

*Rosenberg  
Foundation*

REPORT 1993

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*Rosenberg  
Foundation*

REPORT 1993



47 Kearny Street, Suite 804, San Francisco, California 94108-5528  
415-421-6105



The bee motif used in this report  
was a trademark of Rosenberg Brothers &  
Company, the company founded by Max  
Rosenberg and his two older brothers, Abraham  
and Adolph. Rosenberg Brothers & Company  
sold dried fruits, rice, nuts, raisins,  
beans, and honey, and, at Max Rosenberg's  
death in 1931, was the largest business of its kind  
in the world.



DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

1993

Phyllis Cook

Benton W. Dial  
*Vice President*

Robert E. Friedman  
*Treasurer*

Thelton Henderson

Bill Ong Hing  
*(elected January 1994)*

Herma Hill Kay

Leslie L. Luttgens

Mary S. Metz

S. Donley Ritchey  
*President*

Norvel Smith

STAFF

Kirke P. Wilson  
*Executive Director and Secretary*

Lisa Arnold  
*Grants Manager*

Robert Puno  
*Administrative Assistant*

Lisa Warman  
*Administrative Assistant*  
*(resigned October 1993)*

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

A foundation annual report should meet the needs of multiple audiences. It is primarily an accounting of stewardship, reporting to stakeholders how the Foundation has managed its resources and how it has allocated its grants. In addition to this public accountability, the annual report also should provide the information to enable grantseekers to assess the likelihood that their projects will fall within the interests of the Foundation.

Institutions in the United States tend to have principal constituencies—voters, customers, shareholders, employees, or others—who demand accountability. In contrast, foundations have a diffuse set of responsibilities to donors, regulatory agencies, grantseekers and the general public. Yet, state and federal law require merely that foundations disclose how resources are invested and to whom, and for what purpose charitable grants are made. These disclosure requirements are an essential but incomplete part of a foundation's accountability to the public and responsibility as a tax-exempt, charitable organization. A broader expectation encourages explanation as to how choices are made among investments or grants, as well as evaluation of the outcomes of investment or grant decisions.

Selection is the essence of foundation work. Foundation trustees must select among competing investment theories and philosophies, as they also must select among different conceptions of the public good. Trustees must select among investment managers to achieve investment objectives, just as they select among non-profit organizations to achieve program objectives. This annual report is an accounting to the public of the investment and grant decisions made by the trustees of Rosenberg Foundation during 1993, as well as an explanation of some of the investment and program choices that are likely to guide the Foundation in the years to come.

Since 1946, when the Rosenberg Company was sold, the Foundation has invested its endowment in a diversified and actively managed portfolio of high quality stocks and bonds. In recent years, in order to sustain a higher level of grants, the Foundation has sought investments offering somewhat greater potential return through capital appreciation. This has led to an increased allocation to equities within the core endowment, as well as increased diversification into new types of investments offering a potential for increased return with reasonable tolerance for portfolio risk and volatility. In 1993, the Foundation invested modestly in its fourth venture capital partnership and began a process, that will be completed in 1994, of diversification of a portion of the endowment into international and small capitalization investments.

During 1993, the directors of Rosenberg Foundation also undertook a multi-year initiative intended to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the child support system in California. By increasing parental responsibility for the economic security



of children, an effective child support system also can be designed to assure a minimum of support for those children whose parents cannot provide for them. In order to increase staff time available for the child support reform initiative and other new programs, the Foundation began, in 1993, to make two-year grants to certain projects that the Foundation has supported in previous years and that are making satisfactory progress.

In 1993, Rosenberg Foundation received five hundred thirty-eight proposals and approved fifty grants, including fourteen new projects. While the proportion of the Foundation's grants devoted to new projects is likely to increase in 1994, the Foundation's concentration on the development of public policy related to poverty and pluralism is not likely to change. The Foundation will continue to seek new projects designed to achieve lasting change in the child support system in California, the economic well-being of California's families, and the integration of immigrants and other minorities into the economic, cultural, and civic life of California.

As they have over the past fifty-eight years, the women and men who have served as trustees of Rosenberg Foundation have brought diverse backgrounds to the collaborative task of foundation governance. They have vigorously shared their opinions and values, challenged each other, and learned both from this interaction and the proposals being considered. They have worked together with mutual respect for the benefit of the foundation and the community at large.

Norvel Smith, a Rosenberg Foundation trustee since 1974 and president from 1983 to 1985, announced his resignation from the board at the end of his term in January 1994. Dr. Smith has brought his wide experience, intellectual curiosity, and integrity to the deliberations of the Foundation board for over twenty years. We are grateful for his service and plan to continue seeking his advice and insight in the years to come.

S. Donley Ritchey  
President

## ACTIVITY REVIEW

Rosenberg Foundation awarded \$2.6 million in grants during 1993. The total included \$2 million in grants for the current year and \$626,000 for the second year of two-year grants. The \$2.6 million included \$355,000 (14% of the total) in fourteen new grants and \$2.2 million for the continuation of projects previously supported by the Foundation. The total number of grants increased from forty-eight in 1992 to fifty in 1993 while the size of the average grant increased slightly from \$40,638 in 1992 to \$41,320 in 1993.

### Rosenberg Foundation Grants 1991-93

	1991	1992	1993		TOTAL
			Current	Future	
Amount Granted (\$000)	\$1,762	\$1,951	\$1,976	\$626	\$2,602
Number of Grants	44	48	50	12	50
Average Grant	\$40,047	\$40,638	\$41,320	\$44,667	\$52,057

Of the Foundation's 1993 grants, 94% were concentrated in the three major program areas: Changing Population, Family Poverty, and Child Support. Fifteen grants and 40% of the grant funds were in the Family Poverty program; ten grants and 31% of the grant funds were in the Changing Population program, while eight grants and 23% of grant funds were part of a new Child Support Reform program. The Foundation also approved fifteen grants for projects to strengthen the practice of philanthropy and two grants outside the four program areas.

### 1993 Rosenberg Foundation Grants by Program Category

PROGRAM	GRANTS	AMOUNT(000)	%	AVERAGE SIZE
Changing Population	10	\$804	31%	\$80,400
Family Poverty	15	1,037	40	\$69,100
Child Support Reform	8	615	23	\$76,900
Philanthropy	15	52	2	\$3,400
Other	2	95	4	\$47,500
TOTAL	50	\$2,603	100%	\$52,057

With the introduction of the child support reform initiative in 1993, the Foundation's three major program areas accounted for 94% of the total grant funds. This compares to 88% of the total grant funds in 1992 when part of the budget was devoted to projects responding to the civil unrest in Los Angeles. Over the past five years, the Foundation has shifted resources from pluralism (Changing Population and Legalization accounted for 62% of the grants in 1989) to poverty (Family Poverty and Child Support Reform accounted for 63% of the grants in 1993).

### Distribution of Rosenberg Foundation Grants by Program Category 1989-1993

PROGRAM	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Changing Population	20%	37%	37%	37%	31%
Family Poverty	32	30	49	51	40
Child Support Reform	0	0	0	0	23
Legalization	42	26	4	0	0
Philanthropy	2	5	5	3	2
Other	4	2	5	9	4

The Foundation's grants focus on three major program areas. The issues, like language rights or preservation of subsidized housing with expiring use restrictions, provide a focus that enables the Foundation to support multiple projects addressing a common problem. In some cases, the multiple projects operate collaboratively, while in others they operate independently. In every issue, the projects have been selected because they show promise of achieving lasting change either through the development of new public policy or the implementation of existing policy. The issues are at varying stages of development and offer varying degrees of focus. With some issues, the Foundation is playing a significant role among foundations; in other issues, the Foundation is but one of several foundations supporting similar projects. In some issues, the Foundation is supporting a cluster of projects effectively addressing the issue from multiple perspectives, and, in other issues, the grants are isolated or scattered. Finally, the potential for significant impact from additional grants varies from those that are attempting to develop new public social policy (child support assurance, language rights, workplace rights of immigrants) to those that are primarily engaged in implementation of legislation, administrative regulations, or court decisions.

### GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives of the three major program areas of Rosenberg Foundation are outlined below:

#### Changing Population

*Goal:* economic, cultural, social, and civic integration of immigrants and other minorities in a multicultural society.

*Objectives:* protection of immigrants in urban and farm labor markets; respect for the rights of language minorities; increased civic participation.

#### Children and their Families in Poverty

*Goal:* increased economic security for low-income and minority children and their families.

*Objectives:* preserve subsidized housing with expiring use restrictions; increase prospects for affordable housing; improve access to public benefits; increase access to credit.

#### Child Support Reform

*Goal:* increased economic security for low-income children.

*Objectives:* improved performance of the child support system (establishing paternity, awarding support, collecting payments); development of a child support assurance program.

During 1994, Rosenberg Foundation will continue many of the current projects in the three major program areas and will seek approximately four or five new projects in each of the three areas. The Foundation will phase out support for issues that are maturing, expand the number of projects addressing issues of child support reform and immigrants in the labor market, and explore new projects addressing structural issues of poverty.

Kirke Wilson  
Executive Director





## CHANGING POPULATION

*Those activities that promote the full social, economic, and cultural integration of immigrants, as well as minorities, into a pluralistic society.*

*During the period since 1990, the Foundation's grants in the Changing Population category have concentrated on public policy improvement related to farm labor supply, immigrant children in detention, immigrants in the labor market, language rights, and voting rights.*



CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Peter Schey, Executive Director  
\$65,000 (second year)

256 South  
Occidental Blvd.  
Los Angeles  
California 90057  
213-388-8693

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) apprehends more than 1.5 million persons each year. Most of these people are arrested without warrant at or near the border and are expelled from the United States under "voluntary departure," in which they waive their right to a hearing. The immigrants are not advised of their rights, and no effort is made to determine whether they have the right to remain in the United States. In 1978, Rose Melchor Lopez was one of a group of employees in an El Monte shoe factory raided by the INS. Along with sixty-five others, Ms. Lopez was placed on a bus and sent to Mexico. Lawyers for the immigrants, claiming that the employees had been refused the right to confer with legal counsel, obtained a court order to halt the bus before it entered Mexico. After consultation with lawyers, it was discovered that Ms. Lopez and thirty of her co-workers were not deportable.

The Center for Human Rights and Constitutional Law represented Ms. Lopez and over one million immigrants and refugees in a class action lawsuit seeking to assure that immigrants apprehended by the INS are informed of their rights and given an opportunity to obtain legal advice before accepting "voluntary departure". In July 1992, the INS agreed to a settlement in *Lopez v. INS*. As part of the settlement, the INS will prepare and distribute a new notice which informs immigrants of their rights and a new voluntary departure form. The INS also agreed to provide immigrants with a list of free legal services and to suspend questioning for two hours of any immigrant wishing to consult with legal counsel. Finally, the INS agreed to notify all of its employees of the new procedures and to train all relevant employees.

