NOVEMBER 1, 2026 | BI-MONTHLY | STREETSHEET.ORG

INDEPENDENTLY PUBLISHED BY THE COALITION ON HOMELESSNESS SINCE 1989

VENDORS KEEP $2 100 PERCENT

MINIMUM SUGGESTED DONATION TWO DOLLARS.

STREET SHEET IS SOLD BY HOMELESS AND LOW-INCOME VENDORS WHO KEEP 100% OF THE PROCEEDS.

STREET SHEET IS READER SUPPORTED, ADVERTISING FREE, AND AIMS TO LIFT UP THE VOICES OF THOSE LIVING IN POVERTY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

STREET SHEET

CURRENTLY ALSO DISTRIBUTED BY HOMEWARD STREET JOURNAL VENDORS IN SACRAMENTO

"Xilonen" Melanie Cervantes 2019 ED. 90

COH VOTER GUIDE

TOO POOR FOR "AFFORDABLE" HOUSING 3

NEW LAW FORCES COLLABORATION ON HOMELESSNESS 4

DEEP DIVE ON PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING 6

RESEARCHER ON SOCIAL MOVEMENTS 7

FRIENDLY REMINDER: LAST DAY TO VOTE IS NOVEMBER 3RD!

HELP KEEP STREET SHEET IN PRINT!

Street Sheet vendors keep 100% of funds in exchange for the newspaper. To support the Coalition on Homelessness, which publishes Street Sheet, contact the Coalition directly by going to cohsf.org, by mail or in person at 280 Turk St., San Francisco, CA 94102. Street Sheet vendors are NOT authorized to collect funds for the Coalition on Homelessness through door-to-door solicitation or any other method.

coalition.networkforgood.com

VOLUNTEER WITH US!

PHOTOGRAPHERS
VIDEOGRAPHERS
TRANSLATORS
COMIC ARTISTS
NEWSPAPER LAYOUT
WEBSITE MAINTENANCE
GRAPHIC DESIGNERS
INTERNS
WRITERS
COPYEDITORS

DONATE EQUIPMENT!

LAPTOPS
DIGITAL CAMERAS
AUDIO RECORDERS
SOUND EQUIPMENT

CONTACT:

TJJOHNSTON@COHSF.ORG

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.

Editor: TJ Johnston
Artistic Spellcaster: Quiver Watts

Cover Art: Xilonen by Melanie Cervantes via Just Seeds

Contributors: Renee Belinda Cooper, Marisa Kendall/CalMatters, Jordan Wasilewski, Eva Schwienbacher

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.

ORGANIZE WITH US

HOUSING JUSTICE WORKING GROUP
TUESDAYS @ NOON
The Housing Justice Workgroup is working toward a San Francisco in which every human being can have and maintain decent, habitable, safe, and secure housing. This meeting is in English and Spanish and open to everyone! Email mcarrera@cohsf.org to get involved!

HUMAN RIGHTS WORKING GROUP
WEDNESDAYS @12:30
The Human Rights Workgroup has been doing some serious heavy lifting on these issues: conducting direct research, outreach to people on the streets, running multiple campaigns, developing policy, staging direct actions, capturing media attention, and so much more. All those down for the cause are welcome to join! Email lpierce@cohsf.org

EVERYONE IS INVITED TO JOIN OUR WORKING GROUP MEETINGS!

A ROOM FOR TWO-THIRDS OF MY INCOME—AND ANOTHER ROUND OF PROOF

RENEE BELINDA COOPER

After months of begging, pleading, applications, phone calls and waiting, a possible room appeared: $788 a month.

My current Social Security and SSI income is approximately $1,260. The rent alone would take nearly 63 percent of it, leaving $472 for everything else.

Apparently, retirement planning now requires a calculator, a miracle and a landlord who accepts the miracle as verifiable income.

I am 65, a cancer survivor and homeless in Sonoma County, where I was born and raised. I earned an economics degree and an MBA, worked, paid taxes and cared for my family. None of those accomplishments comes with a bedroom.

For this room, I was asked for a recent Social Security award letter, identification, a Social Security card and an application with a budget. I supplied documents and explained that I lacked the card.

Then came the answer: my current income did not qualify for the room.

I had been trying to prove I could survive after paying the rent. The process concluded that I could not qualify to pay it.

