

BOARD of SUPERVISORS



City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco 94102-4689
Tel. No. (415) 554-5184
Fax No. (415) 554-5163
TDD/TTY No. (415) 554-5227

MEMORANDUM

RULES COMMITTEE

SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

TO: Supervisor Matt Dorsey, Chair
Rules Committee

FROM: Victor Young, Assistant Clerk *Victor Young*

DATE: March 20, 2023

SUBJECT: **COMMITTEE REPORT, BOARD MEETING**
Tuesday, March 21, 2023

The following file should be presented as a **COMMITTEE REPORT** at the Board Meeting on Tuesday, March 21, 2023. This item was acted upon at the Rules Committee Meeting on Monday, March 20, 2023, at 10:00 a.m., by the votes indicated.

Item No. 29 File No. 230290

[Appointments, Food Security Task Force - Austin Dalmasso, Earl Campbell Barbee, and Jade Quizon]

Motion appointing Austin Dalmasso, Earl Campbell Barbee, and Jade Quizon (residency requirement waived), for indefinite terms, to the Food Security Task Force.

RECOMMENDED AS COMMITTEE REPORT

Vote: Supervisor Shamann Walton - Aye
Supervisor Ahsha Safai - Aye
Supervisor Matt Dorsey - Aye

c: Board of Supervisors
Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board
Alisa Somera, Legislative Deputy Director
Anne Pearson, Deputy City Attorney

File No. 220290

Committee Item No. 3

Board Item No. _____

COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

AGENDA PACKET CONTENTS LIST

Committee: Rules Committee

Date March 20, 2023

Board of Supervisors Meeting

Date _____

Cmte Board

- Motion
- Resolution
- Ordinance
- Legislative Digest
- Budget and Legislative Analyst Report
- Youth Commission Report
- Introduction Form
- Department/Agency Cover Letter and/or Report
- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
- Grant Information Form
- Grant Budget
- Subcontract Budget
- Contract/Agreement
- Form 126 - Ethics Commission
- Award Letter
- Application
- Form 700
- xxx Information/Vacancies (Boards/Commissions)
- xx Public Correspondence

OTHER (Use back side if additional space is needed)

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Completed by: Victor Young Date March 16, 2023

Completed by: _____ Date _____

1 [Appointments, Food Security Task Force - Austin Dalmasso, Earl Campbell Barbee, and
2 Jade Quizon]

3 **Motion appointing Austin Dalmasso, Earl Campbell Barbee, and Jade Quizon**
4 **(residency requirement waived), for indefinite terms, to the Food Security Task Force.**
5

6 MOVED, That the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco does
7 hereby appoint the hereinafter designated persons to serve as members of the Food Security
8 Task Force, pursuant to the provisions of Health Code, Sections 470.1 and 470.2, for the
9 terms specified:

10 Austin Dalmasso, seat 12, succeeding Meredith Terrell, resigned, must be a
11 representative of community-based organizations that provide nutritional support and increase
12 the food security of San Francisco residents, including but not limited to a representative from
13 an organization serving food in the following program types: home-delivered meals,
14 congregate meals for seniors, food bank, free dining room, multi-service agency serving
15 families and youth, shelter meals, faith-based organizations, food retail (farmers markets,
16 grocery stores), and hospital and health clinics - no organization shall have more than one
17 representative; nominated by the Food Security Task Force and appointed by the Board of
18 Supervisors, for an indefinite term;

19 Earl Campbell Barbee, seat 13, succeeding Ave Lamber, resigned, must be a
20 representative of community-based organizations that provide nutritional support and increase
21 the food security of San Francisco residents, including but not limited to a representative from
22 an organization serving food in the following program types: home-delivered meals,
23 congregate meals for seniors, food bank, free dining room, multi-service agency serving
24 families and youth, shelter meals, faith-based organizations, food retail (farmers markets,
25 grocery stores), and hospital and health clinics - no organization shall have more than one

1 representative; nominated by the Food Security Task Force and appointed by the Board of
2 Supervisors, for an indefinite term;

3 Jade Quizon (residency requirement waived), seat 15, succeeding Kimberly Madsen,
4 resigned, must be a representative of community-based organizations that provide nutritional
5 support and increase the food security of San Francisco residents, including but not limited to
6 a representative from an organization serving food in the following program types: home-
7 delivered meals, congregate meals for seniors, food bank, free dining room, multi-service
8 agency serving families and youth, shelter meals, faith-based organizations, food retail
9 (farmers markets, grocery stores), and hospital and health clinics - no organization shall have
10 more than one representative; nominated by the Food Security Task Force and appointed by
11 the Board of Supervisors, for an indefinite term; and, be it

12 FURTHER MOVED, That the Board of Supervisors makes the following findings:

- 13 1. The membership of the Food Security Task Force has a goal to be representative of
14 the diversity of the City and County of San Francisco.
- 15 2. Applicant Jade Quizon, who is not a resident of San Francisco, is a person with
16 experience that uniquely qualifies them to serve on the Food Security Task Force.
- 17 3. The Food Security Task Force has attempted to fill the position, for which Jade Quizon
18 was nominated, with an individual who is City a resident and who has the specific
19 experience, skills, and qualifications, but has been unable to do so at this time. The
20 Rules Committee has certified that Jade Quizon is qualified to serve on the Food
21 Security Task Force.
- 22 4. After exercising due diligence, the Board of Supervisors concludes that there is no
23 other possible representatives who is a resident of San Francisco, who has the specific
24 experience, skills, or qualifications possessed by this applicant, and who is willing to
25 serve on the Food Security Task Force at this time; and, be it

1 FURTHER MOVED, That the Board of Supervisors waives the residency requirement
2 for Jade Quizon, as is allowed in cases where no qualified City resident who is willing to serve
3 can be found, pursuant to Charter, Section 4.101(a)(2), that otherwise requires person(s)
4 appointed to boards, commissions, and advisory bodies established by legislative act of the
5 Board of Supervisors to be resident(s) of the City and County of San Francisco.

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BOARD of SUPERVISORS



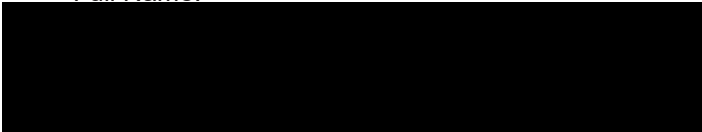
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Application for Boards, Commissions, Committees, & Task Forces

Name of Board/Commission/Committee/Task Force: Food Security Task Force

Seat # (Required - see Vacancy Notice for qualifications): 14 or 19

Full Name: Austin M. Dalmasso



Zip Code: 94112

Occupation: Food Justice Program Supervisor

Work Phone: 415-358-3984 Employer: Tenderloin Neighborhood Development Corporation

Business Address: 210 Golden Gate Ave Zip Code: 94102

Business Email: adalmasso@tndc.org Home Email: [Redacted]

Pursuant to Charter, Section 4.101(a)(2), Boards and Commissions established by the Charter must consist of residents of the City and County of San Francisco who are 18 years of age or older (unless otherwise stated in the code authority). For certain appointments, the Board of Supervisors may waive the residency requirement.

Resident of San Francisco: Yes [X] No [] If No, place of residence:
18 Years of Age or Older: Yes [X] No []

Pursuant to Mayoral Order, members of boards/commissions are required to be Covid-19 vaccinated and attend in-person meetings.

Covid-19 Vaccinated: Yes [X] No []

Pursuant to Charter, Section 4.101(a)(1), please state how your qualifications represent the communities of interest, neighborhoods, and the diversity in ethnicity, race, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, types of disabilities, and any other relevant demographic qualities of the City and County of San Francisco:

I have extensive work experience in communities that have historically been marginalized and underresourced by traditional economic, political, and social frameworks. I have education in the sociomedical sciences with an emphasis on history, ethics, and law and am versed in the discourse regarding how to create systems that uplift and benefit all with a lens tightly focused on equity and justice. Specifically regarding neighborhoods of interest, I work with the Tenderloin Neighborhood Development Corporation (TNDC) as part of the Healthy retail team and have become intimately connected with the tenderloin neighborhood and its issues. Although I am not a resident, I do believe that I am able to communicate and amplify the calls to action coming out of the various community groups I am active within. Lastly, I have direct and personal lived experiences regarding many of the above categories that may help to add depth and breadth to my perspective on food and food security.

Business and/or Professional Experience:

I am currently the Food Justice Program Supervisor with the TNDC Healthy Retail team. We work with corner stores and small grocers to facilitate sale and adoption of healthier alternatives in neighborhoods that struggle most with the burden of chronic diseases. With my background in public health I take a systems thinking approach to this conversation. Additionally, I have worked with a regenerative agricultural institute in upstate New York which helped to further my understanding of the food system and the multifaceted issues that compound to create the current inequitable food landscape in the country. In previous roles I have also served as the manager for a free clinic/food pantry, have helped to teach cooking courses, and spend time working on farms. I believe that I can bring a valuable perspective to this task force.

Civic Activities:

In my role within TNDC my program is situated in the Community Organizing office. In this capacity, I am lucky enough to see first hand the effort that goes into galvanizing civic engagement such as the hosting of a land-use ballot measures forum, a district 6 supervisor debate, a transit measure discussion, and most notably the Walk with Windy event. Walk with Windy is an election-based civic engagement where hundreds of residents of the Tenderloin march together to drop off their ballots in a symbolic gesture of strength, this mass of people who rarely have the ability to have their voices heard instead are able to make headlines. Before I moved back to California I was living in New York where I was actively involved with student activism and civic engagement including but certainly not limited to assisting with campaigns, helping with outreach and education, and hosting events.

Have you attended any meetings of the body to which you are applying? Yes No

An appearance before the Rules Committee may be required at a scheduled public hearing, prior to the Board of Supervisors considering the recommended appointment. Applications should be received ten (10) days prior to the scheduled public hearing.

Date: 11/7/22 Applicant's Signature (required): Austin M. Dalmasso
*(Manually sign or type your complete name.
NOTE: By typing your complete name, you are hereby consenting to use of electronic signature.)*

Please Note: Your application will be retained for one year. Once completed, this form, including all attachments, become public record.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Appointed to Seat #: _____ Term Expires: _____ Date Vacated: _____

BOARD of SUPERVISORS



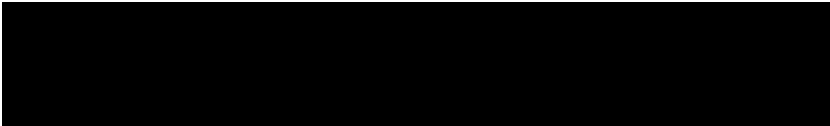
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Application for Boards, Commissions, Committees, & Task Forces

Name of Board/Commission/Committee/Task Force: Food Security

Seat # (Required - see Vacancy Notice for qualifications): 19

Full Name: Earl Campbell Barbee



Zip Code: 94115

Position: Program Manager

Work Phone: 415-674-6040 Employer: Glide SF

Business Address: 330 Ellis Street Zip Code: 94102

Business Email: cbarbee@glide.org Home Email: [Redacted]

Pursuant to Charter, Section 4.101(a)(2), Boards and Commissions established by the Charter must consist of residents of the City and County of San Francisco who are 18 years of age or older (unless otherwise stated in the code authority). For certain appointments, the Board of Supervisors may waive the residency requirement.

Resident of San Francisco: Yes [checked] No [] If No, place of residence:
18 Years of Age or Older: Yes [checked] No []

Pursuant to Mayoral Order, members of boards/commissions are required to be Covid-19 vaccinated and attend in-person meetings.

Covid-19 Vaccinated: Yes [checked] No []

Pursuant to Charter, Section 4.101(a)(1), please state how your qualifications represent the communities of interest, neighborhoods, and the diversity in ethnicity, race, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, types of disabilities, and any other relevant demographic qualities of the City and County of San Francisco:

I am thr Program Managere for the Daily Free Meals Program at Glide SF. I am also a third year PhD student working on food insecurity in low income and marginalized communities.

Business and/or Professional Experience:

Program Manager of the Daily Free Meals Program at Glide SF

Civic Activities:

CERT Member

Search and Rescue Volunteer Santa Clara County

Have you attended any meetings of the body to which you are applying? Yes No

An appearance before the Rules Committee may be required at a scheduled public hearing, prior to the Board of Supervisors considering the recommended appointment. Applications should be received ten (10) days prior to the scheduled public hearing.

Date: 10/31/2022 Applicant's Signature (required): Earl Campbell Barbee
*(Manually sign or type your complete name.
NOTE: By typing your complete name, you are hereby consenting to use of electronic signature.)*

Please Note: Your application will be retained for one year. Once completed, this form, including all attachments, become public record.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Appointed to Seat #: _____ Term Expires: _____ Date Vacated: _____

BOARD of SUPERVISORS



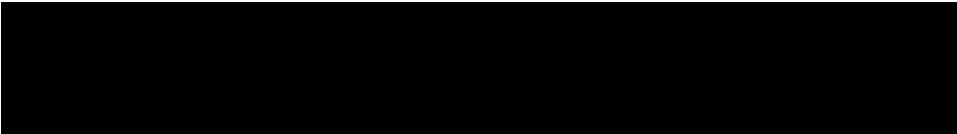
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Application for Boards, Commissions, Committees, & Task Forces

Name of Board/Commission/Committee/Task Force: Food Security Task Force

Seat # (Required - see Vacancy Notice for qualifications): 19

Full Name: Jade Quizon



Zip Code: 94610

Program Manager

Work Phone: 415-307-0272 Employer: API Council

Business Address: 728 Sacramento St. San Francisco, CA Zip Code: 94108

Business Email: jade.quizon@apicouncil.org Home Email: [Redacted]

Pursuant to Charter, Section 4.101(a)(2), Boards and Commissions established by the Charter must consist of residents of the City and County of San Francisco who are 18 years of age or older (unless otherwise stated in the code authority). For certain appointments, the Board of Supervisors may waive the residency requirement.

Resident of San Francisco: Yes [] No [x] If No, place of residence: Oakland, CA
18 Years of Age or Older: Yes [x] No []

Pursuant to Mayoral Order, members of boards/commissions are required to be Covid-19 vaccinated and attend in-person meetings.

Covid-19 Vaccinated: Yes [x] No []

Pursuant to Charter, Section 4.101(a)(1), please state how your qualifications represent the communities of interest, neighborhoods, and the diversity in ethnicity, race, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, types of disabilities, and any other relevant demographic qualities of the City and County of San Francisco:

On a personal level, I was born and raised in San Francisco. I spent most of my childhood in the Outer Sunset, but my parents have been living in OMI (or Lakeview, as I know it) for the past 18 years. I have a deep commitment to this city and everyone who lives within its boundaries. I work to improve the quality of their lives and maintain the City's beauty by volunteering at places such as Glide Memorial, community gardens, the SF Botanical Garden, and Friends of the Urban Forest, and now through my position at the API Council. As Program Manager, part of my responsibilities involve improving food insecurity for our low-income Asian communities and beyond. We are establishing cross-cultural and cross-neighborhood partnerships to spark systems wide change that addresses the root causes of food insecurity - poverty, a high cost of living, chronic diseases, and systemic racism. The API Council - a coalition of 50+ community-based organizations serving low-income AAPI and NHPI communities - actively works with its members to address other serious issues plaguing our communities, such as Anti-Asian violence and predatory ADA lawsuits, and is doing so in collaboration with other cultural and neighborhood organizations.

Business and/or Professional Experience:

Most of my professional experience was cultivated at Genentech where I worked as a Manufacturing Lead and more recently as a Training Specialist. At Genentech, I was responsible for ensuring a team of 16 or more complied with FDA regulations, optimized processes, coordinated logistics for training that reached 1500 people, and co-designed a public speaking course. While working at Genentech, I also felt compelled to serve San Francisco and longed to reconnect with nature. In pursuit of satisfying these desires, I worked on organic farms in Panama and Peru for four months; served on Friends of the Urban Forest's Healthy Trees and Safe Sidewalks Campaign Committee, lived and worked on a farm in Pescadero, CA where we discussed social change through agriculture with the youth in addition to regular farm activities; and went back to school. Prior to working at API Council, I obtained a Master's in Development Practice with a Food Systems certificate from UC Berkeley. During my time there, I worked with the SF FSTF on a project researching food policy councils in other cities.

Civic Activities:

Friends of the Urban Forest Advocate and served on their Healthy Trees and Safe Sidewalks Campaign Committee, which advocated to transfer all maintenance of street trees and related sidewalk damage back to the City, with no tax increase. I also spent three months living, working, and teaching at Pie Ranch in Pescadero, CA. I worked with TOGETHER Bay Area to advocate for a new definition of "under-resourced communities" so that Bay Area organizations and public agencies would have better changes for eligibility of State grants. As mentioned above, I volunteered on organic farms in Panama and Peru, but have also assisted in the construction of a classroom for kindergartners and 1st graders in Peru. I completed the training to be a tour guide at the SF Botanical Garden for elementary school children and gave one tour before the pandemic changed everything.

Have you attended any meetings of the body to which you are applying? Yes No

An appearance before the Rules Committee may be required at a scheduled public hearing, prior to the Board of Supervisors considering the recommended appointment. Applications should be received ten (10) days prior to the scheduled public hearing.

Date: 10/06/2022 Applicant's Signature (required): Jade Quizon
*(Manually sign or type your complete name.
NOTE: By typing your complete name, you are hereby consenting to use of electronic signature.)*

Please Note: Your application will be retained for one year. Once completed, this form, including all attachments, become public record.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Appointed to Seat #: _____ Term Expires: _____ Date Vacated: _____



Proudly consists of:

APA Family Support Services
APA Heritage Foundation
API Legal Outreach
ASIAN, Inc.
Asian & Pacific Islander Wellness Center
Asian Pacific American Community Center
Asian Pacific Islander Cultural Center
Asian Law Caucus, Inc.
Asian Neighborhood Design, Inc.
Bayanihan Equity Center
Be Chinatown
Bill Soro Housing Program
Brightline Defense Project
Center for Asian American Media
Charity Cultural Services Center
Chinatown Community Children's Center
Chinatown Community Development Center
Chinatown Media and Arts Collaborative
Chinese Culture Center of San Francisco
Chinese for Affirmative Action
Chinese Historical Society of America
Chinese Newcomers Service Center
Chinese Progressive Association
Community Youth Center
Donaldina Cameron House
Filipina Women's Network
Filipino American Development Foundation
Filipino Community Center
First Voice
Gum Moon/Asian Women Resources Center
Japanese American Citizens League of SF
Japanese Community Youth Council
Japantown Community Benefit District
Japantown Task Force
Kai Ming Head Start
Kimochi, Inc.
Kultivate Labs
Manilatown Heritage Foundation
National Japanese American Historical Society
NICOS Chinese Health Coalition
Nihonmachi Street Fair
Northeast Community Credit Union
Northern California Cherry Blossom Festival
North East Medical Services
Richmond Area Multi-Services
Samoan Community Development Center
Self-Help for the Elderly
SF Hep B Free
SOMA Pilipinas
South of Market Community Action Network
Southeast Asian Community Center
Southeast Asian Development Center
The YMCA of San Francisco- Chinatown
Visitation Valley Asian Alliance
West Bay Pilipino Multi-Service, Inc.
Wu Yee Children's Services

March 11, 2023

Cally Wong
Executive Director
API Council
728 Sacramento St.
San Francisco, CA 94108

Dear Chair Dorsey, Vice Chair Walton, and Supervisor Safai,

On behalf of the Asian and Pacific Islander Council of San Francisco (API Council), I am writing in support of Jade Quizon for a seat on the SF Food Security Task Force that is reserved for a representative of a community-based organization that provides nutritional support and increases the food security of San Francisco residents.

The API Council is 56-members strong and collectively serves more than 700,000 Asian American and Pacific Islander San Francisco residents through policy/advocacy, research and network development. Many of our members operate food and nutrition programs, such as food pantries, grocery delivery programs, and hot meal services. These programs reach countless households in need of nourishment. We also published a landscape analysis assessing community assets and barriers to food justice for API community members in San Francisco to inform solutions for the future of food justice for Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander (AANHPI) residents.

One of Jade's responsibilities as a Program Manager is building upon the findings of this assessment, educating our members on pertinent food security issues, and leading projects that will enhance our members' abilities to provide their food and nutrition programs. She is also on the Steering Committee of a budding food sovereignty coalition called the Food and Agriculture Action Coalition Toward Sovereignty (FAACTS), which aims to build a just, sustainable, and holistic food system.

Jade also focused her graduate school studies on food systems, receiving a certificate in food systems along with her Master's of Development Practice degree from UC Berkeley. Her capstone project was for the SF Food Security Task Force where she researched different food policy council structures and provided recommendations for the task force.

The API Council believes that Jade's dedication to ensuring no person is ever hungry and the work she's doing with our members makes her a strong candidate for a seat on the task force.

I respectfully ask you for your consideration to add Jade to the SF Food Security Task Force. I am available anytime to discuss my support.

Please reach out to me if you have any questions at:
cally.wong@apicouncil.org.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Cally Wong', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Cally Wong
Executive Director
API Council



**Self-Help for
the Elderly**

安老自助處

www.selfhelpelderly.org

731 Sansome Street, Suite 100 | San Francisco, CA 94111-1725

t: (415) 677-7600 | f: (415) 296-0313 | e: info@selfhelpelderly.org

Providing strength, hope and empowerment to seniors since 1966

March 14, 2023

Re: Support of Jade Quizon for a Seat on SF Food Security Task Force

Dear Chair Dorsey, Vice Chair Walton, and Supervisor Safai:

On behalf of Self-Help for the Elderly, I am writing in support of Jade Quizon for a seat on the SF Food Security Task Force which is reserved for a representative of a community-based organization that provides nutritional support and increases the food security of San Francisco residents.