As part of the *Lopez Policy Project*, the Center will monitor the INS's implementation of the settlement agreement and document non-compliance. It will continue education and outreach to immigrants and refugees and to community-based organizations advocating on their behalf regarding immigrants' rights under the settlement. The Center will complete and distribute a variety of community education materials, including a thirty-minute training video in three languages, Public Service Announcements in four languages, and written educational materials which provide a basic summary of the

main features of the Lopez settlement. Also, the Center will prepare an evaluative report, to be submitted to the Attorney General, the INS Commissioner, and members of the House and Senate Immigration Sub-Committees, on the impact of the settlement on the INS's operations and on immigrants and advocates. The report will analyze ways to improve the efficiency of the INS's enforcement activities while improving the rights of immigrants.

IMMIGRANT LEGAL RESOURCE CENTER

Bill Ong Hing, Executive Director  
Mark Silverman, Staff Attorney  
Katherine Brady, Staff Attorney  
\$68,550 (third year)

The Immigration Act of 1990 provided legal status for undocumented children in foster care and created a new family unity program for dependents of persons who qualified for legalization. Section 301 of the 1990 law provides for protection against deportation and work authorization for spouses and children of legalized immigrants if the spouse or child entered the U.S. *before* May 5, 1988. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is requiring that the spouse and children of individuals who received amnesty establish that they have resided in the U.S. *since* May 5, 1988, contradicting the statutory provision which provides that the child or spouse must have resided in the U.S. *on* May 5, 1988. This insistence on a continuous residence requirement by the INS, despite the lack of statutory language, has caused a high denial rate of Family Unity applications, exposing these children and spouses to the risk of deportation and the denial of benefits to which they are legally entitled.

The Family Unity Project, part of Immigrant Legal Resource Center's *Immigrant Children's Project*, working with a major law firm, has prepared a lawsuit that challenges the INS regulations requiring continuous residence since May 1988 for persons seeking family unity visas. The Family Unity Project also will continue to assist community-based agencies that provide services to immigrants seeking family unity visas, while the Foster Care Project will assist child welfare workers assisting immigrant children in foster care. The Center will prepare manuals on self-help group processing for distribution to all community agencies in California assisting immigrants to obtain family unity visas.

1663 Mission St.  
Suite 602  
San Francisco  
California 94103  
415-255-9499



## RADIO BILINGÜE

Hugo Morales, Executive Director  
 Samuel Orozco, Executive Producer  
 \$90,000 (seventh, eighth, and ninth years)

1111 Fulton Mall  
 Suite 700  
 Fresno  
 California 93721  
 209-486-5174

Isolated by distance and language, the immigrant farm workers of the rural West are dependent on radio for news, information, and entertainment. Radio Bilingüe, a Spanish-language, community radio station, broadcasts through stations in Fresno, Calexico, Modesto, and Salinas. Since 1985, Radio Bilingüe has produced, broadcast, and distributed *Noticiero Latino*, a daily program of news and features regarding issues and events of interest to Latinos. The ten minute, Spanish-language program is distributed five days a week to forty-five stations in the United States (sixteen in California) and thirty-eight stations in Mexico.

*Noticiero Latino* is the only Spanish-language news program of its type in public radio. The program covers issues that are neglected by other media and are of particular concern to farm workers, Latinos, and rural residents. Radio Bilingüe reports issues and events fairly while communicating the role that citizens and their action groups play in educating the general public and changing policy. One example is *Noticiero Latino's* coverage of a protest in Farmersville, a small farm worker community in the Central San Joaquin Valley, which highlighted the extent to which people will mobilize when civil rights are blatantly violated. As part of its broader concern for Border Patrol activity in California communities, *Noticiero Latino* reported on a Border Patrol raid of Farmersville, involving violent entry into people's homes and detainment of legal residents which led to a street demonstration of over five hundred people.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION

*Critics and supporters of immigration agree that employment is the critical factor in immigration. Proponents of immigration control have attempted to restrict immigrant access to employment through complex procedures for work authorization. Immigrant advocates point out that the employment obstacles contribute to the exploitation of immigrants.*

*Even when immigrants have found employment, they often continue to be the victims of exploitation, in low-wage occupations with sub-standard conditions and non-existent benefits.*

*In addition, the recent wave of anti-immigrant sentiment has created an even greater strain on issues of immigrants' rights to public benefits and services, including the right to public education, language rights, and voting rights.*

## ASIAN IMMIGRANT WOMEN ADVOCATES

Young Shin, Director  
 \$40,000 (second year)

Substandard conditions and exploitation of immigrant workers have existed in the U.S. garment industry for more than a century. The problems have persisted despite union organizing in the garment trades and intermittent enforcement of state and federal regulations regarding wages and working conditions.

Asian Immigrant Women Advocates is using new approaches to improve conditions and to promote responsibility among clothing manufacturers for wages and labor practices in the industry. Asian Immigrant Women Advocates is engaged in a campaign to increase public awareness of conditions through rallies, picketing, and publicity, and to encourage manufacturers to participate in monitoring contract sewing shops. Asian Immigrant Women Advocates has tapped the developing leadership among immigrant women, who are learning to organize and speak out against unjust treatment.

310 Eighth St.  
 #301  
 Oakland  
 California 94607  
 510-268-0192


**ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN LEGAL CENTER OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**

Stewart Kwoh, Executive Director  
 Kathryn Imahara, Project Director  
 \$140,000 (fifth and sixth years)

1010 South Flower St.  
 #302  
 Los Angeles  
 California 90014  
 213-748-2022

The symbolic importance of language rights is represented, on the one hand, by those who believe that restrictions on the use of languages other than English contribute to public safety, business development, and multicultural understanding, and those who believe, on the other hand, that language restrictions are unnecessary, discriminatory, and an obstacle to public services and safety.

Asian Pacific American Legal Center has worked to remove unnecessary restrictions on the use of foreign languages in the workplace through community education, negotiation, and litigation. In collaboration with the language rights project at Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the Center collected information and provided technical assistance that contributed to the passage of a fifteen-year extension of the federal Voting Rights Act, including expanded language assistance provisions. The Center has assisted the city and county of Los Angeles to implement the language rights provisions of the Voting Rights Act and will continue to sponsor community outreach to expand the use of bilingual voting materials. The Center will continue to work with local election officials to understand and implement the new language assistance provisions of the Voting Rights Act.

**LA COOPERATIVA CAMPESINA**
**A PROJECT OF CALIFORNIA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

George Ortiz, President  
 Chris Paige, Project Director  
 \$40,588 (first year)

3315 Airway Dr.  
 Santa Rosa  
 California 95403  
 707-523-1155

Despite intensive efforts by the census to correct the undercount of minority and low-income populations, the 1990 census presents a distorted view of the number of farm workers, their distribution among the states, and their education, training, and other needs. Where the 1990 census counted 182,000 farm workers in California, recent surveys by three separate agencies estimate the actual number at between 563,000 and 720,000.

La Cooperativa Campesina is working with the United States Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor to prevent use of 1990 census figures in program planning or funding

allocation for programs that target migrant and seasonal farm workers. It is participating in an informal working group that includes Bureau of the Census representatives and leading researchers to develop a methodological approach to address the inadequacies of the census with respect to farm workers. La Cooperativa also is working with Congress to assure that the census in the year 2000 accurately identifies farm workers. To prevent misuse of 1990 census data in planning for farm workers or allocating funds, La Cooperativa is preparing, in collaboration with California Rural Legal Assistance, for possible litigation.

**LAWYERS' COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS  
 OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA**

Eva Jefferson Patterson, Executive Director  
 Robert Rubin, Managing Attorney  
 \$120,000 (third and fourth years)

In recent years, immigrants and refugees have become scapegoats for problems of the California economy, from rising crime rates to the budget crisis. In communities where anti-immigrant groups are organizing against services for immigrants, the Lawyers' Committee, through its *Immigrant and Refugee Rights Project*, provides experience and fashions measures to reduce tensions.

The day labor problem is a conspicuous example of the conflict between immigrants and the established community. Day laborers are considered a nuisance by merchants and neighbors, and a threat by other workers; they are exposed to abuse and exploitation. By assisting local officials to design day labor centers that provide office space, telephones, access to education, training, health care, and legal services, the Lawyers' Committee contributes to reducing community conflict while protecting workers against exploitation.

Also, the *Immigrant and Refugee Rights Project* addresses the issue of voting rights to assure that election processes do not result in dilution of the voting strength of minority populations. Access to public benefits, community empowerment, and access to higher education are other areas addressed through litigation, negotiation, and community outreach.

301 Mission St.  
 Suite 400  
 San Francisco  
 California 94105  
 415-543-9444



MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND

Antonia Hernandez, President and General Counsel  
 Esteban Lizardo, Project Director (1993)  
 \$150,000 (third and fourth years)

634 South Spring St.  
 11th Floor  
 Los Angeles  
 California 90014  
 213-629-2512

According to the 1990 census, thirty-one million persons over the age of five speak a language other than English at home, including seventeen million persons whose home language is Spanish. While many of the persons who speak other languages at home are bilingual in English, many are not proficient in English. For the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), language rights affect not only the workplace, the schools, but the political process. Through its *California Language Rights Program*, MALDEF has investigated inequities inherent in the public service system that translate into lower voter participation, higher illiteracy rates, and poorer educational performance among language minorities.

MALDEF has challenged English-only policies that violate the rights of language minorities and has promoted the implementation of the language assistance provisions of the 1992 Voting Rights Amendments. MALDEF will continue to challenge English-only rules in the workplace and discriminatory job assignments based on language ability, and will promote increased compensation for job-related bilingual ability. MALDEF will seek to develop case law which recognizes that language-based discrimination is national origin discrimination.

MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION, TRAINING AND ADVOCACY

Peter Roos, Co-director  
 \$55,000 (third year)

524 Union St.  
 San Francisco  
 California 94133  
 415-398-1977

The ethnic and language composition of California's schools is changing rapidly. Between the 1967-68 and the 1991-92 school years, the proportion of Latino students increased from fourteen percent to thirty-five percent, while the proportion of Asian and Pacific Island students increased from three to eleven percent. The number of California students with limited proficiency in English increased from 168,000 in 1973 to more than one million in 1992.

Multicultural Education, Training and Advocacy (META) is a national public interest law firm that specializes in protecting and promoting the rights of language-minority students. META's California program provides consultation to students, parents,

teachers, and administrators concerned about issues of education access, curriculum appropriateness, discipline, and resource allocation. META has challenged inappropriate assignment of language minority students, as well as the denial of access to education. META is representing students who are residents of California but who are being denied access to public higher education because of their immigration status, and is working with groups concerned about efforts to exclude undocumented children from public education.

NATIONAL IMMIGRATION LAW CENTER  
 A PROJECT OF THE LEGAL AID FOUNDATION OF LOS ANGELES

Charles Wheeler, Executive Director  
 National Immigration Law Center  
 \$80,000 (second and third years)

A project of the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles, the National Immigration Law Center, previously the National Center for Immigrants' Rights, is the national backup center providing training and technical support to Legal Service Corporation grantees throughout the United States. Through the *Immigration and Employment Project*, National Immigration Law Center concentrates on improving immigrants' and refugees' access to lawful employment and public benefits by attempting to remove unnecessary delays and restrictions in INS work authorization procedures.

The Center provides training and consultation to legal service agencies and other advocates examining state and federal law. In collaboration with local agencies, the Center will challenge unnecessary restrictions regarding drivers' licenses, social security numbers, access to unemployment compensation, and day laborers.

