YEAR-END COMPILATION OF JOBS WORKSHEET
April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000

Sub-Business Unit: ARAMARK
Address: 1111 S. Figueroa Street, Suite 1400
Los Angeles, CA 90015

	Name of Employee		Home Address				LAX Area (YES/NO)	Daily Shift (YES/NO)	Hire Date	Weeks Employed Per Year	Hours Worked Per Week	Term. Prior to 12/31/99	Hours Worked in Preceding 12 Months
84	THOMAS	GILMOUR	6570 LEMON GROVE AVE	RIVERSIDE	CA	92509	NO	NO	3/16/96	26	38	YES	1000
85	GERARDO	GOMEZ	3722 E BLANCHARD ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90063	YES	NO	7/22/96	26	39	YES	1026
86	DANIEL	GONZALEZ	6040 GALLANT ST	BELL GARDENS	CA	90201	NO	NO	10/19/88	26	34	YES	883
87	PAMELA	GRAF	5911 LAUREL CANYON BLVD.	N. HOLLYWOOD	CA	91607	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	13	YES	336
88	CARLOS	GUECHI	10703 ELLIOTT AVE	EL MONTE	CA	91733	NO	NO	9/21/99	26	17	YES	429
89	GILBERT	GUTIERREZ	484 E. SOUTH ST #1	LONG BEACH	CA	90805	NO	NO	10/8/83	26	19	YES	498
90	RICHARD	GUZMAN	2501 RICHELIEU	LOS ANGELES	CA	90032	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	13	YES	340
91	PEDRO	GUZMAN	1831 E 66TH ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90002	YES	NO	11/1/99	22	21	YES	457
92	JOY	HAMMOND	1317 E 23RD ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90011	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	16	YES	418
93	BYRON	HARRIS	11511 SANTA GERTRUDES	WHITTIER	CA	90604	NO	NO	1/28/99	26	33	YES	856
94	JUDY	HARRISON	1861 W 42ND PLACE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90062	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	29	YES	753
95	SHERENE	HAWKINS	147 E 105TH ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90002	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	18	YES	467
96	RANDALL	HAYES	277 REGENT CIRCLE	INGLEWOOD	CA	90301	NO	NO	3/12/99	26	17	YES	445
97	DIANA	HENDERSON	P.O. BOX 91709	LOS ANGELES	CA	90009	YES	NO	10/3/82	26	14	YES	353
98	KIMBERLY	HENDERSON	2035 S BEDFORD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90034	YES	NO	10/16/96	26	23	YES	603
99	NICHOLAS	HERBERT	1710 N GRAMERCY PL #202	HOLLYWOOD	CA	90028	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	48	YES	1240
100	DELFINO	HERNANDEZ	979 W MARSHALL BLVD	SAN BERNARDINO	CA	92405	NO	NO	7/6/82	26	16	YES	428
101	ALFONSO	HEYSER	8134 S BROADWAY	WHITTIER	CA	90606	NO	NO	9/21/99	26	15	YES	379
102	TANIKA	HIGHTOWER	727 W. 63RD ST.	LOS ANGELES	CA	90037	YES	NO	3/25/99	26	15	YES	390
103	ROSALYN	HIGHTS	4665 HUNTINGTON DR #201	LOS ANGELES	CA	90032	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	28	YES	745
104	JANICE	HILL	16920 S VERMONT AVE #A	GARDENA	CA	90247	NO	NO	9/21/99	26	30	YES	787
105	LAKEYSHA	HOLMES	503 W 70TH #A	LOS ANGELES	CA	90044	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	19	YES	506
106	JEANELLA	HOWARD	134 W 93RD ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90003	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	15	YES	387
107	TOMORIAL	HOYT	1324 S WASHINGTON AVE	COMPTON	CA	90221	NO	NO	9/21/99	26	17	YES	449
108	TAMARA	HUNT	1126 W. 85TH ST.	LOS ANGELES	CA	90044	YES	NO	11/28/97	26	13	YES	347
109	JACKIE	JACKSON	3839 W 112TH	INGLEWOOD	CA	90303	NO	NO	9/21/99	26	18	YES	476
110	JARROD	JACKSON	3839 W 112	INGLEWOOD	CA	90303	NO	NO	2/27/93	26	22	YES	580
111	CAROLYN	JACKSON	1044 W 110TH ST #14	LOS ANGELES	CA	90044	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	21	YES	549
112	JASON	JOHNSON	2104 N. GRAPE AVE.	COMPTON	CA	90222	NO	NO	3/25/99	26	12	YES	321
113	DANIELLE	JOHNSON	2822 S VICTORIA AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90018	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	13	YES	344
114	DAVIANCE	JOHNSON	1130 W 109TH	LOS ANGELES	CA	90044	YES	NO	2/11/99	26	18	YES	480
115	SUGAR	JONES	1607 E. 48TH PL	LOS ANGELES	CA	90011	YES	NO	10/20/99	24	25	YES	598
116	KWESI	JORDEN	553 W. 108TH STREET	LOS ANGELES	CA	90044	YES	NO	10/1/99	26	30	YES	769
117	ANDRES	JUAREZ	7309 EL DOMINO WAY APT #4	BUENA PARK	CA	90620	NO	NO	6/3/93	26	39	YES	1022
118	GLORIA	KADOR	6548 INDIANA AVE APT #E	LOS ANGELES	CA	90018	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	14	YES	353
119	LEE	KEE	5212 ALVADA ST	LYNWOOD	CA	90262	NO	NO	3/12/96	26	14	YES	370
120	ANTHONY	LAMBERSON	2904 9TH	LOS ANGELES	CA	90018	YES	NO	1/11/99	26	22	YES	577
121	STEPHANIE	LAUMAR	2405 5TH AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90018	YES	NO	11/4/99	22	31	YES	692
122	KENNETH	LEICHMAN	9809 GRAPE ST.	LOS ANGELES	CA	90002	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	30	YES	773
123	LINDA	LESTER	12328 WARDSWORTH AVE #8E	LOS ANGELES	CA	90059	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	19	YES	488
124	GEORGE	LEW	3315 W. 82ND STREET	INGLEWOOD	CA	90305	NO	NO	11/17/88	26	17	YES	445
125	ANDREW	LIVBACH	450 28TH ST	HERMOSA BEACH	CA	90254	NO	NO	7/20/84	26	30	YES	778
126	JERMAINE	LITTLEFIELD	6515 2ND AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90043	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	18	YES	467

5

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	Name of Employee		Home Address				LA Res Y/N	[illegible] Yes/No	[illegible] Date	Weeks Employed in Year	Hours Worked Per Week	Event Jobs Yes/No	Hours Worked Preceding 12 Months
127	DONDELYN	LOCKE	620 S MYRTLE #6	INGLEWOOD	CA	90301	NO	NO	9/21/99	26	15	YES	391
128	CHIQUITA	LOCKHART	8627 S LASALLE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90047	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	30	YES	793
129	ALFIA	LONG	1361 E 112TH ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90059	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	12	YES	301
130	DANA	LOWE	1320 E 114TH ST #294	LOS ANGELES	CA	90059	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	15	YES	398
131	GERARDO	LOZANO	1143 W KENSINGTON ROARD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90026	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	12	YES	307
132	JULIA	LOZANO	1143 W KENSINGTON ROARD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90026	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	13	YES	347
133	WILLIE	LUCAS	1244 W 73RD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90044	YES	NO	3/10/98	26	23	YES	589
134	PATRICIA	MACIAS	709 SIERRA VISTA CT	LA PUENTE	CA	91744	NO	NO	11/1/99	22	19	YES	423
135	LISA	MANDELLA	10112 FELTON AVE #21	INGLEWOOD	CA	90304	NO	NO	3/11/99	26	18	YES	480
136	BRENDA	MANSE	640 KNOPT ST	COMPTON	CA	90222	NO	NO	9/21/99	26	25	YES	661
137	JUAN	MARAVILLA	329 PINE AVE	LONG BEACH	CA	90802	NO	NO	9/25/94	26	16	YES	422
138	RAMIRO	MARAVILLA	14538 AUTUMN	FONTANA	CA	92337	NO	NO	9/20/94	26	35	YES	907
139	NINA	MARSH	4523 S WALL ST #3	LOS ANGELES	CA	90011	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	18	YES	473
140	LEOVIGILDO	MARTIN	701 W HILLCREST	INGLEWOOD	CA	90301	NO	NO	10/19/87	26	16	YES	411
141	LOURDES	MARTINEZ	9628 LORICA ST	ROSEMEAD	CA	91770	NO	NO	9/21/99	26	12	YES	308
142	RAFAEL	MARTINEZ	505 N MARKET ST	INGLEWOOD	CA	90302	NO	NO	10/1/99	26	16	YES	424
143	RUBEN	MARTINEZ	17020 E BACH ST	CARSON	CA	90745	NO	NO	7/6/82	26	17	YES	443
144	RICARDO	MARTINEZ	3909 3/4 S HILL	LOS ANGELES	CA	90037	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	16	YES	425
145	KENNETH	MATHIS	130 E GAGE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90007	YES	NO	10/16/91	26	16	YES	408
146	JON	MAUNDERS	10850 KING ST	NORTH HOLLYWOOD	CA	91602	YES	NO	10/24/97	26	14	YES	360
147	KOEPPEL	MCDADE	216 W. 122ND ST.	LOS ANGELES	CA	90061	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	14	YES	376
148	VICTOR	MEJIA	13318 ORIZABA	PARAMOUNT	CA	90723	NO	NO	1/6/99	26	48	YES	1237
149	RICARDO	MEJIA	324 N. GAGE AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90063	YES	NO	10/23/99	23	43	YES	1000
150	FRANCISCO	MENDEZ	324 N. GAGE AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90063	YES	YES	10/24/88	23	40	NO	1000
151	SANDRA	MENDEZ	550 BROOKS AVE	VENICE	CA	90291	YES	NO	10/13/99	25	22	YES	547
152	ESTHER	MENDEZ	324 N. GAGE AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90063	YES	NO	10/26/99	23	29	YES	662
153	MANUELA	MERAZ	12401 FILMORE STREET SP #510	SYLMAR	CA	91342	YES	NO	7/6/82	26	15	YES	382
154	ALEJANDRO	MEZA	406 E. 97TH ST #1	INGLEWOOD	CA	90301	NO	NO	10/1/99	26	17	YES	443
155	CORINE	MILNER	2935 W 141	GARDENA	CA	90249	NO	NO	3/10/98	26	14	YES	366
156	BARBARA	MILSON	2800 S HOOVER ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90007	YES	NO	11/19/97	26	12	YES	316
157	STEPHAN	MINTZ	9347 8TH AVE	INGLEWOOD	CA	90305	NO	NO	9/21/99	26	21	YES	556
158	ENRIQUE	MIRANDA	6024 1/4 GOTHAM ST	BELL GARDENS	CA	90201	NO	NO	10/3/97	26	37	YES	970
159	IRENE	MIRELES	8160 ROSECRANS #4109	PARAMOUNT	CA	90723	NO	NO	9/21/99	26	25	YES	655
160	HELEN	MITCHELL	8219 8TH AVE	INGLEWOOD	CA	90305	NO	NO	7/6/82	26	17	YES	438
161	IRIS	MITCHELL	718 ATHENS BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90044	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	12	YES	319
162	LARRY	MOORE	217 E HAZEL ST #1	INGLEWOOD	CA	90302	NO	NO	9/21/99	26	16	YES	414
163	OPAL	MOORE	14124 CHADRON AVE APT #24	HAWTHORNE	CA	90250	NO	NO	9/1/86	26	17	YES	448
164	LYNETTE	MOORE	11305 S. COMPTON AVE.	LOS ANGELES	CA	90059	YES	NO	9/14/99	26	17	YES	437
165	TERESSA	MORRIS	8617 S VAN NESS	INGLEWOOD	CA	90305	NO	NO	10/23/93	26	18	YES	481
166	ALEXANDER	MORRIS	5722 VICTORIA	LOS ANGELES	CA	90043	YES	NO	3/21/91	26	14	YES	374
167	DERRIEN	MORRISON	1226 E 77TH PLACE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90001	YES	YES	2/8/84	26	40	NO	1030
168	PATRICIA	MOSLEY	4801 1/2 CIMARRON	LOS ANGELES	CA	90062	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	25	YES	639
169	HENRIETTA	MUHAMMAD	14921 STANFORD AVE #J231	COMPTON	CA	90220	NO	NO	12/7/98	26	17	YES	441

