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WOMAN’S DEATH AFTER JAILING IN MARIN QUESTIONED; HER FAMILY SUES

KALEVI KAUKONEN

On April 8, 2026, Tammy Manzanilla was arrested for public intoxication and transported to the Marin County Jail. Three days later, after Manzanilla was transferred to a county-owned hospital, she died as a result of medical neglect while she was in custody, her family alleged in a wrongful death and civil rights lawsuit last month.

At around 1:30 p.m., one half-hour following her arrest, she was locked in a sobering cell where she languished for over 12 hours while receiving unprofessional medical check-ins. According to the sheriff’s office sobering cell log sheet that Tammy’s sister, Amy Barry, requested, it logged in 95 entries on Tammy’s behavior—23 of which registered her actions as an outburst of “screaming” or “yelling.”

Tammy’s condition deteriorated over the hours she spent in the sobering cell. The following day, she was removed from the cell around 8:30 a.m.. Before seeing a nurse at around 8:45 a.m., Tammy was first subjected to fingerprints and a mugshot. As her health continued to decline, County Jail employees ultimately arranged for her transfer to MarinHealth Medical Center.

Following the decision to discharge her, she arrived at the medical center around 9 a.m. It wasn’t until 9:30 a.m., around 20 hours after her initial booking, that she received her first blood draw. For the next three days, her condition continued to worsen at the hospital, where she remained until she died on April 11 around 1:10 p.m. Tammy was accompanied by her three adult children and her sister, Amy Barry. Tammy was 54.

Since the County Jail discharged Tammy from their facility before her admission into Marin General Hospital, Tammy’s death wasn’t recorded in the Marin County Jail’s database, and therefore no longer technically responsible, but her family maintains should be held accountable. They assert that Tammy’s delayed prioritization of medical care by the Central Marin Police Authority, which has jurisdiction over the County Jail, led to her death.

On July 29, Tammy’s family filed a tort claim against the county and Police Authority at the Marin County Civic Center in San Rafael, then held a small press conference outside of the Civic Center. Katherine Miniaci-Wesley, Tammy’s daughter, spoke of her mother’s character and how her own child, who was born four days after Tammy’s death, will grow up without a grandmother. Angel Miniaci, Tammy’s son, spoke of injustice and of institutional malpractice in both jails and prisons. Amy Barry described Tammy’s history. She recounted Tammy’s abuse as a child, her invisibility within the foster care system, of the mistakes she had made leading to her substance use and repeated incarcerations on drug-related charges, but ultimately, how the very services meant to rehabilitate and protect left her unseen and unheard.

“She made her fair share of mistakes,” Barry said. “She was dealt a bad hand



from the get-go.” Tammy’s extensive record reportedly made her well-known at County Jail. Ultimately, her stints of getting off illicit drugs were unsuccessful. She missed the opportunity to reconcile with loved ones, as well as the chance to plant a seed of hope in those enduring similar struggles who are looking to heal. Part of that healing looks to destigmatize a struggle that has long been individualized.

FRAGMENT OF A LARGER PATTERN

Stories like Tammy’s highlight how incarceration doesn’t make anyone less human, and how addiction doesn’t make one’s struggles less real. The criminalization of drug use and poverty is a systemic failure that leaves vulnerable individuals more likely to become institutionally marginalized. It creates an American undercaste, where those suffering with substance use disorder and homelessness exist invisibly.

An increasing reliance on a law enforcement response to behavioral health has inflated jail and prison populations, such that the nation’s largest mental health providers are the county jails in Los Angeles, Chicago and New York City. Although Marin County Jail’s population has remained stagnant, inmates remain vulnerable due to the lack of licensing that ensures civil addiction treatment. Barry later told Street Sheet that the county, not an outside agency, investigated the circumstances surrounding Tammy’s death.

The scarcity of equitable infrastructure at the Marin County Jail is heavily influenced by the decision to bury the jail underground, which renders nearly impossible any economical option to expand the Civic Center complex for the sake of implementing remedial facilities.

