declaration of candidacy, the candidate shall file with the registrar, on forms furnished by him or her, not less than 20 nor more than 30 sponsors, who are electors qualified to vote at the said municipal election and who shall sign and certify under the penalty of perjury to the qualifications of said candidate.** The candidate shall pay to the registrar at the time of filing his or her declaration of candidacy and sponsors certificates a sum equal to two percent (2%) of the current annual salary for the office for which he or she is a candidate. In lieu of such filing fee, a candidate may submit to the registrar signatures of voters registered in San Francisco as provided in the general laws of this state. ~~After said declaration shall have been signed, certified and filed, and not later than 88 days before the election, each candidate shall file with the registrar, on forms furnished by him or her, not less than 20 nor more than 30 sponsors, who are electors qualified to vote at the said municipal election and who shall sign and certify under the penalty of perjury to the qualifications of said candidate.~~

In the event the registrar shall refuse to file such declaration of candidacy, petition in lieu of filing or certificate of a sponsor thereof, he or she shall forthwith designate in writing on the declaration, petition or certificate the defect thereof, or other reason for refusing to file the same, and shall return the same to party tendering it. No defect in any declaration, petition or certificate presented to the registrar shall prevent the filing of another declaration, petition or certificate within the period allowed for presenting the declaration, petition or certificate. The name of every candidate who has been duly and regularly nominated shall be placed on the ballot under the title of the office for which he or she is a candidate, provided that a candidate whose nomination has been completed, may, not less than 66 days before a municipal election, withdraw as a candidate by filing with the registrar his or her withdrawal, naming the office; such withdrawal must be signed and sworn to by the person withdrawing.

The name of every municipal candidate who has been nominated for an office to be elected throughout the city and county as hereinbefore provided shall be placed on the ballot in accordance with the general laws of the state under the

(Continued on next page)

heading of the office for which said candidate has been nominated in the following manner: the name of the candidate highest on the list of candidates for any particular office shall be printed first on the ballot under the proper heading for said office in the lowest numbered assembly district in the city and county. Thereafter, in each succeeding assembly district the name of the candidate appearing first for said office in the last preceding assembly district shall be placed last and the order of the names of the other candidates for said office shall remain unchanged.

In the event that the number of candidates in any group shall exceed the number of assembly districts in the city and county then the total number of candidates in such group shall be divided by the number of assembly districts and the quotient of said division, if an integral number, or, if it be a fractional number, then the next highest integral number shall be the number of candidates to be taken from the beginning of the list of said candidates and placed at the end of said list of candidates in each succeeding assembly district.

Immediately under the name of each candidate and not separated therefrom by any line may appear, at the option of the candidate, one of the following designations:

(a) Words designating the city, county, district or state office which the candidate then holds. Such designations shall not include a party affiliation of the candidate.

(b) If the candidate be a candidate for the same office which he or she then holds, and only in that event, the word "incumbent."

(c) The profession, vocation or occupation of the candidate in not more than nine words.

In all cases words so used shall be printed in eight-point roman boldface capitals and lowercase type.

No incumbent shall have any further preference in the location of his or her name on said ballot unless the same is permitted by this section.

The registrar shall preserve in his or her office, for a period of two years ~~four years~~, all candidates' declarations, petitions and all sponsors' certificates filed in accordance with this section.

9.108 Initiative, Referendum, and Recall

(a) The registered voters shall have power to propose by petition, and to adopt or to reject at the polls, any ordinance, act or other measure which is within the power conferred upon the board of supervisors to enact, or any legislative act which is within the power conferred upon any other board, commission or officer to adopt, or any amendment to the charter. Such ordinance, act, charter amendment or other measure may be so proposed by filing with the registrar a petition setting forth said measure in full, signed by registered voters of the city and county as many in number as the percentages hereinafter required of the entire vote for all candidates for the office of mayor cast at the last preceding regular municipal election.

Any declaration of policy may be submitted to the electors in the manner provided for the submission of ordinances; and when approved by a majority of the qualified electors voting on said declaration, it shall thereupon be the duty of the the board of supervisors to enact an ordinance or ordinances to carry such policies or principles into effect, subject to the referendum provisions of this charter.

Any ordinance which the supervisors are empowered to pass may be submitted to the electors by a majority of the board at a general or primary election or at a special election called for the purpose, said election to be held not less than ninety ~~thirty~~ days from the date of the call. Any such ordinance may be proposed by one-third of the supervisors, or by the mayor, and when so proposed shall be submitted to the electors at the next succeeding general election. No ordinance passed by the supervisors granting any public utility franchise or privilege, shall go into effect until the expiration of 60 days from the date it becomes final. At the end of such 60 days such ordinance shall be in force and effect, unless within such period there shall be filed with the registrar a petition signed by registered voters equal in number to five percent of the entire vote cast for mayor at the last preceding regular municipal election, requesting that such ordinance be submitted to the electors. In case such petition is filed, such ordinance shall not go into effect until approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon at a general or special election.

If, before the time any other ordinance involving legislative matters becomes effective, there shall be filed with the board of supervisors a petition signed by qualified electors of the city and county equal in number to at least 10 percentum of the entire vote cast for all candidates for mayor at the last preceding general municipal election at which the office of mayor was voted upon, ~~a mayor was elected,~~ protesting against the passage of such ordinance the same shall be suspended from going into operation, and it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to reconsider such ordinance, and if the same be not entirely repealed, said board shall submit the ordinance to the vote of said electors either at the next general ~~municipal~~ or primary election or at a special election to be called for that purpose, and such ordinance shall not go into effect or become operative unless and until a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon shall vote in favor thereof. The provisions of Sections 9.109 and 9.110 of the charter shall apply to and govern the verification and certification of such petition.

Annual budget and appropriation ordinances, supplemental appropriation ordinances, the annual salary ordinance, or ordinances amending the same, the ordinances levying taxes, any ordinance appropriating money from the emergency reserve fund, ordinances authorizing the city attorney to compromise litigation, and ordinances necessary to enable the mayor to carry out any of the powers vested in him or her in the case of a public emergency as defined in Section 3.100 of the charter, ordinances enacted pursuant to Section 8.410 of the charter, as well as ordinances relative to purely administrative matters, shall not be subject to referendum.

Any elective official, the chief administrative officer, the controller or any member of the board of education or public utilities commission may be recalled by the electors. The procedure to effect such recall shall be as follows: A petition demanding the recall from office of the person sought to be recalled shall be filed with the registrar. Said petition shall contain a statement of the grounds on which the recall is sought. Any insufficiency of form or substance in such statement shall in no way affect the validity of the election and proceedings held thereunder. No recall petition shall be filed against any officer until he or she has held his or her office for at least six months.

(b) In the event the representative of the board of supervisors and the representatives of recognized employee organizations do not reach an agreement through the meet-and-confer process on matters contained in the annual salary standardization ordinance by March 15 of any year, the board shall adopt a schedule of compensation which reflects current prevailing rates for the classifications covered by Section 8.401 of the charter.

In any year when an agreement on matters contained in the salary standardization ordinance has not been achieved, the civil service commission shall prepare, prior to April 1, a schedule of compensation and administrative provisions which reflect additional rates that would be payable and working conditions, based upon the last demands made by the recognized employee organization(s) which participated in the meet-and-confer process.

Said schedule shall be transmitted to the registrar of voters for submission to the electors of the city and county at a general election or a special election called for the purpose, and said special election shall be held no less than ~~60~~ 90 days from the date of the call. No such schedule shall be withdrawn after it has been received by the registrar of voters. At said election, the ballot shall contain the following two alternatives:

(1) Approval of the schedule of compensation based upon the employee organizations last demands.

(2) Disapproval of the schedule of compensation based upon the employee organizations last demands.

If a majority of the valid votes cast in the election favor paying the additional rates set forth in the schedule of compensation based upon the last demands of the recognized employee organizations which engaged in the meet-and-confer process, it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to amend the salary standardization ordinance to reflect said increased rates and the same shall be in lieu of said annual compensation and, notwithstanding any other provisions of this charter to the contrary, said rates shall become effective and be payable as if adopted prior to April 1, of any year.

The provisions of Sections 3.100 and 3.100-1, relating to the emergency powers of the mayor, shall not be applicable to the provisions of Subsection (b) of this section.

(Continued on next page)

9.109 Petitions

The filing, verification and certification of initiative, referendum and recall petitions shall be in accordance with general law, and rules and regulations of the registrar of voters relative to details not covered by general law, except as otherwise provided by this charter. Any signer to a petition may withdraw his or her name from the same by filing with the registrar of voters a verified revocation of his or her signature before the filing of the petition. No signature can be revoked after the petition has been filed. Unless and until it be proven otherwise by official investigation by the registrar, it shall be presumed that the petition filed conforms to all legal requirements and contains the signatures of the requisite number of registered voters, and after an election based thereon, the sufficiency of such petition shall not be questioned.

~~If any signature be questioned, the registrar shall mail notice to such purported signer, stating that his or her name is attached to such petition and citing him or her to appear before said registrar forthwith, naming the time and place. Said citation shall enclose a blank affidavit, which may be used to deny that the affiant signed such petition. If such person does not desire to attend in person, he may swear to such affidavit of denial before any officer authorized to take oaths, and mail the same to the registrar. If he does not so attend and deny such signature in person or by making and mailing such affidavit of denial before the time when the registrar must, under general law, make final determination, the signature to such petition must be treated as genuine. The registrar shall keep a list of the names of all purported signers who appear before him and deny their signature under oath, and also file and keep such affidavits for at least one year.~~

9.110 Special Election Fund

The board of supervisors shall maintain a fund of not less than $50,000 to be known as the special fund, to be used exclusively for defraying the costs of verifying petitions and other expenses of all special elections ~~initiated by petitions of the electorate~~, including recall elections. In the event of the expenditure of any of said fund, the board of supervisors in the next succeeding annual budget shall appropriate a sum sufficient to reimburse said special election fund.

9.111 Time of Election

If the petition accompanying a proposed initiative measure, or declaration of policy, to be signed by registered voters equal in number to 10 percent of the entire vote cast for mayor at the last preceding general municipal election, or if the petition accompanying a proposed recall be signed by registered voters equal in number to 10 percent of the registered voters of the City and County of San Francisco at the time of the filing of the notice of intention to circulate the recall petition and contains a request that said measure, policy or recall be submitted forthwith to a vote of the electorate at a special election, then the registrar shall, upon certification of the sufficiency of the petition, forthwith call a special election, which shall be held at a date not less than ~~60~~ 105 nor more than ~~75~~ 120 days from the date of calling the same, at which said measure or policy, without alteration, or said recall shall be submitted to a vote of the electorate, unless within ~~sixty~~ 105 days of a general or primary election, in which event it shall be submitted at such general or primary election.

If the petition accompanying a proposed initiative measure or declaration of policy be signed by registered voters equal in number to five percent but less than 10 percent of the said entire vote, then such measure or measures, without alteration, shall be submitted by the registrar to a vote of the electorate at the next general state or municipal election that shall occur at any time after ~~30~~ 105 days from the date of the certificate of sufficiency attached to the petition accompanying such measure unless the board of supervisors, by ordinance, direct that the measure or policy be voted on at a special election prior thereto.

9.113 Form of Ballot-Majority Vote

The ballots used when voting upon any proposed measure, referendum, policy, recall or confirmation shall contain a general statement thereof, followed by the words "Yes" and "No," so arranged that the voter may indicate his or her choice upon the ballot. If a majority of the qualified electors voting on said proposed measure, referendum, policy, recall or confirmation shall vote in favor thereof, it shall go into effect 10 days after the declaration of the official count. The general statement or question provided for in this section shall be prepared by the city attorney and shall consist of not over thirty words.

If the official proposed to be removed at any recall election shall, as the result of said election, be recalled, the mayor shall appoint his or her successor for the unexpired term and the officer so recalled shall be ineligible to hold any city and county office for two years. ~~; should said officer be retained in his office, he shall be reimbursed out of the special election fund for his expenses in such recall election; provided that such payment shall not exceed the amount he is permitted to spend under the Purity of Elections Act now in force.~~

9.114 Competing and Conflicting Measures-Repeal

When two or more proposed measures are of the same general purpose, the registrar shall so declare. ~~, and shall cause ballots to be so printed that the voter, first, may choose between any measure or none, and, secondly, may express his or her preference for any one. If a majority of the votes on the first question is affirmative, then the measure receiving the highest number of votes shall become law and the other fail of passage. In case two or more measures are tied for the highest vote, they shall be resubmitted at the next ensuing general election.~~ If there is a conflict between two or more such measures ~~or between two or more charter amendments~~ adopted at the same election, then the measure ~~or charter amendment~~ receiving the highest affirmative vote shall prevail. **In case two or more measures are tied for the highest vote, they shall be resubmitted at the next ensuing general election.**

No initiative, ordinance or measure or declaration of policy approved by the electorate under the provision of this charter shall be subject to veto, or be amended or repealed except by vote of the electorate, unless such ordinance or measure shall otherwise provide. □

General Assistance V

PROPOSITION V

Shall certain changes be made to San Francisco's General Assistance ("GA") laws to (1) add a durational residency requirement for GA applicants, (2) increase penalties for persons who violate GA rules or obtain GA benefits through fraud, (3) strengthen the City's ability to recover overpayments of GA, and (4) enable the City to obtain fingerprints from GA applicants and recipients to prevent duplicate GA payments?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Counties must provide General Assistance ("GA") benefits to certain needy persons who do not qualify for other forms of public assistance such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children. Each county has its own laws for the GA program. In San Francisco these include:

1. A person need not live in San Francisco for a set period of time before applying for GA benefits.

2. Persons receiving GA benefits must comply with certain rules, such as keeping appointments. If a person fails to follow these rules, the person's benefits may be stopped and he or she cannot reapply for two weeks.

3. If a person obtains GA benefits by fraud, such as failing to report income, the person's benefits may be stopped and he or she cannot reapply for two weeks. This penalty does not increase for repeated violations.

4. If a person is overpaid GA benefits, the City may reduce future benefits by a set percentage to recover the overpayment. Because benefits cannot be reduced for more than six months, the City cannot always fully recover overpayments without going to court.

5. The City requires identification from GA applicants to prevent multiple payments to the same person. The City cannot require fingerprinting.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition V is an ordinance that would make several changes to the City's GA laws.

1. A person would have to live in San Francisco for fifteen continuous days before applying for GA benefits.

2. A GA recipient whose benefits are stopped because of a failure to follow rules would not receive GA benefits for 30 days.

3. If a person obtains GA benefits by fraud, that person's benefits would be discontinued for 30 days. For repeat offenses within a two-year period, benefits would be stopped for 60 days and then 90 days.

4. The City would be allowed to recover any overpayments of benefits to GA recipients by reducing future GA benefits until the City fully recovers the overpayment.

5. In order to receive GA benefits, applicants and recipients could be required to provide the City with their fingerprints.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to make these changes to the City's General Assistance laws.

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

Controller's Statement on "V"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition V:

Should the proposed ordinance be approved and implemented, in my opinion, it would decrease the cost of government by presently indeterminable amounts.

How "V" Got on the Ballot

On August 4, 1993 the Registrar of Voters received a proposed ordinance signed by the Mayor.

The Charter allows the Mayor to place an ordinance on the ballot in this manner.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

V General Assistance

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION V

San Francisco's General Assistance (GA) program provides $345 a month to needy individuals who don't qualify for any other form of assistance. This program is an important safety net for citizens who need help. Unfortunately, San Francisco's existing law does not adequately prevent fraud.

In the past five years GA costs have increased from $25,000,000 a year to $53,000,000. The number on GA has soared to more than 15,500. This explosive case load means your tax dollars are no longer available for libraries, parks or other city services. Proposition V will reform our GA system to protect taxpayers and those who are eligible for benefits.

With neighboring counties cutting benefits and instituting changes making it more difficult to qualify for assistance, San Francisco must enact rules that prevent fraud while maintaining benefits to those who truly need our help.

Fraud does happen and it costs the city millions: *Examiner* August 11; " . . . a recent arrival . . . was booked on charges of strong-arm robbery . . . He told police he is staying in Oakland but comes to San Francisco to collect his welfare checks 'because it's quicker.'"

Proposition V creates a residency requirement and establishes a fingerprint system. Now, an individual can walk in and apply for GA without having spent a day in San Francisco. I think that's wrong. Prop V will require a minimum 15 continuous day residency for GA applicants. I believe that's fair.

The fingerprint system is a safeguard against fraud. Put another way, this system will ensure that persons don't get benefits under more than one name or from more than one county. Contra Costa, Alameda and Los Angeles Counties have already started this program.

San Francisco has a proud history of helping people. I'm committed to that history while guarding your tax dollars.

Vote Yes on Prop V.

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION V

The key facts about Proposition V, conveniently left out of the mayor's argument, are:

1. *Proposition V will not save money.* The city controller states in the ballot handbook that any savings are "presently indeterminable." The *Examiner* concluded on June 28, 1993, that it had "no enthusiasm" for Jordan's "$1,000,000 gamble."

2. *Proposition V's residency and collection requirements duplicate existing law.* Currently, a person arriving in San Francisco does not get a welfare check for over 15 days. Proposition V does not change this. Further, the District Attorney is budgeted $850,000 to collect the full amount of welfare overpayments; we don't need the welfare bureaucracy to duplicate this.

3. *Proposition V is discriminatory.* The mayor does not mention that Proposition V denies *all* benefits for 30 days to people who miss appointments. This even applies when appointments are missed due to disabilities, including AIDS.

4. *Unemployment, not fraud, has raised welfare rolls.* According to the 8/20/93 *Chronicle*, San Francisco has lost 30,000 jobs in the last two years, *twice* the Bay Area average.

5. *Proposition V ignores the most common type of fraud.* Unbelievably, Proposition V does not even protect against persons getting welfare under a false name. Since Mayor Jordan has proposed closing libraries, laying off police, and doubling Muni fares for seniors, how can he ask us to spend $3,500,000 on a program which ignores the most common method of fraud?

Join with the officials, community leaders, and neighborhood groups you trust. VOTE NO on V.

San Franciscans Against Increased Bureaucracy

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General Assistance V

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION V

Frank Jordan ran for office promising no new taxes, safer streets, and an end to government waste. Eighteen months later, crime is rampant in our neighborhoods, taxes and Muni fares have been increased, and City Hall remains overrun with "administrators" earning six-figure incomes. Our "citizen mayor" has become a pro-bureaucracy "insider."

Now our mayor wants us to "trust him" that Proposition V will save our city money. But Proposition V was written by the same highly paid administrators who have squandered millions of tax dollars in the process of building their welfare bureaucracy. These bureaucrats spent $30,000,000 housing the homeless in rundown hotels and broke their promise to end panhandling on our streets. Having misused your tax dollars at every turn, the bureaucrats have seized on "fraud" as a surefire scheme to obtain more of your money.

Our city's budget analyst told the Board of Supervisors on August 10, 1993 that the amount of savings from fingerprinting are purely "speculative." The mayor should gamble with his own funds, not ours.

In addition to the $1,500,000 cost of Proposition V's fingerprinting requirement, Proposition V also requires more than $2,000,000 *annually* to hire no less than 25 administrative hearing officers to conduct the hearings *mandated* by Proposition V. At a time when our city cannot afford to keep our streets safe, libraries staffed, and health clinics open, we cannot afford to throw another $3,500,000 into the quicksand of the welfare bureaucracy. More money would be saved by requiring our high-paid city administrators to use time clocks.

Don't be deceived! Proposition V *requires* our city to divert millions of dollars to fund city bureaucrats. Proposition V is a blank check for bureaucratic empire-building. Vote NO on Initiative Fraud — Vote No on V.

San Franciscans Against Increased Bureaucracy

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION V

Proposition V is a common-sense safeguard to the undisputable fact that the escalating costs of San Francisco's General Assistance program are breaking the City's bank. Today, GA costs San Franciscans more than $53,000,000. Five years ago GA's costs were around $25,000,000. That's more than a 100% increase in five years. Now project those numbers ahead another five years — $100,000,000? We can't afford NOT to reform this system.

The well intentioned social engineers who oppose Proposition V raise lots of superfluous arguments but offer not one solution to this vexing problem.

A financially out of control GA program will make it impossible to replace a 911 computer system, hire more police officers to bring the Department up to strength, expand library hours or keep another neighborhood health clinic open.

Proposition V merely creates accountability and eliminates fraud. I ask for your help and your vote for San Francisco's future.

Please vote Yes on Proposition V.

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

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V General Assistance

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION V

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION V

General Assistance serves the most needy persons in San Francisco. It is a program that needs the support of the people of San Francisco. We believe the reforms proposed represent a balanced approach to ensuring that the long needed controls over this program are in place.

We support the Mayor in his effort to reform GA and recommend a yes vote to these needed changes.

Vote YES on Prop. V

George Yamasaki, Jr.
President, Social Services Commission
Lee B. Vanderveld
Commissioner, Social Services Commission
Juan Oyarzun
Commissioner, S.S.C.
Patricia E. Evans, MD

Prop. V will create safeguards against fraud in our General Assistance program.

Prop. V will save much more than it costs.

Designed to deter fraud and to identify those who attempt to defraud the system, **Prop. V doesn't harm law abiding citizens** and will save our city a large sum of money annually.

In fiscal year 93/94 San Francisco will pay out over $50 millon dollars to recipients of General Assistance. The majority of these recipients deserve this benefit. Opponents say fraud only represents about 1% (or $500,000) and this is to insignificant to justify Prop. V. The City could desperately use this lost revenue.

Of the surrounding Bay Area counties, San Francisco currently pays the highest monthly cash benefits to G.A. recipients with no systematic method to identify people already collecting G.A. benefits using ficticious names. The proposed fingerprint system will identify those applying for benefits in other counties connected to this system.

Opponents to Prop. V say fingerprinting applicants is "demeaning". If the definition of demeaning is to touch both index finger tips to a computerized camera lens for a second which will identify those attempting to defraud, then we apologize for asking the City to be prudent and wise in spending our tax dollars.

Prop. V will only create fear in criminals and "Freeloaders" who should be contributing to society when in fact they have chosen to take from society and we will be able to identify these people if you vote "yes" for Prop. V.

Michael A. Fluke, Director
Save Our Streets Association

Proposition V will help reduce fraud and abuse by increasing the penalties, insuring full recovery of overpayment, and providing effective policies for managing general assistance services.

Proposition V is a positive step toward efficient government administration in San Francisco. Vote Yes on Prop V!

Ivan N. Kinkennon, Jr.

General Assistance costs have doubled from $25,000,000 to more than $53,000,000. These reforms will ensure that this massive program does not become racked with fraud.

Vote Yes on Prop V.

Espanola Jackson
President, Dist. 7 Demo Club

Everybody knows that San Francisco is a tolerant city. And we are proud of it. Everybody knows San Francisco is a beautiful city. And we are proud of it. But when the General Assistance program becomes a magnet for the Bay Area, State and entire Country there must be a reason. The reason is that defrauding the GA system is easy. Prop V will stop the fraud and save San Francisco from gaining a reputation as a GA haven.

Vote Yes on Prop V.

James Nolen
Neighborhood Activist

Prop V will not reduce the payment amount to General Assistance recipients. Prop V will not criminalize GA. Prop V will not cause anyone who legitimately deserves GA to lose their benefits.

Prop V will ensure that those needy, deserving individuals who have the right to turn to government for help will continue to receive what they are due and will not be put in jeopardy by the small number who abuse the system.

Vote Yes on Prop V.

Bill Maher
Member, Board of Supervisors

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General Assistance V

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION V

Fingerprinting GA recipients isn't the problem: The problem is the city is twenty years behind the private sector in bringing this process on line. The argument about privacy is wrong as many millions of Americans now cooperate with government, both in the private sector and on the Federal, State, County and City level. If the Presidents of major corporations with millions of dollars on the line can cooperate why not GA recipients. Banking & brokerage employees from the Presidents (CEO) to the messangers are fingerprinted by law. All military personnel are also fingerprinted etc.

William R. Marotta
Neighbors United

A fingerprinting system would help to prevent multiple aid payments. We the tax payer needs a change, our city doesn't have the funds to make duplicate payments.

Gloria Krzyzanowski
Inner Mission Neighbors President
Glenda C. Powell
Inner Mission Neighbors Board Member
Jane E. Perry
Neighbor, Board Member
Vincent Matarese
Neighbor, Board Member
Connie R. Weber
Board Member
Hiram Delahoussaye
Inner Mission Neighbor Board Member
Barbara Meskunas
Beideman Area Neighborhood Group

It's time to take control of San Francisco's General Assistance (GA) program. With county after county lowering their payment levels while San Francisco's remaining the highest in the Bay Area it is only natural that San Francisco would become a magnet for GA recipients. And with more and more people coming to San Francisco to get in the program, fraud in the system will only increase. Prop V will stop the fraud and insure the financial integrity of the system.

Vote Yes on Prop V.

Mike Roomel
Executive Director
Freedom from Alcohol and Drugs

An enormous amount of money ($53,000,000 annually) is spent of taxpayers' hard earned money on General Assistance. Any rightminded public official should insist that a government program of such gargantuan proportions should incorporate effective controls.

Long overdue, Proposition V injects some accountability into the G.A. program. Like Los Angeles, Alameda and Contra Costa counties, San Francisco should institute a fingerprinting program to eliminate duplicate benefits, now $345.00 per month for 15,500 recipients.

Increased penalties for fraud, increased sanctions for failure to comply with program requirements and the imposition of a residency requirement will increase welfare accountability and responsiveness to San Franciscans who pay for the program.

WE URGE A YES VOTE ON V

Kopp's Good Government Committee
Senator Quentin L. Kopp

San Francisco Republican County Central Committee

We strongly feel that Proposition V provides the checks and balances necessary to prevent fraud and abuse of this worthy program for the needy. San Francisco has an obligation to its taxpayers to show that their tax dollars are well spent.

General assistance costs the local taxpayer over $50 million a year. Proposition V assures the taxpayer that money spent on General Assistance to needy persons will go toward its intended worthwhile purpose, and not be wasted through fraud and abuse.

For these reasons, we strongly urge a
"YES" VOTE ON PROPOSTION V!!

The Republican County Central Committee
Marc Wolin
Storm Jenkins
Arthur Bruzzone
Mark Hill
Christopher Bowman

More than 15,500 people are on San Francisco's GA rolls — and the number keeps going up. Prop V will stop the meteoric rise in GA recipients by eliminating fraud. Vote Yes on Prop V.

Karen T. Crommie
President, Cole Valley Improvement Association

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V General Assistance

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION V

San Francisco is the World's Greatest City. It's beautiful. The climate is the perfect. San Franciscans are tolerant. None of these wonderful qualities, however, is what draws GA recipients to the City. GA recipients congregate in San Francisco because while all of our neighboring counties are cutting benefits and making it more difficult to qualify for assistance, San Francisco has retained not only the highest monthly payment around, but also the easiest county to qualify for GA. Right now, someone can walk right in and on the same day be on GA — Prop V will require a 15 continuous day residency requirement. Prop V will also fingerprint recipients to ensure that they are not on the rolls more than once or on the rolls of more than one county at once. These are common-sense solutions to an important problem.

Vote Yes on Prop V.

Dorice Murphy
President, Eureka Valley Trails and Art Network

Mayor Jordan's proposals to tightened the eligibility requirements for receiving General Assistance in San Francisco and to prevent fraud through fingerprinting are necessary, if modest, first steps toward restoring public confidence in the welfare system. Any monies saved through these measures ordinarily should be returned to the exhausted taxpayer; however, because of the crime crisis in our city, we advocate that any savings be used to fund more uniformed police patrolling our streets.

John D. Crowley
President — Marina Civic Improvement and Home Owners Association
Terry Landini Brennan
Chair — Crime
Marina Civic Improvement and Property Owners Association
Gloria Fontanello
Director — Marina Civic Improvement and Property Owners Association

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION V

Proposition V gives the Department of Social Services a blank check for "fraud prevention computers" and 25 new high-paid staff. *DSS already has a fraud detection program* — they shouldn't be allowed to waste taxpayer's money on expensive, duplicative "solutions" that cost more than the problems!

Proposition V will take scarce city money away from police, libraries, Muni, and other neighborhood services.

Stop Intitiative fraud. Vote "NO" on V.

Haight Ashbury Neighborhood Council
Anthony Von der Muhll, President
Bernal Heights Neighorhood Center
Helen Helfer, Executive Director

The Green Party is against unnecessary bureaucracy and attacks on the poor. Prop V is both. Vote NO.

San Francisco Green Party

We are tired of City Hall viewing property owners as "cash cows" to fund its half-baked ideas. Our tax dollars should go for basic services, not the welfare bureaucracy. Vote NO on Proposition V.

San Franciscans for Homeowners' Rights

As owners of small businesses, we are sick and tired of seeing our taxes go up while our services get worse. Instead of services, we get bureaucracy. Proposition V wastes millions of tax dollars and does nothing to help small business. Vote NO on V.

Small Business Against Unfair Taxation

Proposition V is fiscally irresponsible. It takes away funds that are better spent on Police, the MUNI, Parks and Libraries. Our City cannot afford Proposition V.

Supervisor Kevin Shelley

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General Assistance V

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION V

As seniors we know first hand the impact of benefit cutbacks and increased bureaucratic red tape. We need to stand united against these political grandstandings which translate into more bureaucrats and less services. Vote No On Prop. V.

CA Legislative Council for Older Americans
Planning for Elders in the Central City

Proposition V is a misguided, meanspirited proposal that won't solve the serious problems in our welfare system.
Please join me in voting NO on Proposition V.

Supervisor Carole Migden

Proposition V is a blank check for bureaucratic empire building that won't stop fraud or save money. At a time of financial shortfalls, our city has to examine its priorities closely. We believe that funding libraries, parks, and police is far more important than increasing city bureaucracy. Vote NO on Proposition V.

Cynthia J. Belon, L.C.S.W.
Harry G. Britt
Dale Carlson
René Cazenave
Gordon Chin
Kelly Cullen
Henry Der
Ina Dearman
Michael Eaton
Martha Fleetwood
Father James Goode
Dick Grosboll
Terence Hallinan
Ellen Hardtke
Dawn Hasselbach
Daniel Hernandez
Executive Director, Mission Housing Development Corporation
Sue Hestor
The Housing Committee
(formerly of Old St. Mary's)
Darryl S. Inaba
Agar Jaicks
Tony Kilroy
Karen Klein
Orelia Langston
Esther Marks
Jim Morales
Andy Nash
North of Market Planning Coalition
Nellie Palma
Brad Paul
San Francisco Chapter, National Organization for Women
Randy Shaw
Director, Tenderloin Housing Clinic
Regina Sneed
James Stevens
Anthony Von der Muhll
Calvin Welch
Paul Weigand

As community-based service providers in San Francisco, we feel compelled to alert the voters that passage of Proposition V will assuredly increase the numbers of homeless people on our streets. Vote No on V.

Community Housing Partnership
Hamilton Family Center
Swords to Plowshares
Martha Bridegam *Co-Director, General Assistance Advocacy Project

* Affiliation for identification purposes only

Proposition V is flawed. It was a last minute addition to the ballot, and is so poorly written there will be many unintended consequences. For instance, people with AIDS or other disabilities could lose one month of benefits for missing an appointment with their caseworker — even if it was due to illness.

Proposition V is unjust. Instead of fighting fraud, it will cause real human suffering. It hurts innocent people.

Please Vote No on V.

Eileen Hansen
Executive Director, National Lawyers Guild AIDS Network
Angie Fa
Commissioner, San Francisco School Board
HIV Issues Committee
Harvey Milk Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual Democratic Club

San Francisco is a beautiful and humane city. We won't get the homeless off the streets by spending millions including staff time on fingerprinting and other schemes to discourage the unfortunate from seeking help. Let's use our energy and resources to stabilize the lives of the mentally and physically disabled, to help others into jobs, and to encourage construction of low-cost housing.
Vote NO on V.

San Francisco Tomorrow

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V General Assistance

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION V

While Proposition V is supposedly directed only at fraud, one of its key provisions punishes entirely innocent conduct by people with AIDS and other disabilities. Under Proposition V, anybody who misses an appointment due to illness loses all of their benefits for over 30 days. How are AIDS patients supposed to eat and pay rent during this period? Mayor Jordan could have exempted persons with disabilities from Proposition V, but refused to do so. Proposition V is yet another cruel and costly hoax from the Jordan administration. VOTE NO on Proposition V.

Matthew J. Rothschild
President, Alice B. Toklas Lesbian\Gay Democratic Club
Robert Barnes
Chair, Lesbian/Gay Caucus, California Democratic Party
William M. Ambrann
Chair, Alice B. Toklas Lesbian\Gay Democratic Club

Proposition V infringe on the civil rights and civil liberties of our most poor and disadvantaged citizens. The $ 1 million fingerprinting program is a humiliating invasion of privacy that will further "criminalize" the poor, discourage people in need from seeking benefits, and lead to more homelessness. Moreover, fingerprinting in other counties has been shown to be costly and ineffective. VOTE NO on V.

Bay Area Coalition for Civil Rights
ACLU of Northern California
National Lawyers Guild

Proposition V is another assault upon the unemployed and working poor, who like the rest of us, have a Constitutional right to privacy.

The proposed fingerprinting and residency requirements will not reduce fraud, but will intimidate the most fragile and needy of our City. Exisiting laws now provide penalties in the event of fraud.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION V.

Supervisor Sue Bierman

Our city is too top heavy with high paid administrators and bureaucrats. We should not waste one more cent on expanding red tape bureacracies. Vote No on Prop V.

Social Services Union, Local 535

The Mayor wants to make it so that if we miss an appointment, or if the welfare department makes a mistake, we are cut off GA for a month. This could mean almost two months if the delays in getting back on the rolls are considered. If we got sick or the department makes a mistake and we get cut off for two months, we would definately lose the housing that we now have. Obviously, Proposition V will only make homelessness and poverty in the City worse. Take it from people who know—Vote No on V.

Lee Baxter
Devoria Carson
Anthony Hines
Charles Banks
Velesia R. Bell

Proposition V will kick poor people off welfare that they need to survive. Proposition V makes the poor pay for the economic mess, instead of the *real* welfare cheats — downtown businesses getting fat off city hall giveaways. Homelessness and poverty kills. Stop the genocide of the poor — vote NO on Proposition V.

San Francisco Chapter, National Organizing Committee
AYUDA Latino Homeless Project
Sonja Blutgarten, Women's Economic Agenda Project
James Davis, Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility
Sarah Menefee, Homes Not Jails
Steve Williams, Empty the Shelters
Paul Boden, Coalition on Homelessness
Keith McHenry, Food Not Bombs

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PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION V

For the last two decades, we have been retreating from the War on Poverty. We must renew our commitment to housing, jobs, health care and, most of all, a compassionate society.

Furthermore, establishing regulations and guidelines for implementing public programs is the responsibility of our elected officials. Layering the City Charter with detailed regulations such as those in Proposition V make responsible and responsive City government impossible.

We do not need Proposition V. Vote No.

Raymond Baxter, former Director, San Francisco Department of Public Health*
Father Robert Warren Cromey, Trinity Episcopal Church*
Robert W. Prentice, former Homeless Coordinator, City and County of San Francisco*
Sharon Hewitt, Coalition for an African American Community Agenda
Rita R. Semel
Rev. John Hurley, Old St. Mary's Church*
Sharon Treskunoff Bailey
Amanda Feinstein
Fred M. Blum, President, North Pacific Region, American Jewish Congress
Raymond Colemenar
Steve Martinez
Martha Fleetwood, Director, HomeBase
Brian Taylor, Red Cross*
Carol Callen
Beverly Ovrebo, Director, Bay Area Homelessness Program
Ellen Hardtke
Paul Boden, Coalition on Homelessness
Mary Furmanek, Old St. Mary's Church*

* For identification purposes only

The General Assistance Reform proposal is poorly written and will likely increase the number of people in our City who are homeless or who panhandle. Many parts of the proposal are vague, and several provisions give excessive discretionary authority to the government. The 30-day sanction for failure to comply with Department of Social Service regulations — no matter how confusing or complicated and no matter what the intent of the recipient — is unfair. This provision will hurt some of the most vulnerable people in our City, those who are poor or homeless, especially those whose mental capabilities are limited. This type of policy is not worthy of our City Charter.

We support welfare reform that makes the most effective use of tax dollars by respecting and enhancing the dignity of all human beings, especially those of us who are poor. Work is an important part of human dignity. Welfare reform should insure that everyone who is able to work can secure job training if necessary and find employment at a living wage. A General Assistance program should provide a safety net for people who are not able to work or find employment at a living wage. The General Assistance Reform proposal does not accomplish these goals.

St. Anthony Foundation
Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of San Francisco
General Assistance Advocacy Project
Martha Fleetwood, Executive Director HomeBase
Reverend Milton T. Walsh, Vice-Chair San Francisco Interfaith Council
Reverend Glenda B. Hope
Scott Hope
San Francisco Network Ministries*

*For identification purposes only

TEXT OF PROPOSED ORDINANCE PROPOSITION V

[Reforming General Assistance Program]
AMENDING SAN FRANCISCO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE BY AMENDING SECTIONS 20.56.8, 20.58.1, 20.59.10, AND 20.59.16 AND ADDING SECTION 20.56.14 TO REFORM THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO'S GENERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike-out type~~.

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

Section 1. Findings.

The people of the City and County of San Francisco find that existing regulations in the General Assistance program do not adequately provide for stringent fraud prevention and cost

(Continued on next page)

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control. Accordingly, the people find that it is in the City's best interest to institute new regulations which will help achieve these goals and at the same time ensure that the legitimate needs of the residents of San Francisco are met.

1. The City should establish a fingerprint system that (a) will help prevent persons from unlawfully obtaining multiple aid payments, and (b) can be conducted in a confidential manner protecting individual rights.

2. At present, a person applying for aid in San Francisco is eligible to receive General Assistance merely by being present and stating his or her intent to remain in San Francisco. Establishing a 15-day residency requirement, the maximum allowed by law, will make San Francisco's requirements consistent with the requirements existing in surrounding counties.

3. At present, aid recipients who fail to comply with program requirements are sanctioned for a period of 14 days. Changing the sanction period to 30 days will make San Francisco's regulation consistent with the regulations in surrounding counties.

4. Currently the penalties imposed against a person who receives aid through fraud are no different from the penalties imposed against a person who merely fails to comply with program requirements. Moreover, a person who repeatedly obtains aid through fraud receives no stronger sanction than an inability to apply for aid for 14 days. The new regulations will enable the City to impose a series of progressive sanctions against persons who repeatedly commit these acts of fraud.

5. Presently the City is unable to reduce grants for a period of more than six months in order to recover overpayments of aid. Consequently, the City is unable to fully recover amounts overpaid in most cases. The new regulations will eliminate the six month time limit and allow for full recovery of overpayments.

Section 2. The San Francisco Administrative Code is hereby amended by amending Sections 20.56.8, 20.56.11, 20.58.1, 20.59.10, and 20.59.16 to read as follows:

SEC. 20.56.8 RESIDENCY REQUIREMENT. Residence in the City and County of San Francisco **for fifteen (15) continuous days, prior to the time of application,** is a requirement of eligibility for General Assistance. No aid shall be paid until such residence is verified, except as provided in Section 20.57.4. Residence in the City and County of San Francisco is established by physical presence and intent to reside in the City and County of San Francisco which is satisfactorily substantiated by the applicant or recipient.

SECTION 20.58.1. FAILURE TO SATISFY REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTINUING ELIGIBILITY. Recipients who fail to comply with applicable provisions of this ordinance and the regulations promulgated thereunder may have their aid withheld, decreased or discontinued as set forth in Department regulations.

~~For administrative purposes, i~~In the case of discontinuance of a recipient, the recipient shall be unable to reapply for a period of at least ~~two weeks~~ **thirty days** from the effective date of discontinuance, **provided that the Department affords the recipient all due process to which the recipient is entitled under statutory and other law.**

SEC. 20.59.10 FAIR ADMINISTRATION; DISCLOSURES; OVERPAYMENT. The Department shall administer this program fairly to the end that all eligible persons who apply for assistance shall receive aid promptly, with due consideration for the needs of the applicant/recipient and the safeguard of public funds.

(a) Any applicant for, or recipient or payee of, aid under this Chapter shall be informed as to the provisions of eligibility and his or her responsibility for reporting facts material to a correct determination of eligibility, continuing eligibility and grant.

(b) Any applicant for, or recipient or payee of, aid under this Chapter shall be responsible for reporting accurately and completely all facts required of him or her pursuant to Subdivision (a) and for reporting promptly any changes in those facts.

(c) Any person who makes full and complete disclosure of those facts as explained to him or her pursuant to Subdivision (a) is entitled to rely upon the aid granted as being accurate, and the warrant he or she receives as correctly reflecting the grant award except as provided in Subdivision (d), (e), (f).

(d) Overpayment due to administrative error or negligent failure to report facts required by this Article or department regulations may be ~~adjusted over a six-month period~~ **recouped in accordance with the provisions of Section 20.55.2(m) governing recoupment in the absence of recipient fraud, until collected in full,** following discovery of overpayment.

(e) Overpayment due to **false statement or representation or by impersonation or other fraudulent device or by intentional failure to report facts** ~~misrepresentation of information~~ required by this Article or department regulations shall be ~~adjusted over a three-month period~~ **recouped in accordance with the provisions of Section 20.55.2(m) governing recoupment upon an administrative determination of recipient fraud, until collected in full,** following discovery of overpayment.

(f) Overpayment due to **false statement or representation or by impersonation or other fraudulent device or by intentional failure to report facts** ~~willful failure to report~~ as required ~~in this Section or fraud~~ **by this Article or department regulations** shall result in immediate discontinuance of aid subject to fair hearing procedures in Article VII of this Chapter. The case shall be referred to the Special Investigation Unit of the Department of Social Services. Any aid granted under such circumstances shall be offset against any future aid as set forth in Section 20.55.2(m)

SEC. 20.59.16 FRAUD IN OBTAINING AID. Whenever any person has, by means of false statement or representation or by impersonation or other fraudulent device, **or by intentional failure to report facts required by this Article or department regulations,** obtained aid under this Chapter, the matter shall be referred to the District Attorney's office for appropriate action.

Further, upon the first discontinuance of aid within a twenty-four month period due to false statement or representation or by impersonation or other fraudulent device, or by intentional failure to report facts required by the Article or department regulations, an applicant or recipient shall be unable to reapply for aid for a period of thirty days.

Upon the second such discontinuance within a twenty-four month period, the applicant or recipient shall be unable to reapply for aid for a period of sixty days.

Upon the third, or additional, such discontinuance within a twenty-four month period, the applicant or recipient shall be unable to reapply for aid for a period of ninety days.

Section 3. The San Francisco Administrative Code is hereby amended as follows by adding section 20.56.14 to read as follows:

SEC 20.56.14 FINGERPRINT INFORMATION. For the purpose preventing multiple aid payments to the same person, the Department may require that applicants and recipients provide fingerprints as a condition of eligibility or continuing eligibility, subject to such procedures and regulations as the Department may adopt. Failure to cooperate with the fingerprint procedures provides grounds for denial or discontinuance of aid.

Such fingerprints are subject to all applicable state and federal laws and regulations regarding the confidentiality of information of applicants for, or recipients of, public benefits.

Section 4. By adopting this ordinance, the people of the City and County of San Francisco do not intend to limit or in any way curtail any powers the Board of Supervisors may exercise to amend, repeal or otherwise alter this ordinance or any provision of this ordinance.

Section 5. Severability.

If any subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this ordinance be for any reason declared unconstitutional or invalid or ineffective by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity or the effectiveness of the remaining portions of this ordinance or any part thereof. The voters hereby declare that they would have adopted this ordinance notwithstanding the unconstitutionality, invalidity, or ineffectiveness of any one or more of its subsections, sentences, clauses, phrases, or words. □

Limitations on Officeholder Accounts

W

PROPOSITION W

Shall contributions to "officeholder accounts," which elected City officials form to accept contributions for purposes other than seeking election to City office, be limited to $250 a year, and shall elected officials be prohibited from accepting contributions to officeholder accounts for the six month period before they are up for re-election?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: City law prohibits any person or organization from making campaign contributions of more than $500 (per election) for or against any candidate for City office.

However, City law does not limit contributions to elected City officials for non-campaign purposes, and many of these elected officials accept such contributions to "officeholder accounts." These contributions, often made to "Friends of ..." committees, are used for many purposes, ranging from political consultants to entertainment to office expenses and mailings. Only incumbents may have officeholder accounts.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition W is an ordinance that would limit non-campaign contributions (officeholder accounts) to $250 per year. Campaign contributions of up to $500 (per election) would still be allowed. Proposition W would also prohibit an official from accepting contributions to officeholder accounts during the six-month period before an election in which the official seeks re-election.

A **"YES" VOTE MEANS:** If you vote yes, you want to limit contributions to officeholder accounts to $250 per year. You also want to prohibit officials from accepting contributions to officeholder accounts during the six-month period before the election in which the official seeks re-election.

A **"NO" VOTE MEANS:** If you vote no, you do not want to adopt this ordinance.

Controller's Statement on "W"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition W:

Should the proposed ordinance be approved, in my opinion, it should not affect the cost of government.

How "W" Got on the Ballot

On August 4, 1993 the Registrar of Voters received a proposed ordinance signed by Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Hsieh, Leal, Maher and Shelley.

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

Notice to Voters: Propositions W and X appear to be of the same general purpose. If both measures are approved by the voters, and there is a conflict between the two measures, the one receiving the greater number of "YES" votes will become law.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

W Limitations on Officeholder Accounts

No Proponent's Argument Was Submitted In Favor of Proposition W

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION W

Eight Supervisors have a problem: How to keep Proposition X, which bans "Friends" accounts, from becoming law. Solution: Place a rival Proposition W on the ballot in order to undermine a citizens' initiative signed by close to 15,000 San Franciscans.

Proposition W is a phony reform measure ridden with loopholes! By allowing the continued existence of "Friends" accounts, passage of Proposition W will institutionalize slush funds for elected officials.

Proposition W contains these loopholes:

1) Imposes *no* penalties for violation of the ordinance.
2) Does *not* ban contributions from individuals with business pending at the Board of Supervisors or city agencies.
3) Allows contributions up to $250 per year ($1,000 per election cycle, or four years)
4) Does *not* ban fundraising for "Friends" accounts during an election year (only for the last six months).
5) Does *not* ban spending from "Friends" accounts during an election year AT ALL.
6) Does *not* prohibit use of officeholder account money for campaign or political uses such as poll-taking and political consultants.
7) Does *not* prohibit cash transfers between campaign and officeholder accounts.
8) Does *not* prohibit corporate contributions.

"Friends" accounts are completely unnecessary for any elected official in San Francisco, and should be banned! Supervisors already have a $5,000 per year expense account and can raise funds through their campaign accounts which, unlike "Friends" accounts, are regulated by city law with a cap of $500 per individual or corporation every four years.

Prop W will automatically give incumbents the advantage of a war-chest, leaving neighborhood-based candidates out in the cold. In contrast, Prop X levels the playing field.

City policy should *not* be determined by the highest bidder. Prop W protects politicians, *not* the people of San Francisco!

Vote NO on Prop W, YES on Prop X!

Citizens' Committee Against Proposition W

No Rebuttals Were Submitted On Proposition W

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Limitations on Officeholder Accounts W

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted In Favor Of Proposition W

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION W

The Mayor and eight Supervisors want to keep "Friends" accounts so they can continue to collect hundreds of thousands of dollars in special interest money.

Send them a clear message.

Vote NO on W.

San Francisco Tomorrow

The supervisors are trying to preempt real reform by the citizens. "Friends" accounts buy influence and give officeholders a financial advantage over grass-roots challengers. No on W, the supervisors' initiative. Yes on X, the citizens' initiative.

San Francisco Greens

Under present law, incumbents have an unfair advantage. In addition to their other advantages, they can have "Friends" accounts, challengers can't. Under Prop. W, incumbents would still have that unfair advantage. Contributors could give three times as much to incumbents as to challengers.

It's time for a REAL change. Vote no on W. Vote yes on X.

San Francisco Green Party

PROPOSITION MATH

X=$500

$W = \begin{cases} \$500 & \text{for challengers} \\ \$500+4x\$250 & \text{for incumbents} \end{cases}$

Keep it simple: NO on W. YES on X.

Pamela Coxson
David Fairley

Some supervisors say they "need" officeholder accounts because of their low salaries. They don't mention their $5,000 a year expense account, well-paid staff, and campaign accounts, which can be used for office expenses. If incumbents are so dependent on their "Friends" accounts, how can we trust them to represent us over their wealthy contributors? Vote NO on W; YES on X.

Take Back San Francisco

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TEXT OF PROPOSED ORDINANCE
PROPOSITION W

AMENDING ARTICLE XII OF THE SAN FRANCISCO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE BY ADDING SECTION 16.508-1 THERETO REGULATING CONTRIBUTIONS TO CITY OFFICE HOLDERS FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN SUPPORTING OR OPPOSING A CANDIDATE FOR CITY AND COUNTY OFFICE.
NOTE: This section is entirely new.
Be it ordained by the people of the City and County of San Francisco:

Section 1. Article XII of the San Francisco Administrative Code is hereby amended by adding section 16.508-1 thereto, to read as follows:

SEC. 16.508-1 Office Holder Contribution

a. No person holding any office of the City and County shall solicit or accept, and no person shall solicit or accept on behalf of a person holding City and County office, any contribution for officeholder expenses, commonly referred to as "friends accounts," which contribution will cause the total amount contributed by any person to any officeholder for officeholder expenses during any calendar year to exceed $250. Provided however, no person holding any office of the City and County shall solicit or accept, and no person shall solicit or accept on behalf of a person holding City and County office, any contribution for officeholder expenses during the six months preceding an election in which the officeholder seeks reelection.

b. For the purpose of this section officeholder expenses shall include all expenses incurred by or on behalf of an officeholder other than expenses related to the support of or opposition to a candidate for municipal office. It is intended that this limit regulate all contributions to City and County officeholders that are not subject to the limit imposed by section 16.508 of this article.

c. If any person is found guilty of violating the terms of this Section, each person who received part or all of the contribution or contributions which constitute the violation shall pay promptly, the amount received from such person in excess of the amount permitted by this Section to the City and County Treasurer for deposit in the General Fund of the City and County.

d. This Section shall not apply to any in-kind contribution of television or radio airtime to any candidate or committee granted to said candidate or committee pursuant to the "Fairness Doctrine" articulated in Cullman Broadcasting, 40 FCC 576 (1963). □

Elimination of Officeholder Accounts



PROPOSITION X

Shall "officeholder accounts," which elected City officials form to accept contributions for purposes other than seeking election to City office, be abolished, and shall all future contributions received by such officials be deposited in their campaign account and be subject to the City's $500 campaign contribution limit?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: City law prohibits any person or organization from making campaign contributions of more than $500 (per election) for or against any candidate for City office.

However, City law does not limit contributions to elected City officials for non-campaign purposes, and many of these elected officials accept such contributions to "officeholder accounts." These contributions, often made to "Friends of..." committees, are used for many purposes ranging from political consultants and entertainment to office expenses and mailings. Only incumbents may have officeholder accounts.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition X is an ordinance that would prohibit any new officeholder accounts. All future contributions to any elected City official would be deposited in his or her campaign fund, and all contributions would be subject to the City's current $500 (per election) limit for campaign contributions.

Incumbents could spend any money already in an officeholder account, but they could not accept any new contributions to these accounts. They would be required to close existing officeholder accounts when all of the money was spent.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to eliminate officeholder accounts for elected City officials. You also want to require that all future contributions received by these officials be deposited in their campaign accounts and that such contributions be subject to the City's $500 (per election) limit.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to adopt this ordinance.

Controller's Statement on "X"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition X:

Should the proposed ordinance be adopted and implemented, in my opinion, it should not affect the cost of government.

How "X" Got on the Ballot

On January 21, 1993 the Registrar of Voters certified that the initiative petition calling for Proposition X to be placed on the ballot had qualified for the ballot.

9,964 valid signatures were required to place an initiative ordinance on the ballot. This number is equal to 5% of the total number of people who voted for Mayor in 1991.

A random check of the signatures submitted on December 21, 1992 by the proponents of the initiative petition showed that more than the required number of signatures were valid.

Notice to Voters: Propositions W and X appear to be of the same general purpose. If both measures are approved by the voters, and there is a conflict between the two measures, the one receiving the greater number of "YES" votes will become law.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

X Elimination of Officeholder Accounts

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION X

You CAN fight City Hall . . . and WIN!

City Hall is awash in special interest money that keeps the problems of the City from getting solved. Politicians maintain slush funds bankrolled by big money interests to whom they cater. Proposition X will end this practice.

San Franciscans want real campaign and government reform. Because politicians failed to act, thousands of San Francisco voters placed Proposition X on the ballot to close the worst loophole in the City's campaign finance laws.

Why we need this initiative:

- This loophole lets incumbent politicians raise unlimited amounts of special interest money for these so-called "Friends" accounts in addition to their regular campaign accounts. Challengers cannot open "Friends" accounts, and campaign accounts are limited, by law, to a total contribution of $500 per person per election. This gives incumbent politicians an unfair advantage over challengers.
- Heavyweight contributors pour millions into these accounts causing incumbent politicians to favor their special interests over the public interest.
- These slush funds are unnecessary for the real business of the city. Sixteen politicians maintain "Friends" accounts; seven draw City salaries exceeding $115,000. Supervisors, in addition to their salary and full benefits package, are supplied with staff, offices, supplies, phones, and a $5,000 annual expense account. Most supervisors also have outside sources of income.
- Incumbents use "Friends" accounts for self-promotion. These accounts pay political consultants and pollsters, for advertising, entertaining, parties, and mailings — all of which help with reelection.
- "Friends" accounts violate the will of the voters, who thought in 1986 they had limited all contributions to $500.

Proposition X is the answer:

Proposition X is X-cellent reform!

Proposition X stops the corrupting influence of big money in City government.

Proposition X levels the playing field for all candidates.

Vote YES on X.

Ethics and Compliance Project

No Opponent's Argument Was Submitted Against Proposition X
No Rebuttals Were Submitted On Proposition X

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Elimination of Officeholder Accounts X

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION X

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are pumped annually into "Friends" accounts of local elected officials by special interest lobbyists.

This practice corrupts the political process.

Vote for the BAN.

Vote YES on X.

San Francisco Tomorrow

Unlike the *deceptive and competing* Proposition W, sponsored by all the politicians, this fund will **ban the "slush funds".** This is a grassroots, *good government proposal.* This is a simple choice. This proposition is *opposed* by both the politicians and the special interests, but it's *supported* by all *good government* groups.

You decide.

Adam Sparks
Taxpayer's Legal Defense Foundation

Frank Jordan ran for office as the "Citizen Mayor." Once in office, he became the "Corporate Mayor," accepting hefty donations into his officeholder account from BankAmerica, PG&E, Chevron, and many others.

Vote YES on Proposition X, so future mayors and all elected officials will respond to the voters, not cash.

San Francisco Green Party

The same Supervisors who approved the dollar-a-year Candlestick lease to benefit the millionaire Giants investors, and sold 17 acres of public open space for peanuts to benefit the wealthy Olympic Club, predictably *oppose* the ban on slush funds. Why? Contributions to their "friends" accounts!

Consider the source before you buy the hype. Stop sweetheart deals that repay contributors!

Doug Comstock Committee To Stop The Giveaway

California Common Cause and San Francisco Common Cause urge you to vote YES on Proposition X. Vote YES to close the biggest loophole in San Francisco's campaign reform laws. Vote YES to stop the flow of special interest money into city hall. Vote YES to clean up city hall.

Ruth Holton
Executive Director

I strongly support the passage of Proposition X. Whether some local office holders have sufficient monetary resources to meet legitimate office-related expenses is a good question. The National League of Cities and the National Association of Counties consistently report San Francisco supervisors perpetually rank poorly among local office holders in similar counties and cities when salary expense surveys are tallied. But special interests who contribute to local office holder "friends" accounts wittingly seek unjust advantages among local office holders who rely on these funds. This is bad public policy. Instead, we should increase the pay of some public office holders and ban all "friends" accounts.

Marc Wolin
Ex-Officio member, San Francisco Republican County Central Committee

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Public health care, branch libraries, and park maintenance are cut first whenever there's a budget crisis. Why? Elected officials who accept corporate donations listen to downtown, not neighborhood residents. Citizens want accountability from all their elected officials. Vote Yes on X.

Anthony Von der Muhll, President
Haight Ashbury Neighborhood Council

Neighborhoods will continue to be neglected as long as elected officials collect big corporate contributions.

Eliminate the corrupting influence of officeholder accounts. Vote YES on X.

Coalition for San Francisco Neighborhoods
Joel Ventresca, President
Evelyn Wilson, former President

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X Elimination of Officeholder Accounts

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION X

Make our elected officials accountable to the people, not influential "Friends."
Yes on X.

San Francisco Greens
Abalone Alliance

San Francisco's leadership should reflect the diversity of its peoples. Do not let big donors stifle community empowerment. Vote YES on Proposition X.

Angie Fa
Commissioner, San Francisco Board of Education

Officeholder accounts give an unfair advantage to incumbents, leaving neighborhood candidates out in the cold. It's time to level the playing field. Ban "Friends" accounts and open up the political arena to candidates who represent ALL San Franciscans, not just wealthy, downtown interests.
Vote YES on Proposition X.

Orelia Langston, President
Fillmore Democratic Club

"Friends Accounts" are the slush funds through which decent public servants get bought off. BAN THEM...without compromise!
Vote YES on Proposition X.

Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
1992 Presidential Candidate

As supervisor, I saw slush funds corrupt the elected "representatives" of the people to vote for special interests and contrary to the best interest of our City.
I urge all San Franciscans to support this crucial reform measure!
VOTE YES! on Proposition X!

John Bardis
Former San Francisco Supervisor

In the eyes of the state, officeholder accounts are just another campaign account. But to San Francisco politicians, officeholder accounts are a way to by-pass the $500 campaign contribution limit. By closing this loophole, we strike two blows for better government: special interests won't be able to influence incumbents with overly generous contributions, and incumbents would have to play by the same rules as their challengers.
Yes on X.

San Francisco Tenants Union
Michael Mejia, Chairperson
We The People, San Francisco Bay Chapter
Take Back San Francisco
Barbara Arms, Director
Campaign Against Poverty
Coalition on Homelessness
Calvin Welch
Jim Rhoads

Stop corrupting our government! "Friends of" accounts poison policy making, while rewarding special interest lobbyists. Proposition X is San Francisco's prescription toward good government reform. Please VOTE YES ON X!

Terence Hallinan
Supervisor

Too often, big money interests effectively block sound environmental policies that are necessary to protect the health and well-being of San Franciscans. Proposition X will allow environmental reforms to be evaluated on their merits, and not defeated solely because of special interest lobbyists. Please VOTE YES ON X!

Ross Mirkarimi
Jim Morales
Paul Okamoto
Lorin Rosemond
*Commissioners,
San Francisco Commission on the Environment

*for group identification purposes only.

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Elimination of Officeholder Accounts X

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION X

Vote YES on Proposition X. No other measure levels the playing field and creates access for candidates from underrepresented groups as much as campaign reform. Proposition X limits special interest contributions.

John C. Gamboa
Latino Issues Forum

San Franciscans demand a government accountable to the working people of the City, not special interest donors. Ban officeholder accounts. Vote Yes on Proposition X.

Jerry Fillingim
Legislative Political Director
SEIU Local 535

Incumbent politicians already enjoy built-in fundraising advantages due to their ability to hand out government favors. "Friends of" slush funds give them greater advantages. Challengers are restrained by campaign contribution restrictions and can't legally have "Friends of" accounts. Abolishing officeholder slush funds will make San Francisco elections fairer. Vote YES on Proposition X.

George L. O'Brien, Chair
James R. Elwood, Treasurer
Mark Valverde, Secretary
San Francisco Libertarian Party

The San Francisco Labor Council supports Yes on X.

Walter L. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer
San Francisco Labor Council

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition X

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TEXT OF PROPOSED ORDINANCE
PROPOSITION X

COMPENSATED ADVOCACY

An ordinance prohibiting compensated advocacy by city officers and state legislators before any city commission, and limiting the amount any person may contribute to a candidate for municipal office to $500, and prohibiting the establishment of officer accounts for the solicitation and expenditure of funds.

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

Section 1. The People of the City and County of San Francisco desire and are entitled to a local government whose officers do not engage in, assist or promote compensated advocacy on behalf of private interest before City and County commissions and boards while serving as City and County officers.

Section 2. No officer of the City and County may, during the term of office, engage in compensated advocacy before any City and County board or commission, or any member of the board or commission or its staff, in order to represent any private interest, for which representation the officer receives, directly or indirectly, any compensation, reward or gift.

Section 3. Officers of the City and County shall not discuss matters pending before their commission or department with other City and County officers or state legislators when those other officers or state legislators are acting as compensated advocates for a private interest.

Section 4. No member of the California State Legislature shall appear before any City and County board, department or commission as a compensated advocate representing a private interest.

Section 5. In the financing of city and county campaigns: (a) No person other than a candidate shall make, and no campaign treasurer shall solicit or accept, any contribution which will cause the total amount contributed by such person with respect to a single election in support of or in opposition to such candidate, including contributions to political committees supporting or opposing such candidate, to exceed $500.00. (b) If any person is found guilty of violating the terms of this section, each campaign treasurer who received part or all of the contribution or contributions which constitute the violation shall pay promptly from available campaign funds, if any, the amount received from such persons in excess of the amount permitted by this section to the City and County Treasurer for deposit in the general Fund of the City and County. (c) This section shall not apply to any in-kind contribution of television or radio airtime to any candidate or committee pursuant to the "Fairness Doctrine" articulated in Cullman Broadcasting, 40 FCC 576 (1963).

Section 6. Any person violating the terms of this ordinance shall be subject to the penalties set forth in San Francisco Charter Section 8.105. Such penalties shall include, but not be limited to, removal from office.

Section 7. If any provision of this ordinance, or its application to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, it is the expressed intent of the people of the City and County of San Francisco that the remainder of the ordinance, or the application of such provision, or any other provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

Section 8: An officer of the City and County of San Francisco, or any person or committee on behalf of an officer of the City and County of San Francisco, is hereby prohibited from establishing any account, other than a campaign fund, for the solicitation and expenditure of funds. Nothing in this section shall prohibit an officer from spending personal funds on official or related business activities. (a) An account established by an officer or on behalf of an officer of the City and County of San Francisco is defined as any account used to pay expenses incurred directly in connection with carrying out the usual and necessary duties of holding office, including but not limited to, travel between an officer's residence and public office, meetings with constituents which are not campaign related meetings, salary payments to staff for other than campaign activities, office promotional materials, advertising, mailings, postage, and paid radio or television airtime. (b) Any and all monies, services, rewards, gifts or anything of monetary value, accepted or received by an officer or on behalf of an officer, except monies, services, rewards, gifts or anything of monetary value accepted or received from or as a result of the officer's personal or business activities, unrelated to his or her office, shall be deposited, credited or otherwise reported to a campaign fund established by that officer or on behalf of that officer and shall be subject to the provisions contained in Section 5 of this ordinance. (c) This section shall not be applied retroactively. Funds held in officer accounts, or accounts on behalf of an officer, existing at the time of the adoption of this ordinance, may be expended on official or business related activities notwithstanding this section. No further deposits, transfers, credits or other additions to the balance of the account shall be made. Upon depletion of all available funds in the officer's account, the account shall be closed. □

Taxicab Permits Y

PROPOSITION Y

Shall City law regulating taxicabs be amended to: (1) increase the total number of taxicab permits from 811 to 1,200 by 1998, (2) create three types of permits, (3) change procedures for issuing permits after 1999, and (4) allow persons driving pursuant to agreement with permit holder to choose whether to work as employees or independent contractors?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The City issues permits for taxis under rules set by "Proposition K," a law passed by the voters on June 6, 1978. That law states that the Police Commission must issue enough permits to provide adequate taxi service throughout the City. There are now 811 taxi permits.

A person seeking a new taxi permit must prove that more taxis are needed. The Police Commission holds a hearing each year for this purpose.

An individual may obtain only one taxi permit. Corporations may not obtain permits, although corporations that had permits before "Proposition K" passed were allowed to keep them. If 10 percent of the corporation changes ownership, all of its permits must be returned to the City.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition Y is an ordinance that would require the Police Commission to increase the number of taxi permits from 811 to at least 1,000 in 1994. The commission would increase this number to 1,100 in 1996 and to 1,200 in 1998, unless the commission finds there is no "reasonable basis" for these increases. After 1999, the Police Commission would decide how many permits are needed for adequate taxi service.

Proposition Y would also establish three classes of taxi permits:

Class One for taxis;

Class Two for special vehicles designed for the transportation of the disabled and the elderly; and

Class Three for additional permits to participants in the City's subsidized taxi program.

All existing taxi permits would be returned to the City. New Class One permits would be issued only to individuals. New Class Two permits would be issued only to cab companies for the first six years. New Class Three permits would be issued only to cab companies.

All persons who drive taxis for a permit holder could choose to work either as employees or as independent contractors.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to make these changes.

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

Controller's Statement on "Y"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition Y:

Should the proposed ordinance be approved, in my opinion, it should not affect the cost of government.

How "Y" Got on the Ballot

On August 4, 1993 the Registrar of Voters received a proposed ordinance signed by the Mayor.

The Charter allows the Mayor to place an ordinance on the ballot in this manner.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

Y Taxicab Permits

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Y

Your YES vote on Proposition Y will mean better taxi service.

Everyone agrees that San Francisco needs more taxicabs. The expansion of convention space at Moscone Center, the completion of the cultural facilities at Yerba Buena Gardens and the steady growth in our tourist industry have overwhelmed a taxi fleet which has remained substantially the same size for the last twenty years.

The demand for taxi services by the City residents is also increasing. The elderly and disabled need a healthy taxicab industry to help support the City's subsidized paratransit program. With more taxis, outlying neighborhoods will no longer have to compete with the Financial District and the Airport for service.

Along with more permits, we also have to treat taxi drivers fairly. They should have first call on taxi permits, not absentee owners who have no intention of actually driving a cab. And for those drivers who want them, insurance and other benefits of employment should be theirs as a matter of right.

More taxicabs will make the City a better place to live and a more welcome destination for visitors. More taxis mean more jobs at a time when we need them most. It was for these reasons that with the support of Senator Quentin Kopp, the author of our existing regulation, I put Proposition Y on the ballot.

Senator Kopp and I urge you to vote YES on Proposition Y.

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Y

If the Mayor feels more cabs are needed for better service, why doesn't he ask the Police Commission to put more cabs on the streets ? as did Diane Feinstein who between 1984 and 1987 asked for and obtained from the Commission 100 new cabs.

The reason is because of the 1978 law YOU passed, that does not allow the city to give the permits to the companies.

In 1979, 1981 and 1988, the major cab companies tried unsuccessfully to change this law. There are now three classes of permits. The pre-1978, the Corporate and the post-1978 permits.

We too feel that absentee ownership in an industry, in which participants are limited by necessity, is bad.

Almost 74.5% of the total permits are pre-1978, and in the hands of individuals who are not required to drive at all. Many are multiple permit holders, many do not live in the Bay Area, some not in California and some others live permanently overseas. They are also the bulk of the share holders in the major cab companies.

The Corporate permits are in three major cab companies, the revenue from these 57 permits are over $3,078,000 annually, and are divided (you guessed it !) among the share holders.

By law, post-1978 permits are required to be issued to qualified drivers, who are required to drive a specific number of hours annually, and may not hold more than one permit each.

Committee against Prop. Y
Jack Trad, Chairman
J. Kejela, Secretary

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Taxicab Permits Y

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION Y

Here we go again ! They've warmed up their phony ideas to see if **YOU** will swallow them.

In 1978 the voters of San Francisco passed an initiative clearly stating how they wanted the cab industry to be run. But in 1979, 1981 and 1988 the big cab companies and their politician friends **tried unsuccessfully** to overturn the 1978 law. Since 1978 the Police Dept. has maintained a list of applicants(over 1000 of them) that wish to be cab owners.Cab permits are issued when an owner dies,the first qualified person on the list gets the permit OR if the Police Commission issues new permits. The Commission has had this authority since before 1978. ***So why are they coming to the voters for more cabs?*** Because the cab companies want **YOUR HELP** to **JUMP** the applicant's line,(some of whom have been waiting 14 years) the profit from these permits of over $54,000/yr. each, will be divided among their share holders.In their proposal they are asking YOU for a 105 permits (sections 14d and 13b) which would mean an ANNUAL gift of nearly $6 million to people who already have permits. In March 1993 the cab companies argued before the Commission and following their own investigations determined there were sufficient cabs in San Francisco. Eight months later the cab companies are telling you we need 189 more cabs,of which 105 should be for them.

Please remember this :

The issue is not more or less cabs.It's **WHO** gets the permits

Who do you believe should get the permits, the drivers that have patiently waited all these years or the owners who ***already have some***. **ONE man has 11.**

VOTE NO ON Y

Committee against Prop.Y
Jack Trad, Chairman
J.Kejela, Secretary

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION Y

Proposition Y will in fact speed up and further the original intentions of Senator Kopp's Initiative Ordinance of 1978.

The applicant list will not be altered in any way. Working cab drivers on the waiting list will continue to have priority for the receipt of taxi permits.

All corporate permits will be nullified by Proposition Y. The only permits available to companies will be "incentive" medallions to encourage companies to participate in the elderly and disabled transportation programs of the City. These permits will compensate companies for the added expense of offering these services, will create jobs and pay corporate and payroll taxes that will help the City meet its financial obligations. Companies will be permitted to field these "incentive" permits only as long as they remain in good standing with the Paratransit Programs.

FOR BETTER TAXI SERVICE — *VOTE YES ON Y*

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

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Y Taxicab Permits

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Y

San Francisco Republican County Central Committee

We have carefully reviewed Proposition Y, the Taxicab Reform Initiative, and we strongly urge a "YES" vote on Proposition Y. Proposition Y will increase the number of Taxicab permits, allowing for greater competition and therefore better service for the citizens and neighborhoods of San Francisco.

The San Francisco Republican County Central Committee stands for empowering the people of San Francisco and their communities. Proposition Y will promote crosstown travel through better service to the outlying neighborhoods, and

We urge you to vote "YES" on Proposition Y!!

The Republican County Central Committee
Storm Jenkins
Mark Hill
Christopher Bowman
L. Kirk Miller

The Hotel Council of San Francisco is an organization formed by the major hotels in the City to speak on their behalf on issues that affect hotels, tourism and related sectors of our local economy. The Hotel Council strongly recommends a YES vote on **Proposition Y.**

Hotel guests, and other visitors to San Francisco, often comment on the insufficient number of taxis in the City. Such complaints reflect not only on our international reputation, but also create a poor impression on our visitors — a major contributor to our City's economy, in addition to making it difficult for people who live and work here and rely on taxis for transportation.

Proposition Y will increase the number of taxis. It will upgrade the qualifications for obtaining a taxi permit and provide a real incentive for more taxi drivers electing to make this job their career. Proposition Y will also ensure that San Francisco taxi drivers, like their counterparts in other major cities, maintain a neat, clean professional appearance.

Proposition Y is a winning proposition for all San Franciscans. The Hotel Council urges a YES vote on **Proposition Y.**

Robert Begley
Executive Director
Hotel Council of San Francisco

The Golden Gate Restaurant Association (GGRA) is a nonprofit organization of food service operators in the San Francisco Bay Area. The GGRA monitors and speaks on issues affecting the general business conditions of the hospitality industry in the area.

The restaurant operators, caterers, their employees and our patrons agree that San Francisco needs more clean taxicabs, not only for the mere convenience but for safety. With more taxicabs, people in the neighborhoods will not have to compete with the demand for cabs from the airport and downtown.

Proposition Y will not only increase the number of taxicabs on the streets, it will also tighten up the eligibility for permits and for taxi drivers who want them, they will be provided with workers' compensation, unemployment insurance and other benefits. Proposition Y will ensure that taxicab drivers maintain a clean professional appearance, which will enhance the image of San Francisco. Proposition Y will help our business, our employees, neighborhoods and visitors. Proposition Y has a potentiality of generating much needed jobs and revenue, while costing nothing to the City.

The Golden Gate Restaurant Association urges a **YES** vote on **Proposition Y.**

Cecilia Metz
Executive Director
Golden Gate Restaurant Association

Proposition Y will expand the number of taxis participating in the City's subsidized paratransit program. Those who depend on and need this important form of mass transit will no longer be penalized by lack of transportation. It will become more available to those who need it most.

The introduction of special "ramp taxis" designed to accomodate wheelchairs will bring on-call transportation to the disabled members of our community for the first time. At least 25 "ramp taxis" will be put into service after this ordinance is approved.

We urge you to vote Yes on **Propositoin Y**

Members of the San Francisco Disabled Community
Michael Kwok
Thea E. Lengtat
Arlene Chew Wong
Co-Founder Paratransit Coord. Council
Enola D. Maxwell
Silas Telfor

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Taxicab Permits Y

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Y

In 1978, voters passed Proposition K, which I wrote. It ended profiteering at the public expense by taxicab monopolists. The private sale of taxi permits was outlawed. Permits owned by companies were restricted. The City was directed to issue enough permits to meet the transportation needs of residents and businesses.

Experience has shown that the changes didn't not go far enough. With Proposition Y, we can now complete the taxicab reforms that were begun over 15 years ago for the public good.

By authorizing as many as 400 new permits, and thereby increasing taxicab availability by 50%, Proposition Y aids all of us who want taxicabs. Many of those new permits will be issued to experienced taxi drivers, who deserve them the most.

Proposition Y will also create hundreds of new jobs and guarantee taxi drivers the right to demand workers' compensation, unemployment insurance and other protections afforded employees under current law.

Proposition Y will significantly increase the number of taxis serving the elderly, the disabled and the many people on fixed incomes who participate in the City's subsidized paratransit program. It will also initiate regular taxi service for persons in wheelchairs by introducing a brand new, specially designed "ramp taxi."

Proposition Y means more taxis, better and safer taxis and affordable transportation for all San Franciscans.

The people in the neighborhoods, the elderly, our merchants, the disabled and the hard working men and women who drive our taxis — will all benefit from Proposition Y. I urge you to vote YES on Proposition Y and move our City into a new transportation future.

Kopp's Good Government Committee
Senator Quentin L. Kopp

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION Y

Prop Y does a disservice to wheelchair users, seniors and others who will benefit from the new, roomier wheelchair accessible cabs. A program to put these vehicles on the street is already in place. Prop Y limits SF to only 25 wheelchair accessible cabs until the year 2000.

Charles Rathbone
United Taxicab Workers

We don't need Prop Y to have more cabs. Yearly hearings have added 100 cabs in the last decade, despite fierce cab company opposition. Yellow Cab is now asking for more taxis to get you to vote for the rest of their self-serving proposal.

John Kerr
United Taxicab Workers

A 50% increase in the number of cabs is a reckless experiment with the livelihoods of cab drivers and their families. Drastically lower income will cause experienced drivers to leave the industry, and will make fare increases inevitable.

Richard Koury
United Taxicab Workers

Yellow Cab made strenuous efforts to convince four Supervisors to put their proposal on the ballot. They failed. Finally they went to the mayor, who submitted it minutes before the deadline. This is backroom politics, not reform.

Beverly Graffis
United Taxicab Workers

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Y Taxicab Permits

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION Y

Proposition Y is a large and complicated revision of the present law regulating taxicab operations in San Francisco. The changes it proposes would greatly benefit the people who run Yellow Cab Co. This is not surprising, since the management of Yellow Cab dreamed it up.

The big attraction of this proposition is that it would "put more cabs on the street." More cabs means better cab service, right? If you use cabs at all, you know that sometimes an empty cab is hard to find.

Ah, but things are never as simple as they seem. The maximum number of cabs on the streets of our city is determined by economics, plain and simple. Cab drivers who can make a living driving a cab usually continue to do so. Those who can't, don't. If the number of legally authorized cabs rises too high, the first group shrinks and the second group increases. Empty cabs sit in the taxi garages because they lack drivers. This has happened before in San Francisco. Laws of supply and demand resist manipulation by taxicab operators, city officials, or anyone else. Magic wands don't work.

So the real question is . . . just how many cabs should we have in San Francisco? Under present law, the Police Commission is required to examine this question in detail every year. They do so, and then make their decision. The Police Commission is made up of public-spirited citizens appointed by the mayor. Who do you think best represents the public interest, the Police Commission, or the guys running Yellow Cab?

Vote NO on Proposition Y.

John Bartholomew
cab driver

THE FASHION POLICE STRIKE AGAIN!

SCENE: A San Francisco street, January 1994. A police officer has just stopped a cabdriver.

OFFICER: You're under arrest.

DRIVER: What for?

OFFICER: For those stripes on your shirt. Haven't you read the new taxi law? All shirts must be "a single muted color without pattern." It's a misdemeanor.

DRIVER: Does that mean jail?

OFFICER: You could be wearing stripes for the next six months.

Joe Mirabile

Taxpayers Beware!

Prop Y pretends to offer drivers a choice of being employees or independent contractors, when in fact, companies, not drivers, will have the choice. By imposing unacceptable conditions on the employee category, companies will force most drivers to sign up as independent contractors. If the scheme holds up legally it will undermine recent California decisions granting drivers employer-financed job benefits such as Workers Compensation and Unemployment Insurance.

When low-paid workers are denied these benefits, they often fall back on taxpayer-financed health and welfare programs. San Francisco can ill-afford such a law.

Marie Malliett
Pres. CWA Local 9410
Frank Tanner
Vice Pres. CWA Local 9410

Between 1984 and 1987, at the request of Diane Feinstein, the Police Commission put 100 new cabs on the streets. Yet the Mayor would like you to believe that the number of cabs has not changed in 20 years.

98% of the pre-1978 permits were issued by the city **FREE** of charge (other than the annual licensing fee) however the permitees contrary to law, bought and sold the permits. The solution we support and will promote is (a) There should only be one class of permit (b) No one should hold more than one permit (c) With the exceptions of the elderly and the incapacitated **ALL** permitees should be required to drive the number of hours required by the 1978 law, and thus requiring all permitees to be present so that they may look after the industry that has benefited them all these years

Jack G. Trad, President
Prop. K Permit Operators Association

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PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION Y

This ordinance is solely to benefit the major cab companies. In March 1993 the Police Commission, after conducting hearings (**in which the cab companies argued there wasn't room for a single more cab**) determined that the city doesn't need more cabs. Eight months later the major cab companies are telling you we need 189 more cabs, as long as 105 go to them. Senator Kopp who had defended our present law (specifically forbidding the issuance of permits to companies) and which he authored, is now asking you to change the law so that (a) The companies can get permits and (b) they need your help in **BY-PASSING** the applicant's who have been waiting in line for **over 14 Years.** A yes vote means a gift of nearly $6 Million to the shareholders in these companies, who already own permits and many of whom **do not even live in California.**

Jack G Trad, Sole Proprietor
S.F. Taxi Cab Company

Last year, Yellow Cab stood before the Police Commission and insisted there was no need for more cabs in the City. Now, at the bottom of a protracted recession they say we need 389 more (*a 48% increase*). How interesting that their tune changes when they, and not working drivers, hope to benefit.

Drivers' incomes have declined precipitously over the last 5 years. There is no fat to cut out.

The nation is rife with examples of what happens when driver income drops below a certain level — the capable drivers are replaced by those who cannot read a map. Indeed, San Francisco is the last bastion for quality cab drivers. How ironic that Proposition "Y" seeks to repeal the consumer protection of the "clear and convincing" burden of proof — the only thing keeping San Francisco's cab fleet from falling into the abyss of Reagan-era deregulation, as occurred in San Diego, Seattle and other cities.

And how bizarre that Proposition "Y" devotes two lines to driver training, and half a page to a Kafkaesque driver dress code, invoking draconian fines and jail sentences, and more concerned with solid colors than cleanliness or hygiene.

Proposition "Y" is not about intelligent reform. ***It's about bottom line greed.***

It's a bad deal all the way around.

Mike Sealey
Cab Driver Association of S. F.

This proposed amendment to the taxicab ordinance of 1978, commonly called "Proposition K", has been written by Senator Quentin Kopp and certain member companies of the San Francisco Taxicab Association. Although DeSoto, Luxor, and Pacific Cab companies are members of the Association, we do not support this proposed ordinance change.

The disputed point is the immediate issuance of 189 new taxicab permits during the two years after the proposition's passage, bringing the cabs on the street to 1,000. By 1998 there could be 1,200 cabs on the streets.

This would be an increase of almost 50%, from 811 to 1,200, in a period of five years. We see no reason to believe that a demand exists to absorb this kind of increase, particularly in light of the present economy.

Additional permits can be issued on a gradual basis, perhaps a few per month over a set number of years. This will prevent a disasterous drop in driver income, and will maintain the high quality level of the drivers and the service they offer.

What the correct number of cabs should be for a city of San Francisco's size will always be open for discussion and will no doubt be debated forever. It will be impossible to adjust the number of permits if the proposed ordinance is passed in its present form.

If 70% of the cabs on the street at any given time are east of Van Ness and north of Market, because that is where the majority of business is, it is easy to imagine the added traffic congestion and air pollution in the financial district, North Beach and Union Square.

We ask that you reject this proposed ordinance.

DeSoto Cab Company
Luxor Cab Company
Pacific Cab Company
Sunshine Cab Company

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TEXT OF PROPOSED ORDINANCE
PROPOSITION Y

ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR REGULATION OF TAXICAB OPERATIONS

An ordinance providing regulations, policies and procedures relating to the issuance of taxicab permits by the Police Commission; a minimum number of such permits; nontransferability of permits; a procedure for public convenience and necessity determinations by the Police Commission; incentives for participation in paratransit transportation programs and issuance of special taxicab permits therefor; experience requirements for taxicab permit holders; providing for the issuance of regulations by the Chief of Police; right to elect employee status by non-owner taxicab drivers; respecting various provisions of Appendix F to the charter of the city and county and Part II, Chapter VIII, Article 16 of the San Francisco Municipal Code; and providing a severability clause.

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

Section 1. The people of the city and county find that:

(a) For many years prior to June 6, 1978, the taxicab business in San Francisco operated in such a fashion as to deny adequate service to the people of the city and county. Large numbers of taxicab permits were concentrated in corporate ownership, profiteering in the transfer of taxicab permits was rampant, the public convenience and necessity procedure for the issuance of additional taxicab permits operated inconsistently and there was a decided lack of incentives for taxicab drivers to pursue a career in the field because many taxi permits were maintained in the name of absentee owners who had no active role in taxicab operations.

(b) On June 6, 1978, the qualified electors of the city and county adopted Proposition K, Appendix F to the charter of the city and county, with the declared intent of reintroducing free enterprise principles to the taxicab business, eliminating profiteering in the transfer of taxicab permits, reducing the number of permits issued to corporations and promoting the active and continuous involvement of taxicab permit holders in the day-to-day operation of their permits.

(c) Proposition K brought about many needed reforms in the taxicab business, particularly with respect to eliminating transfer of permits for consideration, limiting the issuance of new permits to natural persons, and providing for active operation of taxicabs by permit holders.

(d) However, since the passage of Proposition K other problems in the taxicab business have manifested themselves. The procedure for public convenience and necessity determinations by the Police Commission proved difficult to administer, particularly its "clear and convincing" burden of persuasion. As a result, there has been a relatively small increase in the number of outstanding taxicab permits over the past fifteen years. Furthermore, there was a slower than expected turnover in the ownership of permits by natural persons. This has produced a large backlog of applicants for new permits, many of whom no longer have any connection with the active operation of taxicabs in the city and county.

(e) The relatively static conditions in the taxicab industry also contributed to an unacceptably high rate of turnover in taxicab drivers. Most drivers lack adequate incentive to pursue a career in taxicab operations because of the large backlog of permit applicants and the practical impossibility of ever securing their own taxicab permit.

(f) The small increase in taxicab permits since 1978, and the ever increasing backlog of permit applicants, has also affected the companies organized to manage the operation of taxicab permits. They have come under increasing pressure to continually raise both the fees charged drivers to operate permits and the fees paid permit holders to lease their permits. This has in turn resulted in pressure to raise taxicab rates charged to the public, the only revenue source for the payment of permit lease and operation fees.

(g) The steady increase in taxicab lease and operation fees has also made it more difficult for taxicab companies to provide employment benefits to drivers, most of whom by contract function as independent contractors. The narrowing gap between revenues and expenses has also resulted in an increased incidence of equipment failures as some taxicab companies delay purchasing newer vehicles for their fleets.

(h) Because the number of outstanding taxicab permits has changed little since the passage of Proposition K in 1978, there has been little or no incentive for taxicab companies to increase their services and expand their markets. This in turn has resulted in a proliferation of van and limousine operations in and around the city and county. Be law these businesses may only transport paying passengers on a prearranged basis. Although vans and limousines are not lawful alternatives to taxicabs, their operations serve to inhibit expanded taxicab services.

(i) The Police Commission conducts annual hearings on public convenience and necessity to determine the number of taxicab permits needed to serve the people of the city and county. In 1978, there were 711 permits issued and outstanding. In 1993, the number is 811. At every public convenience and necessity hearing conducted over this same fifteen-year period, the Police Commission has received complaints from neighborhood organizations, merchants, permit applicants and taxicab drivers that the number of outstanding permits was insufficient to meet the needs of the public. At many hearings, the Commission received complaints that taxicab companies were not aggressively attempting to expand their markets, thereby encouraging the expansion of van and limousine operations.

(j) For thirteen of the last fifteen years, the Police Commission concluded that persons urging the issuance of additional permits had failed to prove by "clear and convincing" evidence that public convenience and necessity required more taxicabs. On each occasion, taxicab companies opposed the issuance of additional permits. Evidence bearing upon the need for more permits, especially the evidence establishing the number of calls for service not being adequately handled by the existing taxicab fleet, was much more available to taxicab companies than to the persons or groups advocating for more permits.

(k) For many reasons, including staffing shortages, the Police Department has never been able to adequately enforce the provision of Proposition K requiring new permit holders to actively drive a taxicab. As a result, many permit holders have failed to comply with this provision of Proposition K. This situation has been made worse by the length of time applicants have been forced to wait for permits to become available, the disconnection between applicants and the taxicab business and the lure of high permit lease fees offered by some taxicab companies with no requirement that the permit holder actually drive a taxicab.

(l) Over the years since the passage of Proposition K, it has also become increasingly clear that the transportation needs of the handicapped, disabled and elderly population of the city and county are not being adequately served. For several years, a number of taxicab companies have voluntarily participated in paratransit transportation programs at considerable expense to their overall profitability. Recently, specially-equipped "ramp taxis" have been developed which, although too expensive for individual permit holders, would significantly improve paratransit transportation services if operated by taxicab companies. However, the high cost of ramp taxis and the fare discounts demanded by paratransit programs provide little incentive for taxicab companies to agree to provide these needed services.

(m) It is in the public interest to regulate the issuance and operation of taxicab permits so as to maximize service to all neighborhoods and communities within the city and county, recognizing that this goal can only be achieved if permit holders, taxicab companies and taxicab drivers are treated fairly in the process.

Section 2. Taxicab Permits. There are hereby established three categories of permits for the operation of a taxicab in the city and county under the regulation of the Police Commission:

(a) Class One taxicab permits, which shall only be issued to natural persons as provided herein. With the exception of those permit holders who held two or more taxicab permits on June 6, 1978, and persons to whom permits may be issued pursuant to Section 6(b) of this Ordinance, no natural person shall hold more than one Class One permit for the operation of a taxicab. All such permits and all rights granted under them may be revoked by the Police Commission for good cause;

(b) Class Two taxicab permits which, except as otherwise provided herein, shall only be issued to a color scheme permit holder as defined in Part II, Chapter VIII, Section 1125(b) of the Municipal Police Code, or a natural person, for purposes of operating ramp taxis or other specially-adapted vehicles designed to serve the handicapped, disabled and elderly population of the

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city and county. Each Class Two taxicab permit is terminable by resolution of the Police Commission in the event that the holder, whomsoever it shall be, is determined not to be adequately serving the public welfare needs for which said permit was issued;

(c) Class Three taxicab permits, which shall only be issued to a color scheme permit holder as herein defined in the manner provided in this Ordinance. Class Three taxicab permits shall be revoked by resolution of the Police Commission whenever the holder is not in good standing with the paratransit program administered by the city and county and for the reasons and in the manner provided in Section 14 of this Ordinance.

Section 3. Number of Taxicab Permits. For a period of two years from and after the effective date of this Ordinance, it shall be conclusively determined that the public convenience and necessity can only be adequately served by the issuance of Class One, Class Two and Class Three permits totalling at least 1,000. For the third and fourth years from and after the effective date of this Ordinance, it shall be determined that the public convenience and necessity can only be adequately served by the issuance of at least 1,100 permits unless, upon written objection, the Police Commission concludes after public hearing that there is no reasonable basis upon which such an increase in the total number of permits can be justified. For the fifth and sixth years from and after the effective date of this Ordinance, it shall be determined that the public convenience and necessity can only be adequately served by the issuance of a total of at least 1,200 permits unless, upon written objection, the Police Commission concludes after public hearing that there is no reasonable basis upon which such an increase in the total number of permits can be justified. Thereafter, in the manner provided in Section 10 of this Ordinance, the Police Commission shall issue the number of total taxicab permits needed to furnish adequate taxicab service in the city and county without regard to the minimum numbers set forth herein.

Section 4. Qualifications of Class One Permit Holders.

(a) With the exception of those permit holders described and referred to in Sections 6(b) and 7 of this Ordinance, a Class One taxicab permit shall be issued by the Police Commission only after it has determined that the applicant therefor:

(i) Is financially responsible and will maintain proper financial records;

(ii) Has complied with all provisions of the Municipal Code including pertinent motor vehicle laws;

(iii) Will be a full-time driver within the meaning of Section 8 of this Ordinance; and

(iv) Has for ten (10) of the fifteen (15) years immediately preceding the issuance of the permit actively driven a taxicab in the city and county.

(b) Class One permits may not be issued in the name of more than one natural person.

Section 5. Procedure for Issuance of Class One Permits.

(a) Except as otherwise provided herein, no Class One taxicab permit shall be issued from and after the effective date of this Ordinance unless the applicant satisfies the requirements of Section 4 of this Ordinance, and such other requirements as the Chief of Police may prescribe by regulation that are consistent herewith;

(b) Whether submitted before or after the effective date of this Ordinance, applications for taxicab permits shall be processed and considered in the order of their receipt;

(c) Applications for taxicab permits do not constitute nor do they create vested property interests in the applicant but are instead in the nature of an expectancy. All taxicab permits issued by the city and county are the property of the people of the city and county and may not be sold, assigned or transferred, either expressly or by operation of law.

(d) All natural persons holding an outstanding taxicab permit on the effective date of this Ordinance must surrender and exchange any such permit for a new Class One permit within ninety (90) days thereafter. Any such surrender and exchange shall be without cost to the permit holder. From and after the ninety-first day after the effective date of this Ordinance, all permits not surrendered for new permits shall be void, and continuance of operation is prohibited.

Section 6. Corporate Permits.

(a) Within ninety (90) days after the effective date of this Ordinance, all taxicab permits which as of March 1, 1993 were substantially in the name of a color scheme permit holder as herein defined, other than a corporation which held such color scheme permit directly or by designee prior to January 1, 1970, shall be surrendered to the Police Commission. From and after the ninety-first day after the effective date of this Ordinance, all such permits not surrendered shall be void and continuance of operation is prohibited.

(b) Within ninety (90) days after the effective date of this Ordinance, each taxicab permit other than those referred to in Section 6(a) above which as of March 1, 1993 was in the name of a corporation, business, firm, partnership or other such entity shall be surrendered to the Police Commission and exchanged for a new Class One permit. Each such new permit shall be issued in the name of a natural person, with no right of survivorship, who as of March 1, 1993 was a shareholder, owner, equity participant or partner in the entity that was the holder of the permit as of that date. Thereafter, each such permit shall be subject to the non-transferability provisions of Section 5 of this Ordinance. From and after the ninety-first day after the effective date of this Ordinance, all such permits not surrendered for new permits shall be void and continuance of operation is prohibited.

Section 7. Existing Permit Holders. The qualifications for and limitations upon issuance of Class One taxicab permits provided for in Sections 2 and 4 of this Ordinance shall have no application to those natural persons who held one or more taxicab permits on June 6, 1978, and those persons to whom Class One permits are issued in accordance with and subject to the limitations of Section 6(b) of this Ordinance; nor shall any such persons be subject to the provisions of Section 8 of this Ordinance. Taxicab permit holders who were first issued a permit after June 6, 1978 and before the effective date of this Ordinance shall continue to be subject to the active driver provision of Section 8 of this Ordinance.

Section 8. Operation by Permit Holder. Except as otherwise provided herein, each Class One permit holder shall actively and personally engage as a driver and operator of his or her permit on a regular basis in the manner prescribed by regulation issued by the Chief of Police and for the periods required by Section 2 (b) of Appendix F to the Charter of the city and county.

Section 9. Continuous Operation. All taxicab permit holders, regardless of class of permit and date of issuance, shall regularly operate their taxicabs during each day of the year to the extent reasonably necessary to satisfy the public convenience and necessity therefor. Upon abandonment of such business for a period of ten (10) consecutive days by a permit holder, the Police Commission shall, after five days written notice, revoke the permit; provided, however, that the Chief of Police may, for good cause shown, grant to the permit holder permission to suspend operation pursuant to such permit for a period not to exceed ninety (90) calendar days in any one twelve (12) month period.

Section 10. Public Convenience and Necessity Determinations.

(a) Any person may, during the first six months of a calendar year in the manner prescribed by the Police Commission, request that the Commission conduct a hearing to determine whether the then-existing number of outstanding taxicab permits is adequately meeting the public convenience and necessity for taxicab service in the city and county;

(b) Any such written request shall be accompanied by competent evidence as to the adequacy and sufficiency of the number of outstanding permits;

(c) All such requests shall be consolidated before the Police Commission and acted upon by October 1 of the calendar year in which submitted. The Police Commission shall in its discretion determine the number and class of permits that will adequately serve the public convenience and necessity and direct the issuance or revocation of taxicab permits consistent therewith;

(d) Consistent with the provisions of Section 3 of this Ordinance, no request for a public convenience and necessity hearing may be made during the first six years from and after the effective date of this Ordinance.

Section 11. Agreements for Lease or Hire.

(a) Any permit holder, directly or through a color scheme permit holder or other designee, may engage another to operate a taxicab pursuant to a lease, rental or hire agreement, express or implied;

(b) In the event that a permit holder, directly or through a color scheme permit holder or other designee, seeks to engage the services of another to operate a taxicab, the person shall first be offered the option of entering into an employer-employee relationship with that same permit holder, color scheme permit holder or other designee, with all the rights, duties and obligations

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inherent in such relationship as provided by state and federal law. If a person enters into a lease, rental or hire agreement to operate a taxicab, he or she shall again be offered the option of entering into an employer-employee relationship no less than six (6) months after the commencement of the agreement, and at regular six (6) month intervals thereafter, so long as the lease, rental or hire agreement remains in effect.

All persons operating taxicabs shall be provided worker's compensation insurance and unemployment insurance to the extent required by and consistent with applicable state law, and nothing herein shall be used to eliminate any such rights heretofore received by a taxicab operator.

(c) In the event that an election for an employer-employee relationship is made, its minimum term shall be for a period of one year, absent agreement by the parties to a different term.

Section 12. Management of Operations. Subject to approval by the Chief of Police, each color scheme permit holder may employ a reasonable number of managers to oversee its operations who are also Class One taxicab permit holders. During the period of such employment, the provisions of Section 8 of this Ordinance shall be suspended as to said permit holders.

Section 13. Issuance of Class Two Permits.

(a) An adequate number of Class Two taxicab permits shall be issued by the Police Commission for the operation of ramp taxis and other specially-adapted vehicles. Each such permit shall be issued to a color scheme permit holder and shall be subject to appropriate regulations issued by the Chief of Police to ensure that the permit is principally and primarily utilized for service to the handicapped, disabled and elderly population of the city and county;

(b) During the first six years after the effective date of this Ordinance, there shall be no more than twenty-five (25) Class Two taxicab permits issued by the Police Commission. Thereafter, the Police Commission shall determine whether some or all of the Class Two taxicab permits can be practically and economically operated by permit holders who are natural persons. If the Commission so determines, all or a lesser number of the existing Class Two taxicab permits then outstanding shall be recalled and reissued to permit holders who are natural persons and who have the qualifications set forth in Section 4 of this Ordinance. Class Two taxicab permits issued to natural persons shall also be subject to the provisions of Sections 8 and 9 above, and this section. Class Two taxicab permits which remain outstanding in the name of a color scheme permit holder shall continue to be subject to this section.

Section 14. Issuance of Class Three Permits.

(a) A color scheme permit holder with a minimum of twenty-five (25) taxicab permits shall be entitled to the issuance of Class Three permits as herein provided so long as it remains a participant in good standing with the paratransit program administered by the city and county;

(b) Within sixty (60) days of the effective date of this Ordinance, the Chief of Police shall identify each qualified color scheme permit holder certified by the paratransit program administration to be a participant in good standing. The Chief of Police shall also specify the number of permits operated by each such color scheme permit holder as of July 1, 1993, if any. Within thirty (30) days thereafter, the Police Commission shall issue in the name of each such identified color scheme permit holder the number of Class Three taxicab permits equalling ten percent (10%) of the number of permits specified by the Chief of Police, rounded to the next highest full number;

(c) Commencing on January 15, 1995, and on each subsequent January 15 thereafter, the Chief of Police shall identify each qualified color scheme permit holder participating in good standing with the paratransit program and the number of Class One permits operated by it. Within thirty (30) days thereafter, the Police Commission shall issue or revoke a sufficient number of Class Three permits so as to furnish each qualified color scheme permit holder with the number of permits equalling ten percent (10%) of the number of permits specified by the Chief of Police, rounded to the next highest full number;

(d) When Class Three permits are first issued after the effective date of this Ordinance, their number shall in no event exceed eighty (80). Thereafter, the number of Class Three permits shall at no time exceed ten percent (10%) of the total number of Class One permits then operated by color scheme permit holders certified by the Paratransit Program Administration to be participants in good standing. In the event that these limits result in color scheme permit holders receiving fewer Class Three permits than they would otherwise be entitled to receive under Section 14(b) or (c), such reductions shall affect each qualified color scheme permit holder proportionately pursuant to regulations issued by the Chief of Police.

Section 15. Regulations. In addition to promulgating regulations expressly provided for herein, the Chief of Police shall within sixty (60) days of the effective date of this Ordinance issue regulations for its fair and efficient administration. Such regulations shall include provisions that: (i) no color scheme permit holder may operate a motor vehicle that is older than five years; (ii) periodic announced and unannounced vehicle inspections shall be performed by the city and county to protect the public safety; (iii) adequate liability insurance must be furnished by each permit holder; (iv) each permit holder must be affiliated with and utilize a radio dispatch service; (v) a uniform and approved training curriculum be provided to all new taxicab permit holders and drivers in the manner specified therein; and (vi) all taxicab drivers must comply with dress, appearance and behavior codes as specified. Dress and appearance regulations shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, requirements that drivers wear a shirt, with collar, which is a single muted color without pattern; trousers shall be full-length and neither frayed, torn nor in need of laundering; shoes shall be worn with socks, and no sandals or open-toed footwear shall be permitted; jackets shall be a single, muted color which, except for the name of the color scheme, shall display no other emblems, logos or advertising unrelated to the transportation of passengers for hire; hat or caps may display the name of the color scheme; hair, including facial hair, shall be neat and clean at all times.

Section 16. Effective Date. The effective date of this Ordinance is January 15, 1994.

Section 17. Severability: If any section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, clause or phrase of this Ordinance or any part thereof is for any reason held unconstitutional, invalid or ineffective by a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity or effectiveness of the remaining portions of this Ordinance or any part thereof. It is hereby declared that this Ordinance and each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, clause or phrase thereof, would have been passed irrespective of the fact that any one more other sections, subsections, subdivision, paragraphs, clauses or phrases had been declared unconstitutional, invalid or ineffective.

Section 18. Penalties. Any person violating any provision of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor or an infraction. The complaint charging such violation shall specify whether the violation is a misdemeanor or infraction, which decision shall be that of the District Attorney. If charged as an infraction, upon conviction the violator shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 or more than $100, and/or community service, for each provision violated. If charged as a misdemeanor, upon conviction the violator shall be punished by a fine of not less than $200 or more than $500, and/or community service, for each provision violated, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. In any accusatory pleading charging a violation of this section, if the defendant has been previously convicted of a violation of this section, each such previous violation and conviction shall be charged in the accusatory pleading. Any person violating any provision of this Ordinance a second time within a thirty day period shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $300 and not more than $500, and/or community service, for each provision violated, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any person violating any provision of this Ordinance a third time, and each subsequent time, within a thirty day period shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $400 and not more than $500, and/or community service, for each provision violated, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 19. Interpretation. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, rule or regulation to the contrary, the provisions of this ordinance shall govern and control the regulation and operation of taxicabs, taxicab permits and the other subjects generally and specifically referred to herein. □

Garbage and Recyclables Z

PROPOSITION Z

Shall the ordinance regulating refuse collection be repealed, and replaced by an ordinance that would (1) create a new commission to award contracts for collection of garbage and residential recyclables through competitive bidding, and (2) allow all businesses to contract with licensed recyclers for collection of recyclables?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Any company that collects refuse, including most trash and garbage, must obtain a city permit. The permit allows that company to charge a fee to collect refuse in a specific area. All of these permits are now held by Golden Gate Disposal and Sunset Scavenger, which are both owned by Norcal Waste Systems.

Fees charged for residential collection are set by a Refuse Rate Board, whose members are the Chief Administrative Officer, the Controller, and the Manager of Utilities. A portion of these fees goes to the City to pay for landfill costs, administrative and recycling programs. Fees charged for collection from businesses are decided by contract between the collector and the business.

A permit is not required to haul away construction debris or to collect refuse that is sold or donated to a collector.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition Z would repeal the current ordinance regulating refuse collection. It would eliminate the term "refuse" and define (1) "garbage" as waste that decomposes easily and attracts flies, rodents and other vermin, and (2) "recyclable material" as all material separated from garbage before collection.

Proposition Z would divide the City into two collection districts (see map pg. 222). It would create a three-member Recycling Commission, appointed by the Mayor. The Commission would award, in each district, a five-year exclusive contract for collection of garbage and *residential* recyclables. These contracts would be awarded by competitive bidding and the collection fees for each district would be set in the contract. The Commission could require a company that was awarded a contract to pay an annual fee to the city and would require the company that was awarded a contract to furnish a performance bond equal to the estimated gross income for the first contract year.

Under Proposition Z, collecting recyclables from *businesses*, and operating recycling centers, would require yearly permits from the Commission. Businesses could contract for the collection of recyclable materials with any company with a permit. Collection fees would be determined between the recycler and the business. The Commission could require collectors and recycling center operators to pay an annual fee to the City.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to make these changes.

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

Controller's Statement on "Z"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition Z:

Should the proposed ordinance be adopted and implemented, in my opinion, it could increase or decrease garbage rates in amounts presently indeterminable. Specifically:

1. This proposal affects the collection of garbage from residences and commercial establishments. Separately, the City is party to an agreement for the transfer and disposal of garbage. Should this proposal result in any change in this agreement garbage rates could be affected in indeterminate amounts;

2. City revenues could increase if a franchise fee were imposed;

3. City related costs and revenues could increase or decrease depending on new contract provisions. The City currently receives approximately $3.2 million of free refuse pickup from sidewalk litter cans, street cleaning and neighborhood clean-up programs and over $4 million for City costs of solid waste management;

4. There would be a slight increase in cost to staff a new Commission.

How "Z" Got on the Ballot

On July 28, 1993 the Registrar of Voters certified that the initiative petition calling for Proposition Z to be placed on the ballot had qualified for the ballot.

9,964 valid signatures were required to place an initiative ordinance on the ballot. This number is equal to 5% of the total number of people who voted for Mayor in 1991.

A random check of the signatures submitted on July 21, 1993 by the proponents of the initiative petition showed that more than the required number of signatures were valid.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

Z Garbage and Recyclables

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Z

END THE GARBAGE MONOPOLY!

Garbage and recycling collection in San Francisco is big money — a $100,000,000 a year business that has never gone out to bid. Prop Z ends this garbage monopoly and creates competition and accountability.

Today the Norcal Corporation through its subsidiaries, Sunset Scavenger and Golden Gate Disposal, has the exclusive power under a 1932 ordinance to collect all garbage. I've led the battle to stop Norcal's rate increases; yet under the current system Norcal is guaranteed a profit of 9.5% regardless of how much it spends, with no effective accountability for the costs allowed in fixing garbage collection rates.

Prop Z will extend the City's well established competitive bidding process to include the collection of garbage and recyclables. Two zones, which mirror the routes now divided between Sunset and Golden Gate, will be created and put out to bid. Only qualified bidders will be allowed to bid on five year contracts. All health and safety standards are unchanged.

Prop Z also expands recycling.

The 25 Bay Area companies specializing in recycling and recycling technology are prohibited from operating in San Francisco because of Norcal's monopoly. Two of those companies are the proponents of this measure. Prop Z will allow companies that are the cutting edge of today's recycling revolution to compete and collect recyclables. Prop Z expands the definition of recyclable to include anything that doesn't rot.

Norcal, its subsidiaries, agents and employees have contributed over $100,000 to City politicians and political interests. The entire contribution-beholden political establishment will oppose Prop Z. Every scare tactic will be used to protect this insidious $100,000,000 a year monopoly.

END THE GARBAGE MONOPOLY
VOTE YES ON PROP Z!

State Senator Quentin L. Kopp
Competition for Greater Recycling Committee

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Z

Proposition Z, the so-called "Competition for Greater Recycling" initiative, isn't good for recycling or garbage collection. Here's why:

- Proposition Z creates a **highly political, mayorally controlled commission** to oversee garbage and recycling. This would politicize recycling policy and attract even more garbage company money to local elections.
- Its **costly new regulations** would drive away recyclers who currently divert tons of material from our limited landfill space.
- Its bidding requirements for San Francisco's garbage contract heavily favor **multinational garbage companies** that have been convicted of price-fixing and **environmental violations** all over the country.
- These same requirements **virtually eliminate bids by smaller companies**, in spite of the proponents' claims of "competitive bidding."

Environmentalists are also concerned about financial accountability for garbage contracts—for Norcal or anyone else. Proposition Z won't provide greater financial accountability. We have our own disagreements with Norcal, but **this initiative wouldn't fix the problem.** Clearly, Proposition Z's backers don't have experience writing contracts for garbage collection or laws to increase recycling.

We believe that the current 1932 ordinance is flawed. We invite Senator Kopp and the proponents of this initiative to join us in open discussion on reform and protecting the public interest, instead of pursuing a closed-door approach developed by a handful of people.

Please vote no on Z.

Sierra Club
San Francisco Tomorrow
San Francisco Green Party
San Francisco League of Conservation Voters
Haight-Ashbury Neighborhood Council
Clean Water Action
Environmentalists Against Proposition Z

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Garbage and Recyclables Z

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION Z

Environmentalists oppose this initiative. We support greater recycling in San Francisco, but this proposal does not do the job. Disguised as reform, it changes local rules to benefit only its sponsors and the giant waste management multinationals. Far from helping local recycling, it would

- Squeeze out the small cardboard and other recyclers with costly, burdensome, and **unnecessary new regulations**, and
- Give power over San Francisco's lucrative garbage-hauling contract and all our recycling programs to **three mayoral political appointees.**

This supposedly "pro-recycling" initiative was written without any advice from the City Solid Waste Management Program, other recycling experts, or environmentalists. San Francisco needs real reform of access to recyclables. We ask you to join us in a **public** process to come up with **change that works for everyone.** Please join us. **Vote NO on Z.**

Environmentalists Against Proposition Z
Clean Water Action
Haight Ashbury Neighborhood Council
San Francisco League of Conservation Voters
San Francisco Green Party
San Francisco Tomorrow
Sierra Club
Supervisor Angela Alioto
Supervisor Sue Bierman
Supervisor Tom Hsieh
Supervisor Bill Maher
Supervisor Carole Migden
Supervisor Kevin Shelley
Supervisor Susan Leal

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION Z

Proposition Z is your classic "David vs. Goliath" battle. It's about small recycling companies being squeezed out of business by a big company's exclusive privileges established by a 1932 ordinance. It's about a cash-cow Goliath that curiously has contributed substantially to five of the seven Supervisors who authored the ballot argument against this desperately needed reform measure.

Currently, it's virtually impossible to identify accurately legitimate operating costs which form the basis for garbage rates. The facts are clear: in one seven-year period Norcal raised garbage rates 46%. Norcal prepared a 25% increase this past April, but didn't submit the application due to the signature gathering efforts of the Prop Z campaign.

I've examined Prop Z carefully, and strongly urge you to vote for competition, expanded recycling opportunities and a new system of increased accountability.

You can bet that every half-truth, distortion of fact and campaign dollar will be used to protect this pernicious $100,000,000 per year business. That's what you can expect in the course of this campaign.

Norcal allows some recyclers to operate under its exclusive contract on an extremely selective basis. It's understandable that those Norcal allies would oppose Prop Z. It's in their interests.

Take the lid off the garbage monopoly. Don't be fooled by their campaign rubbish. Sling a rock at Goliath. Vote YES on Proposition Z.

State Senator Quentin L. Kopp
Competition for Greater Recycling Committee

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Z Garbage and Recyclables

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Z

PROPOSITION Z IS ABOUT TWO THINGS: FREE AND FAIR COMPETITION AND EXPANDED RECYCLING OPPORTUNITIES.

VOTE YES ON Z!

James Fang
Member, Republican Party Central Committee

VOTE YES ON PROP Z TO EXPAND RECYCLING OPPORTUNITIES!

We are the owners of two local recycling businesses. For over 60 years, recycling companies like ours have been almost completely frozen out of doing business in San Francisco. Fact is, the 1932 ordinance that governs garbage and recycling collection prohibits any business except the franchised company (Norcal) from collecting a fee for service. Prop Z will allow for free and fair competition.

Norcal is *not* a recycling company. They are a large garbage hauling conglomerate that recycles only because it is the law. There are more than 25 other companies like ours in and around the Bay Area that specialize in recycling but do only limited business in San Francisco because of the 1932 ordinance. It's time for a modern law that reflects modern recycling technologies.

Prop Z will increase recycling. We urge you to Vote Yes on Z.

Beverly Boblitt
Waste Resource Technologies
Tony Lottice
L&K Debris Box Service

As a long-time resident of the Bayview area, I have seen the community be decimated by a lack of opportunities for African-Americans. Prop Z will open up for competitive bidding an industry that has been dominated for years by one company. Competitive bidding will provide a level playing field for all. New companies winning new contracts will hire new employees.

Vote Yes on Prop Z.

Leon Thibeaux, Jr.
Bayview Activist

VOTE YES ON PROP Z!

For years, San Francisco taxpayers have been hit by absurd garbage and recycling bills and increases with no effective mechanism to hold Norcal accountable for its $100,000,000 per year monopoly. In fact, in one seven year period, Norcal raised garbage and recycling rates an audacious 46%. Prop Z introduces competition and accountability into a system that has had none for over 60 years.

It is astounding that such a flagrant position of privilege has been essentially unchanged for so long. Monopolies only benefit the company that holds the monopoly — everybody else, especially the consumer, — loses. It's time to end the monopoly. Vote YES on Prop Z.