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170	INEZ	MUNEZ	12715 GRIDLEY RD	NORWALK	CA	90650	NO	NO	9/21/99	26	17	YES	430
171	JUAN	MUNOZ	7027 CONVERSE AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90001	YES	NO	10/20/99	24	20	YES	471
172	BERNARD	MUTUC	646 N WINDSOR BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90004	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	17	YES	443
173	MELISSA	NARCISSE	13309 S PURCHE AVE	GARDENA	CA	90249	NO	NO	10/11/87	26	12	YES	321
174	OLGA	NEGRETE	1331 N SUTHERLAND ART #6	LOS ANGELES	CA	90026	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	13	YES	341
175	DERRICK	NICHOLS	1820 E 108TH ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90059	YES	NO	1/1/99	26	15	YES	396
176	WENDY	OHLSON	23125 MADISON ST #109	TORRANCE	CA	90505	NO	NO	7/6/82	26	16	YES	415
177	ALEX	ORNALAS	PO BOX 3302	SANTA FE SPRINGS	CA	90670	NO	NO	11/14/95	26	17	YES	439
178	RODOLFO	ORTEGA	1110 EDITH AVE	ALHAMBRA	CA	91803	NO	NO	9/21/99	26	37	YES	962
179	FRANCELIA	PASCASCIO	2528 S LONGWOOD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90016	YES	NO	1/28/99	26	16	YES	420
180	DEBRA	PAUL	19427 WADLEY	CARSON	CA	90746	NO	NO	12/16/90	26	18	YES	484
181	ANTONIO	PENA	8856 GARADENVIEW AVE	SOUTH GATE	CA	90280	NO	NO	9/21/99	26	14	YES	352
182	MARIA	PEREZ	2714 HAUSER BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90016	YES	NO	11/4/99	22	22	YES	485
183	BRENDA	PETERSON	1441 W 145TH ST #D	GARDENA	CA	90247	NO	NO	9/21/99	26	16	YES	413
184	JASON	PHILLIPS	P.O. BOX 44212	LOS ANGELES	CA	90044	YES	NO	11/16/96	26	12	YES	318
185	DANIELL	PORTER	10625 3RD AVE	INGLEWOOD	CA	90303	NO	NO	11/4/99	22	41	YES	893
186	JUAN	PRECIADO JR	15933 DALTON AVE #4	GARDENA	CA	90247	NO	NO	11/2/86	26	29	YES	748
187	PAUL	PRESTON	2812 EFFIE ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90026	YES	NO	10/8/96	26	20	YES	520
188	ANTHONY	PRICE	642 E. 122ND ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90059	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	17	YES	437
189	SONJA	PRUETT	10112 FELTON	INGLEWOOD	CA	90304	NO	NO	9/27/99	26	13	YES	343
190	RIGOBERTO	QUEZADA	6143 PINE AVE	MAYWOOD	CA	90270	NO	NO	10/1/98	26	13	YES	350
191	GEORGE	QUINTANA	11741 SATICOY ST #11	NORTH HOLLYWOOD	CA	91605	YES	NO	9/27/98	26	36	YES	941
192	ARTHUR	REAZA	1116 SARTORI AVE #211	TORRANCE	CA	90501	NO	NO	7/12/82	26	34	YES	894
193	WILMA	REGISTER	2035 S GARTH AVE #2	LOS ANGELES	CA	90034	YES	NO	7/12/82	26	14	YES	358
194	RICARDO	RENTERIA	4254 ELIZABETH	CUDAHY	CA	90201	NO	NO	9/21/99	26	16	YES	411
195	DEBRA	RHODES	6015 WHITE AVE	LONG BEACH	CA	90805	NO	NO	9/21/99	26	20	YES	530
196	NATHAN	RICE	3921 DON TOMASO	LOS ANGELES	CA	90008	YES	NO	1/19/99	26	22	YES	577
197	OFELIA	RICO	6304 BISSELL ST	HUNTINGTON PARK	CA	90255	NO	NO	11/11/99	21	18	YES	335
198	SAMANTHA	ROBERTS	5842 KLUMP AVE #3	NORTH HOLLYWOOD	CA	91601	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	29	YES	767
199	SAMUEL	ROBLEDO	3810 W 111 PL	INGLEWOOD	CA	90303	NO	NO	9/26/83	26	15	YES	398
200	JOSE	ROBLEDO	3429 W 110TH ST.	INGLEWOOD	CA	90303	NO	NO	3/3/86	26	23	YES	593
201	DAVID	RODRIGUEZ	621 S OSAGE AVE #2	INGLEWOOD	CA	90301	NO	NO	11/13/89	26	38	YES	982
202	MARIA	RODRIQUEZ	483 W BENETTE ST #C	COMPTON	CA	90220	NO	NO	3/10/98	26	21	YES	545
203	SARAH	ROMERO	1122 ANGELCREST	HACIENDA HEIGHTS	CA	91745	NO	NO	7/6/82	26	15	YES	381
204	RICARDO	ROMERO	634 1/2 N GAGE AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90063	YES	NO	10/20/99	24	21	YES	500
205	STEVEN	RUSIE	1852 W TAMARA LN	ANAHEIM	CA	92804	NO	YES	6/3/99	26	40	NO	920
206	RIGOBERTO	SALAS	15552 CONELLO ST	VAN NUYS	CA	91406	YES	NO	11/6/99	21	40	YES	835
207	SALVADOR	SANCHEZ	10713 1/2 BUFORD	INGLEWOOD	CA	90304	NO	NO	12/5/89	26	12	YES	308
208	JESUS	SANCHEZ	452 E 20TH ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90011	YES	NO	10/11/99	25	25	YES	628
209	DELBERT	SCHOENBAECHLER	15817 LEMOLI AVE	GARDENA	CA	90249	NO	NO	7/12/82	26	12	YES	301
210	FERNANDO	SERRANO	1424 S. CONSTANCE #103	LOS ANGELES	CA	90015	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	14	YES	364
211	EMMA	SERRANO	1424 S. CONSTANCE #103	LOS ANGELES	CA	90015	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	17	YES	438
212	MYRA	SHULTZ	383 OBISPO AVE	LONG BEACH	CA	90810	NO	NO	9/15/99	26	40	NO	1000

