

[Administrative Code - Food Purchasing for Hospitals and Jails]

Ordinance amending the Administrative Code to revise the goals and reporting requirements for food purchasing by the Department of Public Health and the Sheriff's Department for City hospitals and jails; and eliminating the sunset date such that the program's standards and reporting requirements will remain in effect indefinitely.

NOTE: **Unchanged Code text and uncodified text** are in plain Arial font.
Additions to Codes are in *single-underline italics Times New Roman font*.
Deletions to Codes are in ~~*strikethrough italics Times New Roman font*~~.
Board amendment additions are in double-underlined Arial font.
Board amendment deletions are in ~~strikethrough Arial font~~.
Asterisks (* * * *) indicate the omission of unchanged Code subsections or parts of tables.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco:

Section 1. Chapter 21D of the Administrative Code is hereby amended by revising Sections 21D.1, 21D.2, 21D.3, 21D.4, and 21D.5, and deleting Section 21D.6, to read as follows:

SEC. 21D.1. FINDINGS.

(a) In 2009, Mayor Gavin Newsom issued Executive Directive 09-03, entitled "Healthy and Sustainable Food for San Francisco," declaring the City's commitment to increasing the amount of healthy and sustainable food, and including a series of principles to guide the directive that addressed economic and environmental sustainability, social responsibility, healthy food accessibility, and more.

(b) In 2016, the San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) adopted Good Food Purchasing Standards, and has continued its commitment to improving the district's food purchasing.

1 According to a 2025 Center for Ecoliteracy Report titled, “Fresh from California: Building Resilient
2 Farm to School Programs and Serving School Meals Kids Love,” 43% of food served within school
3 districts in the San Francisco Bay Area is California grown. SFUSD and Bay Area schools serve as
4 examples of the progress and impact that entities can make with continued commitment to Good Food
5 Purchasing Standards.

6 ~~(cb) City stakeholders, including the Board of Supervisors, Department of Public Health~~
7 ~~(DPH), and Sheriff’s Department, have been engaged for several years in planning to include more~~
8 ~~values-based food procurement in the City’s hospitals and jails.~~ In January 2018, a Board of
9 Supervisors committee held a hearing on ~~the subject~~ the development of good food purchasing
10 policies (Board File No. 170843), and in June of that year the Board adopted a resolution
11 (Res. No. 191-18) urging the Department of Public Health (DPH) and the Sheriff’s Department to
12 conduct a baseline assessment of existing food vendors to evaluate their alignment with the
13 Good Food Purchasing Standards of the Center for Good Food Purchasing. As of the end of
14 2019, baseline assessments of the City’s hospital and jail food procurement to assess
15 alignment with values-based procurement ~~were have been~~ completed by the Center for Good
16 Food Purchasing in partnership with DPH and the Sheriff’s Department. These assessments
17 are on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in Board File No. 200244, ~~for the~~
18 ~~ordinance establishing this Chapter 21D.~~

19 (d) In 2020, the Board of Supervisors enacted this Chapter 21D requiring DPH and the
20 Sheriff’s Department to procure food for City hospitals and jails in alignment with the Good Food
21 Purchasing Standards.

22 (e) In 2021, then Mayor London Breed presented an updated Climate Action Plan based on
23 research coordinated by the Department of the Environment. The 2021 Climate Action Plan identified
24 10 key climate solutions, one of which is Responsible Production and Consumption, which involves
25 “[r]educing the carbon footprint of the food system by reducing waste, promoting climate-friendly

1 diets, and getting excess food to communities in need.” The second point of this key strategy—
2 promoting climate friendly diets—directly aligns with Good Food Purchasing Program Standards,
3 which aim to reduce meat consumption and shift institutions to purchase more locally grown,
4 sustainably produced food products.