Within existing facilities, the Marin County Jail promotes the well-being and safety of inmates through programs with Marin County Health and Human Services. While this interdepartmental collaboration exists on paper, the execution and tangibility of clinical-grade rehabilitation is not part of a jail’s design. Civilian health clinics and hospitals prioritize patient care and recovery. A jail environment, such as the Marin County Jail, prioritizes security and public safety in accordance with state policy. Although California’s policy looks to regulate carceral healthcare, its required standards revolve around

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COALITION ON HOMELESSNESS

The STREET SHEET is a project of the Coalition on Homelessness. The Coalition on Homelessness organizes poor and homeless people to create permanent solutions to poverty while protecting the civil and human rights of those forced to remain on the streets.

Our organizing is based on extensive peer outreach, and the information gathered directly drives the Coalition’s work. We do not bring our agenda to poor and homeless people: they bring their agendas to us.

STREET SHEET STAFF

The Street Sheet is a publication of the Coalition on Homelessness. Some stories are collectively written, and some stories have individual authors. But whoever sets fingers to keyboard, all stories are formed by the collective work of dozens of volunteers, and our outreach to hundreds of homeless people.

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Street Sheet is published and distributed on the unceded ancestral homeland of the Ramaytush Ohlone peoples. We recognize and honor the ongoing presence and stewardship of the original people of this land. We recognize that homelessness can not truly be ended until this land is returned to its original stewards.

attempts of short-term stabilization. Thus, inmates undergoing medical crises are left vulnerable in their cell and in the time it takes to transport to the nearest hospital.

Furthermore, rationalizing mass incarceration and the criminalization of drug use and a carceral state on the belief that it will rid our nation of “criminals” maintains the belief that “criminals” are an abnormal group that exists separately from us, and therefore do not deserve our care or investment into their equity. Yes, incarcerated people make mistakes, but so do the authorities who are entrusted with and establish their care. The Central Marin Police Authority’s decision to avoid accountability has evidently allowed them to maintain a clean public image.

Tammy Manzanilla was one of many ensnared in a system that keeps most faceless. She was a survivor of abuse and neglect in the foster care system, a person who struggled with substance use disorder and fell to recidivism in the criminal justice system. But she was also a mother to three kids and a sister to two siblings.

Change will be needed to produce accountability, whether it’s in the criminal justice system or public health, according to Barry. “There is a lot that needs to be done,” she said. “All these agencies really need to have some more concrete communication amongst different entities.”

PARKS BELONG TO EVERYONE

SHAKEMA STRAKER

The following is an excerpt from “We Belong Here,” a newly released report from the Coalition on Homelessness. The full report can be found on cohsf.org.

San Francisco’s parks belong to everyone. That is not just an aspiration, it is the explicit mission of the San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department (SFRPD): “to provide enriching recreational activities, maintain beautiful parks and open spaces, and preserve the environment for the well-being of the diverse community.” For people experiencing homelessness, however, that promise takes on a different meaning.

Parks are not amenities for unhoused San Franciscans; they are necessities. They provide shade, water,restrooms, and space to rest. For many, they are the closest thing to a home base in a city that offers few alternatives. Given the scale of San Francisco’s housing crisis, many unhoused residents rely on parks not only for recreation, but for survival. And yet they are routinely excluded from the very spaces this mission promises to protect for all.

This report, published by the Coalition on Homelessness San Francisco (COHSF), examines how that exclusion happens. While no single park policy explicitly targets poverty, the evidence shows that certain SFRPD practices create barriers that deny vulnerable San Franciscans access to basic needs and, in doing so, undermine both the dignity of unhoused residents and the department’s own commitment to community well-being.

To understand the scope of these barriers, this report draws on a survey of 86 people experiencing

homelessness who use San Francisco parks. The survey sought to answer a focused question: how do people experiencing homelessness describe their interactions with park rangers and in-field staff? In doing so, it provides insight into how unhoused residents navigate public park spaces and how rangers and in-field staff engage with this community. This report centers the perspectives of those most directly affected by park policies. It reviews the literature on homelessness and San Francisco parks, analyzes the primary research findings, and offers concrete policy recommendations for the SFRPD.