There is something remarkable about being too poor for an affordable housing opportunity. It is a market signal delivered directly to your nervous system.

I understand that programs have eligibility rules and landlords need reliable payments. But understanding the machinery does not make it less crushing when you are underneath it.

Waiting has become my unpaid job. It requires phone service, transportation, document storage, follow-up and enough concentration to explain the same circumstances again. The compensation package includes uncertainty and an occasional new form.

Economists call the next-best use of our time an opportunity cost. Mine includes looking for work, keeping medical appointments, eating, resting and finding somewhere safe to sleep.

These are not spare hours. They are survival hours.

I plan to find part-time work within walking distance of wherever I live. Walking keeps me healthy. But future employment cannot count as current income and finding work is harder when I cannot say where I will be sleeping.

Housing would make employment more possible. Employment would make housing more possible. I am standing between those two doors while each asks for proof that the other has opened.

My temporary place ends October 31.

A deadline like that changes how you read an email. “Please contact another agency” may sound routine at a desk. Without a stable home, it can mean another afternoon spent explaining yourself while the remaining days disappear.

I call this the homeless shuffle: movement through a system that produces activity without necessarily producing a home.

Some people have responded kindly. One COTS worker offered phone help with a housing-navigation referral and, once housing is approved, an application for move-in assistance. That practical offer matters.

But a referral is not a roof. An invitation to apply is not approval. An active file cannot keep the rain out.

As a woman living in constant survival mode, I cannot treat another night without secure housing as an administrative delay. Safety is not theoretical when you are deciding where to sleep and whether you could get away if someone threatened you.

My Christian faith keeps bringing me back to a question: What would Jesus do?

I imagine he would notice the person before reviewing the folder. Compassion would mean helping carry the burden, including the paperwork, toward an actual place to live.

I am asking for that kind of practical humanity: one named person who follows through, clear eligibility information before another round of document gathering and housing whose price bears some relationship to the income people actually receive.

A fixed income cannot stretch because an apartment is labeled affordable.

I will keep answering emails and gathering documents because I need a home. But I would like the housing process to produce something more substantial than evidence that I have participated in it.

Even my documents are required to be recent.

I would like my last night of homelessness to become old news.

BECOME A VENDOR
MAKE MONEY AND HELP END HOMELESSNESS!

STREET SHEET is currently recruiting vendors to sell the newspaper around San Francisco.

Vendors pick up the papers for free at our office in the Tenderloin and sell them for $2 apiece at locations across the City. You get to keep all the money you make from sales! Sign up to earn extra income while also helping elevate the voices of the homeless writers who make this paper so unique, and promoting the vision of a San Francisco where every human being has a home.

TO SIGN UP, VISIT OUR OFFICE AT 280 TURK ST FROM 10AM-4PM ON MONDAY-THURSDAY AND 10AM-NOON ON FRIDAY

BECOME A VENDOR
MAKE MONEY AND HELP END HOMELESSNESS!

STREET SHEET is currently recruiting vendors to sell the newspaper around San Francisco.

Vendors pick up the papers for free at our office in the Tenderloin and sell them for $2 apiece at locations across the City. You get to keep all the money you make from sales! Sign up to earn extra income while also helping elevate the voices of the homeless writers who make this paper so unique, and promoting the vision of a San Francisco where every human being has a home.

TO SIGN UP, VISIT OUR OFFICE AT 280 TURK ST FROM 10AM-4PM ON MONDAY-THURSDAY AND 10AM-NOON ON FRIDAY

CITIES OFTEN SQUABBLE OVER HOMELESSNESS.

A NEW CALIFORNIA LAW FORCES ONE COMMUNITY TO TRY SOMETHING DIFFERENT

MARISA KENDALL / CALMATTERS

New legislation forces the city and county of Sacramento to collaborate on homelessness. Stakeholders say it could have repercussions California-wide.

The Legislature is forcing the city and county of Sacramento to try something unusual in their fight against homelessness, and both critics and supporters of the controversial plan say it could have broad implications for the rest of the state.

Gov. Gavin Newsom signed Senate Bill 802 in September, which requires Sacramento, as well as all smaller cities within the county, to coordinate and form a joint powers authority that will lead the region's homelessness response.

"Homelessness does not stop at jurisdictional boundaries," Newsom wrote in a signing message, "and no city or county can solve this crisis alone."