1636 W. Eighth St.  
 #205  
 Los Angeles  
 California 90017  
 213-487-2531



PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE OF THE BAY AREA INSTITUTE

Alexandra Close, Executive Editor  
\$45,000 (first year)

450 Mission St.  
Room 506  
San Francisco  
California 94105  
415-243-4364

Los Angeles has become a bellwether for urban life. With rising unemployment, gang violence, disintegrating race relations, and its disabled post-earthquake freeways, the City of Angels is a media metaphor for the post-American Dream nightmare. While the mainstream media focuses on the breakdown of governmental and corporate institutions, another story is developing outside the spotlight. A new Los Angeles is being created out of the raw energy, vitality, and initiative of people at the grass roots; in contrast to the despair of the middle class professional is the optimism of the immigrant. But unless lateral relationships are forged between LA's multiracial, multiethnic tribes, this new Los Angeles will never reach fruition.

In expanding its research and reporting capacity in Los Angeles, Pacific News Service will work to improve the limited communication lines across Los Angeles's cultural barriers. Pacific News Service is dedicated to forging new lateral alliances by providing a forum for the exchange of voices among the communities of Los Angeles. Its alternative network of writers, thinkers, scholars, youth commentators, and activists, who are predominantly people of color and women, identifies authentic voices rooted in marginal communities and creates communication across race, class, turf, gender, and culture lines. Pacific News Service will employ new and veteran News Service writers and will help News Service writers in other parts of the country to incorporate southern California into their work. Pacific News Service also will help to develop new writing talent (especially youth) in southern California.



CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES  
IN POVERTY

*Those activities that reduce dependency, promote self-help, create access to the economic mainstream, or address the causes of poverty among children and families. During the period since 1990, the Foundation's grants in the Family Poverty category have concentrated on public policy improvement related to access to credit, child support reform, deterioration of the labor market, expiring use restrictions in subsidized housing, housing affordability, and welfare reform.*







160 Sansome St.  
7th Floor  
San Francisco  
California 94104  
415-788-0930

#### CALIFORNIA REINVESTMENT COMMITTEE

Alan Fisher, Executive Director  
\$40,000 (second year)

The California Reinvestment Committee is a statewide membership organization devoted to employing the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 to increase the availability of loans and other banking services to low-income communities in California. The Committee meets regularly with lenders to discuss community needs, setting lending targets, and monitoring their progress. The Committee advocates not only for increased lending for housing but for methods to increase small business loans to minority businesses. In this capacity, the Reinvestment Committee has completed a study, "No Credit for Those Who Need It," which elucidates lending practices of the Small Business Administration, finding discrimination against minority-owned businesses and small business entrepreneurs by SBA-guaranteed lenders.

#### CENTER FOR COMMUNITY ADVOCACY/CENTRO DE ABOGACIA DE LA COMUNIDAD

Vanessa Wendenburg Vallarta, Executive Director  
Sabino Lopez, Director of Community Outreach  
\$120,000 (fourth and fifth years)

9 West Gabilan St.  
Suite 12  
Salinas  
California 93901  
408-753-2324

Farm worker housing conditions in California's Salinas Valley are infamous. Low wages and seasonal employment leave farm workers with limited resources for housing. And while the demand for labor is increasing, employers, who once operated more than one hundred labor camps in Monterey County, no longer provide housing. There are now only forty-two registered labor camps in the county. In August 1991, shocking conditions were discovered in the hills above North Monterey County's strawberry fields. Two hundred farm workers, many of them Mixtec Indians from the State of Oaxaca in Mexico, were found living in dug-out caves and plastic lean-tos. Lacking water and sewage facilities, they used contaminated water for cooking and bathing. A tragic alternative to "cave dwelling" is living in a converted barn or shed. Hundreds of such illegal labor camps exist throughout Monterey County, and many of them present life-threatening conditions.

The Center for Community Advocacy continues to organize homeless farm workers to obtain permanent seasonal housing and to assist farm worker groups to acquire or develop housing.



The Center also assists farm workers to form tenant comites (committees) to represent their interests in negotiations with landlords and county officials. During 1994, the Center will assist VIVA (Viviendas para Inquilinos del Valle Aliado), the valleywide coalition of all the Center's organized tenant comites, to undertake a formal leadership development program. As part of its 1994 plan, the Center also will expand its outreach to educate non-farm working communities about the problem of farm worker housing conditions. Through strengthening alliances between the farm worker and non-farm worker communities, the Center hopes to change the way Monterey County has traditionally viewed farm worker housing.

#### CENTER FOR COMMUNITY CHANGE

Allen Fishbein, Director, Neighborhood Revitalization Project  
Quinta Seward, Coordinator of Communities  
for Accountable Reinvestment  
\$60,000 (fifth year)

In 1989, Center for Community Change launched an effort to develop community-based organizations at critical sites in California to compel financial institutions to become more responsive to the credit needs of low-income and minority households. Communities for Accountable Reinvestment is a product of that effort, a coalition of development agencies promoting increased lending for affordable housing and economic development in low-income areas of Los Angeles. The coalition is building its own capacity, as it seeks to identify a new area to develop a grassroots coalition. The *Community Reinvestment Program* of Communities for Accountable Reinvestment is working with Adams Avenue Business Association in San Diego to develop a small business lending program in this historic neighborhood.

1000 Wisconsin Ave.  
N.W.  
Washington, D.C.  
20007  
202-342-0519



#### CENTER ON BUDGET AND POLICY PRIORITIES

Robert Greenstein, Executive Director  
Iris Lav, Director, State Fiscal Project  
\$13,325 (second year)

777 Capitol St.  
N.E. #704  
Washington, D.C.  
20002  
202-408-1080

The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities studies government spending, analyzes economic data, and assesses the impact on low-income households of government policies and programs.

In recent years, California has experienced recurring budget problems that have resulted in reductions in the level of welfare payments, transfer of responsibility to local government, and deterioration of educational quality and state infrastructure. Despite budget cuts, fundamental structural problems with the state's budget are stressing the state's fiscal vitality and capacity to serve the needs of its residents. The Center will investigate the causes of the state's current fiscal crisis, and, working with a committee of state organizations, help them analyze the issues and address the underlying causes of the state fiscal crisis. The Center will prepare a report analyzing spending trends which demonstrates the relationship between revenue growth and economic growth and explores the impact of tax and spending policies on the state's business climate. This analysis will be the first step in building a statewide coalition of organizations that addresses fiscal policy issues. It also will shape a common agenda to reframe the budget debate.

#### CHILD CARE LAW CENTER

Carol Stevenson, Executive Director  
Kathleen O'Brien, Project Director  
\$40,000 (third year)

22 Second St.  
Fifth Floor  
San Francisco  
California 94105  
415-495-5498

For low-income families with children, child care expenses are a major obstacle to achieving economic self-sufficiency. As part of the Family Support Act of 1988, Congress established a program which provides child care benefits as an entitlement for families moving from welfare to employment. The Transitional Child Care program, which contributes partial payment of child care expenses for one year after the family leaves welfare, is an entitlement; however, the level of participation has been low. One of the objectives of the *Welfare, Work, and Child Care Project* is to increase the number of families using this benefit by providing



technical assistance to child care providers and working with state officials to reduce administrative obstacles to the Transitional Child Care program.

A second objective of the *Welfare, Work, and Child Care Project* is to monitor the implementation of three welfare-linked child care programs enacted by the State of California in 1993 and to educate local legal services and child care advocates to monitor the programs at a local level.

#### LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF ALAMEDA COUNTY

Clifford Sweet, Executive Attorney  
Michael Rawson, Directing Attorney  
\$60,000 (third and fourth years)

California law requires each city and county to include, as part of its general plan, a housing element that identifies sites for affordable housing and provides a plan of action to facilitate development of that housing. Many cities and counties have failed to prepare adequate or timely plans, and many have failed to accomplish the goals set out in previous plans. All local plans are subject to state review and approval, but the state has been ineffective in assuring compliance with the housing element process.

The Legal Aid Society of Alameda County has created the *Housing Element Enforcement Project* to assure that the housing element is employed to increase the supply of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income families in California. Legal Aid is acting as lead or co-counsel in five housing element lawsuits and has helped to assure that the housing element obligation continues, although the state budget provides no funds to local jurisdictions to prepare housing elements. Legal Aid Society continues to respond to numerous requests for legal and technical assistance and housing element review from housing and legal service organizations throughout California. Project staff have conducted training and policy seminars, provided consultation to the California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation and Western Center On Law and Poverty on proposed housing element law revisions, and are preparing a litigation manual to assist local housing and legal service agencies to make the housing element effective.

510 Sixteenth St.  
Suite 560  
Oakland  
California 94612  
510-451-9261



#### RURAL COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE CORPORATION

William French, Executive Director  
 William Haack, Director of Housing  
 \$113,750 (third and fourth years)

2125 19th St.  
 Suite 203  
 Sacramento  
 California 95818  
 916-447-2854

In northern San Diego County, in close proximity to recreational and residential areas for wealthy, suburban families, farm workers live in primitive conditions. Some live without running water or electricity, in or near the fields in which they work. Agricultural employers are unable or unwilling to build housing for their employees, and organizations serving low-income residents have little experience developing low-income housing.

Rural Community Assistance Corporation has created the *San Diego Farm Worker Housing Project* to assist two organizations serving northern San Diego County to acquire skills and experience in low-income housing development. The project supports a housing specialist in each organization and provides training and related technical support to enable the local organizations to plan, finance, and construct permanent and transitional housing for farm worker families in San Diego County. Rural Community Assistance Corporation's housing consultants will assist North County Chaplaincy build three rental units in Solana Beach and plan, arrange preliminary financing, and negotiate land-use for a second project. The housing consultants also will assist North County Housing Foundation to complete loan and grant applications and begin construction on sixty units of rental housing in Vista, California.

#### LAWYERS' COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA

Eva Jefferson Patterson, Executive Director  
 Michael Harris, Staff Attorney  
 \$80,000 (fifth and sixth years)

301 Mission St.  
 Suite 400  
 San Francisco  
 California 94105  
 415-543-9444

In the southeast corner of San Francisco, the Bayview District and Hunters Point are the largest, predominantly African-American neighborhoods in the city. Bayview has the highest proportion of owner-occupied housing of any San Francisco neighborhood but is facing dramatic changes. Availability of affordable housing is attracting moderate-income families to the area, and the Mission Bay development north of the neighborhood could create more than twenty thousand jobs and eleven thousand units of new



housing. Residents and business owners in Bayview want to maintain a stable neighborhood while taking advantage of the economic and social developments of the neighborhood.

In the fifth and sixth years of the *Bayview Legal Advocacy Project*, the Lawyers' Committee will continue to represent Bayview-Hunters Point residents in the economic and physical planning process for the neighborhood and to provide legal services to non-profit organizations that serve the area. With the first transfer of federal shipyard land to local use, the Lawyers' Committee will emphasize plans involving job training, small business opportunities, and employment for local residents. While continuing to monitor developments at the Mission Bay development, the Lawyers' Committee also will assist residents to participate in decisions regarding the proposed Redevelopment Project for Third Street and the Bayshore Transportation Study. Also, the Lawyers' Committee will continue to expand opportunities for minority employment and contracting in public agencies, including BART, the Port of San Francisco, San Francisco Airport, the Redevelopment agency, and city schools and departments.