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	Name of Employee		Home Address				LA City Resident Yes/No	Qualified Job Yes/No	Date of Hire	Weeks Employed in Year	Hours Worked Per Week	Full-Time Job Yes/No	Hours Worked Preceding 12 Months
213	CHARLES	SIMS	21919 VERA ST	CARSON	CA	90745	NO	NO	2/27/99	26	24	YES	615
214	ROSA	SMITH	1541 W 68TH	LOS ANGELES	CA	90047	YES	NO	11/11/94	26	17	YES	448
215	ROSALIE	SMITH	851 1/2 W 59TH PL	LOS ANGELES	CA	90044	YES	NO	9/21/98	26	29	YES	752
216	DIANA	SOLIS	701 W HILLCREST	INGLEWOOD	CA	90301	NO	NO	10/6/90	26	23	YES	602
217	LINDA	SOMARRIBA	4825 CLARA ST	CUDAHY	CA	90201	NO	NO	9/21/98	26	16	YES	416
218	AARON	STAPLES	1513 W 130TH ST	COMPTON	CA	90222	NO	NO	3/4/97	26	21	YES	534
219	DELORIS	STARKS	1801 W. 43RD PL.	LOS ANGELES	CA	90087	YES	NO	9/21/98	26	21	YES	552
220	CRAIG	STEPHENS	1210W. 78TH ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90044	YES	NO	9/21/98	26	14	YES	358
221	LEQUAON	STEVENSON	7907 ZAMORA AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90001	YES	NO	9/21/98	26	24	YES	621
222	JEAN	STOOT	6035 5TH	LOS ANGELES	CA	90043	YES	NO	4/12/99	26	20	YES	521
223	BRENDA	STRANGE	9519 S. 10TH AVE	INGLEWOOD	CA	90305	NO	NO	9/21/98	26	14	YES	353
224	SUMMER	STRANGE	9519 S. 10TH AVE	INGLEWOOD	CA	90305	NO	NO	1/26/99	26	15	YES	381
225	DEMOND	STRICKLAND	1520 N. CARSON ST #238	TORRANCE	CA	90501	NO	NO	9/21/98	26	15	YES	383
226	JOSEPHINE	SULLIVAN	2814 S. GARTH AVE. #3	LOS ANGELES	CA	90034	YES	NO	9/21/98	26	13	YES	345
227	MONET	TAPLIN	1406 E. 115TH #127	LOS ANGELES	CA	90059	YES	NO	3/11/99	26	20	YES	517
228	TANGELA	TAYLOR	P.O. BOX 5244	INGLEWOOD	CA	90310	NO	NO	9/21/98	26	13	YES	336
229	MARIE JO	TELADO	19811 BLADEN ST	NORTHRIDGE	CA	91324	YES	NO	9/21/98	26	19	YES	493
230	TIFFANY	TEMPSON	16433 S. THORSEN AVE	COMPTON	CA	90221	NO	NO	10/16/98	26	14	YES	374
231	JUDITH	TERRELL	P.O. BOX 5583	INGLEWOOD	CA	90310	NO	YES	11/10/95	25	40	NO	1000
232	KAREN	TERRELL	9850 S. LASALLE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90047	YES	NO	2/20/97	26	27	YES	696
233	PAMELA	THOMAS	417 N LONG BEACH	COMPTON	CA	90221	NO	NO	2/27/99	26	15	YES	377
234	WILLIE	TODD	11431 GAIL AVE #5	HAWTHORNE	CA	90250	NO	NO	3/25/99	26	17	YES	451
235	NANCY	TORRES	852 WESTCHESTER PL	LOS ANGELES	CA	90005	YES	NO	9/21/98	26	28	YES	676
236	PATRICIA	TORRES	852 WESTCHESTER PL	LOS ANGELES	CA	90005	YES	NO	9/21/98	26	27	YES	694
237	ALONDA	TRAYLOR	1333 E 115TH ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90054	YES	NO	3/11/99	26	14	YES	372
238	JUAN	URIAS	1441 S HOPE ST #301	LOS ANGELES	CA	90015	YES	NO	11/11/99	21	33	YES	692
239	COREY	VEALS	3423 W. 59TH ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90043	YES	NO	9/21/98	26	15	YES	394
240	NADIA	VIDITO	2356 W 29TH PL	LOS ANGELES	CA	90018	YES	NO	4/12/99	26	20	YES	510
241	MARIANNA	VILLAFUERTE	1506 N HOOVER ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90027	YES	NO	9/21/98	26	29	YES	742
242	FELIPE	VILLAVERDE	2713 ROSECRANS AVE #2	GARDENA	CA	90249	NO	NO	3/5/84	26	40	NO	1000
243	WARREN	WALD	490 S HARTFORD AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90017	YES	NO	1/1/67	26	14	YES	351
244	ERNESTINE	WALKER	1317 E. CYPRESS	COMPTON	CA	90221	NO	NO	9/21/98	26	22	YES	580
245	DENISE	WALLACE	2932 S. NORMANDIE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90007	YES	NO	9/21/98	26	20	YES	521
246	BRETT	WALLETTE	922 ALLENDELE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90036	YES	NO	9/14/98	26	18	YES	476
247	PATRICIA	WEBSTER	1804 CARMONA	LOS ANGELES	CA	90019	YES	NO	11/20/90	26	12	YES	318
248	HEATHER	WEISER	6470 PHEASANT DR	BUENA PARK	CA	90620	NO	NO	5/24/94	26	40	NO	920
249	KATHLEEN	WILLCOXSON	515 E. BRETT ST.	INGLEWOOD	CA	90302	NO	NO	10/1/96	26	40	NO	1128
250	DANANG	WILLIAMS	15103 S. BERENDO #D	GARDENA	CA	90247	NO	NO	9/21/99	26	13	YES	348
251	JANIE	WILLIAMS	119 N HILLCREST DR #15	INGLEWOOD	CA	90302	NO	NO	9/21/98	26	19	YES	490
252	MARLON	WILLIAMS	3917 S. FLOWER	LOS ANGELES	CA	90037	YES	NO	9/21/98	26	14	YES	370
253	JAQUELINE	WILLIAMS	862 W 126TH STREET #1	LOS ANGELES	CA	90044	YES	NO	3/25/99	26	16	YES	409
254	AARON	WILLIAMS	1150 E. 52ND ST #4	LOS ANGELES	CA	90011	YES	NO	9/21/98	26	19	YES	490
255	MARK	WILLIAMSON	1511 CLIFF DRIVE	NEWPORT BEACH	CA	92663	NO	YES	3/1/93	26	40	NO	1040

YEAR-END COMPILATION OF JOBS WORKSHEET

April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000

Sub-Business Unit: ARAMARK
Address: 1111 S. Figueroa Street, Suite 1400
Los Angeles, CA 90015

	Name of Employee		Home Address				LA PLA? Yes/No	Direct Job? Yes/No	Hire Date	Weeks Employed in Year	Hours Worked Per Week	Event Job? Yes/No	Hours Worked Preceding 12 Months
256	EIYANA	WILLIS	910 N CEDER	INGLEWOOD	CA	90302	NO	NO	3/25/99	26	20	YES	532
257	PAUL	WILSON	5457 CALIFORNIA AVE	LONG BEACH	CA	90805	NO	NO	1/25/98	26	17	YES	435
258	JESSIE	WILSON	1770 VINEYARD #6	LOS ANGELES	CA	90019	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	15	YES	397
259	DON	WILSON	8016 S NORMANDIE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90044	YES	NO	7/12/82	26	18	YES	459
260	DOROTHY	WINN	1933 W 42ND	LOS ANGELES	CA	90062	YES	NO	7/12/82	26	12	YES	319
261	TOMIKA	WOODARD	3723 W 118	HAWTHORNE	CA	90250	NO	NO	3/10/98	26	17	YES	433
262	ANTHONY	WOODARD	1125 W. 57TH ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	60037	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	12	YES	304
263	MARC	WOODEN	4725 8TH AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90043	YES	NO	2/18/99	26	17	YES	449
264	THELMA	WOODS	512 W QUEEN ST #3	INGLEWOOD	CA	90301	NO	NO	4/21/97	26	18	YES	470
265	BEVERLY	YOUNG	2515 W. 21ST ST #3	LOS ANGELES	CA	90018	YES	NO	9/21/99	26	18	YES	473
266	ALFRED	ZAMBRANO	8241 SHADYSIDE AVE	WHITTIER	CA	90606	NO	NO	9/21/99	26	31	YES	795

YEAR-END COMPILATION OF JOBS WORKSHEET
April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000

Sub-Unit Business: Five Star
Address: 600 S. Spring Street, Suite 1750
Los Angeles, CA 90015

	Name of Employee		Home Address				Yes/No*	Yes/No	Hire Date	Weeks Employed in Year	Hours Worked Per Week	Eligible Yes/No:	Hours Worked Preceding 12 Months
1	CARLOS JOSE	AGUILAR	4546 1/2 ST. ELMO DR.	LOS ANGELES	CA	90019	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	22	YES	524
2	EFRAIN	ALVAREZ	6830 HOLLENBECK ST.	HUNTINGTON PARK	CA	90255	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	27	YES	657
3	JAY OLIVER	ANZINI	21901 LASSEN ST. #119	CHATSWORTH	CA	91311	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	16	YES	382
4	ROBERT B	ANZINI	21901 LASSEN ST. #119	CHATSWORTH	CA	91311	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	22	YES	521
5	JOSE LUIS	ARROYO	9713 PLANTE ST.	PICO RIVERA	CA	90660	NO	NO	6/1/99	44	63	NO	2766
6	JOSE S	ARTIGA	801 N GARFIELD AVE #6	PASADENA	CA	91104	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	72	NO	1736
7	NICHOLE M	AVILA	2327 S BUDLONG AVE #3	LOS ANGELES	CA	90007	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	21	YES	497
8	MARIANA	AVILA	2327 S BUDLONG AVE #3	LOS ANGELES	CA	90007	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	22	YES	534
9	LEONOR GOMEZ	BARBOZA	1361 W 25TH ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90007	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	19	YES	447
10	DONALD F	BODEAU	1534 THOMPSON AVE	GLENDALE	CA	91201	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	41	YES	974
11	RAYMOND	BRAVO	220 N CHICAGO #216	LOS ANGELES	CA	90033	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	37	NO	868
12	JUANA	BRAVO	8810 BARING CROSS	LOS ANGELES	CA	90044	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	24	YES	577
13	JENNY	BRETADO	10301 S RENOA AVE	SOUTH GATE	CA	90280	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	13	YES	318
14	MICHAEL K	BROOKFIELD	2100 E 11 4 UNIT #177	LOS ANGELES	CA	90059	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	20	YES	489
15	THOMAS J	BROWN III	1156 W 36TH PL APT 10	LOS ANGELES	CA	90007	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	49	YES	1175
16	DOUGLAS	CANADA	1719 1/2 NEW ENGLAND ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90012	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	17	YES	412
17	MARVIN	CARRERA SANTIZA	4408 LANDIS AVE	BALDWIN PARK	CA	91706	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	19	YES	463
18	JUAN J	CHACON	1314 SUNOL DR	LOS ANGELES	CA	90023	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	31	YES	756
19	ISAIAS	COLIN	14902 S WILLIAMS AVE	COMPTON	CA	90221	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	19	YES	466
20	ALFREA MONIQUE R	CRAIG	1712 W 52ND ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90062	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	16	YES	380
21	ALFRED F	CRAIG JR	1712 W 52ND ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90062	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	56	YES	1333
22	MONICA	CUEVAS	13921 KORNBLUM AVE #13	HAWTHORNE	CA	90250	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	20	YES	479
23	TAMARA A	DAVIS	817 1/2 W 82 PL	LOS ANGELES	CA	90044	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	17	YES	419
24	MELVIN E	DELCID	8417 CONKLIN ST	DOWNEY	CA	90242	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	27	YES	649
25	SAR MICHAEL	DETH	961 WHITE KNOLL DR	LOS ANGELES	CA	90012	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	58	YES	1387
26	VENAI	DHANASUNTHON	14616 MOORPARK ST #D	SHERMAN OAKS	CA	91403	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	21	YES	497
27	JOSHUA	DIAZ	4752 EAGLE ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90022	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	30	YES	730
28	DARREN J	DUHART	19425 SOLEDAD CYN #B311	SANTA CLARITA	CA	91351	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	26	YES	617
29	ROSA	ESQUIVEL	3184 SEQUOIA DR #1	SOUTH GATE	CA	90280	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	32	YES	767
30	JOSEPH	FARAON	2218 AARON ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90026	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	26	YES	615
31	MARIA	FLORES	5860 AGRA ST	BELL GARDENS	CA	90201	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	14	YES	347
32	CARLOS IVAN	FLORES	1183 1/2 E 40TH PL	LOS ANGELES	CA	90011	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	25	YES	591
33	RIGOBERTO	FREGOZA	3831 MANITOU PL	LOS ANGELES	CA	90031	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	24	YES	564
34	MARK JAY	FUEHRING	21 21ST ST	HERMOSA BEACH	CA	90254	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	39	YES	936
35	FANY E	FUENTES	3011 W 4TH ST APT 306	LOS ANGELES	CA	90020	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	29	YES	699
36	PEDRO	GALINDO	1690 POMEOY AVE #2	LOS ANGELES	CA	90033	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	45	YES	1063
37	ELISA	GALLEGOS	501 N ALEXANDRIA ST #12	LOS ANGELES	CA	90004	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	22	YES	535
38	CARLOS	GALVEZ	1545 N HOBART BLVD #326	LOS ANGELES	CA	90027	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	18	YES	440
39	DAVID L	GARNER	18124 FLYNN DR #3204	CANYON COUNTRY	CA	91351	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	24	YES	577