A joint powers authority is a public partnership where two or more local governments or agencies team up to jointly manage something. In Sacramento, the idea is that this new framework will allow the cities and county to better communicate and work together on homelessness – hopefully leading to more people getting off the streets.

Supporters say it's a no-brainer, and they hope it will be an example to fix an age-old problem playing out in regions across the state: Cities and counties must work well together to effectively address homelessness, but they often don't. On the other hand, opponents say forcing local governments to work together sets a bad precedent: Cooperation works best if it's voluntary.

Meanwhile, this new experiment in co-governance is highly atypical for a number of reasons.

For one thing, this appears to be the first time the California Legislature has forced anyone to form a joint powers authority. Typically, those agreements are voluntary. In Sacramento, local jurisdictions chafing under this new mandate worry the new law will embolden the Legislature to do this again in other regions.

"This would be unprecedented, so it could have ramifications in 57 other counties," said Sacramento County Supervisor Patrick Kennedy, who opposes the legislation. The county is threatening to sue the state to stop its implementation.

In addition, while it's not uncommon for local governments to form joint powers authorities to manage other things that cross city boundaries — such as sewers or public transit — it's very rare for this type of structure to govern a region's homelessness response. In 2020, there were only three examples in all of California, according to Joe Colletti, chief executive officer of the nonprofit research organization HUB for Urban Initiatives. The most well-known is the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority, which recently has been reduced to a shell of its former self as a result of one headline-making crisis after another. In the rest of the state, a region's homelessness response usually is led by a county or nonprofit.

Squabbling between cities and counties

This legislation was controversial from the beginning. It took Sen. Angelique Ashby, a Democrat from Sacramento and former city councilmember, two years of tense negotiations and multiple amendments to get it across the finish line. The final version allows the county and participating cities to keep control of their own funds, rather than pooling everything together — a major sticking point for the local governments.

The Sacramento region needed this legislation, Ashby argued during a recent committee hearing, because its various agencies have eight boards and nearly 90 board members working separately on homelessness without coordinating. The result is duplicated and inconsistent services, leaving people who are homeless in Sacramento County with no idea where they should go for help, she said.

It's a problem the city and county have tried to fix for more than two decades. In 2010, the county board of supervisors and city council approved resolutions that supported creating a joint powers authority, but it didn't happen. Two separate grand jury reports, one in 2019 and another in 2023, said the region's homelessness response was dysfunctional and recommended better coordination.

Originally published on calmatters.org

n on Homelessness VOTING GUIDE 2026

MEASURES:

Changes, weakens, and eliminates certain city commission. A healthy democracy requires a balance of power and citizen participation.

Public Bank: creates the legal framework for a public bank that serves community needs over corporate interests

Housing Trust Fund: This fund allows for delivery of more affordable housing.

Changes to ballot process: Would increase signatures needed for ballot initiatives, making it more difficult & expensive for grassroots measures to get on the ballot

Mayoral Power Grab: Would increase threshold that the mayor can authorize w/o approval, from $10 million to $25 million.

Executive Overreach: Expands mayoral authority to hire/fire commissioners and reorganize city depts. Threatens oversight and participatory governance

Affordable Housing Guarantee Act: Ensures we allocate 2020 Prop I revenue from real estate deals over $10 million, for affordable housing, social housing and rent relief.

STATE MEASURES

PROP 1: YES

Affordable Housing Bond: Raises $11 billion to build and preserve affordable housing in California

PROP 40: YES

Billionaire Tax: One time 5% wealth tax on billionaires to fund federal cuts to healthcare, schools and food assistance.

PROP 41 : YES

Blocks Billionaire Tax. This Aims to block the Prop 40 billionaire tax.

PROP 42: NO

Blocks Billionaire Tax: It bans new personal property and asset taxes. It aims to block Prop 40 billionaire tax.

PROP 43: NO

Makes it Harder to Pass New Taxes, changing the majority vote to approve citizen initiated tax increases to a supermajority of 66%, making harder to pass taxes that fund social services.

PROP 45: NO

Weakens Environmental Protections (CEQA): Weakens protections against pollution and environmental impacts caused by new housing and transit projects.

