# CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE Meeting Notice 

Date: 6:00 p.m., Wednesday, February 25, 2015<br>Location: 1455 Market Street, $22^{\text {nd }}$ Floor<br>Members: Christopher Waddling (Chair), Wells Whitney (Vice Chair), Myla Ablog, Brian Larkin, John Larson, Santiago Lerma, Angela Minkin, Eric Rutledge, Jacqualine Sachs, Raymon Smith and Peter Tannen

6:00 1. Committee Meeting Call to Order
6:05 2. Chair's Report - INFORMATION
6:10 Consent Calendar
3. Approve the Minutes of the January 28, 2015 Meeting - ACTION*
4. Internal Accounting and Investment Report for the Six Months Ended December 31, 2014 - INFORMATION*

The Transportation Authority's Fiscal Policy directs staff to give a quarterly report of expenditures including a comparison to the approved budget. The Transportation Authority's Investment Policy directs that a review of portfolio compliance be presented along with the quarterly report. The Internal Accounting Report for the six months ending December 31, 2014 is presented for information.
5. State and Federal Legislative Update - INFORMATION*

Every month, we provide an update on state and federal legislation and, when appropriate, seek recommendations to adopt new positions on active legislation. The attached matrix tracks the latest activity on state bills, and the positions previously adopted by the Transportation Authority. At its February 10 meeting, the Finance Committee recommended a support positon on Assembly Bill 194 (Frazier) and an oppose position on AB61 (Allen). This is an information item.

## End of Consent Calendar

6:15 6. Adopt a Motion of Support for the Allocation of \$1,752,502 in Prop K Funds, with Conditions, for Six Requests, Subject to the Attached Fiscal Year Cash Flow Distribution Schedules - ACTION*

As summarized in Attachments 1 and 2, we have six requests totaling $\$ 1,752,502$ in Prop K funds to present to the Citizens Advisory Committee. Attachment 3 summarizes our recommendations. The San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA) has requested Prop K funds for three projects. They include design and construction of WalkFirst Phase 1 Pedestrian Safety Implementation ( $\$ 1,000,000$ ), which addresses up to 45 intersections on Pedestrian High Injury Corridors; design of curb bulb-outs, a raised crosswalk, and accompanying curb ramps at four intersections on SFMTA's traffic calming backlog from completed areawide plans $(\$ 25,000)$; and construction of bicycle and pedestrian signal upgrades and curb ramps at the intersection of 7th Avenue and Lincoln Way $(\$ 210,800)$. San Francisco Public Works has requested Prop K funds for
three projects: planning and environmental review for the Great Highway \& Skyline Roundabout $(\$ 207,535)$, which will improve traffic flow and safety of the existing intersection; planning and environmental review for the Great Highway Reroute Project (Permanent Restoration) (\$58,267), which will ensure the long-term functionality of the road; and San Jose Avenue Follow the Paving ( $\$ 250,900$ ), which would construct a protected bike lane from Randall to Arlington Streets and other pedestrian crossing improvements at Randall and Dolores. We are seeking a motion of support for the allocation of $\$ 1,752,502$ in Prop $K$ funds, with conditions, for six requests, subject to the attached Fiscal Year Cash Flow Distribution Schedules.

6:25 7. Adopt a Motion of Support for approval of the San Francisco Freeway Corridor Management Study Phase 1 Report - ACTION*

In 2014, California Department of Transportation awarded a Partnership Planning for Sustainable Transportation grant to the Transportation Authority to conduct the San Francisco Freeway Corridor Management Study (FCMS). The 2013 San Francisco Transportation Plan identified the need for the FCMS to manage expected future growth in travel along, and raise the performance of, the US-101 and I-280 corridors. In addition, several parallel efforts are underway at the regional and state levels that will shape conditions along San Francisco's freeway corridors. The FCMS will allow San Francisco to inform and be informed by these parallel efforts in a timely and effective way, and to involve San Francisco community members and regional stakeholders in these efforts. The FCMS is divided into two Phases. Phase 1, the subject of this memo, sets the foundation for the Study's Purpose and Need; proposes a goals-based evaluation framework; and identifies a range of potential freeway corridor management strategies to consider in Phase 2. These components are developed based on a review of existing relevant studies and the existing institutional setting. Phase 2 of the FCMS will be a performance-based evaluation of potential freeway corridor management strategies. We are seeking a motion of support for the adoption of the San Francisco FCMS Phase 1 Report.
6:45 8. Major Capital Projects Update - I-80/Yerba Buena Island Interchange Improvement Project - INFORMATION*
This item was continued from the January CAC meeting. We've included the February Plans and Programs Committee memo in the CAC agenda packet as it has slightly updated information than the January CAC memo. The Transportation Authority is working jointly with the Treasure Island Development Authority (TIDA) on the development of the I-80/Yerba Buena Island (YBI) Interchange Improvement Project. TIDA asked the Transportation Authority, in its capacity as the Congestion Management Agency, to lead the effort to prepare and obtain approval for all required technical documentation for the I-80/YBI Interchange Improvement Project because of its expertise in funding and interacting with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) on design aspects of the project. The project is funded with a combination of Federal Highway Bridge Program, State Proposition 1B Seismic Retrofit (Prop 1B) and TIDA funds. The scope of the I-80/YBI Interchange Improvement Project includes two major components: 1) The YBI Ramps Project-which includes constructing new westbound on and off ramps (on the east side of YBI) to the new Eastern Span of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge (SFOBB)—is currently in construction and scheduled for completion in August 2016; and 2) the YBI West-Side Bridges Project, which includes the seismic retrofit of the existing YBI Bridge Structures on the west side of the island, a critical component of island traffic circulation leading to and from the SFOBB. This component of the project is in the engineering phase and is scheduled to go to construction in the early 2017 time frame after the completion of the YBI Ramps project and the Caltrans SFOBB eastbound on-off ramp improvements project. This is an information item.
6:55 9. Adopt a Motion of Support for Amendment of the Adopted Fiscal Year 2014/15 Budget to Increase Revenues by $\$ 2,959,881$ and Decrease Expenditures by $\$ 29,750,654$ for a Total Net Increase in Fund Balance of \$32,710,535 - ACTION*

Every year between January and April, we present the Board with any adjustments to the annual budget adopted the previous June. This revision is an opportunity to take stock of changes in revenue trends, recognize grants or other funds that are obtained subsequent to the original approval of the annual budget, and adjust for unforeseen expenditures. In June 2014, through Resolution 14-74, the Transportation Authority adopted the Fiscal Year (FY) 2014/15 Annual

Budget and Work Program. Revenue and expenditure figures pertaining to several capital projects need to be updated from the original estimates contained in the adopted FY 2014/15 Budget. The Transportation Authority's Fiscal Policy allows for the amendment of the adopted budget during the fiscal year to reflect actual revenues and expenditures incurred. We propose that the adopted FY 2014/15 Budget be amended as shown in Attachment A. We are seeking a motion of support to amend the adopted FY 2014/15 budget to increase revenues by $\$ 2,959,881$ and decrease expenditures by $\$ 29,750,654$ for a total net increase in fund balance of $\$ 32,710,535$.

7:05 10. Final Report of the Late Night Transportation Working Group INFORMATION

The Transportation Authority has been supporting the work of the Late Night Transportation Working Group that was created by Supervisor Scott Wiener to develop solutions to improving late night and early morning transportation. The Working Group has completed a final report, The Other 9 to 5: Improving Late Night and Early Morning Transportation for San Francisco Workers, Residents and Visitors that identifies existing conditions, transportation needs, and makes a series of recommendations and next steps. The report is being presented at a variety of committees and policy-making boards in the coming months as scoping of the next step recommendations are clarified. We will distribute the report to the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) as soon as it is released (anticipated on February 23) and will present the findings at the February 25 CAC meeting. We are seeking input from the CAC. This is an information item.
7:20 11. Improving West Side Strategic Analysis Report - INFORMATION*
The Board approved the attached scope for the subject report on January 27. There was no late CAC meeting in December due to the holidays so we are seeking input from the CAC now as we begin to prepare the report. At the November 18 meeting of the Finance Committee, Commissioner Tang requested that staff conduct a Strategic Analysis Report (SAR) to investigate options for improving access to alternative modes, especially transit, on the West Side of San Francisco. She cited the 2014 Sunset District Blueprint that identified the need to improve transit service quality in the west side, which is less convenient and reliable than in the eastern core of the city. As a result, a disproportionate share of west side residents and employees choose to drive. Equity analysis conducted for the San Francisco Transportation Plan identified that transit access in the city's west side is poorer than in other parts of the city. As part of the SAR scoping process, we have consulted further with Commissioner Tang and with the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency on relevant issues that should be addressed in the SAR. The proposed SAR will identify recommendations for improving the alternative transportation options available in the west side, focusing on one or more specific travel markets (e.g. west side to downtown or west side to south bay) as well as one or more target groups of travelers (e.g. students, commuters, or other). The SAR will identify the current travel patterns of those in the target market; identify the transportation options already available to them and those planned for the future, and make strategic recommendations regarding possible additional improvements that would serve their travel needs and encourage use of sustainable modes of travel. The effort is intended to be completed in approximately six months for an expected cost of $\$ 30,000$. We budgeted for two SARs in Fiscal Year 2014/15, this would be the first SAR authorized this fiscal year. We are seeking input from the CAC. This is an information item.

7:35 12. State Road Usage Charge Pilot Program Update - INFORMATION*
pilots in other states such as Oregon. We anticipate bringing updates to the Citizens Advisory Committee. We are seeking input from the Committee. This is an information item.

## 7:45 13. Introduction of New Business - INFORMATION

7:50 14. Public Comment
8:00 15. Adjournment

* Additional materials


## Next Regular Meeting: March 25, 2015

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If any materials related to an item on this agenda have been distributed to the Citizens Advisory Committee after distribution of the agenda packet, those materials are available for public inspection at the Transportation Authority at 1455 Market Street, Floor 22, San Francisco, CA 94103, during normal office hours.

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## DRAFT MINUTES

# CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE 

January 28, 2015 MEETING

## 1. Committee Meeting Call to Order

The meeting was called to order by Vice Chair Christopher Waddling at 6:05 p.m. CAC members present were Myla Ablog, Brian Larkin, John Larson, Santiago Lerma, Angela Minkin, Eric Rutledge, Jacqualine Sachs, Raymon Smith, Peter Tannen and Wells Whitney. Transportation Authority staff members present were Amber Crabbe, Colin Dentel-Post, Seon Joo Kim, Anna LaForte, Maria Lombardo and Chad Rathmann.
2. Chair's Report - INFORMATION

There was no Chair's Report.

## 3. Election of Chair and Vice Chair - ACTION

Vice Chair Christopher Waddling opened the floor for nominations for the Chair seat. Wells Whitney nominated Mr. Waddling as Chair. There were no further nominations. The motion to elect Mr. Waddling as Chair passed unanimously.
Chair Waddling opened the floor for nominations for the Vice Chair seat. Jacqualine Sachs nominated Peter Tannen. Chair Waddling nominated Wells Whitney. There were no further nominations. The motion to elect Mr. Whitney as Vice Chair passed with six votes.
Chair Waddling introduced Santiago Lerma as a new member of the CAC. Mr. Lerma said that he lived in District 9 and was looking forward to contributing to the CAC.

There was no public comment.

## Consent Calendar

4. Approve the Minutes of the December 3, 2015 Meeting - ACTION
5. State and Federal Legislative Update - INFORMATION
6. Adopt a Motion of Support for the Adoption of the Fiscal Year 2015/16 Transportation Fund for Clean Air Local Expenditure Criteria - ACTION
Raymon Smith moved to approve the Consent Calendar. Angela Minkin seconded the motion.

There was no public comment.
The Consent Calendar passed unanimously.
End of Consent Calendar
7. Adopt a Motion of Support for the Allocation of $\$ 5,199,670$ in Prop K Funds, with Conditions, and $\$ 636,480$ in Prop AA Funds for Eight Requests, Subject to the Attached Fiscal Year Cash Flow Distribution Schedules - ACTION

Chad Rathman, Senior Transportation Planner, and Colin Dentel-Post, Transportation Planner, presented the item per the staff memorandum.
Wells Whitney asked if the Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacons (RRFBs) were for cars. Mr. Rathmann clarified that RRFBs were primarily intended to alert drivers to the presence of pedestrians.

Angela Minkin commented that the District 11 community council should be reached out to regarding projects in the vicinity of Balboa Park Station.
Peter Tannen asked why RRFBs were being proposed instead of other technologies. Craig Raphael, Capital Financial Planning and Analysis and Neighborhood Transportation Improvement Program Coordinator at the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA), replied that traditionally the city would install in-pavement flashers, however, they were less visible and more easily damaged by traffic.

Mr. Tannen voiced his support for the four bike corridors identified in the District 1 Neighborhood Transportation Improvement Program planning project. Brian Larkin asked how the four corridors were chosen. Mr. Raphael replied that the corridors were identified in the 2012 Draft Bicycle Strategy and the San Francisco Planning Department's Green Connections Plan.

Mr. Larkin observed that not all four corridors were vehicle entrances to Golden Gate Park. Jonathan Rewers, Manager of Capital Financial Planning and Analysis at the SFMTA, added that the Bicycle Strategy involved developing criteria to identify projects and that this project specifically worked with Commissioner Mar's office on access to Golden Gate Park.
Myla Ablog asked why the proposed Golden Gate Avenue road diet included edge stripes but not bike lanes. Mr. Raphael replied that low traffic volumes or a lack of room on the street likely resulted in the project not including bike lanes. Mr. Rathmann added that the street was not part of the bicycle network and that the road diet project would not preclude adding bike lanes in the future.

Jacqualine Sachs asked whether there were plans to construct a three foot buffer for bicyclists on Arguello and expressed concern that such a buffer may impact disabled and senior riders of the 33-Stanyan. Mr. Raphael replied that the project was in the planning phase and that Ms. Sachs' concern was the type of issue that would be evaluated in the planning project.

Eric Rutledge commented that the map included in the enclosure accompanying the RRFB project incorrectly showed three locations (Sunset Boulevard \& Moraga Street, Geary Boulevard \& 22nd Avenue, and Geary Boulevard \& 26th Avenue) that would be fully signalized instead through another project. He also said that he had read RRFBs were more effective than other types of beacons. Mr. Rutledge asked whether other locations in this project had been considered for full signalization.

Mr. Rewers replied that the locations in the RRFB project were identified as priorities through Walk First and that while identifying locations for RRFBs would not preclude full signalization, signals had a long lead time. He added that over the next six months, SFMTA intended to move forward quickly on projects that support Walk First and Vision Zero. Further, he said some of the electrical work done for RRFBs may be reused in subsequent signalization and that if the RRFBs were effective enough at slowing traffic, they might make signalization unnecessary in the future. He said SFMTA had seen resistance to new signals in some locations and RRFBs might be a way to add a safety treatment that was less invasive to neighborhoods.

During public comment, Roland LeBrun asked how the SFMTA was currently operating without the proposed fall protection safety systems, since it seemed like something that would be required by workplace safety regulations. He also asked how these systems could cost as much money as estimated by the SFMTA.

Roger Bazeley commented that he was concerned that there were corridors where ladder-style crosswalks were applied inconsistently. He claimed that motorists respond better to a consistent pattern of crosswalk markings and that this should be prioritized.
Wells Whitney moved to approve this item. Eric Rutledge seconded the motion.
The motion was approved with a vote of 9 in favor, 0 opposed, and Santiago Lerma abstaining.
8. Adopt a Motion of Support for Programming of Up to $\$ 5,143,714$ in Cycle 4 Lifeline Transportation Program (LTP) Funds to Two San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA) Projects and Concurrence with Cycle 4 LTP Prop 1B Priorities as Submitted by SFMTA and the Bay Area Rapid Transit District - ACTION
Seon Joo Kim, Senior Transportation Planner for Policy and Programming, presented the item per the staff memorandum.
Brian Larkin asked about the timing of Cycle 1, and Ms. Kim responded that it was approved in 2006. Mr. Larkin commended the improved quality of the recommended projects.

Jacqualine Sachs asked why the Mobility Management project had not been recommended for Cycle 4 funding. Ms. Kim responded that the project had received a lower score than the top two projects but that the SFMTA was still proceeding with the project with other funds. Jonathan Rewers, Manager of Capital Financial Planning and Analysis at the SFMTA, added that the SFMTA was using Federal Transit Administration (FTA) New Freedom funds and working with the Transportation Authority to utilize remaining funds from a related previous LTP project. Raymon Smith asked about the level of certainty for securing the FTA funds, and Mr. Rewers responded that the MTC Commission approved the project as part of its regional recommendation.

Angela Minkin asked why the low-income focus was emphasized for the Transportation Authority's ranking while it didn't seem to be emphasized as much for transit operators' LTP Prop 1B priorities. She stated that the Van Ness Avenue Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) project seemed to serve as a fund swap for the Geary Corridor BRT project. Mr. Rewers agreed that it was but affirmed that the Van Ness Avenue BRT would benefit Communities of Concern. Anna LaForte, Deputy Director for Policy and Programming, explained that the Transportation Authority's LTP projects were selected through a competitive process while LTP Prop 1B projects were chosen at the transit operators' discretion. Ms. Kim added that Communities of Concern were designated by MTC to represent areas with various transportation disadvantage factors, including the low-income and minority populations.

During public comment, Roger Bazeley expressed his concern that the Expanding Late Night Transit Service project should explicitly address security issues, especially for seniors and people with disabilities, and should consider expanding the lighting and CCTV monitoring systems.
Ms. Minkin moved to approve this item. Peter Tannen seconded the motion.
The motion was approved with a vote of 8 in favor, with Myla Ablog and Raymond Smith abstaining.

## 9. Adopt a Motion of Support for Reprogramming of $\$ 10,227,540$ in OneBayArea Grant Funds from the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency's Masonic Avenue Complete Streets Project to the Light Rail Vehicle Procurement Project, with Conditions - ACTION

Amber Crabbe, Assistant Deputy Director for Policy and Programming, presented the item per the staff memorandum.
Peter Tannen commented that he supported the special condition to continue to monitor the Masonic project and asked why the dual sewer system was added to the project. Jonathan Rewers, Manager of Capital Financial Planning and Analysis at the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA), responded that city agencies were coordinating the underground work to the extent possible to save time and costs, especially given the five-year moratorium following street repaving. Brian Larkin asked if the dual system was a state requirement, and Mr. Rewers responded that he believed so but would follow up.
Eric Rutledge asked if this was a straight swap, and Ms. Crabbe responded it was.
Chair Waddling commented on the Light Rail Vehicle project's low score compared to other OneBayArea (OBAG) projects. Ms. Crabbe responded that, despite its low score, it was an OBAG-eligible project, and the swap would enable the SFMTA to avoid potential delays to the Masonic project.
Wells Whitney moved to approve this item. Mr. Larkin seconded the motion.
There was no public comment. The motion was approved unanimously.

## 10. Shuttle Program Update - INFORMATION

Carli Paine, Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Manager at the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA), presented the item per the presentation included in the packet.

Wells Whitney asked if commuter shuttles had schedules and if they operated on fixed routes. Ms. Paine responded that the SFMTA asked how many stops were made and at which locations on a monthly basis. Mr. Whitney asked if the SFMTA tracked commuter shuttle vehicles while they were in San Francisco. Ms. Paine replied that the SFMTA did not track vehicles on an ongoing basis, but did use tracking data to follow up on complaints against specific vehicles. Mr. Whitney asked how many commuter shuttle vehicles were in operation on the road in San Francisco on an average day. Ms. Paine stated that she didn't know since program placards were issued for any vehicle that could possibly be in San Francisco. She continued that if she had to guess, she would say 200 per day. Mr. Whitney suggested that the SFMTA collect data on how many shuttle vehicles were on the road as part of the pilot program.

Raymon Smith asked if the SFMTA had considered pre-approving routes for commute shuttles, thereby preventing routes running through particular communities. Ms. Paine responded that the SFMTA permit process asked about commuter shuttle routes so as not to compete with Muni routes. Ms. Paine continued that the SFMTA did not dictate shuttle routes.
Myla Ablog asked if the one dollar per day fee charged by the SFMTA was enough to cover the cost of the program since it cost $\$ 2.50$ per ride on Muni. Ms. Paine replied that the shuttle pilot program was only recovering the cost of the SFMTA's program and not the cost of the shuttle operations. Ms. Paine added that SFMTA costs included data management, administration, enforcement, signage, and pilot program development. Ms. Paine continued by
saying that total program cost was allocated across all vehicle operates based on the number of stops anticipated by the operators and that this amount per stop was $\$ 3.55$. She added that the SFMTA used GPS to track how many stops were in fact being made.
Ms. Ablog also voiced her concern over the costs of additional heavy vehicles on San Francisco roads and community impacts including increased rent and Ellis Act evictions. She asked what community impact metrics the SFMTA was studying related to these issues. Ms. Paine responded that the SFMTA pilot program was limited to examining transportation and environmental impacts and regulating shuttles, but would potentially partner with other agencies to look at related issues and solutions. Ms. Ablog added that the SFMTA should consider additional community impacts when examining transportation policy issues such as expanding transit service for the increased population in San Francisco.

Angela Minkin noted that she was interested in the additional costs to streets, and questioned how the SFMTA could operate the program on a cost recovery basis and not consider infrastructure costs.

Jacqualine Sachs voiced her support for relocating a commuter shuttle stop at Van Ness Avenue and Sacramento Street, and asked that the SFMTA take into consideration those Muni stops with a high frequency of senior and/or disabled riders when deciding on where to locate additional commuter shuttle stops.

Eric Rutledge asked if Ms. Paine expected demand for commuter shuttles to increase in the future. Ms. Paine responded that she expected demand would increase. Further, she mentioned that San Francisco and the Bay Area region both had commuter benefits ordinances, which discouraged employees from taking single-occupancy vehicle trips and might include commuter shuttle incentives. In addition, Ms. Paine noted, the number of employers with existing commuter shuttles were anticipated to grow over the next few years.

Mr. Rutledge then noted that the best option could be to have employees live close to where they work. He asked if the SFMTA was surveying riders and if the SFMTA had asked how many shuttle riders would live closer to their place of employment if the shuttles weren't provided. Ms. Paine responded that the program did not include surveys at this point. She added that there was interest in encouraging other cities in the region to build more housing. Ms. Paine noted that the vacancy rates for the past quarter were lower in Silicon Valley than in San Francisco.

During public comment, Sue Vaughn, SFMTA Citizens Advisory Committee member, noted that there was a lawsuit against the pilot shuttle program. She added that if an environmental impact report (EIR) had been performed for this program, a lot of the current questions would have been answered, including how many cars the shuttles removed from the road and how many people were displaced from San Francisco. Ms. Vaughn also noted that the program was illegal and in violation of the California state vehicle code. She noted that an introduced bill, Assembly Bill 61, would amend the code to open bus stops to commuter shuttles. Ms. Vaughn commented that the pilot program was not answering the questions that an EIR would have answered.

Christine Rogers voiced her concerns over street wear, traffic congestion, safety, and neighborhood disruption. She noted that on her street one morning she counted over 50 buses and voiced her support for examining community impacts metrics. Ms. Rogers noted her interest to petition a reduction in the number of buses allowed on a street, limit the trips on one-way streets, and eliminate double-decker buses.
Andy Stadler voiced his support for the program and asked how much the residential locations
of shuttle users were taken into consideration. He noted that the commuter shuttle stop he used at San Jose Avenue and $29^{\text {th }}$ Street was just relocated and that he felt unsafe because of speeding traffic and a lack of crosswalks. Ms. Paine responded to Ms. Rogers' point that the SFMTA had worked with shuttle operators to reduce congestion in Noe Valley and that she was hopeful that residents would see changes in commuter shuttle bus traffic through the neighborhood streets. She then noted that the stop at San Jose and $29^{\text {th }}$ was relocated there from a location in front of a residential building, which the SFMTA tried to prevent. Ms. Paine added that capital improvements that were being considered at those stops would include crosswalk and visibility improvements.

Susan Phelan noted that she did not oppose commuter shuttles or people living in San Francisco and working in Silicon Valley. She added that commuter shuttles equated to the privatization of public transportation, and that if the city were to permit private operators then she would prefer that the drivers be treated as fairly as possible. Ms. Phelan noted specific concerns over the hours logged per day by drivers as a potential safety issue.