* Hire dates prior to opening of STAPLES Center indicate that individual was employed by the same employer at another facility prior to 10/1/99.
Weeks employed are determined by reference to the date upon which such employees were transferred to STAPLES Center.

1

YEAR-END COMPILATION OF JOBS WORKSHEET

April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000

Sub-Unit Business: Five Star
Address: 600 S. Spring Street, Suite 1750
Los Angeles, CA 90015

	Name of Employee		Home Address				LA Res. Yes/No?	Qualify for Jobs? Yes/No?	Date of Hire	Weeks Employed in Year?	# Hours Worked Per Week?	Low Income Jobs? Yes/No	Hours Worked Preceding 12 Months
40	WILLIAM J	GARNER JR.	3011 WEST 4TH STREET #206	LOS ANGELES	CA	90020	YES	YES	8/1/99	35	50	NO	1746
41	JOSE FRANCISCO	GOMEZ	2703 S HILL ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90007	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	20	YES	491
42	LAURA	GOMEZ	2320 1/2 SCARFF ST #1 :PS	LOS ANGELES	CA	90007	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	24	YES	588
43	EVERARDO	GOMEZ	2112 BRANDEN ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90026	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	30	YES	718
44	JUAN T	GOMEZ JR	1026 MUSCATEL AVE	ROSEMEAD	CA	91770	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	17	YES	400
45	GLENDA	GONZALEZ	425 W 93RD ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90003	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	14	YES	335
46	JOSE ARTURO	GONZALEZ	1315 W 73 ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90044	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	14	YES	348
47	HUGO LOPEZ	GONZALEZ	1185 MYRA AVE #1	LOS ANGELES	CA	90029	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	33	YES	795
48	HECTOR	GONZALEZ	1314 SUNOL DR	LOS ANGELES	CA	90023	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	41	YES	973
49	IGNACIO Z	GUERRA	1971 EDEN AVE	GLENDALE	CA	91206	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	24	YES	570
50	LUIS F	HERRERA	336 W 2ND ST #326	SAN PEDRO	CA	90731	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	29	YES	688
51	RICARDO	HUICOCHEA	8121 VICTORIA AVE	SOUTH GATE	CA	90280	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	15	YES	351
52	ROSENDO	HUICOCHEA	8121 VICTORIA AVE	SOUTH GATE	CA	90280	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	22	YES	520
53	STEVE	JAVIEL	1249 N GORDON ST #5	HOLLYWOOD	CA	90038	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	28	YES	661
54	SCOTT B	JENSEN	822 E CYPRESS AVE #9	BURBANK	CA	91501	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	22	YES	527
55	WILLIAM J	JOHNSTON	10230 INDEPENDENCE ST	CHATSWORTH	CA	91311	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	23	YES	546
56	MICHAEL J	JONES	1255 N SEWARD ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90038	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	52	YES	1241
57	ALAIN	LAFONT	11320 CLARKMAN	SANTA FE SPRINGS	CA	91407	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	28	YES	668
58	ROMERO JOSE	LUNA	144 W 47TH PL	LOS ANGELES	CA	90037	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	45	YES	1070
59	EDGAR	MANCIA	1757 E VILLA ST #2	PASADENA	CA	91106	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	43	YES	1043
60	NANCY	MARCELLA	1757 E VILLA ST #2	PASADENA	CA	91106	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	17	YES	416
61	FRANCISCO	MARTINEZ	2949 1/2 FRANCIS AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90037	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	14	YES	333
62	CARLOS	MARTINEZ	922 S NORMANDIE AVE #8	LOS ANGELES	CA	90006	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	14	YES	340
63	OSCAR	MARTINEZ	1256 W 41ST ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90037	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	34	YES	815
64	BELEN	MEJIA	1130 1/2 S KINGSLEY DR	LOS ANGELES	CA	90006	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	27	YES	651
65	ANA J FUENTES	MEJIA	3011 W 4TH ST APT 306	LOS ANGELES	CA	90020	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	30	YES	712
66	ALEM	MENGESHA	4610 RODO RD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90016	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	19	YES	461
67	MARIO	MILLAN	4517 ELIZABETH ST #2	CUDAHY	CA	90201	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	23	YES	560
68	RUDOLPHO	MIRANDA	828 1/2 N LAS PALMAS	HOLLYWOOD	CA		YES	NO	10/17/99	24	14	YES	326
69	HYATO Y	ODOM	4146 W 3RD AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90006	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	23	YES	547
70	MARIA D	ORELLANA	1541 W ROCKWOOD ST #12	LOS ANGELES	CA	90026	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	17	YES	409
71	DEBBIE	OROZCO	1180 N PENNSYLVANIA AVE	COLTON	CA	92324	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	13	YES	316
72	CARLOS G	PASCUAL	336 N BELMONT	LOS ANGELES	CA	90026	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	31	YES	732
73	ELIZABETH	PEREZ	1376 W 22ND STREET	LOS ANGELES	CA	90007	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	34	YES	825
74	NANCY	PEREZ	950 S MARIPOSA AVE #11	LOS ANGELES	CA	90006	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	15	YES	357
75	MARTHA	PEREZ	1376 W 22ND ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90007	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	17	YES	406
76	PINEDA VICTOR	PEREZ	980 S MARIPOSA AVE #11	LOS ANGELES	CA	90006	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	18	YES	436
77	JOSE FRANCISCO	PEREZ	1241 NO BERENDO #4	LOS ANGELES	CA	90029	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	54	YES	1294
78	ROBERT JAMES	PERRY	1761 NEIL ARMSTRONG #107	MONTEBELLO	CA	90640	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	29	YES	695
79	RAUL ANTONIO	PLATERO	1801 N GRAMERCY PL #8	LOS ANGELES	CA	90028	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	50	YES	1194
80	JULES V	ROCHON	10249 TUJUNGA CYN BL #18	TUJUNGA	CA	91042	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	33	YES	783
81	JOSE ROBERTO	RODRIGUEZ	3057 W 11TH ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90006	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	40	YES	959

YEAR-END SUMMARY LIST OF JOBS WORKSHEET

April 1 1999 to March 31 2000

Sub-Unit Business: Five Star
Address: 600 S. Spring Street, Suite 1750
Los Angeles, CA 90015

	Name of Employee		Home Address				LA Resident (Yes/No)	Quality Job (Yes/No)	Hire Date	Weeks Employed This Year	Hours Worked Per Week	Event Jobs (Yes/No)	Hours Worked in Preceding 12 Months
82	NATALY	ROMERO	1626 N CORONADO ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	900026	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	24	YES	586
83	LEONEL	SALAS	1376 W 22ND ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90007	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	35	YES	832
84	CRISTOPHER	SMALLS	PO BOX 1695	VENICE	CA	90294	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	23	YES	564
85	EDRIKA LASHANTE	SMITH	3848 W 105TH ST #2	INGLEWOOD	CA	90303	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	28	YES	680
86	JULIO	TADIA	5878 LANTO ST	BELL GARDENS	CA	90201	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	13	YES	304
87	TANH THIEN	THICH	1439 RIDGE WAY #3	LOS ANGELES	CA	90026	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	55	YES	1315
88	ANTONIO	TOLENTINO	4770 E FISHER ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90022	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	14	YES	348
89	SALVADOR	VENTURA	5357 CLINTON ST	HOLLYWOOD	CA	90004	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	13	YES	321
90	HAYDEE Y	VILLALPANDO	160 N NEVADA AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90063	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	30	YES	730
91	JOSE	VILLANUEVA	626 W RIGGIN ST	MONTEREY PARK	CA	91754	NO	NO	10/17/99	24	44	YES	1053
92	RAUL ANTONIO	VILLASENOR	6026 ELEANOR AVE	HOLLYWOOD	CA	90038	YES	NO	10/17/99	24	45	YES	1070

RESPONSE 15.45

The comment is noted for the record and will be forwarded to the City decision makers for their review and consideration. The information provided in this comment has been addressed in Response to Comment 15.010.

COMMENT 15.46

ISSUE BRIEF

We All Pay The Price

Anti-Poverty Subsidies for Low-Wage Workers In Santa Monica's Coastal Zone

Workers and their families are not the only ones paying the price of low-wage jobs. Government at all levels, from local to federal, faces increased costs because poverty-wage jobs without health care benefits lead to an increased need for anti-poverty programs and services. In effect, these programs serve as a hidden subsidy to low-wage employers. Ultimately, these increased costs are borne by taxpayers. In the Santa Monica coastal zone, the Political Economy Research Institute (PERI) report commissioned by the city estimates that 2,477 workers earn less than the proposed living wage. Based on the PERI report's description of the prototypical low-wage worker and his or her family, we have calculated the cost of anti-poverty subsidies for which the typical family is eligible.[1] These calculations help to paint a more comprehensive picture of the overall societal cost of working poverty. Our calculations show the following:

- The family of the typical coastal zone low-wage worker is eligible for anti-poverty programs costing at least $8,209 per year.
- Multiplied by the estimated 2,477 low-wage workers in the coastal zone, these workers are eligible for subsidies with a total price tag of over $20 million per year.
- With a living wage of $10.69 and full family health benefits, the cost of subsidies for the typical family would be reduced to zero.