#### EXPIRING USE RESTRICTIONS

*During the 1960s and 1970s, the federal government stimulated the construction of low- and moderate-income housing by providing below-market rate mortgages to for-profit and not-for-profit housing developers. These mortgages enabled developers to build two million units of publicly-subsidized but privately-owned rental housing. The owners of the housing were required to maintain rents at affordable levels but, after twenty years, were allowed to prepay their mortgages and escape the restrictions on affordability. In many cases, profit-oriented developers could refinance the properties and convert their projects to market rate housing, displacing low-income residents. In response to the potential crisis, Congress passed the Emergency Low Income Housing Preservation Act in 1987 and the Low Income Housing Preservation and Resident Homeownership Act in 1990. The 1987 and 1990 laws provide new financial incentives to owners who agree to maintain current use restrictions and provide opportunities and assistance for tenants and non-profit housing organizations interested in purchasing the housing and preserving its affordability. The preservation process is lengthy, technical, and dependent on tenants who are organized and informed. Approximately one hundred thirty thousand units of subsidized housing in California are at risk of prepayment and conversion to market rate rentals.*



926 J St.  
Suite 422  
Sacramento  
California 95814  
916-443-4448

#### CALIFORNIA COALITION FOR RURAL HOUSING PROJECT

Robert Wiener, Director  
\$170,000 (sixth and seventh years)

The California Coalition for Rural Housing Project first identified the expiring use problem in farm worker and rural housing constructed with mortgage subsidies from Farmers Home Administration. With the cooperation of federal and state agencies, the Coalition prepared an inventory of housing with expiring use restrictions in urban and rural California. With two national organizations, the Coalition sponsored the National Task Force on Rural Housing Preservation and its 1992 report *Preserving Rural Housing*.

The Coalition provides information about housing preservation to advocates and tenants while working with federal agencies to improve tenant notification and participation in the preservation programs. Government housing agencies have agreed to hold informational "pre-conferences" for tenants early in the preservation process; to provide translated copies of Notices of Intent to owners which allow all tenants to be served in the language they speak; and to restart the clock in the case of incomplete, inaccurate, or fraudulent Notices of Intent. As a result of Coalition advocacy, the Department of Housing and Urban Development has adopted conflict-of-interest policies to prevent owners from creating "captive" tenant groups for participation in preservation negotiations.

The Coalition continues to work at national, state, and local levels to educate and train tenants, as well as individuals and groups that work with tenants. It provides staff support to the Sacramento Area Alliance of Tenants and, through the Adopt-A-Building program, provides staff and technical consultation to tenant organizations in Sacramento and San Diego who are attempting to acquire control of their subsidized housing.

#### CENTER FOR THIRD WORLD ORGANIZING

Francis Calpotura, Co-Director  
Michelle Davis, Tenant Organizer  
\$40,000 (second year)

In the eight Bay Area counties surrounding San Francisco, there are fifty-eight housing projects with more than seven thousand affordable rental units at risk of conversion to market rate rentals. Tenants in these projects received notice if owners intended to sell the projects or elected to accept incentives to continue to operate the housing with use restrictions. Once notified, these tenants have limited access to information about the alternatives available to them to protect the affordability of their housing.

In its first six months and with only one organizer, the *Bay Area Tenant Education Project* has successfully reached hundreds of low-income tenants in seven at-risk buildings in six Bay Area counties, educating and organizing them into tenant associations or working groups in order to protect their affordable housing. During the second year of its program, the Project will continue its program of tenant outreach, education, organization assistance, and representation. The Project also will hire a second organizer to expand the number of tenants served and to increase the intensity of assistance to these tenants. The tenant organizers will assist five additional housing projects to form tenant associations, and will assist existing associations to move into the capital needs assessment phase of housing preservation, and begin to select among alternative forms of ownership and control.

#### COALITION FOR LOW INCOME HOUSING A PROJECT OF THE TIDES FOUNDATION

Rahdi Taylor, Coalition Director  
\$45,000 (fifth year)

In 1990, the *Coalition for Low Income Housing* identified over seven thousand units of affordable housing in San Francisco that are at-risk of conversion to market rate rents within the next ten years. During the first four years of its work, the Coalition has provided organizing assistance to tenants in fifteen HUD-subsidized projects in San Francisco and has assisted representatives of the developments to form a Citywide Alliance of Residents' Associations. The Coalition also published a "Tenants' Rights Manual," which is being distributed nationally to tenants in HUD projects through



1218 East 21st St.  
Oakland  
California 94606  
510-533-7583

1095 Market St.  
Suite 305  
San Francisco  
California 94103  
415-558-7170



the National Low Income Housing Coalition. During 1993, the Coalition continues to support existing tenant organizations, such as the Diamond View Resident's Association and the Golden Vista Resident's Association, and to develop new associations in San Francisco buildings that are eligible for conversion. The Coalition continues to represent the needs and concerns of low-income tenants to local HUD and state officials, as well as to monitor new and proposed legislation that would affect housing affordability.

#### LOS ANGELES CENTER FOR ECONOMIC SURVIVAL

Larry Gross, Executive Director  
\$70,000 (fifth year)

In addition to having the largest inventory of at-risk buildings in the United States, Los Angeles has the largest number of owners who have indicated that they intend to sell their buildings. If present trends continue, a total of approximately sixty-eight buildings with four thousand one hundred units of affordable housing will be in the sale process by the end of 1994. Tenant organizing is the essential element in the preservation process. To succeed in preservation and achieve tenant ownership, tenants in sale buildings need organizing assistance in order to decide whether or not to buy the building, and, if so, how. Tenant organizations must participate in the evaluation of the condition of the building, as well as the appraisal of its value. Tenants also must negotiate with owners, managers, and the government while making decisions about ownership alternatives and financing.

During the fifth year of the *Affordable Housing Preservation Project*, the Center will continue to assist fifty existing tenant groups and the county alliance of HUD tenants that it has formed. The Center will attempt to form tenant organizations in one hundred eight additional Los Angeles projects that will become eligible for prepayment in 1994. The major challenges the Project seeks to address are: training tenant leaders in the different stages of the preservation and purchase process, the roles and responsibilities of tenants in different ownership structures, and the skills they need to effectively participate; and sustaining tenant organizations through the multi-year process which includes many delays and periods of inaction.

1296 North Fairfax Ave.  
West Hollywood  
California 90046  
213-656-4410



#### LOW INCOME HOUSING FUND

Michael Manigault, Program Manager, Los Angeles  
\$50,000 (first year)

The Emergency Low Income Housing Preservation Act of 1987 and Low Income Housing Preservation & Resident Homeownership Act of 1990 provide federal grants and loans to tenant organizations and non-profit housing organizations for various expenses involved in the purchase of subsidized housing with expiring use restrictions. The grants and loans do not support predevelopment expenses in the very early stages of tenant organization, including feasibility costs, deposits, and consultant fees. The need for funding for expiring use projects in Southern California is especially severe. A report published by the Senate Office of Research in 1987 concluded that the number of assisted rental units that could convert by the year 2008 is 25,845.

In order to assist tenants and non-profit organizations in Southern California with these predevelopment expenses, the Low Income Housing Fund will establish a *Southern California Preservation Housing Deferred Loan Program* in its Los Angeles office. The program will make small loans of up to ten thousand dollars to tenant organizations and non-profit organizations qualifying as "priority" buyers under federal law. Loans will be for up to three years, with a nominal loan fee and deferred interest. Loans and interest will be repaid out of the proceeds of long term loans at the time the property is acquired by the tenant or non-profit organization. If the tenant or non-profit organization is unable to acquire the property, the loan will be forgiven.

#### NATIONAL HOUSING LAW PROJECT

Frances Werner, Executive Director  
James Grow, Project Director  
\$75,000 (second and third years)

While the 1987 and 1990 housing laws establish processes to preserve the affordability of tenants' homes, these laws fail to provide many of the tools for effective participation by tenants within the preservation process. The indispensable ingredient for effective tenant participation is front-line organizers who work directly with tenants and tenant coalitions. But organizers and advocates need technical help in order to understand the intricacies of the preservation process. The *Residents' Assistance Project* seeks to fill this gap.

605 Market St.  
Suite 200  
San Francisco  
California 94105  
415-777-9804

2201 Broadway  
Suite 815  
Oakland  
California 94612  
510-251-9400





The National Housing Law Project has been actively involved in the preservation program both in California and nationwide since its inception. The Housing Law Project will continue to provide training, information, technical assistance, and publications for non-profit organizations, tenant organizers, tenant leaders, and advocates in order for them to be fully cognizant of the program's technical requirements and the opportunities they create for tenants.

**PUBLIC COUNSEL**

Steven Nissen, Executive Director  
Neelura Bell, Coordinator  
\$60,000 (first year)

601 South Ardmore Ave.  
Los Angeles  
California 90005  
213-385-2977

Faced with the prospect of losing thousands of units of affordable rental housing to prepayment, the Congress created an obvious and simple solution. The housing and its affordability would be preserved by providing tenant groups and community non-profit groups a priority right to purchase these buildings and by making funds available to finance those purchases. In practice, however, the solution is not so simple. These real estate transactions and the processes that surround them require sophisticated organizational, financial, and legal skills. With a large number of buildings facing prepayment and a large number of active tenant organizations, many groups in Los Angeles need technical advice regarding the purchase and management of buildings with expiring use restrictions.

Public Counsel, the nation's largest *pro bono* law firm, recruits volunteer attorneys from firms with real estate, tax, and corporate transaction practices. With advice from a committee composed of experienced tenant and technical assistance organizations, Public Counsel trains these volunteers on the technicalities of federal housing preservation law. To date, Public Counsel has assigned volunteer attorneys to eight housing preservation projects.



**CHILD SUPPORT REFORM**

*With half the nation's children likely to live in a single-parent home during their lifetime, child support, the court-ordered payment by a non-custodial parent to a custodial parent for the support of their child, can be a major source of economic security for children. The primary question has been how to fashion a system of federal incentives and sanctions that will result in increased collection of child support in state-administered systems. For many years, custodial parents have received only a fraction of the court-ordered child support to which they are entitled.*

*For children in low-income families, child support reform will require improved articulation of child support and welfare. If child support is to be used in lieu of welfare, some sort of child support assurance program will*

*be necessary to assure that children will receive support when non-custodial parents are unwilling or unable to make payments.*

*As part of their 1993 program plan, the directors of the Foundation approved a multi-year initiative to contribute to the reform of the child support system in California. The intent of the initiative is to increase economic security for children, particularly children in low-income families, through the development of a public system that is effective in establishing paternity, fair in awarding support, efficient and effective in collecting and distributing payments, and is building toward a national program of child support assurance. The Foundation has allocated two million dollars over four years to child support reform.*





#### ASSOCIATION FOR CHILDREN FOR ENFORCEMENT OF SUPPORT

Geraldine Jensen, President  
 Holly Hoyt, California Coordinator (to March 1994)  
 \$25,000 (first year)

723 Phillips Ave.  
 Suite 216  
 Toledo  
 Ohio 43612  
 419-476-2511

Association for Children for Enforcement of Support (ACES) was established in Ohio in 1984 as a mutual-help, information, and advocacy organization, providing assistance to families seeking child support. Since then, ACES has expanded into a national organization with more than three hundred chapters in forty-nine states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. The *California Child Support Enforcement Project* has established new chapters in five counties in California and conducted leadership development seminars in two additional counties. ACES leaders now are part of the California Department of Social Services' Task Force and are meeting regularly.