Roger Bazeley stated that last year Google used 480 vehicles for its commuter shuttle program. He voiced support to limit stops and routes by creating hubs for the commuter shuttles. Mr. Bazeley voiced concern over how the commuter shuttles operate on Van Ness Avenue as well as the operations of jitneys and tour buses in San Francisco. He added that increased traffic was causing delays in travel time.
Edward Mason noted that $\$ 75,000$ in costs associated with the San Francisco County Transportation Authority's commuter shuttles strategic analysis report were not recouped as part of the SFMTA's fees to commuter shuttle operators. He also noted that a past Caltrans bay area express bus project was studied but never advanced. Mr. Mason added that the effort was led by Elizabeth Deakin at UC Berkeley and that friction between transit agencies led to the project being stalled. He added that earlier there were many violations but that the situation had improved. He voiced his concern over shuttle vehicles operating on Guerrero Street, which had a three-ton weight limit. Mr. Mason noted that motor vehicles tended to drive around commuter vehicles but not Muni buses when stopped. He added that RidePal was using school loading zones and the adjacent traffic lane for drop-offs.

Roland LeBrun voiced his support for the program. He asked if GPS allowed the SFMTA to identify specific vehicles. He asked for clarification as to whether the cost per stop per day was $\$ 1$ or $\$ 3.55$. He also invited Ms. Paine to San Jose to talk about the program in San Francisco.
Chair Waddling noted that he would take notes on this item to the Plans and Programs Committee. He offered that he would accept additional comments at the Transportation Authority's public email address, cac@sfcta.org.

## 11. Update on Hunters Point/Candlestick Transportation Planning INFORMATION

Peter Albert, Urban Planning Initiatives Manager at the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency, presented the item per the staff memorandum.
Eric Rutledge asked what the parking policies would be for the new developments and whether there would be parking minimums or maximums. Mr. Albert replied that there would be no parking minimums and a maximum of one parking space per unit and that all parking would be unbundled from housing units. He added that $88 \%$ of new households in San Francisco did not have a car.

Chair Waddling expressed concern that the new developments would lack connections to the
existing Third Street corridor and asked what would be done to create interactions with the existing community. Mr. Albert replied that there would be high-frequency buses to the core of the Third Street corridor on Palou Street. He said that there would also be a new bike path one block south of Palou Street.

During public comment, Roland LeBrun commented that he would recommend to the Valley Transportation Authority that they invite Mr. Albert to speak. He went on to comment that there was too much emphasis on the Bayshore Caltrain station and that more focus should be paid to the Oakdale station. He said that it seemed like the expectation was that residents of the Hunters Point-area developments would travel south on Caltrain, yet he claimed northbound Caltrain would provide better service than the Muni T-Third line.

Roger Bazeley asked about the possibility of alleviating traffic with a new bridge across the bay at Hunters Point. Mr. Albert replied that a second Transbay tube was anticipated somewhere north of Hunters Point.

The CAC lost quorum at 8:06 p.m. The meeting was adjourned.
12. Major Capital Projects Update - I-80/Yerba Buena Island Interchange Improvement Project - INFORMATION

This item was tabled due to time constraints.

## 13. Introduction of New Business - INFORMATION

Jacqualine Sachs requested that the CAC receive updates on the Presidio Parkway and Central Subway projects.

## 14. Public Comment

During public comment, a commenter recommended reading the Mountain View Voice and other peninsula newspapers to learn about land use policies and attitudes that the commenter claimed impacted San Francisco.

Ed Mason commented that commuter shuttles were causing damage to the roadway when they bottomed out at 21st Street and Chattanooga Street. He said that bike racks on the back of the shuttles obscured the identification decals. He suggested that the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency require identification decals on all four sides of the shuttles.
Roger Bazeley commented a friend had been killed by a transit bus. He said that if shuttles help multimodal goals then they should be considered part of the transportation system. He went on that due to a disability he needed to use a car and that it was difficult to see bicyclists when their lights weren't working. He suggested requiring additional reflective materials. He further added that Lyft and Uber vehicles also contribute to a very complex scene for drivers to observe.

## 15. Adjournment

Quorum was lost at 8:06 p.m.

12


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Date: 02.04.15<br>RE:<br>Finance Committee February 10, 2015<br>To: Finance Committee: Commissioners Avalos (Chair), Mar (Vice Chair), Campos, Cohen, Kim and Wiener (Ex Officio)<br>From: Cynthia Fong - Deputy Director for Finance and Administration \&f<br>Through: Tilly Chang - Executive Director ar<br>Subject: INFORMATION - Internal Accounting Report and Investment Report for the Six Months Ending December 31, 2014


#### Abstract

Summary The Transportation Authority's Fiscal Policy directs staff to give a quarterly report of expenditures including a comparison to the approved budget. The Transportation Authority's Investment Policy directs that a review of portfolio compliance be presented along with the quarterly report. The Internal Accounting Report for the six months ending December 31, 2014, is presented for information.


## BACKGROUND

The Transportation Authority's Fiscal Policy (Resolution 15-31) establishes an annual audit requirement, and also directs staff to report to the Finance Committee, on at least a quarterly basis, the Transportation Authority's actual expenditures in comparison to the approved budget. The Transportation Authority's Investment Policy (Resolution 15-31) directs a review of portfolio compliance with the Investment Policy in conjunction with, and in the context of, the quarterly expenditure and budgetary report.
Internal Accounting Report: Using the format of the Transportation Authority's annual financial statements for governmental funds, the Internal Accounting Report includes two tables, a Balance Sheet (Table 1) and a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances, with Budget Comparison (Table 2). In Table 2, the last two columns show, respectively, the budget values, and the variance of revenues and expenditures as compared to the approved budget. For the six months ending December 31, 2014, the numbers in the approved budget column are one-half of the total approved annual budget for Fiscal Year (FY) 2014/15. Although the sales tax (Prop K) and vehicle registration fees (Prop AA) accruals are included for the six-month total, the Internal Accounting Report does not include the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Number 34 adjustments, or the other accruals, that are done at year-end. The Balance Sheet values as of December 31, 2014 are used as the basis for the Investment Policy compliance review.

Investment Report: The investment policies and practices of the Transportation Authority are subject to and limited by applicable provisions of state law, and to prudent money management principles. All investable funds are invested in accordance with the Transportation Authority's Investment Policy and applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the California Government Code (Section 53600 et seq.). Any investment of bond proceeds will be further restricted by the provisions of relevant bond documents.

In managing its investment program, the Transportation Authority observes the "Prudent Investor" standard as stated in Government Code Section 53600.3, applied in the context of managing an overall portfolio. Investments are to be made with care, skill, prudence and diligence, taking into account the prevailing circumstances, including, but not limited to general economic conditions, the anticipated needs of the Transportation Authority and other relevant factors that a prudent person acting in a fiduciary capacity and familiar with those matters would use in the stewardship of funds of a like character and purpose.
The primary objectives, in priority order, for the Transportation Authority's investment activities are:

1) Safety. Safety of the principal is the foremost objective of the investment program. Investments of the Transportation Authority will be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure preservation of the principal of the funds under its control.
2) Liquidity. The Transportation Authority's investment portfolio will remain sufficiently liquid to enable the Transportation Authority to meet its reasonably anticipated cash flow requirements.
3) Return on Investment. The Transportation Authority's investment portfolio will be managed with the objective of attaining a market rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles commensurate with the Transportation Authority's investment risk parameters and the cash flow characteristics of the portfolio.
Permitted investment instruments are specifically listed in the Transportation Authority's Investment Policy, and include the San Francisco City and County Treasury Pool, certificates of deposit, and money market funds.

## DISCUSSION

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide the Finance Committee with the Internal Accounting Report and the Investment Report for the FY 2014/15 period ending December 31, 2014.
The Balance Sheet, Table 1, presents assets, liabilities, and fund balances as of December 31, 2014. Cash, deposits and investments total to $\$ 88.8$ million as of December 31, 2014. Other assets total $\$ 55.6$ million and includes $\$ 15.1$ million of program receivable mainly related to grant reimbursements for the I-80/Yerba Buena Island Interchange Improvement Project, $\$ 10.7$ million in an intergovernmental loan receivable from the Treasure Island Development Authority for the repayment of preliminary engineering and design costs for the Yerba Buena Island Interchange Improvement Project, and \$17.5 million in sales tax receivable. Fifty percent of the outstanding loan balance will be repaid in the spring of 2015. Liabilities total $\$ 177.6$ million as of December 31, 2014 and include an outstanding commercial paper repayment obligation of $\$ 135$ million.

There is a negative of $\$ 33.7$ million in total fund balances, which is largely the result of how multi-year programming commitments are accounted for. Sales tax revenues, grant reimbursements and debt proceeds collected for the remaining months in FY 2014/15 will fully fund this difference. This amount is obtained as follows: $\$ 81,580$ of nonspendable (prepaid expenditures) fund balance, $\$ 342,674$ is restricted for debt service, $\$ 14.1$ million is restricted for capital projects, and $\$ 48.2$ million is an unassigned negative fund balance. The unassigned negative fund balance reflects grant-funded capital projects that are scheduled to be implemented over the course of several fiscal years. The commitments are multi-year commitments and are funded with non-current (i.e. future) revenues. Commitments of future revenues are tracked through the grant administration process, and there is no issue with the availability of future revenues to honor them. A negative fund balance is a result of how these commitments are accounted for, and it does not affect the viability of the projects or grants. In
addition, the Transportation Authority does not hold or retain title for the projects it has constructed or for the vehicles and system improvements purchased with sales tax funds, which can result in a negative position. This reporting of all legal funding commitments without the corresponding revenue or assets creates or largely contributes to the $\$ 48.2$ million unassigned negative fund balance.

TABLE 1

| SAN FRANCISC <br> Sales <br> Tax <br> Program | COUNTY TRANSPORTATION AU <br> Internal Accounting Report Balance Sheet (Unaudited) Governmental Funds December 31, 2014 |  |  |  | Vehicle <br> Registration Fee for Transportation Improvements Program |  | Treasure Island <br> Mobility <br> Management <br> Agency <br> Program |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Congestion <br> Management <br> Agency <br> Programs | Transportation Fund <br> For Clean Air Program |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$ 3,300,585 | \$ | - | \$ | 1,589,159 | \$ | 13,033,326 | \$ | - | \$ | 17,923,070 |
| 70,503,189 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 70,503,189 |
| 342,674 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 342,674 |
| 17,451,925 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 17,451,925 |
| - |  | - |  | - |  | 843,311 |  | - |  | 843,311 |
| 76,599 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 76,599 |
| - |  | 15,070,933 |  | - |  | - |  | 162,795 |  | 15,233,728 |
| - |  | 971,318 |  | - |  | - |  | 102,850 |  | 1,074,168 |
| 3,959 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 3,959 |
| 10,654,600 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 10,654,600 |
| 10,226,854 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 10,226,854 |
| 81,580 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 81,580 |
| \$ 112,641,965 | \$ | 16,042,251 | \$ | 1,589,159 | \$ | 13,876,637 | \$ | 265,645 | \$ | 144,415,657 |


| Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances (Deficit): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accounts payable | \$ | 24,842,566 | \$ | 6,504,438 | \$ | 33,539 | \$ | 773,589 | \$ | 103,000 | \$ | 32,257,132 |
| Accrued salaries and taxes |  | 116,724 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 116,724 |
| Interest payable |  | 19,139 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 19,139 |
| Due to other funds |  | - |  | 9,537,813 |  | 428,614 |  | 111,441 |  | 148,986 |  | 10,226,854 |
| Commercial paper notes payable |  | 135,000,000 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 135,000,000 |
| Total liabilities |  | 159,978,429 |  | 16,042,251 |  | 462,153 |  | 885,030 |  | 251,986 |  | 177,619,849 |
| Deferred Inflows of Resources: <br> Unavailable program revenues |  | 463,368 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 463,368 |
| Fund Balances (Deficit): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonspendable |  | 81,580 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 81,580 |
| Restricted for: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Debt service |  | 342,674 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 342,674 |
| Capital projects |  | - |  | - |  | 1,127,006 |  | 12,991,607 |  | 13,659 |  | 14,132,272 |
| Unassigned |  | $(48,224,086)$ |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | $(48,224,086)$ |
| Total fund balances (deficit) |  | $(47,799,832)$ |  | - |  | 1,127,006 |  | 12,991,607 |  | 13,659 | \$ | $(33,667,560)$ |
| Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances (deficit) | \$ | 112,641,965 | \$ | 16,042,251 | \$ | 1,589,159 | \$ | 13,876,637 | \$ | 265,645 |  |  |

The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances with Budget Comparison compares budget to actual levels for revenues and expenditures for the first half of the fiscal year. Sales tax revenues and vehicle registration fees total $\$ 49.6$ million and $\$ 2.5$ million, respectively for the six months ending December 31, 2014 and program revenues total $\$ 22.5$ million.

As of December 31, 2014, the Transportation Authority incurred $\$ 64.1$ million of expenditures. Expenditures included $\$ 59.4$ million in capital projects costs, $\$ 303,972$ in interest and fiscal charges, and $\$ 4.4$ million for personnel and non-personnel expenditures.

## TABLE 2



For the six months ending December 31, 2014, revenues were lower than budgetary estimates by $\$ 2.6$ million for all of the Transportation Authority's programs. The decrease in revenue is mainly related to the mix of more sales tax, less regional revenues collected, less investment income earned due to decreases in interest rates and the outstanding first loan repayment from TIDA (repayment expected in spring 2015). Total expenditures were less than the budgetary estimates by $\$ 48.6$ million. This amount includes a favorable variance of $\$ 385,514$ for non-personnel expenditures, $\$ 589,328$ of interest and fiscal charges, and $\$ 47.9$ million in capital project costs. The budget for personnel expenditures does not reflect the additional eight staff positions approved in the staff reorganization plan approved by the Board in May 2014. At the end of the second quarter, two of the eight positions were filled and the personnel expenditures budgeted amount will be adjusted in the mid-year budget amendment. The variance in capital project costs is due to costs from project sponsors that have not yet been received by the Transportation Authority for the first and second quarters. Consistent with prior year patterns, Transportation Authority staff anticipates a higher level of Prop K reimbursement requests during the next quarters.

As of December 31, 2014, approximately $79.4 \%$ of the Transportation Authority's investable assets were invested in the City and County of San Francisco Treasury Pool. Other investment assets include a money market investment pool held by US Bank per the terms of the Transportation Authority's Commercial Paper indenture. These investments are in compliance with both the California Government Code and the Transportation Authority's Board-adopted Investment Policy, and provide sufficient liquidity to meet expenditures requirements for the next six months. Attachment 1 is the most recent investment report furnished by the Office of the Treasurer.

## ALTERNATIVES

Not applicable - This is an information item.
CAC POSITION
Not applicable - This is an information item.

## FINANCIAL IMPACTS

Not applicable - This is an information item.

## RECOMMENDATION

Not applicable - This is an information item.

Attachment:

1. Investment Report for December 31, 2014

Pauline Marx, Chief Assistant Treasurer Michelle Durgy, Chief Investment Officer

José Cisneros, Treasurer

Investment Report for the month of December 2014
January 15, 2015

The Honorable Edwin M. Lee<br>Mayor of San Francisco<br>City Hall, Room 200<br>1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place<br>San Francisco, CA 94102-4638

## The Honorable Board of Supervisors <br> City and County of San Franicsco <br> City Hall, Room 244 <br> 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place <br> San Francisco, CA 94102-4638

Ladies and Gentlemen,
In accordance with the provisions of California State Government Code, Section 53646, we forward this report detailing the City's pooled fund portfolio as of December 31, 2014. These investments provide sufficient liquidity to meet expenditure requirements for the next six months and are in compliance with our statement of investment policy and California Code.

This correspondence and its attachments show the investment activity for the month of December 2014 for the portfolios under the Treasurer's management. All pricing and valuation data is obtained from Interactive Data Corporation.

CCSF Pooled Fund Investment Earnings Statistics *

| (in \$ million) | Current Month |  |  |  | Prior Month |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fiscal YTD |  | December 2014 |  | Fiscal YTD November 2014 |  |  |  |
| Average Daily Balance | \$ | 5,844 | \$ | 6,436 | \$ | 5,724 | \$ | 5,940 |
| Net Earnings |  | 22.66 |  | 3.85 |  | 18.81 |  | 3.66 |
| Earned Income Yield |  | 0.77\% |  | 0.70\% |  | 0.78\% |  | 0.75\% |

CCSF Pooled Fund Statistics *

| (in \$ million) <br> Investment Type | \% of Portfolio |  | Book Value |  | Market Value | Wtd. Avg. Coupon | Wtd. Avg. YTM | WAM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U.S. Treasuries | 10.06\% | \$ | 659.9 | \$ | 662.1 | 1.11\% | 1.05\% | 627 |
| Federal Agencies | 66.36\% |  | 4,366.7 |  | 4,367.4 | 0.85\% | 0.77\% | 821 |
| State \& Local Government |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agency Obligations | 2.73\% |  | 181.2 |  | 179.6 | 1.42\% | 0.92\% | 687 |
| Public Time Deposits | 0.01\% |  | 0.5 |  | 0.5 | 0.46\% | 0.46\% | 68 |
| Negotiable CDs | 6.31\% |  | 415.5 |  | 415.3 | 0.43\% | 0.43\% | 632 |
| Commercial Paper | 3.80\% |  | 250.0 |  | 250.0 | 0.00\% | 0.17\% | 16 |
| Medium Term Notes | 9.97\% |  | 661.2 |  | 656.2 | 1.19\% | 0.45\% | 271 |
| Money Market Funds | 0.76\% |  | 50.1 |  | 50.1 | 0.04\% | 0.04\% | 1 |
| Totals | 100.0\% | \$ | 6,585.0 | \$ | 6,581.2 | 0.86\% | 0.72\% | 694 |

In the remainder of this report, we provide additional information and analytics at the security-level and portfolio-level, as recommended by the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission.

Very truly yours,

[^0]
## Portfolio Summary

| (in \$ million) Security Type | Par Value |  |  | Book Value |  | Market Value | Market/Book Price | Current \% Allocation | Max. Policy Allocation | Compliant? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U.S. Treasuries | \$ | 660.0 | \$ | 659.9 | \$ | 662.1 | 100.34 | 10.06\% | 100\% | Yes |
| Federal Agencies |  | 4,362.9 |  | 4,366.7 |  | 4,367.4 | 100.01 | 66.36\% | 100\% | Yes |
| State \& Local Government Agency Obligations |  | 179.1 |  | 181.2 |  | 179.6 | 99.16 | 2.73\% | 20\% | Yes |
| Public Time Deposits |  | 0.5 |  | 0.5 |  | 0.5 | 99.98 | 0.01\% | 100\% | Yes |
| Negotiable CDs |  | 415.5 |  | 415.5 |  | 415.3 | 99.96 | 6.31\% | 30\% | Yes |
| Bankers Acceptances |  | - |  | - |  | - | - | 0.00\% | 40\% | Yes |
| Commercial Paper |  | 250.0 |  | 250.0 |  | 250.0 | 100.01 | 3.80\% | 25\% | Yes |
| Medium Term Notes |  | 655.0 |  | 661.2 |  | 656.2 | 99.25 | 9.97\% | 25\% | Yes |
| Repurchase Agreements |  | - |  | - |  | - | - | 0.00\% | 10\% | Yes |
| Reverse Repurchase/ Securities Lending Agreements |  | - |  | - |  | - | - | 0.00\% | \$75mm | Yes |
| Money Market Funds |  | 50.1 |  | 50.1 |  | 50.1 | 100.00 | 0.76\% | 10\% | Yes |
| LAIF |  | - |  | - |  | - | - | 0.00\% | \$50mm | Yes |
| TOTAL | \$ | 6,573.1 | \$ | 6,585.0 | \$ | 6,581.2 | 99.94 | 100.00\% | - | Yes |

[^1]


| of Investment | CUSIP | Issue Name |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828MW7 | US TSY NT |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828PE4 | US TSY NT |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828PJ3 | US TSY NT |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828PJ3 | US TSY NT |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828PJ3 | US TSY NT |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828RJ1 | US TSY NT |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828F88 | US TSY NT |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828RM4 | US TSY NT |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828RX0 | US TSY NT |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828SJ0 | US TSY NT |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828SJ0 | US TSY NT |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828SJ0 | US TSY NT |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828SM3 | US TSY NT |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828TM2 | US TSY NT |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828UE8 | US TSY NT |
| Subtotals |  |  |







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| Federal Agencies | 3135G0HG1 | FNMA GLOBAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Agencies | 31315PWJ4 | FARMER MAC FLT NT FF＋26 |
| Federal Agencies | 3133EAQC5 | FFCB FLT NT 1ML＋1 |
| Federal Agencies | 3133EAVE5 | FFCB FLT NT 1ML＋2 |
| Federal Agencies | 31315PDZ9 | FAMCA |
| Federal Agencies | 3133ECVW1 | FFCB FLT NT T－BILL＋14 |
| Federal Agencies | 313383 V 81 | FHLB |
| Federal Agencies | 3137EACM9 | FHLMC BONDS |
| Federal Agencies | 313370JB5 | FHLB |
| Federal Agencies | 31315PGT0 | FARMER MAC |
| Federal Agencies | 3133ECJB1 | FFCB FLT NT QTR T－BILL＋16 |
| Federal Agencies | 31398A3T7 | FNMA EX－CALL NT |
| Federal Agencies | 3133EAJF6 | FFCB FLT NT 1ML＋2．5 |
| Federal Agencies | 31398A4M1 | FNMA |
| Federal Agencies | 31398A4M1 | FNMA |
| Federal Agencies | 31331J2S1 | FFCB |
| Federal Agencies | $3133 E C L Z 5$ | FFCB FLT NT MONTHLY 1ML＋0 |
| Federal Agencies | 313371 ZY5 | FHLB |
| Federal Agencies | 313371ZY5 | FHLB |
| Federal Agencies | 3133ED5A6 | FFCB FLT |
| Federal Agencies | 31315P3B3 | FARMER MAC MTN |
| Federal Agencies | 3130A3P81 | FHLB |
| Federal Agencies | 313375RN9 | FHLB NT |
| Federal Agencies | 3133XXP43 | FHLB |
| Federal Agencies | 3133EAJU3 | FFCB NT |
| Federal Agencies | 3135GOVA8 | FNMA GLOBAL NT |
| Federal Agencies | 31315PTF6 | FAMCA FLT MTN 1ML＋0 |
| Federal Agencies | $3133792 Z 1$ | FHLB NT |
| Federal Agencies | 3133ECWT7 | FFCB NT |
| Federal Agencies | $3133 E D B 35$ | FFCB FLT NT 1ML＋3 |
| Federal Agencies | 31315PB73 | FAMCA NT |
| Federal Agencies | 313373 Z 66 | FHLB |

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 Pooled Fund


















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## Type of investment CUSIP Issue Name

