

**BALBOA RESERVOIR COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE
CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

**DOCUMENTS RECEIVED FROM
PUBLIC DURING
2/12/18 REGULAR MEETING**

AND

**EMAILS RECEIVED FROM
PUBLIC VIA BRCAC@SFGOV.ORG**

Period: 1/23/18 – 2/12/18

**BALBOA RESERVOIR COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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Period: 1/23/18 – 2/12/18

TO: Balboa Reservoir CAC

FROM: Jennifer Heggie, resident of Sunnyside

DATE: February 12, 2018

RE: BRCAC Meeting comments on the Berkson Associates DRAFT Report on the Findings of Fiscal Responsibility and Feasibility

1. Today's BRCAC discussion about the DRAFT Report on the Findings of Fiscal Responsibility and Feasibility prepared by Berkson Associates is premature. There are serious omissions in the report, and my community has a deep concern that the 74 hours provided for review of the documents in preparation for discussion today is inadequate. I understand that there will be another BRCAC opportunity to comment, but if that date falls after this report is discussed by the Board of Supervisors, the community feedback process has been seriously compromised.

2. Here are some reasons I consider it important to modify this document:

a. There is no mention of the increased parking costs to students [because once the land becomes private, the state-mandated lower parking costs for educational institutions no longer applies.] City revenues and Pacific Union will benefit financially from use of the shared garage, but the burden of higher parking costs to students is ignored.

b. There is no mention of a loss of revenue to City College by the State of CA if there is a resultant drop in the number of student attendees who can't get to classes in a timely manner due to transportation and parking difficulties.

c. Without a realistic report about congestion and the parking needs of City College, I don't understand how you can possibly create a feasibility analysis at this time. It's possible that another garage will be needed, and that the cost of adding an additional garage for City College student parking on the East side of campus should be added to the costs of the project. 500 spots for sometimes available shared parking may be an inadequate substitute for the removal of more than 1,500 non-shared spots once the Performing Arts Education Center and reservoir have been developed.

3. The report also raises several questions which I have not had time to check before this meeting:

c. Referencing pages 15 and 16, we would like to know if Sunnyside is considered part of the Balboa Park Community Infrastructure tax district paying fees for childcare and other services. At last count we had nine pre-school/childcare centers in Sunnyside, and we don't want to be subsidizing an entity that competes with our local businesses.

d. Has there been a discussion with the SF police department about estimated policing requirements?

Thank you for this opportunity to provide comments.

Written Comment submitted to SFBRAC for Fiscal Feasibility of the Balboa Reservoir on the Agenda for 2/12/2018:

I'm a native San Franciscan, 30-year resident of neighboring Westwood Park and a CCSF alumni. While attending City College, I was single, living on my own and a student worker on campus. Upon graduating from City College, I was able to enter into a licensed profession. My CCSF education also became a building block for future career opportunities thus I'm an advocate for the continued viability of City College. I would like to make the following points concerning the fiscal feasibility of the Balboa Reservoir Development.

- At the 12/14/2017 CCSF Board of Trustees meeting, Underground Marketing noted that since their Free City ad campaign, CCSF enrollment for Fall 2017 was up 11%! Enrollment is forecasted to continue to increase hence the need for parking is even more critical to CCSF. The Balboa Reservoir Development combined with the CCSF Performing Arts Center, will result in the loss of 2000 parking spaces. The loss of so many parking spaces combined with increased enrollment and 1100-1300 proposed housing units with multiple people per unit (who undoubtedly will have cars) will overwhelm the entire area with traffic, congestion and a dramatic increased need for parking. With the loss of parking, CCSF enrollment will be jeopardized thus threatening the fiscal impact on the City. This dilemma needs careful and prudent analysis to determine the true fiscal impact and feasibility of the Balboa Reservoir Development. Certainly, the loss of parking study recently commissioned by the CCSF Facilities Commission needs to be completed and disseminated. Unless and until proper parking analysis is done, any findings of fiscal feasibility by the BOS will be woefully lacking in basis and obviously premature.
- Finally, please consider that two important advisory committees to the CCSF Board of Trustees (CCSF Facilities Commission and CCSF Academic Senate) felt that parking, the Balboa Reservoir Development and the sale of public land important and impactful enough to unanimously pass resolutions against the Balboa Reservoir Development, rejecting the Nelson-Nygaard Transportation Demand Management Framework and advocating that public lands must stay in public hands:

RESOLUTION - CCSF FACILITIES COMMITTEE
November 27, 2017 – Passed unanimously

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The Facilities Committee, a sub-committee of the participatory Governance Council of City College of San Francisco, recommends that any loss of student, faculty, staff or community (BART riders, neighboring schools and businesses, etc.) parking caused by the Balboa Reservoir Project be replaced with an appropriate parking structure paid for in full (100%) by the Balboa Reservoir Project if it is allowed to proceed, AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

The Facilities Committee rejects the Nelson-Nygaard Transportation Demand Management Framework that has been incorporated by the hired Facilities Master Plan consultants in its entirety into the FMP currently being presented, AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

The Facilities Committee recommends that the agencies and representatives of the City of San Francisco and City College be required to discuss policies and procedures, and make decisions in an open process that allows all affected constituencies to have a meaningful voice in this vital issue, AND

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED THAT:

The Facilities Committee ask the CCSF Board of Trustees to re-examine the entire concept of the Balboa Reservoir Project because of its public significance, and the grave and permanent damage that would be done to City College of San Francisco and the larger community that surrounds it, especially when there are clear and demonstrable alternatives to such development.

RESOLUTION - CCSF ACADEMIC SENATE
December 6, 2017 – Passed unanimously

Resolution 2017.12.06.04 Public Land Must Stay in Public Hands

Whereas, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (PUC), the San Francisco Planning Department, and the Office of Economic and Workforce Development plan to build a private housing development on public land (the Balboa Reservoir) currently owned by the PUC with which City College of San Francisco (CCSF) has used, improved, and leased for decades; and

Whereas, this development's planning process has involved pressure exerted on CCSF administration and has routinely ignored input from tens of thousands of San Franciscans who use the Reservoir in order to take CCSF classes and improve their lives thereby; and

Whereas, this development's planning process began when all of CCSF's resources were directed at the accreditation crisis, a crisis that is now essentially over; and

Whereas, San Francisco public agencies must abide by both the spirit and the letter of State Surplus Land Statute 54222, which requires that any local agency disposing of surplus land shall send, prior to disposing of that property, a written offer to sell or lease the property...to any school district in whose jurisdiction the land is located; therefore be it

Resolved, the CCSF Academic Senate ask the SF PUC to offer in writing to sell or lease this public property to the City College of San Francisco, as it has considered doing in the past; and be it further

Resolved, that the CCSF Academic Senate ask the Board of Trustees and administration to advocate vigorously for this written offer, as is best for the College's future, for the tens of thousands of future CCSF students, and for the principle of public land for the public good. Moved: Thomas Kennedy; Seconded: Verónica Feliu MCU, Abstentions: None. Not present: Jacques Arceneaux, Monica Bosson, Kimiyoshi Inomata, Danyelle Marshall, Shiela McFarland, Pablo Rodriguez, Marc Santamaria

Thank you for your consideration.

Francine Lofrano

**BALBOA RESERVOIR COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE
CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

**EMAILS RECEIVED FROM
PUBLIC VIA BRCAC@SFGOV.ORG**

Period: 1/23/18 – 2/12/18

Shanahan, Thomas (ECN)

From: Michael Sizemore [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, February 12, 2018 7:36 PM
To: BRCAC (ECN)
Subject: Build the project we need more housing

If we could build this with more of everything that'd be great. If you downsize this project we are going to hurt as a city.

Also please get rid of parking, this is close to a bunch of rail.

Shanahan, Thomas (ECN)

From: Kyle Borland [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, February 12, 2018 7:08 PM
To: BRCAC (ECN)
Subject: D10 Urbanists Support 1100+ Homes At Balboa Reservoir

Hello Balboa Reservoir CAC,

My name is Kyle Borland and I am the organizing lead for [D10 Urbanists](#), a new community organization in San Francisco's southeastern neighborhoods (Bayview, Dogpatch, Potrero Hill, and Visitacion Valley) focused on promoting diversity, industry, and urbanism.

On behalf of D10 Urbanists, I'd like to voice our collective support for the Balboa Reservoir project. The Balboa Reservoir is one of the game changing-scale projects in the pipeline that does not fall on along the T-Line or, more specifically, District 10. The eastern neighborhoods are currently burdened with a greater percentage of the City's housing production even though the West Side is larger in both population and land area. The Balboa Reservoir presents a unique, innovative opportunity to build toward enough room for all current and future San Franciscans.

Thank you for your time and we hope you'll vote in favor of building the project when the time comes.