With staff in California, ACES will strengthen existing chapters, organize new chapters, and train volunteer leadership. Volunteers from local ACES chapters will advise parents about child support issues and accompany custodial parents to court hearings and child support agencies. ACES also will continue to heighten public awareness in the local press and the national media regarding issues of child support and its enforcement.

#### CHILDREN NOW

James Steyer, President  
 Lois Salisbury, Executive Director  
 \$75,000 (fourth year)

1212 Broadway  
 Suite 530  
 Oakland  
 California 94612  
 510-763-2444

Since 1992, when Children Now published "For the Sake of the Children," which recommended changes in the California child support system, reform of the system has been a principal component of Children Now's strategy to fight childhood poverty. To increase the number of children eligible for support, Children Now has promoted a program of voluntary paternity establishment, currently operating on a pilot basis in several hospitals. Children Now also has explored methods of moving child support proceedings out of the courts into an administrative system. The Child Support Collection Pilot Program, a program for collection by the Franchise Tax Board of child support payments in arrears, was authorized by state law in 1992. Children Now is collaborating with organizations to educate legislators and the public about the advantages to families of this method of collection of child support payments.

Children Now also serves on an advisory committee that will guide the pilot program for voluntary establishment of paternity in the state.

The Family Economics Program of Children Now will focus on family income support issues, evaluating proposed welfare reforms and determining how national welfare reform can best be implemented in the state of California.

#### HARRIETT BUHAI CENTER FOR FAMILY LAW

Betty Nordwind, Executive Director  
 \$65,000 (second year)

In 1992, the California Legislature enacted new guidelines for use by the courts for determining the level of child support to be ordered. Harriett Buhai Center for Family Law formed a statewide Child Support Advocacy Network to provide information about the new guidelines and proposed modifications to approximately two hundred organizations concerned with child support in California. The Buhai Center will continue to use the network to keep child support advocates informed about challenges and opportunities for improvement of award levels and enforcement.

The child support program in Los Angeles county is larger than that of thirty-eight states. Recent statistics show that sixty thousand child support cases are opened each month in the Office of the District Attorney Bureau of Family Support Operations. While caseloads increase, budget cuts threaten to reduce staffing. The Buhai Center will work with the District Attorney's office to strengthen the child support program through prompt implementation of computer automation, improvement in deficiencies identified in state audits, and technical assistance.

Representatives of the Buhai Center participate on the Advisory Board of the Child Support Collection Pilot Program of the state Franchise Tax Board.



4317 Leimert Blvd.  
 Los Angeles  
 California 90008  
 213-298-0215



#### INCOME RIGHTS PROJECT

Orelia Langston, Executive Director  
\$25,000 (first year)

Low-income parents are often a missing voice in the welfare reform debate. Income Rights Project, an organization of current and former AFDC recipients, will educate parents about proposed changes in welfare and child support, and will advocate for reforms that provide incentives for employment and training. Representatives from a Men's Support Group and a Welfare Women's Seminar will participate in hearings and conferences on welfare reform. The project will convene community forums and publicize its findings and recommendations in a "Poor People's Agenda for Welfare Reform".

#### LEGAL SERVICES OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Leora Gershenson, Project Director  
\$175,000 (second and third years)

For the majority of low-income children in California, child support has not significantly reduced poverty. District attorneys' offices in forty-nine of the state's fifty-eight counties failed county child support performance reviews in 1991 and 1992.

The goal of Legal Services of Northern California is to increase the effectiveness of the child support system in California. Legal Services prepares and distributes monthly reports to legal service agencies and other child support advocates in California. Legal Services monitors the performance of county child support programs and promotes reforms in the administration of the program.

During 1994 and 1995, Legal Services of Northern California will monitor compliance by state and county social services managers and district attorneys with standards for establishment and enforcement of support orders and will publicize effective programs, at the same time working to improve unsuccessful programs through increased public scrutiny. Legal Services also will publish the booklet, "Child Support: The Basics of California's System" and monitor the progress of the statewide automated child support system. Legal Services also will work with other advocates to explore child support assurance as a component of welfare reform.

333 Valencia St.  
San Francisco  
California 94103  
415-431-9771

517 Twelfth St.  
Sacramento  
California 95814  
916-444-6760

#### NATIONAL WOMEN'S LAW CENTER

Nancy Duff Campbell, Co-Director  
\$50,000 (first year)

As part of its continuing program on Women and Poverty, National Women's Law Center has participated in policy deliberations regarding child support reform during the past fifteen years, as child support has become a federal issue and a component of welfare reform. The Center's *Child Support and Welfare Reform Project* will contribute to the development of a national child support policy through technical support to policymakers and liaison with interest groups concerned with children, civil rights, and women's issues.

The Law Center will analyze and assess child support reforms proposed by the White House Interagency Working Group on Welfare Reform, Family Support and Independence, and by members of Congress. In addition, with the help of the Coalition on Human Needs, National Women's Law Center will organize a group of child support reform advocates to conduct briefings and develop an ongoing network to disseminate policy information to organizations working on child support issues in their local communities.

#### ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

Kirke Wilson, Executive Director  
\$50,000 (first year)

In addition to seven grants to other organizations for child support reform projects, Rosenberg Foundation will administer a direct charitable activity to promote improvement in the child support system in California. The Foundation will increase communication among groups currently involved in child support reform, convene policymakers and advocates to identify significant research gaps, and provide information to groups becoming interested in child support reform.

1616 P St.  
N.W.  
Washington, D.C.  
20036  
202-328-5137

47 Kearny St.  
Suite 804  
San Francisco  
California 94108  
415-421-6105



WOMEN'S LEGAL DEFENSE FUND

Diane Dodson, Project Director (1993)  
Joan Entmacher, Project Director (1994)  
\$150,000 (second and third years)

1875 Connecticut Ave.  
N.W.  
Suite 710  
Washington, D.C.  
20009  
202-986-2600

Women's Legal Defense Fund was an active participant in the policy development that resulted in federal reform of state child support systems in 1984 and 1988. In collaboration with the Child Support Task Force (Ayuda, Clinica Legal Latina; Center for Law and Social Policy; Children's Defense Fund; National Women's Law Center; United States Catholic Conference), the Fund developed the briefing paper, "A Vision of Child Support Reform". The report, which has been presented as testimony in congressional settings and to the White House Interagency Working Group on Welfare Reform, recommends federalization of child support guidelines, collection, and enforcement, as well as a national child support assurance program.

The Fund also has provided technical assistance to state policymakers considering changes in the administration or regulation of child support. The Fund has analyzed the consequences for children and families of child support reform proposals and has assisted child support reform advocates in California to participate in state and federal policy debates.



OTHER GRANTS

*In addition to grants in the priority program areas, the directors of Rosenberg Foundation may, at their discretion, award grants for projects outside the program priorities. Such grants may be used to explore new program areas, or to respond to emergencies or disasters. In 1993, the Foundation awarded two such grants. Each of these was for the second and final year of projects responding to the needs of victims of the 1992 riot and rebellion in Los Angeles.*





ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN LEGAL CENTER OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Stewart Kwoh, Executive Director  
Julie Paik, Staff Attorney  
\$55,000 (second year)

1010 South Flower St.  
Suite 302  
Los Angeles  
California 90015-1428  
213-748-2022

An estimated forty-five hundred businesses were damaged or destroyed and over six thousand jobs lost due to the civil uprising that began April 29, 1992 in Los Angeles. Korean-American merchants were particularly hard hit, suffering the loss of over two thousand businesses and damages estimated at five hundred million dollars. Hundreds of victims, after investing for years in insurance policies meant to protect their businesses and livelihoods, have learned that their policies are held by non-admitted insurance companies who are not regulated or monitored by California's Department of Insurance and who are not honoring their claims. These victims and others also found that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was ineffective in addressing the relief and recovery needs of many riot victims.

The Asian Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California continues its program of legal services, coalition building, and advocacy to address the recovery needs of the Asian Pacific American community due to the uprising of April 1992. Working in collaboration with the Urban Recovery Legal Assistance project of Public Counsel and two private law firms, the Center has filed a class action lawsuit on behalf of one hundred forty merchants against approximately one hundred insurance companies and others who are not honoring insurance claims emanating from the 1992 riot. In association with legal groups from Los Angeles and Hawaii, the Center also is involved in a class action suit against the Federal Emergency Management Agency. In each case, the Center's primary role is to coordinate community outreach and facilitate communication with the large number of bilingual clients.

PUBLIC COUNSEL

Steven Nissen, Executive Director  
Cynthia Robbins, Directing Attorney  
\$40,000 (second year)

Although the civil uprising in Los Angeles occurred in 1992, new clients continue to appear at the Urban Recovery Legal Assistance office, and approximately three hundred URLA clients continue to have unresolved claims. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is slow in reviewing applications for disaster relief, and more than seventy percent of the applications submitted to FEMA have been denied. Many small business owners cannot collect on their insurance claims.

The *Urban Recovery Legal Assistance Project* continues to assist clients to secure benefits from FEMA. The Project joined with six other public interest legal entities to file a class action lawsuit on behalf of victims of the Los Angeles civil unrest and of Hurricane Iniki in Hawaii, alleging that FEMA had violated the U.S. Constitution, the Stafford Act, and the Administrative Procedures Act. The Project currently is involved in settlement negotiations with FEMA. Project volunteers and staff have handled two hundred sixty insurance cases, assisting clients with the resolution of disputes and policy ambiguities with insurance companies. In collaboration with the Asian Pacific American Legal Center, the Project filed a lawsuit against non-admitted, unauthorized insurance companies and their intermediaries. Working with volunteer accountants and volunteer attorneys, the Project also is assisting clients in making application, appealing denial, increasing disbursement amounts, and renegotiating repayment schedules for Small Business Administration personal property and business disaster loans.



601 South Ardmore Ave.  
Los Angeles  
California 90005  
213-385-2977

**PHILANTHROPIC COMMITMENT**

Rosenberg Foundation has a longstanding commitment to the advancement of private philanthropy and the promotion of effective and responsible practices in the field. This commitment was evident in the earliest days of the Foundation, when the trustees decided to employ professional staff (the first foundation staff west of Chicago), open an office, and diversify a board composed of relatives and business associates of the donor. The commitment was evident in the wartime decision to separate the Foundation from Rosenberg Bros. & Company which resulted in the sale and eventual dissolution of the Company and the diversification of the Foundation's assets. This tradition also is evident in the publication of a ten-year report in 1946, grants to assist in the establishment of a community foundation in San Francisco in 1948, and the publication of an evaluation of the Foundation's work in 1958.

The trustees of the Foundation have demonstrated the same philanthropic leadership in their support of controversial, complex, and untried projects, as well as their willingness to change the Foundation's program as circumstances have changed. Rosenberg Foundation trustees have assumed leadership roles in national philanthropy as Chair of the Council on Foundations, Chair of the Foundation Center, and Chair of Women & Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy, as well as membership on the Commission on Private Philanthropy and Public Needs (Filer Commission), and the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives. Trustees of Rosenberg Foundation currently serve on the boards of four other foundations, Northern California Grantmakers, and several operating charities.