5 (f~~e~~) Cities and other public entities across the United States have adopted “Good
6 Food Purchasing Standards,” including: Los Angeles Unified School District (2012); City of
7 Los Angeles (2012); San Francisco Unified School District (2016); Oakland Unified School
8 District (2016); Chicago Public Schools, Chicago Park District, and the City of Chicago (2017);
9 Cook County, Illinois (2018); Washington, D.C. Public Schools (2019); Cincinnati Public
10 Schools (2019); City of Boston, including Boston Public Schools (2019); and Austin
11 Independent School District (2019); San Francisco (2020); Santa Clara (2021).

12 (g) In a May 2023 University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources report
13 entitled “Farm to Corrections: Opportunities & Challenges in Integrating California-Grown Produce
14 Into the State Prison System,” the authors opine that poor nutrition in state carceral facilities increases
15 the risk for poor physical and psychological health outcomes, leading to increased long-term health
16 care costs, which impact individuals, facilities, and surrounding communities.” Investing in the day-to-
17 day health of the incarcerated population can lead to significant savings in the long run.” The San
18 Francisco Food Security Task Force’s report for 2025 included recommendations that aligned with this
19 finding, noting that nutrition and food security are directly tied to health and that access to healthier
20 food can decrease health care costs.

21 (h~~d~~) The Good Food Purchasing Program, as established by the Center for Good
22 Food Purchasing, ~~aims to~~ support~~s~~ public institutions in transforming the way they purchase
23 food, by creating a transparent and equitable food system built on principles of ~~social justice~~
24 ~~and racial~~ equity, accountability, and transparency, and rooted in five core values: local
25 community-based economies; environmental sustainability; valued workforce; animal welfare;

1 and community health and nutrition. Each of the five value categories has a baseline standard
2 ~~that for~~ institutions ~~to~~ must meet in order to be considered a “Good Food Leader Provider.” A
3 copy of the Good Food Purchasing Program is on file with the Clerk of the Board of
4 Supervisors in File No. 200244 ~~for the ordinance establishing this Chapter 21D~~. These standards
5 are based on third-party certifications ~~that have been~~ ranked by national experts in each
6 category. The program allows institutions to assess their food vendors’ alignment with the
7 good food purchasing standards, and sets multi-year goals for meeting the baseline
8 standards, with flexibility to prioritize some categories over others. The five value categories
9 are as follows:

10 (1) Local and Community-Based Economies: Support ~~diverse, family and cooperatively~~
11 ~~owned,~~ small and mid-sized agricultural and food processing operations within the local area
12 or region, including those owned by people who have experienced negative systemic social and/or
13 economic impacts.

14 (2) Environmental Sustainability: Support ~~source from~~ producers that employ
15 sustainable production systems ~~that~~ reduce or eliminate synthetic pesticides and fertilizers;
16 improve ~~avoid the use of hormones, routine antibiotics, and genetic engineering; conserve and~~
17 ~~regenerate~~ soil health and carbon sequestration ~~water; protect and enhance wildlife habitats and~~
18 ~~biodiversity; and~~ reduce fossil fuel inputs and protect water resources; support biodiversity and
19 ecological resilience; reduce ~~on-farm energy and water consumption, food waste, and greenhouse~~
20 gas emissions; and reduce or eliminate single use-plastics and other resource-intensive packaging.
21 ~~Reduce menu items that have high carbon and water footprints using strategies such as plant-forward~~
22 ~~menus that feature smaller portions of animal proteins in a supporting role.~~

23 (3) Valued Workforce: Source from producers and vendors that provide a dignified
24 livelihood, which includes respect for the right to organize, safe and healthy working conditions,
25

1 and fair compensation for all food chain workers and producers, from production to
2 consumption.

3 (4) Animal Welfare: Source from producers that provide healthy and humane
4 conditions for farm animals, and reduce the number of animal products purchased and served by
5 shifting toward plant-based foods.

6 (5) Community Health and Nutrition: Promote health and well-being by offering
7 generous portions of vegetables, fruit, whole grains, and minimally processed foods, while
8 reducing salt, added sugars, saturated fats, and red meat consumption, and eliminating
9 artificial additives. Improve equity, affordability, accessibility, and consumption of high quality,
10 culturally relevant good food in all communities.