 Federal Agencies


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 Federal Agencies




 Federal Agencies | 9 |
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 Federal Agencies


|  |  |  | Settle | Maturity |  |  |  |  | Amortized |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of Investment | CUSIP | Issue Name | Date | Date | Duration | Coupon | Par Value | Book Value | Book Value | Market Value |
| Federal Agencies | 31315P4W6 | FARMER MAC FLT CALL | 6/6/14 | 6/6/18 | 0.18 | 0.37 | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 25,073,000 |
| Federal Agencies | 3134G52D6 | FHLMC CALL MTN | 4/17/14 | 7/17/18 | 3.43 | 1.64 | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 25,117,250 |
| Federal Agencies | 3134G4LZ9 | FHLMC CALL STEP | 12/10/13 | 12/10/18 | 3.88 | 0.88 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 50,250,500 |
| Federal Agencies | 3134G4MB1 | FHLMC CALL MULTI-STEP | 12/18/13 | 12/18/18 | 3.86 | 1.50 | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 25,049,000 |
| Federal Agencies | 3136G2C39 | FNMA CALL NT | 12/30/14 | 12/28/18 | 3.88 | 1.63 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 14,982,000 |
| Federal Agencies | 31315PQ69 | FARMER MAC FLT CALL NT 3ML+15 | 4/3/14 | 4/3/19 | 0.01 | 0.38 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 50,057,500 |
| Federal Agencies | 31315PE47 | FARMER MAC FLT CALL NT 1ML+31 | 11/3/14 | 5/3/19 | 0.01 | 0.47 | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 25,031,750 |
| Federal Agencies | 31315P3W7 | FARMER MAC FLT CALL | 6/3/14 | 6/3/19 | 0.17 | 0.38 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 50,098,000 |
| Federal Agencies | 31315PS91 | FARMER MAC FLT CALL NT 3ML+12 | 8/12/14 | 8/12/19 | 0.12 | 0.35 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 50,031,000 |
| Federal Agencies | 3130A2UF1 | FHLB FLT CALL NT 3ML+20 | 8/27/14 | 8/27/19 | 0.16 | 0.44 | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 25,106,750 |
| Federal Agencies | 3130A35A8 | FHLB FLT CALL NT 1ML+40 | 10/2/14 | 10/2/19 | 0.01 | 0.55 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 |
| Federal Agencies | 313586RC5 | FNMA 0 CPN | 11/21/14 | 10/9/19 | 4.77 | 0.00 | 29,675,000 | 26,700,081 | 26,768,489 | 26,679,902 |
| Federal Agencies | 313586RC5 | FNMA 0 CPN | 11/24/14 | 10/9/19 | 4.77 | 0.00 | 25,000,000 | 22,498,750 | 22,552,147 | 22,476,750 |
| Federal Agencies | 313586RC5 | FNMA 0 CPN | 11/24/14 | 10/9/19 | 4.77 | 0.00 | 10,000,000 | 9,005,200 | 9,026,437 | 8,990,700 |
| Federal Agencies | 31315PJ26 | FARMER MAC FLT CALL $3 \mathrm{ML}+12$ | 12/2/14 | 12/2/19 | 0.17 | 0.35 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 50,024,500 |
| Subtotals |  |  |  |  | 1.50 | 0.85 | \$ 4,362,887,000 | \$ 4,366,749,851 | \$ 4,364,030,759 | \$ 4,367,383,257 | $2 / 1 / 15$

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$8 / 9 / 14$
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$11 / 25 / 14$

$12 / 22 / 14$ | State/Local Agencies | 13063BN65 | CALIFORNIA ST TAXABLE GO BD |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| State/Local Agencies | 649791JS0 | NEW YORK ST TAXABLE GO |
| State/Local Agencies | 91412GPW9 | UNIV OF CALIFORNIA REVENUE BC |
| State/Local Agencies | 612574DQ3 | MONTEREY COMM COLLEGE GO |
| State/Local Agencies | 13063BHZ8 | CALIFORNIA ST TAXABLE GO BD |
| State/Local Agencies | 64966GXS6 | NEW YORK CITY TAXABLE GO |
| State/Local Agencies | 13063BN73 | CALIFORNIA ST TAXABLE GO BD |
| State/Local Agencies | 13063BN73 | CALIFORNIA ST GO BD |
| State/Local Agencies | 91412GUT0 | UNIV OF CALIFORNIA REVENUE |
| State/Local Agencies | 612574DR1 | MONTEREY COMM COLLEGE GO |
| State/Local Agencies | 13063CPM6 | CALIFORNIA ST TAXABLE GO BD |
| State/Local Agencies | 91412GUU7 | UNIV OF CALIFORNIA REVENUE BD |
| State/Local Agencies | $13063 C F C 9$ | CALIFORNIA ST GO BD |
| State/Local Agencies | $13063 C P N 4$ | CALIFORNIA ST GO BD |
| State/Local Agencies | $13063 C P N 4 ~$ | CALIFORNIA ST GO BD |
| Subtotals |  |  |






| 0.04 | 0.00 | $\$$ | $250,000,000$ | $\$$ | $249,963,403$ | $\$$ | $249,963,403$ | $\$$ | $249,984,375$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{0 . 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$ | $\$$ | $\mathbf{2 5 0 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ | $\$$ | $249,963,403$ | $\$$ | $\mathbf{2 4 9 , 9 6 3 , 4 0 3}$ | $\$$ | $249,984,375$ |



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16/15



 7/12/13
Duration Coupon

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| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Medium Term Notes | 36962G5M2 | GE CAPITAL CORP MTN |
| Medium Term Notes | 36962G5M2 | GE CAPITAL CORP MTN |
| Medium Term Notes | 36962G5M2 | GE CAPITAL CORP MTN |
| Medium Term Notes | 36962G6T6 | GE FLT NT 3ML+38 |
| Medium Term Notes | 46625HHP8 | JP MORGAN CHASE MTN |
| Medium Term Notes | 46625HHP8 | JP MORGAN CHASE MTN |
| Medium Term Notes | 89233P7H3 | TOYOTA MTN 3ML+17 |
| Medium Term Notes | 89233P7L4 | TOYOTA MTN FIX-TO-FLOAT |
| Medium Term Notes | 717081DA8 | PFIZER MTN |
| Medium Term Notes | 89236TAG0 | TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP 3M |
| Medium Term Notes | 64952WAW3 | NEW YORK LIFE MTN |
| Medium Term Notes | 459200HD6 | IBM MTN |
| Medium Term Notes | 36962G5Z3 | GE CAPITAL CORP MTN |
| Medium Term Notes | 36962G4M3 | GE CAPITAL CORP FLT MTN 3ML+7! |
| Medium Term Notes | 89233P6J0 | TOYOTA MTN |
| Medium Term Notes | 89233P6J0 | TOYOTA MTN |
| Medium Term Notes | 594918AG9 | MICROSOFT MTN |
| Medium Term Notes | 961214BW2 | WESTPAC NT |
| Medium Term Notes | 369604BE2 | GENERAL ELECTRIC MTN |
| Medium Term Notes | 369604BE2 | GENERAL ELECTRIC MTN |
| Medium Term Notes | $369604 B E 2$ | GENERAL ELECTRIC MTN |
| Medium Term Notes | 06366RJH9 | BANK OF MONTREAL MTN |
| Medium Term Notes | 36962G4T8 | GE CAPITAL CORP MTN |
| Medium Term Notes | 742718DS5 | PROCTER \& GAMBLE MTN |
| Medium Term Notes | 742718DS5 | PROCTER \& GAMBLE MTN |
| Medium Term Notes | 459200GU9 | IBM CORP NT |
| Medium Term Notes | 064255AK8 | BTMUFJ FLT MTN 3ML+45 |
| Medium Term Notes | 36962G2V5 | GE FLT MTN 3ML+20 |
| Medium Term Notes | 89114QAL2 | TORONTO-DOMINION BANK 3ML+46 |
| Medium Term Notes | 89236TBU8 | TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP 3M |
| Medium Term Notes | 89236TBU8 | TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP 3M |
| Medium Term Notes | 89236TBV6 | TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP FF- |
| Medium Term Notes | 9612E0DB0 | WESTPAC FLT MTN 1ML+25 |
| Subtotals |  |  |
|  |  |  |

[^2]| Money Market Funds | 09248 U 718 | BLACKROCK T-FUND INSTL | 12/31/14 | 1/1/15 | 0.01 | 0.03 | \$ | 10,000,385 | \$ | 10,000,385 | \$ | 10,000,385 | \$ | 10,000,385 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Money Market Funds | 316175108 | FIDELITY INSTL GOVT PORT | 12/31/14 | 1/1/15 | 0.01 | 0.01 |  | 5,003,754 |  | 5,003,754 |  | 5,003,754 |  | 5,003,754 |
| Money Market Funds | 61747 C 707 | MS INSTL GOVT FUND | 12/31/14 | 1/1/15 | 0.01 | 0.04 |  | 35,088,561 |  | 35,088,561 |  | 35,088,561 |  | 35,088,561 |
| Subtotals |  |  |  |  | 0.01 | 0.04 | \$ | 50,092,700 | \$ | 50,092,700 | \$ | 50,092,700 | \$ | 50,092,700 |

For month ended December 31， 2014


## Monthly Investment Earnings

| Type of Investment | CUSIP | Issue Name | Par Value Coupon |  |  | YTM ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\text { Settle }}{\text { Date }} \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\text { Maturity }}{\text { Date }}$ |  | Earned | Amort． |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Realized } \\ & \text { Gain/(Loss) } \end{aligned}$ |  | Earned Income Net Earnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828MW7 | US TSY NT | \＄ | 50，000，000 | 2.50 | 0.48 | 2／24／12 | 3／31／15 | \＄ | 106，456 | \＄ | $(85,119)$ | \＄ |  | \＄ | 21，337 |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828PE4 | US TSY NT |  | 25，000，000 | 1.25 | 0.61 | 12／23／11 | 10／31／15 |  | 26，761 |  | $(13,417)$ |  |  |  | 13，344 |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828PJ3 | US TSY NT |  | 50，000，000 | 1.38 | 1.58 | 12／16／10 | 11／30／15 |  | 58，551 |  | 8，229 |  | － |  | 66，780 |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828PJ3 | US TSY NT |  | 50，000，000 | 1.38 | 1.58 | 12／16／10 | 11／30／15 |  | 58，551 |  | 8，229 |  | － |  | 66，780 |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828PJ3 | US TSY NT |  | 50，000，000 | 1.38 | 2.00 | 12／23／10 | 11／30／15 |  | 58，551 |  | 25，119 |  |  |  | 83，670 |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828RJ1 | US TSY NT |  | 75，000，000 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 10／11／11 | 9／30／16 |  | 63，874 |  | 2，901 |  | － |  | 66，774 |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828F88 | US TSY NT |  | 25，000，000 | 0.38 | 0.52 | 11／6／14 | 10／31／16 |  | 8，028 |  | 3，132 |  | － |  | 11，160 |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828RM4 | US TSY NT |  | 25，000，000 | 1.00 | 0.74 | 12／26／13 | 10／31／16 |  | 21，409 |  | $(5,473)$ |  | － |  | 15，936 |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828RX0 | US TSY NT |  | 25，000，000 | 0.88 | 0.67 | 2／25／14 | 12／31／16 |  | 18，437 |  | $(4,337)$ |  | － |  | 14，100 |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828SJO | US TSY NT |  | 25，000，000 | 0.88 | 1.21 | 3／21／12 | 2／28／17 |  | 18，733 |  | 6，877 |  | － |  | 25，609 |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828SJO | US TSY NT |  | 25，000，000 | 0.88 | 1.21 | 3／21／12 | 2／28／17 |  | 18，733 |  | 6，877 |  | － |  | 25，609 |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828SJO | US TSY NT |  | 75，000，000 | 0.88 | 0.94 | 3／14／12 | 2／28／17 |  | 56，198 |  | 3，909 |  | － |  | 60，108 |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828SM3 | US TSY NT |  | 50，000，000 | 1.00 | 1.07 | 4／4／12 | 3／31／17 |  | 42，582 |  | 2，791 |  | － |  | 45，374 |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828TM2 | US TSY NT |  | 60，000，000 | 0.63 | 0.69 | 9／17／12 | 8／31／17 |  | 32，113 |  | 3，293 |  | － |  | 35，407 |
| U．S．Treasuries | 912828UE8 | US TSY NT |  | 50，000，000 | 0.75 | 0.80 | 1／4／13 | 12／31／17 |  | 31，607 |  | 1，927 |  | － |  | 33，534 |
| Subtotals |  |  | \＄ | 660，000，000 |  |  |  |  | \＄ | 620，583 | \＄ | $(35,061)$ | \＄ | － | \＄ | 585，522 |

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| Federal Agencies | 31331J4S9 | FFCB |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Agencies | 31331J4S9 | FFCB |
| Federal Agencies | 3133XVNU1 | FHLB |
| Federal Agencies | 3133XVNU1 | FHLB |
| Federal Agencies | $3133 X V N U 1$ | FHLB |
| Federal Agencies | 313371W93 | FHLB |
| Federal Agencies | 31331J6Q1 | FFCB |
| Federal Agencies | 31331J6Q1 | FFCB |
| Federal Agencies | 3135G0HG1 | FNMA GLOBAL |
| Federal Agencies | 3133EAJP4 | FFCB FLT NT 1ML＋1．5 |
| Federal Agencies | 31315PWJ4 | FARMER MAC FLT NT FF＋26 |
| Federal Agencies | 3133EAQC5 | FFCB FLT NT 1ML＋1 |
| Federal Agencies | 3133EAVE5 | FFCB FLT NT 1ML＋2 |
| Federal Agencies | 31315PDZ9 | FAMCA |
| Federal Agencies | 3133ECVW1 | FFCB FLT NT T－BILL＋14 |
| Federal Agencies | 313383V81 | FHLB |
| Federal Agencies | 3137EACM9 | FHLMC BONDS |
| Federal Agencies | 313370JB5 | FHLB |
| Federal Agencies | 31315PGT0 | FARMER MAC |
| Federal Agencies | 3133ECJB1 | FFCB FLT NT QTR T－BILL＋16 |
| Federal Agencies | 31398A3T7 | FNMA EX－CALL NT |
| Federal Agencies | 3133EAJF6 | FFCB FLT NT 1ML＋2．5 |
| Federal Agencies | 31398A4M1 | FNMA |
| Federal Agencies | 31398A4M1 | FNMA |
| Federal Agencies | 31331J2S1 | FFCB |
| Federal Agencies | 3133ECLZ5 | FFCB FLT NT MONTHLY 1ML＋0 |
| Federal Agencies | 313371 ZY5 | FHLB |
| Federal Agencies | 313371ZY5 | FHLB |
| Federal Agencies | 3133ED5A6 | FFCB FLT |
| Federal Agencies | 31315P3B3 | FARMER MAC MTN |
| Federal Agencies | 3130A3P81 | FHLB |
| Federal Agencies | 3133XXP43 | FHLB |







| Type of Investment | CUSIP | Issue Name | Par Value | Coupon | YTM ${ }^{1}$ | $\frac{\text { Settle }}{\text { Date }}$ | $\frac{\text { Maturity }}{\text { Date }}$ | Earned Interest | Amort. Expense | Realized <br> Gain/(Loss) | Earned Income Net Earnings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Agencies | 3133EDRD6 | FFCB FLT QTR T-BILL+14 | 50,000,000 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 12/12/14 | 1/30/17 | 4,958 | 477 |  | 5,434 |
| Federal Agencies | 3133786Q9 | FHLB NT | 67,780,000 | 1.00 | 0.72 | 1/10/13 | 2/13/17 | 56,483 | $(15,893)$ | - | 40,590 |
| Federal Agencies | $3133 E D F W 7$ | FFCB FLT NT 1ML+5.5 | 50,000,000 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 2/27/14 | 2/27/17 | 9,188 |  |  | 9,188 |
| Federal Agencies | 3133782NO | FHLB | 50,000,000 | 0.88 | 0.82 | 12/15/14 | 3/10/17 | 19,444 | $(1,219)$ | - | 18,226 |
| Federal Agencies | 3133EDP30 | FARMER MAC FLT NT 1ML+4 | 26,000,000 | 0.21 | 0.19 | 10/3/14 | 3/24/17 | 4,435 | (321) | - | 4,114 |
| Federal Agencies | 3134G4XM5 | FHLMC CALL MTN | 25,000,000 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 3/28/14 | 3/28/17 | 16,250 | - | - | 16,250 |
| Federal Agencies | 3136G1ZB8 | FNMA CALL NT | 25,000,000 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 3/28/14 | 3/28/17 | 18,229 | - | - | 18,229 |
| Federal Agencies | 3133EDZW5 | FFCB FLT NT 1ML+2 | 25,000,000 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 10/29/14 | 3/29/17 | 3,798 | - |  | 3,806 |
| Federal Agencies | 31315PTQ2 | FARMER MAC MTN | 12,500,000 | 1.26 | 1.36 | 4/10/12 | 4/10/17 | 13,125 | 1,031 | - | 14,156 |
| Federal Agencies | 3133ECLL6 | FFCB NT | 10,000,000 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 4/17/13 | 4/17/17 | 5,000 | - | - | 5,000 |
| Federal Agencies | 31315PUQ0 | FARMER MAC MTN | 10,500,000 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 4/26/12 | 4/26/17 | 9,844 | - | - | 9,844 |
| Federal Agencies | 3137EADF3 | FHLMC NT | 25,000,000 | 1.25 | 1.14 | 5/14/12 | 5/12/17 | 26,042 | $(2,260)$ |  | 23,781 |
| Federal Agencies | $3136 F T R 27$ | FNMA CALL NT | 17,000,000 | 1.02 | 1.03 | 9/4/14 | 5/24/17 | 14,507 | 133 |  | 14,639 |
| Federal Agencies | 31315PZQ5 | FARMER MAC MTN | 9,000,000 | 1.11 | 0.80 | 12/28/12 | 6/5/17 | 8,325 | $(2,337)$ |  | 5,988 |
| Federal Agencies | 313379FW4 | FHLB | 12,000,000 | 1.00 | 0.93 | 12/19/14 | 6/9/17 | 4,000 | (299) |  | 3,701 |
| Federal Agencies | 3130A1ZR2 | FHLB STEP NT |  | 0.50 | 0.50 | 6/12/14 | 6/12/17 | 7,639 |  |  | 7,639 |
| Federal Agencies | 3130A3SL9 | FHLB | 25,000,000 | 0.95 | 1.02 | 12/30/14 | 6/15/17 | 660 | 90 |  | 749 |
| Federal Agencies | 3133EAUW6 | FFCB FLT NT FF+22 | 50,000,000 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 6/19/12 | 6/19/17 | 14,667 |  |  | 14,667 |
| Federal Agencies | 3133EEGH7 | FFCB | 8,400,000 | 0.93 | 0.94 | 12/26/14 | 6/26/17 | 1,085 | 18 |  | 1,103 |
| Federal Agencies | 3137EADH9 | FHLMC GLOBAL NT | 25,000,000 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 3/25/14 | 6/29/17 | 20,833 | 2,064 |  | 22,898 |
| Federal Agencies | $3134 G 5 V V 4$ | FHLMC CALL MTN | 25,000,000 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 12/30/14 | 6/30/17 | 729 | - |  | 729 |
| Federal Agencies | $3134 G 5 V V 4$ | FHLMC CALL MTN | 25,000,000 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 12/30/14 | 6/30/17 | 729 | - |  | 729 |
| Federal Agencies | 3134G5W50 | FHLMC | 50,000,000 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 12/30/14 | 6/30/17 | 1,389 |  |  | 1,389 |
| Federal Agencies | 3133 ECV 92 | FFCB FLT NT 1ML+4 | 50,000,000 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 7/24/13 | 7/24/17 | 8,529 |  |  | 8,529 |
| Federal Agencies | 3134G3ZH6 | FHLMC EX-CALL MTN | 19,000,000 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 4/15/14 | 7/25/17 | 15,833 | 123 |  | 15,956 |
| Federal Agencies | 3133ECVG6 | FFCB FLT NT 3ML+0 | 23,520,000 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 8/5/13 | 7/26/17 | 4,579 |  |  | 4,579 |
| Federal Agencies | 3133EEFX3 | FFCB FLT 1ML+5 | 50,000,000 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 12/23/14 | 8/23/17 | 2,678 | - |  | 2,678 |
| Federal Agencies | 3136G0B59 | FNMA STEP NT |  | 0.70 | 0.70 | 9/20/12 | 9/20/17 | 23,922 | - |  | 23,922 |
| Federal Agencies | 3134G5HS7 | FHLMC CALL MTN | 20,100,000 | 1.13 | 1.16 | 9/25/14 | 9/25/17 | 18,844 | 569 |  | 19,412 |
| Federal Agencies | 3136GOD81 | FNMA STEP NT | 100,000,000 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 9/27/12 | 9/27/17 | 60,000 |  |  | 60,000 |
| Federal Agencies | 3137EADL0 | FHLMC GLOBAL NT | 25,000,000 | 1.00 | 1.22 | 3/25/14 | 9/29/17 | 20,833 | 4,631 |  | 25,465 |
| Federal Agencies | 3136GOY39 | FNMA STEP NT | 50,000,000 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 11/8/12 | 11/8/17 | 33,333 |  |  | 33,333 |
| Federal Agencies | 3133EEBR0 | FFCB FLT NT 1ML+3 | 25,000,000 | 0.19 | 0.21 | 11/18/14 | 11/13/17 | 4,045 | 318 |  | 4,363 |
| Federal Agencies | 3134G44F2 | FHLMC CALL MTN | 50,000,000 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 5/21/13 | 11/21/17 | 33,333 | - | - | 33,333 |
| Federal Agencies | 3134G5NE1 | FHLMC CALL STEP | 11,200,000 | 0.50 | 0.53 | 11/24/14 | 11/24/17 | 4,667 | 238 | - | 4,904 |
| Federal Agencies | 3134G5NE1 | FHLMC CALL STEP | 25,000,000 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 11/24/14 | 11/24/17 | 10,417 | - | - | 10,417 |
| Federal Agencies | 31315PJ83 | FARMER MAC FLT CALL 1ML+17 | 25,000,000 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 12/1/14 | 12/1/17 | 6,771 | - | - | 6,771 |
| Federal Agencies | 3130A3HF4 | FHLB | 25,000,000 | 1.13 | 1.19 | 12/22/14 | 12/8/17 | 7,031 | 411 | - | 7,443 |
| Federal Agencies | 3133EEFE5 | FFCB | 50,000,000 | 1.13 | 1.12 | 12/18/14 | 12/18/17 | 20,313 | (160) | - | 20,153 |
| Federal Agencies | 3133EEFE5 | FFCB | 50,000,000 | 1.13 | 1.18 | 12/19/14 | 12/18/17 | 18,750 | 1,015 | - | 19,765 |
| Federal Agencies | 31315 PZ28 | FAMCA MTN | 46,000,000 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 12/22/14 | 12/22/17 | 13,800 | - | - | 13,800 |
| Federal Agencies | 3136G13Q0 | FNMA STEP NT | 29,000,000 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 12/26/12 | 12/26/17 | 18,125 | - | - | 18,125 |
| Federal Agencies | 3136G13T4 | FNMA STEP NT | 39,000,000 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 12/26/12 | 12/26/17 | 24,646 | - | - | 24,646 |
| Federal Agencies | 3134G32M1 | FHLMC CALL NT | 50,000,000 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 12/28/12 | 12/28/17 | 41,667 | - | - | 41,667 |
| Federal Agencies | 3134G5VA0 | FHLMC CALL MTN | 25,000,000 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 12/29/14 | 12/29/17 | 1,736 | - | - | 1,736 |
| Federal Agencies | 3133EEAN0 | FFCB FLT NT 1ML+4 | 25,000,000 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 11/5/14 | 2/5/18 | 4,237 | - | - | 4,237 |
| Federal Agencies | 3133EEAN0 | FFCB FLT NT 1ML+4 | 25,000,000 | 0.20 | 0.21 | 11/5/14 | 2/5/18 | 4,237 | 215 | - | 4,452 |