Since 1966, Self-Help for the Elderly has provided assistance and support to seniors in San Francisco and the Bay Area. We provide trustworthy and devoted care for seniors to promote their independence, dignity and self-worth. Our nutrition services are helpful for seniors who have a difficult time getting the proper nutrition for their bodies and who have a difficult time getting to a grocery store or cooking for themselves.

Recognizing the challenges our communities face to feed themselves, Jade has been convening a small group of API Council members with food and nutrition programs to learn about our challenges and how to better support them. We have met for a few months now to discuss how our relationships with SF-Marin Food Bank can be improved and to learn about important food advocacy efforts. We believe in Jade's ability to lead our small food group to ensure that programs are structured and supported effectively and efficiently.

I respectfully ask you for your consideration in adding Ms. Quizon to the SF Food Security Task Force. I am available anytime to discuss my support.

Sincerely,

Anni Chung
President and CEO

AC/vl

San Francisco

415.677.7500
601 Jackson Street
San Francisco, CA 94133

San Mateo

650.342.0822
50 East Fifth Avenue
San Mateo, CA 94401

South Bay

408.733.1883
550 East Remington Drive
Sunnyvale, CA 94087

Alameda

510.336.0144
2400 MacArthur Boulevard
Oakland, CA 94602



FOOD SECURITY TASK FORCE

The below listed summary of seats, term expirations and membership information shall serve as notice of **vacancies, upcoming term expirations** and information on currently held seats, appointed by the Board of Supervisors. Appointments by other bodies are listed, if available. Seat numbers listed in **bold** are open for immediate appointment. However, you are able to submit applications for all seats and your application will be maintained for one year, in the event that an unexpected vacancy or opening occurs.

Membership and Seat Qualifications

Seat #	Appointing Authority	Seat Holder	Term Ending	Qualification
1	Human Services	Jeimil Belamide	Indefinite	Employee of the Department of Human Services, appointed by the Executive Director of the Human Services Agency
2	Public Health	Paula Jones	Indefinite	Employee of the Department of Public Health-Nutrition Services, appointed by the Director of Health
3	Aging and Adult Services	Tiffany Kearney	Indefinite	Employee of the Department of Aging and Adult Services, appointed by the Executive Director of the Human Services Agency
4	Public Health	Priti Rane	Indefinite	Employee of the Department of Public Health-Food Security, appointed by the Director of Health
5	DCYF	Michelle Kim	Indefinite	Employee of the Department of Children, Youth and Their Families, appointed by the Director of the Department of Children, Youth and Their Families
6	Homelessness and Supportive Services	Emily Cohen	Indefinite	Employee of the Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing, appointed by the Director of the Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing

7	Recreation and Parks	Mei Ling Hui	Indefinite	Employee of the Recreation and Park Department's Urban Agriculture Program, appointed by the General Manager of the Recreation and Park Department
8	SFUSD	Hannah Smith	Indefinite	Appointee of the San Francisco Unified School District, if the District chooses to appoint a member
9	BOS	Cissie Bonini	Indefinite	Must be a representative of community-based organizations that provide nutritional support and increase the food security of San Francisco residents, including but not limited to a representative from an organization serving food in the following program types: home-delivered meals, congregate meals for seniors, food bank, free dining room, multi-service agency serving families and youth, shelter meals, faith-based organizations, food retail (farmers markets, grocery stores), and hospital and health clinics - no organization shall have more than one representative; nominated by the Food Security Task Force and appointed by the Board of Supervisors
10	BOS	Anne Quaintance	Indefinite	
11	BOS	Chester Williams	Indefinite	
12	BOS	VACANT	Indefinite	
13	BOS	VACANT	Indefinite	
14	BOS	Guillermo Reece	Indefinite	
15	BOS	VACANT	Indefinite	
16	BOS	Meg Davidson	Indefinite	
17	BOS	Raegan Sales	Indefinite	
18	BOS	Rita Mouton-Patterson	Indefinite	
19	BOS	VACANT	Indefinite	
20	BOS	Geoffrey Grier	Indefinite	Must be a member of the public, nominated by the Food Security Task Force and appointed by the Board of Supervisors

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS (BOS) APPLICATION FORMS AVAILABLE HERE

- English - https://sfbos.org/sites/default/files/vacancy_application.pdf
- 中文 - https://sfbos.org/sites/default/files/vacancy_application_CHI.pdf
- Español - https://sfbos.org/sites/default/files/vacancy_application_SPA.pdf
- Filipino - https://sfbos.org/sites/default/files/vacancy_application_FIL.pdf

(For seats appointed by other Authorities please contact the Board / Commission / Committee / Task Force (see below) or the appointing authority directly.)

Please Note: Depending upon the posting date, a vacancy may have already been filled. To determine if a vacancy for this Commission is still available, or if you require additional information, please call the Rules Committee Clerk at (415) 554-5184.

Applications and other documents may be submitted to BOS-Appointments@sfgov.org

Next Steps: Applicants who meet minimum qualifications will be contacted by the Rules Committee Clerk once the Rules Committee Chair determines the date of the hearing. Members of the Rules Committee will consider the appointment(s) at the meeting and applicant(s) may be asked to state their qualifications. The appointment of the individual(s) who is recommended by the Rules Committee will be forwarded to the Board of Supervisors for final approval.

The Food Security Task Force was established to recommend legislative action and city-wide strategies to the Board of Supervisors that would increase participation in federally funded programs such as CalFresh (known nationally as SNAP and formally as food stamps), Summer Food Service, the Child and Adult Care Food Program, the Homeless Children Nutrition Program, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), the School Lunch Program, and the National School Breakfast Program. The Task Force shall also provide general advice and assistance to the Board of Supervisors with regard to funding priorities, legislative action, and city policies on addressing hunger and enhancing the food security of San Francisco residents, in addition to any other issues within the Task Force's expertise.

The Food Security Task Force shall consist 20 members appointed by the Board of Supervisors, City department heads, or the San Francisco Unified School District. Members shall serve at the pleasure of their respective appointing authorities.

- Seat 1: Shall be an employee of the Department of Human Services, appointed by the Executive Director of the Human Services Agency.
- Seat 2: Shall be an employee of the Department of Public Health-Nutrition Services, appointed by the Director of Health.
- Seat 3: Shall be an employee of the Department of Aging and Adult Services, appointed by the Executive Director of the Human Services Agency.
- Seat 4: Shall be an employee of the Department of Public Health-Food Security, appointed by the Director of Health.
- Seat 5: Shall be an employee of the Department of Children, Youth and Their Families, appointed by the Director of the Department of Children, Youth and Their Families.

- Seat 6: Shall be an employee of the Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing, appointed by the Director of the Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing.
- Seat 7: Shall be an employee of the Recreation and Park Department's Urban Agriculture Program, appointed by the General Manager of the Recreation and Park Department.
- Seat 8: Shall be an appointee of the San Francisco Unified School District, if the District chooses to appoint a member.

The Board of Supervisors shall appoint:

- Seats 9 through 19: Shall be representatives of community-based organizations that provide nutritional support and increase the food security of San Francisco residents, including but not limited to representatives from organizations serving food in the following program types: home-delivered meals, congregate meals for seniors, food bank, free dining room, multi-service agency serving families and youth, shelter meals, faith-based organizations, food retail (farmers markets, grocery stores), and hospital and health clinics - no organization shall have more than one representative; nominated by the Food Security Task Force and appointed by the Board of Supervisors.
- Seat 20: Shall be a member of the public, nominated by the Food Security Task Force and appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

The Department of Public Health shall provide clerical assistance and logistical support to the Task Force and its committees.

Reports: The Food Security Task Force shall prepare an annual assessment to the Board of Supervisors of the state of hunger and food insecurity in San Francisco. The report may include recommendations for funding, programs, and policy.

Authority: Administrative Code, Sections 5.10-1 et seq. (Resolution No. 32-09; and Ordinance Nos. 206-05; 19-08; 29-10; 191-12; 88-15; 173-18, and 107-21)

Sunset Date: July 1, 2026

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Updated: January 31, 2023

Approved FSTF Meeting Minutes

December 7, 2022

Members Present: Michelle Kim (Department of Children, Youth and Their Families); Tiffany Kearney (Department of Disability and Aging Services); Anne Quaintance (Conard House); Chester Williams (Community Living Campaign); Hannah Smith (San Francisco Unified School District); Jeimil Belamide (Human Service Agency); Meredith Terrell; Geoffrey Grier (SF Recovery Theatre); Paula Jones (SFDPH - Food Security & Office of Anti-Racism & Equity); Priti Rane (SFDPH – Maternal Child and Adolescent Health); Raegan Sales (Children’s Council of San Francisco); Cissie Bonini (Vouchers4Veggies/EatSF)

Also Present: Leah Walton (Department of Disability and Aging Services); Sara Draper-Zivetz (The SF Market); Veronica Shepard (SFDPH – Office of Anti-Racism & Equity); DeJanelle Bovell (SFDPH – Office of Anti-Racism & Equity); La Rhonda Reddic (SFDPH – Office of Anti-Racism & Equity); Lea Troeh (UCSF); Michael Pon (UCSF); Earl Campbell Barbee (Glide Meals Program); Anthony Khalil (BVHP Community Advocates); Anthony Olubiyi; Carolyn Lasar (The SF Market); Ellen Garcia (Vouchers4Veggies/EatSF); Geoffrea Morris (Project Consultant to Bayview Hunters Point Multipurpose Senior Services); Greycy Portillo (Meals on Wheels San Francisco); Jade Quizon (API Council); Janna Cordeiro (Food as Medicine Collaborative); Kelly Gaherty (SF Environment); Kim Wong (SFDPH – CHEP/Soda Tax Grants); Maggie Shugerman (D10 Liaison with BVHP Advocates & BVHP Multipurpose Senior Services); Marianne Szeto (SFDPH – CHEP/SF ShapeUp Coalition); Roxanne Siebert; Stephanie Won (Leah’s Pantry); Tiffany Dang (Department of Disability and Aging Services)

Agenda	Discussion	Action Items
1. Call to Order	Meeting called to order at 1:35pm.	None.
2. Land Acknowledgement	Cissie Bonini recited the Land Acknowledgement.	None.
3. Welcome, member roll call, introductions, Cissie Bonini (Chair, EatSF/Vouchers4Veggies)	Cissie read the roll call, and other meeting attendees introduced themselves in the chat.	None.
4. Approval of minutes from November 2, 2022	Raegan Sales (Children’s Council of SF) moved to approve Michelle Kim (DCYF) seconded the motion. No opposed or abstentions. Meeting minutes passed as is.	November Meeting Minutes to be posted to the FSTF site.
5. General Public Comment	Geoffrea Morris announced two community meetings coming up; information will be shared with the listserv.	Geoffrea Morris will connect with Paula

		Jones to share meeting information.
<p>6. Presentation - The City and County of San Francisco's Edible Food Recovery Capacity Study – Summary of Findings, Kelly Gaherty (SF Environment)</p>	<p>Food Security Task Force: SB 1383 Update</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kelly thanked the task force for inviting her. She is the Commercial Zero Waste Assistant Coordinator at San Francisco Environment Department. She reminded everyone that she had presented to the group in October of 2021, regarding a new state law called SB 1383 went into effect in January 2022. Part of this law required food services businesses to donate surplus food to food recovery organizations rather than throw it away/compost it in order to prevent food waste, feed the local community, and reduce green-house gas emissions. • Kelly shared a slide showing the flow of mandated edible food recovery in San Francisco. There are Tier 1 and Tier 2 bubbles – these make up 12 categories of businesses who are required to donate food, create contractual agreements with the food recovery organizations they donate to and track their donations. SFE has identified roughly 800+ businesses in those two categories. • Food Recovery Organizations accept donations, redistribute food to the community, and are required to report data of their annual lbs. of edible food recovered to the City and County which SFE then reports to the state. • SFE and DPH are ensuring implementation, compliance, and SFE is providing grants via Cal Recycle. The definitions are coming. <p>September 2021-February 2022: Capacity Analysis Study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As required by the state law, SF Environment conducted a capacity analysis study to try to better understand the universe of food waste and food donations in the city. Understanding the amount of food that was going to waste via businesses, the amount of capacity food recovery organizations must take in additional surplus food, and more. They surveyed the ~400 Food Recovery Organizations (FROs) and ~800 Tier 1 Generators, through online surveys via google forms, conducted follow up emails, in depth phone calls, and site visits. Responses proved to be a very difficult. We ended up reaching <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Of the ~800 generators surveyed only 27% responded ○ Of the ~400 FROs only 17% responded • SFE learned a lot from this report, but they are careful not to extrapolate a lot of data because of the low response rate. 	<p>Post presentation and report to the FSTF website.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 2022: SF Environment established a partnership with Department of Public Health to assist with SB 1383 implementation and compliance checks. Because DPH’s Environmental Health Branch conducts annual food permit inspections to majority of the businesses who are required to comply, they have included a customized inspection report to address food recovery compliance. DPH conducts the inspections and if businesses need further education, resources, or assistance finding a food recovery partner, they refer the businesses to SFE for follow up. • Working with Businesses to Achieve Compliance: In July of 2022: San Francisco adopted a local edible food recovery ordinance that only included what was mandated by the state ordinance and did not put in extra reporting requirements in like other jurisdictions are. Passing a local ordinance allows SFE to take enforcement action on businesses who are not donating food, do not have contractual agreements with the food recovery organizations, and who do not track their donations or on food recovery organizations who are not properly reporting. • Although there is an enforcement mechanism, this law is new for businesses, food recovery orgs, and our jurisdiction as well. SFE does not plan to take enforcement action this time but has been focusing their efforts on education and technical assistance including educating businesses on the benefits of donating food such as preventing waste, feeding the community, and tax benefits. SFE is encouraging businesses to focus on better procurement practices to prevent food waste from the source. They provide technical assistance to match businesses with the right local food recovery organizations. SFE stresses the importance of donating nutritious, high-quality foods and culturally relevant foods we do not want donation dumping to occur and burden the food recovery organizations who are doing the work to redistribute the food and feed the community. • Food Recovery Organizations: SFE conducted a capacity analysis study. Part of this study was to identify food recovery services and organizations who have capacity to accept additional donations from donors and are interested in developing new partnerships with donors. SFE has compiled a living document that is consistently updated with over 67 food waste prevention resources/technology services, transportation services, food recovery services 	
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	<p>who can coordinate pick-ups and drop offs of donated food, and local organizations who can take more food. They also developed a map so donors can visually see which food recovery organizations are closest to them and for food recovery organizations to see what other partners that may be able to take food if they don't have capacity at that time or if the food is not culturally relevant to their organization. It is to be used as a resource to find other resources. Kelly and her consultants are providing technical assistance to match donors to food recovery organizations near-by who have capacity to accept additional donations and develop new partnerships with donors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations from Capacity Analysis Summary: Continuing our focus on education, outreach, and technical assistance; held a press conference about The City's work on edible food recovery; Worked with Food Runners to get them to agree to sign contracts with donors and improve ability to track donations. They are in the process of finalizing our self-reporting form for food recovery organizations to report their pounds of edible food recovered annually (this will be sent out online in 2023) to the state of California. People will follow up with phone calls and on-site visits. <p>The City and County of San Francisco's Edible Food Recovery Capacity Study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • San Francisco has been preparing for SB1383 since 2019, when it received a \$500,000 grant to test software that matches food businesses with excess to food recovery organizations like food pantries. The city also used the funds to buy equipment to help organizations handle the expected extra food, such as a new forklift purchased for the San Francisco-Marin Food Bank. 2019-2022 grant resulted in rescuing over 3 million pounds of food, or about 2.5 million meals. In 2022, SFE received another round of grant funding from CalRecycle – they have a very similar model to support specific partnerships between SB 1383 donors and food recovery services/organizations. Businesses or Food Recovery organizations can apply (although it is not an application) with a specific donor they want to work with, the cost per pick up, etc. and SFE will distribute funds equitably to support these partnerships. SFE hopes this can help with the financial burden of coordinating donations and transportation. • In 2023, SFE is focusing on using their Tier 2 list to understand which generators need to comply starting 2024. They will work on outreach and education 	
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	<p>through 2023 to ensure they are prepared for 2024 when Part 2 takes effect. Additionally, the self-reporting form for food recovery organization and services will go live in 2023. This creates an easy system for FRO/FRS to report their pounds of edible food recovered directly from donors. The data will help in the following years. Half of the businesses don't need to comply until 2024. SFE will be conducting outreach to the ~400 FRO/FRS through online outreach, phone calls and site visits to ensure they complete their reporting requirements before their deadlines.</p> <p>Infrastructure Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a position within SFE to carry out this work consistently • Create a feedback loop for quality of food/donation dumping – hold donors accountable and remove burden from FROs • Conduct outreach to help FROs determine how to reduce the amount of food they cannot use • Provide grants to enable FRO to acquire the resources and equipment needed to increase and improve donations • Inventory potential unused resources within the city such as refrigerator and freezer space and refrigerated vehicles from other businesses • From the capacity analysis study, there is a list of other recommendations SFE hopes to focus on once we get the handle on complying with the first year(s) of SB 1383 regulations and working on Tier 2 implementation. Kelly then asked for feedback on the recommendations and which ones to prioritize. She also asked what additional recommendations the task force may have. <p>Kelly asked if anyone knows about any available Food Recovery Organizations (FROs) to add to the map referenced in the presentation, please let her know. Also, please let her know of any businesses or food recovery organizations that they can support please send them to Kelly Gaherty (SF Environment).</p> <p>FSTF Member Comments:</p>	
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Meredith Terrell: Thank you, there was a lot of great information. I thought it was fantastic to see initial grants to help set up internal systems. Has there been discussion of the costs to keep up with this? Kelly Gaherty (SF Environment): We talk about it often, there is no solution yet. Food orgs feel overly burdened by the requests and the donors should take on more of the costs. Discussions around how to sustain this work is important and we haven't gotten to a solution. Fee for service could be a solution but we know there is an inconsistency of business types. Maybe the larger grocery stores can make it work, the smaller corporations and mom and pop grocery stores may not be able to keep up.

Meredith Terrell: Has there been talk about the organizational costs around green waste dumping? Will they work with Recology to discuss reduced fees or waivers? Kelly Gaherty (SF Environment) responded: No, not yet but those are great points. We say it's unfortunate as the dump can be utilized. Our focus in 2023 is reconnecting with food recovery organizations.

Anne Quaintance (Conard House): Thanks for the presentation! Have you thought of incentives for businesses that are required to donate? I think the law is great, I'm thinking about the language and how it's being discussed. Kelly Gaherty (SF Environment) responded: We try to frame it as beneficial as possible. Beyond the tax, social good, environmental good, and grants available, let me know if you have other ideas for how to incentivize. Anne Quaintance (Conard House): I can send you some stuff.

Cissie Bonini (EatSF/Vouchers4Veggies): Do you know how our already existing infrastructure to receive the food in San Francisco compares to other counties? Although the data was very extrapolated, the Capacity Analysis stated that unlike other counties that don't have enough capacity, we found that there is enough capacity take in additional food. Over the next 1-3 years we will have a better understanding of our capacity. Cissie Bonini asked: There's a great expense to using recovered foods. There's a lot of products that goes into rescued food and costs that go into composting. Is there discussion of extra costs being provided to organizations if they must start to compost more? Will there be any ability for organizations to get financial relief? Kelly G (SF Environment) responded: We know this is occurring, but we don't know what the costs

is yet. As we do more work, we will have a better understanding of how to find relief for organizations if possible.

Paula Jones (SFDPH Food Security): Thank you for reporting. Is there a resource available for the public? Where is it? Kelly Gaherty (SF Environment) added a link to the chat for additional resources: <https://sfenvironment.org/sb-1383>.

Geoffrea Morris (Project Consultant to BVHP Multipurpose Senior Services) added to the chat: “Three Things: can you provide your contacts for some of us that would like to follow up with your afterward? Secondly, does Paula have your slides so that she can send them to the group after meeting. Third question, can you put a link to the report that you were referencing from?” Paula Jones (SFDPH – Food Security) responded in the chat, “Thanks Geoffrea. We will post Kelly's slides on the FSTF website. The Report will be on there too (it's not on there yet but will be by Friday). I can also send it to you Geoffrea.”

Priti Rane (SFDPH- WIC) commented in the chat: KG: “[A] big part of education is focusing on telling the stores they should be donating food of high nutritional value. Stress the importance of high-quality donations. The organizations don’t want the junk, they are coming for nutritious food. Is there any thought put around nutrition and health implication of this work -both positive or negative?”

Cissie Bonnie (EatSF/Vouchers4Veggies) added: Even salty foods need to be controlled. Kelly Gaherty (SF Environment) responded with the following: Food donation best practices food is on our website we will continue. If you have any recommendations, we will be updating that document in 2023.

Carolyn Lasar asked in chat: Can you define what you mean by capacity? Kelly Gaherty (SF Environment) responded: It is a weird way to analyze food waste.