The Foundation also has supported the advancement and improvement of private philanthropy through its grants program. Since the mid-1970's, Rosenberg Foundation has allocated approximately three percent of its annual granting to support projects and organizations within the field of philanthropy. This has included membership payments to the Council on Foundations, Independent Sector, and Northern California Grantmakers; basic support grants to Foundation Center, Hispanics in Philanthropy, National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy, Women & Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy, and the affinity groups, Grantmakers for Children, Youth & Families and Grantmakers Concerned with Immigrants and Refugees. At various times, the Foundation also has made special project grants to organizations of which the Foundation is a member.

In 1993, the Foundation approved fifteen grants totalling \$51,650 for programs promoting effective philanthropy. This was slightly less than three percent of the 1993 grants budget and included non-recurring grants of \$3750 to Commonweal for the Children and Philanthropy project; \$3000 to Council on Foundations for the Paul Ylvisaker Papers project; \$1000 to Independent Sector for the Annual Meeting held in San Francisco; \$1000 to the University of San Francisco School of Nonprofit Management for its Tenth Anniversary Program; \$2500 to Northern California Grantmakers for the Joint Conference with Southern California Association of Philanthropy; and \$1000 to the Support Center for a study of indirect cost recovery in non-profit organizations.

**PROGRAMS IN PHILANTHROPY**

**Continuing Support**

ORGANIZATION	AMOUNT	YEAR OF SUPPORT
Council on Foundations	\$3900	32
Foundation Center	\$16,000	22
Grantmakers Concerned with Immigrants and Refugees	\$1000	1
Grantmakers for Children, Youth, and Families	\$1000	8
Hispanics in Philanthropy	\$5000	8
Independent Sector	\$2300	14
National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy	\$2500	11
Northern California Grantmakers	\$2700	19
Northern California Grantmakers, Summer Youth Project	\$5000	3
Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy	\$5000 *	17

**Projects**

ORGANIZATION	PROJECT	AMOUNT	PROJECT YEAR
Commonweal	<i>Children and Philanthropy</i>	\$3750	3
Council on Foundations	<i>Paul Ylvisaker Papers Project</i>	\$3000	1
Independent Sector	<i>Annual Meeting</i>	\$1000	1
Northern California Grantmakers	<i>Joint NCG/SCAP Conference</i>	\$2500	1
Support Center for Nonprofit Management	<i>Indirect Cost Study Project</i>	\$1000	1
United Way of the Bay Area	<i>Community Initiative on Multiculturalism</i>	\$5000*	2
University of San Francisco	<i>Institute for Non-Profit Organization Management</i>	\$1000	1

\*1993 portion of multi-year grant approved in previous years.

### *General Information*

Rosenberg Foundation is a philanthropic organization, established in 1935. It was created by the terms of the will of Max L. Rosenberg, a native Californian and businessman. During his lifetime he gave generously in support of human betterment. In his will, he provided for the continued application of his fortune to this objective by endowing the Foundation. In 1969, the Foundation received a bequest from the estate of Mrs. Charlotte Mack, one of the Foundation's early directors.

The Foundation is governed by a board of nine directors, elected for three-year terms, who serve without compensation. They meet regularly during the year to review the Foundation's performance and to act upon applications for grants. The Foundation's staff has offices in San Francisco.

### *Operations and Purpose*

The Foundation does not itself operate programs, but makes grants to private, non-profit organizations and public agencies to carry out projects that will benefit California. Grants usually are for one year and, in many cases, may be renewed for additional years, if the project is making satisfactory progress.

### *Program Priorities*

During 1985, the directors of the Foundation reviewed the changing needs and circumstances of children and families in California and the implications for the Foundation of the changing role of government. The directors also assessed the Foundation's institutional constraints, traditions, and values, with attention to how the Foundation's limited resources might be used most effectively. As a result of this review, the directors reaffirmed the Foundation's commitment to the well-being of children and their families in California, particularly those children who are minority, low-income, or immigrant. The directors established two priority categories in which the Foundation will accept grant requests:

1. **The changing population of California:** those activities that promote the full social, economic, and cultural integration of immigrants, as well as minorities, into a pluralistic society.
2. **Children and their families in poverty in rural and urban areas of California:** those activities that reduce dependency, promote self-help, create access to the economic mainstream, or address the causes of poverty among children and families.

As part of their 1993 program plan, the directors of the Foundation approved a multi-year initiative to contribute to the reform of the child support system in California. The Foundation will accept grant requests in this third program category:

3. **Child support reform:** Those activities that increase economic security for children, particularly children in low-income families through contributions to the development of a public child support system that is effective in establishing paternity, fair in awarding support, efficient and effective in collecting and distributing payments, and is building toward a national program of child support assurance.

Within these categories, the directors must act selectively. Grants are made for new and innovative projects that appear to have the greatest feasibility and significance. The feasibility of a project includes the extent to which the leadership, setting, scale, and design are adequate to achieve its goals. The significance of a project includes the importance of the issues addressed and the potential of the project as a model, as a source of permanent institutional reform, or as a contribution to public social policy. In each of the three priority categories, Rosenberg Foundation will pay particular attention to projects sponsored by the groups they are designed to serve.

Except for certain grants in the field of philanthropy, Rosenberg Foundation generally does not make grants for programs outside California. The Foundation's policies preclude grants to continue or expand projects started with funds from other sources. Rosenberg Foundation does not make grants to individuals, for scholarship or endowment purposes, for fund raising events, for construction or acquisition of property, for direct service programs, or for the operating expenses of ongoing programs. The Foundation makes grants to purchase equipment, produce films, or publish materials only when such grants are a necessary part of a larger project supported by the Foundation.

### *Requirements for Application*

Rosenberg Foundation does not use application forms but prefers letters of inquiry that describe the proposed project, the applicant agency, and the estimated budget. If, after a preliminary review, the proposal appears to fall within the Foundation's program priorities, the Foundation will request an application, including the following information:

1. A narrative proposal describing:
  - The problem to be addressed, as viewed by the applicant
  - The plan or design for the program, including activities to be carried out and objectives to be achieved
  - The names and qualifications of principal project staff
  - The significance of the project beyond its local need
  - The anticipated project outcomes and how they will be evaluated
  - The plan for continuing the project after the termination of Foundation support
  - The plan for disseminating the results of the project



2. An itemized budget showing:

- Total project cost and the amount requested from the Foundation
- Sources, amounts, and nature of resources contributed by the applicant and other supporters of the project
- The length of time for which Foundation support is requested and estimated budgets for future years
- A list of any other grantmaking agencies to which the application for support has been made

3. Materials describing the applicant organization, including:

- Background, previous experience, and sources of support
- A copy of the ruling granting federal tax exemption under 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and of the applicant's status as either a public charity or a private foundation within the meaning of the Tax Reform Act of 1969
- A list of the members of the governing board
- An affirmative action analysis of the gender and minority group status of the board and staff

*Grant Procedures*

After a complete application has been accepted by the Foundation, Foundation staff generally will arrange a visit to the project site to interview representatives of the applicant organization. Because of limited resources and the large number of requests, the Foundation can make grants to only a very small percentage of the organizations requesting assistance.

Grants are approved at regular meetings of the Foundation board of directors. There is usually a waiting period of two or three months before an application can be considered by the board. Once approved, grants are paid in installments, and grantees are requested to provide the Foundation with periodic reports of program progress and expenditures. Grantees are required to provide the Foundation with final narrative reports and statements of expenditures. All unexpended funds must be returned to the Foundation staff.

All written communications to the Foundation should be addressed to the Executive Director, Rosenberg Foundation, 47 Kearny Street, Suite 804, San Francisco, California 94108.

**OTHER INFORMATION**

*Sections 4946 and 6056 of the Internal Revenue Code require certain additional information.*

1. Rosenberg Foundation, employer identification number 94-1186182N, is a private foundation within the meaning of Section 509(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

2. The names of the Foundation Managers:

Phyllis Cook  
San Francisco, CA

Leslie L. Luttgens  
San Francisco, CA

Benton W. Dial  
Lafayette, CA

Mary S. Metz  
Alameda, CA

Robert E. Friedman  
San Francisco, CA

S. Donley Ritchey  
Danville, CA

Thelton Henderson  
San Francisco, CA

Kirke P. Wilson  
Secretary & Executive Director  
47 Kearny Street  
San Francisco, CA 94108-5507

Bill Ong Hing  
Stanford, CA

Herma Hill Kay  
San Francisco, CA

3. None of the directors of Rosenberg Foundation is a substantial contributor to the Foundation nor the owner of as much as ten percent of the outstanding stock of any corporation in which the Foundation has a ten percent or greater interest.

4. At no time during the year did the Foundation, together with other "disqualified persons," own more than two percent of the stock of any corporation or corresponding interests in partnerships or other entities.

5. Pursuant to Section 6104(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, a notice has been published that the Rosenberg Foundation annual report is available for public inspection at the principal office of the Foundation. A copy of this report has been furnished to the Attorney General of the State of California.

All corporate and program records are maintained at the Foundation office, 47 Kearny Street, Suite 804, San Francisco, California 94108-5507.

*Accountant* Charles E. Fuller, CPA, San Francisco, CA

*Auditor* Deloitte & Touche, San Francisco, CA

*Bank* Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco, CA

*Custodian* Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco, CA  
(Securities held in nominee name, Cede & Co.)

*Investment  
Counsel* Wentworth, Hauser & Violich, San Francisco, CA

*Legal  
Counsel* McCutchen, Doyle, Brown & Enersen, San Francisco, CA

#### TREASURER'S REPORT

The 1993 financial statements of the Foundation have not yet been audited. As part of the Foundation's Form 990-PF, the audited financial statements for 1992 are available for public inspection at libraries and affiliated collections of the Foundation Center in San Francisco and other cities. This Treasurer's Report summarizes, in narrative form, the financial activities of Rosenberg Foundation in 1993.

At the end of 1993, the total market value of the Foundation's investments (including cash) was \$37.4 million. This is a decrease of \$760,000 (two percent) from the market value at the end of 1992. During 1993, Rosenberg Foundation received investment income of \$1.62 million, a decrease of \$17,000 from 1992 and \$310,000 less than the \$1.9 million income received during 1990 when interest rates were higher than current levels.

Rosenberg Foundation assets are invested in a diversified portfolio of stocks and bonds managed by the Foundation's investment counsel, Wentworth, Hauser & Violich. Investment policies adopted in 1983 increased the proportion of assets in equity investments and allocated a small part of the endowment to venture capital investments. In 1989, following an external evaluation of portfolio performance and asset allocation, the 1983 investment policies were amended to increase diversification among asset classes, including international and small capitalization securities. Investment performance and policies are monitored on a continuing basis by the Finance Committee of the Foundation board.

At the end of 1993, the equity proportion of the Foundation's endowment had increased from fifty-five percent to sixty-four percent, while the fixed-income portion had decreased from thirty-nine percent to thirty-two percent, and cash equivalents had decreased from six percent to four percent. Of the total portfolio, venture capital partnerships comprise approximately three percent. During 1994, the Foundation will increase the diversification of its portfolio through the allocation of up to five million dollars in international and small capitalization investments.

