



San Francisco Youth Commission
Minutes~ Special
Monday, May 8, 2017
5:15 pm~8:00 pm
City Hall, Room 278
1. Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Pl.
San Francisco, CA 94102

There will be public comment on each item.

Madeleine Matz (Chair), William Juarez (Vice Chair), Martin Krause, Lily Marshall-Fricker, Lisa Yu, Joshua Park, Cris Plunkett, Mary Claire Amable, Emma David, Noah David, Hugo Vargas, Cecilia Nicole Galeano, Jarrett Mao, Jonathan Mesler, Griffin Ng, Chiara Lind

1. Call to Order and Roll Call for Attendance

Chair Matz called the meeting to order at 5:27pm.

Commissioners present: Madeleine Matz, William Juarez, Lily Marshall-Fricker, Lisa Yu, Joshua Park, Mary Claire Amable, Noah David, Cecilia Nicole Galeano, Jarrett Mao, Jonathan Mesler, Griffin Ng, Chiara Lind.

Commissioners absent: Krause, Plunkett, E. David, Vargas. There was quorum.

2. Approval of Agenda (Action Item)

Commissioner N. David, seconded by Commissioner Marshall-Fricker, motioned to approve the agenda. Motion was passed by acclamation. There was no public comment.

3. Approval of Minutes (Action Item)

- A. April 17, 2017
([Document A](#))

Commissioner N. David, seconded by Commissioner Juarez, motioned to approve the minutes. Motion was passed by acclamation.

4. Public Comment on Items not on Agenda (Discussion Only)

Erin Merritt, Director of the YouthAware Program, wanted to know if Youth Commissioners had seen any of their free productions, such as Outspoken, in their schools. They are looking for teen buy in. No Youth Commissioners have seen any of their shows.

5. Legislation Referred by the Board of Supervisors (All Items to Follow Discussion and Possible Action)



- A. BOS File No. 170420 [Administrative Code - Relocation Assistance for Lawful Occupants Regardless of Age]
Sponsor: Ronen; Yee, Breed, Sheehy, Fewer, Peskin and Safai
Presenter: Carolyn Goosen, Legislative Aide to Supervisor Hillary Ronen
(Document B)

The Ellis Act is a statewide law that allows landlords to move into their own buildings as long as they pay relocation fees to the family they are kicking out. Used to be used in good faith, but now Ellis Act is being illegally used as a way to get families to leave and then jack up the price for new, non-owner occupied move ins. However, a recent case of a family with a child that was only given two sums of money for the adults, but not the child as they didn't count as a "tenant". This legislation would say that children should also get relocation payments and that they do count as tenants. Getting relocation money for children could help families stay in SF. Ronen's office has asked the president to waive the 30 day rule because they know families are currently experiencing this right now.

Discussion:

Commissioner Marshall-Fricker-this seems pretty reasonable to me. We are the youth commission and this is about youth.

No public comment.

Commissioner Juarez, seconded by Commissioner Lind, motioned to support this legislation. The motion was passed by acclamation.

6. Presentations (All Items to Follow Discussion and Possible Action)

- A. Presentation on Summer Stride, SFPL's Summer Learning Program
Presenter: Ileana Pulu, Youth Development Coordinator, San Francisco Public Library
(Document C)

Ileana presented on the Summer Stride program.

STEM programs are drop in programs so you can always come in
YELL pilot program applications are now closed. You can contact your teen librarian to see if there are still spots open.

Summer Squad is also open (previously called Kid Power)

Commissioner Matz-how can we help roll this out? Participate, sign up, advocate, and engage with the teen services library about what kind of programs you'd want to see.

7. Youth Commission Business (All Items to Follow Discussion and Possible Action)

- A. [Second Reading] Resolution 1617-AL- 08 [Resolution Supporting the Implementation of the Retail Workers Bill of Rights]
Sponsor: Immigration, Justice and Employment Committee
(Document D)

An updated version was circulated to the Commissioners for this resolution. It was read for the second time into the record.



There was no discussion, and Commissioner Marshall-Fricker, seconded by Commissioner Juarez, motioned to generally support this resolution. The motion was passed by acclamation.

There was no public comment.

- B. Discussion on San Franciscans for Municipal Fiber Youth Survey
Sponsor: Executive Committee

Commissioners filled out the survey and/or outreached the link to other youth. So far we have 36 surveys filled out.

- C. [First Reading] Resolution 1617-AL- 10 [Resolution urging the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to investigate the reproductive health service needs of young San Franciscans in light of the impending closure of New Generation Health Center]
Sponsor: Civic Engagement Committee
(Document E)

This resolution was read into the record for the first time.

Commissioner Matz asked if we needed to add citations to all of the data/stats we use. Yes, however, the information for this resolution came from a fact sheet that also had no citations, but staff can cite the fact sheet. There was no public comment.

- D. [First Reading] Resolution 1617-AL- 11 [Youth Commission Recommendations for the 2018-2023 Youth Empowerment Allocation]
Sponsors: Commissioners Amable and Matz
(Document F)

This resolution was read into the record for the first time.

Comments: Commissioner N. David thinks it's a good first draft. Commissioner Matz noticed that DeVos name is misspelled and that they will do a thorough read for errors.

- E. [First Reading] Resolution 1617-AL- 12 [Resolution urging the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to ensure the implementation of the Sunlight Ordinance]
Sponsors: Commissioner Lisa Yu
(Document G)

This resolution was read into the record for the first time.

Discussion: Staff-this is well researched and wants to know if there is any data of how often it's used to turn down developments. Yu-Peskin brought this up because the planning department wasn't following and had forgotten that this was a thing to follow. Not a lot of people talking about Prop K, so staff thinks that research would be good to include in the second draft. Commissioner Amable says 5M development might be something to look in to in the tenderloin.

- F. [First Reading] Resolution 1617-AL- 13 [Resolution Urging the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to Adopt a Formal Definition of Family Housing]
Sponsors: Commissioner Emma David
(Document H)



This resolution was read into the record for the first time.

Comments:

Commissioner Amable-is family housing equivalent to affordable housing? No

Staff-family housing is making sure each unit has 2 or more bedrooms

Commissioner Amable-this is more about Yee's report? Yes, and Staff-it could be affordable housing or a percentage of it and could be included as an ask. So if a developer makes a complex, there could be a conversation of making a certain % that are allotted to family housing.