## Monthly Investment Earnings

| Type of Investment | CUSIP | Issue Name | Par Value | Coupon | YTM ${ }^{1}$ | $\frac{\text { Settle }}{\text { Date }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Maturity } \\ \text { Date } \end{array}$ |  | Earned <br> Interest |  | Amort. Expense |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Realized } \\ \text { Gain/(Loss) } \end{array}$ |  | arned Income <br> /Net Earnings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Agencies | 3133EEAN0 | FFCB FLT NT 1ML+4 | 50,000,000 | 0.20 | 0.21 | 11/5/14 | 2/5/18 |  | 8,474 |  | 429 |  | , |  | 8,903 |
| Federal Agencies | 3135GOUN1 | FNMA GLOBAL NT CALL | 8,770,000 | 1.15 | 1.32 | 2/26/14 | 2/28/18 |  | 8,405 |  | 1,199 |  | - |  | 9,603 |
| Federal Agencies | 3135G0UN1 | FNMA GLOBAL NT CALL | 19,000,000 | 1.15 | 1.32 | 2/26/14 | 2/28/18 |  | 18,208 |  | 2,597 |  | - |  | 20,805 |
| Federal Agencies | 3130A35B6 | FHLB FLT CALL NT 1ML+23 | 50,000,000 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 10/2/14 | 4/2/18 |  | 16,004 |  | - |  | - |  | 16,004 |
| Federal Agencies | 3136G1KN8 | FNMA NT CALL | 50,000,000 | 1.50 | 1.13 | 4/24/13 | 4/24/18 |  | 62,500 |  | $(38,347)$ |  | - |  | 24,153 |
| Federal Agencies | 3136G1K81 | FNMA NT STEP | 12,600,000 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 4/30/13 | 4/30/18 |  | 7,875 |  | - |  | - |  | 7,875 |
| Federal Agencies | 31315PZM4 | FARMER MAC STEP NT | 24,600,000 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 5/3/13 | 5/3/18 |  | 14,350 |  | - |  | - |  | 14,350 |
| Federal Agencies | 313382XK4 | FHLB STEP NT | 25,000,000 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 5/7/13 | 5/7/18 |  | 15,625 |  | - |  | - |  | 15,625 |
| Federal Agencies | 3133ECPB4 | FFCB NT | 10,000,000 | 0.88 | 1.01 | 5/23/13 | 5/14/18 |  | 7,292 |  | 1,116 |  | - |  | 8,407 |
| Federal Agencies | 3135GOWJ8 | FNMA NT | 25,000,000 | 0.88 | 1.05 | 5/23/13 | 5/21/18 |  | 18,229 |  | 3,629 |  | - |  | 21,858 |
| Federal Agencies | 3133834P3 | FHLB STEP NT | 50,000,000 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 5/22/13 | 5/22/18 |  | 20,833 |  | - |  | - |  | 20,833 |
| Federal Agencies | 31315P4W6 | FARMER MAC FLT CALL | 25,000,000 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 6/6/14 | 6/6/18 |  | 7,604 |  | - |  | - |  | 7,604 |
| Federal Agencies | 3134G52D6 | FHLMC CALL MTN | 25,000,000 | 1.64 | 1.64 | 4/17/14 | 7/17/18 |  | 34,167 |  | - |  | - |  | 34,167 |
| Federal Agencies | 3134G4LZ9 | FHLMC CALL STEP | 50,000,000 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 12/10/13 | 12/10/18 |  | 36,458 |  | - |  | - |  | 36,458 |
| Federal Agencies | 3134G4MB1 | FHLMC CALL MULTI-STEP | 25,000,000 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 12/18/13 | 12/18/18 |  | 31,250 |  | - |  | - |  | 31,250 |
| Federal Agencies | 3136G2C39 | FNMA CALL NT | 15,000,000 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 12/30/14 | 12/28/18 |  | 677 |  | - |  | - |  | 677 |
| Federal Agencies | 3130A1B98 | FHLB STEP CALL NT |  | 1.00 | 1.00 | 3/27/14 | 3/27/19 |  | 54,167 |  | - |  | - |  | 54,167 |
| Federal Agencies | 31315PQ69 | FARMER MAC FLT CALL NT 3ML+15 | 50,000,000 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 4/3/14 | 4/3/19 |  | 15,942 |  | - |  | - |  | 15,942 |
| Federal Agencies | 31315PE47 | FARMER MAC FLT CALL NT 1ML+31 | 25,000,000 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 11/3/14 | 5/3/19 |  | 9,743 |  | - |  | - |  | 9,743 |
| Federal Agencies | 31315P3W7 | FARMER MAC FLT CALL | 50,000,000 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 6/3/14 | 6/3/19 |  | 16,022 |  | - |  | - |  | 16,022 |
| Federal Agencies | 31315PS91 | FARMER MAC FLT CALL NT 3ML+12 | 50,000,000 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 8/12/14 | 8/12/19 |  | 14,713 |  | - |  | - |  | 14,713 |
| Federal Agencies | 3130A2UF1 | FHLB FLT CALL NT 3ML+20 | 25,000,000 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 8/27/14 | 8/27/19 |  | 9,083 |  | - |  | - |  | 9,083 |
| Federal Agencies | 3130A35A8 | FHLB FLT CALL NT 1ML+40 | 50,000,000 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 10/2/14 | 10/2/19 |  | 23,088 |  | - |  | - |  | 23,088 |
| Federal Agencies | 313586RC5 | FNMA 0 CPN | 10,000,000 | 0.00 | 2.16 | 11/24/14 | 10/9/19 |  | - |  | 17,325 |  | - |  | 17,325 |
| Federal Agencies | 313586RC5 | FNMA 0 CPN | 25,000,000 | 0.00 | 2.17 | 11/24/14 | 10/9/19 |  | - |  | 43,561 |  | - |  | 43,561 |
| Federal Agencies | 313586RC5 | FNMA 0 CPN | 29,675,000 | 0.00 | 2.18 | 11/21/14 | 10/9/19 |  | - |  | 51,723 |  | - |  | 51,723 |
| Federal Agencies | 31315PJ26 | FARMER MAC FLT CALL 3 ML+12 | 50,000,000 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 12/2/14 | 12/2/19 |  | 14,242 |  | - |  | - |  | 14,242 |
| Subtotals |  |  | 4,362,887,000 |  |  |  |  | \$ | 3,026,797 | \$ | $(346,403)$ | \$ | 15,448 | \$ | 2,695,842 |

## Monthly Investment Earnings

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 Medium Term Notes Negotiable CDs
Medium Term Notes Federal Agencies
Federal Agencies






Non-Pooled Investments


38


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Bills of Interest
To view documents associated with the bill, click the bill number link. To view the bill text, click the PDF or HTML link. The Finance Committee is recommending a new support position on Assembly Bill (AB) 194 (Frazier) and an oppose position on AB 61 (Allen) this month.

| Bill \# | Author | Description | Status | Position | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AB 2 | Alejo D | Community revitalization authority. | Assembly Print | Watch | Spot bill. The ultimate intent is for a |
| Introduced: 12/1/2014 pdf html | (Dist 30) | would authorize certain local agencies to form a community revitalization authority within a community revitalization and investment area, as defined, to carry out provisions of the Community Redevelopment Law in that area for purposes related to, among other things, infrastructure, affordable housing, and economic revitalization, and to provide for the financing of these activities by, among other things, the issuance of bonds serviced by tax increment revenues. |  |  | establishment of local community revitalization authorities that would finance projects using tax increment revenues. |
| AB 4 | Linder $\mathbf{R}$ | Vehicle weight fees: transportation bond debt service. | Assembly | Watch | Similar to several bills from 2014, this |
| Introduced: $12 / 1 / 2014$ <br> pdf html | (Dist 60) | Would, notwithstanding specified provisions or any other law, until January 1, 2020, prohibit weight fee revenues from being transferred from the State Highway Account to the Transportation Debt Service Fund, the Transportation Bond Direct Payment Account, or any other fund or account for the purpose of payment of the debt service on transportation general obligation bonds, and would also prohibit loans of weight fee revenues to the General Fund. | Transportation |  | bill seeks to restore state truck fees to fund highway repair instead of supporting Prop. 1B bond debt service. |
| AB 6 | Wilk R | Bonds: transportation: school facilities. | Assembly | Oppose | Prohibis sale of bonds to support |
| Introduced: $12 / 1 / 2014$ <br> pdf html | (Dist 38) | Would provide that no further bonds shall be sold for high-speed rail purposes pursuant to the Safe, Reliable High-Speed Passenger Train Bond Act for the 21 st Century, expect as specifically provided with respect to an existing appropriation for high-speed rail purposes for early improvement projects in the Phase 1 blended system. The bill, subject to the above exception, would require redirection of the unspent proceeds received from outstanding bonds issued and sold for other high-speed rail purposes prior to the effective date of these provisions, upon appropriation, for use in retiring the debt incurred from the issuance and sale of those outstanding bonds. These provisions would become effective only upon approval by the voters at the next statewide election. | Transportation |  | High-Speed Rail program. Directs unspent bond funds to retire debt from Prop 1A and would authorize use of bond proceeds for K-12 building purposes. |

San Francisco County Transportation Authority

| Bill \# | Author | Description | Status | Position | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AB 8 | Gatto D | Emergency services: hit-and-run incidents. | Assembly | Support | This bill expands the Amber Alert |
| Introduced: <br> 12/1/2014 <br> pdf $h t m l$ | (Dist 43) | Would authorize a law enforcement agency to issue a Yellow Alert if a person has been killed or has suffered serious bodily injury due to a hit-and-run incident and the law enforcement agency has specified information concerning the suspect or the suspect's vehicle. The bill would require the Department of the California Highway Patrol to activate a Yellow Alert within the requested geographic area upon request if it concurs with the law enforcement agency that specified requirements are met. | Transportation |  | system to create a new yellow alert to call attention to hit and run incidents when a person dies or suffers bodily harm. |
| AB 23 | Patterson $\mathbf{R}$ | California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market- | Assembly | Oppose | This bill would postpone the effective |
| Introduced: <br> 12/1/2014 <br> pdf html | (Dist 23) | The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 authorizes the State Air Resources Board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Current state board regulations require specified entities to comply with a market-based compliance mechanism beginning January 1, 2013, and require additional specified entities to comply with that market-based compliance mechanism beginning January 1, 2015. This bill would instead exempt those categories of persons or entities that did not have a compliance obligation, as defined, under a market-based compliance mechanism beginning January 1, 2013, from being subject to that market-based compliance mechanism through December 31, 2020. | Resources |  | Trade emission regulations on fuel from 2015 to 2020 scheduled for the transportation fuels system. <br> The author is concerned that the public will be subject to a spike in fuel prices. <br> However, the effect of the deferral will be to reduce Cap and Trade auction revenues. |
| AB 24 | Nazarian (D) | Existing law, operative on July 1, 2015, imposes specified additional | Assembly Print | New - | Spot bill. Intended to further develop |
| Introduced: 12/1/2014 pdf html | (Dist 46) | requirements for liability insurance coverage on transportation network companies, as defined, and their participating drivers. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that promotes public safety relating to transportation network companies. |  | Recommend Watch | the existing transportation network company regulatory statutes. |

San Francisco County Transportation Authority

| Bill \# | Author | Description | Status | Position | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AB 162 <br> Introduced: <br> 1/21/2015 <br> pdf html | Rodriguez D | State highways: wrong-way driving. Would require the Department of Transportation, in consultation with the Department of Motor Vehicles, to initiate a 12 -month study on wrong-way driving on state highways. The bill would require the study to incorporate findings and recommendations to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislation, including solutions to reduce the number of instances of wrong-way driving and a proposed schedule for implementation of those solutions. The bill would make related findings and declarations. This bill contains other related provisions. | Assembly Print | New - <br> Recommend Watch | This bill would initiate a formalized analysis by Caltrans on wrong-way driving. |
| AB 194 <br> Introduced: <br> 1/28/2015 <br> pdf $h$ tml | Frazier D | High-occupancy toll lanes. <br> Would delete the requirement that high-occupancy toll (HOT) lanes facilities be consistent with the established standards, requirements, and limitations that apply to specified facilities and would instead require the California Transportation Commission to establish guidelines for the development and operation of the facilities approved by the commission on or after January 1, 2016, subject to specified minimum requirements. The bill would provide that these provisions do not authorize the conversion of any existing nontoll or nonuser-fee lanes into tolled or user-fee lanes, except that a highoccupancy vehicle lane may be converted into a high-occupancy toll lane pursuant to its provisions. | Assembly Print | New - <br> Recommend Support | The author introduced this bill for the Self-Help Counties Coalition to provide authority for the State and regional transportation agencies to develop and operate toll facilities. As drafted, the bill requires a regional agency to consult with any local transportation authority with jurisdiction over the planned facility. We are interested in strengthening that language to ensure a meaningful role for us in any planned facility. <br> We are recommending support because the bill would establish a process through which the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC), in consultation with the Transportation Authority, could consider any proposed tolled lanes in the city. Our Freeway Corridor Management Strategy will inform San Francisco's position on this topic. The bill would also support MTC's proposed regional express lane network. |

San Francisco County Transportation Authority

| Bill \# | Author | Description | Status | Position | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AB 227 | Alejo D | Transportation funding. | Assembly Print | New - | This is the author's attempt to restore |
| Introduced: 2/3/2015 pdf html | (Dist 30) | The bill would address a range of transportation finance issues, as follows: 1) would require all prior transfers from transportation accounts to the General Fund be repaid by 2018; 2) repeals the dedication of truck weight fees to fund general fund costs for transportation bond debt service; 3) recaptures non-Article highway account revenues for highway purposes; and 4) extends public private partnership program (P3) to an unspecified new date. |  | Recommend Watch | transportation funding that had previously been transferred to state general fund purposes and to potentially extend the P3 program. |
| SB 1 | Gaines R | California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market- | Senate | Oppose | This bill would eliminate th |
| Introduced: 12/1/2014 pdf html | (Dist 1) | based compliance mechanisms: exemption. <br> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 authorizes the State Air Resources Board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Current state board regulations require specified entities to comply with a market-based compliance mechanism beginning January 1, 2013, and require additional specified entities to comply with that market-based compliance mechanism beginning January 1, 2015. This bill instead would exempt categories of persons or entities that did not have a compliance obligation, as defined, under a market-based compliance mechanism beginning January 1, 2013, from being subject to that market-based compliance mechanism. | Environmental Quality |  | of Cap and Trade emission regulations scheduled for the transportation fuels system. <br> Differs from AB 23 as this bill permanently prohibits the Cap and Trade regulations from affecting the fuels sector. |
| SB 5 | Vidak R | California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market- | Senate | Oppose | This bill would postpone the effective |
| Introduced: <br> 12/1/2014 <br> pdf html | (Dist 14) | based compliance mechanisms: exemption. <br> Under the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, current State Air Resources Board regulations require specified entities to comply with a market-based compliance mechanism beginning January 1, 2013, and require additional specified entities to comply with that market-based compliance mechanism beginning January 1, 2015. This bill instead would exempt categories of persons or entities that did not have a compliance obligation, as defined, under a market-based compliance mechanism beginning January 1, 2013, from being subject to that market-based compliance mechanism through December 31, 2020. | Environmental Quality |  | date of the extension of Cap and Trade emission regulations from 2015 to 2020 scheduled for the transportation fuels system. <br> The author is concerned that the public will be subject to a spike in fuel prices. <br> However, the effect of the deferred will be to reduce Cap and Trade auction revenues. |

San Francisco County Transportation Authority

| Bill \# | Author | Description | Status | Position | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SB 8 | Hertzberg D | Taxation. | Senate Rules | Watch | Although a spot bill, this is the author's |
| Introduced: <br> 12/1/2014 <br> pdf html | (Dist 18) | Would state legislative findings regarding the Upward Mobility Act, key provisions of which would expand the application of the Sales and Use Tax law by imposing a tax on specified services, would enhance the state's business climate and would incentivize entrepreneurship and business creation by evaluating the Corporate Tax Law, and would examine the impacts of a lower and simpler Personal Income Tax Law. |  |  | attempt to change the emphasis of California's taxation system to incorporate taxes on services. |
| SB 9 | Beall D | Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: Transit and Intercity Rail | Senate | Watch | This bill would alter the focus for Rail |
| Introduced: $12 / 1 / 2014$ <br> pdf html | (Dist 15) | Capital Program. <br> Would, under the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, modify the purpose of the program to delete references to operational investments and instead provide for the funding of large, transformative capital improvements with a total cost exceeding $\$ 100,000,000$. The bill would require the Transportation Agency, in prioritizing and selecting projects for funding, to consider the extent to which a project reduces greenhouse gas emissions, and would add additional factors to be considered in evaluating applications for funding. This bill contains other existing laws. | Environmental Quality |  | and Transit Cap and Trade funds to only address large-scale transit projects that promote a direct connection to the state's High Speed Rail System. <br> Guidelines for expanding the first $\$ 25$ million in this category will be finalized soon; this will be followed by a competitive "call for projects" by the State Transportation Agency. |
| SB 16 | Beall D | Department of Transportation. | Senate Rules | Watch | The author is seeking to compel |
| Introduced: $12 / 1 / 2014$ <br> pdf html | (Dist 15) | Current law provides that the Department of Transportation has full possession and control of the state highway system. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature that the department identify savings from implementing efficiencies in its current programs and direct those resources into expanded activities for road repair and litter cleanup. |  |  | Caltrans to adopt more program efficiencies and then direct the resulting savings into road repair and litter control. |

San Francisco County Transportation Authority

| Bill \# | Author | Description | Status | Position | Comments |
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| SB 34 | Hill (D) | Automated license plate recognition systems: use of data. <br> This bill would impose specified requirements on an "ALPR <br> operator" as defined, including, among others, ensuring that the <br> information the ALPR operator collects is protected with certain <br> safeguards, and implementing and maintaining specified security <br> procedures and a usage and privacy policy with respect to that <br> information. The bill would require an ALPR operator that accesses <br> pdf <br> or html | (Dist 13) |  |  |

San Francisco County Transportation Authority
February 2015

| Bill \# | Author | Description | Status | Position | Comments |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SB 59 | Knight R | Vehicles: high-occupancy vehicle lanes. <br> Current law authorizes local authorities and the Department of <br> Transportation to establish exclusive or preferential use of highway <br> lanes for high-occupancy vehicles. This bill would make technical, <br> nonsubstantive changes to that provision. | Senate Rules | Watch | This spot bill amends the core statute <br> that provides authority for exclusive <br> HOV lanes. The author has since <br> assumed his congressional seat and <br> there is no clear understanding of what <br> plans may be in store for this bill. |
| Introduced: <br> $12 / 19 / 2014$ <br> pdf <br> html | (Dist 0) | Transportation projects: comprehensive development lease |  |  |  |

Total Tracking Forms: 18

Date: $\quad 02.18 .15$
RE: $\quad$ Citizens Advisory Committee February 25, 2015

To: Citizens Advisory Committee
From: Anna LaForte - Deputy Director for Policy and Programming ORK
Subject: ACTION - Adopt a Motion of Support for the Allocation of $\$ 1,752,502$ in Prop K Funds, with Conditions, for Six Requests, Subject to the Attached Fiscal Year Cash Flow Distribution Schedules


#### Abstract

Summary As summarized in Attachments 1 and 2, we have six requests totaling $\$ 1,752,502$ in Prop $K$ funds to present to the Citizens Advisory Committee. Attachment 3 summarizes our recommendations. The San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA) has requested Prop K funds for three projects. They include design and construction of WalkFirst Phase 1 Pedestrian Safety Implementation ( $\$ 1,000,000$ ), which addresses up to 45 intersections on Pedestrian High Injury Corridors; design of curb bulb-outs, a raised crosswalk, and accompanying curb ramps at four intersections on from previously completed areawide plans $(\$ 25,000)$; and construction of bicycle and pedestrian signal upgrades and curb ramps at the intersection of 7th Avenue and Lincoln Way $(\$ 210,800)$. San Francisco Public Works has requested Prop K funds for three projects: planning and environmental review for the Great Highway \& Skyline Roundabout (\$207,535), which will improve traffic flow and safety of the existing intersection; planning and environmental review for the Great Highway Reroute Project (Permanent Restoration) ( $\$ 58,267$ ), which will ensure the long-term functionality of the road; and San Jose Avenue Follow the Paving ( $\$ 250,900$ ), which would construct a protected bike lane from Randall to Arlington Streets and other pedestrian crossing improvements at Randall and Dolores. We are seeking a motion of support for the allocation of $\$ 1,752,502$ in Prop $K$ funds, with conditions, for six requests, subject to the attached Fiscal Year Cash Flow Distribution Schedules.


## BACKGROUND

We have received six requests for a combined total of $\$ 1,752,502$ in Prop $K$ funds to present to the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) at the February 25, 2015 meeting, for potential Board approval on March 24, 2015. As shown in Attachment 1, the requests come from the following Prop K categories:

- Prop K Great Highway Erosion Repair
- Prop K Signals and Signs
- Prop K Traffic Calming
- Prop K Bicycle Circulation/Safety
- Prop K Pedestrian Circulation/Safety

Transportation Authority Board adoption of a 5-Year Prioritization Program (5YPP) for Prop K programmatic categories is a prerequisite for allocation of funds from these categories.

## DISCUSSION

The purpose of this memorandum is to present six Prop $\mathrm{K}(\$ 1,752,502)$ requests to the CAC and to seek a motion of support to allocate the funds as requested. Attachment 1 summarizes the six requests, including information on proposed leveraging (i.e. stretching Prop K dollars further by matching them
with other fund sources) compared with the leveraging assumptions in the Prop K Expenditure Plan. Attachment 2 provides a brief description of each project. A detailed scope, schedule, budget and funding plan for each project are included in the enclosed Allocation Request Forms.

Staff Recommendation: Attachment 3 summarizes the staff recommendations for the requests, highlighting special conditions, 5YPP amendments and other items of interest. Transportation Authority staff and project sponsors will attend the CAC meeting to provide brief presentations on some of the specific requests and to respond to any questions that the CAC may have.

## ALTERNATIVES

1. Adopt a motion of support for the allocation of $\$ 1,752,502$ in Prop $K$ funds, with conditions, for six requests, subject to the attached Fiscal Year Cash Flow Distribution Schedules, as requested.
2. Adopt a motion of support for the allocation of $\$ 1,752,502$ in Prop $K$ funds, with conditions, for six requests, subject to the attached Fiscal Year Cash Flow Distribution Schedules, with modifications.
3. Defer action, pending additional information or further staff analysis.

## FINANCIAL IMPACTS

This action would allocate $\$ 1,752,502$ in Fiscal Year 2014/15 Prop K funds, with conditions, for six requests. The allocations would be subject to the Fiscal Year Cash Flow Distribution Schedules contained in the enclosed Allocation Request Forms.
The Prop K Capital Budget (Attachment 4) shows the recommended cash flow distribution schedules for the subject requests. Attachment 5 contains a cash-flow-based summary table including the Prop K Fiscal Year 2014/15 allocations to date and the subject Prop K requests.
Sufficient funds are included in the adopted Fiscal Year 2014/15 budget to accommodate the recommendation actions. Furthermore, sufficient funds will be included in future budgets to cover the recommended cash flow distribution for those respective fiscal years.

## RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a motion of support for the allocation of $\$ 1,752,502$ in Prop K funds, with conditions, for six requests, subject to the attached Fiscal Year Cash Flow Distribution Schedule.