Tiffany Kearney (DAS): To piggy-back on Cissie and Priti’s comments, the clients we serve at DAS are high risk for food-born illness, have disease issues with sugar, sodium, and other things. In some ways, I’m concerned, and I hope this presents an opportunity

	<p>to awareness and education in public health across the board. Kelly Gaherty (SF Environment) shared the following contact information and thanks: Thank you. Kelly.gaherty@sfgov.org; (415)355-3768</p> <p>Public Comment: Incorporated above</p>	
<p>7. Food Empowerment Market update, Geoffrea Morris (Project Consultant to Bayview Hunters Point Multipurpose Senior Services), Anthony Khalil (Bayview Hunters Point Community Advocates)</p>	<p>Geoffrea Morris (Project Consultant to Bayview Hunters Point Multipurpose Senior Services): Introduced Maggie Shugerman, our D10 Food and Engagement Liaison. Maggie Shugerman worked for Meals on Wheels and is happy to stay in the Bayview supporting the Food Empowerment Market (FEM). There will be Community Meetings on Friday 12/16/22 and Monday 12/19/2022; Paula Jones has the flyer and will send it to the email list.</p> <p>Anthony Khalil (Bayview Hunters Point Community Advocates): I'm happy to be here, addressing food insecurity and improving food sovereignty. Shoutout to Chester Williams and his team. Anthony Khalil is currently working at the BVHP Produce Terminal Warehouse and the BVHP Community Advocates are the main supplier to the Food Empowerment Market. They will be moving to a new site to improve their team's capacity and ability to serve. This will help District 10 provide discounted sales channels offered. Anthony Khalil also wanted to provide a warm welcome to Maggie Shugerman. She will join operations on-site to understand the ins and outs of operating the FEM market. The major update in the new year is the BVHP Advocates will be moving to the old Good Egg Site. This highlights a larger problem of how the benefits and burden of our work are not shared equally. I would like to celebrate these new collective resources, starting with those most near and impacted.</p> <p>Anne Quaintance (Conard House) asked: Is the Lucky's open? Anthony Khalil (BVHP Advocates): Yes. We are working with Naomi Kelly, and President of Board of Supervisors, Shamman Walton, and the store management to bridge the connection between this mega corporation and the D10 community. This is also about hiring practices so Anthony Khalil will be connecting with Reggie, the Bayview Lucky's store manager, on ways to collaborate and avoid being a bottleneck for how they can serve all BVHP. Anthony Khalil asks everyone to put pressure on the company to ensure they are indeed acting like a good neighbor.</p>	<p>Paula Jones to disperse BVHP Food Empowerment Market community meeting event flyers.</p>

	<p>Veronica Shepard (SFDPH – Office of Anti-Racism & Equity) added to the chat: Lucky’s has been a great resource in our community as I’ve shopped there many times. It’s very responsive to the cultural food needs of this community and I’m glad we have this corporation in the Bayview. Good job Anthony, Geoffrea and all the partners involved in bringing them here. Geoffrea Morris shared: [I have been] hearing feedback that they are on the more expensive side but when we [the Bayview FEM] open, Lucky’s will be one of our food sources.</p> <p>Anthony Khalil (BVHP Advocates): How can they partner is a better question. One request has been, what does it mean to be a good partner for folks dealing with chronic disease? Food recovery is not one-size fits all. We will bring them to the neighborhood. There are other aspects of workforce development we want to work on, and there are barriers around price and accessibility. We are taking a few new steps for working with an institution that recently moved into the neighborhood.</p> <p>Anthony Olubiyi asked in the chat: Is the FEM open to the public yet? Is there a timeline for opening? Geoffrea Morris (Project Consultant for BVHP Multipurpose Senior Services) responded: It is not open to the public yet. We will have more feedback in the January FSTF meeting.</p>	
<p>8. Applications for FSTF membership submitted by Jade Quizon, Austin Dalmasso, Earl Barbee Campbell</p>	<p>Cissie Bonini (EatSF/Vouchers4Veggies) stated: We put out a request for applications and have received 3. Two of the applicants were present and asked to speak about their application. The third applicant was not able to stay for the entire meeting.</p> <p>Jade Quizon (API Council): Thank you for considering me to join the task force. My personal connection to the city is that I was born and raised here, and I have a deep loyalty to the city and all residents. I am committed to making sure everyone thrives and needs are met. There should be representation for conversations and solutions. API Council is 55 members strong, the largest in the city. Our members provide a full range of health services, and we reach many residents in SF. We have a strong fleet of organizations in our council and close ties to our community.</p> <p>Earl Barbee Campbell (Glide Meals Program): I am a program manager at Glide, working on food insecurity and access right now. In our meals program we serve the community</p>	<p>All nominations will be forwarded to the Clerk of the Board.</p>

in need, and I'd like to affect change in a way more than just serving meals. I feel I can contribute my experiences in Glide and research. We've been preparing 5000 bags of food 1,500 meals to serve a day. I'd partner my experience with community to policy and action. I appreciate the time and am always looking to help the community in any way we can.

Austin Dalmasso has applied and was on the meeting earlier but had to leave early. He works with the Tenderloin Neighborhood Development Corporation (TNDC) as part of the Healthy Retail team and have become intimately connected with the Tenderloin neighborhood and its issues.

FSTF Member Questions:

Chester Williams (Community Living Campaign): To all the applicants, given your background and experiences, what do you feel you can bring to the task force that will enhance your community and other communities across the city?

Jade Quizon (API Council) responded to the question: Part of what we're doing in this work is new to the API council. We are working to understand where the API council can fit into the SF food eco-system. I interned for the Food Security Task Force under Paula Jones and interviewed Food Policy Councils across the country and discussed policies at multiple levels with leaders across the county. I performed a landscape analysis of food access in the API council and I'm continuing to do more mapping to find all the food programs throughout the city.

Earl Barbee Campbell (Glide) responded to the question: A lot of my experience I bring with me to contribute will be from working at Glide on a daily basis. I am among community members every day to find out what people really need. Reducing these problems starts with hearing from the community what solutions that should be tried. I have a background in research on food insecurity and infrastructure to help get to the root of the problem. I'm here to serve.

Michelle Kim (DCYF) shared the following: I appreciate all candidates for putting themselves out there and hearing the different viewpoints. I have no questions for Jade

	<p>Quizon since I remember who you are. A question for later: The applicants said they didn't live in the city, but they check marked that they did. Do we need to follow up with Austin D? My question for Earl Barbee Campbell: How did you learn about the FSTF? I noticed you've never been to a meeting.</p> <p>Earl Barbee Campbell (Glide): I graduated about 4 months ago, and in October I was forwarded an email from Paula Jones about the task force by my director. This is my first time being exposed to the FSTF through work though as there were conflicts in coming to prior meetings. I have asked Paula Jones to share more about the position expectations. I will only continue If I feel I can commit.</p> <p>Public Comments: N/A</p> <p>Voting:</p> <p>Paula Jones (SFDPH- Food Security): In accordance with our ordinance, the FSTF will vote to nominate each applicant to the BOS. The nominations will be forwarded to the BOS Rules Committee for their consideration.</p> <p>FSTF Member Votes for Jade Quizon: Yes: 12 Abstentions: 0 FSTF Member Votes for Earl Campbell Barbee: Yes: 11 Abstentions: 0 FSTF Member Votes for Austin Dalmasso's: Yes: 8 Abstentions: 1</p> <p>Paula Jones (SFDPH – Food Security): All applications received a majority of the votes so I will be forwarding these applications to the BOS. Thank you for everybody for your patience and working with us.</p> <p>Paula Jones (SFDPH – Food Security): In our last vote for Austin Dalmasso, we had a majority of FSTF members present vote yes, so, we will forward his application to the Board of Supervisors (BOS). Cissie Bonini (EatSF/Vouchers4Veggies) then asked: Can we ask Austin Dalmasso to present in the next meeting? Paula Jones (SFDPH – Food Security) responded: Yes.</p>	
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<p>9. Discussion on FSTF 2023 Recommendations, Cissie Bonini (Chair - Vouchers 4 Veggies/EatSF)</p>	<p>Cissie Bonini (EatSF/Vouchers4Veggies) shared updates from last meeting and gave thanks to Meredith Terrell and other FSTF members for helping write up the recommendations.</p> <p>Quick Review of Process: We're presenting in this meeting the final graphic design will be disseminated in January.</p> <p>2023 Recommendations Overview: Actionable Recommendations table not able to fit into this final document but can be a supplemental document. FSTF team is still flushing out the details of that table in meetings.</p> <p>Current Landscape Items: Documents are coming along; some data we're using are: RAPID survey (DCYF & Stanford) • Food Bank, SNAP, WIC, SFUSD (20% increase) Observed from data: • People of color disproportionately impacted by food insecurity • Middle class & food insecurity • Food insufficiency rates among families with children.</p> <p>The 2022 FSTF recommendations will be incorporated into 5-7 themes and next steps. 2022 Local Recommendations: There will be small tweaks, but the FSTF will be moving forward with the listed recommendations. There is often overlapped of opportunities and needs so we will incorporate into 5-7 major themes/priorities. May have an actionable item chart for BOS. Additional details can be found on the PowerPoint.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support funding structures that promote a holistic approach to food and nutrition security in San Francisco. 2. Eliminate barriers and invest strategically in neighborhoods where structural racism and disinvestment have led to low access to healthy and culturally relevant food. 3. Increase coordination of local governments' programs and policies related to food systems. 4. Elevate the community's voice and participation in the development and implementation of food policy. 5. Engage the Health and Housing Sectors around Food Security 6. Other: Working on incorporating bullet points in the above 5 groups 	<p>Please share pictures that we can use to Paula Jones</p>
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	<p>It is to be noted that the 2022 State and Federal Recommendations will not be included in the 2023 Recommendations PDF, but the task force may consider adding it as a supplemental document.</p> <p>Anne Quaintance (Conard House) asked: I see why you're not including state and federal recommendations. I just thought I would mention that the government level discussion is concerned about the upcoming recession and CalAIMMedi-Cal. Meredith Terrell (FSTF Member): It's not called out here but both CalAIM and Medical programs are called out under the threats section. Anne Quaintance (Conard House): That's fine but I hear people are looking for state interventions this time around so I thought it would be beneficial to call out today.</p> <p>Raegan Sales (Children's Council of SF): I would still like to have a version of the federal and state recommendations to refer to. Children's Council doesn't have a direct line to the Board of Supervisors for advocacy on state and federal policy. We have to go through the Mayor's Office or city departments. Since non-profits don't have a direct line to the BOS for federal advocacy, it's helpful to have that information/recommendation officially documented by the FSTF as a reference. Cissie Bonini (EatSF/Vouchers4Veggies) responded: Is it ok if it's a separate document? Raegan Sales (Children's Council of SF): Yes. Condensing the local recommendations makes sense to me.</p> <p>Cissie Bonini (EatSF/Vouchers4Veggies): Please let us know if you have photos that you want us to include. Please send photos to Paula Jones ASAP. Geoffrey Grief (SF Recovery Theatre): What kind of photos do you want? Paula Jones (SFDPH – Food Security): Design is always tricky with photos as we can't have other orgs logos in them; we want 1-2 photos that are reflective of the SF community. We understand that is a lot of work. Geoffrey Grier (SF Recovery Theatre) responded: I'll send some photos for your review. Raegan Sales (Children's Council of SF) asked: Is there a process for photo release? Paula Jones (SFDPH – Food Security) responded: We assume we have already been given full release from their organizations to use the photos sent to us.</p> <p>Michelle Kim (DCFY): There's speculation on if we can share photos. I'm not sure if each non-profit has a communications team but it is important to check if there are photo</p>	
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	<p>release forms on file with your organization’s HR team. What is the deadline for these photos? Paula Jones (SFDPH – Food Security) responded: Please send me the photos ASAP.</p> <p>Paula Jones (SFDPH – Food Security) Presented Suggestions for “Looks &Feel”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout 1st Option: Simple to read, calling out data that tells a story, and having a spot for resident voices. • Layout 2nd Option: Space for call outs, not a lot of unnecessary graphics, food • Cover 1: Red Golden Gate Bridge • Cover 2: Blue Golden Gate Bridge <p>Raegan Sales (Children’s Council of SF) commented: The cover 2 with the blue Golden Gate Bridge background looks like dark times, ominous. Jeimil Belamide (HSA) shared in the chat: I agree with Raegan. Geoffrey Grier (SF Recovery Theatre) shared in the chat: Show me more color.</p> <p>Paula Jones (SFDPH – Food Security) responded to feedback: We will go for the more colorful palette.</p> <p>Cissie Bonini (EatSF/Vouchers4Veggies) added: With regards to the timeline for those folks working in city departments, we will start to set up times for meetings with your representatives. We will be setting up a time after the first week of January. If FSTF members want to get on their calendars now it would be incredibly helpful.</p> <p>Hannah Smith (SFUSD) added to the chat: I’m sorry if I missed this, is there a draft of the recommendations to review? Cissie Bonini (EatSF/Vouchers4Veggies) responded: Hannah Smith, we will get back to you.</p> <p>Public Comment: N/A</p>	
<p>10. Food Security Task Force member updates</p>	<p>Jeimil Belamide (HSA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CalFresh Updates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SF CalFresh Caseload increased since September ○ 73,349 households ○ 100,894 individuals 	<p>As stated.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CF Policy Updates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The CalFresh Emergency Allotment gives extra CalFresh benefits up to the maximum CalFresh benefit amount for their household size, it was approved for December and will be available on EBT cards in mid-January 2023. The month-to-month approval of these extra benefits is related to the existing COVID19 public health emergency declaration by the federal government. Upon declaration that the COVID 19 public health emergency is over, it is likely the approval of the Emergency Allotment supplement will cease. We are monitoring as it will impact people’s food purchasing power. ○ CalFresh Administrative Waivers related to the COVID19 public health emergency that allows counties to waive the interview requirement of CalFresh applications and recertification is set to expire on 12/31/2022. Colleagues at state level, The California Department of Social Services (CDSS), is currently in the process of submitting an application to the federal government for extension of that waiver beyond the 12/31/2022 expiration date. ● Paula Jones (SFDPH – Food Security): It seems like California’s decision to end the emergency in the new year will impact the emergency allotments. Jeimil Belamide (HSA) responded: This is something the federal government controls; I’m not sure how the state’s decision will affect this. We are awaiting communication from CDSS. ● Cissie Bonini (EatSF/Vouchers4Veggies): It would be helpful to know who is most impacted by this anticipated change. We’re trying to figure out how to communicate this information to our communities. Isn’t WIC waiting on the approval? Priti Rane (SFDPH – WIC) responded: Our increased amount allotted for food and vegetables end on December 16, 2022. We hope it will be extended for at least another 6-months, but it is a frustrating experience. <p>Raegan Sales (Children’s Council of SF): We have received a small grant to implement the FSTF screener in some of our intake processes. We’re transitioning into childcare food boxes that they serve in-care. This is a new realm for Childrens Council. We are looking to work with food hubs, local farms, or CSA programs to provide regular produce delivery to about 20 sites. Please shoot me an email if interested. We are</p>	
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	trying to solidify a partnership quickly to get started in February 2023. Paula Jones (SFDPH – Food Security) responded: I'll send you an email with some ideas.	
11. Adjournment	Meeting concluded at 3:28pm	None.

GENDER ANALYSIS OF COMMISSIONS AND BOARDS



City and County of San Francisco
London N. Breed
Mayor

Department on the Status of Women
Emily M. Murase, PhD
Director



Acknowledgements

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The San Francisco Department on the Status of Women would like to thank the various policy body members, Commission secretaries, and department staff who graciously assisted in collecting demographic data and providing information about their respective policy bodies.

San Francisco Commission on the Status of Women

President Debbie Mesloh

Vice President Breanna Zwart

Commissioner Shokooh Miry

Commissioner Carrie Schwab-Pomerantz

Commissioner Andrea Shorter

Commissioner Julie D. Soo

Emily M. Murase, PhD, Director
Department on the Status of Women

This report is available at the San Francisco Department on the Status of Women website, <https://sfgov.org/dosw/gender-analysis-reports>.

Contents

Table of Figures	3
Executive Summary.....	4
I. Introduction	7
II. Gender Analysis Findings	8
A. Gender	8
B. Race and Ethnicity.....	11
C. Race and Ethnicity by Gender	14
D. LGBTQ Identity.....	16
E. Disability Status.....	16
F. Veteran Status.....	17
G. Policy Bodies by Budget.....	18
H. Comparison of Advisory Body and Commission and Board Demographics	19
I. Demographics of Mayoral, Supervisorial, and Total Appointees	20
III. Conclusion.....	21
IV. Methodology and Limitations.....	23
Appendix	24

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Summary Data of Policy Body Demographics, 2019.....	8
Figure 2: 10-Year Comparison of Representation of Women on Policy Bodies	8
Figure 3: Commissions and Boards with Highest Percentages of Women, 2019 Compared to 2017, 2015..	9
.....	9
Figure 4: Commissions and Boards with Lowest Percentage of Women, 2019 Compared to 2017, 2015..	10
.....	10
Figure 5: Advisory Bodies with the Highest and Lowest Percentage of Women, 2019.....	10
Figure 6: 10-Year Comparison of People of Color’s Representation of Policy Bodies.....	11
Figure 7: Race and Ethnicity of Appointees Compared to San Francisco Population, 2019.....	12
Figure 8: Commissions and Boards with Highest Percentage of People of Color, 2019 Compared to 2017, 2015	12
Figure 9: Commissions and Boards with Lowest Percentage of People of Color, 2019 Compared to 2017, 2015	13
Figure 10: Advisory Bodies with the Highest and Lowest Percentage of People of Color, 2019.....	14
Figure 11: 10-Year Comparison of Representation of Women of Color on Policy Bodies.....	14
Figure 12: Appointees by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 2019	15
Figure 13: San Francisco Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2019	15
Figure 14: LGBTQ Identity of Appointees, 2019	16
Figure 15: LGBTQ Population of Appointees, 2019	16
Figure 16: San Francisco Adult Population with a Disability by Gender, 2017	17
Figure 17: Appointees with One or More Disabilities by Gender, 2019	17
Figure 18: San Francisco Adult Population with Military Service by Gender, 2017.....	17
Figure 19: Appointees with Military Service, 2019.....	17
Figure 20: Percent of Women, Women of Color, and People of Color on Commissions and Boards with Largest and Smallest Budgets in Fiscal Year 2018-2019	18
Figure 21: Demographics of Commissions and Boards with Largest Budgets, 2019	19
Figure 22: Demographics of Commissions and Boards with Smallest Budgets, 2019	19
Figure 23: Demographics of Appointees on Commission and Boards and Advisory Bodies, 2019	20
Figure 24: Demographics of Mayoral, Supervisorial, and Total Appointees, 2019	20
Figure 25: Policy Body Demographics, 2019.....	24
Figure 26: San Francisco Population Estimates by Race/Ethnicity, 2017	26
Figure 27: San Francisco Population Estimates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 2017	26

Executive Summary

In 2008, San Francisco voters overwhelmingly approved a City Charter Amendment (section 4.101) establishing as City policy for the membership of Commissions and Boards to reflect the diversity of San Francisco’s population, and that appointing officials be urged to support the nomination, appointment, and confirmation of these candidates. Additionally, it requires the San Francisco Department on the Status of Women to conduct and publish a gender analysis of Commissions and Boards every two years.

The *2019 Gender Analysis of Commissions and Boards* includes more policy bodies such as task forces, committees, and advisory bodies, than previous analyses, which were limited to Commissions and Boards. Data was collected from 84 policy bodies and from a total of 741 members mostly appointed by the Mayor and Board of Supervisors. These policy bodies fall under two categories designated by the San Francisco Office of the City Attorney.¹ The first category, referred to as “Commissions and Boards,” are policy bodies with decision-making authority and whose members are required to submit financial disclosures to the Ethics Commission. The second category, referred to as “Advisory Bodies,” are policy bodies with advisory function whose members do *not* submit financial disclosures to the Ethics Commission. This report examines policy bodies and appointees both comprehensively as a whole and separately by the two categories.

The *2019 Gender Analysis* evaluates the representation of women; people of color; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning (LGBTQ) individuals; people with disabilities; and veterans on San Francisco policy bodies.

Key Findings

Gender

- Women’s representation on policy bodies is 51%, slightly above parity with the San Francisco female population of 49%.
- Since 2009, there has been a small but steady increase in the representation of women on San Francisco policy bodies.

10-Year Comparison of Representation of Women on Policy Bodies



Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

¹ “List of City Boards, Commissions, and Advisory Bodies Created by Charter, Ordinance, or Statute,” Office of the City Attorney, <https://www.sfcityattorney.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Commission-List-08252017.pdf>, (August 25, 2017).

Race and Ethnicity

- People of color are underrepresented on policy bodies compared to the population. Although people of color comprise 62% of San Francisco’s population, just 50% of appointees identify as a race other than white.
- While the overall representation of people of color has increased between 2009 and 2019, as the Department collected data on more appointees, the representation of people of color has decreased over the last few years. The percentage of appointees of color decreased from 53% in 2017 to 49% in 2019.
- As found in previous reports, Latinx and Asian groups are underrepresented on San Francisco policy bodies compared to the population. Latinx individuals are 14% of the population but make up only 8% of appointees. Asian individuals are 31% of the population but make up only 18% of appointees.

10-Year Comparison of Representation of People of Color on Policy Bodies

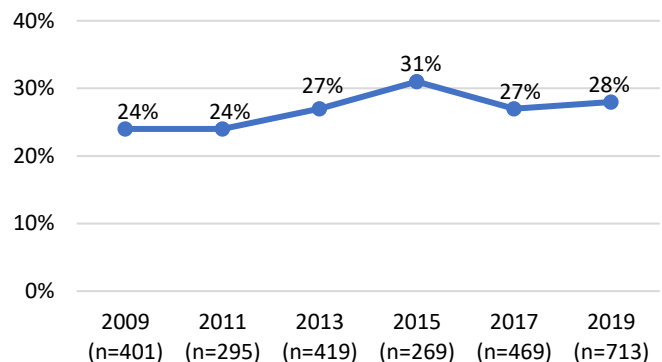


Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

Race and Ethnicity by Gender

- On the whole, women of color are 32% of the San Francisco population, and 28% of appointees. Although still below parity, 28% is a slight increase compared to 2017, which showed 27% women of color appointees.
- Meanwhile, men of color are underrepresented at 21% of appointees compared to 31% of the San Francisco population.
- Both White women and men are overrepresented on San Francisco policy bodies. White women are 23% of appointees compared to 17% of the San Francisco population. White men are 26% of appointees compared to 20% of the population.
- Black and African American women and men are well-represented on San Francisco policy bodies. Black women are 9% of appointees compared to 2.4% of the population, and Black men are 5% of appointees compared to 2.5% of the population.
- Latinx women are 7% of the San Francisco population but 3% of appointees, and Latinx men are 7% of the population but 5% of appointees.
- Asian women are 17% of the San Francisco population but 11% of appointees, and Asian men are 15% of the population but just 7% of appointees.