- G. [First Reading] Resolution 1617-AL- 14 [Resolution Urging the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to Adopt Legislation That Incentivize and Promotes the Construction of Family Housing and Prioritizes Families with Dependents in the Inclusionary Housing Selection Process]

Sponsors: Commissioner Emma David
(Document I)

This resolution was read into the record for the first time.

Comments:

Amable-is what's going on now with Prop C around Breed and Safai ordinance around affordable housing, is there any way to connect this with what they are doing. Staff-you could enter that conversation with the BOS.

Commissioner Marshall-Fricker-we would have to see more about what they're doing. Staff-you can speak at public comment about this issue to see if the BOS will consider/earmark two or more units for families. Some of the whereas clauses are in the other resolution but they wanted to make this a standalone resolution so if anyone wants to co-author: Commissioner Mao wants to help on this one. Commissioner Amable would like to help co-sponsor or give more feedback.

- H. [First Reading] Youth Commission Budget & Policy Priorities for Fiscal Years 2017-2018, and 2018-2019
(Document J)

The titles and recommendations of this draft were read into the record for the first time.

Staff-this is a great first start and we need to complete them quickly. Next Monday is our next full YC meeting which means we need them completed by this Friday for posting. Staff and commissioners can work on citations, graphs, images after Monday but the text needs to be ready and can't add substantive stuff after it's read into the record on the second reading.

Staff says BPP #'s 12 and 13 are very similar. Commissioner Mao-they need to be updated and were authored by Commissioner Plunkett so Commissioner Mao will connect with him. Staff reminded the Commissioners they can give frank feedback. Commissioner Marshall-Fricker wonders if we can do just one of these and doesn't understand the point of both of them.

- I. Discussion on Key to the City: Youth Empowerment & Organizing Townhall

Staff brought up details: children and youth fund (80-90 million dollars) where 3% goes to things that deal with youth initiated projects: BLING, Youth Advocacy Day, Project What, Campaign Academy, among other things, so as you review your resolution from Matz and Amable convincing DCYF to continue to fund youth organizing, think about why this is important. DCYF



is making its plan right now on how it will spend its money for the next 5 years and they didn't really give a lot of details about what that would look like and they want the Commission to help work with them on this. So the idea of TownHall is to help get youth feedback for DCYF and the importance of youth organizing. This is big because SF needs to understand how to use its money to fund youth organizing for the next 5 years and how we can prepare youth to sit in roles where youth can be on bodies in the city. This is an opportunity for what we think SF should be investing in which is a super important conversation.

Will be Wednesday, May 17th at the Mix from 4:30-7pm. It's not a YC meeting, but we ask that you come especially if you are connected to youth organizing. Interested in facilitating: Juarez, Galeano, Amable, Matz. DCYF Youth Advisory Board will help with this as well.

8. Committee Reports (Discussion Only)

A. Executive Committee

Commissioner Juarez shared they worked on youth fiber survey and doing outreach around that. Discussed postponing the YC meeting of last week.

B. Housing, Recreation and Transportation Committee

Commissioner Yu shared they read through BPPs and edits.

C. Immigration, Justice and Employment Committee

Commissioner Amable shared they met two weeks ago and discussed resolution status and everyone in their committee is sponsoring their own resolution and BPP. Then discussed TownHall details.

D. Civic Engagement Committee

Commissioner Lind shared we discussed outreach for pre reg of 16 and 17 year olds. Sent emails to potential orgs to present at and edited BPPs.

E. Our Children Our Family Council

Commissioner Galeano shared the last meeting was rescheduled and will be attending it.

9. Staff Report (Discussion Only)

-Meeting with new Youth Commission applicants so those that are signed up to help with interviews from 4-7pm:

Tuesday-Hugo, Mary Claire, Chiara

Wednesday-Emma, Noah, Mary Claire, Jarrett, William, Lisa, Chiara (after EC meeting)

Thursday-Jonny, William (maybe)

- May 25th BPP presentation: Noah, Josh, Claire, William, Jarrett

-Next meeting is May 15th-need to show up and have quorum otherwise we'll have to reschedule our meeting to a different day.

-BOS softball game, have to be over 18 to play but can come and support if not 18.

-Youth Homelessness Hearing on Wednesday called by Supervisor Sheehy at 10:30 with item being called at 11:30ish. Would be great to have youth voices shared at this hearing.



-BOS is having a big policy debate related to housing debate and youth could go speak on public comment or in general public comment. Who's in: Amable.

-Staff thanks you for all of your work and we are in the home stretch. We can rest in June. Have approval to do food for a June meeting to celebrate.

10. Announcements (This Includes Community Events)

Mesler-last weeks of April learned how to take the BART in Oakland and went to YC convention and was interesting to see what YCs around Bay Area were dealing with.

Talked with someone from Oakland YC and wants to know if Oakland YC and SF YC would be willing to do things together or do work together.

Mazt-affinity show on identity and how they are expressed at Urban. Matz is running it on Thursday and Friday at 6:30pm at Urban School.

Amable-this Thursday has been asked to be a keynote speaker for AYPS and will be speaking on behalf as D6 YC'er and youth empowerment. Anyone wants to share the spotlight let her know. Also, May 20th is barrio fiesta in SOMA and is a day that started in the 80s. Brings community together and are honoring longtime SOMA leader that died.

11. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 7:10pm.