San Francisco Taxpayers Association
Cheryl Arenson, Director
Ramona Albright, Director
Quentin Kopp, Director

VOTE YES ON PROP Z

Proposition Z will create a competitive bidding process for garbage and recyclable collection in San Francisco. And it's about time. Norcal has had a monopoly on the collection of garbage and recyclables for over 60 years. What are they afraid of? Prop Z doesn't exclude them from bidding on the garbage and recycling collection contract. If theirs is the low bid, they will be chosen. But the fact of the matter is, monopolies benefit only the entity with the monopoly — everyone else loses. But maybe Norcal does have something to be afraid of? Maybe they think they can't compete? Maybe they know their record — from outrageous rate increases to nearly discriminatory hiring practices — will hurt their chances. Maybe they know there are companies out there that can provide better service for lower rates. Prop Z will let everybody compete fairly. VOTE YES ON Z!

Steven J. Malesardi
President
Malesardi & Hubbard Design Group

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Garbage and Recyclables Z

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Z

PROP Z WILL SUPPLY THE CITY WITH SUBSTANTIAL NEW REVENUE.

VOTE YES ON PROP Z.

Each company awarded a contract under Prop Z will be required to pay a franchise fee of up to 5% of gross revenues to the City. Neither Sunset Scavenger or Golden Gate Disposal, the wholly owed-subsidiaries of Norcal that collect garbage in San Francisco, pay any franchise fee to the City. That will mean millions of new dollars into the General Fund at a time when the Board of Supervisors is debating police lay-offs, major health service cuts and library closings. In these tough financial times the City has to maximize its revenue potential. Vote YES on Prop Z.

Anne M. Haxton
Upper Market Resident

VOTE YES ON PROP Z

Prop Z will expand recycling. It's a fact. It will expand recycling because it allows more recyclers to collect, process and sell more recyclables. Monopolies provide scant incentive for innovative action.

- San Francisco's garbage law was written in 1932 to meet yesterday's needs.
- San Francisco needs a new ordinance to fit these times.

Nothing is perfect — including initiatives — but Norcal needs to compete with other companies for greater recycling. Reduce monopolistic practices, reuse good ideas, recycle more in San Francisco.

EXPAND RECYCLING OPPORTUNITIES
VOTE YES ON Z

Doug Dorn
Neighborhood Recycler

San Francisco's Human Rights Commission examines companies bidding on contracts to be awarded by the City and awards them extra points for progressive ownership and management practices such as minority, women, and locally-owned businesses.

It's time the garbage and recycling contract went to the Human Rights Commission. Vote YES on Prop Z.

Glen Nelson
Gay Activist
Rob Sterman
Gay Activist

For years, Norcal Waste Systems has been able to request absurd rate increases with no feasible way to challenge them. In fact, during one 7-year period, Norcal raised their garbage rates by 46%. Proposition Z will introduce competition into a business that has never been open to natural market forces. With the possibility that they might lose the contract a real possibility, Norcal will be forced to serve the rate payer first and quit lining their own pockets. History has shown that introducing competition into a market reduces rates, provides accountability and produces incentives to keep the rate payer satisfied.

Vote YES on Prop Z for fiscal sense.

Arlo Hale Smith
Former BART Board President

San Francisco's garbage and recycling contracts are now in the hands of one company — Norcal. Norcal did not have to bid on the contract. They did not have to go before the City's Human Rights Commission which analyzes companies according to their ownership, hiring practices and management. Currently there are NO opportunities for gay and other minority companies to compete and work under this system. Prop Z will allow all groups a fair and equal chance to compete and collect recyclables.

Vote Yes on Prop Z for fairness.

Richmond Young
Past President Stonewall Gay Political Club
Member Citizens Advisory Committee on Elections

Asian-Americans should vote YES on Proposition Z.

Chinese and other Asian American businesses have been, and are, effectively excluded from competing for the garbage collection and recycling operations in San Francisco. The City's official policy is to encourage and promote the development of local, minority business enterprises. How many Asian Americans do you see working for Sunset Scavenger or Golden Gate Disposal — Norcal's principal subsidiaries?

Monopolies have never been good for America's consumers, and they don't serve the public now. A YES vote on Prop Z will give qualified, Asian Americans and other minorities the chance to compete. That's all we ask.

Douglas S. Chan
Commissioner, San Francisco Board of Permit Appeals
Former President, Chinese American Political Club

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Z Garbage and Recyclables

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Z

VOTE YES ON PROP Z

I am now in my 21st year with Richmond Environmental Action. REA, founded in 1970 to provides recycling services, has evolved from an all volunteer, once-a-month depot, into a paid-staff, open daily recycling center, at USF. We have pushed for years for the City to take a "hands on" posture regarding solid waste management. Finally some recycling companies have put Prop Z onto the ballot.

The Norcal trash monopoly still holds all rights to charge a fee for picking up recyclables. THIS SYSTEM CHOKES OFF ABOUT 100,000 TONS A YEAR THAT WOULD OTHERWISE BE RECYCLED, AND CAUSES THESE PRECIOUS RESOURCES TO BE LANDFILLED. That works out to 1,700,000 trees that are cut down each year to support the Norcal Monopoly. What a shame.

Give recycling a chance. Let building owners contract with Registered Recyclers who will save them money by recycling 50% or more of the owner's trash. The public should have the "Right to Recycle." End the City's "Forced Wasting of Once-Used Resources" law.

We need the benefits of competition. America is based on freedom. If Lincoln were alive today he would give us our freedom to contract for the best deal on recyclable trash. The citizenry now has the power to break the bondage imposed by the Monopoly.

VOTE YES ON Z.

John Barry,
Richmond Environmental Action
San Francisco Commission on the Environment

The current garbage and recycling law, written in 1932, has produced a *de facto* monopoly that excludes minority-owned firms from bidding on services. Prop Z, because it requires that the contract go before the Human Rights Commission, will encourage firms to include minority contractors in their bids.

INCREASE MINORITY PARTICIPATION.
END THE MONOPOLY.
VOTE YES ON PROP Z.

Harold Yee
Asian Inc.

I support Prop Z because there is no reason why one company should have the exclusive right to collect garbage and recyclables in San Francisco. One of the main problems associated with having a single regulated company provide a municipal service is deciding what is a reasonable rate for the service and what is a fair return for the company. This complex problem creates an enormous economic tension between the community being served, the regulatory agency and the company. The community is rightfully wary that they are paying too much to the company. The company want the highest rates. The agency is saddled with the difficult task of setting "fair" rates. We see these problems played out time and again every time Norcal applies for a rate increase. Needless to say, if we can avoid this type of arrangement and rely on competition, we should

There is no reason why garbage and recycling service should be provided by one regulated company, or why multiple companies should not have the ability to provide service to San Francisco by being the low bidder in a competitive bidding process. Competitive bidding ensures that the service is provided at the lowest possible cost. It also avoids the drawn out, expensive and controversial process of "rate-making." Prop Z ensures that San Francisco residents can finally benefit from competition in the area of garbage and recycling collection. Eliminate unnecessary regulation. VOTE YES ON Z!

Andrew J. Junius
Attorney

San Francisco's garbage and recycling laws were written in 1932. It's time for a modern law that reflects modern recycling technologies.

Vote yes on Proposition Z!

Rebecca S. Wu
Sunset Resident

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PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION Z

NEIGHBORHOOD GROUPS UNITE — NO ON PROPOSITION Z

We are renters and homeowners from all parts of the City who have come to depend on the reliable and affordable service we get from Sunset Scavengers and Golden Gate Disposal. We are outraged that if Proposition Z passes, this locally based employee owned company could be replaced by a big conglomerate which doesn't care about San Franciscans and hasn't been a part of our lives for over 70 years.

THAT'S WHY WE URGE YOU TO JOIN US IN VOTING NO ON PROPOSITION Z.

We trust Sunset Scavengers and Golden Gate Disposal — the backbone of Norcal Waste — to deliver for us.

We always support reform measures that make sense. And we are all for competitive bidding when it will make City government work more effectively and affordably.

BUT **Proposition Z is a fraud.** It ISN'T about better garbage and recycling service. Nothing in Proposition Z will promise better service or more recycling.

It **ISN'T** about cheaper residential garbage rates. Nothing in Proposition Z will guarantee lower rates.

It does add a new layer of bureaucracy at City Hall. It establishes a brand new commission, appointed by the Mayor, to regulate garbage service. **We don't know about you but we think we have enough bureaucracy at City Hall already.**

Vote No on Proposition Z.

Buck Bagot, President, Bernal Heights Democratic Club
Jennifer Clary, President, San Francisco Tomorrow
John Dunbar, Vice-President, Richmond Democratic Club
Rev. Norman Fong, Chinatown Resource Center
Peter Fortune, San Francisco Beautiful
Anne Halsted, Port Commissioner
Paul Kaschube, President, Northside Democratic Club
Victor Makras, PUC
Enola Maxwell, Potrero Hill Neighborhood House
Barbara Meskunas, Beideman Area Neighborhood Group
Andy Olshin, Vice-President, Sunset Democratic Club
Robert Pender, Park Merced Residents Organization
Lee Ann Prifti, President, Diamond Heights Community Association
Evelyn Wilson, Past-President, SPEAK

KEEP JOBS IN SAN FRANCISCO

Right now, California has one of the highest unemployment rates in the nation and San Francisco has suffered by losing jobs and revenue to fund programs important to all communities in San Francisco.

If proposition Z passes two local employee owned companies — Sunset Scavenger and Golden Gate Disposal, subsidiaries of Norcal Waste Systems — will be replaced by a giant waste management multinational company.

Local jobs will be lost.

Make no mistake Proposition Z isn't about reforming our garbage disposal and recycling services. It's about someone else making money.

African Americans, Latinos, Asians, Pacific Islanders, Gays and Lesbians, young families and retirees all have a stake in keeping local jobs and maintaining the quality of life important to us all.

As individuals active in all of San Francisco's diverse communities we urge you to join us in protecting our jobs and workers — **VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION Z.**

Tom Ammiano, Board of Education
Arnold W. Baker
Robert Barnes, Chair Lesbian/Gay Caucus, California Democratic Party
Brenda Berlin, President, San Francisco Arts Democratic Club
Angie Fa, Commissioner, San Francisco School Board
H. Welton Flynn
Peter Gabel, President, New College
Larry Griffin, Fire Commissioner
Dennis J. Herrera, Officer, Latino Democratic Club
Espanola Jackson, President, District 7 Democratic Club
Agar Jaicks
Laurence B. Martin, Transport Union of America, International
Jose E. Medina, Executive Director, Instituto Laboral De La Raza
Barbara Nabors-Glass, George Wiley Democratic Club
George L. Newkirk
Rodel Rodis, San Francisco Community College Board
Matthew J. Rothschild, President, Alice B. Toklas Lesbian/Gay Democratic Club
Jean-Paul Samaha, President, Arab American Democratic Club
Thelma Shelley, Managing Director, War Memorial
Leland Y. Yee, Ph.D., San Francisco Board of Education

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Z Garbage and Recyclables

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION Z

WHO ARE SUNSET SCAVENGER AND GOLDEN GATE DISPOSAL?

We are 800 employees who work for you daily at Sunset Scavenger, Golden Gate Disposal, Sanitary Fill and West Coast Recycling — subsidiaries of Norcal Waste. We own our companies and have since many of our grandparents started collecting garbage in the 1800's. We have a vested interest in providing the best service at reasonable rates. We urge you to vote NO on Proposition Z.

We are proud of our record.

Proposition Z as written would eliminate us from competing for San Francisco's garbage and recycling service entirely. If Proposition Z passes, only huge national companies would qualify to bid.

We aren't a big conglomerate doing business throughout the United States that just sees San Francisco as another faceless acquisition. We live and work in San Francisco and want to do the best job we can so we can continue to provide for our families. Just like you.

Because you have come to trust us, many of you leave us your keys to get into your alleyways and basements to pick up your garbage. You know our names. We've been a part of your lives for over 70 years.

Proposition Z will completely change the way garbage service and recycling is done in San Francisco. There is nothing in this ordinance which will improve service or lower prices.

Proposition Z isn't real reform. Proposition Z will add a new level of bureaucracy to City Hall.

We urge you not to throw away a good thing. **VOTE NO ON PROP. Z.**

Fiore Garbarino, Sunset Scavenger
Ricardo Alvarez, Sunset Scavenger
Joyce Hume, Sunset Scavenger
Gary Pon, Golden Gate Disposal
Natalio Cademartori, Golden Gate Disposal
Lourdes Martinez, Golden Gate Disposal
Doroteo Navarro, West Coast Recycling
Cam Lam-Choi, West Coast Recycling
Meredith Wingate, Sanitary Fill
Justo Gonzalez, Sanitary Fill

PROPOSITION Z IS BAD FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Proposition Z is bad for San Francisco for two simple reasons:

If Proposition Z passes it will cause San Francisco to lose local jobs and it will jeopardize local recycling programs.

Right now, San Francisco has good, reliable garbage removal and recycling services provided by Sunset Scavenger and Golden Gate Disposal, subsidiaries of Norcal Waste Systems. Proposition Z, as written, will preclude these two companies from bidding on waste removal services in San Francisco. Indeed, Proposition Z is a direct threat to the survival of Sunset and Golden Gate, both of which are 100% employee-owned local companies. Instead, an out-of-state waste management company will likely take over San Francisco's garbage collection service.

In addition, Proposition Z will do nothing to help local recyclers. The San Francisco Sierra Club, the San Francisco League of Conservation Voters and San Francisco Tomorrow are all strongly opposed to Proposition Z.

While California is going through one of the highest rates of unemployment in the nation and one of the most severe economic downturns in its history, let's not take yet another business and yet more jobs away from California and away from San Francisco.

I STRONGLY URGE YOU TO VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION Z.

Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi

San Francisco needs recycling reform, but this isn't it. Instead of "greater recycling", this initiative creates a bureaucracy of red tape, permits and fees; a mayoral-appointed commission to award garbage contracts; and completely ignores composting. Throw this one into the recycle bin.

No on Proposition Z.

San Francisco Green Party

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Garbage and Recyclables Z

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION Z

Ballot Argument Against Proposition Z

The San Francisco Republican County Central Committee is opposed to Proposition Z for the simple fact that San Francisco has one of the lowest garbage collection rates in Northern California.

The current collection service has been able to achieve a recycling rate of 37%. This is well ahead of the 25% amount mandated. This city definitely does not need a new tax and more bureaucracy.

For these reasons we urge you to **Vote "NO" on Proposition Z.**

The Republican County Central Committee
Mark Hill
Cristina Mack
James Gilleran
L. Kirk Miller

PROP Z ADDS MORE BUREAUCRACY. VOTE NO ON PROP Z

We oppose Prop Z for several reasons. First, we think the garbage and recycling services we receive now are pretty good and don't think that Prop Z will make them any better.

Second, Prop Z will add a new layer of bureaucracy to City Hall. A brand new commission — appointed at the whim of the Mayor — will regulate the service and rates for all garbage and recycling services. **THAT'S WHY WE STRONGLY OPPOSE PROP Z.**

And, Prop Z could raise your rent. Currently San Franciscans pay among the lowest garbage rates in Northern California. If Proposition Z passes your rates could go up, and when they do, that increase could be passed through to renters resulting in higher rents.

Make no mistake — Proposition Z is NOT about reforming our garbage disposal and recycling services. It's about big garbage companies making more money.

That's why housing activists, renters and tenant groups urge you to **Vote No on Proposition Z.**

Ted Gullicksen, San Francisco Tenants Union
Polly Marshall, Rent Board Commissioner
Mitchell Omerberg, Affordable Housing Alliance
Randy Shaw, Tenderloin Housing Committee
San Franciscans for Reasonable Rents, PAC
Joe Lacey, St. Mary's Housing Committee

PROP. Z IS BAD FOR BUSINESS

Proposition Z is bad for our business community for three simple reasons:

1) Prop. Z imposes a **new tax** — this fee is equal to the amount of 5% of the gross annual revenue derived from the collection service;
2) Prop. Z creates **more bureaucracy** — a new three member commission will be appointed by the mayor to oversee all garbage contracts;
3) Prop. Z won't give us competitive bidding because the way it is written only the two largest garbage companies in the nation can bid.

Prop. Z is a bad business proposition, instead of cutting costs and streamlining government it does just the opposite.

Join us in voting **NO ON PROPOSITION Z.**

Ernest Chuck Ayala, Ayala Real Estate
Richard G. Bodisco, San Franciscans for Reasonable Reform
Dale Carlson, Pacific Stock Exchange
Philip De Andrade, Goat Hill Pizza
Harold Dobbs, Attorney at Law
Jose Gomez, Director Pacific Property Services
Mark D. Hill, Businessman
Ron Kaufman, The Ron Kaufman Companies
Nancy Lenvin, Browning, Wholey & Lenvin
Paul Morabito, Chronitech Health Services
Sergio Nibbi, Nibbi Bothers Construction
Beverly Prior, Beverly Prior Architects
Bruce Quan, Jr., Esq.
Angela Quaranta, Allegro
Leonila Ramirez, Don Ramons Restaurant
Barry Reder, Dinkelspespiel, Donovan & Reder
Clifford C. Waldeck, Waldeck's Office Supplies

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Z Garbage and Recyclables

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION Z

THE SAN FRANCISCO DEMOCRATIC PARTY URGES YOU TO VOTE NO ON PROP. Z

The last thing we need in San Francisco is more bureaucracy. But that's just what Prop Z will do. Prop Z adds a whole new layer of government to an already overburdened process.

Prop Z would mandate a brand new commission — appointed at will by the Mayor — to set rates and give out garbage and recycling contracts for all of San Francisco.

We don't need Prop Z and we think it is a bad idea.

Ask yourself, why change a system that works, and works well?

In fact, we are pleased that San Francisco currently has one of the lowest garbage rates in Northern California and one of the highest rates of recycling in the state.

While we would usually support a plan that would add competitive bidding to the process of City contracts, we believe Prop Z is ill-conceived and badly drafted.

Prop Z is not about change or reform. Prop Z is about big conglomerates who already make a lot of money in the garbage business making more. Pure and simple.

Please join the San Francisco Democratic Party, the environmental community, the business community and organized labor in opposing this ill conceived and destructive initiative. **VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION Z.**

Supervisor Carole Migden, Chair, San Francisco Democratic Party
Greg Day, Vice Chair, San Francisco Democratic Party
Leslie R. Katz, Vice Chair, San Francisco Democratic Party
Natalie Berg, Democratic Party Committee Member
Claire Zvanski, Democratic Party Committee Member

PROP Z IS NOT ABOUT CHANGE. VOTE NO ON PROP Z.

No one is for change more than women are. As we saw during last year's election, every national, state, and local poll said, "people want change." And change is what people hoped they would get when they voted. But sometimes change, just for change sake, isn't all it's cracked up to be.

Take Proposition Z. Under the guise of "change," what this ordinance would really do is give the two biggest national garbage companies in America the franchise to pick up San Francisco's garbage. The way Proposition Z is written only these two companies could afford to bid on San Francisco's garbage and recycling services. That's a bad change.

Currently, two employee owned local San Francisco companies — Sunset Scavenger and Golden Gate Disposal subsidiaries of Norcal Waste Systems — pick up your garbage and recycling. Proposition Z is written in such a way that these two companies could not bid on the garbage and recycling services in San Francisco anymore. That just doesn't seem fair.

If the residents of San Francisco weren't satisfied with the service they received then Proposition Z would make sense. But as customer surveys have shown, they are satisfied, so we believe Proposition Z would be a mistake.

Proposition Z isn't about the kind of change San Francisco needs.

Join the San Francisco Democratic Party, San Francisco Republican Party, San Francisco Green Party, Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi, San Francisco Sierra Club, San Francisco League of Conservation Voters, The Affordable Housing Alliance and San Francisco Labor Council — **VOTE NO on Proposition Z.**

Assessor Doris M. Ward

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Garbage and Recyclables Z

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION Z

IF IT AIN'T BROKE DON'T FIX IT

For over 70 years two local, employee-owned and operated garbage companies, Sunset Scavenger and Golden Gate Disposal have been providing reliable, quality service to San Francisco residents at rates that are much lower than most other cities in the Bay Area.

None of us has had to worry about our garbage getting collected. Sunset and Golden Gate have never missed a day of service.

None of us have had to worry about our city's recycling programs. Sunset and Golden Gate have been recycling since the companies were started.

Sunset and Golden Gate are local companies; part of our community. We know them and we trust them.

With all the problems facing City Hall we say if it ain't broke don't fix it.

At a time when people talk about ending government gridlock, the last thing we need is another level of City bureaucracy. We strongly oppose the provision in Proposition Z which establishes a brand new commission. It's more government waste. **VOTE NO ON Z.**

Louis J.Giraudo, President, San Francisco Bread Co.
Former San Francisco Supervisor Jack L. Molinari

WHY CHANGE A GOOD THING

Some people learn from other people's mistakes. Others don't.

This July, San Jose changed the company it uses to dispose and recycle its garbage because it wanted to increase the amount of refuse it recycles. After only thirteen days with the new garbage company the City's customer service phone bank had received 36,000 complaint and question calls from people about their garbage service.

The phones would not stop ringing at the new garbage company, City Hall, or the San Jose Mercury News, according to a Mercury News reporter. San Jose thought that by switching companies they would get cheaper and better service. What San Jose got was higher rates and problems with their service and lots of irate residents.

VOTE NO ON PROP Z.

Make no mistake Proposition Z is **NOT** about reforming a system that doesn't work. Right now we have a system that works and works well for both garbage and recycling. San Francisco has achieved a 37% recycling rate, which is ahead of the state mandated goal of 25% for 1995 and close to the 50% goal for the year 2000.

PROP Z IS NOT WRITTEN TO MAKE THE SYSTEM WE HAVE NOW ANY BETTER. We don't need to change a system that works and we don't need more bureaucracy.

Why repeat someone else's mistake? **VOTE NO ON PROP Z.**

Assemblyman John Burton
Supervisor Terence Hallinan

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Z Garbage and Recyclables

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION Z

Garbage collection in San Francisco does not need fixing! We have an efficient, economical, locally-owned and -operated service that has worked extremely well for the City. Our garbage collectors are dependable, experienced, capable and know their routes and the needs of all residents.

Why do we suddenly need an invasion of nationally-owned, nationally-operated garbage companies which have no commitment to San Francisco except to increase already huge profits?

Why should garbage drivers — many of whom are over age 50 — with many years of faithful service to the community suddenly face the possibility of losing their jobs.

Garbage collection is vital. Industrial peace in the garbage industry is a must. San Francisco has had excellent labor relations in the garbage industry for many years. The big national companies seeking entry to this city have a history of strikes and industrial unrest. Why create problems?

National companies — and this is true of national garbage companies — are committed to increasing their profits and the status of their stocks. Despite promises to get their "feet" in the door by underbidding, their ultimate goal is to maximize their rates and their profits.

San Franciscans will be making a big mistake by changing what is working well. We do not need to nationalize and to make impersonal a very special service to the residents of the city. Let's keeping garbage collection local. Vote NO on Proposition Z.

Robert Morales, Joint Council of Teamsters No. 7
Walter L. Johnson, San Francisco Labor Council
Stan Smith, San Francisco Building & Construction Trades Council

TEXT OF PROPOSED ORDINANCE PROPOSITION Z

COMPETITION FOR GREATER RECYCLING ORDINANCE

Be it ordained by the people of the City and County of San Francisco.

That the collection and disposal of solid waste for the protection of public health and safety, as well as the preservation of the environment, is of the utmost importance to the City and County of San Francisco;

That high standards of public health and safety can be maintained in an environment of free and open competition;

That the People of the City and County of San Francisco, as well as the quality of the bay area's environment, will benefit if the recycling and solid waste industry is subject to the interaction of competitive forces, and that such competitive forces will yield the best allocation of economic resources, the lowest prices, the highest quality, and the greatest progress for the recycling industry;

And that in order to encourage such competition and encourage recycling activities, private recyclers shall be free to contract with all San Francisco commercial and industrial businesses to collect and recycle any and all Recyclable Materials; there shall be no single company or Person that has the exclusive right to collect and recycle Recyclable Materials from commercial and industrial businesses in San Francisco; and the right to provide Garbage collection and residential recycling services in the City and County of San Francisco shall be awarded by competitive bidding.

PART 1 — DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1. "1932 Ordinance" means the Refuse Collection and Disposal Ordinance, adopted by the People of the City and County of San Francisco November 8, 1932, as amended.

SECTION 2. "Act" shall mean the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989.

SECTION 3. "Board of Permit Appeals" means the Board of Permit Appeals of the City and County of San Francisco.

SECTION 4. "Board of Supervisors" means the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.

SECTION 5. "Collection Contract" means a contract awarded as provided herein for the exclusive collection and disposal of Garbage from all Residential Premises and Commercial Premises within a Collection District, and for the exclusive collection of all Recyclable Material from Residential Premises within a Collection District.

SECTION 6. "Collection District" means one of two geographic districts within the City and County of San Francisco as specifically delineated herein.

SECTION 7. "Commercial Premises" means all Premises except Residential Premises.

SECTION 8. "Commission" means the Competition for Greater Recycling Commission.

SECTION 9. "Curbside Collector" means the Person or entity authorized to collect segregated recyclables from Residential Premises within a Collection District pursuant to a Collection Contract.

SECTION 10. "Curbside Recycling Collection Service" means the collection of segregated recyclables from Residential Premises within a Collection District pursuant to a Collection Contract.

SECTION 11. "Discard" means to place any material at such a place as to manifest an intent to transfer ownership of that material to a Garbage Collector.

SECTION 12. "Garbage" means any putrescible waste, including kitchen and table food wastes, animal and vegetable waste resulting from the storage, handling, preparation, cooking, processing and consumption of food or food stuffs, or any other putrefactive or easily decomposable waste material that is likely to attract flies, vermin, or rodents, including any other material not Segregated From Garbage.

(Continued on next page)

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SECTION 13. "Garbage Collection Service" means collection of Garbage within a Collection District pursuant to a Collection Contract.

SECTION 14. "Garbage Collector" means the Person authorized pursuant to a Collection Contract to collect and dispose of Garbage within a Collection District.

SECTION 15. "Permittee" means any Person who holds a Recycling Transporter Permit or a Recycling Facility Permit.

SECTION 16. "Person" means any individual Person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company, organization, or legal entity of any kind.

SECTION 17. "Premises" means any real property, including any improvements thereon.

SECTION 18. "Producer" means any Person that generates Garbage and/or Recyclable Material.

SECTION 19. "Recyclable Material" means all material other than Garbage that has been Segregated From Garbage pursuant to a Source Separation Program. Recyclable Material shall include but not be limited to paper, cardboard, plastic, glass, metal, rubber, textile, wood, and all waste material produced at any construction or demolition site, including a residential construction site.

SECTION 20. "Recycling Transporter Permit" means a permit issued by the Commission which allows the Permittee to collect and transport Recyclable Material within the City and County of San Francisco.

SECTION 21. "Recycling Facility Permit" means a permit issued by the Commission which allows the Permittee to operate a recycling facility within the City and County of San Francisco, receive Recyclable Material collected from any location whether or not inside San Francisco, and store and process such Recyclable Material.

SECTION 22. "Registered Recycler" means a Person who has either a Recycling Transporter Permit or a Recycling Facility Permit.

SECTION 23. "Residential Premises" means all single-unit dwellings and multiple-unit dwellings, including any residence, flat, apartment or other facility used for housing one or more Persons.

SECTION 24. "Segregated From Garbage" means any of the following: (a) the placement of Recyclable Material in separate containers; (b) the binding of Recyclable Material separately from Garbage; (c) the physical separation of Recyclable Material from Garbage.

SECTION 25. "Source Separation Program" means any plan or procedure which meets the standards set forth herein, whereby Recyclable Material is Segregated From Garbage with the purpose of facilitating recycling.

PART 2 — GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 26. Title. This Ordinance shall be known as the "The Competition For Greater Recycling Ordinance."

SECTION 27. Effective Date. Except as otherwise provided herein, all provisions of the Ordinance shall take effect on January 1, 1994.

SECTION 28. Purpose and Intent. The purpose of this Ordinance is to repeal the 1932 Ordinance and render null and void any and all opinions of the City Attorney or other City officials which have interpreted the 1932 Ordinance, with the intent to maximize the amount of materials recycled by allowing open competition for the collection of all recyclable or potentially Recyclable Material, while protecting the public health and safety by maintaining suitable Garbage collection and disposal services. Residential Garbage collection and curbside recycling programs will be improved by allowing new companies to compete for the right to provide these services. Commercial Garbage collection will be maintained while allowing all San Francisco businesses to save money and protect the environment by segregating their Recyclable Materials from Garbage and contracting with independent recyclers for the collection and recycling of these materials.

SECTION 29. Repeal of the 1932 Refuse Collection and Disposal Ordinance. It is the express intent of the People of the City and County of San Francisco that this Ordinance repeal, replace and supplant the 1932 Ordinance, and all rules and regulations now in force pursuant to the 1932 Ordinance. Any and all refuse collection permits issued prior to or pursuant to the 1932 Ordinance are hereby declared null and void.

SECTION 30. Scope of Ordinance. The regulation of Recyclable Material as defined herein is governed completely and solely by this Ordinance, necessary regulations promulgated by the Commission for the purpose of furthering this Ordinance, and the applicable laws of the State of California. The regulation of the collection of Garbage as defined herein shall be governed by the provisions of this Ordinance as well as Article 6 of the San Francisco Health Code.

SECTION 31. Amendment of Article 6 of the San Francisco Health Code. It is the express intent of the People of the City and County of San Francisco that this Ordinance amend Article 6 of the San Francisco Health Code as follows:

(a) Section 290 of the San Francisco Health Code is hereby repealed in its entirety;

(b) Section 291(e) of the San Francisco Health Code is hereby repealed in its entirety;

(c) Section 292 of the San Francisco Health Code is hereby amended to read as follows: the first sentence of section 292 shall read "All vehicles used by Garbage Collectors as defined in section 14 of the Competition for Greater Recycling Ordinance, shall be lined with zinc, sheet iron, or other metallic substances and shall be constructed so as to prevent any liquid Garbage substance from escaping such vehicles." There shall be no other changes to section 292.

(d) Section 293, 293.1 and 293.2 of the San Francisco Health Code are hereby repealed in their entirety;

(e) Section 313 of the San Francisco Health Code is hereby repealed in its entirety;

(f) Throughout Article 6 of the San Francisco Health Code, the term "refuse" shall be replaced by the term "Garbage," and the phrase "Initiative Ordinance" shall be replaced by the phrase "Competition for Greater Recycling Ordinance."

SECTION 32. Disposal of Garbage. All Garbage as defined herein that is collected pursuant to this Ordinance shall be disposed of in such a manner as is designated by the Commission.

SECTION 33. Existing Contract — Altamont Landfill. This Ordinance does not in any way change or modify City and County of San Francisco's obligations or rights under the Waste Disposal Agreement executed January 2, 1987, between Oakland Scavenger Company, City and County of San Francisco, Sanitary Fill Company, and Alameda County. Any and all programs funded pursuant to the Waste Disposal Agreement shall be continued until such time as the Commission decides otherwise.

SECTION 34. Existing Contract — Altamont Landfill. Pursuant to paragraph 2.05 of the Waste Disposal Agreement, any Garbage Collector or Registered Recycler as defined herein is hereby deemed to be duly approved and licensed to collect, transport, or consolidate for transport, solid waste produced in the City and County of San Francisco.

SECTION 35. California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989. All provisions set forth herein, and all rules, regulations, guidelines, restrictions, requirements, permits or conditions promulgated pursuant to this Ordinance, shall conform to all provisions of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, and all rules, regulations, guidelines, restrictions, requirements, permits or conditions adopted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

SECTION 36. Refuse Collection and Disposal Rate Board. The refuse collection and disposal rate board, established pursuant to the 1932 Ordinance, is hereby abolished.

SECTION 37. San Francisco Solid Waste Management Program. Any and all functions, duties, responsibilities and obligations of the Solid Waste Management Program, established pursuant to the Act, are hereby transferred to the Commission. The Solid Waste Management Program Manager shall report directly to the Commission.

PART 3 — COMPETITION FOR GREATER RECYCLING COMMISSION

SECTION 38. Establishment. There is hereby established a Commission to be known as the Competition for Greater Recycling Commission, consisting of three members of the community, to be appointed by the Mayor.

SECTION 39. Term. The term of each member of the Commission shall be three years, except that the initial term of one of the Commissioners shall be one year, and the initial term of one of the Commissioners shall be two years. Any vacancy shall be filled by the Mayor for the remainder of the unexpired term. The Mayor shall appoint all members of the Commission no later than the effective date of this Ordinance.

SECTION 40. Chair. The Mayor shall designate one Commission member to act as Commission chair.

SECTION 41. Compensation. Each Commission member shall be paid $50 for each meeting of the Commission actually attended. Compensation of Commission members may be revised by the Board of Supervisors.

SECTION 42. Executive Secretary. The position of executive secretary to the Commission

(Continued on next page)

shall be established pursuant to and subject to sections 3.500 and 8.200 of the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco. The Person occupying such position shall be appointed by the chair of the Commission with the approval of one other Commission member. All Commission staff shall be under the immediate direction and supervision of the executive secretary.

SECTION 43. Powers and Duties. In addition to any other powers and duties set forth herein, the Commission shall have sole responsibility for the bidding and award of all Collection Contracts, shall accept applications for and issue all Recycling Transport Permits and Recycling Facility Permits, and shall have the authority to review and set disposal rates.

SECTION 44. Rules and Regulations. The Commission shall promulgate rules and regulations reasonably necessary to implement this Ordinance and to achieve the goal of furthering competition for the collection, transport, processing and disposal of Garbage and Recyclable Material. Those portions of such rules and regulations which govern public hearings by the Commission shall conform as nearly as practicable to pertinent sections of the Administrative Procedure Act, Chapter 5, Part 1, Division 3, Title 2 of the California Government Code.

SECTION 45. Reports. The Commission shall render a written report of its activities to the mayor and the Board of Supervisors not less than once every six months. The report shall include: (a) recommendations to the mayor and the Board of Supervisors for the development of policies and procedures which will further the objectives of this ordinance; (b) recommendations to the mayor and the Board of Supervisors for additional legislation deemed by the Commission to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this ordinance; (c) recommendations of actions to be taken by any agency, board, or officer of this City and County for the purposes of furthering the objectives of this Ordinance.

SECTION 46. Public Meetings. All meetings of the Commission shall be public.

PART 4 — COMPETITIVE BIDDING FOR COLLECTION CONTRACTS

SECTION 47. Collection Districts. The City and County of San Francisco shall be divided into two Collection Districts. Each Collection District shall have one Collection Contract.

SECTION 48. Collection District 1. Collection District 1 shall consist of the area enclosed by the following boundary: Commencing at the most southeast point of the City and County of San Francisco, on the San Mateo/San Francisco County Line, continuing west following the county line to the Pacific Ocean, and continuing in a northerly direction, following the Pacific Ocean, or the natural contour of the land, to and under the Golden Gate Bridge, and continuing in an easterly direction following the natural contour of the land to a line extending north from the intersection of Lyon Street and Bay Street, then continuing southward on Lyon Street to Clay Street, then continuing east on Clay Street to Gough Street, then continuing south on Gough Street to Market Street, then continuing northeasterly on Market Street to 11th Street, then continuing southeasterly on 11th Street to Division Street, then continuing east on Division Street to Rhode Island Street, then continuing south on Rhode Island Street to 16th Street, then continuing east on 16th Street to San Francisco Bay, then continuing south, following the natural contour of San Francisco Bay until reaching the point of commencement, at the San Francisco/San Mateo County Line. Collection District 1 shall include all federal facilities located within the boundaries of Collection District 1.

SECTION 49. Collection District 2. Collection District 2 shall consist of all areas within the City and County of San Francisco not located within the boundaries of Collection District 1, and shall include all federal facilities (i) located within the boundaries of Collection District 2, and (ii) all other federal facilities under the jurisdiction of the City and County of San Francisco not located in Collection District 1 or Collection District 2.

SECTION 50. Administration of Collection Contracts. All Collection Contracts are to be awarded and administered in the same manner.

SECTION 51. Competitive Bidding. Award Dates. All the Collection Contracts shall be put out for competitive bidding and awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. On September 1, 1994, the Collection Contract for each Collection District shall be put out for competitive bidding. Each Collection Contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder by the Commission no later than October 1, 1994.

SECTION 52. Content of Bids. Any bid for any Collection Contract must include the following information: the name, address and telephone number of the bidder; the Collection District bid for; financial information, in a form designated by the Commission, which demonstrates resources sufficient to ensure the applicant's performance of the Collection Contract; applicable industry experience; and the amount of the bid in the form required by the Commission.

SECTION 53. Compliance With Minority/Women/Local Business Utilization Ordinance. All bids for Collection Contracts, and any Collection Contract awarded by the Commission, must comply with Chapter 12D of the San Francisco Administrative Code, known as the Minority/Women/Local Business Utilization Ordinance.

SECTION 54. Lowest Responsible Bidder. The Commission shall promulgate mandatory guidelines to be used by the bidders in establishing their bid price. The guidelines shall also set forth the manner in which the Commission will determine the lowest responsible bidder. These guidelines shall be made available to all bidders no later than one month prior to the bid date.

SECTION 55. Contract Term. The term for each Collection Contract shall be five (5) years.

SECTION 56. Bond. The successful bidder must furnish a performance bond equal to the estimated gross income of the bid for the first contract year, and execute the Collection Contract within 15 days of the date of the award of the Collection Contract.

SECTION 57. Insurance. The Collection Contract shall require that the successful bidder carry a minimum of $5,000,000 of liability insurance and all risk insurance. All insurance contracts or policies must list the City and County of San Francisco as an additional insured.

SECTION 58. Franchise Fee. The Commission may, in its sole discretion, establish a franchise fee to be paid to the City and County of San Francisco at least annually by the successful bidder. The franchise fee shall be no greater than 5% of gross annual revenue from collection services, and shall be administered and collected as provided by the Commission.

SECTION 59. Existing Curbside Contracts. Notwithstanding any provision of this Ordinance, and unless otherwise decided by the Commission, any existing contract for the curbside collection of Recyclable Material from Residential Premises shall remain in full force and effect until such time as that contract is terminated.

PART 5 — GARBAGE COLLECTION

SECTION 60. Collection Service Charges. The fee charged to customers for Garbage Collection Service may be no greater than that specified in the Collection Contract.

SECTION 61. Containers for Garbage Collection — Requirement. The owner or tenant of any Residential Premises or Commercial Premises in the City and County of San Francisco shall provide and maintain containers for the reception, removal and disposal of Garbage, unless otherwise specified in the Collection Contract.

SECTION 62. Containers for Garbage Collection — Residential Premises. All Garbage containers shall be water tight and covered, and constructed of a material of suitable strength and durability. Paper bags and cardboard boxes shall not be used as containers for the disposal of garbage. The size of Garbage containers used for residential Garbage collection shall be no greater than thirty two-gallons.

SECTION 63. Containers for Garbage Collection — Commercial Premises. All Garbage containers must satisfy section 283 of the San Francisco Health Ordinance.

SECTION 64. Incidental Waste. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, any Garbage produced at a Residential Premises may be disposed of by the occupant's employee or independent contractor, if such Garbage is incidental to work performed on the premises by such party.

PART 6 — COLLECTION OF RECYCLABLE MATERIAL FROM COMMERCIAL PREMISES

SECTION 65. Application of Part. This part applies only to the collection of Recyclable Material from Commercial Premises.

SECTION 66. Permissible Activity. A Producer may contract with any Registered Recycler for the collection of its Recyclable Material. A Registered Recycler may collect only from Commercial Premises. A Registered Recycler may not collect from Residential Premises, except as otherwise provided herein.

SECTION 67. Contracts. A Registered Recycler may enter into any type of economic arrangement with the Producer for the collection of Recyclable Material. This includes the Registered

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Recycler paying the Producer for Recyclable Material, the Registered Recycler collecting the Recyclable Material for free, or the Registered Recycler charging the Producer a fee for the collection and processing of Recyclable Material.

SECTION 68. No Rate Regulation. There shall be no regulation of the rate charged by the Registered Recycler for the collection of Recyclable Material from any Commercial Premises.

SECTION 69. Ownership of Recyclable Material. Recyclable Material is considered valuable property owned by the Producer, who may do with it as he she or it wishes. Recyclable Material shall not be considered to be Discarded because the Producer pays for its removal.

SECTION 70. Designation as Recyclable Material. All materials that have been Segregated From Garbage are designated as Recyclable Material. Whether a Producer sells, donates, or pays for the removal of Recyclable Material does not in any manner change the material's designation as Recyclable Material.

SECTION 71. Source Separation Program. Any Commercial Premises may implement a Source Separation Program.

SECTION 72. Source Separation Program — Requirements. A Source Separation Program shall be presumed to sufficiently ensure that Recyclable Material is Segregated From Garbage if it:

(a) provides a reasonable number of Garbage containers and recycling containers to physically separate Garbage and Recyclable Materials, or provides adequate physical separation between Garbage containers and the area in which Recyclable Material is placed, stored, bound or otherwise consolidated

(b) requires that all recycling containers be adequately marked so that they are easily distinguished from Garbage containers, and

(c) implements procedures whereby Persons are instructed not to place Garbage in containers designated for Recyclable Materials.

SECTION 73. Source Separation Program — Garbage Collection. Any Commercial Premises that implements a Source Separation Program may contract separately with a Registered Recycler for the collection of all Recyclable Material. Any Commercial Premises that does not implement a Source Separation Program may not contract with a Registered Recycler.

PART 7 — RECYCLING PERMITS

SECTION 74. Recycling Permits — Generally. Permitted recycling transporters may collect Recyclable Material that has been Segregated From Garbage for recycling and transport such materials to a permitted recycling facility, provided that both the recycling transporter and the recycling facility have obtained any and all necessary permits required by this Ordinance or by any other regulatory agency having jurisdiction.

SECTION 75. Recycling Transporter Permit — Required. No Person shall transport or convey, or cause or permit to be transported or conveyed, Recyclable Material unless the transporter has a valid recycling transporter permit, except that the Producer may transport Recyclable Material to a duly permitted recycling facility.

SECTION 76. Recycling Transporter Permit — Application. The application for a recycling transporter permit must be made in writing, signed by the applicant and show the following:

a. The name, address and telephone number of the applicant;

b. The type, kind and make of each vehicle to be used by the applicant in the collection and transportation of Recyclable Material;

c. Whether such vehicle is so constructed as to prevent unintended loss of contents;

d. The type and kind of cover used for covering its contents;

e. All destinations where all or part of the contents may be left or unloaded;

f. The method, manner and frequency of cleaning such equipment;

g. A statement that the applicant will not attempt to assign or transfer such permit, and that the applicant agrees to comply with all requirements of this Ordinance.

h. The description of the materials to be transported; and

i. A statement that, if any of the information in the application changes in any material respect, the applicant will notify the Commission in writing of the change or changes and will file a new application if required by the Commission.

SECTION 77. Recycling Transporter Permit — Fee. The application for a recycling transporter permit shall be filed with the Commission and shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable application fee established by resolution of the Commission.

SECTION 78. Recycling Transporter Permit — Insurance Required. The recycling transporter permit shall require that the Permittee carry a minimum of $2,000,000 of liability insurance and all risk insurance. All insurance contracts or policies must list the City and County of San Francisco as an additional insured.

SECTION 79. Recycling Transporter Permit — Issuance of Decision. If the Commission finds that the application is consistent with the intent and purpose of this Ordinance, the Commission shall issue a permit to such applicant. If the application is denied, the Commission shall inform the applicant in a dated writing which shall be mailed to the applicant's address shown on the application. The Commission shall issue or deny the permit within 60 days of receipt of the application.

SECTION 80. Recycling Transporter Permit — Recycling Transporter Report. The Permittee shall maintain written records of the amount and types of Recyclable Material collected during the current year, as well as any other operational data required by the Commission, and shall submit this information to the Commission, in a form specified by the Commission, no later than February 28 of the following year.

SECTION 81. Recycling Transporter Permit — Expiration — Renewal. Each recycling transporter permit issued pursuant to this Ordinance shall expire on the December 31st of the year it was issued, unless it has been renewed as provided by the Commission. A recycling transporter permit shall not be renewed if the Permittee has failed to submit to the Commission the recycling report as required in section 79 of this Ordinance.

SECTION 82. Recycling Transporter Permit — Revocation. Each recycling transporter permit shall be subject to revocation, after notice and hearing, for failure to comply with the requirements of this Ordinance or any of the conditions of the permit.

SECTION 83. Recycling Transporter — Inspection of Materials. The Permittee shall make a reasonable inspection of everything placed in his, her or its vehicle to assure the Permittee's compliance with the requirements of this Ordinance and with any and all conditions of its permit and other applicable laws.

SECTION 84. Recycling Transporter — Vehicle Requirements. Every vehicle used by a Permittee to transport Recyclable Material for recycling shall be identified by its name and local business telephone number in lettering not less than two and one-half inches high.

SECTION 85. Recycling Transporter Permit — Recycling Fee. The Commission may establish a recycling fee to be paid to the City and County of San Francisco at least annually by the Permittee. The recycling fee shall be no greater than 5% of gross annual revenue derived from the collection of all Recyclable Material within the City and County of San Francisco, and shall be administered and collected as provided by the Commission.

SECTION 86. Recycling Transporter Permit — Appeals. Any applicant for a recycling transporter permit and any Person who is aggrieved by the Commission's action on the application may have the action reviewed by the Board of Permit Appeals.

SECTION 87. Recycling Facility Permit — Required. No Person shall operate a recycling facility unless a Recycling Facility Permit in writing has been issued for such facility by the Commission.

SECTION 88. Recycling Facility Permit — Application. The application for a Recycling Facility Permit must be made in writing, signed by the applicant, and show the following:

a. The name, address and telephone number of the applicant and the facility, if different;

b. The type or types of material to be recycled;

c. The source or sources from which such material is to be obtained;

d. The manner of transportation of such material from the waste generator to the recycling facility;

e. A statement that the applicant will not attempt to assign such permit, and that the applicant agrees to comply with all requirements of this chapter, now in force or as hereinafter amended;

f. The establishment of a program whereby reasonable efforts are taken to ensure that no significant amounts of Garbage will be accepted or received by the recycling facility, provided that tallow users need not comply with this subsection;

g. A statement that, if any of the information in the application changes in any material re-

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spect, the applicant will notify the Commission in writing of the change or changes and will file a new application if required by the Commission.

SECTION 89. Recycling Facility Permit — Fee. The application for a Recycling Facility Permit shall be filed with the Commission and shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable application fee to be established by resolution of the Commission.

SECTION 90. Recycling Transporter Permit — Insurance Required. The recycling transporter permit shall require that the successful bidder carry a minimum of $2,000,000 of liability insurance and all risk insurance. All insurance contracts or policies must list the City and County of San Francisco as an additional insured.

SECTION 91. Recycling Facility Permit — Issuance of Decision. The Commission shall make an inspection of the recycling facility described in the application. If the Commission finds that the application is consistent with the intent and purposes of this chapter, the Commission shall issue a permit to such applicant for the recycling facility. If the application is denied, the Commission shall inform the applicant in a dated writing which shall be mailed to the applicant's address shown on the application. The Commission shall issue or deny a permit within 90 days of receipt of the application.

SECTION 92. Recycling Facility Permit — Display. The Commission shall issue one Recycling Facility Permit for each application granted, showing the number of the permit, the year in which it was issued, and the address of the facility. At the discretion of the Commission, the permit shall be displayed in a conspicuous place, designation by the Commission, in the facility; however, if it is not displayed, a responsible representative of the operator must have possession of the permit and be capable of presenting it within a reasonable period of time.

SECTION 93. Recycling Facility Permit — Recycling Facility Report. The Permittee shall maintain written records of the amount and types of Recyclable Material received and processed during the current year, as well as any other operational data required by the Commission, and shall submit this information to the Commission, in a form specified by the Commission, no later than February 28 of the following year.

SECTION 94. Recycling Facility Permit — Expiration — Renewal. Each Recycling Facility Permit issued pursuant to this Ordinance shall expire on the December 31st of the year it was issued, unless it has been renewed as provided by the Commission. A Recycling Facility Permit shall not be renewed if the Permittee has failed to submit to the Commission the recycling report as required in section 92 of this Ordinance.

SECTION 95. Recycling Facility Permit — Appeals. Any applicant for a Recycling Facility Permit and any Person who is aggrieved by the Commission's action on the application may have the action reviewed by the Board of Permit Appeals.

PART 8 — UNLAWFUL ACTS

SECTION 96. Unlawful Acts — Commercial Recycling. Unless otherwise provided for by a contract between the Registered Recycler and the Producer, Recyclable Material which has been Segregated From Garbage, and placed in the location agreed to by the Registered Recycler and the Producer, shall not be removed by anyone other than the Registered Recycler.

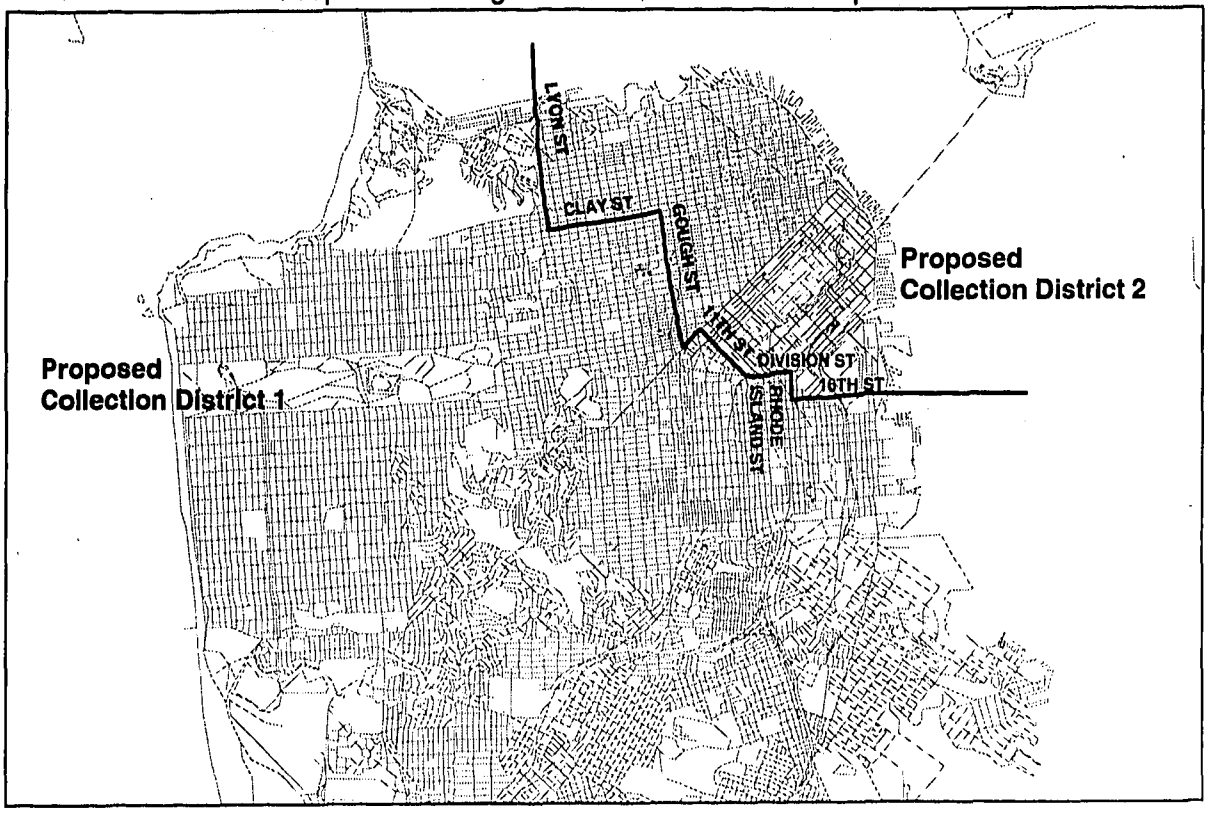
SECTION 97. Unlawful Acts — Residential Recycling. Recyclable Material which has been Segregated From Garbage by the owners or tenants of a Residential Premises and placed at the curbside for collection shall not be removed by anyone other than the Curbside Collector.

PART 9 — MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION 98. Exclusive Recycling Franchise. Except as expressly provided herein, the City and County of San Francisco shall not grant to any single entity or Person, or group of entities or Persons, the exclusive right to collect and recycle Recyclable Material from commercial premises in the City and County of San Francisco.

SECTION 99. Severability. Should any part of this Ordinance for any reason be held to be invalid or unconstitutional, or its application be held invalid to any circumstance, the remainder of this Ordinance and its application to other circumstances shall not be affected thereby but shall remain in full force and effect. The people of the City and County of San Francisco hereby declare that they would have passed each part of this Ordinance irrespective of the unconstitutionality or invalidity of any part or parts thereof. □

Proposed Garbage Collection Districts in Proposition Z



Public Officials & Employees Ride Public Transit AA

PROPOSITION AA

Shall it be the policy of the people of San Francisco that all City officials and full-time employees travel to and from work on public transit at least twice a week?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The City does not have a policy concerning whether City officials and employees should ride public transit to work.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition AA would make it City policy that all City officials and full-time employees shall travel to and from work on public transit at least twice a week.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to adopt this declaration of policy

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to adopt this declaration of policy.

Controller's Statement on "AA"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition AA:

Should the proposed declaration of policy be adopted and implemented, in my opinion, it may result in additional income to the Municipal Railway, in amounts presently indeterminable.

How "AA" Got on the Ballot

On January 26, 1993 the Registrar of Voters certified that the initiative petition calling for Proposition AA to be placed on the ballot had qualified for the ballot.

9,964 valid signatures were required to place an initiative ordinance on the ballot. This number is equal to 5% of the total number of people who voted for Mayor in 1991.

A random check of the signatures submitted on December 21, 1992 by the proponents of the initiative petition showed that more than the required number of signatures were valid.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

AA Public Officials & Employees Ride Public Transit

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION AA

MUNI is a mess. It is the most used public service in the City, but one of the most neglected. The citizens of a world class city deserve a world class transit system — one that operates clean, safe, comfortable buses in good repair that run frequently, courteously, and on time.

Unfortunately, we know all too well that this is not the case in San Francisco. Even as the quality of service continues to deteriorate, MUNI fares have risen to unacceptable levels. Enough is enough.

Proposition AA will make the City's "Transit First" policy meaningful. It will improve our public transit service without costing us one additional penny. How?

When public officials, such as the Mayor and city supervisors, begin riding MUNI on a regular and consistent basis, they will become familiar in an immediate and compelling way with MUNI's appalling conditions through direct personal experience — just like the rest of us. Better transit policy will be the result.

With our police officers going to and from work on the MUNI, riders — especially our senior citizens — will be able to enjoy a level of safety and security hitherto unknown on our city buses. And as MUNI becomes more effective, increased ridership will reduce pollution and gridlock in our city.

A YES on Proposition AA will send a clear and unmistakable message to our public officials that it is time to get on the bus and get in touch with the reality of our public transit system. We will all be better off as a result.

Mike Mejia
Chairman, We The People — Bay Chapter

No Opponent's Argument Was Submitted Against Proposition AA
No Rebuttals Were Submitted On Proposition AA

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Public Officials & Employees Ride Public Transit AA

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION AA

Government is getting out of touch because too many office-holders and city workers act like potentates, not public servants. Send them a message! **VOTE YES on AA** to get them back to reality by riding the MUNI twice a week.

Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
California Governor (1975-1983)

Everyone should know what it's like to ride public transit, especially elected officials. In our car-choked city, public transit use must be encouraged in any way possible. Proposition AA sends these messages. Vote YES.

San Francisco Green Party

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition AA

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TEXT OF PROPOSED DECLARATION OF POLICY
PROPOSITION AA

It shall be the policy of the people of the city and county of San Francisco that the mayor, members of the board of supervisors and all other officials and full-time employees of the city and county of San Francisco, whether elected, appointed to office or employed through the civil service system shall ride the municipal railway, Bay Area Rapid Transit, or other regional public transit system serving the city and county of San Francisco to and from the workplace at least two workdays per week. □

Police Puppet BB

PROPOSITION BB

Shall it be the policy of the people of San Francisco to allow Police Officer Bob Geary to decide when he may use his puppet Brendan O'Smarty while on duty?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: San Francisco Police Officer Bob Geary has in the past used a puppet called "Officer Brendan O'Smarty" in the performance of his duties. Officer Geary has been told not to use the puppet while on duty unless he gets written approval in advance from his commanding officer.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition BB would make it City policy for the Police Department to allow Officer Bob Geary to decide when to use his puppet while on duty.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to adopt this declaration of policy.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to adopt this declaration of policy.

Controller's Statement on "BB"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition BB:

Should the proposed declaration of policy be adopted and implemented, in my opinion, it should not affect the cost of government.

How "BB" Got on the Ballot

On April 13, 1993 the Registrar of Voters certified that the initiative petition calling for Proposition BB to be placed on the ballot had qualified for the ballot.

9,964 valid signatures were required to place an initiative ordinance on the ballot. This number is equal to 5% of the total number of people who voted for Mayor in 1991.

A random check of the signatures submitted on March 25, 1993 by the proponents of the initiative petition showed that more than the required number of signatures were valid.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

BB Police Puppet

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION BB

I am a 24 year experienced officer and was assigned to ***Community Police on Patrol*** in North Beach. In that assignment pursuant to Department General Order A-3, Appendix B, governing ***CPOP***, **I was instructed to "use creative and ingenious methods for handling beat situations."** With full knowledge and approval of superior officers **I used my skills as a ventriloquist and puppet, 'Brendan', for over a year dutifully carrying out my assignment.** The letter and spirit of ***CPOP*** was followed. I was successful in establishing a unique and well received presence in the community. My work resulted in beneficial publicity for the Department in the press and electronic media worldwide. A captain ordered me to stop using 'Brendan', "The puppet makes the department look stupid," he said. **The Board of Supervisors** immediately intervened passing a **resolution** asking the mayor to urge the Police Commission to allow me to use my professional judgement in using 'Brendan':

"WHEREAS, non-traditional "tools" such as the use of a puppet by Officer Bob Geary, can be extremely useful in diffusing tense situations, reassuring youth, opening communications with seniors, and in general breaking down barriers which hamper the goals of the CPOP program.

"WHEREAS, Officer Geary has always been circumspect and professional in his use of his puppet **and has always exercised good judgement** in not using the puppet when the situation is dangerous or when the puppet would be inappropriate.

"WHEREAS, . . . "

The mayor ignored it. After much publicity, the captain then said, "In order to use your puppet in the future, you will have to make a written request in advance. "I'll think about it and get back to you."

This ballot measure is the exhaustive last resort of a dedicated police officer who loves this City and lives here.

Bob Geary

No Rebuttal To Proponent's Argument In Favor Of Proposition BB Was Submitted

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Police Puppet BB

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION BB

This measure trivializes the important duties which the City Charter mandates the Police Commission and Chief of Police to perform.

Gimmicks such as a "puppet" partner are appropriate in youth education, safety programs, and community events. "Puppet" partners will not be helpful, and may be a hindrance, in response to a robbery in progress or other crimes which require an officer's total focus.

Existing policy, which requires Officer Geary to obtain his commanding officer's approval before using his "puppet" partner on duty, fairly balances the needs of police service and the use of a community relations tool. A declaration of policy which permits a police officer to exercise unfettered judgment as to when he may use his "partner" puppet while on duty is an unwarranted precedent detrimental to the good order and efficiency of a para-military law enforcement agency.

While officers are trained to use discretion and common sense when confronting a wide range of issues, no officer is authorized to override departmental regulations whenever he or she wishes. Passage of this measure would create an exemption for one officer while all others remain accountable for compliance with department policy and the lawful directives of supervisory officers.

I have offered to transfer Officer Geary to our Juvenile Division to work with our Drug Education program full time. Here the puppet would be of great value. Officer Geary refused the transfer.

I urge a NO vote on this frivolous and unnecessary measure.

Anthony D. Ribera
Chief of Police

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION BB

No written Department policy exists which prevents my use of 'Brendan.' On the contrary, a policy instituted by Chief Frank Jordan allows police vehicles to carry Teddy Bears to be used as an officer sees fit. The General Order governing CPOP, now expanded to the entire uniformed force, authorizes police officers to be "creative and ingenious."

One of my goals as a police officer is to increase the effectiveness of the department by establishing and preserving humane and productive relations with the citizens. Proposition BB is just such an effort, and it is not without precedent. Once before, I acted with other concerned citizens and police officers to oppose a misguided policy. In 1988, the Police Mounted Horse Patrol was cut out of the police budget. I authored and qualified for the ballot Proposition V, a measure which guaranteed the future of the unit. The measure was approved by an 86% majority, the horse patrol was saved, and a 119-year Department tradition continues.

Proposition BB does not dictate new Department Policy. Rather, it is an expression of citizen support for sound, existing policy. The question raised by Proposition BB is why the General Order governing CPOP is not being carried out in its full spirit.

Early in his administration, Chief Ribera told me, "I like Brendan." He directed me to patrol Union Square with 'Brendan' and to appear at a press conference several days later. At the press

(continued in paid argument for Proposition BB by Bob Geary)

Bob Geary

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BB Police Puppet

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION BB

(continued from Geary rebuttal to Ribera argument AGAINST Proposition BB)

conference, he introduced 'Brendan' and me as the "Department's Dynamic Duo." We were to join other officers in patrolling the area to protect shoppers and businesses from being victimized. Previously, I had used 'Brendan' for approximately four hours spread over 40 hours of patrol. The Chief's direction greatly increased my use of Brendan to 40 hours weekly. I followed his directive, continuing as before my interest in serving the public's needs with a practical application of common sense and appropriate aggressiveness to make the area safe. **My increased use of Brendan was a public relations bonanza for the Department, and I was still able to make arrests, write reports and serve the needs of the public.**

The Captain who ordered me to stop using Brendan was promoted head of Patrol Division. Walking a beat, driving a "black/white" was in his domain. This presented a problem for his close friend Chief Ribera. To avoid embarrassment, the Chief offered me a position in the Juvenile Bureau, an assignment which would have curtailed the use of 'Brendan'. When I asked the Chief for details, he said, "We can work those out after the transfer." I objected to the transfer to the exclusion of serving all the citizens of San Francisco. **What I wanted was to serve the needs of the public, using 'Brendan' when appropriate.**

This situation disappoints me, but I'm not discouraged. I have proved my dedication to this Department before both on and off duty. I have been awarded four Medals of Valor: two for disarming suspects, one for saving a drowning victim from the Bay, and one for pulling a victim from a burning building, requiring two days' hospitalization.

A YES vote on Proposition BB is reasonable.

Bob Geary

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition BB

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

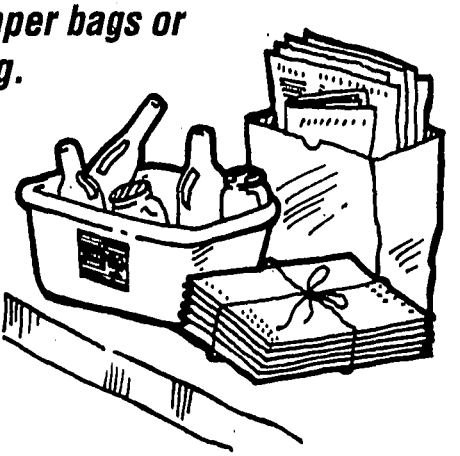
TEXT OF PROPOSED DECLARATION OF POLICY
PROPOSITION BB

It shall be the policy of the San Francisco Police Department to allow twenty-four year veteran Police Officer Bob Geary to exercise his professional judgement as to when he will team up with his 'partner', puppet Brendan O'Smarty, during the course of his police duties, to develop greater trust between the community and the Police Department, improve communications between the department and the general public, and help remove barriers which hamper the goals of the department. □

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SAN FRANCISCO CURBSIDE RECYCLING

Telephoning the Registrar of Voters

The Registrar now has special telephone lines for specific purposes:

To register to vote, call 554-4398;

To request an Absentee Ballot application, call 554-4399;

For information about becoming a Poll Worker, call 554-4385;

For election results on Election Night, call 554-4375;

For all other information, call 554-4375;

For information in Chinese, call 554-4376;

For information in Spanish, call 554-4377.

For your convenience and because of the huge number of calls during the weeks leading up to the election, the Registrar uses automated information lines in addition to regular operators. If all operators are busy, callers may hear recorded messages which will direct them to leave their name, address and telephone number. Callers with touch tone phones may be asked to press numbers to direct their calls to the right desk. Callers with rotary phones may wait on the line for an operator or to leave a message.

AVOID LONG LINES — VOTE BY MAIL

It's as easy as 1-2-3.

1. Complete the application on the back cover.

2. Put a 29¢ stamp where indicated.

3. Drop your completed application into a mail box.

Within two weeks, you will receive your Absentee Ballot.

YOUR POLLING PLACE

The location of your polling place is shown on the label on the back cover of the Voter Information Pamphlet which was sent to you.

Of the 7,000+ telephone calls received by the Registrar of Voters on Election Day, almost all of them are from voters asking where they should go to vote.

Remember on Election Day, take the back cover of your Voter Information Pamphlet with you. The address of your polling place is on the top part of the mailing label on the back cover of the Voter Information Pamphlet which was sent to you.

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SAN FRANCISCO VOTER INFORMATION PAMPHLET CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION 1993

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The Consolidated General Election 1993 San Francisco Voter Information Pamphlet was printed on recycled paper.

POLLING PLACE CARD: After reading this pamphlet, write down the names and numbers of the candidates of your choice. Write the number corresponding to your choice of "YES" or "NO" for each of the State and Local Propositions.

CANDIDATES - Name	#
City Attorney	
Treasurer	

STATE PROPS

PROP	YES	NO
168		
169		
170		
171		
172		
173		
174		

LOCAL PROPS

PROP	YES	NO
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		
G		
H		
I		
J		
K		
L		
M		
N		

LOCAL PROPS

PROP	YES	NO
O		
P		
Q		
R		
S		
T		
U		
V		
W		
X		
Y		
Z		
AA		
BB		

To save time and reduce waiting lines, take this page with you to the Polls. Show your mailing label to the poll worker.

The location of your polling place is on the mailing label on the other side of this page.

Did you remember to ***SIGN*** your application on the other side?

Your Return Address

_____

_____

_____

Place Stamp Here
The Post Office
Will Not Deliver
Mail Without
Postage

Germaine Q Wong
San Francisco Registrar of Voters
Room 158 -- City Hall
400 VAN NESS AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO CA 94102-4691

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF VOTERS
City and County of San Francisco
Room 158 - City Hall
400 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102-4691
(415) 554 - 4375

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CAR-RT SORT

Ballot Type	District	Precincts Applicable
301	12th Assembly District	2000's

Voter, please bring this entire back page with you to the polling place.
The location of your polling place is shown on the label below.

Please *DO NOT* remove the label from the application below.

Vote-By-Mail Voters --- Cut or Tear Along Perforated Line

Do Not Remove Label

LOCATION OF YOUR POLLING PLACE ➡

MAILING ADDRESS ➡

⬅ YES or NO; Is Poll Location Handicapped Accessible?



ABSENTEE BALLOT (Vote-By-Mail) APPLICATION - November 2, 1993 General Election
SIGN this application and return it. Registrar must receive application by October 26, 1993.

Check One:

☐ Send my ballot to the address on the label above.

☐ I want my ballot sent to the address printed below.

P.O. Box or Street Address

City *State* *Zip Code*

Check Here If Appropriate:

☐ I have moved since I last registered to vote. My new address is printed below. (Residence Address ONLY.)

Number and Street Name *Apt. No.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CA 9 4 1 *Zip Code*

Check below all that apply, then sign your name:

☐ I apply for an Absentee Ballot for November 2, 1993; I have not and will not apply for an absentee ballot by any other means.

☐ I apply to be a PERMANENT ABSENTEE VOTER; I meet the qualifications explained on page 5.

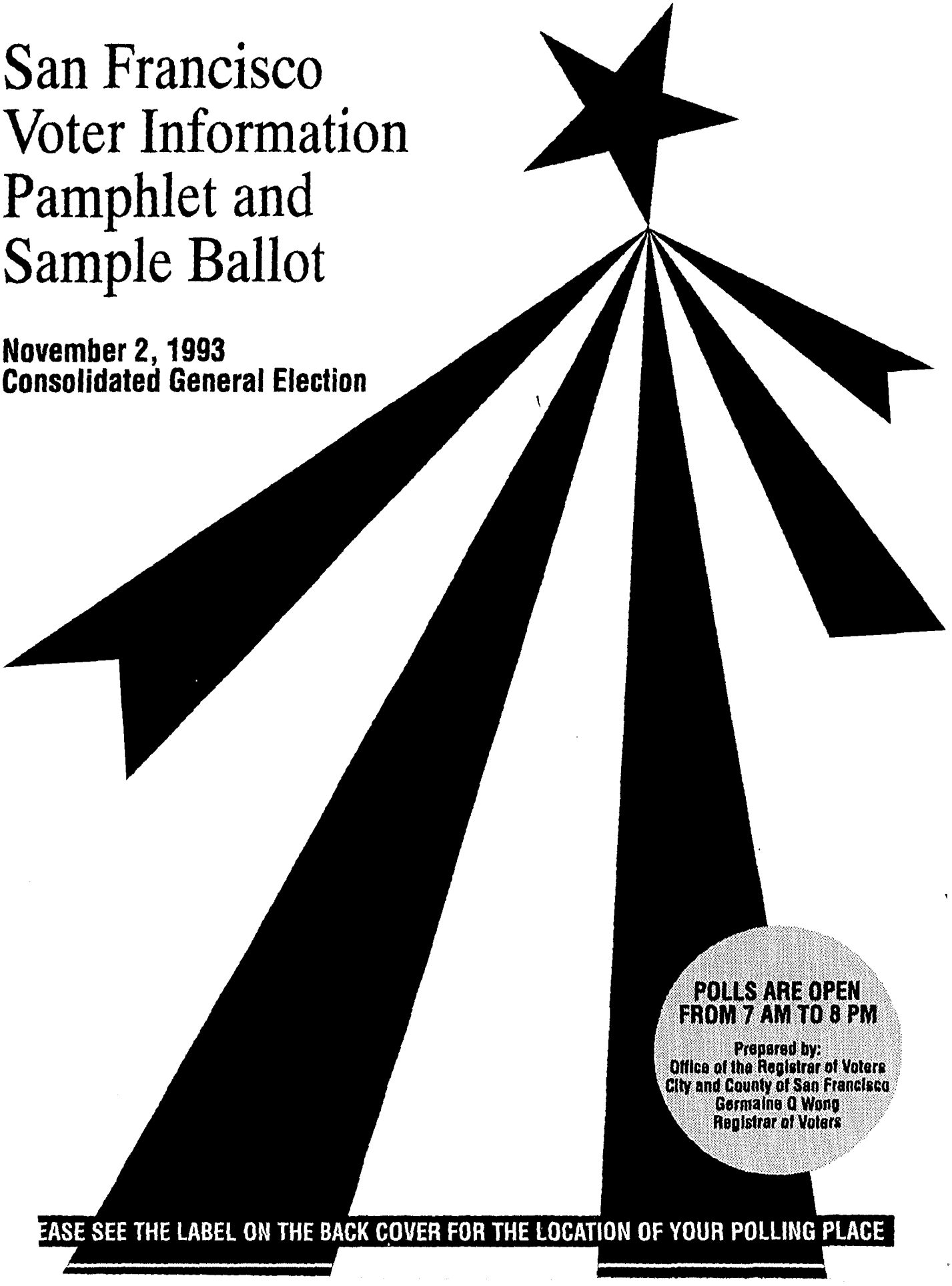
☐ All voters receive the English version; I also want my Voter Information Pamhlet in: Spanish_____, Chinese_____.

You **MUST SIGN** here, to receive a ballot.

Your Signature - DO NOT PRINT *Date Signed* *Day Time Phone* *Evening Phone*

San Francisco Voter Information Pamphlet and Sample Ballot

November 2, 1993
Consolidated General Election



POLLS ARE OPEN FROM 7 AM TO 8 PM

Prepared by:
Office of the Registrar of Voters
City and County of San Francisco
Germaine Q Wong
Registrar of Voters

EASE SEE THE LABEL ON THE BACK COVER FOR THE LOCATION OF YOUR POLLING PLACE

POLL WORKERS NEEDED

Earn $ 62 to $ 79

Meet Your Neighbors

Serve Your Community

Throughout California and the entire United States, there is a shortage of Poll Workers each election. San Francisco is no exception. The Registrar of Voters office challenges you to become more active in the election process. You are highly encouraged to work as a Poll Worker during the General Election - November 2, 1993 .

People who have flexible schedules and are able to work on election day (Tuesday after the first Monday every November and in June of even numbered years) for the foreseeable future are especially encouraged to apply.

Inspectors are poll workers who supervise the precinct, review and deliver the precinct supplies. Inspectors are reimbursed $79 for the day. Poll workers with slightly less responsibilities are called Clerks and receive $62 for the day. The day begins at 6:30 a.m. and ends at approximately 9-10:30 p.m. When friends work together, the day passes very quickly. It is a terrific opportunity to re-meet your neighbors while performing an important civic responsibility.

Fill out the application below and bring it to City Hall between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Mondays through Fridays.

REGISTRAR OF VOTERS - POLL WORKER APPLICATION

I am a Resident of San Francisco and a REGISTERED VOTER of San Francisco. I hereby request to work during the General Election to be held on November 2, 1993. If I am not currently registered, my Registration form is atttached.

Date of Birth (Mo / Da / Yr) ☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐ ➡ Your Signature _____

Print Your First Name ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ MI ☐ Print Your Last Name ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Print Your Residence Address ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ Zip Code ☐☐☐☐☐

Day Phone ☐☐☐ -- ☐☐☐☐ Eve. Phone ☐☐☐ -- ☐☐☐☐

Circle below any languages you speak in addition to English: I HAVE a car: ☐ (Please Check)

Cantonese / Mandarin / Spanish / Vietnamese / Russian / Other: _____

---------- SPACE BELOW - FOR USE BY REGISTRAR OF VOTERS ----------

Assigned Precinct: ☐☐☐☐ Home Precinct: ☐☐☐☐

Affidavit Number: ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ Clerk: ☐ Inspector: ☐

☐ E.O. Bk. Chgd. ☐ 6/2 ☐ 6/6 ☐☐☐ Code ☐ Reg. Attach. ☐ Init'ls

Bring this form in person to: Registrar of Voters, Room 158 - City Hall, San Francisco, CA 94102

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Si desea recibir una copia de este libro en español, sírvase llamar al 554-4377

如欲索取選民手冊中文本請電：554-4376

PURPOSE OF THE VOTER INFORMATION PAMPHLET

This Voter Information Pamphlet provides voters with information about the November 2, 1993 Consolidated General Election. The pamphlet includes:

Page

1. a **Sample Ballot** (a copy of the ballot you will see at your polling place or when you vote by mail); 10-28
2. the location of **your polling place**; . . . . . (see the label on the back cover)
3. an application for an **Absentee (Vote-By-Mail) Ballot** and for **permanent absentee voter status**; . . . . . back cover
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7. **information about each local ballot measure**, including a summary, the Controller's Statement, arguments for and against the measure, and the legal text; 35-231
8. definitions of words you need to know; 34
9. a **Polling Place Card** to mark your choices before voting. . . . . inside back cover

Office of the
REGISTRAR OF VOTERS
City and County of San Francisco
158 City Hall
San Francisco, CA 94102-4691

Germaine Q Wong
Registrar of Voters
Voice **415. 554. 4375**
FAX 415. 554. 7344
TDD 415. 554. 4386

23 September 1993

Dear San Francisco Voters:

BE PREPARED!

This November, we will vote for City Attorney and Treasurer, and we will decide 35 ballot measures. Some measures involve your "pocketbook" and the services you receive from government, others would change the way government business is conducted, still others would affect the way taxicab permits are issued and the City's garbage collectors are chosen. In addition, there are competing measures about contributions to political officeholders. I urge you to study the issues carefully and decide how you want to vote before going to the polls. With so many ballot measures, it will take more time to vote, which may result in long lines at the polls. ***To avoid lines, vote between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., OR apply for an absentee ballot (application on the back cover) and vote at home.***

YOUR POLLING PLACE MAY HAVE CHANGED

The address of your polling place is on the mailing label on the back cover of your Voter Information Pamphlet. *Each election, polling places change, so bring that label with you when you go vote.* Why do polling places change? The major reasons are:

1. owners no longer want their buildings used as polling places,
2. buildings do not meet handicapped accessibility requirements,
3. voters complain about noise, smells, or other conditions at the site,
4. the number of polling places is increased or decreased because of projected voter turnout, based on historical trends as well as voter interest in particular candidates and/or measures.

Every election we receive a few complaints from voters that their polling place is too far away, and every election we receive comments that we should save money and have fewer polling places. We make every effort to locate polling places so that voters are within six blocks. However, when no building owner in the area is willing to allow a site to be used as a polling place, we are forced to go further. *If you - or your neighbor - are willing to allow your building to be used as a polling place, please contact our office at 554 - 4375.*

SO YOU WANT TO BE A PERMANENT ABSENTEE VOTER?

Many of you have asked to be permanent absentee voters, because you are frequently out of town or your work makes it difficult to vote at the polls on election day. Unfortunately, state law only allows voters with physical disabilities to become permanent absentee voters (see page 5 for details). Others who wish to vote by mail must apply for an absentee ballot each election. To express your desire to allow others to obtain permanent absentee voter status, please contact your state senator, Milton Marks (SD 3) or Quentin Kopp (SD 8), or your assemblyman, John Burton (AD 12) or Willie L. Brown, Jr. (AD 13).

VOTING STARTS MONDAY, OCTOBER 4

Election Day is Tuesday, November 2; however, voters may cast ballots as early as October 4.

- Approximately 18,000 ballots will be delivered to the postal service on October 4 for mailing to permanent absentee voters. Mail carriers should deliver all of these ballots by October 15.
- We anticipate as many as 75,000 voters applying for an absentee ballot. Because of budget cuts, it may take 3 days after we receive a request before the absentee packet is in the mail; in previous elections, absentee ballots were mailed within 24 hours after receiving a request.
- People may also vote in our office at City Hall starting October 4, Monday through Friday, between 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. In addition, the office will be open for voting on October 30 and 31 (Saturday and Sunday) between 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m., and on Tuesday, November 2, from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

We look forward to counting your vote!

Germaine Q Wong
Registrar of Voters

ACCESS FOR THE DISABLED VOTER

by the Ballot Simplification Committee

BEFORE ELECTION DAY:

ABSENTEE VOTING — All voters may request that an absentee ballot be mailed to them, or they may vote in person at Room 158 in City Hall from October 4 through November 2. The office hours are: from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday; from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. on Saturday, October 30 and Sunday, October 31; and from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Election Day, November 2. In addition, voters with specified disabilities listed below may apply to become Permanent Absentee Voters. Ballots for all future elections will automatically be mailed to Permanent Absentee Voters.

TAPE RECORDINGS — The San Francisco Public Library for the Blind and Print Handicapped, 3150 Sacramento Street, produces and distributes tape-recorded copies of the Voter Information Pamphlet for use by visually impaired voters.

T.D.D. (TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVICE FOR THE DEAF) — Hearing-impaired or speech-impaired voters who have a TDD may communicate with the San Francisco Registrar of Voters' office by calling 554-4386.

ON ELECTION DAY:

ASSISTANCE — Persons unable to vote their ballot may bring one or two persons with them into the voting booth to assist them, or they may ask poll workers to provide needed assistance.

CURBSIDE VOTING — If architectural barriers prevent an elderly or disabled voter from entering the polling place, poll workers will bring the necessary voting materials to the voter in front of the polling place.

PARKING — If their polling place is in a residential garage, elderly and handicapped voters may park in the driveway while voting, provided they do not block traffic.

READING TOOLS — Every polling place has large-print instructions on how to vote and special sheets to magnify the type on the ballot.

SEATED VOTING — Every polling place has at least one voting booth which allows voters to vote while sitting in a chair or a wheelchair.

VOTING TOOLS — Every precinct has an easy-grip pen for signing the roster and an easy-grip tool for punching the ballot.

PERMANENT ABSENTEE VOTER (PERMANENT VOTE-BY-MAIL) QUALIFICATIONS

If you are physically disabled, you may apply to be a permanent absentee voter. Once you are on our permanent absentee voter mailing list, we will automatically mail an absentee ballot to you for every election until you move, re-register, or do not vote. If you do not vote in a statewide election, you will no longer be a permanent absentee voter; however, you will remain on the voter roll, until you move or re-register.

To be a "Permanent Absentee Voter" you must have at least one of the following conditions:

____ Lost use of one or more limbs;

____ Lost use of both hands;

____ Unable to move about without the aid of an assistance device (e.g., cane, crutches, walker, wheelchair);

____ Suffering from lung disease, blindness or cardiovascular disease;

____ Significant limitation in the use of the lower extremities; or

____ Suffering from a diagnosed disease or disorder which substantially impairs or interferes with mobility.

To become a permanent absentee voter, complete the Absentee Ballot Application form on the back cover and return it to the Registrar of Voters, Room 158 City Hall, San Francisco, CA 94102. Check the box that says "I apply to become a PERMANENT ABSENTEE VOTER" and sign your name where it says "Your SIGNATURE."

If you move, re-register, or do not vote, you will need to apply again to be a Permanent Absentee Voter. In all other cases, you do not need to re-apply.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PERMANENT ABSENTEE VOTERS

If you have already registered as a permanent absentee voter, your ballot will be mailed by the end of the first week in October. To find out if you are registered as a permanent absentee voter, please look at the label on the back cover of this book. If your affidavit number starts with a "P" then you are a permanent absentee voter. Your affidavit number is the eight digit number that is printed above the bar code on the label. If you have not received your absentee ballot by October 15, please call 554-4375.

Important Facts About Absentee Voting
Also Known as Vote-By-Mail

APPLICATION FOR ABSENTEE BALLOT

Any voter may receive an absentee ballot. You no longer need a reason (e.g. illness, travel) to request one.

Permanent Absentee Voters. The disabled may apply to become permanent absentee voters. A permanent absentee voter will automatically receive a ballot each election without having to apply each time. Whenever a permanent absentee voter moves or re-registers, however, s/he must re-apply for permanent status. Frequent travellers are *not* eligible for permanent absentee voter status. They must apply for an absentee ballot for each election. An application to be a permanent absentee voter is on the back cover of this pamphlet.

Third Party Delivery of Absentee Ballot Applications. Unless you know and trust the person delivering your application for an absentee ballot, you should deliver or mail it directly to the Office of the Registrar of Voters. Political campaigns often ask voters to mail their applications to their campaign headquarters, and the campaigns then add the information you provide to their files and mailing lists. This may delay your application and could cause you to miss the application deadline. If you receive an absentee ballot application from a campaign, we recommend that you mail it directly to the San Francisco Registrar of Voters.

Applications. We strongly recommend that voters use the application provided on the back cover of this voter information pamphlet and include the mailing label with the bar code. This form with the bar code on the label allows us to process your request more rapidly.

If you do not have that application form, you may send us another application form or you may send a post card with your request for an absentee ballot. Please print your name, birthdate and residence address, the address where you want the ballot sent if it is different from your residence address, your day and night telephone numbers, your signature and the date you are making your request. If you don't think your application will arrive at the Registrar's Office by October 26, you may "fax" your request to this office at (415) 554-4372.

RETURNING YOUR ABSENTEE BALLOT

To be counted, your ballot must arrive in the Office of the Registrar of Voters or any polling place by 8 p.m. on Election Day. If your ballot arrives after that time, it will not be counted. A postmark on your absentee ballot return envelope before or on Election Day is not acceptable if the ballot arrives after 8 p.m. on Election Day.

Never make any identifying marks on your ballot card. If you sign or initial your ballot card, your ballot is no longer considered secret, and thus cannot be counted. This is also true for the write-in stub if you vote for a write-in candidate.

"Cleaning" your ballot card. After punching out the holes corresponding to your choices, you will notice that there are many little paper chips hanging from the back of your card. These hanging paper chips must be removed from the back of the card, or they will fall back into their holes as if you had never punched them, and thus those votes will not be counted.

You must sign your name on the Absentee Ballot Return Envelope. You must personally sign the envelope in the space provided. (If you are unable to sign, you may make your mark and have a witness sign.) No one else, including individuals with the power of attorney, is permitted to sign for you. If your signature is not on the envelope, it will not be opened and the ballot will not be counted. Also, be sure not to damage the Bar Code that is printed on your Absentee Ballot Return Envelope. It helps us to process your ballot faster.

Third party delivery of ballots. If you do not mail your absentee ballot and are unable to deliver your ballot to the Registrar of Voters or a polling place, only your spouse, child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother can deliver your absentee ballot to the Registrar for you. However, third parties are not allowed to collect and mail voted absentee ballots. When you have your ballot delivered by a third party, you and that person must complete the appropriate sections on the Absentee Ballot Return Envelope. Your ballot will not be counted unless those sections have been completed properly.

EMERGENCY VOTING

If you become ill or disabled within seven days of an election and are unable to go to your polling place, you may request in a written statement, signed under penalty of perjury, a ballot to be delivered by your authorized representative. S/he will receive your ballot after presenting the statement at the Office of the Registrar of Voters.

You or your authorized representative may return the ballot to the Registrar of Voters or to a polling place. If your authorized representative returns the ballot, the appropriate sections of the absentee ballot return envelope must be completed. **THESE BALLOTS MAY NOT BE MAILED.**

BALLOT SIMPLIFICATION COMMITTEE

Nicholas DeLuca, Committee Chair
National Broadcast Editorial Association
Kay Blalock
League of Women Voters of San Francisco
George Markell
The Northern California Newspaper Guild
Richard Miller
San Francisco Unified School District
John Odell
National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences, Northern California Chapter
Randy Riddle, *Ex officio*
Deputy City Attorney

The Ballot Simplification Committee prepares summaries ("The Way It Is Now," "the Proposal," "A 'Yes' Vote Means," and "A 'No' Vote Means") of measures placed on the ballot each election. The Committee also prepares: a table of contents, an index of candidates and measures, a brief explanation of the ballot pamphlet, definitions of terms in the pamphlet, a summary of voters' basic rights, and a statement as to the term, compensation and duties of each local elective office.

CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS

Mayoral appointees: Ernest Llorente, Chair; David Binder, Daisy Gordon, Jim Stevens.

Board of Supervisors appointees: Christopher L. Bowman, Daniel Kalb, Brian Mavrogeorge, George Mix, Jr., Samson Wong, Richmond Young.

Ex officio members: Randy Riddle, Deputy City Attorney, Germaine Q Wong, Registrar of Voters

Appointed members represent political organizations, political parties, labor organizations, neighborhood organizations, business organizations and other citizens groups interested in the political process.

The Committee studies and makes advisory recommendations to the officers of the City and County on all matters relating to voter registration, elections and the administration of the office of the Registrar of Voters; investigates compliance with the requirements of Federal, State and local election and campaign reporting, disclosure laws and other statutes relating to the conduct of elections in San Francisco; promotes citizen participation in the electoral process; studies and reports on all election matters referred to it by various officers of the City and County.

MAIL DELIVERY OF VOTER PAMPHLETS

The San Francisco Voter Information Pamphlet and Sample Ballot is scheduled to be mailed at the beginning of October. If you were registered to vote by September 3, you should receive your Voter Information Pamphlet by October 6.

If you registered to vote or changed your registration after September 3, your Voter Information Pamphlet will be mailed beginning October 14.

If you do not receive your Voter Information Pamphlet in a timely fashion, please notify your local Post Office.

YOUR RIGHTS AS A VOTER

by the Ballot Simplification Committee

Q — Who can vote?
A — U.S. citizens, 18 years or older, who reside in San Francisco and are registered to vote in San Francisco on or before October 4, 1993.

Q — My 18th birthday is after October 4, but on or before November 2. May I vote in the November 2 election?
A — Yes, but you must register by October 4.

Q — If I was arrested or convicted of a crime can I still vote?
A — You can vote as long as you are not in prison or on parole for a felony conviction.

Q — I have just become a U.S. citizen. Can I vote in the November 2 election?
A — If you become a U.S. citizen before October 4, you may vote in the November 2 election as long as you register by October 4. If you become a citizen between October 5 and October 26, you may come to the Office of the Registrar of Voters to register and vote in the November 2 election.

Q — I moved on or before October 4; can I vote in this election?
A — Only if you re-registered at your new address. You must re-register each time you change your address.

Q — I moved after October 4; can I vote in this election?
A — If you moved within the City between October 4 and November 2, you must go to your old precinct to vote. Remember to re-register for the next election.

Q — For which offices can I vote in this election?
A — You may vote for City Attorney and City Treasurer. You may also vote on state and local ballot measures.

Q — When do I vote?
A — Election Day is Tuesday, November 2, 1993. Your polling place will be open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Q — Where do I go to vote?
A — Go to your polling place. The address is on your mailing label on the back cover of this book.

Q — What do I do if my polling place is not open?
A — Check the label on the back of this book to make sure you have gone to the right place. Polling places often change. If you are at the right place, call the Registrar's Office at 554-4375 to let them know the polling place is not open.

Q — If I don't know what to do when I get to my polling place, is there someone there to help me?
A — Yes, the poll workers at the polling place will help you.

Q — Can I take my sample ballot or my own written list into the voting booth?
A — Yes. Deciding your votes before you go to the polls will help you vote more quickly. You can use the Polling Place Card which is on the inside back cover of this pamphlet.

Q — Can I vote for someone whose name is not on the ballot?
A — Yes, if the person is a qualified write-in candidate. Only "qualified" write-in candidates will be counted. You may ask your poll worker for a list of these candidates. You may vote for these candidates by writing their names on the long stub of the ballot provided for write-in votes. If you don't know how to do this, you may ask your poll worker for help.

Q — Can a worker at the polling place ask me to take any tests?
A — No.

Q — Is there any way to vote instead of going to the polling place on election day?
A — Yes, you can vote before November 2 if you:

- Fill out and mail the Absentee Ballot application printed on the back cover of this book. Within three days after we receive your request, a vote-by-mail ballot will be sent to you. Your request must be received by the Registrar of Voters no later than October 26, 1993;

OR

- Go to the Office of the Registrar of Voters in City Hall — Room 158 from October 4 through November 2. The office hours are: from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday; from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. on October 30 and October 31; and from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Election Day, November 2.

Q — If I don't use an application form, can I get an absentee ballot some other way?
A — You can send a note, preferably on a postcard, to the Registrar of Voters asking for a ballot. This note must include: your home address, the address where you want the ballot mailed (if different than your home address), your birth date, your printed name and your signature. Your request must be received by the Registrar of Voters no later than October 26, 1993.

HOW TO VOTE ON THE VOTOMATIC VOTE RECORDER

SPECIAL NOTE:
IF YOU MAKE A MISTAKE, RETURN YOUR CARD AND GET ANOTHER.

如何用自動投票機
請特別注意
如有錯誤，請向助理員換取新選票。

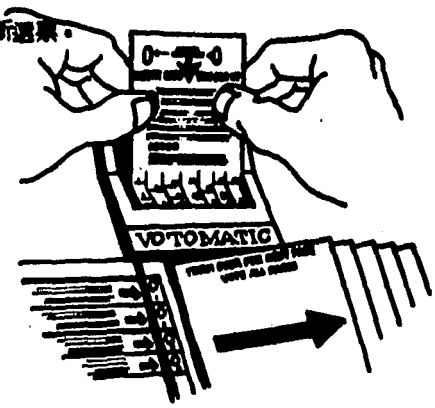
STEP 1

Nota: Si hace algun error, devuelva su tarjeta de votar y obtenga otra.

USING BOTH HANDS INSERT THE BALLOT CARD ALL THE WAY INTO THE VOTOMATIC.

Usando las dos manos, meta la tarjeta de votar completamente dentro del "Votomatic."

第一步
請雙手持票向自動機將整張選票插入。

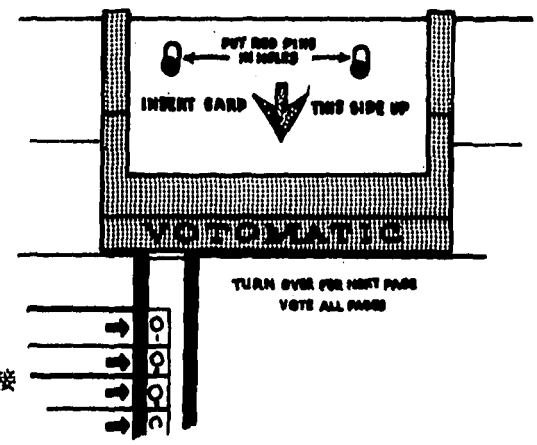


STEP 2

BE SURE THE TWO SLOTS IN THE STUB OF YOUR CARD FIT DOWN OVER THE TWO RED PINS.

Paso 2. Asegúrese de que los dos orificios que hay al final de la tarjeta coinciden con las dos cabecitas rojas.

第二步
請切記將選票插入時，票尾之二孔，接合於二紅點之上。

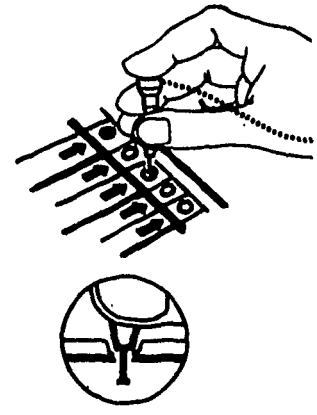


STEP 3

HOLD PUNCH VERTICAL (STRAIGHT UP). **PUNCH STRAIGHT DOWN THROUGH** THE BALLOT CARD TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE. **DO NOT USE PEN OR PENCIL.**

Para votar, sostenga el instrumento de votar y perfore con él la tarjeta de votar en el lugar de los candidatos de su preferencia. No use pluma ni lápiz.

第三步
請把帶鍊之選舉針，由小孔內垂直插入打孔投票。



STEP 4

After voting, remove the ballot from the Votomatic, fold the ballot at the perforation and return it to the precinct official.

Después de votar, saque la tarjeta del Votomatic, doble la balota a lo largo de las perforaciones y entréguela en el lugar oficial de votacion.

第四步
投票之後，把選票取出，
沿虛線摺起選票交給選舉站監選員。

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

OFFICIAL BALLOT
City and County of San Francisco
Ballot Type 302
13th Assembly District
3rd State Senate District

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS:

PUNCH OUT BALLOT CARD ONLY WITH **PUNCHING DEVICE ATTACHED TO VOTE RECORDER**, NEVER WITH PEN OR PENCIL.

To vote for a CANDIDATE whose name appears on the Official Ballot, use the blue stylus to punch the hole at the point of the arrow opposite that candidate's name.

To vote for a qualified WRITE-IN candidate, write the name of the office and the person's name in the blank space provided for that purpose on the Write-In Ballot portion of the ballot card.

To vote for any MEASURE, use the blue stylus to punch the hole at the point of the arrow opposite the number which corresponds to the word "YES" or "NO."

Do not make any distinguishing marks or erasures on the ballot card. Distinguishing marks or erasures make the ballot void.

If you fold, tear or damage the ballot card, or punch it incorrectly, return it to the precinct board member to obtain a new ballot card.

Pueden encontrarse instrucciones en español en el reverso de la última pagina de la balota.

中文說明印在選民手册最後一頁的背面。

PARA COMENZAR A VOTAR,
PASE A LA PAGINA
SEGUIENTE
請轉下頁開始投票



TO START VOTING,
GO ON TO NEXT PAGE

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

1

聯合普選 1993年11月2日

ELECCIONES GENERALES CONSOLIDADAS 2 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1993

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 2, 1993

市與縣

CIUDAD Y CONDADO

CITY AND COUNTY

市府律師
FISCAL DE LA CIUDAD
City Attorney

請選一人
Vote por Uno
Vote for One

NEIL EISENBERG 2 ➡
Trial Attorney
Abogado 審訊律師

LOUISE H. RENNE 4 ➡
City Attorney
Fiscal de la Ciudad 市府律師

市縣司庫
TESORERO
Treasurer

請選一人
Vote por Uno
Vote for One

MARY I. CALLANAN 10 ➡
Treasurer of the City and County of San Francisco
Tesorera de la Ciudad y Condado de San Francisco 舊金山市縣司庫

ADRIAN BERMUDEZ 12 ➡
Human Rights Advocate
Defensor de los derechos humanos 人權倡導者

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

2E

CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS — STATE PROPOSITIONS

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168 LOW RENT HOUSING PROJECTS. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Amends state constitutional definition of low rent housing projects. Requires voter approval only upon qualification of ballot petition. Exempts existing and approved projects. Fiscal Impact: Unknown, probably minor, reduction in local election costs. Potential increased local expenditures, probably not major on a statewide basis, for low rent housing.

YES 29 ➡
NO 30 ➡

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169 BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Authorizes annual statute, with more than one subject, to implement changes in law directly related to annual budget act appropriations; unrelated provisions declared void. If the Governor vetoes one or more changes, authorizes legislative override and enactment. Fiscal Impact: No significant costs or savings to state or local governments.

YES 35 ➡
NO 36 ➡

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170 PROPERTY TAXES. SCHOOLS. MAJORITY VOTE. DEVELOPMENT-FEE LIMITS. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Property tax may exceed 1% limit to repay bonds for schools approved by majority, rather than current two-thirds, vote. Limits on development fees maintained. Fiscal Impact: Probable annual savings to the state of several hundred million dollars in future years. Probable increased costs of a similar amount to local districts to pay for school facilities that otherwise would have been paid for by the state.

YES 41 ➡
NO 42 ➡

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171 PROPERTY TAXATION. TRANSFER OF BASE YEAR VALUE. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Provides adoption of ordinances allowing base year transfers of destroyed/damaged property to replacement property; constitutional limitations. Fiscal Impact: Unknown, probably not significant, property tax revenue losses to local governments, offset in the case of school districts by increased state funding.

YES 48 ➡
NO 49 ➡

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

CIUDAD Y CONDADO DE SAN FRANCISCO 舊金山市、縣 聯合普選 1993年11月2日 **F2**
ELECCIONES GENERALES CONSOLIDADAS, 2 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1993 提交選民投票表決的州提案
MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES — PROPOSICIONES ESTATALES

29 SI 贊成
30 NO 反對

PROYECTOS DE VIVIENDAS DE BAJO ALQUILER. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Enmienda la definición constitucional estatal de los proyectos de viviendas de bajo alquiler. Requiere la aprobación de los votantes sólo si la petición cumple con los requisitos para figurar en la papeleta electoral. Exime los proyectos existentes y aprobados. Impacto fiscal: Desconocido, probablemente menor, reducción de los costos de las elecciones locales. Aumento potencial de los gastos locales, probablemente menor a nivel estatal, correspondientes a las viviendas de bajo alquiler.

廉租屋區項目。立法性憲法修正。修正州憲法對廉租屋區項目的定義。僅在該修正所規定的選票請願書合格之後才需由選民投票贊同。豁免現存或已被批准的項目。財政影響：減少當地政府選舉費用，其數目未知，不過數目可能微小。潛在增加當地政府在廉租屋區上的支出費用，從全州範圍來看，增加幅度應不太大。 **168**

35 SI 贊成
36 NO 反對

EJECUCION DEL PRESUPUESTO. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Autoriza un estatuto anual, con más de un tema, para ejecutar cambios en la ley directamente relacionados con la ejecución del destino de fondos de la ley presupuestaria; las disposiciones no relacionadas se declaran nulas. Si el gobernador veta uno o más cambios, autoriza la derogación legislativa y la aprobación. Impacto fiscal: Sin costos ni ahorros significativos para los gobiernos local y estatal.

預算實施。立法性憲法修正。授權制定一項有多項主題的年度法規，以實施與年度預算法案中經費分配直接有關的法律變動；與預算法案中經費分配無直接關係的規定將被宣佈無效。如果州長否決其中一項或多項變動，授權立法機構推翻其否決或制定新法。財政影響：即不會導致州或當地政府有重大支出或節省。 **169**

41 SI 贊成
42 NO 反對

IMPUESTOS SOBRE LA PROPIEDAD. ESCUELAS. VOTO MAYORITARIO. LIMITACIONES DE LOS HONORARIOS DE URBANIZACION. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Los impuestos sobre la propiedad podrán exceder en un 1% para pagar bonos para las escuelas aprobadas por voto mayoritario, en lugar de los dos tercios actuales. Impone límites sobre la imposición de tributos sobre la construcción. Impacto fiscal: Es probable que, en años futuros, el Estado ahorre varios millones de dólares anuales. Es probable que los costos aumenten en una cantidad similar en los distritos locales, para costear las instalaciones escolares que de lo contrario hubieran sido costeadas por el Estado.

地產稅。學校。多數投票通過。開發費限制。立法性憲法修正。不動產徵稅可能超過1%的限度，以償還為學校費用而由多數，而不是現行的三分之二，選民通過發行的債券。保持開發費的限度。財政影響：將來每年可能會為州政府節省幾億元。本應由州政府負擔的學校設施費用現需由學區自身負擔，當地學區的費用大概會增加與所節省的數額相似的幅度。 **170**

48 SI 贊成
49 NO 反對

IMPUESTOS SOBRE LA PROPIEDAD. TRANSFERENCIA DEL VALOR BASICO ANUAL. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Dispone la adopción de ordenanzas que permitan la transferencia del valor básico anual de propiedades destruidas o dañadas a propiedades de reemplazo; limitaciones constitucionales. Impacto fiscal: Desconocido, probablemente no significativo, pérdida de recaudaciones impositivas sobre los bienes raíces para los gobiernos locales, compensadas en el caso de los distritos escolares por una mayor aportación del Estado.

地產徵稅。底年價值轉移。立法性憲法修正。制定規章規定，如果位於他縣的一塊地產在某一災害中遭重大損壞或毀壞，允許將其底年價值轉移到一塊替代地產。現行憲法對此有限度。財政影響：未知，不過大概不會很顯著，當地政府地產稅收入將有所損失，州政府對各學區的額外撥款將彌補部分損失。 **171**

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

3E

CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS — STATE PROPOSITIONS

172

LOCAL PUBLIC SAFETY PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1993. This measure would provide a dedicated revenue source for public safety purposes. Revenue would be distributed to cities and counties for purposes such as police, sheriffs, fire, criminal prosecution and corrections. If this measure is approved by the voters, the tax would be collected in all counties. However, a county would be eligible to receive tax revenues beginning January 1, 1994, only if the board of supervisors votes to participate or voters within the county approve the measure by majority vote.

YES 55 ➡
NO 56 ➡

173

CALIFORNIA HOUSING AND JOBS INVESTMENT BOND ACT. $185 MILLION LEGISLATIVE BOND ACT. This act establishes a comprehensive program to address the severe housing crisis in California by authorizing the issuance of bonds, requires the proceeds of the bonds to be deposited into the California Housing Loan Insurance Fund for the purpose of providing mortgage guaranty insurance for low and moderate income first-time home buyers pursuant to Part 4 (commencing with Section 51600) of Division 31 of the Health and Safety Code, and requires the repayment of General Fund costs from program revenues in excess of required program costs and reserves.

YES 63 ➡
NO 64 ➡

174

EDUCATION. VOUCHERS. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Permits conversion of public schools to independent voucher-redeeming schools. Requires state-funded vouchers for children enrolled in qualifying private schools. Restricts regulation of such schools. Fiscal Impact: Long-term annual state impact likely to range between costs of about $800 million and savings of about $1 billion. Short-term state costs averaging hundreds of millions of dollars annually. State and school district debt service savings potentially exceeding $100 million annually after 10-20 years.

YES 72 ➡
NO 73 ➡

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

CIUDAD Y CONDADO DE SAN FRANCISCO
ELECCIONES GENERALES CONSOLIDADAS, 2 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1993
MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES — PROPOSICIONES ESTATALES

舊金山市ㄎ縣 聯合普選 1993年11月2日 F3
提交選民投票表決的州提案

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55 SI 贊成
56 NO 反對

LEY DE PROTECCION Y MEJORAMIENTO DE LA SEGURIDAD PUBLICA DEL AÑO 1993. Esta medida proveería una fuente de ingresos dedicada exclusivamente a la seguridad pública. Las recaudaciones se repartirían a ciudades y condados para la policía, los alguaciles, los bomberos, la fiscalía y las cárceles. Si los votantes aprobasen esta medida, el impuesto se recaudaría en todos los condados. No obstante, un condado sólo podría recibir recaudaciones impositivas a partir del 1º de enero de 1994 únicamente si la junta de supervisores vota participar o si los votantes del condado aprueban la medida por voto mayoritario.

1993年當地公共安全保護與改進法案。該法規將為公共安全而提供一項專門的收入來源。所得收入將分撥到各城市與縣，用於公安，警察，消防，刑事起訴和懲戒所等。如果該法規由選民通過，則將在所有縣徵收該項稅。但是，只有在一縣的監察委員會投票決定參與，或該縣選民以多數票通過該法規的情況下，該縣才可以從1994年1月1日開始有資格接受該項稅務的收入。

172

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63 SI 贊成
64 NO 反對

LEY DE INVERSION EN VIVIENDAS Y EN PUESTOS DE TRABAJO DE CALIFORNIA. LEY DE EMISION DE BONOS POR UN VALOR DE $185 MILLONES. Esta ley establece un programa de gran alcance para enfrentar la grave crisis de vivienda que afecta a California autorizando la emisión de bonos; requiere que el producto de los bonos se deposite en el California Housing Loan Insurance Fund para proporcionar seguros de garantías de hipotecas a los compradores de su primera vivienda de ingresos bajos o moderados, en conformidad con la Parte 4 (a partir de la Sección 51600) de la División 31 del Código de Salud y Seguridad; y requiere que se salden los costos del Fondo General con recaudaciones del programa que exceden los costos y reservas requeridos por el programa.

加利福尼亞州住屋與就業投資債券法案。1億8千5百萬元立法性債券法案。該法案建立一項綜合項目，通過發行債券而著手解決加利福尼亞州嚴重的住屋危機，根據健康與安全法令第31條第4部分（從第51600節開始）規定該債券所得將存入加利福尼亞州住屋貸款保險基金，用來為低收入與中等收入的首次購屋者提供房屋貸款擔保保險，規定超過該項目所規定的費用和準備金的項目收入將用來償付普通基金費用。

173

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72 SI 贊成
73 NO 反對

EDUCACION. VALES. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA. Permite la conversión de las escuelas públicas en escuelas independientes que redimen vales. Requiere vales financiados por el Estado para los niños matriculados en escuelas privadas idóneas. Restringe las regulaciones de esas escuelas. Impacto fiscal: Es probable que el impacto estatal a largo plazo oscile entre costos de unos $800 millones y ahorros de aproximadamente $1000 millones. Costos estatales a corto plazo de un promedio de cientos de millones de dolares anuales. Ahorros potenciales del servicio de la deuda estatal y de los distritos escolares de más de $100 millones anuales después de 10 a 20 años.

教育。學校憑單。倡議性憲法修正。允許加利福尼亞州公立學校轉變為獨立的，可兌現憑單的學校。規定州政府為在合格之私立學校就讀的小孩提供憑單經費。限制對這類學校的管制。財政影響：對州長期財政影響的範圍可能是從8億元的支出到10億元的節省。短期州政府支出每年平均為幾億元。在10—20年之後，每年可為州政府與學區節省超過1億元的償務償還費用。

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SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

4E

CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS — CITY AND COUNTY PROPOSITIONS

A CULTURAL FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 1993. To incur a bonded indebtedness of $98,045,000 for certain cultural facilities improvements, including improvements to Asian Art Museum, Steinhart Aquarium, Mission Cultural Center, Bayview Opera House, Center for African and African-American Art and Culture — Western Addition, South of Market Cultural Center, Art Commission Gallery, Gay/Lesbian Cultural Center and the Palace of Fine Arts (Exploratorium).

YES 81 ➡
NO 82 ➡

B STREET AND TRAFFIC SAFETY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 1993. To incur a bonded indebtedness of $68,000,000 for street, sidewalk, lighting, traffic safety and utility improvements.

YES 88 ➡
NO 89 ➡

C Shall an ordinance be adopted approving a ½ percent sales tax in San Francisco which (1) could be used by the City for any purpose, and (2) would go into effect only if the state sales tax proposition is not approved in this election?

YES 93 ➡
NO 94 ➡

D Shall police officers and firefighters be encouraged to retire early in 1994 by treating them as if they worked two years longer and were two years older?

YES 98 ➡
NO 99 ➡

E Shall the surviving spouses of deceased employees who qualify for a pension be allowed to continue receiving a pension upon remarriage?

YES 102 ➡
NO 103 ➡

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

CIUDAD Y CONDADO DE SAN FRANCISCO
ELECCIONES GENERALES CONSOLIDADAS, 2 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1993
MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES — PROPOSICIONES DE LA CIUDAD Y CONDADO

舊金山市、縣 聯合普選 1993年11月2日
提交選民投票表決的市、縣提案

F4

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81 SI 贊成
82 NO 反對

BONOS PARA MEJORAR INSTALACIONES CULTURALES, 1993. Para contraer una deuda en bonos de $98,045,000 para efectuar ciertas mejoras en instalaciones culturales, incluyendo mejoras al Museo de Arte Asiático, el Acuario Steinhart, el Centro Cultural de la Misión, la Sala de Opera de Bayview, el Centro para Arte y Cultura Africano y Africano-americano de Western Addition, el Centro Cultural del Sur de la Calle Market, la Galería de la Comisión de Arte, el Centro Cultural Gay/Lesbiano y el Palacio de Bellas Artes (Exploratorium).

1993年改善文化設施公債。發行公債九千八百零四萬五千元，用於改善一些文化設施，包括改善亞洲藝術博物館，斯坦哈特水族館，米慎區文化中心，灣景歌劇院，西增區非洲和非美藝術文化中心，南市場街文化中心，藝術委員會展覽館，男／女同性戀者文化中心和藝術宮(探索館所在地)。

A

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88 SI 贊成
89 NO 反對

BONOS PARA MEJORAR LAS CALLES Y LA SEGURIDAD DEL TRANSITO, 1993. Para contraer una deuda en bonos de $68,000,000 para efectuar mejoras en las calles, aceras, iluminación, seguridad del tránsito y servicios públicos.

1993年改善街道和交通安全公債。發行公債六千八百萬元，用於改善街道，人行道，街燈，交通安全和公用事業。

B

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93 SI 贊成
94 NO 反對

¿Se adoptará una ordenanza que apruebe un impuesto a las ventas del 1/2 por ciento en San Francisco que (1) podría ser usado por la Ciudad para cualquier propósito y (2) entraría en vigencia sólo si no se aprueba la proposición estatal de impuestos a las ventas durante estas elecciones?

應否通過一項法令，批准舊金山增加營業稅1/2%，(1)可用於本市任何用途，(2)如果州營業稅提案在這次選舉不獲通過，這個法令才生效。

C

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98 SI 贊成
99 NO 反對

¿Se alentará que los oficiales de policía y bomberos se jubilen antes de tiempo en 1994 haciendo de cuenta que hubieran trabajado dos años más y tuvieran dos años más de edad?

應否鼓勵警員和消防員提前在1994年退休，他們將被視作已多做了兩年及增加了兩歲？

D

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102 SI 贊成
103 NO 反對

¿Los cónyuges sobrevivientes de empleados fallecidos que pueden recibir una pensión tendrán el derecho de seguir recibiendo la pensión al volver a casarse?

應否准許合格領取退休金的已故市職工的遺偶再婚後仍可以繼續領取退休金？

E

F4

5E

CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS — CITY AND COUNTY PROPOSITIONS

F Shall the Board of Supervisors, by a vote of eight of its members, be allowed to change retirement benefits for police officers and firefighters, and to contract to make police officers and firefighters members of the State Public Employees Retirement System instead of the City retirement system?

YES 107 ➡
NO 108 ➡

G Shall employees whose salaries are set by salary survey and who are represented by employee organizations that did not agree to a wage freeze in 1991-92 be allowed to negotiate for dental coverage and two additional days off in 1993-94 and 1994-95 in return for acceptance of the 1993-94 wage freeze?