10-Year Comparison of Representation of Women of Color on Policy Bodies



Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

Additional Demographics

- Out of the 74% of appointees who responded to the survey question on LGBTQ identity, 19% identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, nonbinary, queer, or questioning, and 81% of appointees identify as straight/heterosexual.
- Out of the 70% of appointees who responded to the question on disability, 11% identify as having one or more disabilities, which is just below the 12% of the adult population with a disability in San Francisco.
- Out of the 67% of appointees who responded to the question on veteran status, 7% have served in the military compared to 3% of the San Francisco population.

Proxies for Influence: Budget & Authority

- Although women are half of all appointees, those Commissions and Boards with the largest budgets have fewer women and especially fewer women of color. Meanwhile, women exceed representation on Boards and Commissions with the smallest budgets and women of color reach parity with the population on the smallest budgeted Commissions and Boards.
- Although still underrepresented relative to the San Francisco population, there is a larger percentage of people of color on Commissions and Boards with both the largest and smallest budgets compared to overall appointees.
- The percentage of total women is greater on Advisory Bodies than Commissions and Boards. Women are 54% of appointees on Advisory Bodies and 48% of appointees on Commissions and Boards. However, the percentages of people of color and women of color on Commissions and Boards exceed the percentages of people of color and women of color on Advisory Bodies.

Appointing Authorities

- Mayoral appointments include 55% women, 52% people of color, and 30% women of color, which is more diverse by gender and race compared to both Supervisorial appointments and total appointments.

Demographics of Appointees Compared to the San Francisco Population

	Women	People of Color	Women of Color	LGBTQ	Disability Status	Veteran Status
San Francisco Population	49%	62%	32%	6%-15%*	12%	3%
Total Appointees	51%	50%	28%	19%	11%	7%
10 Largest Budgeted Commissions & Boards	41%	55%	23%			
10 Smallest Budgeted Commissions & Boards	52%	54%	32%			
Commissions and Boards	48%	52%	30%			
Advisory Bodies	54%	49%	28%			

Sources: 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis, 2019, *Note: Estimates vary by source. See page 16 for a detailed breakdown.

I. Introduction

Inspired by the 4th UN World Conference on Women in Beijing, San Francisco became the first city in the world to adopt a local ordinance reflecting the principles of the U.N. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination (CEDAW), an international bill of rights for women. The CEDAW Ordinance was passed unanimously by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and signed into law by Mayor Willie L. Brown, Jr. on April 13, 1998.² In 2002, the CEDAW Ordinance was revised to address the intersection of race and gender and incorporate reference to the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Race Discrimination. The Ordinance requires City Government to take proactive steps to ensure gender equity and specifies “gender analysis” as a preventive tool to identify and address discrimination. Since 1998, the Department on the Status of Women has employed this tool to analyze the operations of 10 City Departments using a gender lens.

In 2007, the Department on the Status of Women conducted the first gender analysis to evaluate the number of women appointed to City Commissions and Boards. The findings of this analysis informed a City Charter Amendment developed by the Board of Supervisors for the June 2008 Election. This City Charter Amendment (Section 4.101) was overwhelmingly approved by voters and made it city policy that:

- The membership of Commissions and Boards are to reflect the diversity of San Francisco’s population,
- Appointing officials are to be urged to support the nomination, appointment, and confirmation of these candidates, and
- The Department on the Status of Women is required to conduct and publish a gender analysis of Commissions and Boards every 2 years.

The *2019 Gender Analysis* examines the representation of women; people of color; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning (LGBTQ) individuals; people with disabilities; and veterans on San Francisco policy bodies primarily appointed by the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors. This year’s analysis included more outreach to policy bodies as compared to previous analyses that were limited to Commissions and Boards. As a result, more appointees were included in the data collection and analysis than even before. These policy bodies fall under two categories designated by the San Francisco Office of the City Attorney. The first category, referred to as “Commissions and Boards,” are policy bodies with decision-making authority and whose members are required to submit financial disclosures to the Ethics Commission, and the second category, referred to as “Advisory Bodies,” are policy bodies with advisory function whose members do not submit financial disclosures to the Ethics Commission. A detailed description of methodology and limitations can be found at the end of this report on page 23.

² San Francisco Administrative Code Chapter 33.A.
[http://library.amlegal.com/nxt/gateway.dll/California/administrative/chapter33alocalimplementationoftheunited?f=templates\\$fn=default.htm\\$3.0\\$vid=amlegal:sanfrancisco_ca\\$anc=JD_Chapter33A](http://library.amlegal.com/nxt/gateway.dll/California/administrative/chapter33alocalimplementationoftheunited?f=templates$fn=default.htm$3.0$vid=amlegal:sanfrancisco_ca$anc=JD_Chapter33A).

II. Gender Analysis Findings

Many aspects of San Francisco’s diversity are reflected in the overall population of appointees on San Francisco policy bodies. The analysis includes 84 policy bodies, of which 823 of the 887 seats are filled leaving 7% vacant. As outlined below in the summary chart, slightly more than half of appointees are women, half of appointees are people of color, 28% are women of color, 19% are LGBTQ, 11% have a disability, and 7% are veterans.

Figure 1: Summary Data of Policy Body Demographics, 2019

Appointee Demographics	Percentage of Appointees
Women (n=741)	51%
People of Color (n=706)	50%
Women of Color (n=706)	28%
LGBTQ Identified (n=548)	19%
People with Disabilities (n=516)	11%
Veteran Status (n=494)	7%

Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

However, further analysis reveals underrepresentation of particular groups. Subsequent sections present comprehensive data analysis providing comparison to previous years, detailing the variables of gender, race/ethnicity, LGBTQ identity, disability, veteran status, and policy body characteristics of budget size, decision-making authority, and appointment authority.

A. Gender

On San Francisco policy bodies, 51% of appointees identify as women, which is slightly above parity compared to the San Francisco female population of 49%. The representation of women remained stable at 49% from 2013 until 2017. This year, the representation of women increased by 2 percentage points, which could be partly due to the larger sample size used in this year’s analysis compared to previous years. A 10-year comparison shows that the representation of women appointees has gradually increased since 2009 by a total of six percentage points.

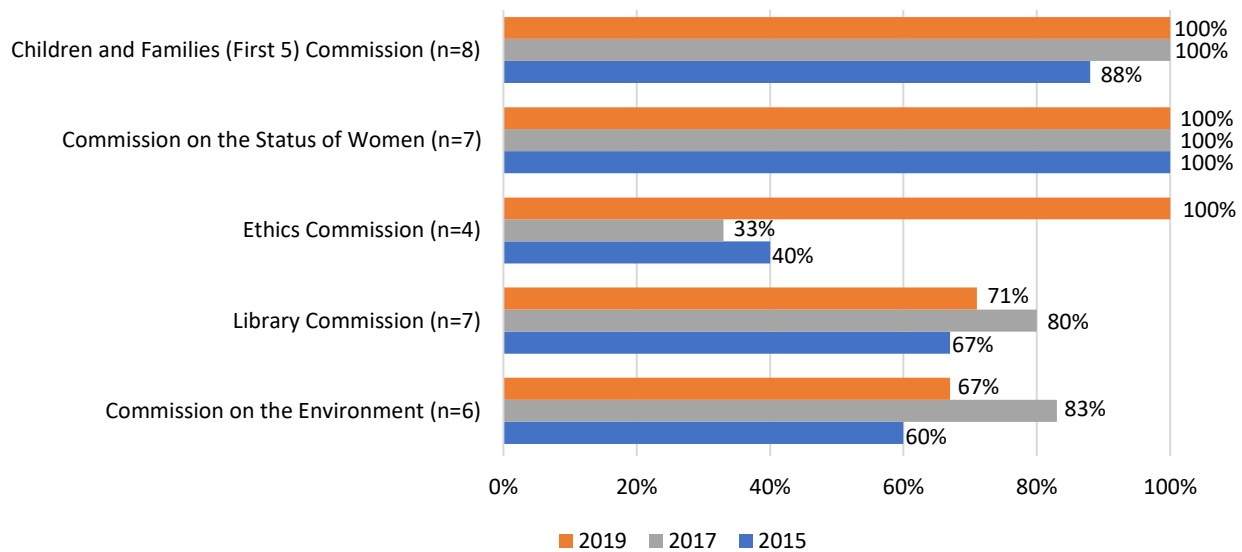
Figure 2: 10-Year Comparison of Representation of Women on Policy Bodies



Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

Figures 3 and 4 analyze Commissions and Boards. Figure 3 showcases the five Commissions and Boards with the highest representation of women appointees as compared to 2015 and 2013. The Children and Families (First Five) Commission and the Commission on the Status of Women are currently comprised of all women appointees. This finding has been consistent for the Commission on the Status of Women in 2015 and 2017. While the Ethics Commission has 100% women appointees, much more than 2015 and 2017, its small size of five appointees means that minimal changes in its demographic composition greatly impacts percentages. This is also the case for other policy bodies with a small number of members. The Library Commission and the Commission on the Environment are fourth and fifth on the list at 71% and 67% women, respectively, with long standing female majorities on each.

Figure 3: Commissions and Boards with Highest Percentages of Women, 2019 Compared to 2017, 2015



Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

Out of the Commissions and Boards in this section, 23 have 40% or less women. The five Commissions and Boards with the lowest representation of women are displayed in Figure 4. The lowest percentage is found on the Board of Examiners where currently *none* of the 13 appointees are women. Unfortunately, demographic data is unavailable for the Board of Examiners for 2017 and 2015. Next is the Building Inspection Commission at 14%, which is a decrease of female representation compared to 2017 and 2015. The Oversight Board of Community Investment and Infrastructure, Fire Commission, and Sunshine Ordinance Task Force also have some of the lowest percentages of women at 17%, 20%, and 27%, respectively. Unfortunately, the Sunshine Ordinance Task Force did not participate in previous analyses and therefore demographics data is unavailable for 2017 and 2015.

Figure 4: Commissions and Boards with Lowest Percentage of Women, 2019 Compared to 2017, 2015



Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

In addition to Commissions and Boards, Advisory Bodies were examined for the highest and lowest percentages of women. This is the first year such bodies have been included, thus comparison to previous years is unavailable. Figure 9 below displays the five Advisory Bodies with the highest and the five with the lowest representations of women. The Workforce Community Advisory Committees has the greatest representation of women at 100%, followed by the Office of Early Care and Education Citizen’s Advisory Committee at 89%. The Advisory Bodies with the lowest percentage of women are the Urban Forestry Council at 8% of the 13-member body and the Abatement Appeals Board at 14% of the 7-member body.

Figure 5: Advisory Bodies with the Highest and Lowest Percentage of Women, 2019



Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

B. Race and Ethnicity

Data on racial and ethnic identity was collected for 706, or 95%, of the 741 surveyed appointees. Although half of appointees identify as a race or ethnicity other than white or Caucasian, people of color are still underrepresented compared to the San Francisco population of 62%. The representation of people of color has increased since 2009 but has decreased following 2015. The number of appointees analyzed increased substantially in 2017 and 2019 compared to 2015, and these larger data samples have coincided with smaller percentages of people of color. The percentage decrease following 2017 could be partially due to the inclusion of more policy and advisory bodies, as the representation of people of color on Commissions and Boards dropped only slightly from 53% in 2017 to 52% in 2019.

Figure 6: 10-Year Comparison of Representation of People of Color on Policy Bodies



Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

The racial and ethnic breakdown of policy body members compared to the San Francisco population is shown in Figure 7. This analysis reveals underrepresentation and overrepresentation in San Francisco policy bodies for certain racial and ethnic groups. Half of all appointees are white, an overrepresentation by more than 10 percentage points. The Black and African American community is well represented on appointed policy bodies at 14% compared to 5% of the population of San Francisco. Characterizing this as an overrepresentation is inaccurate given the representation of Black or African American people on policy bodies has been consistent over the years while the San Francisco population has declined over the same period.³ Furthermore, the most recent nationwide estimate for the Black or African American population is 13%, which is nearly equal to the 14% of Black or African American appointees present on San Francisco policy bodies.⁴

Considerably underrepresented racial and ethnic groups on San Francisco policy bodies compared to the San Francisco population are individuals who identify as Asian or Latinx. While Asians are 31% of the San Francisco population, they only make up 18% of appointees. While the Latinx population of San Francisco is 14%, only 8% of appointees are Latinx. Although there is a small population of Native

³ Samir Gambhir and Stephen Menendian, "Racial Segregation in the Bay Area, Part 2," *Haas Institute for a Fair and Inclusive Society* (2018).

⁴ US Census Bureau, 2018, Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045218>.

Americans and Alaska Natives in San Francisco of 0.4%, none of the surveyed appointees identified themselves as such.

Figure 7: Race and Ethnicity of Appointees Compared to San Francisco Population, 2019



Sources: 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

The next two graphs illustrate Commissions and Boards, and Advisory Bodies with the highest and lowest percentages of people of color. As shown in Figure 8, the Commission on Community Investment and Infrastructure remained at 100% from 2017, while the Juvenile Probation Commission has returned to 100% this year after a dip in 2017. Next is the Health Commission, Immigrant Rights Commission, and Housing Authority Commission at 86%, 85%, and 83%, respectively. Percentages of people of color on both the Health Commission and the Housing Authority Commission increased following 2015, and have remained consistent since 2017.

Figure 8: Commissions and Boards with Highest Percentage of People of Color, 2019 Compared to 2017, 2015



Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

There are 23 policy bodies that have 40% or less appointees who identified a racial and ethnic category other than white. Although the Public Utilities Commission has two vacancies, *none* of the current appointees identify as people of color. The Historic Preservation Commission and Building Inspection Commission are both at 14% representation for people of color. The Building Inspection Commission had a large drop from 43% in 2015, with the percentage of people of color decreasing to 14% in 2017 and remaining at this percent for 2019. Lastly, the War Memorial Board of Trustees and City Hall Preservation Advisory Commission have 18% and 20%, respectively.

Figure 9: Commissions and Boards with Lowest Percentage of People of Color, 2019 Compared to 2017, 2015



Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

In addition to Commissions and Boards, Advisory Bodies were examined for the highest and lowest percentages of people of color. This is the first year such bodies have been included, thus comparison to previous years is unavailable. All members of the Workforce Community Advisory Committee are people of color. People of color comprise 80% of the Sugary Drinks Distributor Tax Advisory Committee, and 75% of appointees on the Children, Youth and Their Families Oversight and Advisory Committee, the Golden Gate Park Concourse Authority, and the Local Homeless Coordinating Board. Out of the five Advisory Bodies with the lowest representation of people of color, the Ballot Simplification Committee and the Mayor’s Disability Council have 25% appointees of color, and the Abatement Appeals Board has 14% appointees of color. The Urban Forestry and the Pedestrian Safety Advisory Committee have no people of color currently serving.

Figure 10: Advisory Bodies with the Highest and Lowest Percentage of People of Color, 2019



Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

C. Race and Ethnicity by Gender

White men and women are overrepresented on San Francisco policy bodies, while Asian and Latinx men and women are underrepresented. While women of color continue to be underrepresented at 28% compared to the San Francisco population of 32%, this is a slight increase from 2017 which showed 27% women of color. Meanwhile, men of color are 21% of appointees compared to 31% of the San Francisco population.

Figure 11: 10-Year Comparison of Representation of Women of Color on Policy Bodies



Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

The following figures present the breakdown for appointees and the San Francisco population by race and ethnicity and gender. White men and women are overrepresented, holding 27% and 23% of appointments, respectively, compared to 20% and 17% of the population, respectively. Asian men and women are both greatly underrepresented with Asian women making up 11% of appointees compared to 17% of the population while Asian men comprise 7% of appointees and 15% of the population. Latinx men and women are also underrepresented, particularly Latinx women, who are 3% of appointees and 7% of the population, while Latinx men are 5% of appointees and 7% of the population. Black or African American men and women are well-represented with Black women comprising 9% of appointees and Black men comprising 5% of appointees. Pacific Islander men and women, and multiethnic women also exceed parity with the population. Although Native American men and women make up only 0.4% of San Francisco’s population, none of the surveyed appointees identified themselves as such.

Figure 12: Appointees by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 2019



Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

Figure 13: San Francisco Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2019



Source: 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

D. LGBTQ Identity

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning (LGBTQ) identity data was collected from 548, or 75%, of the 741 surveyed appointees, which is much more data on LGBTQ identity compared to previous reports. Due to limited and outdated information on the population of the LGBTQ community in San Francisco, it is difficult to adequately assess the representation of the LGBTQ community. However, compared to available San Francisco, larger Bay Area, and national data, the LGBTQ community is well represented on San Francisco policy bodies. Recent research estimates the national LGBT population is 4.5%.⁵ The LGBT population of the San Francisco and greater Bay Area is estimated to rank the highest of U.S. cities at 6.2%,⁶ while a 2006 survey found that 15.4% of adults in San Francisco identify as LGBT⁷.

Of the appointees who responded to this question, 19% identify as LGBTQ and 81% identify as straight or heterosexual. Of the LGBTQ appointees, 48% identify as gay, 23% as lesbian, 17% as bisexual, 7% as queer, 5% as transgender, and 1% as questioning. Data on LGBTQ identity by race was not captured. Efforts to capture data on LGBTQ identity by race for future reports would enable more intersectional analysis.

Figure 14: LGBTQ Identity of Appointees, 2019

(N=548)



Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

Figure 15: LGBTQ Population of Appointees, 2019

(N=104)



Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

E. Disability Status

Overall, 12% of adults in San Francisco have one or more disabilities, and when broken down by gender, 6.2% are women and 5.7% are men. Disability data for transgender and gender non-conforming individuals in San Francisco is currently unavailable. Data on disability was obtained from 516, or 70%, of the 741 appointees who participated in the survey. Of the 516 appointees, 11.2% reported to have one

⁵ Frank Newport, "In U.S., Estimate of LGBT Population Rises to 4.5%," *GALLUP* (May 22, 2018) <https://news.gallup.com/poll/234863/estimate-lgbt-population-rises.aspx>.

⁶ Gary J. Gates and Frank Newport, "San Francisco Metro Area Ranks Highest in LBGT Percentage," *GALLUP* (March 20, 2015) https://news.gallup.com/poll/182051/san-francisco-metro-area-ranks-highest-lgbt-percentage.aspx?utm_source=Social%20Issues&utm_medium=newsfeed&utm_campaign=tiles.

⁷ Gary J. Gates, "Same Sex Couples and the Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual Population: New Estimates from the American Community Survey," *The Williams Institute on Sexual Orientation Law and Public Policy, UCLA School of Law* (2006).

or more disabilities, which is near parity with the San Francisco population. Of the 11.2% appointees with one or more disabilities, 6.8% are women, 3.9% are men, 0.4% are trans women, and 0.2% are trans men.

Figure 16: San Francisco Adult Population with a Disability by Gender, 2017

(N=744,243)



Source: 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Figure 17: Appointees with One or More Disabilities by Gender, 2019

(N=516)



Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

F. Veteran Status

Overall, 3.2% of the adult population in San Francisco has served in the military. There is a considerable difference by gender, as male veterans are 3% and female veterans are 0.2% of the population. Data on veteran status was obtained from 494, or 67%, of appointees who participated in the survey. Of the 494 appointees who responded to this question, 7.1% have served in the military. Like the San Francisco population, there is a large difference by gender, as men comprise 5.7% and women make up only 1.2% of the total number of veteran appointees. Of participating appointees, 0.2% of veterans are trans women. Veteran status data on transgender and gender non-conforming individuals in San Francisco is currently unavailable.

Figure 18: San Francisco Adult Population with Military Service by Gender, 2017

(N=747,896)



Source: 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Figure 19: Appointees with Military Service, 2019

(N=494)



Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

G. Policy Bodies by Budget

This report also examines whether policy bodies with the largest and smallest budget sizes and other characteristics are demographically representative of the San Francisco population. In this section, budget size is used as a proxy for influence. Although this report has expanded the scope of analysis to include more policy bodies compared to previous reports, this section of analysis was limited to Commissions and Boards with decision-making authority and whose members file financial disclosures with the Ethics Commission. The purpose of this analysis is to evaluate the demographics for the spectrum of budgetary influence of policy bodies with decision-making authority in San Francisco.

Overall, appointees from the 10 largest budgeted Commissions and Boards are 55% people of color, 41% women, and 23% women of color. Appointees from the 10 smallest budgeted Commissions and Boards are 54% people of color, 52% women, and 32% women of color. Although still below parity with the San Francisco population, the representation of people of color on both the largest and smallest budgeted policy bodies is greater than the percentage of people of color for all appointees combined (50%). For women and women of color, their representation meets or exceeds parity with the population on the 10 smallest budgeted bodies. However, it falls far below parity for the 10 largest budgeted bodies. The representation of total women and women of color is greater on smaller budgeted policy bodies by 27%, and 39%, respectively.