1 [Health Code - Banning the Sale of Flavored Tobacco Products]

2
3 **Ordinance amending the Health Code to prohibit tobacco retailers from selling flavored**
4 **tobacco products, including menthol cigarettes.**

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

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

13 Section 1. The Health Code is hereby amended by adding Article 19Q, entitled
14 “Prohibiting the Sale of Flavored Tobacco Products,” consisting of Sections 19Q.1 through
15 19Q.8, to read as follows:

16 **ARTICLE 19Q: PROHIBITING THE SALE OF FLAVORED TOBACCO PRODUCTS**

17
18 **SEC. 19Q.1. FINDINGS.**

19 *(a) Tobacco use remains the leading cause of preventable death in the United States, killing*
20 *more than 480,000 people each year. It causes or contributes to many forms of cancer, as well as heart*
21 *disease and respiratory diseases, among other health disorders. Tobacco use remains a public health*
22 *crisis of the first order, in terms of the human suffering and loss of life it causes, the financial costs it*
23 *imposes on society, and the burdens it places on our health care system. The financial cost of tobacco*
24 *use in San Francisco alone amounts to \$380 million per year in direct health care expenses and lost*
25 *productivity.*

1 (b) Flavored tobacco products are commonly sold by California tobacco retailers. For
2 example: 97.4% of stores that sell cigarettes sell menthol cigarettes; 94.5% of stores that sell little
3 cigars sell them in flavored varieties; 84.2% of stores that sell electronic smoking devices sell flavored
4 varieties; and 83.8% of stores that sell chew or snus sell flavored varieties. 70% of tobacco retailers
5 within 1,000 feet of San Francisco schools sell flavored tobacco products other than menthol
6 cigarettes, and nearly all sell menthol cigarettes.

7 (c) Each day, about 2,500 children in the United States try their first cigarette; and another
8 400 children under 18 years of age become new regular, daily smokers. 81% of youth who have ever
9 used a tobacco product report that the first tobacco product they used was flavored. Flavored tobacco
10 products promote youth initiation of tobacco use and help young occasional smokers to become daily
11 smokers by reducing or masking the natural harshness and taste of tobacco smoke and thereby
12 increasing the appeal of tobacco products. As tobacco companies well know, menthol, in particular,
13 cools and numbs the throat to reduce throat irritation and make the smoke feel smoother, making
14 menthol cigarettes an appealing option for youth who are initiating tobacco use. Tobacco companies
15 have used flavorings such as mint and wintergreen in smokeless tobacco products as part of a
16 “graduation strategy” to encourage new users to start with tobacco products with lower levels of
17 nicotine and progress to products with higher levels of nicotine. It is therefore unsurprising that young
18 people are much more likely to use menthol-, candy- and fruit-flavored tobacco products, including not
19 just cigarettes but also cigars, cigarillos, and hookah tobacco, than adults. Data from the National
20 Youth Tobacco Survey indicate that more than two-fifths of U.S. middle school and high school smokers
21 report using flavored little cigars or flavored cigarettes. Further, the Centers for Disease Control and
22 Prevention has reported a more than 800% increase in electronic cigarette use among middle school
23 and high school students between 2011 and 2015. Nicotine solutions, which are consumed via
24 electronic smoking devices such as electronic cigarettes, are sold in thousands of flavors that appeal to
25 youth, such as cotton candy and bubble gum.

1 (d) Much as young people disproportionately use flavored tobacco products including menthol
2 cigarettes, the same can be said of certain minority groups. In one survey, the percentage of people
3 who smoke cigarettes that reported smoking menthol cigarettes in the prior month included, most
4 dramatically, 82.6% of Blacks or African-Americans who smoke cigarettes. The statistics for other
5 groups were: 53.2% of Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders who smoke cigarettes; 36.9% of
6 individuals with multiracial backgrounds who smoke cigarettes; 32.3% of Hispanics or Latinos who
7 smoke cigarettes; 31.2% of Asians who smoke cigarettes; 24.8% of American Indians or Alaska Natives
8 who smoke cigarettes; and 23.8% of Whites or Caucasians who smoke cigarettes. People who identify
9 as LGBT and young adults with mental health conditions also struggle with disproportionately high
10 rates of menthol cigarette use. The disproportionate use of menthol cigarettes among targeted groups,
11 especially the extremely high use among African-Americans, is troubling because of the long-term
12 adverse health impacts on those groups.

13 (e) Between 2004 and 2014, overall smoking prevalence decreased, but use of menthol
14 cigarettes increased among both young adults (ages 18-25) and other adults (ages 26+). These
15 statistics are consistent with the finding that smoking menthol cigarettes reduces the likelihood of
16 successfully quitting smoking. Scientific modeling has projected that a national ban on menthol
17 cigarettes could save between 300,000 and 600,000 lives by 2050.

18
19 **SEC. 190.2. DEFINITIONS.**

20 For purposes of this Article 190, the following definitions shall apply:

21 “Characterizing Flavor” means a Distinguishable taste aroma or both, other than the taste or
22 aroma of tobacco, imparted by a Tobacco Product or any byproduct produced by the Tobacco Product.
23 Characterizing Flavors include, but are not limited to, tastes or aromas relating to any fruit, chocolate,
24 vanilla, honey, candy, cocoa, dessert, alcoholic beverage, menthol, mint, wintergreen, herb, or spice. A
25 Tobacco Product shall not be determined to have a Characterizing Flavor solely because of the use of

1 additives or flavorings or the provision of ingredient information. Rather, it is the presence of a
2 Distinguishable taste or aroma or both, as described in the first sentence of this definition, that
3 constitutes a Characterizing Flavor.

4 “Cigarette” has the meaning set forth in 21 U.S.C. § 387(3), as may be amended from time to
5 time.

6 “Constituent” means any ingredient, substance, chemical, or compound, other than tobacco,
7 water, or reconstituted tobacco sheet that is added by the manufacturer to a Tobacco Product during
8 the processing, manufacture, or packing of the Tobacco Product.

9 “Director” has the meaning set forth in Health Code Section 19H.2.

10 “Distinguishable” means perceivable by either the sense of smell or taste.

11 “Establishment” has the meaning set forth in Health Code Section 19H.2.

12 “Flavored Cigarette” means a Cigarette that contains a Constituent that imparts a
13 Characterizing Flavor.

14 “Flavored Tobacco Product” means any Tobacco Product, other than a Cigarette, that
15 contains a Constituent that imparts a Characterizing Flavor.

16 “Labeling” means written, printed, pictorial, or graphic matter upon any Tobacco Product or
17 any of its Packaging.

18 “Packaging” means a pack, box, carton, or container of any kind or, if no other container, any
19 wrapping (including cellophane) in which a Tobacco Product is sold or offered for sale to a consumer.

20 “Tobacco Product” has the meaning set forth in Health Code Section 19H.2.

21
22 **SEC 19Q.3. SALE OR DISTRIBUTION OF FLAVORED TOBACCO PRODUCTS**

23 **PROHIBITED.**

24 (a) The sale or distribution by an Establishment of any Flavored Tobacco Product is
25 prohibited.