Assumptions

These calculations were based on the following assumptions. The PERI report included a description of the prototypical low-wage worker's family, based on an analysis of L.A. County

[1] Although individuals may be eligible for anti-poverty programs, they may not take advantage of them. For example, a 1994 study of the federal Earned Income Tax Credit showed that between 80 and 86 percent of those eligible actually applied for the credit (Scholtz). In addition, programs such as Section 8 in L.A. County have long waiting lists because of inadequate funding which prevent many of those who are eligible from receiving benefits. However, the continued need for such programs creates pressure on government to increase funding, as evidenced by the federal government's $5.4 million funding increase this year for new Section 8 vouchers in L.A. County.

1

data from the Current Population Survey (Pollin, Table 8.15). The report found that the average family had certain characteristics, shown in Table 1.[2] The typical low-wage worker in L.A. County earns $8.00 per hour and works 1,900 hours per year, which is slightly less than full time. In addition, the PERI report found that the typical low-wage worker is not the sole earner in the household. In fact, the typical low-wage worker accounts for only 58% of his or her family's total earnings, an assumption we have included in our calculations. The typical family is made up of two adults and two children, with only the primary worker having health insurance.

Table 1. Prototypical L.A. County Family Assumptions

Wage	$7.50 per hour
Hours worked per year	1,900
Percent of Total Family Earnings	58%
Family Members	2 adults, 2 children
Health Coverage	Worker only

Source: PERI report, based on Current Population Survey

Cost of Subsidies

Given the prototypical family's annual household income and size, we determined their eligibility for a variety of anti-poverty programs, and calculated the annual cost of the programs, as shown in Table 2 on the next page.[3] Before the Living Wage, our prototypical family would qualify for an estimated $8,209 worth of subsidies per year. The family would qualify for the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), a federal program designed to increase the income of the working poor through tax refunds and supplemental cash payments. The family would not be eligible for Medi-Cal, but would qualify for Healthy Families, which has a higher income limit. This joint federal and state program provides health coverage for children in low-income families. The spouse would not be eligible for Healthy Families, which is only for children, and would have to use the county's public health facilities, which have no income eligibility requirements. The county's system is funded by the federal, state, and county governments. In addition, the family would be eligible for a Section 8 housing voucher funded by the federal government. Finally, the family would be eligible for reduced price school breakfast and lunch programs, funded by the federal government.

[2] Although we are using the term "average," the prototypical family characteristics were based on both the means and the medians of the CPS data for L.A. County (Pollin et al p. 157).
[3] For additional information on calculating the costs of these programs, see Appendix I. For additional information about the eligibility calculations these figures are based on, see Appendix II.

Table 2. Annual Subsidies Per Typical Household Before and After the Living Wage

	Before Living Wage	After Living Wage	
		$10.69 With Health Benefits	$12.69 With No Health Benefits
Gross Household Earnings	*$26,000*	*$31,111*	*$34,911*
Earned Income Tax Credit	$959	0	0
Healthy Families Coverage	$1,606	0	0
L.A. County Indigent Health Care	$448	0	From 0 to $1,344
Section 8	$4,596	0	0
Federal School Meals Program	$601	0	0
Food Stamps	0	0	0
Medi-Cal Coverage	0	0	0
Total Anti-Poverty Subsidies	**$8,209**	**0**	**From 0 to $1,344**

After the living wage, the typical family could fall into one of two categories. Assuming the employer provided full family health benefits, the family would not need to use publicly-funded health care programs, and the family's income would be too high to qualify for any of the other subsidies. If the employer opted to pay the higher wage of $12.69 without benefits, the family would not be eligible for either Medi-Cal or Healthy Families. The goal of the higher wage is to allow the family to purchase health insurance, in which case the cost of subsidies would be zero. However, if the family chose not to purchase health insurance and continued to use county health facilities, or chose to insure some family members and not others, the cost to the government would range from $448 to $1,344 per year.

There is one important caveat to this listing of subsidies. Because these figures only represent subsidies for which workers are *eligible*, actual program costs to government are less. Not all those who are eligible for government programs take advantage of them, and access to some government programs is restricted because of insufficient funding. *These figures represent the highest potential cost to government and taxpayers, not actual costs.* Even so, they provide a powerful illustration of the cost to society of subsidizing low-wage employment and the dramatic improvements provided by a living wage.

Santa Monica EITC Proposal

Some opponents of a living wage ordinance have proposed that the city instead create an additional anti-poverty subsidy by adopting an EITC program to supplement the federal program. The Empirical Research Group's (ERG) report, commissioned by the hotel industry, recommends the creation of a Santa Monica EITC (SMEITC) program. There are two major

problems with this proposal. First, it is illogical to create an income tax credit program on the municipal level, because cities do not collect personal income tax. The ERG report states that "several" states have adopted their own EITC programs, which makes sense because states do collect income tax, but the report does not provide any examples of cities who have done so.

Secondly, because cities do not collect income tax, Santa Monica would have to come up with another means of financing an EITC program. The ERG report suggests two alternatives for financing an SMEITC for low-wage workers in the zone: using general revenues or increasing the business license or sales tax. As the report itself states, creating another public subsidy for low-wage employers amounts to "workers essentially get[ting] a raise paid for by the government."[4] In this case, the Santa Monica taxpayers. The other alternative, raising business taxes city-wide, would unfairly penalize responsible employers who are already paying living wages to their employees. Clearly, the solution to low-wage poverty in Santa Monica's tourism industry is not to create yet another costly public subsidy for business, but rather for employers to pay a living wage.

SOURCES

California Department of Health Services

California Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

Los Angeles County Housing Authority

Los Angeles County Department of Health Services

Robert Pollin et al, "Economic Analysis of Santa Monica Living Wage Proposal," Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts Amherst, August 2000.

Richard Sander, et al, "An Economic Analysis of the Proposed Santa Monica Living Wage," Empirical Research Institute, UCLA, September 7, 2000.
John Karl Scholtz, "The Earned Income Tax Credit: Participation, Compliance, and Antipoverty Effects," National Tax Journal, March 1994, pp. 63-87.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

[4] Sander et al p. 52.

APPENDIX I. CALCULATION OF ANTI-POVERTY SUBSIDY COSTS

Federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) Program

The amount of the EITC is set by the IRS depending on income and family size. We used the eligibility table on the web site of the Center for Budget Policy and Priorities, based in Washington D.C., to look up the amount of the credit. http://www.cbpp.org/eic2000/benefits.pdf

California Healthy Families Program

The cost per child was calculated by dividing the amount of the 1999-2000 program budget ($224.5 million) by the annual caseload (279,000 children).

L.A. County Indigent Health Care

The cost per indigent patient was calculated by estimating the amount of county funding for health services for indigent patients and dividing it by the estimated number of indigent patients served in that year. The county keeps records on the number of indigent adult patients (249,215, or 45% of all adult patients, in 1997, the most recent year information is available.) The county does not keep records on indigent children patients. We estimated this figure by applying the percentage of adult patients who are indigent (45%) to the total number of children (114,872 in 1996-97, the most recent year available.) We then added the adult and children indigent totals to derive an indigent patient total of 345,907. To estimate the cost to the county of serving indigent patients, we applied the percentage of patients who are indigent (45%) to the total amount of county funding for health services operations in 1999-2000 ($345 million). These calculations are likely to underestimate the cost to the taxpayer of serving indigent patients, because they do not include state or federal funding for the county public health system.

Section 8

The housing voucher is based on Fair Market Rents set by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The amount of the voucher is the difference between the Fair Market Rent and 30% of family income.

Federal School Meals Program

RESPONSE 15.46

The comment is noted for the record and will be forwarded to the City decision makers for their review and consideration. The information provided in this comment has been addressed in Response to Comment 15.010.

COMMENT 15.47

CHILDREN'S HEALTH Articles

Air Pollution and Bronchitic Symptoms in Southern California Children with Asthma

Rob McConnell,[1] Kiros Berhane,[1] Frank Gilliland,[1] Stephanie J. London,[2] Hita Vora,[1] Edward Avol,[1] W. James Gauderman,[1] Helene G. Margolis,[3] Fred Lurmann,[4] Duncan C. Thomas,[1] and John M. Peters[1]

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The association of air pollution with the prevalence of chronic lower respiratory tract symptoms among children with a history of asthma or related symptoms was examined in a cross-sectional study. Parents of a total of 3,676 fourth, seventh, and tenth graders from classrooms in 12 communities in Southern California completed questionnaires that characterized the children's histories of respiratory illness and associated risk factors. The prevalences of bronchitis, chronic phlegm, and chronic cough were investigated among children with a history of asthma, wheeze without diagnosed asthma, and neither wheeze nor asthma. Average ambient annual exposure to ozone, particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$; ≤ 10 μm and < 2.5 μm in aerodynamic diameter, respectively), acid vapor, and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) was estimated from monitoring stations in each community. Positive associations between air pollution and bronchitis and phlegm were observed only among children with asthma. As PM_{10} increased across communities, there was a corresponding increase in the risk per interquartile range of bronchitis [odds ratio (OR) 1.4/19 μg/m^3; 95% confidence interval (CI), 1.1–1.8]. Increased prevalence of phlegm was significantly associated with increasing exposure to all ambient pollutants except ozone. The strongest association was for NO_2, based on relative risk per interquartile range in the 12 communities (OR 2.7/24 ppb; CI, 1.4–5.3). The results suggest that children with a prior diagnosis of asthma are more likely to develop persistent lower respiratory tract symptoms when exposed to air pollution in Southern California. *Key words:* air pollution, asthma, bronchitis, children, respiratory tract. *Environ Health Perspect* 107:757–760 (1999). [Online 5 August 1999] *http://ehpnet1.niehs.nih.gov/docs/1999/107p757-760mcconnell/abstract.html*

The role of air pollution in the exacerbation of existing asthma has been studied and debated (*1–3*). In ecologic studies, the concentration of ambient particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 μm (PM_{10}), primarily in combination with high sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and sulfate particulate matter, has been associated with increased hospitalization for asthma (*4*). As air pollutants, especially ozone, increase, emergency room visits for asthma increase, acute symptoms and medication use among asthmatic patients increase, and peak expiratory flow rate decreases (*5–8*).