A DEEP DIVE INTO THE DEEP DIVE ON PSH EVICTIONS AND EXITS

JORDAN WASILEWSKI

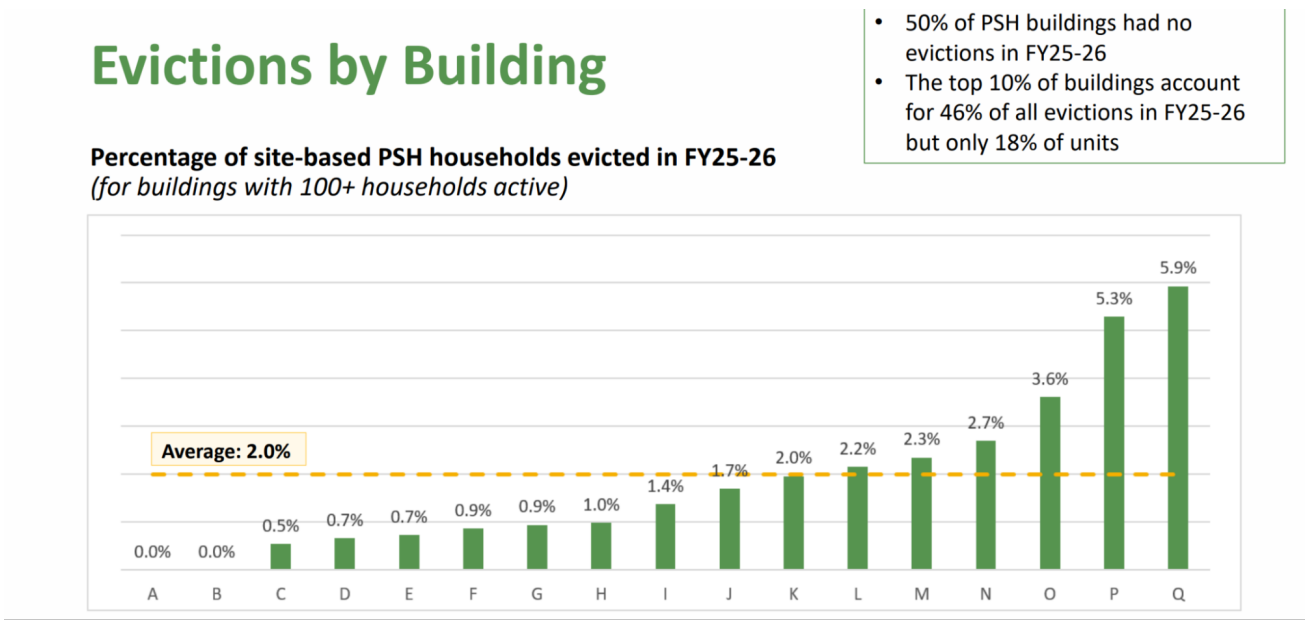
In one of his corny anti-graffiti videos, Supervisor Bilal Mahmood talked about how he is all about the data. However, data can have many shortcomings and might not be able to tell the whole story, as we have seen with low-income people being evicted from housing that is supposed to help them stabilize.