1 **(b) A Tobacco Product, other than a Cigarette, is presumed to be a Flavored Tobacco**
2 **Product if a Manufacturer or any of the Manufacturer’s agents or employees, in the course of their**
3 **agency or employment, has:**

4 **(1) made a statement or claim directed to consumers or to the public that the**
5 **Tobacco Product has or produces a Characterizing Flavor, including, but not limited to, text and/or**
6 **images on the product’s Labeling or Packaging that are used to explicitly or implicitly communicate**
7 **that the Tobacco Product has a Characterizing Flavor; or**

8 **(2) taken actions directed to consumers that would be reasonably expected to result**
9 **in consumers receiving the message that the Tobacco Product imparts a Characterizing Flavor.**

10
11 **SEC 190.4. SALE OR DISTRIBUTION OF FLAVORED CIGARETTES PROHIBITED.**

12 **(a) The sale or distribution by an Establishment of any Flavored Cigarette is prohibited.**

13 **(b) A Cigarette is presumed to be a Flavored Cigarette if a Manufacturer or any of the**
14 **Manufacturer’s agents or employees, in the course of their agency or employment, has:**

15 **(1) made a statement or claim directed to consumers or to the public that the**
16 **Cigarette has or produces a Characterizing Flavor, including, but not limited to, text and/or images on**
17 **the product’s Labeling or Packaging that are used to explicitly or implicitly communicate that the**
18 **Cigarette has a Characterizing Flavor; or**

19 **(2) taken actions directed to consumers that would be reasonably expected to result**
20 **in consumers receiving the message that the Cigarette imparts a Characterizing Flavor.**

21
22 **SEC. 190.5. ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS.**

23 **The Director may adopt rules, regulations, or guidelines for the implementation and**
24 **enforcement of this Article 190.**

1 **SEC. 19Q.6. ENFORCEMENT.**

2 The Director, or his or her designee, may enforce Sections 19Q.3 and 19Q.4 pursuant to
3 Articles 19 et seq. of the Health Code, including but not limited to Article 19H.

4
5 **SEC 19Q.7. NO CONFLICT WITH FEDERAL OR STATE LAW.**

6 Nothing in this Article 19.Q shall be interpreted or applied so as to create any requirement,
7 power, or duty that is preempted by federal or state law.

8
9 **SEC. 19Q.8. SEVERABILITY.**

10 If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this Article 19Q, or any
11 application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court
12 of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions or
13 applications of the Article. The Board of Supervisors hereby declares that it would have passed this
14 Article, and each section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, and word not declared invalid or
15 unconstitutional without regard to whether any other portion of this Article or application thereof
16 would be subsequently declared invalid or unconstitutional.

17
18 Section 2. The Health Code is hereby amended by adding Section 19H.14-2, to read
19 as follows:

20
21 **SEC. 19H.14-2. CONDUCT VIOLATING HEALTH CODE ARTICLE 19Q (PROHIBITING**
22 **THE SALE OF FLAVORED TOBACCO PRODUCTS).**

23 (a) Upon a decision by the Director that the Permittee or the Permittee's agent or employee
24 has engaged in any conduct that violates Health Code Section 19Q.3 (Sale or Distribution of Flavored
25

1 Tobacco Products Prohibited), the Director may suspend a Tobacco Sales permit as set forth in Section
2 19H.19.

3 (b) Upon a decision by the Director that the Permittee or the Permittee’s agent or employee
4 has engaged in any conduct that violates Health Code Section 19Q.4 (Sale or Distribution of Flavored
5 Cigarettes Prohibited), the Director may suspend a Tobacco Sales permit as set forth in Section
6 19H.19.

7 (c) The Director shall commence enforcement under this Section 19H.14-2 by serving either
8 a notice of correction under Section 19H.21 or a notice of initial determination under Section 19H.22
9 of this Article 19H.

10
11 Section 3. Effective and Operative Dates.

12 (a) This ordinance shall become effective 30 days after enactment. Enactment
13 occurs when the Mayor signs the ordinance, the Mayor returns the ordinance unsigned or
14 does not sign the ordinance within ten days of receiving it, or the Board of Supervisors
15 overrides the Mayor’s veto of the ordinance.

16 (b) This ordinance shall become operative on January 1, 2018.

17
18
19 APPROVED AS TO FORM:
20 DENNIS J. HERRERA, City Attorney

21 By: _____
22 Anne Pearson
23 Deputy City Attorney

24 n:\legana\as2017\1700412\01185609.docx

LEGISLATIVE DIGEST

[Health Code - Banning the Sale of Flavored Tobacco Products]

Ordinance amending the Health Code to prohibit tobacco retailers from selling flavored tobacco products, including menthol cigarettes

Existing Law

Federal law bans the manufacture of cigarettes with characterizing flavors, other than the flavor of menthol and tobacco. Federal law does not ban the manufacture of menthol cigarettes or flavored tobacco products other than cigarettes.

Amendments to Current Law

The proposed ordinance amends the Health Code to prohibit local tobacco retailers from selling flavored tobacco products. The tobacco products that would be subject to the prohibition on sale would include, but not be limited to, flavored cigarettes, including menthol cigarettes, flavored cigars, flavored smokeless tobacco, flavored shisha, and flavored nicotine solutions that are used in electronic cigarettes.

The ordinance defines a flavored tobacco product as a tobacco product that contains a constituent that imparts a characterizing flavor. The ordinance would create a presumption that a tobacco product is flavored if the tobacco manufacturer makes a statement or claim that the product has a characterizing flavor. For example, if the packaging in which a tobacco product is sold is printed with the word “grape” or with an image of grapes, the tobacco product would be presumed to be flavored, and subject to the restriction on sale.

Violation of the ordinance would be punishable by a suspension of the retailer’s tobacco license.

Background Information

Tobacco use remains the leading cause of preventable death in the United States, killing more than 480,000 people each year. It causes or contributes to many forms of cancer, as well as heart disease and respiratory diseases, among other health disorders. The financial cost of tobacco use in San Francisco alone amounts to \$380 million per year in direct health care expenses and lost productivity.