This report does not claim that SFRPD bears responsibility for solving homelessness. It recognizes that SFRPD has both the power and the opportunity to ensure that its policies and practices reflect the dignity and well-being of every San Franciscan who walks through the park gates. Park rangers and in-field staff are on the front lines of these interactions every day. They are essential partners in building toward something better, and this report is written with that in mind.

Despite the central role parks play in the lives of unhoused San Franciscans, research examining that relationship from their perspective remains limited. Studies have documented how housed residents feel about unhoused park users. They have captured the thoughts and opinions of agency staff. However,what has been largely missing is the voice of the people most directly affected by park policy.

Park agencies, including SFRPD, have largely operated within a narrow frame, focusing on enforcement and quality control.

This frame is out of alignment with a public that has grown more supportive of agency actions that assist unhoused visitors. San Francisco has no shortage of homelessness data: point-in-time counts, shelter utilization rates, service records. But none of it captures what it feels like to interact with a park ranger when you have nowhere else to go. This report aims to fill that gap. This survey of 86 people experiencing homelessness who use San Francisco parks, centers those voices directly.

“They don’t come up to folks having a picnic. Why choose me?...We’re just looked at as nuisances and that’s not the case by any means.” - T.G.

“Park staff and rangers have the opportunity to do more good than negative. Instead of telling people to leave, they can provide where to go — or the name of a center. Instead,they say, ‘You can’t be here, you have to move.’ They are always moving us to a crack or crevice to not be seen” -A.W.

San Francisco has already shown that public-facing city departments can build something better, and the clearest model sits just a few blocks from many of the parks this report examines. The San Francisco Public Library faced a version of the same challenge SFRPD faces today: how to serve an increasingly visible unhoused population in shared public spaces, with front-line staff who were not trained or equipped for that reality. Rather than defaulting to exclusion, the San Francisco Public Library partnered with the Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing to hire the

city’s first library-based social worker in 2009. That partnership has since grown into a broader program that includes Health and Safety Associates, people with lived experience of homelessness who are now paid library staff, who provide peer support and connect unhoused patrons to services. By fiscal year 2022, outreach contacts with patrons from vulnerable communities reached 8,850. Negative incidents declined. Staff satisfaction increased. The library did not abandon its core function. Instead, it expanded its capacity to fulfill it. This is what a trauma-informed, person-centered approach looks like in practice inside a San Francisco city department. Institutional knowledge already exists in our city.

The context in which SFRPD operates has also shifted. In June 2024, the Supreme Court ruled in City of Grants Pass v. Johnson that anti-camping ordinances do not constitute cruel and unusual punishment under the Eighth Amendment. Cities now have broader legal authority to enforce public space laws against unhoused people. That has increased pressure on departments like SFRPD and on the front-line staff who carry out enforcement. A Harvard Law Review analysis of the decision notes that enforcement itself causes harm, and that legal exposure around discriminatory or disproportionate enforcement remains. SF Park Rangers and in-field staff are navigating that landscape every day. This report does not ignore that pressure. It does not ask SFRPD to ignore it either. It asks what good practice looks like within it.



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THE BREAKING POINT

BEHIND THE WALLS, PART II

MALIK WASHINGTON

Disclosure: I have had prior professional contact with William Palmer through his former radio program, Cafe Revolution on KPOO 89.5 FM, and I attended Sheriff’s Department oversight hearings referenced in this article. I also spent time incarcerated inside San Francisco County Jail facilities, including San Bruno. That history informs this reporting but does not alter the documented public record on which this investigation is based.

Part I asked where the people went.

Part II begins where many of them landed: inside a county jail system the City’s own Civil Grand Jury says was already overcrowded, understaffed, technologically obsolete, and nearing a “breaking point.” It begins, more specifically, with the women who say that once they were locked inside San Francisco County Jail No. 2, they were denied sunlight, subjected to degrading treatment, trapped in unhealthy conditions, and forced to live under the control of a system that too often spoke the language of care while functioning through neglect.