Best,
Kyle Borland
D10 Urbanists

--

Kyle Borland
kgborland.com | [@kgborland](#) | [LinkedIn](#) | 478.213.8784
Founder | [Ounce Strategy](#) | #ShareTheWeight
Writer | [Subscribe](#) | #ThirdCultureQueen

Shanahan, Thomas (ECN)

From: Arnav Ravi Mariwala [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, February 12, 2018 6:48 PM
To: BRCAC (ECN)
Subject: Support for more homes at Balboa Reservoir

Members of the Balboa Reservoir Community Advisory Committee,

I'm reaching out because I support the maximum number of homes at the Balboa Reservoir (i.e. no less than 1100). As you know, the City and Bay Area as a whole have a drastic housing shortage and we must take advantage of every opportunity to create more homes for people. Further, the site is next to transit and an opportunity exists to improve the pedestrian experience between the Reservoir and the BART station, as well as promote sustainable, carbon-neutral development in the bay. It would thus be incredibly foolish and counterproductive for the Bay Area's long-term growth for you to reject this proposal.

As a student and young adult who hopes to build a life and career in the Bay, it is disheartening to see how rents have risen up over the past few years and how slow local governments have been to respond to this crisis. I hope that you and other people with the power to change this will therefore approve not only this project but will also support more housing and public transit expansions around the Bay. I fear that the opportunities available to those who came here 10, 20, or 50 years ago to build lives in one of the most vibrant, diverse, and forward-thinking parts of the world might sadly not be available to people like myself due to a crisis that can be easily dealt with.

Once again, I urge you to approve the proposal for the maximum number of homes at Balboa Reservoir.

Sincerely,
Arnav Mariwala
Zip Code: 94025

Arnav Mariwala,
M.S. Candidate | Geophysics
B.S. Physics | Class of 2017
Stanford University
[REDACTED]

Shanahan, Thomas (ECN)

From: Eddy Rosales Chavez [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, February 12, 2018 6:47 PM
To: BRCAC (ECN)
Subject: Please Support More Homes At Balboa Reservoir

Members of the Balboa Reservoir Community Advisory Committee,

I'm reaching out because I support the maximum number of homes at the Balboa Reservoir. As you know, the City and Bay Area as a whole have a drastic housing shortage and we must take advantage of every opportunity to create more homes for people. Further, the site is next to transit and an opportunity exists to improve the pedestrian experience between the Reservoir and the BART station. Please don't let this fantastic opportunity slip away.

Eddy Rosales Chavez
Stanford University
B.A. International Relations '17
M.A. Environmental Science '18
Palo Alto, 94304

Shanahan, Thomas (ECN)

From: Adriana Valencia [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, February 12, 2018 3:50 PM
To: BRCAC (ECN)
Subject: Balboa Reservoir is a fantastic place for density!

Members of the Balboa Reservoir Community Advisory Committee:

I support the maximum number of homes at the Balboa Reservoir. This site, which is next to transit, is ideal for creating housing for the many, many people who have been or would otherwise be priced out of not just San Francisco but the Bay Area as a whole. Maximizing the number of people who can live at Balboa Reservoir will improve the experiences not only of the people who ultimately live there but the pedestrian experience in the area as a whole.

This site is a fantastic opportunity for San Francisco to welcome people of all walks of life and economic strata. As a 19-year Bay Area resident, I fear that my son will not have the chance to live here as an adult if we don't build more housing. Building housing for everyone will make the city richer, both economically and culturally.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Adriana Valencia
I work in 94105
but I live in 94609

Shanahan, Thomas (ECN)

From: Eri Calegari [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, February 12, 2018 2:53 PM
To: BRCAC (ECN)
Subject: Concerns from CCSF Students/Faculty

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Eri Calegari [REDACTED]
Date: Mon, Feb 12, 2018 at 2:52 PM
Subject: Concerns from CCSF Students/Faculty
To: tselby@ccsf.edu, rmandelman@ccsf.edu, alexrandolph@ccsf.edu, ttemprano@ccsf.edu, swilliams@ccsf.edu, studenttrustee@mail.ccsf.edu, rsmith@ccsf.edu, mayakolee@ccsf.edu, jagonzal@ccsf.edu, WPA.Balboa.Reservoir@westwoodpark.com, phillip.c.wong@sfgov.org, slamb@ccsf.edu, thomas.shanahan@sfgov.org, bracac@sfgov.org, susan.exline@sfgov.org, ccsf@cloud.ccsf.edu, CEhring@mail.ccsf.edu, jlifland@ccsf.edu, jrochmis@ccsf.edu, Norman.Yee@sfgov.org, Ahsha.Safai@sfgov.org

Good afternoon,

I'm a student at CCSF and have grave concerns over the supposed pending sale of the Balboa Reservoir parking lot to developers wanting to erect housing.

I vehemently oppose this proposed action because it will not serve the students and faculty and will cause more parking and traffic issues already on Phelan and Ocean Ave.

CCSF just gained back its accreditation and we have already seen a tremendous increase in enrollment. The traffic and parking issues have worsened since then and will definitely continue to worsen should the students be stripped of the precious parking availability. We need more parking -- not less.

Furthermore, developing that land to benefit developers and **not** directly benefit the students and/or faculty of CCSF is taking away our livelihood. Students and faculty are already late to class because of parking and traffic issues. One of my instructors was one-hour late to class because of the traffic situation on Ocean/Phelan.

Also, adding 300 tenants to an already extremely dense and high-traffic area will leave *many* in the lurch. Has a study of the traffic issues and solutions to those issues been conducted?

Where would the students/faculty/staff park should this land be taken away from them? Will they have to scramble to park in the surrounding neighborhoods to then walk all the way to their classes in the cold, wind and rain that's common in our district? How would adding a slew of apartments to this area benefit the majority of students/faculty at CCSF?

No one wants to spend an hour in traffic just to get to class. I'm sure you wouldn't either.

Additionally, I would like to advocate for a multi-level garage be built there instead. Should CCSF decide to build a new Performing Arts Center there in the future (that's been rumored to happen for the past two years), it could be built up or next to the garage so that it doesn't hinder students' ability to attend classes in a

timely fashion. This type of development is beneficial to the college because it will be investing in CCSF's students, their experiences and to future students that will attend.

I hope you hear my voice as one of many concerned students and faculty.

We would appreciate you taking our concerns seriously and with thought, care and compassion.

Thank you for your time,

Erica Calegari

Shanahan, Thomas (ECN)

From: Kevin Burke [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, February 12, 2018 11:07 AM
To: BRCAC (ECN)
Subject: Please increase the number of homes in the Balboa Park plan

I'm a lifelong Bay Area resident and a renter and I'm trying to save up to buy a home. It's really hard to do that when home prices are so high and I have to pay so much in rent every month.

It's gotten harder, if you track over the decades, the median home : median income ratio has increased dramatically. We haven't built enough new homes to keep up with population growth and vastly higher prices are the result.

I think we should build more than 1100 housing units on the site. More housing will help keep rents down, which will help families afford to stay in San Francisco, and their kids in the same school districts they're currently in.

I would rather have a parking crisis than a housing crisis.

Thanks,
Kevin

--

Kevin Burke
925.271.7005 | [REDACTED]

Shanahan, Thomas (ECN)

From: Anita Theoharis [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, February 12, 2018 7:57 AM
To: Shanahan, Thomas (ECN); BRCAC (ECN)
Cc: Yee, Norman (BOS); Low, Jen (BOS); Lesk, Emily (ECN); Shaw, Jeremy (CPC); Rich, Ken (ECN); Westwood Park Association; [REDACTED]
Subject: BRCAC Meeting February 12, 2018
Attachments: SF BRCAC 2_12_18 WPA Submission.pdf

Hi Tom,

Hope this finds you well.

Attached find comments and evaluation of the materials that you provided for the February 12, 2018 CAC meeting. The Westwood Park Association requests that the attached letter be a part of the BRCAC record.

Thank you.

Kindest regards,

Anita Theoharis
President
Westwood Park Association

Attachment: as noted.

WESTWOOD PARK



February 12, 2018

Via Electronic Mail to thomas.shanahan@sfgov.org

Mr. Thomas Shanahan
City and County of San Francisco
Office of Economic and Work Force Development
1 Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 488
San Francisco, CA 94102-4653

Re: BRCAC Meeting February 12, 2018
Fiscal Feasibility of Balboa Development under Chapter 29 City Administrative Code

Dear Mr. Shanahan:

We have reviewed the materials that you sent to members of the CAC on Friday, February 9, 2018 in connection with the above referenced Balboa CAC meeting.

We understand that the CAC meeting will involve the eventual presentation to the Board of Supervisors ("BOS") in connection with their review of the fiscal feasibility of the Balboa Reservoir Project as required by the City's Administrative Code, Chapter 29. We have reviewed the Administrative Draft Report of Berkson Associates dated February 9, 2018 ("Berkson Report"). Please accept these comments at the February 12, 2018 CAC meeting as comments of the Westwood Park Association and include them in the minutes of the meeting.

As we will set forth in these comments, we feel that a true review of the fiscal feasibility of the project must take into consideration the adverse fiscal impact of the project on the very valuable financial benefits that City College of San Francisco ("CCSF") admittedly gives to the City every year.