Although federal law prohibits the manufacture of flavored cigarettes, it does not ban menthol cigarettes or other types of flavored tobacco products, which are widely available in flavors like bubble gum, cotton candy, banana, cherry and vanilla. Each day, about 2,500 children in

BOARD of SUPERVISORS



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Youth Commission
FROM: Victor Young, Assistant Committee Clerk
DATE: May 11, 2017
SUBJECT: REFERRAL FROM BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The Board of Supervisors has received the following, which at the request of the Youth Commission is being referred as per Charter Section 4.124 for comment and recommendation. The Commission may provide any response it deems appropriate within 12 days from the date of this referral.

File: 170441

Ordinance amending the Health Code to prohibit tobacco retailers from selling flavored tobacco products, including menthol cigarettes.

Please return this cover sheet with the Commission's response to **Erica Major, Assistant Committee Clerk, Public Safety and Neighborhood Services.**

RESPONSE FROM YOUTH COMMISSION Date: _____

_____ **No Comment**

_____ **Recommendation Attached**

Chairperson, Youth Commission

the United States try their first cigarette, and another 400 children under 18 years of age become new regular, daily smokers. 81% of youth who have ever used a tobacco product report that the first tobacco product they used was flavored.

Flavored tobacco products promote youth initiation of tobacco use and help young occasional smokers to become daily smokers by reducing or masking the natural harshness and taste of tobacco smoke and thereby increasing the appeal of tobacco products. Menthol, in particular, cools and numbs the throat to reduce throat irritation and make the smoke feel smoother, making menthol cigarettes an appealing option for youth who are initiating tobacco use. Young people are much more likely to use menthol-, candy- and fruit-flavored tobacco products, including not just cigarettes but also cigars, cigarillos, and hookah tobacco, than adults.

Much as young people disproportionately use flavored tobacco products including menthol cigarettes, the same can be said of certain minority groups. In one survey, the percentage of people who smoke cigarettes that reported smoking menthol cigarettes in the prior month included, most dramatically, 82.6% of Blacks or African-Americans who smoke cigarettes. The statistics for other groups were: 53.2% of Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders who smoke cigarettes; 36.9% of individuals with multiracial backgrounds who smoke cigarettes; 32.3% of Hispanics or Latinos who smoke cigarettes; 31.2% of Asians who smoke cigarettes; 24.8% of American Indians or Alaska Natives who smoke cigarettes; and 23.8% of Whites or Caucasians who smoke cigarettes. People who identify as LGBT and young adults with mental health conditions also struggle with disproportionately high rates of menthol cigarette use. The disproportionate use of menthol cigarettes among targeted groups, especially the extremely high use among African-Americans, is troubling because of the long-term adverse health impacts on those groups.

Between 2004 and 2014, overall smoking prevalence decreased, but use of menthol cigarettes increased among both young adults (ages 18-25) and other adults (ages 26+). These statistics are consistent with the finding that smoking menthol cigarettes reduces the likelihood of successfully quitting smoking. Scientific modeling has projected that a national ban on menthol cigarettes could save between 300,000 and 600,000 lives by 2050.

1 [Resolution Highlighting the Negative Societal and Economic Impacts of Alcohol Density on
2 Youth and Families in San Francisco]

3
4 **Resolution urging Mayor Lee and the Board of Supervisors to reduce the alcohol-**
5 **related impacts on the youth and families of San Francisco by requiring equity**
6 **analyses on all alcohol policies developed; supporting the Budget Legislative Analyst**
7 **Report on the Economic and Administrative Costs Related to Alcohol Abuse in the City**
8 **and County of San Francisco by moving it to a public hearing; and by partnering with**
9 **the San Francisco Prevention Coalition to develop an alcohol regulatory framework for**
10 **the City and County of San Francisco.**
11

12
13 WHEREAS, according to the averages done by the Centers for Disease Control and
14 Prevention (CDC), from 2006 to 2010, 503 underage youth die annually from alcohol related
15 causes in California and excessive alcohol consumption¹; and

16
17 WHEREAS, excessive alcohol consumption by California youth leads to 30,236 years
18 of potential life lost each year²; and

19
20 WHEREAS, youth violence related to drinking costs California \$3.5 billion and results in
21 216 deaths annually, and youth traffic crashes related to drinking costs \$1.2 billion and results
22 in 148 deaths annually³; and

23 _____
24 ¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI). Atlanta,
GA. http://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/default/default.aspx. Accessed May 12, 2017.

25 ² Tso, S. M. (2016). Report of the Chief Legislative Analyst Report on Resolution to Support and/or Sponsor
Legislation to Prohibit Powdered Alcohol (Vol. 15-0002-S123, pp. 1-7, Rep.). Los Angeles, CA.

³ Tso, S. M. (2016). Report of the Chief Legislative Analyst Report on Resolution to Support and/or Sponsor
Legislation to Prohibit Powdered Alcohol (Vol. 15-0002-S123, pp. 1-7, Rep.). Los Angeles, CA.

1 WHEREAS, the total cost to California of underage drinking is estimated at over \$6.7
2 billion annually⁴; and

3 WHEREAS, in 2012, 5192 youth aged 12 to 20 years were admitted for alcohol
4 treatment in California⁵; and

5 WHEREAS, estimates conclude that the City and County of San Francisco bears the
6 cost of \$17.1 million annually for alcohol-related emergency medical transport, medical care of
7 people with alcohol-related illnesses, alcohol abuse treatment and prevention, and disability
8 and death due to alcohol use⁶; and

9
10 WHEREAS, estimates conclude that the City and County of San Francisco bears the
11 broader economic cost of \$655 million and total and the total quality-of-life cost of \$1 billion
12 from alcohol abuse and related incidents, including costs related to years of life lost and
13 hospitalizations due to alcohol-related illness and injury, injury and fatality due to motor
14 vehicle collisions, fetal alcohol syndrome, high-risk sex, productivity loss, and crime⁷; and

15
16 WHEREAS, in San Francisco, alcohol use ranks among the leading causes of
17 premature mortality; the San Francisco Department of Public Health considers alcohol a major
18 public health problem; and

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20 _____
21 ⁴ <http://www.pire.org/documents/UDETC/cost-sheets/CA.pdf>

22 ⁵ Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Treatment Episode
23 Data Set. (2013). Substance Abuse Treatment by Primary Substance of Abuse, According to Sex, Age, Race,
24 and Ethnicity, 2011. Available [Online]: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/SAMHDA/studies/30462>

25 ⁶ Budget and Legislative Analyst's Office. (2017). Budget and Legislative Analyst Policy Analysis Report on
Economic and Administrative Costs Related to Alcohol Abuse in the City and County of San Francisco (pp. 1-54,
Rep.). San Francisco, CA: Budget and Legislative Analyst's Office.