11 (*ie*) Many of the aforementioned value categories, including not only Environmental
12 Sustainability, but also Local and Community-Based Economies, are critically connected to the
13 City's efforts to combat climate change. While the City's efforts have focused on reducing
14 emissions through strategies via transportation, buildings, and zero waste as documented in
15 the Department of the Environment's July 2019 "Focus 2030: A Pathway to Net Zero
16 Emissions" report, and the 2021 updated Climate Action Plan, reducing meat consumption and
17 increasing plant-based diets ~~is~~are an important strategy to curb climate change, evidenced by
18 the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's "Climate Change and Land"
19 Special Report (IPCC, 2019: Climate Change and Land: an IPCC special report on climate
20 change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and
21 greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems).

22 (*if*) DPH serves approximately 65,000 meals per day (approximately two million per
23 year) and the Sheriff's Department serves approximately 4,200 meals per day (approximately
24 1.5 million per year). Given the large amount of money spent by these departments on
25

procurement of food, their adherence to a Good Food Purchasing Program will likely positively influence their vendors to adopt practices consistent with Good Food Purchasing Standards.

SEC. 21D.2. GOOD FOOD PURCHASING STANDARDS.

In the procurement of food for City hospitals operated by DPH (Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital and Laguna Honda Hospital) and jails operated by the Sheriff's Department, the City shall strive to adhere to the vision and values of the Good Food Purchasing Standards, as stated in subsection 21D.1(~~dh~~).

SEC. 21D.3. GOALS FOR HOSPITALS.

To implement Good Food Purchasing Standards, DPH shall seek the following:

(a) Local ~~and Community Based~~-Economies: To ~~build from the baseline~~~~achieve baseline~~ goals set forth in the 2019 DPH Good Food Purchasing Standard baseline report ~~by January 1, 2021, DPH will through~~ developing a Request for Proposals that reflects the Good Food Purchasing pillars, ~~and awarding~~ a contract to a local produce vendor, and ~~maintain~~ sourcing of at least 15% of food from very large family-owned producers (as defined by United States Department of Agriculture standards) within 250 miles, ~~source 5% of food from medium/small farms by January 2027, and increase sourcing from medium/small farms to 10–15% by January 2028.~~

DPH shall actively pursue extra points towards baseline goals by planning to purchase at least 1% cumulatively of food from vendors that are Socially Disadvantaged, Beginning, Limited Resource, Veteran, or Disabled Farmers/Ranchers by January 1, ~~2027~~2022.

(b) Environmental Sustainability: To ~~build from the baseline~~~~achieve baseline~~ goals set forth in the 2019 DPH Good Food Purchasing Standard baseline report ~~by January 1, 2022, by January 1, 2026, DPH will purchase~~ing 100% of meat derived from animals raised without the routine use of medically important antimicrobial drugs for disease prevention purposes. DPH

1 shall achieve a 4% carbon and water footprint reduction by January 1, 2028~~1~~, and a 20%
2 carbon and water footprint reduction by January 1, 2029~~5~~. DPH shall ~~take~~continue other
3 measures to ~~maintain~~achieve environmental sustainability, including review and revision of
4 menus (by January 1, 2026~~1~~), ~~continuation~~implementation of Meatless Mondays, ~~(by January 1,~~
5 ~~2021), eliminating use of~~ and maintaining removal of disposable water bottles in facilities~~(by~~
6 ~~January 1, 2021), and optimizing waste recovery systems to reduce waste (by January 1, 2023).~~

7 (c) Valued Workforce: To ~~build from the baseline~~achieve baseline goals set forth in the
8 2019 DPH Good Food Purchasing Standard baseline report ~~by January 1, 2021, by January 1,~~
9 ~~2026, DPH will~~through ~~encourage~~ing all vendors to commit to full compliance with labor law
10 and ~~working~~ing to prevent labor law violations from occurring, for both Laguna Honda Hospital
11 and Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital. Starting in January 2027, DPH will share
12 publicly the status and findings of its outreach to vendors regarding labor violations to increase
13 transparency from vendors.