As the Berkson Report correctly notes, Chapter 29 of the SF Administrative Code requires that this project receive approval from the BOS of the fiscal feasibility of the project. The code mandates that the first of five things the BOS much consider is the "direct and indirect financial benefits of the project to the city...."

The Berkson Report concludes that the project will generate net positive tax revenue of \$1.7million a year for the city. It also concludes that an addition \$1 million will be generated for other city funds and for other uses in the city. Hence it concludes that there will be a positive fiscal impact on the city of \$2.7 million a year.

However, the report fails to analyze the negative impact that the project will have on CCSF. The city itself has previously performed a budget analysis on financial impact of

City College on San Francisco. In a detailed report to the BOS, dated September 16, 2013, commissioned by Supervisor Eric Mar, the conclusion was that the financial benefits of CCSF to the city exceeded \$311 mm. These financial benefits are certainly the type of "direct and indirect financial benefits" which the BOS must review under Chapter 29 of the Administrative Code. Hence if this project has a severe negative impact on CCSF, that negative impact could easily dwarf the \$2.7 million a year of fiscal benefits. A copy of the report, prepared by the Budget and Legislative Analyst, which is an independent body, is attached to this letter as Exhibit "A". ("2013 Report")

We also attach a discussion of the 2013 Report by KQED as Exhibit "B." In that article they report that since City College could lose its accreditation "city officials are questioning its economic impact on the city. The answer appears to be at least \$311 million."

The 2013 Report and the KQED article correctly summarize that CCSF provides tremendous financial value to the City that exceeds \$311 million. The fact that CCSF provides enormous "financial benefits" to the City has been recognized by the City itself and by the voters in the City. First, the City has agreed to fund \$5.4 million per year to pay for student tuition. Second, the voters of the City have time after time voted to support CCSF by financial support, with the latest support coming in November of 2016 with the passage of Proposition B with more than 80% of the voters supporting that proposition. By agreeing to pay over \$5 million a year for CCSF tuition and funding other CCSF expenses under Proposition B, the City itself and its voters recognize the financial benefits of CCSF to the city.

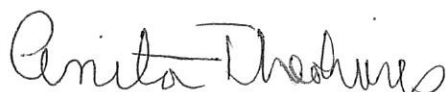
To conduct a true analysis of the financial benefit or detriment that the Balboa Reservoir project will have on San Francisco, the BOS needs more information than is included in the Berkson Report. The project, when combined with the Performing Arts Center, will result in the loss of 2,000 parking spaces. These parking spaces on the reservoir have been continuously used for over 40 years by CCSF. A study was just commissioned by the Facilities Committee of CCSF to determine what impact loss of these parking spaces will have on the college and what alternatives are available. To date that study has not been completed. Until that report is completed, the parties will not be able to address a solution to the lost parking spaces. The CCSF Board of Trustees has recently hired a marketing firm to attempt to increase the enrollments at CCSF. In fact, those enrollments are increasing. If the parking loss is not addressed and solved, there is a significant risk of loss of students, decreased enrollment, and a decrease in the financial value given by CCSF to the City.

The Developer and the City have promised that they will negotiate with City College to solve alternative parking needs. But, nothing has been concluded and the only thing that has been proposed is 500 parking spaces to be shared by the residents of 1100 units and possibly 1300 units with City College. It does not take an expert report to determine that such shared parking will not replace the 2,000 lost parking spaces that were available solely to CCSF. Until there is a deal that purports to solve this problem, development cannot proceed under the terms of Chapter 29 of the Administrative Code. Without knowing what solution will be reached to the loss of parking there is no way that the BOS can analyze the possible negative impact on student enrollment and

the decrease in financial value CCSF gives to the City every year. If enrollment decreases the \$300 million of value that CCSF gives to the City could be substantially diluted. The loss of financial benefits to the City by reduced enrollment or even a closing of CCSF could be staggering, clearly exceeding the \$2.7 million a year in benefits reported by Berkson Associates.

We therefore submit that any finding by the BOS of fiscal feasibility is premature until (a) the parking study is completed to the satisfaction of CCSF; and, (b) a deal is completed between CCSF, the Developers and the City to provide alternative parking as needed by CCSF students, staff, and employees. Only when these steps are taken can an accurate study be made of the financial impact of the Balboa project on the \$300 million of value that CCSF gives to the City as determined in the 2013 Report. Only then can the true fiscal feasibility of the Balboa project be measured as is required by Chapter 29 of the Administrative Code.

Very truly yours,



Anita Theoharis
President

Attachments: Exhibit "A" and Exhibit "B" as noted.

cc: Mr. Ken Rich
Ms. Emily Lesk
Mr. Jeremy Shaw
Supervisor Norman Yee
Ms. Jen Low

Westwood Park Board of Directors:
Ms. Anita Theoharis, President
Ms. Anne Chen, Vice President
Mr. Joe Koman, Treasurer
Ms. Francine Lofrano, Secretary
Mr. Mike Ahrens, Member-at-Large
Mr. Ravi Krisnaswamy, Member-at-Large

EXHIBIT A

**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
BUDGET AND LEGISLATIVE ANALYST**

1390 Market Street, Suite 1150, San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 552-9292 FAX (415) 252-0461

Policy Analysis Report

To: Supervisor Eric Mar
From: Budget and Legislative Analyst *Jan Chen*
Re: Evaluation of the Impact of the Potential Closure of San Francisco City College
Date: September 16, 2013

Summary of Requested Action

Your office requested the assistance of the Budget and Legislative Analyst examining the economic impact the potential closure of San Francisco City College (CCSF), including the impact on (1) 2,500 CCSF faculty and staff losing work; (2) education, particularly low-income youth; (3) non-credit courses with particular emphasis on adult education, English as a Second Language (ESL), General Educational Development (GED), and citizenship courses; (4) and loss of training and certificate programs.

Our evaluation was limited to the impact of the potential closure of CCSF, and did not evaluate the alternatives, such as reduced programs or merger with other institutions. To address your questions, we obtained CCSF budget documents and financial statements, and data from the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office, U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Census Bureau; and surveyed other public and private colleges to (1) develop a profile of CCSF students, programs, and course completion or graduation, (2) identify availability and costs of alternative colleges and programs, (3) estimate wages of students completing CCSF programs, (4) estimate the impact on local employers, and (5) evaluate the impact on faculty and staff. We did not conduct a formal economic impact analysis, which would have measured economic growth (output or value added) and associated changes in jobs and income.

Executive Summary

CCSF had nearly 80,000 students in academic year 2012-2013. In the Spring of 2013, 56,300 students enrolled at CCSF, of whom approximately 30,700, or 55 percent, were enrolled in for-credit courses, for which credits can be transferred to California State University or the University of California, and approximately 25,600, or 45 percent, were enrolled in non-credit courses. Younger students are more likely to be enrolled in for-credit courses full-time or nearly full-time while older students are more likely to be enrolled in non-credit courses, especially English as a Second Language (ESL) and basic skills courses. Approximately one-third of CCSF students receive some form of financial aid.

CCSF students would have limited options for attending other programs in the event of CCSF closing.

Many CCSF students may not have sufficient credits or meet the minimum qualifications to transfer to a California State University in the event of CCSF closing. Only approximately 1,400 CCSF students transfer each year to the University of California or California State University system. CCSF students would also have limited opportunities to transfer to other Bay Area community colleges, which are smaller than CCSF, further away from San Francisco and are not likely to be able to fully absorb the large number of CCSF students.

CCSF students who are able to transfer to other schools in the event of CCSF closing will incur higher costs.

CCSF students able to transfer to the California State University system in the event of CCSF closing would pay \$10,000 more for 60 semester units (the number of required units for the first two years of college or four semesters). CCSF students, who currently pay \$46 per semester units, would pay tuition ranging from \$395 to \$765 per semester unit to attend comparable two-year programs at private for-profit or non-profit colleges.

CCSF students who do not speak English or lack a high school diploma may end up earning lower wages if they are not able to complete a CCSF or comparable program.

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, workers without a high school diploma or who do not speak English earn lower wages than other workers.

Memo to Supervisor Mar
September 13, 2013

In Spring 2013, more than 5,000 CCSF students did not have a high school diploma. If these students were not able to obtain a high school diploma through CCSF or other programs, each student would lose estimated annual earnings of \$8,840 compared to earnings if they obtained a high school diploma, according to U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates.

In Spring 2013, 16,000 CCSF students enrolled in the ESL program. If these students were not able to attend other ESL programs through non-profit providers or other programs, the Budget and Legislative Analyst estimates that each non-English speaking student would earn an estimated \$13,500 less per year than a worker who speaks English well, based on a U.S. Census Bureau study.

Local employers would lose an important source of skilled employees.