YES 112 ➡
NO 113 ➡

H Shall the City enter into a lease financing arrangement with the City and County of San Francisco Finance Corporation, or a similar non-profit corporation, the obligations or evidence of indebtedness with respect to which shall not exceed the aggregate principal amount of fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) for the purpose of acquiring radio communications systems and related equipment for various departments including, but not limited to, the Police, Fire, Sheriff, Parking & Traffic, and Public Health departments?

YES 117 ➡
NO 118 ➡

I Shall the Board of Supervisors, without voter approval and subject to specified debt limits, be authorized to approve the lease financing of equipment and improvements to buildings, to be used by or for the Department of Health, if the Controller certifies that certain conditions are met?

YES 126 ➡
NO 127 ➡

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

CIUDAD Y CONDADO DE SAN FRANCISCO
ELECCIONES GENERALES CONSOLIDADAS, 2 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1993
MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES — PROPOSICIONES DE LA CIUDAD Y CONDADO

舊金山市、縣 聯合普選 1993年11月2日
提交選民投票表決的市、縣提案

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107 SI 贊成
108 NO 反對

¿El Consejo de Supervisores, mediante un voto de ocho de sus miembros, tendrá el derecho de modificar los beneficios de jubilación para los oficiales de policía y bomberos y efectuar contratos de modo de lograr que los oficiales de policía y bomberos sean miembros del Sistema de Jubilación de Empleados Estatales en lugar de formar parte del sistema jubilatorio de la Ciudad?

應否准許市參議會以八票通過改變警員和消防員的退休福利，並可簽約使警員和消防員成為州職工退休制度成員而不是市退休制度成員？

F

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112 SI 贊成
113 NO 反對

¿Los empleados cuyos sueldos se establecen mediante una encuesta de sueldos y cuyos representantes son organizaciones de empleados que no estuvieron de acuerdo con el congelamiento de salarios durante 1991-92 tendrán el derecho de negociar la cobertura dental y dos días libres adicionales durante 1993-94 y 1994-95 en caso de aceptar un congelamiento de salarios durante 1993-94?

應否讓那些透過調查薪酬而制定薪酬額的、並有工會代表反對在1991-92財政年度凍結工資的市職工談判護牙保險並在1993-94和1994-95財政年度增加兩日休息，但同意接受1993-94財政年度凍結工資？

G

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117 SI 贊成
118 NO 反對

¿La Ciudad podrá entrar en un arreglo de financiamiento por arrendamiento con la Corporación de Finanzas de la Ciudad y el Condado de San Francisco o una corporación similar sin fines de lucro, en la cual las obligaciones o la evidencia de la deuda no serán mayores que la cantidad principal agregada de cincuenta millones de dólares ($50,000,000) para el propósito de adquirir sistemas de comunicación por radio y equipos relacionados para diversos departamentos, entre los cuales se incluyen, pero no está limitado a, los departamentos de Policía, Bomberos, Sheriff, Estacionamiento y Tránsito, y Salud Pública?

應否准許市政府與舊金山市縣財務公司或類似的非營利公司簽署一項租用信貸合約，負債總額不超過五千萬元（$50,000,000），債款用於為市各部門，包括但不限於警察，消防，縣警，停車與交通，公共衛生等部門，購置無線電通信系統和有關器材？

H

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126 SI 贊成
127 NO 反對

¿Se autorizará al Consejo de Supervisores, sin la aprobación por parte de los electores y sujeto a ciertos límites especificados de deuda, aprobar el financiamiento por arrendamiento de equipos y mejoras a los edificios a ser usados por el Departamento de Salud, si el Contralor certifica que se satisfacen ciertas condiciones?

應否在未經選民通過但需指定負債額的情況下授權市參議會批准租用信貸，供衛生局用於購置設備和改善樓房，但須經市主計官證明此舉已符合特定的條件？

I

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

6E

CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS — CITY AND COUNTY PROPOSITIONS

J

Shall the Controller be allowed to approve the transfer of surplus funds from one City department to another department to pay for expenses, if the money transferred is repaid with interest within 12 months on conditions set by the Treasurer and Controller?

YES 133 ➡
NO 134 ➡

K

Shall an Ethics Commission be created, with the power to (1) administer the City's campaign contribution, conflict of interest, lobbying and whistleblowing laws, (2) investigate alleged violations of these laws and impose penalties under certain circumstances, and (3) submit directly to the voters ordinances relating to governmental ethics?

YES 138 ➡
NO 139 ➡

L

Shall the Charter be amended to create a Human Resources Department, and transfer to this department functions of the Civil Service Commission, the Health Services Board, the Employee Relations Office and personnel functions of the Department of Public Health, and shall the Board of Supervisors be authorized to transfer to this new department workers' compensation functions now performed by the Retirement Board?

YES 145 ➡
NO 146 ➡

M

Shall the management of the Municipal Railway be transferred from the Public Utilities Commission to a new Public Transportation Commission, to be funded in part by revenues from parking meters, parking tickets, parking garages and the parking tax, and shall certain excess PUC revenues be allowed to be transferred to the City's general fund if certain conditions are met?

YES 152 ➡
NO 153 ➡

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

CIUDAD Y CONDADO DE SAN FRANCISCO 舊金山市、縣 聯合普選 1993年11月2日 **F6**
ELECCIONES GENERALES CONSOLIDADAS, 2 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1993 提交選民投票表決的市、縣提案
MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES — PROPOSICIONES DE LA CIUDAD Y CONDADO

133 SI 贊成
134 NO 反對

¿Se permitirá al Contralor aprobar la transferencia de fondos excesivos de un departamento de la Ciudad a otro departamento para pagar gastos, si el dinero transferido se paga con intereses dentro de los 12 meses con condiciones fijadas por el Tesorero y el Contralor?

應否准許市主計官批准把一個市部門的盈餘基金轉借給另一個市部門作付帳之用，如果所轉借的款項依照市司庫和主計官所定條件在十二個月之內償還本息？

J

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138 SI 贊成
139 NO 反對

¿Se creará una Comisión de Etica con el poder de (1) administrar las leyes de la Ciudad de contribuciones a las campañas, conflictos de intereses, cabildeo ("lobbying") e información de conductas indebidas ("whistleblowing"), (2) investigar violaciones alegadas de estas leyes e imponer multas bajo ciertas circunstancias, y (3) presentar directamente ante los electores ordenanzas referidas a la ética gubernamental?

應否設立一個道德委員會，有權(1)管理市的競選捐款，利益衝突，說客，揭黑等法例；(2)調查違反上述法例者並在特定情況下施加懲罰；(3)直接向選民提交有關政治道德的法令進行表決？

K

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145 SI 贊成
146 NO 反對

¿Se enmendará la Carta Constitucional para crear un Departamento de Recursos Humanos y se transferirá a este departamento las funciones de la Comisión de Servicio Civil, el Consejo de Servicios de la Salud, la Oficina de Relaciones con los Empleados y las funciones de personal del Departamento de Salud Pública, y se autorizará al Consejo de Supervisores transferir a este nuevo departamento las funciones de compensación por accidentes de trabajo ("workers' compensation") que ahora realiza el Consejo de Jubilación?

應否修改市憲章，設立一個人事部，把公務委員會，衛生服務局，職工關係辦公室以及公共衛生局處理人事的職責轉到人事部，並且應否授權市參議會把現由市退休局負責的職工意外賠償轉由這個新部門負責？

L

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152 SI 贊成
153 NO 反對

¿Se transferirá la administración del Ferrocarril Municipal desde la Comisión de Servicios Públicos (PUC) a una nueva Comisión de Transporte Público, cuyos fondos provendrán en parte de los ingresos de parquímetros, boletas de estacionamiento, playas de estacionamiento y el impuesto al estacionamiento, y se permitirá que ciertos ingresos excesivos de la PUC sean transferidos al fondo general de la Ciudad si se satisfacen ciertas condiciones?

應否把市公共車的管理權從公用事業委員會轉由一個新的公共交通委員會負責，部分基金來自停車表、停車罰票，停車場和停車稅的收入，另外，公用事業委員會的多餘收入，如果符合特定條件應否准許轉移給市普通基金。

M

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

7E

CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS — CITY AND COUNTY PROPOSITIONS

N Shall the Mayor, a member of the Board of Supervisors, and the Chief Administrative Officer be directed to review the Charter and propose changes that the Board of Supervisors could submit to the voters to make City government more cost effective and responsive?

YES 159 ➡
NO 160 ➡

O Shall committees of the Board of Supervisors be allowed, upon giving 30 days notice, to hold special meetings in San Francisco at locations other than City Hall?

YES 163 ➡
NO 164 ➡

P Shall the Board of Supervisors be allowed, upon giving 30 days notice, to hold special meetings in San Francisco at locations other than City Hall?

YES 167 ➡
NO 168 ➡

Q Shall rules for purchasing equipment and supplies be changed to allow departments, with purchaser approval, to make purchases below $5,000, to require written contracts above $2,500 and sealed bids above $50,000, and to allow the Board of Supervisors after 1997 to modify the $5,000 and $2,500 limits?

YES 171 ➡
NO 172 ➡

R Shall retired employees be allowed to vote and be candidates in Retirement Board elections provided that not more than one retired employee at a time may serve on the Board?

YES 176 ➡
NO 177 ➡

S Shall the Board of Trustees of the Fine Arts Museums be allowed greater independence in the management and operation of the museums?

YES 180 ➡
NO 181 ➡

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

CIUDAD Y CONDADO DE SAN FRANCISCO 舊金山市、縣 聯合普選 1993年11月2日 **F7**
ELECCIONES GENERALES CONSOLIDADAS, 2 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1993 提交選民投票表決的市、縣提案
MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES — PROPOSICIONES DE LA CIUDAD Y CONDADO

159 SI 贊成 **160 NO 反對**	¿Se podrá dirigir al Alcalde, un miembro del Consejo de Supervisores y el Funcionario Administrativo Principal a revisar la Carta Constitucional y proponer cambios que el Consejo de Supervisores pueda presentar ante los electores para que el gobierno de la Ciudad sea más eficiente en cuanto a sus costos y responda mejor a las necesidades de la ciudadanía?	應否責成市長、一名市參議員和市首席行政官審議市憲章並提出修正案，由市參議會提交選民表決，使市政府更有效率，更負責任？ **N**
163 SI 贊成 **164 NO 反對**	¿Se permitirá que los comités del Consejo de Supervisores, con un aviso de 30 días por anticipado, celebren reuniones especiales en San Francisco fuera del edificio de la Municipalidad?	應否准許市參議會的委員會在三十日前發出通告後可以在市政廳以外的舊金山其他地方舉行特別會議？ **O**
167 SI 贊成 **168 NO 反對**	¿Se permitirá que el Consejo de Supervisores, con un aviso de 30 días por anticipado, celebre reuniones especiales en San Francisco fuera del edificio de la Municipalidad?	應否准許市參議會在三十日前發出通告後可以在市政廳以外的舊金山其他地方舉行特別會議？ **P**
171 SI 贊成 **172 NO 反對**	¿Se modificarán las reglas de compra de equipos y suministros para permitir que los departamentos, con la aprobación del comprador, hagan compras menores que $5000, requieran contratos escritos por encima de $2500 y propuestas selladas por encima de $50,000, y para permitir al Consejo de Supervisores la modificación de los límites de $5000 y $2500, después de 1997?	應否改變購置器材和用品的規則，准許市各部門在獲得市採購官的批准後可以購買五千元以下的物品，但如超過二千五百元則需簽約，超過五萬元者則需秘密投標，並准許市參議會在1997年後調整五千元和二千五百元的限額？ **Q**
176 SI 贊成 **177 NO 反對**	¿Se permitirá que los empleados jubilados voten y sean candidatos en las elecciones del Consejo de Jubilación siempre y cuando no haya más de un empleado jubilado cumpliendo funciones en el Consejo?	應否准許已退休的市職工在退休局的選舉中有權投票和成為候選人，但每次只能有一名退休職工在退休局任職？ **R**
180 SI 贊成 **181 NO 反對**	¿Se permitirá que el Consejo de Síndicos de los Museos de Bellas Artes tengan mayor independencia en la administración y operación de los museos?	應否准許藝術博物館的理事會在博物館的管理和運作方面擁有更大的自主權？ **S**

F7

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

8E

CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS — CITY AND COUNTY PROPOSITIONS

T Shall the Chief of the Fire Department be allowed to appoint two Deputy Chiefs chosen from the rank of Assistant Chief or Battalion Chief?

YES 185 ➡
NO 186 ➡

U Shall candidates for City office be required to be San Francisco residents at the time they take out nomination papers, and shall certain other election procedures be changed, including providing the Registrar of Voters and other officials more time to prepare election materials?

YES 190 ➡
NO 191 ➡

V Shall certain changes be made to San Francisco's General Assistance ("GA") laws to (1) add a durational residency requirement for GA applicants, (2) increase penalties for persons who violate GA rules or obtain GA benefits through fraud, (3) strengthen the City's ability to recover overpayments of GA, and (4) enable the City to obtain fingerprints from GA applicants and recipients to prevent duplicate GA payments?

YES 196 ➡
NO 197 ➡

W Shall contributions to "officeholder accounts," which elected City officials form to accept contributions for purposes other than seeking election to City office, be limited to $250 a year, and shall elected officials be prohibited from accepting contributions to officeholder accounts for the six month period before they are up for re-election?

YES 203 ➡
NO 204 ➡

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

CIUDAD Y CONDADO DE SAN FRANCISCO 舊金山市、縣 聯合普選 1993年11月2日 **F8**
ELECCIONES GENERALES CONSOLIDADAS, 2 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1993 提交選民投票表決的市、縣提案
MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES — PROPOSICIONES DE LA CIUDAD Y CONDADO

185 SI 贊成
186 NO 反對

¿Se permitirá que el Jefe del Departamento de Bomberos nombre a dos Jefes Delegados elegidos entre los rangos del Jefe Asistente o el Jefe de Batallón?

應否准許消防局長從局長助理或消防隊長的職位中任命兩名副局長？ **T**

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190 SI 贊成
191 NO 反對

¿Se requerirá que los candidatos para puestos municipales sean residentes de San Francisco en el momento en que emiten sus documentos de postulación, y se modificarán ciertos procedimientos electorales, entre los cuales se incluye proporcionar al Registrador de Electores y otros funcionarios más tiempo para preparar los materiales para las elecciones?

應否規定市官職候選人在申報候選提名時是舊金山居民，應否修改一些選舉程序，包括為選民註冊官和其他官員提供更充份的時間準備選舉資料？ **U**

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196 SI 贊成
197 NO 反對

¿Se harán ciertos cambios a las leyes de Asistencia General ("GA") de San Francisco para (1) agregar un requisito de duración de la residencia para los postulantes a GA, (2) aumentar las multas para las personas que violan las reglas de GA u obtienen beneficios de GA por medio de fraude, (3) fortalecer la habilidad de la Ciudad de recuperar sobrepagos de GA, y (4) permitir que la Ciudad obtenga huellas digitales de los postulantes y receptores de GA para impedir pagos de GA duplicados?

應否對舊金山的普通援助法例作出若干修改，(1)對申請普通援助者延長其居住期限；(2)對違反普通援助法例者或以詐騙手段獲得普通援助福利者，加重懲罰；(3)加強市政府的功能，追回多付的普通援助金；(4)授權市政府要求申請普通援助者和接受援助者打印指模，以便防止重複支付普通援助金？ **V**

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203 SI 贊成
204 NO 反對

¿Serán las contribuciones a las "cuentas de funcionarios públicos", que crean los funcionarios de la Ciudad electos con el fin de aceptar contribuciones para propósitos distintos del de tratar de ser elegidos a los puestos de la Ciudad, limitadas a $250 por año y se prohibirá a los funcionarios electos aceptar contribuciones a las cuentas de funcionarios públicos durante el período de seis meses previo al momento de poder ser reelectos?

應否把"在職帳戶"的捐款，即選任的市官員接受捐款用於競選市官職以外其他用途的特設帳戶存款每年限額為二百五十元，應否禁止選任官員在競選連任前六個月接受捐款？ **W**

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

9E

CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS — CITY AND COUNTY PROPOSITIONS

X Shall "officeholder accounts," which elected City officials form to accept contributions for purposes other than seeking election to City office, be abolished, and shall all future contributions received by such officials be deposited in their campaign account and be subject to the City's $500 campaign contribution limit?

YES 211 ➡
NO 212 ➡

Y Shall City law regulating taxicabs be amended to: (1) increase the total number of taxicab permits from 811 to 1,200 by 1998, (2) create three types of permits, (3) change procedures for issuing permits after 1999, and (4) allow persons driving pursuant to agreement with permit holder to choose whether to work as employees or independent contractors?

YES 216 ➡
NO 217 ➡

Z Shall the ordinance regulating refuse collection be repealed, and replaced by an ordinance that would (1) create a new commission to award contracts for collection of garbage and residential recyclables through competitive bidding, and (2) allow all businesses to contract with licensed recyclers for collection of recyclables?

YES 222 ➡
NO 223 ➡

AA Shall it be the policy of the people of San Francisco that all City officials and full-time employees travel to and from work on public transit at least twice a week?

YES 227 ➡
NO 228 ➡

BB Shall it be the policy of the people of San Francisco to allow Police Officer Bob Geary to decide when he may use his puppet Brendan O'Smarty while on duty?

YES 231 ➡
NO 232 ➡

9E

END OF BALLOT

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

CIUDAD Y CONDADO DE SAN FRANCISCO 舊金山市、縣 聯合普選 1993年11月2日 **F9**
ELECCIONES GENERALES CONSOLIDADAS, 2 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1993 提交選民投票表決的市、縣提案
MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES — PROPOSICIONES DE LA CIUDAD Y CONDADO

211 SI 贊成 **212 NO 反對**	¿Se anularán las "cuentas de funcionarios públicos" que los funcionarios electos de la Ciudad forman con el fin de aceptar contribuciones para propósitos que no sean los de ser elegidos a un puesto de la Ciudad, y se depositarán todas las futuras contribuciones de este tipo recibidas por tales funcionarios en su cuenta de campaña, sujetas al límite de contribución a la campaña de la Ciudad de $500?	應否撤消選任的市官員開設接受捐款用於競選市官職以外其他用途的"在職帳戶"，應否把這些官員將來所收到的所有捐款存入他們的競選帳戶，並應受到市法例的規限競選捐款不得超過五百元？	**X**
216 SI 贊成 **217 NO 反對**	¿Se enmendarán las leyes de la Ciudad que rigen los taxis para: (1) aumentar la cantidad total de taxis permitidos de 811 a 1200 para 1998, (2) crear tres tipos de permisos, (3) cambiar los procedimientos de emisión de permisos y determinar la cantidad de permisos después de 1999, y (4) permitir que los conductores, según un acuerdo con el tenedor del permiso, escojan si prefieren trabajar como empleados o contratistas independientes?	應否修改市出租車管制法：(1)從現在到1998年，把出租車營業執照總數從811個增加到1200個；(2)創設三種營業執照；(3)修改發給營業執照的程序，並決定1999年後營業執照的數目；(4)依照協議准許駕駛人持有營業執照者可以選擇當職工或獨立承包商？	**Y**
222 SI 贊成 **223 NO 反對**	¿Se revocará la ordenanza que regula la recolección de residuos reemplazándola por una ordenanza que (1) crearía una nueva comisión para otorgar contratos para la recolección de residuos y desechos residenciales reciclables por medio de propuestas competitivas, y (2) permitiría a las empresas celebrar contratos con recicladores licenciados para la recolección de desechos reciclables?	應否廢除廢物收集管制法，另立新法(1)設立一個新委員會透過競爭投標的方法授予合約收集垃圾和處理住宅區的可循環再用的廢物；(2)准許商號與持有執照的循環再用公司簽約收集可循環再用的廢物？	**Z**
227 SI 贊成 **228 NO 反對**	¿Será la política de las personas de San Francisco que todos los funcionarios de la Ciudad y empleados de tiempo completo viajen hacia y desde su trabajo en el sistema de transporte público por lo menos dos veces por semana?	應否規定所有市官員和全時公務員每週至少乘搭兩次公共車上下班成為舊金山人民的政策？	**AA**
231 SI 贊成 **232 NO 反對**	¿Será la política de las personas de San Francisco permitir que el Oficial de Policía Bob Geary decida por su propia cuenta cuándo puede usar su títere Brendan O'Smarty al estar trabajando?	應否准許督員鮑勃•吉里自己決定在執行職務時使用他的木偶布倫丹•奧斯馬特成為舊金山人民的一項政策？	**BB**

FIN DE LA BALOTA
投票完畢

F9

SAMPLE BALLOT

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LOS ELECTORES:

SOLAMENTE DEBE PERFORAR LA TARJETA DE BALOTA CON EL INSTRUMENTO DE VOTACION QUE SE ENCUENTRA SUJETADO A LA MESA DE VOTACION; NUNCA DEBE UTILIZAR UNA PLUMA O UN LAPIZ.

Para votar por un CANDIDATO cuyo nombre aparece en la Balota Oficial, perfore la tarjeta de balota en el lugar señalado con una flecha al lado del número que corresponda a dicho candidato.

Para votar por un candidato NO LISTADO, escriba el nombre del puesto y el nombre de la persona en el espacio en blanco provisto para tal propósito en la porción de la tarjeta de balota con el título "Balota para un dandidato no listado."

Para votar por cualquier MEDIDA, perfore la tarjeta de balota en el lugar señalado por la flecha enfrente del número que corresponda a las palabras "SI" o "NO."

No haga niguna marca ni borradura en la tarjeta de balota. Dichas marcas o borraduras anularán la balota.

Si usted dobla, rompe o daña la tarjeta de balota, o si la perfora incorrectamente, devuélvala al miembro del consejo del lugar de votación y obtenga una nueva tarjeta.

選民須知:

請只用附在投票機上的打孔針在選票卡上打孔，切勿使用筆或鉛筆。

投票給選票上的候選人，請用藍針在該候選人的姓名對面箭頭所指處打孔。

投票給合格的"寫入"候選人，請在選票卡的空格上寫入該人姓名和他競選的官職。

投票任何提案，請用藍針在箭頭所指號碼"YES"或"NO"打孔。

選票如有塗改或擦過痕跡，選票即作廢。

如果你摺過、撕破或損毀了選票，或投票時打錯了孔，請把選票退回給選舉站的監選員，另取一份新選票卡。

Instructions in English are on the first ballot page.

PARA COMENZAR A VOTAR,
VUELVA A LA PRIMERA PAGINA.

請由第一頁開始投票。



TO START VOTING,
TURN BACK TO THE
FIRST PAGE.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
OFFICES TO BE VOTED ON THIS ELECTION

CITY ATTORNEY

The term of office for the City Attorney is four years. The City Attorney is currently paid $129,508 each year.

The City Attorney is the lawyer for the City and County of San Francisco in all civil actions. The City Attorney serves as legal advisor to the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, all City departments and all City Commissions. The City Attorney prepares or approves the form of all city laws, contracts, bonds and any other legal documents that concern the City. The City Attorney appoints deputy city attorneys to assist with this work.

TREASURER

The term of office for the Treasurer is four years. The Treasurer is currently paid $115,910 each year.

The Treasurer is responsible for receiving, paying out and investing all City and County funds. The Treasurer manages the day-to-day cash flow of the City and County, directs the Office of the Tax Collector, works closely with City departments to ensure timely deposit of funds received, and is a major participant in the issuance of General Obligation Bonds, Revenue Bonds and Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS
LOCAL CANDIDATES

On the following pages are statements of qualifications from local candidates. They have been printed as submitted. Spelling and grammatical errors have not been corrected.

The statements are submitted by the candidates. They have not been checked for accuracy by any City official or agency.

Candidates for City Attorney

NEIL EISENBERG

My address is 131 14th Avenue
My occupation is Trial attorney
My age is 48
My qualifications for office are: San Francisco needs a new City Attorney.

The present City Attorney's office is overly political; it loses too many cases; too many cases are settled when the City should stand and fight. The City needs and deserves tough, aggressive advocacy.

I favor a new approach: A tough stand toward corporations; a feasibility study of PG&E; a crackdown on slumlords; openness in government; no more giveaways; not one more dime should be taken from the City treasury unless clear obligation is demonstrated.

When times are tough, they require a tough attorney.

I would appreciate your vote.

Neil Eisenberg

The sponsors for Neil Eisenberg are:
Quentin L. Kopp, 68 Country Club Dr., State Senator.
Rosario Anaya, 240 Dolores, #331, School Administrator.
Arlo E. Smith, 66 San Fernando Way, District Attorney.
Carol Ruth Silver, 68 Ramona, Attorney.
John L. Molinari, 1264 Lombard St., Businessman.
Gloria L. Fontanello, 1435 Bay St., Property Manager.
Jose E. Medina, 39 Colby St., Executive Director.
Pat Montandon, 1591 Shrader St., Founder/Exec. Dir. — Non Profit.
Joe O'Donoghue, 1527 McAllister St., Construction Representative.
Elizabeth V. White, 2200 Pacific Ave., Art Dealer.
Jonathan D. Bulkley, 147 10th Ave., Architect.
Raymond L. Benson, 1647 Golden Gate Ave., Police Officer.
Natalie E. Winokur, 2190 Washington St., Retired.
Sydney Ashkenazie, 2200 Pacific Ave., Art Dealer.
Mitch Fine, 58 Cityview, Attorney.
Wayne H. Alba, 735 El Camino del Mar, Investor.
Sam T. Harper, 339 Chattanooga St., Publisher.
Steve L. Kline, 3620 26th St., #1, Public Relations Consultant.
Jeremy Kotas, 123 Laidley St., Architect.
Hadie Redd, 476 Joost Ave, Senior Investigator.
Arlo Hale Smith, 66 San Fernando Way, Trial Attorney.
William J. Murphy, 45 Stonecrest Dr., Lawyer.
Daniel M. Schwartz, 2190 Washington St., #1204, Retired.

LOUISE H. RENNE

My address is 3905 Clay Street
My occupation is City Attorney
My qualifications for office are:
ADMINISTRATION

I direct the City's law office of over 80 outstanding lawyers who advise the Mayor, Supervisors and 95 city departments; draft 1,500 pieces of legislation annually; process 3,000 claims; and defend the City in over 6,000 cases.

PRIORITIES

I've created an environmental unit, developed a nationally recognized program that closes "crack houses," and recruited top quality lawyers into public service. My office provides excellent legal counsel in an even-handed manner.

EXPERIENCE
San Francisco City Attorney (1986 - Present)
Member, San Francisco Board of Supervisors (1978-86)
Deputy Attorney General, State of California (1966-77)
Federal Communications Commission, General Counsel's Office (1961-64)

Louise H. Renne

The sponsors for Louise H. Renne are:
Dianne Feinstein, 30 Presidio Terrace, United States Senator.
Nancy Pelosi, 2640 Broadway, Member of Congress.
Leo T. McCarthy, 400 Magellan Ave., Lt. Governor of California.
Willie L. Brown, 1200 Gough St., Attorney.
George Christopher, 1170 Sacramento St., #5D, Former Mayor of San Francisco, Retired.
Joseph L. Alioto, 2510 Pacific Ave., Attorney.
Art Agnos, 106 Dorchester Way, Regional Director — U.S. Dept. of HUD.
Susan J. Bierman, 1529 Shrader St., Supervisor.
Tom Hsieh, 1151 Taylor Street, Member, Board of Supervisors.
Barbara L. Kaufman, 1228 Montgomery, #5, Member, S.F. Board of Supervisors.
Willie B. Kennedy, 50 Chumasero Dr., #7E, County Supervisor.
Susan Leal, 4115 26th St., Supervisor.
Carole V. Migden, 1960 Hayes St., #6, Member, Board of Supervisors.
Kevin F. Shelley, 20 San Antonio, #1B, Member, Board of Supervisors.
Doris M. Ward, 440 Davis Ct., #1409, Assessor.
Jeff Brown, 850 40th Ave., Public Defender.
Michael Hennessey, 74 Banks St., Sheriff of San Francisco.
Mabel S. Teng, 2076 16th Ave., S.F. Community College Governing Board Member.
Leland Y. Yee, PhD., 1489 Dolores St., Vice President, S.F. Board of Education.
Carlota del Portillo, 84 Berkeley Way, School Board Member.
Thomas J. Cahill, 246 17th Ave., Chief of Police, Ret.
Joan-Marie Shelley, 895 Burnett Ave., #4, Teacher Union President.
Thomas E. Horn, 950 Rockdale Dr., Attorney.
John F. Henning, Jr., 165 Northpoint, Attorney.
Yori Wada, 565 4th Ave., Retired YMCA Executive.
Alicia C. Wang, 140 Valparaiso, Teacher.
Matthew Rothschild, 339 Chestnut St., Attorney at Law.
Fred A. Rodriguez, 1231 28th Ave., Attorney.
Gordon Chin, 60 Castro St., Executive Director.
H. Welton Flynn, 76 Venus St., Public Accountant.

Statements are volunteered by the candidates and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Candidates for Treasurer

ADRIAN BERMUDEZ

My address is 1350 Geneva Ave.
My occupation is Enviromental Health/Human and Civil Rights Advocate
My age is 44
My qualifications for office are: For 23 years I have been a public service volunteer in San Francisco. I have served at the Human Rights Commission, and at other groups supporting: Domestic partners, AIDS funding, Pro-Choice, Labor issues, Legal System Reform, anti-violence & sexism.

As your new Treasurer, I'll be deeply committed to the city's sound economic development and proper distribution and use of the city's funding.

As a Latino, bi-sensitive human and a father, I am determined to keep this a safe and compassionate city. I pledge leadership, integrity, and my "People First" conviction to the service of the San Francisco community.

Adrian Bermudez

The sponsors for Adrian Bermudez are:
Rosario Anaya, 240 Dolores #331, School Administrator.
Marguerite Rubenstein, 46 Stillings Ave., Therapist (PhD).
Maria Martinez, 3331 17th, Political Empowerment Activist.
Arlo H. Smith, 66 San Fernando Way, Former BART President.
Rene Castro, 499 Alabama St., #114, Artistic Director MCC.
Kathleen J. Abing, 1559 California St., Teacher.
Diane H. Tom, 1344 Guerrero St., Small Bus. Manager.
Sharen Hewitt, 3015 23rd Ave., Ex. Director.
Roland A. Quan, 407 35th Ave., Certified Public Accountant.
Orella Langston, 55 Friendship Way, Executive Director.
Lee W. Doyle, 4150 24th St., Public Relations Mgr.
Richard Abrahams, 2293 Turk Blvd., #2, Legislative Aide.
Mary L. Dixon, 110 Southwood Dr., Accountant.
Margaret A. Verges, 3041 Pine St., Early Education Advocate.
Catherine Powell, 121 Varennes Dr., Campaign Reform Activist.
Robert A. Dewey, Jr., 158 8th Ave., Public Relations Counsel.
Cecilia Cardenas, 34 Liberty St., Bank Operation's Officer.
Anita D. Bonilla, 537 Prentiss St., Legal Secretary.
Yadira Bassett, 1350 Geneva Ave., Collection Officer.
Israel Santiago, 794 San Jose Ave., #7, Community Advocate.
Jose Saravia, 36 Hoff St., #309, Handicap People's Advocate.
Ada R. Vilchez, 666 Geneva Ave., Woman Rights Advocate.
Leticia Medina, 1271 Cayuga Ave., Health Outreach Worker.
Ana V. Salazar, 310 Excelsior Ave., Travel Consultant.
Virginia Stearns, 3851 20th St., Artist.
Armando Bolanos, 1294 Church St., Animals Rights Activist.
Lorraine R. Weles, 214 Rutland St., Cosmetologist.
Terence J. Faulkner, 870 47th Ave., Former County Committee Chairman.

MARY I. CALLANAN

My address is 1661 Dolores St.
My occupation is Treasurer of the City and County of San Francisco
My qualifications for office are: Accomplishments: During my thirteen years as Treasurer, our city has earned an average of $102,500,000 per year — average rate 10% — through productive and socially responsible investment management, consistent with maximum safety and prudence; automation in the Tax Office provides equitable and efficient collection of all taxes and miscellaneous fees.

Education: Bachelor's degree in Accounting and Master's degree in Business Administration, University of San Francisco.

Experience: Twenty-nine years of dedicated professional accounting and management service to taxpayers, including Treasurer, Chief Accountant SF Airport, and positions with the District Attorney and Controller's Budget Offices and Real Estate Department.

Mary I. Callanan

The sponsors for Mary I. Callanan are:
Dianne Feinstein, 30 Presidio Terrace, United States Senator.
Nancy Pelosi, 2640 Broadway, Member of Congress.
Leo T. McCarthy, 400 Magellan, Lt. Governor/State of CA.
George Christopher, 1170 Sacramento St., #5D, Former Mayor of San Francisco.
Frank M. Jordan, 2529 Fillmore St., Mayor — City & County, S.F.
John L. Burton, 8 Sloat Blvd., Assemblyman.
Carlota del Portillo, 84 Berkeley Way, School Board Member.
Art Agnos, 106 Dorchester Way, Regional Director, U.S. Dept. of HUD.
Thomas C. Scanlon, 631 Vicente St., Retired Treasurer, C.&C. of S.F.
Ernest "Chuck" Ayala, 4402 20th St., Businessman — Centro Latino.
Henry E. Berman, 483 Euclid Ave., Consultant.
Christopher L. Bowman, 2225 23rd St., #115, Political Consultant.
Thomas J. Cahill, 246 17th Ave., Chief of Police (Ret.).
Edward F. Callanan, Jr., 162 Idora Ave., Staff Services Manager.
H. Welton Flynn, 76 Venus St., Public Accountant.
Walter S. Fong, 2983 23rd Ave., Business Owner.
Louis J. Giraudo, 35 San Buenaventura, Businessman.
Michael E. Hardeman, 329 Wawona, Union Representative.
John F. Henning, Jr., 165 Northpoint, Attorney.
Aileen C. Hernandez, 820 47th Ave., Urban Consultant.
James C. Hormel, 181 Buena Vista Avenue East, Businessman.
Thomas E. Horn, 950 Rockdale St., Attorney.
Anne Salto Howden, 191 Upper Terrace, Retired.
Carol F. Marshall, 111 Meadowbrook Dr., Retired Police Inspector.
Robert J. McCarthy, 354 Santa Clara Ave., Attorney.
Jane Morrison, 44 Woodland Ave., Retired.
Matthew J. Rothschild, 339 Chestnut St., Attorney At Law.
Michael S. Salarno, 95 Crestlake Dr., TV Store Owner.
William F. Terheyden, 61 Toledo Way, Attorney.

Statements are volunteered by the candidates and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

AN OVERVIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO'S BOND DEBT

BACKGROUND

What is Bond Financing? Bond financing is a type of long-term borrowing used to raise money for projects. The City receives money by selling "bonds" to investors. The City must pay back to the investors the amount borrowed along with interest.

The money raised from bond sales is used to pay for large capital projects such as fire and police stations, libraries and major earthquake repairs. The City uses bond financing mainly because these buildings will last many years and their large dollar costs are difficult to pay for all at once.

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

Revenue bonds are paid back from revenues generated by bond-financed projects. For example, the airport can finance a major expansion through revenue bonds which will be paid back from landing fees charged to airlines that use the improvements.

General Obligation bonds are used to pay for projects that benefit citizens but do not raise revenue (for example: police and fire stations, libraries, major park rehabilitation or cultural facility projects). General Obligation bonds must be approved by the voters. Once they are approved and sold, they are repaid by property taxes.

In addition, the City can borrow money through voter approved long-term ***lease financing*** contracts. These are used primarily for purchases or equipment and are generally for less than 10 years.

What are the direct costs of using bonds? The City's cost for using bonds depends on the interest rate that is paid on the bonds and the number of years over which they are paid off. Most general obligation bonds are paid off over a period of 10 to 20 years. Assuming an interest rate of 6%, the cost of paying off bonds over 20 years is about $1.65 for each dollar borrowed — $1 for the dollar borrowed and 65 cents for the interest. These payments, however, are spread over the 20-year period, and so the cost after adjusting for inflation reduces the effective cost because future payments are made with cheaper dollars. Assuming a 4% future annual inflation rate, the cost of paying off bonds in today's dollars would be about $1.15 per $1 borrowed.

THE CITY'S CURRENT DEBT SITUATION

The amount of City debt. As of July 1, 1993, there was about $1.2 billion of general obligation debt authorized by the voters. Of this total, $600 million has been issued and is outstanding, leaving $600 million authorized to be issued in the future. The amount of bonds issued is less than the amount authorized since the City only issues the amount of debt that it needs at a given time.

The City Charter imposes a limit on the amount of debt the City can have outstanding at any given time. That limit is 3% of the assessed value of real and personal property in the City and County, which means the current limit would be about $1.6 billion. However, a more prudent limit is somewhat less than the 3% legal cap. As noted above, the City currently has about $600 million of bonds issued and outstanding.

Debt Payments. Total general obligation bond "debt service" during 1993-94 should be $69.7 million. ("Debt Service" is the annual repayment of a portion of the monies borrowed plus the interest owed on all outstanding bonds.) This is paid by assessing 12.2 cents on every $100 of property tax assessed valuation. This means that a property owner with an assessed valuation of $250,000 would pay about $300 this year for debt service on the city's outstanding general obligation bonds (and $2,500 for general City operations, schools, community college, children's fund, open space and other government purposes — for a total tax bill of $2,800.).

MEASURES ON THIS BALLOT

Propositions A and B on this ballot would increase the total of bonds authorized by $166 million. If both of these bonds were to be approved and issued, the debt service would add about 2 and 1/2 cents per $100 of assessed valuation to the property tax rate. However, the City typically does not issue all of the authorized bonds at one time. If these bonds are issued over time, there may be little or no net increase to the property tax rate because other general obligation bonds will have been paid off and will no longer require funding through property taxes.

In addition, Propositions H and I would authorize lease financing programs worth up to $70 million which could be paid back out of the general fund of the City. While these would have no impact on property taxes, they would be included in investor's calculations of our debt limit.

Office of The Controller

Arguments For and Against Ballot Measures

On the following pages, you will find information about local ballot measures. For each measure, an analysis has been prepared by the Ballot Simplification Committee. This analysis includes a brief explanation of the way it is now, what each proposal would do, what a "Yes" vote means, and what a "No" vote means. There is a statement by the City's Controller about the fiscal impact or cost of each measure. There is also a statement of how the measure qualified to be on the ballot.

Following the analysis page, you will find arguments for and against each measure. **All arguments are strictly the opinions of their authors. They have not been checked for accuracy by this office or any other City official or agency. Arguments and rebuttals are reproduced as they are submitted, including typographical and grammatical errors.**

"Proponent's" and "Opponent's" Arguments

For each measure, one argument in favor of the measure ("Proponent's Argument") and one argument against the measure ("Opponent's Argument") are printed in the Voter Information Pamphlet free of charge.

The designation, "Proponent's Argument" and "Opponent's Argument" indicates only that the arguments were selected in accordance with criteria in Section 5.74.5 of the San Francisco Administrative Code and were printed free of charge. The Registrar does not edit the arguments, and the Registrar makes no claims as to the accuracy of statements in the arguments.

The "Proponent's Argument" and the "Opponent's Argument" are selected according to the following priorities:

"Proponent's Argument"

1. The official proponent of an initiative petition; or the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, or four members of the Board, if the measure was submitted by same.
2. The Board of Supervisors, or any member or members designated by the Board.
3. The Mayor.
4. Any bona fide association of citizens that has filed as a campaign committee in support of the measure.
5. Any bona fide association of citizens, or combination of voters and association of citizens.
6. Any individual voter.

"Opponent's Argument"

1. For a referendum, the person who files the referendum petition with the Board of Supervisors.
2. The Board of Supervisors, or any member or members designated by the Board.
3. The Mayor.
4. Any bona fide association of citizens that has filed as a campaign committee opposing the measure.
5. Any bona fide association of citizens, or combination of voters and association of citizens.
6. Any individual voter.

Rebuttal Arguments

The author of a "Proponent's Argument" or an "Opponent's Argument," may also prepare and submit a rebuttal argument. Rebuttals are also the opinions of the author and are not checked for accuracy by the Registrar of Voters or any other City official or agency. Rebuttal arguments are printed below the corresponding "Proponent's Argument" and "Opponent's Argument."

Paid Arguments

In addition to the "Proponent's Arguments" and "Opponent's Arguments" which are printed without charge, any eligible voter, group of voters, or association may submit paid arguments.

Paid arguments are printed after the direct arguments and rebuttals. All of the arguments in favor of a measure are printed together, followed by the arguments opposed to that measure. Paid arguments for each measure are not printed in any particular order; they are arranged to make the most efficient use of the space on each page.

Arguments and rebuttals are solely the opinions of their authors. Arguments and rebuttals are not checked for accuracy by the Registrar of Voters, or by any other City official or agency.

WORDS YOU NEED TO KNOW

by the Ballot Simplification Committee

CHARTER — The Charter is the City's constitution. (Propositions D – G and J – U)

CHARTER AMENDMENT — A Charter Amendment changes the City Charter, or constitution, and requires a vote of the people. It cannot be changed again without another vote of the people. (Propositions D – G and J – U)

DECLARATION OF POLICY — A declaration of policy asks a question: Do you agree or disagree with a certain idea? If a majority of voters approve a declaration of policy, the Board of Supervisors must carry out the policy to the extent legally possible. (Propositions AA, BB)

FRAUD — The act of intentionally not telling the truth in order to get someone to part with something of value, or to give up a legal right. (Proposition V)

GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND — If the City needs money to pay for something such as a library, sewer line or school, the City may borrow the money by selling bonds. The City pays back the money with interest. The money to pay back these bonds comes from property taxes. A two-thirds majority of the voters must approve the decision to sell General Obligation Bonds. (Propositions A, B)

INITIATIVE — This is a way for voters to put a proposition on the ballot. It is placed on the ballot by having a certain number of voters sign a petition. Propositions passed by initiative can be changed only by another vote of the people. (Proposition U, also Propositions X, Z, AA and BB)

LEASE FINANCING — When a city or other local government wants to make improvements to buildings or land, or buy equipment, it may decide to use lease financing as a method of payment. Usually, a non-profit corporation created for this purpose will buy the building, land or equipment and borrow the money to pay for it. The city then leases it from the corporation, paying back the pricipal plus interest in installments until it is fully purchased. (Propositions H, I)

ORDINANCE — A law of the City and County, which is passed by the Board of Supervisors or approved by the voters. (Propositions C, V, W, X, Y, Z)

PERFORMANCE BOND — A promise or guarantee made by a third party, usually an insurance company, to guarantee completion of a service or project under the terms of a contract agreed to by two other parties. (Proposition Z)

PURCHASER — The director of the City's Purchasing Department. He is the official responsible for buying materials and equipment used by all City departments, except where construction is involved. (Proposition Q)

RECALL — The procedure by which voters may decide whether to remove an official from office. For a recall measure to appear on the ballot, persons seeking the recall must submit a petition that contains the signatures of 10 percent of all registered voters. If voters approve the recall measure, the official is removed from office. (Proposition U)

REVENUE BONDS — If the City needs money to pay for something such as a library, sewer line or school, the City may borrow the money by selling bonds. The money to pay back Revenue Bonds comes from revenue such as fees collected by the department that issues the bonds. These bonds are not paid for with tax money. (Offices to Be Voted on — Treasurer)

Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds

A

PROPOSITION A

CULTURAL FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 1993. To incur a bonded indebtedness of $98,045,000 for certain cultural facilities improvements, including improvements to Asian Art Museum, Steinhart Aquarium, Mission Cultural Center, Bayview Opera House, Center for African and African-American Art and Culture — Western Addition, South of Market Cultural Center, Art Commission Gallery, Gay/Lesbian Cultural Center and the Palace of Fine Arts (Exploratorium).

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The City is building a new Main Library. It is planned that the Asian Art Museum, now located in Golden Gate Park, will move into the old Main Library building, in Civic Center. The City also owns the Steinhart Aquarium, the Palace of Fine Arts (home of the Exploratorium), and a number of community cultural centers. Some of these buildings might not survive a strong earthquake, some are in need of repair, and some need better access for disabled persons. The City also wants to establish a Gay/Lesbian Cultural Center.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition A would allow the City to borrow $98,045,000 by issuing general obligation bonds. The City plans to use this money in the following ways:

1. $40,000,000 for structural improvements to the old Main Library building necessary before the Asian Art Museum could move there. These improvements include making the building better able to survive a strong earthquake and more accessible to disabled persons.

2. $22,473,000 for improvements to the Steinhart Aquarium, including making it better able to survive a strong earthquake and more accessible to disabled persons.

3. $21,677,000 for repairs and improvements to the Bayview Opera House, the Center for African and African American Art and Culture, the Mission Cultural Center, the South of Market Cultural Center and the Art Commission Gallery.

4. $9,892,000 for repairs and improvements to the Exploratorium building, including plumbing and electrical work, and making it more accessible to disabled persons.

5. $4,000,000 to establish a Gay/Lesbian Cultural Center.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want the City to issue general obligation bonds in the amount of $98,045,000 for these purposes.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want the City to issue bonds for these purposes.

Controller's Statement on "A"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition A:

In my opinion, should the proposed bond issue be authorized and bonds issued at current interest rates I estimate the approximate costs to be:

Bond redemption	$98,045,000
Bond interest	61,768,350
Debt service requirement	$159,813,350

Based on a single bond sale and level redemption schedules, the average annual debt requirement for twenty (20) years would be approximately $7,990,667 which amount is equivalent to one and fifty-two hundredths cents ($0.0152) in the current tax rate. The increase in annual tax for the owner of a home with a net assessed value of $250,000 would amount to approximately $38.10. It should be noted, however, that the City typically does not issue all authorized bonds at one time; if these bonds are issued over several years, the actual effect on the tax rate may be somewhat less than the maximum amount shown herein.

How Supervisors Voted on "A"

On July 19, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 10-0 to place Proposition A on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ABSENT: Supervisor Kennedy.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.
THE FULL TEXT OF BOND MEASURES A & B BEGINS ON PAGE 47.

A Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

Proposition A will provide the money to keep many of San Francisco's valuable cultural facilities safe and operating. These institutions are an integral part of the life and economy of San Francisco.

Proposition A will make our city buildings safe. Many of these buildings are no longer able to adequately house and protect their valuable objects and programs. Proposition A will allow these City buildings to meet modern fire, safety, earthquake and handicapped codes.

Proposition A provides essential educational opportunities. Children benefit from programs unavailable in schools. Teachers are trained. Scholars travel here to study our world renowned collections. Cultural facilities teach the arts and traditions of ethnic communities. Proposition A makes it possible for educational programs to continue and expand.

Proposition A is good business. More than 2.7 million people visit these facilties each year. This influx of visitors is a critical stimulus to the City's economy.

Proposition A creates jobs. Approximately 1000 jobs or more will be created for at least four years by the work provided in this bond.

Proposition A helps the economy and safety of our neighborhoods. The cultural centers contribute significantly to the economic vitality of the surrounding neighborhoods. In addition, hundreds of at-risk youths find alternatives to the streets in summer and after school programs.

Proposition A preserves and honors our diverse cultural heritage. Pride, cultural understanding, and a sense of community are built by our cultural facilities.

MANY OF THESE FACILITIES WILL BE CLOSED IF PROPOSITION A IS NOT PASSED.

Proposition A is an investment in San Francisco's future. Proposition A will keep facilities open without taking money from our operating budget or ongoing programs.

VOTE YES ON A FOR EARTHQUAKE SAFETY, EDUCATION, JOBS, AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

END MUNICIPAL BONDAGE!!!

Vote **AGAINST** Municipal Bondage . . . .

BREAK THE CHAINS

Vote **NO** on Bond Measures A and B.

Undoubtedly there may be some need to restore and build new cultural centers and to fix the sidewalks.

Bond Measures A and B are not asking for direct money for these projects. These proposals are requesting our hard-pressed taxpayers to approve **ANOTHER $160,000,000 IN BONDS.**

Money for the above projects should be allocated from the current budget.

When **BONDS** are approved, **YOUR PROPERTY TAXES GO UP.**

Increases in property taxes are also passed along to **RENTERS.**

Issuing bonds is like borrowing funds for a Ferrari — and forcing your children to pay for it later.

If we borrow another $160,000,000 over the next seven years, we pay back over **$400,000,000** in **PRINCIPAL** and **INTEREST.**

Can we afford *another $400,000,000* during this Recession???

The San Francisco budget, according to the 7/24/93 *S.F. Chronicle*, has billions of dollars of bonded indebtedness and some $200,000,000 of current debt.

Vital services of the City and County of San Francisco have been cut; including police, fire, and ambulances.

The above cited *Chronicle* correctly attributed the City's growing financial crisis to voter-approved bonds.

Referring to the future as "grim and dire and devastating," the article noted: "projects financed through bonds . . . the city (only) began factoring into the budget this year."

Vote *NO* on Bond Measure A!!!

Citizens Against Proposition A:
Andrew de la Rosa
Ileana Hernandez
John Riordan

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Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds A

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION A

Vote NO on Municipal Bondage. Vote No on Propositions A and B. The City is already over half a billion dollars in bonded indebtedness, yet the Board of Supervisors wishes to borrow another $160 million. The July 24, 1993 Chronicle ask the reader "How did the city manage not only to cover a $200 million budget deficit, but also to increase its total budget by $9 million over last year?" Interest to pay off bond debts is paid by San Francisco taxpayers.

It would be nice to restore and build new cultural centers and fix the sidewalks. But we must do it within our budget. This year's SF budget, according to a July 24, 1993 SF Chronicle was $9.3 million larger than last year's. The article attributed the larger budget to project financed by bonds. The SF budget was $9.3 million bigger yet massive cuts were made on some essential services such as police and fire? Even though the SF budget is growing and essential City services were cut, public financed bonds were the big winners during the financial budget crisis.

Can we afford to continue to approve bonds when essential City services are being cut due to the expense of the bonds? Bond interest is paid by the San Francisco taxpayer. This credit card mentality has got to stop.

Vote NO on bond measures A and B.

Citizens Against Proposition A:
Andrew de la Rosa
Ileana Hernandez
John Riordan

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION A

Passing a general obligation bond does NOT TAKE MONEY FROM THE GENERAL FUND OR FROM ESSENTIAL SERVICES SUCH AS POLICE, FIRE AND HEALTH. Quite the opposite: If Proposition A does not pass, critical repairs to City buildings will have to be paid out of the general fund, and will cost more later. Also, approving bonds now will save San Francisco money because interest rates are so low.

Can we afford to approve new bonds? WE CAN'T AFFORD NOT TO!

What if Proposition A doesn't pass? City buildings will continue to deteriorate and become more unsafe for people who visit and for priceless objects they contain. Asbestos will threaten our children. Some facilities will close. The historic Public Library building, instead of becoming the Asian Art Museum and bringing renewed life and business to the Civic Center, will be boarded up. Deterioration in Steinhart tanks will cause expensive or irreparable damage. Children's education will be critically limited, especially at the Exploratorium. Youth and cultural programs at the neighborhood cultural centers will be threatened, especially in our inner-city neighborhoods. San Francisco's economy and businesses which depend on tourism will be severely hurt.

Jobs will be lost. Repairs to ensure health and safety and the continued operation of our facilities must be made now. We will pay a much greater cost later if this work is not approved now. Protect our citizens and protect your investment in these facilities and their contents.

For the safety and future of our children, VOTE YES ON A.

Board of Supervisors.

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A Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

The Exploratorium is one of the world's foremost museums of science and a renowned center for experiential and experimental education.

The Exploratorium is host to 629,000 annual visitors including 82,000 school children who come on field trips and over 550 teachers who attend intensive summer workshops and programs throughout the year.

The Exploratorium leases its home, the Palace of Fine Arts, from the City of San Francisco. This historic structure was renovated in the 1960's primarily to preserve its external features. Limited provisions were made for any substantial public use, certainly not for the kind of use that it enjoys today.

Rehabilitating the inadequate and overburdened building systems of the Palace of Fine Arts is the most cost effective answer to the question of keeping the internationally acclaimed Exploratorium here.

Make an investment in San Francisco's future. **Vote "yes" on A!** Vote yes to preserve the cultural and educational resource of the Exploratorium, an institution that is important to the education of San Francisco's children.

F. Van Kasper
Chairman
William K. Coblentz
Vice Chairman
C. Richard Kramlich
Vice Chairman
Wolfgang Panofsky
Secretary
G. Steven Burrill
Treasurer
Goéry Delacôte
Executive Director

Proposition A will preserve and improve the historic Main Library building, a landmark cornerstone of the Civic Center, and improve many other historic buildings in San Francisco. The cultural centers and museums housed in these buildings preserve and honor our diverse cultural heritage. They also provide education, jobs, and a stimulus to our local economy.

We must protect our investment in these valuable buildings and resources for the safety, education and enrichment of our residents, our visitors, and future generations.

VOTE YES ON A.

San Francisco Tomorrow

The Asian Art Museum is a source of pride and cultural appreciation for the multi-national Asian communities. It is a unique place in the Bay Area where Asian people can keep and share with future generations their rich cultural heritage and traditions. It is also a place to share this heritage with non-Asians to promote international understanding and respect. But the museum is too small to show most of its valuable collection, and too small to provide the programs and education that the community demands.

Proposition A will make it possible for the Asian Art Museum to relocate to the historic Main Library Building in the Civic Center. Here the museum will be better able to serve the Asian community, Bay Area residents, and tourists. The museum will be much easier to visit. Twice as much space will be available for galleries, classrooms, and performances. Hotels, shops, restaurants and other businesses will benefit from increased tourism. This grand historic building will give the priceless collection its deserved honor and prestige, and will be a testimony to San Francisco's significant role as a gateway to the Pacific Rim.

VOTE YES ON A, an investment in our future which will benefit our children and our community.

Barbara Bundy
Henry Chan
Claudine Cheng
Albert Chew
Youn-Cha Sin Chey
Sung Choe
Rev. Harry Chuck
Sun Hak Choy
Anni Chung
Henry Der
Helen Desai
Raj Desai
Florence Fang
Alfred Gee
Tom Hsieh
Caryl Ito
Harry Kim
Mi J. Kim
Naresh Kripalani
Enid Ng Lim
May Louie
Cynthia Miyashita-Maslanik
Thomas L. Ng
Alan Okamoto
George M. Ong
Paul Osaki
Dahyabhai Patel
Bruce Quan, Jr.
Rodel Rodis
Darshan Singh
Mabel S. Teng
Ben Tom
Grant Tomioka
Vu-Duc Vuong
Yori Wada
Po S. Wong
Dennis Wong
Teresa Wu
Harold Yee
Dr. Leland Yee

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Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds A

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

Proposition A is good business.

The arts and art-related industries comprise one of the largest and most reliable segments of the San Francisco economy. According to a 1990 Mayor's Office report:

- One out of every 11 jobs in San Francisco is arts-related.
- The arts sector helps generate approximately $1.3 billion annually in the San Francisco economy.
- San Francisco's diverse cultural life is one of the primary attractions for millions of tourists, as well as relocating corporations.
- New arts facilities have generated significant business growth for entire neighborhoods, such as South of Market and Hayes Valley.

Despite the overwhelming arguments in favor of strong civic support for the arts community, many of our key art facilities are neglected and in need of major repairs. The old Library building, the designated new home of the Asian Art Museum, will be boarded up and closed if major seismic repairs aren't made. The Exploratorium and the Steinhart Aquarium are in need of major repairs, as are many of the City's neighborhood cultural centers.

Without Proposition A, many of these facilities won't remain open. Supporting Proposition A isn't simply supporting the arts. Supporting Proposition A is good business for the City.

Robert Begley
Hotel Council
Holger Gantz
Chairman, Convention and Visitors Bureau

Proposition A is an investment in San Francisco's future. Our museums and cultural centers are City treasures. They provide education, jobs, economic stimulus, and cultural enrichment. They serve people of all ages, from all backgrounds and all walks of life. They help us learn and they encourage cultural respect and understanding between all people. Please vote Yes on A to keep these valuable facilities safe and operating.

Supervisor Angela Alioto
Supervisor Sue Bierman
Supervisor Terence Hallinan

San Francisco has some of the finest art collections, scientific museums and neighborhood cultural centers in the country. These institutions enhance our quality of life, provide unparalleled educational opportunities, and attract visitors and educators from around the world. They are part of what makes our City great.

Proposition A will preserve the historic Main Library building, revitalizing the neighborhood and renewing the original vision of the Civic Center's greatness. This grand building will be restored and reborn as an appropriate home for the priceless collection of the Asian Art Museum.

Proposition A will provide much-needed improvements and safety for Steinhart Aquarium, the Exploratorium, and 6 neighborhood cultural centers.

Proposition A is essential for the preservation and enhancement of art and culture for San Francisco's diverse communities. It will secure San Francisco's place as a significant cultural center on the West Coast in the 21st century.

ALL OF SAN FRANCISCO'S MAYORS AGREE: VOTE YES ON A.

Mayor Frank Jordan
Former Mayor Art Agnos
Former Mayor, Senator Dianne Feinstein
Former Mayor Joseph L. Alioto
Former Mayor George Christopher

San Francisco's Steinhart Aquarium, the Asian Art Museum, the Exploratorium, and the neighborhood cultural centers are major cultural assets that provide its citizens with pleasure, education, and tourist revenues. They must be upgraded and improved as an investment in the future.

Richard Thieriot
Publisher, San Francisco Chronicle

Proposition A will not only ensure safety in many of our public buildings, but it will also enhance the cultural vitality of our city.

Please join me in voting **YES** on A.

Supervisor Carole Migden

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A Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

Please vote Yes on A to preserve San Francisco's architectural heritage and keep our City beautiful. The existing Main Library building, built in 1917, is an historic City landmark, and one of the cornerstones of the Civic Center complex. The Civic Center, one of the finest collections of architecturally significant public buildings in the country, is recognized nationally for its historic quality and has been placed in the National Register of Historic Places. Proposition A will help restore and rehabilitate the Library building. It will save this magnificent landmark, as well as help revitalize the Civic Center and help restore the original vision of the Civic Center as a monumental center of government and culture. Without Proposition A, this priceless City asset will be boarded up and closed.

Vote Yes on A to save the historic Main Library building and repair many other San Francisco landmark institutions, including Steinhart Aquarium, the Palace of Fine Arts (Exploratorium), and our neighborhood cultural centers.

Greg Ryken
President, Board of Directors
Foundation for San Francisco's Architectural Heritage
Ina Dearman
Former Commissioner, Landmarks Preservation Board
James C. Flood
President, Market Street Association
Jim Haas
Chair, Civic Pride

San Franciscans and tourists have enjoyed the Steinhart Aquarium and the Asian Art Museum in Golden Gate Park, and the Exploratorium in the Palace of Fine Arts, for generations. Vote Yes on A so that the next generation can enjoy them too.

Trent Orr
President, Recreation and Park Commission
Keith Eickman
Recreation and Park Commission
Jack Immendorf
Recreation and Park Commission

VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION A TO HELP US MEET THE EDUCATIONAL CHALLENGES OF THE 21st CENTURY.

Each of the facilities in this bond provides unique and important educational opportunities to the citizens of San Francisco, especially children, students and teachers.

From school groups learning about Marine life at the Aquarium, to teachers training in science and math at the Exploratorium, to Asian families and scholars studying their heritage at the Asian Art Museum, to emerging artists given their only opportunities to create at the cultural centers, all contribute to the intellectual and cultural fabric of our City.

As more and more demands are put on diminishing school budgets, the burden of much of this specialized education is falling increasingly more on our cultural facilities. An investment now assures us of not losing these precious partners in education.

School Board Members:
Tom Ammiano
Steve Phillips
Carlota del Portillo
Jill Wynns
Dr. Leland Yee
Community College Board Members:
Maria Monet
Mabel S. Teng
Robert Varni
Tim Wolfred

Proposition A is good for our City and good for our neighborhoods. Our cultural facilities must be made safe in order to continue to educate our children, attract tourists, provide jobs, and bring pride to our City. These facilities reflect the rich cultural diversity of our great City. Proposition A honors this diversity by providing money for facilities that serve the Asian, African-American, Latino, and Gay and Lesbian communities, as well as all San Francisco residents and visitors. Please join me in voting Yes on A.

Supervisor Kevin Shelley

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Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds A

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

VOTE YES ON A TO KEEP THE MISSION CULTURAL CENTER OPEN AND SERVING THE CITY AND THE MISSION DISTRICT COMMUNITY.

The Mission Cultural Center has been a source of pride, learning, and celebration for over 15 years. Here artists, performers, students, and audiences of all backgrounds and ages are brought together to experience the cultural expressions of the multi-national, multi-racial Latino people. Over 70 classes a week are offered, including dance, music, art, and theatre. Here is the only stage in the Mission for children's performances, which are produced every weekend. Here hundreds of at-risk youth find alternatives to the streets. Hundreds of important international, national, and local artists have exhibited and taught within these walls.

The building which houses the Mission Cultural Center needs major repairs. The facility will not withstand a major earthquake, and many improvements are necessary to assure accessibility and the health and safety of visitors and staff. We cannot afford to lose this valuable voice and resource.

VOTE YES ON A and send a strong message that our children and communities deserve safe and accessible cultural facilities.

Richard Cordova, Executive Administrator,
San Francisco General Hospital Medical Center
Ricardo Noguera, Director,
Mission Economic Development Association
Roberto Hernandez, President,
Mission Economic Cultural Association
Carlos and Deborah Santana
Elizabeth Martinez, Educator, Activist,
Author, "500 Years of Chicano History"
Peter Gallegos, Trustee, La Raza Graphics
Joan Marie Shelley, President,
United Educators of San Francisco
Rosario Anaya, Executive Director,
Mission Language and Vocational School
Lorraine Garcia-Nakata, California Arts Council Recipient
Jenny Rodriguez, President, 24th Street Merchants Association
Smokey Rivera, Owner, Fruitlandia Restaurant,
Former President 24th Street Merchants Association
Marie Acosta-Colon, Executive Director, Mexican Museum
Mitchell Salazar, Executive Director, Real Alternatives Program
Miguel Barragan, Executive Director,
Hispanic Community Fund
Mauricio Aviles, Sr., Employment Counselor
Mission Hiring Hall
Nancy Pelosi, Congresswoman

Proposition A is vital to the ongoing safety and operation of many of San Francisco's most valued cultural facilities. Proposition A will provide added earthquake protection and improvements to assure the safety of the public and the preservation of the treasures inside our museums and cultural centers.

Proposition A will make the Civic Center a more inviting place to visit and an even more valuable tourist attraction, thus benefitting both the surrounding neighborhood and all of the nearby cultural facilities.

VOTE YES ON A to help secure San Francisco's place as a significant cultural center on the West Coast in the 21st century.

Tom Horn
President, War Memorial Board
Nancy Bechtle
President, San Francisco Symphony
Arthur Jacobus
Executive Director, San Francisco Ballet
Brooks Walker
President, Museum of Modern Art
Tom Tilton
Former President, San Francisco Opera

Proposition A is vital to the safety and continued operation of many important City facilities. Difficult budget decisions have led to years of deferred maintenance and neglect of the proud City-owned buildings included in Proposition A. The physical plants have been allowed to crack, leak and deteriorate. Ventilation, heating, sewage, and electrical systems are inadequate, and hazardous materials such as asbestos must be removed. Disabled access is limited or non-existent. Most of the buildings must be strengthened to withstand another major earthquake.

The work provided for in Proposition A includes mandated seismic strengthening, disabled access, asbestos management, and correction of deficiencies and code violations to meet life, health and safety requirements.

John Cribbs
Director of Public Works
Rudolf Nothenberg
Chief Administrative Officer

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A Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

Proposition A is important to the success of the new Main Library and the revitalization of the Civic Center. Proposition A will provide the money to make the historic (old) Main Library safe and habitable for its new tenant, the Asian Art Museum. Students, scholars, and San Francisco residents will benefit from the proximity of the museum and the Library. The new Main Library and the restoration of the historic Library building will help renew the original vision of the Civic Center's greatness, and will be a stimulus to the surrounding neighborhoods and businesses. Without Proposition A the old Main Library building, a monumental cornerstone to the Civic Center, may be boarded up and unusable, becoming a blight to the whole area. **PLEASE VOTE YES ON A.**

Kenneth Dowlin
City Librarian
James Herlihy
President, Library Commission
Diane Filippi
President, Friends of the Library
Charlotte Mailliard Swig
Chair, Library Foundation
Library Commissioners:
Steve Coulter
Donna Casey
Mark Orsi
Roselyne C. Swig

The Steinhart Aquarium, one of the city's most beloved attractions, has been a landmark in Golden Gate Park since 1923. More than 125 million tourists and residents have enjoyed the displays of undersea life; every school child and every San Franciscan has visited time and again. The Steinhart provides education for children and tourist revenues for the community. But now the City's Aquarium badly needs repairs: replacement of its life support systems, seismic strengthening for visitor areas, and improved access for all people. Donors will provide additional support for new and modern displays. Proposition A will make the Steinhart great again and continue a San Francisco tradition.

Dr. William Clemens
President, Board of Trustees
California Academy of Sciences

Proposition A will conserve and restore the historic Main Library building, making it safe, and transforming it into the new home of the Asian Art Museum. The museum, currently located in Golden Gate Park, houses one of the world's largest and most important collections of Asian Art, spanning 6,000 years of Asian civilizations and representing more than 40 nations. The existing space, inadequate and too small, can display only 15% of this priceless collection. The Main Library building will provide nearly twice as much space in a safer environment, allowing for expansion of the galleries and much-needed space for the museum's highly regarded educational programs.

Moving the Asian Art Museum to the Main Library building will give the museum much greater public exposure and access, and will be a testimony to San Francisco's significant role as a gateway to the Pacific Rim.

Proposition A will restore this historic, nationally recognized public building, revitalize the Civic Center, and create a new home for the Asian Art Museum which will be a new source of cultural pride and understanding.

Rand Castile
Director, Asian Art Museum
Emily Sano
Deputy Director, Asian Art Museum
Ian Wilson
Chair, Asian Art Commission
Alice Lowe
Immediate Past Chair, Asian Art Commission
Johnson Bogart
Chair, Asian Art Foundation
Judith F. Wilbur
Chair, Asian at the Civic Center
David M. Jamison
Museum Society President
Midori Scott
Chair, Docent Council
Dr. Forrest Mortimer
Chairman, Connoisseur's Council
Fine Arts Museums:
Harry Parker, Director
Richard Goss, President of the Board
Georgette (Dodie) Rosekrans, Chairman of the Board

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Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds A

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

ARTISTS AND ADVOCATES SAY YES ON A.

The Neighborhood Cultural Centers of San Francisco provide opportunities for artists of all ages and backgrounds. The education offered is especially important at a time when money for arts in California schools has been cut by 50% in the last 5 years. The public is given hundreds of opportunities yearly to participate in or view the artistic expression of their own cultures, adding enormously to the self-esteem and knowledge of what is powerful and beautiful in their cultures and backgrounds.

Galleries at all centers and the Art Commission Gallery show the work of hundreds of living artists every year, and their theatres are used by dozens of emerging performing arts groups, enhancing San Francisco's image as the center of high quality multi-cultural arts. The South of Market Cultural Center also provides services to neighborhood street fairs and festivals and is the birthplace and home of Open Studios, arranging public visits to the studios of 650 participating artists.

The Neighborhood Cultural Centers have been badly neglected, with overcrowded classrooms and lack of basic safety and accessibility for the public. Proposition A will bring the Centers up to code, and open them to thousands more participants each year.

VOTE YES ON A TO SAVE OUR NEIGHBORHOOD CULTURAL CENTERS, SO THEY MAY SURVIVE TO SERVE OUR YOUTH AND ADULTS IN THE FUTURE.

Art Commissioners:
Anne Healy
John Kriken
Aristides Demetrios
Alonzo King
Willis Kirk
Robert LaRocca
Genny Lim
Dodie Rosekrans
Terri Simon
Liza Zenni
Jeff Nathanson
Kathleen Kohl
Eleanor Dickinson
Jo Hanson
Jacques Terzian
Carlos Loarca
Ruth Passen
Ernest Rivera
Jack Davis
Richard Reineccius
Joe Sam
Mitzi Trachtenberg
Enola Maxwell
Charles Griffin Farr
Charles Campbell
San Francisco Arts Democratic Club

San Francisco prides itself in being the "Gateway to the Pacific Rim." We can demonstrate this commitment to our neighbors in the Far East by bestowing upon the Asian Art Museum, one of the finest collections of Asian Art in the West, the honor and prestige it deserves, by making the magnificant Public Library building its new home.

By honoring the art and culture of the Asian nations, we continue to build lasting friendships and economic ties with the cities and people of the Pacific Rim. This will yield economic as well as cultural benefits for all San Franciscans and for our future generations.

Gordon Lau
Shanghai Sister City Committee
Harry Kim
Seoul Sister City Committee
Richard Blum
The American Himalayan Foundation
Hayden Williams
Asia Foundation
Robert Brown
Japan Society
Graham Taylor
Chairman, Sydney Sister City Committee
Alan Choate
Executive Vice President, Asia Foundation

If Proposition A wins, San Francisco wins.

Proposition A will provide the funds for much-needed repairs to some of San Francisco's most treasured museums and cultural centers. Many of these facilities will be forced to close their doors if Proposition A doesn't pass.

These facilities, many located in San Francisco's neighborhoods and representing San Francisco's diverse cultural heritage, provide invaluable jobs and educational opportunities: jobs that San Francisco can't afford to lose, and educational opportunities to help us understand the many cultures that surround us in our City.

Join us is voting **YES ON A.**

San Francisco Democratic Party

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A Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

Proposition A provides funding for establishing a new Lesbian and Gay Cultural Center in San Francisco. Once housed on Grove Street, the Lesbian and Gay Cultural Center was displaced by the Performing Arts Garage. At that time the City made a commitment to the citizens of San Francisco to provide funding for a new center. Proposition A fulfills that promise, and will make it possible for San Francisco to open a museum and performing arts center devoted to the work of Lesbians and Gay men. Join us in supporting this important movement toward exhibiting and preserving our cultural heritage.

Hon. Harry Britt
Supervisor Carole Migden
Supervisor Susan Leal
Jean Harris
Hon. Tom Ammiano
Hon. Tim Wolfred
Matthew Rothschild, President
Alice B. Toklas Lesbian and Gay Democratic Club PAC
Carol Stuart
Chair, San Francisco Lesbian and Gay Cultural Center
Kurt Barrie
Rudy Lemcke
Greg Day
Freddy Niem
Gay Asian Pacific Alliance

We stand united in our support of Proposition A.
Proposition A will increase safety, provide an important stimulus to our economy, create jobs, protect neighborhoods, enhance art and culture, and provide education.
Proposition A is good for all San Franciscans.
VOTE YES ON A.

Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi
Lt. Governor Leo McCarthy
Senator Milton Marks
Assemblyman John Burton
Assemblyman Willie L. Brown
District Attorney Arlo Smith
City Attorney Louise Renne

The African-American community is united behind Proposition A that will help to seismically retrofit, remove asbestos, provide for disabled access and renovate the Bayview Opera House in the Bayview Hunter's Point and Center for African and African-American Art and Culture in the Western Addition.

The two facilities constitute two of the four only surviving buildings in the City purchased by Redevelopment to assure equitable access by inner city neighborhoods to similar opportunities available downtown. The facilities serve to bring the community together. Major preventive repairs are required to save the two buildings from real potential disaster in the event of a big earthquake; and bring them up to Code. Currently, the roof and walls leak and program areas are grossly inadequate for the purpose for which they are used. We should not mortgage the safety and future of our children and youth to unsafe City structures. Improvements are required to assure accessiblity and health and safety of visitors and workers.

Bond will provide at least an estimated 500 direct construction jobs and a whole lot more in in-direct ancillary opportunities for increasing earned income capacities for the two centers and the community. Apart from these, they provide economic stimulus for businesses dependent on tourism—such as the ethnically and culturally specific shops and restaurants.

VOTE YES ON A.

Supervisor Willie B. Kennedy
Assessor Doris Ward
Scott Madison
Chuck Turner
Robert Davis
Rev. Dr. John Lane
Deborah Craig
Rhodessa Jones
Prof. Nontsizi Cayou
Idris Ackamoor
Craig Martin
Rochelle Frazier

Since 1923, the San Francisco Aquarium Society and the Steinhart Aquarium have worked together to educate adults and children about the wonders of fish. We urge you to support this bond.

Erik Kauschen
President, San Francisco Aquarium Society

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Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds A

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION A

The working men and women of the labor movement support Proposition A.

Proposition A will provide approximately 1000 or more construction jobs a year for four years, while creating safer, more functional cultural facilities.

Proposition A keeps our cultural facilities, which employ hundreds of people, operating and providing economic stimulus to our economy. Restaurants, hotels, and shops are especially helped by the influx of tourists these facilities attract.

Proposition A allows essential education to continue at these facilities, provides at-risk youth with alternatives to the streets, and opportunities for learning and cultural enrichment to many of our important neighborhoods.

Vote Yes on A for jobs, education, neighborhood enhancement, and a healthy San Francisco economy.

San Francisco Labor Council

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION A

Vote no on Proposition A. San Francisco law prohibits the issuance of bonds in an amount exceeding 12% of the value of all assessed property in the city. By law, only about $600,000,000 more in bonds can be issued or approved by voters. Yet, although the progenitors of Proposition A, including the CAO and Board of Supervisors, know that we need first a new Laguna Honda Hospital, a Juvenile Hall and a County jail to stop the drain of more than $1,000,000 annually in federal court fines, and $8,500,000 per year to house prisoners outside of the overcrowded San Francisco jail, they've cynically presented us with a bond issue of almost $100,000,000 which contains everything but the proverbial "kitchen sink." They haven't even repaired City Hall, in the four years since the October, 1989 earthquake, but they want us to go into debt for non-priority projects.

VOTE NO ON A.

Approval of Propositions A and B would leave San Francisco with no bonding capacity, for example, to build a new hospital for our sick, elderly and aged and to build a new jail and juvenile hall. Isn't that a pretty kettle of fish! Please show the Board of Supervisors and CAO that we have more sense than to borrow money for non-priority purposes. Vote no on Proposition A. Let's get our fiscal house in order and end the recession before indenturing ourselves to staggering debt for niceties.

San Francisco Taxpayers Association
Ramona Albright, Director
Cheryl Arenson, Director
Senator Quentin Kopp, Director

What Are Our Priorities?

Laguna Honda Hospital is in disrepair and badly in need of replacement. Everyday hundreds of San Francisco's senior citizens are effected by its deficiencies.

We all want museums and art collections, but we must choose what is more important, art or our senior citizens. When San Francisco needs so many things, so much more, we should consider our priorities. The museums can wait. Our seniors can't. ***Vote No on Proposition A.***

Josiebel P. Corpuz

Put People before Art

San Francisco's public health care services were cut by $20 million this year. Now some members of the same Board of Supervisors who cut health care services are trying to spend $98 million on art and cultural centers. Where are their priorities? We should fund health and other needed services before we consider improving our museums.

Let's put people before art.

Vote No on Proposition A

Haley Calisher

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A Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION A

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION A

As a property owner I am concerned about the constant raising of my property taxes. However, I understand thoughtful and beneficial use of tax dollars. So at this time of fiscal distress we must be careful to prioritize what we raise taxes for.

There are so many things that our city needs to make it a safe and desirable place to live and visit. Crime is commonplace and our streets are filled with homeless people.

I cannot in good conscience vote to raise taxes for museums when there are so many more pressing issues at stake.

Please vote No on Proposition A.

Peter Euteneuer

HOMEOWNERS — SAY NO TO PROPOSITION A

As a property owner here in San Francisco I take offense to the constant raising of property taxes. Instead of working to make government more cost-effective and cutting the fat out, every year City Hall asks us to dig a little deeper in our pockets. Just last July City Hall raised taxes and fees to the tune of $21 million. Now they want to add another $98 million?

This has got to stop.

Vote No on Proposition A.

Charles V. Gaetani

NO ON PROPOSITION A

We all believe in museums and community centers. What we must consider however, is our priorities. There is so much that our city is in dire need of. How can we tell seniors and patients at Laguna Honda Hospital and San Francisco General that we had to cut their budgets, but we need to spend nearly $100 million to improve our museums and cultural centers?

Prop. A will be paid by small business and property owners whose only recourse is to increase the cost of goods, services or rents. Senior citizens, small business, tenants and owners cannot allow this bond to pass.

Vote No on Prop. A, It's not good for any of us.

Tim Carrico
Former San Francisco Rent Board Commissioner
David Gruber
San Francisco Rent Board Commissioner

While San Francisco is fined $1,800,000 per year because the jail is constitutionally inadequate, we're asked to obligate ourselves to a $98,000,000 loan, which, with interest, will cost us approximately $161,700,000 to repay. While our aging and elderly need a clean, effective replacement for Laguna Honda Hospital, costing approximately $450,000,000, we're asked to incur debts for museums, so-called art and cultural centers and even a $4,000,000 community center. At a time in which our 50-year-old Juvenile Hall requires replacement with a 130 bed facility, we're asked to borrow money at exorbitant interests costs for desirable, but not essential (particularly in excruciating economic periods), facilities, which will be used extensively by out-of-towners.

Where are the minds of the Board of Supervisors members who believe that nonessential facilities are higher priority than public health and safety facilities. The estimated cost of a new jail is $150,000,000. It's also indisputable that a new Juvenile Hall, with 130 beds, is needed to meet accepted standards of humaneness for youth and to protect our city from violent juvenile delinquents. That's another $70,000,000. The plight of the elderly and aged, without resources in San Francisco, is well-known. Instead of addressing those painful deficiencies, the CAO and political strategists confront us with a "Christmas tree" package of projects, cynically designed to enlist the support of as many special interests as possible. It's the technique which has plunged this country, this state and this city into fiscal insolvency.

Preserve your pocketbook; stop the borrowing of money at inordinate costs except for absolutely essential purposes that will save taxpayer funds rather than squander them.

Vote NO on Proposition A.

Brook A. Turner, Treasurer
Property Owners Against Excessive Taxation

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TEXT OF ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING BOND ELECTION PROPOSITION A AND PROPOSITION B

(Special Election)

CALLING AND PROVIDING FOR A SPECIAL ELECTION TO BE HELD IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1993, FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUBMITTING TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO PROPOSITIONS TO INCUR THE FOLLOWING BONDED DEBTS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY FOR THE ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION OR RECONSTRUCTION BY THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO OF THE FOLLOWING MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS, TO WIT: NINETY-EIGHT MILLION FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($98,045,000) FOR THE ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION OR RECONSTRUCTION OF CULTURAL FACILITIES, INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS TO THE MAIN LIBRARY FOR THE PURPOSE OF RELOCATING THE ASIAN ART MUSEUM TO SUCH LOCATION, THE ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS TO THE STEINHART AQUARIUM, THE CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS TO FIVE COMMUNITY CULTURAL FACILITIES (MISSION CULTURAL CENTER, BAYVIEW OPERA HOUSE, CENTER FOR AFRICAN AND AFRICAN-AMERICAN ART AND CULTURE — WESTERN ADDITION, SOUTH OF MARKET CULTURAL CENTER AND THE ART COMMISSION GALLERY), THE CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS TO THE PALACE OF FINE ARTS (EXPLORATORIUM), AND ACQUISITION AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FOR A GAY/LESBIAN CULTURAL CENTER; AND SIXTY-EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS ($68,000,000) FOR THE ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION OR RECONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS TO STREETS, SIDEWALKS, STREET LIGHTING AND UTILITIES, INCLUDING STREET AND SIDEWALK IMPROVEMENTS, TRAFFIC SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS, STREET LIGHTING IMPROVEMENTS, AND IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE UNDERGROUNDING OF CERTAIN UTILITIES; AND THAT THE ESTIMATED COST OF SAID MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS IS AND WILL BE TOO GREAT TO BE PAID OUT OF THE ORDINARY ANNUAL INCOME AND REVENUE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY AND WILL REQUIRE EXPENDITURES GREATER THAN THE AMOUNT ALLOWED THEREFOR BY THE ANNUAL TAX LEVY; RECITING THE ESTIMATED COST OF SUCH MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS; FIXING THE DATE OF ELECTION AND THE MANNER OF HOLDING SUCH ELECTION AND THE PROCEDURE FOR VOTING FOR OR AGAINST THE PROPOSITIONS; FIXING THE MAXIMUM RATE OF INTEREST ON SAID BONDS AND PROVIDING FOR THE LEVY AND COLLECTION OF TAXES TO PAY BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST THEREOF; PRESCRIBING NOTICE TO BE GIVEN OF SUCH ELECTION; CONSOLIDATING THE SPECIAL ELECTION WITH THE GENERAL ELECTION; AND PROVIDING THAT THE ELECTION PRECINCTS, VOTING PLACES AND OFFICERS FOR ELECTION SHALL BE THE SAME AS FOR SUCH GENERAL ELECTION.

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

Section 1. A special election is hereby called and ordered to be held in the City and County of San Francisco on Tuesday, the 2nd day of November, 1993, for the purpose of submitting to the electors of said City and County propositions to incur bonded indebtedness of the City and County of San Francisco for the acquisition, construction or reconstruction by the City and County of the municipal improvements hereinafter described in the amounts and for the purposes stated:

CULTURAL FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 1993, $98,045,000 for the acquisition, construction or reconstruction of cultural facilities, including construction and reconstruction of certain improvements to the Main Library for the purpose of relocating the Asian Art Museum to such location, the acquisition, construction and reconstruction of certain improvements to the Steinhart Aquarium, the construction and reconstruction of certain improvements to five community cultural facilities (Mission Cultural Center, Bayview Opera House, Center for African and African-American Art and Culture — Western Addition, South of Market Cultural Center and the Art Commission Gallery), the construction and reconstruction of certain improvements to the Palace of Fine Arts (Exploratorium), and the acquisition and capital improvements for a Gay/Lesbian Cultural Center;

STREET AND TRAFFIC SAFETY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 1993, $68,000,000 for the acquisition, construction or reconstruction of certain improvements to streets, sidewalks, street lighting and utilities, including street and sidewalk improvements, traffic safety improvements, street lighting improvements, and improvements for the undergrounding of certain utilities.

Section 2. The estimated costs of each of the municipal improvements described in *Section 1* hereof were fixed by the Board of Supervisors by the following resolutions and in the amount specified below:

Cultural Facilities Improvement Bonds, 1993, Resolution No. 425-93, $98,045,000; Street and Traffic Safety Improvement Bonds, 1993, Resolution No. 424-93, $68,000,000.

That said resolutions were passed by two-thirds or more of the Board of Supervisors and approved by the Mayor, and in each said resolution it was recited and found that the sums of money specified were too great to be paid out of the ordinary annual income and revenue of the City and County in addition to the other annual expenses thereof or other funds derived from taxes levied for those purposes and will require expenditures greater than the amounts allowed therefor by the annual tax levy.

The method and manner of payment of the estimated costs of the municipal improvements described herein are by the issuance of bonds of the City and County of San Francisco in the principal amounts not to exceed the principal amounts specified.

Said estimates of cost as set forth in said resolutions are hereby adopted and determined to be the estimated costs of said improvements.

Section 3. The special election hereby called and ordered to be held shall be held and conducted and the votes thereat received and canvassed, and the returns thereof made and the results thereof ascertained, determined and declared as herein provided and in all particulars not herein recited said election shall be held according to the laws of the State of California and the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco providing for and governing elections in the City and County of San Francisco, and the polls for such election shall be and remain open during the time required by said laws.

Section 4. The special election hereby called shall be and hereby is consolidated with the General Election of the City and County of San Francisco to be held Tuesday, November 2, 1993, and the voting precincts, polling places and officers of election for said General Election are hereby adopted, established, designated and named, respectively, as the voting precincts, polling places and officers of election for the special election hereby called, and reference is hereby made to the notice of election setting forth the voting precincts, polling places and officers of election for the General Election by the Registrar of Voters to be published in the *San Francisco Examiner* on or before the date required under the laws of the State of California. The ballots to be used at said special election shall be the ballots to be used at said General Election.

Section 5. On the ballots to be used at such special elections and on the punch card ballots used at said special election, in addition to any other matter required by law to be printed thereon, shall appear thereon the following, to be separately stated, and appear upon the ballot as a separate proposition:

"CULTURAL FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 1993.

To incur a bonded indebtedness of $98,045,000 for certain cultural facilities improvements, including improvements to Asian Art Museum, Steinhart Aquarium, Mission Cultural Center, Bayview Opera House, Center for African and African-American Art and Culture — Western Addition, South of Market Cultural Center, Art Commission Gallery, Gay/Lesbian Cultural Cen-

(Continued on next page)

ter and the Palace of Fine Arts (Exploratorium)."

"STREET AND TRAFFIC SAFETY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 1993.

To incur a bonded indebtedness of $68,000,000 for street, sidewalk, lighting, traffic safety and utility improvements."

Each voter to vote for any of the foregoing propositions hereby submitted and in favor of the issuance of the Bonds shall punch the ballot card in the hole after the word "YES" to the right of said proposition, and to vote against said proposition shall punch the ballot card in the hole after the word "NO" to the right of said proposition. If and to the extent that a numerical system is used at said special election, each voter to vote for any said proposition shall punch the ballot card in the hole after the number corresponding to a "YES" vote for said proposition and to vote against said proposition shall punch the ballot card in the hole after the number corresponding to a "NO" vote for said proposition.

On absentee voter ballots, the voter to vote for any of the propositions hereby submitted shall punch the absentee ballot card in the hole after the word "YES" to the right of said proposition, and to vote against said proposition shall punch the absentee ballot card in the hole after the word "NO" to the right of said proposition. If and to the extent that a numerical system is used at said special election, each voter to vote for any said proposition shall punch the absentee ballot card in the hole after the number corresponding to a "YES" vote for said proposition and to vote against said proposition shall punch the absentee ballot card in the hole after the number corresponding to a "NO" vote for said proposition.

Section 6. If at such 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 a bonded indebtedness for the purposes set forth in said proposition, then such proposition shall have been accepted by the electors, and bonds shall be issued to defray the cost of the municipal improvements described herein. Such bonds shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed twelve percent (12%) per annum, payable semiannually, except that interest for the first year may be made payable at the end of that year.

The votes cast for and against said respective propositions shall be counted separately and when two-thirds of the qualified electors, voting on such propositions, vote in favor thereof, such proposition shall be deemed adopted.

Section 7. For the purpose of paying the principal and interest on said bonds, the Board of Supervisors shall, at the time of fixing the general tax levy and in the manner for such general tax levy provided, levy and collect annually each year until such bonds are paid, or until there is a sum in the Treasury of said City and County set apart for that purpose to meet all sums coming due for the principal and interest on said 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 8. This ordinance shall be published once a day for at least seven (7) days in the *San Francisco Examiner*, a newspaper published daily in the City and County of San Francisco, being the official newspaper of said City and County and such publication shall constitute notice of said election and no other notice of the election hereby called need be given.

Section 9. The appropriate officers, employees, representatives and agents of the City and County of San Francisco are hereby authorized and directed to do everything necessary or desirable to the calling and holding of said special election, and to otherwise carry out the provisions of this ordinance. □

Street and Traffic Safety Improvement Bonds

B

PROPOSITION B

STREET AND TRAFFIC SAFETY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 1993. To incur a bonded indebtedness of $68,000,000 for street, sidewalk, lighting, traffic safety and utility improvements.

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: A number of City streets and sidewalks need repair. Some traffic signals are not clearly visible. Some street lights need repair or replacement. Federal and state laws require that City sidewalks be made accessible to disabled persons. The City has a program to relocate overhead utility lines underground.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition B would allow the City to borrow $68,000,000 by issuing general obligation bonds. The city plans to use the money for the following improvements:

1. $45,000,000 for rebuilding and repaving streets;
2. $10,500,000 for repairing sidewalks, replacing trees and building curb ramps for disabled persons at heavily used intersections;
3. $3,000,000 to make certain traffic signals more visible;
4. $3,000,000 to improve the safety of certain intersections; and
5. $6,500,000 for replacing street lighting and placing certain City-owned utility lines underground.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want the City to issue general obligation bonds in the amount of $68,000,000 for these purposes.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want the City to issue bonds for these purposes.

Controller's Statement on "B"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition B:

In my opinion, should the proposed bond issue be authorized and bonds issued at current interest rates I estimate the approximate costs to be:

Bond redemption	$68,000,000
Bond interest	42,840,000
Debt service requirement	$110,840,000

Based on a single bond sale and level redemption schedules, the average annual debt requirement for twenty (20) years would be approximately $5,542,000 which amount is equivalent to one and five hundredths cents ($0.0105) in the current tax rate. The increase in annual tax for the owner of a home with a net assessed value of $250,000 would amount to approximately $26.25. It should be noted however, that the City typically does not issue all authorized bonds at one time; if these bonds are issued over several years, the actual effect on the tax rate may be somewhat less than the maximum amount shown herein.

How Supervisors Voted on "B"

On July 19, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 10-0 to place Proposition B on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ABSENT: Supervisor Kennedy.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.
THE FULL TEXT OF BOND MEASURES A & B BEGINS ON PAGE 47

B Street and Traffic Safety Improvement Bonds

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION B

The streets of San Francisco need a lot of work. The sooner that work is done the cheaper it will be. Repairing streets today avoids having to do more costly major street reconstruction later. That is why Proposition B is a wise investment.

Automobile users, Muni passengers and pedestrians would all benefit if the backlog of streets needing renovation or reconstruction would be taken care of. Proposition B will help us do so. That is why we urge you to Vote Yes on Proposition B.

San Francisco voters showed their support for street improvements by approving a $27 million dollar bond program in 1987. Also, a portion of voter approved transportation sales tax goes for street renovations. As promised, the 1987 bonds were used to reconstruct some of our worst streets over the last six years. Available sales-tax funds are insufficient to reduce remaining backlog of streets needing attention. That is why we ask you to Vote Yes on Proposition B today.

The greatest portion of funds from Proposition B will provide for the repavement or reconstruction of neighborhood streets. Street structures such as bridges and pedestrian overpasses also will be repaired.

Proposition B will also provide for the reconstruction of broken or cracked sidewalks in front of public buildings. It will provide for construction of more curb ramps for the disabled at busy intersections and around public facilities. Proposition B also will fund the replacement of city-maintained street trees where necessary.

Proposition B funds will go toward intersection upgrades throughout the city, to increase visibility and overall safety for drivers, bicyclist and pedestrian.

Vote to improve the safety of our streets and sidewalks.

Vote YES for Proposition B.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION B

END MUNICIPAL BONDAGE!!!

Vote **AGAINST** Municipal Bondage . . . .

BREAK THE CHAINS

Vote **NO** on Bond Measures A and B.

Undoubtedly there may be some need to restore and build new cultural centers and to fix the sidewalks.

Bond Measures A and B are not asking for direct money for these projects. These proposals are requesting our hard-pressed taxpayers to approve **ANOTHER $160,000,000 IN BONDS.**

Money for the above projects should be allocated from the current budget.

When **BONDS** are approved, **YOUR PROPERTY TAXES GO UP.**

Increases in property taxes are also passed along to **RENTERS.**

Issuing bonds is like borrowing funds for a Ferrari — and forcing your children to pay for it later.

If we borrow another $160,000,000 over the next seven years, we pay back over **$400,000,000** in **PRINCIPAL** and **INTEREST.**

Can we afford *another $400,000,000* during this Recession???

The San Francisco budget, according to the 7/24/93 *S.F. Chronicle*, has billions of dollars of bonded indebtedness and some $200,000,000 of current debt.

Vital services of the City and County of San Francisco have been cut; including police, fire, and ambulances.

The above cited *Chronicle* correctly attributed the City's growing financial crisis to voter-approved bonds.

Referring to the future as "grim and dire and devastating," the article noted: "projects financed through bonds . . . the city (only) began factoring into the budget this year."

Vote *NO* on Bond Measure B!!!

Citizens Against Proposition B:
John Riordan
Ileana Hernandez
Andrew de la Rosa

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Street and Traffic Safety Improvement Bonds B

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION B

Vote NO on Municipal Bondage. Vote No on Propositions A and B. The City is already over half a billion dollars in bonded indebtedness, yet the Board of Supervisors wishes to borrow another $160 million. The July 24, 1993 Chronicle ask the reader "How did the city manage not only to cover a $200 million budget deficit, but also to increase its total budget by $9 million over last year?" Interest to pay off bond debts is paid by San Francisco taxpayers.

It would be nice to restore and build new cultural centers and fix the sidewalks. But we must do it within our budget. This year's SF budget, according to a July 24, 1993 SF Chronicle was $9.3 million larger than last year's. The article attributed the larger budget to project financed by bonds. The SF budget was $9.3 million bigger yet massive cuts were made on some essential services such as police and fire? Even though the SF budget is growing and essential City services were cut, public financed bonds were the big winners during the financial budget crisis.

Can we afford to continue to approve bonds when essential City services are being cut due to the expense of the bonds? Bond interest is paid by the San Francisco taxpayer. This credit card mentality has got to stop.

Vote NO on bond measures A and B.

Citizens Against Proposition B:
John Riordan
Andrew de la Rosa
Ileana Hernandez

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION B

Proposition B is the only feasible way to bring our streets and sidewalks to an acceptable level of repair and to keep them from getting worse.

Our opponents want you to believe that the debt payments for this major long-term project will compete in the annual budget with the needs of such essential services such as Police, Fire, and Health. That is an absolute untruth.

Major construction projects are never funded through the annual budget. Like any well managed business or any other municipality, we want to spread the costs of our major projects out over time, just as the benefits of the repairs and replacements are spread out over the future.

Voter approved general obligation debt (such as Proposition B) is not paid out of the same general fund that must pay for police, fire, health, and libraries. The reason we are asking you to Vote **YES ON B**, the long-term bond financing for reconstruction and repair of our streets is precisely because it will avoid a conflict between financing the daily needs of the community and financing our long-term infrastructure needs.

We hope you will support our effort to make our streets better and safer. **Vote YES on Proposition B.**

Board of Supervisors.

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B Street and Traffic Safety Improvement Bonds

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION B

Proponent Argument in Favor of Proposition B

Proposition B will improve the quality of life in the City and save money for taxpayers. San Francisco's streets, sidewalks, street lighting, and disabled sidewalk ramps need work. We can improve public safety by repairing them now and save eighty percent (80%) of the cost of replacing them later.

Business and commerce also need a sound infrastructure. These repairs will improve the business climate for San Francisco. A strong economy always depends on a positive business climate.

Jobs will be created from a strong business climate. Good jobs, high quality apprenticeship training, and health and pension benefits will be created by the street repairs. These jobs are needed now. Labor and management agree. Please join us in voting "yes" on Proposition B.

Robert Delaney
Operating Engineers Local 3
Dave Daneluz
Teamsters Local 216
Mario De La Torre
Laborers Local 261
Thomas E. Thompson
Associated General Contractors of California

We are professionally and personally concerned about repairing San Francisco's streets. As professional engineers and former Directors of Public Works, we know that repairing streets in a timely manner makes good engineering and financial sense. It avoids more costly repairs later. As citizens who care about San Francisco, we know that maintaining our streets makes them safer and better for everyone who uses them.

We hope you share our concern. Vote for funding to repair San Francisco's streets. ***Vote YES on Proposition B.***

S. Myron Tatarian, former Director of Public Works, 1963-1978
Jeffrey Lee, former Director of Public Works, 1978-1985

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION B

Vote NO on Proposition B

It is a dangerous precedent to set by taking loans out for the everyday expenses of the City. Would you take a loan out to pay the rent or buy groceries? Of course not! We should not be going further into debt to repair streetlights and sidewalks. These expenses should be paid for out of the City's general budget.

We are already paying a gasoline tax and an extra ½% sales tax that should be used for these projects, which are being used for other purposes. It is time for the City Hall to stop borrowing on our future and cut the fat out instead.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION B — IT'S POOR FISCAL POLICY AT ITS WORST!

Brook A. Turner
Treasurer, Property Owners Against Excessive Taxation

NO ON PROP B

This bond will cost $68 million. And when interest is added, the total could come to over $110 million. Shouldn't street maintenance be paid for out of the City's general fund — as it has in the past? It is simply bad policy to borrow money for such basic services.

And yet every year City Hall raises taxes and hires more employees. We must all live within our means! This should include the City.

We must insist that taxpayer money be used in prudent and economical ways. A good way to start is by saying no to this borrowing from Peter to pay Paul.

Please vote No on Prop B

Noel Radcliffe

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Street and Traffic Safety Improvement Bonds B

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION B

Vote no on Proposition B. Bond issues cost taxpayers' money. A bond is nothing more than a loan to taxpayers. The loan must be repaid with interest. This borrowing is a $68,000,000 extravaganza which, if approved, will eventually cost taxpayers approximately $112,200,000.

Moreover, the bond proceeds will be used, not for capital improvements, but for ongoing expenses: street maintenance and lighting repairs and revisions, which have historically been paid from the General Fund of San Francisco. It's the worst kind of fiscal practice to borrow money, at high interest costs, for ongoing, regular expenses. Any business which borrows money for continuing expenses will collapse. Borrowings are for capital asset projects like new streets, new buildings, new lighting and landscaping. Additionally, San Francisco receives over $20,000,000 per year in gasoline tax revenue and would receive more if it took full advantage of its eligibility for same. In 1989, voters approved a permanent ½% sales tax increase for purposes which included street maintenance and ongoing repairs. Gasoline tax money has, however, been used by City Hall for other purposes and proponents of the sales tax increase refused to permit sufficient amounts to be allocated for maintaining the streets we now possess in San Francisco. As a result, we're asked to hock ourselves to the future, instead of using the sound fiscal practice of "pay-as-you-go" for ongoing street and lighting costs.

Proposition B is fiscal lunacy. Show City Hall how to manage our recession-restricted money by voting no on Proposition B and making City Hall use "pay-as-you-go" practices with existing funds.

San Francisco Taxpayers Association
Ramona Albright, Director
Cheryl Arenson, Director
Quentin L. Kopp, Director

NO ON PROP. B

This year City Hall cut $20 million in funding for our city's health services. Now they are asking us to pass a bond for three times as much to repair streets and replace lights, services we thought we had already paid taxes for.

The real question is: *if we can't afford our hospitals and street maintenance, where is the money going?* We cannot continue to dig deeper into our pockets while someone, somewhere, is lining his.

Send a message to City Hall. Vote No on Prop B.

Ernestine C. Pasco

Every year San Francisco receives over $20 Million in gasoline taxes. We also voted for an additional ½% sales tax in 1988 that we were led to believe would be used for street maintenance. Now we are being asked to take out a loan at a high interest rate to cover ongoing street and lighting costs. This is bad money management and will have ill effects on San Francisco.

Prop. B will be paid by small business and property owners whose only recourse is to increase the cost of goods, services or rents. Senior citizens, small business, tenants and owners cannot allow this bond to pass.

All of this could be avoided if the gas and sales tax funds were used in the manor they were designed. Lets not borrow money for services we have already paid for.

Vote No on Prop. B.

Tim Carrico
Former San Francisco Rent Board Commissioner
David Gruber
San Francisco Rent Board Commissioner

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B Street and Traffic Safety Improvement Bonds

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION B

The proponents of Proposition B would have voters believe that unless lest the proposal's approved, San Francisco's streets will fall into complete disrepair from lack of funds. THIS IS A BLATANT MISREPRESENTATION OF THE FISCAL FACTS.

Proposition B's disingenuous supporters fail to reveal the real story. Last year according to the City Controller, San Francisco received $20,000,000 from state gas tax moneys. By state law, San Francisco may use such funds to repair the city's streets. Yet our public officials and bureaucrats have used 75% of the funds for other purposes.

In 1989 San Franciscans approved Proposition B increasing the sales tax by ½% for transportation purposes, including street repair. Proposition B provided $254,000,000 over a 20-year period for road resurfacing projects. Yet, the Department of Public Works has applied for an average of only $4,000,000 per year for street resurfacing. Using simple arithmetic, voters can easily figure out that our city bureaucrats are pulling the wool over our eyes.

INSTEAD OF USING AVAILABLE FUNDS, OUR BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AND CITY BUREAUCRATS HAVE DECIDED THAT PROPERTY TAXPAYERS SHOULD PAY $68,000,000 FOR THE COSTS OF REPAIRS PLUS $44,200,000 IN INTEREST PAYMENTS.

THIS IS A $112,200,000 BOONDOGGLE. VOTE NO ON B!!

Senator Quentin L. Kopp

STOP THE TAXING

THIS YEAR ALONE CITY HALL RAISED TAXES OVER $21 MILLION. AND TO ADD INSULT TO INJURY, THEY HAVE PROPOSED OVER $160 MILLION MORE ON THIS BALLOT ALONE! WHERE WILL THEY STOP? SAN FRANCISCANS ALREADY PAY HIGHER TAXES THAN ANY OF THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES.

WE PAY TAXES EVERYDAY THAT WE THOUGHT WERE TO BE USED FOR THE GENERAL MAINTENANCE OF OUR STREETS. NOW WE ARE BEING ASKED TO PAY AGAIN. IT IS TIME TO TRIM THE FAT OUT OF CITY GOVERNMENT AND STOP TAXING THE CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

STOP THE TAXING! VOTE NO ON PROP. B

Eve Bernstein

Politicians call them "*Bonds*", we call them taxes. Street repair is a basic service, it should be paid by the more than ***2 billion dollars*** of taxes we pay City Hall each year. You and your children will be paying for this bond for *years and years*.

Adam Sparks
Taxpayer Legal Defense Foundation

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Sales Tax C

PROPOSITION C

Shall an ordinance be adopted approving a ½ percent sales tax in San Francisco which (1) could be used by the City for any purpose, and (2) would go into effect only if the state sales tax proposition is not approved in this election?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: There is an 8½ percent sales tax in San Francisco. This includes a temporary, statewide ½ percent sales tax which was due to expire on June 30, 1993. However, the state legislature extended the temporary tax until the end of this year. In the current election, voters will approve or reject a state proposition that would make this temporary ½ percent sales tax permanent. This money would be used for local public safety. If the state proposition passes, sales tax in San Francisco would stay at 8½ percent. If the state proposition fails, sales tax in San Francisco would become 8 percent on January 1, 1994.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition C is an ordinance that would keep the sales tax at 8½ percent in San Francisco. It would add a permanent ½ percent sales tax that would go into effect only if the state sales tax proposition is not approved. Money from this ½ percent tax could be used by the city for any purpose.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to adopt this measure.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to adopt this measure.

Controller's Statement on "C"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition C:

The ordinance would approve a one-half percent sales and use tax to be effective January 1, 1994 only if a like increase in the statewide tax rate is rejected at the November 1993 election. Should the proposed ordinance be adopted, in my opinion, it would increase revenues by approximately $44 million per year.

How Supervisors Voted on "C"

On July 19, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 9-0 to place Proposition C on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Leal, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ABSENT: Supervisors Kennedy and Maher.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

C Sales Tax

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION C

We urge you to VOTE YES on Proposition C.

Proposition C WILL NOT INCREASE THE SALES TAXES YOU ARE CURRENTLY PAYING. It will simply permit the City to *continue* to collect one-half cent of the *existing* sales tax, and spend those funds *for vital health, public safety, library, recreation and other services.*

A YES vote on **Proposition C** is necessary to maintain funding for essential health services from January to July of the current budget year. These funds will support services at San Francisco General Hospital, Laguna Honda Hospital and our Neighborhood Health Centers to address the health and mental health needs, AIDS service needs, homelessness, and women's health issues of thousands of San Franciscans.

In future years, a YES vote on **Proposition C** will help the City to protect vital services from shrinking revenues; services such as Police and Fire protection, Libraries, Parks and Recreation.

The need for passage of **Proposition C** arose when State government decided to address its budget deficit by taking money from City and County governments all over California. San Francisco alone lost some $66 million to help the State balance its budget.

Remember. **PROPOSITION C WILL NOT INCREASE YOUR SALES TAXES. It WILL** prevent the State from grabbing money we desperately need to maintain the quality of life for ALL the people of San Francisco.

We URGE you to VOTE YES on **Proposition C.**

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION C

Endless Sales Tax Increases

Proposition C, if passed, will make the temporary 1/2-cent state sales tax permanent. This sales tax increase would go on forever. Any tax increase if needed should be limited to a number of years.

The City will have total discretion over how to use the money from the proposed Proposition C sales tax increase. Perhaps more money will be allocated for bonuses and salary increases, as was the case with the 1/4-cent June 1993 Proposition A "education" sales tax increase. Let's learn from our mistakes.

This sales tax is a regressive tax. It taxes the rich and poor alike. Pass this tax increase this year and you will be voting on another sales tax increase next year. Vote no to stop this continuous cycle of unfair taxes.

Citizens Against Endless Sales Tax Increases:
Alexa Smith
Terence Faulkner
John Riordan
Andrew de la Rosa

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OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION C

STILL ANOTHER SALES TAX INCREASE!!!

Proposition C is asking voters to approve another ½-cent sales tax. This ½-cent sales tax would go into effect in January 1994 if the ½-cent state sales tax is not approved.

The City would have total discretion over how to spend the money. Do you remember the June 1993 Proposition A ¼-cent sales tax approved by the voters for public schools? The money from the ¼-cent sales tax was supposed to go toward education: According to recent articles in the SF Chronicle and Examiner, a great deal of the money from the ¼-cent sales tax increase has gone to the bonuses and salary increases of the ***school administrators.***

Let's learn from our past mistakes:

(1.) Do not pass a tax like ***Proposition C*** which ***goes on forever.***

(2.) Any tax increase — if needed — should only be enacted for a ***limited number of years.***

Vote "NO" on the permanent Proposition C ½-cent sales tax increase!!!

Citizens Against Endless Sales Tax Increases:
Alexa Smith
Democratic State and County Committeemember
Arlo Hale Smith
Democratic State and County Central Committeemember
Terence Faulkner
Past San Francisco Republican County Chairman
John Riordan
Former San Francisco College Board President
Andrew de la Rosa
Environmental Consultant

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION C

DON'T BE FOOLED! Proposition C will NOT increase the sales tax. It will simply prevent one-half cent of the ***EXISTING*** sales tax rate from being ***taken*** from the City — funds desperately needed for vital health and public safety programs.

Proposition C was put on the ballot to protect City services if Proposition 172 on the *State* ballot fails. Proposition 172 would extend one-half cent of the *existing* sales tax rate statewide.

EVEN IF PROPOSITION 172 *AND* PROPOSITION C WERE ***BOTH*** TO PASS, YOUR SALES TAX WOULD NOT BE INCREASED.

In January, if Proposition C fails, the City faces the decision to close inpatient and outpatient services at San Francisco General Hospital, close neighborhood Health Centers, close beds at Laguna Honda Hospital, and eliminate mental health and other programs that keep people from having to resort to life on the streets.

In a time of drastic funding cuts for even the most essential City services, it makes no sense to reduce the sales tax. Doing so only *increases* pressure to create new taxes and increase fees to maintain vital programs.

Let's not cut off our nose to spite our face. Voting no on Proposition C would only make it *more* difficult to protect the quality of life we all expect and deserve in San Francisco.

To help *preserve* our City's health, public safety, parks, libraries and other services, we hope you will vote to take the wisest course and vote YES on Proposition C.

Board of Supervisors.

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C Sales Tax

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION C

Please help me by supporting Proposition C. This money will be used to continue to fund public health services that, otherwise, will face elimination in January, 1994.

By voting yes on Proposition C, you can help maintain the level of health services necessary to protect the health and welfare of our citizens.

It is by working together that San Francisco remains great! Vote Yes on Proposition C.

Angela Alioto
President
Board of Supervisors

As the sponsor of Proposition C, I urge you to vote YES.

Proposition C will NOT increase your sales tax nor will it take effect if state voters enact a sales tax extension in this election.

Proposition C is an insurance policy to ensure continued funding of vital health, library and other public services.

Please join me in voting **YES** on C.

Supervisor Carole Migden

I urge you to VOTE YES on **Proposition C.**

Proposition C gives San Francisco control of its future no matter what the voters in other counties decide.

Proposition C does not raise the sales tax, but keeps it at the current rate.

Without **Proposition C**, vital city health services will not be funded starting this coming January. In addition, Proposition C will help provide continuing funding that will help protect San Francisco's public safety and quality of life programs from future cuts. Police, Fire, Recreation and Library services are important.

I URGE you to VOTE YES on **Proposition C.**

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

Proposition C is crucial for San Francisco's public libraries.

To keep neighborhood libraries open and maintain services at the Main Library, the sales tax must be continued at its current level.

Proposition C will keep our libraries open and serving San Franciscans — **without raising our taxes.**

Please vote **YES** on C.

James Herlihy
Library Commissioner
Steve Coulter
Library Commissioner
Diane Filippi
President, Friends of the Library
Kenneth Romines
Friends of the Library
Mary Louise Stong
Friends of the Library
Barbara Berman
Friends of the Library
Marjorie Stern
Friends of the Library
Elizabeth Hope Hayes
Vice Chair, Southeast Community College Advisory Board

Proposition C will keep San Francisco's budget balanced and protect vital services without raising our taxes.

Please join us in voting YES on C.

Willie L. Brown, Jr.
Speaker of the Assembly
Milton Marks
State Senator
Michael Hennessey
Sheriff
Louise Renne
City Attorney

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PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION C

Budget cuts in public safety services would make San Francisco's streets more dangerous.

VOTE YES ON C to protect current funding levels for police, fire and other public safety services.

Arlo Smith
District Attorney
Al Trigueiro
President, San Francisco Police Officers' Association
James Ferguson
President, San Francisco Firefighters, Local 798

We support Proposition C so that vital health, transportation, nutrition and information services continue to be available to San Francisco's seniors.

Please vote YES on C.

John Horak
President, Advisory Council, San Francisco Commission on Aging
John King
Executive Director, John King Senior Center
David Ishida
Executive Director, San Francisco Commission on Aging
Adele Corvin
Chair, San Francisco Adult Day Health Network
Alex Jestrab
Administrative Director, San Francisco Adult Day Health Network

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The San Francisco Democratic Party urges a YES vote on Proposition C.

Proposition C will ensure continued funding of our health and other vital services — **without increasing our current sales tax rate.**

San Francisco **needs** Proposition C.

Vote **YES on C.**

San Francisco Democratic Party
Carole Migden, Chair

The public hospitals, clinics, community-based organizations and other health services on which San Franciscans depend are threatened by devastating budget cuts.

Proposition C is absolutely essential to avoid the inhumane and shortsighted dismantling of our public health system.

That's why the women and men who provide health care in our city urge you to vote **YES on C.**

Arthur Jackson
President, Health Commission
Robin Cooper, MD
Chair, Mental Health Board of San Francisco
Enola Maxwell
Potrero Hill Neighborhood House
Melinda Paras
Health Commissioner
Gene O'Connell, RN MS
Associate Administrator, Clinical Services, San Francisco General Hospital
Pat Christen
Executive Director, San Francisco AIDS Foundation
Richard Fine
Chief, Adult Medical Clinics, San Francisco General Hospital
Michele Meeker
Registered Nurse
Yuhum Digdigan, RN MS
Assistant Director of Nursing, San Francisco General Hospital
Pierre Ludington
Health Commissioner
Paul Rosensteil
Vice President, Health Commission
Keith Marton
Health Commissioner
Regina Aragon
Public Policy Director, San Francisco AIDS Foundation
Mary Sue Planck
Executive Director, Mental Health Board of San Francisco
Steve Lew
Executive Director, GAPA Community HIV Project
Phyllis Spanglet
San Francisco Mental Health Board
Sal Rosselli
President, Health Care Workers Union Local 250
Bob Nelson
Health Coalition Organizer

(organizations listed for identification only)

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C Sales Tax

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION C

NO TO MORE TAXES!. The sales tax is regressive, hurting the poor the most. ***Both*** President Clinton and Sacramento are now ***raising our taxes.*** And now the city wants to also **raise our taxes. Forget it! This is a rare opportunity to tell the politicians, "ENOUGH. NO MORE TAXES!".**

Adam Sparks
Taxpayer Legal Defense Foundation

It is time to even the playing field. Don't chase buyers away from San Francisco.