Attachments (5):

1. Summary of Applications Received
2. Project Descriptions
3. Staff Recommendations
4. Prop K Capital Budget 2014/15
5. Prop K 2014/15 Fiscal Year Cash Flow Distribution - Summary Table

Enclosure:

1. Prop K Allocation Request Forms (6)

| EP Line <br> No./ <br> Category | Project <br> Sponsor | Project Name | Prop K Funds Requested | Prop AA Funds <br> Requested | Project Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 38 | SFPW | San Jose Avenue Follow the Paving | \$ 250,900 |  | Prop K funds will be used to construct a concrete barrier separating the southbound bicycle lane on San Jose Avenue between Randall Street and Arlington Street from vehicle traffic. The project will also upgrade a pedestrian island at the intersection of Randall Street and San Jose Avenue, and extend a sidewalk at the intersection of Dolores Street and San Jose Avenue. These improvements are outlined in San Francisco Planning Department's Mission Streetscape Plan. This project will be implemented through a paving project set to begin construction in Fall 2015. |
| 38 | SFMTA | Traffic Calming Implementation (Prior Areawide Plans) | \$ 25,000 |  | Prop K will be used for detailed design for 7 curb bulb-outs, 1 raised crosswalk, and accompanying curb ramps at the intersections of 6th Avenue and Judah Street, Tiffany Street and 29th Street, Roosevelt Way at 15th Street, and 9th Avenue at Pacheco Street. Design will be completed by June 2015 with construction anticipated Fall 2015 to Spring 2016. Pending information from SFMTA on the cost estimate and potential source(s) of funding for construction. These improvements originated in the Traffic Calming Areawide Planning process and are part of SFMTA's backlog of Traffic Calming projects. |
| 40 | SFMTA | WalkFirst Phase 1 Pedestrian Safety Implementation | \$ 1,000,000 |  | SFMTA will design and construct pedestrian safety improvements at up to 45 locations on Pedestrian High Injury Corridors identified through the WalkFirst Investment Strategy (see candidate locations in allocation request form). WalkFirst is a data-driven planning process that identified the $6 \%$ of streets that account for $60 \%$ of pedestrian collisions, as well as a suite of quick, inexpensive, and effective countermeasures to address collision profiles at those locations. Improvements such as advance stop or yield lines, painted pedestrian medians, and continential crosswalks will be implemented on a rolling basis at stand-alone intersections, along corridors, or through coordination with other projects. Construction should start April-June 2015 and end by 2016. |
|  |  | TOTAL | \$ 1,752,502 | \$ - |  |

[^3]Attachment 2: Brief Project Descriptions ${ }^{1}$
Attachment 3: Staff Recommendations ${ }^{1}$

| EP Line <br> No./ <br> Category | Project <br> Sponsor | Project Name | Prop K Funds <br> Requested | Prop AA Funds <br> Requested | Recommendation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26 | SFPW | Great Highway \& Skyline Roundabout | \$ 207,535 |  | 5-Year Prioritization Program (5YPP) Amendment: Our recommendation is contingent upon a concurrent amendment of the New and Upgraded Streets 5YPP to reprogram $\$ 207,537$ in FY 2014/15 funds from the design phase of the Great Highway Reroute Project (Permanent Restoration), which will be fully funded with Prop K and Federal Highway Administation Emergency Relief funds, to the subject project. Note there is $\sim \$ 1$ million in TBD funds to fully fund construction. Potential sources include other Prop K categories, Prop AA vehicle registration fee, and Active Transportation Program funds. <br> Multi-Phase Allocation: We are recommending a multi-phase allocation given the concurrent nature of the planning and environmental work. |
| 26 | SFPW | Great Highway Reroute Project (Permanent Restoration) | \$ 58,267 |  | Multi-Phase Allocation: We are recommending a multi-phase allocation given the short duration of the remaining planning work. |
| 33, 39 | SFMTA | 7th Avenue and Lincoln Way Intersection Improvements | \$ 210,800 |  | 5YPP Amendment: Our recommendation is contingent upon a concurrent amendment of the Signals and Signs 5YPP to re-program $\$ 95,476$ in design funds from Traffic Signal Upgrades (15 Locations) to the subject project. |
| 38 | SFPW | San Jose Avenue Follow the Paving | \$ 250,900 |  | Transportation Authority staff approved SFPW's request to advertise the project at risk (i.e., in advance of Board allocation of funds) so that it could be advertised as part of a larger paving project. |
| 38 | SFMTA | Traffic Calming Implementation (Prior Areawide Plans) | \$ 25,000 |  | 5YPP Amendment: Our recommendation is contingent upon a concurrent amendment to the Traffic Calming 5YPP to reprogram $\$ 25,000$ from the construction phase to the design phase of the subject project. |

Attachment 3: Staff Recommendations ${ }^{1}$

| EP Line <br> No./ <br> Category | Project <br> Sponsor |  | Project Name |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |

[^4]

| 23 | SFMTA | Paratransit | \$ | 9,670,000 | \$ | 9,670,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paratransit Subtotal |  |  | \$ | 9,670,000 | \$ | 9,670,000 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - |

## VISITACION VALLEY WATERSHED

| 27 | SFMTA | Bayshore Multimodal Station Location Study | \$ | 14,415 | \$ | 9,665 | \$ | 4,750 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27 | SFCTA | Bayshore Multimodal Station Location Study | \$ | 14,415 | \$ | 9,665 | \$ | 4,750 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27 | SFMTA | Geneva-Harney BRT Feasibility/PreEnvironmental Study | \$ | 200,000 | \$ | 112,866 | \$ | 87,134 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Visitacion Valley Watershed Subtotal |  |  | \$ | 228,830 | \$ | 132,196 | \$ | 96,634 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - |

STREET AND TRAFFIC SAFETY


${ }^{1}$ This table shows Cash Flow Distribution Schedules for all FY 2014/15 allocations approved to date, along with the current recommended allocation(s).
${ }^{2}$ Light Rail Vehicle Procurement. See Resolution 15-12 for cash flow details.

## Shaded lines indicate allocations/appropriations that are part of the current action.

|  | Total |  | FY 2014/15 |  | FY 2015/16 |  | FY 2016/17 |  | FY 2017/18 |  | FY 2018/19 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { FYs 2019/20 - } \\ 2027 / 28^{2} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prior Allocations | \$ | 240,941,886 | \$ | 67,026,152 | \$ | 30,178,616 | \$ | 15,676,466 | \$ | 1,500,000 | \$ |  | \$ | 126,560,652 |
| Current Request(s) | \$ | 1,752,502 | \$ | 264,953 | \$ | 1,162,099 | \$ | 325,450 | \$ | - | \$ |  | \$ | - |
| New Total Allocations | \$ | 242,694,388 | \$ | 67,291,105 | \$ | 31,340,715 | \$ | 16,001,916 | \$ | 1,500,000 | \$ |  | \$ | 126,560,652 |

${ }^{1}$ This table shows total cash flow for all FY 2014/15 allocations approved to date, along with the current recommended allocation(s).
${ }^{2}$ Light Rail Vehicle Procurement. See Resolution 15-12 for cash flow details.

Date: $\quad 02.19 .15$

To: Citizens Advisory Committee
From: David Uniman - Deputy Director for Planning $\downarrow \not \downarrow \ell$.
Subject: ACTION - Adopt a Motion of Support for the Adoption of the San Francisco Freeway Corridor Management Study Phase 1 Report

## Summary

In 2014, California Department of Transportation awarded a Partnership Planning for Sustainable Transportation grant to the Transportation Authority to conduct the San Francisco Freeway Corridor Management Study (FCMS). The 2013 San Francisco Transportation Plan identified the need for the FCMS to manage expected future growth in travel along, and raise the performance of, the US-101 and I-280 corridors. In addition, several parallel efforts are underway at the regional and state levels that will shape conditions along San Francisco's freeway corridors. The FCMS will allow San Francisco to inform and be informed by these parallel efforts in a timely and effective way, and to involve San Francisco community members and regional stakeholders in these efforts. The FCMS is divided into two Phases. Phase 1, the subject of this memo, sets the foundation for the Study's Purpose and Need; proposes a goals-based evaluation framework; and identifies a range of potential freeway corridor management strategies to consider in Phase 2. These components are developed based on a review of existing relevant studies and the existing institutional setting. Phase 2 of the FCMS will be a performance-based evaluation of potential freeway corridor management strategies. We are seeking a motion of support for the adoption of the San Francisco FCMS Phase 1 Report.

## BACKGROUND

The 2013 San Francisco Transportation Plan (SFTP) identified the need for a freeway corridor management strategy to manage expected future growth in travel along, and raise the performance of, the US-101 and I-280 corridors. The San Francisco Freeway Corridor Management Study (FCMS) will be a performance-based assessment of strategies to meet those broad goals in the near- and mediumterms.

In 2014, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) awarded a Partnership Planning for Sustainable Transportation grant to the Transportation Authority in the amount of $\$ 300,000$ to conduct the FCMS. In September 2014, the Transportation Authority approved Resolution 15-09, appropriating $\$ 300,000$ in Prop K funds to serve as local match for the Caltrans grant.
The FCMS has two phases. Phase 1 sets the foundation for the technical analysis in Phase 2. It describes the existing and planned management strategies for US-101 and I-280, proposes a goals-based evaluation framework for the subsequent technical analysis, and identifies the range of potential freeway management strategies to be analyzed. Phase 2 will be the performance-based technical analysis of strategies, and will produce a recommended freeway corridor management strategy and implementation plan.

## DISCUSSION

The purpose of this item is to present the findings and recommendations of the Freeway Corridor Management Study Phase 1 Report, and to seek a motion of support for adoption of the Phase 1
report which will guide our work in Phase 2.
Study Need, Purpose, and Goals Framework: The 2013 SFTP found that the greatest increases in vehicle travel by 2040 are projected to be to and from the Peninsula and South Bay. Expected vehicle travel in the Bay Bridge corridor was also very significant.
The purpose of the FCMS is to recommend a set of managed lanes and complementary strategies for the existing US-101 and I-280 corridors in San Francisco that will help the City achieve its economic competitiveness, environmental and social and equity goals, through a performance-based analysis and stakeholder consultation. The study should identify strategies that will meet the need to:

- Improve the ability of these corridors to move people and goods safely and reliably;
- Manage demand for travel on these freeway corridors sustainably; and
- Support balanced local street and freeway operations.

Section 3 of the FCMS Phase 1 Report describes the Study Need and Purpose. The six goals of the FCMS, shown in Attachment 1, are consistent with broader countywide goals identified in the 2013 SFTP. These goals will be advanced by the FCMS through supporting objectives, as described in Section 4 of the FCMS Phase 1 Report.

Range of Potential Strategies: Section 5 of the FCMS Phase 1 Report identifies the range of potential freeway corridor management strategies, starting from a broad framework that identifies four categories of relevant strategies. The focus of the study will be on two types of strategies that are relatively undeveloped within San Francisco: those that seek to improve the efficiency of existing infrastructure using Automated Traffic Management Systems (ATMS) and Managed Lanes. ATMS Strategies seek to move more people, more reliably, using technology and information. Examples of ATMS include adaptive signal timing, real-time system management using a Transportation Management Center (TMC), and changeable message signs. Managed Lanes strategies guide or prioritize ramp or lane space, such as for transit and other High Occupancy Vehicles (HOVs), using ramp metering, changeable overhead signs that guide merging movements (dynamic lane use control), or HOV lanes. The FCMS will focus on an evaluation of how these two categories of strategies can help meet the goals set out for freeway corridor management.

Existing Institutional Setting and Stakeholder Involvement: The FCMS Phase 1 Report identifies the institutional and implementation considerations of ATMS and Managed Lanes strategies in Appendix A-4. Each potential strategy is mapped to its development and approval process, coordination mechanisms, funding sources, and current policy setting.

Section 7 of the FCMS Phase 1 Report outlines a stakeholder (both agency and public) coordination and involvement approach. Preparation of Phase 1 included meeting with agency stakeholders Caltrans, Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC), San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties, and San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency - to share draft findings. Phase 2 will involve input from these agency stakeholders as a Technical Advisory Committee. In addition, Phase 2 will develop and implement a public outreach and input strategy.

Related Planning Efforts: Several efforts are currently underway at the regional and state levels that will shape conditions along San Francisco's freeway corridors. Among these are plans for a US-101 High HOV lane and El Camino Real "Smart Corridor" in San Mateo County, and conversion of US-101 HOV lanes to Express Lanes in Santa Clara County. In March, MTC is initiating the Bay Area Managed Lanes Implementation Plan (MLIP). In the same timeframe, the Caltrans will begin the Statewide

Managed Lanes Master Plan. The FCMS Phase 1 Report summarizes these efforts in Appendix A-3. The FCMS will allow San Francisco to inform and be informed by these parallel efforts in a timely and effective way, and to involve San Francisco community members and regional stakeholders in these efforts.

In addition, FCMS will build off current and past San Francisco resolutions and planning studies. Section 3 of the FCMS Phase 1 Report summarizes these efforts as well as the freeway corridor planning needs and strategies identified in them which support the need for the current FCMS effort.

Recommendations and Next Steps: Based on the above findings, we recommend:

- Completing a scope of work, both technical and outreach, for FCMS Phase 2, consistent with the Goals framework and range of potential strategies proposed in Phase 1. We are seeking input from our agency partners, including Caltrans, MTC, San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties, and SFMTA on the scope of work.
- Initiate technical and outreach work as FCMS Phase 2, under a schedule designed to keep pace with parallel regional and state planning efforts. The technical and outreach work of Phase 2 should conclude with a recommended freeway corridor management strategy and implementation plan, developed based on performance-based technical analysis as well as public and agency stakeholder input.
- Continuing to participate in agency coordination mechanisms around freeway corridor management strategies, including the regional Express Lanes Executive Steering Committee, regional Managed Lanes Leadership Team, and regional Arterial Operations Committee.

These recommendations constitute FCMS next steps.

## ALTERNATIVES

1. Adopt a motion of support for adoption of the San Francisco Freeway Corridor Management Strategy Phase 1 Report, as requested.
2. Adopt a motion of support for adoption of the San Francisco Freeway Corridor Management Strategy Phase 1 Report, with modifications.
3. Defer action, pending additional information or further staff analysis.

## FINANCIAL IMPACTS

The recommended action has no financial impact. Phase 2 of the FCMS has a budget of $\$ 500,000$, which will be funded by the $\$ 300,000$ Caltrans Partnership Planning Grant and the $\$ 200,000$ in Prop K, appropriated in September 2014. FCMS Phase 2 is reflected in the Fiscal Year 14/15 mid-year budget revision for this year's portion of the work.

## RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a motion of support for adoption of the San Francisco Freeway Corridor Management Strategy Phase 1 Report.

Attachments (3):

1. FCMS Goals and Objectives
2. Appendix A-3
3. Appendix A-4

Enclosures (2):
A. FCMS Phase 1 Report
B. FCMS Phase 1 Presentation

## Attachment 1

## San Franc isco Freeway Comidor Management Study (FCMS) Goals and Objectives

The six goals of the FCMS are consistent with broader countywide goalsidentified in the 2013 SFIP. These goals are supported by an underlying set of objectives, which are outlined below:

|  | Goal | Objectives |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Improve San Francisco freeway corridors' ability to move people (person throughput) to support economic competitiveness and accommodate existing and new residents and workers. | 1.1 | Improve freeway corridor productivity, utilization and efficiency. |
|  |  | 1.2 | Increase vehicle occupancy levels. |
|  |  | 1.3 | Reduce recurring delays on freeway corridors. |
| 2 | Improve Trip Reliability for all freeway corridor users \& modes | 2.1 | Improve travel time predictability on freeway corridors. |
|  |  | 2.2 | Reduce non-recurrent delay due to incidents on freeway corridors. |
| 3 | Improve Travel Mode Choices for trips on freeway corridors that start or end in San Francisco. | 3.1 | Increase transit competitiveness with the automobile in freeway corridors. |
|  |  | 3.2 | Provide better traveler information. |
| 4 | Support Coordinated and Integrated strategies and plans across Jurisdictional Boundaries, including Caltrans, MTC, and adjacent Counties. | 4.1 | Integrate and coordinate FCMS recommendations with other San Francisco citywide transportation operations and demand management strategies. |
|  |  | 4.2 | Coordinate San Francisco FCMS recommendations with the plans and projects of neighboring Counties, the Region and Caltrans. |
| 5 | Reduce per person freeway corridor traveler emissions | 5.1 | Reduce vehicle tripmaking through increased occupancy, mode shift, and other means. |
|  |  | 5.2 | Reduce average per person GHG emissions in the corridor |
| 6 | Ensure safe, equitable, and balanced local arterial and freeway operations, while minimizing traffic impacts on neighborhoods. | 6.1 | Mitigate the impacts of through-trips on local San Francisco streets |
|  |  | 6.2 | Ensure equitable access and avoid disparities in distribution of benefits/impacts |

## Attachment 2

## Appendix A-3: Current Studies \& Planning Activities

In addition to the references that are readily a vailable, the following studies and planning a ctivities are currently underway a long the US-101 and I-280 comidors. These planning a ctivities provide the setting and context for the SF FCMS. Curent studies/projects are listed below:
$\square$ San Mateo County Project Study Report (PSR) for Auxilia ry Lanes from Oyster Point to SF County line
o C/CAG isstudying a project to provide Auxiliary Lanes from Oyster Point to the San Francisc o C ounty Line. The purpose of this Project Study Report (PSR) is to develop the scope and budget of the Auxilia ry Lane. The PSR is underway and expected to be completed late spring 2015.

San Mateo C ounty PSR for HOV lane / Auxilia ry lane from Whipple to I-380
o C/CAG is currently conducting a Project Study Report (PSR) for adding HOV lanes along US-101 between Whipple Avenue and I-380. The centermost lane (Lane 1) will be converted to HOV in parallel to the construction / extension of the Auxiliary Lane. The PSR is underway and expected to be completed Early summer 2015

San Mateo C ounty PSR for Ha mey Way interchange
o The City of Brisbane leads this project to re-configure the existing interchange at Candlestick/Hamey Way to a tight diamond design. A new US-101over- or under-crossing would connect the interchange's northbound freeway on- and off-ramps with Hamey Way and the southbound freeway on- and off-ramps with the proposed extension of Geneva Avenue. The re-configuration is intended to support a major redevelopment project proposed for Brisbane, the Baylands Redevelopment project.

San Mateo C ounty / MTC Feasibility Study for US-101 HOV to HOTconversion. Two studies a nalyze the feasibility of HOV to HOTla ne conversion on US-101 in San Mateo County.
o C/CAG and MTC, currently under development, a nalyzes the demand, physic al feasibility, and operations approach for converting the proposed US-101 HOV lane in San Mateo to an HOT/ Express Lane. The Study is expected to be complete in early 2015.
o Transform a nalyzed the potential benefits of converting an existing general purpose lane into a HOTlane on US-101 in San Mateo.

San Mateo County Hwy 82 / El Camino Real SMARTC oridor, from Santa Clara County line to I-380
o The San Mateo County Smart Comidors project sponsored by C/CAG is an Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) / Advanced Transportation Management System (ATMS) under development along El Camino Real, an arterial parallel to US-101 in San Mateo County. The project will enables CalTrans and San Mateo cities to implement ATMS:

- Arterial changeable message signs
- Center-to-center communic ation between San Mateo County and the CalTrans District 4 Traffic Ma nagement Center
- Directional Signs
- Television Cameras and vehicle detection systems
$\square$ Santa Clara County I-280 C omidor Study
o In 2013, CalTrans completed a Transportation Concept Report (TCR) for the I-280 comidor from Santa Clara County to San Franc isco County. The TCR considered HOV and HOTlanes, completion of a Ramp Metering network, and implementation of a Traffic Operations System (TOS) as potential strategies for this facility. The Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority is currently developing a scope and budget for a study that may consider the TCR recommendations as well as additional strategies if appropriate.

MTC Managed Lanes Implementation Plan
o The Bay Area Infrastructure Financing Authority (BAIFA) has initiated a Managed Lanes Implementation Plan (MLP). The purpose of the MLP is to develop a plan forimplementation of regional managed lanes on the State Highway System in the nine-c ounty Ba y Area. The foc us of this study are HOV lanes, High Occupancy Toll Lanes (HOT) or Express Toll Lanes (ETL). The work is expected to be completed by March 2016.

San Francisco Bay Area Core Capacity Transit Study
o While the Bay Area has a strong history of investing to develop and ma inta in a vibrant transit system, this system is reaching capacity a long many of the key coridors serving the Core San Francisco neighborhoods. The purpose of this MTC-led study is to evaluate measuresto improve the transit system serving this Core, and provide enhanced connections to the workforce within the region. New investments will be balanced against the region'scontinued need to invest in the transit and roadway networks' state of good repair. The study is currently underway. Project Partners include BART, SFMTA, AC Tra nsit and the SFCTA.
$\square$ Statewide Managed Lane Master Plan
o CalTrans' statewide Managed Lanes Master Plan is scheduled to be completed by spring 2016. This Plan is addressing the degradation of the State Highway System, a Statewide Policy on Managed Lanes, a Statewide Tolling Policy, developing a Managed Lane System Plan, and developing new Managed Lanes Guidelines.
(14) Attachment 3: Appendix A-5: Existing Institutional Setting for Freeway Corridor Management

| Potential Strategies | Physical / Technical <br> Does this strategy exist on the corridor? | Institutional - Approvals <br> - what agenc(ies) have approval authority? What is the approval process? | Institutional - Agency Lead <br> - What agencies are lead in project development? I ownership and operation? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adaptive Traffic Signal <br> Timing / Control and Transportation Management Centers (TMCs) | - SFgo technology allows for adaptive signal control. <br> - Various local jurisdictions along the US 101 and $\mathrm{I}-280$ corridors have this capability; the El Camino Real Smart Corridor and San Jose's Silicon Valley Smart Corridors are planned with the capability for adaptive signal control. <br> - SFMTA is nearing completion of an integrated Traffic Management Center for San Francisco. The TMC consolidates five control centers: transit operations (bus and rail); transit power control; transit line management; parking control dispatch and security; amd SFGo traffic management (street traffic signals). <br> - Many jurisdictions along the US 101 and $\mathbf{I} 280$ corridors have TMCs, including Caltrans, VTA, San Mateo C/CAG, Santa Clara County, and numerous cities. | For facilities on State Highways: Caltrans has authority for signal equipment, through the simplified Encroachment Permit or PEER process. Depending on funding source, the federal systems engineering Vee process may be required. Else: Local jurisdictions. | Project development, ownership, and operation: Cities (including Belmont, Brisbane, Cupertino, Hillsborough, Menlo Park, Millbrae Redwood City, San Bruno, San Francisco, San Mateo, South San Francisco, Woodside) or counties (Santa Clara County). Some mul city corridor projects are led through project development by subregional agencies (San Mateo City/County Association of Governments; Alameda CTC). |
| Incident Management | CHP and MTC operate a Freeway Service Patrol which identifies incidents and coordinates incident clearance with CHP. Managed lanes facilities in the Bay Area typically include supplemental incident management plans and services. The San Mateo C/CAG has led the development, ongoing, of an Integrated Transportation Incident Management Plan for San Mateo County. <br> Many TMCs, both local and regional, integrate with local or regional emergency response communcation and command centers. For example, the City of San Jose operates a Transportation and Incident Management Center (TIMC) that coordinates incident activities with traffic, fire, and police. | MTC, Caltrans and CHP each have roles and responsibilities for incident management Bay Area-wide, executed via MOU. Express lane operating agencies have also executed supplemental incident management agreements with Caltrans and CHP. | A broad range of agencies, from state and regional (CHP, Caltrans, MTC) to sub-regional (CCAGs, Express Lane operating agencies, counties) to local cities have lead and operating roles in incident management. |
| Changeable Message Signs with Queue Warnings | Queue warning signs will be implemented as part of the I-80 Smart Corridor (Integrated Corridor Mobility, or ICM) Project in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. Existing changeable message signs can also be used to warn of downstream queues; the San Francisco stretch of US-101 has one changeable message sign in place which currently reports real-time travel information. | Caltrans, using a basic basic encroachment permit and/or PEER approval process. Depending on the extent of system integration needed, the federal system engineering "Vee" process may be required. | When standalone, Caltrans leads this type of strategy. Other agencies may serve as lead when part of a larger corridor project, such as the I-80 Smart Corridor project. Caltrans also owns and operates the equipment. |
| Ramp Metering | Portions of US 101 and I 280 through San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties have metered ramps; Caltrans plans to extend meters to the rest of the ramps in these counties. <br> Two locations in San Francisco are planned for ramp metering: Treasure Island and Harney Way. | Caltrans has approval authority via Ramp Metering Agreements, typically executed with the local jursidiction that is adjacent to the ramp. If ramp metering is part of a larger project, the Ageement will be executed with the lead agency on the larger project. The Ramp Metering Agreement defines the metering rates. | Ramp meters are owned and operated by Caltrans. |