The goal of the Foundation's investment policies is to maximize the resources available to support charitable activities. To assure that the level of grants will be protected from abrupt shifts in Foundation income or changes in the market value of investments, the Foundation has adopted an expenditure policy designed to protect the real value of the Foundation's endowment against inflation while providing a stable and continuing level of grants. The expenditure policy allocates part of unrealized investment gains to current grants and part to a reserve for use in future years. At the end of 1993, the reserve for future grants was \$2.8 million.

The Foundation has established policies regarding the social consequences of its investments. The Foundation reviews all proxy statements and refers proxies raising

significant issues of social responsibility to the Finance Committee, which decides how to vote the proxy. In those cases where the Foundation votes for a shareholder proposal or abstains, the Foundation writes a letter to the corporation expressing its concerns.

After reviewing the needs of the Foundation's grantees and the Foundation's investment income projection for 1994, the directors of the Foundation have authorized a grants budget of \$2.0 million for 1994. This amount is the same as to the grants budget for 1993, when actual grants in the amount of \$1.98 million for 1993 were authorized, with an additional \$626,000 authorized for the second year of two-year grants. After the January 1994 earthquake in Southern California, the directors of the Foundation appropriated an additional \$100,000 for relief and recovery.

Robert E. Friedman  
Treasurer

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

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AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED:

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ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (UNAUDITED)

DECEMBER 31, 1993 AND 1992

	1993	1992
ASSETS:		
Cash	\$1,721,434	\$2,441,798
Investments (Note 2):		
Common stocks	22,976,403	19,940,720
Bonds and notes	11,919,690	14,996,620
Partnerships and trust	<u>958,970</u>	<u>1,160,311</u>
Total investments	35,855,063	36,097,651
Receivables and other	<u>240,621</u>	<u>288,160</u>
Total assets	<u>37,817,118</u>	<u>38,827,609</u>
LIABILITIES:		
Grants payable (Note 6)	2,061,607	1,460,500
Federal excise tax and other (Note 5)	<u>41,804</u>	<u>25,116</u>
Total liabilities	<u>2,103,411</u>	<u>1,485,616</u>
NET ASSETS	<u>\$35,713,707</u>	<u>\$37,341,993</u>
NET ASSETS (Note 3):		
Unrestricted:		
Principal Fund	\$32,634,355	\$34,763,641
Reserve Fund	2,766,900	2,265,900
Temporarily restricted - Adolph Rosenberg Trust Fund	<u>312,452</u>	<u>312,452</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$35,713,707</u>	<u>\$37,341,993</u>

See notes to financial statements.

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES (UNAUDITED)

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1993 AND 1992

	1993	1992
INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS:		
Dividends	\$498,147	\$452,805
Interest	1,109,646	1,246,037
Partnerships and trust	<u>(65,549)</u>	<u>(63,753)</u>
Total	1,542,244	1,635,089
OTHER ADDITIONS	<u>15,329</u>	<u>10,051</u>
EXPENSES:		
Management:		
Salaries	(172,917)	(154,647)
Investment counsel and custodian fees	(142,824)	(162,490)
Employee retirement payments (Note 4)	(62,268)	(59,246)
Beneficial payments (Note 3)	(24,308)	(25,294)
Other	<u>(103,378)</u>	<u>(79,640)</u>
Total management	(505,695)	(481,317)
Federal excise tax (Note 5)	<u>(40,742)</u>	<u>(14,331)</u>
Total	<u>(546,437)</u>	<u>(495,648)</u>
INCREASE IN NET ASSETS BEFORE GRANTS AUTHORIZED AND CHANGE IN MARKET VALUE OF INVESTMENTS	<u>1,011,136</u>	<u>1,149,492</u>
GRANTS AUTHORIZED (Note 6)	<u>(2,602,863)</u>	<u>(1,950,615)</u>
CHANGE IN MARKET VALUE OF INVESTMENTS:		
Realized	2,706,504	155,236
Unrealized	<u>(2,743,063)</u>	<u>955,653</u>
Total	<u>(36,559)</u>	<u>1,110,889</u>
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	(1,628,286)	309,766
NET ASSETS:		
Beginning of year	<u>37,341,993</u>	<u>37,032,227</u>
End of year	<u>\$35,713,707</u>	<u>\$37,341,993</u>

See notes to financial statements.

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)  
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1993 AND 1992

	1993	1992
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:		
Dividends, interest and partnership distributions	\$1,665,288	\$1,679,541
Proceeds from sales of investments	8,628,395	3,285,078
Purchases of investments	(8,493,416)	(1,964,642)
Net	<u>1,800,267</u>	<u>2,999,977</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Grants paid	(2,001,756)	(1,708,568)
Expenses paid	(518,875)	(495,479)
Other	.....	13,980
Net	<u>(2,520,631)</u>	<u>(2,190,067)</u>
CHANGE IN CASH	(720,364)	809,910
CASH:		
Beginning of year	<u>2,441,798</u>	<u>1,631,888</u>
End of year	<u>\$1,721,434</u>	<u>\$2,441,798</u>

See notes to financial statements.

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)  
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1993 AND 1992

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Rosenberg Foundation (the "Foundation") is a private, grant-making foundation established in 1935 by the will of Max L. Rosenberg. The Foundation makes grants to charitable organizations for new and innovative projects in California relating to children and families in poverty and to the changing population of California. The Foundation occasionally operates projects directly. All net assets are unrestricted with the exception of the Adolph Rosenberg Trust Fund which is temporarily restricted (Note 3).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Foundation prepares its financial statements using the accrual basis of accounting. Grants are recorded when authorized. Investments in stocks, bonds and notes are recorded on the settlement date and are stated at quoted market value; investments in limited partnerships are stated at the fair value as determined by the general partner. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized on the straight-line basis over the life of the bonds. The aggregate cost of investments was \$28,072,694 at December 31, 1993 and \$25,572,034 at December 31, 1992.

3. NET ASSETS

The Reserve Fund represents that portion of the net assets designated by the Foundation's Board of Directors to be used for future grants. The amount designated is determined by a formula based on the percentage increase in the market value of total assets over the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index.

Unrestricted net assets include a present interest in an irrevocable trust, invested in shares of Twentieth Century Giftrust Investors. The trustee shall reinvest all net income in additional shares of the trust and shall pay over the trust estate and accumulated income to the Foundation at maturity, in the year 2138. The value of the trust was \$420 at December 31, 1993 and \$320 at December 31, 1992.

Beneficial payments are made to former beneficiaries of the Adolph Rosenberg Trust Fund. At the conclusion of these payments, the Trust Fund shall become unrestricted.

4. RETIREMENT PLAN

The Foundation provides retirement benefits for all regular full-time employees through an annuity contract with the Teacher's Insurance and Annuity Association. Retired employees not covered by this plan receive retirement payments as authorized by the Board of Directors.

5. FEDERAL EXCISE TAX

The Foundation is subject to excise tax on investment income and capital gains, reduced by expenses relating to the production of investment income. The excise tax rate was 1% in 1993 and 1992.

6. COMMITMENTS

The Foundation has committed to invest an additional \$100,000 through 1994 in Asset Management Associates 1989, a venture capital partnership. The Foundation also has committed to invest an additional \$475,000 through 1996 in New Enterprise Associates VI, a venture capital partnership.

Grants authorized includes grants payable over a two-year period.

Future minimum rental payments for the Foundation's office are \$28,000 annually with Consumer Price Index adjustments through 2000.

**ROSENBERG FOUNDATION**  
**SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF GRANTS (UNAUDITED)**  
**YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1993**

GRANT	PURPOSE	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/92	1993			GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/93
			GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS CANCELLED	GRANT PAYMENTS	
Asian Immigrant Women Advocates 310 Eighth Street, #301 Oakland, California 94607	Garment Workers Justice Campaign	\$ 30,000	\$ 40,000		\$ 30,000	\$ 40,000
Asian Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California 1010 South Flower Street, #302 Los Angeles, California 90014	Language Rights Project Emergency Legal Services	63,000 30,000	140,000 55,000		98,000 57,500	105,000 27,500
Association for Children for Enforcement of Support 723 Phillips Avenue, #216 Toledo, Ohio 43612	California Child Support Enforcement Project		25,000		12,500	12,500
California Coalition for Rural Housing Project 926 J Street, #422 Sacramento, California 95814	California Anti-Displacement Project		170,000		85,000	85,000
California Human Development Corporation La Cooperativa Campesina 3315 Airway Drive Santa Rosa, California 95403	Farm Worker Census Undercount Project		40,588		20,588	20,000
California Institute for Rural Studies, Inc. P.O. Box 2143 Davis, California 95617	Rural Realignment Project Immigration Reform and Farm Labor in California	10,000 62,500				10,000 62,500
California Reinvestment Committee 1535 Mission Street San Francisco, California 94103	Community Reinvestment Project	20,000	40,000		40,000	20,000

(Continued)



**ROSENBERG FOUNDATION**  
**SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF GRANTS (UNAUDITED)**

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1993

GRANT	PURPOSE	1993				GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/93
		GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/92	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS CANCELLED	GRANT PAYMENTS	
Catholic Charities of San Francisco County 1095 Market Street, #305 San Francisco, California 94103	Coalition for Low Income Housing	25,000			25,000	
Center for Community Advocacy 9 West Gabilan Street, Suite 12 Salinas, California 93901	Farm Worker Housing Project	69,000	120,000		69,000	120,000
Center for Community Change 1000 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007	Community Reinvestment in California	30,000	60,000		60,000	30,000
Center for Human Rights and Constitutional Law 256 South Occidental Boulevard Los Angeles, California 90057	Lopez Policy Project	65,000	65,000		50,000	80,000
Center for Third World Organizing 1218 East 21st Street Oakland, California 94606	Bay Area Tenant Education Project	40,000	40,000		20,000	60,000
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities 777 Capitol Street, N.E. #705 Washington, D.C. 20002	Public Policies for the Poor in California	25,000	13,325		38,325	
Childcare Law Center 22 Second Street, Fifth Floor San Francisco, California 94105	Transitional Child Care Project Welfare, Work and Child Care	60,000	40,000		60,000	40,000
Children Now 1212 Broadway, #530 Oakland, California 94612	Child Support Project	75,000	75,000		75,000	75,000

(Continued)

**ROSENBERG FOUNDATION**  
**SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF GRANTS (UNAUDITED)**

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1993

GRANT	PURPOSE	1993				GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/93
		GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/92	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS CANCELLED	GRANT PAYMENTS	
Commonweal P.O. Box 316 Bolinas, California 94924	Children and Philanthropy Project		3,750		3,750	
Concerned Citizens of South Central Los Angeles P.O. Box 11337 Los Angeles, California 90011	Coalition of Neighborhood Developers	37,500			25,000	12,500
Council on Foundations 1828 L Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036	National Program Grantmakers for Children, Youth and Families Paul Yivisaker Papers Project		3,900 1,000 3,000		3,900 1,000 3,000	
Downtown San Francisco Community Housing Corporation 375 Union Street San Francisco, California 94133	Receivership Program	25,000			12,500	12,500
Ethiopian Community Center Outreach Services 3840 South Crenshaw Boulevard, #205 Los Angeles, California 90008	Emergency Services	10,000			10,000	
Farmworker Justice Fund, Inc. 2001 S Street, N.W., #210 Washington, D.C. 20009	Replenishment Agricultural Worker and Commission on Agricultural Workers Programs	50,000			50,000	
The Foundation Center 79 Fifth Avenue/16th Street New York, New York 10003-3076	National Program		16,000		16,000	