Figure 20: Percent of Women, Women of Color, and People of Color on Commissions and Boards with Largest and Smallest Budgets in Fiscal Year 2018-2019



Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

Figure 21: Demographics of Commissions and Boards with Largest Budgets, 2019

Body	FY18-19 Budget	Total Seats	Filled seats	Women	Women of Color	People of Color
Health Commission	\$2,200,000,000	7	7	29%	14%	86%
Public Utilities Commission	\$1,296,600,000	5	3	67%	0%	0%
MTA Board of Directors and Parking Authority Commission	\$1,200,000,000	7	7	57%	14%	43%
Airport Commission	\$1,000,000,000	5	5	40%	20%	40%
Commission on Community Investment and Infrastructure	\$745,000,000	5	5	60%	60%	100%
Police Commission	\$687,139,793	7	7	43%	43%	71%
Health Authority (Plan Governing Board)	\$666,000,000	19	15	33%	27%	47%
Human Services Commission	\$529,900,000	5	5	40%	0%	40%
Fire Commission	\$400,721,970	5	5	20%	20%	40%
Aging and Adult Services Commission	\$334,700,000	7	7	43%	14%	57%
Total	\$9,060,061,763	72	66	41%	23%	55%

Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

Figure 22: Demographics of Commissions and Boards with Smallest Budgets, 2019

Body	FY18-19 Budget	Total Seats	Filled Seats	Women	Women of color	People of Color
Rent Board Commission	\$8,543,912	10	9	44%	11%	33%
Commission on the Status of Women	\$8,048,712	7	7	100%	71%	71%
Ethics Commission	\$6,458,045	5	4	100%	50%	50%
Human Rights Commission	\$4,299,600	12	10	50%	50%	70%
Small Business Commission	\$2,242,007	7	7	43%	29%	43%
Civil Service Commission	\$1,262,072	5	4	50%	0%	25%
Board of Appeals	\$1,072,300	5	5	40%	20%	40%
Entertainment Commission	\$1,003,898	7	7	29%	14%	57%
Assessment Appeals Board No.1, 2, & 3	\$663,423	24	18	39%	22%	44%
Youth Commission	\$305,711	17	16	56%	44%	75%
Total	\$33,899,680	99	87	52%	32%	54%

Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

H. Comparison of Advisory Body and Commission and Board Demographics

The comparison of the two policy body categories in this section provides another proxy for influence, as Commissions and Boards whose members file disclosures of economic interest have greater decision-making authority in San Francisco than Advisory Bodies whose members do not file economic interest disclosures. The percentages of total women, LGBTQ people, people with disabilities, and veterans are larger for total appointees on Advisory Bodies. However, the percentages of women of color and people of color on Commissions and Boards slightly exceeds the percentages of women of color and people of color on Advisory Bodies.

Figure 23: Demographics of Appointees on Commission and Boards and Advisory Bodies, 2019



Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

I. Demographics of Mayoral, Supervisorial, and Total Appointees

Figure 24 compares the representation of women, women of color, and people of color for appointments made by the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, and by the total of all approving authorities combined. Mayoral appointments are more diverse, and consist of more women, women of color, and people of color compared to Supervisorial appointments. Mayoral appointments include 55% women, 30% women of color, and 52% people of color, while Supervisorial appointments are 48% women, 24% women of color, and 48% people of color. The total of all approving authorities combined average out at 51% women, 28% women of color, and 50% people of color. This disparity in diversity between Mayoral and Supervisorial appointments may be due in part to the appointment section process for each authority. The 11-member Board of Supervisors only sees applicants for specific bodies through the 3-member Rules Committee or by designees, stipulated in legislation (e.g. “renter,” “landlord,” “consumer advocate”), whereas the Mayor typically has the ability to take total appointments into account during selections, and can therefore better address gaps in diversity.

Figure 24: Demographics of Mayoral, Supervisorial, and Total Appointees, 2019



Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis.

III. Conclusion

Since the first gender analysis of Commissions and Boards in 2007, the representation of women appointees on San Francisco policy bodies has gradually increased. The *2019 Gender Analysis* finds the percentage of women appointees is 51%, which slightly exceeds the population of women in San Francisco.

When appointee demographics are analyzed by gender and race, women of color continue to be underrepresented on San Francisco policy bodies compared to the San Francisco population. Most notably underrepresented are Asian women who make up 17% of the population but only 11% of appointees, and Latinx women who make up 7% of the population but only 3% of appointees. Additionally, men of color are underrepresented relative to their San Francisco population, primarily Asian and Latinx men.

Furthermore, when analyzing the demographic composition of larger and smaller budgeted Commissions and Boards, women are underrepresented on those with the largest budgets, and overrepresented or reach parity with the population on smaller budgeted Commissions and Boards. These two trends are amplified for women of color appointees. Women comprise 41% of total appointees on the largest budgeted policy bodies, which is 8 percentage points below the population, and women of color comprise 23% of total appointees on the largest budgeted policy bodies, 9 percentage points below their San Francisco population. Comparatively, women are 52% of total appointees on the smallest budgeted policy bodies, and women of color are 32% of appointees, which is equal to the San Francisco population. However, the issue of largest and smallest budgeted policy bodies does not seem to impact the representation of people of color. People of color make up 55% of appointees on the largest budgeted policy bodies and 54% of appointees on the smallest budgeted policy bodies compared to 50% of total appointees. Nonetheless, these percentages still fall below the San Francisco population of people of color at 62%.

In addition to using budget size as a proxy for influence, this report analyzed demographic characteristics of appointees on Commissions and Boards who file disclosures of economic interest and have decision-making authority, and appointees on Advisory Bodies who do not file economic interest disclosures. Over half (54%) of appointees on Advisory Bodies are women, while 48% of appointees on Commissions and Boards are women. Although 48% is only slightly below the San Francisco population of women, women comprise a decently higher percentage of appointees on Advisory Bodies compared to Commissions and Boards.

This year's report features more data on LGBTQ identity, veteran status, and disability than previous gender analyses. The *2019 Gender Analysis* found a relatively high representation of LGBTQ individuals on San Francisco policy bodies. For the appointees that provided LGBTQ identity information, 19% identify as LGBTQ with the largest subset being gay men at 48%. It is recommended for future gender analyses to collect LGBTQ data by race and gender to provide additional intersectional analysis. The representation of appointees with disabilities is 11%, just below the 12% population. Veterans are highly represented on San Francisco policy bodies at 7% compared to the veteran population of 3%.

Additionally, this report evaluates and compares the representation of women, women of color, and people of color appointees by the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, and by the total of all approving authorities combined. Mayoral appointees include 55% women, 30% women of color, and 52% people

of color, which overall is more diverse by gender and race compared to both Supervisorial appointees and total appointees.

This report is intended to advise the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, and other appointing authorities, as they select appointments for policy bodies of the City and County of San Francisco. In spirit of the 2008 City Charter Amendment that establishes this biennial Gender Analysis report requirement and the importance of diversity on San Francisco policy bodies, efforts to address gaps in diversity and inclusion should remain at the forefront when making appointments in order to accurately reflect the population of San Francisco.

IV. Methodology and Limitations

This report focuses on City and County of San Francisco Commissions, Boards, Task Forces, Councils, and Committees that have the majority of members appointed by the Mayor and Board of Supervisors and that have jurisdiction limited to the City. The gender analysis reflects data from the policy bodies that provided information to the Department on the Status of Women through digital and paper survey.

Data was requested from 90 policy bodies and acquired from 84 different policy bodies and a total of 741 appointees. A Commissioner or Board member's gender identity, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability status, and veteran status were among data elements collected on a voluntary basis. Data on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or questioning (LGBTQ) identity, disability, and veteran status of appointees were incomplete or unavailable for some appointees but are included to the extent possible. As the fundamental objective of this report is to surface patterns of underrepresentation, every attempt has been made to reflect accurate and complete information in this report. Data for some policy bodies was incomplete, and all appointees who responded were included in the total demographic categories. Only policy bodies with full data on gender and race for all appointees were included in sections comparing demographics of individual bodies. It should be noted that for policy bodies with a small number of members, the change of a single individual greatly impacts the percentages of demographic categories. As such, these percentages should be interpreted with this in mind.

The surveyed policy bodies fall under two categories designated by the San Francisco Office of the City Attorney document entitled *List of City Boards, Commissions, and Advisory Bodies Created by Charter, Ordinance, or Statute*.⁸ This document separates San Francisco policy bodies into two different categories. The first category includes Commissions and Boards with decision-making authority and whose members are required to submit financial disclosures with the Ethics Commission, and the second category encompasses Advisory Bodies whose members do not submit financial disclosures with the Ethics Commission. Depending on the analysis criteria in each section of this report, the surveyed policy bodies and appointees are either examined comprehensively as a whole or examined separately in the two categories designated by the Office of the City Attorney.

Data from the U.S. Census 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates provides a comparison to the San Francisco population. Figures 26 and 27 in the Appendix display these population estimates by race/ethnicity and gender.

⁸ "List of City Boards, Commissions, and Advisory Bodies Created by Charter, Ordinance, or Statute," Office of the City Attorney, <https://www.sfcityattorney.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Commission-List-08252017.pdf>, (August 25, 2017).

Appendix

Figure 25: Policy Body Demographics, 2019⁹

Policy Body	Total Seats	Filled Seats	FY18-19 Budget	Women	Women of Color	People of Color
Abatement Appeals Board	7	7	\$76,500,000	14%	0%	14%
Aging and Adult Services Commission	7	7	\$334,700,000	57%	33%	57%
Airport Commission	5	5	\$1,000,000,000	40%	50%	40%
Arts Commission	15	15	\$37,000,000	67%	50%	60%
Asian Art Commission	27	27	\$30,000,000	63%	71%	59%
Assessment Appeals Board No.1	8	5	\$663,423	20%	0%	20%
Assessment Appeals Board No.2	8	8	-	50%	75%	63%
Assessment Appeals Board No.3	8	4	-	50%	50%	50%
Ballot Simplification Committee	5	4	\$0	75%	33%	25%
Bayview Hunters Point Citizens Advisory Committee	12	9	\$0	33%	100%	67%
Board of Appeals	5	5	\$1,072,300	40%	50%	40%
Board of Examiners	13	13	\$0	0%	0%	46%
Building Inspection Commission	7	7	\$76,500,000	14%	0%	14%
Child Care Planning and Advisory Council	25	19	\$26,841	84%	50%	50%
Children and Families Commission (First 5)	9	8	\$28,002,978	100%	75%	75%
Children, Youth, and Their Families Oversight and Advisory Committee	11	10	\$155,224,346	50%	80%	75%
Citizen's Committee on Community Development	9	8	\$39,696,467	75%	67%	63%
City Hall Preservation Advisory Commission	5	5	\$0	60%	33%	20%
Civil Service Commission	5	4	\$1,262,072	50%	0%	25%
Commission on Community Investment and Infrastructure	5	5	\$745,000,000	60%	100%	100%
Commission on the Aging Advisory Council	22	15	\$0	80%	33%	31%
Commission on the Environment	7	6	\$27,280,925	67%	50%	50%
Commission on the Status of Women	7	7	\$8,048,712	100%	71%	71%
Dignity Fund Oversight and Advisory Committee	11	11	\$3,000,000	82%	33%	45%
Eastern Neighborhoods Citizens Advisory Committee	19	13	\$0	38%	40%	44%
Elections Commission	7	7	\$15,238,360	57%	25%	29%
Entertainment Commission	7	7	\$1,003,898	29%	50%	57%
Ethics Commission	5	4	\$6,458,045	100%	50%	50%
Film Commission	11	11	\$0	55%	67%	50%
Fire Commission	5	5	\$400,721,970	20%	100%	40%
Golden Gate Park Concourse Authority	7	6	\$0	50%	67%	75%

⁹ Figure 25 only includes policy bodies with complete data on gender for all appointees. Some bodies had incomplete data on race/ethnicity of appointees. For these, percentages for people of color are calculated out of known race/ethnicity.

Policy Body	Total Seats	Filled Seats	FY18-19 Budget	Women	Women of Color	People of Color
Health Authority (Plan Governing Board)	19	15	\$666,000,000	33%	80%	50%
Health Commission	7	7	\$2,200,000,000	43%	50%	86%
Health Service Board	7	6	\$11,632,022	33%	0%	50%
Historic Preservation Commission	7	7	\$53,832,000	43%	33%	14%
Housing Authority Commission	7	6	\$60,894,150	50%	100%	83%
Human Rights Commission	12	10	\$4,299,600	60%	100%	70%
Human Services Commission	5	5	\$529,900,000	40%	0%	40%
Immigrant Rights Commission	15	13	\$0	54%	86%	85%
In-Home Supportive Services Public Authority	13	9	\$70,729,667	44%	50%	56%
Juvenile Probation Commission	7	6	\$48,824,199	33%	100%	100%
Library Commission	7	7	\$160,000,000	71%	40%	57%
Local Homeless Coordinating Board	9	9	\$40,000,000	56%	60%	75%
Mayor's Disability Council	11	8	\$0	75%	17%	25%
Mental Health Board	17	15	\$184,962	73%	64%	73%
MTA Board of Directors and Parking Authority Commission	7	7	\$1,200,000,000	57%	25%	43%
Office of Early Care and Education Citizens' Advisory Committee	9	9	\$0	89%	50%	56%
Oversight Board (COII)	7	6	\$745,000,000	17%	100%	67%
Pedestrian Safety Advisory Committee	17	13	\$0	46%	17%	8%
Planning Commission	7	6	\$53,832,000	50%	67%	33%
Police Commission	7	7	\$687,139,793	43%	100%	71%
Port Commission	5	5	\$192,600,000	60%	67%	60%
Public Utilities Citizen's Advisory Committee	17	13	\$0	54%	14%	31%
Public Utilities Commission	5	3	\$1,296,600,000	67%	0%	0%
Public Utilities Rate Fairness Board	7	6	\$0	33%	100%	67%
Public Utilities Revenue Bond Oversight Committee	7	5	\$0	40%	50%	40%
Recreation and Park Commission	7	7	\$230,900,000	29%	50%	43%
Reentry Council	24	23	\$0	43%	70%	70%
Rent Board Commission	10	9	\$8,543,912	44%	25%	33%
Residential Users Appeal Board	3	2	\$0	0%	0%	50%
Retirement System Board	7	7	\$95,000,000	43%	67%	29%
Sentencing Commission	13	13	\$0	31%	25%	67%
Small Business Commission	7	7	\$2,242,007	43%	67%	43%
SRO Task Force	12	12	\$0	42%	25%	55%
Sugary Drinks Distributor Tax Advisory Committee	16	15	\$0	67%	70%	80%
Sunshine Ordinance Task Force	11	11	\$0	27%	67%	36%
Sweatfree Procurement Advisory Group	11	7	\$0	43%	67%	43%
Treasure Island Development Authority	7	6	\$18,484,130	50%	N/A	N/A

Policy Body	Total Seats	Filled Seats	FY18-19 Budget	Women	Women of Color	People of Color
Treasure Island/Yerba Buena Island Citizens Advisory Board	17	13	\$0	54%	N/A	N/A
Urban Forestry Council	15	13	\$153,626	8%	0%	0%
Veterans Affairs Commission	17	11	\$0	36%	50%	55%
War Memorial Board of Trustees	11	11	\$18,185,686	55%	33%	18%
Workforce Community Advisory Committee	8	4	\$0	100%	100%	100%
Youth Commission	17	16	\$305,711	56%	78%	75%

Source: SF DOSW Data Collection & Analysis, 2019.

Figure 26: San Francisco Population Estimates by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

Race/Ethnicity	Total	
	Estimate	Percent
San Francisco County California	864,263	-
White, Not Hispanic or Latino	353,000	38%
Asian	295,347	31%
Hispanic or Latinx	131,949	14%
Some other Race	64,800	7%
Black or African American	45,654	5%
Two or More Races	43,664	5%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	3,226	0.3%
Native American and Alaska Native	3,306	0.4%

Source: 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Figure 27: San Francisco Population Estimates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 2017

Race/Ethnicity	Total		Female		Male	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
San Francisco County California	864,263	-	423,630	49%	440,633	51%
White, Not Hispanic or Latino	353,000	38%	161,381	17%	191,619	20%
Asian	295,347	31%	158,762	17%	136,585	15%
Hispanic or Latinx	131,949	14%	62,646	7%	69,303	7%
Some Other Race	64,800	7%	30,174	3%	34,626	4%
Black or African American	45,654	5%	22,311	2.4%	23,343	2.5%
Two or More Races	43,664	5%	21,110	2.2%	22,554	2.4%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	3,226	0.3%	1,576	0.2%	1,650	0.2%
Native American and Alaska Native	3,306	0.4%	1,589	0.2%	1,717	0.2%

Source: 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

City and County of San Francisco
Department on the Status of Women
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415.252.2570




MATT DORSEY

MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 16, 2023

TO: Angela Calvillo
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

FROM: Supervisor Matt Dorsey 
Chairperson, Rules Committee

RE: Rules Committee
COMMITTEE REPORT

Pursuant to Board Rule 4.20, as Chair of The Rules Committee, I have deemed the following matters are of an urgent nature and request it be considered by the full Board on Tuesday, March 21, 2023, as a committee report.

- 230289 Appointments, Sugary Drinks Distributor Tax Advisory Committee**
- Hearing to consider appointing eight members, term expiring December 31, 2024, to the Sugary Drinks Distributor Tax Advisory Committee.
- 230290 Appointments, Food Security Task Force**
- Hearing to consider appointing four members, for indefinite terms, to the Food Security Task Force.
- 230160 Administrative Code - Establishing the Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District Public Financing Authority No. 1**
- Ordinance amending the Administrative Code to establish and define the membership and duties of the Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District Public Financing Authority No. 1.

These matters will be heard at the regularly scheduled Rules Committee Meeting on Monday, March 20, 2023, at 10:00am.

March 15, 2023

Dear Chair Dorsey, Vice Chair Walton, and Supervisor Safai,

Board of Directors

President

Roger Mohamed

Vice President

Stephanie Leung

Secretary

Stephanie Tomao

Treasurer

Steve Bowdry

Randolf Arguelles

Jonathan Dearman

Robert Wise

Debra Plousha Moore

Virginia Smyly

Zach Abrams

Clarissa Canady

Jeff Mori

Brittney Doyle

Carlos Reed

Executive Director

Shakirah Simley

On behalf of Booker T. Washington Community Service Center, I am writing in support of Jade Quizon for a seat on the SF Food Security Task Force that is reserved for a representative of a community-based organization that provides nutritional support and increases the food security of San Francisco residents.

Considering the lack of representation for our Asian-American communities on the task force and the work of the API Council, we believe that Jade would be a strong addition to the team. The API Council and its 57 members deliver invaluable services to its communities, including food and nutrition programs, that serve some of our most hard to reach residents. Their recent food landscape assessment demonstrates the depth of knowledge they carry about the impacts of food insecurity among their communities and puts them in an important perspective to have on the task force.

We also work with Jade on the Food and Agriculture Action Coalition's (FAACTS) steering committee, which is a new coalition set out to build a just, sustainable, and holistic food system. Jade is also co-leading the Mutual Aid/Infrastructure subcommittee, which aims for a flexible, coordinated system of mutual aid so each stakeholder in our food system can mobilize to contribute to feeding our communities, even in times of an emergency.

I respectfully ask you for your consideration to add Jade to the SF Food Security Task Force. I am available anytime to discuss my support.

Thank you,



Shakirah Simley

Executive Director

JADE QUIZON

(415) 307-0272 • jvquizon@berkeley.edu

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

- Pie Ranch, Emerging Farmers Program; Pescadero, CA** June 2019 – September 2019
- Lived and worked full-time on farm participating in regular farm activities such as sowing, weeding, irrigating, harvesting and animal husbandry.
 - Engaged youth during educational workdays and discussed social change through agriculture.
- World Wide Opportunities on Organic Farms; Panama, Peru** November 2017 – March 2018
- Participated in a one-week biodynamic farming workshop.
- Friends of the Urban Forest** April 2015 – November 2016
- Healthy Trees and Safe Sidewalks Campaign Committee
 - FUF Advocates
- Surf for Life; Panama** March 2016

WORK EXPERIENCE

API Council

- Program Manager** August 2022 – Present
- Convene coalition members with food and nutrition programs.
 - Participate in food-related coalitions in San Francisco.
 - Build and manage a food justice portfolio and implement solutions in accordance with findings from food justice landscape assessment.

Genentech, Inc.

- Training Specialist** October 2018 – August 2022
- Assisted with transition to new learning management system. Continue to monitor the adoption progress and resolve arising issues.
 - Collaborate with client group stakeholders to ensure proper completion of training requests and troubleshoot learning management system issues.

Bi-Rite Family of Businesses

- Produce and Flower Clerk** May 2018 – May 2019
- Developed process to improve shift-to-shift communications.
 - Stocked, replenished and organized inventory with accuracy and efficiency. Managed proper and attractive produce and floral displays.

Genentech, Inc.

- Training Program Manager** January 2016 – August 2017
- Managed three training programs when the normal workload was one program allocated to each training manager.
 - Overhauled the onboarding process, collaborated with safety leaders to ensure critical training was reaching the intended audience, and designed a beginners public speaking course.

Training Coordinator

- March 2014 – December 2015
- Responsible for coordination and logistics of all site-wide training. Participated in projects that improved training administration processes.

Operational Excellence Rotation

- September 2013 – March 2014
- Optimized processes using a data-driven improvement cycle. Created a quality work environment through the 5S methodology.

Commercial Filling and Finishing Lead Technician

- December 2008 – September 2013
- Responsible for ensuring a team of 16 people maintained GMP compliance during the aseptic filling of commercial pharmaceutical products. Led a team of 6 in creation of new hire training materials.
 - Led a team of 25 people during the inspection and packaging of commercial pharmaceutical products.