14 (d) Animal Welfare: To ~~build from the baseline~~achieve baseline goals set forth in the
15 2019 DPH Good Food Purchasing Standard baseline report ~~by January 1, 2023, DPH~~through
16 will evaluate~~ing the its~~ the ~~its~~ menus for opportunities to decrease meat use (by January 1, 2026~~1~~),
17 ~~purchasing~~ing 105% of total food purchases from animal welfare certified products (by January
18 1, 2028~~3~~), and ~~decrease~~ing animal product purchase volume by 15% and ~~replace~~ing it with
19 plant-based foods (by January 1, 2027~~3~~).

20 (e) Community Health and Nutrition: To ~~build from the baseline~~achieve baseline goals set
21 forth in the 2019 DPH Good Food Purchasing Standard baseline report ~~by January 1, 2021, by~~
22 ~~January 1, 2026, DPH will~~through ~~offer~~ing free drinking water, ~~conducting~~ing an analysis of
23 products with regards to trans-fat and whole grains, and further refining nutrition goals specific
24 to a safety net hospital setting.

(f) Additional actions to achieve the above goals include: ~~development of a departmental sustainability policy to guide purchasing decisions;~~ examination of opportunities for joint procurement for the two hospitals; development of specifications for the department's dairy and eggs contracts to comply with Good Food Purchasing Standards; development of specifications for the department's meat contracts to comply with Good Food Purchasing Standards; and education of vendors on Good Food Purchasing Standards.

SEC. 21D.4. GOALS FOR JAILS.

To implement Good Food Purchasing Standards, the Sheriff's Department shall seek the following with respect to jails:

(a) Local ~~and Community-Based~~ Economies: To ~~build from the baseline~~ ~~continue to meet the baseline~~ goals set forth in the 2019 Sheriff's Department Good Food Purchasing Standard baseline report, ~~by January 1, 2026, the Sheriff's Department will~~ ~~with more than 20% of the department's total food expenditures meeting the criterion of being locally sourced at Good Food Purchasing Standards Level 1. The Sheriff's Department's goal is to~~ increase its local food spending allocation from ~~15~~20% to ~~24~~40% on vendors who are large- or medium-scale operations, family- or cooperatively-owned, and within 250 miles of San Francisco (Good Food Purchasing Standards Levels 2 and 3), by January 1, 2027~~3~~.

(b) Environmental Sustainability: To ~~build from the baseline~~ ~~achieve~~ goals set forth in the 2019 Sheriff's Department Good Food Purchasing Standard baseline report ~~by January 1, 2022, by January 1, 2026, the Sheriff's Department will~~ ~~through spending~~ at least ~~10~~5% of the department's total food expenditures on products grown without the use of pesticides and/or that have received one or more of the nationally-recognized certifications referenced in the Good Food Purchasing Standards Level 1, or ~~reducing~~ ~~the~~ carbon and water footprint of food purchases by at least 4% after January 1, 2027~~2~~ (with the goal of doubling ~~within two~~ ~~the next~~

1 years), increasing purchasing of products derived from animals raised without the routine use
2 of medically important antimicrobial drugs for disease prevention purposes to 25% by January
3 1, 2028, and ensuring each year ongoing that no seafood purchases are listed as “avoid” by
4 Monterey Bay Seafood Watch Guide (or other similar environmental monitoring body whose
5 standards may be substituted by the Purchaser).