(A) Appendix A-5

| Potential Strategies | Institutional - Coordination <br> What instutional mechanisms exist to coordinate around this strategy? | Financial <br> How is the capital and O\&M of this strategy funded? | Policy <br> Are policy changes currently being considered that would affect the application of this strategy in SF? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adaptive Traffic Signal Timing / Control and Transportation Management Centers (TMCs) | MTC's Arterial Operations Committee (AOC) meets once every two months: <br> http://www.mtc.ca.gov/services/arterial_operatio ns/aoc.htm. The AOC has a role in reviewing Next Gen funding applications (see next column). <br> MTC has developed a Regional ITS Architecture (http://files.mtc.ca.gov/MTC-ITS/), which provides an inventory of ITS deployments in the Bay Area; a framework for integrating ITS systems within the Bay Area; and conceptual diagrams of individual projects' systems and integration paths. | Typically, signal projects are funded with local STP, CMAQ, TFCA, or sales tax funds. Through 2013, MTC's Program for Arterial System Synchronization (PASS) for regional arterial projects provided ~1M/year for development and implementation of signal timing plans. <br> Starting in 2015, MTC will administer the Next Generation Arterial Operations Program. "Next Gen" will provide up to \$3M annually in federal funds for adaptive traffic control systems and active traffic management strategies (transit signal priority, real time traffic monitoring, queue jump lanes, etc) that improve arterial operations. | 2015 will be the first year for administration of the Next Gen funding program. |
| Incident Management | MTC chairs a Bay Area Incident Management Task Force (IMTF). The Task Force is a staff committee of the Freeway Management Executive Committee (FMEC), a policy committee of executive staff of Caltrans, CHP and MTC. Www.timbayarea.org | Sources include Caltrans' operating funds (for Caltrans services); regional vehicle registration fees; CMAQ; and FPI. Specialized Incident Management programs led by local agencies are funded by local funds and Express lane revenues. | A point of negotiation is the reimbursment to CHP and Caltrans for incident management on Express Lanes facilities. |
| Changeable Message Signs with Queue Warnings | Unknown | Where standalone, Caltrans has funded these systems through their operations budget. Where part of a larger corridor strategy, Caltrans will likely seek reimbursment for the capital and operating costs of changeable message signs, including queue warnings. | N/A |
| Ramp Metering | Unknown | When Caltrans is the lead agency, the capital and operating costs of ramp meters are borne by Caltrans. When a different agency is lead, that agency bears the capital costs, typically through the funding program for the larger project that the meters are a part of. MTC's Freeway Performance Initiative program can fund the capital cost of ramp meters. In these situations, Caltrans will seek reimbursment for the operating costs. | N/A |


| Potential Strategies | Physical / Technical <br> Does this strategy exist on the corridor? | Institutional - Approvals <br> - what agenc(ies) have approval authority? What is the approval process? | Institutional - Agency Lead <br> What agencies are lead in project development? I ownership and operation? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adaptive Ramp Metering <br> (ARM) | Adaptive ramp metering is a new strategy for the Bay Area; the first applications of this strategy will be as part of the I-80 Smart Corridor Project (Integrated Corridor Mobility, or ICM) in the east bay, and in San Mateo County on US 101 and SR 82 as part of the EI Camino Real SMART Corridor Project. | Caltrans has approval authority via Ramp Metering Agreements, typically executed with the local jursidiction that is adjacent to the ramp. If ramp metering is part of a larger project, the Ageement will be executed with the lead agency on the larger project. The Ramp Metering Agreement defines the metering rates. Approval process includes the federal systems engineering Vee process and a Caltrans PID. | The I-80 SMART Corridor project was led by Alameda CTC, and is a cooperative effort between The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans); the ten municipalities along the corrido AC Transit; WestCAT; Alameda County Transportation Commissior (Alameda CTC); Contra Costa County Transportation Authority (CCTA); West Contra Costa Transportation Advisory Committee (WCCTAC); and the Metropolitan Transportation Commission. Caltrans typically retains ownership of the equipment. <br> Per Frank: "For the I-80 ICM project, while the lead agency was the AC CTC, Caltrans was steadfast in the requirement that the operational authority remain with Caltrans." |
| Dynamic Lane Use Control, including Merge/Shoulder | US-101 and I-280 do not employ this strategy today. The I-80 Smart Corridor project will have the ability to use dynamic lane control through the use of gantry mounted lane control signs. | Caltrans; approval process includes the federal systems engineering Vee process and a Caltrans PID. | The l-80 SMART Corridor project is an example of agency roles anc responsibilities in project development for this type of strategy. |
| Dynamic Speed Limits / <br> Advisories | US-101 and I-280 do not employ this strategy today. The I-80 Smart Corridor project will be the first application of this strategy in the Bay Area; the limits will be advisory only. | Caltrans has approval authority; an agreement with CHP is required to identify the enforcement approach | The I-80 SMART Corridor project is an example of agency roles anc responsibilities in project development for this type of strategy; Cl will provide enforcement. |
| High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Conversion | - The Bryant/Essex street on-ramp to eastbound I-80 in downtown San Francisco has an HOV2+ bypass lane. <br> - The San Mateo C/CAG is developing at least one HOV configuration for US101 between the Santa Clara County line and Interstate 380. The project is currently preparing a PID document. - VTA operates 36 miles of HOV lanes on US 101 from San Mateo County line to Morgan Hill in Santa Clara County. | FHWA approval is required to designate right of way on interstate route as an HOV. For routes on the State Highway System, California Vehicle Code Section 21655.5 gives Caltrans the authority to designate a lane as HOV; this code also requires Caltrans to obtain the MPO (MTC's) and/or county transportation commission's approval. <br> Caltrans requires a PID document (PSR and PR) for a project of this magnitude. | - When local funds are the main funding source, the local agency $v$ often lead project development. In the Bay Area, Alameda, Contr: Costa, Santa Clara, San Mateo and Solano agencies have all led HC projects. In Alameda County, the City of Fremont was designated the lead agency for a portion of the l-880 HOV lane project. Caltra will allow a local agency to be the lead in project development provided they can meet the oversight requirements that are speci' in the Caltrans design manual and the Caltrans Cooperative Agreement that is required for design of the facility. - Caltrans owns and operates all HOV facilities in the Bay Area (HO Express Lanes are different; see next row), regardless of which agency led/leads project development; this is because Caltrans is 1 only agency with legislative authority to do so. No legislation has been passed in California that authorizes an agency other than Caltrans to "implement and operate" an HOV lane. Express lanes different; see next row. |
| Congestion Pricing/HOT Conversion | - A congestion pricing toll is authorized for Treasure Island; the project is in the systems engineering phase. <br> - No HOT/Express Lanes exist today on 101 or 280 . Elsewhere in the Bay Area, HOT/Express Lanes are in place along I-880/SR-237, operated by VTA; and on I-680, operated by Sunol JPA. Additional HOT / Express Lanes are under construction on I-580, to be operated by the Alameda CTC (opening in 2015) and on I-680 in Contra Costa County, to be operated by BAIFA. <br> - VTA is planning to convert $\mathbf{3 6}$ miles of US 101 into Express Lanes. The project is currently in the Design phase, and is expected to be open in Late 2018. <br> - MTC and CCAG are currently studying the feasibility of Express Lanes on US101 in San Mateo, between the Santa Clara County line and Interstate 380. | - A federal tolling agreement is required for tolling on interstate highways. FHWA also requires that Express Lanes projects follow the Federal Systems Engineering "Vee" process. <br> - State legislative authority is required for implementing a toll facility in California. State law prohibits converting mixed use lanes directly into Express Lanes; only HOV lanes may be converted into HOT or Express Lanes. <br> - Caltrans must approve a PID document for Express Lanes. In San Francisco, this would also likely require Caltrans approval of design exceptions. <br> - VTA tolling authority (and Alameda's) was originally specified in AB 2032 (Dutra 2004) which added sections 149.5 (Sunol JPA) and 149.6 (VTA) to the Streets and Highway Code allowing demonstration HOT lane projects. AB 574 (Torrico 2007) made these projects permanent. <br> - AB 1467 in 2006 allowed regional transportation agencies to request approval from the CTC to operate HOT lanes. <br> - MTC obtained the authority from CTC in 2011 to develop and operate 270 miles of express lanes in Bay Area in 2011 (AB 1467, 2006). In April 2013 MTC delegated this authority to "develop and operate" to BAIFA through a cooperative agreement. BAIFA was formed in 2006 by MTC and BATA to finance the state contribution to the bridge seismic program and "to plan, develop and fund transportation related projects." The BAIFA Board has representatives from MTC, BATA, and Alameda, Contra Costa, and Solano Counties. <br> - In 2010, AB 798 established the California Transportation Finance Authority (CTFA), which was granted the power to authorize Caltrans or other regional transportation agencies to use tolls as a means of financing a transportation facility. | - SFCTA, as the Treasure Island Mobility Management Agency, has authority to own and operate the TI congestion pricing program through AB980 (2008) and AB141 (2014). <br> -The I-680 Express Lanes are operated by Sunol JPA. Caltrans own the right of way; the Sunol JPA owns the tolling equipment. This arrangement also applies to the Express Lanes operated by VTA. Similarly, the l-580 Express Lanes will be owned by Caltrans and operated byAlameda CTC. The Sunol JPA and Santa Clara both operate in a similar manner: these agencies have operational cont and day to day responsibilities for the staffing, setting of tolls and maintenance of toll related equipment. Each has an agreement w Caltrans specifying roles and responsibilities; in these cases, Caltra maintains the pavement. |


| Potential Strategies | Institutional - Coordination <br> What instutional mechanisms exist to coordinate around this strategy? | Financial <br> How is the capital and O\&M of this strategy funded? | Policy <br> Are policy changes currently being considered that would affect the application of this strategy in SF? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adaptive Ramp Metering (ARM) | Unknown | The I-80 Smart Corridor Project is funded by state CMIA funds, the Traffic Light Synchronization Program, Alameda County Measure B funds, and Contra Costa County Measure J funds. This is an "actively" managed project, requiring staff to monitor and provide oversight. For projects of this type (with an ongoing operations obligation) that are sponsored by a local agency, Caltrans will require a funding plan to cover Caltrans oversight and operations costs. An annual operating agreement will be required specifiying the roles and responsiblities and budget. | N/A |
| Dynamic Lane Use Control, including Merge/Shoulder | Unknown | The I-80 Smart Corridor Project is an example of how this type of strategy can be funded when part of a larger package of improvements. | N/A |
| Dynamic Speed Limits / <br> Advisories | Unknown | The I-80 Smart Corridor Project is an example of how this type of strategy can be funded when part of a larger package of improvements. | N/A |
| High Occupancy Vehicle <br> (HOV) Conversion | A Committee comprised of Caltrans, MTC and CHP oversees HOV lanes management in the Bay Area; another name for this Cmte is the Freeway Mgmt Executive Cmte. Historically, the Committee reviews and approves requests to modify Bay Area HOV lane policies (e.g., hours of operation, eligibility) to meet the legislative requirement of CVC 21655.6. A staff level version of this Cmte will oversee the technical aspects of the MLIP. | Traditional state fund sources such as STIP funds - both county share and inter-regional share - have been used to fund HOVs throughout the state. Federal CMAQ and STP funds have also been used. One-time state programs such as Corridor Mobility Improvement Account (CMIA) and Traffic Congestion Relief Program (TCRP) have also provided HOV funding. As the availability of state and federal funds has decreased, development of HOV facilities as been increasingly dependent on local funding for development and construction. These funds are primarily county sales tax measures but also may include developer impact fees and other local funds. | Caltrans is updating Deputy Directive 43 (Managed Lanes) that outlines roles, responsibilities and implementation requirements, and states the policy purpose for managed lanes on the SHS. |
| Congestion Pricing/HOT Conversion | - The California Toll Operators Committee (CTOC) is responsible for coordinating and setting interoperability guidelines for California Toll Facilities. The SFCTA joined CTOC in 2014. <br> - The Express Lanes Executive Steering Committee has a similar function for the Bay Area Express Lane network. The Committee has several Technical Working Groups. The SFCTA joined the ESC in 2014. - The "HOV Committee" (see above) will provide staff and executive oversight of the MLIP. | - Capital Costs - Project development and capital costs for have been funded with VPPP, local sales tax and other state and federal discretionary funds. O\&M Costs - Funded by toll revenues, typically with supplemental funding for operations during the initial years. The cost of services provided by other agencies - e.g., BATA for transaction processing; CHP for incident management; Caltrans for pavement maintenance - is negotiated. E.g., on the I-680 and I-880 Express Lanes, a portion of the Caltrans maintenance is reimbursed by the operating agencies per agreement. <br> - Current proposed legislation, AB 194, would require that (1) HOT revenues pay for maintenance, administration, and operation of HOT lanes, and (2) that any remaining HOT revenues be spent within the corridor they are generated. | - SB 983, failed 2014 legislation, would have removed the limit on the number of allowable HOT facilities in CA; limited the implementation and operation of new HOT lanes to the RTA (MTC) and VTA; and prohibited the conversion of mixed use lanes into HOT lanes, among other provisions. Current proposed legislation, AB 194, is identical to SB 983. <br> - The California State Transportation Agency (CaISTA) issued a White Paper in January 2015, titled "Tolling and Pricing for Congestion Management and Transportation Infrastructure Financing," with recommendations on: use of tolling to manage congestion and fund transportation infrastructure. It also proposes new legislation that would provide for the CTFA to authorize tolling for mobility management, not just financing. |

# Date: 02.04.15 <br> RE: Plans and Programs Committee February 10, 2015 <br> To: Plans and Programs Committee: Commissioners Tang (Chair), Christensen (Vice Chair), Breed, Farrell, He and Wiener (Ex Officio) <br> From: Lee Sage - Deputy Director for Capital Projects <br> Through: Filly Chang - Executive Director <br>  <br> Subject: INFORMATION - Major Capital Projects Update - I-80/Yerba Buena Island Interchange Improvement Project 


#### Abstract

Summary The Transportation Authority is working jointly with the Treasure Island Development Authority (TIDA) on the development of the I-80/Yerba Buena Island (YBI) Interchange Improvement Project. TIDA asked the Transportation Authority, in its capacity as the Congestion Management Agency, to lead the effort to prepare and obtain approval for all required technical documentation for the I-80/YBI Interchange Improvement Project because of its expertise in funding and interacting with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) on design aspects of the project. The project is funded with a combination of Federal Highway Bridge Program, State Proposition 1B Seismic Retrofit (Prop 1B) and TIDA funds. The scope of the I-80/YBI Interchange Improvement Project includes two major components: 1) The YBI Ramps Project-which includes constructing new westbound on and off ramps (on the east side of YBI) to the new Eastern Span of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge (SFOBB)—is currently in construction and scheduled for completion in August 2016; and 2) the YBI West-Side Bridges Project, which includes the seismic retrofit of the existing YBI Bridge Structures on the west side of the island, a critical component of island traffic circulation leading to and from the SFOBB. This component of the project is in the engineering phase and is scheduled to go to construction in the early 2017 time frame after the completion of the YBI Ramps project and the Caltrans SFOBB eastbound on-off ramp improvements project. This is an information item.


## BACKGROUND

The Transportation Authority is working jointly with the Treasure Island Development Authority (TIDA) on the development of the I-80/Yerba Buena Island (YBI) Interchange Improvement Project. TIDA asked the Transportation Authority, in its capacity as the Congestion Management Agency, to lead the effort to prepare and obtain approval for all required technical documentation for the I-80/YBI Interchange Improvement Project because of its expertise in funding and interacting with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) on design aspects of the project. The scope of the I-80/YBI Interchange Improvement Project includes two major components: 1) The YBI Ramps Improvement Project (Project), which includes constructing new westbound on and off ramps (on the east side of YBI) to the new Eastern Span of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge (SFOBB); and 2) seismic retrofit of the existing YBI West Side Bridges Project on the west side of the island, a critical component of island traffic circulation leading to and from the SFOBB.
A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Transportation Authority and TIDA establishes management responsibilities for the project of required consultant contract work administered by the Transportation Authority. TIDA has the responsibility to reimburse the Transportation Authority for all
costs for the I-80/YBI Interchange Improvement Project that are not reimbursed by federal and state funds and also provides the required local match.

## DISCUSSION

YBI Ramps Project: Consistent with the MOA between the Transportation Authority and TIDA for the I80/YBI Improvement Project, the Transportation Authority has undertaken the procurement and management of professional consultant services to provide the necessary engineering, environmental and construction management services for the YBI Ramps project.
The YBI Ramps Improvement Project Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement, with Caltrans as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) lead agency under delegation from the Federal Highway Administration and the Transportation Authority as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) lead agency, was approved in December 2011.
The Transportation Authority completed the Plans, Specifications and Estimates and right of way certification efforts for the project in March 2013, started advertisement of the construction contract with a Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) goal of $12.5 \%$ in September 2013 and opened three bids in November 2013. The construction contract was awarded to Golden State Bridge Inc. in December 2013 in the amount of $\$ 49,305,346$ construction contract with a $13.83 \%$ DBE commitment. A total construction allotment of $\$ 63,874,686$ was approved to cover the contract award amount, supplemental work funds, State furnished materials, and $20 \%$ contingency. Construction activities started in January 2014 and are approximately $54 \%$ complete with construction contract expenditures to date of $\$ 26,945,937$. Currently the contractor is tracking at $13.49 \%$ DBE participation and on target to meet the $13.83 \%$ commitment. Approximately $80 \%$ of all bridge foundation and column support work is complete. Construction completion is on schedule for August 2016.
Challenges as the project moves through the construction phase include: completing all foundation and column work in the summer of 2015; ensuring bridge false work erection safety compliance; meeting DBE goal compliance; minimizing traffic delays on the island in compliance with US Coast Guard License Agreement requirements and completing the construction contract by the summer of 2016 and within the available budget.

The project is funded with a combination of Federal Highway Bridge Program (HBP), State Proposition 1B Seismic Retrofit (Prop 1B) and TIDA funds. Table 1 summarizes the total estimated cost and funding for all phases (engineering, environmental, right of way, construction) of the YBI Ramps Project.

Table 1

| Federal HBP | $\$ 78,555,000$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| State Prop 1B | $\$ 9,423,000$ |
| TIDA | $\$ 10,064,000$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{\$ 9 8 , 0 4 2 , 0 0 0}$ |

YBI West Side Bridges Project: Consistent with the MOA between the Transportation Authority and TIDA for the I-80/YBI Improvement Project, the Transportation Authority has undertaken the procurement and management of professional consultant services to provide the necessary engineering and environmental services to produce all necessary technical documents for the project. There are a total of eight (8) bridge structures being studied. These bridge structures are a vital component of the YBI traffic circulation system and also serve as an important part of the on and off-ramp system to I-80 and the SFOBB. Seismic Strategy Reports for all eight-bridge structures were approved by the Caltrans Structures

Department in December 2011. The approved reports indicated that five of the bridge structures should be retrofitted in place while three of the bridge structures were recommended for replacement. Separate environmental documents Categorical Exclusions per NEPA and Categorical Exemptions per CEQA for each of the eight bridges were approved in December 2012.
As part of continued preliminary engineering and design efforts and as required by federal funding a Value Engineering Analysis (VA) Report was prepared in February 2014 in consultation with TIDA, the San Francisco Public Works (SFPW), and independent construction experts. The VA team made various recommendations for the Transportation Authority's and TIDA's consideration to reduce overall project risk and cost. The recommended VA Report Alternative estimated at $\$ 66$ million will save approximately $\$ 9$ million compared to the environmentally approved alternative estimated at $\$ 75$ million and will also improve seismic performance, simplify construction efforts, minimize maintenance cost and is preferred by TIDA and SFPW. Caltrans approved the VA Report in November 2014. The introduction of the VA Alternative will require additional engineering and environmental analysis to be performed. All work necessary to prepare the required technical analysis will be performed in accordance with current Caltrans and Federal Highway Administration policies and procedures.

Project Schedule: The Transportation Authority desires to adhere to the milestone schedule shown below.

- VA Alternative Environmental Approval
- PS\&E Completion
- Construction Start
- Construction Completion

March 2016
December 2016
March 2017
Summer 2019

Construction start is scheduled to start after completion of the YBI Ramps project and the Caltrans SFOBB eastbound on-off ramps improvement project in order to avoid traffic circulation delays to, from and on the island.
Challenges as the project moves through the preliminary engineering phase include: expediting the required additional environmental analysis, early engagement of SFPUC utility divisions to plan for early utility relocations, evaluation of potential alternative construction contract delivery methods; early tree removal contract to avoid environmental delays and completion of the final design by the end of December 2016 to ensure a construction start in early 2017.
Table 2 summarizes the total estimated cost and funding for all phases (engineering, environmental, right of way, construction) of the YBI West Side Bridges Project. Preliminary engineering expenditures as of December 2014 are $\$ 6,297,558$.

Table 2

| Federal HBP | $\$ 58,718,000$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| State Prop 1B | $\$ 6,216,000$ |
| TIDA | $\$ 1,392,000$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{\$ 6 6 , 3 2 6 , 0 0 0}$ |

## ALTERNATIVES

None. This is an information item.

## CAC POSITION

None. This is an information item.

## FINANCIAL IMPACTS

None. This is an information item.

## RECOMMENDATION

None. This is an information item.

## Memorandum

RE: Citizens Advisory Committee February 25, 2015

To: Citizens Advisory Committee
From: Cynthia Fong - Deputy Director for Finance and Administration ff
Subject: $\quad$ ACTION - Adopt a Motion of Support for Amendment of the Adopted Fiscal Year 2014/15 Budget to Increase Revenues by $\$ 2,959,881$ and Decrease Expenditures by $\$ 29,750,654$ for a Total Net Increase in Fund Balance of $\$ 32,710,535$

## Summary

Every year between January and April, we present the Board with any adjustments to the annual budget adopted the previous June. This revision is an opportunity to take stock of changes in revenue trends, recognize grants or other funds that are obtained subsequent to the original approval of the annual budget, and adjust for unforeseen expenditures. In June 2014, through Resolution 14-74, the Transportation Authority adopted the Fiscal Year (FY) 2014/15 Annual Budget and Work Program. Revenue and expenditure figures pertaining to several capital projects need to be updated from the original estimates contained in the adopted FY 2014/15 Budget. The Transportation Authority's Fiscal Policy allows for the amendment of the adopted budget during the fiscal year to reflect actual revenues and expenditures incurred. We propose that the adopted FY 2014/15 Budget be amended as shown in Attachment A. We are seeking a motion of support to amend the adopted FY 2014/15 budget to increase revenues by $\$ 2,959,881$ and decrease expenditures by $\$ 29,750,654$ for a total net increase in fund balance of $\$ 32,710,535$.

## BACKGROUND

In June 2014, through approval of Resolution 14-74, the Transportation Authority adopted the Fiscal Year (FY) 2014/15 Annual Budget and Work Program. The Transportation Authority's Fiscal Policy allows for the amendment of the adopted budget during the fiscal year to reflect actual revenues and expenditures incurred. Every year between January and April, we present the Board with any adjustments to the annual budget adopted the previous year. The budget revision is an opportunity to take stock of changes in revenue trends, recognize grants or other funds that are obtained subsequent to the original budget approval, and adjust for unforeseen expenditures. Also at that time, revenue projections and expenditure line items are revised to reflect new information or requirements identified in the months elapsed since the adoption of the annual budget. The revisions typically take place after completion of the annual fiscal audit, which certifies actual expenditures and carryover revenues.

## DISCUSSION

The purpose of this memorandum is to brief the Citizens Advisory Committee on the proposed FY 2014/15 budget revisions and to seek a motion of support for adoption of an amended budget. The budget revision reflects an increase of $\$ 2,959,881$ in revenues and decrease of $\$ 29,750,654$ in expenditures for a total net increase of $\$ 32,710,535$ in fund balance. Below is a narrative for the proposed revisions. The detailed proposed budget revisions by line item are included in Table 1 on page 2. The effect of the amendment on the adopted FY 2014/15 Budget (in the aggregate line item format specified in the Transportation Authority's Fiscal Policy) is shown in Attachments A and B.