⁷ Budget and Legislative Analyst's Office. (2017). Budget and Legislative Analyst Policy Analysis Report on
Economic and Administrative Costs Related to Alcohol Abuse in the City and County of San Francisco (pp. 1-54,
Rep.). San Francisco, CA: Budget and Legislative Analyst's Office.

1 WHEREAS, census tracts show that neighborhoods such as Bernal Heights,
2 Chinatown, Hayes Valley, Japantown, Nob Hill, North Beach, Potrero Hill, South of Market,
3 the Tenderloin, and the Western Addition have a disproportionate share of alcohol sales
4 outlets relative to their population size. These areas tend to have a higher density of violent
5 crime as well as a higher proportion of residents with incomes below the poverty threshold⁸;
6 and

7 WHEREAS, according to the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism,
8 young people who begin drinking before age 15 are four times more likely to develop alcohol
9 dependence and are two and a half times more likely to become abusers of alcohol than
10 those who begin drinking at age 21⁹; and

11 WHEREAS, according to the California Department of Alcohol Beverage Control as of
12 January 8, 2016, there are 3,809 retail businesses selling alcohol in San Francisco's 46.9
13 square miles, making San Francisco the most alcohol retail-dense county in California¹⁰; and

14 WHEREAS, recent studies using advanced analytical methods by Toomey and
15 colleagues (2007) show that a higher density of alcohol outlets is related to increased rates of
16 crime, particularly homicides and assaults; and

17 WHEREAS, Treno and colleagues (2003) evaluated the effect of alcohol outlet density
18 on driving after drinking among 15- to 20-year-olds, finding that higher alcohol outlet density is
19 associated with greater prevalence of drunk driving; and
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21
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23 ⁸ City and County of San Francisco. Budget Legislative Analyst Report: Economic and Administrative Costs
24 Related to Alcohol Abuse in the City and County of San Francisco, April 2017, pg. 2

25 ⁹ <http://www.pire.org/documents/UDETC/cost-sheets/CA.pdf>

¹⁰ California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs: Community Indicators of Alcohol & Drug Abuse Risk:
San Francisco County 2004.

1 WHEREAS, preliminary findings from recent studies conducted by the University of
2 California San Francisco (UCSF) at San Francisco General Hospital (SFGH) Trauma Center
3 demonstrate that approximately 8% percent of alcohol-related trauma cases die from their
4 injuries. Of a sample of 300 moderate-to-severe traumas, 59% occurred in patients with blood
5 alcohol levels of .08 and above. The study found that patients with a positive blood alcohol
6 level experienced more severe traumas, and therefore faced a greater risk of death¹¹; and,
7

8 WHEREAS, Analysis revealed that the highest rates of alcohol-related injuries treated
9 at the Trauma Center occurred in San Francisco census tracts with a high density of alcohol
10 outlets¹²; and

11 WHEREAS, states, cities and counties have the power to place a legal limit on the
12 number of alcohol establishments in a neighborhood, city or county as a strategy to reduce
13 alcohol consumption, alcohol-related health issues, and safety problems among the general
14 population; and

15 WHEREAS, the San Francisco Prevention Coalition, which is made of several youth
16 serving agencies including Asian American Recovery Services, Center for Open Recovery,
17 Community Youth Center, Horizons Unlimited, Japanese Community Youth Council, South of
18 Market Action Network, Vietnamese Youth Development Center, OMIE Beacon, and Youth
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23 ¹¹ Brondfield, M. N., Sciortino, S., Juillard, C., Fleisher, P., Schmidt, L. A., & Dicker, R. (2016). The Influence of
24 Alcohol Outlets on Urban Trauma: A Pilot Study for Geospatial Modeling at a Fine Scale. *Panamerican Journal
of Trauma, Critical Care & Emergency Surgery*, 5(1), 1-10. doi:10.5005/jp-journals-10030-1136

25 ¹² Brondfield, M. N., Sciortino, S., Juillard, C., Fleisher, P., Schmidt, L. A., & Dicker, R. (2016). The Influence of
Alcohol Outlets on Urban Trauma: A Pilot Study for Geospatial Modeling at a Fine Scale. *Panamerican Journal
of Trauma, Critical Care & Emergency Surgery*, 5(1), 1-10. doi:10.5005/jp-journals-10030-1136

1 Leadership Institute, identify alcohol density as a critical health equity issue impacting youth
2 and communities of color across San Francisco; and

3 WHEREAS, The San Francisco Prevention Coalition and a broad range of partners
4 including the San Francisco Alcohol Policy Partnership Working Group, San Francisco Friday
5 Night Live are working to ensure data and evidence analysis of alcohol density impacts in San
6 Francisco are led by experts in alcohol prevention from SFPD, UCSF, and SFDPH; therefore
7
8 be it

9 RESOLVED, that the Youth Commission urges the City and County of San Francisco
10 to require an equity analyses as it relates to all alcohol policies developed; and be it further

11 RESOLVED, that the City and County of San Francisco partner with the San Francisco
12 Prevention Coalition, which is made of several youth serving agencies including Asian
13 American Recovery Services, Center for Open Recovery, Community Youth Center, Horizons
14 Unlimited, Japanese Community Youth Council, South of Market Action Network, Vietnamese
15 Youth Development Center, and Youth Leadership Institute, Alcohol Policy Steering
16 Committee, and DPH leaders to develop an alcohol regulatory framework to reduce the
17 impact of alcohol density; and be it finally

18
19 RESOLVED, the Youth Commission of the City and County of San Francisco hereby
20 urge Mayor Lee and the Board of Supervisors to highlight the negative societal and economic
21 impacts of alcohol density on youth and their families in San Francisco by moving the Budget
22 Legislative Analyst Report on the Economic and Administrative Costs Related to Alcohol
23 Abuse in the City and County of San Francisco to a public hearing.
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25