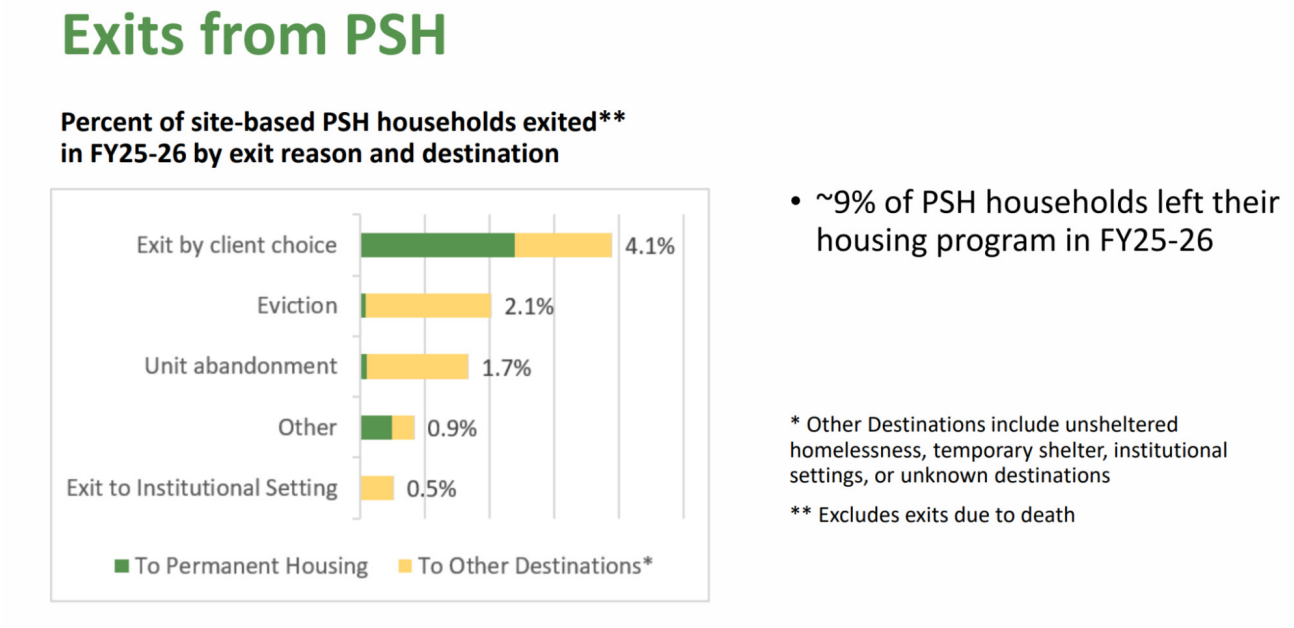
I went to the Homelessness Oversight Committee's October 1 meeting. In contrast with my paper-ripping theatrics at the previous meeting, my public comment was relatively more muted, yet I knew it had an impact: there was a deeper dive into evictions and all exits from permanent supportive housing in the Director's Report. I do wish that it had been agendized as a separate item, because between the hearing on reprocurement (the reason most people were there) and the announcement of the troubled permanent supportive housing provider HomeRise's phasing out operations, the airspace was clogged, so it didn't get the attention it so richly deserved.

Still, I was glad that the meeting dedicated time to examine PSH exits. According to the data, approximately 9.3% of PSH tenants exited their households; of that, 4.1% were "exit by client choice," 2.1% were eviction, 1.7% were "unit abandonment," 0.9% were unknown, and 0.5% were "exit to institutional setting."

Several of the data points were further separated by "to permanent housing" and "to other destinations." While just a little over half of "exit by client choice" was "to permanent housing," too many were to "other destinations." Now, let's do a little middle-school algebra here: The number of actual permanent supportive housing is a range between the number of recorded evictions at the low end, and the number of recorded evictions plus "client exited by choice to other destinations" at the high end, because a lot of tenants are pushed out of their housing through tools other than legal eviction. If Mahmood were truly concerned about the data, he would be collaborating with the Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing and working on legislation that improves data collection on PSH evictions and exits, as required by City law.Further, the city needs to report data in real time, as the City had promised in 2023 during former Supervisor Dean Preston's hearing on evictions.

Then, the presentation went into some good news and bad news. The good news is that 50% of PSH sites have had no legal evictions; the bad news, being nearly half of all legal evictions coming from 10% of sites. This means that HSH has an opportunity to focus on improving those sites and addressing tenants' needs while balancing their autonomy with overall safety. There was also an associated bar graph of sites with more than 100 households active, identified only as A through Q in ascending order, ranging from A and B having no legal evictions, C through K having legal eviction rates that are lower than average, and L through Q having higher legal eviction rates than average, with Q topping out at 5.9%. I wish that the department would have identified the sites. In the last slide, there was a mention that eviction notices are down, but evictions are up.





Source: Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing, Director's Report, October 2026.

Then, there was public comment, where two permanent supportive housing providers spoke on the issue. First was Lauren Hall from Delivering innovations in Supportive Housing., Her organization reports relatively low eviction rates, except for the Camelot Hotel which has had a high eviction rate for two years straight. I brought that fact to her attention. Hall shouted me down during her comment, saying that when she mentioned the Camelot and said that the Camelot's high eviction rate was due to some acts of extreme violence. This indicates, again, that the data doesn't tell the whole story, and that) the City is not providing enough support and adequate housing to tenants for them to be successful. Then, Tabitha Allen from the Tenderloin Housing Clinic, a frequent evictor, spoke about how they really want evictions to be a last resort and talked about checks and balances, which was touched on in the HSH Non-Payment Guidelines from 2023.