In the 2011-2012 academic year, the most recent year for which data was available, 2,272 CCSF students completed associate degree, certificate or other programs in which they attained job skills required by San Francisco and other local employers. The number of new and replacement jobs required by San Francisco and other local employers in that year exceeded the number of San Francisco, San Mateo, and Marin community college graduates for 41 of 52 programs, indicating that there were more job openings than graduates of the majority of these programs at CCSF and other local community colleges. For example, 87 CCSF students completed a licensed vocational nurse program, which equated to 75 percent of local employers' annual job demand.

However, for some popular programs, such as culinary arts and emergency medical technician/paramedic, the number of CCSF graduates exceeded local job demand.

The average median wage for jobs for which CCSF graduates of these programs qualified is \$59,800, which is \$11,100 more than the average median wage of \$48,700 for jobs that require only a high school education.

Up to 2,457 CCSF employees would lose their jobs if CCSF were to close.

CCSF had 2,457 positions in the FY 2012-13 budget, of which 1,691 were administrative, tenure or tenure-track, and temporary and part-time faculty; and 766 were classified (miscellaneous) employees. Closure of CCSF would result in the lay-off of these positions and the loss of salaries and benefits of \$169 million.

Faculty and professional staff may have difficulty finding comparable positions in the Bay Area because job openings for faculty and professional positions are greatly outstripped by the number of qualified candidates. For example, CCSF

hired less than 3 percent of the applicants for full time, tenure-track and part time or temporary faculty and professional positions in 2010 and 2011.

While many non-faculty, or classified, employees would be able to remain employed by filling City jobs, they could displace less senior City staff under provisions of the California Education Code and the City's Civil Service System. CCSF has at least 24 job classes that correspond to City classification and for which incumbents would have the right to transfer, promote, or bump into City jobs. The number of positions in these classifications that would have "bumping rights" for City and County of San Francisco jobs is not available from CCSF.

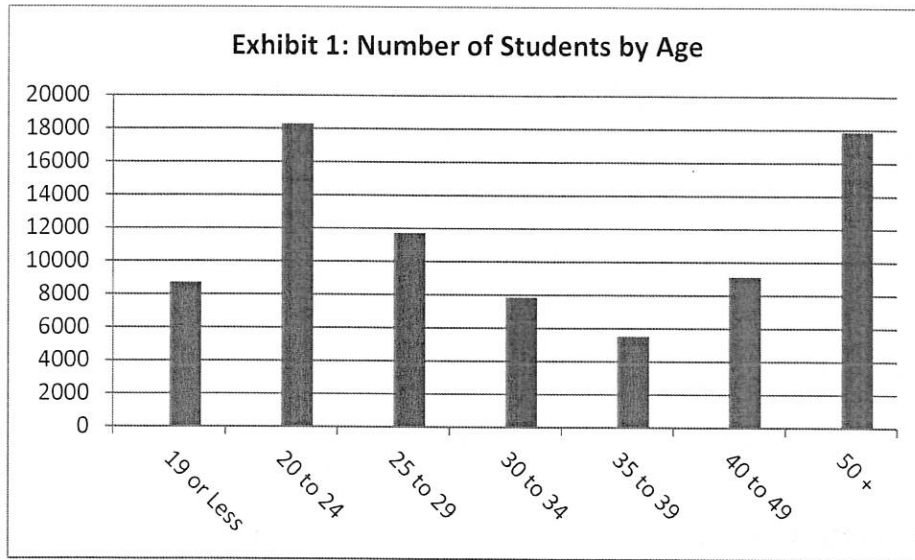
Potential Loss of Accreditation

In their June meeting, the Western Association of Schools and Colleges' Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges acted to terminate the San Francisco Community College's (CCSF) accreditation as of July 31, 2014¹. The Commission's act to terminate accreditation followed a one-year period in which CCSF was required to implement recommendations to correct previously-identified deficiencies. The Commission found that CCSF had only implemented two of 14 recommendations (see Appendix I, attached to this report). Because the decision to terminate CCSF's accreditation is subject to appeal, whether CCSF will lose accreditation is not yet known. Several outcomes for CCSF are possible, including closure, reductions in programs, or merger with other institutions.

Nearly 80,000 Students Would be Affected by CCSF's Loss of Accreditation

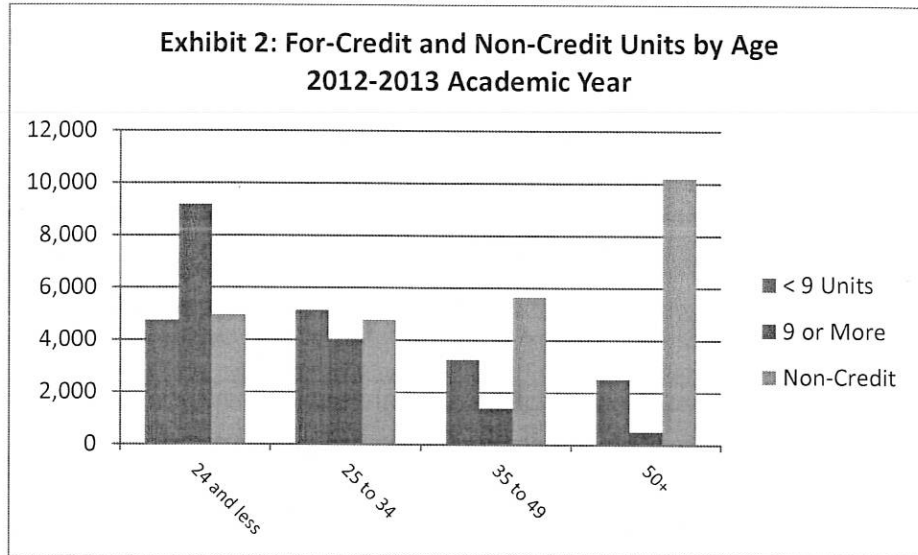
79,198 students were enrolled in CCSF in academic year 2012-2013. The largest group of students was 20 to 24 years of age and 50 years or older, as shown in Exhibit 1 below.

¹ The Western Association of Schools and Colleges is a non-profit organization authorized by the U.S. Department of Education to accredit community colleges and associate degree-granting institutions in the western United States. Accreditation is a voluntary system but lack of accreditation impacts students' credits on transfer to other colleges and access to financial aid.



Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office

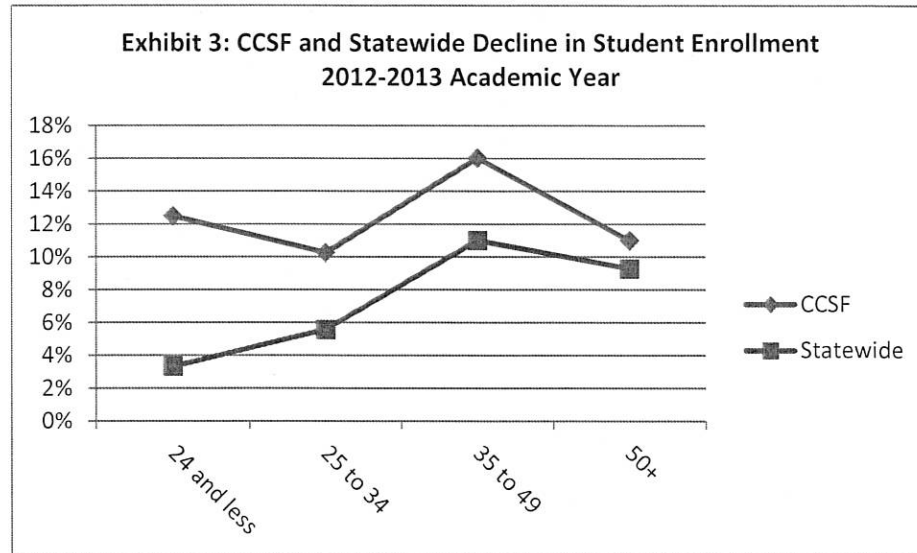
In the Spring 2013 semester, 56,300 students enrolled at CCSF, of whom approximately 30,700, or 55 percent, were enrolled in for-credit courses, for which credits can be transferred to California State University or the University of California or other four-year programs. Younger students are more likely to be enrolled in for-credit courses full-time or nearly full-time while older students are more likely to be enrolled in non-credit courses, as shown in Exhibit 2 below.



Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office

Community college enrollment declined statewide in academic year 2012-2013 compared to academic year 2011-2012, but CCSF's decline in enrollment was higher than the statewide average. CCSF student enrollment declined by 12 percent in the 2012-2013 academic year compared to the statewide average

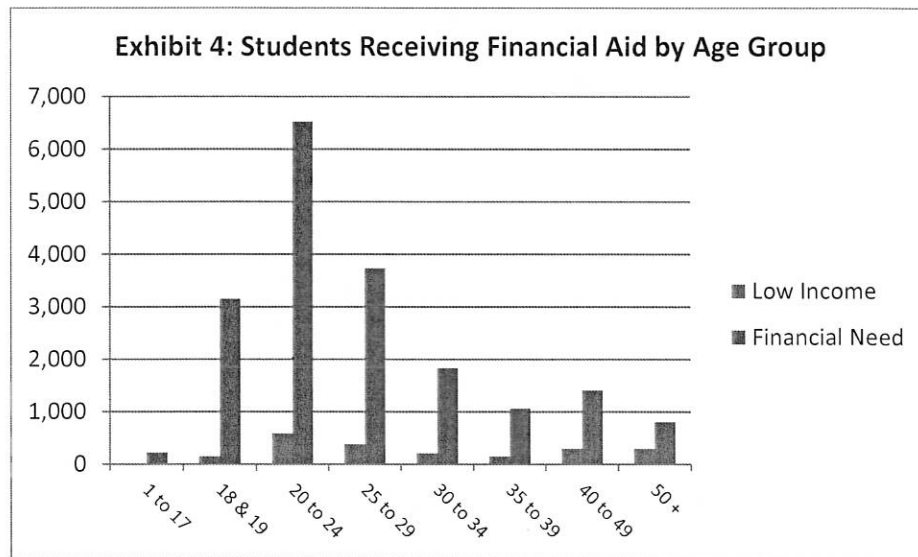
decline of 5 percent. As shown in Exhibit 3 below, CCSF's enrollment decline was highest for students 35 to 49 years but varied most significantly from the statewide average for students 24 years and younger.



Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office

One-third of CCSF students receive some form of financial aid.² 3 percent of students received financial aid based on low family income of approximately 150 percent or less of the federal poverty level. 30 percent of students received financial aid based on federal guidelines for financial need that includes an assessment of family income and assets, family size, the number of family members attending college, and other criteria. As shown in Exhibit 4 below, the largest number of students receiving financial aid were 20 to 24 years of age, consistent with the larger number of enrolled students in that age group.

² The California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office's most recent financial aid report is for the 2011-2012 academic year. Financial aid includes fee waivers, federal and state grants, loans and work study. Because students qualify for more than one type of financial aid, the Budget and Legislative Analyst estimated the number of students qualifying for financial aid based on the number of students receiving fee waivers, on the assumption that all students qualifying for grants, loans, and work study would also qualify for fee waivers. 20,382 of 61,820 students (33 percent) received fee waivers in the 2011-2012 academic year, of whom 2,077 were low income (3 percent) and 18,731 demonstrated financial need (30 percent).



Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office

CCSF Students Have Limited Options for Attending Other Colleges or Programs

According to the California Community Colleges Acting Chancellor, the majority of students entering the California Community Colleges are not prepared to complete college-level course work; and an important function of the community colleges is to help students develop basic skills in reading, writing, mathematics, and English as a Second Language.³

Many CCSF students enroll in courses that prepare them for the two-year associate degree or for transfer to a four-year college program. CCSF course enrollment in Spring 2013 was more than 145,000, of which 56 percent was enrollment in courses with transferable credits to the California State University or University of California system, as shown in Exhibit 5 below.⁴

³ Basic Skills Accountability Report, 2012 Board of Governors, California Community Colleges, September 2012.

⁴ Because students enroll in more than one course, course enrollment exceeds the number of students. 56,301 students were enrolled in Spring 2013, of which 25,607 enrolled in non-credit courses and 30,694 enrolled in for-credit courses. One-half (15,064) of the students enrolled in for-credit courses were enrolled for more than 9 units.

**Exhibit 5: Distribution of Enrollment by Credit and Non-credit Courses,
Spring 2013**

	Enrollment Spring 2013	Percent of Total
Transferable Credits	81,292	56%
Non-Transferable Credits	<u>4,624</u>	<u>3%</u>
Total Enrollment in For-Credit Courses	85,916	59%
Total Enrollment in Non-Credit Courses	59,623	41%
Total Enrollment	145,539	100%

Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office

Students who were enrolled in for-credit courses with transferable credits frequently enrolled in general education courses (science, math, history, social science, humanities, English, and writing) required for two-year associate degrees or four-year bachelor degrees. Students who were enrolled in non-credit courses most often enrolled in in English as a Second Language (ESL) and basic academic support and skills building, as shown in Exhibit 6 below.

Exhibit 6: Distribution of Enrollment by Course, Spring 2013

Course	Total Course Enrollment	
	Transferable Credits	Non-Credit
Natural Sciences and Mathematics	15,537	0
History, Social Sciences, Humanities	10,908	0
English and Writing	6,894	84
Physical Education	6,797	138
Health and Medical Careers	5,368	4,977
Film, Television, Radio, Applied Design and Arts	5,244	229
ESL, Foreign Languages, Sign Language	5,039	26,597
Communication and Information Technology	4,943	5,537
Music, Art, Film, Theater	4,851	1,439
Accounting, Finance, and Business	3,448	1,092
Education and Child Development	2,417	5,873
Ethnic and Women's Studies	2,185	0
Aviation, Automotive and Engineering	1,696	152
Police and Fire	1,534	0
Academic Guidance, Tutoring, Work Experience	1,426	12,647
Culinary and Hospitality	1,218	79
Paraprofessional (Library, Paralegal, Recreation)	524	0
Landscape Architecture, Horticulture, Floral	488	0
Geography and Environmental Studies	469	0
Skilled Trades	306	779
Total Enrollment	81,292	59,623

Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office

Many students may not be able to transfer to a four-year university in the event of CCSF closing

While many CCSF students enroll in courses that can be transferred to the California State University, University of California or other four year colleges, if CCSF were to lose accreditation, these students may not have sufficient credits or meet the minimum qualifications to transfer to a State University. Only approximately 1,400 CCSF students transfer each year to the University of California or California State University system.

Students who do qualify for transfer may not be able to find a place in a local State University or in a program provided by a local State University. San Jose State University is "impacted", meaning it has more qualified student applications than available spaces. San Francisco State University and California State University East Bay have available spaces but several programs are impacted. As shown in Exhibit 7 below, 10.5 percent of CCSF student enrollment in Spring 2013 were in programs that they could not access at San Francisco State University or California State University East Bay because these programs are either impacted or not offered.

Exhibit 7: CCSF Program Availability at SF State University and California State University East Bay, Spring 2013

Program	San Francisco State University	California State University East Bay	CCSF Spring 2013 Enrollment
Apparel Design & Merchandising	Impacted	Not offered	1,077
Business	Open	Impacted	3,448
Child Development	Impacted	Open	2,292
Environmental Studies	Impacted	Open	33
Food & Nutrition	Impacted	Not offered	257
Graphic design	Impacted	Open	939
Nursing	Impacted	Impacted	472
Total CCSF Enrollment in Select Credit Courses			8,518
Total CCSF Enrollment in All Credit Courses			81,292
Percent Select to All Credit Courses			10.5%

Source: California State University Website

Note: "Impacted" means that there are more qualified student applications than available spaces.

Other Bay Area community colleges may not have capacity to absorb CCSF students

CCSF students who are not qualified to enter the California State University or who want an associate degree or two-year technical/professional program offered by community colleges could potentially transfer to other community colleges in the Bay Area. However, community colleges in other Bay Area counties are smaller than CCSF and may have difficulty absorbing all CCSF students. CCSF's student population of 79,198 is 28 percent of the combined student populations of eight community college districts in the Bay Area, as shown in Exhibit 8 below.

**Exhibit 8: Number of Students at Bay Area Community College Districts
2012-2013 Academic Year**

Community College District	Location	Student Count
		2012-2013 Academic Year
Chabot-Las Positas	Alameda County	29,619
Contra Costa	Contra Costa County	51,802
Foothill	Santa Clara County	64,564
Marin	Marin County	11,005
Ohlone	Alameda County	16,220
Peralta ⁵	Alameda County	54,521
San Mateo	San Mateo County	41,038
Solano	Solano County	12,865
Total Eight Community College Districts		281,634
San Francisco Community College District		79,198
Percent San Francisco Compared to Eight College Districts		28%

Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office

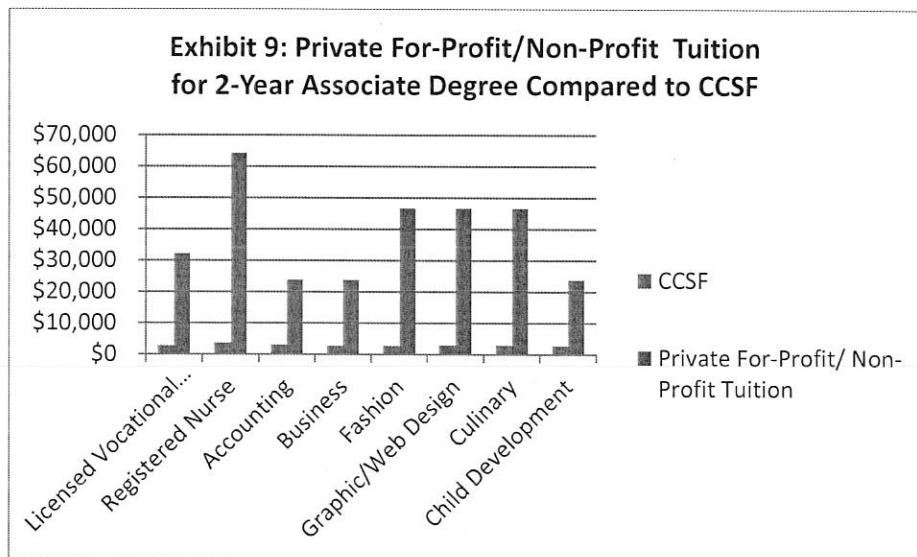
The other community colleges also may not offer specific programs offered by CCSF or have insufficient program capacity to absorb CCSF students. For example, in the 2011-2012 academic year, 77 CCSF students received an associate of science degree in nursing. Of the Bay Area community colleges, Foothill College does not offer a registered nursing program in the 2013-2014 academic year, and other community colleges have more applicants than available spaces, resulting in wait lists for nursing programs.