If a statewide sales tax (Prop 172) passes, a permanent 1/2 percent sales tax will be added to ALL California cities. If the state measure fails, and San Francisco voters approve Prop C, San Francisco's sales tax, already the highest in the state, will stay at 8 1/2 percent, while the sales tax in other cities will go down. San Francisco will be at a competitive disadvantage. Consumers will make their purchases where taxes are lower — and San Francisco businesses and the local economy will suffer. **Vote NO on Prop C.**

G. Rhea Serpan, President
San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

The Mayor and Board of Supervisors, in the most progressive city in the nation, cannot come up with a progressive tax reform package to balance the city's budget.

Instead, they propose this unfair, permanent, regressive $44 million tax increase that will hurt middle and low income households, small businesses, and our local economy.

A progressive tax is larger on those who have a lot of the thing taxed than it is on those who have a little. The more the person or business has, the higher the rate becomes.

Progressive taxation is key to economic justice and economic prosperity.

City Hall is increasing the tax burden on middle and low income San Franciscans while decreasing the tax burden on the wealthiest individuals and businesses.

Vote NO on Prop. C.

Joel Ventresca
Budget and Policy Analyst

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TEXT OF PROPOSED ORDINANCE
PROPOSITION C

[Local Transactions and Use Tax]

LEVYING A ONE-HALF OF ONE PERCENT TRANSACTIONS AND USE TAX, SAID LEVY BEING CONDITIONED ON THE FAILURE OF SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE IMPOSING A STATEWIDE ONE-HALF OF ONE PERCENT SALES AND USE TAX TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE STATE ELECTORATE AT THE STATE SPECIAL ELECTION TO BE HELD ON NOVEMBER 2, 1993.

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

Section 1.

Subject to the approval by the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco, Part III of the San Francisco Municipal Code is hereby amended by adding a new Article 16 which shall contain the following sections:

SEC. 1601. TITLE. This ordinance shall be known as the "San Francisco County Transactions and Use Tax" which establishes and implements a transactions and use tax.

SEC. 1602. DEFINITIONS. For purposes of this ordinance the following words shall have the meanings ascribed to them by this section.

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

"Operative date" shall mean January 1, 1994 in the event that Senate Constitutional Amendment Number One imposing a statewide one-half of one percent sales and use tax fails to be approved by the state electorate at the state special election to be held on November 2, 1993. In the event that State Constitutional Amendment Number One is approved, this tax shall not become operative.

"Effective date" shall mean the date of adoption of this ordinance which shall take effect at the close of the polls on the day of election at which the proposition is adopted by the legally required percentage of qualified voters voting on the measure.

SEC. 1603. PURPOSE. This ordinance should be interpreted so as to achieve the purposes set forth herein:

(a) to impose a transactions and use tax in accordance with the provisions of Part 1.6 (commencing with Section 7251) and Part 1.7 (commencing with Section 7285) of Division 2 of the California Revenue and Taxation Code.

(b) to incorporate provisions identical to those of the Sales and Use Tax Law of the State of California insofar as those provisions are not inconsistent with the requirements and limitations contained in Part 1.6 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(c) to impose a transactions and use tax and provide a measure therefor that can be administered and collected by the State Board of Equalization in a manner that adapts itself as fully as practicable to, and requires the least possible deviation from, the existing statutory and administrative procedures followed by the State Board of Equalization in administering and collecting the California State Sales and Use Tax.

(d) to authorize administration of a transactions and use tax in a manner that will, to the highest degree possible be consistent with the provisions of Part 1.6 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, minimize the cost of collecting the transactions and use taxes and at the same time minimize the burden of record-keeping upon persons subject to taxation under the provisions of this ordinance.

(e) to provide financial assistance for the general purposes of the District.

(f) to increase the California Constitution Article XIIIB expenditure limit for the District by an amount equal to the revenues derived from the transactions and use tax for the same fiscal year.

SEC. 1604. AUTHORITY. Upon the effective date of this ordinance, the District shall exercise all powers necessary to perform collection, administration, and allocation duties with respect to the transactions and use tax, in a manner consistent with Part 1.6 (commencing with Section 7251) and Part 1.7 (commencing with 7285) of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

SEC. 1605. CONTRACT WITH STATE. Prior to the operative date of this ordinance, the District shall contract with the State Board of Equalization to perform all functions incident to the administration and operation of this transactions and use tax; provided that, if the District shall not have contracted with the State Board of Equalization prior to the operative date, it shall nevertheless so contract and in such a case the operative date shall be the first day of the first calendar quarter following the execution of such contract.

SEC. 1606. TRANSACTIONS TAX AND RATE OF ONE-HALF OF ONE PERCENT. For the privilege of selling tangible personal property at retail, a tax is hereby imposed upon all retailers in this District at the rate of one-half of one percent of the gross receipts of any retailer from the sale of all tangible personal property sold at retail in this District on and after the operative date.

SEC. 1607. PLACE OF SALE. For the purposes of this ordinance, all retail sales are consummated at the place of business of the retailer unless the tangible personal property sold is delivered by the retailer or his agent to an out-of-state destination or to a common carrier for delivery to an out-of-state destination. The gross receipts from such sales shall include delivery charges, when such charges are subject to the state sales and use tax, regardless of the place to which delivery is made. In the event a retailer has no permanent place of business in the state or has more than one place of business, the place or places at which the retail sales are consummated shall be determined under rules and regulations to be prescribed and adopted by the State Board of Equalization.

SEC. 1608. USE TAX AND RATE OF ONE-HALF OF ONE PERCENT. An excise tax is hereby imposed on the storage, use or other consumption in this District of tangible personal property purchases from any retailer on or after the operative date for storage, use or other consumption in this District at the rate of one-half of one percent of the sales price of the property. The sales price shall include delivery when such charges are subject to state sales or use tax regardless of the place to which delivery is made.

SEC. 1609. ADOPTION OF PROVISIONS OF STATE LAW. Except as otherwise provided in this ordinance and except insofar as they are inconsistent with the provisions of Part 1.6 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, all of the provisions of Part 1 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code (commencing with Section 6001) are hereby adopted and made a part of this ordinance as though fully set forth herein.

SEC. 1610. LIMITATIONS ON ADOPTION OF PROVISIONS OF STATE LAW AND COLLECTION OF USE TAXES. In adopting the provisions of Part 1 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, wherever the State of California is named or referred to as the taxing agency, the name of the District shall be substituted therefor. The substitution, however, shall not be made when the word "State" is used as part of the title of the State Controller, the State Treasurer, the State Board of Control, the State Board of Equalization, the State Treasury, or the Constitution of the State of California, the substitution would require action to be taken by or against the District or any agency, officer or employee thereof rather than by or against the State Board of Equalization, in performing the functions incident to the administration or operation of this ordinance; the substitution shall not be made in those sections, including, but not necessarily limited to, sections referring to the exterior boundaries of the State of California, where the result of the substitution would be to provide an exemption from this tax with respect to certain sales, storage, use or other consumption of tangible personal property which would not otherwise be exempt from this tax while such sales, storage, use or other consumption remains subject to tax by the state under the said provisions of that code; the substitution shall not be made in sections 6701, 6702 (except in the last sentence thereof), 6711, 6715, 6737, 6797 or 6828 or the Revenue and Taxation Code. The name of the District shall be substituted for the word "state" in the phrase "retailer engaged in business in this state" in Section 6203 and in the definition of that phrase in Section 6203.

SEC. 1611. PERMIT NOT REQUIRED. If a seller's permit has been issued to a retailer under Section 6067 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, an additional transactor's permit shall not be required by this ordinance.

SEC. 1612. EXEMPTIONS, EXCLUSIONS AND CREDITS.

(a) There shall be excluded from the measure of the transactions tax and the use tax the amount of any sales tax or use tax imposed by the State of California or by any city, city and county, or county pursuant to the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law or the amount of any state-administered transactions or use tax.

(b) There are exempted from the computation of the amount of transactions tax gross receipts when they are from:

(Continued on next page)

LEGAL TEXT OF PROPOSITION C (Continued)

(1) Sales of tangible personal property to operators of aircraft to be used or consumed principally outside of the District and directly and exclusively in the use of such aircraft as common carriers of persons or property under the authority of the laws of this state, the United States, or any foreign government.

(2) Sales of property to be used outside the District which is shipped to a point outside the District, pursuant to the contract of sale, by delivery to such point by the retailer or his agent, or by delivery by the retailer to a carrier for shipment to a consignee at such point. For the purposes of this paragraph, delivery to a point outside the District shall be satisfied:

i) with respect to vehicles (other than commercial vehicles) subject to registration pursuant to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 4000) of Division 3 of the Vehicle Code, aircraft licensed in compliance with Section 21411 of the Public Utilities Code, and undocumented vessels registered under Chapter 2 of Division 3.5 (commencing with Section 9850) of the Vehicle Code by registration to an out-of-District address and by a declaration under penalty of perjury, signed by the buyer, stating that such address is, in fact, his principal place of residence.

ii) with respect to commercial vehicles by registration to a place of business out-of-District, and declaration under penalty of perjury, signed by the buyer, that the vehicle will be operated from that address.

(3) the sale of tangible personal property if the seller is obligated to furnish the property for a fixed price pursuant to a contract entered into prior to the operative date of this ordinance.

4) a lease of tangible personal property which is a continuing sale of such property for any period of time for which the lessor is obligated to lease the property for an amount fixed by the lease prior to the operative date of this ordinance.

5) for the purposes of subsections (4) and (5), the sale or lease of tangible personal property shall be deemed not to be obligated pursuant to a contract or lease for any period of time for which any party to the contract or lease has the unconditional right to terminate the contract upon notice, whether or not such right is exercised.

(c) There is exempted from the use tax imposed by this ordinance the storage, use or other consumption in this District of tangible personal property:

1) the gross receipts from the sale of which have been subject to a transactions tax under any state-administered transactions and use tax ordinance.

2) purchased by operators of aircraft and used or consumed by such operators directly and exclusively in the use of such aircraft as common carriers of persons or property for hire of compensation under a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued pursuant to the laws of this state, the United States, or any foreign government. This exemption is in addition to the exemption provided in Sections 6366 and 6366.1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code of the State of California.

3) if the purchaser is obligated to purchase the property for a fixed price pursuant to contract entered into prior to the operative date of this ordinance.

4) or the possession of, or the exercise of any right or power over, tangible personal property under a lease which is a continuing purchase of such property for any period of time for which the lessee is obligated to lease the property for an amount fixed by a lease prior to the operative date of this ordinance.

5) for the purpose of subsections (3) and (4), storage, use or other consumption, or possession, or exercise of any right to power over, tangible personal property shall be deemed not to be obligated pursuant to a contract or lease for any period of time during which any party to the contract or lease has the unconditional right to terminate the contract or lease upon notice, whether or not such right is exercised.

6) Except as provided in subparagraph (7), a retailer engaged in business in the District shall not be required to collect use tax from the purchaser of tangible personal property, unless the retailer ships or delivers the property into the District or participates within the District in making the sale of the property, including, but not limited to, soliciting or receiving the order, either directly or indirectly, at a place of business of the canvasser, solicitor, subsidiary, or person in the District under the authority of the retailer.

7) "A retailer engaged in business in the District" shall also include any retailer of any of the following: vehicles subject to registration pursuant to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 4000) of Division 3 of the Vehicle Code, aircraft licensed in compliance with Section 21411 of the Public Utilities Code, or undocumented vessels registered under Chapter 2 of Division 3.5 (commencing with Section 9850) of the Vehicle Code. That retailer shall be required to collect use tax from any purchaser who registers or licenses the vehicle, vessel, or aircraft at an address in the District.

(d) Any person subject to use tax under this ordinance may credit against that tax any transactions tax or reimbursement for transactions tax paid to a district or retailer imposing a transactions tax pursuant to part 1.6 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code with respect to the sale to the person of the property, the storage, use or other consumption of which is subject to the use tax.

SEC. 1613. EXPENDITURE LIMIT. The California Constitution Article XIIIB expenditure limit for the District for each fiscal year of the tax shall increase in an amount equal to the revenues derived from this transactions and use tax for the same year.

SEC. 1614. AMENDMENTS. All amendments to Part 1 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code made subsequent to the effective date of this ordinance which relate to sales and use taxes and which are not inconsistent with Part 1.6 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code and all amendments to Part 1.6 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, and all amendments to part 1.6 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, shall automatically become a part of this ordinance; provided, however, that no such amendment shall operate so as to affect the rate of tax imposed by this ordinance.

SEC. 1615. PENALTIES. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars ($500.00) or by imprisonment for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 1616. SEVERABILITY. If any provision of this ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby. □

TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT PROPOSITION D

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said city and county by adding Section 8.517-4 thereto, providing for early service retirement for police officers and firefighters.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held therein on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the charter of said city and county by adding Section 8.517-4 to read as follows:

NOTE: The entire section is new.

8.517-4 EARLY SERVICE RETIREMENT

(a) The retirement board shall provide an incentive for members under sections 8.559, 8.585, 8.586 and 8.588 to retire early for service by increasing the member's age and credited service for both qualification and benefit computation purposes by two (2) years.

(b) The early retirement benefits under this section shall only apply to members who retire with an effective date of service retirement on or after January 1, 1994 and on or before January 1, 1995.

(c) The early retirement benefits under this section shall be limited by the maximum percentage limitations in charter sections 8.559-2, 8.585-2, 8.586-2 and 8.588-2. The early retirement benefits offered under this section shall not apply if a member returns to membership status in the retirement system.

(d) The early retirement benefits under this section will be limited by section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time, and no early retirement benefits under this section will be effective if they have an adverse effect on the tax qualified status of the retirement system under section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time. □

Police and Fire Early Retirement D

PROPOSITION D

Shall police officers and firefighters be encouraged to retire early in 1994 by treating them as if they worked two years longer and were two years older?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Police officers and firefighters may retire at age 50 if they have worked for 25 years. A police officer's or firefighter's pension is based on the number of years worked and salary received.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition D is a charter amendment to encourage police officers and firefighters to retire early. Qualified police officers and firefighters would be treated as if they had worked two years longer and were two years older. This would allow some employees to retire who are not eligible now. Also, it would increase the retirement pay of those who are already eligible to retire. To receive these benefits, police officers and firefighters would have to retire in 1994.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to approve this early retirement offer for police officers and firefighters.

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

Controller's Statement on "D"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition D:

The proposed charter amendment would add 2 years of service and 2 years of age for retirement purposes to uniformed police officers and firefighters.

In my opinion, based on information provided by the City's Retirement System staff, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it could increase the annual cost to the City by approximately $750,000 in the first year, with a total of about $12 million over 20 years. These costs may be partially offset since new employees would be hired under a less costly retirement plan than the staff who would be most likely to retire under this early retirement proposal.

How Supervisors Voted on "D"

On July 19, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 10-0 to place Proposition D on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ABSENT: Supervisor Kennedy.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.
THE FULL TEXT OF PROPOSITION D IS ON PAGE 62.

D Police and Fire Early Retirement

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION D

Proposition "D" will provide an early retirement incentive to Police Officers and Firefighters and improve the levels of Police and Fire services to the City.

The City will save taxpayers money by paying less in salaries for new personnel required to fill positions opened by retiring Police Officers and Firefighters who are earning high salaries. There will also be savings because newly hired Police Officers and Firefighters fall under a *less costly retirement* plan than those hired before 1976. The decreased potential of older personnel making claims for workers compensation and health benefits will likely also provide savings.

The citizens of San Francisco will benefit by voting YES on Proposition "D" because it will give the Police and Fire Departments' management the opportunity to improve service throughout the City by restructuring the chain of command and personnel deployment. Promoting qualified Police Officers and Firefighters into vacated positions will revitalize services that will benefit the citizens of San Francisco by enabling the City to continue to meet its equal employment opportunity hiring goals through the hiring of new personnel.

Vote YES on Proposition "D" to assist our dedicated Police Officers and Firefighters and to improve Police and Fire services to your neighborhood.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

No Opponent's Argument Was Submitted Against Proposition D
No Rebuttals Were Submitted On Proposition D

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Police and Fire Early Retirement D

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION D

These are difficult times for city government. By submitting Proposition D to you for consideration, our elected representatives are fulfilling an important obligation to hold down spending while ensuring the quality of the emergency services provided to the residents, workers, and visitors of this great city. By reducing overall payroll costs within the department in a deliberate and fiscally responsible manner, Proposition D will provide significant savings to the City while also reducing the possibility of crippling layoffs during coming budget years. In this way, Proposition D will assist the Fire Department with the ongoing process of increasing the diversity of the force while maintaining and systematically improving the quality of its training and leadership. Proposition D will save tax dollars not once but twice, since younger firefighters are less prone to medical problems, and the city will receive the added benefit of reducing the number of active members covered by the more expensive retirement plan for firefighters on the job since before 1976. The leadership of the Fire Department believes Proposition D makes good sense. We urge you to vote "YES" on Proposition D.

Joseph A. Medina
John Ertola
Norma Molinar
Lawrence Griffin
Charles Morrow

Proposition D makes good business sense.

The City will contribute 24 million dollars in fiscal year 1993-94 to fund police pension plans. Proposition D encourages about 7% of the police department to retire in 1994. These public safety officers are already at or near retirement age. They are members of a costly pre-1976 retirement plan. When retired, they will be replaced by younger individuals who will become participants in a less costly retirement plan.

The rate of City contribution for each police officer who would be eligible for this retirement incentive is 52% of payroll. The City's contribution rate for replacement police officers would be 15% of payroll.

Proposition D makes good public safety sense.

This proposition allows police officers at or near retirement age to be replaced by a younger, more dynamic work force — a work force physically better able to respond to life threatening emergencies and better able to handle the rigors of street work.

Vote "YES" on D.

Michael S. Hebel
Police Management Association

Vote YES on Proposition D

Question: Do you as a voter want to make an investment in your future and the future of The City? The November 2, 1993, election will provide a golden opportunity for all citizens to invest in our future in a manner that mutually rewards workers and citizens at the same time. Approval of Proposition D will grant San Francisco Fire Fighters the option of early retirement, which will not only save tax dollars, but will open the door to advancement of fire fighting procedures plus improve and maintain strong public safety programs. during coming budget years. In this way, Proposition D will assist the Fire Department with the ongoing process of increasing the diversity of the force while maintaining and systematically improving the quality of its training and leadership. Proposition D will save tax dollars not once but twice, since younger firefighters are less prone to medical problems, and the city will receive the added benefit of reducing the number of active members covered by the more expensive retirement plan for firefighters on the job since before 1976. The leadership of the Fire Department believes Proposition D makes good sense. We urge you to vote "YES" on Proposition D.

The San Francisco Labor Council, representing 80,000 individuals who work in San Francisco, strongly urges a YES on D, which will not only bring about a less costly retirement plan but also lessen demands on the City's health and Workers' Compensation system.

Proposition D provides a good common sense formula that will improve emergency services now and save future tax money. Vote YES on D.

Walter Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer
San Francisco Labor Council

Proposition D improved safety for the citizens of San Francisco. I urge you to VOTE YES on Proposition D.

Supervisor Kevin Shelley

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D Police and Fire Early Retirement

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION D

Public safety is the single most important service that your tax dollars support. Proposition D will simultaneously improve the delivery of emergency services while reducing the costs to the taxpayer. The salary costs of new firefighters are much less than for a firefighter nearing retirement age. Early retirement will save tax dollars while giving the Department the advantage of advances in firefighting and public safety. And as eligible members retire after a career of service, positions will open up for the next generation of firefighters currently being groomed to assume leadership roles. Proposition D will also assist the Department in its ongoing efforts to diversity the workforce with no cost to staffing levels or loss of management flexibility. New hires will be covered by the less costly retirement plan governing members hired after 1976, while a Fire Department with a lower average age is less likely to place demands on the City's health and workers' compensation systems in the form of medical claims and lost time. Proposition D will not only improve emergency service NOW, it will save tax money LATER, too. VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION D.

James Ferguson, President
San Francisco Fire Fighters Local 798

Your **YES** vote on Proposition D will provide incentives to police officers and firefighters to retire early. Early retirement of police officers and firefighters, will mean the City will pay less in salaries and benefits for new personnel employed to take their places. The citizens of San Francisco will benefit because the police and fire departments will have the ability to restructure the chain of command and to revitalize services that will benefit our citizens.

The hiring of new personnel will help the City in meeting its equal employment opportunity hiring goals, will help to reduce workers compensation costs and lower the costs of retirement for new employees who would be covered by a less costly retirement plan.

I urge a **YES** vote on Proposition D.

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

Proposition D increases public safety protection.

Police officers and firefighters must be physically and mentally fit to perform the arduous tasks of their employment. Both jobs present enormous physical challenges — chasing a young purse snatcher on foot, rapidly climbing a 50 foot ladder, or wrestling with resisting criminal suspects under the influence of drugs.

Proposition D offers an incentive to the oldest police officers and firefighters — those at or near retirement age — to leave in 1994. They will be replaced by young more physically capable officers and firefighters.

About 130 police officers and 100 firefighters will probably take advantage of this offer — about 7% of each Department. These officers are now at an age when they are most susceptible to injury from the physical demands of their employment. Many are doing administrative duties. Proposition D would replace them with street police officers on patrol in the city neighborhoods.

Proposition D Helps Create A Diversified Work Force.

Newly hired police officers and firefighters would better reflect the ethnic and gender composition of San Francisco. Both departments would be better able to meet their equal opportunity employment goals — more minority and women police officers and firefighters.

This proposition is supported and recommended by Mayor Jordan and the Board of Supervisors.

Vote "YES" on D

Al Trigueiro, President
San Francisco Police Officers' Assn.

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition D

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Spousal Pension Benefits E

PROPOSITION E

Shall the surviving spouses of deceased employees who qualify for a pension be allowed to continue receiving a pension upon remarriage?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The City operates a retirement system that provides benefits to retired employees and their surviving spouses. When a retired employee dies, or if an employee eligible for retirement benefits dies before retiring, the surviving spouse receives a pension for life. However, if the surviving spouse remarries the pension stops.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition E is a charter amendment that would allow a surviving spouse to continue to receive a pension if he or she remarries. Spouses whose benefits have been discontinued because they remarried could apply to begin receiving a pension on or after January 1, 1994. They could not receive pension payments for any period before January 1, 1994.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to allow the surviving spouse of a City employee to continue to receive a pension if he or she remarries.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to allow the surviving spouse of a City employee to continue to receive a pension if he or she remarries.

Controller's Statement on "E"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition E:

The proposed amendment would allow the surviving spouse of City employees to remarry without losing retirement benefits. In my opinion, based on information provided by the City's retirement system staff, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it would increase the cost of government over time by approximately $100,000 per year.

How Supervisors Voted on "E"

On July 12, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 11-0 to place Proposition E on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Kennedy, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

E Spousal Pension Benefits

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION E

Proposition E eliminates the discriminatory provision of the City charter that prevents the surviving spouse of any City employee from remarrying without punitive economic consequences.

This charter amendment was originally proposed for widows of firefighters and police officers who would lose benefits for their families if they were to remarry. It was quickly amended to include all City employees.

Currently, the City charter refers to surviving spouses of City employees only as "widows" and excludes "widowers". In addition, the City charter deprives benefits for the surviving family if the surviving spouse remarries.

Proposition E changes this archaic requirement. It will eliminate the gender bias in our retirement provisions for City employees, and update our City charter to reflect the social and economic reality of today.

San Francisco city employees represent the great diversity of San Francisco. Proposition E serves that diversity by treating all of our City employees equally including recognition of female employees and their families in our City charter.

Proposition E further recognizes the economic change in our society. This amendment allows surviving spouses, women as well as men, to continue supporting themselves and their families. Proposition E provides surviving spouses the benefits they are entitled to in the event of remarriage.

Please join us in amending the city charter to eliminate a discriminatory provision. **Vote YES on Proposition E.**

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

No Opponent's Argument Was Submitted Against Proposition E
No Rebuttals Were Submitted On Proposition E

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Spousal Pension Benefits E

PAID ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION E

We worked hard to bring Proposition E to the voters. This charter amendment updates the city charter to recognize female employees of the City and County of San Francisco and amends discriminatory retirement provisions.

The Women Officers Network originally proposed this amendment for the female officers of the San Francisco Police Department and the surviving spouses of our deceased members. We are proud that our efforts resulted in an amendment that includes all city employees.

Women employees of the City and County of San Francisco deserve to be included in our charter. Furthermore, women need to be recognized as equal providers in the modern day family.

We urge you to VOTE YES on Proposition E.

Stephanie Thorne
President
Women Officers Network

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition E

TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT PROPOSITION E

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Sections 8.509, 8.559-4, 8.559-5, 8.584-5, 8.585-4, 8.585-5, 8.586-4, 8.586-5, 8.588-4 and 8.588-5, thereof, and adding Section 8.517-4, thereto, relating to pension benefits for surviving spouses of police officers, firefighters and miscellaneous employees.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held therein on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Sections 8.559-4, 8.559-5, 8.584-5, 8.585-4, 8.585-5, 8.586-4, 8.586-5, 8.588-4 and 8.588-5, thereof, and adding Section 8.517-4, thereto, to read as follows:

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike-out type~~.

8.509 Retirement — Miscellaneous Officers and Employees On and After July 1, 1947

Miscellaneous officers and employees, as defined in this section, who are members of the retirement system under this section of the charter on February 1, 1969, and persons who become miscellaneous officers and employees after February 1, 1969, shall be members of the retirement system, subject to the following provisions of this section, in addition to the provisions contained in Sections 3.670, 3.672, 8.500, 8.510 and 8.520 of this charter notwithstanding the provisions of any other section of the charter, provided that the retirement system shall be applied to persons employed on a part-time, temporary or substitute basis only as the board of supervisors shall determine by ordinance enacted by three-fourths vote of all members of the board. Miscellaneous officers and employees of the said departments who are members of the retirement system under Section 8.507 of the charter on February 1, 1969 shall continue to be members of the system under Section 8.507 and shall not be subject to any of the provisions of this section, except as specifically provided in this section.

(a) The following words and phrases as used in this section, unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context, shall have the following meaning:

"Retirement allowance," or "allowance," shall mean equal monthly payments, beginning to accrue upon the date of retirement, and continuing for life unless a different term of payments is definitely provided by the context.

"Compensation," as distinguished from benefits under the workers' compensation laws of the State of California, shall mean all remuneration whether in cash or by other allowances made by the city and county, for service qualifying for credit under this section.

"Compensation earnable" shall mean the compensation as determined by the retirement board, which would have been earned by the member had **he or she** worked, throughout the period under consideration, the average number of days ordinarily worked by persons in the same grade or class of positions as the positions held by **him or her** during such period and at the rate of pay attached to such positions, it being assumed that during any absence, **he or she** was in the position held by **him or her** at the beginning of the absence, and that prior to entering city-service **he or she** was in the position first held by **him or her** in city-service.

"Benefit" shall include "allowance," "retirement allowance," and "death benefit."

"Average final compensation" shall mean the average monthly compensation earned by a member during any five consecutive years of credited service in the retirement system in which **his or her** average final compensation is the highest, unless the board of supervisors shall otherwise provide by ordinance enacted by three-

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fourths vote of all members of the board.

For the purposes of the retirement system and of this section, the terms "miscellaneous officer or employee," or "member," as used in this section shall mean any officer or employee who is not a member of the fire or police department as defined in the charter for the purpose of the retirement system, under Section 8.507 of the charter.

"Retirement system" or "system" shall mean San Francisco City and County Employees' Retirement System as created in Section 8.500 of the charter.

"Retirement board" shall mean "retirement board" as created in Section 3.670 of the charter.

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

Words used in the masculine gender shall include the feminine and neuter genders, and singular numbers shall include the plural; and the plural the singular.

"Interest" shall mean at the rate adopted by the retirement board.

(b) Any member who completes at least 20 years of service in the aggregate credited in the retirement system, and attains the age of 50 years, or at least 10 years of service in the aggregate credited in the retirement system, and attains the age of 60 years, said service to be computed under Subsection (g) hereof, may retire from service at his or her option. Members shall be retired on the first day of the month next following the attainment by them of the age of 65 years. A member retired after reaching the age of 60 years shall receive a service retirement allowance at the rate of two percent of said average final compensation for each year of service; provided, however, that upon the compulsory retirement of a member upon his or her attainment of the age of 65 years, if the allowance available to such member, pursuant to the provisions of Subsection (f) of this section, shall be greater in amount than the service retirement allowance otherwise payable to such member under this Subsection (b), then such member shall receive as his or her service retirement allowance, in lieu of the allowance otherwise payable under this Subsection (b), an allowance computed in accordance with the formula provided in said Subsection (f). The service retirement allowance of any member retiring prior to attaining the age of 60 years, after rendering 20 years or more of such service and having attained the age of 50 years, computed under Subsection (g), shall be an allowance equal to the percentage of said average final compensation set forth opposite his or her age at retirement, taken to the preceding completed quarter year, for each year of service, computed under Subsection (g):

Age at Retirement	Percent for Each Year of Credited Service
50	1.0000
50-1/4	1.0250
50-1/2	1.0500
50-3/4	1.0750
51	1.1000
51-1/4	1.1250
51-1/2	1.1500
51-3/4	1.1750
52	1.2000
52-1/4	1.2250
52-1/2	1.2500
52-3/4	1.2750
53	1.3000
53-1/4	1.3250
53-1/2	1.3500
53-3/4	1.3750
54	1.4000
54-1/4	1.4250
54-1/2	1.4500
54-3/4	1.4750
55	1.5000
55-1/4	1.5250
55-1/2	1.5500
55-3/4	1.5750
56	1.6000
56-1/4	1.6250
56-1/2	1.6500
56-3/4	1.6750
57	1.7000
57-1/4	1.7250
57-1/2	1.7500
57-3/4	1.7750
58	1.8000
58-1/4	1.8250
58-1/2	1.8500
58-3/4	1.8750
59	1.9000
59-1/4	1.9250
59-1/2	1.9500
59-3/4	1.9750
60	2.0000

In no event shall a member's retirement allowance exceed 75 percent of his or her average final compensation.

Before the first payment of a retirement allowance is made, a member retired under this subsection or Subsection (c) of this section, may elect to receive the actuarial equivalent of his or her allowance, partly in an allowance to be received by him or her throughout his or her life, and partly in other benefits payable after his or her death to another person or persons, provided that such election shall be subject to all the conditions prescribed by the board of supervisors to govern similar elections by other members of the retirement system, including the character and amount, of such other benefits; provided, however, that at any time within 30 days after the date on which his or her compulsory retirement would otherwise have become effective, a member who has attained the age of 65 years may elect, without right of revocation, to withdraw his or her accumulated contributions, said election to be exercised in writing on a form furnished by the retirement system and filed at the office of said system, and a member so electing shall be considered as having terminated his or her membership in said system on the date immediately preceding the date on which his or her compulsory retirement would otherwise have become effective, and he or she shall be paid forthwith his or her accumulated contributions, with interest credited thereon. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 8.514 of this charter, the portion of service retirement allowance provided by the city and county's contributions shall be not less than $100 per month upon retirement after 30 years of service and after attaining the age of 60 years, and provided further that as to any member with 15 years or more of service at the compulsory retirement age of 65, the portion of the service retirement allowance provided by the city and county's contribution shall be such that the total retirement allowance shall not be less than $100 per month. In the calculations under this subsection of the retirement allowance of a member having credit for service in a position in the evening schools and service in any other position, separate retirement allowances shall be calculated in the manner prescribed for each class of service, the average final compensation in each case being that for the respective class of service; provided that the aggregate retirement allowance shall be taken into account in applying the provisions of this subsection providing for a minimum retirement allowance. Part time service and compensation shall be reduced to full time service and compensation in the manner prescribed by the board of supervisors, and when so reduced, shall be applied on full time service and compensation in the calculations of retirement allowances.

(c) Any member who becomes incapacitated for performance of duty because of disability determined by the retirement board to be of extended and uncertain duration, and who shall have completed at least 10 years of service credited in the retirement system in the aggregate, computed as provided in Subsection (g) hereof, shall be retired upon an allowance of one and eight-tenths percent of the average final compensation of said member, as defined in Subsection (a) hereof for each year of credited service, if such retirement allowance exceeds 40 percent of his or her average final compensation; otherwise one and eight-tenths percent of his or her average final compensation multiplied by the number of years of city-service which would be credited to him or her were such city-service to continue until attainment by him or her of age 60, but such retirement allowance shall not exceed 40 percent of such average final compensation. In the calculation under this subsection of the retirement allowance of a member having credit for service in a position in the evening schools and service in any other position, separate retirement allowances shall be calculated, in the manner prescribed, for each class of service, the average final compensation in each case being that for the respective class of service; provided that the average final compensation upon which the minimum total retirement allowance is calculated in such case shall be based on the compensation earnable by the member in the classes of service rendered by him during the one year immediately preceding his or her retirement. Part-time service and compensation shall be reduced to full-time service and compensation in the manner prescribed by the board of supervisors, and when so reduced, shall be applied as full-time service and compensation in the calculation of retirement allowances. The question of retiring a member under this subsection may be brought before the retirement board on said board's own motion, by recommendation of any

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commission or board, or by said member or his or her guardian. If his or her disability shall cease, his or her retirement allowance shall cease, and he or she shall be restored to service in the position or classification he or she occupied at the time of his or her retirement.

(d) No modification of benefits provided in this section shall be made because of any amounts payable to or on account of any member under workers' compensation laws of the State of California.

(e) If a member shall die, before retirement, (1) If no benefit is payable under subdivision (2) of this subsection (e):

(A) Regardless of cause, a death benefit shall be paid to the member's estate or designated beneficiary consisting of the compensation earnable by the member during the six months immediately preceding death, plus the member's contributions and interest credited thereon.

(B) If a member sustains a traumatic bodily injury through external and violent means in the course and scope of employment and death results within 180 days of such injury, an additional insurance benefit of 12 months of compensation earnable shall be paid to the member's estate or designated beneficiary.

(2) If, at the date of his or her death, he or she was qualified for service retirement by reason of service and age under the provisions of Subsection (b) of this section, and he or she has designated as beneficiary his or her surviving spouse, who was married to him or her for at least one full year immediately prior to the date of his or her death, one-half of the retirement allowance to which the member would have been entitled if he or she had retired from service on the date of his or her death, shall be paid to such surviving spouse who was his or her designated beneficiary at the date of his or her death, until such spouse's death ~~or remarriage~~, or if there be no surviving spouse, to the unmarried child or children of such member under the age of 18 years, collectively, until every such child dies, marries or attains the age of 18 years, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. If, at the death of such surviving spouse, who was receiving an allowance under this Subdivision (2), there be one or more unmarried children of such member under the age of 18 years, such allowance shall continue to such child or children, collectively, until every such child dies, marries or attains the age of 18 years, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. If the total of the payments of allowance made pursuant to this Subdivision (2) is less than the benefit which was otherwise payable under Subdivision (1) of this subsection, the amount of said benefit payable under Subdivision (1) less an amount equal to the total of the payments of allowance made pursuant to this Subdivision (2) shall be paid in lump sum as follows:

(A) ~~If the person last entitled to said allowance is the remarried surviving spouse of such member, to such spouse.~~

~~(B) Otherwise, t~~To the surviving children of the member, share and share alike, or if there are no such children, to the estate of the person last entitled to said allowance.

The surviving spouse may elect, on a form provided by the retirement system and filed in the office of the retirement system before the first payment of the allowance provided herein, to receive the benefit provided in Subdivision (1) of this subsection in lieu of the allowance which otherwise would be payable under the provisions of this subdivision. If a surviving spouse, who was entitled to make the election herein provided, shall die before or after making such election, but before receiving any payment pursuant to such election, then the legally appointed guardian of the unmarried children of the member under the age of 18 years, may make the election herein provided before benefit has been paid under this Subsection (e), for and on behalf of such children if, in his or her judgment it appears to be in their interest and advantage, and the election so made shall be binding and conclusive upon all parties in interest.

If any person other than such surviving spouse shall have and be paid a community property interest in any portion of any benefit provided under this Subsection (e), any allowance payable under this Subdivision (2) shall be reduced by the actuarial equivalent, at the date of the member's death, of the amount of benefits paid to such other person.

Upon the death of a member after retirement and regardless of the cause of death, a death benefit shall be paid to his or her estate or designated beneficiary in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the board of supervisors for the payment of a similar death benefit upon the death of other retired members.

(f) Should any miscellaneous member cease to be employed as such a member, through any cause other than death or retirement, all of his or her contributions, with interest credited thereon, shall be refunded to him or her subject to the conditions prescribed by the board of supervisors to cover similar terminations of employment and reemployment with and without redeposit of withdrawn accumulated contributions of other members of the retirement system, provided that if such member is entitled to be credited with at least 10 years of service or if his or her accumulated contributions exceed $1,000, he or she shall have the right to elect, without right of revocation and within 90 days after said termination of service, or if the termination was by lay-off, 90 days after the retirement board determines the termination to be permanent, whether to allow his or her accumulated contributions to remain in the retirement fund and to receive benefits only as provided in this paragraph. Failure to make such election shall be deemed an irrevocable election to withdraw his or her accumulated contributions. A person who elects to allow his or her accumulated contributions to remain in the retirement fund shall be subject to the same age requirements as apply to other members under this section for service retirement, but he or she shall not be subject to a minimum service requirement. Upon the qualification of such member for retirement by reason of age, he or she shall be entitled to receive a retirement allowance which shall be the actuarial equivalent of his or her accumulated contributions and an equal amount of the contributions of the city and county, plus 1-2/3 percent of his or her average final compensation for each year of service credited to him or her as rendered prior to his or her first membership in the retirement system. Upon the death of such member prior to retirement, his or her contributions with interest credited thereon shall be paid to his or her estate or designated beneficiary.

(g) The following time and service shall be included in the computation of the service to be credited to a member for the purpose of determining whether such member qualifies for retirement and calculating benefits:

(1) Time during which said member is a member of the retirement system and during and for which said member is entitled to receive compensation because of services as a miscellaneous officer or employee.

(2) Service in the fire and police departments which is not credited as service of a member under this section shall count under this section upon transfer of a member of either of such departments to employment entitling him or her to membership in the retirement system under this section, provided that the accumulated contributions standing to the credit of such member shall be adjusted by refund to the member or by payment of the member, to bring the account at the time of such transfer to the amount which would have been credited to it had the member been a miscellaneous employee throughout the period of his or her service in either such departments at the compensation he or she received in such departments.

(3) Time during which said member is absent from a status included in paragraphs (1) or (2) next preceding which is not deemed absence from service under the provisions of Section 8.520 of the charter and for which such member is entitled to receive credit as service for the city and county by virtue of contributions made in accordance with the provisions of such section.

(4) Prior service determined and credited as prescribed by the board of supervisors for persons who are members under Section 8.507.

(5) The board of supervisors, by ordinance enacted by a three-fourths vote of its members, may provide for the crediting as service under the retirement system of service, other than military service, rendered as an employee of the federal government and service rendered as an employee of the State of California or any public entity or public agency in the State of California. Said ordinance shall provide that all contributions required as the result of the crediting of such service shall be made by the member and that no contributions therefor shall be required of the city and county.

(h) All payments provided under this section shall be made from funds derived from the following sources, plus interest earned on said funds:

(1) There shall be deducted from each payment of compensation paid to a member under Section

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8.509 a sum equal to 7-1/2 percent of such payment of compensation. The sum so deducted shall be paid forthwith to the retirement system. Said contribution shall be credited to the individual account of the member from whose salary it was deducted, and the total of said contributions, together with interest credited thereon in the same manner as is prescribed by the board of supervisors for crediting interest to contributions of other members of the retirement system, shall be applied to provide part of the retirement allowance granted to, or allowance granted on account of said member under Section 8.509, or shall be paid to said member or his or her estate or beneficiary as provided in Sections 8.509(e) and 8.509(f).

(2) Contributions based on time included in paragraphs (1) and (3) of Subsection (g), and deducted prior to July 1, 1947, from compensation of persons who become members under this section, and standing with interest thereon, to the credit of such members on the records of the retirement system on said date, shall continue to be credited to the individual accounts of said members, and shall be combined with and administered in the same manner as the contributions deducted after said date.

(3) The total contributions, with interest thereon, made by or charged against the city and county and standing to its credit, on July 1, 1948, in the accounts of the retirement system, on account of persons who become members under this section, shall be applied to provide the benefits under this section.

(4) The city and county shall contribute to the retirement system such amounts as may be necessary, when added to the contributions referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this Subsection (h), to provide the benefits payable under this section. Such contributions of the city and county to provide the portion of the benefits hereunder, which shall be based on service rendered by each member prior to the date upon which his or her rate of contribution is determined in paragraph (1), Subsection (h), shall not be less during any fiscal year than the amount of such benefits paid during said year. Such contributions of the city and county to provide the portion of the benefits hereunder, which shall be based on service rendered by respective members on and after the date stated in the next preceding sentence, shall be made in annual installments, and the installment to be paid in any year shall be determined by the application of a percentage to the total salaries paid during said year, to persons who are members under this section, said percentage to be the ratio of the value of the effective date hereof, or at the later date of a periodical actuarial valuation and investigation into the experience under the system, of the benefits thereafter to be paid under this section, from contributions of the city and county, less the amount of such contributions, and plus accumulated interest thereon, then held by said system to provide said benefits on account of service rendered by respective member after the date stated in the sentence next preceding, to the value at said respective dates of salaries thereafter payable to said members. Said values shall be determined by the actuary, who shall take into account the interest which shall be earned on said contributions, the compensation experience of members, and the probabilities of separation by all causes, of members from service before retirement, and of death after retirement. Said percentage shall be changed only on the basis of said periodical actuarial valuation and investigation into the experience under the system. Said actuarial valuation shall be made every even-numbered year, and said investigation into the experience under the system shall be made every odd-numbered year.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this Subdivision (4), any additional liabilities created by the amendments of this Section 8.509 contained in the proposition therefor submitted to the electorate on November 6, 1973, shall be amortized over a period of 30 years.

(5) To promote the stability of the retirement system through a joint participation in the result of variations in the experience under mortality, investment and other contingencies, the contributions of both members and the city and county, held by the system to provide the benefits under this section, shall be a part of the fund in which all other assets of said system are included. Nothing in the section shall affect the obligations of the city and county to pay to the retirement system any amounts which may or shall become due under the provisions of the charter prior to the effective date hereof, and which are represented on July 1, 1947, in the accounts of said system by debits against the city and county.

(i) Upon the completion of the years of service set forth in Subsection (b) of this section as requisite to retirement, a member shall be entitled to retire at any time thereafter in accordance with the provisions of said Subsection (b), and nothing shall deprive said member of said right.

(j) Except as otherwise provided in section 8.511 of this charter, no person retired under this section, for service or disability and entitled to receive a retirement allowance under the retirement system, shall serve in any elective or appointive position in the city and county service, including membership on boards and commissions, nor shall such persons receive any payment for service rendered to the city and county after retirement, provided that service as an election officer or juror shall not be affected by this section.

(k) Any section or part of any section in this charter, insofar as it should conflict with this section, or with any part thereof, shall be superseded by the contents of this section. In the event that any word, phrase, clause or subsection of this section shall be adjudged unconstitutional, the remainder thereof shall remain in full force and effect.

(l) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsections (b), (c), (f), and (i) of this section, any member convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, committed in connection with his or her duties as an officer or employee of the City and County of San Francisco, shall, upon his or her removal from office or employment pursuant to the provisions of this charter, forfeit all rights to any benefits under the retirement system except refund of his or her accumulated contributions; provided, however, that if such member is qualified for service retirement by reason of service and age under the provisions of Subsection (b) of this section, he or she shall have the right to elect, without right of revocation and within 90 days after his or her removal from office or employment, whether to withdraw all of his or her accumulated contributions or to receive as his or her sole benefit under the retirement system, an annuity which shall be the actuarial equivalent of his or her accumulated contributions at the time of such removal from office or employment.

(m) The amendments of this section contained in the proposition submitted to the electorate on November 6, 1984 are hereby declared to be prospective and shall not give any person a claim against the city and county relating to a death prior to ratification of this amendment by the State Legislature.

8.584-5 Death Benefit

If a member shall die, before retirement:

(a) If no benefit is payable under subsection (b) of this section:

(1) Regardless of cause, a death benefit shall be paid to the member's estate or designated beneficiary consisting of the compensation earnable by the member during the six months immediately preceding death, plus the member's contributions and interest credited thereon.

(2) If a member sustains a traumatic bodily injury through external and violent means in the course and scope of employment and death results within 180 days of such injury, an additional insurance benefit of 12 months of compensation earnable shall be paid to the member's estate or designated beneficiary.

(b) If, at the date of his or her death, he or she was qualified for service retirement by reason of service and age under the provisions of Section 8.584-2, and he or she has designated as beneficiary his or her surviving spouse, who was married to him or her for at least one full year immediately prior to the date of his or her death, one-half of the retirement allowance to which the member would have been entitled if he or she had retired for service on the date of his or her death shall be paid to such surviving spouse who was his or her designated beneficiary at the date of his or her death, until such spouse's death ~~or remarriage~~, or if there be no surviving spouse, to the unmarried child or children of such member under the age of 18 years, collectively, until every such child dies, marries or attains the age of 18 years, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. If, at the death of such surviving spouse, who was receiving an allowance under this Subsection (b), there be one or more unmarried children of such member under the age of 18 years, such allowance shall continue to such child or children, collectively, until every such child dies, marries or attains the age of 18 years, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. If the total of the payments of allowance made pursuant to this Subsection (b) is less than

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the benefit which was otherwise payable under Subsection (a) of this section, the amount of said benefit payable under Subsection (a) less an amount equal to the total of the payments of allowance made pursuant to this Subsection (b) shall be paid in lump sum as follows:

(1) ~~If the person last entitled to said allowance is the remarried surviving spouse of such member, to such spouse.~~

~~(2) Otherwise, t~~To the surviving children of the member, share and share alike, or if there are no such children, to the estate of the person last entitled to said allowance.

The surviving spouse may elect, on a form provided by the retirement system and filed in the office of the retirement system before the first payment of the allowance provided herein, to receive the benefit provided in Subsection (a) of this section in lieu of the allowance which otherwise would be payable under the provisions of this subdivision. If a surviving spouse, who was entitled to make the election herein provided, shall die before or after making such election, but before receiving any payment pursuant to such election, then the legally appointed guardian of the unmarried children of the member under the age of 18 years may make the election herein provided before any benefit has been paid under this section, for and on behalf of such children if, in his or her judgment it appears to be in their interest and advantage, and the election so made shall be binding and conclusive upon all parties in interest.

If any person other than such surviving spouse shall have and be paid a community property interest in any portion of any benefit provided under this section, any allowance payable under this Subsection (b) shall be reduced by the actuarial equivalent, at the date of the member's death, of the amount of benefits paid to such other person.

Upon the death of a member after retirement and regardless of the cause of death, a death benefit shall be paid to his or her estate or designated beneficiary in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the board of supervisors for the payment of a similar death benefit upon the death of other retired members.

Upon the death of a member after retirement, an allowance, in addition to the death benefit provided in the immediately preceding paragraph, shall be paid to his or her surviving spouse, until such surviving spouse's death ~~or remarriage~~, equal to one-half of his or her retirement allowance as it was prior to optional modification and prior to reduction as provided in Subsection (a) of Section 8.514 of this charter, but exclusive of the part of such allowance which was provided by additional contributions. No allowance, however, shall be paid under this paragraph to a surviving spouse unless such surviving spouse was married to said member at least one year prior to his or her retirement. If such retired person leaves no such surviving spouse, or if such surviving spouse should die ~~or remarry~~ before every child of such deceased retired person attains the age of 18 years, the allowance which such surviving spouse would have received had he or she lived ~~and not remarried~~ shall be paid to retired person's child or children under said age, collectively, to continue until every such child dies or attains said age, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years.

The amendments of this section contained in the proposition submitted to the electorate on November 6, 1984, are hereby declared to be prospective and shall not give any person a claim against the city and county relating to a death prior to ratification of this amendment by the State Legislature.

8.559-4 Death Allowance

If a member of the police department shall die before or after retirement by reason of an injury received in, or illness caused by the performance of his or her duty, a death allowance, in lieu of any allowance payable under any other section of the charter or by ordinance, on account of death resulting from injury received in or illness caused by the performance of duty, shall be paid, beginning on the date next following the date of death, to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse throughout his or her life ~~or until her remarriage~~. If the member, at the time of death, was qualified for service retirement, but had not retired, the allowance payable shall be equal to the retirement allowance which the member would have received if he or she had been retired for service on the day of death, but such allowance shall not be less than 55 percent of the final compensation earnable by said member immediately preceding death. If death occurs prior to qualification for service retirement, the allowance payable shall be equal to the final compensation of said member at the date of death, until the date upon which said member would have qualified for service retirement, had he or she lived and rendered service without interruption in the rank held by him or her at death, and after said date the allowance payable shall be equal to the retirement allowance said member would have received if retired for service on said date, based on the final compensation he or she would have received immediately prior to said date, had he or she lived and rendered service as assumed, but such allowance shall not be less than 55 percent of such monthly final compensation. If he or she had retired prior to death, for service or for disability resulting from injury received in, or illness caused by the performance of duty, the allowance payable shall be equal to the retirement allowance of the member, except that if he or she was a member under Section 5.559 and retirement was for such disability, and if death occurred prior to qualification for the service retirement allowance, the allowance continued shall be reduced upon the date at which said member would have qualified for service retirement, in the same manner as it would have been reduced had the member not died. If there be no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse entitled to an allowance hereunder, or if he or she dies ~~or remarries~~ before every child of such deceased member attains the age of 18 years, then the allowance which the surviving ~~wife~~ spouse would have received had he or she lived ~~and not remarried~~ shall be paid to his or her child or children under said age, collectively, to continue until every such child dies or attains said age, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. Should said member leave no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse and no children under the age of 18 years, but leave a parent or parents dependent upon him or her for support, the parents so dependent shall collectively receive a monthly allowance equal to that which a surviving widow otherwise would have received, during such dependency. No allowance, however, shall be paid under this section to a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse following the death of a member unless he or she was married to the member prior to the date of the injury or onset of the illness which results in death.

8.559-5 Payment to Surviving Dependents

Upon the death of a member of the police department resulting from any cause, other than an injury received in, or illness caused by performance of duty;

(a) if his or her death occurred after qualification for service retirement, under Section 8.559-2, or after retirement for service or because of disability which resulted from any cause other than an injury received in, or illness caused by performance of duty, three-fourths of his or her retirement allowance to which the member would have been entitled if he or she had retired for service at the time of death or three-fourths of the retirement allowance as it was at his or her death, as the case may be, shall be continued throughout life ~~or until marriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse; or

(b) if his or her death occurred after the completion of at least 25 years of service in the aggregate but prior to the attainment of the age of 50 years, three-fourths of the retirement allowance to which he or she would have been entitled under Section 8.559-2 if he or she had attained the age of 50 years on the date of his or her death shall be continued throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse; or

(c) if his or her death occurred after retirement for disability by reason of injury received in, or illness caused by performance of duty, his or her retirement allowance as it was at his or her death shall be continued throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~, to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, except that, if death occurred prior to qualification for service retirement allowance, the allowance continued shall be adjusted upon the date of which said member would have qualified for service retirement, in the same manner as it would have been adjusted had the member not died; or

(d) if his or her death occurred after completion of at least 10 years of service in the aggregate, computed as provided in Section 8.559-10, an allowance in an amount equal to the retirement allowance to which the member would have been entitled pursuant to Section ~~8.5593~~ 8.559-3 if he or she had retired on the date of death because of incapacity for performance of duty resulting from a cause other than bodily injury received in, or illness caused by performance of duty shall be paid throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse. If there be no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse entitled to an allowance hereun-

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LEGAL TEXT OF PROPOSITION E (Continued)

der, or if he or she dies ~~or remarries~~ before every child of such deceased member attains the age of 18 years, then the allowance which the surviving ~~wife~~ spouse would have received had he or she lived ~~and not remarried~~ shall be paid to his or her child or children under said age, collectively, to continue until every such child dies or attains said age, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. Should said member leave no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse and no children under age of 18 years, but leave a child or children, regardless of age, dependent upon him or her for support because partially or totally disabled and unable to earn a livelihood or a parent or parents dependent upon him or her for support, the child or children and the parents so dependent shall collectively receive a monthly allowance equal to that which a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse otherwise would have received, during such dependency. No allowance, however, shall be paid under this section to a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse unless he or she was married to the member prior to the date of the injury or onset of the illness which results in death if he or she had not retired, or unless he or she was married to the member at least one year prior to his or her death if he or she had retired.

As used in this section and Section 8.559-4, "surviving ~~wife~~ spouse" shall mean and include a surviving spouse~~, and shall also mean and include a spouse who has remarried since the death of the member, but whose remarriage has been terminated by death, divorce or annulment within five years after the date of such remarriage and who has not thereafter again remarried~~.

The surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, in the event of death of the member after qualification for but before service retirement, may elect before the first payment of the allowance, to receive the benefit provided in Section 8.559-8, in lieu of the allowance which otherwise would be continued to him or her under this section. If there be no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, the guardian of the eligible child or children may make such election, and if there be no such children, the dependent parent or parents may make such election. "Qualified for service retirement," "Qualification for service retirement" or "Qualified as to age and service for retirement," as used in this section and other sections to which persons who are members under Section 8.559 are subject, shall mean completion of 25 years of service and attainment of age 50, said service to be computed under Section 8.559-10.

8.585-4 Death Allowance

If a member of the fire department shall die before or after retirement by reason of an injury received in, or illness caused by the performance of his or her duty, a death allowance, in lieu of any allowance payable under any other section of the charter or by ordinance, on account of death resulting from injury received in or illness caused by the performance of duty, shall be paid, beginning on the date next following the date of death, to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse throughout his or her life ~~or until her remarriage~~. If the member, at the time of death, was qualified for service retirement, but had not retired, the allowance payable shall be equal to the retirement allowance which the member would have received if he or she had been retired for service on the day of death, but such allowance shall not be less than 55 percent of the final compensation earnable by said member immediately preceding death. If death occurs prior to qualification for service retirement, the allowance payable shall be equal to the final compensation of said member at the date of death, until the date upon which said member would have qualified for service retirement, had he or she lived and rendered service without interruption in the rank held by him or her at death, and after said date the allowance payable shall be equal to the retirement allowance said member would have received if retired for service on said date, based on the final compensation he or she would have received immediately prior to said date, had he or she lived and rendered service as assumed, but such allowance shall not be less than 55 percent of such monthly final compensation. If he or she had retired prior to death, for service or for disability resulting from injury received in, or illness caused by the performance of duty, the allowance payable shall be equal to the retirement allowance of the member, except that if he or she was a member under Section 8.585 and retirement was for such disability, and if death occurred prior to qualification for the service retirement allowance, the allowance continued shall be reduced upon the date at which said member would have qualified for service retirement, in the same manner as it would have been reduced had the member not died. If there be no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse entitled to an allowance hereunder, or if he or she dies ~~or remarries~~ before every child of such deceased member attains the age of 18 years, then the allowance which the surviving ~~wife~~ spouse would have received had he or she lived ~~and not remarried~~ shall be paid to his or her child or children under said age, collectively, to continue until every such child dies or attains said age, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. Should said member leave no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse and no children under the age of 18 years, but leave a parent or parents dependent upon him or her for support, the parents so dependent shall collectively receive a monthly allowance equal to that which a surviving widow otherwise would have received, during such dependency. No allowance, however, shall be paid under this section to a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse following the death of a member unless he or she was married to the member prior to the date of the injury or onset of the illness which results in death.

8.585-5 Payment to Surviving Dependents

Upon the death of a member of the fire department resulting from any cause, other than an injury received in, or illness caused by performance of duty;

(a) if his or her death occurred after qualification for service retirement, under Section 8.585-2, or after retirement for service or because of disability which resulted from any cause other than an injury received in, or illness caused by performance of duty, three-fourths of his or her retirement allowance to which the member would have been entitled if he or she had retired for service at the time of death of three-fourths of the retirement allowance as it was at his or her death, as the case may be, shall be continued throughout life ~~or until marriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse; ~~,~~ or

(b) if his or her death occurred after the completion of at least 25 years of service in the aggregate but prior to the attainment of the age of 50 years, three-fourths of the retirement allowance to which he or she would have been entitled under Section 8.585-2 if he or she had attained the age of 50 years on the date of his or her death shall be continued throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse; ~~,~~ or

(c) if his or her death occurred after retirement for disability by reason of injury received in or illness caused by performance of duty, his or her retirement allowance as it was at his or her death shall be continued throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~, to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, except that, if death occurred prior to qualification for service retirement allowance, the allowance continued shall be adjusted upon the date of which said member would have qualified for service retirement, in the same manner as it would have been adjusted had the member not died; ~~,~~ or

(d) if his or her death occurred after completion of at least 10 years of service in the aggregate, computed as provided in Section 8.585-10, an allowance in an amount equal to the retirement allowance to which the member would have been entitled pursuant to Section 8.585-3 if he or she had retired on the date of death because of incapacity for performance of duty resulting from a cause other than bodily injury received in or illness caused by performance of duty shall be paid throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse. If there be no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse entitled to an allowance hereunder, or if he or she dies ~~or remarries~~ before every child of such deceased member attains the age of 18 years, then the allowance which the surviving ~~wife~~ spouse would have received had he or she lived ~~and not remarried~~ shall be paid to his or her child or children under said age, collectively, to continue until every such child dies or attains said age, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. Should said member leave no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse and no children under age of 18 years, but leave a child or children, regardless of age, dependent upon him or her for support because partially or totally disabled and unable to earn a livelihood or a parent or parents dependent upon him or her for support, the child or children and the parents so dependent shall collectively receive a monthly allowance equal to that which a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse otherwise would have received, during such dependency. No allowance, however, shall be paid under this section to a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse unless he or she was married to the member prior to the date of the injury or onset of the illness which results in death if he or she had not retired, or unless he or she was married to the member at least one year prior to his or her death if he or she had retired.

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LEGAL TEXT OF PROPOSITION E (Continued)

~~As used in this section and Section 8.585-4, "surviving wife" shall mean and include a surviving spouse, and shall also mean and include a spouse who has remarried since the death of the member, but whose remarriage has been terminated by death, divorce or annulment within five years after the date of such remarriage and who has not thereafter again remarried.~~

The surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, in the event of death of the member after qualification for but before service retirement, may elect before the first payment of the allowance, to receive the benefit provided in Section 8.585-8, in lieu of the allowance which otherwise would be continued to him or her under this section. If there is no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, the guardian of the eligible child or children may make such election, and if there be no such children, the dependent parent or parents may make such election. "Qualified for service retirement," "Qualification for service retirement" or "Qualified as to age and service for retirement," as used in this section and other sections to which persons who are members under Section 8.585 are subject, shall mean completion of 25 years of service and attainment of age 50, said service to be computed under Section 8.585-10.

8.586-4 Death Allowance

If a member of the police department shall die before or after retirement by reason of an injury received in, or illness caused by the performance of his or her duty, a death allowance, in lieu of any allowance payable under any other section of the charter or by ordinance, on account of death resulting from injury received in or illness caused by the performance of duty, shall be paid, beginning on the date next following the date of death, to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse throughout his or her life ~~or until her remarriage~~. If the member, at the time of death, was qualified for service retirement, but had not retired, the allowance payable shall be equal to three-fourths of the retirement allowance which the member would have received if he or she had been retired for service on the date of death, but such allowance shall not be less than 50 percent of the final compensation earnable by said member immediately preceding death. If death occurs prior to qualification for service retirement, the allowance payable shall be equal to the compensation of said member at the date of death, until the date upon which said member would have qualified for service retirement, had he or she lived and rendered service without interruption in the rank held by him or her at death, and after said date the allowance payable shall be equal to three-fourths of the retirement allowance said member would have received if retired for service on said date, based on the final compensation he or she would have received prior to said date, had he or she lived and rendered service as assumed, but such allowance shall not be less than 50 percent of such final compensation. If he or she had retired prior to death, for service or for disability resulting from injury received in, or illness caused by the performance of duty, the allowance payable shall be equal to three-fourths of the retirement allowance of the member, except that if he or she was a member under Section 8.586 and retirement was for such disability, and if death occurred prior to qualification for the service retirement allowance, the allowance continued shall be adjusted upon the date at which said member would have qualified for service retirement, in the same manner as it would have been adjusted had the member not died.

If there be no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse entitled to an allowance hereunder, or if he or she dies ~~or remarries~~ before every child of such deceased member attains the age of 18 years, then the allowance which the surviving ~~wife~~ spouse would have received had he or she lived ~~and not remarried~~ shall be paid to his or her child or children under said age, collectively until every such child dies or attains said age, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. Should said member leave no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse and no children under the age of 18 years, but leave a parent or parents dependent upon him or her for support, the parents so dependent shall collectively receive a monthly allowance equal to that which a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse otherwise would have received, during such dependency. No allowance, however, shall be paid under this section to a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse following the death of a member unless he or she was married to the member prior to the date of the injury or onset of the illness which results in death.

8.586-5 Payment to Surviving Dependents

Upon the death of a member of the police department resulting from any cause, other than an injury received in, or illness caused by performance of duty;

(a) if his or her death occurred after qualification for service retirement, under Section 8.586-2, or after retirement for service or because of disability which resulted from any cause other than an injury received in, or illness caused by performance of duty, one-half of ~~the~~ his or her retirement allowance to which the member would have been entitled if he or she had retired for service at the time of death or one-half of the retirement allowance as it was at his or her death, as the case may be, shall be continued throughout life ~~or until marriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse; ~~,~~ or

(b) if his or her death occurred after the completion of at least 25 years of service in the aggregate but prior to the attainment of the age of 50 years, one-half of the retirement allowance to which he or she would have been entitled under Section 8.586-2 if he or she had attained the age of 50 years on the date of his or her death shall be continued throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse; ~~,~~ or

(c) if his or her death occurred after retirement for disability by reason of injury received in or illness caused by performance of duty, three-fourths of his or her retirement allowance as it was at his or her death shall be continued throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, except that, if death occurred prior to qualification for service retirement allowance, the allowance continued shall be adjusted upon the date of which said member would have qualified for service retirement, in the same manner as it would have been adjusted had the member not died; ~~,~~ or

(d) if his or her death occurred after completion of at least 10 years of service in the aggregate, computed as provided in Section 8.586-10, an allowance in an amount equal to the retirement allowance to which the member would have been entitled pursuant to Section 8.586-3 if he or she had retired on the date of death because of incapacity for performance of duty shall be paid throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse. If there be no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse entitled to an allowance hereunder, or if he or she dies ~~or remarries~~ before every child of such deceased member attains the age of 18 years, then the allowance which the surviving ~~wife~~ spouse would have received had he or she lived ~~and not remarried~~ shall be paid to his or her child or children under said age, collectively, to continue until every such child dies or attains said age, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. Should said member leave no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse and no children under age of 18 years, but leave a child or children, regardless of age, dependent upon him or her for support because partially or totally disabled and unable to earn a livelihood or a parent or parents dependent upon him or her for support, the child or children and the parents so dependent shall collectively receive a monthly allowance equal to that which a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse otherwise would have received, during such dependency. No allowance, however, shall be paid under this section to a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse unless he or she was married to the member prior to the date of the injury or onset of the illness which results in death if he or she had not retired, or unless he or she was married to the member at least one year prior to his or her retirement if he or she had retired.

As used in this section and Section 8.556-4, "surviving wife" shall mean and include a surviving spouse, and shall also mean and include a spouse who has remarried since the death of the member, but whose remarriage has been terminated by death, divorce or annulment within five years after the date of such remarriage and who has not thereafter again remarried.

The surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, in the event of death of the member after qualification for, but before service retirement, may elect before the first payment of the allowance, to receive the benefit provided in Section 8.586-8, in lieu of the allowance which otherwise would be continued to him or her under this section. If there be no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, the guardian of the eligible child or children may make such election, and if there be no such children, the dependent parent or parents may make such election. "Qualified for service retirement," "Qualification for service retirement" or "Qualified as to age and service for retirement," as used in this section and other sections to which persons who are members under Section 8.586 are subject, shall mean completion of 25 years of service and attainment of age 50, said service to be computed under Sec-

(Continued on next page)

tion 8.586-10.

8.588-4 Death Allowance

If a member of the fire department shall die before or after retirement by reason of an injury received in, or illness caused by the performance of his or her duty, a death allowance, in lieu of any allowance, payable under any other section of the charter or by ordinance, on account of death resulting from injury received in or illness caused by the performance of duty, shall be paid, beginning on the date next following the date of death, to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse throughout his or her life ~~or until her remarriage~~. If the member, at the time of death, was qualified for service retirement, but ~~he~~ had not retired, the allowance payable shall be equal to three-fourths of the retirement allowance which the member would have received if he or she had been retired for service on the day of death, but such allowance shall not be less than 50 percent of the final compensation earnable by said member immediately preceding death. If death occurs prior to qualification for service retirement, the allowance payable shall be equal to the compensation of said member at the date of death, until the date upon which said member would have qualified for service retirement, had he or she lived and rendered service without interruption in the rank held by him or her at death, and after said date the allowance payable shall be equal to three-fourths of the retirement allowance said member would have received if retired for service on said date, based on the final compensation he or she would have received immediately prior to said date, had he or she lived and rendered service as assumed, but such allowance shall not be less than 50 percent of such final compensation. If he or she had retired prior to death, for service or for disability resulting from injury received in, or illness caused by the performance of duty, the allowance payable shall be equal to three-fourths of the retirement allowance of the member, except that if he or she was a member under Section 8.588 and retirement was for such disability, and if death occurred prior to qualification for the service retirement allowance, the allowance continued shall be adjusted upon the date at which said member would have qualified for service retirement, in the same manner as it would have been adjusted had the member not died.

If there be no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse entitled to an allowance hereunder, or if he or she dies ~~or remarries~~ before every child of such deceased member attains the age of 18 years, then the allowance which the surviving ~~wife~~ spouse would have received had he or she lived ~~and not remarried~~ shall be paid to his or her child or children under said age, collectively, until every such child dies or attains said age, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. Should said member leave no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse and no children under the age of 18 years, but leave a parent or parents dependent upon him or her for support, the parents so dependent shall collectively receive a monthly allowance equal to that which a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse otherwise would have received, during such dependency. No allowance, however, shall be paid under this section to a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse following the death of a member unless he or she was married to the member prior to the date of the injury or onset of the illness which results in death.

8.588-5 Payment to Surviving Dependents

Upon the death of a member of the fire department resulting from any cause, other than an injury received in, or illness caused by performance of duty~~;~~

(a) if his or her death occurred after qualification for service retirement, under Section 8.588-2, or after retirement for service or because of disability which result from any cause other than an injury received in, or illness caused by performance of duty~~,~~ one-half of the retirement allowance to which the member would have been entitled if he or she had retired for service at the ~~date~~ time of death or one-half of the retirement allowance as it was at his or her death, as the case may be, shall be continued ~~through out~~ throughout his or her life ~~or until remarriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse~~;~~ ~~,~~ or

(b) if his or her death occurred after the completion of at least 25 years of service in the aggregate but prior to the attainment of the age of 50 years, one-half of the retirement allowance to which he or she would have been entitled under Section 8.588-2 if he or she had attained the age of 50 years on the date of his or her death shall be continued throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse~~;~~ ~~,~~ or

(c) if his or her death occurred after retirement for disability by reason of injury received in or illness caused by performance of duty, three-fourths of his or her retirement allowance as it was at his or her death shall be continued throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~, to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, except that, if death occurred prior to qualification for service retirement allowance, the allowance continued shall be adjusted upon the date of which said member would have qualified for service retirement, in the same manner as it would have been adjusted had the member not died~~;~~ ~~,~~ or

(d) if his or her death occurred after completion of at least 10 years of service in the aggregate, computed as provided in Section 8.588-10, an allowance in an amount equal to the retirement allowance to which the member would have been entitled pursuant to Section 8.585-3 if he or she had retired on the date of death because of incapacity for performance of duty shall be paid throughout life ~~or until remarriage~~ to his or her surviving ~~wife~~ spouse. If there be no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse entitled to an allowance hereunder, or if he or she dies ~~orremarries~~ before every child of such deceased member attains the age of 18 years, then the allowance which the surviving ~~wife~~ spouse would have received had he or she lived ~~and not remarried~~ shall be paid to his or her child or children under said age collectively, to continue until every such child dies or attains said age, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of 18 years. Should said member leave no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse and no children, under age of 18 years, but leave a child or children, regardless of age, dependent upon him or her for support because partially or totally disabled and unable to earn a livelihood or a parent or parents dependent upon him or her for support, the child or children and the parents so dependent shall collectively receive a monthly allowance equal to that which a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse otherwise would have received, during such dependency. No allowance, however, shall be paid under this section to a surviving ~~wife~~ spouse unless he or she was married to the member prior to the date of the injury or onset of the illness which results in death if he or she had not retired, or unless he or she was married to the member at least one year prior to his or her retirement if he or she had retired.

~~As used in this section and Section 8.588-4, "surviving wife" shall mean and include a surviving spouse, and shall also mean and include a spouse who has remarried since the death of the member, but whose remarriage has been terminated by death, divorce or annulment within five years after the date of such remarriage and who has not thereafter again remarried.~~

The surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, in the event of death of the member after qualification for but before service retirement, may elect before the first payment of the allowance, to receive the benefit provided in Section 8.588-8, in lieu of the allowance which otherwise would be continued to him or her under this section. If there ~~be~~ is no surviving ~~wife~~ spouse, the guardian of the eligible child or children may make such election, and if there be no such children, the dependent parent or parents may make such election. "Qualified for service retirement," "Qualification for service retirement" or "Qualified as to age and service for retirement," as used in this section and other sections to which persons who are members under Section 8.588 are subject, shall mean completion of 25 years of service and attainment of age 50, said service to be computed under Section 8.588-10.

8.517-4 Elimination of Cessation of Surviving spouse Benefit Upon Remarriage

The amendments to charter sections 8.509, 8.559-4, 8.559-5, 8.584-5, 8.585-4, 8.585-5, 8.586-4, 8.586-5, 5.588-4 and 8.588-5 contained in the proposition submitted to the electorate on November 2, 1993 shall be effective January 1, 1994. Surviving spouse benefits which were terminated on remarriage prior to January 1, 1994 may be reinstated on or after January 1, 1994 only on application by the surviving spouse, according to such rules as the retirement board may adopt. The amendments described in the first sentence of this section shall not give any claim to the heir or successor of a surviving spouse. The amendments described in the first sentence of this section shall not give any person a claim against the city and county or the retirement system for a retirement allowance payable prior to January 1, 1994. □

Police and Fire Retirement Benefit Modifications

F

PROPOSITION F

Shall the Board of Supervisors, by a vote of eight of its members, be allowed to change retirement benefits for police officers and firefighters, and to contract to make police officers and firefighters members of the State Public Employees Retirement System instead of the City retirement system?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Police officers and firefighters belong to the City's retirement system. Generally, retirement benefits may be changed only if approved by the voters.

Under the charter, a majority of the Board of Supervisors may allow certain groups of employees to join the state's Public Employee Retirement System (PERS) instead of the City's retirement system, but only if there is no additional cost to the City.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition F is a charter amendment that would allow the Board of Supervisors, by a vote of 8 of its 11 members, to change any retirement benefits for police officers and firefighters. Such changes in retirement benefits would no longer require voter approval.

Proposition F would make a second change. The Board of Supervisors, by a vote 8 of its 11 members, could contract with PERS to make police officers and firefighters members of PERS instead of the City's retirement system. The Board of Supervisors could make this change even if there were an additional cost to the City.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to make these changes.

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

Controller's Statement on "F"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition F:

The proposed charter amendment would allow the Board of Supervisors by eight votes to increase retirement benefits of City employees, subject to limitations contained in the Internal Revenue Code.

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it could increase the cost of government in amounts presently indeterminable.

How Supervisors Voted on "F"

On July 19, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 10-0 to place Proposition F on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ABSENT: Supervisor Kennedy.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

F Police and Fire Retirement Benefit Modifications

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION F

This measure authorizes the Board of Supervisors to contract with the Public Employees' Retirement System of the State of California ("PERS") whenever eight (8) of the Board's members determine that it is in the City's best interest to do so. Currently, even if the Board of Supervisors knows retirement benefits for police officers and fire fighters could be provided at less cost to the City by PERS, it cannot switch to PERS to take advantage of the cost savings.

The amendment would also authorize the Board of Supervisors to modify retirement benefits, by a vote of eight (8) of its members. However, this authority is subject to existing Charter requirements regarding how those benefit levels are set and would not be effective if they were determined to have an adverse impact on the City Retirement System.

The Board of Supervisors voted unanimously in favor of this Charter Amendment being placed on the ballot and it has the support of the Mayor, as well.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION F

Proposition F will remove from San Francisco voters the power to change city employees retirement benefits. Proposition F permits the Board of Supervisors to change any retirement benefits for police officers and firefighters. **Changes in retirement benefits would no longer require voter approval.**

THIS IS A SCANDALOUS PROPOSITION!

The Board of Supervisors dissembles in claiming their power is limited by Charter requirements on "how benefit levels are set". That's not true and according to the Board's own Budget Analyst, **"Significant modifications to increase retirement benefits would be irreversible decisions that could seriously impact the cost of government".**

In addition, the top officials of the City's own retirement system state that a transfer of fire and police personnel to the PERS system would make more difficult effective control of payment and other procedures of the City's own program. They also state that the alleged safeguards incorporated by the Supervisors into Proposition F apply only to a small portion of the potential costs.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE PRESENT SYSTEM? NOTHING! SAN FRANCISCO'S RETIREMENT SYSTEM IS THE MOST GENEROUS IN THE STATE. LET TAXPAYERS DECIDE WHAT'S FAIR AND AFFORDABLE. VOTE NO ON F!

San Francisco Taxpayers Association
Cheryl Arenson, President
Senator Quentin L. Kopp

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Police and Fire Retirement Benefit Modifications

F

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION F

Proposition F is one of the most dangerous proposals submitted to San Francisco voters in the past decade. Our Charter, for good reason, requires all adjustments and pension benefits (and invariably the adjustments are increases) to be approved by voters and taxpayers. Any benefit increase is subjected to the Charter amendment process, with final approval by voters. Under Proposition F, benefit increases could be made at any time by a vote of the Board of Supervisors. By itself, sure, there's no cost to the proposal; but if Proposition F is enacted, the Supervisors could increase pension benefits that would result in significant costs to city taxpayers all without voter sanction. Moreover, changes in pension benefits and consequent taxpayer costs can often be structured so that initial costs are low, while long term costs are very high. The Supervisors could implement expensive pension increases but defer costs far into the future. Once pension increases are granted they can't ever be rescinded, under our Constitution, for that group of employees. Irreversible mistakes could occur.

VOTE NO ON F

This is a pernicious proposal. If enacted, it'll eventually cost taxpayers million of dollars and result in tax increases of stunning proportion and scope, or termination of serious, indispensable city services.

PRESERVE YOUR POCKETBOOK — VOTE NO ON F

San Francisco Taxpayers Association
Cheryl Arenson, President
Quentin L. Kopp, Member, Board of Directors
James Reuben, Esq., Member, Board of Directors

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION F

The Opponents are missing the point!

Incorrectly they state that the Charter "requires all adjustments and pension benefits to be approved by the voters and taxpayers". The Superior Court has held that a 1990 Charter Amendment provided that police/fire retirement benefits are to be established through collective bargaining.

Under the Superior Court's ruling, agreements reached through collective bargaining or arbitration changing police or firefighter retirement benefits would already be effective without voter action. Changes require a three-quarters vote of the Board of Supervisors, which can occur only after the Retirement Board certifies that modifications present no risk to the tax qualified status of the Retirement System, and the Board of Supervisors independently makes the same determination.

Proposition F simply gives the City the option to have benefits provided by PERS, if it is in the best interest of the City to do so.

Despite recent positive experience with PERS, more City employees haven't been transferred from the City System to PERS because the Charter prohibits it. This Amendment removes the prohibition for police officers and firefighters and creates a healthy competition between our Retirement System and PERS. That is why it is being supported by the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor.

Vote YES on Proposition F.

Board of Supervisors.

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F Police and Fire Retirement Benefit Modifications

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION F

Proposition F is an administrative change to the Charter whose time has come. No function of city government is as important as the provision of public safety. At considerable personal risk, our police and firefighters provide the best possible service to San Franciscans. When it comes to their retirement benefits, they deserve the same in return, with as little risk as possible. A fiscal relationship with the California Public Employee Retirement System ("CALPERS") will take advantage of the financial strength and lower administrative costs of the country's largest pension plan. Proposition F will allow the City to tape into the CALPERS system, maximizing the retirement benefits of our hardworking police and firefighters at no additional cost to the taxpayer while ensuring that the City retains ultimate authority in the overall administration of those benefits. San Franciscans depend on the police and fire departments for the protection they deserve. By strengthening the retirement systems of those two critical departments at no cost to the taxpayer, we can continue to attract and retain the very best police officers and firefighters. VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION F.

James T. Ferguson, President
San Francisco Fire Fighters Local 798

Proposition F will permit the City to contract with the State Retirement System for benefits for police officers and firefighters if it is determined that the cost of such benefits would be less than currently paid by the City.

The Board of Supervisors could also modify existing retirement benefits provided that Charter requirements are met. Such modifications would not be effective if they were determined to have an adverse impact on the City retirement system.

Eight votes of the Board of Supervisors would be required in either case.

Public safety employees hired since 1976 receive retirement benefits far below those received by most other California police officers and firefighters. Proposition F would give the City greater flexibility in providing for retirement benefits for its public safety employees.

I urge a YES vote on Proposition F.

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

In these times of fiscal strain and difficult funding choices, every effort should be made to increase the efficiency of city government and ensure that San Franciscans continue to get the protection and emergency services they deserve. Proposition F is a prudent and responsible step in the right direction. By authorizing the City to take advantage of the financial strength of the California Public Employee Retirement System ("CALPERS") when it is in the City's best interest to do so, Proposition F will maximize scarce tax dollars while continuing to assure that the men and women who risk their lives protecting the public will be adequately covered when they complete their challenging careers. Proposition F is a necessary and sensible next step in the management of the retirement systems of two of the City's most valuable departments. Money saved today can be used to save lives tomorrow. San Franciscans have always been fully supportive of our emergency service personnel. The leadership of the San Francisco Fire Department thanks you for your continued support and urges you to vote "YES" on Proposition F.

Joseph A. Medina
John A. Ertola
Norma Molinar
Lawrence Griffin
Charles Morrow

Passage of Proposition F will open the door to well deserved retirement opportunities for Police and Fire Fighters who provide around the clock efficient protection for San Francisco citizens. Certainly, we can all agree our city would suffer greatly without the vigilant caring umbrella of safety provided by individuals motivated by a deep sense of loyalty and commitment. Since loyalty is a two-way street, San Francisco voters, by voting yes on Proposition F, will extend a message of thanks and appreciation. The fiscal relationship with California Public Employees Retirement System (Cal PERS) will provide financial strength and lower administrative costs, a YES vote on Proposition F is a win-win situation because enhancement of Retirement Benefits will serve a dual purpose . . . reward present employees and attract and retain the very best Police Officers and Fire Fighters. Once again, the San Francisco Labor Council representing 80,000 workers in San Francisco urges a YES vote on Proposition F.

Walter Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer
San Francisco Labor Council

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Police and Fire Retirement Benefit Modifications F

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION F

The Public Employee's Retirement System (PERS) of the State of California is the largest in the United States. It now has 26,000 members, $75 billion in assets, and proven management. Many City employees, such as Deputy Sheriffs and Airport Police Officers, are already members of PERS. The transfer of these employees from the City Retirement System produced a very substantial cost saving for the City while improving retirement benefits for these public safety employees.

Proposition F gives the Board of Supervisors the authority to transfer police officers and firefighters to PERS. Police officers seek better retirement benefits while the City seeks reduced retirement costs. Because of the efficiencies of PERS, both get what they desire.

Proposition F is a win-win proposition for San Francisco. Vote "YES" on F

Al Trigueiro, President
San Francisco Police Officers' Assn.

Proposition F makes sense for everybody. If having retirement benefits for police officers and firefighters provided by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) rather than the City Retirement System can save the taxpayers millions of dollars, City management should have the authority to transfer those employees to PERS and realize the cost savings. Under Proposition F, the Board of Supervisors would have the authority to do so.

Proposition F will set up healthy competition between the City Retirement System and PERS which can only benefit City taxpayers.

Vote "YES" on Proposition F.

Angela Alioto, President
Board of Supervisors

CHIEF OF POLICE

Proposition F will provide the city with an ability to transfer police officers and firefighters to the California Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), if it is determined that the City could realize cost savings by doing so.

Increased Public Safety

Proposition F will help to attract qualified individuals for positions as police officers and firefighters; thereby providing the continued quality public safety that the citizens of San Francisco have come to expect.

Flexible Management

The adoption of Proposition F will provide City management with the authority and flexibility needed to provide police officers and firefighters with retirement benefits by the most efficient means.

I urge you to VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION F.

Anthony Ribera, Chief of Police
San Francisco Police Department

San Franciscans depend on their Police and Fire Departments for the protection that they deserve. Proposition F will protect and benefit our taxpayers by setting up a healthy competition between the City Retirement System and the California Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS). Proposition F will strengthen the retirement systems of both the Police and Fire Departments while helping to continue to attract and retain the very best police officers and firefighters.

Please VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION F.

Al Trigueiro, President
San Francisco Police Officers' Association, SEIU Local 911

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition F

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TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT
PROPOSITION F

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said city and county by adding Section 8.500-2 thereto and amending Sections 8.559-14 and 8.585-14 thereof, providing for the modification of retirement benefits for police officers and firefighters by ordinance.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held therein on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the charter of said city and county by adding Section 8.500-2 and Sections 8.559-14 and 8.585-14 to read as follows:

NOTE: Section 8.500-2 is new. Additions or substitutions in Sections 8.559-14 and 8.585-14 are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike out type~~.

8.500-2 MODIFICATION OF RETIREMENT RIGHTS AND BENEFITS

The board of supervisors shall have the power to contract, by a vote of eight of its members, with the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System of the State of California to provide that police officers and firefighters shall be members of the Public Employees' Retirement System, and the board of supervisors shall have the power to perform all acts necessary to carry out the terms and provisions of such contract. The board of supervisors shall further have the power to enact, by a vote of eight of its members, ordinances to modify the benefit provisions of Section 8.559, 8.585, 8.586 and 8.588. The authority granted to the board of supervisors herein shall be limited by Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time, and no ordinance shall be effective if it has an adverse impact on the tax qualified status of the retirement system under Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time.

Nothing in this section shall preclude the negotiability or arbitrability of retirement benefit modifications found to exist by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to the provisions of Charter Sections 8.590-1 through 8.590-7, inclusive.

8.559-14 Right to Transfer

Notwithstanding any provisions of this charter to the contrary, any person who, on or after January 1, 1981, is a member of the Police Department, and is a member of the Retirement System under Charter Section 8.559, may become a member of the Retirement System under Charter Section 8.586 by filing in writing with the Retirement System no later than December 31, 1981, an executed waiver of all benefits which might inure to him under Charter Section 8.559. This waiver must be without right of revocation and on a form furnished by the retirement system. The Retirement Board may require that this waiver be executed by additional persons before it becomes operative.

This transfer will be effective July 1, 1980. Those persons so electing to become members under Charter Section 8.586 shall receive service credit under Charter Section 8.586 equal to their service credit under Charter Section 8.559 as of June 30, 1980.

Those persons so electing to become members under Charter Section 8.586 shall not be subject to any of those provisions of Charter Section 8.559 as of July 1, 1980.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Charter Section 8.526, the cost of living adjustment in any given year for those persons electing this transfer to Charter Section 8.586 shall not exceed the provisions of Charter Section 8.526 as they existed on July 1, 1980.

Those persons so electing to transfer membership from Charter Section 8.559 to Charter Section 8.586 shall receive a monetary consideration not to exceed $40,000 calculated at the rate of $2,500 for each year of said service credit up to ten years and then at the rate of $1000 for each additional year of said service credit. This monetary consideration shall be paid from said member's contribution account including any interest thereon. When said member's contribution account is depleted, the balance shall be paid from the city and county contributions held by the retirement system.

This consideration shall be payable January 1, 1982. Alternatively, an employee may elect to receive payments according to a schedule established by the Retirement Board.

~~Notwithstanding any other charter or ordinance provisions, no change in the provisions of Charter Section 8.586 and those provisions incorporated therein by reference shall apply to those persons transferring pursuant to this section unless separately approved by the electorate in a separate charter amendment.~~

Notwithstanding any other charter or ordinance provisions except proposed Charter Section 8.586-15 as proposed to the electorate for the election of November 4, 1980, that portion of any benefits pursuant to this section, payable because of an increase in benefits under Charter Section 8.586 subsequent to July 1, 1980, shall be reduced dollar for dollar when payable not to exceed the amount of monetary consideration plus interest said member received for making this transfer.

8.585-14 Right to Transfer

Notwithstanding any provisions of this charter to the contrary, any person who, on or after January 1, 1981, is a member of the Fire Department, and is a member of the Retirement System under Charter Section 8.585, may become a member of the Retirement System under Charter Section 8.588 by filing in writing with the Retirement System no later than December 31, 1981, an executed waiver of all benefits which might inure to him under Charter Section 8.585. This waiver must be without right of revocation and on a form furnished by the Retirement System. The Retirement Board may require that this waiver be executed by additional persons before it becomes operative.

This transfer will be effective July 1, 1980. Those persons so electing to become members under Charter Section 8.588 shall receive service credit under Charter Section 8.588 equal to their service credit under Charter Section 8.585 as of June 30, 1980.

Those persons so electing to become members under Charter Section 8.588 shall not be subject to any of those provisions of Charter Section 8.585 as of July 1, 1980.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Charter Section 8.526, the cost of living adjustment in any given year for those persons electing this transfer to Charter Section 8.588 shall not exceed the provisions of Charter Section 8.526 as they existed on July 1, 1980.

Those persons so electing to transfer membership from Charter Section 8.585 to Charter Section 8.588 shall receive a monetary consideration not to exceed $40,000 calculated at the rate of $2,500 for each year of said service credit up to ten years and then at the rate of $1000 for each additional year of said service credit. This monetary consideration shall be paid from said member's contribution account including any interest thereon. When said member's contribution account is depleted, the balance shall be paid from the city and county contributions held by the retirement system.

This consideration shall be payable January 1, 1982. Alternatively, an employee may elect to receive payments according to a schedule established by the Retirement Board.

~~Notwithstanding any other charter or ordinance provisions, no change in the provisions of Charter Section 8.588 and those provisions incorporated therein by reference, shall apply to those persons transferring pursuant to this section unless separately approved by the electorate in a separate charter amendment.~~

Notwithstanding any other charter or ordinance provisions except proposed Charter Section 8.588-15 as proposed to the electorate for the election of November 4, 1980, that portion of any benefit pursuant to this section, payable because of any increase in benefits under Charter Section 8.588 subsequent to July 1, 1980, shall be reduced dollar for dollar when payable not to exceed the amount of monetary consideration plus interest said member received for making this transfer. □

Wage Freeze G

PROPOSITION G

Shall employees whose salaries are set by salary survey and who are represented by employee organizations that did not agree to a wage freeze in 1991-92 be allowed to negotiate for dental coverage and two additional days off in 1993-94 and 1994-95 in return for acceptance of the 1993-94 wage freeze?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The salaries of some City employees are set each year based on a survey of salaries paid elsewhere for similar work. The salaries of these employees were frozen this year.

In 1991, San Francisco voters approved a charter amendment that offered dental coverage and two additional days off each year for three years in return for accepting a wage freeze in 1991-92. Employee organizations representing most of these employees accepted this offer. Some employee organizations did not accept and have sued the City, arguing that the wage freeze was illegal. Employees represented by these organizations did not receive City-paid dental benefits or any additional days off.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition G is a charter amendment. It would allow employees who are represented by employee organizations that did not agree to a wage freeze in 1991-92 to negotiate for dental coverage and two additional days off each year for the next two years in return for accepting this year's wage freeze.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to adopt this measure.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to adopt this measure.

Controller's Statement on "G"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition G:

The proposed charter amendment would allow some employee unions to bargain for dental benefits and additional days off in exchange for accepting a wage freeze in fiscal 1993-94.

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented for all eligible employees, the City could have a one-time savings of $466,000 from a one-year wage freeze, but would be liable for ongoing costs of $240,000 per year for dental benefits in the future.

How Supervisors Voted on "G"

On July 19, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 8-0 to place Proposition G on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Kaufman, Leal, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ABSENT: Supervisors Hsieh, Kennedy and Maher.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

G Wage Freeze

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION G

Proposition G offers the opportunity to employee organizations which did not sign agreements providing for wage freezes for fiscal year 1991-92, and which, as a result, were unable to negotiate a dental plan or to receive paid training or furlough days for signing such agreements for fiscal year 1993-94.

Sound employee relations is predicated on uniformity of working conditions, where such uniformity is possible and appropriate. A dental plan negotiated in 1992 as a result of voter approval of Charter Section 8.409 in November 1991 applies to most City employees. It is good public policy to make such a plan available to as many employees as possible for ease of administration and cost effectiveness. The Mayor vetoed the salary increases resulting from a Civil Service Commission salary survey for fiscal year 1993-94 and wage freeze agreements will assist in balancing the City's budget.

Proposition G, if approved by the voters, will offer the opportunity to the City to negotiate the wage freeze agreements for fiscal year 1993-94.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

No Opponent's Argument Was Submitted Against Proposition G
No Rebuttals Were Submitted On Proposition G
No Paid Arguments Were Submitted In Favor Of Proposition G
No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition G

TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT PROPOSITION G

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the city and county of San Francisco to amend the charter of said city and county by amending section 8.409-2, to permit recognized employee organizations representing the classifications electing to remain within the coverage of charter sections 8.401 and 8.407, who have not previously elected to receive additional training or furlough days and a dental plan, to do so in exchange for acceptance of a wage freeze for 1993-94.

The board of supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held therein on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the charter of said city and county by amending Section 8.409-2 thereof, to read as follows:

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike-out type~~.

8.409-2 **Interim Provisions**

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 8.407 of this charter, from January 3, 1992 through March 31, 1992, in return for acceptance of a wage freeze for fiscal year 1991-1992, all recognized employee organizations representing classifications electing to remain within the coverage of charter section 8.401 and 8.407 may, on a one time only basis, elect to bargain for no more than two additional paid training or furlough days per year to be effective only in fiscal years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95, and a dental plan, in recognition of the wage freeze for 1991-92. Such bargaining shall not be subject to the impasse procedures provided herein or any other provision of the charter, ordinance, or state law.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 8.407 of this charter, from January 3, 1994 through March 31, 1994, in return for acceptance of a wage freeze for fiscal year 1993-94, any recognized employee organization representing classifications electing to remain within the coverage of charter sections 8.401 and 8.407, who did not agree to the wage freeze in fiscal year 1991-92, may, on a one time only basis, elect to bargain for no more than two additional training or furlough days per year to be effective only in fiscal years 1993-94 and 1994-95, and a dental plan, in recognition of the wage freeze for 1993-94. Such bargaining shall not be subject to the impasse procedures provided herein or any other provision of the charter, ordinance, or state law. □

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Radio Communication System Lease Financing

H

PROPOSITION H

Shall the City enter into a lease financing arrangement with the City and County of San Francisco Finance Corporation, or a similar non-profit corporation, the obligations or evidence of indebtedness with respect to which shall not exceed the aggregate principal amount of fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) for the purpose of acquiring radio communications systems and related equipment for various departments including, but not limited to, the Police, Fire, Sheriff, Parking & Traffic, and Public Health departments?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Several City departments use radio communication systems. These departments include Police, Fire, Paramedics, and Parking and Traffic. Over the years, each department has acquired its own radio system, and it is difficult for them to communicate with each other, especially during emergencies. Also, proposed federal regulations will require that the City's various radio systems be updated by 1996 and replaced by 2004. To solve these problems the City wants to purchase a single radio system.

Cities buy equipment such as radio communication systems, by 1) paying for them all at once, or 2) leasing them until paid for. The second method is called "lease financing." Usually, a nonprofit corporation created for this purpose buys the equipment and borrows money to pay for it. Cities then lease it from the corporation, paying back the principal plus interest in installments.

Generally, the City may not use lease financing without voter approval.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition H would allow the City to use lease financing to buy a new City radio communication system. The total owed for this lease financing could not exceed $50 million plus interest.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to allow the City to use lease financing to buy a new radio communications system.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to allow the City to use lease financing to buy a new radio communications system.

Controller's Statement on "H"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition H:

Should the proposed resolution be approved and a lease executed, based on current interest rates, in my opinion, the cost of government would increase by about $6.6 million per year for 10 years.

How Supervisors Voted on "H"

On July 19, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 10-0 to place Proposition H on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ABSENT: Supervisor Kennedy.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

H Radio Communication System Lease Financing

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION H

The Board of Supervisors urges a YES vote on Proposition H ***to increase public safety.***

The City's current radio system does not function adequately to fully protect the people of the City.

- Police, Firefighters, and Paramedics cannot communicate directly during emergencies.
- The City cannot add radio channels to increase safety services and prevent interruptions caused by our many hills.
- Current equipment is up to 30 years old, making repair expensive and sometimes impossible.

Proposition H will allow the City to finance new radio communications systems that resolve these issues, and *increase public safety.*

- The City will design and acquire the latest radio communications technology for the 21st century.
- *Public safety agencies will be able to communicate with one another in an emergency.*
- The new systems will be able to be expanded to accommodate new public safety needs.
- *Maintenance and support costs will decrease by over $200,000 per year.*

Proposition H is a *wise investment in the City's safety.*

We urge you to vote YES on Proposition H.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION H

Proposition H is not requesting money for a new radio communications system. Proposition H is asking for voter approval to borrow $50 million on credit with interest for a new communications system. The City should use the money already allocated in the City budget to purchase needed new radio communications equipment. Why should you the taxpayer pick up the tab for $50 million a year plus interest?

The proponents of H are contending that "some" of the radio system equipment is up to 30 years old. Doorknobs and light fixtures are usually over 30 years old. Any part of the radio system which requires replacing should be purchased within the money in the city budget allocated specifically for the Health Department.

In every election City Hall sounds an alarm. The voters are told an emergency situation exists. Perhaps if most of the money in the budget was not going toward interest from borrowed funds, enough revenue would exist.

New needed equipment should be allocated in the city budget. Proposition H and I are not about new equipment but are simply requesting voter approval to borrow over $70 million plus interest under lease financing?

This Credit Card Mentality must stop. Vote NO on ballot measures H and I.

Citizens Against Municipal Bankruptcy:
Alexa Smith
Terence Faulkner
Ileana Hernandez
John Riordan

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Radio Communication System Lease Financing



OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION H

"LEASE FINANCING" EQUALS "MORE GAMES WITH TAX PAYERS MONEY"!!!

If you LIKE shell games, you will LOVE so-called "LEASE FINANCING".

Propositions H and I are requesting voter approval of $70,000,000 in loans to City departments.

One of the reasons for using "lease financing" is to confuse the voters as to what is actually being ordered and consumed.

The City and County of San Francisco should BUY NEEDED EQUIPMENT.

Lease financing allows City departments to buy equipment on credit, thus running up MORE LONG-TERM COSTS FOR THE CITY.

Many of the BUREAUCRATS running our City departments would have trouble balancing their own personal check books: DO YOU REALLY WANT THOSE "CREATIVE" CITY BUREAUCRATS TO RUN THE TOWN $70,000,000 MORE INTO DEBT???

Citizens Against Municipal Bankruptcy:
Arlo H. Smith
Past BART President
Alexa Smith
Democratic County Central Committee
Terence Faulkner
Former State Executive Committeeman of California Republican Party
Ileana Hernandez, Businesswoman
John Riordan
Democratic County Central Committee

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION H

Proposition H is *perfectly* clear. This measure will permit the City to purchase a new radio communications system for use by our Police, Fire and emergency medical services. **THIS SYSTEM IS BADLY NEEDED TO INCREASE THE SAFETY OF ALL SAN FRANCISCANS.**

San Francisco's existing radio communications system is *completely* antiquated, and cannot be counted upon to assure our public safety agencies can fully respond to City emergencies. *The system does not even permit the Police, Fire and Paramedics to talk to one another in an emergency. The system is so old it has become almost impossible to purchase replacement parts to keep it operating.*

Proposition H is *not* a loan to City Departments. Rather, it will allow the Police, Fire, Paramedic and other Departments to finance this vital communications system over a period of ten years — *just as a well run business might do.*

Not only is Proposition H a necessary investment in our City's safety, it is a wise financial move. Continuing to pour money into maintaining our outdated radio communications system is a terrible waste.

City government *is* in tough times. But that does not mean we can afford to scrimp on the public safety.

Don't let others argue that we should short-change our safety. Help make sure San Francisco does not have regrets in a major emergency. Please vote YES on Proposition H.

Board of Supervisors.

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H Radio Communication System Lease Financing

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION H

As the sponsor of Proposition H, I urge you to vote YES.

Proposition H will increase public safety by modernizing our emergency communication system.

Please join me in voting **YES on H.**

Supervisor Carole Migden

As a resident of the City and County of San Francisco, I am proud of our public safety organizations. Their missions and personnel are strong and centered on serving our neighborhoods. My concern for continuing this strength backs my support for Proposition H.

The problems of response time facing our public safety departments are *not* the result of uncaring officers. Imagine the productivity of any group unable to communicate to its control or among its members. The radio system used today was built to meet the needs of the city decades ago. A new radio communications system would provide an efficient and reliable means to connect important City departments with the information they need. State-of-the-art technology can eliminate "dead spots" and over-crowded channels and give City employees and residents a network that grows with our needs.

To vital City departments, the ability to talk to commanders and peers is as important a resource as reliable police cars or dependable fire fighting equipment. Recent emergencies have shown us the result of outdated, ineffective radio communications. Let's end the frustration we as citizens share with our public safety departments.

Vote yes on "H".

Steven Surwillo
Concerned Citizen

My investigation of 911 shows the system is in desperate need of reform. Lives are on the line. Proposition H will help purchase vitally-needed modern equipment. I urge all San Franciscans to **VOTE YES** on Proposition H.

Supervisor Kevin Shelley

Proposition H will enhance public safety by allowing the City to finance a much needed new radio communications system. The current radio system does not allow Police, Firefighters, and Paramedics to communicate with one another during emergencies. The new system will incorporate the latest technology and will be capable of expanding to accommodate emerging public safety needs.

This reinforces our commitment to public safety and accomplishes our goals in the most economical manner.

Please vote YES on Proposition H.

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

The members of the San Francisco Fire Fighters Local 798 are committed to a high standard of efficiency and to maintain this goal we must be provided with the proper tools — communications is a necessary and primary tool — Proposition H will give us this tool.

We urge all citizens of San Francisco to vote "YES" on Proposition H for the safety of the citizens of our City.

James Ferguson, President
San Francisco Fire Fighters Local 798

Proposition H is important for the safety of life and property of all the citizens of San Francisco. It provides a complete new communications system for all public safety personnel. Emergency communications and the 911 system will be greatly improved and updated. The POA urges a "YES" vote on H!

Al Trigueiro, President
San Francisco Police Officers' Assn.

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition H

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TEXT OF PROPOSED RESOLUTION
PROPOSITION H

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS SUBMITTING TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO A PROPOSITION AUTHORIZING THE LEASE FINANCING OF CITY-WIDE RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AND RELATED EQUIPMENTS FOR VARIOUS CITY DEPARTMENTS INCLUDING THE POLICE, FIRE, SHERIFF, PARKING & TRAFFIC, AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTS.

RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors acting pursuant to Charter Section 7.309(a) hereby submits to the electorate of the City and County of San Francisco the following proposition:

Shall the City enter into a lease financing arrangement with the City and County of San Francisco Finance Corporation, or a similar non-profit corporation, the obligations or evidence of indebtedness with respect to which shall not exceed the aggregate principal amount of fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) for the purpose of acquiring radio communications systems and related equipments for various departments including, but not limited to, the Police, Fire, Sheriff, Parking & Traffic, and Public Health departments. □

OOPS!

Sometimes we make mistakes, but when we do we admit it.

With all the items that go into this pamphlet, it is possible we may have missed something or even made a mistake. If we did, we will publish a correction notice in the three local papers just before election day. Watch for our ad:

October 21, 22, and 23

Look in the Public Notices section of the San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco Examiner and San Francisco Independent.

Health Department Lease Financing

I

PROPOSITION I

Shall the Board of Supervisors, without voter approval and subject to specified debt limits, be authorized to approve the lease financing of equipment and improvements to buildings, to be used by or for the Department of Health, if the Controller certifies that certain conditions are met?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Cities (and other local governments) make improvements to buildings and land, and buy equipment such as computers and ambulances, by: 1) paying for them all at once, or 2) leasing them until paid for. The second method is called "lease financing." Usually, a nonprofit corporation created for this purpose buys the equipment, building or property and borrows money to pay for it. Cities then lease it from the corporation, paying back the principal plus interest in installments.

To pay for improvements to buildings and land, the City and County of San Francisco generally may not use lease financing without voter approval. Equipment may be lease financed without voter approval, if the total principal owed for all such leases does not exceed $22 million, increased 5% annually.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition I is a charter amendment that would allow a new lease financing program for the Department of Public Health (DPH). Under Proposition I, the Board of Supervisors could authorize leases to pay for equipment or for the construction or improvement of any building to be used by DPH, without prior voter approval.

The total principal owed could not exceed $20 million, increased 5% annually. This limit for DPH leases would be in addition to the current limit for equipment leases.

Under Proposition I, the Controller must certify that the interest cost to the City would be lower than under other types of lease financing. The Controller must also certify that the equipment or improvement could produce state or federal funds, or new income, to pay for some or all of these leases.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to allow the Board of Supervisors to approve this type of lease financing for the Department of Public Health without prior voter approval.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to allow the Board of Supervisors to do this.

Controller's Statement on "I"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition I:

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it could increase the amount of City debt service and lease purchase costs by an amount dependent upon the amount of new obligations undertaken. If the entire $20 million authorized were obligated for one project at current rates, financing costs would amount to approximately $1 million per year. However, lease-financing through this process would only be allowed if it were less expensive than financing capital items through other means. Also, under certain state programs, this process would qualify the City to be reimbursed much or all of that cost from the state.

This amendment also provides for the Controller's certification that new revenues will be available to "offset all or any portion of the debt service" related to any transaction entered into under this section. Since one dollar ($1) of new revenue could qualify as "any portion", this certification does not offer any certainty that new funds will, in fact, pay for this new indebtedness and should not be relied upon.

How Supervisors Voted on "I"

On June 28, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 10-0 to place Proposition I on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Kennedy, Leal, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ABSENT: Supervisor Maher.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

I Health Department Lease Financing

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION I

For the last several years, San Francisco's Department of Public Health has suffered severe budget cuts. Due to these serious budget cutbacks, available funding is almost always used to provide direct health care services, leaving infrastructure investments by the wayside.

For example, at a time when the average ratio of capital to operating expenditures at other hospitals is 11 percent, San Fransico General Hospital's and Laguna Honda Hospital's capital ratio totalled just over one percent! The Health Department must find a way to keep all its facilities and equipment running while at the same time continuing to provide essential services to San Franciscans.

Lease financing is critical to the survival of the Health Department. Funding for desperately needed medical equipment and facility improvements currently must compete against the capital needs of all other City departments for a minuscule amount of money.

Lease financing is the most cost-effective means for investing in our health care infrastructure. It will enable the City to borrow money at lower interest rates and thereby reduce overall costs. Additionally, lease financing will enable access to state and federal matching funds that otherwise are not available.

No fiscal controls would be lost under Health Department lease financing. All projects would continue under standard budget reviews that currently exist and the City Controller would have to certify that interest costs would be less.

Lease financing is a modern business practice that is innovative and cost-effective. It is a healthy measure for the health and well-being of the citizens of San Francisco as well as the City's pocketbook.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION I

The proponents of Measure I contend that lease financing is the most cost-effective way to manage city money. Borrowing another $20 million plus interest is cost-effective? Proposition I is not about purchasing needed equipment for the Health Department. Proposition I is requesting voter approval to borrow $20 million plus interest on credit for the Health Department. There is already money allocated in the budget for the Health Department to buy needed new equipment. Why should you the taxpayer vote to approve another $20 million loan plus interest?

The general fund's revenues are being eaten up by interest. Your tax dollars are not going toward services but toward interest. Is being in debt a modern business practice? Can we afford to borrow another $70 million for unnecessary funds?

Propositions I and H are simply requesting voter approval for a blank check. Vote NO on Propositions H and I.

Citizens Against Municipal Bankruptcy:
Alexa Smith
Terence Faulkner
Ileana Hernandez
John Riordan

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Health Department Lease Financing

I

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION I

"LEASE FINANCING" EQUALS "MORE GAMES WITH TAX PAYERS MONEY"!!!

If you **LIKE** shell games, you will **LOVE** so-called "**LEASE FINANCING**".

Propositions H and I are requesting voter approval of $70,000,000 in loans to City departments.

One of the reasons for using "lease financing" is to confuse the voters as to what is actually being ordered and consumed.

The City and County of San Francisco should **BUY NEEDED EQUIPMENT.**

Lease financing allows City departments to buy equipment on credit, thus running up **MORE LONG-TERM COSTS FOR THE CITY.**

Many of the **BUREAUCRATS** running our City departments would have trouble balancing their own personal check books: **DO YOU REALLY WANT THOSE "CREATIVE" CITY BUREAUCRATS TO RUN THE TOWN $70,000,000 MORE INTO DEBT???**

Citizens Against Municipal Bankruptcy:
Arlo H. Smith
Past BART President
Alexa Smith
Democratic County Central Committee
Terence Faulkner
Former State Executive Committeeman of California Republican Party
Ileana Hernandez, Businesswoman
John Riordan
Democratic County Central Committee

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION I

LEASE FINANCING EQUALS COST SAVINGS AND CONTINUED PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

The very bright and talented administrators at the Department of Public Health are the people who developed San Francisco's outstanding hospitals, community clinics, and mental health programs. These able managers are the people who ensure the provision of quality public health services which are a great source of pride and security to all San Franciscans.

A fear of lease financing and equating this well accepted practice to shell games illustrates simplistic and out-dated thinking. The financial practices of the Health Department must be allowed to step into the twentieth century if San Franciscans want to continue to receive quality public health services.

Proposition I includes ample safeguards to protect inappropriate spending. These safeguards include approval by the elected Board of Supervisors of all spending, certification by the Controller of anticipated revenues, and certification by the Controller that the interest cost to the City will be lower than with other leasing methodologies.

PEOPLE WHO SUPPORT THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND THE SERVICES IT PROVIDES WILL VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION I.

Board of Supervisors.

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I Health Department Lease Financing

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION I

Proposition I saves the city much-needed tax dollars by allowing the city to bill insurance companies, Medicare and MediCal for vitally needed maintenance costs of its aging hospitals and medical buildings.

Your YES vote on Proposition I can help the Trauma Center and Laguna Honda Hospital obtain new equipment and make needed capital renovations.

This reinforces our commitment to provide the highest quality health care services to the people of San Francisco at the least cost.

Please vote YES on Proposition I.

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

FOR THE CITY'S HEALTH, WE SUPPORT PROP "I":

Tom Ammiano
President, Board of Education
Edward Chow, MD
Past President of the Health Commission
Rene Cazenave
Council of Community Housing Organizations
Ray Chalker
Sentinel
Robert Christmas
President, Black Men of Action
Robin Cooper, MD
Chair, Mental Health Advisory Board
Carlota del Portillo
Board of Education
Richard Sanchez, MD
Past President, Health Commission
Mitchell Salazar
Executive Director, Real Alternatives Program
Arlo Smith
District Attorney
Patricia Underwood
Past President of Health Commission
Yori Wada
Past UC Regent
Timothy Wolfred
Community College Board

(Titles are for identification purposes only).

The health care programs of San Francisco have been a source of pride and service to all citizens. They include nationally recognized trauma and AIDS care as well as many other areas of clinical excellence.

However, underfunding of capital has serious ramifications for the Department's ability to continue to provide services, generate revenue, and reduce costs. The approval of this initiative will provide the Health Department with a more cost effective means of leasing methodologies and access to capital at lower interest rates.

VOTE YES FOR PROP I. This is the type of innovative measure which needs to be taken if the Health Department is to continue to be a source of pride and service to San Franciscans in the future.

Arthur Jackson
President, Health Commission
Paul Rosenstiel
Vice President, Health Commission
Rebecca Castaneda, DDS
Health Commissioner
Margel Kaufman
Health Commissioner
Pierre Ludington
Health Commissioner
Keith Marton, MD, FACP
Health Commissioner
Melinda Paras
Health Commissioner

CALIFORNIA NURSES ASSOCIATION, REGION 12 URGES SUPPORT OF PROPOSITION I.

Our health care facilities are a source of pride and service to all the citizens of San Francisco for nationally recognized trauma care, AIDS care and other excellent patient care. Unfortunately these facilities are aging and risk falling into disrepair. Proposition I is desperately needed to provide funding for capital equipment and building renovations that are essential to health care.

Tony Leone, RN
President

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Health Department Lease Financing I

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION I

THE AD HOC BUDGET COMMITTEE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH STRONGLY SUPPORTS PROPOSITION I.

For the last three years, we have been intimately involved with the organization of the Health Department's budget approach. The Health Department desperately needs the flexibility in funding capital equipment and improvements provided by Proposition I

We agree with the Mayor's Fiscal Advisory Committee that Proposition I will generate additional resources from state and federal matching programs.

We are convinced that current safeguards within the City budget process will protect the taxpayers from any unapproved expenditures.

Richard Fine, MD
Chair, DPH Ad Hoc Budget Committee
Chief, SFGH Medical Clinic
Past Chief of Staff
Dennis Collins, MD
Blue Shield of California
Robin Cooper, MD
Mental Health Advisory Board
Steve Fields
Progress Foundation
Neil Gendel
Hazardous Material Advisory Committee
Coalition for the Prevention of Lead Poisoning
Wendy Goldberg
Chair, Drug Abuse Advisory Board
Ken Grossinger
United Public Employees, Local 790
Michael Hall
Chair, Citywide Alcoholism Advisory Board
Jennie Chin Hansen
On-Lok Senior Health Services
Enola Maxwell
Potrero Hill Neighborhood Coalition
Pamela Minarik
California Nurses Association
Nathan Nayman
Vice President, Hospital Council of Northern and Central California
Diana Taylor, PhD
Chair, Women's Health Advisory Committee

I support Proposition I because I know how important it is for the health of our city.

I support Proposition I because I understand the difficult financial situation that the City Government in San Francisco faces.

Proposition I will fund desperately needed medical equipment and facility improvements.

Proposition I is an innovative and cost-effective modern business practice that will be good for the City's finances.

Tom Hsieh, Member, San Francisco Board of Supervisors
Sponsor of Proposition I
Former, Chairman of Marshall-Hale Memorial Hospital Board of Trustees
Former, Board Member of California Pacific Medical Center

The Department of Public Health is essential to the City and County of San Francisco.

The health care programs of San Francisco have been a source of pride to all citizens and include nationally recognized trauma and AIDS care and many other areas of clinical excellence.

Underfunding of capital has serious ramifications in the Department's ability to provide service, generate revenue and reduce costs.

Some clinics are operating in facilities which were built before the turn of the century.

The initiative offers a more cost effective means of leasing and access to capital at lower interest rates. This will not increase the burden to taxpayers but will pay for itself through increased revenues and state matching funds. The legislation includes controls to guarantee the soundness of any investments made with these funds. This is critical to continued operations, planning and future restructuring of the Health Department. The capital needs of the Department consistently far exceed what little funding is available on a cash basis. Currently the need for replacing obsolete medical equipment and aging facilities must compete with the dwindling City dollars available for the capital needs of all City departments.