Of course, I am sure that many providers truly want evictions to be truly a last resort, but the road to hell is paved with good intentions. I know I might have a reputation of being reactive, but for this issue, I have spoken to multiple sources and stakeholders. If the Eviction Defense Collaborative, which has been overwhelmed by PSH evictions, is naming the Tenderloin Housing Clinic and others as notorious evictors, then the checks and balances aren't checking and balancing. It's time for the City to set parameters that are based on best practices. The PSH providers who have been identified as serial evictors all need to talk to the Eviction Defense Collaborative and be ready to hear constructive feedback on eviction prevention.

The success of the City needs to be judged by how it's keeping our most vulnerable tenants housed and off the streets, contributing to a cleaner, more vibrant city. Mayor Daniel Lurie can never be able to say "let's go, San Francisco" unless we are included. Our success as permanent supportive housing tenants is the city's success.

Sources for this article available at streetsheet.org

Jordan Wasilewski (she/her) is a long-term permanent supportive housing and SRO tenant advocate, former commissioner, affordability activist, and good government girlie. You may follow her at @sfpshsro on Instagram.

KARIN FISCHER:

"SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AREN'T JUST FEEL-GOOD LEFT-WING CAUSES"

EVA SCHWIENBACHER

What does protesting achieve? Who takes to the streets? And are people protesting more today than they used to? Social movement researcher Karin Fischer of Johannes Kepler University Linz responds.

20er: It feels as if you can take part in a demonstration almost every week. Are we living in a time of protest?

Karin Fischer: Protest is part of democracy and occurs in cycles. We saw particularly intense global protest movements in the 1960s, with student revolts and environmental, women's, and peace movements. A quieter period in the 1980s was followed in the late 1990s and 2000s by major anti-globalisation protests from Seattle to Copenhagen. In Austria, the anti-nuclear movement, the protests against the Hainburg power plant, and the demonstrations in 2000 against the conservative/far-right coalition mobilised a great many people. I don't see similarly large levels of resistance at present.

What factors actually trigger a mass movement?

That's impossible to say in advance. In several major movements in recent times, such as 'Black Lives Matter' following the fatal police violence against George Floyd in the US, or the protests in Iran following the murder of Mahsa Amini, individual tragedies became focal points for resistance. A single action in itself does not constitute a movement; it only becomes a social movement once people with shared beliefs and goals have organised themselves as a collective over a longer period of time.

Across Tyrol, many smaller citizens' initiatives are currently emerging, whether driven by demands for a 30 km/h [about 19 mph] speed limit or a women-only sauna. Are people not being heard at the political level?

Protest makes it possible to put issues on the agenda, attract public attention, and perhaps even shift the public discourse. When people take to the streets and block a motorway, as they recently did at the Brenner Pass, I see that as a sign that they are not otherwise being heard. It's a form of interest articulation chosen by people who are shut out of the institutionalised system of power, or who perceive it as closed to them. They then resort to methods of so-called non-cooperation, such as boycotts, strikes, blockades, or other forms of civil disobedience.

Who are the people who typically take to the streets?

In general, it's system-critical people on the left who are perceived as having a strong affinity for protest. But social movements aren't just feel-good left-wing causes, acting in the interests of society or even of humanity. They can also be authoritarian, far-right and hostile to human rights. Identitarian and right-wing movements in and outside Austria have largely adopted the forms of action and cultural codes of the anti-authoritarian left.

So protest movements can also become dangerous?

Yes, of course. As I said, social movements can also be fascist. We know this from our history.

'Family values' protesters, anti-vaxxers and Identitarians ran side by side in the corona demonstrations. What happened there?

It seems they were successful in defining a common enemy and cause across dividing lines. The immediate trigger has passed, and the movement's party-like organisation has failed, but the issues still crop up in the newly emerged right-wing media. The mobilisation of opinion taking place there could potentially bring people back onto the streets.

Do you think there is a gap in the research when it comes to right-wing protest movements?

There used to be a great deal of research in Austria on the FPÖ [Freedom Party of Austria], but that petered out. With the current authoritarian turn and the internationally observed resurgence of the right, research is now catching up again. Researchers are examining transnational right-wing networks, organisations, and the strategies employed by right-wing groups.

When are social movements successful?