The women’s lawsuits should have shattered any remaining illusion that San Francisco’s jail crisis is mainly a matter of budget spreadsheets, staffing charts, or old buildings. Those things matter. But the crisis becomes undeniable at the point where it enters the body: in the form of sleeplessness, humiliation, fear, digestive illness, artificial light, inadequate hot water, lockdowns, retaliation, and the knowledge that the people who control your daily existence may also be the ones violating your dignity.

That is the hidden ledger of San Francisco’s homelessness and enforcement policy. What disappeared from the sidewalk did not disappear from the city. It moved into institutions. And once inside those institutions, especially the jails, people encountered conditions that now raise serious questions not only about management, but about civil rights, human dignity, and the moral credibility of the political leaders who allowed those conditions to persist.

THE WOMEN AT COUNTY JAIL NO. 2

The women held at County Jail No. 2 did not describe isolated inconveniences. They described a pattern.

In June 2026, nine women filed a class-action lawsuit alleging unhealthy and unequal conditions inside the jail. According to reporting on the complaint, they alleged chronic plumbing malfunctions, inadequate hot water, limited exercise space, lack of direct sunlight, constant exposure to artificial light, and food conditions serious enough to contribute to weight gain, sleep disruption, and digestive problems. The women argued that they were subjected to conditions worse than those faced by men in county custody and that those conditions violated both federal and state constitutional protections.

Those allegations did not emerge in a vacuum. They arrived after months of mounting scrutiny over the women’s unit and after separate allegations that at least 19 to 20 women had been subjected to humiliating strip searches in May 2025. According to reporting

by KQED and the San Francisco Public Press, women alleged they were ordered one by one to strip, bend over, and expose their bodies while male deputies observed, laughed, joked, and in some cases kept body-worn cameras activated. Some women said they were told the footage might be used for “training purposes.” Their attorneys alleged that the searches violated Sheriff’s policy, invaded privacy, and amounted to degrading treatment of incarcerated women in a trauma-saturated environment.

The Sheriff’s Office denied key aspects of the women’s allegations, insisting that women were searched individually by female deputies in private stalls. But even as the department disputed the core accounts, the public record shows that complaints were filed, litigation followed, and administrative responses occurred. According to the Public Press, two supervisors assigned to County Jail No. 2 were later reassigned while investigations continued. The point is not that nothing happened. The point is that women had to endure the treatment, file grievances, organize, pursue claims, draw press attention, and ultimately sue to force the system to respond at all.

That is not what accountability looks like.

That is what desperation looks like.

The women’s claims matter not only because of what they say happened, but because of where they occurred: inside a jail system where the City already knew conditions were under stress, where staffing shortages were chronic, where the detained population had become more mentally ill and medically fragile, and where the infrastructure itself had become unreliable. By the time these women came forward, San Francisco had already been warned that the institution was failing.

WHAT THE CITY ALREADY KNEW

When the Civil Grand Jury released its June 2026 report, it did not describe a system surprised by crisis. It described a system in prolonged, visible decline.

The report found that San Francisco’s jails had reached an average daily population of roughly 1,281 people by early April 2026. About 85 percent were pretrial detainees. Forty-seven percent had active mental-health cases. Thirty-seven percent were taking psychiatric medication. Sworn custody staffing had remained 20 to 30 percent below authorized levels for years. Deputies averaged 28 overtime hours a week. Overtime costs had nearly doubled since FY19, and the department had become increasingly dependent on exhaustion to keep basic operations functioning.

The Grand Jury also documented physical deterioration: failing plumbing, broken kitchen systems, defective laundry equipment, outdated booking technology, and deferred capital improvements. Mission Local, synthesizing those findings, reported crowding so severe that excess people were being held in gym space and an intake process strained by its de facto role as a detox facility. These were not hidden defects. They were observable institutional conditions in a system still expected to absorb the consequences of rising arrests, intensified drug-market

enforcement, and increased anti-homeless policing.