External pressures necessitating capital improvements include the Americans with Disabilities Act, seismic codes, local and state fire marshall inspections, Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) regulations, CAL-OSHA regulations and changes in medical technologies.

We urge the citizens of San Francisco to vote YES on Proposition I and continue their support for the City's hospitals and clinics.

Susan B. Waters, Executive Director
San Francisco Medical Society

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I Health Department Lease Financing

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION I

San Francisco General Hospital's infrastructure is crumbling. It literally takes years to acquire desperately needed medical equipment and to finance critical renovations for clinics and services. The hospital is still trying to correct licensure problems involving its physical plant from its opening in 1973!

Prop I will enable the hospital to plan for and fund its capital equipment and capital facility needs more efficiently and more cost effectively. Even more importantly to us as physicians, it will enable the City to acquire the tools we need to provide health care services to the citizens of San Francisco.

FOR THE HEALTH OF THE CITY, VOTE YES ON PROP I.

Nora Goldschlager, MD
SFGH Cardiologist
Past Chief of Staff
Moses Grossman, MD
Past Chief of Pediatrics at SFGH
Past Associate Dean at SFGH
John Luce, MD
SFGH Director of Quality Improvement and Utilization Management
Past Chief of Staff
Denise Rodgers, MD
SFGH Acting Chief of Family Practice
Chief of Staff Elect
Roger Simon, MD
SFGH Chief of Neurology
Chief of Staff

The Department of Public Health is essential to the City and County of San Francisco. San Francisco General Hospital is the City's trauma center and a world-renowned provider of quality health care. Laguna Honda Hospital provides care and support to the City's elderly. Our public health clinics, mental health programs, and ambulances offer services throughout the City. To continue to provide these services, the Department requires additional sources of capital for needed renovations, replacement of outdated equipment, and continued attention to the health care needs of our citizens.

Proposition I provides a source of funds for these needs and saves money for the City and County of San Francisco. It allows the Department of Public Health to make investments in equipment and capital at significantly reduced rates. It also allows the Department to obtain federal and state matching funds that would not otherwise be available. The Board of Supervisors and the Mayor will have to approve any expenditures of these funds.

We urge the citizens of San Francisco to vote Yes on Proposition I and continue their support for the city's hospitals and clinics.

Florence Stroud
Acting Director of Public Health
Raymond Baxter, PhD
Former Director of Public Health

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Health Department Lease Financing I

PAID ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION I

This is the same proposal San Francisco voters wisely rejected a year ago. Surely our city's fiscal predicament has not changed. Proposition I permits the Board of Supervisors to incur more debt to pay for equipment or for the construction of any building used by the Department of Public Health, **without voter approval.**

VOTE "NO" ON Proposition "I"

This proposal permits one city agency, the Health Department to create $20,000,000 in "lease financing" debt. If approved, other city departments will not be far behind in using this gimmick for their own capital improvement programs. The City Controller reports that if $20,000,000 were borrowed for one project at current rates, the financing cost would be $1,000,000 per year.

Proposition I turns the clock back so that the Supervisors could build by borrowing when the actual effect on the cost of government hasn't been determined or any new revenue source identified. In today's precarious fiscal climate, it's even more imperative for voters to participate in the decision-making process. VOTE NO ON "I"!

San Francisco Taxpayers Association
Cheryl Arenson, President
Senator Quentin L. Kopp
Member, Board of Directors
James Reuben, Esq.
Member, Board of Directors

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TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT
PROPOSITION I

DESCRIBING AND SETTING FORTH A PROPOSAL TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF SAID CITY AND COUNTY BY AMENDING SECTION 7.309 THEREOF RELATING TO FINANCING CONSTRUCTION OR IMPROVEMENT OF CAPITAL FACILITIES OR PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT.

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike-out type~~.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at election to be held thereon on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the charter of said city and county by amending Section 7.309 thereto to read as follows:

(a) The board of supervisors shall not approve the lease financing of public improvements or equipment unless a proposition generally describing the public improvements or equipment and the lease financings arrangement is approved by a majority of the voters voting on the proposition. The board of supervisors may by resolution submit such a proposition to the qualified voters of the City and County of San Francisco at a general or special election.

(b) For the purposes of this section, "lease financing" occurs when the city and county leases land, buildings, fixtures, or equipment from a Joint Powers Authority, the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, the San Francisco Housing Authority, the San Francisco Parking Authority, or a nonprofit corporation, and does so for the purpose of financing the construction or acquisition of public improvements or equipment.

(c) The requirements of this section do not apply:

(1) to any lease financing which was approved in fact or in principle by a resolution or ordinance adopted by the board of supervisors prior to April 1, 1977; provided, that if the resolution or ordinance approved the lease financing only in principle, the resolution or ordinance must describe in general terms the public improvements or equipment to be financed; or

(2) to the approval of an amendment to a lease financing arrangement or to the refunding of lease financing bonds which results in lower total rental payments under the terms of the lease; or

(3) to lease financings involving a nonprofit corporation established for the purposes of this subsection for the acquisition of equipment, the obligations or evidence of indebtedness with respect to which shall not exceed in the aggregate at any point in time a principal amount of $20 million, such amount to be increased by five percent each fiscal year following approval of this subsection; provided, however, that prior to each sale of such obligations or evidence of indebtedness, the Controller certifies that in his or her opinion the net interest cost to the City will be lower than other financings involving a lease or leases;; or

(4) to lease financings involving a nonprofit corporation for the acquisition of equipment or for the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation or improvement of any building or other capital facility and any real property associated with such building or other capital facility, to be used by or under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Health, the obligations or evidence of indebtedness with respect to which shall not exceed in the aggregate at any one point in time a principal amount of $20 million, such amount to be increased by five percent (5%) each fiscal year following approval of this subsection; provided, that any financings under this subsection may be undertaken by a nonprofit corporation established pursuant to subsection (c)(3) above or by one or more other nonprofit corporations established for the purposes of this subsection (c)(4); and provided further that prior to each sale of such obligations or evidence of indebtedness, the Controller shall certify that, in his or her opinion, the true interest cost to the City will be lower than the true interest cost associated with other available methods of financing involving a lease or leases; and provided further that with respect to the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation or improvement of any building or other capital facility, excluding equipment, and any real property associated therewith, in addition to the foregoing the Controller shall certify that, in his or her opinion, there is a reasonable expectation that state or federal monies, or other new revenues available as a result of said lease financing, will offset all or any portion of the debt service on such obligations or evidence of indebtedness; except that nothing contained herein shall require the City and County to pledge any such state or federal monies or other new revenues to any such obligation or evidence of indebtedness. □

Cash Management J

PROPOSITION J

Shall the Controller be allowed to approve the transfer of surplus funds from one City department to another department to pay for expenses, if the money transferred is repaid with interest within 12 months on conditions set by the Treasurer and Controller?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The City has a Cash Reserve Fund, that is used to pay for expenses when the revenue budgeted for those expenses has not yet been received.

If there is not enough money in the Cash Reserve Fund to meet the City's expenses, the Board of Supervisors may allow surplus funds of any City department to be lent temporarily to the Cash Reserve Fund. Such loans must be approved by the Mayor, the Controller and the department from which the money is borrowed. The money plus interest must be repaid to the department within six months or less.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition J is a charter amendment that would change the way surplus funds are lent by City departments to the Cash Reserve Fund. These loans would need the approval of the Controller. The Treasurer and Controller would set the terms and conditions of the loan. The money plus interest would have to be repaid within twelve months.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to make these changes.

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

Controller's Statement on "J"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition J:

This amendment facilitates City cash management by allowing the pooling of available cash balances of general and special funds. In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it should increase interest income of the City in amounts presently indeterminable by providing increased flexibility to invest available cash balances to maximize investment earnings.

How Supervisors Voted on "J"

On July 12, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 11-0 to place Proposition J on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Kennedy, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

J Cash Management

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION J

The Board of Supervisors urges a YES vote on Proposition J.

This measure modernizes the way the City's Controller currently receives and disburses City funds, making a set of technical changes to the Charter.

In today's budgeting, and because the City has secured many Federal and State grants to fund its activities, it is sometimes necessary to fund programs before revenues have been received.

This Charter amendment will permit the Controller to transfer funds between accounts to make it possible to keep City Departments operating.

This amendment will not permit the City to spend money it does not have. *Funds could only be spent that the Controller knows the City will receive.*

Proposition J will provide for the smooth operation of City government.

We urge a YES vote on Proposition J.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION J

Proposition J "modernizes" the way the city borrows money by permitting the city to obtain instant credit at higher interest rates. Measure J extends the length of time the city can borrow money from six months to a year. This means you the taxpayer would be responsible for paying double the current interest on inter-department city loans.

Measure J if passed would only require the approval of the City Controller for borrowing money. By doing away with the approval of the Mayor and the affected department head for city loans, Proposition J ends the current system of checks and balances.

If the Supervisors had to pay for the millions of dollars in additional interest it will cost the City to implement Measure J — would they place it on the ballot?

Why should you pay for millions of dollars in additional interest?

Recent articles in the SF Chronicle and Examiner estimate the city to be over $200 million in debt. Remember New York City claimed to have a balanced budget until bankruptcy was announced. Why give the Supervisors a blank check? Vote no on Measure J.

Citizens Against Endless Borrowing of Tax Money:
Alexa Smith
John Riordan
Ileana Hernandez
Andrew de la Rosa
Terence Faulkner

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Cash Management J

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION J

Proposition J, if implemented, would make it easier for the City to borrow money. Currently, loans from one City department to another must be approved by the Mayor, the Controller, and the Department head from which the money is to be borrowed from. These loans must be repaid with interest within six months. Proposition J, if passed, would only require the approval of the Controller. The City under Proposition J would have up to a year to pay back loans instead of six months. This means more City money would be spent to pay back interest on such loans.

Proposition J breaks down the current checks and balances by disregarding the Mayor and Department Head approval for City loans the Board of Supervisors approve.

With the City over $200 million in debt, why give the Supervisors a blank check? Vote NO on Proposition J.

Citizens Against Endless Borrowing of Tax Money:
Arlo H. Smith
Former BART President
Alexa Smith
Elected Member of Democratic County Central Committee
John Riordan
Past San Francisco College Board President
Ileana Hernandez
Businesswoman
Andrew de la Rosa
Environmental Consultant
Terence Faulkner
Former State Executive Committeeman of California Republican Party

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION J

Proposition J *does not* permit the City to borrow additional money. Under this measure, *the City would not be able to spend a cent more than it has available.* Proposition J only allows temporary transfers of available funds between City Departments to keep the City operating smoothly.

Proposition J does not permit the City to spend money in ways that are not approved in the budget. It does not give the Board of Supervisors any additional powers, and it does not give the Board more authority than the Mayor.

According to the City's independent Controller, Proposition J will not require the City to pay any more interest than it currently pays, and it will not increase the cost of government.

Proposition J makes a technical change to the Charter that *modernizes the way the City does business*, and *permits it to run more like a sound business.*

Proposition J also makes it easier for the City to operate its programs using State and Federal grant funds *rather than* local taxes and fees.

Please vote YES on Proposition J.

Board of Supervisors.

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted In Favor Of Proposition J
No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition J

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TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT
PROPOSITION J

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the charter of said city and county by amending Section 6.304 thereof relating to disbursements in advance of revenues.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held thereon on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the charter of said city and county by amending Section 6.304 thereof to read as follows:

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by bold face type; deletions are indicated by ~~strike out type~~.

6.304 Disbursements in Advance of Revenues

The board of supervisors, by annual tax levy, may gradually build up the cash reserve fund authorized and created by the provisions of Section 6.306 of this charter. Said fund shall be used exclusively:

(1) for the payment in any fiscal year of legally budgeted expenditures for such year in anticipation of the collection, after the close of such fiscal year, of legally collectible taxes and other revenues, as set forth in the budget and the appropriation ordinance for such fiscal year, and

(2) for paying that portion of the authorized expenses of the city and county for any fiscal year, which, as certified to said board by the controller, becomes due and payable and must be paid prior to the receipt of tax payments for such fiscal year; provided, that such cash reserve fund shall not at any time exceed the estimated expenditures for the first five months of the then current fiscal year, less the amount of estimated revenues and receipts from sources other than tax rate revenues.

In the event that funds are not available in such a cash reserve fund to meet authorized expenditures of any fiscal year, the treasurer, upon the recommendation of the controller, is authorized to transfer monies to the cash reserve from any idle funds then held by the treasurer in the pooled funds of the city and county which are legally available for such a purpose, ~~the board of supervisors, on the recommendation of the controller and the mayor, and the written approval of the officer, board or commission responsible for the management and control of the fund from which it is proposed that the temporarily idle balances be transferred or loaned may, by ordinance, authorize the treasurer to make temporary transfers or loans for specified periods of idle unencumbered balances in any fund in his custody,~~ except a pension fund;. The Treasurer and the Controller shall set the terms and conditions of the transfer, taking into account the requirements and nature of the fund from which the transfer was made. All monies transferred pursuant to this Section shall accrue interest at not less than the then current rate of interest earned by the treasurer on the pooled funds of ~~paid by the banks to~~ the city and county ~~on city and county funds deposited with such banks. Such approval by the officer, board or commission concerned shall specify that by the officer, board or commission concerned shall specify that the amount proposed to be transferred or loaned from such fund will not be needed for the purpose of such fund prior to the date specified for its return. The fund from which such transfer or loan is made shall be charged or encumbered with the amount of such transfer or loan and such amount shall not be considered as available in such fund for any other appropriation or encumbrance for which any expenditures or payments must be made prior to the date on which the transfer or loan is repaid~~. Any transfer ~~or loan~~ of a temporarily idle balance made as hereinabove authorized shall be repaid within one year of said transfer ~~during the first half of any fiscal year shall be repaid prior to to the 1st day of January of said year, and any transfer or loan made during the remaining one-half of said fiscal year shall be repaid prior to the 15th day of May of said year~~. Such ~~loans~~ transfers shall be secured by and made solely in anticipation of the collection of taxes levied or to be levied for the year in which said transfer is made ~~current fiscal year~~, and such transfer ~~loans shall constitute the first demand on and~~ shall be repaid ~~from~~ solely from the proceeds of revenues which accrued during the year in which said loan or transfer was made ~~first tax collections for such current fiscal year~~; provided, however, that tax anticipation loans made as hereinafter in this section authorized, shall constitute a prior lien on said taxes levied or to be levied or collected. In no event shall the controller or the treasurer cause any transfer of monies pursuant to the Section 6.304 if said transfer would be inconsistent with the terms and conditions of any outstanding bonded indebtedness of the city and county, including any of its boards or commissions.

The board of supervisors shall have the power to borrow money by the issuance of tax anticipation notes, temporary notes, commercial paper, or any other short-term debt instruments in the manner provided by the statute of the State of California or pursuant to ordinance of the board of supervisors. □

Ethics Commission K

PROPOSITION K

Shall an Ethics Commission be created, with the power to (1) administer the City's campaign contribution, conflict of interest, lobbying and whistleblowing laws, (2) investigate alleged violations of these laws and impose penalties under certain circumstances, and (3) submit directly to the voters ordinances relating to governmental ethics?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: A number of City departments monitor and enforce the City's ethics laws. The District Attorney and the City Attorney are responsible for enforcing laws regulating campaign contributions, conflicts of interest, and lobbyists. The Mayor's office is responsible for investigating complaints ("whistleblowing") of improper activities by City officials and employees. The Registrar's office is responsible for keeping campaign finance reports.

Some City officials can be removed from office only for official misconduct. In such cases, the Mayor files charges and the Board of Supervisors, after holding a hearing, decides whether to remove the official.

Only the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors may submit proposed ordinances directly to the voters.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition K is a charter amendment that would create a five-member Ethics Commission, one each appointed by the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, the District Attorney, the City Attorney, and the Controller. Each Commissioner could serve only one four-year term.

The Ethics Commission would be responsible for monitoring and administering all City ethics laws, including those regulating campaign contributions, conflicts of interest, lobbying, whistleblowing, public records, and public meetings. The Commission would also educate and advise on ethics questions, create rules for carrying out ethics laws, and set filing and other fees.

The Commission could fully investigate any ethics violation that the District Attorney and the City Attorney declined to investigate. It could order a violator to obey the law, to file any required report, or to pay a fine.

The Ethics Commission would conduct removal hearings in cases of City officials accused of misconduct. The Board of Supervisors would still have the final power to remove the official.

The Ethics Commission, by a four-fifths vote, could submit proposed ethics ordinances to the voters.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to create an Ethics Commission with these powers and duties.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to create an Ethics Commission.

Controller's Statement on "K"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition K:

The proposed amendment would create an Ethics Commission and establish procedures for the enforcement of ethics laws. In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it would increase the cost of government in relatively minor amounts which may be offset by related fees.

How Supervisors Voted on "K"

On July 12, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 7-4 to place Proposition K on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Hallinan, Kaufman, Leal, Migden and Shelley.

NO: Supervisors Conroy, Hsieh, Kennedy and Maher.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

K Ethics Commission

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION K

We recognize that the people of San Francisco are in danger of losing faith in our city government. Every few weeks another scandal arises and public confidence sinks to new lows.

We need an Ethics Commission to turn things around at City Hall. Proposition K will establish an independent body to clean up our city government.

The Ethics Commission will:

Investigate and Punish Wrongdoing — The Commission will have the power to subpoena witnesses and assess fines for violations of city ethics laws. Serious offenses will be referred to the District Attorney for prosecution.

Establish Tougher Rules for City Lobbyists — Lobbyists have free reign at City Hall. The Commission will establish tougher rules to regulate the way lobbyists do business.

Strengthen the City's Whistle Blower Program — The city's whistle blower program encourages city employees and members of the public to identify waste and racial and sexual discrimination in city government. Whistle blowers will know they can come forward without fear of retaliation.

Draft Stricter Guidelines for City Officials — The city's conflict of interest laws for elected officials and employees need closer scrutiny and oversight. The Ethics Commission will take over these responsibilities and develop new guidelines for gifts, travel expenses and honoraria to eradicate undue influence at City Hall.

Educate and Advise on Ethics Laws — The commission would provide advice to city officials and educate them on provisions of all local and state ethics laws.

In order to maintain integrity members of the Commission will be barred from doing business with the city or contributing to any San Francisco political campaigns.

Without constant oversight, the city's ethics rules are being flaunted. Without an independent body to investigate and punish wrongdoing, our problems will persist.

Vote to restore ethics to city government. Vote Yes on Proposition K.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION K

Why waste millions of tax dollars on a so-called "ethics" commission, which would have inherent conflicts of interest? This commission would waste millions in administrative costs which would be required for it to investigate, draft legislation and carry out general policing duties.

There are conflicts-of-interest inherent in the way the commission is set up. The commission would be appointed by the same public officials it would have authority over. How would the commission effectively fight conflicts-of-interest and properly investigate the officials who appointed it?

The commission, in order to be effective, should be appointed in a different manner, or perhaps elected.

Proposition K merely sets up a useless commission paralyzed by conflicts-of-interest. Can San Francisco afford to waste millions of tax dollars on a commission destined to entrench the SF City Hall status quo? Vote NO on K.

Citizens Against Putting the Foxes in Charge of the Hen Coop:
Andrew de la Rosa
Terence Faulkner
Alexa Smith

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Ethics Commission K

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION K

"WELCOME TO THE HEN COOP, MR. FOX!"

Proposition K proposes setting up a so-called "Ethics Commission" to investigate improper conduct of City officials and City employees. The commission would be appointed by the City Supervisors and the Mayor.

There is a conflict-of-interest which exists in the way the commission is set up. The public officials the commission would have authority over are appointed by the same public officials.

According to a July 24, 1993 SF Chronicle article, San Francisco is over $200 million in debt. Can San Francisco afford to spend another one-half million dollars on a commission loaded down with conflicts-of-interest? Let's not waste tax dollars on a bogus commission. Vote NO on Proposition K!

Citizens Against Putting the Foxes in Charge of the Hen Coop:
Andrew de la Rosa
Environmental Consultant
Terence Faulkner
Past San Francisco Republican County Chairman
Alexa Smith
Democratic County Committee

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION K

We need to make City Hall more accountable to the public, and we need to do it now.

Proposition K will mean vigorous enforcement of tough new ethics laws and renewed efforts to find and stop waste and corruption.

PROPOSITION K COULD SAVE TAXPAYERS MONEY.

The new ethics staff will be made up of existing staff consolidated into the ethics commission. Fines for wrongdoing, and savings from the toughened watchdog program will defray costs and pay for the small start-up costs. All staff and commission members will follow the strictest conflict-of-interest rules and will not be allowed to have anything to do with electoral politics.

Proposition K will advance ethical government by ensuring the strictest standards are followed. Proposition K will give San Francisco the strongest ethics laws. **Vote YES on Proposition K.**

Board of Supervisors.

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K Ethics Commission

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION K

San Francisco is long overdue for serious ethics reform. That's why I wrote Proposition K.

The city must get tough on politicians who break the rules. Proposition K will give San Francisco one of the toughest ethics laws in the nation.

No more slaps on the wrist. Prop. K will help restore public faith in government by making sure politicians who violate ethics rules are quickly punished.

Prop. K means:

- Tougher regulations for lobbyists
- Strict new conflict of interest rules
- Aggressive programs to find and punish waste and corruption
- More detailed reporting of campaign funds
- Pro-active measures to keep politicians and bureaucrats informed about the city's ethics laws
- Forceful prosecution of politicians who violate the rules

Help restore ethical government to San Francisco. **Vote YES on Proposition K.**

Kevin Shelley
Member, Board of Supervisors

We're tired of seeing politicians who break the rules get away with a simple slap on the wrist. Prop. K changes that.

With Prop. K we will have one of the toughest ethics laws in the country. Help restore good sense and ethical behavior to San Francisco government. Vote Yes on Prop. K.

San Francisco County Democratic Party.

Prop. K gives San Francisco the clean and effective government we need to turn our economy around.

Shenanigans at City Hall divert attention away from the real issues — like creating jobs, cleaning up our city and cutting crime. Prop K. punishes politicians who break the rules and forces the rest to stay focused on the real issues San Franciscans care about.

Business and labor leaders are united for Proposition K.

Please VOTE YES on Prop. K.

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce
San Francisco Labor Council

Proposition K creates an impartial *ETHICS WATCHDOG* Commission to help ensure that

- election campaign laws are enforced, and
- corrupt behavior in City Government will be dealt with accordingly — instead of brushed aside.

Prop. K is an investment in bringing City government back to the voters. As individuals involved in making sure San Francisco's elections are run smoothly, we urge you to join us in voting **YES** on Proposition K for more open and honest government!

Daniel Kalb
George Mix Jr.
Jim Stevens
Samson Wong
Members, SF Citizens' Advisory Committee on Elections

California Common Cause and San Francisco Common Cause Urge you to vote **YES** on **Proposition K.** An independent City Ethics Commission is key to upholding the integrity of San Francisco's campaign finance and ethics laws. With an ethics commission, city officials will no longer be able to sweep ethics violations under the rug.

Vote for **HONEST** and **ACCOUNTABLE** government.

Vote **YES** on **Proposition K.**

Ruth Holton
Executive Director, California Common Cause
Cecilia Gallardo
Chapter Organizer, San Francisco Common Cause

It's time to clean up City Hall.

Proposition K will create strict ethical guidelines for city officials and make sure that the rules are enforced.

Please join me in voting **YES** on **K.**

Supervisor Carole Migden

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Ethics Commission K

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION K

We recognize that San Franciscans are losing faith in City Hall. Proposition K will help restore integrity to all levels of our city government.

Proposition K will put teeth into San Francisco's ethics laws, ensuring that they are some of the toughest in the country. Help restore ethical government to San Francisco.

VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION K.

Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi
Al Trigueiro, President, Police Officer's Association
Doris Ward, Assessor
State Senator Milton Marks
Walter Johnson, SF Labor Council
Supervisor Sue Bierman
San Francisco Tomorrow
National Women's Political Caucus
Tom Ammiano, President, San Francisco School Board
Beryl Magilavy, Chair, Commission on S.F. Environment
Louise Renne, City Attorney
Arlo Smith, District Attorney
Mabel Teng, San Francisco Community College
Gordon Chin
Mitchell Omerberg, Affordable Housing Alliance
Roberto Hernandez, President, Mission Economic Cultural Association
Stan Smith, San Francisco Building & Construction Trades Council
Marie Acosta-Colon
Buck Bagot, President, Bernal Heights Democratic Club
Connie O'Conner
Andy Nash
Joan-Marie Shelley
Alice B. Toklas Lesbian/Gay Democratic Club
Rick Hauptman, President, Noe Valley Democratic Club
Brad Paul
Nancy Kitz
Kelly Cullen
Pamela David
Robert Barnes, Chair, Lesbian/Gay Caucus Calif. Democratic Party
Sandy Mori
Ross Mirkarimi
Lulu Carter
Tony Kilroy
Ruth Picon, Latino Democratic Club
Greg Day
Enola Maxwell
Art Agnos
Donna Provenzano
Supervisor Angela Alioto
Supervisor Terence Hallinan
Sharyn Saslafsky
Agar Jaicks
Jane Winslow
David Pilpel
Del Martin
T.J. Anthony
Daniel Kalb, Raoul Wallenberg Jewish Democratic Club
Roger Sanders
Leslie Katz, San Francisco Deomcratic Central Committee
Andrew Olshin, Sunset Democratic Club
Phyllis Lyon
Randy Shaw, Tenderloin Housing Clinic
Jean-Paul Samaha, President, Arab American Democratic Club

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K Ethics Commission

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION K

The proponents of this shamelessly inept attempt to "improve" city government assert that Proposition K will restore public confidence in city government. That sounds swell, but it's disingenuous and disregards the existing laws and governmental agencies which enforce "ethics rules".

San Francisco already has strong laws relating to all subjects which the "Ethics Commission" would administer. Administration is now the responsibility of the District Attorney and City Attorney. If we don't believe they're doing the job, let's replace them. We don't need to add another costly branch of government to duplicate the D.A. and City Attorney, with their 1,000 plus employees. Moreover, the California Fair Political Practices Commission also enforces ethics laws which control San Francisco officials.

Proposition K proposes a useless layer of bureaucracy for which no funding source has been identified. It's falsely billed as a "pay as you go" method of providing a redundant city service, but it isn't.

The costs of creating a five member commission, and paying the salaries of an executive director, an auditor and undetermined number of investigators (none of whom is subject to Civil Service) are allegedly derived from fees for lobbyist registration and penalties and fines from violations of San Francisco's campaign laws. Proponents of this boondoggle estimate annual costs of approximately $100,000. Yet lobbying registration fees received last year totaled but $3,020. **Where is the remaining funding to come from?** Police protection, health clinics, Laguna Honda? Probably.

Although City Hall decisions may demonstrate poor judgment, that doesn't result from graft, corruption or illicit activity. City government has been remarkably honest since the 1932 Charter reform. This is a concept based upon non-existent criminal activity.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION K. IT'S PREPOSTEROUSLY EXPENSIVE AND UNNECESSARY!

San Francisco Taxpayers Association
Cheryl Arenson, President
Senator Quentin L. Kopp, Director
James Reuben, Esq., Director

Proposition K is a subtly seductive measure to establish an appointed commission whose powers even supplant the Board of Supervisors and Mayor.

This pernicious proposal is unprecedented in its delegation of power to a non-elected body. It grants legislative power to an "Ethics Commission" This crucial power, reposed in the Board of Supervisors and Mayor, should never be delegated. Allowing an "Ethics Commission" to promulgate ordinances for voters to approve (or disapprove) is mind-boggling. The offensiveness of this transfer of power leads one to believe some people skipped their highschool civics class.

Proposition K's costs are immeasurable. Despite proponents' insistence that no costs will be incurred, consider the following:

An Executive Director will be "transferred" from the Mayor's Office but with NO LIMIT on the number of new employees to be hired.

To insult our intelligence further, the proposed Commission can appoint limitless auditors, investigators and, shockingly, LAWYERS! The charter amendment requires the Commission to execute a plethora of duties and responsibilities including an "educational program" which requires the staging of seminars and publication of manuals on local, state and federal laws!!! The California Fair Political Practices Commission already furnishes such programs and manuals — at **no expense to San Francisco.** The printing costs alone will expose this scheme for what it is — a bottomless pit we can't afford. The costs are too numerous and endless to be fathomed by us average voters.

As a long-time champion of good government policies, open meeting and conflict-of-interest laws, and ethical conduct by local public officials and governmental reform, I urge a NO vote on the ill-conceived, expensive Proposition K. Unmistakably, it would constitute another bureaucracy and costly layer of government. There is only one "pure" argument for Prop K — and that is the one against it.

Senator Quentin L. Kopp

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT
PROPOSITION K

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said city and county by adding Sections 3.699-6 through 3.699-16 thereto and amending Sections 8.105, 8.107 and 9.108 thereof, relating to the creation of an ethics commission and enforcement of ethics laws.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held November 3, 1993, a proposal to amend the Charter of said city and county by by adding Sections 3.699-6 through 3.699-16 thereto and amending Sections 8.105, 8.107 and 9.108 thereof, to read as follows:

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by bold face type; deletions are indicated by ~~strike-out type~~.

3.699-6 Ethics Commission

An ethics commission is hereby established. The ethics commission shall consist of five members. The mayor, the board of supervisors, the city attorney, the district attorney and the controller each shall appoint one member of the commission. The member appointed by the mayor shall have a background in public information and public meetings. The member appointed by the city attorney shall have a background in law as it relates to governmental ethics. The member appointed by the controller shall have a background in campaign finance. The members appointed by the district attorney and board of supervisors shall be broadly representative of the general public.

The term of each commissioner shall be four years; provided that the first five commissioners to be appointed to take office upon the effective date of this charter section shall by lot classify their terms so that the term of one commissioner shall expire at 12:00 o'clock noon on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of such date, respectively; and the terms of the remaining two commissioners shall expire at 12:00 o'clock noon on the fourth anniversary of said effective date; and, on the expiration of these and successive terms of office, the appointments shall be made for four year terms. The initial appointments shall be made no later than 90 days after the effective date of this section. In the event a vacancy occurs, the officer who appointed the member vacating the office shall appoint a qualified person to complete the remainder of the term. Members of the commission shall serve without compensation. Members of the commission shall be officers of the city and county. A commissioner may be removed only for misconduct pursuant to charter section 8.107.

No person may serve more than one term as a member of the ethics commission, provided that persons appointed to less than four year terms shall be eligible to be appointed to one additional four year term. During his or her tenure, neither a member of the commission nor its executive director may hold any other public office or any employment with the city or any city officer, participate in or contribute to a campaign involving a candidate for city office or a city ballot measure or a city official seeking any elective office, employ or be employed by, or receive any gift or other compensation from, a person required to register as a lobbyist under the city's lobbyist ordinance, or a person who employs someone required to register as a lobbyist under the city's lobbyist ordinance.

3.699-7 Executive Director. The commission shall appoint an executive director who shall serve at the pleasure of the commission and shall not be subject to the civil service provisions of the charter. The executive director shall have a background in campaign finance, public information and public meetings and the law as it relates to governmental ethics. The executive director shall be the chief executive of the department and shall have all the powers provided for department heads as set forth in section 3.501 of the charter. The commission shall have the power to appoint auditors and investigators, who shall serve at the commission's pleasure. Subject to the civil service provisions of this charter, the executive director shall have the power to appoint and remove other employees. No appointment made pursuant to this section shall become effective until July 1, 1994.

3.699-8 Power of Subpoena

The commission may subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance and testimony, administer oaths and affirmations, take evidence and require by subpoena the production of any books, papers, records or other items material to the performance of the commission's duties or exercise of its powers.

3.699-9 Rules and Regulations.

The commission may adopt, amend and rescind rules and regulations consistent with and related to carrying out the purposes and provisions of this charter and ordinances related to campaign finance, conflicts of interest, lobbying and governmental ethics and to govern procedures of the commission. In addition, the commission may adopt rules and regulations related to carrying out the purposes and provisions of ordinances related to open meetings and public records. The commission shall transmit to the board of supervisors rules and regulations adopted by the commission within 24 hours of their adoption. A rule or regulation adopted by the commission shall become effective 60 days after the date of its adoption unless before the expiration of this 60 day period two-thirds of all the members of the board of supervisors votes to veto the rule or regulation.

3.699-10 Administration and Implementation.

The Commission shall have responsibility for the impartial and effective administration and implementation of the provisions of this charter, statutes and ordinances concerning campaign finance, lobbying, conflicts of interest and governmental ethics.

3.699-11 Duties.

The ethics commission shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

1. To administer the provisions of the San Francisco Municipal Elections Campaign Contribution Control Ordinance, and Proposition F, adopted by voters at the June 1986 election, which appears as Appendix K to this charter or any successors to these ordinances.

2. To receive documents required to be filed pursuant to, and to otherwise administer, the provisions of the city's lobbyist registration ordinance.

3. To act as the filing officer and to otherwise receive documents in any instance where the clerk of the board of supervisors, the registrar of voters and, with respect to members of the boards and commissions, department heads would otherwise be authorized to do so pursuant to Chapters 4 and 7 of the California Political Reform Act of 1974 (Government Code sections 81000, et seq.), as amended.

4. To audit campaign statements and other relevant documents and investigate alleged violations of state law, this charter and city ordinances relating to campaign finance, governmental ethics and conflicts of interest and to report the findings to the district attorney, city attorney and other appropriate enforcement authorities. Commission investigation of alleged violations of state law shall be conducted only after the commission has provided to the district attorney and city attorney the information set forth in Section 3.699-12 and the district attorney and city attorney notify the commission that no investigation will be pursued.

5. To provide assistance to agencies, public officials and candidates in administering the provisions of this charter and other laws relating to campaign finance, conflicts of interest and governmental ethics.

6. To make recommendations to the mayor and the board of supervisors concerning (a) campaign finance reform, (b) adoption of and revisions to city ordinances laws related to conflict of interest and lobbying laws and governmental ethics and (c) the submission to the voters of charter amendments relating to campaign finance, conflicts of interest and governmental ethics. The commission shall report to the board of supervisors and mayor annually concerning the effectiveness of such laws. The commission shall transmit its first set of recommendations to the board of supervisors and mayor no later than July 1, 1995.

7. To maintain a whistleblower hot line and administer the provisions of the city's improper government activities ordinance.

8. To annually adjust any limitation and disclosure thresholds imposed by city law to reflect any increases or decreases in the Consumer Price Index. Such adjustments shall be rounded off to the nearest hundred dollars for the limitations on contributions.

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9. To assist departments in developing and maintaining their conflict of interest codes as required by state law.

10. To advocate understanding of the charter and city ordinances related to campaign finance, conflicts of interest, lobbying, governmental ethics and open meetings and public records, and the roles of elected and other public officials, city institutions and the city electoral process.

11. To have full charge and control of its office, to be responsible for its proper administration, subject to the budgetary and fiscal provisions of the charter.

12. To prescribe forms for reports, statements, notices and other documents required by this charter or by ordinances now in effect or hereafter adopted relating to campaign finance, conflicts of interest, lobbying and governmental ethics.

13. To prepare and publish manuals and instructions setting forth methods of bookkeeping, preservation of records to facilitate compliance with and enforcement of the laws relating to campaign finance, conflicts of interest, lobbying and governmental ethics, and explaining applicable duties of persons and committees.

14. To develop an educational program, including but not limited to the following components:

(a) Seminars, when deemed appropriate, to familiarize newly elected and appointed officers and employees, candidates for elective office and their campaign treasurers, and lobbyists with city, state and federal ethics laws and the importance of ethics to the public's confidence in municipal government.

(b) Annual seminars for top-level officials, including elected officers and commissioners, to reinforce the importance of compliance with, and to inform them of any changes in, the law relating to conflicts of interest, lobbying, governmental ethics and open meetings and public records.

(c) A manual which will include summaries, in simple, non-technical language, of ethics laws and reporting requirements applicable to city officers and employees, instructions for completing required forms, questions and answers regarding common problems and situations, and information regarding sources of assistance in resolving questions. The manual shall be updated when necessary to reflect changes in applicable city, state and federal laws governing the ethical conduct of city employees.

(d) A manual which will include summaries, in simple, non-technical language, of city ordinances related to open meetings and public records, questions and answers regarding common problems and situations, and information regarding sources of assistance in resolving questions. The manual shall be updated when necessary to reflect changes in applicable city ordinances related to open meetings and public records.

3.699-12 Requests for and Issuances of Opinions; Advice.

(a) Any person may request the commission to issue a written opinion with respect to that person's duties under provisions of this charter or any ordinance relating to campaign finance, conflicts of interest, lobbying or governmental ethics. The commission shall, within 21 days, transmit its proposed opinion to the city attorney and district attorney, provided that the commission, or its executive director, can extend this time for good cause. Within ten working days of receipt of the proposed opinion, the city attorney and district attorney shall advise the commission whether they concur in the proposed opinion. If either the city attorney or district attorney do not concur with the proposed opinion, he or she shall inform the commission in writing concerning the basis for disagreement. No person who acts in good faith on an opinion issued by the commission and concurred in by the city attorney and district attorney shall be subject to criminal or civil penalties for so acting, provided that the material facts are as stated in the opinion request. The commission's opinions shall be public records and may from time to time be published.

(b) The commission may authorize its staff to issue informal oral advice to any person with respect to that person's duties under provisions of this charter or any ordinance relating to campaign finance, conflicts of interest, lobbying or governmental ethics. Reliance on such oral advice shall not be a defense in any enforcement proceeding.

(c) Subject to the civil service provisions of this charter, the commission may employ individuals who have graduated from a state accredited law school for the purpose of assisting the commission prepare opinions and providing advice under this section. These employees shall have no authority to provide advice to or represent the city and county or any of its officers or employees.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent city and county officers and employees from seeking advice from the city attorney concerning conflict of interest and governmental ethics laws.

3.699-13 Investigations and Enforcement Proceedings.

The commission shall conduct investigations in accordance with this subdivision of alleged violations of this charter and city ordinances relating to campaign finance, lobbying, conflicts of interest and governmental ethics.

(a) Investigations.

If the commission, upon the receipt of a sworn complaint of any person or its own initiative, has reason to believe that a violation of this charter or city ordinances relating to campaign finance, lobbying, conflicts of interest or governmental ethics has occurred, the commission immediately shall forward the complaint or information in its possession regarding the alleged violation to the district attorney and city attorney. Within ten working days, after receipt of the complaint or information, the district attorney and city attorney shall inform the commission in writing regarding whether the district attorney or city attorney has initiated or intends to pursue an investigation of the matter. Until such time as the district attorney and city attorney inform the commission that no investigation will be undertaken, the commission shall refrain from conducting any investigation or otherwise pursuing the matter.

If the district attorney and city attorney notify the commission that they do not intend to pursue an investigation, and the commission, upon the sworn complaint or on its own initiative, determines that there is sufficient cause to conduct an investigation, it shall investigate alleged violations of this charter or city ordinances relating to campaign finance, lobbying, conflicts of interest and governmental ethics. A complaint filed with the commission shall be investigated only if it identifies the specific alleged violations which form the basis for the complaint and the commission determines that the complaint contains sufficient facts to warrant an investigation.

Within 14 days after receiving notification that neither the district attorney nor city attorney intends to pursue an investigation, the commission shall notify in writing the person who made the complaint of the action, if any, the commission has taken or plans to take on the complaint, together with the reasons for such action or non-action. If no decision has been made within 14 days, the person who made the complaint shall be notified of the reasons for the delay and shall subsequently receive notification as provided above.

The investigation shall be conducted in a confidential manner. Records of any investigation shall be considered confidential information to the extent permitted by state law. Any member or employee of the commission or other person who, prior to a determination concerning probable cause, discloses information about any preliminary investigation, except as necessary to conduct the investigation, shall be deemed guilty of official misconduct. The unauthorized release of confidential information shall be sufficient grounds for the termination of the employee or removal of the commissioner responsible for such release.

(b) Findings of Probable Cause.

No finding of probable cause to believe that a provision of this charter or city ordinances relating to campaign finance, lobbying, conflicts of interest or governmental ethics has been violated shall be made by the commission unless, at least 21 days prior to the commission's consideration of the alleged violation, the person alleged to have committed the violation is notified of the alleged violation by service of process or registered mail with return receipt requested, is provided with a summary of the evidence, and is informed of his or her right to be present in person and to be represented by counsel at any proceeding of the commission held for the purpose of considering whether probable cause exists for believing the person committed the violation. Notice to the alleged violator shall be deemed made on

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the date of service, the date the registered mail receipt is signed, or, if the registered mail receipt is not signed, the date returned by the post office. A proceeding held for the purpose of considering probable cause shall be private to the extent permitted by state law unless the alleged violator files with the commission a written request that the proceeding be public.

(c) Administrative Orders and Penalties.

(1) When the commission determines there is probable cause for believing a provision of this charter or city ordinance has been violated, it may hold a public hearing to determine if such a violation has occurred. When the commission determines on the basis of substantial evidence presented at the hearing that a violation has occurred, it shall issue an order which may require the violator to:

(1) Cease and desist the violation;

(2) File any reports, statements or other documents or information required by law; and/or

(3) Pay a monetary penalty to the general fund of the city of up to five thousand dollars ($5,000) for each violation or three times the amount which the person failed to report properly or unlawfully contributed, expended, gave or received, whichever is greater. Penalties that are assessed but uncollected after 60 days shall be referred to the bureau of delinquent revenues for collection.

In addition, with respect to city officers other than those identified in Section 8.107 of this charter, when the commission determines on the basis of substantial evidence presented at the hearing that a violation has occurred, the commission may recommend to the appointing officer that the officer be removed from office.

When the commission determines that no violation has occurred, it shall publish a declaration so stating.

(d) In addition to any other penalty that may be imposed by law, any person who violates any provision of this charter or of a city ordinance relating to campaign finance, lobbying, conflicts of interest or governmental ethics, or who causes any other person to violate any such provision, or who aids and abets any other person in such violation, shall be liable under the provisions of this section.

3.699-14 Commission Funding

The ethics commission may impose fees related to the administration and enforcement of ordinances and provisions of this charter related to campaign finance, lobbying and governmental ethics. The fees shall become effective 30 days after their approval by the commission unless the board of supervisors, by a vote of two-thirds of all of its members, disapproves the fees within this 30 day period.

The commission shall not expend any funds prior to July 1, 1994.

3.699-15 Legal Advisor

The city attorney shall be the legal advisor of the commission. If the city attorney determines in writing that he or she cannot, consistent with the rules of professional conduct, provide advice sought by the commission, the city attorney may authorize the commission to retain outside counsel to advise the commission.

3.699-16 Transfer of Position

Upon the effective date of this section, the civil service commission immediately shall conduct a study to classify a position and determine the proper salary for the ethics commission employee who will be primarily responsible for administering and enforcing the city's Improper Government Activities Ordinance. Effective July 1, 1994, the mayor and board of supervisors shall transfer from the mayor's office to the ethics commission one position. This transfer will be effected as follows. The mayor and board of supervisors will adopt an ordinance eliminating one position in the mayor's office. The position eliminated shall be the position with the salary that most closely approximates the salary determined by the civil service commission for the employee who will be primarily responsible for administering and enforcing the city's Improper Government Activities Ordinance. At the same time, the mayor and board of supervisors shall adopt an ordinance creating and funding the position of the ethics commission employee who will be primarily responsible for administering and enforcing the city's Improper Government Activities Ordinance.

8.105 Conflict of Interest and Other Prohibited Practices

(a) No officer or employee of the city and county shall become directly or indirectly interested in any contract, franchise, right privilege or sale or lease of property awarded, entered into or authorized by him or her in his or her capacity as an officer or employee, or by an officer or employee under his or her supervision and control, or by a board or commission of which he or she is a member, unless same is devolved upon him or her by law. An officer or employee with such an interest, however acquired, shall become divested of said interest within 60 days or shall resign said office or employment.

(b) No officer or employee shall give or promise any money or other valuable thing in consideration of his or her nomination, appointment, or election to any city and county office or employment or accept, other than lawful political campaign contributions, any gratuity in money or other valuable thing, either directly or indirectly, from any subordinate or employee or from any candidate or applicant for a position as employee or subordinate under him or her.

(c) No officer or employee shall make, participate in making or in any way attempt to use his or her office or employment to influence a governmental decision in which he or she knows or has reason to know he or she has a financial interest, as defined by California Government Code Section 87103.

(d) No officer or employee of the city and county shall wilfully or knowingly disclose any privileged information concerning property, government, or affairs of the city and county, unless a duty to do so is imposed upon said person by law, nor shall that person use any privileged information obtained by him or her by virtue of his or her office or employment to advance the financial or other private interest of himself or herself or others.

(e) No person who has served as an officer or employee of the city and county shall within a period of two years after termination of such service or employment appear before the board or agency of the city and county of which he or she was a member in order to represent any private interest, provided, however, that said officer or employee may appear before said board for the purpose of representing himself or herself.

(f) No officer or employee of the city and county shall receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation, reward or gift from any source except compensation from the City and County of San Francisco, or any other governmental agency to which he or she has been duly appointed for any service, advice, assistance or other matter related to the governmental processes of the city and county, except for fees for speeches or published writing.

(g) The ethics commission ~~civil service commission~~ with respect to officers and employees whose positions are subject to the civil service provisions of the charter other than officers and members of the fire and police departments, the fire commission with respect to officers and members of the fire department and the police commission with respect to officers and members of the police department, are each empowered to prescribe and enforce such reasonable rules and regulations as each commission deems necessary to effectuate the purposes and intent of this section. Such rules and regulations may provide for restrictions against activities, employments and enterprises other than those described or mentioned herein when such restrictions are found necessary for the preservation of the honor or integrity ~~efficiency~~ of the city and county. ~~civil service or for the protection of the best interests of the city and county service in any respect.~~ **Rules and regulations previously adopted or approved by the civil service pursuant to this section shall remain in effect until amended by the ethics commission.**

The civil service commission with respect to officers and employees whose positions are subject to the civil service provisions of the charter other than officers and members of the fire and police departments, the fire commission with respect to officers and members of the fire department and the police commission with respect to officers and members of the police department, are each empowered to prescribe and enforce such reasonable rules and regulations as each commission deems necessary to provide for the efficiency of the city and county civil service.

(h) An officer or employee shall not be deemed to be interested in any transaction described in Subsections (a) or (c) above if he or she has only a remote interest in the transaction and if the fact of such interest is disclosed and noted in the official records of the board, commission or department and thereafter the board, commission or department authorizes, approves, or ratifies the

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transaction in good faith by a vote of its membership sufficient for the purpose without counting the vote or votes of the officer or member with the remote interest or by his or her immediate superior unless the transaction must be awarded to the highest or lowest responsible bidder as the case may be on a particular day and the vote of such officer or member is necessary to a quorum on that day.

(1) As used in this article "remote interest" means:

(A) That of a nonsalaried officer of a nonprofit corporation;

(B) That of an employee or agent of the party involved in the transaction, if such party has 10 or more other employees and if the officer or employee was an employee or agent of said party for at least three years prior to his or her initially accepting his or her office or employment.

For the purposes of this subsection, time of employment with the party by the officer or employee shall be counted in computing the three-year period specified in this subsection even though such party has been converted from one form of business organization to a different form of business organization within three years of the initial taking of office by such officer. Time of employment in such case shall be counted only if, after the transfer or change in organization, the real or ultimate ownership of the party is the same or substantially similar to that which existed before such transfer or change in organization. For the purposes of this subsection, stockholders, bondholders, partners, or other persons holding an interest in the contracting party are regarded as having the "real or ultimate ownership" of such party.

(C) That of a parent in the earnings of his or her minor child for personal services;

(D) That of a landlord or tenant of the transacting party;

(E) That of an attorney of the transacting party;

(F) That of a supplier of goods or services when such goods or services had been supplied to the transacting party by the officer or employee for at least five years prior to his or her election or appointment to office or employment.

(G) That of an officer, director, or employee of a bank, bank holding company, or savings and loan association with which a party to the transaction has the relationship of borrower or depositor, debtor or creditor.

(2) The provisions of this subsection shall not be applicable to any officer or employee interested in a transaction who influences or attempts to influence another officer or employee to enter into the transaction.

(i) An officer or employee shall not be deemed to be interested in a transaction pursuant to Subsections (a) and (c) above if his or her interest is:

(1) The ownership of less than three percent of the shares of a corporation for profit, provided the total annual income to him or her from dividends, including the value of stock dividends, from the corporation does not exceed five percent of his or her total annual income, and any other payments made to him or her by the corporation do not exceed five percent of his or her total annual income;

(2) That of an officer or employee in being reimbursed for his or her actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of official duty;

(3) That of a recipient of public services generally provided by the board, commission or department of which he or she is a member or employee, on the same terms and conditions as if he or she were not a member or employee of the board, commission or department.

(4) That of a landlord or tenant of the transacting party if such party is the federal government or any federal department or agency, this state or an adjoining state, any department or agency of this state or an adjoining state, any county or city of this state or an adjoining state, or any public corporation or special, judicial or other public district of this state or an adjoining state unless the subject matter of such transaction is the property in which such officer or employee has such interest as landlord or tenant in which event his or her interest shall be deemed a remote interest within the meaning and subject to the provisions of Subsection (g).

(5) That of a tenant in a public housing authority created pursuant to Part 2 (commencing with Section 34200) of Division 24 of the Health and Safety Code in which he or she serves as a member of the board of commissioners of the authority or of a community development commission created pursuant to Part 1.7 (commencing with Section 34100) of Division 24 of the Health and Safety Code.

(6) That of a spouse of an officer or employee in his or her spouse's employment or officeholding if his or her spouse's employment or officeholding has existed for at least one year prior to his or her election or appointment.

(7) That of a nonsalaried member of a nonprofit corporation, provided that such interest is disclosed at the time of the first consideration of the transaction and provided further that such interest is noted in its official records.

(8) An officer or employee shall not be deemed to be interested in a contract made pursuant to competitive bidding under a procedure established by law if his or her sole interest is that of an officer, director, or employee of a bank or savings and loan association with which a party to the contract has the relationship of a borrower or depositor, debtor or creditor.

(j) No member of any board or commission of the city and county shall knowingly vote on or in any way attempt to influence the outcome of governmental action on any measure or question involving his or her own character or conduct, his or her right as a member, or his or her appointment to any office, position, or employment, wherein the said member's financial interest is immediate, particular, and distinct from the public interest. The word "knowingly" as used in this paragraph shall mean actual or constructive knowledge of the existence of the interest which would disqualify the vote under the provisions of this section.

If under any provision of this charter or of any ordinance, resolution, rule or regulation, action on any measure or question must be taken on a particular day and such action cannot be taken by a qualified voting quorum of the board or commission on that day by reason for the disqualification from voting under the provisions of this section, said action may be postponed until, but not later than, there are sufficient qualified members present to vote and take action on said measure or question. The term "a qualified voting quorum" as used in this paragraph shall mean the presence of a sufficient number of qualified voting members of the board or commission to take either affirmative or negative action on the measure or question before the board or commission.

(k) The city attorney, the district attorney of the City and County of San Francisco or any resident or group of residents of the City and County of San Francisco may bring a suit in the superior court to compel compliance with the provisions of this section.

(l) The provisions of Section 8.105 shall not apply to any member serving as a representative of any profession, trade, business, union or association on any board, commission or other body heretofore or hereafter created by an ordinance of the City and County of San Francisco which requires that the membership consists in whole or in part of representatives of specific professions, trades, businesses, unions or associations. Conflicts of interest and prohibited practices of such members and the penalties therefor shall be as prescribed by the ordinance creating such board, commission or other body or by an amendment thereto.

(m) Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon a final judgment of conviction of same, shall be removed from office or in the alternative shall be subject to a a penalty of not more than one year in jail and/or fine of not more than $10,000, as well as removal.

(n) Every contract made in violation of any of the provisions of Section 8.105 may be avoided at the insistance of any party except the officer or employee interested therein. No such contract may be avoided because of the interest of an officer or employee therein unless such contract is made in the official capacity of such officer or employee, or by a board or body of which he or she is a member.

8.107. Suspension and Removal

Any elective officer, and any member of the civil service commission, health commission, ethics commission or public utilities commission or school board may be suspended by the mayor and removed by the board of supervisors for official misconduct, and the mayor shall appoint a qualified person to discharge the duties of the office during the period of suspension. On such suspension, the mayor shall immediately notify the ethics commission and supervisors thereof in writing and the cause therefor, and shall present written charges against such suspended officer officer to the ethics commission and board of supervisors at or prior to their its next regular meetings following such suspension, and shall immediately furnish copy of same to such officer, who shall have the right to appear

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with counsel before the ethics commission ~~board~~ in his or her defense. Hearing by the ~~supervisors~~ ethics commission shall be held not less than five days after the filing of written charges. After the hearing, the ethics commission shall transmit the full record of the hearing to the board of supervisors with a recommendation as to whether the charges should be sustained. If, after reviewing the complete record, the charges are deemed to be sustained by not less than a three-fourths vote of all members of the board, the suspended officer shall be removed from office; if not so sustained, or if not acted on by the board of supervisors within 30 days after the receipt of the record from the ethics commission ~~filing of written charges~~, the suspended officer shall thereby be reinstated.

The mayor must immediately remove from office any elective official convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, and failure of the mayor so to act shall constitute official misconduct on his or her part.

Any appointee of the mayor, exclusive of civil service, health, recreation and park, and public utilities commissioners, and members of the school board, may be removed by the mayor. Any nominee or appointee of the mayor whose appointment is subject to confirmation by the board of supervisors, except the chief administrative officer and the controller, as in this charter otherwise provided, may be removed by a majority of such board and with the concurrence of the mayor. In each case, written notice shall be given or transmitted to such appointee of such removal, the date of effectiveness thereof, and the reasons therefor, a copy of which notice shall be printed at length in the journal of proceedings of the board of supervisors, together with such reply in writing as such official may make. Any appointee of the mayor or the board of supervisors guilty of official misconduct or convicted of crime involving moral turpitude must be removed by the mayor or the board of supervisors, as the case may be, and failure of the mayor or any supervisor to take such action shall constitute ~~official~~ official misconduct on their part.

9.108 Initiative, Referendum, and Recall

(a) The registered voters shall have power to propose by petition, and to adopt or to reject at the polls, any ordinance, act or other measure which is within the power conferred upon the board of supervisors to enact, or any legislative act which is within the power conferred upon any other board, commission or officer to adopt, or any amendment to the charter. Such ordinance, act, charter amendment or other measure may be so proposed by filing with the registrar a petition setting forth said measure in full, signed by registered voters of the city and county as many in number as the percentages hereinafter required of the entire vote for all candidates for the office of mayor cast at the last preceding regular municipal election.

Any declaration of policy may be submitted to the electors in the manner provided for the submission of ordinances; and when approved by a majority of the qualified electors voting on said declaration, it shall thereupon be the duty of the board of supervisors to enact an ordinance or ordinances to carry such policies or principles into effect, subject to the referendum provisions of this charter.

Any ordinance which the supervisors are empowered to pass may be submitted to the electors by a majority of the board at a general election or at a special election called for the purpose, said election to be held not less than thirty days from the date of the call. Any such ordinance may be proposed by one-third of the supervisors, or by the mayor, and when so proposed shall be submitted to the electors at the next succeeding general election. Any ordinance which the supervisors are empowered to pass relating to conflicts of interest, campaign finance, lobbying or governmental ethics may be submitted to the electors at the next succeeding general election by the ethics commission by a four-fifths vote of all of its members. No ordinance passed by the supervisors granting any public utility franchise or privilege, shall go into effect until the expiration of 60 days from the date it becomes final. At the end of such 60 days such ordinance shall be in force and effect, unless within such period there shall be filed with the registrar a petition signed by registered voters equal in number to five percent of the entire vote cast for mayor at the last preceding regular municipal election, requesting that such ordinance be submitted to the electors. In case such petition is filed, such ordinance shall not go into effect until approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon at a general or special election.

If, before the time any other ordinance involving legislative matters becomes effective, there shall be filed with the board of supervisors a petition signed by qualified electors of the city and county equal in number to at least 10 percentum of the entire vote cast for all candidates for mayor at the last preceding general municipal election at which a mayor was elected, protesting against the passage of such ordinance the same shall be suspended from going into operation, and it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to reconsider such ordinance, and if the same be not entirely repealed, said board shall submit the ordinance to the vote of said electors either at the next general municipal election or at a special election to be called for that purpose, and such ordinance shall not go into effect or become operative unless and until a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon shall vote in favor thereof. The provisions of Sections 9.109 and 9.110 of the charter shall apply to and govern the verification and certification of such petition.

Annual budget and appropriation ordinances, supplemental appropriation ordinances, the annual salary ordinance, or ordinances amending the same, the ordinances levying taxes, any ordinance appropriating money from the emergency reserve fund, ordinances authorizing the city attorney to compromise litigation, and ordinances necessary to enable the mayor to carry out any of the powers vested in him in the case of a public emergency as defined in Section 3.100 of the charter, ordinances enacted pursuant to Section 8.410 of the charter, as well as ordinances relative to purely administrative matters, shall not be subject to referendum.

Any elective official, the chief administrative officer, the controller or any member of the board of education, the ethics commission, or public utilities commission may be recalled by the electors. The procedure to effect such recall shall be as follows: A petition demanding the recall from office of the person sought to be recalled shall be filed with the registrar. Said petition shall contain a statement of the grounds on which the recall is sought. Any insufficiency of form or substance in such statement shall in no wise affect the validity of the election and proceedings held thereunder. No recall petition shall be filed against any officer until he has held his office for at least six months.

(b) In the event the representative of the board of supervisors and the representatives of recognized employee organizations do not reach an agreement through the meet-and-confer process on matters contained in the annual salary standardization ordinance by March 15 of any year, the board shall adopt a schedule of compensation which reflects current prevailing rates for the classification covered by Section 8.401 of this charter.

In any year when an agreement on matters contained in the salary standardization ordinance has not been achieved, the civil service commission shall prepare, prior to April 1, a schedule of compensation and administrative provisions which reflect additional rates that would be payable, and working conditions, based upon the last demands made by the recognized employee organization(s) which participated in the meet-and-confer process.

Said schedule shall be transmitted to the registrar of voters for submission to the electors of the city and county at a general election or a special election called for the purpose, and said special election shall be held no less than 60 days from the date of the call. No such schedule shall be withdrawn after it has been received by the registrar of voters. At said election, the ballot shall contain the following two alternatives:

(1) Approval of the schedule of compensation based upon the employee organizations last demands.

(2) Disapproval of the schedule of compensation based upon the employee organizations last demands.

If a majority of the valid votes cast in the election favor paying the additional rates set forth in the schedule of compensation based upon the last demands of the recognized employee organizations which engaged in the meet-and-confer process, it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to amend the salary standardization ordinance to reflect said increased rates and the same shall be in lieu of said annual compensation and, notwithstanding any other provisions of this charter to the contrary, said rates shall become effective and be payable as if adopted prior to April 1, of any year.

The provisions of Sections 3.100 and 3.100-1 relating to the emergency powers of the mayor, shall not be applicable to the provisions of Subsection (b) of this section. □

★ ★

You can vote absentee in person at Room 158 in City Hall starting Tuesday, October 4 through Tuesday, November 2, during regular working hours — 8 a.m. – 5 p.m. Take advantage of this option if you will not be able to go to your polling place on election day.

★ ★

Human Resources Department L

PROPOSITION L

Shall the Charter be amended to create a Human Resources Department, and transfer to this department functions of the Civil Service Commission, the Health Services Board, the Employee Relations Office and personnel functions of the Department of Public Health, and shall the Board of Supervisors be authorized to transfer to this new department workers' compensation functions now performed by the Retirement Board?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: There is no single City department with authority over City personnel matters. The Mayor is responsible for labor negotiations. The Civil Service Commission runs the Civil Service system. The Health Services Board oversees the health plans for City employees. The Retirement Board handles Workers' Compensation matters for the City.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition L is a charter amendment that would establish a Human Resources Department with authority over most City personnel matters. The Department would be administered by a Human Resources Director nominated by the Civil Service Commission, appointed by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Board of Supervisors.

This department would conduct labor negotiations and submit negotiated labor agreements to the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors for approval.

The department would run the Civil Service system. The Civil Service Commission would continue oversight of the Civil Service system and would hear appeals of personnel decisions of the Human Resource Director.

The department would oversee City employee health plans. Decisions concerning policy matters, rules, and regulations would be subject to the approval of the Health Services Board.

Proposition L would allow the Board of Supervisors to transfer the administration of the City's Workers' Compensation matters to the Human Resources Department.

A **"YES" VOTE MEANS:** If you vote yes, you want to create a Human Resources Department with these powers and duties.

A **"NO" VOTE MEANS:** If you vote no, you do not want to create a Human Resources Department.

Controller's Statement on "L"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition L:

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it would not affect the cost of government. However, as a product of its possible future application costs may increase or decrease in amounts presently indeterminable.

How Supervisors Voted on "L"

On July 19, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 9-0 to place Proposition L on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ABSENT: Supervisors Conroy and Kennedy.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

L Human Resources Department

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION L

Proposition L is logical reform.

The Civil Service system is outdated after 90 years. Personnel functions are scattered throughout City government. Currently, decisions are left to a half dozen managers, who rarely coordinate their activities.

Proposition L is logical reform. Most cities and major businesses have a single, professional human resources department. San Francisco needs to enter the 1990s with a modern personnel operation. This means greater efficiency, lower costs, and accountability for administrators.

Proposition L is logical reform. It would consolidate, streamline, and professionalize the City's human resources functions. Proposition L creates a single Department of Human Resources from functions now dispersed throughout City government. These include Civil Service, Mayor's Office of Employee's Relations. Health Systems Administration, and coordination of worker safety programs.

Proposition L is logical reform. It would permit the Board of Supervisors to transfer workers compensation into the new department. Presently, the City receives three times more claims per employee than the average California business. Controlling these costs could save the City millions of dollars a year and still ensure that City workers who deserve benefits get them.

Proposition L is logical reform. It doesn't affect collective bargaining rights or any existing Charter authority of appointing officers to negotiate agreements with bargaining representatives (i.e. disciplinary procedures). It does streamline a cumbersome process so unions no longer need to negotiate wages, health and safety, job security and workers' compensation with several different City bureaucracies.

Proposition L is logical reform. Proposition L will not save money, but it creates a rational framework that will save millions in the long-term. Taxpayers and residents will benefit. It's a solution put together by government experts, community leaders, city employees, labor and business. The Board of Supervisors has unanimously voted to put it on the ballot.

Please Vote YES.

Board of Supervisors

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION L

Proposition L is fatally flawed.

If Proposition "L" is adopted, the mayor can select the Director of Human Resources from candidates nominated by the Civil Service Commission, subject to confirmation by the Board of Supervisors, and the mayor could remove the Director unless that decision is rejected by four-fifths of the Civil Service Commission.

The mayor has mismanaged the personnel function in his own office.

Here's the record of the current mayor:

- ***negotiated*** in bad faith for months with the city's largest public employees union which resulted in the city losing a $140 million binding arbitration decision.
- ***selected*** a Public Utilities Commissioner who has a conflict of interest according to the City Attorney.
- ***refused*** to bring charges against a Supervisor who admitted to violating the Charter by interfering with internal operations of the Police Department.
- ***appointed*** an inexperienced goddaughter to the Board of Supervisors.
- ***hired*** a Human Rights Commissioner who believes one minority group is an "abomination".
- ***retained*** a high paid top economic advisor after serious misrepresentations were discovered in the person's background.
- ***used*** city employees to do yard work at his home and to run errands for his wife.
- ***permitted*** a top aide to accept $100,000 in office equipment from downtown special interests without disclosing the source.
- ***appointed*** a Homeless Coordinator who has never overseen any homeless program.
- ***turned*** one city department into a "third rate soap opera".
- ***pushed*** two dozen appointees to quit in frustration.
- ***created*** a staff turnover rate that is unprecedented.

Let's not have the current mayor or a future mayor mismanage or politicize the civil service merit system.

Prop. L is not the reform we need.

Vote NO on L.

Joel Ventresca

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Human Resources Department L

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION L

This proposed charter amendment, if adopted, gives the mayor the new power, at will, to appoint and remove the Human Resources Director who oversees the 25,000 member civil service merit system.

This ability will allow the mayor to dictate and interfere with the civil service merit system in the future.

Proponent's claim that this proposal prohibits the dictation or interference of the mayor in the civil service.

Hogwash.

This charter amendment gives the authority to the mayor to interfere with the civil service system because the mayor will control the hiring and firing of the Human Resources Director.

Under no circumstances should the mayor be given this kind of power.

Currently, the mayor has no direct role to play in the selection or discharge of the Civil Service General Manager. The reason is to insulate civil service from political whim.

If you want to protect the merit system from political interference by the mayor, vote NO on Prop. L.

Politicians seek to use the civil service system to punish opponents and reward supporters.

I have first hand experience with a former mayor who ruthlessly and illegally used the civil service system to unlawfully fire me from a civil service position that I was performing competently because the mayor disagreed with the environmental and pro-neighborhood positions I advocated.

Prop. L is an open invitation for the mayor to politicize the civil service system in San Francisco.

Politicians should be prevented from corrupting the civil service merit system.

Keep the merit system free of political tampering.

Vote NO on Prop. L.

Joel Ventresca
Budget and Policy Analyst

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION L

Let's separate the truth from fiction when it comes to Proposition L.

Proposition L will centralize personnel functions now scattered among several City agencies into a single Department of Human Resources. The goal of Proposition L is to make government more efficient and cost-effective.

Proposition L will safeguard the civil service merit system.

Proposition L was put together by a coalition of civic leaders, efficiency experts and City employees' union representatives.

Contrary to the mistaken belief of a few, Proposition L does NOT grant a San Francisco Mayor the right to unilaterally hire or dismiss the Human Resources Director.

In fact, the Mayor may only appoint a director from a list of qualified nominees recommended by the Civil Service Commission. The Mayor's choice must be confirmed by the Board of Supervisors. The Mayor's dismissal of the Human Resources Director may be overturned by the Civil Service Commission.

Proposition L is well thought-out reform. Its authors took pains to protect the civil service merit system from political influence. Similarly, Proposition L will make the City a more effective labor negotiator, help avoid costly lawsuits by improving administration of workers' health and safety laws and allow the City to reduce its skyrocketing workers' compensation claims rate.

Proposition L is good for City employees and good for San Francisco. Please join the San Francisco Labor Council, the business community, and many others in voting **YES on Proposition L.**

Board of Supervisors.

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L Human Resources Department

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION L

Vote YES on Proposition L to modernize San Francisco personnel functions.

Presently responsibilities and records related to employees, their health benefits, workers' compensation, and labor negotiations are scattered in four separate departments. Your yes vote on Proposition L will place all the functions and records under the control of one Human Resources Department.

The Civil Service Commission will continue to have the authority to set hiring rules, to investigate employee complaints, and deal with discrimination. It will be able to inquire into all personnel matters. It will hear appeals from employees. The merit system will remain.

Proposition L will streamline the City's personnel functions. It will hold managers accountable for the performance of the City's personnel functions. It is a reform that is long overdue.

Please join City officials, business and labor by voting YES on Proposition L.

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

Everyone likes to talk about eliminating government waste and bureaucracy. Prop L begins that task:

Prop L will update the City's archaic Civil Service system by consolidating and streamlining the City's personnel functions. It would consolidate all personnel functions into a single Human Resources Department. Presently, these personnel functions are scattered among several City agencies thereby creating chaos and incoherent personnel policies.

No well-run business with 26,000 employees would have its personnel operations scattered among several departments. It's about time that the City started to run like a business. We can't afford such inefficiency any longer.

I urge you to vote for government efficiency — vote Yes on L.

Supervisor Susan Leal

Proposition L will consolidate all City personnel functions into a single agency to cut labor costs and eliminate duplication of authority now scattered throughout many departments. Proposition L makes common sense.

Please join me in voting YES on L.

Supervisor Carole Migden

Vote Yes on Proposition L

Proposition L makes good sense for San Francisco. It would take Civil Service workers and workers from other city departments and put them under the jurisdiction of a single Human Resources Department.

If Proposition L is approved by the voters, it would provide the most significant government reform in decades. By consolidating the functions of many city departments — functions which are frequently duplicative — into a single department and adopting uniform policies and procedures, economies would be realized. The city, in essence, would be operated more like a business where personnel matters — such as labor negotiations, work rules and benefit packages — are handled by a single department.

The city needs, and we believe the public wants, greater efficiency in the operation of government. Earnest efforts must be undertaken to streamline the manner in which the city does business. Proposition L represents a beginning. It provides an even-handed mechanism for dealing with human resource issues through a system of checks and balances, and it preserves the merit system.

The author of Proposition L, Supervisor Barbara Kaufman, has met extensively with representatives of the city's work force. She has offered, in every way, to accommodate their concerns while remaining focused on her objective — to increase the efficiency of government. Her proposal is not viewed by any labor group as being hostile which is why many of them are supporting it.

Under Proposition L, a more enlightened approach would be taken to managing the city's human resources. We believe Proposition L deserves the support of all voters.

San Francisco Association of Realtors

The San Francisco Democratic Party supports the establishment of a Department of Human Resources to modernize the administration of city employee functions.

VOTE YES ON L.

San Francisco Democratic Party
Carole Migden, Chair

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Human Resources Department L

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION L

As long-time members and former presidents of the Civil Service Commission, the five-member body currently responsible for the major portion of the City's personnel functions, the undersigned recognize the urgent need for a centralized, efficient Human Resources Department while safeguarding the merit system.

- A centralized Department of Human Resources will be a more effective labor negotiator for the City. Currently, the City negotiates various aspects of employment contracts, such as work rules, salaries, etc., through several agencies, leading to excessive costs and inefficiency. Prop. L will rectify this.
- A centralized Department of Human Resources will improve the City's ability to administer worker health and safety regulations and to avoid costly lawsuits.
- Prop. L will allow the City to consolidate administration of the workers' compensation system within a central personnel department. San Francisco's workers' compensation claims rate is excessive. Administering this function through the Department of Human Resources will reduce waste and fraud while ensuring that deserving injured and disabled employees receive benefits.

Under Prop. L, the Civil Service Commission will continue to safeguard the merit system through its rule-making, appellate and inquiry powers and its selection of candidates to head the consolidated department.

The views we express above are our own as individuals. We believe Proposition L is an important step towards efficient and cost-effective management of the City's personnel functions.

Vote YES on Proposition L.

A. Lee Munson, Member and Past President,
San Francisco Civil Service Commission
Grant S. Mickins, Member and Past President
San Francisco Civil Service Commission

Proposition L will streamline bureaucracy and help make our civil service system serve you better. Please **VOTE YES** on Proposition L.

Supervisor Kevin Shelley

It is time for the City and County of San Francisco — an enterprise with 26,000 employees — to centralize and streamline its personnel functions.

Proposition L is a well-conceived plan which will improve the efficiency of city government while protecting the rights of city employees.

Specifically Proposition L will consolidate the City's Civil Service Department, the Mayor's Employee Relations Department, the Health Systems Administration and other personnel functions. Prop. L also will:

- **centralize labor negotiations and contract administration within one professional department.** Under the current process, the City sometimes involves individuals without labor law experience in collective bargaining and other negotiations, leading to ineffective labor relations.
- **make a single, centralized department responsible for the administration of worker health and safety laws.** Labor groups point out that the City's current lack of coordination in this area may leave it open to costly lawsuits.
- **improve the administration of the City's workers' compensation system to reduce fraudulent claims and waste.** The City's workers' compensation claims rate is three times higher than other comparable cities and private sector companies. This needs changing right away.

Proposition L is long-overdue government reform. Vote YES on L.

San Francisco Planning and Urban Research Association (SPUR)

It is unthinkable that a city or business with 26,000 employees would not have a single, professional human resources department. Yet that is just the case in San Francisco.

Prop L will consolidate and streamline the city's personnel management functions, making city government more efficient:

The city will be better equipped to coordinate worker health and safety laws.

The city's ability to negotiate with labor unions will be improved.

The spiraling costs of workers' compensation claims will be better managed.

The Civil Service Commission will be free to act as a policy-making and appeals body, as intended.

Make our city's personnel management more professional. **Vote YES on PROP L.**

G. Rhea Serpan, President
San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

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L Human Resources Department

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION L

Proposition L is good for city government, good for organized labor and good for all San Franciscans.

Currently, San Francisco city government's personnel functions are scattered throughout several different departments leading to inefficiency, poor coordination and problems for city workers.

Prop. L will consolidate the City's personnel functions into a professional Department of Human Resources.

Prop. L will ensure that the City's administration of worker health and safety rules is coordinated. Better administration will protect the City against non-compliance lawsuits.

Prop. L will professionalize the City's approach to labor relations. Responsibility for bargaining is currently spread out among several agencies, making employee representatives' jobs much harder and leading to inefficient negotiations.

Prop. L will merge the Department of Civil Service and the Mayor's Employee Relations Division leading to a more professional approach to contracts and MOUs.

Prop. L does not raise taxes. It does not affect collective bargaining rights, the merit system or salaries. It will lead to more effective and efficient administration of all personnel functions.

Prop. L is good for labor and good for San Francisco.

Vote Yes on Proposition L

San Francisco Labor Council

Proposition L Deserves Your Support

Proposition L will improve the efficiency and responsiveness of San Francisco city government; it is good for all San Franciscans.

Currently, San Francisco city government's personnel functions are scattered throughout several different departments leading to inefficiency, poor coordination and problems for city workers.

Prop. L will consolidate the City's personnel functions into a professional Department of Human Resources.

Prop. L will ensure that the City's administration of worker health and safety rules is coordinated. Better administration will protect the City against non-compliance lawsuits.

Prop. L will merge the Department of Civil Service and the Mayor's Employee Relations Division leading to a more professional approach to contracts and MOUs.

Prop. L does not raise taxes. It will lead to more effective and efficient operation of San Francisco city government.

Vote Yes on Proposition L.

Willie Brown, Jr.
Speaker, California State Assembly
John Burton
Member, California State Assembly

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition L

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TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT
PROPOSITION L

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Sections 3.100-2, 3.103, 3.661, 3.681, 3.682, 8.420, and adding sections 3.662 and 3.663 hereof, relating to the creation of and authority of a Human Resources Department and creation of and authority of a Human Resources Director.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held therein on November 2, 1993 a proposal to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Sections 3.100-2, 3.103, 3.661, 3.681, 3.682, 8.420 and adding sections 3.662 and 3.663 thereof, to read as follows:

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike-out type~~.

3.100-2 Meet and Confer Authority

Subject to this charter and consistent with state law, the mayor **through the human resources director** or his/her designee **and in consultation with the board of supervisors** shall be responsible for meeting and conferring with employees or their recognized employee organizations regarding salaries, working condition benefits and other terms and conditions of employment to be embodied in memoranda of understanding. The ~~mayor~~ **human resources director** shall assume **day to day administration of** all labor relations responsibilities previously vested in the **mayor** or board of supervisors. This section shall not modify the **methodology for setting wages, hours, benefits and other terms and conditions of employment** ~~salary and benefit methodology~~ set forth in sections 8.401, 8.403, 8.404, 8.405, 8.407 ~~and~~, 8.407-1, **8.409, and 8.590-1 to 8.590.7** of this charter, nor does this transfer diminish in any way the managerial power over city affairs vested in the mayor by this charter.

The ~~mayor~~ **human resources director** shall submit proposed memoranda of understanding including, where applicable, schedules of compensation, benefits and working conditions to the **mayor who upon approval shall forward the proposed memoranda of understanding to the** board of supervisors for determination by a majority vote. The board of supervisors shall have the power to accept or reject such memoranda of understanding. It shall be the duty of the board of supervisors, upon approval of any such memoranda of understanding to enact appropriate ordinances authorizing payment of any compensation or benefits or other terms and conditions of employment so approved.

Nothing in this section shall supersede the dates specified in charter sections 8.401, 8.403, 8.404, 8.407, ~~and~~ 8.407-1, **8.409, and 8.590-1 to 8.590-7** except that the board of supervisors by motion may extend ~~by~~ for up to thirty days the date for final adoption of ordinances approving salary and benefits pursuant to those sections. Should the board of supervisors reject any memorandum of understanding and/or schedule of compensation and benefits, the board of supervisors shall by motion simultaneously extend by sixty days the date for final adoption of ordinances approving salary, benefits, and/or working conditions pursuant to those sections.

3.103 Employee Relations Office

The ~~mayor~~ **human resources director** ~~shall appoint a director of employee relations who shall hold office at the pleasure of the mayor and who~~ shall:

1. Represent the City and County of San Francisco and/or its departments in the implementation of those provisions of Title I, Division 4, Chapter 10 of the Government Code applicable to the City and County of San Francisco, subject to the mayor's authority under charter section 3.100-2;

2. Coordinate the meet and confer process between the City and County of San Francisco, its employees, and/or their designated representatives;

3. Negotiate and administer memoranda of understanding;

4. Perform related duties necessary to administer the employee relations functions of the City and County of San Francisco.

Notwithstanding charter section 2.304, or any other provision of this charter, any amendments to the Employee Relations Ordinance implementing this charter amendment shall become effective immediately upon adoption.

3.661 General Powers and Duties

~~(a) The civil service commission shall be the employment and personnel department of the city and county and shall determine appointments on the basis of merit and fitness, as shown by appropriate tests. The commission shall classify, and from time to time may reclassify, in accordance with duties and responsibilities of the employment, and training and experience required, all place of employment in the departments and offices of the city and county not specifically exempted by this charter from the civil service provisions thereof, or which may be created hereafter by general law and not specifically exempted from said civil service provisions. The commission shall likewise classify all other positions or other places of employments in the city and county service specifically exempted from the civil service provisions of this charter, but which, by the provisions of section 8.1401, thereof, are made subject to classification for salary standardization purposes on the basis of duties and responsibilities of the employment and training and experience required. The civil service commission shall be the judge of such classification.~~

~~The commission shall also, in accordance with duties and responsibilities, allocate, and from time to time may re-allocate, the positions to the various classes of the classification. The allocation or reallocation of a position shall not adversely affect the civil service rights of an occupant regularly holding such position. No person shall hold a position outside of the classification to which he has been appointed, provided that every employee of any department or office shall discharge any of the duties pertaining to such department or office to which his chief may temporarily assign him.~~

~~The class titles and class numbers assigned to positions by the commission shall be used in all records, reports, statements and communications, including the compensation schedule, annual budget and salary ordinance, payrolls, and appropriation ordinances.~~

(a) The civil service commission shall adopt rules to carry out the civil service **merit system** provisions of this charter and, except as otherwise provided in this charter, such rules shall govern applications; examinations; eligibility; duration of eligible lists; certification of eligibles; appointments; promotions; transfers; resignations; layoffs or reduction in force, both permanent and temporary, due to lack of work or funds, retrenchment, or completion of work; the filling of positions, temporary, seasonal and permanent; classification; approval of payrolls; and such other matters as are not in conflict with this charter. **Changes to the rules may be proposed by any member of the civil service commission or the human resources director and approved or rejected by the civil service commission.** The commission may, upon one week's notice, make changes in the rules, which changes shall thereupon be printed, and be in force; provided that no such changes in rules shall affect a case pending before the commission. ~~The secretary may certify eligibles and payrolls and conduct examinations under the rules of the commission.~~

The commissioners shall have power to institute and prosecute legal proceedings for violations of any of the civil service **merit system or human resources department** provisions of this charter.

(b) The civil service commission shall establish an inspection service for the purpose of investigating the conduct of and action of appointees in all positions and of securing records of service for promotion and other purposes. All departments shall cooperate with the commission in making its investigations and any person hindering the commission or its agents shall be subject to suspension.

(c) ~~Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Charter,~~ The civil service commission shall by rule establish procedures to review and resolve allegations of discrimination on the basis of race, religion, sex, national origin, ethnicity, age, ~~physical handicap~~ **disability**, political affiliation, sexual orientation, **gender identity**, ancestry, marital status, color, medical condition or other non-merit factors **or otherwise prohibited nepotism or favoritism appealed to it pursuant to section 3.661 (f)**. The determination reached under civil service commission procedures shall be final and shall forthwith be enforced by every employee and officer.

(d) The civil service commission shall have the power to inquire into the operation of the civil service merit system of the city and county to ensure compliance with merit

(Continued on next page)

principles and rules established by the civil service commission. After such inquiry, the commission may direct the human resources director, as established pursuant to section 3.663, to take such action as the commission believes necessary to carry out the civil service provisions of this charter. In any hearing conducted by the civil service commission or by any hearing officer it appoints pursuant to this section, the commission or the hearing officer shall have the power to subpoena and require the attendance of witnesses and the production of records.

(e) The civil service commission may require periodic reports from the human resources director in a manner and form which it shall prescribe.

(f) The civil service commission may hear appeals from an action of the human resources director in accordance with its rules including but not limited to:

1. Allegations of discrimination. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this charter except the fiscal provisions hereof, the decision of the civil service commission regarding allegations of discrimination shall forthwith be enforced by every officer and employee;

2. Allegations of fraud; and

3. Allegations of conflict of interest, pursuant to section 8.105.

(g) No action by the human resources director which is the subject of any appeal shall be stayed during the appeal process except by a majority vote of the civil service commission.

In accordance with section 3.500, the commission shall have the power and it shall be its duty to appoint an executive assistant to be the administrative head of the affairs under its control who shall serve at its pleasure; provided, however, that any person who has civil service status to the position of assistant secretary to the civil service commission on the effective date of this section as amended shall continue to have civil service status in the position of executive assistant under the civil service provisions of this charter. The executive assistant shall periodically report to the commission on operation of the civil service merit system.

3.662 Department of Human Resources

Notwithstanding any other provision of this charter there is hereby established a department of human resources which shall consist of a human resources director and such employees as may be necessary to carry out the functions and duties of said department. Any employee who was a permanent civil service appointee and whose job function is placed under the department of human resources shall be continued without loss in civil service rights as though said job function had not, by amendment to this charter, been placed under the jurisdiction of the department of human resources.

Pursuant to and in accordance with the policies, rules and procedures of the civil service commission governing the merit system, the department of human resources shall be the personnel department for the city and county and shall determine appointments on the basis of merit and fitness as shown by appropriate tests and except as specifically set forth in this charter shall perform all duties and functions previously performed by the civil service commission including but not limited to authority to recruit, select, certify, appoint, train, evaluate, promote career development, classify positions, administer salaries, administer employee discipline, discharge and other related personnel activities in order to maintain an effective and responsive work force. With the exception of sections 3.500, 3.660, 3.661, 8.105, 8.107, 8.300 (4)(5), 8.300 (6), 8.320-1, 8.325, 8.327, the third and sixth sentences of section 8.329, 8.333, 8.341, 8.346, 8.350 (c), the last sentence of section 8.351, 8.360, 8.361, 8.363, the last sentence of sub-section h of section 8.400, all but the last three words in the first sentence of the third paragraph of section 8.401, sections 8.403, 8.404, 8.405, 8.406, 8.407 and 8.409-3, wherever the words "civil service commission" or "commission" appear in the personnel provisions of this charter, they shall be replaced by the words "department of human resources," "department", "human resources director" or "director" as the context permits. The words "general manager, personnel" and "secretary of the civil service commission" shall be replaced by the words "human resources director."

The department of human resources shall be responsible for coordination of all state, local and federal health and safety mandates, programs and requirements relating to employees including but not limited to industrial hygiene programs, health and safety programs, OSHA compliance, and return to work programs. Department heads shall coordinate such activities of employees under their jurisdiction with the human resources director.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this charter, the department of human resources shall, upon adoption of an implementing ordinance by the board of supervisors, be responsible for policy, management and administration of the worker's compensation program and shall review and determine all applications for disability leave. All programs and staff relating to worker's compensation may be transferred by ordinance to the human resources department no earlier than July 1, 1994.

Subject to Section 3.100-2 hereof, the department of human resources shall be responsible for management and administration of all labor relations of the city and county. All programs and staff relating to labor relations shall be transferred to the human resources department no later than July 1, 1994.

The department of human resources shall be responsible for management and administration of all health services of employees. All programs, staff and authority relating to the management and administration of health services shall be transferred to the human resources department no later than October 1, 1995.

The mayor shall not dictate, suggest or interfere with the merit system activities of the civil service commission or human resources department. Administrative matters shall be dealt with only in the matter provided by this charter, and any dictation, suggestion or interference herein prohibited shall constitute official misconduct; provided that nothing herein contained shall restrict the power of hearing and inquiry as provided in this charter.

In adopting this charter amendment, the voters direct the mayor and board of supervisors to adopt legislation effectuating the transfer of all functions and responsibilities to the human resources department as provided herein. It is the intention of the voters that the retirement board and health service board shall continue to exercise administrative powers and responsibilities which are delegated to them by the current Charter until the board of supervisors adopts an ordinance formally declaring that the functions and responsibilities have been transferred.

The clerk of the board of supervisors, after consultation with the city attorney, is hereby directed to conform the language of the charter as herein amended when next the charter is submitted for republication.

3.663 Human Resources Director

(a) A human resources director shall be selected by the mayor from candidates nominated by the civil service commission and confirmed by vote of the board of supervisors. The human resources director shall possess not less than 10 years professional experience in personnel, human resources management, labor or employee relations at least 5 years of which must be in federal, state or local governmental personnel management and such other qualifications as determined by the civil service commission. The human resources director shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the mayor provided that, notwithstanding charter section 8.107, the mayor's removal of the human resources director may be rejected by a four-fifths vote of the civil service commission. Failure of the commission to act within 30 days shall be deemed approval of the mayor's action. The nominee of the mayor may be appointed acting human resources director pending confirmation. The person so appointed shall, before taking office, make under oath and file in the office of the county clerk the following declaration: "I am opposed to appointments to the public service as a reward for political activity and will execute the office of human resources director in the spirit of this declaration."

(b) The current General Manager, Personnel of the civil service commission on the effective date of this charter amendment shall immediately be appointed human resources director which appointment shall be effective until July 1, 1996.

(c) The human resources director shall have full power to administer the affairs of the

(Continued on next page)

department. He or she shall have all powers of a department head pursuant to Charter section 3.501 and may appoint a director of employee relations, a health services administrator, an executive assistant and one confidential secretary each of whom shall be exempt from the civil service provisions of the charter to assist in the administration and management of the functions of the department.

(d) The human resources director shall review and resolve allegations of discrimination on the basis of race, religion, sex, national origin, ethnicity, age, disability, political affiliation, sexual orientation, ancestry, marital status, color, medical condition or other nonmerit factors. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this charter except the fiscal provisions hereof, the decision of the human resources director shall forthwith be enforced by every employee and officer, unless the decision is appealed to the civil service commission in accordance with section 3.661.

(e) The human resources director shall investigate all employee complaints concerning job related conduct of City and County employees and shall promptly report to the source of the complaint.

(f) The human resources director shall promote effective and efficient management through personnel programs that encourage high productivity, job satisfaction and exemplary performance.

(g) The human resources director shall provide a procedure for resolution of employee disputes which shall be consistent with other provisions of this charter and shall be utilized by all department heads and appointing officers in the absence of an applicable grievance procedure in a binding labor agreement.

(h) Consistent with the foregoing and other applicable provisions of this charter, the human resources director may delegate to the various appointing officers appropriate personnel responsibilities, and shall consult with appointing officers with respect to civil service commission rules affecting their operations.

(i) The human resources director shall establish a system of job classification. The decision of the human resources director regarding classification matters shall be final unless appealed to the civil service commission; provided however that nothing herein shall be construed to alter the scope of bargaining set forth in charter sections 8.400, 8.401, 8.403, 8.404, 8.405, 8.407, 8.407-1, 8.409 et. seq., and 8.590-1 et. seq. 8.409-3.

(j) The allocation or reallocation of a position shall not adversely affect the civil service rights of an occupant regularly holding such position. No person shall hold a position outside of the classification to which he or she has been appointed, provided that every employee of any department or office shall discharge any of the duties pertaining to such department or office to which his or her department head may temporarily assign him or her.

The clerk of the the board of supervisors, after consultation with the city attorney, is hereby directed to conform the language of the charter as herein amended when next the charter is submitted for republication.

3.681 Powers and Duties

In addition to the powers and duties provided in Chapter Four of Article 8, the health service board shall have power and it shall be its duty:

(a) to establish and maintain detailed historical costs for medical care, hospital care;

(b) to review such costs annually;

(c) to apply benefits without special favor or privilege;

(d) to put said plans into effect ~~and~~ through ~~its medical director~~ the human resources department; ~~to conduct and administer the same, and, for all or any of said purposes, to~~ and to contract therefor and use the funds of the system;

(e) ~~which shall have the authority~~ to make rules, ~~and~~ regulations and policies for the administration ~~transaction~~ of ~~its~~ business of the health service system, the granting of exemptions and the admission to the system of persons who are hereby made members thereof, and such other officers and employees as may voluntarily become members of the system with the approval of the health service board; and

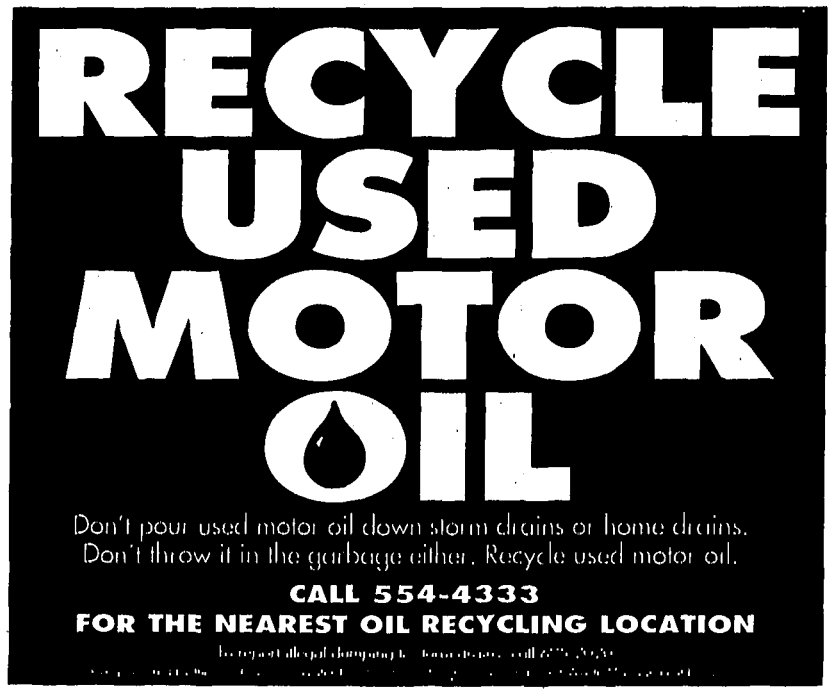
(f) to receive, consider, and, within 60 days after receipt, act upon any matter pertaining to the administration, operation or conduct of the health service system submitted to it in writing by any member of the system or any person who has contracted to render medical care to the members of the system.

3.682 Medical Director or Executive Officer

The health service board ~~shall~~ may appoint a full-time or part-time medical director who shall be a doctor of medicine with the experience in administering health plans or in comparable work. He or she shall hold office at its pleasure. ~~The medical director shall have all of the powers and responsibilities of an appointing officer, a department head, and a chief executive under the provisions of the charter. The health service board shall administer the system through the medical director.~~ The medical director shall be responsible to the health service board as a board, but not to any individual member or committee thereof. ~~Instead of a full-time medical director, the board may appoint a full-time executive officer who is not a doctor of medicine but~~ The human resources director shall appoint a full time administrator with experience in administering health plans or in comparable work, ~~and a part-time medical adviser who shall be a doctor of medicine with such experience, and both of whom~~ who shall hold office at his or her pleasure. ~~shall hold office at its pleasure. If an executive officer is appointed, the provisions of this and other sections which would apply otherwise to the medical director shall apply equally and instead to the executive officer.~~ The health service board and each committee of the board shall confine its activities to policy matters and to matters coming before it as an appeal board. The health service board shall prepare its ~~plans,~~ rules, ~~and~~ regulations and policies so that they are clear, definite and complete and so that they can be readily administered by the ~~medical director and his staff.~~ human resources department.

8.420 Establishment of and Membership in Health Service System

A health service system is hereby established. ~~as a department of the city and county government and shall be subject to Sections 3.680 through 3.682 and 8.420 through 8.432 inclusive.~~ Said system shall be administered by a ~~board to be known as~~ the human resources department subject to the approval of the health service board. The members of the system shall consist of all permanent employees, which shall include officers of the city and county, of the San Francisco Unified School District, and of the Parking Authority of the City and County of San Francisco and such other employees as may be determined by ordinance, subject to such conditions and qualifications as the board of supervisors may impose, and such employees as may be determined by collective bargaining agreement. Any employee who adheres to the faith or teachings of any recognized religious sect, denomination or organization and, in accordance with its creed, tenets or principles, depends for healing upon prayers in the practice of religion shall be exempt from the system upon filing annually with the ~~health service board~~ human resources department an affidavit stating such adherence and dependence and disclaiming any benefits under the system. The ~~health service board~~ human resources department shall have the power to exempt any person whose compensation exceeds the ammount deemed sufficient for self coverage and any person who otherwise has provided for adequate medical care. Any claim or request for exemption denied by the human resources department may be appealed to the health services board. □


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Transportation Commission M

PROPOSITION M

Shall the management of the Municipal Railway be transferred from the Public Utilities Commission to a new Public Transportation Commission, to be funded in part by revenues from parking meters, parking tickets, parking garages and the parking tax, and shall certain excess PUC revenues be allowed to be transferred to the City's general fund if certain conditions are met?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The Public Utilities Commission (PUC) manages the Municipal Railway ("Muni") and City-owned utilities such as the Hetch Hetchy water and power project and the Water Department.

The City's Parking and Traffic Commission is responsible for parking and traffic matters. The City receives revenue from parking meters, City parking garages, and the parking tax. Some of this revenue can be spent only for specific purposes; the rest goes into the General Fund.

Generally, revenues of a utility (such as Hetch Hetchy) must be used to pay for the expenses of the utility. However, if at the end of the year, the revenues received by a utility exceed certain expenses by more than 25 percent, the Board of Supervisors may transfer those excess revenues to the General Fund.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition M is a charter amendment that would separate responsibility for transportation from City-owned utilities by creating a new Public Transportation Commission. This commission would take over management of Muni from the PUC. After July 1, 1994, the Board of Supervisors could transfer responsibilities of the Parking and Traffic Commission to the Public Transportation Commission.

Parking revenues could be used for the operation and capital improvements of the Municipal Railway, except for those revenues set aside for specific purposes.

Proposition M would make two changes in how excess utility revenues can be used:

1) if these excess revenues are estimated to exceed 25 percent, the Board of Supervisors could consider the amount in excess of 25 percent as part of the General Fund in preparing the City budget.

2) the City could transfer *any* excess revenue to the General Fund if:

a) the PUC and two-thirds of the Board of Supervisors approved, and

b) certain other conditions were met.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to make these changes.

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

Controller's Statement on "M"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition M:

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it should not directly affect the cost of government. However, as a product of its possible future application it could increase or decrease the cost of government in amounts presently indeterminable.

How Supervisors Voted on "M"

On July 26, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 6-4 to place Proposition M on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Bierman, Hallinan, Kaufman, Leal, Migden and Shelley.

NO: Supervisors Alioto, Conroy, Hsieh, and Kennedy.

ABSENT: Supervisor Maher.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

M Transportation Commission

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION M

We urge you to VOTE YES on Proposition M.

This Charter amendment is intended to strengthen the management of the troubled MUNI system by:

- Clarifying who is in charge. Right now, there are two Departments with oversight and management of MUNI. This has removed from the General Manager of MUNI much of the decision making power he needs to *run his Department and be accountable.*
- *Giving MUNI riders more involvement in management of the system. This Charter amendment requires that riders sit on the Public Transportation Commission.*
- Stabilizing MUNI funding. This legislation dedicates some $74.3 million in parking revenues to MUNI, and guarantees provision of electric power from Hetchy Hetchy to *help strengthen the finances of the MUNI system.*

Proposition M will also permit the Board of Supervisors to combine the Department of Parking and Traffic into the Department of Public Transportation at a future date. This move will assure that all decisions about how cars and buses are moved through the City are made *in one place*, leading to an improvement in traffic conditions. This transfer will also facilitate the goal of consolidating the Departments and functions of City government for *greater efficiency.*

The City's Grand Jury and others who have studies the City's Charter have *long* recommended some of the reforms contained in this measure.

Proposition M will improve our MUNI system. It will lead to an improvement in traffic conditions in our City. It will make City government more coherent and effective.

We urge a YES vote on Proposition M.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION M

Proposition M, which supposedly creates a "new" commission for Muni, merely makes an expensive department change. The Muni is currently part of the Public Utilities Commission (PUC). Proposition M, if implemented, would simply transfer Muni management decisions from one commission to another. This cosmetic change would not grant the Muni Commission any more power. The "new" Muni Commission would cost the taxpayers of San Francisco millions of dollars. More city administrators, consultants and bureaucrats would be hired to make the same decisions for Muni as under the PUC.

Under Measure M, excess utility revenues could be transferred to the general fund. Money transferred to the general fund can be used for any purpose. So excess revenue generated from utilities would not necessarily go toward transportation.

Proposition M will cost the city millions of dollars and will not necessarily guarantee a dime more for transportation. Can we afford to have more transportation revenue eaten up by more bureaucracy? Should more money be taken away from transportation? Do we need more fare increases? Vote NO on Proposition M.

Citizens for a "Working" Muni:
Alexa Smith
John Riordan
Ileana Hernandez
Andrew de la Rosa
Terence Faulkner

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Transportation Commission M

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION M

WE NEED A "WORKING" MUNI!!!

Proposition M proposes creating a new commission for overseeing the Muni. Muni is currently part of the Public Utilities Commission (PUC). Proposition M would also allow the Supervisors to transfer excess utility revenues (some specifically for transportation) to the general fund. Money transfered to the general fund could be used for any purpose.

A new commission for Muni would cost the taxpayers of San Francisco lots of money. With Muni fares going up and the quality of service going down, why should the Supervisors take money away from transportation?

Proposition M will cost money, and take take needed money away from transportation.

Do we really need still another round of Muni fare increases???

Does Muni need still ***more*** executives and ***less*** drivers???

Does Muni need ***more*** executives to do a worse job of scheduling???

Vote "NO" on Proposition M

Citizens for a "Working" Muni:
Alexa Smith
Democratic County Committeemember
John Riordan
Democratic County Committeemember
Ileana Hernandez, Businesswoman
Andrew de la Rosa
Environmental Consultant
Terence Faulkner
Past State Secretary of California Republican County Chairmen's Association

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION M

Proposition M is a formula for *strengthening the management and finances of our MUNI system.*

Opponents of Proposition M apparently want business as usual at City Hall. But *business as usual will not improve management and financial problems at MUNI.*

MUNI is currently supervised by the Public Utilities Commission, which also has oversight of City water and power functions. This outdated system causes MUNI to receive inadequate attention to its problems. Proposition M aims to correct this oversight problem.

Proposition M will create a *separate citizens' Commission* to provide oversight of the MUNI system. *It requires that at least two people who actually ride MUNI sit on the Commission to represent the needs and views of the users of the system.*

Far from taking money from transportation, Proposition M *commits* some $73.4 million in General Fund money to MUNI to help stabilize its finances.

Proposition M will not increase the cost of City government. As a matter of fact, properly implemented, it can reduce the number of City employees in the next budget year.

The changes in Proposition M can lead to improved MUNI service. This measure will also permit the Departmentof Parking and Traffic to be combined with the MUNI at a future time, leading to major improvements in traffic flow.

It is time for thoughtful restructuring of San Francisco's outdated government structure. Please vote in favor of reform and improvement of City government.

We urge you to vote YES on Proposition M.

Board of Supervisors.

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M Transportation Commission

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION M

Vote "Yes" on Proposition M.

A dependable public transit system is critical to the future of San Francisco. This is why Proposition M was put on the ballot.

The Muni Railway is the City's lifeline. Proposition M will improve Muni management and make it more accountable to the people of San Francisco.

Your Yes vote on Proposition M will establish a transportation commission comprised of Muni riders and transit experts to oversee Muni operations. Proposition M will also allow the current Public Utilities Commission to focus on water and power issues and will save money in the long run by improving Muni operations.

Proposition M will set up a more rational, predictable mechanism for funding Muni operations. Proposition M will also allow for the creation of a Department of Transportation which will coordinate traffic and transit policy for the city.

Please join a broad coalition of San Franciscans in voting Yes on Proposition M for a better Muni.

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

Our Municipal Railway, once a model of public transit, has suffered serious decline partly because of an overburdened, inefficient management structure.

I sponsored Proposition M to create a Department of Transportation whose only job will be to run Muni. With better management, more public participation and ensured funding, Muni can once again become a transit system on which San Franciscans can depend.

Please join with transit advocates, environmentalists, neighborhood activists and business leaders in voting YES on M.

Supervisor Carole Migden

The San Francisco Democratic Party supports greater public participation in MUNI decision-making, a stronger management structure and stabilized funding for transit.

That's why the San Francisco Democratic Party supports Proposition M.

Vote YES on M.

San Francisco Democratic Party
Carole Migden, Chair

It's time for San Franciscans to take back Muni.

Thousands of workers, students and senior citizens depend on Muni to get them where they want to go safely, promptly and cost-effectively. But Muni's problems are getting in the way of effective service delivery.

Prop. M will help straighten out Muni by placing it under the authority of a Department of Public Transportation.

Prop. M will create a commission solely responsible for scrutinizing Muni operations. This increased oversight will focus policy-making attention and reduce waste and inefficiency.

Under Prop. M, the Public Transit Commission will be comprised of three transit experts and two regular Muni *riders*.

Prop. M will make it harder to raise Muni fares. Under Prop. M, the Board of Supervisors can reject fare increases by a majority. It currently requires 8 votes to reject fare increases. It's time for Muni to live within its means through better management.

Put Muni back in the hands of Muni riders.

Vote YES on Prop. M

Roberta Boomer, member
S.F. Republican Party Central Committee
Cristina Mack, member
S.F. Republican Party Central Committee
Manny Rosales, member
S.F. Republican Party Central Committee

A dependable public transit system is critical to San Francisco's economy and quality of life. That's why we need Proposition M.

Proposition M will strengthen MUNI management by creating a separate department and commission, which will be wholly responsible for public transit.

Proposition M will increase citizen participation in transit decisions.

Proposition M will provide the steady level of funding that MUNI needs to provide reliable service.

Let's make public transportation a priority. Please join us in voting YES on M.

Nancy Pelosi
Member of Congress
Willie L. Brown, Jr.
Speaker of the Assembly
John Burton
Assemblyman

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Transportation Commission M

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION M

As a native San Franciscan, I share the public's frustration with our Muni system with its declining service and increasing fares. As a new Supervisor, I want to improve Muni.

Prop M will —

Bring some sense to the City's disjointed transportation system. As part of an outdated conglomerate, Muni is currently managed by the PUC, which also manages the Water Department and Hetch Hetchy reservoir. Prop M will move the Muni out from under the PUC and join it with the City's other transportation agency, the Department of Parking and Traffic. They will be managed by a newly created commission dedicated solely to our transportation needs. This commission will **make Muni more accountable** and **give Muni the attention that it so desperately needs.**

Prop M will —

Provide Muni with a steady source of revenue for its much needed capital improvements. Prop M makes it possible, for the first time, to use parking revenues to **upgrade Muni equipment.**

The Muni affects nearly every San Franciscan. I urge you to **support Prop M — to finally make financial and organizational sense of our Muni system.**

Supervisor Susan Leal

Thousands of San Franciscans rely on the Municipal Railway every day. Prop M will make MUNI management more accountable to these San Franciscans, and put transit professionals and riders in control of transit policy decisions.

Prop M will stabilize MUNI funding — and help to control costs.

In future years, Prop M will allow the consolidation of the Department of Parking and Traffic into the Transportation Department for more efficient operation.

Vote YES on Prop M.

G. Rhea Serpan, President
San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

Everyone complains about MUNI. Finally, there's something we can do about it.

Proposition M will:

- Make MUNI management more professional and accountable. No more passing the buck!
- Guarantee that MUNI riders will have a say in important decisions on public transit, as members of the Transportation Commission.
- Make it harder for city officials to raise MUNI fares and reduce service.
- Ensure that MUNI has stable funding to provide dependable service.

As San Franciscans who care about our neighborhoods, environment and quality of life, we urge you to vote **YES ON M.**

San Francisco League of Conservation Voters
Environmental Leaders:
Supervisor Susan Bierman
Bradford Benson
Jeff Henne
Steven Krefting
John Holtzclaw
Brian Huse
Rebecca Evans
Nan McGuire
Agar Jaicks
Roger Sanders
Lonnie Lawson, Jr.
Jennifer Clary
Neil Gendel
Beryl Magilavy
Tony Kilroy
Transportation Advocates:
James Haas
Andy Nash

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M Transportation Commission

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION M

The San Francisco Planning and Urban Research Association has studied the Muni Railway extensively in an effort to identify ways to increase efficiency and reduce costs.

Proposition M reflects the input of SPUR and other municipal efficiency experts.

Nearly everyone in San Francisco would like to see a more responsive Municipal Railway. Proposition M will help achieve this goal by making Muni management more accountable to San Franciscans while reducing the ability of the Mayor and the Board to cut transit service. Proposition M will not raise taxes.

Specifically Prop. M will:

- **professionalize Muni and make Muni management more accountable** — Prop. M creates a separate commission wholly responsible for scrutinizing the operation of Muni.
- **put transit professionals and Muni riders in control of transit policy decisions.** Prop. M will create a Transit Commission comprised of three transit experts and two regular Muni riders.
- **make it more difficult for Muni to cut service.** Under the current Charter, it requires nine votes on the Board of Supervisors to prevent service reductions on bus, trolley or cable car lines. Under Prop. M, the Board will be able to reject service cuts with a majority vote.

Vote YES on Prop. M for a better Muni.

San Francisco Planning and Urban Research Association (SPUR)

PAID ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION M

Few civic-minded San Franciscans dispute the need to establish one department which saves money and focuses solely on the city's traffic, parking and transit needs. (We don't.) But **Proposition M fails to accomplish these goals. It doesn't merge or eliminate departments; it adds another!**

Proposition M establishes a five member Transportation Commission with yet another Special Fund ($74,300,000 for 1993-1994) from parking fines, city-owned parking facility fees and parking meter revenues. This enormous amount plus an additional sum (almost $20,000,000 from the General Fund for 1993-1994) will be administered by a "Transportation Commission" to operate Muni.

PROPOSITION M EFFECTIVELY PROHIBITS THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AND THE MAYOR (OUR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES) FROM CONTROLLING THE MUNI BUDGET, WHICH IS APPROXIMATELY $100,000,000 ANNUALLY.

Proposition M creates yet another segregated special fund which eliminates city leverage over Muni operations because the segregated fund can't be reduced or conditioned, and further reduces the ability of the Board of Supervisors and Mayor to make funding and policy trade-offs between various city activities. The Board of Supervisors Budget Analyst concludes that Proposition M would "*decrease* the power of the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to reduce the level of subsidy to Muni".

Moreover, Proposition M provides no cost or productivity reforms for Muni; San Franciscans have no reason to believe that bus and trolley service will be more efficient or that our money will be used prudently.

Furthermore, M fails to abolish the Public Utilities Commission or even merge the Parking and Traffic Department into the added "Transportation Commission."

VOTE NO ON THIS MISHANDLED PROPOSAL.

San Francisco Taxpayers Association
Cheryl Arenson, President
Quentin Kopp, Member of the Board
Ramona Albright, Director

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TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT
PROPOSITION M

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Sections 3.591, 3.592, 3.595, 3.596 and 3.598, establishing and governing the Public Utilities Commission; renumbering Section 3.700 as Section 3.503 and Section 3.701 as Section 3.504, regarding the general powers and duties of officers; adding new Sections 3.700 through 3.707, establishing a commission and department of public transportation and governing the same; amending Sections 3.401, 3.521, 3.538, 6.200, 6.205 and 8.346, to conform to these changes; and, amending sections 6.407, 6.407-1 and 6.407-2, relating to utility funds.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held therein on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Section 3.591, 3.592, 3.595, 3.596 and 3.598; renumbering Section 3.700 as Section 3.503 and Section 3.701 as Section 3.504; adding new Sections 3.700 through 3.707; amending Sections 3.401, 3.521, 3.538, 6.200, 6.205 and 8.346; and, amending sections 6.407, 6.407-1 and 6.407-2, to read as follows:

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike-out type~~.

Section 1. The Charter is hereby amended by amending Sections 3.591, 3.592, 3.595, 3.596 and 3.598, to read as follows:

3.591 Powers and Duties

The public utilities commission shall have charge of the construction, management, supervision, maintenance, extension, operation and control of all public utilities and other properties used, owned, acquired, leased or constructed by the city and county, excepting airports **and public transportation**, for the purpose of supplying any public utility service to the city and county and its inhabitants, to territory outside the limits of the city and county, and to the inhabitants thereof.

The commission shall locate and determine the character and type of all construction and additions, betterments and extensions to utilities under its control, and shall determine the policy for such construction or the making of such additions, betterments and extensions from the public funds under its jurisdiction; provided that in each such case it shall secure the recommendation of the manager of utilities, which shall be presented in writing and shall include analyses of cost, service and estimated revenues of all proposed or feasible alternatives in cases where it is deemed by the manager that such alternatives exist.

The commission shall also have power to enter into contract for the furnishing of heat, light and power for municipal purposes, and to supervise the performance and check the monthly bills under such contract. **The commission shall provide adequate electric power to the municipal railway for its prudent use in providing transit services and related activities.**

The commission shall have full power and authority to enter into such arrangements and agreements as it shall deem proper for the joint use with any other person, firm or corporation owning or having jurisdiction over poles, conduits, towers, stations, aqueducts, and reservoirs ~~and tracks~~ for the operation of any of the utilities under its jurisdiction. ~~It may make such arrangements as it shall deem proper for the exchange of transfer privileges with any privately owned transportation company or system which shall tend toward the betterment of transportation service.~~

The commission shall observe all city and county ordinances and the regulations of the department of public works relative to utility openings, structures and poles in streets and other public places, as well as all ordinances and regulations relative to barricades, construction lights, refilling excavations and replacing and maintaining street pavements; and in connection with all such matters the said commission shall be subject to the same inspection rules and pay fees to the proper department in the same manner and at the same rates as any private person or corporation.

The commission shall have charge of all valuation work relative or incidental to purchase proceedings initiated by the city and county for the acquisition of any public utility.

3.592 Utility Departments and Bureaus

The ~~San Francisco municipal railway, the~~ San Francisco water department, the Hetch Hetchy project until the completion thereof when it shall be merged with the water department, or until any time prior to completion that the public utilities commission shall, with the approval of the board of supervisors by a two-thirds vote, declare the project merged with the water department and any other public utility hereafter acquired exclusive of airports or air transportation facilities **or the municipal railway or public transportation facilities**, shall each be designated as a department under the public utilities commission, and, in addition, the public utilities commission may create a bureau of engineering and such other bureaus as it may deem necessary for the handling of matters that do not pertain exclusively to any one department.

The Hetch Hetchy project shall not be deemed completed until a specific finding of completion thereof has been made by the public utilities commission and approved by the board of supervisors by a two-thirds vote of all members.

The salaries and general expenses of the commission or bureaus thereof not chargeable to a specific department shall be apportioned fairly among the departments under the control of the public utilities commission in such manner as the commission may deem appropriate, and such apportionment shall be shown as expenses of such department.