There is no single scientific measure of success. For example, one can look at whether a movement is able to use divisions among those in power as an anchor, or how open it is to building alliances with other groups and initiatives. The ability to mobilise sufficient human, temporal, and financial resources, and to shape key strategic concepts, is also regarded as a success factor. On top of that, a movement needs a convincing definition of the problem, along with a proposed solution.

There have been movements in Austria that have brought about lasting change, such as the anti-nuclear movement. The fact that the Zwentendorf nuclear power plant was never commissioned is clearly a success, isn't it?

That's a good example of a movement that had a clear goal and ultimately achieved it. But what about the labour movement or the women's movement? If we compare the life of a woman today with that of a woman in the 1950s or 1960s, we've achieved an incredible amount, and yet the struggle isn't over. It can also be a success when the concerns of a social movement make it onto the political agenda. In the best-case scenario, a social movement makes itself obsolete. With some movements, we don't see what they've achieved until years later. Many say that the Arab Spring failed, but the movement may well be continuing beneath the surface, drawing on earlier networks. And I'm convinced that we'll be seeing climate protests again, simply because the climate crisis is intensifying.

Speaking of climate protests: how important are a strong lobby and influence in legitimising protest?

Very important. A strong lobby is definitely needed. Climate protests challenge an entire system, after all: they are not just about protection or the rights of a particular group; they are about the bigger picture, and that makes them much more confrontational. Its treatment at the hands of the media and the legal system pushed the Last Generation movement to where it currently is, ultimately leading to its dissolution. But the people are still there, and a new generation is growing up that may, in turn, be mobilised again in entirely new ways. We will have to wait and see.

Austria is currently making cuts across the board – in education, transport, culture, and social services. Do you think that there will be more protests?

It's impossible to say in advance with any certainty whether isolated protest marches will turn into movements. Why some issues catch on while others don't is unclear. After all, we're not seeing a movement for wealth taxes, even though they have many disadvantages and benefit only a select few – apparently that's not enough to give rise to a movement.

Translated from German via Translators Without Borders

Courtesy of 20er / INSP.ngo

Coalition On Homelessness
280 Turk Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
415.346.3740
www.cohsf.org
streetsheetsf@gmail.com

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

Coalition on Homelessness San Francisco

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 3481
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94188

WOOD STREET at SFPL

Film Screening and Q&A with members of the Wood Street community and Street Sheet newspaper

KORET AUDITORIUM, MAIN LIBRARY

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7

2:00-4:00PM

**100 LARKIN STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CA**

FREE, NO RSVP REQUIRED

LEARN MORE AT:
WWW.WOODSTREETMOVIE.COM
@WOODSTMOVIE

Coalition on Homelessness San Francisco

STREET SHEET

San Francisco Public Library

FREE PET RESOURCES IN SAN FRANCISCO

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.

St. Anthony's
121 Golden Gate Avenue
1st Monday 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.

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

EXAMS, MEDICATIONS, AND VACCINATIONS

VetSOS

Free, twice monthly pop-up clinics offering:
Wellness exams, vaccinations, routine procedures, laboratory testing, rabies certificates, microchip implantation and registration, distribution of animal food, leashes, collars, and other pet supplies.

Referral to free spay/ neuter surgery

Pets are seen from 10 am to 3 pm by appointment only.

Make appointment by calling (415) 355-2248 or emailing vetsos@sfccc.org with this info:

- Your full name
- Your phone number and/or email
- Your specific housing situation (e.g., street, shelter, vehicle, etc.)
- SRO move-in date (if applicable)
- The reason for the requested appointment
- Your pet's name, age, sex, if they have been spayed or neutered, their breed, color, and if they have any medical issues

SF SPCA Mobile Dog Vaccine Clinic

Free DAPP/parvo vaccine, dewormer, and topical flea & tick prevention

Walk-ups and stand-by registration starts at 8:30am the day of the clinic

Bayview: Southeast Family Health Center
2403 Keith Street
Saturday, October 17

Hunters Point: basketball court across from community center
1030 Oakdale Avenue
Saturday, August 15
Saturday, November 21

Tenderloin: St. Anthony's
150 Golden Gate Avenue
Saturday, September 19
Saturday, December 19

HAVE QUESTIONS?

Coalition on Homelessness San Francisco
280 Turk Street

Drop-in hours:
Wednesdays & Fridays
10 a.m. - 12 p.m.