1 [Resolution urging the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to investigate the reproductive health service
2 needs of young San Franciscans in light of the impending closure of New Generation Health Center]

3 **Resolution urging the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to consider the outstanding needs of**
4 **young San Franciscans to access reproductive health clinical services in a youth-specific**
5 **environment**

6
7 WHEREAS, New Generation “New Gen” Health Center started as a one-day-a-week clinic
8 within San Francisco General Hospital and has been in the community for 45 years¹; and

9 WHEREAS, Professor Phil Darney surveyed SF teens who did NOT use the teen clinics at SF
10 General Hospital and showed that underserved teens preferred an anonymous, non-hospital setting
11 specifically for contraceptive, pregnancy-related, and STI/HIV services; and

12 WHEREAS, a model clinic, New Gen was created for teens, and in 1997 the program moved to
13 its current location at 625 Potrero Avenue; and

14 WHEREAS, the number of teens seen quickly doubled from that of the former SF General
15 Hospital-located clinic; and

16 WHEREAS, New Gen patients are largely adolescents and young adults who come from
17 marginalized and underserved backgrounds; and

18 WHEREAS, these adolescents and young adults already face significant challenges in
19 accessing health care, and these barriers are even more challenging when they need to seek services
20 for confidential reasons; and

21
22 WHEREAS, this Center provides confidential, accessible, youth-friendly reproductive health
23 clinical services and educational programs to young women and men in San Francisco’s highest risk
24 communities; and

25 _____
¹ All data and statistics taken from a New Generation Health Center one pager.

1 WHEREAS, 92% of clients are below 150% of the poverty line; and
2 WHEREAS, 92% of clients are people of color: 49% are Latino/a, 25% are Black, and 14% are
3 Asian; and
4 WHEREAS, 75% of New Gen patients are uninsured; and
5 WHEREAS, 65% of New Gen’s patients come from The Mission, Bayview/Hunters Point, and
6 the southeast communities; the neighborhoods with the highest STI and teen pregnancy rates in the
7 city; and
8 WHEREAS, 12% of patients are monolingual and many are undocumented; and
9 WHEREAS, primary care settings lack a teen-friendly environment and truly confidential
10 services and New Gen provides both; and
11 WHEREAS, New Gen provided 4,239 visits to 2,231 patients in 2015; and
12 WHEREAS, the New Gen outreach program teaches free and comprehensive sexual health
13 classes to SF teens and in 2015, reached 7,267 people; and
14 WHEREAS, this Center is an invaluable training site for UCSF students; shaping the future of
15 teen reproductive health care; and
16 WHEREAS, New Gen has a patient satisfaction rate of over 95%; and
17 WHEREAS, the Center is a place that young people can trust and feel safe going to for health
18 care, and we are afraid for those that will fall through the cracks, and of the impact that follows; and
19 WHEREAS, New Gen empowers youth and young adults to make informed and positive
20 decisions about their health and future, particularly related to their reproductive health; now therefore
21 be it
22 RESOLVED, that we urge the Board of Supervisors to stand by [Resolution 170102: Affirming](#)
23 *Commitment to Maintaining Women’s Universal Access to Affordable Reproductive, Family Planning,*
24 *and Sexual Health Services in San Francisco* and by holding a hearing to investigate the reproductive
25

1 health service needs of young San Franciscans being served by the New Generations Health Center;
2 and be it finally

3 RESOLVED, we urge the Board of Supervisors, Mayor, and Department of Public Health to
4 consider the outstanding needs of young San Franciscans to access reproductive health clinical
5 services in a youth-specific environment in light of the impending closure of New Generations Health
6 Center at both a future hearing and in this year's upcoming budget process.

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[Resolution urging the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to ensure the implementation of the Sunlight Ordinance]

Resolution urging the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to ensure the Planning Department is undertaking efforts to implementing Prop K (Sunlight) ordinance of 1984

WHEREAS, Proposition K (1984) or also known as the Sunlight Ordinance is the process to implement Section 295 of the Planning Code, and

WHEREAS, Section 295 of the Planning Code mandates that new structures above 40 feet in height that would cast additional shadows on properties under the jurisdiction of, or designated to be acquired by the Recreation and Parks Department can only be approved by the Planning Commission if the shadow is determined to be insignificant, and

WHEREAS, the San Francisco Recreation and Park Department’s Mission is to provide enriching recreational activities, maintain beautiful parks and preserve the environment for the well-being of our diverse community, and

WHEREAS, children, youth, and their families regularly utilize our public parks, and

WHEREAS, sunlight and outdoor recreation are greatly beneficial to children and their health needs, and

WHEREAS, adequate sunlight in all SF parks is essential toward fulfilling the goals set out in the Children’s Outdoor Bill of Rights as well as the mission of the SF Recreation and Parks Department, now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, the San Francisco Youth Commission urges the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to call a hearing looking into the Planning Department’s implementation of the Sunlight Ordinance, Section 295 of the Planning Code.

1 [Resolution Urging the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to Adopt a Formal Definition of Family
2 Housing]

3 **Resolution Urging the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to Adopt a Community Informed Formal**
4 **Definition of Family Housing into San Francisco's General Plan**

5 WHEREAS, San Francisco is seeing a decrease in low and middle-income families due to
6 income inequality and the shortage of housing; and

7 WHEREAS, the Planning Department had recently released the *Housing for Families with*
8 *Children* report, commissioned by Supervisor Norman Yee, and

9 WHEREAS, Supervisor Yee had also requested a Board of Supervisors hearing on March 7
10 2017 and March 20, 2017 to discuss the Planning Department's report; and

11 WHEREAS, Supervisor Norman Yee had presented to the Youth Commission in order to share
12 the urgency of the family housing crisis in San Francisco; and

13 WHEREAS, according to the 2010 US Census Bureau, of the 12 largest cities in the United
14 States, San Francisco ranks lowest for the percentage of households that are families with children
15 (18% compared to the average of 29.4%);¹ and

16 WHEREAS, San Francisco has the least amount of children of any Bay Area county;² and

17 WHEREAS, families are extremely important to cities since they call for a higher quality of
18 safety and livability, build a multi-generational community, and bring diverse cultures and perspectives;
19 and

20 WHEREAS, the two main housing aspects that impact family housing in San Francisco are
21 affordability and unit size, and
22

23
24 _____
25 ¹ Housing for Families with Children. San Francisco Planning Department. January 17, 2017:
http://default.sfplanning.org/publications_reports/Family_Friendly_Briefing_01-17-17_FINAL.pdf

² Ibid.