⁵ The student count for Peralta Community College District, which includes Berkeley City College, College of Alameda, Merritt College, and Laney College, is for the 2011-2012 academic year. According to the Peralta Community College District website, the four colleges were recently removed from "warning" status by the Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges and are now fully accredited.

Students transferring to other programs would incur higher costs

CCSF students able to transfer to a State University would pay \$10,000 more for 60 semester units (the number of required units for the first two years of college or four semesters). A CCSF student pays a fee of \$46 per unit or \$2,760 for 60 units. A San Francisco State University Student pays \$3,225 per semester or \$12,900 for four semesters.

Many programs offered by CCSF are also offered by for-profit and non-profit private colleges in the Bay Area but at a greater cost to the student. CCSF charges fees of \$46 per semester unit, which is significantly less than fees ranging from \$395 to \$765 per semester unit charged by private non-profit and for-profit colleges. Exhibit 9 below compares CCSF fees for some two-year associate degree programs to tuition charged by some private Bay Area colleges for comparable associate degree programs.⁶



Source: Budget and Legislative Analyst Survey

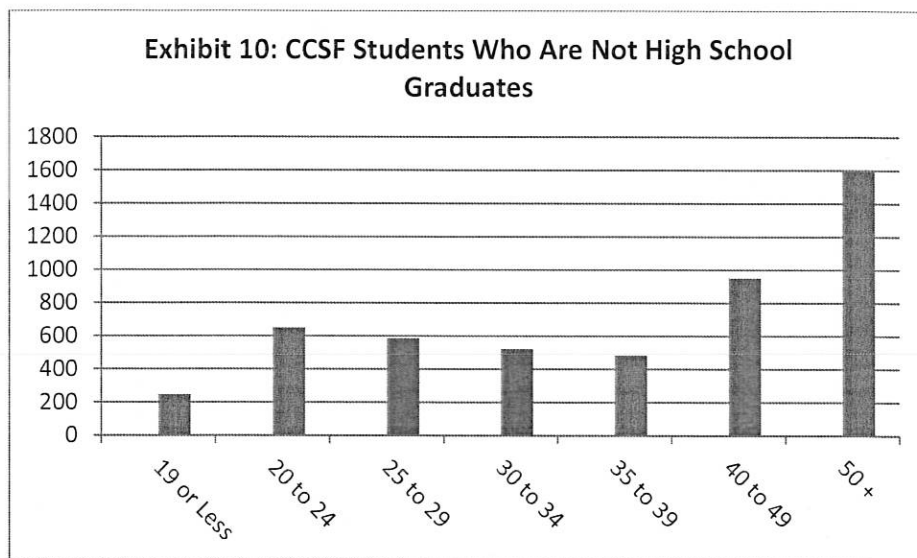
While financial aid is available to students attending these private schools, students would need to incur a much higher level of student loan debt to pay for tuition and other costs while completing their program.

⁶ The private colleges include one non-profit, Academy of Art University, and three for-profit schools, Art Institute of San Francisco, University of Phoenix, and Unitek College (in Fremont).

CCSF Students Enrolled in ESL or Basic Education Courses Would Encounter Lower Earnings

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, workers without a high school diploma or who do not speak English earn lower wages than other workers.

In Spring 2013, more than 5,000 CCSF students did not have a high school diploma, many of whom were over the age of 40, as shown in Exhibit 10. If these students were not able to obtain a high school diploma through CCSF or other programs, each student would lose estimated annual earnings of \$8,840 compared to earnings if they obtained a high school diploma, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.⁷ The estimated life time loss in earnings for younger students would be \$265,200.



Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office

In Spring 2013, CCSF offered 453 non-credit ESL courses free of charge, with enrollment of 27,688. The non-credit ESL courses are designed to help immigrant students develop their general ability to understand, speak, read and write English. CCSF also provides citizen preparation to prepare immigrant students with sufficient knowledge of English and other information to pass the citizenship exam. ESL courses made up nearly one-half of total enrollment in non-credit

⁷ "Usual Weekly Earnings of Wage and Salary Workers, Second Quarter 2013", Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor Statistics, July 18, 2013

Memo to Supervisor Mar
September 13, 2013

courses. The estimated number of unduplicated CCSF students enrolled in ESL courses in Spring 2013 was approximately 16,000.⁸

According to a U.S. Census Bureau report, individuals who do not speak English, or who speak English poorly, are more likely to be unemployed or employed only part time, and have lower earnings. The U.S. Census Bureau estimated that workers who do not speak English have wages that are approximately 40 percent lower than workers who speak English well.⁹ Based on 2000 Census data, the Budget and Legislative Analyst estimates that a worker who does not speak English earns an estimated \$13,500 less per year than a worker who speaks English well for younger workers, the inability to speak English results in estimated lifetime loss in earnings of \$400,000.

CCSF Closure Would Impact the City of San Francisco and San Francisco Employers

Closing CCSF would impact the San Francisco economy through loss of federal and state funds and skilled employees.

In Fiscal Year 2011-12, CCSF received \$188 million in federal and state revenues, including grants and aid to students, which would be lost if CCSF were to lose accreditation or close. These revenues make up more than 61 percent of total CCSF revenues, as shown in Exhibit 11 below.

⁸ Provided by G. Keech, Chair, CCSF ESL Department.

⁹ "How Does Ability to Speak English Affect Earnings", Jennifer Cheeseman Day and Hyon B. Shin, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau.

Exhibit 11: CCSF Revenue, Fiscal Year 2011-12

Local revenue

Tuition and fees (less scholarships and allowances)	\$23,897,097
Local operating grants and revenues	10,168,624
Property and sales taxes	93,269,500
Investment income, fund transfers, other	8,072,551
Interest expense on capital-related debt	<u>(16,667,918)</u>
Total	\$118,739,854

Federal and state revenue

Federal grants	\$25,031,273
State grants	9,782,001
State apportionment	100,683,565
State taxes	12,669,493
Pell grants	36,890,315
State capital grants	<u>2,981,828</u>
Total	\$188,038,475

Total revenue **\$306,778,329**

Source: Audited Financial Statement, Year Ending June 30, 2012

CCSF graduates are part of San Francisco's skilled workforce

In the 2011-2012 academic year, 2,272 CCSF students completed associate degree, certificate, or other programs in which they attained job skills required by San Francisco employers¹⁰. The number of new and replacement jobs required by employers each year exceeded the number of San Francisco, San Mateo and Marin community college graduates for 41 of 52 programs, as shown in Attachment II to this report, indicating that most graduates of these programs qualified for jobs for which there were more job openings than graduates. For example, in the 2011-2012 academic year, 14 CCSF students completed a program in lodging management, which met 50 percent of employers' annual demand; 28 CCSF students completed a program in restaurant and food service management which

¹⁰ The annual number of new or replacement jobs required by employers is based on U.S. Department of Labor projections for San Francisco, San Mateo and Marin counties for the ten year period from 2010 through 2020. The community college programs are based on standard program codes and graduate information reported by the California Community College Chancellor's Office. In most instances, the Department of Labor's job classifications directly matched CCSF programs (such as lodging management, registered nursing, multimedia and animation, and other job classifications). In some instances, the Budget and Legislative Analyst matched several job classifications to a specific CCSF program (property manager, appraiser, broker and agent to "real estate"; travel agents and tour guides to "travel and tourism"; chefs and head cooks to "culinary arts", etc.). In other instances, the Budget and Legislative Analyst estimated the job classifications based on educational level and years of experience reported by the Department of Labor for specific job classifications (loan interviewers and loan officers to "banking and finance"; bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing to "accounting", database administrator, network and systems administrator, support specialist to "computer information systems, infrastructure and support, web administration").

met 17 percent of employers' annual demand; and 87 CCSF students completed a licensed vocational nurse program, which met 75 percent of employers' annual demand.