(Continued)

**ROSENBERG FOUNDATION  
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF GRANTS (UNAUDITED)**

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1993

1993

GRANT	PURPOSE	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/92	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS CANCELLED	GRANT PAYMENTS	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/93
Harriett Buhai Center for Family Law 4317 Leimert Boulevard Los Angeles, California 90008	Child Support Project	48,000	65,000		48,000	65,000
Hispanics in Philanthropy 2606 Dwight Way Berkeley, California 94704	National Program		5,000		5,000	
Immigrant Legal Resource Center 1663 Mission Street, #602 San Francisco, California 94103	Immigrant Children's Project	66,000	68,550		106,000	28,550
Income Rights Project 333 Valencia Street San Francisco, California 94103	Welfare Reform and Child Support Reform		25,000		12,500	12,500
Independent Sector 1828 L Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036	National Program Annual Meeting		2,300 1,000		2,300 1,000	
Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights of the San Francisco Bay Area 301 Mission Street, #400 San Francisco, California 94105	Immigrant and Refugee Rights Bayview Legal Advocacy Project	20,000	120,000 80,000		30,000 20,000	90,000 80,000
Legal Aid Society of Alameda County 510 - 16th Street, #560 Oakland, California 94612	Housing Element Enforcement Project	10,000	60,000		50,000	20,000
Legal Services of Northern California 515 12th Street Sacramento, California 95814	Child Support Enforcement Project	57,500	175,000		100,000	132,500

(Continued)

**ROSENBERG FOUNDATION  
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF GRANTS (UNAUDITED)**

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1993

1993

GRANT	PURPOSE	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/92	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS CANCELLED	GRANT PAYMENTS	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/93
Los Angeles Center for Economic Survival 1296 North Fairfax Avenue West Hollywood, California 90046	Affordable Housing Preservation Project	70,000	70,000		70,000	70,000
Low Income Housing Fund 605 Market Street, #200 San Francisco, California 94105	Southern California Deferred Loan Program		50,000		25,000	25,000
The Management Center 944 Market Street, #700 San Francisco, California 94102	Management Information and Consulting Hotline	10,000			10,000	
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF) 634 South Spring Street, 11th Floor Los Angeles, California 90014	California Language Rights Program	75,000	150,000		112,500	112,500
Multicultural Education Training and Advocacy, Inc. 524 Union Street San Francisco, California 94133	Immigrant Educational Rights Advocacy in California	30,000	55,000		57,500	27,500
NAACP Special Contribution Fund 4805 Mount Hope Drive Baltimore, Maryland 21215	Redistricting Project	10,000				10,000
National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy 2001 S Street, N.W., Suite 620 Washington, D.C. 20009	National Program		2,500		2,500	
National Council of La Raza 810 First Street, N.E., #300 Washington, D.C. 20002	Immigration Policy Analysis	15,000			15,000	

(Continued)

**ROSENBERG FOUNDATION  
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF GRANTS (UNAUDITED)**

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1993

GRANT	PURPOSE	1993				GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/93
		GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/92	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS CANCELLED	GRANT PAYMENTS	
National Housing Law Project 2201 Broadway, #815 Oakland, California 94612	Residents' Assistance Project	50,000	75,000		50,000	75,000
National Immigration Law Center of the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles 1636 West Eighth Street, #205 Los Angeles, California 90017	Immigration and Employment Project	20,000	80,000		40,000	60,000
National Women's Law Center 1616 P Street, N.W., #100 Washington, D.C. 20036	Project on Child Care Tax Policies Child Support and Welfare Reform Policy	20,000	50,000		20,000 25,000	25,000
New York Community Trust 2 Park Avenue New York, New York 10016	Grantmakers Concerned with Immigrants and Refugees		1,000		1,000	
Northern California Grantmakers 116 New Montgomery Street, #742 San Francisco, California 94105	Regional Program Summer Youth Project Joint NCG/SCAP Conference		2,700 5,000 2,500		2,700 2,500 2,500	2,500
Pacific News Service of the Bay Area Institute 450 Mission Street, #506 San Francisco, California 94105	Rebuilding Urban America from Below		45,000		22,500	22,500
Proyecto San Pablo 2215 South Eighth Avenue Yuma, Arizona 85344-4596	Esperanza Para los Ninos	36,500			36,500	
Public Counsel 3535 West Sixth Street, #100 Los Angeles, California 90020	Urban Recovery Legal Assistance Program Affordable Housing Project/ Preservation Program		40,000 60,000		20,000 30,000	20,000 30,000

(Continued)

**ROSENBERG FOUNDATION  
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF GRANTS (UNAUDITED)**

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1993

GRANT	PURPOSE	1993				GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/93
		GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/92	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS CANCELLED	GRANT PAYMENTS	
Radio Bilingue 1111 Fulton Mall, #700 Fresno, California 94721	Noticiero Latino Project	65,000				65,000
Rosenberg Foundation 47 Kearny Street, #804 San Francisco, California 94108	Child Support Reform		50,000		1,943	48,057
Rural Community Assistance Corporation 2125 19th Street, #203 Sacramento, California 95818	San Diego Farmworker Housing Project	63,000	113,750		109,250	67,500
Stanford University, School of Education Stanford University Stanford, California 94305-3096	Center for Immigrant Education	12,500				12,500
Support Center for Nonprofit Management 70 Tenth Street, #201 San Francisco, California 94103-1302	Indirect Cost Study		1,000		1,000	
Tides Foundation 1388 Sutter Street San Francisco, California 94109	Coalition for Low Income Housing		45,000		25,000	20,000
United Way of the Bay Area 50 California Street, #200 San Francisco, California 94111	Community Initiative on Multiculturalism	10,000			5,000	5,000
University of California Department of Agricultural Economics Davis, California 95616	Farm Labor Database Project	10,000				10,000

(Continued)

**ROSENBERG FOUNDATION**  
**SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF GRANTS (UNAUDITED)**

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1993

GRANT	PURPOSE	1993				GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/92	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/93
		GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS CANCELLED	GRANT PAYMENTS	GRANT		
University of San Francisco 2130 Fulton Street San Francisco, California 94117-1080	Institute for Non-Profit Organization Management	1,000		1,000			
Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy 322 Eighth Avenue New York, New York 10001	National Program			5,000			
Women's Legal Defense Fund 1875 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., #710 Washington, D.C. 20009	Child Support Reform Project	150,000		67,500		112,500	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<u>\$2,602,863</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$2,001,756</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$2,061,607</u>	

(Concluded)

**ROSENBERG FOUNDATION**

**SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (UNAUDITED)**

DECEMBER 31, 1993

Shares	Description	Market Value	Cost
<b>Common Stocks</b>			
20,000	Albertsons Inc.	\$535,000	\$494,450
10,000	American Home Products Corp.	647,500	141,310
18,000	Ashland Oil Inc.	614,250	612,714
5,000	Atlantic Richfield Company	526,250	252,092
8,000	Auspex Systems, Inc.	76,000	9,120
16,000	Automatic Data Processing, Inc.	884,000	433,680
11,940	BankAmerica Corporation	553,718	227,729
1,420	Banyan Systems Incorporated	21,300	2,840
24,000	Block (H. & R.), Inc.	978,000	312,588
13,000	Boeing Company	562,250	512,655
8,000	Chevron Corporation	697,000	349,716
20,600	Coca-Cola Company	919,275	229,189
31,234	Dallas Semiconductor Corporation	484,127	263,776
17,000	Deluxe Corporation	616,250	738,262
9,000	Dun & Bradstreet Corporation	554,625	560,160
12,000	Du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co., Inc.	579,000	322,100
11,000	Emerson Electric Company	662,750	607,976
14,000	GTE Corporation	490,000	461,734
7,000	General Electric Company	734,125	183,901
10,000	Gillette Company	596,250	513,200
9,000	Intel Corporation	558,000	117,000
10,000	International Business Machines Corp.	565,000	528,200
13,000	Johnson & Johnson	583,375	130,116
24,000	Liz Claiborne, Inc.	543,000	819,216
16,000	McDonalds Corporation	912,000	857,120
2,329	Metricom, Inc.	55,896	5,380
1,686	Molecular Dynamics, Inc.	19,811	3,962
19,500	NBD Bancorp, Inc.	580,125	533,780
12,000	Nike Inc. Class B	555,000	524,405
2,214	Progress Software Corporation	96,863	3,685
7,000	Royal Dutch Petroleum NY Reg. Gldr.	730,625	397,680
18,000	Sara Lee Corporation	450,000	511,841
10,000	Schlumberger, Ltd.	591,250	639,800
1,025	Sepracor, Inc.	6,663	2,112
20,000	Syntex Corporation	317,500	371,331
11,000	Temple Inland, Inc.	554,125	450,428
25,000	Time Warner Inc.	1,106,250	525,525
22,000	Toys R Us, Inc.	899,250	531,862
11,000	Union Camp Corporation	523,875	495,770
10,000	Union Pacific Corporation	626,250	411,870
10,000	Vulcan Materials Company	468,750	461,140
19,000	WMX Technologies, Inc.	501,125	676,007
	<b>Total common stocks</b>	<u>\$22,976,403</u>	<u>\$16,227,422</u>

(Continued)

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION  
 SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (UNAUDITED)

DECEMBER 31, 1993

Par Value	Description	Market Value	Cost
<b>Bonds and Notes</b>			
1,000,000	U.S. Treasury Notes 4.375%, due 8/15/96	\$997,500	\$1,003,717
1,000,000	Federal National Mortgage Assn. 7.9%, due 8/12/96	1,080,310	1,000,000
1,000,000	International Bank - Reconstruction & Development 8.64%, due 3/17/95	1,056,000	1,003,030
1,000,000	Private Export Funding Corp. 9.3%, due 6/1/95	1,072,500	1,004,743
1,000,000	GMAC 8.7%, due 3/25/96	1,058,900	1,000,000
1,500,000	Safeco Credit 8.73%, due 4/30/96	1,633,350	1,500,000
1,000,000	Ford Motor Credit Corp. 8%, due 4/1/97	1,077,700	1,000,000
2,000,000	Tribune Company 9.25%, due 12/1/97	2,262,860	2,000,000
1,500,000	Temple Inland 8.875%, due 2/19/98	1,680,570	1,500,000
	<b>Total bonds and notes</b>	<u>\$11,919,690</u>	<u>\$11,011,490</u>
<b>Partnerships</b>			
	Asset Management Associates 1984	\$323,954	\$242,807
	Asset Management Associates 1989	418,650	297,825
	New Enterprise Associates III	191,421	268,369
	New Enterprise Associates VI	24,945	24,781
	<b>Total partnerships</b>	<u>\$958,970</u>	<u>\$833,782</u> (Concluded)