EDUCATION

University of California, Berkeley
Master of Development Practice

September 2020 – June 2022

Urban Permaculture Institute
Permaculture Design Certificate

September 2018 – December 2018

University of California, Davis
Bachelor of Science, Biological Sciences

September 2004 – August 2008



Reimagining Food Security in San Francisco

Exploring approaches from other cities



Jade Quizon

Table of Contents

Context	1
Food Insecurity in the US	1
Food Insecurity in San Francisco	2
Food Policy Councils: a brief introduction	4
San Francisco Food Security Task Force	5
Problem Statement	6
Scope of Work	7
Methodology	8
Understanding the Context	9
Food Policy Councils: Purpose, Potential, & Lessons Learned	11
Results	13
Food Policy Councils Purpose	13
Feedback from San Francisco Community	14
Relationship to Government	17
Paid Staff and Annual Budget	20
Equity and Community Engagement	22
Models of Food Policy Work	25
Recommendations	30
Next Steps	30
Future State of Food Advocacy Work	30
Limitations	31
Works Cited	32
References	33
Acknowledgements	34

Context

Food Insecurity in the US

The USDA defines food security as “access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life” (USDA). Although most U.S. households are considered food secure, many households face difficulties when trying to obtain affordable, nutritious, and delicious food. These types of households tend to be lower in socioeconomic status and don’t have the money, time, or other resources to consistently ensure reliable access to

food. To address this issue, the federal government deploys food and nutrition assistance programs, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), to enhance food security. Despite the billions of dollars the federal government spends every year on these programs, the USDA found that 10.5% of households were still food insecure in 2020 (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2021). This equates to 13.8 million households or 38.3 million people .

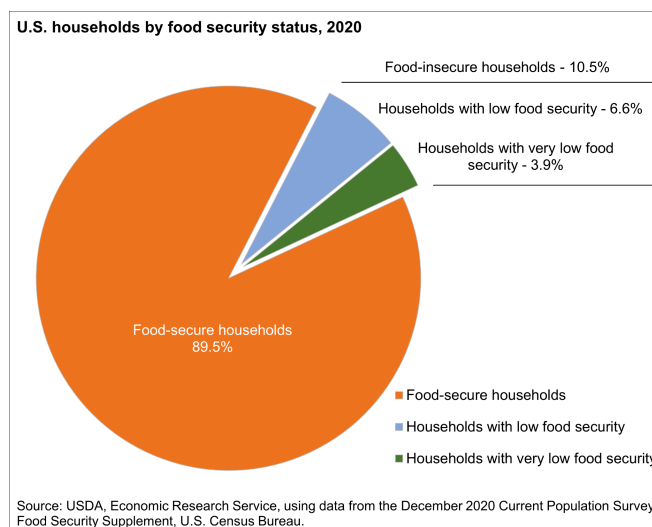


Figure 1. USDA ERS Household Food Insecurity Rates, 2020

Food insecurity is an important issue to address in part because of its known association with poor health outcomes. In a review conducted by Barbara Laraia, a link was identified between food insecurity and diabetes, and evidence is growing for its role in the development of chronic diseases (Laraia, 2013). In regards to children and their maternal caregivers, a qualitative study performed by Knowles et al. demonstrated that “food insecurity, with its associated trade-offs and mental health consequences, creates a cluster of hardships corresponding to toxic stress for children and adults” (Knowles et al., 2015). Other health consequences in children include anemia and asthma (Gundersen and Ziliak, 2015). In addition to negative health outcomes, food insecurity is also associated with behavioral issues, such as aggression, anxiety, depression, and suicide ideation (Gundersen and Ziliak, 2015). Considering

all of these negative health consequences, it is unsurprising that greater subsequent health care expenditures are also observed in food-insecure households (Berkowitz et al., 2018).

Food Insecurity in San Francisco

Hunger and food insecurity has been a persistent feature of San Francisco for decades. Mayor Diane Feinstein established a Task Force on Food and Hunger which first met in March 1984, “[b]ecause of the clear, undeniable and authoritative evidence of a food crisis both locally and nationally”. In response to this crisis, the San Francisco Food Security Task Force was established in 2005 through City Ordinance Article X. The task force was tasked with increasing participation in federally-funded nutrition programs and since its inception, they have published food security assessments and policy recommendations annually to improve the food security status of residents. It is worth noting that the task force defines food security as “the state in which all persons obtain a nutritionally adequate, culturally acceptable diet at all times through local non-emergency sources” (Food Secure and Hunger Free San Francisco). This definition builds upon the USDA’s definition of food insecurity and highlights the diverse population residing within the city. In 2013, the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution proclaiming that food is “a basic human right and essential for human health” and committing to a food secure and hunger free San Francisco by 2020 (Food Secure and Hunger Free San Francisco, Res. 447-13). Despite this, 1 in 4 San Francisco residents is still at risk of hunger due to low income and a high cost of living (2018 Food Security Assessment). For San Francisco, there are three elements of food security, which they adapted from the World Health Organization:

- *Food Resources*: “the ability to secure sufficient financial resources to purchase enough nutritious food to support a healthy diet on a consistent basis” (2013 Food Security Assessment 4). San Francisco’s high cost of living greatly impacts a person’s ability to ensure consistent access to nutritious food.
- *Food Access*: “the ability to obtain affordable, nutritious, and culturally appropriate foods safely and conveniently” (2013 Food Security Assessment 4).
- *Food Consumption*: “the ability to prepare healthy meals and the knowledge of basic nutrition, safety, and cooking” (2013 Food Security Assessment 4).

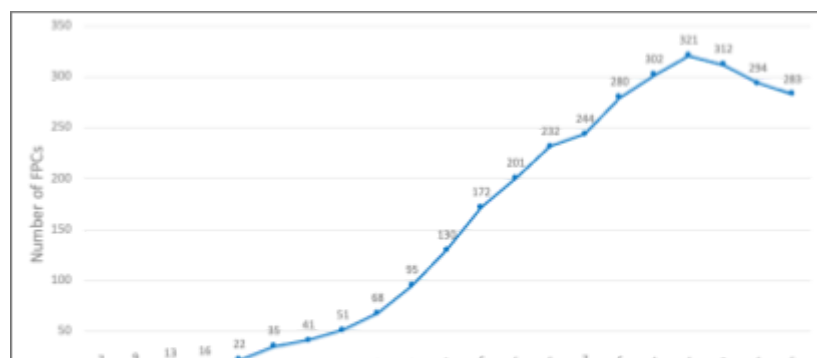
In order to develop effective policy recommendations that address gaps in San Francisco's food system, the task force first identified key issues by compiling data from federal, state, and local food programs. This data integration of demographic, health, and food and nutrition security information informed their *2018 Assessment of Food Security*. This assessment revealed an increase in the number of San Francisco residents struggling to afford basic needs compared to the 2013 assessment, citing economic conditions as the main cause. Groups that face an especially high risk for food insecurity include "transitional aged youth, people with disabilities, African Americans, Native Americans and Pacific Islanders" (2018 Food Security Assessment). Furthermore, other subgroups that face an increased vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity are "pregnant women, children, seniors, people experiencing homelessness, immigrants, people who have physical and mental health conditions" (2018 Food Security Assessment). These disparities and the known health consequences of food insecurity are the driving force behind San Francisco and the task force's efforts to address its root causes - low income, chronic health conditions, lack of affordable housing, a high cost of living, and structural racism.

Food Policy Councils: a brief introduction

Johns Hopkins University Center for Livable Futures maintains an extensive database tracking active food policy councils across the nation. They convene food policy councils through community of practice groups, conferences, and administer an annual survey. Because of their work and expertise, we use their characterization of food policy councils to define them:

"An organized group of stakeholders from various sectors that may be sanctioned by a government body or may exist independently of government, which works to address food system issues and needs at the local (city/municipality or county), state/provincial, regional or tribal nations levels through policy"

The first food policy council was created in Knoxville, TN in 1982 (DiGiulio, 2017), and the growing number of food councils since then demonstrates their potential to address serious food system issues. In addition to geographic focus, food policy councils



vary in organizational structure. According to Johns Hopkins University survey data, 34% are housed in a non-profit (e.g. a non-profit may serve as a fiscal agent or the council is a project of a non-profit), 25% are embedded in government, 21% are grassroots coalitions, 15% are non-profits, and 5% are embedded in a university (Santo et al., 2021). They are usually made up of a group of individuals representing all sectors of the food system, from food producers to food consumers, and work on a wide range of policies. The non exhaustive list of membership representation and policy priority areas below exemplifies their attempt to address food systems issues from a holistic food systems perspective:

Membership:

- Community
- Anti-hunger/emergency food
- Public Health
- Food production
- Government agency staff
- Economic development
- Social justice
- Food retail
- Food waste/disposal

Policy Priority Areas:

- Healthy food access (healthy food financing, food and nutrition incentives at farmers markets)
- Food procurement
- Land use planning
- Food labor
- Natural resources and management
- Transportation and Distribution
- Anti-hunger/anti-poverty

San Francisco Food Security Task Force

As previously mentioned, the San Francisco Food Security Task Force was assembled in 2005 through an ordinance housed under Administrative Code, Chapter 4, Article X, by the Board of Supervisors. The purpose of the task force is to increase participation in federally-funded food programs, like CalFresh, through recommendations on legislative action and city-wide strategies. They also offer advice to the Board of Supervisors on matters concerning funding and policy priorities to hunger and food security. Typically, the task force has to be reauthorized every 3 years, but they were recently reauthorized for 5 years pushing their sunset date to July 1, 2026.

One of the major outputs of the task force is a food security assessment. Assessments from the task force are available on their website for the years of 2013, 2018, and 2019. The assessments draw on data from a multitude of resources to create a comprehensive evaluation of the City and each district's key challenges and opportunities . As a result of these

assessments, the task force has been able to publish an extensive list of policy recommendations for the years of 2017, 2020, 2021, and 2022. The recommendations span local, state, and federal levels and address healthy food access, economic development, housing, and anti-hunger/anti-poverty. In addition to their assessments and recommendations, the task force convenes key stakeholders in the food system and keeps the issue of food security as a priority. They regularly present to the Board of Supervisors and Department Directors on their work.

The task force continuously looks for ways to improve their engagement with the community. Currently, the two formal ways this occurs is through their membership and public meetings. The task force is made up of 20 members, 11 of which represent community-based organizations serving food through various program types and 1 member from the public. They hold monthly meetings every first Wednesday of the month from 1:30 - 3:30 PT. These meetings are open to the general public and public comment is allowed after each agenda item. Since the pandemic, the meetings have been held virtually using Zoom and are advertised on their website and through emails. Representatives from community-based organizations are also invited to present to the task force on relevant assessments and other food-related initiatives.

While the task force is able to produce critical reports and recommendations, it does so under serious human, financial, and bureaucratic constraints. Budget for the task force is not built into any public funding resources, and funding for outputs, like the assessments, usually comes from members pooling limited time and resources. Additionally, the task force does not have any full-time dedicated staff nor a budget. The Department of Health is charged with providing clerical assistance and logistical support, but these responsibilities are not documented in anyone's job description. Another limiting factor is a byproduct of its position as a public body operating under another public body. Their positionality within government restricts the policies and programs it can advocate for - it cannot take a position on a policy that the City does not already support. Finally, it seems the continuity of the task force is person-dependent. The task force should be aware that this is a known threat to their success. In a report documenting lessons learned from a food policy council in Oakland, Alethea Harper et al. identify dependence on one strong personality as a reason for food councils' short lifespans (2009).

Problem Statement

The task force has existed in its current form since its inception in 2005, thus it is only natural that they should want to explore other organizational structures and evolve. Their conversations over the last couple of years involved strategic planning and envisioning of next steps for the group. This project directly supports two of their key strategic priorities: Sustainability and Adequate Community Resources. The task force defines “sustainability” as an increase in human and financial resources so that the task force can continue to deliver on its mandate to improve food security. Additionally, “adequate community resources” is defined as the realization of the recommendations set forth by the 2018 Assessment of Food Security Report. In addition to the task force’s limitations discussed above, representatives from community-based organizations report that commitment to resolving food insecurity issues is fragmented and inconsistent among elected officials, yet it is a priority for many. For example, one Supervisor plans to hire a third-party consultant to assess food security within their district only. This project addresses these priorities and challenges by asking the below key questions:

- What could a new food coordinating policy body look like? What other types of models exist, and what are their advantages and disadvantages?
- How can communities directly impacted by food insecurity lead the charge in ideating solutions to improve their situation and, consequently, the City overall? How can the relationship between the city government and community members improve?
- Where does the task force need more support? How can City officials be held accountable for advancing and supporting food work?
- How can food security be approached from a systems-level perspective?

Scope of Work

This project was carried over the course of a little more than 3 months from January 18th to May 6th, 2022 as part of the researcher’s final project requirement for their graduate degree in UC Berkeley’s Master of Development Practice (MDP). The goal of this project is to support the task force as they evolve into a new organizational structure by addressing the aforementioned questions. As a result, the project’s deliverables are the following:

1. A final written report that includes a written analysis of the research findings, recommendations, and next steps.
2. A final presentation to the SF Food Security Task Force.

This final report will be delivered to the client in fulfillment of the project's objectives. However, a final decision on a new organizational structure for the task force is not an expected outcome of the project. Examples from other food policy councils will be explored and a menu of options will be presented, but the final decision relies on the task force and community members. The findings and recommendations will be presented to the task force and general public before the end of May 2022 to garner more input and direction. Moreover, as the rest of the report will demonstrate, a hope of the researcher is to galvanize existing neighborhood and ethnic group food movements outside of the task force to form their own coalition and represent the greater population of food insecure residents in San Francisco. The combined forces of a strong community coalition and the task force can work together with the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to be more strategic when thinking about food insecurity.

Methodology

The project's methodologies were deployed for two reasons. The first was to understand the context the project is conducted under. The current operating structure of the task force, the food security status of San Francisco residents, the voiced concerns and desires of communities with lived experiences of food insecurity, and the stakeholders involved all influence the task force itself and the entity/ies that will follow them. The second reason is to understand how past and current food policy councils operate, how this impacts their ability to obtain financial and human resources, engage with communities, and the types of policies they can support. Figure 3 illustrates the researcher's steps to each methodology track, while details on resources and analysis processes used are described below.

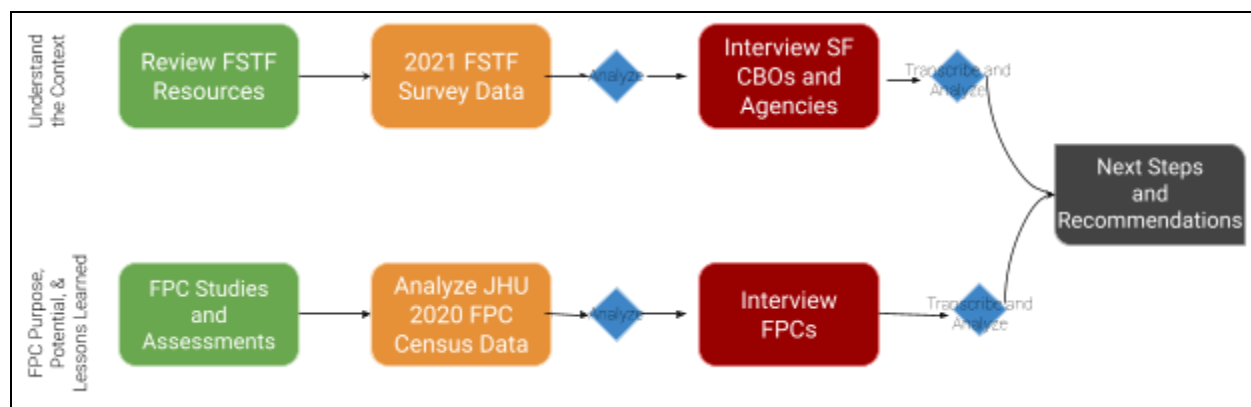


Figure 3. Schematic of Project Methodology

Understanding the Context

A plethora of documents were provided by the task force to understand how it operates, and what they have discussed and envisioned for themselves in the future. These documents take the form of meeting minutes, food security assessments, and recommendations presented to the Board of Supervisors. In addition to the documents, weekly meetings were scheduled with the task force’s vice-chair, Paula Jones, results from a survey administered by the task force to its members and individuals outside of the group were analyzed, and interviews were conducted with **five** agencies and organizations working on food systems issues. Table 1 aggregates the list of these organizations, the reasons for interviewing them, and the questions they were asked. Almost all were selected through consultation with the task force Vice-Chair based on their current involvement in food access, distribution, and knowledge that make them valuable sources of insight into working in food systems in the city.

Table 1: List of San Francisco-based Organizations and Agencies Interviewed

Name	Reason for Interviewing	Questions
San Francisco Human Services Agency (HSA)	At the beginning of the pandemic, in response to the crisis of food insecurity, a food unit was established in the Emergency Operations Center of Covid Command to help coordinate city-wide emergency food distribution. The Food Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What improvements can be made to the task force’s organizational structure so that it can facilitate more effective coordination across programs and engage the community more effectively?

	<p>Group is now a unit in HSA This agency has been identified by elected officials as a crucial node from which funding for programs and interventions can be disseminated (e.g. Food Empowerment Markets). The Food Coordination Group provides an monthly update at task force meetings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How do you envision HSA's role in addressing food insecurity? ● Does HSA have a community advisory body? ● How does HSA decide where to allocate their funds reserved for food work?
<p>Tenderloin Neighborhood Development Corporation (TNDC)</p>	<p>TNDC is an organization focused on homes, health and community voice. TNDC convenes a monthly meeting for the Tenderloin Food Security Collective. TNDC also operates a Health Corner Store Coalition. The Tenderloin Food Security Collective has presented to the task force.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What role should the City of San Francisco play in supporting food security? ● What would food sovereignty look like for residents? ● What is keeping neighborhood groups like the TNDC from convening with each other to amplify their voices?
<p>Asian Pacific Islander Council (API Council)</p>	<p>A non-profit coalition made up of 57 community-based organizations that provide linguistically and culturally proficient services to Asian Pacific Islanders. They recently completed and presented a landscape analysis report on the needs and opportunities for food justice in San Francisco's API communities. They presented their findings during a meeting of the task force.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What improvements can be made to the task force's organizational structure so that it can facilitate more effective coordination across programs and engage the community more effectively? ● What role should the City have in supporting food security and, more specifically, the hyper-local solutions they presented in their report? ● What are the City's barriers to engaging with the API community?
<p>Shakirah Simley</p>	<p>The Office of Racial Equity and the Human Rights Commission suggested that we interview the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What would food sovereignty look like for residents?

	Inaugural Director of the Office of Racial Equity. Shakirah has since moved on to become the Executive Director at Booker T. Washington Community Service Center, but prior to leaving she presented to the task force on the need for a shift to 'food sovereignty' instead of food security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What food council structure would support food sovereignty best? • What is the role of the City in progressing food sovereignty?
Mission Food Hub	Founded in May 2020 to provide culturally appropriate groceries for families who were affected by COVID-19. Their model has been widely recognized as a success and has been replicated in different neighborhoods. .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the role of the City in progressing food sovereignty? • What food council structure would support food sovereignty best? • What are the barriers keeping the City from adequately addressing food insecurity?

Food Policy Councils: Purpose, Potential, & Lessons Learned

Essentially, the same three steps, literature review, survey analysis, and interviews, were taken to learn more about the history of food policy councils in the US, understand trends as it relates to operating structure, and glean lessons learned from past and current food councils. Luckily, Johns Hopkins University maintains an annotated bibliography on existing, emerging, and needed research on food policy groups. The annotated bibliography includes non-peer-reviewed reports, unpublished dissertations, master's theses, and research projects. Many of the literature pieces were selected from this list in addition to a search on Google Scholar. Search terms used to find additional literature include "food policy councils" and "assessments on food policy councils."

As previously mentioned, Johns Hopkins University Center for Livable Futures administers an annual survey to their list of active food policy councils across the nation. At the researcher's request, they provided their raw data from their most recent survey capturing information from 2020. The survey was sent to the 490 councils they know to be active. Of the 490 that were contacted, they received 198 responses. In addition to their regularly asked questions regarding their operating structure, staff, budget, policy priorities, equity framework,

etc, they included questions about the impact of COVID-19. Since the impact of the ongoing pandemic is not a subject of this project, these responses were not analyzed. A simple bivariate analysis was used to see if any correlations between organizational type, staff, budget, and the use of an equity framework exist. The results are visualized using pie charts and stacked bar charts. During the interviews, a goal was to identify key features that, according to literature, impact the overall effectiveness of food councils. If the interview did not allow for the uncovering of these features, the researcher turned to their websites to acquire more information. A list of these features are below. Table 2 summarizes some of these characteristics for the food policy councils that the interviewees work for or with, while others can be found in the project results section. The food policy councils were selected for interviews either by Paula, were recommended by Johns Hopkins University, or were mentioned in case studies. These are considered "outstanding" food policy councils proficient at engaging their communities and leveraging government relationships.

- 1) How is the community involved?
 - a) Are they compensated for their time and contributions?
 - b) Are they members of the food policy body?
- 2) Is there a focus on food security or food sovereignty or something similar? How do these impact outcomes?
- 3) Governance structure
 - a) Non-profit (e.g., certified 501(c)3 or other 501(c) category)
 - b) Housed in non-profit (e.g., non-profit serves as fiscal agent or FPC is a project of a non-profit)
 - c) Grassroots Coalition
 - d) Embedded in Government (e.g., county or provincial organization)
 - e) Embedded in University (e.g. university/college or Extension office)
- 4) Staffing structure
- 5) Funding structure*
- 6) Membership
 - a) Who are the members?
 - b) How are they selected or appointed?
 - c) How long are their terms?
- 7) Impact evaluation methods
- 8) Strengths and weaknesses

** Less time was spent on determining funding structures since a concurrent project conducted by a fellow UC Berkeley GSPP student is underway.*

Table 2: List of Food Policy Councils Associated with Interviewees

State	City	Name	Org Type	Geographic Scale	Members	Staff
CA	Los Angeles	Los Angeles Food Policy Council	Housed in Non-Profit	County	400+	11
MD	Baltimore	Baltimore Food Policy Action Coalition	Embedded in Government	City/Municipality	60+	4
PA	Philadelphia	Food Policy Advisory Council	Embedded in Government	City/Municipality	30	1
CA	San Diego	San Diego Food System Alliance	Non-Profit	County	21	9
MD	Largo	Prince George's County Food Equity Council	Housed in non-profit	County	25	4
MD	Bethesda	Montgomery County Food Council	Non-Profit	County	25	11
TX	Austin	Austin-Travis County Food Policy Board	Embedded in Government	City and County	13	0

Interviews from the San Francisco-based organizations and food policy councils were transcribed using Otter.ai, a speech to text transcription and translation application using artificial intelligence and machine learning. The transcripts were reviewed using Thematic Analysis. Excerpts were pulled from the transcripts and categorized by theme in a spreadsheet.