The number of CCSF, San Mateo and Marin community college graduates in several popular programs exceeded job demand as shown in Attachment II. CCSF graduates exceeded the number of annual jobs for child development administration, culinary arts, emergency medical technician/paramedic, health information technology and coding (medical records), electronics and electric technology, and library technician. The combined number of CCSF and the College of San Mateo graduates exceeded job demand in four programs: automotive technology, community health worker, fashion design, and fire technology. In some instances, such as the program for electrocardiography, the program provided job skills that may be combined with other job classifications, even if the number of program graduates exceeded the number of jobs.

In total the market value of the new and replacement jobs, in which CCSF graduates attained skills that matched employers' demand, is approximately \$123 million per year, as shown in Attachment II.¹¹ The average median wage for these jobs for which CCSF graduates qualify is \$59,800, which is \$11,100 more than the average median wage of \$48,700 for jobs that require only a high school education.¹²

Up to 2,457 CCSF Employees Would Lose their Jobs if CCSF Were to Close

CCSF had 2,457 employees as of Fall 2012,¹³ of which 1,691 were administrative, tenure or tenure-track and temporary or part-time faculty; and 766 were classified (miscellaneous) employees. From Fall 2009 through Fall 2012, the number of employees decreased by 11.7 percent, as shown in Exhibit 12 below.

¹¹ The estimated market value equals the median wage reported by the U.S. Department of Labor times the number of CCSF graduates who graduated from programs with corresponding job skills, up to 100 percent of the annual number of jobs.

¹² Estimates are based on the average of U.S. Department of Labor projections of the San Francisco, San Mateo and Marin counties' median wage for all jobs requiring high school education.

¹³ The California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office most recent employment data is for Fall 2012.

**Exhibit 12: Change in the Number of CCSF Employees
Fall 2009 through Fall 2012**

	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Fall 2012	Change	Percent
Administrator	52	43	40	42	(10)	(19.2%)
Full Time Professional/Faculty	757	793	810	754	(3)	(0.4%)
Part Time Professional/Faculty	<u>1,092</u>	<u>1,030</u>	<u>1,004</u>	<u>895</u>	<u>(197)</u>	<u>(18.0%)</u>
Total Certificate	1,901	1,866	1,854	1,691	(210)	(11.0%)
Total Classified (Miscellaneous)	880	831	813	766	(114)	(13.0%)
Total Employees	2,781	2,697	2,667	2,457	(324)	(11.7%)

Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office

CCSF expenditures for salaries and benefits have decreased by 4.8 percent from FY 2009-10 to FY 2012-13. The highest percentage decrease in salaries has been for administrative and permanent miscellaneous staff. Because of the growing cost of benefits, decreased staffing and salaries have been offset by increases in expenditures for benefits.

**Exhibit 13: CCSF Salary and Benefits Expenditures
FY 2012-2013**

	FY 2009-10 Actual	FY 2010-11 Actual	FY2011-12 Actual (estimated)	FY 2012-13 Budget	Change FY 2009-10 to FY 2012-13	Percent
Certificate Salaries						
Administrators	\$6,978,406	\$5,131,893	\$5,254,015	\$4,537,708	(\$2,440,698)	(35.0%)
Faculty	74,765,351	73,718,981	71,485,745	69,779,765	(4,985,586)	(6.7%)
Librarians	1,716,526	1,738,582	1,822,518	1,578,773	(137,753)	(8.0%)
Counselors	6,371,618	6,764,862	7,066,013	6,688,395	316,777	5.0%
Other	6,827,417	6,622,544	6,688,962	6,497,625	(329,792)	(4.8%)
Total Certificate	96,659,318	93,976,862	92,317,253	89,082,266	(7,577,052)	(7.8%)
Classified Salaries						
Regular Salaries	34,101,364	32,927,117	31,968,215	30,007,471	(4,093,893)	(12.0%)
Instructional Aides	2,919,379	2,939,309	2,864,258	2,678,887	(240,492)	(8.2%)
Interns, Work Study, Other	2,637,690	2,960,333	2,785,449	2,722,014	84,324	3.2%
Governing Board	41,757	41,439	41,439	42,000	243	0.6%
Overtime and Lead Pay	181,183	197,483	175,264	180,024	(1,159)	(0.6%)
Total Classified	39,881,373	39,065,681	37,834,625	35,630,396	(4,250,977)	(10.7%)
Total Salaries	136,540,691	133,042,543	130,151,878	124,712,662	(11,828,029)	(8.7%)
Total Benefits	41,657,003	43,103,045	44,669,453	44,886,175	3,229,172	7.8%
Total Salaries/Benefits	\$178,197,694	\$176,145,588	\$174,821,331	\$169,598,837	(\$8,598,857)	(4.8%)

Source: CCSF Budget Documents

Closure of CCSF would result in the lay-off of up to 2,457 positions and loss of salaries and benefits of \$169 million. CCSF staff who have been laid off may have

difficulty finding comparable positions. Other community colleges in the surrounding counties may have difficulty absorbing the CCSF staff; none of the eight community college districts in surrounding counties are as large as CCSF and competition for community college positions is high. For example, CCSF hired only 6 percent of the qualified applicants for full or part time faculty and professional positions in 2010 and 2011, as shown in Exhibit 14 below.

**Exhibit 14: Number and Percent of Qualified Applicants for CCSF Faculty and Professional Positions Who Are Hired
2010 and 2011**

Program	Number of Qualified Applicants	Number Hired	Percent Hired
Art and Music	110	3	3%
Business/Computers	57	5	9%
Counselor/Coordinator	174	10	6%
Dental and Nursing	18	5	28%
Education	24	2	8%
Engineering and Technical	21	2	10%
English	215	15	7%
Other Academic	21	2	10%
Other Professional	49	3	6%
Science and Math	243	15	6%
Social Science	200	6	3%
Total	1,132	68	6%

Source: CCSF Hiring Data Report, Fall 2010, Spring 2011, Fall 2011

Classified CCSF staff who are laid off have bumping rights to City jobs

California Education Code Section 88137 provides that CCSF classified employees are employed pursuant to the terms of the City's Charter and the Charter provisions establishing the Civil Service Commission. According to the Civil Service Commission, CCSF employees in job classes that are shared with the City may transfer, promote, and, if laid off may displace or "bump", into City positions.

CCSF has at least 24 existing classifications that correspond to City classifications and for which incumbents would have the right to transfer, promote or bump into City jobs, as shown in Exhibit 16 below.

**Exhibit 16: CCSF Classifications that would have Bumping Rights to City
and County of San Francisco Classifications**

Class	Title
1021	IS Administrator I
1022	IS Administrator II
1220	Payroll Clerk
1227	Testing Technician
1402	Junior Clerk
1404	Clerk
1406	Senior Clerk
1408	Principal Clerk
1424	Clerk Typist
1426	Senior Clerk Typist
1446	Secretary II
1630	Account Clerk
1632	Senior Account Clerk
1760	Offset Machine Operator
1762	Senior Offset Machine Operator
1822	Administrative Analyst
1840	Junior Management Assistant
1844	Senior Management Assistant
2708	Custodian
3616	Library Technical Assistant I
3618	Library Technical Assistant II
7334	Senior Stationary Engineer
8204	Institutional Police Officer
9702	Employment Training Specialist

Individuals in these classifications may transfer or promote into City jobs, even without lay off, but in addition, laid-off CCSF employees in these classifications may displace existing City staff if they are more senior. The actual impact on City employees would depend on the number of vacant City positions in these classifications that could be filled by CCSF employees, and if sufficient vacant positions are not available, the number of CCSF employees in these classifications that are more senior than and would chose to displace City employees.

	Summary of Recommendations	CCSF Follow Up to Recommendations	Commission's Letter
1 Mission Statement	Establish a prescribed process and timeline to regularly review mission statement and revise as necessary	Partial	
2 Planning	Develop a strategy for fully implementing its existing planning process to look at each campus and site; examine revenues and expenses, and systematically address instructional program planning, staffing requirements, student and library services (including facilities needs and competing priorities)	Partial	
3 Assessing Effectiveness	Fully implement model for program review for all courses, programs, and support services; and advance framework for defining and assessing student learning outcomes (develop and report performance metrics including non-credit students)	Complete	Nearly Resolved
4 Student Learning Outcomes	Identify student learning outcomes by course, program, general education, certificate and degree levels; implement student learning assessments and evaluate results to improve learning	Complete	
5 Student Support Services	Assess and improve effectiveness of support services	Partial	
6 Human Resources	Evaluation of faculty and other staff who support students, including how staff effectiveness in bringing about learning outcomes	Complete	Fully Addressed
7 Human Resources	Assess adequacy of number of qualified classified staff and administrators and the appropriateness of their preparation and experience	Partial	
8 Physical Resources	Incorporate facility maintenance costs into long-term planning and budgets and allocate resources	Partial	
9 Technology Resources	Develop plan for equipment maintenance, upgrade and replacement	Complete	Fully Addressed
10 Financial Planning	Use mission statement to inform allocation of resources (match expenditures to revenues; increase reserves)	Partial	
11 Financial Integrity	Provide accurate and timely reporting of financial information	Partial	
12 Governance	Engage external services on developing leadership and governance	Partial	
13 Governance	Evaluate and improve college's governance structure	Partial	
14 Effective Board Organization	Act in a manner consistent with policies and by-laws; implement plan for board effectiveness	Partial	