Table I

|  |  | Adopted Budget FY 2014/15 |  | roposed endment se/(Decrease) |  | roposed ded Budget Y 2014/15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenues: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales Tax Revenues | \$ | 91,826,191 | \$ | 6,996,809 | \$ | 98,823,000 |
| Interest Income |  | 392,006 |  | $(45,816)$ |  | 346,190 |
| Federal/State/Regional Revenues |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal CMAQ Program: eFleet Carsharing Electrified |  | 417,575 |  | 479,023 |  | 896,598 |
| Federal Highway Bridge Program - I-80/YBI Ramps Interchange Improvement Project |  | 37,493,049 |  | $(6,517,869)$ |  | 30,975,180 |
| Federal Highway Bridge Program - YBI Bridge Structures |  | 2,537,712 |  | $(215,127)$ |  | 2,322,585 |
| Federal Small Smart Funds (from SFMTA): Van Ness Avenue Bus Rapid Transit |  | 31,339 |  | 176,820 |  | 208,159 |
| Federal Strategic Highway Research Program |  | - |  | 61,975 |  | 61,975 |
| Federal Treasure Island Mobility Management Priority Development |  | 127,817 |  | 348,183 |  | 476,000 |
| State Seismic Retrofit Proposition IB - I/80 YBI Interchange Improvement Project |  | 4,857,622 |  | $(868,201)$ |  | 3,989,42 I |
| Regional MTC - Presidio Parkway (ABII7I) |  | - |  | 1,408,129 |  | 1,408,129 |
| Regional San Francisco (OCII) - Folsom Street Ramps |  | 2,708,737 |  | 583,377 |  | 3,292,114 |
| Regional San Francisco (OEWD) - Late Night Transportation |  | - |  | 40,000 |  | 40,000 |
| Regional San Francisco (Planning, SFMTA) - Travel Demand Modeling Assistance |  | - |  | 200,000 |  | 200,000 |
| Regional San Francisco (SFMTA) - Waterfront Transportation Assessment |  | 60,869 |  | 79,499 |  | 140,368 |
| Regional San Francisco (SFPUC) - 19th Avenue City-Combined Project |  | - |  | 160,000 |  | 160,000 |
| Other Program Revenues |  | 8,628,427 |  | 77,682 |  | 8,706,109 |
| Other Revenues |  | 5,675,220 |  | $(4,603)$ |  | 5,670,617 |
| Total Increase in Revenues |  | 154,756,564 | \$ | 2,959,88 I | \$ | 157,716,445 |
| Expenditures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital Project Costs |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Individual Project Grants, Programs \& Initiatives |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prop K | \$ | 150,000,000 | \$ | $(25,000,000)$ | \$ | 125,000,000 |
| TFCA |  | 809,871 |  | 173,185 |  | 983,056 |
| Vehicle Registration Fee |  | 10,458,813 |  | - |  | 10,458,813 |
| Subtotal Individual Project Grants, Programs \& Initiatives |  | 161,268,684 |  | $(24,826,815)$ |  | 136,441,869 |
| Technical Professional Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| eFleet Carsharing Electrified |  | 421,851 |  | 484,619 |  | 906,470 |
| I-80/YBI Ramps Improvement Project |  | 42,246,494 |  | $(7,324,062)$ |  | 34,922,432 |
| YBI Bridge Structures |  | 2,830,000 |  | $(234,564)$ |  | 2,595,436 |
| Van Ness Avenue Bus Rapid Transit |  | 132,500 |  | 169,731 |  | 302,231 |
| Strategic Highway Research Program |  | - |  | 42,900 |  | 42,900 |
| Treasure Island Mobility Management Agency |  | 329,000 |  | 116,229 |  | 445,229 |
| Folsom Street Ramps |  | 2,530,000 |  | 583,377 |  | 3,113,377 |
| Late Night Transportation |  | - |  | 25,650 |  | 25,650 |
| Waterfront Transportation Assessment |  | 29,000 |  | 73,341 |  | 102,341 |
| 19th Avenue City-Combined Project |  | 170,021 |  | 273,093 |  | 443,114 |
| San Francisco Transportation Plan Update |  | - |  | 24,375 |  | 24,375 |
| Freeway Corridor Management Study |  | - |  | 70,980 |  | 70,980 |
| Transit Core Capacity Study |  | - |  | 90,000 |  | 90,000 |
| Other Technical Professional Services |  | 4,535,409 |  | 105,788 |  | 4,641,197 |
| Subtotal Technical Professional Services |  | 53,224,275 |  | $(5,498,543)$ |  | 47,725,732 |
| Subtotal Capital Project Costs |  | 214,492,959 |  | (30,325,358) |  | 184,167,601 |
| Administrative Operating Costs |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personnel Expenditures |  | 5,975,770 |  | 574,704 |  | 6,550,474 |
| Non-personnel Expenditures |  | 3,180,230 |  | - |  | 3,180,230 |
| Subtotal Administrative Operating Costs |  | 9,156,000 |  | 574,704 |  | 9,730,704 |
| Debt Service |  | 1,786,600 |  | - |  | 1,786,600 |
| Total Decrease in Expenditures |  | 225,435,559 | \$ | (29,750,654) | \$ | 195,684,905 |

Prop K Sales Tax Revenues: The budgeted revenues for Sales Tax programs are from a voter-approved levy of $0.5 \%$ sales tax in the county of San Francisco for transportation projects and programs included in the voter-approved Expenditure Plan. The Prop K Sales Tax Revenue's Expenditure Plan includes investments in four major categories: 1) Transit; 2) Streets and Traffic Safety; 3) Paratransit services for seniors and disabled people and 4) Transportation System Management/Strategic Initiatives. The Transportation Authority's adopted FY 2014/15 budget included anticipated sales tax revenues of $\$ 91.8$ million. Based on FY 2014/15 sales tax revenues earned through December 2014 of $\$ 49.6$ million, the Transportation Authority projects sales tax revenues to increase compared to the budgeted revenues for FY $2014 / 15$ by $\$ 7$ million, as shown on Table 1. This projection is aligned with the San Francisco Controller's Office's projection that FY 2014/15 sales tax revenues will increase by $5 \%$ as compared to the actual revenues earned in FY 2013/14. The sales tax revenue projection is net of the Board of Equalization's charges for the collection of the tax.

Interest Income: Most of the Transportation Authority's investable assets are deposited in the City's Treasury Pool. Based on direction from the Treasurer's Office, the Transportation Authority's adopted FY 2014/15 budget assumed to earn approximately $0.5 \%$ during the year for deposits in the Pooled Investment Fund with an average sales tax fund budgeted cash balance of approximately $\$ 77$ million during the year. The level of Transportation Authority deposits held in the pool during the year depends on the Prop K capital project reimbursement requests. The budgeted cash balance consists largely of allocated Prop K funds, which are invested until invoices are received and sponsors are reimbursed. Interest income earned through December 2014 was $\$ 170,116$, due to a lower average sales tax fund cash balance. This amendment decreases Interest Income by $\$ 45,816$ for FY 2014/15 activity, as shown on Table 1.
eFleet Carsharing Electrified Project: The Transportation Authority serves as a fiscal agent to support City CarShare. In October 2010, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) awarded $\$ 1.7$ million in federal Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program funds to the Transportation Authority for this project. In December 2011 and August 2012, the Transportation Authority received authorization from the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) to spend $\$ 1.7$ million on the project. Required local match funds are reimbursed to the Transportation Authority by City CarShare. We anticipate higher expenditures in FY 2014/15 due to project delays associated with federal procurement processes from the previous fiscal year. We obtained approvals from MTC and Caltrans recently to use federal funds to buy electric vehicles instead of electric vehicle charging stations to streamline the federal process. City CarShare anticipates completing the project by June 2016. This amendment increases Federal Revenues by $\$ 479,023$ and Capital Project Expenditures by $\$ 484,619$ for FY 2014/15 activity, as shown on Table 1.
Interstate 80/Yerba Buena Island (YBI) Interchange Improvement Project: We are working jointly with the Treasure Island Development Authority (TIDA) on the development of the I-80/YBI Ramps Improvement Project and YBI Bridge Structures (collectively known as the I-80/YBI Interchange Improvement Project). In July 2013, Caltrans approved a $\$ 77.5$-million construction phase funding request, consisting of a combination of Federal Highway Bridge Program and State Proposition 1B Seismic Retrofit funds. Construction activities for the I-80/YBI Ramps Improvement Project began in February 2014 and are slightly slower than anticipated due to delays in tree removal and foundation construction work caused by early nesting of birds in the unusually dry, warm weather last winter season. In addition, the original budget assumed use of more contingency funds in this fiscal year than anticipated. We still anticipate construction for the project will be completed by August 2016. Due to the delay of additional federal funding, a portion of this year's project activities for the YBI Bridge Structures will be deferred to FY 2015/16. This amendment decreases Federal Revenues by $\$ 6,732,996$,
decreases State Revenues by $\$ 868,201$ and decreases Capital Project Expenditures by $\$ 7,558,626$ for FY 2014/15 activity, as shown on Table 1.

Van Ness Avenue Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Project: In 2010, the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA) designated a Project Manager for the project who would subsequently assumed responsibility for leading the engineering designs and development of the associated Conceptual Engineering Report, with support from San Francisco Public Works. In November 2012, the SFMTA Transit Capital Committee approved the use of $\$ 1,486,000$ of the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Small Starts funds for the environmental and advanced conceptual engineering phase of the project in order to preserve Prop K funds to match FTA Small Starts funds in future phases of the project. In December 2012, through Resolution 13-20, the Board approved amending the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with SFMTA to provide an additional $\$ 208,962$ in appropriated Prop K funds to the SFMTA and accept $\$ 434,531$ in FTA Small Starts Funds from the SFMTA to complete the environmental phase of the project and both agencies finalized the transition plan for the project. Due to the delay of MOA negotiations, a portion of the revenue reimbursements have been deferred to FY $2014 / 15$. This amendment increases Federal Revenues by $\$ 176,820$ and Capital Project Expenditures by $\$ 169,731$, as shown on Table 1.

Strategic Highway Research Program Transit Passenger Simulation: In Fall 2014, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) awarded the Transportation Authority (as part of a three-agency consortium) a $\$ 700,000,24$-month grant to implement applied research on transit passenger simulation in a real-world planning environment. At the conclusion of this grant, San Francisco will have a more robust set of tools with which to analyze transit crowding and transit reliability. While a large tranche of the work will be completed in-house, technical professional services are needed for project management among the three agencies, and planning expertise. This amendment increases Federal Revenues by $\$ 61,975$, increases Capital Project Expenditures by $\$ 42,900$ and shifts Administrative Operating (Personnel) Costs from Sales Tax Program to Congestion Management Agency (CMA) Programs by $\$ 19,075$ for FY 2014/15 activity, as shown on Table 1.
Treasure Island Mobility Management Agency (TIMMA): On April 1, 2014, through Resolution No. 110-14, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors designated the Transportation Authority as the TIMMA for San Francisco to oversee the implementation of the Treasure Island Transportation Implementation Plan in accordance with the Treasure Island Transportation Management Act (AB 981), which includes congestion pricing and travel demand management on Treasure Island. Work to date has included the near completion of the policy and financial analysis of the congestion pricing program, drafting of TIMMA agency formation plans, and collaboration with partner agencies on operating agreements. The scope of work for FY 2014/15 focuses on completing the policy and financial analyses, ongoing governance and outreach activities, and beginning the system manager engineering phase of work. Tasks include: developing agency partnership agreements; recommending toll policies; developing cost estimates and a financial profile of the program; preparing the Concept of Operations system engineering document; and continued agency and public stakeholder involvement. TIMMA program revenues for FY 2014/15 include federal grant funds from FHWA and the MTC and local funds from TIDA. Since MTC grant conditions requires reimbursement to be requested only upon the completion of grant deliverables, revenue reimbursements incurred through June 30, 2014 have been deferred to FY 2014/15. In addition, on October 21, 2014, through Resolution 15-13, the Transportation Authority Board appropriated $\$ 150,000$ in Prop K funds for the TIMMA Program. This amendment increases Federal Revenues by $\$ 348,183$ and increases Capital Project Expenditures by $\$ 116,229$ for FY 2014/15 activity, as shown on Table 1.

Presidio Parkway Project: Construction of the Presidio Parkway is organized into two phases, with Phase I being delivered under a traditional design-bid-build process and Phase II under a public-private partnership agreement. The project has a very complicated funding plan comprised of more than 15 different federal, state, regional, and local sources. In November 2009, MTC awarded $\$ 80$ million in AB1171 regional bridge tolls to the Transportation Authority for expenses related to Phase I construction, which was completed in the spring of 2012. Total expenditures for this effort were recognized in FY 2011/12. Due to the delay of complete invoice submittals, revenue reimbursements for Phase I construction costs of $\$ 1,408,129$ incurred by Caltrans through June 30, 2012 has been deferred to FY 2014/15. The overall project budget has not changed. This amendment increases Regional Revenues by $\$ 1,408,129$ for FY 2014/15 activity, as shown on Table 1.

Construction activities for the Presidio Parkway Project Phase II are currently anticipated to be substantially completed by September 2015. Caltrans will provide a one-time milestone payment upon substantial completion of construction and will continue to make quarterly availability payments to the developer, Golden Link Concessionaire, LLC. Transportation Authority responsibilities include arranging for and serving as aggregator of all local funds for the milestone payment, including \$75 million from the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway and Transportation District (Bridge District) and \$20.3 million of Prop K funds. Based on the funding agreement between the Bridge District and the Transportation Authority, the Bridge District shall pay the Transportation Authority no later than 75 days prior to the substantial completion date. Prop K funds will be requested through a separate appropriation request. Should the project advance faster than currently anticipated, triggering a milestone payment prior to June 30, 2015, this would result in a significant increase in both Regional Revenues and Capital Project Expenditures which would be reflected in a second mid-year budget amendment.

Folsom Street Off-Ramp Realignment Project: In August 2013, the Office of Community Investment and Infrastructure (OCII), as the Successor Agency to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, requested that the Transportation Authority be the lead agency in the implementation of the project and will fully reimburse the Transportation Authority for project management, administrative, construction management, and construction services, collectively referred to as the construction phase. The Folsom Street off-ramp provides a San Francisco exit from the Bay Bridge, currently touching down at Folsom and Fremont Streets. The OCII has an agreement with Caltrans to realign the ramp to provide for a more functional intersection consistent with the area's redevelopment plan. Construction activities began in September 2014 and are anticipated to be completed by May 2015. On February 17, 2015, the OCII Board approved an amendment to the MOA to fully reimburse the Transportation Authority for a total not to exceed $\$ 3,479,541$ for additional construction and construction support expenditures. The proposed budget amendment increases Regional Revenues by $\$ 583,377$ and Capital Projects Expenditures by $\$ 583$,377 for FY 2014/15 activity, as shown on Table 1.
All construction projects typically incur change orders due to site conditions differing from those anticipated during design. Chemical and material tests of excavated materials are required prior to transporting the materials off-site. The two stockpiles of materials excavated when the old ramp was demolished have test positive for contamination: one with oil contamination and another with lead contamination. Preliminary tests of material not yet excavated also suggest another pocket of lead contamination. The oil-contaminated material will be hauled off-site to an appropriate landfill and costs have been included in the current budget amendment. The disposition of the lead-contaminated material, including cost and time impacts, is still being discussed with OCII and Caltrans staff. This will likely result in another increase in both Regional Revenues and Capital Project Expenditures and will be reflected in a second mid-year budget amendment, if necessary.

Late Night Transportation: At the urging of the Board of Supervisors, the Office of Economic and Workforce Development (OEWD) and the City's Entertainment Commission formed a Late Night Transportation Working Group to create a Late Night Integrated Transportation Plan to improve late night transportation options for San Francisco residents, workers, and visitors. Through an MOA with OEWD, OEWD provides funding to the Transportation Authority for project management and consulting services to support the Late Night Transportation Working Group led by OEWD and the Entertainment Commission. This amendment increases Regional Revenues by $\$ 40,000$, increases Capital Projects Expenditures by $\$ 25,650$, and shifts Administrative Operating (Personnel) Costs from Sales Tax Program to CMA Programs by $\$ 14,350$ for FY 2014/15 activity, as shown on Table 1.

Travel Demand Modeling Assistance: The Transportation Authority maintains the "SF-CHAMP" San Francisco Travel Demand Forecasting Model, which is the official transportation modeling tool for San Francisco and is certified as compliant with the Regional Transportation Plan by the MTC. The SFMTA and Planning Department frequently requests travel demand projects from SF-CHAMP to evaluate the impacts for various City projects. The SFMTA and the Planning Department agreed to provide funding of up to $\$ 100,000$ each to the Transportation Authority for the care, maintenance and updates of SFCHAMP, in order to implement new relevant features, reporting tools and up-to-date assumptions about travel behavior. All project expenditures were included in the Transportation Authority's adopted FY 2014/15 budget. This amendment increases Regional Revenues by $\$ 200,000$, as shown on Table 1.
$19^{\text {th }}$ Avenue City-Combined Project: The SFMTA, as part of its Transit Effectiveness Project, proposes to construct corner bulb-outs at 21 intersections along the $19^{\text {th }}$ Avenue corridor between Lincoln Way and Junipero Serra Boulevard. In addition, the SFMTA will replace the light rail track in 19th Avenue at Rossmoor Drive to maintain a state of good repair. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) proposes to replace and/or add water distribution lines; and to inspect, repair and/or replace sewer mains and laterals within or crossing $19^{\text {th }}$ Avenue between Lincoln Way and Eucalyptus Drive. The SFMTA and SFPUC work along the $19^{\text {th }}$ Avenue corridor between Lincoln Way and Junipero Serra Boulevard will be combined into one City project referred to as the $19^{\text {th }}$ Avenue City Combined Project (Project). Since $19^{\text {th }}$ Avenue and Park Presidio Boulevard together comprises U.S. Highway 1 through the City, which is owned by Caltrans, Caltrans must review and approve the design of all improvements to these streets. The Transportation Authority will complete the project approval documents required by Caltrans in accordance with Caltrans standards, including a Project Study Report/Project Report, in order to prepare the Project for the final engineering design phase. The SFPUC has agreed to contribute to the Transportation Authority for the preparation of the project approval documents required by Caltrans. The Project is also funded by a $\$ 717,000$ Prop K appropriation, previously approved through Resolution 09-57. This amendment increases Regional Revenues by $\$ 160,000$ and Capital Projects Expenditures by $\$ 273,093$ for FY 2014/15 activity, as shown on Table 1.

Prop K Project Grants, Programs \& Initiatives: Our estimated FY 2014/15 capital expenditures for Prop K project grants, programs and initiatives was based on sponsor input and analyses leading to adoption of the 2014 Strategic Plan in September 2014, the 2014 5-Year Prioritization Program updates, and a review of current project delivery and reimbursement rates. We recommend revising this estimate down from $\$ 150$ million to $\$ 125$ million, a $\$ 25$ million decrease, as shown on Table 2. Just over a dozen of the largest Prop K projects accounted for over $80 \%$ of anticipated Prop K Expenditures in the adopted budget. Most of the proposed capital expenditure decrease can be attributed to delays in the SFMTA's Radio Replacement Project (one of the largest Prop K allocations) and a suite of related Central Control and Communications Projects which have schedules that are dependent upon the Radio Replacement Project. The design build contract for the Radio Replacement Project links payments to
delivery milestones; thus, SFMTA has indicated that an anticipated milestone payment of over $\$ 20$ million in FY 2014/15 have been pushed out reducing this year's expenditures to an estimated $\$ 3$ million. The recommended $\$ 25$ million decrease in capital expenditures also reflects sponsors' practice of billing other sources (e.g. bonds, federal funds) first, a handful of de-obligations as projects close out, and project delays often associated with coordination with other agencies (e.g. complete streets coordination).

Transportation Fund for Clean Air (TFCA) Program Expenditures: Through the TFCA program, the Transportation Authority recommends projects that improve air quality by reducing motor vehicle emissions. The TFCA capital program includes new FY 2014/15 projects, and carryover prior year projects with multi-year schedules. This amendment increases Capital Project Expenditures by $\$ 173,185$ for FY 2014/15 activity, as shown on Table 2. The primary reason for the increase in Capital Project Expenditures is that an additional $\$ 246,239$ in TFCA funds were reprogrammed to new projects in FY 2014/15 than had been anticipated. These additional funds were from the cancelled City College Bicycle Route 770 Modification project and de-obligations from completed projects.

San Francisco Transportation Plan (SFTP) Update: In 2013, the Transportation Authority adopted the SFTP that serves as the city's blueprint for transportation system development and investment over the next 30 years. Consistent with newly adopted regional guidelines for development of countywide transportation plans, we initiated the 2017 SFTP Update in 2014 to update the plan to account for changes in mobility conditions since the last plan was adopted (e.g., the proliferation of Transportation Network Companies, significant housing construction, etc.) and to inform the 2017 Regional Transportation Plan (Plan Bay Area) update, which is now underway. The SFTP Update will identify key transportation needs through an analysis of future trends, and aligns these needs with projected available funding, as well as potential new revenues. The SFTP Update will include background papers and studies (land use, revenue, institutional, etc.) and strategic policy initiatives to support the investments in the transportation system. Consultant tasks for this project include project management support and technical analysis for needs identification and investment scenarios. This amendment reflects early planning activities, scoping, and coordination work with City partners to develop a project charter for this multi-agency effort. The amendment increases Capital Projects Expenditures by $\$ 24,375$ and shifts Administrative Operating (Personnel) Costs from Sales Tax Program to CMA Programs by $\$ 109,942$ for FY 2014/15 activity, as shown on Table 1.
San Francisco Freeway Corridor Management Study (SF FCMS): SF FCMS is a collaborative effort that builds on recommendations from the 2013 SFTP calling for such a study to help address significant projected increases in travel demand and congestion in the U.S. 101/I-280 corridors. The SF FCMS initiates a planning process to look at ways to increase the operational efficiency and person throughput of San Francisco's freeways by considering technology and signage/striping, as well as converting existing general purpose travel lanes to carpool or transit lanes, and/or managed (express) lanes. It will provide inputs and priorities from San Francisco into parallel freeway management plans at both the regional and state level. This was one of the highest performing projects in Plan Bay Area. The SF FCMS findings will inform the development of the 2017 Plan Bay Area and SFTP updates. Project activities in FY 2014/15 will be funded by Prop K, appropriated through Resolution 15-09. This amendment increases Capital Projects Expenditures by $\$ 70,980$ for FY 2014/15 activity, as shown on Table 1.
San Francisco Bay Area Core Capacity Transit Study: The Transportation Authority is partnering with multiple agencies on the San Francisco Bay Area Core Capacity Transit Study led by the MTC. The study was identified as a critical need through analysis conducted as part of Plan Bay Area and the SFTP and will identify short-, medium-, and long-term solutions to increase transit capacity in the Transbay and Muni

Metro corridors. The MTC, the SFMTA, the Bay Area Rapid Transit District, the Alameda Contra Costa Transit District, the Water Emergency Transportation Authority, Caltrain, and the Transportation Authority agreed to partner on the Study under MTC's leadership. The agencies were successful in securing $\$ 1$ million in competitive grant funds from the federal Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery planning grant program and committed $\$ 1$ million in local match for a total budget of $\$ 2$ million to pay for consultant costs of the study. The Transportation Authority's contribution to project activities will be funded by Prop K, appropriated through Resolution 15-09. This amendment increases Capital Projects Expenditures by $\$ 90,000$ and shifts Administrative Operating (Personnel) Costs from Sales Tax Program to CMA Programs by $\$ 50,000$ for FY 2014/15 activity, as shown on Table 1.

Other Technical Professional Services: Other technical professional services need to be updated from the original estimates contained in the adopted FY 2014/15 budget. Additional expenditures anticipated in FY 2014/15 include $\$ 50,000$ for the Central Subway Phase III - Initial Study, and $\$ 42,340$ for the Chinatown Community-Based Transportation Plan. Project activities will be funded by Prop K appropriations, previously approved by the Transportation Authority Board. This amendment increases Capital Projects Expenditures by $\$ 105,788$ for FY 2014/15 activity, as shown on Table 1.

Staff Reorganization Plan: In May 2014, through Resolution 14-80, the Transportation Authority approved a staff reorganization plan to address staff capacity and sustainability issues given ongoing ambitious work programs and Board interest in expanding and enhancing certain aspects of the work program (e.g. communications). The restructuring was not reflected in the adopted budget to allow for time needed to recruit and hire new personnel. The proposed amendment will add five of the eight new full time equivalent positions and two staff promotions. Adoption of the staff reorganization plan did not have immediate budgetary implications because positions are filled dependent upon securing funding. This amendment increases Administrative Operating Expenditures by $\$ 574,704$ for FY 2014/15 activity, as shown on Table 1.

We propose that the adopted FY 2014/15 Budget be amended as shown in Attachment A.

## ALTERNATIVES

1. Adopt a motion of support for amendment of the adopted FY 2014/15 budget to increase revenues by $\$ 2,959,881$, decrease expenditures by $\$ 29,750,654$ for a total net increase in fund balance of $\$ 32,710,535$, as requested.
2. Adopt a motion of support for amendment of the adopted FY 2014/15 budget to increase revenues by $\$ 2,959,881$, decrease expenditures by $\$ 29,750,654$ for a total net increase in fund balance of $\$ 32,710,535$, with modifications.
3. Defer action, pending additional information or further staff analysis.

## FINANCIAL IMPACTS

If approved, the proposed amendment to the FY 2014/15 Budget would add $\$ 2,959,881$ in revenues and decrease $\$ 29,750,654$ in expenditures for a net increase of $\$ 32,710,535$ in fund balance as described above.

## RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a motion of support for amendment of the adopted FY 2014/15 budget to increase revenues by $\$ 2,959,881$, decrease expenditures by $\$ 29,750,654$ for a total net increase in fund balance of
\$32,710,535.