Results

Food Policy Councils Purpose

The role of cities in developing healthful food systems is summed up well in Nevin Cohen's recent publication. If efforts are coordinated and targeted strategically, they have the potential to impact food safety, food access and security, and consumer food environments in a positive way. They can change laws that encourage the development of urban agriculture, driving food production within city limits. They can create price incentives so that consumers can easily opt for fruits and vegetables over highly processed foods. And they can increase participation in federal social welfare programs, like the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), or CalFresh as it is known to California residents. Moreover, Cohen posits that cities can influence global food systems by "advocating for national policies that address food

system sustainability and resilience, and leverage collective purchasing power to buy food that meets social and environmental goals” (Cohen, 2021). The Food Security Task Force in San Francisco aims to achieve all of these things, but are limited by their position as a political body operating within another public body. Additionally, the emergency response to hunger during the pandemic created new initiatives that engaged new stakeholders into the work (i.e. restaurants, food distributors, community organizations), and reinforced the need to take a system approach to food. The task force is seeking to transform how San Francisco organizes around food to enact transformative food systems change.

There is one concept that seems to encapsulate the struggles of not only the task force, but food policy councils nationally, and that is the “paradox of institutionalization.” This concept describes that the closer social movements are to being institutionalized, the more at risk they are of being constrained by bureaucratic controls. It is a paradox because close ties to the government can offer political legitimacy and more resources, but the question becomes, at what cost? While food policy

councils embedded in government may offer greater resources, they are usually restricted ideologically and have less autonomy over their own agenda when compared to independent organizations. This concept may explain why most active food policy councils today operate independently

from the government. According to Johns Hopkins University’s most recent survey data, only 25% of food policy councils are embedded within the government.

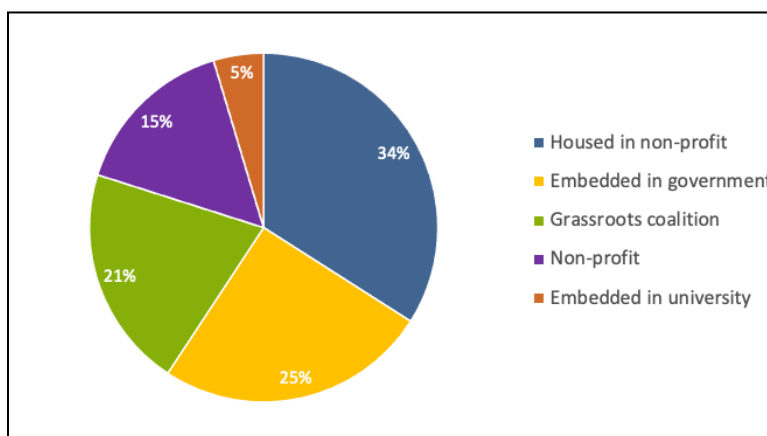


Figure 4. Johns Hopkins University Center for Livable Futures, FPC Census Survey 2020, FPC Organizational Type

Feedback from San Francisco Community

It is clear from the task force’s survey results and interviews with community-based organizations that there is much work to be done by the City of San Francisco. While it also has much to celebrate, especially in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, the community has

identified that improvements can be made to funding, community engagement, and program development. To illustrate the desire of the community, two word clouds were generated using responses from the task force's survey and transcriptions of interviews. Figure 5 is the word cloud generated from survey results by the qualitative analysis software, dedoose. Here it is evident that support needs to be heightened around program development. Program development is generally defined and encompasses demands to increase funding and staffing for existing programs (e.g. food pantries, food hubs, free meal programs, etc.). It also includes recommendations to loosen program eligibility requirements and enhance coordination between programs. The other standout demand is community engagement. The community wants more opportunities to provide input on solutions coming out of City government and wants to be part of the solution-making process. One respondent in particular calls for "more representation on the [task force] from community-based folks, more speakers/presentations from CBOs and mutual aid programs to share strategies and resources/support needs, and allow more space for critique and constructive feedback of programs run by City Departments and larger nonprofits."

Figure 5. SF Food Security Task Force Survey, Word Cloud



The trend continues from the interviews. Although the word cloud below (Figure 6) is heavy on the instances of “food” and “city”, another important word that frequently came up is “funding” (highlighted with a blue box in the image below). All of the interviewees acknowledged that an important role of the government is to fund existing local solutions. One respondent rightfully calls out the amount of money spent on hiring consultants and writing reports, and questions how many of the recommendations are actually implemented. The real solutions are coming from the community, as exemplified by neighborhood based food hubs and other innovative community driven efforts. One organization interviewed commented that the City’s role is to provide funding for experimentation and hyper-local policy innovation. Another interviewed organization stressed the need for cross-collaboration among existing neighborhood and ethnic food coalitions, but cites capacity and resources as barriers to moving forward. This is where the government can step in and offer resources (financial, human, meeting spaces) so the important organizing can happen at the community level.

Figure 6. Interviews with SF CBOs and Agencies, Word Cloud



Relationship to Government

Despite the fact that most food policy councils choose to operate outside of their local government, the data provided by Johns Hopkins University shows that most have at least one connection to the government. Connections to the government come in the form of (1) government employees serve as members of the council or participate in the meetings, (2) members of the food council are appointed by government officials, (3) elected officials serve as members of the food council, (4) the government supports the councils through in-kind donations of meeting spaces, staff support, research data, or provision of letter of support for a grant, (5) the food council was created by legislation, and/or (6) the government actively seeks advice from the council. Figure 7 shows that only 25 of the 198 respondents claim to have no ties to the government, while Figure 8 shows that most independent councils's connections to government are through government employees serving as council members and notably less receive financial support ("government support").

Another important statistic to observe is the frequency at which food policy councils are created through legislation. A surprising low number of food policy councils are codified through legislation. Only 31 of the Johns Hopkins University respondents report being created as a result of an ordinance, where 23 of them are embedded in government, 7 amongst non-profits, and 1 embedded in a university. This aligns with the task force's own history and demonstrates that government support should go beyond a written declaration.

When looking at the relationship between the interviewee's associated FPC and their local governments, connections are seemingly strong. All but one (Prince George's County Food Equity Council) of the food councils interviewed were created by legislation or with some sort of government

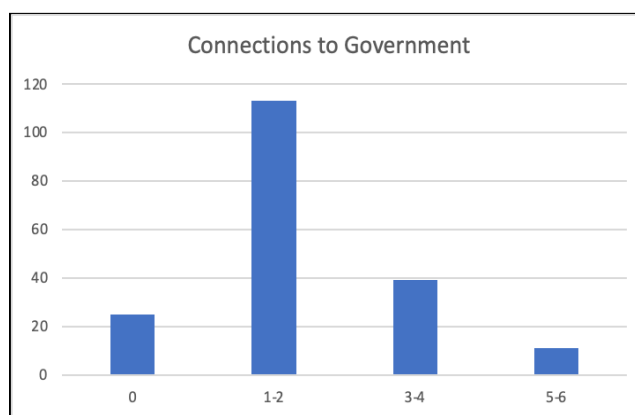
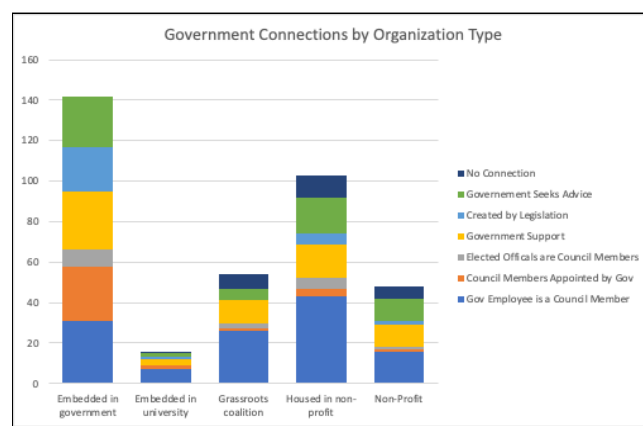


Figure 7. Johns Hopkins University Center for Livable Futures, FPC Census Survey 2020



support (monetary or directive). They were created either through an official ordinance, food charter, or as a recommendation from a Mayor-supported task force. The Los Angeles Food Policy Council started as a task force housed within the Mayor's Office, but has since spun off as an independent non-profit organization.

Figure 8. Johns Hopkins University Center for Livable Futures, FPC Census Survey 2020

The San Diego Food System Alliance was created at the recommendation of a third-party assessment initiated by the Mayor and one of its Supervisors. Montgomery County received seed funding from the government so they could hire a part-time coordinator to handle the logistics behind their convening. Table 3 summarizes the relationships of the interviewed councils and their local government.

Table 3. Interviewees' Associated Food Policy Councils and their Relationship to Local Government

FPC Name	Embedded in Gov?	If yes, how was it created?	Other Support from Government
Austin-Travis County Food Policy Board	Yes	Ordinance	N/A
Philadelphia Food Policy Advisory Council	Yes	Food Charter, but not part of City Charter	N/A
Baltimore Food Policy Action Coalition	Yes	Task force commissioned by Mayor	N/A
Los Angeles Food Policy Council	Initially yes, but now no	Started as a task force under Mayor's Office	N/A
Prince George's County Food Equity Council	No	N/A	Strong ties to Legislative Branch, County Agencies, and lower level staff
Montgomery County Food Council	No	N/A	\$25k seed funding granted from local gov
San Diego Food System Alliance	No	N/A	Alliance formed, in part, as a response to reccs from Urban-Rural roundtable convened by Mayor and County Supervisor

The one FPC that was not created out of the will of the government, Prince George's County, indicated that though they were not created by the government, they still have strong

ties to them through their Legislative Branch, County agencies, and other lower level staff. The result of these relationships is from Sydney Daigle's, the Food Equity Council Director, ability to develop and maintain networks. They created a "web of contacts" that is critical for them as an "outside" organization to ensure policies they are working on are implemented, and implemented with fidelity and in coordination with stakeholders outside of government. San Diego approaches their relationship with their government a little more cautiously, so they can maintain a level of *autonomy* over their agenda. They believe that a strong direct connection and affiliation with the government might restrict the nimbleness of the council and worry that the culture and management style of the government might influence the council. Although the Philadelphia Food Policy Advisory Council is embedded in government, they are looking for opportunities where they can break down silos to more effectively work on food issues. After interviewing City staff, they identified three target areas where cross-sector partnering can occur - Food Security and Public Benefits, Land Access and Ownership, and Supply Chain and Equitable Workforce Development. Regardless, all agree that their relationship to the government is crucial to getting the things they want done.

Paid Staff and Annual Budget

According to Johns Hopkins University, despite the criticality of paid staff to manage their work and advocate for policies, most do not have any. Only 44 of the 198 respondents answered that they have at least one paid full-time employee and 28 have less than one, or a part-time, employee.

Surprisingly, the data shows that nonprofits or food councils housed in a nonprofit are more likely to have paid staff than those embedded in the government, where 50 of the 108 responding nonprofits / housed in nonprofit organizations, and 18 of 49 responding councils embedded in government have at least one part-time paid employee. Figure 9 shows the percentage of responding organizations that have

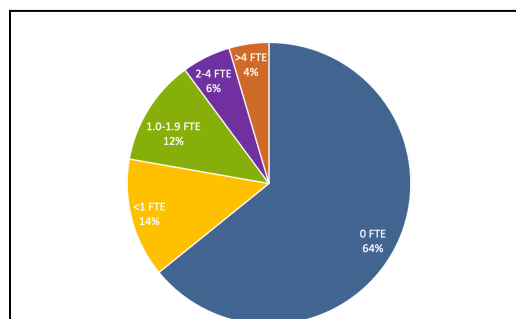


Figure 9. Johns Hopkins University Center for Livable Futures, FPC Census Survey 2020, Staff

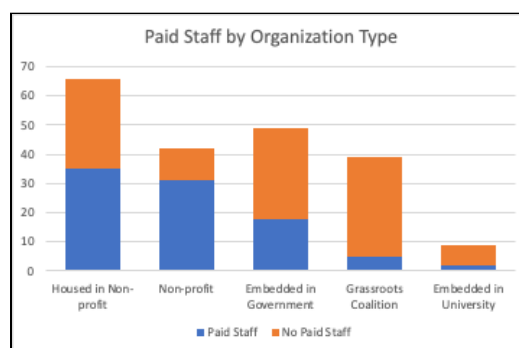


Figure 10. Johns Hopkins University Center for Livable Futures, FPC Census Survey 2020

paid staff, and Figure 10 shows which organizational types are more likely to have paid staff.

Of the food policy councils that were interviewed, only one, the Austin-Travis County Food Policy Board, does not have any paid staff. The City of Austin does, however, staff a Food Policy Manager who serves as the food policy expert to the Board, but the Board itself does not have any staff to help with meeting logistics. Refer to Table 2 for a summary of the interviewed food councils and their number of staff.

When looking at annual budgets, it is a wonder that food policy councils are able to accomplish as much as they have. A shocking 29% of respondents have zero budget, 34% have budgets between \$1 - 10,000, and only 11% receive over \$100,000. Figure 11 summarizes annual budgets by organizational type. Considering the amount of money it takes for a food security assessment and planning to be formally conducted within a geographic region, food council’s budgets need to be much bigger than they are. For example, the Austin City Council recently allocated \$500,000 for comprehensive food system planning. Almost all of the resources will be used on multiple phases of community engagement that will include paying participants, providing child care, and supporting translation services. For any city or county to enact substantial change with the involvement of community members, there should be a higher percentage of food councils with budgets over \$100,000. Table 4 offers a summary of the interviewed councils’ budgets and their sources of funding. Not all interviewees provided information (“no information”), while others were supplemented with figures found on their website (these figures are denoted by an “*”), or from the Johns Hopkins University survey (denoted by “JHU”).

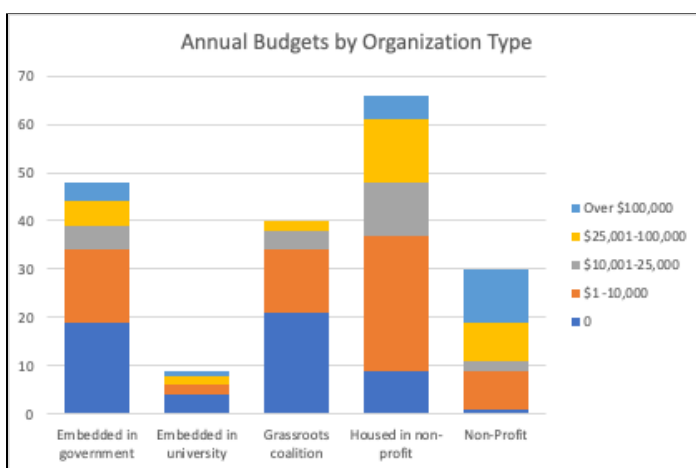


Figure 11. Johns Hopkins University Center for Livable Futures, FPC Census Survey 2020

For any city or county to enact substantial change with the involvement of community members, there should be a higher percentage of food councils with budgets over \$100,000. Table 4 offers a summary of the interviewed councils’ budgets and their sources of funding. Not all interviewees provided information (“no information”), while others were supplemented with figures found on their website (these figures are denoted by an “*”), or from the Johns Hopkins University survey (denoted by “JHU”).

Table 4. Interviewees’ Associated Food Policy Councils and their Annual Budgets

Food Council Name	Organizatio	Annual Budget	Notes about Funding Sources
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	n Type		
Los Angeles Food Policy Council	Housed in nonprofit	Over \$100,000 (JHU)	One-third of budget from City of LA Since they are fiscally sponsored, they need to fundraise an extra 12%.
San Diego Food System Alliance	Nonprofit	\$1.5 million	Grant received from USDA Regional Food System Partnership. Funding from government corporate sponsorship for events they host, gifts from high net worth individuals and big diversified foundations, the larger entity members, and small gifts from individuals. They are moving away from government contracts.
Baltimore Food Policy Action Coalition	Embedded in Government	\$25,001-100,000 (JHU)	No information
Montgomery County Food Council	Nonprofit	\$900,000	40% from County 7 - \$20,000+ contributions, including Montgomery County Council and philanthropic foundations* Small percentage from individual donations
Prince George's County Food Equity Council	Housed in nonprofit	\$25,001-100,000 (JHU)	\$100k from Department of Social Services \$25k - 100k annual grant from County Council \$250k from grants and contracts for projects like Food is Medicine Program Funding really started coming in after the pandemic
Philadelphia Food Policy Advisory Council	Embedded in Government	Over \$100,000 (JHU)	No information
Austin-Travis County Food Policy Board	Embedded in Government	\$0	No information

* Note: Government-staffed employees are not included in the food policy councils' annual budgets.

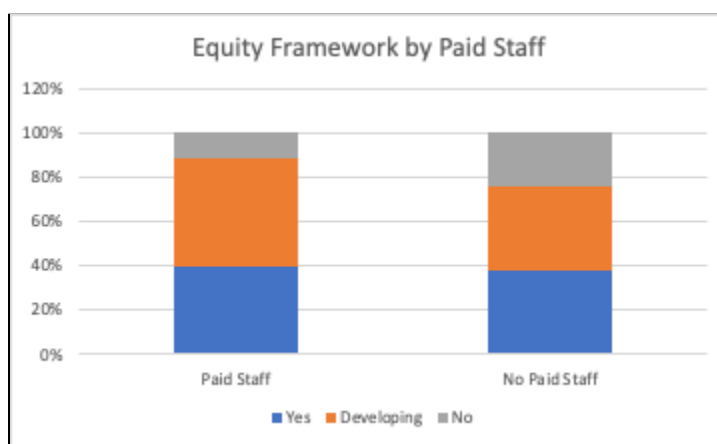
Equity and Community Engagement

There is extensive literature dedicated to the importance of involving concerned citizens from diverse backgrounds in the advancement of food security and other food systems issues through food policy councils. Lang asserts that they can "act, not just think, like citizens

with long-term commitments beyond the checkout counter/point of sale" (2003). Building upon this, Allen adds that the involvement of those with lived experiences of hunger and food insecurity is critical to the development of problem definitions and meaningful solutions (2013). It is the belief of the researcher that active engagement of impacted community members is crucial to challenging racial and social injustices existing in current food systems. It is therefore important to understand how food policy councils engage community members, particularly those with lived experiences of food insecurity, and which food councils actively address issues with an equity lens. Referring back to the Johns Hopkins University data, they asked food policy councils if they utilized a racial or social equity framework when making decisions, or if they are in the process of developing one. The answers to these questions are compared with staff, annual budget, and geographic focus area characteristics to see if relationships between them are observed.

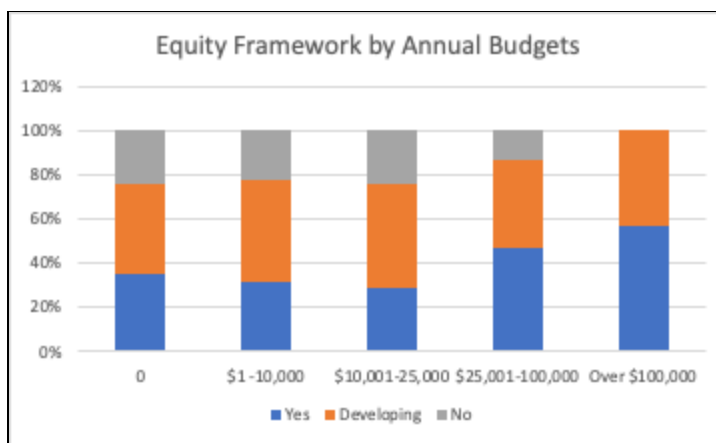
Surprisingly, there does not seem to be a distinction between food policy councils with paid staff and without paid staff when it comes to using a social or racial equity framework for decision-making (Figure 12). 89% of councils with paid staff and 76% of councils without paid staff use or are developing an equity framework. This is a promising finding as it demonstrates that the importance of using an equity framework is not lost on anyone working for a food policy council.

Figure 12. Johns Hopkins University Center for Livable Futures, FPC Census Survey 2020



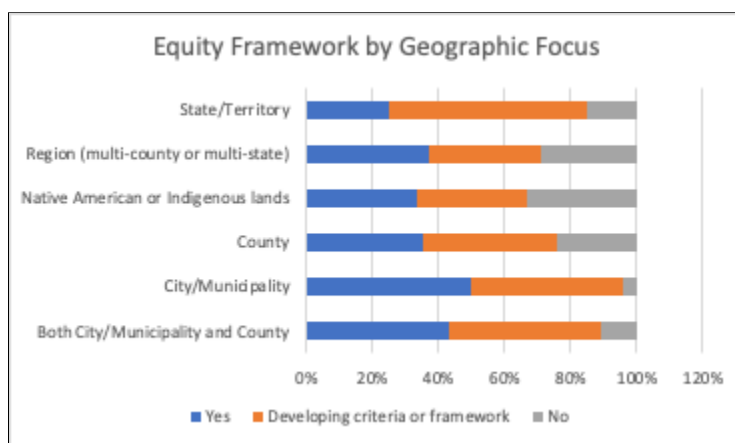
Interestingly, there does appear to be a relationship between annual budgets and equity frameworks. As annual budgets increase, the number of food councils not using an equity framework gradually decreases from 24 to 13%. Figure 13 demonstrates this trend.