There has been little population-based research examining the role of air pollution in causing bronchitis and associated chronic respiratory symptoms—cough and phlegm—in children with asthma or wheeze. One study showed an increase in prevalence of bronchitis associated with particulate pollution among children who had a history of wheezing or asthma (*9*). The results did not distinguish the effect of pollution in children with asthma from the effect in children who had a history of wheezing but not a diagnosis of asthma, differences that could be important in identifying the most susceptible populations for public health interventions and for further study.

The Children's Health Study is a population-based investigation of respiratory health in school children from 12 communities in Southern California with different mixes of air pollutants (*10*). We evaluated the effect of ambient pollutants on the prevalence of bronchitis, chronic cough, and phlegm among potentially sensitive children in this study; children were divided into three groups, based on a history of asthma, a history of wheezing but no asthma, and no history of either asthma or wheeze. Historic exposures in Southern California to ambient ozone (O_3), PM_{10}, and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) have been among the highest in the United States (*2,3*), making this an ideal region for evaluating health effects. In addition, the mix of pollutants offers the opportunity to examine the impact of high particulate exposure on respiratory morbidity in the absence of the high ambient concentrations of SO_2 and SO_4-derived particulate sulfates characteristic of air pollution in the eastern United States.

Methods

The quasi-factorial, cross-sectional study design, health outcome evaluation, and exposure assessment have been described previously (*10*). Briefly, a total of 3,676 children participated (approximately 150 fourth graders, 75 seventh graders, and 75 tenth graders in each of 12 primarily suburban communities). These children were from primarily middle class public school classrooms selected based on historical measurements of air quality, demographic similarities, and a cooperative school district. In early 1993, a parent of each study subject provided written informed consent and completed a written questionnaire that characterized the child's history of respiratory illness and its associated risk factors. Principal outcomes of interest included *a*) one or more episodes of bronchitis (defined by the question "How many times in the past 12 months did your child have bronchitis?") and the following symptoms associated with bronchitis; *b*) chronic cough (defined by a "yes" answer to the question "During the past 12 months, has this child had a cough first thing in the morning that lasted for as long as 3

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The statements and conclusions in this report are those of the contractor and not necessarily those of the California Air Resources Board. The mention of commercial products, their source, or their use in connection with material reported herein is not to be construed as either an actual or implied endorsement of such products.

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months in a row?" or to the question "During the past 12 months, has this child had a cough at other times of the day that lasted for as much as 3 months in a row?"); *c*) chronic phlegm (defined by a "yes" answer to the question "Other than with colds, does this child usually seem congested in the chest or bring up phlegm?").

The association of air pollution with these symptoms was examined in children with *a*) asthma (defined by a "yes" answer to the question "Has a doctor ever diagnosed this child as having asthma?"); *b*) wheeze (defined by a "yes" answer to the question "Has your child's chest ever sounded wheezy or whistling, including times when he or she had a cold?"), exclusive of those children with asthma; and *c*) no history of asthma or of wheezing.

Children with questionnaire responses of "don't know" to asthma or wheeze or with missing values were excluded from the analysis, leaving 493 children with asthma, 653 with wheeze, and 2,211 with neither. The 12 communities were systematically selected to maximize the range of exposures and to obtain a variety of profiles of mixes of criteria air pollutants measured in Southern California (*10*). Using 1994 data from air monitoring instruments installed for the study, ambient exposure was estimated in each of the 12 communities for yearly average daily maximum 1-hr ozone concentration (mean 65.6 ppb; range 35.5–97.5 ppb), average 24-hr NO_2 concentration (mean 21.9 ppb; range 2.7–42.6 ppb), average 24-hr PM_{10} concentrations (mean 34.8 $\mu g/m^3$; range 13.0–70.7 $\mu g/m^3$), yearly mean 2-week averaged particulate matter < 2.5 μm in aerodynamic diameter ($PM_{2.5}$; mean 15.3 $\mu g/m^3$; range 6.7–31.5 $\mu g/m^3$), and yearly mean 2-week averaged gaseous acid (nitric and hydrochloric; mean 2.9 ppb; range 1.0–5.0 ppb). Exposures to particulate air pollution, NO_2, and acid were highly correlated (Table 1). In addition, we estimated exposure to ozone and NO_2 for 1992 (the year before the collection of symptom prevalence information) from data collected by the nearest station of the State of California South Coast Air Quality Monitoring District.

Analysis. The relationships between air pollution and the prevalence of bronchitis and phlegm were examined in each subgroup (children with asthma, wheeze only, and neither wheeze nor asthma) by using a two-stage modeling strategy that has been described in detail (*10*). Briefly, a logistic regression model was fitted in the first stage for a symptom within each subgroup as a function of community-specific intercepts, α_j, where j = 1, ..., 12, and personal covariates (age, sex, race, school grade, and membership in a health insurance plan). The adjusted community-specific intercepts and prevalence rates are related by $P_j = e^{\alpha_j}/(1 + e^{\alpha_j})$. In the second stage, these intercept terms representing the logit of the community-specific prevalence rates (P_j; j = 1, ..., 12), adjusted for personal covariates, were regressed on each community-specific ambient pollutant level by using a simple linear "ecologic" regression, i.e., logit $\alpha_j = \alpha + \beta Z_j$, where Z_j denotes the ambient pollution level for community j. Thus, β can be interpreted as the log odds ratio (per interquartile change) for each pollutant, adjusted for personal characteristics. The results from the models are presented as odds ratios (ORs), along with their 95% confidence intervals (CIs). Pictorial depiction of the results are presented using the prevalence scale for ease of interpretation. Additional potential confounders reported on the questionnaire and also considered included mildew, gas stove use or cockroaches in the child's home, current passive exposure to tobacco smoke (anyone who lived and regularly smoked inside the home), carpet in the child's bedroom, one or more pets, low parent or guardian education (grade 12 or less), and a large household (more than 4 children under 18 years of age in the home). A 10% or greater change in β, due to addition of any one of these variables, was used as a criterion for confounding.

Table 1. Correlations of pollutants across 12 communities.

	PM_{10}	NO_2	Ozone	Acid	$PM_{2.5}$
PM_{10}	1.00				
NO_2	0.74*	1.00			
Ozone	0.32	0.33	1.00		
Acid	0.54	0.83*	0.03*	1.00	
$PM_{2.5}$	0.90*	0.83*	0.50	0.71*	1.00

Abbreviations: NO_2, nitrogen dioxide; $PM_{2.5}$, particulate matter < 2.5 μm in aerodynamic diameter; PM_{10}, particulate matter < 10 μm in aerodynamic diameter.
*$p < 0.01$.

Results

Compared to children with a history of neither wheezing nor asthma, children with wheeze and children with asthma were much more likely to have bronchitis or related symptoms (Table 2). Children with asthma also were more likely to be boys, to have health insurance, and to report mildew or pets in the home, and were less likely to have parents with low educational achievement.

For children with asthma, all pollutants except ozone were positively associated with the risk of bronchitis, although the association was strongest for particulate pollutants (OR = 1.4 per interquartile range for both particle indices) and was statistically significant for PM_{10} (Table 3). There was a strong positive association between phlegm and ambient particulates and NO_2, and a slightly weaker, but also significant, association with acid pollutants. There was a modest positive, but not significant, association between cough and $PM_{2.5}$, NO_2, and acid. There was no association between air pollution and prevalence of bronchitis or associated symptoms among children with a history of wheezing (without asthma). Among children with neither wheeze nor asthma, there was a weak inverse association between bronchitis

Table 2. Distribution of bronchitic symptoms, demographic and other characteristics by history of wheeze and asthma.

	Asthma[a] (*n* = 493)	Wheeze[a] (*n* = 653)	No wheeze/no asthma[a] (*n* = 2,211)
Outcomes			
Bronchitis	154 (37.6)	147 (23.3)	117 (5.4)
Phlegm	122 (29.7)	86 (13.6)	93 (4.4)
Cough	83 (16.9)	63 (9.8)	84 (3.9)
Boys	276 (56.0)	305 (46.7)	1,023 (46.3)
Race/ethnicity			
White	324 (68.5)	420 (72.3)	1,336 (64.9)
Black	32 (6.8)	18 (3.0)	108 (5.3)
Asian	17 (3.6)	13 (2.7)	116 (5.6)
Other	88 (18.6)	127 (21.5)	478 (23.2)
Grade			
Fourth	229 (46.6)	335 (51.3)	1,102 (49.8)
Seventh	130 (26.4)	161 (24.7)	580 (26.2)
Tenth	134 (27.2)	157 (24.0)	529 (23.9)
Insurance	435 (90.4)	555 (87.7)	1,766 (82.3)
Low parental education	147 (30.1)	212 (33.0)	806 (37.8)
Age (mean ± SD)	12.4 ± 2.5	12.2 ± 2.5	12.3 ± 2.5
Large household	201 (41.4)	273 (42.6)	988 (45.2)
Bedroom carpet	408 (87.4)	552 (89.6)	1,839 (88.4)
Mildew	177 (37.1)	239 (38.2)	544 (25.9)
Cockroaches	47 (9.5)	75 (11.5)	242 (11.0)
Pets	403 (81.7)	540 (82.7)	1,666 (75.4)
Gas stove	392 (80.0)	522 (81.3)	1,718 (79.2)
Passive smoke	124 (25.7)	157 (24.5)	427 (19.7)

SD, standard deviation. Values shown are number (percent) except where indicated.
[a]Based on number responding positively for each variable/total number; variations in total number are due to missing values and "don't know" answers.

and pollution, which was marginally significant for particulate pollutants.