This matters because the treatment of the women in County Jail No. 2 cannot be understood as a discrete scandal floating free of institutional context. The alleged abuse, the degrading searches, the unhealthy daily conditions, and the chronic deprivation all emerged within a jail system already operating under visible structural distress. The women were not only accusing individual deputies or supervisors. Their lawsuits and complaints exposed what happens when an overstressed institution is left to govern vulnerable human beings through routine control rather than humane care.

What the record shows is not surprise, but notice. For years, San Francisco had already been told that its jail system was overcrowded, under-staffed, antiquated, poorly ventilated, and burdened by unresolved accountability failures. The 2005–06 Civil Grand Jury called these “longstanding problems,” and even that report pointed back to a 1999–2000 grand jury warning about ventilation and airflow failures in Jails #1 and #2. By 2003–04, grand jurors were raising Sheriff’s Department grievance issues serious enough to trigger a Board of Supervisors hearing. That history strips City Hall of any claim that the abuses now coming into view were unforeseeable. The women who later described degrading strip-searches, lack of sunlight, broken plumbing, and retaliatory treatment were not exposing an abrupt breakdown, but the predictable human cost of a system the city had been warned about again and again. And the William Palmer controversy would only sharpen that contradiction: San Francisco could mobilize scrutiny when scandal attached to a single personality, but not when the scandal was structural, longstanding, and unfolding every day behind jail walls.

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT SAN BRUNO

I know this system from public records.

I also know part of it from the inside.

I spent time incarcerated at San Bruno Jail. That does not make my account more important than the women’s. It does not outrank their lawsuits, their grievances, or their testimony. But it does matter for one reason: it allows me to say plainly that San Francisco’s jail system cannot be reduced to a one-dimensional story, and that complexity makes the larger failure harder—not easier—to excuse.

Inside San Bruno, I saw genuine efforts by some people to do meaningful work. I experienced the C.O.V.E.R. veterans’ program. I saw how peer support, public healthcare, and structured programming could offer men a route toward dignity and healing. I have written before that San Francisco’s Department of Public Health, unlike some for-profit carceral health systems elsewhere, demonstrated that real care inside confinement is possible. That truth matters because fairness matters. If we are going to indict a system, we should indict it honestly.

But honesty cuts both ways.

The existence of sincere clinicians,

treatment efforts, and rehabilitation programming does not erase the larger institutional failure. It makes that failure more disturbing. Because what I also saw — and what detained people repeatedly reported — was how fragile every meaningful program became once the jail was overwhelmed. Lockdowns swallowed movement. Staffing shortages blocked programming. Social workers and rehabilitative services could be cut off by operational stress. A jail can advertise treatment and still function through control. It can hold out the language of healing while remaining structurally organized around custody, scarcity, and interruption.

That is why the women’s accounts should not be read as unbelievable because some good people work inside the system. The opposite is true. Anyone who has lived inside carceral institutions understands that a jail can contain decent staff, meaningful programs, and real medical effort while still producing routine degradation, humiliation, and violence. A jail can contain individual care without becoming a humane institution. The women’s lawsuits force the city to confront that distinction.

WILLIAM PALMER AND THE POLITICS OF SELECTIVE OUTRAGE

No honest account of sheriff oversight in San Francisco can avoid William Palmer. I knew Palmer through his former radio program, Cafe Revolution on KPOO 89.5 FM, long before his name became attached to public scandal. I also sat through oversight discussions where his presence could dominate the room—not always because of the substance of jail conditions, but because he had become, for many people, a symbol onto whom the city’s anxieties about oversight, criminal justice and credibility could be projected.

Palmer’s legal and political controversies are part of the record. Mission Local reported in April 2024 that the criminal case against him was dismissed after prosecutors said they could not proceed because of evidence issues affecting the complaining witness’s credibility. His defender argued the dismissal vindicated him, while the District Attorney said it intended to refile. Palmer also faced pressure to resign from his public roles. Whatever one’s view of Palmer personally, his controversies quickly became headline material and political fuel.

That is where the contradiction becomes impossible to ignore.

San Francisco’s political class proved it could summon outrage, scrutiny, and public pressure when the controversy had a face, a name, and a headline-ready story. But the same city showed far less sustained force when the controversy was systemic: millions in inappropriate overtime, a collapsing oversight structure, women alleging degrading searches and retaliation, a jail population with soaring mental-health needs, and a Civil Grand Jury warning that the entire system was in crisis.