1 WHEREAS, 91% of all home sale listings in SF were either unaffordable or less than 2
2 bedroom³, and

3 WHEREAS, because of this, only 9% of the housing stock is available to families earning the
4 median family income;⁴ and

5 WHEREAS, according to the Planning Department’s *Housing for Families with Children* report,
6 there’s a mismatch between people and spaces, and

7 WHEREAS, almost all of the homes that are suited for large families are occupied already, and

8 WHEREAS, families occupy only 30% of 3+ bedroom units; meanwhile, 25% of families with
9 kids are living single room occupancies (SROs); and

10 WHEREAS, there is a lot of overcrowding in San Francisco, particularly in Chinatown,
11 Visitacion Valley, Downtown, Civic Center, and Oceanview, and

12 WHEREAS, these neighborhoods also have the highest concentration of youth and families,
13 and

14 WHEREAS, Chinatown is particularly suffering with 24% of households living overcrowded
15 conditions, and

16 WHEREAS, 65% of families living in SROs reside in Chinatown, and

17 WHEREAS, SROs typically lack basic necessities like full bathrooms and kitchenettes, and

18 WHEREAS, the families living in SROs are generally the City’s working poor and have been on
19 waitlists for housing for sometimes up to 10 years;⁵ and
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23 _____
24 ³ <http://www.governing.com/gov-data/other/family-housing-affordability-in-cities-report.html#calculation>

25 ⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Housing for Families with Children. San Francisco Planning Department. January 17, 2017:

http://default.sfplanning.org/publications_reports/Family_Friendly_Briefing_01-17-17_FINAL.pdf

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WHEREAS, research indicates that crowded environments can negatively affect children’s social adjustment; there was a sharp increase in children’s misbehaviors when living in homes with more than 2.3 residents per room,⁶ and

WHEREAS, cities throughout the country and in the Bay Area have adopted a formal definition of Family Housing into their General Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Youth Commission firmly believes conversations between families and policy makers must take place in order to deeply explore the challenges to this housing crisis to inform viable solutions, now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Youth Commission urges the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to adopt a community informed definition of family-friendly housing into its General Plan, similar to other cities such as Emeryville, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Youth Commission urges the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to urge the Planning Department to host a series of community located listening sessions to hear from families with children and youth the challenges to obtaining housing, and to solicit community input on a definition of family-friendly housing and desired characteristics.

⁶ Housing for Families with Children. San Francisco Planning Department. January 17, 2017: http://default.sfplanning.org/publications_reports/Family_Friendly_Briefing_01-17-17_FINAL.pdf

1 [Resolution Urging the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to Adopt Legislation That Incentivize and
 2 Promotes the Construction of Family Housing and Prioritizes Families with Dependents in the
 3 Inclusionary Housing Selection Process]

4 **Resolution urging the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to adopt legislation that incentivize the**
 5 **Construction of two-or-more bedroom units and prioritizes families with dependents in the**
 6 **Below Market Rate (BMR) Inclusionary Housing Selection Process for units with two-or-more**
 7 **bedrooms**

8 WHEREAS, the Planning Department recently released the *Housing for Families with Children*
 9 report, commissioned by Supervisor Norman Yee, and

10 WHEREAS, San Francisco is seeing a decrease in low and middle-income families due to
 11 income inequality and the shortage of housing; and

12 WHEREAS, according to the 2010 US Census Bureau, of the 12 largest cities in the United
 13 States, San Francisco ranks lowest for the percentage of households that are families with children
 14 (18% compared to the average of 29.4%);¹ and

15 WHEREAS, San Francisco has the least amount of children of any Bay Area county, and

16 WHEREAS, the two main housing aspects that impact family housing in San Francisco are
 17 affordability and unit size, and

18 WHEREAS, 91% of all home sale listings in SF were either unaffordable or less than 2
 19 bedroom², and

20 WHEREAS, because of this, only 9% of the housing stock is available to families earning the
 21 median family income;³ and

22 _____
 24 ¹ Housing for Families with Children. San Francisco Planning Department. January 17, 2017:
http://default.sfplanning.org/publications_reports/Family_Friendly_Briefing_01-17-17_FINAL.pdf

25 ² <http://www.governing.com/gov-data/other/family-housing-affordability-in-cities-report.html#calculation>

³ Ibid.

1 WHEREAS, almost all of the homes that are suited for large families are occupied already, and

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3 kids are living single room occupancies (SROs); and

4 WHEREAS, there is a lot of overcrowding in San Francisco, particularly in Chinatown,
5 Visitacion Valley, Downtown, Civic Center, and Oceanview, and

6 WHEREAS, these neighborhoods also have the highest concentration of youth and families,
7 and

8 WHEREAS, Chinatown is particularly suffering with 24% of households living overcrowded
9 conditions, and

10 WHEREAS, research indicates that crowded environments can negatively affect children’s
11 social adjustment; there was a sharp increase in children’s misbehaviors when living in homes with
12 more than 2.3 residents per room,⁴ and

13 WHEREAS, the report from the planning department recommends the city look into
14 underutilized ground floor and underbuilt lots as a way to add units to existing buildings, which would
15 increase housing stock without significantly changing the neighborhoods, now, therefore be it

16 RESOLVED, that the San Francisco Youth Commission urges the Board of Supervisors and
17 Mayor to adopt legislation that incentivize and promotes the construction of family housing and the
18 production of two or more bedroom units, and be it further

19 RESOLVED, that the Youth Commission urges the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to adopt
20 legislation that reserves affordable and inclusionary units that come online and are two or more
21 bedrooms for families with dependent children and youth
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⁴ Housing for Families with Children. San Francisco Planning Department. January 17, 2017:
http://default.sfplanning.org/publications_reports/Family_Friendly_Briefing_01-17-17_FINAL.pdf