The strongest associations observed, between PM_{10} exposure and bronchitis and between NO_2 exposure and phlegm in the 12 communities, are presented in Figures 1 and 2 for children with asthma (and for comparison for children with neither asthma nor wheeze). For ease of interpretation, the figures are plotted using prevalence rates. Throughout the range of exposure to PM_{10} and NO_2 across the 12 communities, there was increasing prevalence of bronchitis (R^2 = 0.44; p = 0.02) and phlegm (R^2 = 0.54; p = 0.006), respectively. Valid estimates of community-specific pollutant concentrations were available only for NO_2 (11 of 12 communities) and for ozone from existing air monitoring stations for 1992 (the full year most closely corresponding to the reported symptoms). Mean exposure estimates and interquartile ranges for both pollutants and the rank order of communities were very similar to those for 1994, which were used in the results presented above. The associations among children with asthma between these pollutants and bronchitic symptoms were also similar for both years.

There was a small increase in the association of all pollutants with phlegm after adjusting for reported mildew in the houses of children with asthma. Otherwise, the observed pattern of associations among asthmatic children did not change substantially after adjusting for additional potential confounding variables. The risk of chronic phlegm among girls was more than double the risk for boys for particulates, NO_2, and acid, but this difference between sexes was not statistically significant. Similar effect modification by sex was not observed for bronchitis and could not be evaluated for chronic cough because there were too few children reporting chronic cough to determine a maximum likelihood estimate in the first stage model.

Discussion

Among children with asthma in this study, increased particulate air pollution was associated with significantly increased prevalence of chronic phlegm production and with bronchitis. There also was a strong association of NO_2 and gaseous acid with increased phlegm prevalence and a modest and nonsignificant association of NO_2 with increased prevalence of bronchitis. No significant associations were found between air pollution and chronic cough, but power to assess this relationship was limited by the small number of children with cough. The increased prevalence of bronchitis observed among children with asthma is consistent with the known overlap between the two conditions (*11,12*). In the context of this investigation, bronchitis and related chronic symptoms may represent exacerbation of asthma by air pollution rather than conditions that can be separated from asthma. Alternatively, the results may have reflected the persistent respiratory symptoms reported among asthmatic children with viral infections in communities with air pollution, especially NO_2 (*13*). Because of the high correlation of particulate air pollution, NO_2, and acid (Table 1), it was not possible to distinguish which of these pollutants was more likely to be responsible for the observed effects.

Physician-diagnosed asthma and the outcomes of interest, although relatively imprecise end points with somewhat limited reliability (*14*), have been widely used in epidemiologic studies of children, and physician-diagnosed asthma has been found to reflect what physicians actually reported to patients, at least in adults (*15*). In this study, children with reports of physician-diagnosed asthma were uniquely sensitive to air pollution in Southern California. Children with a history of wheezing but without physician-diagnosed asthma are an even more heterogeneous group, which includes children with undiagnosed asthma, with wheezing illness in infancy and early life associated with respiratory infections, or with small airways (*16*), in addition to a large number of other wheezing conditions that must be excluded before the diagnosis of asthma can be made (*17*). In this study, although air pollution was not associated with chronic symptoms among children with wheeze, there was no inverse relationship between air pollution and bronchitis, as was observed for children without wheeze (Table 3), an association that may reflect underlying unadjusted confounding by unmeasured covariates in the study communities. It is possible that more accurate

Table 3. Risk of bronchitis, phlegm, and cough by air pollutant concentration[a] among children with a history of asthma, wheeze, and neither asthma nor wheeze.

	Asthma		Wheeze/no asthma		No wheeze/no asthma	
	OR	CI	OR	CI	OR	CI
Bronchitis	(n = 154/473)[b]		(n = 147/630)[b]		(n = 117/2,162)[b]	
PM_{10}	1.4	1.1–1.8	0.9	0.7–1.3	0.7	0.4–1.0
$PM_{2.5}$	1.4	0.9–2.3	0.9	0.6–1.4	0.5	0.3–1.0
NO_2	1.3	0.8–2.2	0.9	0.6–1.4	0.8	0.4–1.7
Ozone	1.0	0.6–1.7	1.1	0.7–1.6	0.9	0.4–1.8
Acid	1.1	0.7–1.6	0.9	0.7–1.6	0.9	0.5–1.0
Phlegm	(n = 122/475)[b]		(n = 86/625)[b]		(n = 93/2,092)[b]	
PM_{10}	2.1	1.4–3.3	0.9	0.6–1.4	0.8	0.6–1.3
$PM_{2.5}$	2.6	1.7–5.4	1.0	0.6–1.8	0.8	0.4–1.5
NO_2	2.7	1.4–5.3	1.0	0.6–1.8	1.0	0.5–1.9
Ozone	1.2	0.5–3.1	0.8	0.5–1.4	0.8	0.5–1.5
Acid	1.9	1.0–3.6	0.9	0.6–1.4	1.1	0.7–1.8
Cough	(n = 84/491)[b]		(n = 63/644)[b]		(n = 84/2,180)[b]	
PM_{10}	1.1	0.8–1.7	1.2	0.9–1.8	0.9	0.7–1.2
$PM_{2.5}$	1.3	0.7–2.4	1.1	0.6–1.9	0.9	0.6–1.3
NO_2	1.6	0.9–2.7	1.3	0.7–2.2	0.8	0.5–1.2
Ozone	1.1	0.6–2.0	0.7	0.5–1.1	0.9	0.6–1.3
Acid	1.4	0.9–2.1	1.0	0.6–1.5	0.9	0.7–1.3

Abbreviations: CI, 95% confidence interval; NO_2, nitrogen dioxide; OR, odds ratio; PM_{10}, particulate matter ≤ 10 μm in aerodynamic diameter; $PM_{2.5}$, particulate matter ≤2.5 μm in aerodynamic diameter.

[a]Prevalence ORs were calculated per interquartile range of yearly mean exposure for each pollutant [daily peak ozone, 32 ppb; daily average PM_{10}, 19 μg/m³; daily average NO_2, 24 ppb; 2-week average $PM_{2.5}$, 15 μg/m³; and acid (1.8 ppb of $HCl + HNO_3$, measured on a mole basis)]. All models were adjusted for age, sex, race, school grade, and membership in a health insurance plan. [b]Number responding positively for each outcome/total in stratum; total varies by outcome because of variable "don't know" responses or missing values (which were excluded).

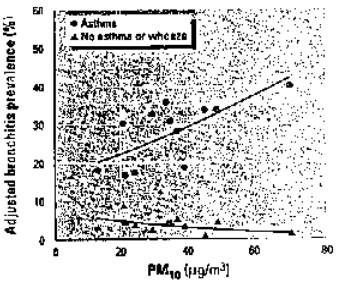

Figure 1. Particulate matter and bronchitis. PM_{10}, particulate matter ≤ 10 μm in aerodynamic diameter.

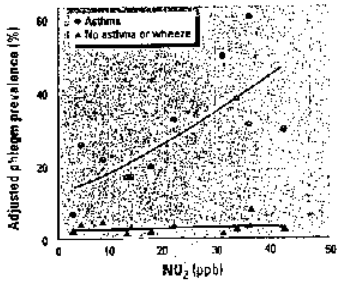

Figure 2. Nitrogen dioxide and phlegm.

classification of individuals based on objective hallmarks of asthma, such as atopy or bronchial hyperreactivity, would strengthen the observed associations. Individuals with greater airway lability, for example, have been found to be more responsive acutely to air pollution, regardless of asthma diagnosis (*17*).

There have been few other population-based studies of air pollution and prevalence of chronic respiratory symptoms among children with asthma. In the Six Cities Study, Dockery et al. (*9*) reported an association between exposure to particulate matter < 15 μm in diameter and the prevalence of bronchitis among children with wheeze or asthma. In that study, an association with NO_2 was not reported. Our results differed from those of Dockery et al (*18*) in their study of children in 24 North American cities; they reported that an observed positive association of bronchitis prevalence with particle strong acidity in the overall population of children was not significantly different among children with asthma. Their results were heavily influenced by eastern cities. In Southern California ambient particulate matter is relatively low in sulfates, and our results suggest that the increased risk among asthmatic children of lower respiratory symptoms associated with particulate exposures does not depend on the presence of SO_2 and SO_2-derived sulfates, which are characteristic of air pollution in the eastern United States.

Our results are consistent with previous studies that demonstrate acute exacerbation of childhood asthma by ambient PM_{10} pollution (unconfounded by exposure to other criteria pollutants) (*19–21*). In chamber studies, Hackney et al. (*22*) found that patients with asthma developed lower respiratory symptoms on exposure to high concentrations of fine sulfuric acid aerosol (but not to concentrations nearer to ambient exposures). The relevance of these results is unclear for Southern California, where acid air pollution is primarily gaseous nitric acid derived from NO_2. A subset of asthmatics has been reported to have consistent acute decrements in lung function in response to exposures to NO_2 (*23*). However, other studies have not consistently demonstrated acute exacerbation of symptoms among asthmatics exposed to acid aerosols (*3*) or among asthmatics acutely or chronically exposed to NO_2 (as a result of indoor gas stoves and space heaters or ambient air pollution) (*4*).

The absence of an observed association in this study between ozone and prevalence of chronic symptoms among children with asthma is not entirely consistent with studies of acute effects of exposure to ozone pollution. Emergency room visits for asthma (*5,6*) and acute symptoms in panels of children with asthma (*7,8*), including children in Southern California (*24,25*), have been associated with ozone exposure. However, some experimental chamber studies suggest that asthmatic volunteers, in the absence of intense exercise, may not be more sensitive to ozone than subjects without asthma (*4*). In addition, acute exacerbation of asthma by ozone does not necessarily mean that chronic bronchitic symptoms must result from chronic exposure. Attenuation by repeated exposure of the acute response to ozone has been observed (*3*). In the Six Cities Study, no association was observed between ozone and prevalence of bronchitis among children with wheeze (*9*).

There were several limitations to our study, including the use of 1994 exposure information to evaluate the relationship with symptoms corresponding to the 12 months before the questionnaire was completed in early 1993. However, a comparison of measured exposures in 1994 with estimated exposures in 1992, based on NO_2 and ozone measured at existing monitoring stations, suggests that ambient exposures and effects were very similar in both years. The misclassification of personal exposure based on community monitors is likely to result in underestimation of a true association. Error also is likely in reporting bronchitis and phlegm, but this bias also might be expected to dampen the observed relationship between air pollution and a true effect. Finally, exposure to pollutants could be associated independently with the prevalence of asthma and of bronchitis, producing confounding. However, in these data there was no association between bronchitis and pollution, except in the population with asthma; in previous analyses we have demonstrated that air pollution was not associated with asthma prevalence (*10*).