~~3.595 Regulation of Street Railways~~

~~(a) The public utilities commission, subject to the provisions, limitations and restrictions in this charter contained, shall have power to regulate street railroads, cars and tracks; to permit two or more lines of street railways operating under different management to use the same street, each paying an equal portion for the construction and repair of the tracks and appurtenances used by the said railways jointly for such number of blocks consecutively, not exceeding ten blocks; to regulate rates of speed and propose such ordinances to the board of supervisors as are necessary to protect the public from danger or inconvenience in the operation of such roads.~~

~~No person, firm or corporation shall ever be granted the exclusive right to operate a street or other railroad through, in or under any tunnel, subway or viaduct constructed or acquired by the levy, in whole or in part, of special assessment upon private property for such construction or acquisition. Two or more lines of street railways operated under different management may use such tunnel, subway or viaduct for the entire length thereof and for five consecutive blocks approaching each end thereof, each management paying an equal portion of the expense for the construction, maintenance and repairs of the tracks and appurtenances used by said railways jointly. The city and county in the operation of a municipal railway may use such tunnel, subway or viaduct either singly or jointly with any privately operated railway for the entire length thereof and for any number of blocks approaching each end thereof; and in case of joint use of tracks, shall pay an equal portion of the expense for the construction, maintenance and repairs of the tracks and appurtenances used by said railways jointly.~~

~~(b) In the conduct of the municipal railway there shall be maintained and operated cable car lines as follows:~~

~~(1) A line commencing at Powell and Market Streets; thence along Powell Street to Jackson Street; thence along Jackson Street to Mason Street; thence along Mason Street to Columbus Avenue; thence along Columbus Avenue to Taylor Street; thence along Taylor Street to a terminal at Bay Street; returning from Bay and Taylor Streets along Taylor Street to Columbus Avenue; thence along Columbus Avenue to Mason Street; thence along Mason Street to Washington Street; thence along Washington Street to Powell Street; and thence along Powell Street to Market Street, the point of commencement.~~

~~(2) A line commencing at Powell and Market Streets; thence along Powell Street to Jackson Street; thence along Jackson Street to Hyde Street; thence along Hyde Street to a terminal at Beach, returning from Beach and Hyde Streets along Hyde Street to Washington Street; thence along Washington Street to Powell Street; thence along Powell Street to Market, the point of commencement.~~

~~(3) A line commencing at Market and California; thence along California Street to a terminal at Van Ness Avenue; returning from Van Ness Avenue along California Street to Market Street, the point of commencement.~~

~~To fully effectuate the intent of this section respecting the cable car lines designated in 1, 2 and 3 above, the public utilities commission shall maintain and operate said lines at the normal~~

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~~levels of scheduling and service in effect on July 1, 1971; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the commission from increasing at any time the said levels of scheduling and service.~~

~~(c) In the event of the unification, consolidation or merger of the San Francisco Municipal Railway with any privately owned street railway system or with any portion or facility thereof, no line of street railway, bus line, trolley bus line or cable car line, or any portion thereof, which is now or will be owned by the City and County of San Francisco and is now or will be operated by the agency responsible for public transit, shall be abandoned nor shall the service be discontinued thereon except upon recommendation by such agency in writing, to the board of supervisors. The recommendation of such agency shall be acted upon by the board of supervisors within 30 days from the receipt thereof. For the purpose of hearing such recommendation a public hearing shall be held. If the said recommendation is disapproved by at least nine votes it shall not become effective and such services shall be continued. If said recommendation is not disapproved by nine votes of said board the recommendation shall become effective forthwith. Failure of the board of supervisors to act on said recommendation within 30 days shall be deemed as the approval of said recommendation provided that the agency responsible for public transit may, without reference or recommendation to the board of supervisors, abandon or discontinue service on any line of street railway, bus line, trolley bus line, or cable car line, or any portion thereof, which has been in operation for less than one year next immediately preceding such order of abandonment or discontinuance.~~

3.596 Utility Accounting

Subject to the provisions of Section 3.301, the public utilities commission shall maintain separate accounts for each utility in such manner as to exhibit exact and complete financial results of ownership, management and operation; the actual cost of each utility; all costs of maintenance, extension and improvement; all operating expenses of every description; the general expenses of the commission and bureaus thereof apportioned to each such utility; the amount paid or set aside for depreciation, insurance, interest and sinking fund; and estimates of the amount of taxes that would be chargeable against such property and the revenue thereof if privately owned and operated. All accounts shall be maintained in accordance with forms and requirements ~~of the state railroad commission~~ for public utilities engaged in like character of service, in so far as these shall be applicable to publicly owned and operated utilities.

3.598 Utility Rates

The public utilities commission shall have power to fix, change and adjust rates, charges or fares for the furnishing of service by any utility under its jurisdiction, and to collect by appropriate means all amounts due for said service, and to discontinue service to delinquent consumers and to settle and adjust claims arising out of the operation of any said utilities.

Rates may be fixed at varying scales for different classes of service or consumers. The commission may provide for the rendition of utility service outside the limits of the city and county and the rates to be charged therefor which may include proportionate compensation for interest during the construction of the utility rendering such service.

Before adopting or revising any schedule of rates or fares, the commission shall publish in the official newspaper of the city and county for five days notice of its intention so to do and shall fix a time for a public hearing or hearings thereon, which shall be not less than 10 days after the last publication of said notice, and at which any resident may present his or her objection to or views on the proposed schedule of rates, fares or charges.

Rates for each utility ~~except the municipal railway~~ shall be so fixed that the revenue therefrom shall be sufficient to pay, for at least the succeeding fiscal year, all expenses of every kind and nature incident to the operation and maintenance of said utility, together with the interest and sinking fund for any bonds issued for the acquisition, construction or extension of said utility; provided that, should the commission propose a schedule of rates, charges or fares for said utility which shall not produce such revenue, it may do so with the approval of the board of supervisors, by a two-thirds vote and it shall thereupon be incumbent to provide by tax levy for the additional amount necessary to meet such deficit. All other changes in rates, charges, or fares as proposed by the commission shall be submitted by the commission to the board of supervisors for approval, and, except as in this section otherwise provided, it shall require a two-thirds vote of the board of supervisors to reject the rate changes as proposed by the commission, and if so rejected, such proposed changes in schedules or rates, charges or fares shall be returned to the commission for revision. If the supervisors shall fail to act on any such proposed schedule within 30 days, the schedule shall thereupon become effective.

~~Rates for the municipal railway shall be proposed by the commission, and approved, rejected or amended by the board of supervisors.~~

Section 2. The Charter is hereby amended by amending Sections 3.700 and 3.701 to read as follows:

3.503 ~~3.700~~ Powers and Duties of County Officers

Each county officer shall have all the powers conferred and shall discharge all the duties imposed by general laws upon said officer of a county or a city and county of this state, and shall have such other powers and duties as in this charter specifically provided.

3.504 ~~3.701~~ Powers of Hearing and Inquiry

The mayor, the chief administrative officer, the controller, or any board or commission appointed by the mayor relative solely to the affairs under its control, may require such periodic or special reports of departmental costs, operation and expenditures, examine the books, papers, records and accounts of, and inquiring into matters affecting the conduct of any department or office of the city and county, and for that purpose may hold hearings, subpoena witnesses, administer oaths and compel the production of books, papers, testimony and other evidence. It shall be the duty of the chief of police to designate a police officer to serve subpoenas. Any person refusing to obey such subpoena and other requirements hereof, or to produce such books, shall be deemed in contempt and subject to proceedings and penalties as provided by general law in such instances.

Section 3. The Charter is hereby amended by adding Sections 3.700 through 3.707, to read as follows:

PART TWENTY-FOUR: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

3.700 Establishment

Recognizing that the provision of efficient, safe and economical public transportation is essential to the welfare of the inhabitants of the city and county as well as to others who use the municipal railway and other municipal transit, there is hereby established a department of public transportation which shall consist of a public transportation commission, a director of public transportation and such employees as may be necessary to carry out the functions and duties of said department.

Effective July 1, 1994, the board of supervisors shall have the power by ordinance to abolish the parking and traffic commission and transfer the functions of the department of parking and traffic into the public transportation commission. Thereafter, the Department of Transportation shall be comprised of a bureau of public transit and a bureau of parking and traffic.

3.701 Public Transportation Commission; Composition

The public transportation commission shall consist of five members who shall be appointed by the mayor for a term of four years; provided that the respective terms of office of those first appointed shall be as follows: two for two years, two for three years, and one for four years from the effective date of this section. Vacancies in the offices of the members, either during or at the expiration of term, shall be filled by the mayor. No less than three members of the commission shall possess knowledge of, or professional experience, in the field of public transportation. No less than two members of the commission shall be regular riders of the City's public transportation system, and shall continue to be regular riders during their terms as commissioners. The compensation of each commissioner shall be $100 per month.

Effective upon the abolishment of the parking and traffic commission pursuant to Section 3.700 hereof, two additional members shall be appointed by the mayor to the public transportation commission for a term of four years, provided that the respective terms of office of those first appointed shall be one for two years and one for four years.

3.702 Director; Other Executives

The public transportation commission shall

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appoint a director of public transportation who shall hold office at its pleasure. The commission may also appoint a secretary, which appointment shall not be subject to the civil service provisions of this charter.

The director of public transportation shall be the chief executive and the appointing officer of the department of public transportation. Subject to the approval of the commission, the director shall have the power to appoint and to remove up to four deputy directors, who shall be exempt from the civil service provisions of this charter.

Effective with the merger of the functions of parking and traffic pursuant to Section 3.700 hereof, the director of public transportation shall be the chief executive and the appointing officer of the bureau of public transit and the director of parking and traffic shall be the chief executive and appointing officer of the bureau of parking and traffic.

3.703 Powers and Duties

The public transportation commission shall manage and control the department of public transportation, which department shall have responsibility for all public transportation functions of the City and County of San Francisco, other than the port and airports, except where the authority or duty to discharge those functions is placed in another official or agency by this charter or by state law. The commission shall have charge of the construction, management, operational planning, supervision, maintenance, extension, operation and control of all equipment, facilities and properties used, owned, acquired, leased or constructed by the city and county for the purpose of supplying public transportation service to the city and county and to territory outside the city and county, other than the port and airports.

The commission shall locate and determine the character and type of all construction and additions, betterments and extensions to facilities and properties under its control used for transportation purposes, and shall determine the policy for such construction or the making of such additions, betterments and extensions from the public funds under its jurisdiction; provided, that in each case the commission shall secure the recommendation of the director of public transportation, which shall include analyses of cost, service and estimated revenue of all proposed alternatives determined feasible by said director.

The public transportation commission shall succeed to and have all powers and duties with respect to the management and control of the San Francisco municipal railway previously vested in the public utilities commission. All rights, claims, actions, orders, obligations, proceedings and contracts relating to the San Francisco municipal railway under the public utilities commission existing prior to the date of these amendments shall not be affected by the adoption thereof, and all such rights, claims, actions, orders, obligations, proceedings and contracts shall hereafter be under the jurisdiction of the public transportation commission.

The commission shall have full power and authority to enter into such arrangements as it shall deem proper for the joint use with any other public agency, person, firm or corporation, owning or having jurisdiction over wires, poles, conduits, towers, stations, tunnels and tracks. It may make such arrangements as it shall deem proper for the exchange of transfer privileges with any other transportation system or systems which shall tend toward the betterment of transportation service.

The commission shall observe all city and county ordinances and regulations of the department of public works relative to street openings, structures and poles in streets and other public places, barricades, construction lights, refilling excavations and replacing and maintaining street pavement and shall provide the appropriate departments with the necessary traffic planning data for the proper implementation of any plans for street modification work and the installation of traffic devices.

The commission shall have the power to settle and adjust claims arising out of the operation of the department.

3.704 Legal Advisor

Upon the recommendation of the director of public transportation and the approval of the commission, the city attorney, as the legal advisor of the commission, may compromise, settle or dismiss any litigation or proceedings which may be pending for or on behalf of or against said commission relative to any matter or property under the commission's jurisdiction. The commission shall have authority, subject to the approval of the mayor, to appoint special counsel for temporary purposes. The compensation of all such attorneys shall be paid by the commission from the revenue of the department.

3.705 Setting Fares

The public transportation commission shall have power to fix, change and adjust rates, charges and fares for the city and county's public transportation system. Rates may be fixed at varying scales for different classes of service. The commission may provide for the provision of transportation service outside the limits of the city and county and the rates to be charged for such service. Before adopting or revising any schedule of rates, charges and fares, the commission shall publish in an official newspaper of the city and county for five days notice of its intention so to do and shall fix a time for a public hearing or hearings thereon, which shall be not less than fifteen days after the last publication of said notice, and at which any person may present his or her objection to or views on the proposed schedule of rates, fares or charges.

All changes in rates, fares or charges as proposed by the commission shall be submitted by the commission to the board of supervisors for approval, and it shall require a majority vote of the board of supervisors to reject or modify the rate changes as proposed by the commission. If rejected without modification, such proposed changes in rates, fares or charges shall be returned to the commission for revision. If the supervisors shall fail to act on any such proposed schedule within thirty days, the schedule shall thereupon become effective.

3.706 Municipal Railway Lines

(a) The department of public transportation shall maintain and operate cable car lines as follows:

(1) A line commencing at Powell and Market Streets; thence along Powell Street to Jackson Street; thence along Jackson Street to Mason Street; thence along Mason Street to Columbus Avenue; thence along Columbus Avenue to Taylor Street; thence along Taylor Street to a terminal at Bay Street; returning from Bay and Taylor Streets along Taylor Street to Columbus Avenue; thence along Columbus Avenue to Mason Street; thence along Mason Street to Washington Street; thence along Washington Street to Powell Street; and thence along Powell Street to Market Street, the point of commencement.

(2) A line commencing at Powell and Market Streets; thence along Powell Street to Jackson Street; thence along Jackson Street to Hyde Street; thence along Hyde Street to a terminal at Beach, returning from Beach and Hyde Streets along Hyde Street to Washington Street; thence along Washington Street to Powell Street; thence along Powell Street to Market Street, the point of commencement.

(3) A line commencing at Market and California; thence along California Street to a terminal at Van Ness Avenue; returning from Van Ness Avenue along California Street to Market Street, the point of commencement.

To fully effectuate the intent of this subsection respecting the cable car lines designated in 1, 2 and 3 above, the public transportation commission shall maintain and operate said lines at the normal levels of scheduling and service in effect on July 1, 1971; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the commission from increasing at any time the said levels of scheduling and service. The provisions of this subsection shall control over any inconsistent provision elsewhere in this section.

(b) Except for routine operating schedule changes, no line of street railway, bus line, trolley bus line or cable car line, or any portion thereof, which is now or will be owned by the City and County of San Francisco and is now or will be operated by the public transportation commission, shall be abandoned nor shall the service be discontinued thereon except upon recommendation by the commission in writing to the board of supervisors. The recommendation of the commission shall be acted upon by the board of supervisors within 30 days from the receipt of such recommendation. The board of supervisors shall hold a public hearing on such recommendation. If the recommendation is disapproved by a

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majority vote of the board of supervisors, the recommendation shall not become effective and such services shall be continued. If the recommendation is not disapproved by the board, the recommendation shall become effective forthwith. Failure of the board of supervisors to act on the recommendation within 30 days shall be deemed as the approval of the recommendation. Notwithstanding the above, the public transportation commission, without reference or recommendation to the board of supervisors, may abandon or discontinue service on any line of street railway, bus line, trolley bus line, or cable car line, or any portion thereof, which has been in operation for less than one year next immediately preceding such order of abandonment or discontinuance.

3.707 Dedicated Revenues

It is the policy of the City and County of San Francisco to use parking-related revenues, where available, to support public transit. To the extent allowed by law, there is hereby set aside from the general revenues of the city and county for the operations and capital improvements of the department of public transportation for each fiscal year an amount equivalent to the city and county's share of revenues realized from:

(1) parking meters, except those amounts to be credited to the off-street parking fund as provided in Traffic Code section 213 and those amounts collected from parking meters operated by the recreation and park department and the port commission;

(2) city-owned off-street parking facilities, including facilities leased to private owners and non-profit corporations, except those amounts to be credited to the off-street parking fund or otherwise dedicated as provided in Traffic Code section 213 and except those amounts generated from any parking on or below any land or facilities under the jurisdiction of the recreation and park department;

(3) fines, forfeited bail, or penalties for parking violations, except those amounts to be credited to the courthouse construction fund fund as provided in Administrative Code section 10.117-35; and,

(4) the tax on occupation of parking spaces, except for the amounts attributable to any surcharges imposed since 1978 and except for the amounts set aside for senior citizens' programs as provided in section 615 of Part III of the Municipal Code.

In determining the amounts to be credited to the off-street parking fund as set forth in subparagraphs (1) and (2) above, sufficient revenues shall be credited to such fund to ensure adequate funding for the purposes for which such fund was created, including without limitation the following: capital outlays for the acquisition of property, construction, completion, and leasing of public parking lots, storage space, garages, structures, and other off-street parking facilities; maintenance and operation of such parking facilities; public works improvements that increase the supply of on-street parking; engineering and construction of on-street parking bays in parking meter districts in neighborhood commercial districts; installation and maintenance of on- and off-street parking meters; and the administration of the parking programs of the city and county.

The treasurer shall set aside and maintain said amounts, together with any interest earned thereon, in a special fund, and any amounts unspent or uncommitted at the end of any fiscal year shall be carried forward to the next fiscal year and, subject to the budgetary and fiscal limitations of the Charter, shall be appropriated then or thereafter for the purposes specified in this section.

To the extent allowed by law, the board of supervisors may, by ordinance, dedicate additional revenues to the department of public transportation from sources including, but not limited to, gas taxes, motor vehicle licensing taxes or other available motor vehicle-related revenue sources.

Section 4. The Charter is hereby amended by amending Sections 3.401, 3.521, 3.538, 6.200, 6.205 and 8.346 to read as follows:

3.401 City Attorney

(a) The city attorney shall be an elective officer. He or she shall furnish an official bond in the sum of $10,000. He or she shall appoint, and at his or her pleasure may remove, all assistants and employees of his or her office. He or she shall devote his or her entire time and attention to the duties of his or her office. He or she must, at the time of his or her election, be an elector of the city and county; qualified to practice in all the courts of the state, and he or she must have been so qualified for at least 10 years next preceding his or her election.

The city attorney must represent the city and county in all actions and proceedings in which it may be legally interested, or, for or against the city and county, or, any officer of the city and county in any action or proceeding, when directed to do so by the supervisors, except where a cause of action exists in favor of the city and county against said officer. Whenever any cause of action exists in favor of the city and county, the city attorney shall commence the same when within his or her knowledge or when directed so to do by the supervisors. He or she shall give his or her advice or opinion in writing to any officer, board or commission of the city and county when requested. Except as otherwise provided in this charter, he or she shall not settle or dismiss any litigation for or against the city and county, unless, upon his or her written recommendation, he or she is ordered so to do by ordinance.

The city attorney shall prepare, or approve as to form, all ordinances before they are enacted by the supervisors. He or she shall approve, by endorsement in writing, the form of all official or other bonds required by this charter or by ordinance before the same are submitted to the proper commission, board or office for final approval, and no such bonds shall be finally approved without such approval as to form by the city attorney. Except as otherwise in this charter provided, he or she shall prepare in writing the draft or form of all contracts before the same are executed on behalf of the city and county. He or she shall examine and approve the title of all real property to be acquired by the city and county.

He or she shall keep on file in his or her office copies of all written communications and opinions, also all papers, briefs and transcripts used in matters wherein he or she appears; and books of record and registers of all actions or proceedings in his or her charge in which the city and county or any officer or board thereof, is a party or is interested.

(b) The duties of the city attorney in connection with the bureau of delinquent revenue collection shall be transferred to and performed by the attorney for said bureau who shall be subject to the civil service provisions of this charter.

(c) There is established in the office of the city attorney a bureau of claims investigation and administration which shall have the responsibility of investigating, evaluating and processing for the several boards, commissions and departments all claims for money or damages made upon the city and county pursuant to Section 7.703 of ~~or~~ this charter or the general law of the State of California. Claim investigation functions of the police department in existence on June 4, 1986, shall continue as an adjunct to the bureau established under this section. Claims functions of the public transportation commission and the public utilities commission shall remain under those ~~that~~ commissions unless transferred to the bureau of claims investigation and administration by ordinance of the board of supervisors.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this charter, the bureau shall also have the power to investigate events and occurrences giving rise to potential civil liability against the city and county and adjust and settle demands, within dollar limits to be established by ordinance, prior to their presentment as ~~at~~ claims. There shall be established by ordinance a revolving fund to satisfy such demands adjusted prior to their presentment as claims. The bureau shall be responsible for the investigation of all claims and the analysis of city policies and practices upon which the bureau shall report and advise the several departments.

The city attorney shall appoint a chief of the bureau who shall serve at his or her pleasure. The chief of the bureau may appoint, subject to confirmation by the city attorney, investigators who shall serve at the pleasure of the chief; provided, however, that any person who has civil service status to the position of civil claims investigator or any equivalent classification on the date of approval of this amendment by the electorate shall continue to have civil service status to said position under the civil service provisions of this charter.

3.521 Commission; Composition

The city planning commission shall consist of seven members, five of whom shall be appointed by the mayor. The chief administrative officer and the director of public transportation ~~manager of utilities~~, or their designated deputies, shall be members ex-officio. The terms of appointive members of the commission shall

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expire one each at 12:00 o'clock noon on the 15th day of January in the years 1949, 1950, and 1951, and two at said time in the year 1948. Thereafter, the term of each appointive member shall be four years. Present appointees shall continue in office without change of incumbency for the existing terms thereof. The mayor shall fill all vacancies in office of appointive members of the commission occurring either during or at the expiration of terms. Ex-officio members of the commission shall serve as such without compensation. The compensation of appointive members of said commission shall be $15 for each meeting of the commission actually attended by said members, provided that the aggregate amount paid all the members shall not exceed $5,000 per year.

3.538 Traffic Regulation

The traffic function of the police department shall be under the jurisdiction of the chief of police, who shall have powers and duties relating to street traffic, subject to laws relating thereto as follows:

(a) to regulate all street traffic by means of police officers and the emergency use of temporary signs or devices;

(b) to promote traffic safety education and to receive and give prompt attention to complaints in relation to street traffic and to refer all complaints relating to or arising from street design or from traffic devices, or the absence thereof, to the department of public works;

(c) to collect and compile traffic accident data, copies whereof shall be furnished to the department of parking and traffic;

(d) to cooperate and advise for the best performance of these functions, with the department of public works, the **public transportation** ~~public utilities~~ commission, the fire department, the department of city planning, the board of supervisors, the department of parking and traffic and other departments and agencies of the city and county and state as may be necessary; and

(e) to review all proposed plans relating to street traffic control devices which are received from the department of parking and traffic and to make such recommendations to that department as may be deemed necessary for the proper regulation of street traffic within 15 days after receipt of said plans from the department of parking and traffic, pursuant to Section 3.510 of this charter.

The powers and duties of the chief of police with respect to traffic functions hereinabove stated shall not modify to any extent the powers and duties of any department or office, but shall be, first for the purpose of assisting the chief of police in his **or her** regulation of traffic, and, second, for the purpose of recommendation only, to other departments or offices upon matters within their jurisdiction, but affecting to any extent the regulation of traffic.

~~The effective date of this section as amended herein shall be July 1, 1972.~~

6.200 Preparation and Submission of Budget Estimates

The budget estimate for every department and office of the city and county, whether under an elective or an appointive officer or a board or commission, and separately for each utility under the control of the public utilities commission, shall be filed by the executive of such department with, and shall be acted upon by, such board or commission. All budget estimates shall be compiled in such detail as shall be required on uniform blanks furnished by the controller. The public utilities commission, **the public transportation commission** and the board of education must hold public hearings on their respective budget proposals. Each such elective and appointive officer, board or commission shall file with the controller for checking as to form and completeness two copies of the budget estimate as approved, annually upon a date that the board of supervisors shall fix by ordinance.

The chief administrative officer shall obtain in ample time to pass thereon budget estimates from the heads of departments or offices subject to his **or her** control, and, after adjusting or revising the same **he or she** shall transmit such budget estimates to the controller, upon a date that the board of supervisors shall fix by ordinance.

The controller shall check such estimates and shall, upon his **or her** request, be furnished with any additional data or information. Not later than a date that the board of supervisors shall fix by ordinance, **he or she** shall consolidate such budget estimates and transmit the same to the mayor.

He or she shall at the same time transmit to the mayor a summary and recapitulation of such budget estimates, segregated by separate departments or offices and units thereof, or by purposes for non-departmental expenditures, and arranged according to classification of objects of expenditure, as required by the controller, to show the amount of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues in comparison with the current and previous fiscal year's expenditures and revenues.

He or she shall submit at the same time (1) statements showing revenues and other receipts, including the estimated unencumbered surplus in any item or fund at the beginning of the ensuing fiscal year, segregated according to specific or general purposess to which such revenues or receipts are legally applicable, for the last complete fiscal year and for the first six months of the current fiscal year, with estimates thereof for the last six months of the current fiscal year, together with estimates of such revenues and receipts for the ensuing fiscal year; (2) statements of the amounts required for interest on, and sinking fund or redemption of, each outstanding bond issue, and for tax judgments, and other fixed charges, together with estimates of interest required on bonds proposed to be sold during the ensuing fiscal year, and statements of the city's authorized debt, and judgments outstanding at the time the budget estimates are submitted.

6.205 Powers and Duties of the Board of Supervisors

On or before June 30th of each year the board of supervisors shall, except for equipment and capital improvements, enact an interim appropriation ordinance and an annual salary ordinance in accordance with a procedure set forth by ordinance, provided, however, that the interim appropriation ordinance and annual salary ordinance so enacted shall reflect the rates of compensation established by Section 8.401 of this charter, and not later than August 25th of each year and shall amend said ordinances pursuant to Sections 8.404 and 8.405 of this charter.

The board of supervisors shall fix the date or dates, not less than 10 days after receipt from the mayor, for consideration of and public hearings on the proposed budget and proposed appropriation ordinance. The board of supervisors may, by a two-thirds vote of all members thereof, shorten, extend or otherwise modify the time fixed in this section or in Sections 6.200, 6.202 6.203 or 6.206 of this charter for the performance of any act by any officer, board or commission.

The board of supervisors may decrease or reject any item contained in the proposed budget, and may without reference or amendment to the detail schedule of positions and compensations, decrease any total amount for personal services contained in the proposed budget, but shall not increase any amount or add any new item for personal services or materials, supplies, or contractual services, for any department, unless requested in writing so to do by the mayor, on the recommendation of the chief administrative officer, board, commission or elective officer, in charge of such department.

The board of supervisors may increase or insert appropriations for capital expenditures and public improvements, but shall do so only after such items have first been referred to the department of city planning and a report has been rendered thereon regarding conformity with the master plan. It shall be the duty of the department of city planning to render its reports in writing within 30 days after said referral. Failure of the department of city planning to render any such report in such time shall be deemed equivalent to a report.

The budget estimates of expenditures for any utility, within the estimated revenues of such utility, shall not be increased by the board of supervisors.

In the event ~~the public utilities commission and~~ the mayor **and the public transportation commission or public utilities commission** shall propose a budget for any utility which will exceed the estimated revenue of such utility, it shall require a vote of two-thirds of all members of the board of supervisors to approve such budget estimate and to appropriate the funds necessary to provide for the deficiency.

Such budget of expenditures in excess of estimated revenues may be approved to provide for and include proposed expenditures for the acquisition of Municipal Railway revenue vehicles and related structures, facilities, machinery and other equipment reasonably necessary for upkeep and maintenance of said vehicles. Proposed expenditures for other additions, betterments, extensions or other capital costs shall not exceed $.0075 on each $100 valuation of property assessed in and subject to taxation by the city and county, provided that whenever tax support is required for additions, betterments, extensions or other capital costs, other than for Municipal Railway revenue vehicles and related structures, facilities, machinery and other equipment reasonably necessary for upkeep and maintenance

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of said vehicles, the total provisions for such purposes shall not exceed an amount equivalent to $.0075 on each $100 valuation of property subject to taxation by the city and county and provided further that proposed expenditures for additions, betterments, extensions or other capital costs in excess thereof, except for Municipal Railway revenue vehicles and related structures, facilities, machinery and other equipment reasonably necessary for upkeep and maintenance of said vehicles, shall require financing by authorization and sale of bonds. This section shall have precedence over Section 6.407(a) of this charter and any other section deemed in conflict herewith.

After public hearing, and not earlier than the 15th day of July, nor later than the first of August of each year the board of supervisors shall adopt the proposed budget as submitted or as amended and shall adopt the annual appropriation ordinance accordingly, which shall supersede the interim appropriation ordinance.

8.346 Disciplinary Action Against Striking Employees Other Than Members of Police and Fire Department

The people of the city and county of San Francisco hereby find that the instigation of or participation in, strikes against said city and county by any officer or employee of said city and county constitutes a serious threat to the lives, property, and welfare of the citizens of said city and county and hereby declare as follows:

(a) As used in this section the word "strike" shall mean the willful failure to report for duty, the willful absence from one's position, any concerted stoppage or slowdown of work, any concerted interruption of operations or services by employees, or the willful abstinence in whole or in part from the full, faithful, and proper performance of the duties of employment, for the purpose of inducing, influencing, or coercing a change in the conditions of employment; provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to limit, impair, or affect the right of any municipal employee to express or communicate a view, grievance, complaint, or opinion on any matter related to the conditions or compensation of municipal employment or their betterment, so long as the same is not designed to and does not interfere with the full, faithful, and proper performance of the duties of employment.

(b) No person holding a position by appointment or employment under the civil service provisions of this charter, exclusive of uniformed members of the police and fire departments as provided under Section 8.345 of this charter, which persons are hereinafter referred to as municipal employees, shall strike, nor shall any municipal employee cause, instigate, or afford leadership to a strike against the city and county of San Francisco. For the purposes of this section, any municipal employee who willfully fails to report for duty, is willfully absent from his or her position, willfully engages in a work stoppage or slowdown, willfully interrupts city operations or services, or in any way willfully abstains in whole or in part from the full, faithful, and proper performance of the duties of his or her employment because such municipal employee is "honoring" a strike by other municipal employees, shall be deemed to be on strike.

(c) No person exercising any authority, supervision, or direction over any municipal employee shall have the power to authorize, approve, or consent to a strike by any one or more municipal employees, and such person shall not authorize, approve, or consent to such strike. No officer, board, commission or committee of the city and county of San Francisco shall have the power to grant amnesty to any person who has violated any of the provisions of this section, and such officer or bodies shall not grant amnesty to any person who has violated any of the provisions of this section.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person violating any of the provisions of this section may subsequent to such violation be appointed or reappointed, employed or re-employed as a municipal employee of the city and county of San Francisco, but only on the following conditions:

(1) such person shall be appointed or reappointed, employed or re-employed as a new appointee or employee, who is appointed or employed in accordance with all charter provisions, ordinances, rules or regulations of said city and county in effect for new employees at the time of appointment, reappointment, employment or re-employment;

(2) the compensation of such person shall not be increased by virtue of any previous employment with said city and county.

(e) In the event of a strike, or if the mayor with the concurrence of a majority of the board of supervisors determines that a strike is imminent, a special committee shall convene forthwith, which special committee shall consist of the presidents of the airports commission, civil service commission, fire commission, police commission, public transportation commission and public utilities commission. The president of the civil service commission shall serve as chairman of the special committee. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it shall be the duty of the special committee to dismiss in accordance with the provisions of this section any municipal employee found to be in violation of any provisions of this section. Any person may file with the special committee written charges against a municipal employee or employees in violation of any of the provisions of this section and the special committee shall receive and investigate, without undue delay, and where necessary take appropriate actions regarding any such written charge(s), and forthwith inform that person of its findings and action, or proposed action thereon.

In the event of a strike or determination of imminent strike as specified above, each appointing officer shall deliver each day no later than 12:00 o'clock noon to the chairman of the special committee a record of the absence of each employee under his or her authority for the prior day and a written report describing incidents of and the participant(s) in violations of this section wherever the identify of the participant(s) is known to him or her and the participant(s) is (are) under his or her authority.

In addition each appointing officer shall provide to the special committee, whenever it has been convened under authority of law, any other information determined by the special committee to be necessary for the discharge of its duties. The failure of an appointing officer to discharge any of the duties imposed upon him or her by this section shall be official misconduct.

(f) An employee charged by the special committee with a violation of this section shall be notified of the time and place of the hearing on the charges and of the nature of the charges against him or her. Said employee shall be given such other information as is required by due process. Said employee shall respond to said charges by a sworn affidavit, signed by him or her, and by such other information and documentation and in such a manner as is prescribed by the special committee. An employee failing to provide the responses required by this section or in any way failing to comply with the procedural time limitations and information requirements imposed by the special committee shall be immediately suspended and shall not be entitled to a hearing until he or she has fully complied with the aforementioned requirements.

If the special committee, after a hearing, determines that the charges against the employee are supported by the preponderance of the evidence submitted, said special committee shall dismiss the employee involved and said employee shall not be reinstated or returned to city and county service except as specified in Subsection (d). A dismissal or suspension invoked pursuant to the provisions of this section shall not be appealable to the civil service commission.

(g) The special committee shall discharge its duties in a timely manner while preserving the due process rights of employees with the objective of obtaining immediate sanctions against striking employees. The willful failure of any member of this special committee faithfully and fully to discharge his or her duties in a timely manner and to accord absolute priority to the performance of those duties shall be deemed official misconduct.

In the event the special committee determines that it shall be unable to comply with constitutional due process requirements that a timely hearing be provided or that it shall be unable to comply with its obligations fully and in a timely manner to investigate and hear all violations of this section, then the special committee may, subject to the budget and fiscal provisions of the charter, engage the administrative and clerical personnel, investigators, and one or more hearing officers to conduct hearings hereunder. In conducting hearings, the hearing officers shall have the same powers of inquiry and disposition as the special committee.

(h) In order to provide for the effective operation of this section in the event of a strike or determination of imminent strike, the president of the civil service commission, not later than 30 days after this section becomes effective, shall convene the special committee which shall adopt rules, regulations, and procedures for the inves-

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tigation, hearing and disposition of all violations of this section.

(i) In order to bring the provisions of this section to the attention of any person who may be affected thereby, each municipal employee on the effective date of this section, exclusive of members of the uniformed forces of the police and fire departments as provided in Section 8.345 hereof, and each person appointed or employed as a municipal employee pursuant to the civil service provisions of this charter, exclusive of persons appointed to the entrance positions in the uniformed forces of the police and fire departments as provided in Section 8.345 hereof, on or after the effective date of this section shall be furnished a copy of this section and shall acknowledge such receipt in writing. The signed, written receipt shall be filed in the office of the civil service commission and maintained therein for the term of his or her employment with the City and County of San Francisco.

(j) The provisions of Sections 3.100 and 3.100-1, relating to the emergency powers of the mayor, shall not be applicable to the provisions of this section.

(k) If any clause, sentence, paragraph, subsection, or part of this section shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, subsection, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

Section 5. The Charter is hereby amended by amending Sections 6.407, 6.407-1 and 6.407-2 to read as follows:

6.407 Utility Revenues and Expenditures

(a) Receipts from each utility operated by the public utilities commission, shall be paid into the city and county treasury and maintained in a separate fund for each such utility. Appropriations from such funds shall be made for the following purposes for each such utility in the order named, viz:

(1) for the payment of operating expenses, pension charges, and proportionate payments to such compensation and other insurance and accident reserve funds as the commission may establish or the board of supervisors may require;

(2) for repairs and maintenance;

(3) for reconstruction and replacements as hereinafter described;

(4) for the payment of interest and sinking funds on the bonds issued for acquisition, construction or extensions;

(5) for extensions and improvements; and,

(6) for a surplus fund.

(b) The salaries and general expenses of the commission or bureaus thereof not chargeable to a specific department shall be apportioned fairly among the departments under the control of the public utilities commission in such manner as the commission may deem appropriate, and such apportionment shall be shown as expenses of such department.

(c) For the purpose of computing net income, the public utilities commission, on the basis of an appraisal of the estimated life and the then current depreciated value of the several classes of property in each utility, shall determine the amount of reasonable annual depreciation for each utility. During the fiscal year 1937-1938 and at least every five years thereafter, the commission shall make an appraisal or may revise the last preceding appraisal of the value and probable useful life of each of the several classes of property of each utility, and shall, on the basis of said appraisal, redetermine the amount of the reasonable annual depreciation for each utility.

(d) For the purpose of providing funds for reconstruction and replacements due to physical and functional depreciation of each of the utilities under the jurisdiction of the commission, the commission must create and maintain a reconstruction and replacement fund for each such utility, sufficient for the purposes mentioned in this section, and in accordance with an established practice for utilities of similar character, which shall be the basis for the amount necessary to be appropriated annually to provide for said reconstruction and replacements.

~~(e) If any accumulation of the surplus fund of any utility shall, in any fiscal year, exceed 25 percent of the total expenditures of such utility for operation, repairs and maintenance for the preceding fiscal year, such excess may be transferred by the board of supervisors to the general fund of the city and county, and shall be deposited by the commission with the treasurer to the credit of such general fund.~~

(1) If, at the end of any fiscal year, the controller certifies that excess surplus funds of a utility exist, then such excess surplus funds may be transferred by the board of supervisors to the general fund of the city and county, and shall be deposited by the commission with the treasurer to the credit of such general fund. For the purposes of this subsection (e)(1), excess surplus funds shall exist if the utility has unappropriated, unencumbered funds in excess of 25% of the total expenditures of such utility in the previous fiscal year for costs of operation, repair and maintenance.

(2) If, as part of the budgeting process, the controller estimates that there will exist, at the end of the budget year, excess surplus funds of a utility, the board of supervisors may budget such excess as revenue to the general fund for that budget year. During the budget year the commission shall deposit with the treasurer a pro rata portion of the then estimated excess surplus funds no less frequently than quarterly. For the purposes of this subsection (e)(2), excess surplus funds shall exist if the utility has unappropriated, unencumbered funds in excess of 25% of the total expenditures of such utility in the previous fiscal year for costs of operation, repair and maintenance.

(3) At any time, the commission may, with concurrence of two-thirds of the board of supervisors, authorize the transfer of any portion of a utility's surplus funds to the general fund upon making all of the following findings of fact and judgment:

(A) That a surplus exists or is projected to exist after meeting the requirements of section 6.407,

(B) That there is no unfunded operating or capital program that by its lack of funding could jeopardize health, safety, water supply or power production,

(C) That there is no reasonably foreseeable operating contingency that cannot be funded without general fund subsidy, and

(D) That such a transfer of funds in all other respects reflects prudent utility practice.

The commission shall make such findings having received reports from the manager of utilities and at a public hearing which shall have received no less than 30 days public notice.

(f) The provisions of subsection (e) above shall not be applied in a manner that would be inconsistent with the provisions of any outstanding or future indentures, resolutions, contracts or other agreements of the city and county relating to bonded indebtedness issued in connection with the utility, or with any applicable state or federal laws.

6.407-1 Water Department Revenue Fund

(a) Subject to the budget and fiscal provisions of this charter, whenever revenue bonds issued by the public utilities commission pursuant to Section 7.312 are outstanding, the entire gross revenue of the water department shall be set aside and deposited into a fund in the city and county treasury to be known as the "Water Department Revenue Fund." All amounts paid into said fund shall be maintained by the treasurer separate and apart from all other city and county funds and shall be secured by the treasurer's official bond or bonds. Separate accounts shall be kept of said fund with respect to receipts and disbursements. Said fund shall be exempted from Section 6.407(a).

(b) Monies in the Water Department Revenue Fund, including earnings thereon, shall be appropriated, transferred, expended or used for the following purposes pertaining to the financing, maintenance and operation of the water department and related facilities owned, operated or controlled by the commission and only in accordance with the following priority:

(1) the payment of operation and maintenance expenses for such utility and related facilities;

(2) the payment of pension charges and proportionate payments to such compensation and other insurance or outside reserve funds as the commission may establish or the board of supervisors may require with respect to employees of the commission;

(3) the payment of principal, interest, reserve, sinking fund, and other mandatory funds created to secure revenue bonds hereafter issued by the commission for the acquisition, construction or extension of water department or related facilities owned, operated or controlled by the commission;

(4) the payment of principal and interest on general obligation bonds heretofore or hereafter issued by the city and county for water department purposes;

(5) reconstruction and replacement as deter-

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mined by the commission or as required by any water department revenue bond ordinance or resolution duly adopted and approved;

(6) the acquisition of land, real property or interest in real property for, and the acquisition, construction, enlargement and improvement of, new and existing buildings, structures, facilities, equipment, appliances and other property necessary or convenient to the development or improvement of such utility owned, controlled or operated by the commission; and for any other lawful purpose of the commission including the transfer of surplus funds pursuant to Section 6.407(e).

6.407-2 Hetch Hetchy Revenue Fund

(a) Subject to the budget and fiscal provisions of this charter, whenever revenue bonds issued by the public utilities commission pursuant to Section 7.313 are outstanding, the entire gross revenue of the Hetch Hetchy project shall be set aside and deposited into a fund in the city and county treasury to be known as the "Hetch Hetchy Revenue Fund." All amounts paid into said fund shall be maintained by the treasurer separate and apart from all other city and county funds and shall be secured by the treasurer's official bond or bonds. Separate accounts shall be kept of said fund with respect to receipts and disbursements. Said fund shall be exempt from Section 6.407(a).

(b) Monies in the Hetch Hetchy Rrevenue Ffund, including earnings thereon, shall be appropriated, transferred, expended or used for the following purposes pertaining to the financing, maintenance and operation of the Hetch Hetchy project and related facilities owned, operated or controlled by the commission and only in accordance with the following priority:

(1) the payment of operation and maintenance expenses for such utility and related facilities;

(2) the payment of pension charges and proportionate payments to such compensation and other insurance or outside reserve funds as the commission may establish or the board of supervisors may require with respect to employees of the commission;

(3) the payment of principal, interest, reserve, sinking funds, and other mandatory funds created to secure revenue bonds hereafter issued by the commission for the acquisition, construction or extension of Hetch Hetchy or related facilities owned, operated or controlled by the commission;

(4) the payment of principal and interest on general obligation bonds heretofore or hereafter issued by the city and county for Hetch Hetchy purposes;

(5) reconstruction and replacement as determined by the commission or as required by any Hetch Hetchy revenue bond ordinance or resolution duly adopted and approved;

(6) the acquisition of land, real property or interest in real property for, and the acquisition, construction, enlargement and improvement, of new and existing buildings, structures, facilities, equipment, applicances and other property necessary or convenient for the development or improvement of such utility owned, controlled or operated by the commission; and for any other lawful purpose of the commission including the transfer of surplus funds pursuant to Section 6.407(e).

Section 6. If adopted, these amendments shall become operative on the first day of January 1994 and shall become fully implemented by the first day of July 1994, unless otherwise provided.

By July 1, 1994, the functions, equipment, facilities and personnel of the municipal railway shall be transferred to the department of public transportation.

The mayor, the board of supervisors, the controller and other city and county officers and agencies are authorized and directed to effectuate the transfer of the functions and personnel authorized by this Charter amendment. □

Charter Review N

PROPOSITION N

Shall the Mayor, a member of the Board of Supervisors, and the Chief Administrative Officer be directed to review the Charter and propose changes that the Board of Supervisors could submit to the voters to make City government more cost effective and responsive?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The San Francisco Charter is the City's constitution. The Charter establishes the structure and organization of City government. It also specifies in detail the duties and responsibilities of City officials and departments.

The present Charter was adopted in 1932 and has been amended many times since then. Any change in the Charter must be approved by the voters.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition N is a charter amendment that would direct the Mayor, a member of the Board of Supervisors and the Chief administrative officer to conduct a complete review of the Charter. The purpose of the review would be to reorganize City government to make it more cost-effective and responsive to the people. These three officials would then propose amendments revising the Charter to the Board of Supervisors. Amendments approved by the board would be placed on the November 1994 ballot.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want this Charter review to be conducted and charter amendments to reorganize City government to be proposed to the Board of Supervisors for the November 1994 ballot.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want this charter review to be conducted.

Controller's Statement on "N"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition N:

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it could result in a minor increase in the cost of government for this newly created committee to review the Charter, solicit testimony, evaluate alternative methods of governance and propose amendments to the Charter.

How Supervisors Voted on "N"

On July 12, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 11-0 to place Proposition N on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Kennedy, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

N Charter Review

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION N

San Francisco is facing some of the greatest challenges in its history. But the City Charter — the legal document which lays the foundation for San Francisco's government — prevents the City from effectively meeting these challenges.

Rather than a durable framework for good government, like the U.S. Constitution, the 61 year-old document is an anchor for inefficiency and excessive cost. In this time of budget crisis, the Charter actually impedes delivery of public services:

The City Charter dilutes the authority of each branch of City government so no official body has sufficient authority or responsibility to manage effectively.

The 300-page Charter is not a document "for the people"; it is so convoluted and complex that only insiders know how to navigate it.

Proposition N mandates that a thorough review of the current City Charter be undertaken with proposed changes brought back to the voters next year.

Proposition N will:

Begin the job of reconstructing San Francisco City government to make it more efficient, cost-effective and responsive to the people of this city.

Hold the Mayor, the President of the Board of Supervisors and the Chief Administrative Officer responsible for placing the necessary reforms and revisions before the people of San Francisco for a vote in the General Election of November 1994.

Require the City to develop procedures for public participation in Charter Reform. Proposition N will allow the effort to receive private and foundation donations, minimizing the use of taxpayer money in carrying out this mandate.

San Francisco needs and deserves a better Charter. Vote YES on Proposition N.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION N

We don't dispute the need for some Charter revision. What's puzzling is the Board of Supervisors apparent compulsion to clutter San Francisco's Charter with a further meaningless and unnecessary provision directing the formation of a committee to complete a review of the Charter.

IF THE MAYOR, CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER AND A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS WANT TO REVIEW THE CHARTER AND FORMULATE REVISIONS, NO CHARTER AMENDMENT IS REQUIRED FOR THEM TO SIMPLY MEET AND DO SO.

All that's required is hard work and dedication. Are we to believe that passage of Proposition N will suddenly propel our public officials to do the serious and necessary hard work.

WHY WASTE OUR TIME AND MONEY ON THIS SUPERFLUOUS PROPOSAL? RATHER THAN FURTHER MUDDLING THE CHARTER, THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS SHOULD FOCUS ITS EFFORTS ON IMPROVING MUNI SERVICE AND RESTORING CRITICAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION N.

San Francisco Taxpayers Association
Cheryl Arenson, President
Senator Quentin L. Kopp, Director

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OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION N

This is a pointless, unnecessary, even an insulting proposal. It amends the Charter with a direction to the Mayor, a member of the Board of Supervisors and the Chief Administrative Officer to review the rest of the Charter and submit future Charter amendments to the Board of Supervisors for the November, 1994 election. One wonders about the "genius" who conjured this measure. Why do our illustrious public officials waste money by placing a redundant proposal on the ballot? Public officials don't need a Charter amendment to review and propose amendments to the Charter. Neither the Charter nor any San Francisco ordinance requires the Board of Supervisors or Mayor to obtain voter approval to review and recommend changes to the Charter. The Mayor, CAO and Board of Supervisors could simply form a committee to accomplish the review and recommendations contemplated by this proposal.

PROPOSITION N IS A COLOSSAL WASTE OF MONEY AND AN INSULT TO OUR INTELLIGENCE. It's an effort to persuade us that City Hall inadequacies are the result of a document which has prevented the corruption and graft that characterized San Francisco city government before 1932. The Registrar of Voters estimates that it drains $30,000 to place a proposal on the ballot. That's a needless cost in tough fiscal times. Teach our elected representatives at City Hall that we're not fooled by their cosmetic, superficial nonsense. Vote no on N and tell them to grab a conference room and get to work on any desirable Charter revisions.

San Francisco Taxpayers Association
Cheryl Arenson, President
Quentin L. Kopp, Board Member

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION N

The opponents of Proposition N miss the point of the Charter amendment.

Voter approval of Proposition N would send a clear message to the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, and the Chief Administrative Officer that the City Charter must be reviewed and reformed. Citizens will take an active and participatory role in the Charter reform process. Voters must not forget that they direct elected officials and not the other way around. The opponents of Proposition N should not discourage the voters from exercising their right to political awareness and participation.

Charter reform may not happen if we just wait for someone to "grab a conference room and get to work" as the opponents of Proposition N suggest. Real reform takes political will that can only be assured by the passage of Proposition N.

Exercise your political right and vote **Yes on Proposition N.**

Board of Supervisors.

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N Charter Review

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION N

Vote Yes on Proposition N.

Proposition N will direct the Mayor, a member of the Board of Supervisors, and the Chief Administrative Officer to review our 61 year old City Charter and propose changes that will make City Government run more efficiently and at less cost. Citizen input will be sought. Public hearings on proposed changes will be held. You will have the final vote when these Charter amendments come before the voters next November.

Your **Yes Vote on Proposition N** will send a strong message that now is the time to reform city government — to make it more responsive to the people of San Francisco.

Please join me in voting **Yes on Proposition N.**

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

San Francisco City Government is careening from one budget crisis to the next, resulting in service cuts and a reduced quality of life for San Franciscans.

But instead of providing a framework for dealing with our fiscal problems, the City Charter — the 300-page document that lays out the structure of City government — is like a ball and chain dragging us down.

Proposition N mandates a thorough review of the City Charter to identify specific structural changes that will make government more efficient, cost-effective and responsive to San Franciscans.

The author of the measure has pledged that an advisory committee of neighborhood, civic, labor and business leaders will be set up to help suggest reform measures.

Proposition N will produce real reform in a timely fashion.

Please support Proposition N.

Roberta Boomer, member
S.F. Republican Party Central Committee
Cristina Mack, member
S.F. Republican Party Central Committee
Manny Rosales, member
S.F. Republican Party Central Committee

This year, San Francisco faced the worst budget crisis in its history — and next year's may be worse. The City's uncertain fiscal future jeopardizes the vital services residents need and expect. At the same time, our City Charter lays out a framework for government that hampers the efficient delivery of services.

San Francisco must reform its charter as part of a long-term strategy for putting its fiscal house in order. Measures such as Propositions L and M address some of these problems, but there is much more to be done.

Proposition N calls for a thorough and complete review of the City Charter. The purpose of this review is the restructuring of city government to make it more efficient and responsive to the people of San Francisco.

Specifically, Prop. N will:

- **hold the City's highest elected and appointed officials responsible for producing real change.** Prop. N calls on the Mayor, the Chief Administrative Officer and a member of the Board of Supervisors to identify charter reform measures for placement on the November 1994 ballot.
- **get the public involved in Charter Reform.** Under Prop. N, Charter Reform proposals will go to the full Board of Supervisors for review and public hearings.

The electorate must approve any Charter Reform measures proposed as a result of Proposition N.

Proposition N is the first step toward better city government. Vote YES on Prop. N.

San Francisco Planning and Urban Research Association (SPUR)

San Francisco's outdated City Charter can't keep up with today's needs — much less the challenges of the upcoming century.

Proposition N is the first step in modernizing the Charter and eliminating the need for countless amendments that clutter our ballots every election.

Please join me in voting **YES on N.**

Supervisor Carole Migden

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PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION N

The San Francisco Democratic Party has long supported reform of our outdated City Charter.

Proposition N is a first step towards charter revision to increase efficiency and improve services.

VOTE YES on N.

San Francisco Democratic Party
Carole Migden, Chair

San Francisco's Charter is out of date and out of step with good government.

Adopted 61 years ago, the Charter today consists of hundreds of added amendments that detail how the city operates and is structured — everything from departmental responsibilities to employee compensation, the purchase of materials, and other administrative and personnel procedures.

The Charter muddles responsibility and assures that no one can truly manage the city. The result is a bureaucratic morass that wastes millions.

As San Francisco continues to wrestle with decreasing revenues and increasing demands for services, Charter revision is needed now more than ever.

Vote YES on Prop N.

G. Rhea Serpan, President
San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

Since the last major charter reform effort a decade ago, of which I was an elected commissioner, it has become even more obvious and more urgent that the antiquated document needs modernization.

Proposition N is a positive first step towards comprehensive reform of the City Charter and reorganization of City government, rather than the piecemeal approach we have taken for decades.

Please join me in voting **YES on N for real charter reform.**

James W. Haas
Former Charter Commissioner

City government needs reform! **VOTE YES** on Proposition N to make city government more responsive to you.

Supervisor Kevin Shelley

It's Time to Change the Charter

San Francisco's 61-year-old Charter is a millstone around the neck of city government.

Instead of providing a flexible blueprint for governing the City, the Charter actually makes it more difficult to provide public services efficiently.

Proposition N mandates that a thorough review of the City Charter be undertaken by the City's highest appointed and elected officials.

Proposition N makes government reform a priority, sets a deadline for city officials, and gives San Francisco voters a voice in the process.

Under Prop. N, all reform measures must be submitted to the Board of Supervisors for review and public hearings. All Charter Reform measures placed on the ballot by the Board of Supervisors must go before the electorate by November 1994.

Vote Yes on Prop. N for better city government.

Willie Brown, Jr.
Speaker, California State Assembly
John Burton
Member, California State Assembly

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N Charter Review

PAID ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION N

Vote no on Proposition N. This is another vaudevillian proposal symbolizing the ballot clutter to which the Board of Supervisors subjects taxpayers, for no sound reason. It reflects City Hall ineptitude, not good government. Charter amendments can be propounded by the Mayor or any member of the Board of Supervisors. If the Mayor, Chief Administrative Officer and a representative of the Board of Supervisors want to review the Charter and formulate revisions, no Charter amendment is required for them to meet to do so. In fact, they could simply sit around that huge conference table in the CAO's office. If they wanted a formal document as an *imprimatur* for a meeting, a simple Board of Supervisors resolution would suffice. Instead, they decide, for inexplicable reasons, to beleaguer us with yet another money-wasting ballot measure as if to proclaim "We're serious people." Why don't they show seriousness in fixing City Hall damage from the Loma Prieta Earthquake of October 17, 1989? Send the message that we see through their transparent effort to appear like people of gravity.

VOTE NO ON N.

Kopp's Good Government Committee
Senator Quentin L. Kopp

TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT PROPOSITION N

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said city and county by adding section 9.103-1 thereto, relating to charter review.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held November 3, 1993, a proposal to amend the Charter of said city and county by adding section 9.103-1 thereto, reading as follows:

NOTE: This entire section is new.

9.103-1 Charter Review

Rather than a blueprint for effective municipal government, the 61 year old document has evolved into a 300 page tangle of bureaucratic provisions that prevents the city's managers from being held accountable and results in wasted human and financial resources.

The voters of the City and County of San Francisco direct that a thorough and complete review of the present charter be undertaken for the purpose of restructuring our municipal government to make it cost-effective and responsive to the people. The mayor, board of supervisors, represented by a member designated by the board, and the chief administrative officer are charged to be responsible for the timely implementation of this mandate and are directed to submit to the board of supervisors pursuant to state law amendments necessary to further reform and revise the charter, to be placed on the November 1994 general election ballot. □

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Meetings of Supervisor Committees O

PROPOSITION O

Shall committees of the Board of Supervisors be allowed, upon giving 30 days notice, to hold special meetings in San Francisco at locations other than City Hall?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Much of the work of the Board of Supervisors is done by committees made up of members of the Board. The work of these committees includes holding hearings, drafting laws, and making recommendations to the full board. Except in the case of emergency, all these committees must be held in City Hall.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition O is a charter amendment that would allow committees of the Board of Supervisors to hold special meetings in San Francisco at locations other than City Hall if approved by the full board. The board would be required to give 30 days notice of these special meetings. The notice would be published, and would be posted in City Hall. Regular committee meetings would continue to be held in City Hall.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to allow committees of the board of Supervisors to hold special meetings in San Francisco at locations other than City Hall if the board gives 30 days notice.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you want to continue to require committees of the Board of Supervisors to hold all of their meetings in City Hall.

Controller's Statement on "O"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition O:

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is implemented, it should not affect the cost of government.

How Supervisors Voted on "O"

On June 28, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 10-0 to place Proposition O on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Kennedy, Leal, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ABSENT: Supervisor Maher.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

O Meetings of Supervisor Committees

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION O

It's simple. Neighborhood problems demand neighborhood solutions. There is no better way for the Board of Supervisors to address neighborhood problems than by holding occasional committee meetings in the neighborhoods.

Currently, the San Francisco Charter forbids the Board of Supervisors from holding committee meetings outside of City Hall. Proposition O will amend the City charter to allow the Board to hold committee meetings anywhere in San Francisco.

Under Proposition O, the Board of Supervisors will be able to schedule committee meetings in our neighborhoods to hold hearings and invite testimony on issues affecting our daily lives. By using places like neighborhood parks and recreation centers to conduct committee meetings, the Board of Supervisors will become more responsive to the needs of San Franciscans.

Along with its companion measure, Proposition P that will permit the full Board of Supervisors to meet outside City Hall, Proposition O is an inexpensive way to make sure the Board is constantly in touch with the problems facing each and every neighborhood from the Richmond to Hunters Point, North Beach to Park Merced.

Hearings on neighborhood issues should be held in the neighborhoods being affected. Proposition O will allow for greater citizen input into city policies while making it easier for people to bring new issues to the attention of City Hall.

Let's Bring City Hall to the neighborhoods. Vote Yes on Proposition O.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION O

THE "OUT-OF-TOUCH" BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MAKES TOKEN GESTURES

It is an interesting admission above, that: "[T]he Board of Supervisors recognizes that the people of San Francisco sometimes feel out of touch with the city government."

A good look at the wasteful and free-spending proposals on this November 1993 election ballot will explain with more eloquence than Demosthenes' *Third Philippic* the real problems of the City and County of San Francisco Board of Supervisors.

Their acts and resolutions speak for themselves.

So-called "district meetings" of the Board of Supervisors (Proposition P) and its Committees (Proposition O) is a plan that has already been tried . . . and failed:

The San Francisco Community College Board set up a system of "district meetings".

Results???:

A lot of money was spent to run the meetings.

Expensive equipment had to be moved.

College District employees were brought in to unfamiliar locations with a host of unforseen problems.

Sound systems, recording instruments, and even tables were set in place by College District workers.

The meetings were flops.

Few people showed up.

Many of the people who regularly attended College Board meetings got confused by the new locations.

Public input on the College Board was *decreased . . . NOT increased.*

Enactment of Propositions P (Board meetings) and O (Committee meetings) would just repeat an unsuccessful experiment and throw away good tax money to boot.

Citizens Against Proposition O:
Terence Faulkner, Past San Francisco Republican County Chairman
Alexa Smith, Democratic County Central Committee
John Riordan

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Meetings of Supervisor Committees O

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION O

VOTE AGAINST SPECIAL-INTEREST PRESSURE GROUP TACTICS!!!

The proposal for "district meetings" of the Board of Supervisor's committees sounds innocent enough.

It's not!

The proposal really means the following:

(1.) Committee meetings can be held at times and locations difficult for the public and the press to attend.

(2.) The audience at the Committee meetings are less likely to be representative of the San Francisco voting public than if the hearing were properly held at City Hall.

(3.) In the most outrageous cases, Committees of the Board of Supervisors may be confronted by "packed" and one-sided meetings. At such gatherings, we can be sure, every person with the slightest colorable claim on our public tax dollar will be there in force.

(4.) To make matters worse, the costs for such "district meetings" are likely to be wasteful and expensive.

Citizens Against Proposition O:
Arlo H. Smith
Past BART President
Terence Faulkner
Past San Francisco Republican County Chairman
Alexa Smith, Democratic County Central Committee
John Riordan
Democratic County Central Committee

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION O

The only "special interests" hurt by Proposition O are the lobbyists who crowd City Hall.

Proposition O brings committee meetings out of City Hall and into the neighborhoods, where real people can have a say for a change.

MEETINGS YOU CAN ATTEND

Right now, if you want to give your opinion at City Hall, you need to take a day off work and travel down to the Civic Center. With Proposition O, there will be regularly scheduled meetings in your neighborhood after work.

Proposition O will cost the taxpayers nothing. According to the Controller, holding meetings in the neighborhoods will not increase the cost of government.

PROPOSITION O GIVES THE PEOPLE MORE SAY

The opponents seem to be arguing that there is something wrong with more public testimony and input before the Board of Supervisors. Of course, they are wrong.

More convenient committee meetings means a better chance City government will hear you. And that means better City government.

Let the people have their say. Vote YES on Proposition O.

Board of Supervisors.

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O Meetings of Supervisor Committees

PAID ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION O

I sponsored Proposition O to make sure San Franciscans can participate in our city government. By allowing Board Committees to meet in the neighborhoods, during convenient after-work hours, Proposition O will help bring government closer to the people.

Bring government to the people. **VOTE YES** on Proposition O.

Supervisor Kevin Shelley

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition O

TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT PROPOSITION O

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Section 2.200 to permit the committees of the board of supervisors to hold special meetings in San Francisco in locations other than in City Hall.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held therein on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Section 2.200 to read as follows:

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike out type~~.

2.200 Meetings

At 12:00 o'clock noon on the eighth day of January next following their election, the newly elected and continuing members of the board of supervisors shall meet at the legislative chamber in the City Hall, and thereafter regular meetings shall be held as fixed by resolution.

The meetings of the board shall be held in the City Hall, provided that, in case of emergency, the board, by resolution, may designate some other appropriate place as its temporary meeting place.

Notice of any special meeting shall be published at least 24 hours in advance of such special meeting.

The board of supervisors, by motion, may authorize a committee of the board of supervisors to schedule a special meeting of the committee of the board in a location in San Francisco other than in City Hall. Notice of special committee meetings being convened outside of City Hall shall be published and posted in City Hall at least 30 days in advance of such special meetings. Motions to schedule special meetings of the committees of the board in locations in San Francisco other than in City Hall shall first be introduced and referred to a committee of the board for hearing and consideration. □

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Board of Supervisors Meetings P

PROPOSITION P

Shall the Board of Supervisors be allowed, upon giving 30 days notice, to hold special meetings in San Francisco at locations other than City Hall?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Except in the case of emergency, all meetings of the Board of Supervisors must be held in City Hall.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition P is a charter amendment that would allow the Board of Supervisors to hold special meetings in San Francisco at locations other than City Hall. The board would be required to give 30-days notice of these special meetings. This notice would be published, and would be posted in City Hall. Regular meetings would continue to be held in City Hall

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to allow the Board of Supervisors to hold special meetings in San Francisco at locations other than City Hall if the Board gives 30-days notice.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you want to continue to require the Board of Supervisors to hold all of its meetings in City Hall.

Controller's Statement on "P"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition P:

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it should not affect the cost of government.

How Supervisors Voted on "P"

On June 28, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 8-2 to place Proposition P on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Kaufman, Kennedy, Leal, Migden and Shelley.

NO: Supervisors Hallinan and Hsieh.

ABSENT: Supervisor Maher.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

P Board of Supervisors Meetings

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION P

The Board of Supervisors recognizes that the people of San Francisco sometimes feel out of touch with city government. That's why the Board put Proposition P on the ballot.

Proposition P will bring the Board closer to the people who elect us by allowing the Board to meet occasionally outside City Hall.

Currently, the San Francisco Charter forbids the Board of Supervisors from meeting outside of City Hall. Proposition P will amend the city charter to allow the Board to meet anywhere in San Francisco.

Along with its companion measure, Proposition O that will permit the Board to hold committe meetings outside City Hall, Proposition P will allow the Board to conduct its weekly meetings anywhere in San Francisco.

By meeting in places like neighborhood parks and recreation centers, the Board of Supervisors will become more responsive to the needs of San Franciscans.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION P

THE "OUT-OF-TOUCH" BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MAKES TOKEN GESTURES

It is an interesting admission above, that: "[T]he Board of Supervisors recognizes that the people of San Francisco sometimes feel out of touch with the city government."

A good look at the wasteful and free-spending proposals on this November 1993 election ballot will explain with more eloquence than Demosthenes' *Third Philippic* the real problems of the City and County of San Francisco Board of Supervisors.

Their acts and resolutions speak for themselves.

So-called "district meetings" of the Board of Supervisors (Proposition P) and its Committees (Proposition O) is a plan that has already been tried . . . and failed:

The San Francisco Community College Board set up a system of "district meetings".

Results???:

A lot of money was spent to run the meetings.

Expensive equipment had to be moved.

College District employees were brought in to unfamiliar locations with a host of unforseen problems.

Sound systems, recording instruments, and even tables were set in place by College District workers.

The meetings were flops.

Few people showed up.

Many of the people who regularly attended College Board meetings got confused by new locations.

Public input on the College Board was *decreased . . . NOT increased.*

Enactment of Propositions P (Board meetings) and O (Committee meetings) would repeat an unsuccessful experiment and waste tax money.

Citizens for a Representative Board of Supervisors:
Terence Faulkner, Past State Executive Committeeman of California Republican Party
Alexa Smith, Democratic Committeemember
John Riordan, Democratic Committeemember

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Board of Supervisors Meetings P

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION P

VOTE AGAINST MORE SPECIAL-INTEREST PRESSURE GROUP TACTICS!!!

The proposal for so-called "district meetings" of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors is *still* more ill-advised than Proposition O's plan for Board Committees.

Proposition P would unwisely allow the following legislative abuses:

(1.) Board of Supervisors meetings might be held at locations and times where the press and public would have great difficulty in attending.

(2.) The audience at these "district meetings" of the Board of Supervisors is likely to be ***highly unrepresentative*** of the San Francisco voting public.

(3.) There will be those outrageous cases — especially when there is a lot of money involved — where Board of Supervisors meetings would almost certainly be packed with demanding special interest groups (e.g., garbage collectors demanding rate increases, taxi owners insisting on fewer cabs and higher fares, etc.).

(4.) District meetings of the Board of Supervisors would, of course, cost the City and County of San Francisco more money than regular City Hall meetings.

Citizens for a Representative Board of Supervisors:
Arlo H. Smith
Democratic County County Central Committee
Terence Faulkner
Past State Executive Committeeman of California Republican Party
Alexa Smith, Democratic County Central Committee
John Riordan
Former San Francisco College Board President

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION P

PROPOSITION P HELPS GIVE CITY GOVERNMENT BACK TO YOU.

Proposition P brings the Board of Supervisors out of City Hall and into the neighborhoods. That means City business will be conducted right in front of you — with your input. The opponents want to keep all meetings at City Hall. That might be more convenient for the lobbyists, but not for you.

With Proposition P, you and your neighbors will have the opportunity to attend meetings after work in your neighborhoods. More public input will mean better City government for San Francisco.

NO COST TO THE TAXPAYERS

According to the Controller, Proposition P will cost the taxpayers nothing. Bringing board meetings to the neighborhoods will save money in the long-run. Intense public scrutiny means better, more efficient government.

GIVE POLITICIANS A PIECE OF YOUR MIND.

If you've ever wanted to give the Supervisors a piece of your mind, Proposition P will bring the government into your neighborhood with convenient after-work meetings. Tell politicians how it really is where you live! Vote YES on Proposition P.

Board of Supervisors.

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P Board of Supervisors Meetings

PAID ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION P

I wrote Proposition P to help give city government back to the people. Taking the Board of Supervisors out of City Hall and into the neighborhoods will give thousands more San Franciscans a chance to participate in, and help improve, our city government.

For more responsive government, VOTE YES on Proposition P.

Supervisor Kevin Shelley

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition P

TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT PROPOSITION P

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Section 2.200 to permit the board of supervisors to hold special meetings in San Francisco in locations other than in City Hall.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held therein on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Section 2.200 to read as follows:

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike-out type~~.

2.200 Meetings

At 12:00 o'clock noon on the eighth day of January next following their election, the newly elected and continuing members of the board of supervisors shall meet at the legislative chamber in the City Hall, and thereafter regular meetings shall be held as fixed by resolution.

The meetings of the board shall be held in the City Hall, provided that, in case of emergency, the board, by resolution, may designate some other appropriate place as its temporary meeting place.

Notice of any special meeting shall be published at least 24 hours in advance of such special meeting.

The board of supervisors, by motion, may schedule special meetings of the board in locations in San Francisco other than in City Hall. Notice of special meetings being convened outside of City Hall shall be published and posted in City Hall at least 30 days in advance of such special meetings. Motions to schedule special meetings of the board in locations in San Francisco other than in City Hall shall first be introduced and referred to a committee of the board for hearing and consideration. □

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Purchasing Procedures Q

PROPOSITION Q

Shall rules for purchasing equipment and supplies be changed to allow departments, with purchaser approval, to make purchases below $5,000, to require written contracts above $2,500 and sealed bids above $50,000, and to allow the Board of Supervisors after 1997 to modify the $5,000 and $2,500 limits?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: City departments generally may not buy supplies or equipment on their own. Instead, the City Purchaser must buy the supplies and equipment for all departments. The Purchaser must use a written contract or a written purchase order for all purchases.

The Charter states that all contracts for materials, supplies and equipment must be based on sealed bids. However, the City's Administrative Code states that sealed bids are required only where the amount of the contract is over $50,000.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition Q is a charter amendment. It would make the following three changes in current purchasing procedures:

City departments, with the Purchaser's approval, could buy supplies and equipment on their own if the purchase is less than $5,000. Beginning in fiscal year 1996-1997, Proposition Q would allow the Board of Supervisors to change this amount.

It would require a written contract or purchase order only for purchases over $2,500. Beginning in fiscal year 1996-1997, Proposition Q would allow the Board of Supervisors to change this amount.

It would amend the Charter to require sealed bids only where the contract is for $50,000 or more.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to make these changes in the City's purchasing procedures.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to make these changes in the City's purchasing procedures.

Controller's Statement on "Q"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition Q:

Should the proposed amendment be adopted and implemented, in my opinion, it could decrease the cost of government in an indeterminable amount by cutting down on certain regulations and decentralizing certain functions which can be more easily handled at the departmental level.

How Supervisors Voted on "Q"

On June 28, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 10-0 to place Proposition Q on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Kennedy, Leal, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ABSENT: Supervisor Maher.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

Q Purchasing Procedures

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Q

The Mayor, Board of Supervisors, Chief Administrative Officer and Purchasing Department urge a YES vote on Proposition Q to streamline City government and save money.

Proposition Q will:

1. **Allow Departments to make their own purchases of less than $5,000 if they can do so less expensively** than the Purchasing Department. This will streamline government and increase management efficiencies in Departments. Proposition Q would require Departments to follow procedures for competitive bidding for these purchases.
   With Departments placing these low-dollar orders, the Purchasing Department will be given more time to develop more annual contracts for large purchases and contracts. **This will save the City significant amounts of money,** and lead to consolidations in large contracts.
2. **Require contracts over $2,500 to be in writing.** Currently, the Charter requires all purchases except in emergencies, to be in writing. This causes huge amounts of paperwork. **Businesses do not operate in this way. Instead, they have a threshold below which verbal orders are allowed. Proposition Q will move the City away from extra paperwork, and toward modern business practices.**
3. **Clarify the requirement that contracts above $50,000 be advertised.**
   The Charter requires contracts to be advertised. Proposition Q will make contracts over $50,000 subject to advertising to help identify lowest bidders and clarify the intent of the Charter.

Proposition Q will **streamline City government and save money.**

We urge a YES vote on Proposition Q.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Q

PROPOSITION Q IS MORE THAN "QUESTIONABLE"!!!

The Board of Supervisors are ***DEAD WRONG*** in falsely claiming that Proposition Q will "save money" or "streamline City government".

Proposition Q will lessen the use of written contracts.

It is falsely claimed that departments of the City and County of San Francisco will somehow only be allowed to make purchases of under $5,000 ". . . if they can do so less expensively than the Purchasing Department." Unfortunately, this legislation does not impose such needed controls.

It even appears the Board of Supervisors might have the power — by resolution — to let contracts for over $2,500 be entered into without a written agreement (!!!).

Given the long local history of contract disputes, of persons with political influence attempting to overreach the City and County of San Francisco and other governmental entities, great caution should be used in changing *ANY* City Charter requirements involving purchasing.

Without seeking to open old wounds, the bitter construction contractor disputes of BART with Westinghouse and other firms not that many years ago stand as a warning why careful contracting standards *MUST* be maintained.

Citizens Against Economic Waste and Proposition Q:
Andrew de la Rosa
Alexa Smith
Terence Faulkner
Ileana Hernandez
John Riordan

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Purchasing Procedures Q

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION Q

PROPOSITION Q IS A FORMULA FOR ECONOMIC WASTE!!!

Proposition Q, if implemented, would reduce the role of the City Purchaser.

Proposition Q would allow City departments to purchase equipment independently — and without written contracts — if the purchase price is less than $2,500.

Currently, all City and County of San Francisco equipment must be acquired through the City Purchaser.

If passed, Proposition Q would essentially give City departments a *"blank check"*.

City departments would no longer require written contracts for most equipment.

City and County of San Francisco bidding procedures would be done away with for items of under $50,000.

Already billions of dollars in debt, the City and County of San Francisco owes more money than many independent nations of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America!!!

Can San Francisco **AFFORD** to **GIVE UP COMPETITIVE BIDDING???**

Can San Francisco **AFFORD** to **GET RID OF WRITTEN CONTRACTS???**

Proposition Q is just requesting voter approval of a *"blank check"*.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION Q!!!

Citizens Against Economic Waste and Proposition Q:
Andrew de la Rosa
Environmental Consultant
Alexa Smith
Democratic State Commiteemember
Arlo H. Smith
Past BART Director
John Riordan
Former San Francisco College Board Member
Ileana Hernandez
Corporation President
Terence Faulkner
Past State Executive Committeeman of California Republican Party

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION Q

Proposition Q will **STREAMLINE CITY GOVERNMENT PURCHASING** and **HELP THE CITY SAVE MONEY.**

Opponents of Proposition Q support an outdated and inefficient method of government purchasing.

Under Proposition Q, City Departments would still be *required* to use competitive bidding procedures, and where needed, written contracts would still be used for purchases of equipment, goods and services.

The fact is that Proposition Q will *streamline* City government by reducing paperwork and reducing a layer of government bureaucracy.

Proposition Q will *save money* by increasing the City Purchaser's ability to consolidate purchases of goods and services, and forcing Departments to purchase goods and services efficiently and within budget. It will enable the City to spend less time on small purchases and more time on *reducing the cost of large purchases.*

The Mayor, Board of Supervisors and Chief Administrative Officer all urge a **YES** vote on Proposition Q.

Board of Supervisors.

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Q Purchasing Procedures

PAID ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Q

As the sponsor of Proposition Q, I urge you to vote YES.

Proposition Q will modernize city purchasing procedures. By saving money on purchases, more funds will be available for needed public services.

Please join me in voting YES on Q.

Supervisor Carole Migden

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition Q

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT
PROPOSITION Q

DESCRIBING AND SETTING FORTH A PROPOSAL TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORATE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF SAID CITY AND COUNTY BY AMENDING SECTIONS 7.100 AND 7.103 THEREOF RELATING TO PURCHASES OF MATERIALS, SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike out type~~.

Section 1. The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electorate of said City and County at election to be held thereon on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the Charter of said City and County by amending Section 7.100 thereto to read as follows:

SEC. 7.100 Material, Supplies, Equipment and Services

The purchaser of supplies shall purchase all materials, supplies and equipment of every kind and nature and enter into agreements for all contractual services required by the several departments and offices of the city and county, except as in this section otherwise provided. Purchases of books, magazines and periodicals for the library departments, works of art for museums and other articles or things of unusual character as to the purchasing thereof, may, on the recommendation of a department head and the approval of the purchaser, be purchased directly by said department head.

Purchases of materials, supplies and equipment involving the expenditure of less than five thousand dollars ($5,000) may, on the recommendation of the department head in charge thereof and the approval of the Purchaser, be purchased directly by the department head. Beginning with fiscal year 1996-97, the Board of Supervisors shall be authorized to increase or decrease by ordinance the dollar amount of purchases of materials, supplies and equipment which may, on the recommendation of the department head and approval of the Purchaser, be purchased directly by the department head.

Purchases for construction operations, or for any operations conducted outside the boundaries of the city and county may, on the recommendation of the department head in charge thereof, and the approval of the purchaser of supplies, be made by the department head. All such purchases made by officials of departments other than the purchasing department shall be made in accordance with regulations established by the purchaser of supplies. The purchaser of supplies shall have authority to exchange used materials, supplies, and equipment to the advantage of the city and county, advertise for bids, and to sell personal property belonging to the city and county on the recommendation of a department head that such articles are unfit for use.

~~All purchases shall be by written purchase order or written contract except in case of emergency.~~ All purchases in excess of ~~$1,000~~ **twenty five hundred dollars ($2,500)** shall be by written contract. **Beginning with fiscal year 1996-97, the Board of Supervisors shall be authorized to increase or decrease by ordinance the dollar amount of purchases which shall be made by written contract.** ~~provided, however, that~~ **Any other provision of this section notwithstanding,** on the recommendation of the department head, in case of an emergency actually existing, the purchaser of supplies, with the approval of the chief administrative officer, may make such purchases in the open market on the basis of informal bids. At least three bids or quotations shall be secured on open market purchases. All contracts and purchase orders in excess of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) for materials, supplies or equipment and all agreements for contractual services in excess of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) shall require the signature of the chief administrative officer in addition to the signature of the purchaser of supplies. Beginning with fiscal year 1987-88, the board of supervisors shall be authorized to increase or decrease by ordinance the dollar amount of contracts requiring approval of the chief administrative officer under this section. The purchaser of supplies shall not enter into any contract or issue any purchase order unless the controller shall certify thereon that sufficient unencumbered balances are available in the proper fund to meet the payments under such purchase order or contract as these become due.

The purchaser of supplies shall establish specifications and tests to cover all recurring purchases of material, supplies and equipment. He shall, as far as is practicable, standardize materials, supplies and equipment according to the use to which they are to be put, when two or more types, brands or kinds are specified or requested by individual departments.

Purchases of equipment shall be made in accordance with specifications furnished by the department requiring such equipment in case the use of such equipment is peculiar to such department. For patented or proprietary articles sold by brand name, the purchaser may require each department requisitioning same by such brand name, to furnish specifications of the article requisitioned and may advertise for bids on the basis of such specifications, under conditions permitting manufacturers of or dealers in other articles made and sold for the same purpose, to bid on such specifications or on the specifications of their own product. If the purchaser of supplies recommends the acceptance of the lowest or best bid, stating his reasons in writing therefor, and if the department head concerned recommends the acceptance of any other bid on such proprietary articles, stating his reasons in writing therefor, the award shall be determined by the controller.

The purchaser of supplies shall require departments to make adequate inspection of all purchases, and shall make such other inspections as he deems necessary. He shall develop standards for determining when articles or services which may be below standards, specifications or samples furnished should be rejected.

He shall have charge of central storerooms and warehouses of the city and county. He shall also have charge of a central garage and shop for the repair of city and county equipment. All garages and shops heretofore maintained by departments for the construction, maintenance, and repair of departmental supplies and equipment, and the personnel assigned thereto, excepting the shop and personnel for fire alarm, police telegraph and traffic signal manufacture and repair operated by the department of electricity, are hereby transferred to said central garage and shop. He shall have authority to require the transfer of surplus property in any department to stores or to other departments.

Section 2. The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electorate of said City and County at election to be held thereon on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the Charter of said City and County by amending Section 7.103 thereto to read as follows:

SEC. 7.103 Requisition, Contract and Payment

All purchase orders and contracts shall be based on written requisitions, or, for materials or supplies in common use in the various departments, on the purchaser's records of average use by all departments. Purchase orders and contracts for materials, supplies and equipment in excess of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) must be approved by the chief administrative officer. Beginning with fiscal year 1987-88, the board of supervisors shall be authorized to increase or decrease by ordinance the dollar amount of contracts requiring approval of the chief administrative officer under this section. The purchaser of supplies and controller shall establish procedures to approve all bills and vouchers for materials, supplies and equipment and contractual services. All approvals required pursuant to such procedures must be obtained before the controller shall draw and approve warrants therefor. All contracts for the purchase of materials, supplies and equipment **involving the expenditure of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) or more** shall be made after inviting sealed bids by publication. All sealed bids received shall be kept on file. When an award of contract is made, notice that the same has been made shall be given by one publication, and any interested person may examine the bids and records at the purchaser's office.

The purchaser of supplies shall by rules and regulations, approved by the chief administrative officer and the controller, designate and authorize appropriate personnel within the purchasing department to exercise the purchaser's signature powers for purchase orders and contracts approved as provided in this charter. □



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Animal Care & Control

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Retirement Board R

PROPOSITION R

Shall retired employees be allowed to vote and be candidates in Retirement Board elections provided that not more than one retired employee at a time may serve on the Board?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The City operates a retirement system that provides benefits to retired employees. This system is run by a seven-member Retirement Board. Three of these members are elected by active City employees in the retirement system. Retired employees may not vote in Retirement Board elections and may not serve on the Retirement Board.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition R is a charter amendment that would allow retired City employees to vote for the three elected members of the Retirement Board and to serve on the Retirement Board. Only one retired employee could serve on the Retirement Board at a time.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to allow retired City employees to vote for the three elected members of the Retirement Board and to serve on the Retirement Board.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to allow retired City employees to vote for the three elected members of the Retirement Board and to serve on the Retirement Board.

Controller's Statement on "R"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition R:

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it should not affect the cost of government.

How Supervisors Voted on "R"

On July 12, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 11-0 to place Proposition R on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Kennedy, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

R Retirement Board

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION R

San Francisco's Retirement Board oversees the investments and management of employee pension and life insurance funds. The San Francisco Charter currently forbids the city's retirees from voting for-or sitting on-the Retirement Board.

Proposition R amends the charter to allow those most affected by decisions of the Retirement Board-the city's retirees-to be able to participate in the management of the retirement system.

Under Proposition R, retirees will join active employees in electing three of the seven seats on the Retirement Board. Proposition R will also change the charter to permit the active and retired employees to elect a retiree.

Good government demands that those citizens most affected by city policies have the opportunity to provide input into decisions that affect their daily lives. Our retired employees deserve the chance to sit on the Retirement Board because the Board makes decisions that will have a significant impact on retirees' monthly pensions.

Proposition R was proposed jointly by the associations representing retired city employees, including the Veteran Police Association, the Retired Firemen, Retired Employees of the City and County of San Francisco and the Retired Teachers.

Our Neighboring counties of Contra Costa, Alameda and Marin already have these enlightened provisions on the books, as does the State of California's retirement system. Our retirees are asking for your support to give them the same opportunity to become involved in setting policies that affect their livelihood-today and every day for years ahead.

Help our retirees have a greater voice in the management of the retirement system. Help our retirees participate in safeguarding their own future. Vote Yes on Proposition R.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

No Opponent's Argument Was Submitted Against Proposition R
No Rebuttals Were Submitted On Proposition R

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Retirement Board R

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION R

I authored this measure to give San Francisco seniors a say in their own retirement system! VOTE YES on Proposition R.

Supervisor Kevin Shelley

The proposal would not enlarge the existing City & County Employees Retirement System Board of Directors but would allow former City employees who are now retired members of the City's Retirement System to vote for candidates for the current three elected positions on the Retirement Board. Only one elected position on the Board could be occupied by a retired member at any one time. This is not unusual. It is a right enjoyed by retired members of the State Employees Retirement System and other county retirement systems throughout the State of California.

Vote "YES" on "R" to give retired persons the right to vote for the elected Members of the Retirement System.

Robert J. Scrimgeour, Retired City Employees
Gale Wright, S.F. Veteran Police
Leo T. Burns, Retired Firemen & Widows
Veraine Frierson, United Educators, Retired

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS ENDORSE THIS PROPOSITION "R" AND RECOMMEND AND ASK A "YES" VOTE:

Assemblyman John Burton
12th Assembly Dist
Joan-Marie Shelley
United Educators S.F.
Charles Peterson, Pres.
S.F. Veteran Police
Senator Quentin L. Kopp
State Senate
Walter L. Johnson, Secty-Treas.
S.F. Labor Council
Senator Milton Marks
State Senate

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition R

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TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT
PROPOSITION R

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco by amending Section 3.670 thereof, relating to to the composition of the Retirement Board of the San Francisco City and County Employees' Retirement System by allowing retired members to vote in Retirement Board elections and to be elected to the Retirement Board.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said City and County at an election to be held therein on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the Charter of said City and County by amending Section 3.670 thereof, to read as follows:

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike-out type~~.

3.670 Board Composition

The retirement system shall be managed by a retirement board, which is hereby created, and which shall be the successor and have the powers and duties of the board of administration, the board of trustees of the police relief and pension fund, and the board of fire pension fund commissioners. The retirement board shall consist of one member of the board of supervisors, to be appointed by the president of the board of supervisors, three members to be appointed by the mayor, and three members elected ~~from~~ by the active members~~, who shall not include~~ and retired persons of the retirement system **from among their number**. The members appointed by the mayor shall either hold a degree of doctor of medicine, or shall be experienced in life insurance, actuarial science, employee pension planning, or investment portfolio management; and shall be appointed by the mayor from among three persons whose names shall have been submitted by a committee consisting of two members each of the San Francisco Medical Society, Bar Association of San Francisco, San Francisco Real Estate Board and the Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.~~; provided, however, that~~ **There** shall not be, at any one time, more than **one retired person nor more than** one appointed member who holds a degree of doctor of medicine. The term of office of the six members, other than the member of the board of supervisors, shall be five years. The term of office for the member of the board of supervisors shall be for one year, or until the member is no longer serving on the board of supervisors, if the departure from the board occurs prior to the termination of the one year term. The members of the retirement board shall serve without compensation. Subject to the civil service provisions of this charter, the retirement board shall appoint a secretary-general manager. □

Fine Arts Museums S

PROPOSITION S

Shall the Board of Trustees of the Fine Arts Museums be allowed greater independence in the management and operation of the museums?

YES
NO

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco consist of the California Palace of Legion of Honor and the M.H. de Young Memorial Museum. Under the Charter, management and operation of the Fine Arts Museums are governed by a Board of Trustees that can have up to 32 members. The term of each trustee is five years. Trustees are not required to be San Francisco residents.

The Board of Trustees must appoint a director, three deputy directors, curators, and an executive secretary. The Board of Trustees cannot enter into certain insurance arrangements for museum exhibits without approval of the Board of Supervisors.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition S is a charter amendment that would allow the Board of Trustees greater independence in the management and operation of the Fine Arts Museums. The maximum number of trustees would increase to 62. The term of each trustee would be three years. A majority of the members of the Board of Trustees would have to be San Francisco residents.

The Board of Trustees would be allowed to fill executive and administrative positions as needed. The Board of Trustees would be able to enter into certain insurance arrangements for museum exhibits without approval of the Board of Supervisors.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to make these changes.

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

Controller's Statement on "S"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition S:

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it should not affect the cost of government since the authority, function and purpose of the museums remain subject to the budget and fiscal provisions of the City Charter.

How Supervisors Voted on "S"

On July 12, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 10-1 to place Proposition S on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: Supervisor Kennedy.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

S Fine Arts Museums

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION S

San Francisco's Fine Arts Museums — the de Young and the Legion of Honor Museums — are an extremely successful public/private partnership. *This Charter Amendment will make them even better.*

Fine Arts Museums Trustees play a critical role in the success of The Fine Arts Museums. For every dollar the City pays towards the operating expenses of the museums, three dollars are contributed by museum revenues and private contributions. In addition, members of the Board of Trustees and staff work together to secure valuable art donations and additional private contributions for facility improvements. Proposition "S" will support private fundraising activities by increasing the number of Trustees. It also includes a new requirement that the majority of Trustees be San Francisco residents, and places in the Charter language supporting the increased diversification of Trustees so they will better reflect San Francisco's many communities.

Proposition "S" will make it easier for the museums to make arrangements for visiting exhibitions by streamlining the process required for insuring loaned artworks. Finally, this Charter Amendment updates the Charter to reflect existing practices, including officially changing the name of the department of the museums to The Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco, and deleting references to staff positions that no longer exist. Please vote Yes on "S".

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

No Opponent's Argument Was Submitted Against Proposition S
No Rebuttals Were Submitted On Proposition S

PAID ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION S

Since 1975, City support for The Fine Arts Museums has dropped from 92% of our total operating budget to 26% for the current year. Last year alone, revenues and private fundraising provided over $9 million for their operations. Museum trustees are the key to this fundraising success. Proposition S will expand the number of trustees and generally update the Charter to clarify existing practices. San Francisco's Fine Arts Museums need your YES vote. Please join with us and vote YES on S.

Mrs. John N. Rosekrans, Jr., Board Chairman
Richard W. Goss II, Board President
Ruth Asawa
Shirley Breyer Black
Robert Bransten
Thad Brown
Nan Hemphill Cook
Charles Crocker
Keith G. Eickman
Burnham Enersen
George Hopper Fitch
Frankie Jacobs Gillette
D.R. Hoyer
David M. Jamison
Frank M. Jordan, Mayor
Leonard E. Kingsley
Sylvia M. Kingsley
Stephanie C. MacColl
Alexander R. Mehran
Walter S. Newman
Trent W. Orr
John N. Rosekrans, Jr.
Douglas W. Shorenstein
Wm. Laney Thornton
Alfred S. Wilsey
Diane B. Wilsey
Frank M. Woods

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition S

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT
PROPOSITION S

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said city and county by repealing Sections 3.620 through 3.624, establishing and governing the Golden Gate Museums of San Francisco, and adding new sections 3.620 through 3.624, establishing and governing the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco, allowing the appointment of employees and assistants as necessary, and restructuring the fiscal and organizational structure of the Fine Arts Museums of the City and County of San Francisco and the financing operations of the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held therein on November 2, 1993, a proposal to amend the Charter of said city and county by repealing Sections 3.620 through 3.624 and adding new Sections 3.620 through 3.624, to read as follows:

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike-out type~~.

PART THIRTEEN: FINE ARTS MUSEUMS OF SAN FRANCISCO

SEC. 3.620 Board of Trustees; Composition

(a) The California Palace of the Legion of Honor and the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum shall comprise the department designated as the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco, or such other title as may be chosen by not less than two-thirds of the trustees of the Fine Arts Museums.

(b) The management, superintendence and operation thereof, and the land set aside therefor, shall be vested in a Board of Trustees consisting of not more than 62 trustees, of which the mayor and the president of the recreation and park commission shall be ex-officio members.

(1) The initial Board of Trustees shall consist of the members of the Board of Trustees as constituted on November 2, 1993. Existing trustees shall serve the remainder of his or her term existing on November 2, 1993 and, thereafter, each trustee shall be elected for a term of three years. The trustees shall serve with a rotating membership. All vacancies in the Board of Trustees, howsoever occurring, shall be filled by the vote of a majority of the trustees.

(2) The Board of Trustees may elect officers from among its members.

(3) On a vote of the majority of trustees, the number of trustees may be increased or decreased from time to time as needed, provided that the number of trustees shall not be more than 62, and provided further that a vote to decrease the number of trustees shall not affect the power or tenure of any incumbent trustees.

(4) None of the trustees shall receive any compensation for his or her services. A majority of the trustees shall be residents of the city and county. In selecting trustees to serve on the Board of Trustees, the Board of Trustees shall give due consideration to nominees who are broadly representative of the diverse communities of the city and county and knowledgeable in the fields of art and culture, as demonstrated by their experience, training, interest or philanthropic activity therein.

(c) The Board of Trustees shall meet for its purposes at least four times annually.

(d) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Charter, a quorum of the Board of Trustees shall consist of one-third (1/3) of the number of trustees in office at the time.

(e) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Charter, a majority or two-thirds vote of the Board of Trustees shall mean a majority or two-thirds of the number of trustees present at the meeting at which the vote is taken.

(f) The Board of Trustees may adopt and amend bylaws providing for the conduct of its affairs and the distribution and performance of its business. Such bylaws may provide, without limitation, for (i) meeting schedules, (ii) the appointment of trustees emeritus, honorary trustees and officers; (iii) the appointment of an executive committee consisting of not less than 7 trustees and for its authority to act on behalf of the whole Board, (iv) such other committees as the Board of Trustees may deem desirable, and (v) terms and qualifications for employees.

SEC. 3.621 Functions; Powers and Duties

Subject to the budget and fiscal provisions of this Charter, it shall be the authority, function and purpose of the Board of Trustees to:

(a) Have exclusive charge of the California Palace of the Legion of Honor and the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum, the lands set aside therefor, and their affairs, including authority to designate the days and hours during which they shall be open and the charges, if any, to be made for admittance thereto, and of all real and personal property belonging to the Museums, or which may be acquired by loan, purchase, gift, devise, bequest or otherwise;

(b) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Charter, have exclusive authority to accept all gifts, devises and bequests to the Fine Arts Museums, including gifts, devises or bequests which are monetary, personal property or real property;

(c) Insure any loan exhibits and enter any agreements to loan or borrow exhibits, including, without limitation, the ability to agree to indemnification and binding arbitration for purposes of insuring such exhibits without action of the Board of Supervisors so long as such agreements entail no expense for the City and County of San Francisco beyond ordinary insurance expenses;

(d) Maintain or enter into an agreement with a non-profit or other legal entity for the purposes of developing or operating the Museums and/or maintaining or developing a fund for the acquisition of works of art;

(e) Maintain, repair or reconstruct existing buildings and construct new buildings and to make and enter into contracts relating thereto. The Recreation and Park Commission shall maintain and care for the grounds of the Museums, and shall furnish the monies for the necessary repair and embellishment of the grounds and unoccupied parts.

SEC. 3.622 Director and Other Employees

The Board of Trustees may appoint and remove at its pleasure a director and an executive secretary and such other executive and administrative positions as may be necessary. Such employees shall not be subject to any City-imposed residency requirements. The director shall appoint such other assistants and employees as may be necessary, who shall be subject to the civil service provisions of this Charter. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Charter, the Board of Trustees may accept and utilize or authorize contributions to supplement or pay for the salaries and/or other benefits of any city and county employees in order to establish salaries and/or benefits which are competitive; provided, however, that for city and county retirement system purposes, only compensation established pursuant to the applicable salary provisions of this Charter shall be considered.

SEC. 3.623 Accounts and Reports

The Fine Arts Museums shall keep a full account of all property, money, receipts and expenditures, and a record of all Board of Trustees proceedings.

SEC. 3.624 Compliance With Terms of Existing Donations

The Board of Trustees is directed to administer and control the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco consistent with the terms of the existing donations to the California Palace of the Legion of Honor and the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum and accepted by the city and county.

~~PART THIRTEEN: GOLDEN GATE MUSEUMS OF SAN FRANCISCO~~

~~3.620 Board of Trustees; Composition~~

~~The California Palace of the Legion of Honor and the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum are hereby consolidated into one department to be known and designated as the Golden Gate Museums of San Francisco or such other title as may be chosen by not less than two-thirds of the then authorized trustees of the museums. The management, superintendence and operation thereof, and the land set aside therefor, shall be vested in a board consisting of 32 trustees, of which the mayor and the president of the recreation and park commission shall be ex officio members. With the exception of certain members of the initial board and the ex officio members, each member shall be elected for a term of five years.~~

~~The initial board shall consist of the ex officio members and the members of the boards of the California Palace of the Legion of Honor and the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum as consti-~~

(Continued on next page)

LEGAL TEXT OF PROPOSITION S (Continued)

~~ated on November 7, 1972. At the first meeting the members shall elect from among their number a person to fill the office of president and shall establish a method for determining which among them shall serve full five-year terms and which shall serve for lesser periods of time in order to establish a board with a rotating membership. The office of president shall carry a term of five years. The office of president and all subsequent vacancies in said board however occurring shall be filled by the vote of a majority of the trustees in office at the time. On a vote of the majority of trustees in office at the time the number of trustees may be increased or decreased from time to time as needed, provided that a vote to decrease the number of trustees shall affect only vacant offices in the authorized number of trustees occurring from whatever cause, and provided further that at no time shall the total number of trustees exceed 32. None of said trustees shall receive any compensation for his or her services, nor need they be residents of the city and county.~~

~~This section, and Sections 3.621, 3.622, 3.623, 3.624 as herein added, and Section 6.404 as herein amended, shall take effect on the filing with the secretary of state of the legislative resolution of approval thereof, except that the existing boards of trustees and departments shall continue for all purposes pertaining to the current fiscal year until the first day of the fiscal year next succeeding the filing of such resolution and the board of trustees of the Golden Gate Museums shall have the power prior to such date only in matters pertaining to its own organization and to such next succeeding fiscal year and thereafter.~~

~~3.621 Functions, Powers and Duties~~

~~The board shall have exclusive charge of said museums, the lands set aside therefor, and their affairs including designating the days and hours during which they shall be open and the charges, if any, to be made for admittance thereto, and of all real and personal property belonging to the museums, or which may be acquired by loan, purchase, gift, devise, bequest or otherwise, when not inconsistent with the terms and conditions of the loan, gift, devise or bequest, and shall have the further power to insure loan exhibits. It shall meet for its purposes four times annually, at least once in three months, and at such other times as the president or any six trustees may appoint, in a place to be provided for the purpose. It shall elect an executive committee consisting of the president and six other trustees which shall have such powers between meeting as are delegated to it by the board, which may include the full powers of the board. All subsequent vacancies in said committee however occurring shall be filled by the vote of a majority of the trustees in office at the time. The president may appoint such further committees as he shall deem appropriate for the purpose of advising the board and executive committee on matters pertaining to the museums. The board further may designate such persons as it deems appropriate "honorary trustees." Each honorary trustee may have a seat on the board and may participate in debate, but said honorary trustee is not entitled to vote on any matters before the board for its consideration.~~

~~The board shall have the power to maintain, repair or reconstruct existing buildings and construct new buildings and to make and enter into contracts relating thereto, subject, however, insofar as city funds are to be used, to the budget and annual appropriation ordinance. The park commission shall Page 9 of 11 maintain and care for the grounds of the museums, and shall furnish the monies for the necessary repair and embellishment of the grounds and unoccupied parts.~~

~~3.622 Director and Other Employees~~

~~The board shall appoint a director, three assistant directors, curators, and an executive secretary, who shall hold office at its pleasure. It shall appoint such other assistants and employees as may be necessary, who shall be subject to the civil service and salary standardization provisions of this charter.~~

~~The civil service rights of persons employed under the civil service provisions of this charter in either the California Palace of the Legion of Honor or the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum Departments shall continue in the Golden Gate Museums Department. Seniority of any such employees who have acquired civil service status in either the California Palace of the Legion of Honor under the provisions of Section 50 of the charter, as amended, and effective January 11, 1943, or in the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum under the provisions of Section 51 of the charter, as amended, and effective January 11, 1943, shall be determined for all purposes in each instance by the date of commencement of full time continuous service with either of such departments.~~

~~3.623 Accounts and Reports~~

~~The executive secretary of the board of trustees of the Golden Gate Museums shall keep a full account of all property, money, receipts and expenditures, and a record of all its proceedings, and shall file annually a report with the controller.~~

~~3.624 Compliance with Terms of the Donation~~

~~It is the intention that the administration and control of the Golden Gate Museums of San Francisco shall be continued with the powers granted and under the conditions imposed by the terms of the respective donations to the California Palace of the Legion of Honor and the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum and accepted by the city and county.~~ □

Deputy Fire Chiefs T

PROPOSITION T

Shall the Chief of the Fire Department be allowed to appoint two Deputy Chiefs chosen from the rank of Assistant Chief or Battalion Chief?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The Chief of the Fire Department has the power to appoint one Deputy Chief, who must come from the rank of Assistant Chief.

This proposition is part of the Fire Department's plan to comply with a court order to hire and promote more minority and women firefighters.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition T is a charter amendment that would allow the Chief of the Fire Department to appoint two Deputy Chiefs, chosen from the rank of Assistant Chief or Battalion Chief. This would substantially enlarge the pool of candidates for the rank of Deputy Chief, which would increase future promotional opportunities for minority and women officers.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to allow the Fire Chief to appoint two Deputy Chiefs from among the members of the Department having the rank of Assistant Chief or Battalion Chief.

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

Controller's Statement on "T"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition T:

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it would not affect the cost of government.

How Supervisors Voted on "T"

On July 12, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 11-0 to place Proposition T on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Kennedy, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

T Deputy Fire Chiefs

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION T

PROPOSITION T WILL PROVIDE ADVANCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN AND MINORITIES WITHIN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Proposition T is being proposed pursuant to the terms of the Fire Department's Management Plan, adopted by the Fire Commission on February 23, 1993. This Management Plan was prepared in accordance with the Federal Consent Decree.

One of the goals of the Management Plan is to increase opportunities within the Fire Department for women and minorities. Presently the Fire Chief can select a Deputy Chief from the rank of Assistant Chief. Proposition T will change the City's Charter and allow the Fire Chief to select a Deputy Chief from the rank of Battalion Chief in addition to Assistant Chief.

This Charter change will increase the pool of eligible candidates for Deputy Chief and at the same time increase the advancement opportunites for women and minorities.

We must eliminate the barriers to advancement for women and minorites throughout our City government. Proposition T helps us reach that goal within the Fire Department.

Please Vote Yes on Propostion T.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

No Opponent's Argument Was Submitted Against Proposition T
No Rebuttals Were Submitted On Proposition T

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Deputy Fire Chiefs T

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION T

The undersigned as policy makers and manager of the San Francisco Fire Department have a working knowledge of its needs and goals.

Prop "T" would allow the Fire Chief greater flexibility in appointing the two Deputy Chiefs of Department.

Under Prop "T" the applicant pool for those two positions is increased from 15 chief officers to 58 chief officers. It is expected that this expanded applicant pool will provide the Fire Chief with a more diverse group of chief officers from which to make the two appointments.

Each of us believes in the importance of Prop "T" as a means to expand the applicant pool for these senior management positions in the Fire Department, and thereby increase the promotional opportunities for minorities and women to be selected for these management positions.

John A. Ertola
President, Fire Commission
Laurence D. Griffin
Vice President, Fire Commission
Charles D. Morrow
Fire Commissioner
Thomas T. Ng
Fire Commissioner
Norma M. Molinar
Fire Commissioner
Joseph A. Medina
Chief of Department

City Government should lead the way in breaking down the glass ceiling which obstructs promotional opportunities for women and minorties.

Proposition T will provide increase opportunties for advancement within the San Francisco Fire Department for women and minorties.

Proposition T is good for women, it's good for minorties and it's good for the San Francisco Fire Department.

I urge you to help increase opportunities for women and minorties in the Fire Department. Please vote YES on Proposition T.

Tom Hsieh, Member, San Francisco Board of Supervisors

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition T

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT
PROPOSITION T

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said City and County by amending Section 3.543 to permit the chief of the fire department to appoint two deputy chiefs of department from among those members of the department holding the rank of battalion chief or assistant chief.

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by bold face type; deletions are indicated by ~~strike out type~~.

3.543 ~~Assistant Fire Chief~~ Deputy Chiefs and Other Executives

Subject to the provisions of Section 3.501 of the charter governing the appointment and removal of non-civil service officers, assistants and employees, and without competitive examination, the chief of the fire department shall have the power to appoint and to remove, at his or her pleasure, from among the members of the department having the rank of ~~first or second~~ assistant chief of the department or battalion chief, a two deputy chiefs of department and, ~~from the members of the department having the rank of battalion chief,~~ a secretary to the chief of the department. □

City Election Procedures U

PROPOSITION U

Shall candidates for City office be required to be San Francisco residents at the time they take out nomination papers, and shall certain other election procedures be changed, including providing the Registrar of Voters and other officials more time to prepare election materials?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The basic rules for conducting City elections are contained in the City Charter. Some of these rules are out of date or differ from rules widely used in local elections elsewhere in California. Others require the Registrar of Voters to prepare for special elections in a short period of time. These rules can be changed only by amending the charter.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition U is a charter amendment that would change the rules for City elections in a number of ways, including the following:

1) A person running for City office would have to be a San Francisco resident at the time of taking out nomination papers, instead of at the time of taking office.

2) When the Board of Supervisors calls a special election, that election would have to be held within 90 days, instead of 30.

3) When an initiative or recall measure qualifies for a special election, that election would have to be held not less than 105 nor more than 120 days afterward, instead of not less than 60 nor more than 75 days afterward.

4) When an initiative or recall measure does not qualify for a special election, it must be on the ballot in the next scheduled election that occurs more than 105 days afterward, instead of more than 30 days afterward.

5) Declaration of candidacy and sponsor's certificates would be filed at the same time, instead of separately. These documents would be kept by the Registrar of Voters for two years, instead of four.

In addition, out of date language would be removed, and other procedures would be simplified.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to make these changes to the rules for City elections.

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

Controller's Statement on "U"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition U:

In my opinion, if the proposed charter amendment is adopted and implemented, it should not affect the cost of government since most of the changes reflected in the amendment already occur in practice in the Registrar of Voters Office.

How Supervisors Voted on "U"

On July 12, 1993 the Board of Supervisors voted 11-0 to place Proposition U on the ballot.

The Supervisors voted as follows:

YES: Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Conroy, Hallinan, Hsieh, Kaufman, Kennedy, Leal, Maher, Migden and Shelley.

NO: None of the Supervisors present voted no.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

U City Election Procedures

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION U

Vote "YES" to make the Charter's election sections simpler and consistent with state laws!

The charter allows elections to be called with only 30 days notice. This makes it impossible for San Francisco to comply with the state laws for sending information to voters, and for absentee voting. This would not allow the Registrar time to notify voters, print and mail the Voter Information Pamphlet, arrange for over 600 polling places, or recruit and train 3,000 poll workers. This would not allow voters time to request or receive their absentee ballots. *This amendment requires that the City give the voters at least 90 days notice before an election.*

Currently, a person who wants to run for a city office does not have to live in San Francisco. *This amendment requires that a candidate for office, for example, mayor, be a San Francisco resident and registered voter.*

Parts of the charter are unnecessarily bureaucratic. If a person wants to run for local office, he or she must follow a two-step process. First, the candidate must pick up certain papers, fill them out, and file them with the Registrar. Only then can they be given the rest of the papers they need, which must be filled out and filed with the Registrar. This amendment would allow candidates to file all their papers and pay the filing fee at one time. In addition, candidates are allowed more time to file and run in the event of a special election.

And finally, it will be easier for candidates and campaigns to know which rules they are supposed to follow. *This amendment would make it clear that, if the charter is silent on a specific election matter, state elections laws would apply.*

We urge you to vote "YES on Proposition U.

Submitted by the Board of Supervisors.

No Opponent's Argument Was Submitted Against Proposition U
No Rebuttals Were Submitted On Proposition U

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

City Election Procedures U

PAID ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION U

Proposition U is Good Government. It helps ensure that City elections will be well managed, AND it saves taxpayer's money. **Vote Yes on Prop U.**

Natalie Berg
Dick Grosboll
Tony Kilroy
Esther Marks
Roger Sanders

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition U

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

TEXT OF PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT
PROPOSITION U

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Sections 8.100, 9.103, 9.104, 9.108, 9.109, 9.110, 9.111, 9.113 and 9.114, therefrom and by repealing Section 9.100-2, thereof, relating to elections.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby submits to the qualified electors of said city and county at an election to be held November 3, 1993, a proposal to amend the Charter of said city and county by amending Sections 8.100, 9.103, 9.104, 9.108, 9.109, 9.110, 9.111, 9.113 and 9.114, thereof, and by repealing Section 9.100-2, therefrom, to read as follows:

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike-out type~~.

8.100 Qualifications

(a) No person shall be a candidate for any elective office nor shall be appointed as a member of any board, commission or advisory body of any kind established by this charter or legislative act of the United States of America, the State of California or this board of supervisors, unless he or she is a resident of the city and county and an elector thereof **at the time that nomination papers are issued to the candidate or at the time of the person's appointment** ~~immediately prior to the time of his or her taking office~~, unless he or she is a retirement system member or health system member elected under charter section 3.670 or 3.680, or unless otherwise specifically provided in this charter, and every elected officer and member of any board, commission or advisory body of any kind shall continue to be a resident of the city and county during incumbency of office, and upon ceasing to be such resident, shall be removed from office. Notwithstanding any other provision of this charter, residency shall not be required for persons appointed to, or serving on, the following boards and commissions: the board of trustees of the San Francisco War Memorial, the board of trustees of the Golden Gate Museums of San Francisco, the Asian Art Commission, and the San Francisco Film and Video Arts Commission.

Notwithstanding this requirement, in the case of boards, commissions or advisory bodies established by legislative act, the residency requirement may be waived by the appointing officer, or entity upon a finding that the board, commission or body requires the appointment of a person with specific experience, skills or qualifications and after exercising due diligence, an eligible and willing appointee residing within the city and county could not be located.

(b) Except for those offices and positions and officers and employees specifically provided for in this section and other sections of the charter, the residential qualifications and requirements for all officers and employees and all offices and positions in the city and county service shall be as provided by ordinance of the board of supervisors.

~~9.100-2 Runoff Election of Members of the Board of Supervisors when Elected by Districts~~

~~Notwithstanding any other provisions or limitations of this charter, whenever the members of the board of supervisors shall be elected by districts by the voters of the city and county they shall be elected in the manner prescribed by this charter; provided, however, that should no candidate in a district receive a majority of all votes cast for all candidates for such district supervisor office, the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes cast for any of such candidates shall thereby qualify as candidates for such district supervisor office at a runoff election to be held on the second Tuesday of the next ensuing December.~~

9.103 Municipal Elections

On Tuesday after the first Monday in November in 1931 and every second year thereafter, there shall be held in the city and county an election to be known as the general municipal election, at which the electors of the city and county shall choose such officers or qualify such candidates as are required by this charter to be elected or qualified at that time.

In the event that a runoff election is required to be held pursuant to the provisions of Sections 9.100-1 ~~or 9.100-2~~ of this charter, on the second Tuesday in December in each year in which such a runoff election is required to be held as aforesaid, there shall be held an election to be known as the municipal runoff election at which the electors of the city and county shall elect such officers as are required by this charter to be elected at that time. Only those officers for which a runoff election is required to be held shall be voted on at any such municipal runoff election, and no other office or measure shall be voted on at said election.

Special municipal elections shall be called by the registrar when required by this charter on the filing of appropriate initiative, referendum or recall petitions, as provided by this charter, and may be called by the supervisors for bond issues, declarations of policy or for the voting on candidates for city and county offices not subject to election at general municipal elections or municipal runoff elections.

All provisions of the general laws of this state, including penal laws, respecting the registration of voters, initiative, referendum and recall petitions, **nominations, candidate ballot designations, the location of candidates' names on the ballot, write-in candidates,** elections, canvas of returns and all matters pertinent to any and all of these, shall be applicable to the city and county except as otherwise provided by this charter or by ordinance adopted by the board of supervisors as authorized by this charter relative to any rights, powers or duties of the city and county or its officers. When not prohibited by general law, the supervisors by ordinance may provide that the publication of precincts and polling places shall be by posting only.

9.104 Nomination of Elective Officers

The name of a candidate for an elective office shall be printed upon the ballot ~~when a declaration of candidacy and certificates of not less than 20 nor more than 30 sponsors shall have been filed on his or her behalf, and~~ when the nomination shall have been made in the following manner: The candidate, not more than 113 days and no later than 88 days before the municipal election in November, shall file with the registrar a declaration of his or her candidacy, in the form prescribed by the registrar for all candidates, including statements of his or her qualifications not to exceed 100 words, subscribed by him or her before the registrar. The registrar **or his or her authorized deputy** shall forthwith certify to the said subscription and its date and retain and file the declaration. **At the same time the candidate files his or her declaration of candidacy, the candidate shall file with the registrar, on forms furnished by him or her, not less than 20 nor more than 30 sponsors, who are electors qualified to vote at the said municipal election and who shall sign and certify under the penalty of perjury to the qualifications of said candidate.** The candidate shall pay to the registrar at the time of filing his or her declaration of candidacy and sponsors certificates a sum equal to two percent (2%) of the current annual salary for the office for which he or she is a candidate. In lieu of such filing fee, a candidate may submit to the registrar signatures of voters registered in San Francisco as provided in the general laws of this state. ~~After said declaration shall have been signed, certified and filed, and not later than 88 days before the election, each candidate shall file with the registrar, on forms furnished by him or her, not less than 20 nor more than 30 sponsors, who are electors qualified to vote at the said municipal election and who shall sign and certify under the penalty of perjury to the qualifications of said candidate.~~

In the event the registrar shall refuse to file such declaration of candidacy, petition in lieu of filing or certificate of a sponsor thereof, he or she shall forthwith designate in writing on the declaration, petition or certificate the defect thereof, or other reason for refusing to file the same, and shall return the same to party tendering it. No defect in any declaration, petition or certificate presented to the registrar shall prevent the filing of another declaration, petition or certificate within the period allowed for presenting the declaration, petition or certificate. The name of every candidate who has been duly and regularly nominated shall be placed on the ballot under the title of the office for which he or she is a candidate, provided that a candidate whose nomination has been completed, may, not less than 66 days before a municipal election, withdraw as a candidate by filing with the registrar his or her withdrawal, naming the office; such withdrawal must be signed and sworn to by the person withdrawing.