Attachments (2):
A. Proposed Amended Fiscal Year 2014/15 Budget
B. Fiscal Year 2014/15 Budget Amendment Line Item Detail


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## Total Revenues

San Francisco County Transportation Authority Attachment B

## Fiscal Year 2014/15 Budget Amendment Line Item <br> Line Item Detail









\$ 9,655,391

Includes Sales Tax and Vehicle Registration Fee For Transportation Improvements Reserved for Program and Operating Contingency

$$
\begin{array}{llll}\text { Fund Reserved for Program and Operating Contingency } & \$ & 9,182,619 & \$\end{array}
$$

Expenditures:
Capital Project Costs
Individual Project Grants, Programs \& Initiatives Technical Professional Services
Administrative Operating Costs Administrative Operating
Personnel Expenditures
Salaries
Fringe Benefits
Pay for Performance
Non-personnel Expenditures
Administrative Operations Administrative Operaipment, Furniture \& Fixtures Commissioner-Related Expenses
Debt Service
Interest and Fiscal Charges
Total Expenditures

> Other Financing Sources (Uses):
Transfers in - Prop K Match to Grant Funding
Transfers out - Prop K Match to Grant Funding
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)
Net Change in Fund Balance
Budgetary Fund Balance, as of July I

$$
\text { Budgetary Fund Balance, as of June } 30
$$

Date: 01.08.15<br>RE:<br>Finance Committee January 13, 2015<br>To: Finance Committee: Commissioners Cohen (Chair), Wiener (Vice Chair), Christensen, Farrell, Tang and Avalos (Ex Officio)<br>From: David Uniman - Deputy Director for Planning $\perp \downarrow \ell$.<br>Through: Tilly Chang - Executive Director<br>Subject: ACTION - Recommend Approval of the Scope of Work for the Improving West Side Transit Access Strategic Analysis Report


#### Abstract

Summary At the November 18 meeting of the Finance Committee, Commissioner Tang requested that staff conduct a Strategic Analysis Report (SAR) to investigate options for improving access to alternative modes, especially transit, on the West Side of San Francisco. She cited the 2014 Sunset District Blueprint that identified the need to improve transit service quality in the west side, which is less convenient and reliable than in the eastern core of the city. As a result, a disproportionate share of west side residents and employees choose to drive. Equity analysis conducted for the San Francisco Transportation Plan identified that transit access in the city's west side is poorer than in other parts of the city. As part of the SAR scoping process, we have consulted further with Commissioner Tang and with the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency on relevant issues that should be addressed in the SAR. The proposed SAR will identify recommendations for improving the alternative transportation options available in the west side, focusing on one or more specific travel markets (e.g. west side to downtown or west side to south bay) as well as one or more target groups of travelers (e.g. students, commuters, or other). The SAR will identify the current travel patterns of those in the target market; identify the transportation options already available to them and those planned for the future, and make strategic recommendations regarding possible additional improvements that would serve their travel needs and encourage use of sustainable modes of travel. The effort is intended to be completed in approximately six months for an expected cost of $\$ 30,000$. We budgeted for two SARs in Fiscal Year 2014/15. If approved, this would be the first SAR authorized this fiscal year. We are seeking approval of the scope of work for the Improving West Side Transit Access SAR.


## background

Strategic analysis reports (SARs) are prepared periodically by the San Francisco County Transportation Authority (Transportation Authority) to shed light on key issues and to assist the Board in the development of policy with regard to specific transportation topics in San Francisco that do not appear to be adequately addressed by existing regulations or activities.
At the November $18^{\text {th }}$ Plans and Programs Committee, Commissioner Katy Tang requested that we initiate a SAR to investigate options for improving access to alternative modes, especially transit, on the West Side of San Francisco. Equity analysis conducted for the San Francisco Transportation Plan (SFTP) identified that transit access in the city's west side is poorer than in other parts of the city. As a result of this and other factors, a disproportionate share of west side residents drive alone to work and for shopping and errands. The Sunset District Blueprint, completed in 2014, identified concerns with unreliable or infrequent transit service as a top community concern.
Work is underway to improve the quality of access options from the west side, including the Muni Forward project, development of the bicycle network and many other initiatives. To inform these
ongoing studies and trends, the West Side needs a vision for what it would take to create the kind of high-quality transportation offerings that would reduce reliance on private vehicles and shift additional trips to transit, focusing on one or more specific travel markets.

## DISCUSSION

As called for in the Transportation Authority's procedures governing the development of SARs, the scope of work must be presented to the committee on which the requester sits (in this case, the Finance Committee) and the Transportation Authority Board for approval. The committee and Board will review and provide guidance on the scope of work and schedule before staff proceeds further with SAR development.

The SAR will identify the top priority travel market(s) of interest; explore the current travel patterns of those in the target market; identify the transportation options already available to them and those planned for the future; identify strategic issues and opportunities for each of the selected travel markets; and make recommendations for follow-on work to advance one or more specific project concepts.

The identification of new opportunities for improving alternative mode access for one or more specific travel markets and groups of travelers in the short and medium-terms will be a core part of the SARs analysis. The SAR will examine:

- What additional specific strategies could the city pursue to raise the attractiveness of transit in the selected markets, beyond those that are already planned?
- What types of projects would best achieve this, by addressing the gaps or enhancing existing offerings, in the short- and medium terms?
- What are potential new policies or roles should be considered along with these projects, for the public and/or private sectors?
Possible travel markets of focus could include: improving options for students seeking to access San Francisco State University or other major educational institutions in the west side; improving options for commuters bound for the south bay; or improving options for commuters bound for downtown. The final area(s) of focus will be confirmed through analysis.
We estimate that the SAR could be completed in approximately six months for a total expected cost of $\$ 30,000$. We anticipate performing most of the work in-house, with some consultant assistance (about $\$ 10,000)$ from our on-call planning contracts, which is the subject of a separate agenda item for the January 13 Finance Committee meeting.

We budgeted for two SARs in Fiscal Year 2014/15. If approved, this would be the first SAR authorized this fiscal year.

## ALTERNATIVES

1. Recommend approving the scope of work for the Improving West Side Transit Access SAR, as requested.
2. Recommend approving the scope of work for the Improving West Side Transit Access SAR, with modifications.
3. Defer action, pending additional information or further staff analysis.

## CAC POSITION

Due to the year-end holidays, the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) does not meet in late December and therefore, did not take a position on this item. If the Board approves the scope of work, we will present it to the CAC on January 28 as an information item and seek the CAC's input.

## FINANCIAL IMPACTS

The adopted FY 2014/15 agency budget and work program assumed preparation of two SARs. If approved at the estimated cost of $\$ 30,000$, there would be no impact on the adopted budget. SARs are funded through Prop K and/or federal Congestion Management Agency planning funds.

## RECOMMENDATION

Recommend approving the scope of work for the Improving West Side Transit Access SAR.

Attachment:

1. Improving West Side Transit Access SAR Scope of Work

# Improving West Side Transit Access Strategic Analysis Report (SAR) 

Draft<br>Scope of Work<br>January 8, 2015

## I. Background

A. About SARs: This is a standard section included in all Strategic Analysis Reports (SARs). It describes the SAR development and review process and the role of the document in facilitating policy-level decision-making.
B. History/Context: Equity Analysis conducted for the San Francisco Transportation Plan (SFTP) identified geographic disparities in transit access in the city's outlying neighborhoods including the west side. As a result of this and other factors, a disproportionate share of west side residents drive alone to work and for shopping and errands. The Sunset District Blueprint, completed in 2014, identified concerns with unreliable or infrequent transit service as a top community concern.
Major strides are being made to improve the quality of transit services serving the west side through the Muni Forward project. Muni Forward will result in frequency, speed and/or reliability improvements to eight transit lines (L-Taraval; N-Judah; 16X-Noriega Express; 18-46th Avenue; 28/28L-19th Avenue; 29-Sunset; 48Quintara;and the 71L-Haight Noriega). Other studies such as the Metropolitan Transportation Commission's (MTC's) upcoming Bay Area Core Capacity Transit Study offers an opportunity to study M-Oceanview improvements and regional express bus services for the west side, to destinations within San Francisco or across the bay to Oakland. Finally, the successful piloting of bike-sharing, citywide focus on improving bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and proliferation of new shared-use and privately provided mobility options on the west side present opportunities for improving transit access.
To inform these ongoing studies and trends, the West Side needs a vision for what it would take, beyond what is already planned, to create the kind of high-quality transportation offerings that would reduce reliance on private vehicles and shift additional trips to transit.
C. Purpose of the SAR:

This SAR will build on work prepared for the Sunset Blueprint, Muni Forward, SFTP and other efforts, to examine high-level options for improving transit access to the west side, focusing on one or more specific travel markets and groups of travelers, which will be identified through analysis.
D. Review of Other Studies and Documents: Several relevant documents will be reviewed as part of this SAR. They include:

- The Sunset District Blueprint, which identified key transit hubs within the district that need improvement. These include stops on the N Judah
(where Judah intersects La Playa and $46^{\text {th }}$ ); the L Taraval (at Wawona and $46^{\text {th }}$, Tarval and $22^{\text {nd }}$, and Taraval and $46^{\text {th }}$ ), and several others along the 28L, 29 Sunset, and 71 Haight. The Blueprint also notes several pedestrian and bicycle safety concerns that may present barriers to transit access.
- The Muni Forward project, which includes conceptual plans for transit upgrades on key transit lines throughout the city, including the N Judah, L Tarval, and others in the district. Any specific improvements already planned for major transit hubs will be inventoried. Boardings by west side transit stops will also be reviewed to ensure focus on the most used stops.
- The San Francisco Transportation Plan (SFTP), which identified a geographic disparity around transit reliability and access to regional services for neighborhoods like the west side of the city. Since the study was published, issues around turnbacks have abated and the SFMTA successfully introduced popular new services like the NX express bus.
- SPUR's Ocean Beach Master Plan, a comprehensive vision to address sea level rise, protect infrastructure, restore coastal ecosystems and improve public access, will be reviewed, along with any relevant follow-on studies.
- Professor Susan Shaheen's Shared Use Mobility Summit White Paper, which documented the policy issues and opportunities for shared use mobility discussed at a summit held in San Francisco in October 2013.


## II. Strategic Analysis

A. Existing Conditions: This section will summarize existing travel data and collect new data, e.g. through focus groups and interviews, to better understand west side travel markets, particularly automobile trips, in an effort to improve the competitiveness of transit and alternative modes. It will examine the following questions:
a. What are the top travel markets to and from the west side? This analysis will examine the major origins of destinations of west side residents and identify top destinations for different types of trips. For example, the analysis could identify downtown and the south bay as top destinations for commuters. The analysis will also identify the current mode choices of travelers in these markets (e.g. what share of travelers are using transit versus driving alone, walking, or bicycling). One or more top travel markets will be identified as a focus for the remainder of the SAR. For example, options for focused travel markets could include student trips to major educational institutions; commuter trips downtown; or commuter trips to south bay.
b. What options do travelers in the selected markets currently have for completing their trip, and how competitive are these options with the private automobile? The SAR will also take a special look at the rise of shared mobility services and how these are changing travel habits.
c. What plans are already in place to improve the quality of alternatives to the automobile in the selected market(s), through projects such as Muni Forward, regional transit improvements, major bicycle network improvements, high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes and other freeway

## Attachment 1.

management treatments, fare policies, or other relevant options? Are these improvements expected to be sufficient to result in a significant reduction of reliance on private automobiles for this trip?
C. Strategic Issues and Opportunities: This section would identify new opportunities for improving alternative mode access for one or more specific travel markets and groups of travelers in the short and medium-terms It will examine:
a. What additional specific strategies could the city pursue to raise the attractiveness of transit in the selected markets, beyond those that are already planned?
b. What types of projects would best achieve this, by addressing the gaps or enhancing existing offerings, in the short- and medium terms?
c. What are potential new policies or roles should be considered along with these projects, for the public and/or private sectors?

## III. Next Steps/Recommendations

The SAR will develop a set of recommendations for follow-on work to advance one or more specific project concepts, including likely order-of-magnitude cost and level of effort, responsible agencies, and possible funding sources for implementation.

## IV. Bibliography

This section will identify the bibliography as well as individuals and organizations consulted in the process of developing the SAR.

Date: $\quad 02.17 .15$
$R E:$
Citizens Advisory Committee February 25, 2015

## To: Citizens Advisory Committee

From: Amber Crabbe - Assistant Deputy Director for Policy and Programming Ac
Subject: INFORMATION - State Road Usage Charge Pilot Program Update


#### Abstract

Summary In September 2014, the Governor signed Senate Bill (SB) 1077 (DeSaulnier) into law, directing the California State Transportation Agency and the California Transportation Commission to: establish a Road Usage Charge (RUC) Technical Advisory Committee to study RUC alternatives to the gas tax, make recommendations to the Secretary of Transportation on the design of a pilot program, and implement a pilot by January 1, 2017. A RUC is a charge assessed per mile a vehicle travels. It is meant to either replace or supplement the more traditional gas tax and to serve as a true user fee where every driver pays for his or her use of the road. To date, the gas tax has been the primary source of transportation funding at both the state and federal levels. The over reliance on the gas tax has resulted in chronic under funding of transportation due to the combination of decreasing gas tax revenues in real dollars - since the gas tax hasn't been raised to keep pace with inflation - and increasing fuel efficiency of modern vehicles. A RUC would also address the growing inequities in road use fees that arise from growth in hybrid and electric vehicles that pay little to no fuel taxes. This memo provides an overview of SB 1077; general background on RUCs; key considerations on the design of a pilot program (e.g., technology, privacy, equity); and lessons learned from RUC pilots in other states such as Oregon. We anticipate bringing updates to the Citizens Advisory Committee. We are seeking input from the Committee. This is an information item.


## BACKGROUND

There is a crisis in transportation funding. The federal highway trust fund, which is funded by the federal gas tax, is on the edge of bankruptcy and revenues from the gas tax will only continue to decline. State funding, including state fuel taxes and other revenue measures such as vehicle registration fees, has also not kept up with inflation and is woefully inadequate to support our transportation needs, including state of good repair, safety, livability, and other capacity investments. This undermines not just our safety and everyday experience of the transportation system but our nation's economic competitiveness.

One reason for this crisis is that the federal and state gas taxes historically lose real value over time unless indexed to inflation. While some states have indexed their gas taxes, California has not and the federal gas tax has been set at its current rate since 1993. What was worth 18.4 cents per gallon in the early nineties is now worth just 11.2 cents per gallon. The other significant contributing factor is the increasing popularity of fuel efficient vehicles (a desired environmental trend). Furthermore, as hybrid or fully electric vehicles use little to no fuel, and pay less or no gas tax, continued reliance on the gas tax also presents an equity concern about the use of the gas tax as the main form of road user charge in California.

A Road Usage Charge (RUC), also known as a Vehicle Miles Traveled Fee or a Mileage-Based User Fee, is a charge assessed per mile a vehicle travels and is meant to either replace or supplement the more traditional gas tax. Both the RUC and the gas tax represent a user fee model of revenue generation where the funds raised are used to benefit those paying (i.e. drivers). However, the increasing popularity of fuel efficient vehicles (which pay little to no gas tax) means that the gas tax is no longer serving as the road
use proxy it once did. States, regions, and the federal government have all begun to discuss the possibility of shifting to a RUC model for funding our transportation system, in part to keep up with inflation and in part to ensure drivers of fuel efficient vehicles pay their fair share to use the road.

In 2007, two congressionally established surface transportation commissions considered the viability of a RUC as a replacement of the federal gas tax. After discussion, the idea was set aside due to a number of concerns. Privacy was cited as the most prominent concern, as were any potential government mandates about the technology that would be used to administer the system.
That left exploration of a RUC to the states. The state of Oregon was the pioneer in studying mileagebased fees, beginning in 2003, and has since undertaken initial pilots and legislative efforts toward developing a statewide system. In recognition of lessons learned from Oregon and the experience of other states, the California State Transportation Agency's (CalSTA's) recent California Transportation Infrastructure Priorities report included a proposal to "explore a voluntary pilot program to study, review, and consider the viability of a Mileage-Based User Fee in California." There has also been local interest in the RUC, which was studied, and ultimately rejected, as a revenue source in Plan Bay Area, the region's Sustainable Communities Strategy.

In September 2014, the Governor signed Senate Bill (SB) 1077 (DeSaulnier) into law, directing the CalSTA and the California Transportation Commission to establish a RUC Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) to study RUC alternatives to the gas tax and to make recommendations to the Secretary of Transportation on the design of a pilot program. Earlier this month, Assembly Speaker Toni Atkins also expressed support for a RUC for California as part of a package of transportation infrastructure funding pay for needed repair for the state's highways, bridges, and roads. SB 1077 requires CalSTA to implement a pilot program to identify and evaluate issues related to the potential implementation of an RUC program in California by January 1, 2017. On January 25, the TAC met for the first time, and will meet monthly moving forward. TAC membership is listed in Attachment 1.

## DISCUSSION

Three key considerations when considering a RUC are technology, privacy and equity. To address these, RUCs have been studied and piloted in several states. The recent pilot in Oregon serves as the most relevant study for California, especially since Oregon is planning to launch a more extensive pilot in mid2015.

Technology and Implementation: Technology has finally made a RUC a feasible replacement for the gas tax. The gas tax was initially implemented as a proxy for road use since it is easy to measure and collect. With advances in technology it is now possible to directly measure and charge for road use itself. Options for implementing the RUC and collecting miles traveled data include: Global Positioning System (GPS) onboard units, on-board units that just track mileage, mandatory odometer readings, and flat fees for the use of the road.

The public has begun to accept this type of tracking in real life. For instance, insurance companies have begun to offer pay-as-you-go auto insurance and on-board navigation units are included in most new vehicles. Other possible co-benefits to the RUC could be its use as a navigational device, the provision of real-time messaging for traffic or road hazards, its replacement of the FasTrak system for tolling, and its collection of data valuable to transportation planning. RUC fees could also vary by corridor or time of day, serving a tool for congestion pricing and management.

Privacy: Privacy arises as a top concern with respect to RUCs. However, some collection methodologies are less invasive than others with the GPS device being the most invasive and a flat fee requiring no
reporting as the least invasive. Younger generations seem less concerned about privacy issues, but a carefully designed system with different choices available for users can address the concerns of the majority of the population and at the same time resolve other hurdles such as the fee's administration, implementation, and equity.
Equity: The RUC principle of "paying as you go" is more equitable than the existing gas tax. Currently those who drive older, less fuel-efficient vehicles and who cannot afford newer low- or no-emission vehicles, pay disproportionately higher gas taxes than those who can afford a new Tesla, Volt, or Prius. With a RUC, drivers of fuel efficient vehicles still pay less in overall fuel consumption compared to those driving less fuel efficient vehicles, but pay their fair share in taxes commensurate with their wear and tear on the roads.

Northwest Road Usage Charge Pilot Program (Oregon, Washington, and Nevada): From November 2012 to February 2013, three states collaborated on the RUC Pilot Program. This built upon a similar pilot from 2007 and was able to incorporate the subsequent significant technological improvements to address some of the public's outstanding concerns, mostly around privacy. The four major goals of the program targeted at gaining public acceptance were:

- Ease of use;
- Motorist choice;
- Open systems; and
- Private sector administration.

The 88 volunteers for the pilot (44 of which were in Oregon) included legislators, locally elected officials, members of the Oregon Transportation Commission, a representative of the AAA, and members of the public. Drivers were charged 1.56 cents per mile and were given four options on how to report, ranging from a flat monthly fee to a smart device that tracks mileage on eligible roads via GPS. The Oregon volunteers were given a rebate for gas tax paid. Volunteers from Washington and Nevada were not actually charged a fee or given a rebate; instead for those participants the pilot was a simulation. In the end, participants felt the pilot was for the most part a positive experience and revenues from the RUC program exceeded what would have been collected from the gas tax by $28 \%$.
Oregon's SB 810 Establishes a More Extensive Mileage-Based Revenue Program: As noted above, Oregon is now at the forefront of RUC development. With the passage of SB 810, the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) was authorized to implement the next phase of the RUC Program, to be operational by July 1, 2015. The program will include up to 5,000 initial volunteer participants and charge 1.5 cents per mile while providing users with a rebate of gas tax paid. $50 \%$ of the revenues will go to ODOT, $30 \%$ will be distributed to counties and $20 \%$ will be distributed to cities.

The path from the initial studies and pilots to the passage of SB810 was a long process that involved extensive study, public outreach, and education. While members of the public and legislators were resistant at first, they became more accepting once they understood the need for the transition to the RUC, the ways the program protected their privacy, and the fact that the program would not represent an unreasonable burden. Gaining acceptance of its RUC required that ODOT carefully design a program that responds to the users' personal and practical concerns. The goals of the program address apprehensions that any jurisdiction implementing the fee will have to face:

- Implement a cost-effective and transparent system for collecting the RUC
- Provide drivers with choices regarding reporting, invoicing, and payment
- Provide at least one option that doesn't involve location technology
- Protect the privacy of motorists
- Only charge Oregon residents for in-state travel and travel on public property
- Provide credits or refunds for fuel taxes paid for vehicles subject to the RUC
- Ensure efficient and convenient account management operations
- Provide a viable audit trait to track mileage and payments
- Promote compliance and minimize evasion
- Base the system design on an open architecture using common standards for system components and processes
ODOT and others also have to consider pressing political concerns, namely the question of who will be responsible for implementing the RUC and how the revenues will be used. To date, participation in the program has been voluntary and relatively small in numbers. It remains to be seen what additional efforts are needed as the program transitions to cover more of the general population.

We are pleased to see strong leadership at the state level in addressing California's transportation funding crisis and the accelerated schedule for developing a RUC pilot. We will actively monitor the RUC TAC meetings and will provide input into the process when appropriate. We anticipate bringing updates on the development of the California RUC pilot back to the Citizens Advisory Committee periodically, both to disseminate information and to seek Committee input.

## ALTERNATIVES

None. This is an information item.

## FINANCIAL IMPACTS

None. This is an information item.

## RECOMMENDATION

None. This is an information item.

Attachment:

1. RUC TAC Membership

## Attachment 1 Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee Membership

- Jim Madaffer (Chair) - Commissioner, California Transportation Commission (CTC) CTC Representative
- Stephen Finnegan (Vice Chair) - Manager of Government \& Community Affairs, Automobile Club of Southern CA Highway User Group Representative
- Senator Jim Beall - California State Senate

Senate Legislative Representative

- Assemblymember David Chiu - California State Assembly Assembly Legislative Representative
- David Finigan - Supervisor, Del Norte County

Regional Transportation Agency Representative

- Scott Haggerty - Supervisor, Alameda County

Regional Transportation Agency Representative

- Gautam Hans - Director and Policy Counsel, Center for Democracy and Technology Data Security and Privacy Representative
- Loren Kaye - President, Foundation for Commerce and Education Business and Economy Representative
- Richard Marcantonio - Managing Attorney, Public Advocates, Inc. Social Equity Representative
- Pam O'Connor - Councilmember, City of Santa Monica Regional Transportation Agency Representative
- Eshwar Pittampalli - Director of Market Development, Open Mobile Alliance Telecommunications Industry Representative
- Robert Poythress - Mayor, City of Madera Regional Transportation Agency Representative
- Eric Sauer - Vice President of Policy \& Government Relations, California Trucking Association Highway User Group Representative
- Lee Tien - Senior Attorney, Electronic Frontier Foundation Privacy Rights Advocacy Representative
- Martin Wachs - Professor Emeritus, UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs National Research and Policy Representative


[^0]:    

    ## José Cisneros

    ## Treasurer

    cc: Treasury Oversight Committee: Aimee Brown, Ronald Gerhard, Joe Grazioli, Charles Perl
    Ben Rosenfield, Controller, Office of the Controller
    Tonia Lediju, Internal Audit, Office of the Controller
    Cynthia Fong, Deputy Director for Finance \& Administration, San Francisco County Transportation Authority
    Carol Lu, Budget Analyst
    San Francisco Public Library

    * Please see last page of this report for non-pooled funds holdings and statistics.

[^1]:    The City and County of San Francisco uses the following methodology to determine compliance: Compliance is pre-trade and calculated on both a par and market value basis, using the result with the lowest percentage of the overall portfolio value. Cash balances are included in the City's compliance calculations.

    Please note the information in this report does not include cash balances. Due to fluctuations in the market value of the securities held in the Pooled Fund and changes in the City's cash position, the allocation limits may be exceeded on a post-trade compliance basis. In these instances, no compliance violation has occurred, as the policy limits were not exceeded prior to trade execution.

    The full Investment Policy can be found at http://www.sftreasurer.org/, in the Reports \& Plans section of the About menu.
    Totals may not add due to rounding.

[^2]:    $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Money Market Funds } & 09248 \text { U718 } & \text { BLACKROCK T-FUND INSTL } \\ & 316175108 & \text { FIDEL ITY INSTL GOVT PORT }\end{array}$ Money Market Funds
    Money Market Funds

[^3]:    See Attachment 1 for footnotes.

[^4]:    See Attachment 1 for footnotes.