6 (c) Valued Workforce: To build from the baseline ~~achieve~~ goals set forth in the 2019
7 Sheriff’s Department Good Food Purchasing Standard baseline report ~~by January 1, 2022, by~~
8 January 1, 2026, the Sheriff’s Department will prioritize ~~through spending at least 5% of the~~
9 ~~department’s total food expenditures on products supplied by~~ vendors with a social responsibility
10 policy that prioritizes non-poverty wages for their employees, labor peace agreements, safe
11 and healthy working conditions, prohibition of child labor, employment benefits, and policies to
12 prevent sexual harassment/assault, a Good Food Purchasing policy, a worker education
13 training program, or are certified by one or more nationally-recognized fair trade
14 organizations, and work with vendors to purchase products for whom the grower, processor,
15 and distributor meet the qualifying criteria. Wherever possible, in evaluation criteria or
16 reference checks for vendors, the Sheriff’s Department shall encourage all vendors to commit
17 to full compliance with labor and employment laws and work to prevent violations from
18 occurring. Starting in January 2027, the Sheriff’s Department will share publicly the status and
19 findings of its outreach to vendors regarding labor violations to increase transparency from vendors.

20 (d) Animal Welfare: To build from the baseline ~~achieve~~ goals set forth in the 2019
21 Sheriff’s Department Good Food Purchasing Standard baseline report ~~by January 1, 2022, by~~
22 January 1, 2026, the Sheriff’s Department will ~~through spending~~ ~~at least 15%~~ at least 5% of the department’s
23 total food expenditures on products supplied by vendors who have received nationally-
24 recognized organic and/or humane certifications (Level 1), and increase purchasing food
25 items at higher levels of animal welfare certifications as recognized in the Good Food

Purchasing Standards (Levels 2 and 3) by January 1, 202~~2~~⁷, through replacing 35% of the total volume of animal products with plant-based foods and reaching 50% reduction relative to the baseline assessment by January 1, 2024 with plant-based foods.

(e) Community Health and Nutrition: To build from the baseline~~achieve~~ goals set forth in the 2019 Sheriff's Department Good Food Purchasing Standard baseline report ~~by January 1, 2021, by January 1, 2026, the Sheriff's Department will~~~~through~~ spending at least 51% of the department's total food expenditures on Level 1 products, increasing the amount of whole or minimally processed foods by 5% from baseline year, and having fruit, vegetables, and whole grains account for at least 50% of the total food purchases.

SEC. 21D.5. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) By January 1, 2026, and every two years thereafter, DPH and the Sheriff's Department shall each submit a report to the Board of Supervisors that includes all updated assessments since the 2019 baseline assessment detailing their adherence to the five Good Food Purchasing Standards as stated in subsection 21D.1(h). This report shall also include a summary of the status of DPH's and the Sheriff's Department's outreach to vendors to encourage compliance with labor laws.~~One year from the effective date of this Chapter 21D, DPH and the Sheriff's Department shall each submit a report to the Board of Supervisors assessing their adherence to the five Good Food Purchasing Standards as stated in Section 21D.1(d). This initial report shall constitute the baseline standards against which the goals of Sections 21D.3 and 21D.4 will be measured. One year from the date of the initial report, DPH and the Sheriff's Department shall each submit a report documenting their progress in meeting the baseline standards, and shall continue to submit reports annually from that point thereafter.~~

SEC. 21D.6. PARTIAL SUNSET DATE.

~~Sections 21D.3, 21D.4, and 21D.5 shall become inoperative five years after the effective date of this Chapter 21D.~~

Section 2. Effective Date. This ordinance shall become effective 30 days after enactment. Enactment occurs when the Mayor signs the ordinance, the Mayor returns the ordinance unsigned or does not sign the ordinance within ten days of receiving it, or the Board of Supervisors overrides the Mayor's veto of the ordinance.

Section 3. Scope of Ordinance. In enacting this ordinance, the Board of Supervisors intends to amend only those words, phrases, paragraphs, subsections, sections, articles, numbers, punctuation marks, charts, diagrams, or any other constituent parts of the Municipal Code that are explicitly shown in this ordinance as additions, deletions, Board amendment additions, and Board amendment deletions in accordance with the “Note” that appears under the official title of the ordinance.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
DAVID CHIU, City Attorney

By: /s/
VALERIE J. LOPEZ
Deputy City Attorney

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