The name of every municipal candidate who has been nominated for an office to be elected throughout the city and county as hereinbefore provided shall be placed on the ballot in accordance with the general laws of the state under the

(Continued on next page)

heading of the office for which said candidate has been nominated in the following manner: the name of the candidate highest on the list of candidates for any particular office shall be printed first on the ballot under the proper heading for said office in the lowest numbered assembly district in the city and county. Thereafter, in each succeeding assembly district the name of the candidate appearing first for said office in the last preceding assembly district shall be placed last and the order of the names of the other candidates for said office shall remain unchanged.

In the event that the number of candidates in any group shall exceed the number of assembly districts in the city and county then the total number of candidates in such group shall be divided by the number of assembly districts and the quotient of said division, if an integral number, or, if it be a fractional number, then the next highest integral number shall be the number of candidates to be taken from the beginning of the list of said candidates and placed at the end of said list of candidates in each succeeding assembly district.

Immediately under the name of each candidate and not separated therefrom by any line may appear, at the option of the candidate, one of the following designations:

(a) Words designating the city, county, district or state office which the candidate then holds. Such designations shall not include a party affiliation of the candidate.

(b) If the candidate be a candidate for the same office which he or she then holds, and only in that event, the word "incumbent."

(c) The profession, vocation or occupation of the candidate in not more than nine words.

In all cases words so used shall be printed in eight-point roman boldface capitals and lowercase type.

No incumbent shall have any further preference in the location of his or her name on said ballot unless the same is permitted by this section.

The registrar shall preserve in his or her office, for a period of **two years** ~~four years~~, all candidates' declarations, petitions and all sponsors' certificates filed in accordance with this section.

9.108 Initiative, Referendum, and Recall

(a) The registered voters shall have power to propose by petition, and to adopt or to reject at the polls, any ordinance, act or other measure which is within the power conferred upon the board of supervisors to enact, or any legislative act which is within the power conferred upon any other board, commission or officer to adopt, or any amendment to the charter. Such ordinance, act, charter amendment or other measure may be so proposed by filing with the registrar a petition setting forth said measure in full, signed by registered voters of the city and county as many in number as the percentages hereinafter required of the entire vote for all candidates for the office of mayor cast at the last preceding regular municipal election.

Any declaration of policy may be submitted to the electors in the manner provided for the submission of ordinances; and when approved by a majority of the qualified electors voting on said declaration, it shall thereupon be the duty of the the board of supervisors to enact an ordinance or ordinances to carry such policies or principles into effect, subject to the referendum provisions of this charter.

Any ordinance which the supervisors are empowered to pass may be submitted to the electors by a majority of the board at a general **or primary** election or at a special election called for the purpose, said election to be held not less than **ninety** ~~thirty~~ days from the date of the call. Any such ordinance may be proposed by one-third of the supervisors, or by the mayor, and when so proposed shall be submitted to the electors at the next succeeding general election. No ordinance passed by the supervisors granting any public utility franchise or privilege, shall go into effect until the expiration of 60 days from the date it becomes final. At the end of such 60 days such ordinance shall be in force and effect, unless within such period there shall be filed with the registrar a petition signed by registered voters equal in number to five percent of the entire vote cast for mayor at the last preceding regular municipal election, requesting that such ordinance be submitted to the electors. In case such petition is filed, such ordinance shall not go into effect until approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon at a general or special election.

If, before the time any other ordinance involving legislative matters becomes effective, there shall be filed with the board of supervisors a petition signed by qualified electors of the city and county equal in number to at least 10 percentum of the entire vote cast for all candidates for mayor at the last preceding general municipal election at which **the office of mayor was voted upon,** ~~a mayor was elected,~~ protesting against the passage of such ordinance the same shall be suspended from going into operation, and it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to reconsider such ordinance, and if the same be not entirely repealed, said board shall submit the ordinance to the vote of said electors either at the next general ~~municipal~~ **or primary** election or at a special election to be called for that purpose, and such ordinance shall not go into effect or become operative unless and until a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon shall vote in favor thereof. The provisions of Sections 9.109 and 9.110 of the charter shall apply to and govern the verification and certification of such petition.

Annual budget and appropriation ordinances, supplemental appropriation ordinances, the annual salary ordinance, or ordinances amending the same, the ordinances levying taxes, any ordinance appropriating money from the emergency reserve fund, ordinances authorizing the city attorney to compromise litigation, and ordinances necessary to enable the mayor to carry out any of the powers vested in him or her in the case of a public emergency as defined in Section 3.100 of the charter, ordinances enacted pursuant to Section 8.410 of the charter, as well as ordinances relative to purely administrative matters, shall not be subject to referendum.

Any elective official, the chief administrative officer, the controller or any member of the board of education or public utilities commission may be recalled by the electors. The procedure to effect such recall shall be as follows: A petition demanding the recall from office of the person sought to be recalled shall be filed with the registrar. Said petition shall contain a statement of the grounds on which the recall is sought. Any insufficiency of form or substance in such statement shall in no way affect the validity of the election and proceedings held thereunder. No recall petition shall be filed against any officer until he **or she** has held his **or her** office for at least six months.

(b) In the event the representative of the board of supervisors and the representatives of recognized employee organizations do not reach an agreement through the meet-and-confer process on matters contained in the annual salary standardization ordinance by March 15 of any year, the board shall adopt a schedule of compensation which reflects current prevailing rates for the classifications covered by Section 8.401 of the charter.

In any year when an agreement on matters contained in the salary standardization ordinance has not been achieved, the civil service commission shall prepare, prior to April 1, a schedule of compensation and administrative provisions which reflect additional rates that would be payable and working conditions, based upon the last demands made by the recognized employee organization(s) which participated in the meet-and-confer process.

Said schedule shall be transmitted to the registrar of voters for submission to the electors of the city and county at a general election or a special election called for the purpose, and said special election shall be held no less than ~~60~~ **90** days from the date of the call. No such schedule shall be withdrawn after it has been received by the registrar of voters. At said election, the ballot shall contain the following two alternatives:

(1) Approval of the schedule of compensation based upon the employee organizations last demands.

(2) Disapproval of the schedule of compensation based upon the employee organizations last demands.

If a majority of the valid votes cast in the election favor paying the additional rates set forth in the schedule of compensation based upon the last demands of the recognized employee organizations which engaged in the meet-and-confer process, it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to amend the salary standardization ordinance to reflect said increased rates and the same shall be in lieu of said annual compensation and, notwithstanding any other provisions of this charter to the contrary, said rates shall become effective and be payable as if adopted prior to April 1, of any year.

The provisions of Sections 3.100 and 3.100-1, relating to the emergency powers of the mayor, shall not be applicable to the provisions of Subsection (b) of this section.

(Continued on next page)

9.109 Petitions

The filing, verification and certification of initiative, referendum and recall petitions shall be in accordance with general law, and rules and regulations of the registrar of voters relative to details not covered by general law, except as otherwise provided by this charter. Any signer to a petition may withdraw his or her name from the same by filing with the registrar of voters a verified revocation of his or her signature before the filing of the petition. No signature can be revoked after the petition has been filed. Unless and until it be proven otherwise by official investigation by the registrar, it shall be presumed that the petition filed conforms to all legal requirements and contains the signatures of the requisite number of registered voters, and after an election based thereon, the sufficiency of such petition shall not be questioned.

~~If any signature be questioned, the registrar shall mail notice to such purported signer, stating that his or her name is attached to such petition and citing him or her to appear before said registrar forthwith, naming the time and place. Said citation shall enclose a blank affidavit, which may be used to deny that the affiant signed such petition. If such person does not desire to attend in person, he may swear to such affidavit of denial before any officer authorized to take oaths, and mail the same to the registrar. If he does not so attend and deny such signature in person or by making and mailing such affidavit of denial before the time when the registrar must, under general law, make final determination, the signature to such petition must be treated as genuine. The registrar shall keep a list of the names of all purported signers who appear before him and deny their signature under oath, and also file and keep such affidavits for at least one year.~~

9.110 Special Election Fund

The board of supervisors shall maintain a fund of not less than $50,000 to be known as the special fund, to be used exclusively for defraying the costs of verifying petitions and other expenses of all special elections ~~initiated by petitions of the electorate~~, including recall elections. In the event of the expenditure of any of said fund, the board of supervisors in the next succeeding annual budget shall appropriate a sum sufficient to reimburse said special election fund.

9.111 Time of Election

If the petition accompanying a proposed initiative measure, or declaration of policy, to be signed by registered voters equal in number to 10 percent of the entire vote cast for mayor at the last preceding general municipal election, or if the petition accompanying a proposed recall be signed by registered voters equal in number to 10 percent of the registered voters of the City and County of San Francisco at the time of the filing of the notice of intention to circulate the recall petition and contains a request that said measure, policy or recall be submitted forthwith to a vote of the electorate at a special election, then the registrar shall, **upon certification of the sufficiency of the petition,** forthwith call a special election, which shall be held at a date not less than ~~60~~ **105** nor more than ~~75~~ **120** days from the date of calling the same, at which said measure or policy, without alteration, or said recall shall be submitted to a vote of the electorate, unless within ~~sixty~~ **105** days of a general or primary election, in which event it shall be submitted at such general or primary election.

If the petition accompanying a proposed initiative measure or declaration of policy be signed by registered voters equal in number to five percent but less than 10 percent of the said entire vote, then such measure or measures, without alteration, shall be submitted by the registrar to a vote of the electorate at the next general state or municipal election that shall occur at any time after ~~30~~ **105** days from the date of the certificate of sufficiency attached to the petition accompanying such measure unless the board of supervisors, by ordinance, direct that the measure or policy be voted on at a special election prior thereto.

9.113 Form of Ballot-Majority Vote

The ballots used when voting upon any proposed measure, referendum, policy, recall or confirmation shall contain a general statement thereof, followed by the words "Yes" and "No," so arranged that the voter may indicate his or her choice upon the ballot. If a majority of the qualified electors voting on said proposed measure, referendum, policy, recall or confirmation shall vote in favor thereof, it shall go into effect 10 days after the declaration of the official count. The general statement or question provided for in this section shall be prepared by the city attorney and shall consist of not over thirty words.

If the official proposed to be removed at any recall election shall, as the result of said election, be recalled, the mayor shall appoint his or her successor for the unexpired term and the officer so recalled shall be ineligible to hold any city and county office for two years. ~~; should said officer be retained in his office, he shall be reimbursed out of the special election fund for his expenses in such recall election; provided that such payment shall not exceed the amount he is permitted to spend under the Purity of Elections Act now in force.~~

9.114 Competing and Conflicting Measures-Repeal

When two or more proposed measures are of the same general purpose, the registrar shall so declare, ~~, and shall cause ballots to be so printed that the voter, first, may choose between any measure or none, and, secondly, may express his or her preference for any one. If a majority of the votes on the first question is affirmative, then the measure receiving the highest number of votes shall become law and the other fail of passage. In case two or more measures are tied for the highest vote, they shall be resubmitted at the next ensuing general election.~~ If there is a conflict between two or more such measures ~~or between two or more charter amendments~~ adopted at the same election, then the measure ~~or charter amendment~~ receiving the highest affirmative vote shall prevail. **In case two or more measures are tied for the highest vote, they shall be resubmitted at the next ensuing general election.**

No initiative, ordinance or measure or declaration of policy approved by the electorate under the provision of this charter shall be subject to veto, or be amended or repealed except by vote of the electorate, unless such ordinance or measure shall otherwise provide. □

General Assistance V

PROPOSITION V

Shall certain changes be made to San Francisco's General Assistance ("GA") laws to (1) add a durational residency requirement for GA applicants, (2) increase penalties for persons who violate GA rules or obtain GA benefits through fraud, (3) strengthen the City's ability to recover overpayments of GA, and (4) enable the City to obtain fingerprints from GA applicants and recipients to prevent duplicate GA payments?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Counties must provide General Assistance ("GA") benefits to certain needy persons who do not qualify for other forms of public assistance such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children. Each county has its own laws for the GA program. In San Francisco these include:

1. A person need not live in San Francisco for a set period of time before applying for GA benefits.

2. Persons receiving GA benefits must comply with certain rules, such as keeping appointments. If a person fails to follow these rules, the person's benefits may be stopped and he or she cannot reapply for two weeks.

3. If a person obtains GA benefits by fraud, such as failing to report income, the person's benefits may be stopped and he or she cannot reapply for two weeks. This penalty does not increase for repeated violations.

4. If a person is overpaid GA benefits, the City may reduce future benefits by a set percentage to recover the overpayment. Because benefits cannot be reduced for more than six months, the City cannot always fully recover overpayments without going to court.

5. The City requires identification from GA applicants to prevent multiple payments to the same person. The City cannot require fingerprinting.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition V is an ordinance that would make several changes to the City's GA laws.

1. A person would have to live in San Francisco for fifteen continuous days before applying for GA benefits.

2. A GA recipient whose benefits are stopped because of a failure to follow rules would not receive GA benefits for 30 days.

3. If a person obtains GA benefits by fraud, that person's benefits would be discontinued for 30 days. For repeat offenses within a two-year period, benefits would be stopped for 60 days and then 90 days.

4. The City would be allowed to recover any overpayments of benefits to GA recipients by reducing future GA benefits until the City fully recovers the overpayment.

5. In order to receive GA benefits, applicants and recipients could be required to provide the City with their fingerprints.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to make these changes to the City's General Assistance laws.

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

Controller's Statement on "V"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition V:

Should the proposed ordinance be approved and implemented, in my opinion, it would decrease the cost of government by presently indeterminable amounts.

How "V" Got on the Ballot

On August 4, 1993 the Registrar of Voters received a proposed ordinance signed by the Mayor.

The Charter allows the Mayor to place an ordinance on the ballot in this manner.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

V General Assistance

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION V

San Francisco's General Assistance (GA) program provides $345 a month to needy individuals who don't qualify for any other form of assistance. This program is an important safety net for citizens who need help. Unfortunately, San Francisco's existing law does not adequately prevent fraud.

In the past five years GA costs have increased from $25,000,000 a year to $53,000,000. The number on GA has soared to more than 15,500. This explosive case load means your tax dollars are no longer available for libraries, parks or other city services. Proposition V will reform our GA system to protect taxpayers and those who are eligible for benefits.

With neighboring counties cutting benefits and instituting changes making it more difficult to qualify for assistance, San Francisco must enact rules that prevent fraud while maintaining benefits to those who truly need our help.

Fraud does happen and it costs the city millions: *Examiner* August 11; " . . . a recent arrival . . . was booked on charges of strong-arm robbery . . . He told police he is staying in Oakland but comes to San Francisco to collect his welfare checks 'because it's quicker.'"

Proposition V creates a residency requirement and establishes a fingerprint system. Now, an individual can walk in and apply for GA without having spent a day in San Francisco. I think that's wrong. Prop V will require a minimum 15 continuous day residency for GA applicants. I believe that's fair.

The fingerprint system is a safeguard against fraud. Put another way, this system will ensure that persons don't get benefits under more than one name or from more than one county. Contra Costa, Alameda and Los Angeles Counties have already started this program.

San Francisco has a proud history of helping people. I'm committed to that history while guarding your tax dollars.

Vote Yes on Prop V.

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION V

The key facts about Proposition V, conveniently left out of the mayor's argument, are:

1. ***Proposition V will not save money.*** The city controller states in the ballot handbook that any savings are "presently indeterminable." The *Examiner* concluded on June 28, 1993, that it had "no enthusiasm" for Jordan's "$1,000,000 gamble."

2. ***Proposition V's residency and collection requirements duplicate existing law.*** Currently, a person arriving in San Francisco does not get a welfare check for over 15 days. Proposition V does not change this. Further, the District Attorney is budgeted $850,000 to collect the full amount of welfare overpayments; we don't need the welfare bureaucracy to duplicate this.

3. ***Proposition V is discriminatory.*** The mayor does not mention that Proposition V denies *all* benefits for 30 days to people who miss appointments. This even applies when appointments are missed due to disabilities, including AIDS.

4. ***Unemployment, not fraud, has raised welfare rolls.*** According to the 8/20/93 *Chronicle*, San Francisco has lost 30,000 jobs in the last two years, *twice* the Bay Area average.

5. ***Proposition V ignores the most common type of fraud.*** Unbelievably, Proposition V does not even protect against persons getting welfare under a false name. Since Mayor Jordan has proposed closing libraries, laying off police, and doubling Muni fares for seniors, how can he ask us to spend $3,500,000 on a program which ignores the most common method of fraud?

Join with the officials, community leaders, and neighborhood groups you trust. VOTE NO on V.

San Franciscans Against Increased Bureaucracy

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General Assistance V

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION V

Frank Jordan ran for office promising no new taxes, safer streets, and an end to government waste. Eighteen months later, crime is rampant in our neighborhoods, taxes and Muni fares have been increased, and City Hall remains overrun with "administrators" earning six-figure incomes. Our "citizen mayor" has become a pro-bureaucracy "insider."

Now our mayor wants us to "trust him" that Proposition V will save our city money. But Proposition V was written by the same highly paid administrators who have squandered millions of tax dollars in the process of building their welfare bureaucracy. These bureaucrats spent $30,000,000 housing the homeless in rundown hotels and broke their promise to end panhandling on our streets. Having misused your tax dollars at every turn, the bureaucrats have seized on "fraud" as a surefire scheme to obtain more of your money.

Our city's budget analyst told the Board of Supervisors on August 10, 1993 that the amount of savings from fingerprinting are purely "speculative." The mayor should gamble with his own funds, not ours.

In addition to the $1,500,000 cost of Proposition V's fingerprinting requirement, Proposition V also requires more than $2,000,000 *annually* to hire no less than 25 administrative hearing officers to conduct the hearings *mandated* by Proposition V. At a time when our city cannot afford to keep our streets safe, libraries staffed, and health clinics open, we cannot afford to throw another $3,500,000 into the quicksand of the welfare bureaucracy. More money would be saved by requiring our high-paid city administrators to use time clocks.

Don't be deceived! Proposition V *requires* our city to divert millions of dollars to fund city bureaucrats. Proposition V is a blank check for bureaucratic empire-building. Vote NO on Initiative Fraud — Vote No on V.

San Franciscans Against Increased Bureaucracy

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION V

Proposition V is a common-sense safeguard to the undisputable fact that the escalating costs of San Francisco's General Assistance program are breaking the City's bank. Today, GA costs San Franciscans more than $53,000,000. Five years ago GA's costs were around $25,000,000. That's more than a 100% increase in five years. Now project those numbers ahead another five years — $100,000,000? We can't afford NOT to reform this system.

The well intentioned social engineers who oppose Proposition V raise lots of superfluous arguments but offer not one solution to this vexing problem.

A financially out of control GA program will make it impossible to replace a 911 computer system, hire more police officers to bring the Department up to strength, expand library hours or keep another neighborhood health clinic open.

Proposition V merely creates accountability and eliminates fraud. I ask for your help and your vote for San Francisco's future.

Please vote Yes on Proposition V.

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

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V General Assistance

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION V

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION V

General Assistance serves the most needy persons in San Francisco. It is a program that needs the support of the people of San Francisco. We believe the reforms proposed represent a balanced approach to ensuring that the long needed controls over this program are in place.

We support the Mayor in his effort to reform GA and recommend a yes vote to these needed changes.

Vote YES on Prop. V

George Yamasaki, Jr.
President, Social Services Commission
Lee B. Vanderveld
Commissioner, Social Services Commission
Juan Oyarzun
Commissioner, S.S.C.
Patricia E. Evans, MD

Prop. V will create safeguards against fraud in our General Assistance program.

Prop. V will save much more than it costs.

Designed to deter fraud and to identify those who attempt to defraud the system, **Prop. V doesn't harm law abiding citizens** and will save our city a large sum of money annually.

In fiscal year 93/94 San Francisco will pay out over $50 millon dollars to recipients of General Assistance. The majority of these recipients deserve this benefit. Opponents say fraud only represents about 1% (or $500,000) and this is to insignificant to justify Prop. V. The City could desperately use this lost revenue.

Of the surrounding Bay Area counties, San Francisco currently pays the highest monthly cash benefits to G.A. recipients with no systematic method to identify people already collecting G.A. benefits using ficticious names. The proposed fingerprint system will identify those applying for benefits in other counties connected to this system.

Opponents to Prop. V say fingerprinting applicants is "demeaning". If the definition of demeaning is to touch both index finger tips to a computerized camera lens for a second which will identify those attempting to defraud, then we apologize for asking the City to be prudent and wise in spending our tax dollars.

Prop. V will only create fear in criminals and "Freeloaders" who should be contributing to society when in fact they have chosen to take from society and we will be able to identify these people if you vote "yes" for Prop. V.

Michael A. Fluke, Director
Save Our Streets Association

Proposition V will help reduce fraud and abuse by increasing the penalties, insuring full recovery of overpayment, and providing effective policies for managing general assistance services.

Proposition V is a positive step toward efficient government administration in San Francisco. Vote Yes on Prop V!

Ivan N. Kinkennon, Jr.

General Assistance costs have doubled from $25,000,000 to more than $53,000,000. These reforms will ensure that this massive program does not become racked with fraud.

Vote Yes on Prop V.

Espanola Jackson
President, Dist. 7 Demo Club

Everybody knows that San Francisco is a tolerant city. And we are proud of it. Everybody knows San Francisco is a beautiful city. And we are proud of it. But when the General Assistance program becomes a magnet for the Bay Area, State and entire Country there must be a reason. The reason is that defrauding the GA system is easy. Prop V will stop the fraud and save San Francisco from gaining a reputation as a GA haven.

Vote Yes on Prop V.

James Nolen
Neighborhood Activist

Prop V will not reduce the payment amount to General Assistance recipients. Prop V will not criminalize GA. Prop V will not cause anyone who legitimately deserves GA to lose their benefits.

Prop V will ensure that those needy, deserving individuals who have the right to turn to government for help will continue to receive what they are due and will not be put in jeopardy by the small number who abuse the system.

Vote Yes on Prop V.

Bill Maher
Member, Board of Supervisors

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General Assistance V

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION V

Fingerprinting GA recipients isn't the problem: The problem is the city is twenty years behind the private sector in bringing this process on line. The argument about privacy is wrong as many millions of Americans now cooperate with government, both in the private sector and on the Federal, State, County and City level. If the Presidents of major corporations with millions of dollars on the line can cooperate why not GA recipients. Banking & brokerage employees from the Presidents (CEO) to the messangers are fingerprinted by law. All military personnel are also fingerprinted etc.

William R. Marotta
Neighbors United

A fingerprinting system would help to prevent multiple aid payments. We the tax payer needs a change, our city doesn't have the funds to make duplicate payments.

Gloria Krzyzanowski
Inner Mission Neighbors President
Glenda C. Powell
Inner Mission Neighbors Board Member
Jane E. Perry
Neighbor, Board Member
Vincent Matarese
Neighbor, Board Member
Connie R. Weber
Board Member
Hiram Delahoussaye
Inner Mission Neighbor Board Member
Barbara Meskunas
Beideman Area Neighborhood Group

It's time to take control of San Francisco's General Assistance GA) program. With county after county lowering their payment evels while San Francisco's remaining the highest in the Bay Area t is only natural that San Francisco would become a magnet for GA ecipients. And with more and more people coming to San Francisco o get in the program, fraud in the system will only increase. Prop V vill stop the fraud and insure the financial integrity of the system.
Vote Yes on Prop V.

like Roomel
Executive Director
Freedom from Alcohol and Drugs

An enormous amount of money ($53,000,000 annually) is spent of taxpayers' hard earned money on General Assistance. Any rightminded public official should insist that a government program of such gargantuan proportions should incorporate effective controls.
Long overdue, Proposition V injects some accountability into the G.A. program. Like Los Angeles, Alameda and Contra Costa counties, San Francisco should institute a fingerprinting program to eliminate duplicate benefits, now $345.00 per month for 15,500 recipients.
Increased penalties for fraud, increased sanctions for failure to comply with program requirements and the imposition of a residency requirement will increase welfare accountability and responsiveness to San Franciscans who pay for the program.
WE URGE A YES VOTE ON V

Kopp's Good Government Committee
Senator Quentin L. Kopp

San Francisco Republican County Central Committee
We strongly feel that Proposition V provides the checks and balances necessary to prevent fraud and abuse of this worthy program for the needy. San Francisco has an obligation to its taxpayers to show that their tax dollars are well spent.
General assistance costs the local taxpayer over $50 million a year. Proposition V assures the taxpayer that money spent on General Assistance to needy persons will go toward its intended worthwhile purpose, and not be wasted through fraud and abuse.
For these reasons, we strongly urge a
"YES" VOTE ON PROPOSTION V!!

The Republican County Central Committee
Marc Wolin
Storm Jenkins
Arthur Bruzzone
Mark Hill
Christopher Bowman

More than 15,500 people are on San Francisco's GA rolls — and the number keeps going up. Prop V will stop the meteoric rise in GA recipients by eliminating fraud. Vote Yes on Prop V.

Karen T. Crommie
President, Cole Valley Improvement Association

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V General Assistance

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION V

San Francisco is the World's Greatest City. It's beautiful. The climate is the perfect. San Franciscans are tolerant. None of these wonderful qualities, however, is what draws GA recipients to the City. GA recipients congregate in San Francisco because while all of our neighboring counties are cutting benefits and making it more difficult to qualify for assistance, San Francisco has retained not only the highest monthly payment around, but also the easiest county to qualify for GA. Right now, someone can walk right in and on the same day be on GA — Prop V will require a 15 continuous day residency requirement. Prop V will also fingerprint recipients to ensure that they are not on the rolls more than once or on the rolls of more than one county at once. These are common-sense solutions to an important problem.

Vote Yes on Prop V.

Dorice Murphy
President, Eureka Valley Trails and Art Network

Mayor Jordan's proposals to tightened the eligibility requirements for receiving General Assistance in San Francisco and to prevent fraud through fingerprinting are necessary, if modest, first steps toward restoring public confidence in the welfare system. Any monies saved through these measures ordinarily should be returned to the exhausted taxpayer; however, because of the crime crisis in our city, we advocate that any savings be used to fund more uniformed police patrolling our streets.

John D. Crowley
President — Marina Civic Improvement and Home Owners Association
Terry Landini Brennan
Chair — Crime
Marina Civic Improvement and Property Owners Association
Gloria Fontanello
Director — Marina Civic Improvement and Property Owners Association

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION V

Proposition V gives the Department of Social Services a blank check for "fraud prevention computers" and 25 new high-paid staff. *DSS already has a fraud detection program* — they shouldn't be allowed to waste taxpayer's money on expensive, duplicative "solutions" that cost more than the problems!

Proposition V will take scarce city money away from police, libraries, Muni, and other neighborhood services.

Stop intitiative fraud. Vote "NO" on V.

Haight Ashbury Neighborhood Council
Anthony Von der Muhll, President
Bernal Heights Neighorhood Center
Helen Helfer, Executive Director

The Green Party is against unnecessary bureaucracy and attacks on the poor. Prop V is both. Vote NO.

San Francisco Green Party

We are tired of City Hall viewing property owners as "cash cows" to fund its half-baked ideas. Our tax dollars should go for basic services, not the welfare bureaucracy. Vote NO on Proposition V.

San Franciscans for Homeowners' Rights

As owners of small businesses, we are sick and tired of seeing our taxes go up while our services get worse. Instead of services, we get bureaucracy. Proposition V wastes millions of tax dollars and does nothing to help small business. Vote NO on V.

Small Business Against Unfair Taxation

Proposition V is fiscally irresponsible. It takes away funds that are better spent on Police, the MUNI, Parks and Libraries. Our City cannot afford Proposition V.

Supervisor Kevin Shelley

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General Assistance V

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION V

As seniors we know first hand the impact of benefit cutbacks and increased bureaucratic red tape. We need to stand united against these political grandstandings which translate into more bureaucrats and less services. Vote No On Prop. V.

CA Legislative Council for Older Americans
Planning for Elders in the Central City

Proposition V is a misguided, meanspirited proposal that won't solve the serious problems in our welfare system.
Please join me in voting NO on Proposition V.

Supervisor Carole Migden

Proposition V is a blank check for bureaucratic empire building that won't stop fraud or save money. At a time of financial shortfalls, our city has to examine its priorities closely. We believe that funding libraries, parks, and police is far more important than increasing city bureaucracy. Vote NO on Proposition V.

Cynthia J. Belon, L.C.S.W.
Harry G. Britt
Dale Carlson
René Cazenave
Gordon Chin
Kelly Cullen
Henry Der
Ina Dearman
Michael Eaton
Martha Fleetwood
Father James Goode
Dick Grosboll
Terence Hallinan
Ellen Hardtke
Dawn Hasselbach
Daniel Hernandez
Executive Director, Mission Housing Development Corporation
Sue Hestor
The Housing Committee
(formerly of Old St. Mary's)
Darryl S. Inaba
Agar Jaicks
Tony Kilroy
Karen Klein
Orelia Langston
Esther Marks
Jim Morales
Andy Nash
North of Market Planning Coalition
Nellie Palma
Brad Paul
San Francisco Chapter, National Organization for Women
Randy Shaw
Director, Tenderloin Housing Clinic
Regina Sneed
James Stevens
Anthony Von der Muhll
Calvin Welch
Paul Weigand

As community-based service providers in San Francisco, we feel compelled to alert the voters that passage of Proposition V will assuredly increase the numbers of homeless people on our streets. Vote No on V.

Community Housing Partnership
Hamilton Family Center
Swords to Plowshares
Martha Bridegam *Co-Director, General Assistance Advocacy Project

* Affiliation for identification purposes only

Proposition V is flawed. It was a last minute addition to the ballot, and is so poorly written there will be many unintended consequences. For instance, people with AIDS or other disabilities could lose one month of benefits for missing an appointment with their caseworker — even if it was due to illness.
Proposition V is unjust. Instead of fighting fraud, it will cause real human suffering. It hurts innocent people.
Please Vote No on V.

Eileen Hansen
Executive Director, National Lawyers Guild AIDS Network
Angie Fa
Commissioner, San Francisco School Board
HIV Issues Committee
Harvey Milk Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual Democratic Club

San Francisco is a beautiful and humane city. We won't get the homeless off the streets by spending millions including staff time on fingerprinting and other schemes to discourage the unfortunate from seeking help. Let's use our energy and resources to stabilize the lives of the mentally and physically disabled, to help others into jobs, and to encourage construction of low-cost housing.
Vote NO on V.

San Francisco Tomorrow

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V General Assistance

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION V

While Proposition V is supposedly directed only at fraud, one of its key provisions punishes entirely innocent conduct by people with AIDS and other disabilities. Under Proposition V, anybody who misses an appointment due to illness loses all of their benefits for over 30 days. How are AIDS patients supposed to eat and pay rent during this period? Mayor Jordan could have exempted persons with disabilities from Proposition V, but refused to do so. Proposition V is yet another cruel and costly hoax from the Jordan administration. VOTE NO on Proposition V.

Matthew J. Rothschild
President, Alice B. Toklas Lesbian\Gay Democratic Club
Robert Barnes
Chair, Lesbian/Gay Caucus, California Democratic Party
William M. Ambrann
Chair, Alice B. Toklas Lesbian\Gay Democratic Club

Proposition V infringe on the civil rights and civil liberties of our most poor and disadvantaged citizens. The $ 1 million fingerprinting program is a humiliating invasion of privacy that will further "criminalize" the poor, discourage people in need from seeking benefits, and lead to more homelessness. Moreover, fingerprinting in other counties has been shown to be costly and ineffective. VOTE NO on V.

Bay Area Coalition for Civil Rights
ACLU of Northern California
National Lawyers Guild

Proposition V is another assault upon the unemployed and working poor, who like the rest of us, have a Constitutional right to privacy.

The proposed fingerprinting and residency requirements will not reduce fraud, but will intimidate the most fragile and needy of our City. Exisiting laws now provide penalties in the event of fraud.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION V.

Supervisor Sue Bierman

Our city is too top heavy with high paid administrators and bureaucrats. We should not waste one more cent on expanding red tape bureacracies. Vote No on Prop V.

Social Services Union, Local 535

The Mayor wants to make it so that if we miss an appointment, or if the welfare department makes a mistake, we are cut off GA for a month. This could mean almost two months if the delays in getting back on the rolls are considered. If we got sick or the department makes a mistake and we get cut off for two months, we would definately lose the housing that we now have. Obviously, Proposition V will only make homelessness and poverty in the City worse. Take it from people who know—Vote No on V.

Lee Baxter
Devoria Carson
Anthony Hines
Charles Banks
Velesia R. Bell

Proposition V will kick poor people off welfare that they need to survive. Proposition V makes the poor pay for the economic mess, instead of the *real* welfare cheats — downtown businesses getting fat off city hall giveaways. Homelessness and poverty kills. Stop the genocide of the poor — vote NO on Proposition V.

San Francisco Chapter, National Organizing Committee
AYUDA Latino Homeless Project
Sonja Blutgarten, Women's Economic Agenda Project
James Davis, Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility
Sarah Menefee, Homes Not Jails
Steve Williams, Empty the Shelters
Paul Boden, Coalition on Homelessness
Keith McHenry, Food Not Bombs

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General Assistance V

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION V

For the last two decades, we have been retreating from the War on Poverty. We must renew our commitment to housing, jobs, health care and, most of all, a compassionate society.

Furthermore, establishing regulations and guidelines for implementing public programs is the responsibility of our elected officials. Layering the City Charter with detailed regulations such as those in Proposition V make responsible and responsive City government impossible.

We do not need Proposition V. Vote No.

Raymond Baxter, former Director, San Francisco Department of Public Health*
Father Robert Warren Cromey, Trinity Episcopal Church*
Robert W. Prentice, former Homeless Coordinator, City and County of San Francisco*
Sharon Hewitt, Coalition for an African American Community Agenda
Rita R. Semel
Rev. John Hurley, Old St. Mary's Church*
Sharon Treskunoff Bailey
Amanda Feinstein
Fred M. Blum, President, North Pacific Region, American Jewish Congress
Raymond Colemenar
Steve Martinez
Martha Fleetwood, Director, HomeBase
Brian Taylor, Red Cross*
Carol Callen
Beverly Ovrebo, Director, Bay Area Homelessness Program
Ellen Hardtke
Paul Boden, Coalition on Homelessness
Mary Furmanek, Old St. Mary's Church*

* For identification purposes only

The General Assistance Reform proposal is poorly written and will likely increase the number of people in our City who are homeless or who panhandle. Many parts of the proposal are vague, and several provisions give excessive discretionary authority to the government. The 30-day sanction for failure to comply with Department of Social Service regulations — no matter how confusing or complicated and no matter what the intent of the recipient — is unfair. This provision will hurt some of the most vulnerable people in our City, those who are poor or homeless, especially those whose mental capabilities are limited. This type of policy is not worthy of our City Charter.

We support welfare reform that makes the most effective use of tax dollars by respecting and enhancing the dignity of all human beings, especially those of us who are poor. Work is an important part of human dignity. Welfare reform should insure that everyone who is able to work can secure job training if necessary and find employment at a living wage. A General Assistance program should provide a safety net for people who are not able to work or find employment at a living wage. The General Assistance Reform proposal does not accomplish these goals.

St. Anthony Foundation
Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of San Francisco
General Assistance Advocacy Project
Martha Fleetwood, Executive Director HomeBase
Reverend Milton T. Walsh, Vice-Chair San Francisco Interfaith Council
Reverend Glenda B. Hope
Scott Hope
San Francisco Network Ministries*

*For identification purposes only

TEXT OF PROPOSED ORDINANCE PROPOSITION V

[Reforming General Assistance Program]
AMENDING SAN FRANCISCO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE BY AMENDING SECTIONS 20.56.8, 20.58.1, 20.59.10, AND 20.59.16 AND ADDING SECTION 20.56.14 TO REFORM THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO'S GENERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by **bold face type**; deletions are indicated by ~~strike-out type~~.

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

Section 1. Findings.

The people of the City and County of San Francisco find that existing regulations in the General Assistance program do not adequately provide for stringent fraud prevention and cost

(Continued on next page)

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control. Accordingly, the people find that it is in the City's best interest to institute new regulations which will help achieve these goals and at the same time ensure that the legitimate needs of the residents of San Francisco are met.

1. The City should establish a fingerprint system that (a) will help prevent persons from unlawfully obtaining multiple aid payments, and (b) can be conducted in a confidential manner protecting individual rights.

2. At present, a person applying for aid in San Francisco is eligible to receive General Assistance merely by being present and stating his or her intent to remain in San Francisco. Establishing a 15-day residency requirement, the maximum allowed by law, will make San Francisco's requirements consistent with the requirements existing in surrounding counties.

3. At present, aid recipients who fail to comply with program requirements are sanctioned for a period of 14 days. Changing the sanction period to 30 days will make San Francisco's regulation consistent with the regulations in surrounding counties.

4. Currently the penalties imposed against a person who receives aid through fraud are no different from the penalties imposed against a person who merely fails to comply with program requirements. Moreover, a person who repeatedly obtains aid through fraud receives no stronger sanction than an inability to apply for aid for 14 days. The new regulations will enable the City to impose a series of progressive sanctions against persons who repeatedly commit these acts of fraud.

5. Presently the City is unable to reduce grants for a period of more than six months in order to recover overpayments of aid. Consequently, the City is unable to fully recover amounts overpaid in most cases. The new regulations will eliminate the six month time limit and allow for full recovery of overpayments.

Section 2. The San Francisco Administrative Code is hereby amended by amending Sections 20.56.8, 20.56.11, 20.58.1, 20.59.10, and 20.59.16 to read as follows:

SEC. 20.56.8 RESIDENCY REQUIREMENT. Residence in the City and County of San Francisco **for fifteen (15) continuous days, prior to the time of application,** is a requirement of eligibility for General Assistance. No aid shall be paid until such residence is verified, except as provided in Section 20.57.4. Residence in the City and County of San Francisco is established by physical presence and intent to reside in the City and County of San Francisco which is satisfactorily substantiated by the applicant or recipient.

SECTION 20.58.1. FAILURE TO SATISFY REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTINUING ELIGIBILITY. Recipients who fail to comply with applicable provisions of this ordinance and the regulations promulgated thereunder may have their aid withheld, decreased or discontinued as set forth in Department regulations.

~~For administrative purposes, i~~**In the case of discontinuance of a recipient, the recipient shall be unable to reapply for a period of at least ~~two weeks~~ thirty days from the effective date of discontinuance, provided that the Department affords the recipient all due process to which the recipient is entitled under statutory and other law.**

SEC. 20.59.10 FAIR ADMINISTRATION; DISCLOSURES; OVERPAYMENT. The Department shall administer this program fairly to the end that all eligible persons who apply for assistance shall receive aid promptly, with due consideration for the needs of the applicant/recipient and the safeguard of public funds.

(a) Any applicant for, or recipient or payee of, aid under this Chapter shall be informed as to the provisions of eligibility and his or her responsibility for reporting facts material to a correct determination of eligibility, continuing eligibility and grant.

(b) Any applicant for, or recipient or payee of, aid under this Chapter shall be responsible for reporting accurately and completely all facts required of him or her pursuant to Subdivision (a) and for reporting promptly any changes in those facts.

(c) Any person who makes full and complete disclosure of those facts as explained to him or her pursuant to Subdivision (a) is entitled to rely upon the aid granted as being accurate, and the warrant he or she receives as correctly reflecting the grant award except as provided in Subdivision (d), (e), (f).

(d) Overpayment due to administrative error or negligent failure to report facts required by this Article or department regulations may be ~~adjusted over a six month period~~ **recouped in accordance with the provisions of Section 20.55.2(m) governing recoupment in the absence of recipient fraud, until collected in full,** following discovery of overpayment.

(e) Overpayment due to **false statement or representation or by impersonation or other fraudulent device or by intentional failure to report facts** ~~misrepresentation of information~~ required by this Article or department regulations shall be ~~adjusted over a three month period~~ **recouped in accordance with the provisions of Section 20.55.2(m) governing recoupment upon an administrative determination of recipient fraud, until collected in full,** following discovery of overpayment.

(f) Overpayment due to **false statement or representation or by impersonation or other fraudulent device or by intentional failure to report facts** ~~willful failure to report~~ as required ~~in this Section or fraud~~ **by this Article or department regulations** shall result in immediate discontinuance of aid subject to fair hearing procedures in Article VII of this Chapter. The case shall be referred to the Special Investigation Unit of the Department of Social Services. Any aid granted under such circumstances shall be offset against any future aid as set forth in Section 20.55.2(m)

SEC. 20.59.16 FRAUD IN OBTAINING AID. Whenever any person has, by means of false statement or representation or by impersonation or other fraudulent device, **or by intentional failure to report facts required by this Article or department regulations,** obtained aid under this Chapter, the matter shall be referred to the District Attorney's office for appropriate action.

Further, upon the first discontinuance of aid within a twenty-four month period due to false statement or representation or by impersonation or other fraudulent device, or by intentional failure to report facts required by the Article or department regulations, an applicant or recipient shall be unable to reapply for aid for a period of thirty days.

Upon the second such discontinuance within a twenty-four month period, the applicant or recipient shall be unable to reapply for aid for a period of sixty days.

Upon the third, or additional, such discontinuance within a twenty-four month period, the applicant or recipient shall be unable to reapply for aid for a period of ninety days.

Section 3. The San Francisco Administrative Code is hereby amended as follows by adding section 20.56.14 to read as follows:

SEC 20.56.14 FINGERPRINT INFORMATION. For the purpose preventing multiple aid payments to the same person, the Department may require that applicants and recipients provide fingerprints as a condition of eligibility or continuing eligibility, subject to such procedures and regulations as the Department may adopt. Failure to cooperate with the fingerprint procedures provides grounds for denial or discontinuance of aid.

Such fingerprints are subject to all applicable state and federal laws and regulations regarding the confidentiality of information of applicants for, or recipients of, public benefits.

Section 4. By adopting this ordinance, the people of the City and County of San Francisco do not intend to limit or in any way curtail any powers the Board of Supervisors may exercise to amend, repeal or otherwise alter this ordinance or any provision of this ordinance.

Section 5. Severability.

If any subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this ordinance be for any reason declared unconstitutional or invalid or ineffective by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity or the effectiveness of the remaining portions of this ordinance or any part thereof. The voters hereby declare that they would have adopted this ordinance notwithstanding the unconstitutionality, invalidity, or ineffectiveness of any one or more of its subsections, sentences, clauses, phrases, or words. □

Limitations on Officeholder Accounts

W

PROPOSITION W

Shall contributions to "officeholder accounts," which elected City officials form to accept contributions for purposes other than seeking election to City office, be limited to $250 a year, and shall elected officials be prohibited from accepting contributions to officeholder accounts for the six month period before they are up for re-election?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: City law prohibits any person or organization from making campaign contributions of more than $500 (per election) for or against any candidate for City office.

However, City law does not limit contributions to elected City officials for non-campaign purposes, and many of these elected officials accept such contributions to "officeholder accounts." These contributions, often made to "Friends of ..." committees, are used for many purposes, ranging from political consultants to entertainment to office expenses and mailings. Only incumbents may have officeholder accounts.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition W is an ordinance that would limit non-campaign contributions (officeholder accounts) to $250 per year. Campaign contributions of up to $500 (per election) would still be allowed. Proposition W would also prohibit an official from accepting contributions to officeholder accounts during the six-month period before an election in which the official seeks re-election.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to limit contributions to officeholder accounts to $250 per year. You also want to prohibit officials from accepting contributions to officeholder accounts during the six-month period before the election in which the official seeks re-election.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to adopt this ordinance.

Controller's Statement on "W"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition W:

Should the proposed ordinance be approved, in my opinion, it should not affect the cost of government.

How "W" Got on the Ballot

On August 4, 1993 the Registrar of Voters received a proposed ordinance signed by Supervisors Alioto, Bierman, Hsieh, Leal, Maher and Shelley.

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

Notice to Voters: Propositions W and X appear to be of the same general purpose. If both measures are approved by the voters, and there is a conflict between the two measures, the one receiving the greater number of "YES" votes will become law.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

W Limitations on Officeholder Accounts

No Proponent's Argument Was Submitted In Favor of Proposition W

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION W

Eight Supervisors have a problem: How to keep Proposition X, which bans "Friends" accounts, from becoming law. Solution: Place a rival Proposition W on the ballot in order to undermine a citizens' initiative signed by close to 15,000 San Franciscans.

Proposition W is a phony reform measure ridden with loopholes! By allowing the continued existence of "Friends" accounts, passage of Proposition W will institutionalize slush funds for elected officials.

Proposition W contains these loopholes:

1) Imposes *no* penalties for violation of the ordinance.
2) Does *not* ban contributions from individuals with business pending at the Board of Supervisors or city agencies.
3) Allows contributions up to $250 per year ($1,000 per election cycle, or four years)
4) Does *not* ban fundraising for "Friends" accounts during an election year (only for the last six months).
5) Does *not* ban spending from "Friends" accounts during an election year AT ALL.
6) Does *not* prohibit use of officeholder account money for campaign or political uses such as poll-taking and political consultants.
7) Does *not* prohibit cash transfers between campaign and officeholder accounts.
8) Does *not* prohibit corporate contributions.

"Friends" accounts are completely unnecessary for any elected official in San Francisco, and should be banned! Supervisors already have a $5,000 per year expense account and can raise funds through their campaign accounts which, unlike "Friends" accounts, are regulated by city law with a cap of $500 per individual or corporation every four years.

Prop W will automatically give incumbents the advantage of a war-chest, leaving neighborhood-based candidates out in the cold. In contrast, Prop X levels the playing field.

City policy should *not* be determined by the highest bidder. Prop W protects politicians, *not* the people of San Francisco!

Vote NO on Prop W, YES on Prop X!

Citizens' Committee Against Proposition W

No Rebuttals Were Submitted On Proposition W

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Limitations on Officeholder Accounts W

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted In Favor Of Proposition W

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION W

The Mayor and eight Supervisors want to keep "Friends" accounts so they can continue to collect hundreds of thousands of dollars in special interest money.

Send them a clear message.

Vote NO on W.

San Francisco Tomorrow

The supervisors are trying to preempt real reform by the citizens. "Friends" accounts buy influence and give officeholders a financial advantage over grass-roots challengers. No on W, the supervisors' initiative. Yes on X, the citizens' initiative.

San Francisco Greens

Under present law, incumbents have an unfair advantage. In addition to their other advantages, they can have "Friends" accounts, challengers can't. Under Prop. W, incumbents would still have that unfair advantage. Contributors could give three times as much to incumbents as to challengers.

It's time for a REAL change. Vote no on W. Vote yes on X.

San Francisco Green Party

PROPOSITION MATH

X=$500

W= { $500 for challengers; $500+4x$250 for incumbents

Keep it simple: NO on W. YES on X.

Pamela Coxson
David Fairley

Some supervisors say they "need" officeholder accounts because of their low salaries. They don't mention their $5,000 a year expense account, well-paid staff, and campaign accounts, which can be used for office expenses. If incumbents are so dependent on their "Friends" accounts, how can we trust them to represent us over their wealthy contributors? Vote NO on W; YES on X.

Take Back San Francisco

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TEXT OF PROPOSED ORDINANCE
PROPOSITION W

AMENDING ARTICLE XII OF THE SAN FRANCISCO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE BY ADDING SECTION 16.508-1 THERETO REGULATING CONTRIBUTIONS TO CITY OFFICE HOLDERS FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN SUPPORTING OR OPPOSING A CANDIDATE FOR CITY AND COUNTY OFFICE.
NOTE: This section is entirely new.
Be it ordained by the people of the City and County of San Francisco:

Section 1. Article XII of the San Francisco Administrative Code is hereby amended by adding section 16.508-1 thereto, to read as follows:

SEC. 16.508-1 Office Holder Contribution

a. No person holding any office of the City and County shall solicit or accept, and no person shall solicit or accept on behalf of a person holding City and County office, any contribution for officeholder expenses, commonly referred to as "friends accounts," which contribution will cause the total amount contributed by any person to any officeholder for officeholder expenses during any calendar year to exceed $250. Provided however, no person holding any office of the City and County shall solicit or accept, and no person shall solicit or accept on behalf of a person holding City and County office, any contribution for officeholder expenses during the six months preceding an election in which the officeholder seeks reelection.

b. For the purpose of this section officeholder expenses shall include all expenses incurred by or on behalf of an officeholder other than expenses related to the support of or opposition to a candidate for municipal office. It is intended that this limit regulate all contributions to City and County officeholders that are not subject to the limit imposed by section 16.508 of this article.

c. If any person is found guilty of violating the terms of this Section, each person who receives part or all of the contribution or contributions which constitute the violation shall pay promptly the amount received from such person in excess of the amount permitted by this Section to the City and County Treasurer for deposit in the General Fund of the City and County.

d. This Section shall not apply to any in-kind contribution of television or radio airtime to any candidate or committee granted to said candidate or committee pursuant to the "Fairness Doctrine" articulated in Cullman Broadcasting, 40 FCC 576 (1963).

Elimination of Officeholder Accounts

X

PROPOSITION X

Shall "officeholder accounts," which elected City officials form to accept contributions for purposes other than seeking election to City office, be abolished, and shall all future contributions received by such officials be deposited in their campaign account and be subject to the City's $500 campaign contribution limit?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: City law prohibits any person or organization from making campaign contributions of more than $500 (per election) for or against any candidate for City office.

However, City law does not limit contributions to elected City officials for non-campaign purposes, and many of these elected officials accept such contributions to "officeholder accounts." These contributions, often made to "Friends of..." committees, are used for many purposes ranging from political consultants and entertainment to office expenses and mailings. Only incumbents may have officeholder accounts.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition X is an ordinance that would prohibit any new officeholder accounts. All future contributions to any elected City official would be deposited in his or her campaign fund, and all contributions would be subject to the City's current $500 (per election) limit for campaign contributions.

Incumbents could spend any money already in an officeholder account, but they could not accept any new contributions to these accounts. They would be required to close existing officeholder accounts when all of the money was spent.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to eliminate officeholder accounts for elected City officials. You also want to require that all future contributions received by these officials be deposited in their campaign accounts and that such contributions be subject to the City's $500 (per election) limit.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to adopt this ordinance.

Controller's Statement on "X"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition X:

Should the proposed ordinance be adopted and implemented, in my opinion, it should not affect the cost of government.

How "X" Got on the Ballot

On January 21, 1993 the Registrar of Voters certified that the initiative petition calling for Proposition X to be placed on the ballot had qualified for the ballot.

9,964 valid signatures were required to place an initiative ordinance on the ballot. This number is equal to 5% of the total number of people who voted for Mayor in 1991.

A random check of the signatures submitted on December 21, 1992 by the proponents of the initiative petition showed that more than the required number of signatures were valid.

Notice to Voters: Propositions W and X appear to be of the same general purpose. If both measures are approved by the voters, and there is a conflict between the two measures, the one receiving the greater number of "YES" votes will become law.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

X Elimination of Officeholder Accounts

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION X

You CAN fight City Hall . . . and WIN!

City Hall is awash in special interest money that keeps the problems of the City from getting solved. Politicians maintain slush funds bankrolled by big money interests to whom they cater. Proposition X will end this practice.

San Franciscans want real campaign and government reform. Because politicians failed to act, thousands of San Francisco voters placed Proposition X on the ballot to close the worst loophole in the City's campaign finance laws.

Why we need this initiative:

- **This loophole lets incumbent politicians raise unlimited amounts of special interest money** for these so-called "Friends" accounts in addition to their regular campaign accounts. Challengers cannot open "Friends" accounts, and campaign accounts are limited, by law, to a total contribution of $500 per person per election. This gives incumbent politicians an unfair advantage over challengers.
- **Heavyweight contributors pour millions into these accounts** causing incumbent politicians to favor their special interests over the public interest.
- **These slush funds are unnecessary for the real business of the city.** Sixteen politicians maintain "Friends" accounts; seven draw City salaries exceeding $115,000. Supervisors, in addition to their salary and full benefits package, are supplied with staff, offices, supplies, phones, and a $5,000 annual expense account. Most supervisors also have outside sources of income.
- **Incumbents use "Friends" accounts for self-promotion.** These accounts pay political consultants and pollsters, for advertising, entertaining, parties, and mailings — all of which help with reelection.
- **"Friends" accounts violate the will of the voters,** who thought in 1986 they had limited all contributions to $500.

Proposition X is the answer:

Proposition X is X-cellent reform!

Proposition X stops the corrupting influence of big money in City government.

Proposition X levels the playing field for all candidates.

Vote YES on X.

Ethics and Compliance Project

No Opponent's Argument Was Submitted Against Proposition X
No Rebuttals Were Submitted On Proposition X

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Elimination of Officeholder Accounts X

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION X

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are pumped annually into "Friends" accounts of local elected officials by special interest lobbyists.

This practice corrupts the political process.

Vote for the BAN.

Vote YES on X.

San Francisco Tomorrow

Unlike the *deceptive and competing* Proposition W, sponsored by all the politicians, this fund will **ban the "slush funds".** This is a grassroots, *good government proposal.* This is a simple choice. This proposition is *opposed* by both the politicians and the special interests, but it's *supported* by all *good government* groups.

You decide.

Adam Sparks
Taxpayer's Legal Defense Foundation

Frank Jordan ran for office as the "Citizen Mayor." Once in office, he became the "Corporate Mayor," accepting hefty donations into his officeholder account from BankAmerica, PG&E, Chevron, and many others.

Vote YES on Proposition X, so future mayors and all elected officials will respond to the voters, not cash.

San Francisco Green Party

The same Supervisors who approved the dollar-a-year Candlestick lease to benefit the millionaire Giants investors, and sold 17 acres of public open space for peanuts to benefit the wealthy Olympic Club, predictably *oppose* the ban on slush funds. Why? Contributions to their "friends" accounts!

Consider the source before you buy the hype. Stop sweetheart deals that repay contributors!

Doug Comstock Committee To Stop The Giveaway

California Common Cause and San Francisco Common Cause urge you to vote YES on Proposition X. Vote YES to close the biggest loophole in San Francisco's campaign reform laws. Vote YES to stop the flow of special interest money into city hall. Vote YES to clean up city hall.

Ruth Holton
Executive Director

I strongly support the passage of Proposition X. Whether some local office holders have sufficient monetary resources to meet legitimate office-related expenses is a good question. The National League of Cities and the National Association of Counties consistently report San Francisco supervisors perpetually rank poorly among local office holders in similar counties and cities when salary expense surveys are tallied. But special interests who contribute to local office holder "friends" accounts wittingly seek unjust advantages among local office holders who rely on these funds. This is bad public policy. Instead, we should increase the pay of some public office holders and ban all "friends" accounts.

Marc Wolin
Ex-Officio member, San Francisco Republican County Central Committee

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Public health care, branch libraries, and park maintenance are cut first whenever there's a budget crisis. Why? Elected officials who accept corporate donations listen to downtown, not neighborhood residents. Citizens want accountability from all their elected officials. Vote Yes on X.

Anthony Von der Muhll, President
Haight Ashbury Neighborhood Council

Neighborhoods will continue to be neglected as long as elected officials collect big corporate contributions.

Eliminate the corrupting influence of officeholder accounts. Vote YES on X.

Coalition for San Francisco Neighborhoods
Joel Ventresca, President
Evelyn Wilson, former President

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X Elimination of Officeholder Accounts

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION X

Make our elected officials accountable to the people, not influential "Friends."
Yes on X.

San Francisco Greens
Abalone Alliance

San Francisco's leadership should reflect the diversity of its peoples. Do not let big donors stifle community empowerment. Vote YES on Proposition X.

Angie Fa
Commissioner, San Francisco Board of Education

Officeholder accounts give an unfair advantage to incumbents, leaving neighborhood candidates out in the cold. It's time to level the playing field. Ban "Friends" accounts and open up the political arena to candidates who represent ALL San Franciscans, not just wealthy, downtown interests.
Vote YES on Proposition X.

Orelia Langston, President
Fillmore Democratic Club

"Friends Accounts" are the slush funds through which decent public servants get bought off. BAN THEM...without compromise!
Vote YES on Proposition X.

Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
1992 Presidential Candidate

As supervisor, I saw slush funds corrupt the elected "representatives" of the people to vote for special interests and contrary to the best interest of our City.
I urge all San Franciscans to support this crucial reform measure!
VOTE YES! on Proposition X!

John Bardis
Former San Francisco Supervisor

In the eyes of the state, officeholder accounts are just another campaign account. But to San Francisco politicians, officeholder accounts are a way to by-pass the $500 campaign contribution limit. By closing this loophole, we strike two blows for better government: special interests won't be able to influence incumbents with overly generous contributions, and incumbents would have to play by the same rules as their challengers.
Yes on X.

San Francisco Tenants Union
Michael Mejia, Chairperson
We The People, San Francisco Bay Chapter
Take Back San Francisco
Barbara Arms, Director
Campaign Against Poverty
Coalition on Homelessness
Calvin Welch
Jim Rhoads

Stop corrupting our government! "Friends of" accounts poison policy making, while rewarding special interest lobbyists. Proposition X is San Francisco's prescription toward good government reform. Please VOTE YES ON X!

Terence Hallinan
Supervisor

Too often, big money interests effectively block sound environmental policies that are necessary to protect the health and well-being of San Franciscans. Proposition X will allow environmental reforms to be evaluated on their merits, and not defeated solely because of special interest lobbyists. Please VOTE YES ON X!

Ross Mirkarimi
Jim Morales
Paul Okamoto
Lorin Rosemond
*Commissioners,
San Francisco Commission on the Environment

*for group identification purposes only.

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Elimination of Officeholder Accounts X

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION X

Vote YES on Proposition X. No other measure levels the playing field and creates access for candidates from underrepresented groups as much as campaign reform. Proposition X limits special interest contributions.

John C. Gamboa
Latino Issues Forum

San Franciscans demand a government accountable to the working people of the City, not special interest donors. Ban officeholder accounts. Vote Yes on Proposition X.

Jerry Fillingim
Legislative Political Director
SEIU Local 535

Incumbent politicians already enjoy built-in fundraising advantages due to their ability to hand out government favors. "Friends of" slush funds give them greater advantages. Challengers are restrained by campaign contribution restrictions and can't legally have "Friends of" accounts. Abolishing officeholder slush funds will make San Francisco elections fairer. Vote YES on Proposition X.

George L. O'Brien, Chair
James R. Elwood, Treasurer
Mark Valverde, Secretary
San Francisco Libertarian Party

The San Francisco Labor Council supports Yes on X.

Walter L. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer
San Francisco Labor Council

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition X

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TEXT OF PROPOSED ORDINANCE
PROPOSITION X

COMPENSATED ADVOCACY

An ordinance prohibiting compensated advocacy by city officers and state legislators before any city commission, and limiting the amount any person may contribute to a candidate for municipal office to $500, and prohibiting the establishment of officer accounts for the solicitation and expenditure of funds.

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

Section 1. The People of the City and County of San Francisco desire and are entitled to a local government whose officers do not engage in, assist or promote compensated advocacy on behalf of private interest before City and County commissions and boards while serving as City and County officers.

Section 2. No officer of the City and County may, during the term of office, engage in compensated advocacy before any City and County board or commission, or any member of the board or commission or its staff, in order to represent any private interest, for which representation the officer receives, directly or indirectly, any compensation, reward or gift.

Section 3. Officers of the City and County shall not discuss matters pending before their commission or department with other City and County officers or state legislators when those other officers or state legislators are acting as compensated advocates for a private interest.

Section 4. No member of the California State Legislature shall appear before any City and County board, department or commission as a compensated advocate representing a private interest.

Section 5. In the financing of city and county campaigns: (a) No person other than a candidate shall make, and no campaign treasurer shall solicit or accept, any contribution which will cause the total amount contributed by such person with respect to a single election in support of or in opposition to such candidate, including contributions to political committees supporting or opposing such candidate, to exceed $500.00. (b) If any person is found guilty of violating the terms of this section, each campaign treasurer who received part or all of the contribution or contributions which constitute the violation shall pay promptly from available campaign funds, if any, the amount received from such persons in excess of the amount permitted by this section to the City and County Treasurer for deposit in the general Fund of the City and County. (c) This section shall not apply to any in-kind contribution of television or radio airtime to any candidate or committee pursuant to the "Fairness Doctrine" articulated in Cullman Broadcasting, 40 FCC 576 (1963).

Section 6. Any person violating the terms of this ordinance shall be subject to the penalties set forth in San Francisco Charter Section 8.105. Such penalties shall include, but not be limited to, removal from office.

Section 7. If any provision of this ordinance, or its application to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, it is the expressed intent of the people of the City and County of San Francisco that the remainder of the ordinance, or the application of such provision, or any other provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

Section 8: An officer of the City and County of San Francisco, or any person or committee on behalf of an officer of the City and County of San Francisco, is hereby prohibited from establishing any account, other than a campaign fund, for the solicitation and expenditure of funds. Nothing in this section shall prohibit an officer from spending personal funds on official or related business activities. (a) An account established by an officer or on behalf of an officer of the City and County of San Francisco is defined as any account used to pay expenses incurred directly in connection with carrying out the usual and necessary duties of holding office, including but not limited to, travel between an officer's residence and public office, meetings with constituents which are not campaign related meetings, salary payments to staff for other than campaign activities, office promotional materials, advertising, mailings, postage, and paid radio or television airtime. (b) Any and all monies, services, rewards, gifts or anything of monetary value, accepted or received by an officer or on behalf of an officer, except monies, services, rewards, gifts or anything of monetary value accepted or received from or as a result of the officer's personal or business activities, unrelated to his or her office, shall be deposited, credited or otherwise reported to a campaign fund established by that officer or on behalf of that officer and shall be subject to the provisions contained in Section 5 of this ordinance. (c) This section shall not be applied retroactively. Funds held in officer accounts, or accounts on behalf of an officer, existing at the time of the adoption of this ordinance, may be expended on official or business related activities notwithstanding this section. No further deposits, transfers, credits or other additions to the balance of the account shall be made. Upon depletion of all available funds in the officer's account, the account shall be closed. □

Taxicab Permits Y

PROPOSITION Y

Shall City law regulating taxicabs be amended to: (1) increase the total number of taxicab permits from 811 to 1,200 by 1998, (2) create three types of permits, (3) change procedures for issuing permits after 1999, and (4) allow persons driving pursuant to agreement with permit holder to choose whether to work as employees or independent contractors?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The City issues permits for taxis under rules set by "Proposition K," a law passed by the voters on June 6, 1978. That law states that the Police Commission must issue enough permits to provide adequate taxi service throughout the City. There are now 811 taxi permits.

A person seeking a new taxi permit must prove that more taxis are needed. The Police Commission holds a hearing each year for this purpose.

An individual may obtain only one taxi permit. Corporations may not obtain permits, although corporations that had permits before "Proposition K" passed were allowed to keep them. If 10 percent of the corporation changes ownership, all of its permits must be returned to the City.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition Y is an ordinance that would require the Police Commission to increase the number of taxi permits from 811 to at least 1,000 in 1994. The commission would increase this number to 1,100 in 1996 and to 1,200 in 1998, unless the commission finds there is no "reasonable basis" for these increases. After 1999, the Police Commission would decide how many permits are needed for adequate taxi service.

Proposition Y would also establish three classes of taxi permits:

Class One for taxis;

Class Two for special vehicles designed for the transportation of the disabled and the elderly; and

Class Three for additional permits to participants in the City's subsidized taxi program.

All existing taxi permits would be returned to the City. New Class One permits would be issued only to individuals. New Class Two permits would be issued only to cab companies for the first six years. New Class Three permits would be issued only to cab companies.

All persons who drive taxis for a permit holder could choose to work either as employees or as independent contractors.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to make these changes.

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

Controller's Statement on "Y"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition Y:

Should the proposed ordinance be approved, in my opinion, it should not affect the cost of government.

How "Y" Got on the Ballot

On August 4, 1993 the Registrar of Voters received a proposed ordinance signed by the Mayor.

The Charter allows the Mayor to place an ordinance on the ballot in this manner.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

Y Taxicab Permits

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Y

Your YES vote on Proposition Y will mean better taxi service.

Everyone agrees that San Francisco needs more taxicabs. The expansion of convention space at Moscone Center, the completion of the cultural facilities at Yerba Buena Gardens and the steady growth in our tourist industry have overwhelmed a taxi fleet which has remained substantially the same size for the last twenty years.

The demand for taxi services by the City residents is also increasing. The elderly and disabled need a healthy taxicab industry to help support the City's subsidized paratransit program. With more taxis, outlying neighborhoods will no longer have to compete with the Financial District and the Airport for service.

Along with more permits, we also have to treat taxi drivers fairly. They should have first call on taxi permits, not absentee owners who have no intention of actually driving a cab. And for those drivers who want them, insurance and other benefits of employment should be theirs as a matter of right.

More taxicabs will make the City a better place to live and a more welcome destination for visitors. More taxis mean more jobs at a time when we need them most. It was for these reasons that with the support of Senator Quentin Kopp, the author of our existing regulation, I put Proposition Y on the ballot.

Senator Kopp and I urge you to vote YES on Proposition Y.

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Y

If the Mayor feels more cabs are needed for better service, why doesn't he ask the Police Commission to put more cabs on the streets ? as did Diane Feinstein who between 1984 and 1987 asked for and obtained from the Commission 100 new cabs.

The reason is because of the 1978 law YOU passed, that does not allow the city to give the permits to the companies.

In 1979, 1981 and 1988, the major cab companies tried unsuccessfully to change this law. There are now three classes of permits. The pre-1978, the Corporate and the post-1978 permits.

We too feel that absentee ownership in an industry, in which participants are limited by necessity, is bad.

Almost 74.5% of the total permits are pre-1978, and in the hands of individuals who are not required to drive at all. Many are multiple permit holders, many do not live in the Bay Area, some not in California and some others live permanently overseas. They are also the bulk of the share holders in the major cab companies.

The Corporate permits are in three major cab companies, the revenue from these 57 permits are over $3,078,000 annually, and are divided (you guessed it !) among the share holders.

By law, post-1978 permits are required to be issued to qualified drivers, who are required to drive a specific number of hours annually, and may not hold more than one permit each.

Committee against Prop. Y
Jack Trad, Chairman
J. Kejela, Secretary

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Taxicab Permits Y

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION Y

Here we go again ! They've warmed up their phony ideas to see if **YOU** will swallow them.

In 1978 the voters of San Francisco passed an initiative clearly stating how they wanted the cab industry to be run. But in 1979, 1981 and 1988 the big cab companies and their politician friends **tried unsuccessfully** to overturn the 1978 law. Since 1978 the Police Dept. has maintained a list of applicants(over 1000 of them) that wish to be cab owners.Cab permits are issued when an owner dies,the first qualified person on the list gets the permit OR if the Police Commission issues new permits. The Commission has had this authority since before 1978. ***So why are they coming to the voters for more cabs?*** Because the cab companies want **YOUR HELP** to **JUMP** the applicant's line,(some of whom have been waiting 14 years) the profit from these permits of over $54,000/yr. each, will be divided among their share holders.In their proposal they are asking YOU for a 105 permits (sections 14d and 13b) which would mean an ANNUAL gift of nearly $6 million to people who already have permits. In March 1993 the cab companies argued before the Commission and following their own investigations determined there were sufficient cabs in San Francisco. Eight months later the cab companies are telling you we need 189 more cabs,of which 105 should be for them.

Please remember this :

The issue is not more or less cabs.It's **WHO** gets the permits

Who do you believe should get the permits, the drivers that have patiently waited all these years or the owners who ***already have some***. **ONE man has 11.**

VOTE NO ON Y

Committee against Prop.Y
Jack Trad, Chairman
J.Kejela, Secretary

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION Y

Proposition Y will in fact speed up and further the original intentions of Senator Kopp's Initiative Ordinance of 1978.

The applicant list will not be altered in any way. Working cab drivers on the waiting list will continue to have priority for the receipt of taxi permits.

All corporate permits will be nullified by Proposition Y. The only permits available to companies will be "incentive" medallions to encourage companies to participate in the elderly and disabled transportation programs of the City. These permits will compensate companies for the added expense of offering these services, will create jobs and pay corporate and payroll taxes that will help the City meet its financial obligations. Companies will be permitted to field these "incentive" permits only as long as they remain in good standing with the Paratransit Programs.

FOR BETTER TAXI SERVICE — *VOTE YES ON Y*

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

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Y Taxicab Permits

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Y

San Francisco Republican County Central Committee

We have carefully reviewed Proposition Y, the Taxicab Reform Initiative, and we strongly urge a "YES" vote on Proposition Y. Proposition Y will increase the number of Taxicab permits, allowing for greater competition and therefore better service for the citizens and neighborhoods of San Francisco.

The San Francisco Republican County Central Committee stands for empowering the people of San Francisco and their communities. Proposition Y will promote crosstown travel through better service to the outlying neighborhoods, and

We urge you to vote "YES" on Proposition Y!!

The Republican County Central Committee
Storm Jenkins
Mark Hill
Christopher Bowman
L. Kirk Miller

The Hotel Council of San Francisco is an organization formed by the major hotels in the City to speak on their behalf on issues that affect hotels, tourism and related sectors of our local economy. The Hotel Council strongly recommends a YES vote on **Proposition Y.**

Hotel guests, and other visitors to San Francisco, often comment on the insufficient number of taxis in the City. Such complaints reflect not only on our international reputation, but also create a poor impression on our visitors — a major contributor to our City's economy, in addition to making it difficult for people who live and work here and rely on taxis for transportation.

Proposition Y will increase the number of taxis. It will upgrade the qualifications for obtaining a taxi permit and provide a real incentive for more taxi drivers electing to make this job their career. Proposition Y will also ensure that San Francisco taxi drivers, like their counterparts in other major cities, maintain a neat, clean professional appearance.

Proposition Y is a winning proposition for all San Franciscans. The Hotel Council urges a YES vote on **Proposition Y.**

Robert Begley
Executive Director
Hotel Council of San Francisco

The Golden Gate Restaurant Association (GGRA) is a nonprofit organization of food service operators in the San Francisco Bay Area. The GGRA monitors and speaks on issues affecting the general business conditions of the hospitality industry in the area.

The restaurant operators, caterers, their employees and our patrons agree that San Francisco needs more clean taxicabs, not only for the mere convenience but for safety. With more taxicabs, people in the neighborhoods will not have to compete with the demand for cabs from the airport and downtown.

Proposition Y will not only increase the number of taxicabs on the streets, it will also tighten up the eligibility for permits and for taxi drivers who want them, they will be provided with workers' compensation, unemployment insurance and other benefits. Proposition Y will ensure that taxicab drivers maintain a clean professional appearance, which will enhance the image of San Francisco. Proposition Y will help our business, our employees, neighborhoods and visitors. Proposition Y has a potentiality of generating much needed jobs and revenue, while costing nothing to the City.

The Golden Gate Restaurant Association urges a YES vote on **Proposition Y.**

Cecilia Metz
Executive Director
Golden Gate Restaurant Association

Proposition Y will expand the number of taxis participating in the City's subsidized paratransit program. Those who depend on and need this important form of mass transit will no longer be penalized by lack of transportation. It will become more available to those who need it most.

The introduction of special "ramp taxis" designed to accomodate wheelchairs will bring on-call transportation to the disabled members of our community for the first time. At least 25 "ramp taxis" will be put into service after this ordinance is approved.

We urge you to vote **Yes on Propositoin Y**

Members of the San Francisco Disabled Community
Michael Kwok
Thea E. Lengtat
Arlene Chew Wong
Co-Founder Paratransit Coord. Council
Enola D. Maxwell
Silas Telfor

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Taxicab Permits Y

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Y

In 1978, voters passed Proposition K, which I wrote. It ended profiteering at the public expense by taxicab monopolists. The private sale of taxi permits was outlawed. Permits owned by companies were restricted. The City was directed to issue enough permits to meet the transportation needs of residents and businesses.

Experience has shown that the changes didn't not go far enough. With Proposition Y, we can now complete the taxicab reforms that were begun over 15 years ago for the public good.

By authorizing as many as 400 new permits, and thereby increasing taxicab availability by 50%, Proposition Y aids all of us who want taxicabs. Many of those new permits will be issued to experienced taxi drivers, who deserve them the most.

Proposition Y will also create hundreds of new jobs and guarantee taxi drivers the right to demand workers' compensation, unemployment insurance and other protections afforded employees under current law.

Proposition Y will significantly increase the number of taxis serving the elderly, the disabled and the many people on fixed incomes who participate in the City's subsidized paratransit program. It will also initiate regular taxi service for persons in wheelchairs by introducing a brand new, specially designed "ramp taxi."

Proposition Y means more taxis, better and safer taxis and affordable transportation for all San Franciscans.

The people in the neighborhoods, the elderly, our merchants, the disabled and the hard working men and women who drive our taxis — will all benefit from Proposition Y. I urge you to vote YES on Proposition Y and move our City into a new transportation future.

Kopp's Good Government Committee
Senator Quentin L. Kopp

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION Y

Prop Y does a disservice to wheelchair users, seniors and others who will benefit from the new, roomier wheelchair accessible cabs. A program to put these vehicles on the street is already in place. Prop Y limits SF to only 25 wheelchair accessible cabs until the year 2000.

Charles Rathbone
United Taxicab Workers

We don't need Prop Y to have more cabs. Yearly hearings have added 100 cabs in the last decade, despite fierce cab company opposition. Yellow Cab is now asking for more taxis to get you to vote for the rest of their self-serving proposal.

John Kerr
United Taxicab Workers

A 50% increase in the number of cabs is a reckless experiment with the livelihoods of cab drivers and their families. Drastically lower income will cause experienced drivers to leave the industry, and will make fare increases inevitable.

Richard Koury
United Taxicab Workers

Yellow Cab made strenuous efforts to convince four Supervisors to put their proposal on the ballot. They failed. Finally they went to the mayor, who submitted it minutes before the deadline. This is backroom politics, not reform.

Beverly Graffis
United Taxicab Workers

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Y Taxicab Permits

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION Y

Proposition Y is a large and complicated revision of the present law regulating taxicab operations in San Francisco. The changes it proposes would greatly benefit the people who run Yellow Cab Co. This is not surprising, since the management of Yellow Cab dreamed it up.

The big attraction of this proposition is that it would "put more cabs on the street." More cabs means better cab service, right? If you use cabs at all, you know that sometimes an empty cab is hard to find.

Ah, but things are never as simple as they seem. The maximum number of cabs on the streets of our city is determined by economics, plain and simple. Cab drivers who can make a living driving a cab usually continue to do so. Those who can't, don't. If the number of legally authorized cabs rises too high, the first group shrinks and the second group increases. Empty cabs sit in the taxi garages because they lack drivers. This has happened before in San Francisco. Laws of supply and demand resist manipulation by taxicab operators, city officials, or anyone else. Magic wands don't work.

So the real question is . . . just how many cabs should we have in San Francisco? Under present law, the Police Commission is required to examine this question in detail every year. They do so, and then make their decision. The Police Commission is made up of public-spirited citizens appointed by the mayor. Who do you think best represents the public interest, the Police Commission, or the guys running Yellow Cab?

Vote NO on Proposition Y.

John Bartholomew
cab driver

THE FASHION POLICE STRIKE AGAIN!

SCENE: A San Francisco street, January 1994. A police officer has just stopped a cabdriver.

OFFICER: You're under arrest.

DRIVER: What for?

OFFICER: For those stripes on your shirt. Haven't you read the new taxi law? All shirts must be "a single muted color without pattern." It's a misdemeanor.

DRIVER: Does that mean jail?

OFFICER: You could be wearing stripes for the next six months.

Joe Mirabile

Taxpayers Beware!

Prop Y pretends to offer drivers a choice of being employees or independent contractors, when in fact, companies, not drivers, will have the choice. By imposing unacceptable conditions on the employee category, companies will force most drivers to sign up as independent contractors. If the scheme holds up legally it will undermine recent California decisions granting drivers employer-financed job benefits such as Workers Compensation and Unemployment Insurance.

When low-paid workers are denied these benefits, they often fall back on taxpayer-financed health and welfare programs. San Francisco can ill-afford such a law.

Marie Malliett
Pres. CWA Local 9410
Frank Tanner
Vice Pres. CWA Local 9410

Between 1984 and 1987, at the request of Diane Feinstein, the Police Commission put 100 new cabs on the streets. Yet the Mayor would like you to believe that the number of cabs has not changed in 20 years.

98% of the pre-1978 permits were issued by the city **FREE** of charge (other than the annual licensing fee) however the permitees contrary to law, bought and sold the permits. The solution we support and will promote is (a) There should only be one class of permit (b) No one should hold more than one permit (c) With the exceptions of the elderly and the incapacitated **ALL** permitees should be required to drive the number of hours required by the 1978 law, and thus requiring all permitees to be present so that they may look after the industry that has benefited them all these years

Jack G. Trad, President
Prop. K Permit Operators Association

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Taxicab Permits Y

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION Y

This ordinance is solely to benefit the major cab companies. In March 1993 the Police Commission, after conducting hearings (**in which the cab companies argued there wasn't room for a single more cab**) determined that the city doesn't need more cabs. Eight months later the major cab companies are telling you we need 189 more cabs, as long as 105 go to them. Senator Kopp who had defended our present law (specifically forbidding the issuance of permits to companies) and which he authored, is now asking you to change the law so that (a) The companies can get permits and (b) they need your help in **BY-PASSING** the applicant's who have been waiting in line for **over 14 Years.** A yes vote means a gift of nearly $6 Million to the shareholders in these companies, who already own permits and many of whom **do not even live in California.**

Jack G Trad, Sole Proprietor
S.F. Taxi Cab Company

Last year, Yellow Cab stood before the Police Commission and insisted there was no need for more cabs in the City. Now, at the bottom of a protracted recession they say we need 389 more (*a 48% increase*). How interesting that their tune changes when they, and not working drivers, hope to benefit.

Drivers' incomes have declined precipitously over the last 5 years. There is no fat to cut out.

The nation is rife with examples of what happens when driver income drops below a certain level — the capable drivers are replaced by those who cannot read a map. Indeed, San Francisco is the last bastion for quality cab drivers. How ironic that Proposition "Y" seeks to repeal the consumer protection of the "clear and convincing" burden of proof — the only thing keeping San Francisco's cab fleet from falling into the abyss of Reagan-era deregulation, as occurred in San Diego, Seattle and other cities.

And how bizarre that Proposition "Y" devotes two lines to driver training, and half a page to a Kafkaesque driver dress code, invoking draconian fines and jail sentences, and more concerned with solid colors than cleanliness or hygiene.

Proposition "Y" is not about intelligent reform. ***It's about bottom line greed.***

It's a bad deal all the way around.

Mike Sealey
Cab Driver Association of S. F.

This proposed amendment to the taxicab ordinance of 1978, commonly called "Proposition K", has been written by Senator Quentin Kopp and certain member companies of the San Francisco Taxicab Association. Although DeSoto, Luxor, and Pacific Cab companies are members of the Association, we do not support this proposed ordinance change.

The disputed point is the immediate issuance of 189 new taxicab permits during the two years after the proposition's passage, bringing the cabs on the street to 1,000. By 1998 there could be 1,200 cabs on the streets.

This would be an increase of almost 50%, from 811 to 1,200, in a period of five years. We see no reason to believe that a demand exists to absorb this kind of increase, particularly in light of the present economy.

Additional permits can be issued on a gradual basis, perhaps a few per month over a set number of years. This will prevent a disasterous drop in driver income, and will maintain the high quality level of the drivers and the service they offer.

What the correct number of cabs should be for a city of San Francisco's size will always be open for discussion and will no doubt be debated forever. It will be impossible to adjust the number of permits if the proposed ordinance is passed in its present form.

If 70% of the cabs on the street at any given time are east of Van Ness and north of Market, because that is where the majority of business is, it is easy to imagine the added traffic congestion and air pollution in the financial district, North Beach and Union Square.

We ask that you reject this proposed ordinance.

DeSoto Cab Company
Luxor Cab Company
Pacific Cab Company
Sunshine Cab Company

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TEXT OF PROPOSED ORDINANCE
PROPOSITION Y

ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR REGULATION OF TAXICAB OPERATIONS

An ordinance providing regulations, policies and procedures relating to the issuance of taxicab permits by the Police Commission; a minimum number of such permits; nontransferability of permits; a procedure for public convenience and necessity determinations by the Police Commission; incentives for participation in paratransit transportation programs and issuance of special taxicab permits therefor; experience requirements for taxicab permit holders; providing for the issuance of regulations by the Chief of Police; right to elect employee status by non-owner taxicab drivers; respecting various provisions of Appendix F to the charter of the city and county and Part II, Chapter VIII, Article 16 of the San Francisco Municipal Code; and providing a severability clause.

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

Section 1. The people of the city and county find that:

(a) For many years prior to June 6, 1978, the taxicab business in San Francisco operated in such a fashion as to deny adequate service to the people of the city and county. Large numbers of taxicab permits were concentrated in corporate ownership, profiteering in the transfer of taxicab permits was rampant, the public convenience and necessity procedure for the issuance of additional taxicab permits operated inconsistently and there was a decided lack of incentives for taxicab drivers to pursue a career in the field because many taxi permits were maintained in the name of absentee owners who had no active role in taxicab operations.

(b) On June 6, 1978, the qualified electors of the city and county adopted Proposition K, Appendix F to the charter of the city and county, with the declared intent of reintroducing free enterprise principles to the taxicab business, eliminating profiteering in the transfer of taxicab permits, reducing the number of permits issued to corporations and promoting the active and continuous involvement of taxicab permit holders in the day-to-day operation of their permits.

(c) Proposition K brought about many needed reforms in the taxicab business, particularly with respect to eliminating transfer of permits for consideration, limiting the issuance of new permits to natural persons, and providing for active operation of taxicabs by permit holders.

(d) However, since the passage of Proposition K other problems in the taxicab business have manifested themselves. The procedure for public convenience and necessity determinations by the Police Commission proved difficult to administer, particularly its "clear and convincing" burden of persuasion. As a result, there has been a relatively small increase in the number of outstanding taxicab permits over the past fifteen years. Furthermore, there was a slower than expected turnover in the ownership of permits by natural persons. This has produced a large backlog of applicants for new permits, many of whom no longer have any connection with the active operation of taxicabs in the city and county.

(e) The relatively static conditions in the taxicab industry also contributed to an unacceptably high rate of turnover in taxicab drivers. Most drivers lack adequate incentive to pursue a career in taxicab operations because of the large backlog of permit applicants and the practical impossibility of ever securing their own taxicab permit.

(f) The small increase in taxicab permits since 1978, and the ever increasing backlog of permit applicants, has also affected the companies organized to manage the operation of taxicab permits. They have come under increasing pressure to continually raise both the fees charged drivers to operate permits and the fees paid permit holders to lease their permits. This has in turn resulted in pressure to raise taxicab rates charged to the public, the only revenue source for the payment of permit lease and operation fees.

(g) The steady increase in taxicab lease and operation fees has also made it more difficult for taxicab companies to provide employment benefits to drivers, most of whom by contract function as independent contractors. The narrowing gap between revenues and expenses has also resulted in an increased incidence of equipment failures as some taxicab companies delay purchasing newer vehicles for their fleets.

(h) Because the number of outstanding taxicab permits has changed little since the passage of Proposition K in 1978, there has been little or no incentive for taxicab companies to increase their services and expand their markets. This in turn has resulted in a proliferation of van and limousine operations in and around the city and county. Be law these businesses may only transport paying passengers on a prearranged basis. Although vans and limousines are not lawful alternatives to taxicabs, their operations serve to inhibit expanded taxicab services.

(i) The Police Commission conducts annual hearings on public convenience and necessity to determine the number of taxicab permits needed to serve the people of the city and county. In 1978, there were 711 permits issued and outstanding. In 1993, the number is 811. At every public convenience and necessity hearing conducted over this same fifteen-year period, the Police Commission has received complaints from neighborhood organizations, merchants, permit applicants and taxicab drivers that the number of outstanding permits was insufficient to meet the needs of the public. At many hearings, the Commission received complaints that taxicab companies were not aggressively attempting to expand their markets, thereby encouraging the expansion of van and limousine operations.

(j) For thirteen of the last fifteen years, the Police Commission concluded that persons urging the issuance of additional permits had failed to prove by "clear and convincing" evidence that public convenience and necessity required more taxicabs. On each occasion, taxicab companies opposed the issuance of additional permits. Evidence bearing upon the need for more permits, especially the evidence establishing the number of calls for service not being adequately handled by the existing taxicab fleet, was much more available to taxicab companies than to the persons or groups advocating for more permits.

(k) For many reasons, including staffing shortages, the Police Department has never been able to adequately enforce the provision of Proposition K requiring new permit holders to actively drive a taxicab. As a result, many permit holders have failed to comply with this provision of Proposition K. This situation has been made worse by the length of time applicants have been forced to wait for permits to become available, the disconnection between applicants and the taxicab business and the lure of high permit lease fees offered by some taxicab companies with no requirement that the permit holder actually drive a taxicab.

(l) Over the years since the passage of Proposition K, it has also become increasingly clear that the transportation needs of the handicapped, disabled and elderly population of the city and county are not being adequately served. For several years, a number of taxicab companies have voluntarily participated in paratransit transportation programs at considerable expense to their overall profitability. Recently, specially-equipped "ramp taxis" have been developed which, although too expensive for individual permit holders, would significantly improve paratransit transportation services if operated by taxicab companies. However, the high cost of ramp taxis and the fare discounts demanded by paratransit programs provide little incentive for taxicab companies to agree to provide these needed services.

(m) It is in the public interest to regulate the issuance and operation of taxicab permits so as to maximize service to all neighborhoods and communities within the city and county, recognizing that this goal can only be achieved if permit holders, taxicab companies and taxicab drivers are treated fairly in the process.

Section 2. Taxicab Permits. There are hereby established three categories of permits for the operation of a taxicab in the city and county under the regulation of the Police Commission:

(a) Class One taxicab permits, which shall only be issued to natural persons as provided herein. With the exception of those permit holders who held two or more taxicab permits on June 6, 1978, and persons to whom permits may be issued pursuant to Section 6(b) of this Ordinance, no natural person shall hold more than one Class One permit for the operation of a taxicab. All such permits and all rights granted under them may be revoked by the Police Commission for good cause;

(b) Class Two taxicab permits which, except as otherwise provided herein, shall only be issued to a color scheme permit holder as defined in Part II, Chapter VIII, Section 1125(b) of the Municipal Police Code, or a natural person, for purposes of operating ramp taxis or other specially-adapted vehicles designed to serve the handicapped, disabled and elderly population of the

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city and county. Each Class Two taxicab permit is terminable by resolution of the Police Commission in the event that the holder, whomsoever it shall be, is determined not to be adequately serving the public welfare needs for which said permit was issued;

(c) Class Three taxicab permits, which shall only be issued to a color scheme permit holder as herein defined in the manner provided in this Ordinance. Class Three taxicab permits shall be revoked by resolution of the Police Commission whenever the holder is not in good standing with the paratransit program administered by the city and county and for the reasons and in the manner provided in Section 14 of this Ordinance.

Section 3. Number of Taxicab Permits. For a period of two years from and after the effective date of this Ordinance, it shall be conclusively determined that the public convenience and necessity can only be adequately served by the issuance of Class One, Class Two and Class Three permits totalling at least 1,000. For the third and fourth years from and after the effective date of this Ordinance, it shall be determined that the public convenience and necessity can only be adequately served by the issuance of at least 1,100 permits unless, upon written objection, the Police Commission concludes after public hearing that there is no reasonable basis upon which such an increase in the total number of permits can be justified. For the fifth and sixth years from and after the effective date of this Ordinance, it shall be determined that the public convenience and necessity can only be adequately served by the issuance of a total of at least 1,200 permits unless, upon written objection, the Police Commission concludes after public hearing that there is no reasonable basis upon which such an increase in the total number of permits can be justified. Thereafter, in the manner provided in Section 10 of this Ordinance, the Police Commission shall issue the number of total taxicab permits needed to furnish adequate taxicab service in the city and county without regard to the minimum numbers set forth herein.

Section 4. Qualifications of Class One Permit Holders.

(a) With the exception of those permit holders described and referred to in Sections 6(b) and 7 of this Ordinance, a Class One taxicab permit shall be issued by the Police Commission only after it has determined that the applicant therefor:

(i) Is financially responsible and will maintain proper financial records;

(ii) Has complied with all provisions of the Municipal Code including pertinent motor vehicle laws;

(iii) Will be a full-time driver within the meaning of Section 8 of this Ordinance; and

(iv) Has for ten (10) of the fifteen (15) years immediately preceding the issuance of the permit actively driven a taxicab in the city and county.

(b) Class One permits may not be issued in the name of more than one natural person.

Section 5. Procedure for Issuance of Class One Permits.

(a) Except as otherwise provided herein, no Class One taxicab permit shall be issued from and after the effective date of this Ordinance unless the applicant satisfies the requirements of Section 4 of this Ordinance, and such other requirements as the Chief of Police may prescribe by regulation that are consistent herewith;

(b) Whether submitted before or after the effective date of this Ordinance, applications for taxicab permits shall be processed and considered in the order of their receipt;

(c) Applications for taxicab permits do not constitute nor do they create vested property interests in the applicant but are instead in the nature of an expectancy. All taxicab permits issued by the city and county are the property of the people of the city and county and may not be sold, assigned or transferred, either expressly or by operation of law.

(d) All natural persons holding an outstanding taxicab permit on the effective date of this Ordinance must surrender and exchange any such permit for a new Class One permit within ninety (90) days thereafter. Any such surrender and exchange shall be without cost to the permit holder. From and after the ninety-first day after the effective date of this Ordinance, all permits not surrendered for new permits shall be void, and continuance of operation is prohibited.

Section 6. Corporate Permits.

(a) Within ninety (90) days after the effective date of this Ordinance, all taxicab permits which as of March 1, 1993 were substantially in the name of a color scheme permit holder as herein defined, other than a corporation which held such color scheme permit directly or by designee prior to January 1, 1970, shall be surrendered to the Police Commission. From and after the ninety-first day after the effective date of this Ordinance, all such permits not surrendered shall be void and continuance of operation is prohibited.

(b) Within ninety (90) days after the effective date of this Ordinance, each taxicab permit other than those referred to in Section 6(a) above which as of March 1, 1993 was in the name of a corporation, business, firm, partnership or other such entity shall be surrendered to the Police Commission and exchanged for a new Class One permit. Each such new permit shall be issued in the name of a natural person, with no right of survivorship, who as of March 1, 1993 was a shareholder, owner, equity participant or partner in the entity that was the holder of the permit as of that date. Thereafter, each such permit shall be subject to the non-transferability provisions of Section 5 of this Ordinance. From and after the ninety-first day after the effective date of this Ordinance, all such permits not surrendered for new permits shall be void and continuance of operation is prohibited.

Section 7. Existing Permit Holders. The qualifications for and limitations upon issuance of Class One taxicab permits provided for in Sections 2 and 4 of this Ordinance shall have no application to those natural persons who held one or more taxicab permits on June 6, 1978, and those persons to whom Class One permits are issued in accordance with and subject to the limitations of Section 6(b) of this Ordinance; nor shall any such persons be subject to the provisions of Section 8 of this Ordinance. Taxicab permit holders who were first issued a permit after June 6, 1978 and before the effective date of this Ordinance shall continue to be subject to the active driver provision of Section 8 of this Ordinance.

Section 8. Operation by Permit Holder. Except as otherwise provided herein, each Class One permit holder shall actively and personally engage as a driver and operator of his or her permit on a regular basis in the manner prescribed by regulation issued by the Chief of Police and for the periods required by Section 2 (b) of Appendix F to the Charter of the city and county.

Section 9. Continuous Operation. All taxicab permit holders, regardless of class of permit and date of issuance, shall regularly operate their taxicabs during each day of the year to the extent reasonably necessary to satisfy the public convenience and necessity therefor. Upon abandonment of such business for a period of ten (10) consecutive days by a permit holder, the Police Commission shall, after five days written notice, revoke the permit; provided, however, that the Chief of Police may, for good cause shown, grant to the permit holder permission to suspend operation pursuant to such permit for a period not to exceed ninety (90) calendar days in any one twelve (12) month period.

Section 10. Public Convenience and Necessity Determinations.

(a) Any person may, during the first six months of a calendar year in the manner prescribed by the Police Commission, request that the Commission conduct a hearing to determine whether the then-existing number of outstanding taxicab permits is adequately meeting the public convenience and necessity for taxicab service in the city and county;

(b) Any such written request shall be accompanied by competent evidence as to the adequacy and sufficiency of the number of outstanding permits;

(c) All such requests shall be consolidated before the Police Commission and acted upon by October 1 of the calendar year in which submitted. The Police Commission shall in its discretion determine the number and class of permits that will adequately serve the public convenience and necessity and direct the issuance or revocation of taxicab permits consistent therewith;

(d) Consistent with the provisions of Section 3 of this Ordinance, no request for a public convenience and necessity hearing may be made during the first six years from and after the effective date of this Ordinance.

Section 11. Agreements for Lease or Hire.

(a) Any permit holder, directly or through a color scheme permit holder or other designee, may engage another to operate a taxicab pursuant to a lease, rental or hire agreement, express or implied;

(b) In the event that a permit holder, directly or through a color scheme permit holder or other designee, seeks to engage the services of another to operate a taxicab, the person shall first be offered the option of entering into an employer-employee relationship with that same permit holder, color scheme permit holder or other designee, with all the rights, duties and obligations

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inherent in such relationship as provided by state and federal law. If a person enters into a lease, rental or hire agreement to operate a taxicab, he or she shall again be offered the option of entering into an employer-employee relationship no less than six (6) months after the commencement of the agreement, and at regular six (6) month intervals thereafter, so long as the lease, rental or hire agreement remains in effect.

All persons operating taxicabs shall be provided worker's compensation insurance and unemployment insurance to the extent required by and consistent with applicable state law, and nothing herein shall be used to eliminate any such rights heretofore received by a taxicab operator.

(c) In the event that an election for an employer-employee relationship is made, its minimum term shall be for a period of one year, absent agreement by the parties to a different term.

Section 12. Management of Operations. Subject to approval by the Chief of Police, each color scheme permit holder may employ a reasonable number of managers to oversee its operations who are also Class One taxicab permit holders. During the period of such employment, the provisions of Section 8 of this Ordinance shall be suspended as to said permit holders.

Section 13. Issuance of Class Two Permits.

(a) An adequate number of Class Two taxicab permits shall be issued by the Police Commission for the operation of ramp taxis and other specially-adapted vehicles. Each such permit shall be issued to a color scheme permit holder and shall be subject to appropriate regulations issued by the Chief of Police to ensure that the permit is principally and primarily utilized for service to the handicapped, disabled and elderly population of the city and county;

(b) During the first six years after the effective date of this Ordinance, there shall be no more than twenty-five (25) Class Two taxicab permits issued by the Police Commission. Thereafter, the Police Commission shall determine whether some or all of the Class Two taxicab permits can be practically and economically operated by permit holders who are natural persons. If the Commission so determines, all or a lesser number of the existing Class Two taxicab permits then outstanding shall be recalled and reissued to permit holders who are natural persons and who have the qualifications set forth in Section 4 of this Ordinance. Class Two taxicab permits issued to natural persons shall also be subject to the provisions of Sections 8 and 9 above, and this section. Class Two taxicab permits which remain outstanding in the name of a color scheme permit holder shall continue to be subject to this section.

Section 14. Issuance of Class Three Permits.

(a) A color scheme permit holder with a minimum of twenty-five (25) taxicab permits shall be entitled to the issuance of Class Three permits as herein provided so long as it remains a participant in good standing with the paratransit program administered by the city and county;

(b) Within sixty (60) days of the effective date of this Ordinance, the Chief of Police shall identify each qualified color scheme permit holder certified by the paratransit program administration to be a participant in good standing. The Chief of Police shall also specify the number of permits operated by each such color scheme permit holder as of July 1, 1993, if any. Within thirty (30) days thereafter, the Police Commission shall issue in the name of each such identified color scheme permit holder the number of Class Three taxicab permits equalling ten percent (10%) of the number of permits specified by the Chief of Police, rounded to the next highest full number;

(c) Commencing on January 15, 1995, and on each subsequent January 15 thereafter, the Chief of Police shall identify each qualified color scheme permit holder participating in good standing with the paratransit program and the number of Class One permits operated by it. Within thirty (30) days thereafter, the Police Commission shall issue or revoke a sufficient number of Class Three permits so as to furnish each qualified color scheme permit holder with the number of permits equalling ten percent (10%) of the number of permits specified by the Chief of Police, rounded to the next highest full number;

(d) When Class Three permits are first issued after the effective date of this Ordinance, their number shall in no event exceed eighty (80). Thereafter, the number of Class Three permits shall at no time exceed ten percent (10%) of the total number of Class One permits then operated by color scheme permit holders certified by the Paratransit Program Administration to be participants in good standing. In the event that these limits result in color scheme permit holders receiving fewer Class Three permits than they would otherwise be entitled to receive under Section 14(b) or (c), such reductions shall affect each qualified color scheme permit holder proportionately pursuant to regulations issued by the Chief of Police.

Section 15. Regulations. In addition to promulgating regulations expressly provided for herein, the Chief of Police shall within sixty (60) days of the effective date of this Ordinance issue regulations for its fair and efficient administration. Such regulations shall include provisions that: (i) no color scheme permit holder may operate a motor vehicle that is older than five years; (ii) periodic announced and unannounced vehicle inspections shall be performed by the city and county to protect the public safety; (iii) adequate liability insurance must be furnished by each permit holder; (iv) each permit holder must be affiliated with and utilize a radio dispatch service; (v) a uniform and approved training curriculum be provided to all new taxicab permit holders and drivers in the manner specified therein; and (vi) all taxicab drivers must comply with dress, appearance and behavior codes as specified. Dress and appearance regulations shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, requirements that drivers wear a shirt, with collar, which is a single muted color without pattern; trousers shall be full-length and neither frayed, torn nor in need of laundering; shoes shall be worn with socks, and no sandals or open-toed footwear shall be permitted; jackets shall be a single, muted color which, except for the name of the color scheme, shall display no other emblems, logos or advertising unrelated to the transportation of passengers for hire; hat or caps may display the name of the color scheme; hair, including facial hair, shall be neat and clean at all times.

Section 16. Effective Date. The effective date of this Ordinance is January 15, 1994.

Section 17. Severability: If any section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, clause or phrase of this Ordinance or any part thereof is for any reason held unconstitutional, invalid or ineffective by a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity or effectiveness of the remaining portions of this Ordinance or any part thereof. It is hereby declared that this Ordinance and each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, clause or phrase thereof, would have been passed irrespective of the fact that any one more other sections, subsections, subdivision, paragraphs, clauses or phrases had been declared unconstitutional, invalid or ineffective.

Section 18. Penalties. Any person violating any provision of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor or an infraction. The complaint charging such violation shall specify whether the violation is a misdemeanor or infraction, which decision shall be that of the District Attorney. If charged as an infraction, upon conviction the violator shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 or more than $100, and/or community service, for each provision violated. If charged as a misdemeanor, upon conviction the violator shall be punished by a fine of not less than $200 or more than $500, and/or community service, for each provision violated, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. In any accusatory pleading charging a violation of this section, if the defendant has been previously convicted of a violation of this section, each such previous violation and conviction shall be charged in the accusatory pleading. Any person violating any provision of this Ordinance a second time within a thirty day period shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $300 and not more than $500, and/or community service, for each provision violated, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any person violating any provision of this Ordinance a third time, and each subsequent time, within a thirty day period shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $400 and not more than $500, and/or community service, for each provision violated, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 19. Interpretation. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, rule or regulation to the contrary, the provisions of this ordinance shall govern and control the regulation and operation of taxicabs, taxicab permits and the other subjects generally and specifically referred to herein. □

Garbage and Recyclables Z

PROPOSITION Z

Shall the ordinance regulating refuse collection be repealed, and replaced by an ordinance that would (1) create a new commission to award contracts for collection of garbage and residential recyclables through competitive bidding, and (2) allow all businesses to contract with licensed recyclers for collection of recyclables?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Any company that collects refuse, including most trash and garbage, must obtain a city permit. The permit allows that company to charge a fee to collect refuse in a specific area. All of these permits are now held by Golden Gate Disposal and Sunset Scavenger, which are both owned by Norcal Waste Systems.

Fees charged for residential collection are set by a Refuse Rate Board, whose members are the Chief Administrative Officer, the Controller, and the Manager of Utilities. A portion of these fees goes to the City to pay for landfill costs, administrative and recycling programs. Fees charged for collection from businesses are decided by contract between the collector and the business.

A permit is not required to haul away construction debris or to collect refuse that is sold or donated to a collector.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition Z would repeal the current ordinance regulating refuse collection. It would eliminate the term "refuse" and define (1) "garbage" as waste that decomposes easily and attracts flies, rodents and other vermin, and (2) "recyclable material" as all material separated from garbage before collection.

Proposition Z would divide the City into two collection districts (see map pg. 222). It would create a three-member Recycling Commission, appointed by the Mayor. The Commission would award, in each district, a five-year exclusive contract for collection of garbage and *residential* recyclables. These contracts would be awarded by competitive bidding and the collection fees for each district would be set in the contract. The Commission could require a company that was awarded a contract to pay an annual fee to the city and would require the company that was awarded a contract to furnish a performance bond equal to the estimated gross income for the first contract year.

Under Proposition Z, collecting recyclables from *businesses*, and operating recycling centers, would require yearly permits from the Commission. Businesses could contract for the collection of recyclable materials with any company with a permit. Collection fees would be determined between the recycler and the business. The Commission could require collectors and recycling center operators to pay an annual fee to the City.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to make these changes.

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

Controller's Statement on "Z"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition Z:

Should the proposed ordinance be adopted and implemented, in my opinion, it could increase or decrease garbage rates in amounts presently indeterminable. Specifically:

1. This proposal affects the collection of garbage from residences and commercial establishments. Separately, the City is party to an agreement for the transfer and disposal of garbage. Should this proposal result in any change in this agreement garbage rates could be affected in indeterminate amounts;

2. City revenues could increase if a franchise fee were imposed;

3. City related costs and revenues could increase or decrease depending on new contract provisions. The City currently receives approximately $3.2 million of free refuse pickup from sidewalk litter cans, street cleaning and neighborhood clean-up programs and over $4 million for City costs of solid waste management;

4. There would be a slight increase in cost to staff a new Commission.

How "Z" Got on the Ballot

On July 28, 1993 the Registrar of Voters certified that the initiative petition calling for Proposition Z to be placed on the ballot had qualified for the ballot.

9,964 valid signatures were required to place an initiative ordinance on the ballot. This number is equal to 5% of the total number of people who voted for Mayor in 1991.

A random check of the signatures submitted on July 21, 1993 by the proponents of the initiative petition showed that more than the required number of signatures were valid.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

Z Garbage and Recyclables

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Z

END THE GARBAGE MONOPOLY!

Garbage and recycling collection in San Francisco is big money — a $100,000,000 a year business that has never gone out to bid. Prop Z ends this garbage monopoly and creates competition and accountability.

Today the Norcal Corporation through its subsidiaries, Sunset Scavenger and Golden Gate Disposal, has the **exclusive** power under a 1932 ordinance to collect all garbage. I've led the battle to stop Norcal's rate increases; yet under the current system Norcal is guaranteed a profit of 9.5% regardless of how much it spends, with no effective accountability for the costs allowed in fixing garbage collection rates.

Prop Z will extend the City's well established competitive bidding process to include the collection of garbage and recyclables. Two zones, which mirror the routes now divided between Sunset and Golden Gate, will be created and put out to bid. Only qualified bidders will be allowed to bid on five year contracts. All health and safety standards are unchanged.

Prop Z also expands recycling.

The 25 Bay Area companies specializing in recycling and recycling technology are prohibited from operating in San Francisco because of Norcal's monopoly. Two of those companies are the proponents of this measure. Prop Z will allow companies that are the cutting edge of today's recycling revolution to compete and collect recyclables. Prop Z expands the definition of recyclable to include anything that doesn't rot.

Norcal, its subsidiaries, agents and employees have contributed over $100,000 to City politicians and political interests. The entire contribution-beholden political establishment will oppose Prop Z. Every scare tactic will be used to protect this insidious $100,000,000 a year monopoly.

END THE GARBAGE MONOPOLY
VOTE YES ON PROP Z!

State Senator Quentin L. Kopp
Competition for Greater Recycling Committee

REBUTTAL TO PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Z

Proposition Z, the so-called "Competition for Greater Recycling" initiative, isn't good for recycling or garbage collection. Here's why:

- Proposition Z creates a **highly political, mayorally controlled commission** to oversee garbage and recycling. This would politicize recycling policy and attract even more garbage company money to local elections.
- Its **costly new regulations** would drive away recyclers who currently divert tons of material from our limited landfill space.
- Its bidding requirements for San Francisco's garbage contract heavily favor **multinational garbage companies** that have been convicted of price-fixing and **environmental violations** all over the country.
- These same requirements **virtually eliminate bids by smaller companies**, in spite of the proponents' claims of "competitive bidding."

Environmentalists are also concerned about financial accountability for garbage contracts—for Norcal or anyone else. Proposition Z won't provide greater financial accountability. We have our own disagreements with Norcal, but **this initiative wouldn't fix the problem.** Clearly, Proposition Z's backers don't have experience writing contracts for garbage collection or laws to increase recycling.

We believe that the current 1932 ordinance is flawed. We invite Senator Kopp and the proponents of this initiative to join us in open discussion on reform and protecting the public interest, instead of pursuing a closed-door approach developed by a handful of people.

Please vote no on Z.

Sierra Club
San Francisco Tomorrow
San Francisco Green Party
San Francisco League of Conservation Voters
Haight-Ashbury Neighborhood Council
Clean Water Action
Environmentalists Against Proposition Z

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Garbage and Recyclables Z

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION Z

Environmentalists oppose this initiative. We support greater recycling in San Francisco, but this proposal does not do the job. Disguised as reform, it changes local rules to benefit only its sponsors and the giant waste management multinationals. Far from helping local recycling, it would

- Squeeze out the small cardboard and other recyclers with costly, burdensome, and unnecessary new regulations, and
- Give power over San Francisco's lucrative garbage-hauling contract and all our recycling programs to three mayoral political appointees.

This supposedly "pro-recycling" initiative was written without any advice from the City Solid Waste Management Program, other recycling experts, or environmentalists. San Francisco needs real reform of access to recyclables. We ask you to join us in a public process to come up with change that works for everyone. Please join us. **Vote NO on Z.**

Environmentalists Against Proposition Z
Clean Water Action
Haight Ashbury Neighborhood Council
San Francisco League of Conservation Voters
San Francisco Green Party
San Francisco Tomorrow
Sierra Club
Supervisor Angela Alioto
Supervisor Sue Bierman
Supervisor Tom Hsieh
Supervisor Bill Maher
Supervisor Carole Migden
Supervisor Kevin Shelley
Supervisor Susan Leal

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION Z

Proposition Z is your classic "David vs. Goliath" battle. It's about small recycling companies being squeezed out of business by a big company's exclusive privileges established by a 1932 ordinance. It's about a cash-cow Goliath that curiously has contributed substantially to five of the seven Supervisors who authored the ballot argument against this desperately needed reform measure.

Currently, it's virtually impossible to identify accurately legitimate operating costs which form the basis for garbage rates. The facts are clear: in one seven-year period Norcal raised garbage rates 46%. Norcal prepared a 25% increase this past April, but didn't submit the application due to the signature gathering efforts of the Prop Z campaign.

I've examined Prop Z carefully, and strongly urge you to vote for competition, expanded recycling opportunities and a new system of increased accountability.

You can bet that every half-truth, distortion of fact and campaign dollar will be used to protect this pernicious $100,000,000 per year business. That's what you can expect in the course of this campaign.

Norcal allows some recyclers to operate under its exclusive contract on an extremely selective basis. It's understandable that those Norcal allies would oppose Prop Z. It's in their interests.

Take the lid off the garbage monopoly. Don't be fooled by their campaign rubbish. Sling a rock at Goliath. Vote YES on Proposition Z.

State Senator Quentin L. Kopp
Competition for Greater Recycling Committee

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Z Garbage and Recyclables

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Z

PROPOSITION Z IS ABOUT TWO THINGS: FREE AND FAIR COMPETITION AND EXPANDED RECYCLING OPPORTUNITIES.

VOTE YES ON Z!

James Fang
Member, Republican Party Central Committee

VOTE YES ON PROP Z TO EXPAND RECYCLING OPPORTUNITIES!

We are the owners of two local recycling businesses. For over 60 years, recycling companies like ours have been almost completely frozen out of doing business in San Francisco. Fact is, the 1932 ordinance that governs garbage and recycling collection prohibits any business except the franchised company (Norcal) from collecting a fee for service. Prop Z will allow for free and fair competition.

Norcal is *not* a recycling company. They are a large garbage hauling conglomerate that recycles only because it is the law. There are more than 25 other companies like ours in and around the Bay Area that specialize in recycling but do only limited business in San Francisco because of the 1932 ordinance. It's time for a modern law that reflects modern recycling technologies.

Prop Z will increase recycling. We urge you to Vote Yes on Z.

Beverly Boblitt
Waste Resource Technologies
Tony Lottice
L&K Debris Box Service

As a long-time resident of the Bayview area, I have seen the community be decimated by a lack of opportunities for African-Americans. Prop Z will open up for competitive bidding an industry that has been dominated for years by one company. Competitive bidding will provide a level playing field for all. New companies winning new contracts will hire new employees.

Vote Yes on Prop Z.

Leon Thibeaux, Jr.
Bayview Activist

VOTE YES ON PROP Z!

For years, San Francisco taxpayers have been hit by absurd garbage and recycling bills and increases with no effective mechanism to hold Norcal accountable for its $100,000,000 per year monopoly. In fact, in one seven year period, Norcal raised garbage and recycling rates an audacious 46%. Prop Z introduces competition and accountability into a system that has had none for over 60 years.

It is astounding that such a flagrant position of privilege has been essentially unchanged for so long. Monopolies only benefit the company that holds the monopoly — everybody else, especially the consumer, — loses. It's time to end the monopoly. Vote YES on Prop Z.

San Francisco Taxpayers Association
Cheryl Arenson, Director
Ramona Albright, Director
Quentin Kopp, Director

VOTE YES ON PROP Z

Proposition Z will create a competitive bidding process for garbage and recyclable collection in San Francisco. And it's about time. Norcal has had a monopoly on the collection of garbage and recyclables for over 60 years. What are they afraid of? Prop Z doesn't exclude them from bidding on the garbage and recycling collection contract. If theirs is the low bid, they will be chosen. But the fact of the matter is, monopolies benefit only the entity with the monopoly — everyone else loses. But maybe Norcal does have something to be afraid of? Maybe they think they can't compete? Maybe they know their record — from outrageous rate increases to nearly discriminatory hiring practices — will hurt their chances. Maybe they know there are companies out there that can provide better service for lower rates. Prop Z will let everybody compete fairly. VOTE YES ON Z!

Steven J. Malesardi
President
Malesardi & Hubbard Design Group

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Garbage and Recyclables Z

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Z

PROP Z WILL SUPPLY THE CITY WITH SUBSTANTIAL NEW REVENUE.

VOTE YES ON PROP Z.