Figure 13. Johns Hopkins University Center for Livable Futures, FPC Census Survey 2020



Finally, there also seems to be a distinction depending on geographic focus. There is a greater proportion of councils working at the City/Municipality level, 96%, that use or are developing an equity framework (Figure 14).

Figure 14. Johns Hopkins University Center for Livable Futures, FPC Census Survey 2020



From conversations with the interviewees, it became clear that input from the community is highly prioritized. Input usually comes from representatives of organizations working with communities impacted by food insecurity or directly from residents with lived experiences of food insecurity. Since it is the researcher's belief that problem and solution

identification should come from residents with lived experiences of food insecurity, the below table summarizes which interviewees are advised by a group of residents. If there is not an official resident advisory group, then other mechanisms of community engagement are described below.

Table 4. Interviewees' Associated Food Policy Councils and Community Engagement Mechanisms

Food Council Name	Org Type	Resident Advisory Group?	Other means of sourcing community input	If none, are there plans to develop community engagement?
Los Angeles Food Policy Council	House in nonprofit	No	Open membership model allows residents to join	Plans to offer trainings to residents so they can take on leadership roles in food sector
San Diego Food System Alliance	Nonprofit	Yes, Stewardship Committee	Launching a free, open membership for residents	N/A
Baltimore Food Policy Action Coalition	Embedded in Government	Yes, Resident Food Equity Advisors	N/A	N/A
Montgomery County Food Council	Nonprofit	Yes, Community Food Security Advisory Board	N/A	N/A
Prince George's County Food Equity Council	Housed in nonprofit	No	N/A	Assembling a patient advisory board for their Food as Medicine Program
Philadelphia Food Policy Advisory Council	Embedded in Government	Yes, members serve as individuals rather than representatives from their affiliated orgs	N/A	N/A
Austin-Travis County Food Policy Board	Embedded in Government	No	N/A	Yes, plans to create a community advisory board for residents only, not necessarily with

				organizational background.
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Models of Food Policy Work

Up to this point, this project has investigated important relationships between food policy councils' organizational structure, staffing, budgets, and relationships to government to understand how they impact their ability to incorporate community engagement and approach food systems issues with an equity lens. An important conclusion is that there is no "one size fits all" solution. Food policy councils are constantly evolving their structure and community engagement mechanisms to be more effective at eradicating systemic issues causing food insecurity. The seven food policy councils interviewed for this project demonstrate the variability among them, and it would be difficult to pinpoint any of them as superior over the other. The San Francisco Food Security Task Force itself has been acknowledged by many of the interviewees as an aspirational model. It is the researcher's belief that an important lesson is that food councils should focus on fostering political will and empowering residents to be food leaders.

With that said, the below schematics illustrate key groups working on food policy within each city and/or county in which the interviewees operate (Table 5). These offer a glimpse into important relationships, and provide the San Francisco Food Security Task Force information to guide them into their next phase. It is important to note that the inspiration for these schematics came from the Philadelphia Food Policy Advisory Council who conducted a similar research project of their own. Their ingenious design captures critical information and displays it in a palatable way.

Table 5. Schematics of Food Policy Organizing in Interviewees' Associated City/County

City or County	Food Council Name	Org Type	Schematic of City/County Food Organizing (arrows indicate leadership direction provided through staffing or)
Los Angeles County	Los Angeles Food Policy Council	House in nonprofit	<p>Los Angeles Food Policy Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400+ members • Open membership • 5 working groups: Good Food Economy, Good Food Purchasing Policy, Farm to School & Gardens, Food Waste Prevention & Rescue, Regenerative & Urban Agriculture • 11 staff <p>Center for Good Food Purchasing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spin-off non-profit created to nationally scale LAFFPC's Good Food Purchasing Policy <p>Los Angeles Food Equity Roundtable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-led by LA County and philanthropic partners • Coalition of leading cross-sector organizations • 22 members
San Diego County	San Diego Food System Alliance	Nonprofit	<p>Live Well San Diego</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interdepartmental County Group • Works toward a robust and resilient local food system that builds healthy communities, supports the economy, and enhances the environment <p>San Diego Food System Alliance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 staff • Launched a 10-year plan called Food Vision 2030 • Launching a free membership program to crowdsource jobs, volunteer opportunities, internships, events, and act as a central hub <p>Leadership Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 original co-founders • Representatives from leaders working in food systems • Recently dissolved to make way for Stewardship Committee <p>Stewardship Committee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 members • Representatives from organizations representing communities that have been historically disinvested in • Responsible for guiding the culture, principles, and practices of implementing the Food Vision 2030 • \$100 – 150/hour
Baltimore	Baltimore Food Policy Action Coalition	Embedded in Government	<p>Food Policy and Planning Division</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead strategic planning for food security responses • 4 positions • Food Policy Director, Food Access Planner, Food Resilience Planner, Food Systems Planner <p>Interagency Collaboration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 identified agencies • Economic & Neighborhood Development, Healthy & Community, City Operations, Government Relations <p>Food Policy Action Coalition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 members • Representatives of organizations working in the food system • Housed under Department of Planning <p>Resident Food Equity Advisors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lived experience • Convene on a specific topic • Selected based on passion for the issue • 6+ meetings • \$20/hour

<p>Montgomery County</p>	<p>Montgomery County Food Council</p>	<p>Nonprofit</p>	<p>Montgomery County Food Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 members • Represent a food system sector or community stakeholder partner • Two-year term • No compensation <p>Food Security Community Advisory Board</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 residents • Lived experiences of food insecurity • Leadership development track is compensated \$1k for a 10-month program <p>Maryland Food System Resiliency Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housed under Maryland Department of Emergency Management • Evolved from Food Security Task Force assembled during the pandemic • Co-chaired by MDEM's Acting Secretary and ED Montgomery County Food Council
<p>Prince George's County</p>	<p>Prince George's County Food Equity Council</p>	<p>Housed in nonprofit</p>	<p>Prince George's County Food Equity Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 staff • 25 members • Working groups work on food assistance, urban farms, food as medicine, farmers markets • Plans to create a Patient Advisory Board for Food as Medicine program, they will offer \$3000 for a 6-month period <p>Food Security Task Force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 members • Represent governmental, not-for-profit, faith-based, food providers, the university & health community, and the private sector • Launched by County Council during the pandemic to address issues related to demand and support of healthy food, food health connections, school meals, and overall food security • Food Equity Council provided support to staff the task force
<p>Philadelphia</p>	<p>Philadelphia Food Policy Advisory Council</p>	<p>Embedded in Government</p>	<p>Office of Sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administratively houses FPAC by managing staff, fundraising, and securing resources <p>Philadelphia Food Policy Advisory Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 staff • 30 members • Appointed residents from across the food system • Serve as individuals rather than representatives from their affiliated organizations

Austin and Travis County	Austin-Travis County Food Policy Board	Embedded in Government	<p>The diagram illustrates the structure and roles within the Austin-Travis County Food Policy Board. On the left, the Office of Sustainability (orange box) includes a Food Policy Manager who serves as the City's staff liaison and food policy expert to the Board. On the right, the Austin-Travis County Food Policy Board (grey box) consists of 13 members: 7 appointed by the City and 6 by County Commissioners, with no membership requirements.</p>
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Recommendations

Based on the findings above, the researcher has reached the below recommendations. It cannot be reiterated enough that there is no one right solution. It's important for the task force to continue exploring all of its options and envision how they will work in the context of San Francisco. The level of political will, community engagement, and active coordination among existing community-based organizations are all important contributing factors to their final decision. Regardless, it is important that the task force takes its next step in addressing system racism and other root causes of food insecurity to enhance the quality of life for all SF residents.

Next Steps

- **Continue advocating for full-time staff and a budget for the task force.**
 - Justification: The task force has been able to accomplish impressive feats, such as comprehensive food security assessments, hearings, and development of recommendations because of the time and effort of existing staff, volunteers from the task force and community members. In order to continue their work, dedicated staff and funding should be appropriately allocated.
 - Immediate next steps: Task force has requested for one full-time staff for the upcoming budget.
- **Cultivate more support from elected officials for food justice and a holistic approach to addressing food systems issues.**

- Justification: In their 2022 Recommendations, the task force is clear that “food insecurity is a result of many converging factors (structural racism, low wages, high cost of living, lack of affordable housing, among others) and it must be addressed through this broader perspective” (San Francisco Food Security Task Force, 2022)
- Immediate next steps: There are plans to conduct a special meeting with task force members and members of the community to present findings from this project. Further discussions addressing this topic will happen then, and they plan to present excerpts from this project to elected officials and department heads to demand more accountability from City leadership.

Future State of Food Advocacy Work

- The level of commitment from both the government and community can be strengthened. At the government level, accountability needs to be institutionalized. One way of making this happen is through the establishment of a Food Commission, which would be responsible for overseeing all food systems work and through which food policies would need to be vetted.
- At the community level, there is ample movement to draw upon. The lessons and solutions that have been galvanized during the pandemic. Their momentum can be reinforced through cross-collaboration with other community-based organizations.
- Acknowledging the above, at least one initiative in each category, government and community, should be pursued.
 - Government
 - Create a new Food Commission/Council to advise the City on food systems.
 - Create a new Office of Food
 - Office should be fully staffed Office should provide staffing support to the Commission/Council
 - Community
 - Establish a Resident Advisory Board
 - Initiated with support from the Mayor and City funding
 - Membership to include residents with lived experiences of food insecurity
 - Compensation must be offered to members
 - Resident Advisory Board advises the Office of Food and the Food Commission/Council
 - Establish a coalition of community and neighborhood organizations
 - Build upon efforts that already exist

- Consider avoiding the use of “security” and “policy” in the name. Potential replacements for “security” are “sovereignty,” “equity” or “justice”; however, the new advisory body should extensively research the meaning and intention behind the terms prior to adopting it so that co-optation of these alternative food movements can be avoided.

Limitations

This project does not come without its limitations and should be considered by the reviewer.

- Not all San Francisco stakeholders who should have a say in the future of food systems participated in this project. The below is a non exhaustive list of these stakeholders that should be included in future conversations.
 - Indigenous Community
 - African-American/Black Community
 - Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Community
 - Food Production Organizations
 - Food Production Organizations
 - Housing Agencies and Organizations
 - Faith-based Organizations
 - Organizations representing Children and Youth
- Most food policy councils do not evaluate their processes, outcomes, or impact of their work. This makes it difficult to assess their value in enacting change on the greater food system and creates an accountability gap. There are not any performance measures indicating whether one solution is working or not.
- The project’s researcher has limited experience working in food systems and with the task force. Those with extensive knowledge and expertise should be consulted when considering next steps.

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Acknowledgements

There are many people to thank for their support during the creation of this project. First and foremost, I would like to thank **Paula Jones**, Vice-Chair of the SF Food Security Task Force and Director of Food Security for the Department of Public Health. It is because of Paula's long-term commitment to the issue that the makings of this project was even possible. If only there were more Paula's of the world, then food insecurity would surely not be a systemic problem! I would also like to thank my academic advisor, **Suzanne Kelly-Lyall**, for her infinite wisdom and unwavering support. I surely would be lost without her and appreciate the time and effort she made for me on top of her many important responsibilities! I would also like to thank the below list of individuals for taking time out of their busy days to meet with Paula and me. They are true leaders in the food space and their contributions gave life to this project.

- Anne Palmer, Program Director, Food Communities & Public Health, Johns Hopkins University Center for a Livable Future
- Karen Bassarab, Senior Program Officer, Food Communities & Public Health, Johns Hopkins University Center for a Livable Future
- Darriel Harris, PhD, Johns Hopkins University Center for a Livable Future
- Cindy Lin, Manager Food Coordination Group, San Francisco Human Services Agency
- Shakirah Simley, Executive Director Booker T. Washington Community Service Center, and Inaugural Director at Office of Racial Equity
- John McCormick, Healthy Cornerstore Coalition Program Manager, Tenderloin Neighborhood Development Corporation
- Lina Sheth, Strategic Consultant, Asian Pacific Islander Coalition
- Erin Huie, Director of Policy, Asian Pacific Islander Coalition
- Roberto Hernandez, Founder, Mission Food Hub
- Christine Tran, Executive Director, Los Angeles Food Policy Council
- Taylor LaFave, Chief of Food Policy and Planning, Baltimore Department of Planning
- Wande Akinkuowo, Food Access Planner, Baltimore Department of Planning
- Lindsay Adams, Food Resilience Planner, Baltimore Department of Planning
- Kristin Schwab, Interim Manager, Philadelphia Food Policy Advisory Council
- Laura Crandall, Healthy Schools Specialist, Mayor's Office of Education
- Sona Desai, Co-Executive Director, San Diego Food System Alliance
- Elly Brown, Co-Executive Director, San Diego Food System Alliance
- Sydney Daigle, Director, Prince George's County Food Equity Council
- Julia Groenfeldt, Program Manager, Prince George's County Food Equity Council
- Heather Bruskin, Executive Director, Montgomery County Food Council
- Edwin Marty, Food Policy Manager, City of Austin

Rules Committee Statement
Food Security Task Force Application
Earl Campbell Barbee
03/20/23

Dear Rules Committee, esteemed colleagues, and public gallery,

Firstly, I would like to thank the Board of Supervisors and the Rules Committee for the honor and privilege of putting forth my application for membership on the Food Security Task Force. Secondly, I would like to apologize for not being with you in person today, I will be part of a Social Justice Pilgrimage to Alabama, with GLIDE and UCSF from 3/20-3/23. Below is a description of the journey and my mission submission for the pilgrimage application:

Since 2018 GLIDE's Center for Social Justice has taken a diverse cohort of individuals and groups to Alabama. In Alabama, we retrace the origins of racial injustice and to open our eyes to the injustices that continue today.

Together, we visit the many memorials and museums that tell the stories of enslavement and the through-line to contemporary mass incarceration. This pilgrimage is an immensely powerful experience for all participants. Many have discovered that when diverse people come together during the pilgrimage, common ground is found and they become allies in the struggle against racism. Participants gather multiple times in San Francisco before and after the journey, coalescing as a group and harnessing a collective fire for justice.

My mission of purpose statement for the Alabama application:

Currently I am working towards my doctorate in a Transformative Social Change program, and much of my coursework and research often intersects with that of the Transformative Social Justice and Restorative Justice programs. Through this work I am focused on building a deeper understanding of underserved communities and empathic strategies to effect change. My awareness of my own privileges compels me in this work to make an impact in the restorative and reparative process in communities of color, particularly Black communities that have experienced centuries of systemic injustice. I also believe that it is my responsibility to learn the history of atrocities that is based in fact and evidence rather than politics or revisionist history, and to bear witness to the injustices that continue to affect communities of color and the marginalized today.

This event was planned months ago, well before this hearing was scheduled, so again I apologize for not being with you today.

Why I would like to serve on the Food Security Task Force.

I would like to tell you a little bit about why I would like to join the Task Force. Growing up in a broken home, I experienced periods of food insecurity as a teenager. By the USDA's standards, we would have been classified as a household that experienced a level of "Marginal Food

Security”, concerned that food would run out before being able to afford more. In my twenties, I began a thirty-two-year career in restaurants, mostly in the kitchen, which essentially ended my food insecure experience.

As I look at my career path and personal social mission, I look to addressing food insecurity. I look at it in three parts:

1. Action- I manage the Daily Free Meals Program at GLIDE SF, serving our community.
2. Finding the gaps: I am currently researching food insecurity as a third year PhD student in a Transformative Social Change at Saybrook University.
3. Working on Policy- Which I hope to do as part of this task force.

I plan on spending the rest of my work and personal life serving my community and working on community food systems and making an impact on how we as San Franciscans address food insecurity.

Again, thank you for taking the time to review my comments and application. I very much appreciate this opportunity to thoughtfully address food insecurity in our communities.

Be well,

Campbell Barbee

From: [Campbell Barbee](#)
To: [Dorsey, Matt \(BOS\)](#); [Walton, Shamann \(BOS\)](#); ashsha.safai@sfgov.org; [Young, Victor \(BOS\)](#)
Cc: [Validzic, Ana \(DPH\)](#); [Jones, Paula \(DPH\)](#); [Tam, Madison \(BOS\)](#); [Burch, Percy \(BOS\)](#); [Barnes, Bill \(BOS\)](#); [Eleana Binder](#); [Wes Saver](#)
Subject: Rules Committee Hearing- Membership Application (Earl Campbell Barbee)Will not be Present
Date: Saturday, March 18, 2023 9:10:56 PM
Attachments: [McGovern Letter](#)
[Task Force1.docx](#)

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

Good evening,

My name is Campbell Barbee, I am the Daily Free Meals Program Manager at GLIDE and I have an application before the Rules Committee for Food Security Task Force member on 3/20. Unfortunately, I will be in Alabama on a Social Justice Pilgrimage with Glide and UCSF. I have attached a short document explaining my absence and reason for wanting to join the Task Force. I have also attached letter of support from Congressman Jim McGovern, whom I have had the pleasure of interacting with and working with his office on hunger. Also, Wes Saver, from our Center for Social Justice at GLIDE, will be calling in to offer his support of my application as well. I am currently waiting for another letter of support from one of our clients, but he does not always have access to a computer.

As I spell out in the attached document, I am very passionate about addressing food insecurity in our communities and am both humbled and excited at the possibility to work with my colleagues and the Board of Supervisors on this very important issue, which hits close to home for me.

Chairman Dorsey, your office should receive a hard copy of the McGovern letter sometime in the coming week. I am also very much aware of the support some of the Board and Rules Committee has shown for GLIDE over the years and for that I am eternally grateful.

In community and appreciation,

Campbell Barbee

This email and any files transmitted with it are confidential and intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to which they are addressed. If you have received this email in error please notify the sender. Please note that any views or opinions presented in this email are solely those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of Glide. Finally, the recipient should check this email and any attachments for the presence of viruses. GLIDE accepts no liability for any damage caused by any virus transmitted by this email.

From: [Campbell Barbee](#)
To: [Young, Victor \(BOS\)](#)
Subject: Fwd: Letter of Support / CAMPBELL BARBEE / Food Security Task Force - SF
Date: Saturday, March 18, 2023 9:35:27 PM

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

Evening,

Here is the second letter of support I mentioned in my previous email. I wasn't sure if I needed to send it to everyone. Thank you and please feel free to contact me with any questions.

Be well,

Campbell
Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

From: glen le <glenle777@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, March 18, 2023 9:23:45 PM
To: Campbell Barbee <cbarbee@glide.org>
Cc: glen le <glenle777@gmail.com>
Subject: Letter of Support / CAMPBELL BARBEE / Food Security Task Force - SF

To Whom This May Concern:

This is a Letter of Support on behalf of CAMPBELL BARBEE, in his application for membership in the Food Security Task Force in San Francisco.

As the Manager of the Daily Free Meals Program at Glide Church in San Francisco, CAMPBELL BARBEE has demonstrated professionalism and compassion in fulfilling the role of his mission fully. Observing and working with him, he employs a hands-on approach to the variety of tasks that the Daily Free Meals Program at Glide demands, and he faithfully performs those needed tasks however minute, menial, encompassing, or complex. His efforts cover both the breadth and detail of the endeavors before him.

In this capacity, he has experience acting both individually and in concert with others as a team. On any given time period, he has participated in tasks involving team planning and scheduling, receiving of product, meal prep, cooking, packaging, serving, clean-up, and performance reviews. As a manager, he also interacts interdepartmentally within Glide, and various outside parties including donors and governmental agencies performing inspections. Most importantly, he has ably and compassionately served the very challenged clients, who in their great need, are the recipients of the Glide meals effort.

Apart from his ability to responsibly perform his role professionally, it is his ability to listen to, consider, and empathize, the needs of others around him that brings great value. He has earned and retains the respect and appreciation of Glide management, staff, volunteers, donors, and clients. He is one to be entrusted with confidence.

Accordingly, the membership application of CAMPBELL BARBEE to the Food Security Task Force in San Francisco is supported and encouraged.

Sincerely,

Glen Le
Volunteer/Client at Glide Church

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March 20, 2023

San Francisco Board of Supervisors
Rules Committee
City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA. 94102-4689

**RE: Agenda Item #3, 230290: Appointments, Food Security Task Force
Support the Application of Ms. Jade Quizon**

Dear Chair Dorsey, Vice Chair Walton, and Supervisor Safai,

On behalf of the Bayanihan Equity Center (BEC), I would like to express my support for the application of Ms. Jade Quizon to fill one of the San Francisco Food Security Task Force Seat - the seat reserved for a representative from a community-based organization that provides nutritional support and increases the food security for San Francisco residents.

The BEC offers Immigrant Food Assistance (IFA) in partnership with the SF-Marin Food Bank and Supplemental Grocery Program (SGP) - a program funded by the Human Services Agency. IFA and SGP provides weekly and biweekly distribution respectively to over 200 low-income households with culturally appropriate food.

Recognizing food insecurity in the API community, Ms. Quizon has been convening a small group of API Council members with food and nutrition programs, including BEC, to learn about the challenges and means to support and improve our programs. Ms. Quizon is instrumental in building the group's relationship with SF-Marin Food Bank to discuss ways to expand their partnership with CBOs, to provide culturally-relevant food items and to give mutual support for advocacy efforts around food security; it is without a doubt that Ms. Quizon's ability to lead our group ensures that programs are structured and supported effectively and efficiently. Consequently, Ms. Quizon's experience will be an asset to the task force.

I respectfully ask the Rules Committee to consider Ms. Quizon's application to the San Francisco Food Security Task Force. Please do not hesitate to contact my office should there be questions regarding this letter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Luisa M. Antonio".

Luisa M. Antonio
Executive Director

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