The results of this study indicate that children with asthma are especially sensitive to the effects of air pollution in Southern California. Prospective follow-up of this cohort of children, who are being reexamined yearly, will identify the onset of new symptoms indicative of asthma activity in relation to exposure to criteria pollutants. Year-to-year variability in the mix of pollutants associated with symptoms may permit the evaluation of the contribution of individual pollutants.

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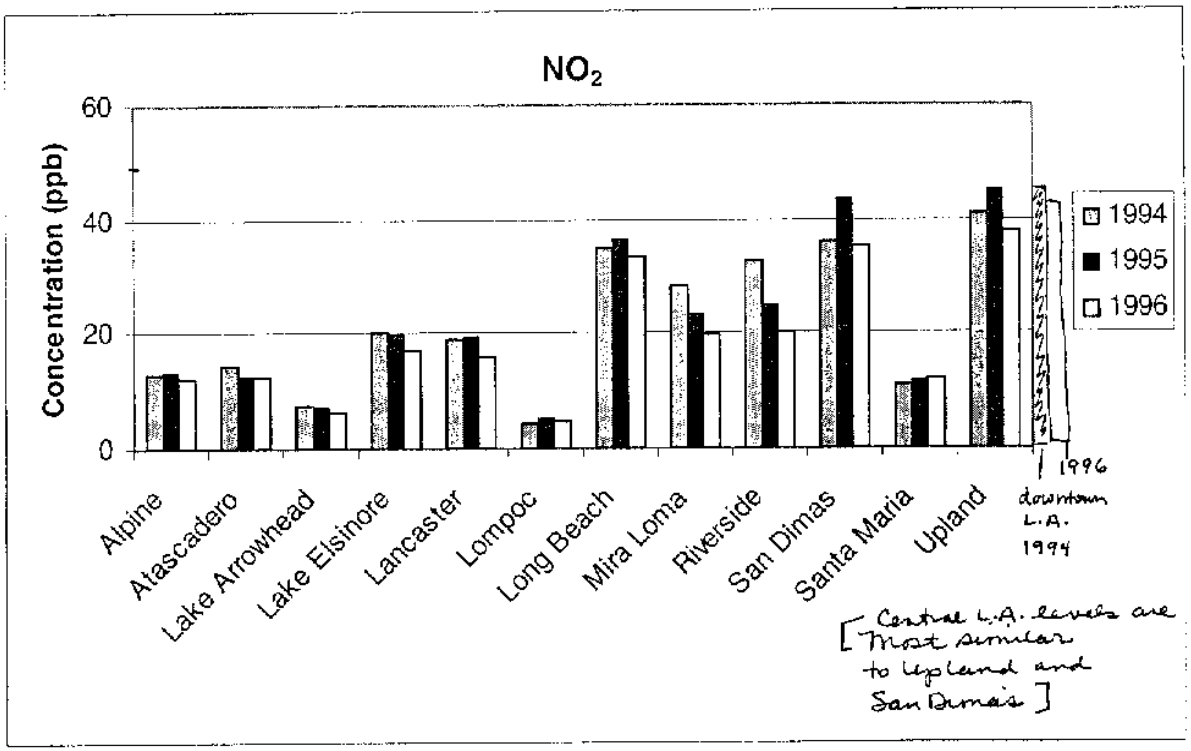
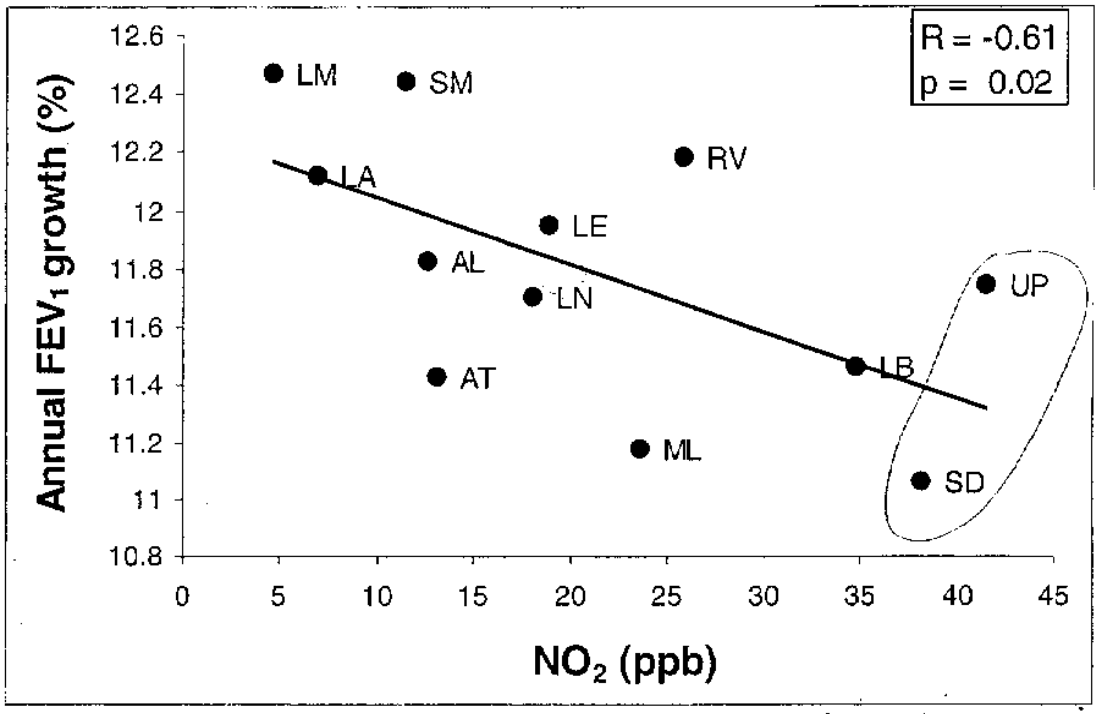
NO_2 Levels in 12 Communities



FEV_1 Growth Rates vs. NO_2

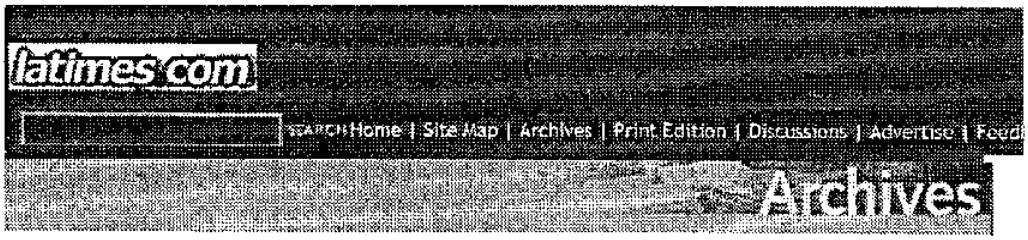


Levels are most similar to Upland + San Dimas NO_2 levels

RESPONSE 15.47

The comment is noted for the record and will be forwarded to the City decision makers for their review and consideration. The information provided in this comment has been addressed in Response to Comment 15.018.

COMMENT 15.48



Wednesday, February 7, 2001
Home Edition
Section: Metro
Page: B-3

L.A., Inglewood Agree on Airport Noise, Traffic Issues

Accord: LAX won't block any lawsuits by soundproofed homes' occupants. Century Boulevard upgrade planned.

By: DOUGLAS P. SHUIT
TIMES STAFF WRITER

City officials from Los Angeles and Inglewood reached an agreement Tuesday on a controversial plan designed to address noise, traffic and other environmental concerns stemming from growth at Los Angeles International Airport.

The agreement, marking a milestone in a long-running fight between the airport administration and residents of the city on the eastern boundary of LAX, covers soundproofing of homes, a $10-million upgrading of Century Boulevard and efforts to reduce air pollution.

The agreement was forged during a series of closed-door meetings over a period of months by representatives of both cities.

The Los Angeles Board of Airport Commissioners approved the agreement during a closed-door session Tuesday, then ratified it in an open meeting. Hours later, it was approved on a 3-1 vote by the Inglewood City Council.

Lydia H. Kennard, executive director of Los Angeles World Airports, the city agency that operates LAX, said the agreement signaled "a great partnership" between Inglewood and the airport. She said the accord was about being "a good neighbor" and "has nothing to do" with the long-range master plan released by the airport last month.

But critics of airport expansion say the agreement is clearly designed to pave the way to approval of the LAX master plan.

Rep. Maxine Waters (D-Los Angeles), in a letter faxed Tuesday to the Inglewood City Council, said she was adamantly opposed to the agreement. She called it "a cynical attempt to make it appear that the concerns raised regarding the expansion

of Los Angeles International Airport will be corrected and LAX expansion will be acceptable to the community. This is certainly not true."

Inglewood Councilwoman Judy Dunlap, who cast the lone vote against the agreement, said approval of the memorandum "is a tacit approval of airport expansion regardless of what it appears to be on its face." She complained about the secrecy surrounding approval of the agreement, which she said was kept from the public until after the vote.

Inglewood City Administrator Joseph T. Rouzan Jr. said a key part of the memorandum involved an agreement by LAX to suspend a requirement that Inglewood residents waive their legal rights to sue the airport if their homes were soundproofed. More than 11,000 homes qualify for soundproofing, at an average cost of about $25,000 a home.

The legal waivers are a hot-button issue in Inglewood. Residents complain that they should not be required to sign away their legal rights in order to soundproof their homes.

Rouzan said the agreement does not address the LAX expansion plan. "All we are talking about is giving our people relief from the noise and pollution from the airport and getting money to fix up our homes," he said.

LAX also agreed to spend up to $10 million to soundproof homes that otherwise would not qualify, to launch new night-flight studies and to expand studies of the air quality near LAX. The airport also pledged to set up a program to create more jobs for Inglewood residents.

Descriptors: Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles - Development and Redevelopment, Inglewood (Ca) - Development And Redevelopment, Airport Noise, Traffic, Soundproofing, Airports - Los Angeles, Community Relations

RESPONSE 15.48

The comment is noted for the record and will be forwarded to the City decision makers for their review and consideration. The information provided in this comment has been addressed in Response to Comment 15.029.