Course	Median Wage	Community College Graduates 2011-2012				Annual Job Growth and Replacement in San Francisco, San Mateo and Marin Counties		
		CCSF	Marin	San Mateo	Total	Number of Jobs	Percent of Community College Graduates Compared to Number of Jobs	Market Value of Jobs Potentially Filled by CCSF Graduates
Accounting	\$47,611	69	10	179	258	332	78%	3,285,159
Criminal Justice	\$77,755	70	6	90	166	220	75%	5,442,850
Medical Assisting	\$41,247	50	30	62	92	112	82%	2,062,350
Alcohol and Substance Abuse	\$37,107	25	0	15	15	23	65%	927,675
Graphic Design, Web Design, Commercial Art	\$66,082	78	1	22	101	273	37%	5,154,396
Architectural and Other Drafting	\$59,777	17	2	3	22	34	65%	1,016,209
Automotive Technology	\$48,391	76	9	272	357	239	149%	3,677,716
Aviation Airframe and Powerplant Mechanics	\$56,209	3		0	3	102	3%	168,627
Banking and Finance	\$82,498	7			7	86	8%	577,484
Biotechnology and Biomedical Instrumentation	\$68,263	66		8	74	120	62%	4,505,358
Business and Commerce	\$76,319	64	17	111	192	603	32%	4,884,416
Child Development and Preschool Education	\$28,748	168	2	150	320	399	80%	4,829,587
Child Development Administration	\$53,215	50			50	17	294%	904,655
Construction Management	\$115,950	19		7	26	86	30%	2,203,050
Community Health Care Worker	\$39,580	80		9	89	87	102%	3,443,460
IT Infrastructure/Support/Administration	\$67,945	202	1	21	224	334	67%	13,724,818
Culinary Arts	\$51,177	115		0	115	54	213%	2,763,558
Dental Assistant	\$48,102	13	18	35	66	85	78%	625,326
Educational Aide	\$32,760	7			7	203	3%	229,320
Electrocardiography	\$53,491	53			53	5	1060%	267,455
Electronics and Electric Technology	\$68,293	20		33	53	18	294%	1,229,274
Emergency Medical Services/Paramedic	\$45,495	71		68	139	25	556%	1,137,375
Environmental Control Technology	\$52,947	3		3	6	34	18%	158,841
Fashion Design	\$68,046	12		25	37	14	264%	952,644
Marketing, including Fashion Merchandising	\$68,747	28		6	34	111	31%	1,924,916
Film Production	\$67,803	4		0	4	34	12%	271,212

Course	Median Wage	Community College Graduates 2011-2012				Annual Job Growth and Replacement in San Francisco, San Mateo and Marin Counties		
		CCSF	Marin	San Mateo	Total	Number of Jobs	Percent of Community College Graduates Compared to Number of Jobs	Market Value of Jobs Potentially Filled by CCSF Graduates
Fire Technology	\$72,540	64		43	107	103	104%	7,471,620
Floristry	\$29,847	3		5	8	13	62%	89,541
Forensics	\$73,262	16		0	16	30	53%	1,172,192
Health Information Technology and Coding	\$46,956	114		15	129	26	496%	1,220,856
Home Health Aide and Other Health Occupations	\$28,589	53			53	441	12%	1,515,217
Interior Design and Merchandising	\$68,303	6	1	42	49	84	58%	409,818
Landscape Design and Maintenance	\$51,958	11	3	1	15	24	63%	571,538
Library Technician	\$55,241	30			30	27	111%	1,491,507
Licensed Vocational Nurse	\$62,507	87			87	116	75%	5,438,109
Lodging Management	\$63,847	14			14	28	50%	893,858
Management Development and Supervisors	\$72,728	20			20	437	5%	1,454,560
Motorcycle Repair		26			26			0
Multimedia and Animation	\$72,261	32	8	16	56	176	32%	2,312,352
Office Technology	\$60,762	240		49	289	364	79%	14,582,880
Paralegal	\$69,887	7		53	60	106	57%	489,209
Pharmacy Technology	\$41,189	25			25	82	30%	1,029,725
Plumbing, Pipefitting, Steamfitting	\$54,134	7		29	36	115	31%	378,938
Printing and Lithography	\$46,586	10			10	24	42%	465,860
Radiation Therapy Technician		6			6			0
Radiologic Technician	\$83,295	20		7	27	35	77%	1,665,900
Radio and Television	\$49,813	39		3	42	97	43%	1,942,707
Real Estate	\$78,521	16	1	5	22	173	13%	1,256,336
Registered Nursing	\$112,801	77	40	57	174	599	29%	8,685,677
Restaurant and Food Service Management	\$57,443	28			28	169	17%	1,608,404
Retail Stores Operations and Management	\$41,765	1		17	18	360	5%	41,765
Travel and Tourism	\$33,692	25			25	37	68%	842,300
Total		2,272	149	1,461	3,882	7,204		123,398,600

EXHIBIT B

NEWS FIX ([HTTPS://WW2.KQED.ORG/NEWS/PROGRAMS/NEWS-FIX/](https://ww2.kqed.org/news/programs/news-fix/))

San Francisco Measures Value of CCSF

By **KQED News Staff** (<https://ww2.kqed.org/news/author/kqed/>)

SEPTEMBER 19, 2013



By Sara Bloomberg

With the deadline for City College of San Francisco to lose its accreditation less than 10 months out, city officials are questioning its economic impact on the city.



San Francisco City Supervisors Eric Mar, Mark Farrell and John Avalos at a hearing Wednesday on the economic impact of CCSF. (Sara Bloomberg / KQED)

The answer appears to be at least \$311 million.

At a Budget and Finance Committee hearing on Wednesday, Supervisor Eric Mar called an evaluation (<http://www.sfbos.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=46531>), he had requested on the college's economic impact "groundbreaking."

"I think this report is groundbreaking because it quantifies a huge economic impact to the city and county of San Francisco and so many families and people of San Francisco, young and old, that have improved their lives" by taking classes there, Mar said. CCSF is the largest community college in the state, with 80,000 students enrolled in the 2012-2013 academic year.

Severin Campbell, a representative of the city's Budget and Legislative Analyst office, presented the findings of the report, which breaks down the economic impact into two main categories: grant funding and jobs.

The school received \$188 million in state and federal grants in the 2011-12 fiscal year, and the market value of the jobs attained by City College graduates during the same period was \$123 million, according to the report.

For our complete coverage of the possible closure of City College, see here (<http://ww2.kqed.org/news/tag/city-college-of-san-francisco/>).

Additionally, more than 2,400 faculty, administrative and classified jobs would be lost if the school were to close, Campbell said. She added that some of the classified workers would be eligible to work for the city, but faculty positions at other educational institutions in the Bay Area would be harder to find.

But even these numbers don't account for the fallout that the accreditation process has had on the school, in addition to several years of state-level budget cuts, said Alisa Messer, president of the faculty union AFT Local 2121.

"The report doesn't fully capture what has happened in the last year or so since the accreditation challenges really came to the forefront. There are at least 150 less faculty at City College of San Francisco compared to [last] fall."

The analyst's office also determined that students would incur higher costs if forced to transfer to a private, for-profit two-year program elsewhere. Many similar programs at other Bay Area community colleges are full.

Additionally, City College graduates get better paying jobs and earn about \$11,000 more annually than those with only a high school diploma, and non-English speakers make about \$13,500 less per year than other workers who speak English well, according to the report. Students in non-credit classes, including English as a Second Language courses, make up about half of all enrollment at the college.

In addition to job training and preparing to transfer to a four-year university, many San Franciscans take classes to pick up an extra skill.

"I went back [to school at City College] to learn the languages that my students spoke," retired high school teacher Hene Kelly said, "so I could be a better teacher."

For others, the school provides a way to overcome poverty and other disadvantaged situations, Supervisor Mar said.

"City College is part of the city's economic ladder that allows some level of mobility" for people who are locked into poverty, he said. "To lose City College would be like kicking the ladder out from under the most vulnerable populations."

EXPLORE: EDUCATION ([HTTPS://WWW.KQED.ORG/NEWS/CATEGORY/EDUCATION/](https://www.kqed.org/news/category/education/)), **NEWS** ([HTTPS://WWW.KQED.ORG/NEWS/CATEGORY/NEWS/](https://www.kqed.org/news/category/news/)), **CITY COLLEGE OF SAN FRANCISCO** ([HTTPS://WWW.KQED.ORG/NEWS/TAG/CITY-COLLEGE-OF-SAN-FRANCISCO/](https://www.kqed.org/news/tag/city-college-of-san-francisco/)), **SAN FRANCISCO** ([HTTPS://WWW.KQED.ORG/NEWS/TAG/SAN-FRANCISCO/](https://www.kqed.org/news/tag/san-francisco/))



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