Each company awarded a contract under Prop Z will be required to pay a franchise fee of up to 5% of gross revenues to the City. Neither Sunset Scavenger or Golden Gate Disposal, the wholly owed-subsidiaries of Norcal that collect garbage in San Francisco, pay any franchise fee to the City. That will mean millions of new dollars into the General Fund at a time when the Board of Supervisors is debating police lay-offs, major health service cuts and library closings. In these tough financial times the City has to maximize its revenue potential. Vote YES on Prop Z.

Anne M. Haxton
Upper Market Resident

VOTE YES ON PROP Z

Prop Z will expand recycling. It's a fact. It will expand recycling because it allows more recyclers to collect, process and sell more recyclables. Monopolies provide scant incentive for innovative action.

- San Francisco's garbage law was written in 1932 to meet yesterday's needs.
- San Francisco needs a new ordinance to fit these times.

Nothing is perfect — including initiatives — but Norcal needs to compete with other companies for greater recycling. Reduce monopolistic practices, reuse good ideas, recycle more in San Francisco.

EXPAND RECYCLING OPPORTUNITIES
VOTE YES ON Z

Doug Dorn
Neighborhood Recycler

San Francisco's Human Rights Commission examines companies bidding on contracts to be awarded by the City and awards them extra points for progressive ownership and management practices such as minority, women, and locally-owned businesses.

It's time the garbage and recycling contract went to the Human Rights Commission. Vote YES on Prop Z.

Glen Nelson
Gay Activist
Rob Sterman
Gay Activist

For years, Norcal Waste Systems has been able to request absurd rate increases with no feasible way to challenge them. In fact, during one 7-year period, Norcal raised their garbage rates by 46%. Proposition Z will introduce competition into a business that has never been open to natural market forces. With the possibility that they might lose the contract a real possibility, Norcal will be forced to serve the rate payer first and quit lining their own pockets. History has shown that introducing competition into a market reduces rates, provides accountability and produces incentives to keep the rate payer satisfied.

Vote YES on Prop Z for fiscal sense.

Arlo Hale Smith
Former BART Board President

San Francisco's garbage and recycling contracts are now in the hands of one company — Norcal. Norcal did not have to bid on the contract. They did not have to go before the City's Human Rights Commission which analyzes companies according to their ownership, hiring practices and management. Currently there are NO opportunities for gay and other minority companies to compete and work under this system. Prop Z will allow all groups a fair and equal chance to compete and collect recyclables.

Vote Yes on Prop Z for fairness.

Richmond Young
Past President Stonewall Gay Political Club
Member Citizens Advisory Committee on Elections

Asian-Americans should vote YES on Proposition Z.

Chinese and other Asian American businesses have been, and are, effectively excluded from competing for the garbage collection and recycling operations in San Francisco. The City's official policy is to encourage and promote the development of local, minority business enterprises. How many Asian Americans do you see working for Sunset Scavenger or Golden Gate Disposal — Norcal's principal subsidiaries?

Monopolies have never been good for America's consumers, and they don't serve the public now. A YES vote on Prop Z will give qualified, Asian Americans and other minorities the chance to compete. That's all we ask.

Douglas S. Chan
Commissioner, San Francisco Board of Permit Appeals
Former President, Chinese American Political Club

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Z Garbage and Recyclables

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION Z

VOTE YES ON PROP Z

I am now in my 21st year with Richmond Environmental Action. REA, founded in 1970 to provides recycling services, has evolved from an all volunteer, once-a-month depot, into a paid-staff, open daily recycling center, at USF. We have pushed for years for the City to take a "hands on" posture regarding solid waste management. Finally some recycling companies have put Prop Z onto the ballot.

The Norcal trash monopoly still holds all rights to charge a fee for picking up recyclables. THIS SYSTEM CHOKES OFF ABOUT 100,000 TONS A YEAR THAT WOULD OTHERWISE BE RECYCLED, AND CAUSES THESE PRECIOUS RESOURCES TO BE LANDFILLED. That works out to 1,700,000 trees that are cut down each year to support the Norcal Monopoly. What a shame.

Give recycling a chance. Let building owners contract with Registered Recyclers who will save them money by recycling 50% or more of the owner's trash. The public should have the "Right to Recycle." End the City's "Forced Wasting of Once-Used Resources" law.

We need the benefits of competition. America is based on freedom. If Lincoln were alive today he would give us our freedom to contract for the best deal on recyclable trash. The citizenry now has the power to break the bondage imposed by the Monopoly.

VOTE YES ON Z.

John Barry,
Richmond Environmental Action
San Francisco Commission on the Environment

The current garbage and recycling law, written in 1932, has produced a *de facto* monopoly that excludes minority-owned firms from bidding on services. Prop Z, because it requires that the contract go before the Human Rights Commission, will encourage firms to include minority contractors in their bids.

INCREASE MINORITY PARTICIPATION.
END THE MONOPOLY.
VOTE YES ON PROP Z.

Harold Yee
Asian Inc.

I support Prop Z because there is no reason why one company should have the exclusive right to collect garbage and recyclables in San Francisco. One of the main problems associated with having a single regulated company provide a municipal service is deciding what is a reasonable rate for the service and what is a fair return for the company. This complex problem creates an enormous economic tension between the community being served, the regulatory agency and the company. The community is rightfully wary that they are paying too much to the company. The company want the highest rates. The agency is saddled with the difficult task of setting "fair" rates. We see these problems played out time and again every time Norcal applies for a rate increase. Needless to say, if we can avoid this type of arrangement and rely on competition, we should

There is no reason why garbage and recycling service should be provided by one regulated company, or why multiple companies should not have the ability to provide service to San Francisco by being the low bidder in a competitive bidding process. Competitive bidding ensures that the service is provided at the lowest possible cost. It also avoids the drawn out, expensive and controversial process of "rate-making." Prop Z ensures that San Francisco residents can finally benefit from competition in the area of garbage and recycling collection. Eliminate unnecessary regulation. VOTE YES ON Z!

Andrew J. Junius
Attorney

San Francisco's garbage and recycling laws were written in 1932. It's time for a modern law that reflects modern recycling technologies.

Vote yes on Proposition Z!

Rebecca S. Wu
Sunset Resident

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PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION Z

NEIGHBORHOOD GROUPS UNITE — NO ON PROPOSITION Z

We are renters and homeowners from all parts of the City who have come to depend on the reliable and affordable service we get from Sunset Scavengers and Golden Gate Disposal. We are outraged that if Proposition Z passes, this locally based employee owned company could be replaced by a big conglomerate which doesn't care about San Franciscans and hasn't been a part of our lives for over 70 years.

THAT'S WHY WE URGE YOU TO JOIN US IN VOTING NO ON PROPOSITION Z.

We trust Sunset Scavengers and Golden Gate Disposal — the backbone of Norcal Waste — to deliver for us.

We always support reform measures that make sense. And we are all for competitive bidding when it will make City government work more effectively and affordably.

BUT **Proposition Z is a fraud.** It ISN'T about better garbage and recycling service. Nothing in Proposition Z will promise better service or more recycling.

It **ISN'T** about cheaper residential garbage rates. Nothing in Proposition Z will guarantee lower rates.

It does add a new layer of bureaucracy at City Hall. It establishes a brand new commission, appointed by the Mayor, to regulate garbage service. **We don't know about you but we think we have enough bureaucracy at City Hall already.**

Vote No on Proposition Z.

Buck Bagot, President, Bernal Heights Democratic Club
Jennifer Clary, President, San Francisco Tomorrow
John Dunbar, Vice-President, Richmond Democratic Club
Rev. Norman Fong, Chinatown Resource Center
Peter Fortune, San Francisco Beautiful
Anne Halsted, Port Commissioner
Paul Kaschube, President, Northside Democratic Club
Victor Makras, PUC
Enola Maxwell, Potrero Hill Neighborhood House
Barbara Meskunas, Beideman Area Neighborhood Group
Andy Olshin, Vice-President, Sunset Democratic Club
Robert Pender, Park Merced Residents Organization
Lee Ann Prifti, President, Diamond Heights Community Association
Evelyn Wilson, Past-President, SPEAK

KEEP JOBS IN SAN FRANCISCO

Right now, California has one of the highest unemployment rates in the nation and San Francisco has suffered by losing jobs and revenue to fund programs important to all communities in San Francisco.

If proposition Z passes two local employee owned companies — Sunset Scavenger and Golden Gate Disposal, subsidiaries of Norcal Waste Systems — will be replaced by a giant waste management multinational company.

Local jobs will be lost.

Make no mistake Proposition Z isn't about reforming our garbage disposal and recycling services. It's about someone else making money.

African Americans, Latinos, Asians, Pacific Islanders, Gays and Lesbians, young families and retirees all have a stake in keeping local jobs and maintaining the quality of life important to us all.

As individuals active in all of San Francisco's diverse communities we urge you to join us in protecting our jobs and workers — **VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION Z.**

Tom Ammiano, Board of Education
Arnold W. Baker
Robert Barnes, Chair Lesbian/Gay Caucus, California Democratic Party
Brenda Berlin, President, San Francisco Arts Democratic Club
Angie Fa, Commissioner, San Francisco School Board
H. Welton Flynn
Peter Gabel, President, New College
Larry Griffin, Fire Commissioner
Dennis J. Herrera, Officer, Latino Democratic Club
Espanola Jackson, President, District 7 Democratic Club
Agar Jaicks
Laurence B. Martin, Transport Union of America, International
Jose E. Medina, Executive Director, Instituto Laboral De La Raza
Barbara Nabors-Glass, George Wiley Democratic Club
George L. Newkirk
Rodel Rodis, San Francisco Community College Board
Matthew J. Rothschild, President, Alice B. Toklas Lesbian/Gay Democratic Club
Jean-Paul Samaha, President, Arab American Democratic Club
Thelma Shelley, Managing Director, War Memorial
Leland Y. Yee, Ph.D., San Francisco Board of Education

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Z Garbage and Recyclables

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION Z

WHO ARE SUNSET SCAVENGER AND GOLDEN GATE DISPOSAL?

We are 800 employees who work for you daily at Sunset Scavenger, Golden Gate Disposal, Sanitary Fill and West Coast Recycling — subsidiaries of Norcal Waste. We own our companies and have since many of our grandparents started collecting garbage in the 1800's. We have a vested interest in providing the best service at reasonable rates. We urge you to vote NO on Proposition Z.

We are proud of our record.

Proposition Z as written would eliminate us from competing for San Francisco's garbage and recycling service entirely. If Proposition Z passes, only huge national companies would qualify to bid.

We aren't a big conglomerate doing business throughout the United States that just sees San Francisco as another faceless acquisition. We live and work in San Francisco and want to do the best job we can so we can continue to provide for our families. Just like you.

Because you have come to trust us, many of you leave us your keys to get into your alleyways and basements to pick up your garbage. You know our names. We've been a part of your lives for over 70 years.

Proposition Z will completely change the way garbage service and recycling is done in San Francisco. There is nothing in this ordinance which will improve service or lower prices.

Proposition Z isn't real reform. Proposition Z will add a new level of bureaucracy to City Hall.

We urge you not to throw away a good thing. **VOTE NO ON PROP. Z.**

Fiore Garbarino, Sunset Scavenger
Ricardo Alvarez, Sunset Scavenger
Joyce Hume, Sunset Scavenger
Gary Pon, Golden Gate Disposal
Natalio Cademartori, Golden Gate Disposal
Lourdes Martinez, Golden Gate Disposal
Doroteo Navarro, West Coast Recycling
Cam Lam-Choi, West Coast Recycling
Meredith Wingate, Sanitary Fill
Justo Gonzalez, Sanitary Fill

PROPOSITION Z IS BAD FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Proposition Z is bad for San Francisco for two simple reasons:

If Proposition Z passes it will cause San Francisco to lose local jobs and it will jeopardize local recycling programs.

Right now, San Francisco has good, reliable garbage removal and recycling services provided by Sunset Scavenger and Golden Gate Disposal, subsidiaries of Norcal Waste Systems. Proposition Z, as written, will preclude these two companies from bidding on waste removal services in San Francisco. Indeed, Proposition Z is a direct threat to the survival of Sunset and Golden Gate, both of which are 100% employee-owned **local** companies. Instead, an out-of-state waste management company will likely take over San Francisco's garbage collection service.

In addition, Proposition Z will do nothing to help local recyclers. The San Francisco Sierra Club, the San Francisco League of Conservation Voters and San Francisco Tomorrow are all strongly opposed to Proposition Z.

While California is going through one of the highest rates of unemployment in the nation and one of the most severe economic downturns in its history, let's not take yet another business and yet more jobs away from California and away from San Francisco.

I STRONGLY URGE YOU TO VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION Z.

Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi

San Francisco needs recycling reform, but this isn't it. Instead of "greater recycling", this initiative creates a bureaucracy of red tape, permits and fees; a mayoral-appointed commission to award garbage contracts; and completely ignores composting. Throw this one into the recycle bin.

No on Proposition Z.

San Francisco Green Party

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Garbage and Recyclables Z

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION Z

Ballot Argument Against Proposition Z

The San Francisco Republican County Central Committee is opposed to Proposition Z for the simple fact that San Francisco has one of the lowest garbage collection rates in Northern California.

The current collection service has been able to achieve a recycling rate of 37%. This is well ahead of the 25% amount mandated. This city definitely does not need a new tax and more bureaucracy.

For these reasons we urge you to **Vote "NO" on Proposition Z.**

The Republican County Central Committee
Mark Hill
Cristina Mack
James Gilleran
L. Kirk Miller

PROP Z ADDS MORE BUREAUCRACY. VOTE NO ON PROP Z

We oppose Prop Z for several reasons. First, we think the garbage and recycling services we receive now are pretty good and don't think that Prop Z will make them any better.

Second, Prop Z will add a new layer of bureaucracy to City Hall. A brand new commission — appointed at the whim of the Mayor — will regulate the service and rates for all garbage and recycling services. **THAT'S WHY WE STRONGLY OPPOSE PROP Z.**

And, Prop Z could raise your rent. Currently San Franciscans pay among the lowest garbage rates in Northern California. If Proposition Z passes your rates could go up, and when they do, that increase could be passed through to renters resulting in higher rents.

Make no mistake — Proposition Z is NOT about reforming our garbage disposal and recycling services. It's about big garbage companies making more money.

That's why housing activists, renters and tenant groups urge you to **Vote No on Proposition Z.**

Ted Gullicksen, San Francisco Tenants Union
Polly Marshall, Rent Board Commissioner
Mitchell Omerberg, Affordable Housing Alliance
Randy Shaw, Tenderloin Housing Committee
San Franciscans for Reasonable Rents, PAC
Joe Lacey, St. Mary's Housing Committee

PROP. Z IS BAD FOR BUSINESS

Proposition Z is bad for our business community for three simple reasons:

1) Prop. Z imposes **a new tax** — this fee is equal to the amount of 5% of the gross annual revenue derived from the collection service;
2) Prop. Z creates **more bureaucracy** — a new three member commission will be appointed by the mayor to oversee all garbage contracts;
3) Prop. Z won't give us competitive bidding because the way it is written only the two largest garbage companies in the nation can bid.

Prop. Z is a bad business proposition, instead of cutting costs and streamlining government it does just the opposite.

Join us in voting **NO ON PROPOSITION Z.**

Ernest Chuck Ayala, Ayala Real Estate
Richard G. Bodisco, San Franciscans for Reasonable Reform
Dale Carlson, Pacific Stock Exchange
Philip De Andrade, Goat Hill Pizza
Harold Dobbs, Attorney at Law
Jose Gomez, Director Pacific Property Services
Mark D. Hill, Businessman
Ron Kaufman, The Ron Kaufman Companies
Nancy Lenvin, Browning, Wholey & Lenvin
Paul Morabito, Chronitech Health Services
Sergio Nibbi, Nibbi Bothers Construction
Beverly Prior, Beverly Prior Architects
Bruce Quan, Jr., Esq.
Angela Quaranta, Allegro
Leonila Ramirez, Don Ramons Restaurant
Barry Reder, Dinkelspespiel, Donovan & Reder
Clifford C. Waldeck, Waldeck's Office Supplies

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Z Garbage and Recyclables

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION Z

THE SAN FRANCISCO DEMOCRATIC PARTY URGES YOU TO VOTE NO ON PROP. Z

The last thing we need in San Francisco is more bureaucracy. But that's just what Prop Z will do. Prop Z adds a whole new layer of government to an already overburdened process.

Prop Z would mandate a brand new commission — appointed at will by the Mayor — to set rates and give out garbage and recycling contracts for all of San Francisco.

We don't need Prop Z and we think it is a bad idea.

Ask yourself, why change a system that works, and works well?

In fact, we are pleased that San Francisco currently has one of the lowest garbage rates in Northern California and one of the highest rates of recycling in the state.

While we would usually support a plan that would add competitive bidding to the process of City contracts, we believe Prop Z is ill-conceived and badly drafted.

Prop Z is not about change or reform. Prop Z is about big conglomerates who already make a lot of money in the garbage business making more. Pure and simple.

Please join the San Francisco Democratic Party, the environmental community, the business community and organized labor in opposing this ill conceived and destructive initiative. **VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION Z.**

Supervisor Carole Migden, Chair, San Francisco Democratic Party
Greg Day, Vice Chair, San Francisco Democratic Party
Leslie R. Katz, Vice Chair, San Francisco Democratic Party
Natalie Berg, Democratic Party Committee Member
Claire Zvanski, Democratic Party Committee Member

PROP Z IS NOT ABOUT CHANGE. VOTE NO ON PROP Z.

No one is for change more than women are. As we saw during last year's election, every national, state, and local poll said, "people want change." And change is what people hoped they would get when they voted. But sometimes change, just for change sake, isn't all it's cracked up to be.

Take Proposition Z. Under the guise of "change," what this ordinance would really do is give the two biggest national garbage companies in America the franchise to pick up San Francisco's garbage. The way Proposition Z is written only these two companies could afford to bid on San Francisco's garbage and recycling services. That's a bad change.

Currently, two employee owned local San Francisco companies — Sunset Scavenger and Golden Gate Disposal subsidiaries of Norcal Waste Systems — pick up your garbage and recycling. Proposition Z is written in such a way that these two companies could not bid on the garbage and recycling services in San Francisco anymore. That just doesn't seem fair.

If the residents of San Francisco weren't satisfied with the service they received then Proposition Z would make sense. But as customer surveys have shown, they are satisfied, so we believe Proposition Z would be a mistake.

Proposition Z isn't about the kind of change San Francisco needs.

Join the San Francisco Democratic Party, San Francisco Republican Party, San Francisco Green Party, Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi, San Francisco Sierra Club, San Francisco League of Conservation Voters, The Affordable Housing Alliance and San Francisco Labor Council — **VOTE NO on Proposition Z.**

Assessor Doris M. Ward

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Garbage and Recyclables Z

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION Z

IF IT AIN'T BROKE DON'T FIX IT

For over 70 years two local, employee-owned and operated garbage companies, Sunset Scavenger and Golden Gate Disposal have been providing reliable, quality service to San Francisco residents at rates that are much lower than most other cities in the Bay Area.

None of us has had to worry about our garbage getting collected. Sunset and Golden Gate have never missed a day of service.

None of us have had to worry about our city's recycling programs. Sunset and Golden Gate have been recycling since the companies were started.

Sunset and Golden Gate are local companies; part of our community. We know them and we trust them.

With all the problems facing City Hall we say if it ain't broke don't fix it.

At a time when people talk about ending government gridlock, the last thing we need is another level of City bureaucracy. We strongly oppose the provision in Proposition Z which establishes a brand new commission. It's more government waste. **VOTE NO ON Z.**

Louis J.Giraudo, President, San Francisco Bread Co.
Former San Francisco Supervisor Jack L. Molinari

WHY CHANGE A GOOD THING

Some people learn from other people's mistakes. Others don't.

This July, San Jose changed the company it uses to dispose and recycle its garbage because it wanted to increase the amount of refuse it recycles. After only thirteen days with the new garbage company the City's customer service phone bank had received 36,000 complaint and question calls from people about their garbage service.

The phones would not stop ringing at the new garbage company, City Hall, or the San Jose Mercury News, according to a Mercury News reporter. San Jose thought that by switching companies they would get cheaper and better service. What San Jose got was higher rates and problems with their service and lots of irate residents.

VOTE NO ON PROP Z.

Make no mistake Proposition Z is **NOT** about reforming a system that doesn't work. Right now we have a system that works and works well for both garbage and recycling. San Francisco has achieved a 37% recycling rate, which is ahead of the state mandated goal of 25% for 1995 and close to the 50% goal for the year 2000.

PROP Z IS NOT WRITTEN TO MAKE THE SYSTEM WE HAVE NOW ANY BETTER. We don't need to change a system that works and we don't need more bureaucracy.

Why repeat someone else's mistake? **VOTE NO ON PROP Z.**

Assemblyman John Burton
Supervisor Terence Hallinan

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Z Garbage and Recyclables

PAID ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROPOSITION Z

Garbage collection in San Francisco does not need fixing! We have an efficient, economical, locally-owned and -operated service that has worked extremely well for the City. Our garbage collectors are dependable, experienced, capable and know their routes and the needs of all residents.

Why do we suddenly need an invasion of nationally-owned, nationally-operated garbage companies which have no commitment to San Francisco except to increase already huge profits?

Why should garbage drivers — many of whom are over age 50 — with many years of faithful service to the community suddenly face the possibility of losing their jobs.

Garbage collection is vital. Industrial peace in the garbage industry is a must. San Francisco has had excellent labor relations in the garbage industry for many years. The big national companies seeking entry to this city have a history of strikes and industrial unrest. Why create problems?

National companies — and this is true of national garbage companies — are committed to increasing their profits and the status of their stocks. Despite promises to get their "feet" in the door by underbidding, their ultimate goal is to maximize their rates and their profits.

San Franciscans will be making a big mistake by changing what is working well. We do not need to nationalize and to make impersonal a very special service to the residents of the city. Let's keeping garbage collection local. Vote NO on Proposition Z.

Robert Morales, Joint Council of Teamsters No. 7
Walter L. Johnson, San Francisco Labor Council
Stan Smith, San Francisco Building & Construction Trades Council

TEXT OF PROPOSED ORDINANCE PROPOSITION Z

COMPETITION FOR GREATER RECYCLING ORDINANCE

Be it ordained by the people of the City and County of San Francisco.

That the collection and disposal of solid waste for the protection of public health and safety, as well as the preservation of the environment, is of the utmost importance to the City and County of San Francisco;

That high standards of public health and safety can be maintained in an environment of free and open competition;

That the People of the City and County of San Francisco, as well as the quality of the bay area's environment, will benefit if the recycling and solid waste industry is subject to the interaction of competitive forces, and that such competitive forces will yield the best allocation of economic resources, the lowest prices, the highest quality, and the greatest progress for the recycling industry;

And that in order to encourage such competition and encourage recycling activities, private recyclers shall be free to contract with all San Francisco commercial and industrial businesses to collect and recycle any and all Recyclable Materials; there shall be no single company or Person that has the exclusive right to collect and recycle Recyclable Materials from commercial and industrial businesses in San Francisco; and the right to provide Garbage collection and residential recycling services in the City and County of San Francisco shall be awarded by competitive bidding.

PART 1 — DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1. "1932 Ordinance" means the Refuse Collection and Disposal Ordinance, adopted by the People of the City and County of San Francisco November 8, 1932, as amended.

SECTION 2. "Act" shall mean the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989.

SECTION 3. "Board of Permit Appeals" means the Board of Permit Appeals of the City and County of San Francisco.

SECTION 4. "Board of Supervisors" means the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.

SECTION 5. "Collection Contract" means a contract awarded as provided herein for the exclusive collection and disposal of Garbage from all Residential Premises and Commercial Premises within a Collection District, and for the exclusive collection of all Recyclable Material from Residential Premises within a Collection District.

SECTION 6. "Collection District" means one of two geographic districts within the City and County of San Francisco as specifically delineated herein.

SECTION 7. "Commercial Premises" means all Premises except Residential Premises.

SECTION 8. "Commission" means the Competition for Greater Recycling Commission.

SECTION 9. "Curbside Collector" means the Person or entity authorized to collect segregated recyclables from Residential Premises within a Collection District pursuant to a Collection Contract.

SECTION 10. "Curbside Recycling Collection Service" means the collection of segregated recyclables from Residential Premises within a Collection District pursuant to a Collection Contract.

SECTION 11. "Discard" means to place any material at such a place as to manifest an intent to transfer ownership of that material to a Garbage Collector.

SECTION 12. "Garbage" means any putrescible waste, including kitchen and table food wastes, animal and vegetable waste resulting from the storage, handling, preparation, cooking, processing and consumption of food or food stuffs, or any other putrefactive or easily decomposable waste material that is likely to attract flies, vermin, or rodents, including any other material not Segregated From Garbage.

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SECTION 13. "Garbage Collection Service" means collection of Garbage within a Collection District pursuant to a Collection Contract.

SECTION 14. "Garbage Collector" means the Person authorized pursuant to a Collection Contract to collect and dispose of Garbage within a Collection District.

SECTION 15. "Permittee" means any Person who holds a Recycling Transporter Permit or a Recycling Facility Permit.

SECTION 16. "Person" means any individual Person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company, organization, or legal entity of any kind.

SECTION 17. "Premises" means any real property, including any improvements thereon.

SECTION 18. "Producer" means any Person that generates Garbage and/or Recyclable Material.

SECTION 19. "Recyclable Material" means all material other than Garbage that has been Segregated From Garbage pursuant to a Source Separation Program. Recyclable Material shall include but not be limited to paper, cardboard, plastic, glass, metal, rubber, textile, wood, and all waste material produced at any construction or demolition site, including a residential construction site.

SECTION 20. "Recycling Transporter Permit" means a permit issued by the Commission which allows the Permittee to collect and transport Recyclable Material within the City and County of San Francisco.

SECTION 21. "Recycling Facility Permit" means a permit issued by the Commission which allows the Permittee to operate a recycling facility within the City and County of San Francisco, receive Recyclable Material collected from any location whether or not inside San Francisco, and store and process such Recyclable Material.

SECTION 22. "Registered Recycler" means a Person who has either a Recycling Transporter Permit or a Recycling Facility Permit.

SECTION 23. "Residential Premises" means all single-unit dwellings and multiple-unit dwellings, including any residence, flat, apartment or other facility used for housing one or more Persons.

SECTION 24. "Segregated From Garbage" means any of the following: (a) the placement of Recyclable Material in separate containers; (b) the binding of Recyclable Material separately from Garbage; (c) the physical separation of Recyclable Material from Garbage.

SECTION 25. "Source Separation Program" means any plan or procedure which meets the standards set forth herein, whereby Recyclable Material is Segregated From Garbage with the purpose of facilitating recycling.

PART 2 — GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 26. Title. This Ordinance shall be known as the "The Competition For Greater Recycling Ordinance."

SECTION 27. Effective Date. Except as otherwise provided herein, all provisions of the Ordinance shall take effect on January 1, 1994.

SECTION 28. Purpose and Intent. The purpose of this Ordinance is to repeal the 1932 Ordinance and render null and void any and all opinions of the City Attorney or other City officials which have interpreted the 1932 Ordinance, with the intent to maximize the amount of materials recycled by allowing open competition for the collection of all recyclable or potentially Recyclable Material, while protecting the public health and safety by maintaining suitable Garbage collection and disposal services. Residential Garbage collection and curbside recycling programs will be improved by allowing new companies to compete for the right to provide these services. Commercial Garbage collection will be maintained while allowing all San Francisco businesses to save money and protect the environment by segregating their Recyclable Materials from Garbage and contracting with independent recyclers for the collection and recycling of these materials.

SECTION 29. Repeal of the 1932 Refuse Collection and Disposal Ordinance. It is the express intent of the People of the City and County of San Francisco that this Ordinance repeal, replace and supplant the 1932 Ordinance, and all rules and regulations now in force pursuant to the 1932 Ordinance. Any and all refuse collection permits issued prior to or pursuant to the 1932 Ordinance are hereby declared null and void.

SECTION 30. Scope of Ordinance. The regulation of Recyclable Material as defined herein is governed completely and solely by this Ordinance, necessary regulations promulgated by the Commission for the purpose of furthering this Ordinance, and the applicable laws of the State of California. The regulation of the collection of Garbage as defined herein shall be governed by the provisions of this Ordinance as well as Article 6 of the San Francisco Health Code.

SECTION 31. Amendment of Article 6 of the San Francisco Health Code. It is the express intent of the People of the City and County of San Francisco that this Ordinance amend Article 6 of the San Francisco Health Code as follows:

(a) Section 290 of the San Francisco Health Code is hereby repealed in its entirety;

(b) Section 291(e) of the San Francisco Health Code is hereby repealed in its entirety;

(c) Section 292 of the San Francisco Health Code is hereby amended to read as follows: the first sentence of section 292 shall read "All vehicles used by Garbage Collectors as defined in section 14 of the Competition for Greater Recycling Ordinance, shall be lined with zinc, sheet iron, or other metallic substances and shall be constructed so as to prevent any liquid Garbage substance from escaping such vehicles." There shall be no other changes to section 292.

(d) Section 293, 293.1 and 293.2 of the San Francisco Health Code are hereby repealed in their entirety;

(e) Section 313 of the San Francisco Health Code is hereby repealed in its entirety;

(f) Throughout Article 6 of the San Francisco Health Code, the term "refuse" shall be replaced by the term "Garbage," and the phrase "Initiative Ordinance" shall be replaced by the phrase "Competition for Greater Recycling Ordinance."

SECTION 32. Disposal of Garbage. All Garbage as defined herein that is collected pursuant to this Ordinance shall be disposed of in such a manner as is designated by the Commission.

SECTION 33. Existing Contract — Altamont Landfill. This Ordinance does not in any way change or modify City and County of San Francisco's obligations or rights under the Waste Disposal Agreement executed January 2, 1987, between Oakland Scavenger Company, City and County of San Francisco, Sanitary Fill Company, and Alameda County. Any and all programs funded pursuant to the Waste Disposal Agreement shall be continued until such time as the Commission decides otherwise.

SECTION 34. Existing Contract — Altamont Landfill. Pursuant to paragraph 2.05 of the Waste Disposal Agreement, any Garbage Collector or Registered Recycler as defined herein is hereby deemed to be duly approved and licensed to collect, transport, or consolidate for transport, solid waste produced in the City and County of San Francisco.

SECTION 35. California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989. All provisions set forth herein, and all rules, regulations, guidelines, restrictions, requirements, permits or conditions promulgated pursuant to this Ordinance, shall conform to all provisions of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, and all rules, regulations, guidelines, restrictions, requirements, permits or conditions adopted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

SECTION 36. Refuse Collection and Disposal Rate Board. The refuse collection and disposal rate board, established pursuant to the 1932 Ordinance, is hereby abolished.

SECTION 37. San Francisco Solid Waste Management Program. Any and all functions, duties, responsibilities and obligations of the Solid Waste Management Program, established pursuant to the Act, are hereby transferred to the Commission. The Solid Waste Management Program Manager shall report directly to the Commission.

PART 3 — COMPETITION FOR GREATER RECYCLING COMMISSION

SECTION 38. Establishment. There is hereby established a Commission to be known as the Competition for Greater Recycling Commission, consisting of three members of the community, to be appointed by the Mayor.

SECTION 39. Term. The term of each member of the Commission shall be three years, except that the initial term of one of the Commissioners shall be one year, and the initial term of one of the Commissioners shall be two years. Any vacancy shall be filled by the Mayor for the remainder of the unexpired term. The Mayor shall appoint all members of the Commission no later than the effective date of this Ordinance.

SECTION 40. Chair. The Mayor shall designate one Commission member to act as Commission chair.

SECTION 41. Compensation. Each Commission member shall be paid $50 for each meeting of the Commission actually attended. Compensation of Commission members may be revised by the Board of Supervisors.

SECTION 42. Executive Secretary. The position of executive secretary to the Commission

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shall be established pursuant to and subject to sections 3.500 and 8.200 of the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco. The Person occupying such position shall be appointed by the chair of the Commission with the approval of one other Commission member. All Commission staff shall be under the immediate direction and supervision of the executive secretary.

SECTION 43. Powers and Duties. In addition to any other powers and duties set forth herein, the Commission shall have sole responsibility for the bidding and award of all Collection Contracts, shall accept applications for and issue all Recycling Transport Permits and Recycling Facility Permits, and shall have the authority to review and set disposal rates.

SECTION 44. Rules and Regulations. The Commission shall promulgate rules and regulations reasonably necessary to implement this Ordinance and to achieve the goal of furthering competition for the collection, transport, processing and disposal of Garbage and Recyclable Material. Those portions of such rules and regulations which govern public hearings by the Commission shall conform as nearly as practicable to pertinent sections of the Administrative Procedure Act, Chapter 5, Part 1, Division 3, Title 2 of the California Government Code.

SECTION 45. Reports. The Commission shall render a written report of its activities to the mayor and the Board of Supervisors not less than once every six months. The report shall include: (a) recommendations to the mayor and the Board of Supervisors for the development of policies and procedures which will further the objectives of this ordinance; (b) recommendations to the mayor and the Board of Supervisors for additional legislation deemed by the Commission to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this ordinance; (c) recommendations of actions to be taken by any agency, board, or officer of this City and County for the purposes of furthering the objectives of this Ordinance.

SECTION 46. Public Meetings. All meetings of the Commission shall be public.

PART 4 — COMPETITIVE BIDDING FOR COLLECTION CONTRACTS

SECTION 47. Collection Districts. The City and County of San Francisco shall be divided into two Collection Districts. Each Collection District shall have one Collection Contract.

SECTION 48. Collection District 1. Collection District 1 shall consist of the area enclosed by the following boundary: Commencing at the most southeast point of the City and County of San Francisco, on the San Mateo/San Francisco County Line, continuing west following the county line to the Pacific Ocean, and continuing in a northerly direction, following the Pacific Ocean, or the natural contour of the land, to and under the Golden Gate Bridge, and continuing in an easterly direction following the natural contour of the land to a line extending north from the intersection of Lyon Street and Bay Street, then continuing southward on Lyon Street to Clay Street, then continuing east on Clay Street to Gough Street, then continuing south on Gough Street to Market Street, then continuing northeasterly on Market Street to 11th Street, then continuing southeasterly on 11th Street to Division Street, then continuing east on Division Street to Rhode Island Street, then continuing south on Rhode Island Street to 16th Street, then continuing east on 16th Street to San Francisco Bay, then continuing south, following the natural contour of San Francisco Bay until reaching the point of commencement, at the San Francisco/San Mateo County Line. Collection District 1 shall include all federal facilities located within the boundaries of Collection District 1.

SECTION 49. Collection District 2. Collection District 2 shall consist of all areas within the City and County of San Francisco not located within the boundaries of Collection District 1, and shall include all federal facilities (i) located within the boundaries of Collection District 2, and (ii) all other federal facilities under the jurisdiction of the City and County of San Francisco not located in Collection District 1 or Collection District 2.

SECTION 50. Administration of Collection Contracts. All Collection Contracts are to be awarded and administered in the same manner.

SECTION 51. Competitive Bidding. Award Dates. All the Collection Contracts shall be put out for competitive bidding and awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. On September 1, 1994, the Collection Contract for each Collection District shall be put out for competitive bidding. Each Collection Contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder by the Commission no later than October 1, 1994.

SECTION 52. Content of Bids. Any bid for any Collection Contract must include the following information: the name, address and telephone number of the bidder; the Collection District bid for; financial information, in a form designated by the Commission, which demonstrates resources sufficient to ensure the applicant's performance of the Collection Contract; applicable industry experience; and the amount of the bid in the form required by the Commission.

SECTION 53. Compliance With Minority/Women/Local Business Utilization Ordinance. All bids for Collection Contracts, and any Collection Contract awarded by the Commission, must comply with Chapter 12D of the San Francisco Administrative Code, known as the Minority/Women/Local Business Utilization Ordinance.

SECTION 54. Lowest Responsible Bidder. The Commission shall promulgate mandatory guidelines to be used by the bidders in establishing their bid price. The guidelines shall also set forth the manner in which the Commission will determine the lowest responsible bidder. These guidelines shall be made available to all bidders no later than one month prior to the bid date.

SECTION 55. Contract Term. The term for each Collection Contract shall be five (5) years.

SECTION 56. Bond. The successful bidder must furnish a performance bond equal to the estimated gross income of the bid for the first contract year, and execute the Collection Contract within 15 days of the date of the award of the Collection Contract.

SECTION 57. Insurance. The Collection Contract shall require that the successful bidder carry a minimum of $5,000,000 of liability insurance and all risk insurance. All insurance contracts or policies must list the City and County of San Francisco as an additional insured.

SECTION 58. Franchise Fee. The Commission may, in its sole discretion, establish a franchise fee to be paid to the City and County of San Francisco at least annually by the successful bidder. The franchise fee shall be no greater than 5% of gross annual revenue from collection services, and shall be administered and collected as provided by the Commission.

SECTION 59. Existing Curbside Contracts. Notwithstanding any provision of this Ordinance, and unless otherwise decided by the Commission, any existing contract for the curbside collection of Recyclable Material from Residential Premises shall remain in full force and effect until such time as that contract is terminated.

PART 5 — GARBAGE COLLECTION

SECTION 60. Collection Service Charges. The fee charged to customers for Garbage Collection Service may be no greater than that specified in the Collection Contract.

SECTION 61. Containers for Garbage Collection — Requirement. The owner or tenant of any Residential Premises or Commercial Premises in the City and County of San Francisco shall provide and maintain containers for the reception, removal and disposal of Garbage, unless otherwise specified in the Collection Contract.

SECTION 62. Containers for Garbage Collection — Residential Premises. All Garbage containers shall be water tight and covered, and constructed of a material of suitable strength and durability. Paper bags and cardboard boxes shall not be used as containers for the disposal of garbage. The size of Garbage containers used for residential Garbage collection shall be no greater than thirty two-gallons.

SECTION 63. Containers for Garbage Collection — Commercial Premises. All Garbage containers must satisfy section 283 of the San Francisco Health Ordinance.

SECTION 64. Incidental Waste. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, any Garbage produced at a Residential Premises may be disposed of by the occupant's employee or independent contractor, if such Garbage is incidental to work performed on the premises by such party.

PART 6 — COLLECTION OF RECYCLABLE MATERIAL FROM COMMERCIAL PREMISES

SECTION 65. Application of Part. This part applies only to the collection of Recyclable Material from Commercial Premises.

SECTION 66. Permissible Activity. A Producer may contract with any Registered Recycler for the collection of its Recyclable Material. A Registered Recycler may collect only from Commercial Premises. A Registered Recycler may not collect from Residential Premises, except as otherwise provided herein.

SECTION 67. Contracts. A Registered Recycler may enter into any type of economic arrangement with the Producer for the collection of Recyclable Material. This includes the Registered

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Recycler paying the Producer for Recyclable Material, the Registered Recycler collecting the Recyclable Material for free, or the Registered Recycler charging the Producer a fee for the collection and processing of Recyclable Material.

SECTION 68. No Rate Regulation. There shall be no regulation of the rate charged by the Registered Recycler for the collection of Recyclable Material from any Commercial Premises.

SECTION 69. Ownership of Recyclable Material. Recyclable Material is considered valuable property owned by the Producer, who may do with it as he she or it wishes. Recyclable Material shall not be considered to be Discarded because the Producer pays for its removal.

SECTION 70. Designation as Recyclable Material. All materials that have been Segregated From Garbage are designated as Recyclable Material. Whether a Producer sells, donates, or pays for the removal of Recyclable Material does not in any manner change the material's designation as Recyclable Material.

SECTION 71. Source Separation Program. Any Commercial Premises may implement a Source Separation Program.

SECTION 72. Source Separation Program — Requirements. A Source Separation Program shall be presumed to sufficiently ensure that Recyclable Material is Segregated From Garbage if it:

(a) provides a reasonable number of Garbage containers and recycling containers to physically separate Garbage and Recyclable Materials, or provides adequate physical separation between Garbage containers and the area in which Recyclable Material is placed, stored, bound or otherwise consolidated

(b) requires that all recycling containers be adequately marked so that they are easily distinguished from Garbage containers, and

(c) implements procedures whereby Persons are instructed not to place Garbage in containers designated for Recyclable Materials.

SECTION 73. Source Separation Program — Garbage Collection. Any Commercial Premises that implements a Source Separation Program may contract separately with a Registered Recycler for the collection of all Recyclable Material. Any Commercial Premises that does not implement a Source Separation Program may not contract with a Registered Recycler.

PART 7 — RECYCLING PERMITS

SECTION 74. Recycling Permits — Generally. Permitted recycling transporters may collect Recyclable Material that has been Segregated From Garbage for recycling and transport such materials to a permitted recycling facility, provided that both the recycling transporter and the recycling facility have obtained any and all necessary permits required by this Ordinance or by any other regulatory agency having jurisdiction.

SECTION 75. Recycling Transporter Permit — Required. No Person shall transport or convey, or cause or permit to be transported or conveyed, Recyclable Material unless the transporter has a valid recycling transporter permit, except that the Producer may transport Recyclable Material to a duly permitted recycling facility.

SECTION 76. Recycling Transporter Permit — Application. The application for a recycling transporter permit must be made in writing, signed by the applicant and show the following:

a. The name, address and telephone number of the applicant;

b. The type, kind and make of each vehicle to be used by the applicant in the collection and transportation of Recyclable Material;

c. Whether such vehicle is so constructed as to prevent unintended loss of contents;

d. The type and kind of cover used for covering its contents;

e. All destinations where all or part of the contents may be left or unloaded;

f. The method, manner and frequency of cleaning such equipment;

g. A statement that the applicant will not attempt to assign or transfer such permit, and that the applicant agrees to comply with all requirements of this Ordinance.

h. The description of the materials to be transported; and

i. A statement that, if any of the information in the application changes in any material respect, the applicant will notify the Commission in writing of the change or changes and will file a new application if required by the Commission.

SECTION 77. Recycling Transporter Permit — Fee. The application for a recycling transporter permit shall be filed with the Commission and shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable application fee established by resolution of the Commission.

SECTION 78. Recycling Transporter Permit — Insurance Required. The recycling transporter permit shall require that the Permittee carry a minimum of $2,000,000 of liability insurance and all risk insurance. All insurance contracts or policies must list the City and County of San Francisco as an additional insured.

SECTION 79. Recycling Transporter Permit — Issuance of Decision. If the Commission finds that the application is consistent with the intent and purpose of this Ordinance, the Commission shall issue a permit to such applicant. If the application is denied, the Commission shall inform the applicant in a dated writing which shall be mailed to the applicant's address shown on the application. The Commission shall issue or deny the permit within 60 days of receipt of the application.

SECTION 80. Recycling Transporter Permit — Recycling Transporter Report. The Permittee shall maintain written records of the amount and types of Recyclable Material collected during the current year, as well as any other operational data required by the Commission, and shall submit this information to the Commission, in a form specified by the Commission, no later than February 28 of the following year.

SECTION 81. Recycling Transporter Permit — Expiration — Renewal. Each recycling transporter permit issued pursuant to this Ordinance shall expire on the December 31st of the year it was issued, unless it has been renewed as provided by the Commission. A recycling transporter permit shall not be renewed if the Permittee has failed to submit to the Commission the recycling report as required in section 79 of this Ordinance.

SECTION 82. Recycling Transporter Permit — Revocation. Each recycling transporter permit shall be subject to revocation, after notice and hearing, for failure to comply with the requirements of this Ordinance or any of the conditions of the permit.

SECTION 83. Recycling Transporter — Inspection of Materials. The Permittee shall make a reasonable inspection of everything placed in his, her or its vehicle to assure the Permittee's compliance with the requirements of this Ordinance and with any and all conditions of its permit and other applicable laws.

SECTION 84. Recycling Transporter — Vehicle Requirements. Every vehicle used by a Permittee to transport Recyclable Material for recycling shall be identified by its name and local business telephone number in lettering not less than two and one-half inches high.

SECTION 85. Recycling Transporter Permit — Recycling Fee. The Commission may establish a recycling fee to be paid to the City and County of San Francisco at least annually by the Permittee. The recycling fee shall be no greater than 5% of gross annual revenue derived from the collection of all Recyclable Material within the City and County of San Francisco, and shall be administered and collected as provided by the Commission.

SECTION 86. Recycling Transporter Permit — Appeals. Any applicant for a recycling transporter permit and any Person who is aggrieved by the Commission's action on the application may have the action reviewed by the Board of Permit Appeals.

SECTION 87. Recycling Facility Permit — Required. No Person shall operate a recycling facility unless a Recycling Facility Permit in writing has been issued for such facility by the Commission.

SECTION 88. Recycling Facility Permit — Application. The application for a Recycling Facility Permit must be made in writing, signed by the applicant, and show the following:

a. The name, address and telephone number of the applicant and the facility, if different;

b. The type or types of material to be recycled;

c. The source or sources from which such material is to be obtained;

d. The manner of transportation of such material from the waste generator to the recycling facility;

e. A statement that the applicant will not attempt to assign such permit, and that the applicant agrees to comply with all requirements of this chapter, now in force or as hereinafter amended;

f. The establishment of a program whereby reasonable efforts are taken to ensure that no significant amounts of Garbage will be accepted or received by the recycling facility, provided that tallow users need not comply with this subsection;

g. A statement that, if any of the information in the application changes in any material re-

(Continued on next page)

spect, the applicant will notify the Commission in writing of the change or changes and will file a new application if required by the Commission.

SECTION 89. Recycling Facility Permit — Fee. The application for a Recycling Facility Permit shall be filed with the Commission and shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable application fee to be established by resolution of the Commission.

SECTION 90. Recycling Transporter Permit — Insurance Required. The recycling transporter permit shall require that the successful bidder carry a minimum of $2,000,000 of liability insurance and all risk insurance. All insurance contracts or policies must list the City and County of San Francisco as an additional insured.

SECTION 91. Recycling Facility Permit — Issuance of Decision. The Commission shall make an inspection of the recycling facility described in the application. If the Commission finds that the application is consistent with the intent and purposes of this chapter, the Commission shall issue a permit to such applicant for the recycling facility. If the application is denied, the Commission shall inform the applicant in a dated writing which shall be mailed to the applicant's address shown on the application. The Commission shall issue or deny a permit within 90 days of receipt of the application.

SECTION 92. Recycling Facility Permit — Display. The Commission shall issue one Recycling Facility Permit for each application granted, showing the number of the permit, the year in which it was issued, and the address of the facility. At the discretion of the Commission, the permit shall be displayed in a conspicuous place, designation by the Commission, in the facility; however, if it is not displayed, a responsible representative of the operator must have possession of the permit and be capable of presenting it within a reasonable period of time.

SECTION 93. Recycling Facility Permit — Recycling Facility Report. The Permittee shall maintain written records of the amount and types of Recyclable Material received and processed during the current year, as well as any other operational data required by the Commission, and shall submit this information to the Commission, in a form specified by the Commission, no later than February 28 of the following year.

SECTION 94. Recycling Facility Permit — Expiration — Renewal. Each Recycling Facility Permit issued pursuant to this Ordinance shall expire on the December 31st of the year it was issued, unless it has been renewed as provided by the Commission. A Recycling Facility Permit shall not be renewed if the Permittee has failed to submit to the Commission the recycling report as required in section 92 of this Ordinance.

SECTION 95. Recycling Facility Permit — Appeals. Any applicant for a Recycling Facility Permit and any Person who is aggrieved by the Commission's action on the application may have the action reviewed by the Board of Permit Appeals.

PART 8 — UNLAWFUL ACTS

SECTION 96. Unlawful Acts — Commercial Recycling. Unless otherwise provided for by a contract between the Registered Recycler and the Producer, Recyclable Material which has been Segregated From Garbage, and placed in the location agreed to by the Registered Recycler and the Producer, shall not be removed by anyone other than the Registered Recycler.

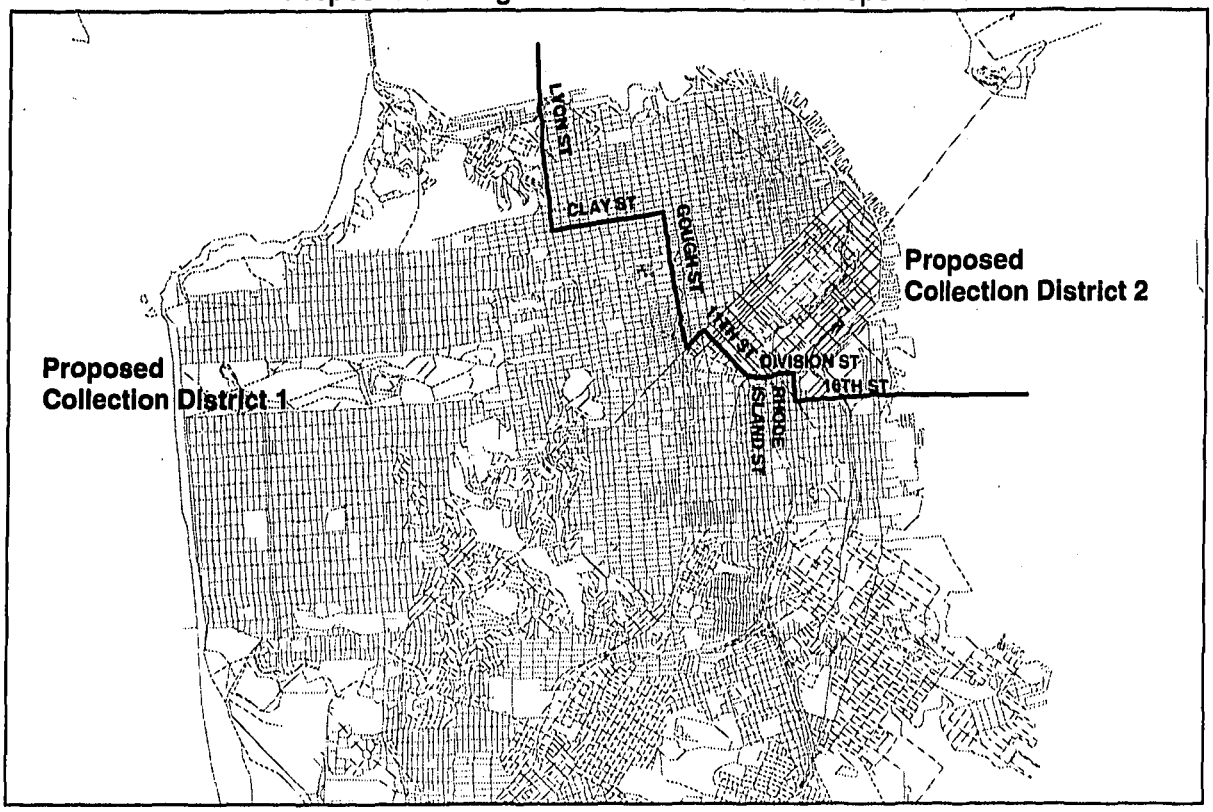
SECTION 97. Unlawful Acts — Residential Recycling. Recyclable Material which has been Segregated From Garbage by the owners or tenants of a Residential Premises and placed at the curbside for collection shall not be removed by anyone other than the Curbside Collector.

PART 9 — MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION 98. Exclusive Recycling Franchise. Except as expressly provided herein, the City and County of San Francisco shall not grant to any single entity or Person, or group of entities or Persons, the exclusive right to collect and recycle Recyclable Material from commercial premises in the City and County of San Francisco.

SECTION 99. Severability. Should any part of this Ordinance for any reason be held to be invalid or unconstitutional, or its application be held invalid to any circumstance, the remainder of this Ordinance and its application to other circumstances shall not be affected thereby but shall remain in full force and effect. The people of the City and County of San Francisco hereby declare that they would have passed each part of this Ordinance irrespective of the unconstitutionality or invalidity of any part or parts thereof. □

Proposed Garbage Collection Districts in Proposition Z



Public Officials & Employees Ride Public Transit AA

PROPOSITION AA

Shall it be the policy of the people of San Francisco that all City officials and full-time employees travel to and from work on public transit at least twice a week?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The City does not have a policy concerning whether City officials and employees should ride public transit to work.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition AA would make it City policy that all City officials and full-time employees shall travel to and from work on public transit at least twice a week.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to adopt this declaration of policy

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to adopt this declaration of policy.

Controller's Statement on "AA"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition AA:

Should the proposed declaration of policy be adopted and implemented, in my opinion, it may result in additional income to the Municipal Railway, in amounts presently indeterminable.

How "AA" Got on the Ballot

On January 26, 1993 the Registrar of Voters certified that the initiative petition calling for Proposition AA to be placed on the ballot had qualified for the ballot.

9,964 valid signatures were required to place an initiative ordinance on the ballot. This number is equal to 5% of the total number of people who voted for Mayor in 1991.

A random check of the signatures submitted on December 21, 1992 by the proponents of the initiative petition showed that more than the required number of signatures were valid.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

AA Public Officials & Employees Ride Public Transit

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION AA

MUNI is a mess. It is the most used public service in the City, but one of the most neglected. The citizens of a world class city deserve a world class transit system — one that operates clean, safe, comfortable buses in good repair that run frequently, courteously, and on time.

Unfortunately, we know all too well that this is not the case in San Francisco. Even as the quality of service continues to deteriorate, MUNI fares have risen to unacceptable levels. Enough is enough.

Proposition AA will make the City's "Transit First" policy meaningful. It will improve our public transit service without costing us one additional penny. How?

When public officials, such as the Mayor and city supervisors, begin riding MUNI on a regular and consistent basis, they will become familiar in an immediate and compelling way with MUNI's appalling conditions through direct personal experience — just like the rest of us. Better transit policy will be the result.

With our police officers going to and from work on the MUNI, riders — especially our senior citizens — will be able to enjoy a level of safety and security hitherto unknown on our city buses. And as MUNI becomes more effective, increased ridership will reduce pollution and gridlock in our city.

A YES on Proposition AA will send a clear and unmistakable message to our public officials that it is time to get on the bus and get in touch with the reality of our public transit system. We will all be better off as a result.

Mike Mejia
Chairman, We The People — Bay Chapter

No Opponent's Argument Was Submitted Against Proposition AA
No Rebuttals Were Submitted On Proposition AA

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Public Officials & Employees Ride Public Transit AA

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION AA

Government is getting out of touch because too many office-holders and city workers act like potentates, not public servants. Send them a message! **VOTE YES on AA** to get them back to reality by riding the MUNI twice a week.

Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
California Governor (1975-1983)

Everyone should know what it's like to ride public transit, especially elected officials. In our car-choked city, public transit use must be encouraged in any way possible. Proposition AA sends these messages. Vote YES.

San Francisco Green Party

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition AA

Arguments printed on this page are the opinion of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

TEXT OF PROPOSED DECLARATION OF POLICY
PROPOSITION AA

It shall be the policy of the people of the city and county of San Francisco that the mayor, members of the board of supervisors and all other officials and full-time employees of the city and county of San Francisco, whether elected, appointed to office or employed through the civil service system shall ride the municipal railway, Bay Area Rapid Transit, or other regional public transit system serving the city and county of San Francisco to and from the workplace at least two workdays per week. □

Police Puppet BB

PROPOSITION BB

Shall it be the policy of the people of San Francisco to allow Police Officer Bob Geary to decide when he may use his puppet Brendan O'Smarty while on duty?

YES ➡
NO ➡

Analysis

by Ballot Simplification Committee

THE WAY IT IS NOW: San Francisco Police Officer Bob Geary has in the past used a puppet called "Officer Brendan O'Smarty" in the performance of his duties. Officer Geary has been told not to use the puppet while on duty unless he gets written approval in advance from his commanding officer.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition BB would make it City policy for the Police Department to allow Officer Bob Geary to decide when to use his puppet while on duty.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to adopt this declaration of policy.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to adopt this declaration of policy.

Controller's Statement on "BB"

City Controller Edward Harrington has issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition BB:

Should the proposed declaration of policy be adopted and implemented, in my opinion, it should not affect the cost of government.

How "BB" Got on the Ballot

On April 13, 1993 the Registrar of Voters certified that the initiative petition calling for Proposition BB to be placed on the ballot had qualified for the ballot.

9,964 valid signatures were required to place an initiative ordinance on the ballot. This number is equal to 5% of the total number of people who voted for Mayor in 1991.

A random check of the signatures submitted on March 25, 1993 by the proponents of the initiative petition showed that more than the required number of signatures were valid.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THIS MEASURE AND ITS FULL TEXT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THIS PAGE.

BB Police Puppet

PROPONENT'S ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION BB

I am a 24 year experienced officer and was assigned to ***Community Police on Patrol*** in North Beach. In that assignment pursuant to Department General Order A-3, Appendix B, governing ***CPOP***, **I was instructed to "use creative and ingenious methods for handling beat situations."** With full knowledge and approval of superior officers **I used my skills as a ventriloquist and puppet, 'Brendan', for over a year dutifully carrying out my assignment.** The letter and spirit of ***CPOP*** was followed. I was successful in establishing a unique and well received presence in the community. My work resulted in beneficial publicity for the Department in the press and electronic media worldwide. A captain ordered me to stop using 'Brendan', "The puppet makes the department look stupid," he said. **The Board of Supervisors** immediately intervened passing a **resolution** asking the mayor to urge the Police Commission to allow me to use my professional judgement in using 'Brendan':

"WHEREAS, non-traditional "tools" such as the use of a puppet by Officer Bob Geary, can be extremely useful in diffusing tense situations, reassuring youth, opening communications with seniors, and in general breaking down barriers which hamper the goals of the CPOP program.

"WHEREAS, Officer Geary has always been circumspect and professional in his use of his puppet **and has always exercised good judgement** in not using the puppet when the situation is dangerous or when the puppet would be inappropriate.

"WHEREAS, . . . "

The mayor ignored it. After much publicity, the captain then said, "In order to use your puppet in the future, you will have to make a written request in advance. "I'll think about it and get back to you."

This ballot measure is the exhaustive last resort of a dedicated police officer who loves this City and lives here.

Bob Geary

No Rebuttal To Proponent's Argument In Favor Of Proposition BB Was Submitted

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Police Puppet BB

OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION BB

This measure trivializes the important duties which the City Charter mandates the Police Commission and Chief of Police to perform.

Gimmicks such as a "puppet" partner are appropriate in youth education, safety programs, and community events. "Puppet" partners will not be helpful, and may be a hindrance, in response to a robbery in progress or other crimes which require an officer's total focus.

Existing policy, which requires Officer Geary to obtain his commanding officer's approval before using his "puppet" partner on duty, fairly balances the needs of police service and the use of a community relations tool. A declaration of policy which permits a police officer to exercise unfettered judgment as to when he may use his "partner" puppet while on duty is an unwarranted precedent detrimental to the good order and efficiency of a para-military law enforcement agency.

While officers are trained to use discretion and common sense when confronting a wide range of issues, no officer is authorized to override departmental regulations whenever he or she wishes. Passage of this measure would create an exemption for one officer while all others remain accountable for compliance with department policy and the lawful directives of supervisory officers.

I have offered to transfer Officer Geary to our Juvenile Division to work with our Drug Education program full time. Here the puppet would be of great value. Officer Geary refused the transfer.

I urge a NO vote on this frivolous and unnecessary measure.

Anthony D. Ribera
Chief of Police

REBUTTAL TO OPPONENT'S ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION BB

No written Department policy exists which prevents my use of 'Brendan.' On the contrary, a policy instituted by Chief Frank Jordan allows police vehicles to carry Teddy Bears to be used as an officer sees fit. The General Order governing CPOP, now expanded to the entire uniformed force, authorizes police officers to be "creative and ingenious."

One of my goals as a police officer is to increase the effectiveness of the department by establishing and preserving humane and productive relations with the citizens. Proposition BB is just such an effort, and it is not without precedent. Once before, I acted with other concerned citizens and police officers to oppose a misguided policy. In 1988, the Police Mounted Horse Patrol was cut out of the police budget. I authored and qualified for the ballot Proposition V, a measure which guaranteed the future of the unit. The measure was approved by an 86% majority, the horse patrol was saved, and a 119-year Department tradition continues.

Proposition BB does not dictate new Department Policy. Rather, it is an expression of citizen support for sound, existing policy. The question raised by Proposition BB is why the General Order governing CPOP is not being carried out in its full spirit.

Early in his administration, Chief Ribera told me, "I like Brendan." He directed me to patrol Union Square with 'Brendan' and to appear at a press conference several days later. At the press

(continued in paid argument for Proposition BB by Bob Geary)

Bob Geary

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BB Police Puppet

PAID ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION BB

(continued from Geary rebuttal to Ribera argument AGAINST Proposition BB)

conference, he introduced 'Brendan' and me as the "Department's Dynamic Duo." We were to join other officers in patrolling the area to protect shoppers and businesses from being victimized. Previously, I had used 'Brendan' for approximately four hours spread over 40 hours of patrol. The Chief's direction greatly increased my use of Brendan to 40 hours weekly. I followed his directive, continuing as before my interest in serving the public's needs with a practical application of common sense and appropriate aggressiveness to make the area safe. **My increased use of Brendan was a public relations bonanza for the Department, and I was still able to make arrests, write reports and serve the needs of the public.**

The Captain who ordered me to stop using Brendan was promoted head of Patrol Division. Walking a beat, driving a "black/white" was in his domain. This presented a problem for his close friend Chief Ribera. To avoid embarrassment, the Chief offered me a position in the Juvenile Bureau, an assignment which would have curtailed the use of 'Brendan'. When I asked the Chief for details, he said, "We can work those out after the transfer." I objected to the transfer to the exclusion of serving all the citizens of San Francisco. **What I wanted was to serve the needs of the public, using 'Brendan' when appropriate.**

This situation disappoints me, but I'm not discouraged. I have proved my dedication to this Department before both on and off duty. I have been awarded four Medals of Valor: two for disarming suspects, one for saving a drowning victim from the Bay, and one for pulling a victim from a burning building, requiring two days' hospitalization.

A **YES** vote on **Proposition BB** is reasonable.

Bob Geary

No Paid Arguments Were Submitted Against Proposition BB

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TEXT OF PROPOSED DECLARATION OF POLICY
PROPOSITION BB

It shall be the policy of the San Francisco Police Department to allow twenty-four year veteran Police Officer Bob Geary to exercise his professional judgement as to when he will team up with his 'partner', puppet Brendan O'Smarty, during the course of his police duties, to develop greater trust between the community and the Police Department, improve communications between the department and the general public, and help remove barriers which hamper the goals of the department. □

DON'T LET THE WIND BLOW YOUR RECYCLABLE PAPER AWAY!

Put paper in paper bags or tie it with string.

Help keep our streets clean while you recycle!



Call 330-CURB

SAN FRANCISCO CURBSIDE RECYCLING

Telephoning the Registrar of Voters

The Registrar now has special telephone lines for specific purposes:

To register to vote, call 554-4398;

To request an Absentee Ballot application, call 554-4399;

For information about becoming a Poll Worker, call 554-4385;

For election results on Election Night, call 554-4375;

For all other information, call 554-4375;

For information in Chinese, call 554-4376;

For information in Spanish, call 554-4377.

For your convenience and because of the huge number of calls during the weeks leading up to the election, the Registrar uses automated information lines in addition to regular operators. If all operators are busy, callers may hear recorded messages which will direct them to leave their name, address and telephone number. Callers with touch tone phones may be asked to press numbers to direct their calls to the right desk. Callers with rotary phones may wait on the line for an operator or to leave a message.

AVOID LONG LINES — VOTE BY MAIL

It's as easy as 1-2-3.

1. Complete the application on the back cover.

2. Put a 29¢ stamp where indicated.

3. Drop your completed application into a mail box.

Within two weeks, you will receive your Absentee Ballot.

YOUR POLLING PLACE

The location of your polling place is shown on the label on the back cover of the Voter Information Pamphlet which was sent to you.

Of the 7,000+ telephone calls received by the Registrar of Voters on Election Day, almost all of them are from voters asking where they hould go to vote.

Remember on Election Day, take the back cover of your Voter Information Pamphlet with you. The address of your polling place is on he top part of the mailing label on the back cover of the Voter Information Pamphlet which was sent to you.

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SAN FRANCISCO VOTER INFORMATION PAMPHLET CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION 1993

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The Consolidated General Election 1993 San Francisco Voter Information Pamphlet was printed on recycled paper.

POLLING PLACE CARD: After reading this pamphlet, write down the names and numbers of the candidates of your choice. Write the number corresponding to your choice of "YES" or "NO" for each of the State and Local Propositions.

CANDIDATES - Name	#
City Attorney	
Treasurer	

STATE PROPS

PROP	YES	NO
168		
169		
170		
171		
172		
173		
174		

LOCAL PROPS

PROP	YES	NO
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		
G		
H		
I		
J		
K		
L		
M		
N		

LOCAL PROPS

PROP	YES	NO
O		
P		
Q		
R		
S		
T		
U		
V		
W		
X		
Y		
Z		
AA		
BB		

To save time and reduce waiting lines, take this page with you to the Polls. Show your mailing label to the poll worker.

The location of your polling place is on the mailing label on the other side of this page.

Did you remember to ***SIGN*** your application on the other side?

Your Return Address

_____

_____

_____

Place Stamp Here
The Post Office
Will Not Deliver
Mail Without
Postage

Germaine Q Wong
San Francisco Registrar of Voters
Room 158 -- City Hall
400 VAN NESS AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO CA 94102-4691

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF VOTERS
City and County of San Francisco
Room 158 - City Hall
400 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102-4691
(415) 554 - 4375

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CAR-RT SORT

Ballot Type	District	Precincts Applicable
302	13th Assembly District	3000's

Voter, please bring this entire back page with you to the polling place.
The location of your polling place is shown on the label below.

Please *DO NOT* remove the label from the application below.

Vote-By-Mail Voters --- Cut or Tear Along Perforated Line

Do Not Remove Label

LOCATION OF YOUR POLLING PLACE ➡

MAILING ADDRESS ➡

⬅ YES or NO; Is Poll Location Handicapped Accessible?



ABSENTEE BALLOT (Vote-By-Mail) APPLICATION - November 2, 1993 General Election
SIGN this application and return it. Registrar must receive application by October 26, 1993.

Check One:

☐ Send my ballot to the address on the label above.

☐ I want my ballot sent to the address printed below.

P.O. Box or Street Address

City *State* *Zip Code*

Check Here If Appropriate:

☐ I have moved since I last registered to vote. My new address is printed below. (Residence Address ONLY.)

Number and Street Name *Apt. No.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CA 9 4 1 *Zip Code*

Check below all that apply, then sign your name:

☐ I apply for an Absentee Ballot for November 2, 1993; I have not and will not apply for an absentee ballot by any other means.

☐ I apply to be a PERMANENT ABSENTEE VOTER; I meet the qualifications explained on page 5.

☐ All voters receive the English version; I also want my Voter Information Pamhlet in: Spanish_____, Chinese_____.

You **MUST SIGN** here, to receive a ballot.

Your Signature - DO NOT PRINT *Date Signed* *Day Time Phone* *Evening Phone*

ABSENT VOTER OFFICIAL BALLOT
City and County of San Francisco
Consolidated General Election — November 2, 1993

Ballot Type	13th Assembly District	Precincts Applicable:
302		3000's

Please read all instructions before voting your ballot card.

CONTENTS

Your absentee ballot packet contains the following items:

1. This ABSENT VOTER OFFICIAL BALLOT booklet,
2. A three-part BALLOT CARD:

   The bottom part is the main ballot card, printed with the numbers from 1 to 312, with a small round dot below each.

   The middle part is the write-in/secrecy card for you to use in voting for write-in candidates. It stays attached to the bottom part of the ballot card. After voting, you fold it over and enclose both parts of the ballot card when you return it in the enclosed return envelope.

   The top 1-inch part of the ballot card is your ballot stub. You tear off the ballot stub and keep it.
3. A WIRE POKER you will use to poke holes in your ballot card to vote.
4. An ABSENTEE BALLOT RETURN ENVELOPE.

VOTING INSTRUCTIONS

Please read all instructions before voting your ballot card.

1. On the following pages, select the candidates you wish to vote for, and circle the number assigned to each candidate. Then circle the number assigned to the "YES" or "NO" choice of each ballot measure you wish to vote on.
2. After you finish circling all your choices in this booklet, look at the bottom part of the ballot card. Find the numbers on the card that match the numbers you circled in this booklet, and use the wire poker to punch out the circles under each of these numbers on the ballot card.
3. After you finish voting (i.e., you have punched holes under the numbers matching all of your choices) look at the back of your main ballot card and pull off any chips of paper hanging on the card.
4. To vote for certified write-in candidates, write the title of the office and the person's name in the blank spaces provided on the write-in/secrecy card (the middle part of the ballot card). Votes are only counted for write-in candidates who have filed the appropriate papers.
5. Tear off the short stub at the top of the ballot card for your records. Fold the write-in secrecy card over the main ballot card.
6. Put the folded two-part ballot card into the Absentee Ballot Return Envelope.
7. Follow the instructions on the back of the Absentee Ballot Return Envelope. Remember to sign your name in the space provided. Your ballot will not be counted without your signature. Powers of Attorney are not acceptable.
8. Seal the Absentee Ballot Return Envelope, put a 29¢ stamp on the envelope, and mail it early, by Thursday, October 28. It must reach the Registrar of Voters by November 2, 1993. Postmarks do not count and late ballots cannot be counted.

SPOILED OR DAMAGED BALLOTS

If you tear, mark, fold, or make a mistake punching holes in your ballot, return the ballot card to the Registrar of Voters anytime before 8:00 p.m. on Election Day and request another ballot. **OR,** if there is enough time, place the spoiled ballot in the Absentee Ballot Return Envelope, complete the information requested on the back of the envelope, including your signature, put a check mark in the box to indicate that it is a spoiled ballot, and then mail it back to the Registrar.

BALLOT DUE DATE AND DELIVERY

Ballots must be delivered to the Office of the Registrar of Voters on or before Election Day, or to any polling place in San Francisco on Election Day, **no later than 8:00 p.m., November 2, 1993.**

Absentee Ballots received after the Polls are closed **will not be counted, regardless of postmark date.**

TO RETURN YOUR VOTED BALLOT

1. **BY MAIL — BEFORE ELECTION DAY.** You may mail your ballot. Mail it early enough so that it is received by the Registrar of Voters before 8:00 p.m. on Election Day. Remember to put a 29¢ stamp on the envelope. No one else may mail your ballot for you.

   If you have not mailed your ballot by Thursday, October 28, 1993, we suggest that you follow the procedure in 2 or 3 below, to make sure your ballot is returned in time to be counted.
2. **IN PERSON — ON OR BEFORE ELECTION DAY.** Your ballot may be returned by you in person, in the completed Absentee Ballot Return Envelope, to the San Francisco Office of the Registrar of Voters during regular business hours on or before Election Day. On Election Day, you may deliver your ballot to any San Francisco polling place.
3. **BY A CLOSE RELATIVE — ON OR BEFORE ELECTION DAY.** If you are ill or disabled your ballot may be returned by one of a specified list of relatives to the San Francisco Registrar of Voters' office on or before Election Day, or to any San Francisco polling place on Election Day. In this event you and your relative **must** complete and sign the authorization blocks on the back of the Absentee Ballot Return Envelope.

PERMANENT ABSENTEE VOTING

You may qualify to be a "Permanent Absentee Voter." Please see page 5 of your Voter Information Pamphlet about how to apply to be a "Permanent Absentee Voter."

Las instrucciones en español se encuentran en la pagina 22.

中文說明在 第 23 頁

PARA COMENZAR A VOTAR,
PASE A LA PAGINA
SEGUIENTE
請轉下頁開始投票



TO START VOTING,
GO ON TO NEXT PAGE

市府律師 FISCAL DE LA CIUDAD City Attorney

請選一人 Vote por Uno Vote for One

NEIL EISENBERG 2 ➡
Trial Attorney
Abogado 審訊律師

LOUISE H. RENNE 4 ➡
City Attorney
Fiscal de la Ciudad 市府律師

市縣司庫 TESORERO Treasurer

請選一人 Vote por Uno Vote for One

MARY I. CALLANAN 10 ➡
Treasurer of the City and County of San Francisco
Tesorera de la Ciudad y Condado de San Francisco 舊金山市縣司庫

ADRIAN BERMUDEZ 12 ➡
Human Rights Advocate
Defensor de los derechos humanos 人權倡導者

168 LOW RENT HOUSING PROJECTS. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Amends state constitutional definition of low rent housing projects. Requires voter approval only upon qualification of ballot petition. Exempts existing and approved projects. Fiscal Impact: Unknown, probably minor, reduction in local election costs. Potential increased local expenditures, probably not major on a statewide basis, for low rent housing.

YES 29 ➡
NO 30 ➡

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169 BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Authorizes annual statute, with more than one subject, to implement changes in law directly related to annual budget act appropriations; unrelated provisions declared void. If the Governor vetoes one or more changes, authorizes legislative override and enactment. Fiscal Impact: No significant costs or savings to state or local governments.

YES 35 ➡
NO 36 ➡

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170 PROPERTY TAXES. SCHOOLS. MAJORITY VOTE. DEVELOPMENT-FEE LIMITS. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Property tax may exceed 1% limit to repay bonds for schools approved by majority, rather than current two-thirds, vote. Limits on development fees maintained. Fiscal Impact: Probable annual savings to the state of several hundred million dollars in future years. Probable increased costs of a similar amount to local districts to pay for school facilities that otherwise would have been paid for by the state.

YES 41 ➡
NO 42 ➡

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171 PROPERTY TAXATION. TRANSFER OF BASE YEAR VALUE. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Provides adoption of ordinances allowing base year transfers of destroyed/damaged property to replacement property; constitutional limitations. Fiscal Impact: Unknown, probably not significant, property tax revenue losses to local governments, offset in the case of school districts by increased state funding.

YES 48 ➡
NO 49 ➡

MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES — PROPOSICIONES ESTATALES

29 SI 贊成
30 NO 反對

PROYECTOS DE VIVIENDAS DE BAJO ALQUILER. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Enmienda la definición constitucional estatal de los proyectos de viviendas de bajo alquiler. Requiere la aprobación de los votantes sólo si la petición cumple con los requisitos para figurar en la papeleta electoral. Exime los proyectos existentes y aprobados. Impacto fiscal: Desconocido, probablemente menor, reducción de los costos de las elecciones locales. Aumento potencial de los gastos locales, probablemente menor a nivel estatal, correspondientes a las viviendas de bajo alquiler.

廉租屋區項目。立法性憲法修正。修正州憲法對廉租屋區項目的定義。僅在該修正所規定的選票請願書合格之後才需由選民投票贊同。豁免現存或已被批准的項目。財政影響：減少當地政府選舉費用，其數目未知，不過數目可能微小。潛在增加當地政府在廉租屋區上的支出費用，從全州範圍來看，增加幅度應不太大。

168

35 SI 贊成
36 NO 反對

EJECUCION DEL PRESUPUESTO. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Autoriza un estatuto anual, con más de un tema, para ejecutar cambios en la ley directamente relacionados con la ejecución del destino de fondos de la ley presupuestaria; las disposiciones no relacionadas se declaran nulas. Si el gobernador veta uno o más cambios, autoriza la derogación legislativa y la aprobación. Impacto fiscal: Sin costos ni ahorros significativos para los gobiernos local y estatal.

預算實施。立法性憲法修正。授權制定一項有多項主題的年度法規，以實施與年度預算法案中經費分配直接有關的法律變動；與預算法案中經費分配無直接關係的規定將被宣佈無效。如果州長否決其中一項或多項變動，授權立法機構推翻其否決或制定新法。財政影響：即不會導致州或當地政府有重大支出或節省。

169

41 SI 贊成
42 NO 反對

IMPUESTOS SOBRE LA PROPIEDAD. ESCUELAS. VOTO MAYORITARIO. LIMITACIONES DE LOS HONORARIOS DE URBANIZACION. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Los impuestos sobre la propiedad podrán exceder en un 1% para pagar bonos para las escuelas aprobadas por voto mayoritario, en lugar de los dos tercios actuales. Impone límites sobre la imposición de tributos sobre la construcción. Impacto fiscal: Es probable que, en años futuros, el Estado ahorre varios millones de dólares anuales. Es probable que los costos aumenten en una cantidad similar en los distritos locales, para costear las instalaciones escolares que de lo contrario hubieran sido costeadas por el Estado.

地產稅。學校。多數投票通過。開發費限制。立法性憲法修正。不動產徵稅可能超過1%的限度，以償還為學校費用而由多數，而不是現行的三分之二，選民通過發行的債券。保持開發費的限度。財政影響：將來每年可能會為州政府節省幾億元。本應由州政府負擔的學校設施費用現需由學區自身負擔，當地學區的費用大概會增加與所節省的數額相似的幅度。

170

48 SI 贊成
49 NO 反對

IMPUESTOS SOBRE LA PROPIEDAD. TRANSFERENCIA DEL VALOR BASICO ANUAL. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL LEGISLATIVA. Dispone la adopción de ordenanzas que permitan la transferencia del valor básico anual de propiedades destruidas o dañadas a propiedades de reemplazo; limitaciones constitucionales. Impacto fiscal: Desconocido, probablemente no significativo, pérdida de recaudaciones impositivas sobre los bienes raíces para los gobiernos locales, compensadas en el caso de los distritos escolares por una mayor aportación del Estado.

地產徵稅。底年價值轉移。立法性憲法修正。制定規章規定，如果位於他縣的一塊地產在某一災害中遭重大損壞或毀壞，允許將其底年價值轉移到一塊替代地產。現行憲法對此有限度。財政影響：未知，不過大概不會很顯著，當地政府地產稅收入將有所損失，州政府對各學區的額外撥款將彌補部分損失。

171

172

LOCAL PUBLIC SAFETY PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1993. This measure would provide a dedicated revenue source for public safety purposes. Revenue would be distributed to cities and counties for purposes such as police, sheriffs, fire, criminal prosecution and corrections. If this measure is approved by the voters, the tax would be collected in all counties. However, a county would be eligible to receive tax revenues beginning January 1, 1994, only if the board of supervisors votes to participate or voters within the county approve the measure by majority vote.

YES 55 ➡
NO 56 ➡

173

CALIFORNIA HOUSING AND JOBS INVESTMENT BOND ACT. $185 MILLION LEGISLATIVE BOND ACT. This act establishes a comprehensive program to address the severe housing crisis in California by authorizing the issuance of bonds, requires the proceeds of the bonds to be deposited into the California Housing Loan Insurance Fund for the purpose of providing mortgage guaranty insurance for low and moderate income first-time home buyers pursuant to Part 4 (commencing with Section 51600) of Division 31 of the Health and Safety Code, and requires the repayment of General Fund costs from program revenues in excess of required program costs and reserves.

YES 63 ➡
NO 64 ➡

174

EDUCATION. VOUCHERS. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Permits conversion of public schools to independent voucher-redeeming schools. Requires state-funded vouchers for children enrolled in qualifying private schools. Restricts regulation of such schools. Fiscal Impact: Long-term annual state impact likely to range between costs of about $800 million and savings of about $1 billion. Short-term state costs averaging hundreds of millions of dollars annually. State and school district debt service savings potentially exceeding $100 million annually after 10-20 years.

YES 72 ➡
NO 73 ➡

55 SI 贊成
56 NO 反對

LEY DE PROTECCION Y MEJORAMIENTO DE LA SEGURIDAD PUBLICA DEL AÑO 1993. Esta medida proveería una fuente de ingresos dedicada exclusivamente a la seguridad pública. Las recaudaciones se repartirían a ciudades y condados para la policía, los alguaciles, los bomberos, la fiscalía y las cárceles. Si los votantes aprobasen esta medida, el impuesto se recaudaría en todos los condados. No obstante, un condado sólo podría recibir recaudaciones impositivas a partir del 1º de enero de 1994 únicamente si la junta de supervisores vota participar o si los votantes del condado aprueban la medida por voto mayoritario.

1993年當地公共安全保護與改進法案。該法規將為公共安全而提供一項專門的收入來源。所得收入將分撥到各城市與縣，用於公安，警察，消防，刑事起訴和懲戒所等。如果該法規由選民通過，則將在所有縣徵收該項稅。但是，只有在一縣的監察委員會投票決定參與，或該縣選民以多數票通過該法規的情況下，該縣才可以從1994年1月1日開始有資格接受該項稅務的收入。

172

63 SI 贊成
64 NO 反對

LEY DE INVERSION EN VIVIENDAS Y EN PUESTOS DE TRABAJO DE CALIFORNIA. LEY DE EMISION DE BONOS POR UN VALOR DE $185 MILLONES. Esta ley establece un programa de gran alcance para enfrentar la grave crisis de vivienda que afecta a California autorizando la emisión de bonos; requiere que el producto de los bonos se deposite en el California Housing Loan Insurance Fund para proporcionar seguros de garantías de hipotecas a los compradores de su primera vivienda de ingresos bajos o moderados, en conformidad con la Parte 4 (a partir de la Sección 51600) de la División 31 del Código de Salud y Seguridad; y requiere que se salden los costos del Fondo General con recaudaciones del programa que exceden los costos y reservas requeridos por el programa.

加利福尼亞州住屋與就業投資債券法案。1億8千5百萬元立法性債券法案。該法案建立一項綜合項目，通過發行債券而著手解決加利福尼亞州嚴重的住屋危機，根據健康與安全法令第31條第4部分（從第51600節開始）規定該債券所得將存入加利福尼亞州住屋貸款保險基金，用來為低收入與中等收入的首次購屋者提供房屋貸款擔保保險，規定超過該項目所規定的費用和準備金的項目收入將用來償付普通基金費用。

173

72 SI 贊成
73 NO 反對

EDUCACION. VALES. ENMIENDA CONSTITUCIONAL POR INICIATIVA. Permite la conversión de las escuelas públicas en escuelas independientes que redimen vales. *Requiere vales financiados por el Estado para los niños* matriculados en escuelas privadas idóneas. Restringe las regulaciones de esas escuelas. Impacto fiscal: Es probable que el impacto estatal a largo plazo oscile entre costos de unos $800 millones y ahorros de aproximadamente $1000 millones. Costos estatales a corto plazo de un promedio de cientos de millones de dolares anuales. Ahorros potenciales del servicio de la deuda estatal y de los distritos escolares de más de $100 millones anuales después de 10 a 20 años.

教育。學校憑單。倡議性憲法修正。允許加利福尼亞州公立學校轉變為獨立的，可兌現憑單的學校。規定州政府為在合格之私立學校就讀的小孩提供憑單經費。限制對這類學校的管制。財政影響：對州長期財政影響的範圍可能是從8億元的支出到10億元的節省。短期州政府支出每年平均為幾億元。在10—20年之後，每年可為州政府與學區節省超過1億元的債務償還費用。

174

CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993

MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS — CITY AND COUNTY PROPOSITIONS

A CULTURAL FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 1993. To incur a bonded indebtedness of $98,045,000 for certain cultural facilities improvements, including improvements to Asian Art Museum, Steinhart Aquarium, Mission Cultural Center, Bayview Opera House, Center for African and African-American Art and Culture — Western Addition, South of Market Cultural Center, Art Commission Gallery, Gay/Lesbian Cultural Center and the Palace of Fine Arts (Exploratorium).

YES 81 ➡
NO 82 ➡

B STREET AND TRAFFIC SAFETY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 1993. To incur a bonded indebtedness of $68,000,000 for street, sidewalk, lighting, traffic safety and utility improvements.

YES 88 ➡
NO 89 ➡

C Shall an ordinance be adopted approving a ½ percent sales tax in San Francisco which (1) could be used by the City for any purpose, and (2) would go into effect only if the state sales tax proposition is not approved in this election?

YES 93 ➡
NO 94 ➡

D Shall police officers and firefighters be encouraged to retire early in 1994 by treating them as if they worked two years longer and were two years older?

YES 98 ➡
NO 99 ➡

E Shall the surviving spouses of deceased employees who qualify for a pension be allowed to continue receiving a pension upon remarriage?

YES 102 ➡
NO 103 ➡

MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES — PROPOSICIONES DE LA CIUDAD Y CONDADO

81 SI 贊成
82 NO 反對

BONOS PARA MEJORAR INSTALACIONES CULTURALES, 1993. Para contraer una deuda en bonos de $98,045,000 para efectuar ciertas mejoras en instalaciones culturales, incluyendo mejoras al Museo de Arte Asiático, el Acuario Steinhart, el Centro Cultural de la Misión, la Sala de Opera de Bayview, el Centro para Arte y Cultura Africano y Africano-americano de Western Addition, el Centro Cultural del Sur de la Calle Market, la Galería de la Comisión de Arte, el Centro Cultural Gay/Lesbiano y el Palacio de Bellas Artes (Exploratorium).

1993年改善文化設施公債。發行公債九千八百零四萬五千元，用於改善一些文化設施，包括改善亞洲藝術博物館，斯坦哈特水族館，米慎區文化中心，灣景歌劇院，西增區非洲和非美藝術文化中心，南市場街文化中心，藝術委員會展覽館，男／女同性戀者文化中心和藝術宮(探索館所在地)。

A

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88 SI 贊成
89 NO 反對

BONOS PARA MEJORAR LAS CALLES Y LA SEGURIDAD DEL TRANSITO, 1993. Para contraer una deuda en bonos de $68,000,000 para efectuar mejoras en las calles, aceras, iluminación, seguridad del tránsito y servicios públicos.

1993年改善街道和交通安全公債。發行公債六千八百萬元，用於改善街道，人行道，街燈，交通安全和公用事業。

B

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93 SI 贊成
94 NO 反對

¿Se adoptará una ordenanza que apruebe un impuesto a las ventas del 1/2 por ciento en San Francisco que (1) podría ser usado por la Ciudad para cualquier propósito y (2) entraría en vigencia sólo si no se aprueba la proposición estatal de impuestos a las ventas durante estas elecciones?

應否通過一項法令，批准舊金山增加營業稅1/2%，(1)可用於本市任何用途，(2)如果州營業稅提案在這次選舉不獲通過，這個法令才生效。

C

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98 SI 贊成
99 NO 反對

¿Se alentará que los oficiales de policía y bomberos se jubilen antes de tiempo en 1994 haciendo de cuenta que hubieran trabajado dos años más y tuvieran dos años más de edad?

應否鼓勵警員和消防員提前在1994年退休，他們將被視作已多做了兩年及增加了兩歲？

D

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102 SI 贊成
103 NO 反對

¿Los cónyuges sobrevivientes de empleados fallecidos que pueden recibir una pensión tendrán el derecho de seguir recibiendo la pensión al volver a casarse?

應否准許合格領取退休金的已故市職工的遺偶再婚後仍可以繼續領取退休金？

E

F

Shall the Board of Supervisors, by a vote of eight of its members, be allowed to change retirement benefits for police officers and firefighters, and to contract to make police officers and firefighters members of the State Public Employees Retirement System instead of the City retirement system?

YES 107 ➡
NO 108 ➡

G

Shall employees whose salaries are set by salary survey and who are represented by employee organizations that did not agree to a wage freeze in 1991-92 be allowed to negotiate for dental coverage and two additional days off in 1993-94 and 1994-95 in return for acceptance of the 1993-94 wage freeze?

YES 112 ➡
NO 113 ➡

H

Shall the City enter into a lease financing arrangement with the City and County of San Francisco Finance Corporation, or a similar non-profit corporation, the obligations or evidence of indebtedness with respect to which shall not exceed the aggregate principal amount of fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) for the purpose of acquiring radio communications systems and related equipment for various departments including, but not limited to, the Police, Fire, Sheriff, Parking & Traffic, and Public Health departments?

YES 117 ➡
NO 118 ➡

I

Shall the Board of Supervisors, without voter approval and subject to specified debt limits, be authorized to approve the lease financing of equipment and improvements to buildings, to be used by or for the Department of Health, if the Controller certifies that certain conditions are met?

YES 126 ➡
NO 127 ➡

107 SI 贊成
108 NO 反對

¿El Consejo de Supervisores, mediante un voto de ocho de sus miembros, tendrá el derecho de modificar los beneficios de jubilación para los oficiales de policía y bomberos y efectuar contratos de modo de lograr que los oficiales de policía y bomberos sean miembros del Sistema de Jubilación de Empleados Estatales en lugar de formar parte del sistema jubilatorio de la Ciudad?

應否准許市參議會以八票通過改變警員和消防員的退休福利，並可簽約使警員和消防員成為州職工退休制度成員而不是市退休制度成員？

F

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112 SI 贊成
113 NO 反對

¿Los empleados cuyos sueldos se establecen mediante una encuesta de sueldos y cuyos representantes son organizaciones de empleados que no estuvieron de acuerdo con el congelamiento de salarios durante 1991-92 tendrán el derecho de negociar la cobertura dental y dos días libres adicionales durante 1993-94 y 1994-95 en caso de aceptar un congelamiento de salarios durante 1993-94?

應否讓那些透過調查薪酬而制定薪酬額的、並有工會代表反對在1991-92財政年度凍結工資的市職工談判護牙保險並在1993-94和1994-95財政年度增加兩日休息，但同意接受1993-94財政年度凍結工資？

G

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117 SI 贊成
118 NO 反對

¿La Ciudad podrá entrar en un arreglo de financiamiento por arrendamiento con la Corporación de Finanzas de la Ciudad y el Condado de San Francisco o una corporación similar sin fines de lucro, en la cual las obligaciones o la evidencia de la deuda no serán mayores que la cantidad principal agregada de cincuenta millones de dólares ($50,000,000) para el propósito de adquirir sistemas de comunicación por radio y equipos relacionados para diversos departamentos, entre los cuales se incluyen, pero no está limitado a, los departamentos de Policía, Bomberos, Sheriff, Estacionamiento y Tránsito, y Salud Pública?

應否准許市政府與舊金山市縣財務公司或類似的非營利公司簽署一項租用信貸合約，負債總額不超過五千萬元（$50,000,000），債款用於為市各部門，包括但不限於警察，消防，縣警，停車與交通，公共衛生等部門，購置無線電通信系統和有關器材？

H

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126 SI 贊成
127 NO 反對

¿Se autorizará al Consejo de Supervisores, sin la aprobación por parte de los electores y sujeto a ciertos límites especificados de deuda, aprobar el financiamiento por arrendamiento de equipos y mejoras a los edificios a ser usados por el Departamento de Salud, si el Contralor certifica que se satisfacen ciertas condiciones?

應否在未經選民通過但需指定負債額的情況下授權市參議會批准租用信貸，供衛生局用於購置設備和改善樓房，但須經市主計官證明此舉已符合特定的條件？

I

J

Shall the Controller be allowed to approve the transfer of surplus funds from one City department to another department to pay for expenses, if the money transferred is repaid with interest within 12 months on conditions set by the Treasurer and Controller?

YES 133 ➡
NO 134 ➡

K

Shall an Ethics Commission be created, with the power to (1) administer the City's campaign contribution, conflict of interest, lobbying and whistleblowing laws, (2) investigate alleged violations of these laws and impose penalties under certain circumstances, and (3) submit directly to the voters ordinances relating to governmental ethics?

YES 138 ➡
NO 139 ➡

L

Shall the Charter be amended to create a Human Resources Department, and transfer to this department functions of the Civil Service Commission, the Health Services Board, the Employee Relations Office and personnel functions of the Department of Public Health, and shall the Board of Supervisors be authorized to transfer to this new department workers' compensation functions now performed by the Retirement Board?

YES 145 ➡
NO 146 ➡

M

Shall the management of the Municipal Railway be transferred from the Public Utilities Commission to a new Public Transportation Commission, to be funded in part by revenues from parking meters, parking tickets, parking garages and the parking tax, and shall certain excess PUC revenues be allowed to be transferred to the City's general fund if certain conditions are met?

YES 152 ➡
NO 153 ➡

133 SI 贊成
134 NO 反對

¿Se permitirá al Contralor aprobar la transferencia de fondos excesivos de un departamento de la Ciudad a otro departamento para pagar gastos, si el dinero transferido se paga con intereses dentro de los 12 meses con condiciones fijadas por el Tesorero y el Contralor?

應否准許市主計官批准把一個市部門的盈餘基金轉借給另一個市部門作付帳之用，如果所轉借的款項依照市司庫和主計官所定條件在十二個月之內償還本息？

J

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138 SI 贊成
139 NO 反對

¿Se creará una Comisión de Etica con el poder de (1) administrar las leyes de la Ciudad de contribuciones a las campañas, conflictos de intereses, cabildeo ("lobbying") e información de conductas indebidas ("whistleblowing"), (2) investigar violaciones alegadas de estas leyes e imponer multas bajo ciertas circunstancias, y (3) presentar directamente ante los electores ordenanzas referidas a la ética gubernamental?

應否設立一個道德委員會，有權(1)管理市的競選捐款，利益衝突，說客，揭黑等法例；(2)調查違反上述法例者並在特定情況下施加懲罰；(3)直接向選民提交有關政治道德的法令進行表決？

K

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145 SI 贊成
146 NO 反對

¿Se enmendará la Carta Constitucional para crear un Departamento de Recursos Humanos y se transferirá a este departamento las funciones de la Comisión de Servicio Civil, el Consejo de Servicios de la Salud, la Oficina de Relaciones con los Empleados y las funciones de personal del Departamento de Salud Pública, y se autorizará al Consejo de Supervisores transferir a este nuevo departamento las funciones de compensación por accidentes de trabajo ("workers' compensation") que ahora realiza el Consejo de Jubilación?

應否修改市憲章，設立一個人事部，把公務委員會，衛生服務局，職工關係辦公室以及公共衛生局處理人事的職責轉到人事部，並且應否授權市參議會把現由市退休局負責的職工意外賠償轉由這個新部門負責？

L

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152 SI 贊成
153 NO 反對

¿Se transferirá la administración del Ferrocarril Municipal desde la Comisión de Servicios Públicos (PUC) a una nueva Comisión de Transporte Público, cuyos fondos provendrán en parte de los ingresos de parquímetros, boletas de estacionamiento, playas de estacionamiento y el impuesto al estacionamiento, y se permitirá que ciertos ingresos excesivos de la PUC sean transferidos al fondo general de la Ciudad si se satisfacen ciertas condiciones?

應否把市公共車的管理權從公用事業委員會轉由一個新的公共交通委員會負責，部分基金來自停車表、停車罰票，停車場和停車稅的收入，另外，公用事業委員會的多餘收入，如果符合特定條件應否准許轉移給市普通基金。

M

N Shall the Mayor, a member of the Board of Supervisors, and the Chief Administrative Officer be directed to review the Charter and propose changes that the Board of Supervisors could submit to the voters to make City government more cost effective and responsive?

YES 159 ➡
NO 160 ➡

O Shall committees of the Board of Supervisors be allowed, upon giving 30 days notice, to hold special meetings in San Francisco at locations other than City Hall?

YES 163 ➡
NO 164 ➡

P Shall the Board of Supervisors be allowed, upon giving 30 days notice, to hold special meetings in San Francisco at locations other than City Hall?

YES 167 ➡
NO 168 ➡

Q Shall rules for purchasing equipment and supplies be changed to allow departments, with purchaser approval, to make purchases below $5,000, to require written contracts above $2,500 and sealed bids above $50,000, and to allow the Board of Supervisors after 1997 to modify the $5,000 and $2,500 limits?

YES 171 ➡
NO 172 ➡

R Shall retired employees be allowed to vote and be candidates in Retirement Board elections provided that not more than one retired employee at a time may serve on the Board?

YES 176 ➡
NO 177 ➡

S Shall the Board of Trustees of the Fine Arts Museums be allowed greater independence in the management and operation of the museums?

YES 180 ➡
NO 181 ➡

159 SI 贊成
160 NO 反對

¿Se podrá dirigir al Alcalde, un miembro del Consejo de Supervisores y el Funcionario Administrativo Principal a revisar la Carta Constitucional y proponer cambios que el Consejo de Supervisores pueda presentar ante los electores para que el gobierno de la Ciudad sea más eficiente en cuanto a sus costos y responda mejor a las necesidades de la ciudadanía?

應否實成市長、一名市參議員和市首席行政官審議市憲章並提出修正案，由市參議會提交選民表決，使市政府更有效率，更負責任？

N

163 SI 贊成
164 NO 反對

¿Se permitirá que los comités del Consejo de Supervisores, con un aviso de 30 días por anticipado, celebren reuniones especiales en San Francisco fuera del edificio de la Municipalidad?

應否准許市參議會的委員會在三十日前發出通告後可以在市政廳以外的舊金山其他地方舉行特別會議？

O

167 SI 贊成
168 NO 反對

¿Se permitirá que el Consejo de Supervisores, con un aviso de 30 días por anticipado, celebre reuniones especiales en San Francisco fuera del edificio de la Municipalidad?

應否准許市參議會在三十日前發出通告後可以在市政廳以外的舊金山其他地方舉行特別會議？

P

171 SI 贊成
172 NO 反對

¿Se modificarán las reglas de compra de equipos y suministros para permitir que los departamentos, con la aprobación del comprador, hagan compras menores que $5000, requieran contratos escritos por encima de $2500 y propuestas selladas por encima de $50,000, y para permitir al Consejo de Supervisores la modificación de los límites de $5000 y $2500, después de 1997?

應否改變購置器材和用品的規則，准許市各部門在獲得市採購官的批准後可以購買五千元以下的物品，但如超過二千五百元則需簽約，超過五萬元者則需秘密投標，並准許市參議會在1997年後調整五千元和二千五百元的限額？

Q

176 SI 贊成
177 NO 反對

¿Se permitirá que los empleados jubilados voten y sean candidatos en las elecciones del Consejo de Jubilación siempre y cuando no haya más de un empleado jubilado cumpliendo funciones en el Consejo?

應否准許已退休的市職工在退休局的選舉中有權投票和成為候選人，但每次只能有一名退休職工在退休局任職？

R

180 SI 贊成
181 NO 反對

¿Se permitirá que el Consejo de Síndicos de los Museos de Bellas Artes tengan mayor independencia en la administración y operación de los museos?

應否准許藝術博物館的理事會在博物館的管理和運作方面擁有更大的自主權？

S

T Shall the Chief of the Fire Department be allowed to appoint two Deputy Chiefs chosen from the rank of Assistant Chief or Battalion Chief?

YES 185 ➡
NO 186 ➡

U Shall candidates for City office be required to be San Francisco residents at the time they take out nomination papers, and shall certain other election procedures be changed, including providing the Registrar of Voters and other officials more time to prepare election materials?

YES 190 ➡
NO 191 ➡

V Shall certain changes be made to San Francisco's General Assistance ("GA") laws to (1) add a durational residency requirement for GA applicants, (2) increase penalties for persons who violate GA rules or obtain GA benefits through fraud, (3) strengthen the City's ability to recover overpayments of GA, and (4) enable the City to obtain fingerprints from GA applicants and recipients to prevent duplicate GA payments?

YES 196 ➡
NO 197 ➡

W Shall contributions to "officeholder accounts," which elected City officials form to accept contributions for purposes other than seeking election to City office, be limited to $250 a year, and shall elected officials be prohibited from accepting contributions to officeholder accounts for the six month period before they are up for re-election?

YES 203 ➡
NO 204 ➡

185 SI 贊成
186 NO 反對

¿Se permitirá que el Jefe del Departamento de Bomberos nombre a dos Jefes Delegados elegidos entre los rangos del Jefe Asistente o el Jefe de Batallón?

應否准許消防局長從局長助理或消防隊長的職位中任命兩名副局長？

T

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190 SI 贊成
191 NO 反對

¿Se requerirá que los candidatos para puestos municipales sean residentes de San Francisco en el momento en que emiten sus documentos de postulación, y se modificarán ciertos procedimientos electorales, entre los cuales se incluye proporcionar al Registrador de Electores y otros funcionarios más tiempo para preparar los materiales para las elecciones?

應否規定市官職候選人在申報候選提名時是舊金山居民，應否修改一些選舉程序，包括為選民註冊官和其他官員提供更充份的時間準備選舉資料？

U

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196 SI 贊成
197 NO 反對

¿Se harán ciertos cambios a las leyes de Asistencia General ("GA") de San Francisco para (1) agregar un requisito de duración de la residencia para los postulantes a GA, (2) aumentar las multas para las personas que violan las reglas de GA u obtienen beneficios de GA por medio de fraude, (3) fortalecer la habilidad de la Ciudad de recuperar sobrepagos de GA, y (4) permitir que la Ciudad obtenga huellas digitales de los postulantes y receptores de GA para impedir pagos de GA duplicados?

應否對舊金山的普通援助法例作出若干修改，(1)對申請普通援助者延長其居住期限；(2)對違反普通援助法例者或以詐騙手段獲得普通援助福利者，加重懲罰；(3)加強市政府的功能，追回多付的普通援助金；(4)授權市政府要求申請普通援助者和接受援助者打印指模，以便防止重複支付普通援助金？

V

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203 SI 贊成
204 NO 反對

¿Serán las contribuciones a las "cuentas de funcionarios públicos", que crean los funcionarios de la Ciudad electos con el fin de aceptar contribuciones para propósitos distintos del de tratar de ser elegidos a los puestos de la Ciudad, limitadas a $250 por año y se prohibirá a los funcionarios electos aceptar contribuciones a las cuentas de funcionarios públicos durante el período de seis meses previo al momento de poder ser reelectos?

應否把"在職帳戶"的捐款，即選任的市官員接受捐款用於競選市官職以外其他用途的特設帳戶存款每年限額為二百五十元，應否禁止選任官員在競選連任前六個月接受捐款？

W

CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1993

MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF VOTERS — CITY AND COUNTY PROPOSITIONS

X Shall "officeholder accounts," which elected City officials form to accept contributions for purposes other than seeking election to City office, be abolished, and shall all future contributions received by such officials be deposited in their campaign account and be subject to the City's $500 campaign contribution limit?

YES 211 ➡
NO 212 ➡

Y Shall City law regulating taxicabs be amended to: (1) increase the total number of taxicab permits from 811 to 1,200 by 1998, (2) create three types of permits, (3) change procedures for issuing permits after 1999, and (4) allow persons driving pursuant to agreement with permit holder to choose whether to work as employees or independent contractors?

YES 216 ➡
NO 217 ➡

Z Shall the ordinance regulating refuse collection be repealed, and replaced by an ordinance that would (1) create a new commission to award contracts for collection of garbage and residential recyclables through competitive bidding, and (2) allow all businesses to contract with licensed recyclers for collection of recyclables?

YES 222 ➡
NO 223 ➡

AA Shall it be the policy of the people of San Francisco that all City officials and full-time employees travel to and from work on public transit at least twice a week?

YES 227 ➡
NO 228 ➡

BB Shall it be the policy of the people of San Francisco to allow Police Officer Bob Geary to decide when he may use his puppet Brendan O'Smarty while on duty?

YES 231 ➡
NO 232 ➡

9E

END OF BALLOT

MEDIDAS SOMETIDAS AL VOTO DE LOS ELECTORES — PROPOSICIONES DE LA CIUDAD Y CONDADO

211 SI 贊成
212 NO 反對

¿Se anularán las "cuentas de funcionarios públicos" que los funcionarios electos de la Ciudad forman con el fin de aceptar contribuciones para propósitos que no sean los de ser elegidos a un puesto de la Ciudad, y se depositarán todas las futuras contribuciones de este tipo recibidas por tales funcionarios en su cuenta de campaña, sujetas al límite de contribución a la campaña de la Ciudad de $500?

應否撤消選任的市官員開設接受捐款用於競選市官職以外其他用途的"在職帳戶"，應否把這些官員將來所收到的所有捐款存入他們的競選帳戶，並應受到市法例的規限競選捐款不得超過五百元？

X

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216 SI 贊成
217 NO 反對

¿Se enmendarán las leyes de la Ciudad que rigen los taxis para: (1) aumentar la cantidad total de taxis permitidos de 811 a 1200 para 1998, (2) crear tres tipos de permisos, (3) cambiar los procedimientos de emisión de permisos y determinar la cantidad de permisos después de 1999, y (4) permitir que los conductores, según un acuerdo con el tenedor del permiso, escojan si prefieren trabajar como empleados o contratistas independientes?

應否修改市出租車管制法：(1)從現在到1998年，把出租車營業執照總數從811個增加到1200個；(2)創設三種營業執照；(3)修改發給營業執照的程序，並決定1999年後營業執照的數目；(4)依照協議准許駕駛人持有營業執照者可以選擇當職工或獨立承包商？

Y

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222 SI 贊成
223 NO 反對

¿Se revocará la ordenanza que regula la recolección de residuos reemplazándola por una ordenanza que (1) crearía una nueva comisión para otorgar contratos para la recolección de residuos y desechos residenciales reciclables por medio de propuestas competitivas, y (2) permitiría a las empresas celebrar contratos con recicladores licenciados para la recolección de desechos reciclables?

應否廢除廢物收集管制法，另立新法(1)設立一個新委員會透過競爭投標的方法授予合約收集垃圾和處理住宅區的可循環再用的廢物；(2)准許商號與持有執照的循環再用公司簽約收集可循環再用的廢物？

Z

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227 SI 贊成
228 NO 反對

¿Será la política de las personas de San Francisco que todos los funcionarios de la Ciudad y empleados de tiempo completo viajen hacia y desde su trabajo en el sistema de transporte público por lo menos dos veces por semana?

應否規定所有市官員和全時公務員每週至少乘搭兩次公共車上下班成為舊金山人民的政策？

AA

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231 SI 贊成
232 NO 反對

¿Será la política de las personas de San Francisco permitir que el Oficial de Policía Bob Geary decida por su propia cuenta cuándo puede usar su títere Brendan O'Smarty al estar trabajando?

應否准許警員鮑勃•吉里自己決定在執行職務時使用他的木偶布倫丹•奧斯馬特成為舊金山人民的一項政策？

BB

FIN DE LA BALOTA
投票完畢

F9

PARA COMENZAR A VOTAR,
VUELVA A LA PRIMERA PAGINA.

請由第一頁開始投票。



TO START VOTING,
TURN BACK TO THE
FIRST PAGE.

Remember to sign your name (do not print) on the back of your return envelope, and write the date when you signed.

Write your residence address where indicated.

You must sign the envelope yourself.
No one else may sign it for you.

BALOTA OFICIAL PARA ELECTORES AUSENTES
Ciudad y Condado de San Francisco
Elecciones generales consolidadas — 2 de noviembre de 1993

Por favor lea todas las instrucciones antes de votar con su tarjeta de balota.

CONTENIDO

El paquete de la balota para electores ausentes contiene los elementos siguientes:

1. Este folleto con la BALOTA OFICIAL PARA ELECTORES AUSENTES.
2. Una TARJETA DE BALOTA de tres partes.

   La porción inferior es la tarjeta principal de balota. En la misma, podrá encontrar los números del 1 al 312, con un pequeño punto redondo debajo de cada uno.

   La parte central es la tarjeta de votación para candidatos no listados, la cual también sirve para cubrir su voto, manteniéndolo secreto. Permanece unida a la parte inferior de la tarjeta de balota. Después de votar, debe doblarla e incluir ambas partes de la tarjeta de balota al devolverla en el sobre de envío adjunto.

   La parte superior de la tarjeta de balota es el talón de la balota. Debe retirar dicho talón y guardarlo.
3. Un ALAMBRE PERFORADOR que deberá utilizar para perforar su tarjeta de balota al votar.
4. Un SOBRE DE ENVIO DE LA BALOTA PARA ELECTORES AUSENTES.

INSTRUCCIONES DE VOTACION

Por favor lea todas las instrucciones antes de perforar su tarjeta de balota.

1. En las páginas siguientes, elija los candidatos por los cuales desea votar y haga un círculo alrededor del número asignado a cada candidato. Luego haga un círculo alrededor del número asignado a la opción de "SI" o "NO" de cada medida de la balota por la cual usted desee votar.
2. Después de terminar de marcar todas sus decisiones en este folleto, mire la porción inferior de la tarjeta de balota. Encuentre los números en dicha tarjeta que coincidan con los números que marcó en este folleto y utilice el alambre perforador para perforar los círculos debajo de cada uno de estos números en la tarjeta de balota.
3. Una vez que termine de votar (es decir, una vez que haya perforado los orificios debajo de cada número que coincida con sus decisiones), mire la parte de atrás de la tarjeta principal de balota y elimine cualquier trozo de papel que aún esté adherido a la tarjeta.
4. Para votar por candidatos certificados que no aparecen en la lista, escriba el nombre del puesto y el nombre de la persona en los espacios en blanco provistos en la tarjeta para candidatos no listados (la parte central de la tarjeta de balota). Los votos se cuentan sólo para aquellos candidatos no listados que hubieran presentado los documentos correspondientes.
5. Retire el talón corto en la parte superior de la tarjeta de balota y guárdelo en su archivo. Doble la porción de la balota para candidatos no listados por encima de la tarjeta principal de balota.
6. Coloque la tarjeta de balota doblada (que consta de dos partes) en el Sobre de Envío de la Balota para Electores Ausentes.
7. Siga las instrucciones que aparecen en la parte de atrás del Sobre de Envío de la Balota para Electores Ausentes. Recuerde que debe firmar su nombre en el espacio provisto. No se contará su balota sin su firma. No resulta válido el uso de un poder legal.
8. Selle el Sobre de Envío de la Balota para Electores Ausentes, coloque un timbre de 29 centavos en el sobre y envíelo con tiempo, preferentemente antes del jueves 28 de octubre de modo que le llegue al Registrador de Electores antes del 2 de noviembre de 1993. No se tendrá en cuenta la fecha del sello postal.

BALOTAS ARRUINADAS O DAÑADAS

Si usted rompe, marca, dobla o se equivoca al perforar su balota, devuelva la tarjeta de balota al Registrador de Electores en cualquier momento antes de las 8 de la noche el Día de las Elecciones y solicite otra balota. **O BIEN,** si hay suficiente tiempo, coloque la balota dañada en el Sobre de Envío de la Balota para Electores Ausentes, complete la información solicitada en la parte de atrás del sobre (incluyendo su firma) marque el casillero correspondiente para indicar que es una balota dañada y envíela por correo al Registrador.

FECHA FINAL DE ENTREGA DE LAS BALOTAS

Las balotas deben ser entregadas a la Oficina del Registrador de Electores el Día de las Elecciones o antes, o a cualquier lugar de votación en San Francisco el Día de las Elecciones, **antes de las 8 de la noche del 2 de noviembre de 1993.**

Las Balotas para Electores Ausentes recibidas después de haberse cerrado los lugares de votación **no serán contadas, sea cual fuere la fecha del sello postal.**

PARA DEVOLVER LA BALOTA CON SU VOTO

1. **POR CORREO — ANTES DEL DIA DE LAS ELECCIONES.** Puede enviar su balota por correo. Envíela con suficiente tiempo de modo que sea recibida por el Registrador de Electores antes de las 8 de la noche el Día de las Elecciones. Recuerde que debe colocar un timbre de 29 centavos en el sobre. Ninguna otra persona puede enviar su balota.

   Si usted no envía su balota por correo antes del jueves 28 de octubre de 1993, le sugerimos que siga el procedimiento presentado en los puntos 2 ó 3 siguientes para asegurarse de que su balota llegue a tiempo para ser contada.
2. **EN PERSONA — EL DIA DE LAS ELECCIONES O ANTES.** Puede devolver su balota en persona, dentro del Sobre de Envío de la Balota para Electores Ausentes, a la Oficina del Registrador de Electores de San Francisco durante las horas de trabajo normales el Día de las Elecciones o antes. El Día de las Elecciones podrá entregar su balota a cualquier lugar de votación de San Francisco.
3. **POR UN PARIENTE CERCANO — EL DIA DE LAS ELECCIONES O ANTES.** Si usted está enfermo o incapacitado, ciertos parientes suyos podrán devolver su balota a la Oficina del Registrador de Electores de San Francisco el Día de las Elecciones o antes, o a cualquier lugar de votación de San Francisco el Día de las Elecciones. En este caso usted y su pariente **deberán** completar y firmar los casilleros de autorización que aparecen en la parte de atrás del Sobre de Envío de la Balota para Electores Ausentes.

VOTACION COMO ELECTOR AUSENTE PERMANENTE

Es posible que usted compla con las condiciones para ser considerado un "Elector Ausente Permanente." Sírvase consultar la página 5 del Folleto de Información para los Electores para saber cómo debe solicitar ser considerado un "Elector Ausente Permanente."