That is not accountability.

That is selective accountability.

It is easier to go after a man than a

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6...

machine.

It is easier to moralize about Palmer than to explain why women had to sue over conditions that should have triggered immediate, independent, and aggressive scrutiny long before litigation became necessary.

It is easier to denounce one damaged or controversial figure than to confront a Sheriff's Department spending tens of millions above budget on overtime while the institutions supposedly overseeing it remain underfunded, unstable, and at times barely functional.

Whatever one thinks of William Palmer, the moral center of this story is not William Palmer.

It is the women.

It is the detained.

It is the people whose lives were placed inside a system the City already knew was failing.

OVERSIGHT IN NAME, NOT IN FORCE

If San Francisco's Sheriff oversight system appears weak, the city's own records explain why.

The Sheriff's Department Oversight Board's 2025 first-quarter report states that Inspector General Terry Wiley resigned effective January 10, 2025, citing insufficient funding and poor budget projections. The same report says the board conducted no community outreach in Q1, had received no Sheriff's Inspector General report before issuing its own, and had canceled its January meeting for lack of quorum. This was not robust independent oversight. It was a structure visibly struggling to stand.

KQED later reported that the Oversight Board itself faced possible elimination by the Commission Streamlining Task Force and that it had been flagged as a "borderline inactive" body with a vacancy rate exceeding 25 percent. Former board member Jayson Wechter had already resigned, citing what KQED described as the agency's "general dysfunction." Supervisor Shamann Walton opposed folding sheriff oversight into the Department of Police Accountability, warning that DPA already lacked the capacity to absorb

that additional burden.

Now place that record next to the women's complaints.

According to KQED, the women's strip-search allegations triggered complaints to both the Sheriff's Office and the Department of Police Accountability. The Sheriff's Office said "personnel action" had been taken but denied the women's account of a mass strip search. KQED also reported that Walton said underfunded oversight left people in custody, especially women, vulnerable, while Supervisor Jackie Fielder said the episode reflected what happens when the current sheriff oversight structure is not funded.

This is the deeper scandal.

The city did not simply fail to stop abuse. It built an oversight system too weak, too unstable, too underfunded, or too politically disposable to inspire confidence that abuse would be meaningfully investigated when it occurred.

The women were expected to trust a process the city itself had neglected.

MILLIONS FOR OVERTIME, PENNIES FOR ACCOUNTABILITY

If anyone still doubts where the city's priorities have been, the overtime record resolves the question.

In March 2026, Mission Local reported that the San Francisco Sheriff's Department was projected to spend \$60.2 million on overtime in FY 2025-26 — 46 percent above the \$41.2 million approved by the Board of Supervisors, a projected overrun of \$19 million. The department warned that attempts to contain the problem would affect response times, reduce access to incarcerated people, and decrease services. The Civil Grand Jury found that annual overtime costs had roughly doubled from \$29 million in FY19 to more than \$52 million projected in FY25, and that money previously earmarked for critical improvements had been redirected to cover overtime.

That is not merely a bookkeeping problem.

It is a statement of political values.

San Francisco found the money to keep an overstretched custodial system running on exhaustion. It found the money for enforcement pressure. It found the money to absorb growing populations inside crumbling institutions. What it did not find — at least not with anything like the same urgency — was the stable investment necessary to build independent oversight capacity, protect people in custody, and confront the daily lived consequences of confinement before lawsuits made them impossible to ignore.

This is where the Palmer contradiction becomes politically revealing.

Public officials could posture aggressively around one controversial oversight figure while a much larger institutional scandal was being financed in plain sight. Tens of millions in overtime. Chronic understaffing. Women alleging degrading treatment. A jail population with intense psychiatric needs. A Grand Jury warning of crisis. An oversight regime losing staff and credibility. If that does not produce the same level of heat as a scandal attached to a single man, then the issue is not lack of information. It is lack of will.

THE CITY'S MORAL ACCOUNTING

Part I argued that San Francisco did not end homelessness. It moved it.

Part II identifies one place many of those moved lives ended up: inside a county jail system already in visible decline.

And once there, especially for women in County Jail No. 2, the experience was not merely one of confinement. It was, according to the complaints and lawsuits now on the public record, one of deprivation, degradation, and trauma compounded by a citywide failure of accountability.

The most damning fact is not that these women suffered.

It is that San Francisco had already been warned.

Warned by the rising jail population.

Warned by the staffing crisis.

Warned by exploding overtime.

Warned by the failures of oversight.

Warned by the people inside.

Warned by the City's own Civil Grand Jury.

Yet the women still had to sue.

That should shame every institution involved.

The Board of Supervisors, if it wants to prove that its concern is justice and not just theater, must show more courage confronting the conditions inside the Sheriff's jails than it has shown chasing one controversial public figure. Sheriff Paul Miyamoto, if he wants to speak credibly about safety and care, must answer for a system in which women say they were denied dignity and subjected to abuse. And Mayor Daniel Lurie, if he wants the public to accept lower encampment numbers as evidence of progress, must explain why the institutions receiving the human fallout of his city's enforcement strategy were already at the edge of collapse.

The women of County Jail No. 2 did not ask to become symbols.

They asked to be treated as human beings.

San Francisco's response to them will reveal far more about this city than any press conference about cleaner sidewalks ever could.

Malik Washington is a San Francisco-based journalist and co-founder of Destination Freedom Media Group, an independent nonprofit newsroom dedicated to accountability reporting at the intersection of civil rights, public integrity, disability justice, structural accountability within American institutions, and community survival. He has been a published journalist for over 14 years.



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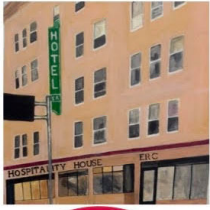
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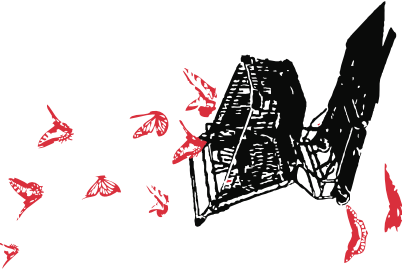
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Homelessness
San Francisco

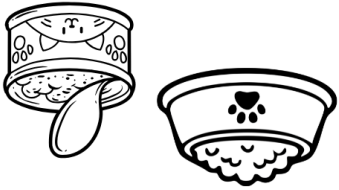
NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION
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SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94188



FREE PET RESOURCES

FREE FOOD

Full Belly Bus - Food 4 Paws
No reservations or appointments needed.
Pets don't need to be with you.



The Gubbio Project
St John the Evangelist Episcopal Church
1661 15th Street
3rd Monday of each month
Noon to 1 p.m.

Friends of SF Animal Care & Control
Shelter garage at Alameda & Bryant St.
2nd Wednesday of each month
Noon to 1 p.m.

Homeless Youth Alliance
558 Clayton Street
2nd Friday of each month
5:30 to 6 p.m.

St. Anthony's
121 Golden Gate Avenue
1st Monday of each month
Noon to 1 p.m.

SPAY/NEUTER SURGERY

SF SPCA
201 Alabama St.
Tuesday - Saturday
Book an appointment in-person
or text 415-554-3084

Day of surgery, drop off dogs at
8:00 a.m. - pick up at 4:30 p.m.
Can also receive rabies vaccine,
microchip, cone, and medication
Uber rides may be available upon
request

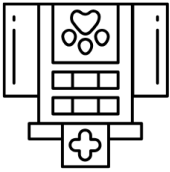
EMERGENCY/ URGENT CARE

SF SPCA

Hospital for urgent care:
201 Alabama St.

Monday - Saturday
8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Hospital phone:
415-554-3030



Scan to Buy Tickets



SOMArts 934 Brannan
Sept 10th 5:30pm-10pm

ART AUCTION '26

United by Love: Transforming Art into Action

Coalition on Homelessness