

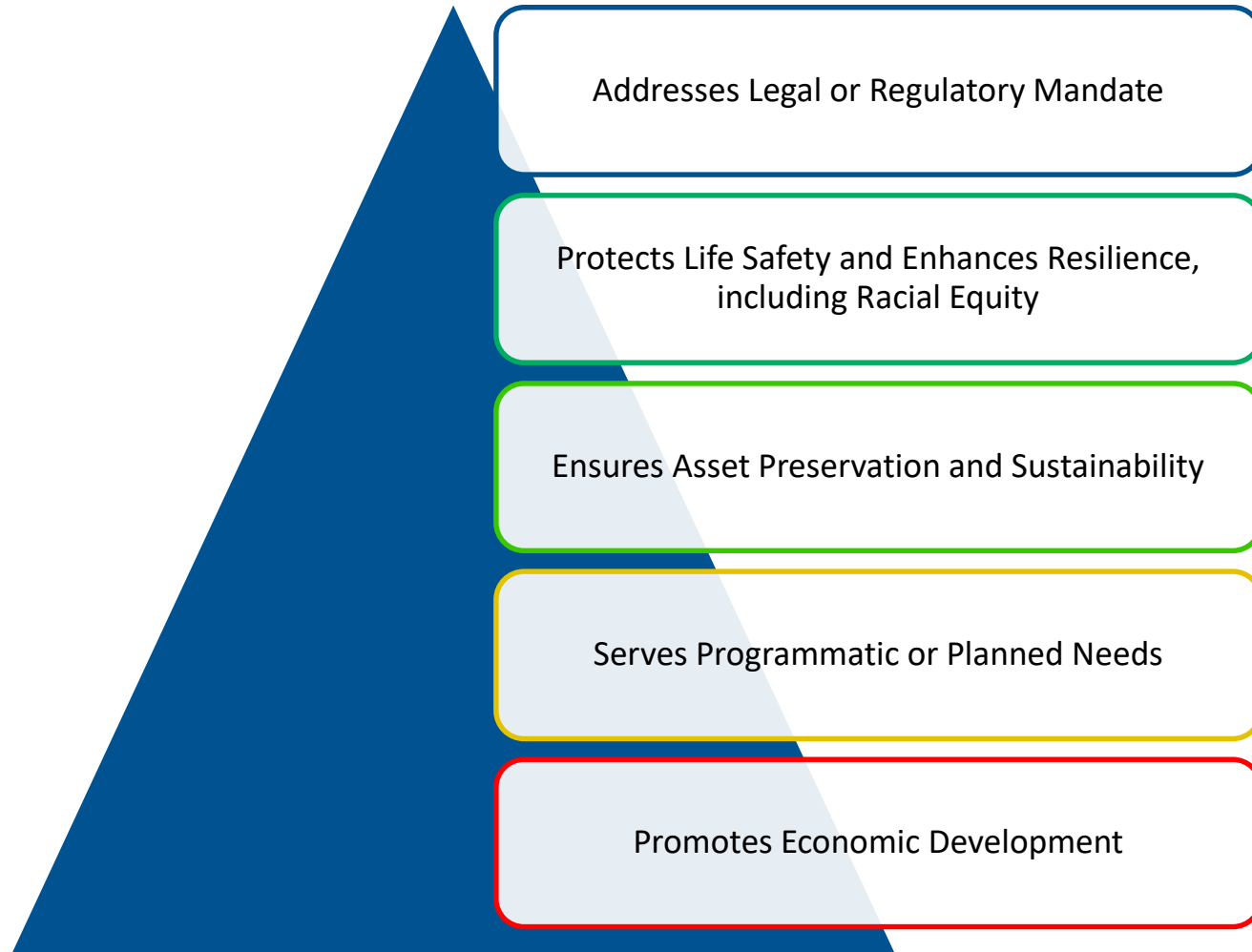
Racial Equity Lens in the Capital Budget

Office of Resilience and Capital Planning
Capital Planning Committee, Discussion Item
April 26, 2021

Capital Plan Funding Principles

San Francisco strives for racial and social equity across all our programs and investments. For capital, this means allocating resources towards expanding equitable access to quality housing, open space, transportation, health, and other public services for Black, Indigenous, and People of Color while improving outcomes for all groups experiencing marginalization, including based on gender, sexual orientation, ability, age, and more. In addition, capital planning supports departments in their respective racial equity plans that inform each department's capital priorities. The 10-Year Capital Plan strives to fund projects that address racial and social disparities and promote equity in the services delivered by the City's facilities and infrastructure.

Capital Plan Funding Principles



Resilience includes eliminating racial and social disparities so that all San Franciscans may recover and thrive no matter the shocks and stresses they face.

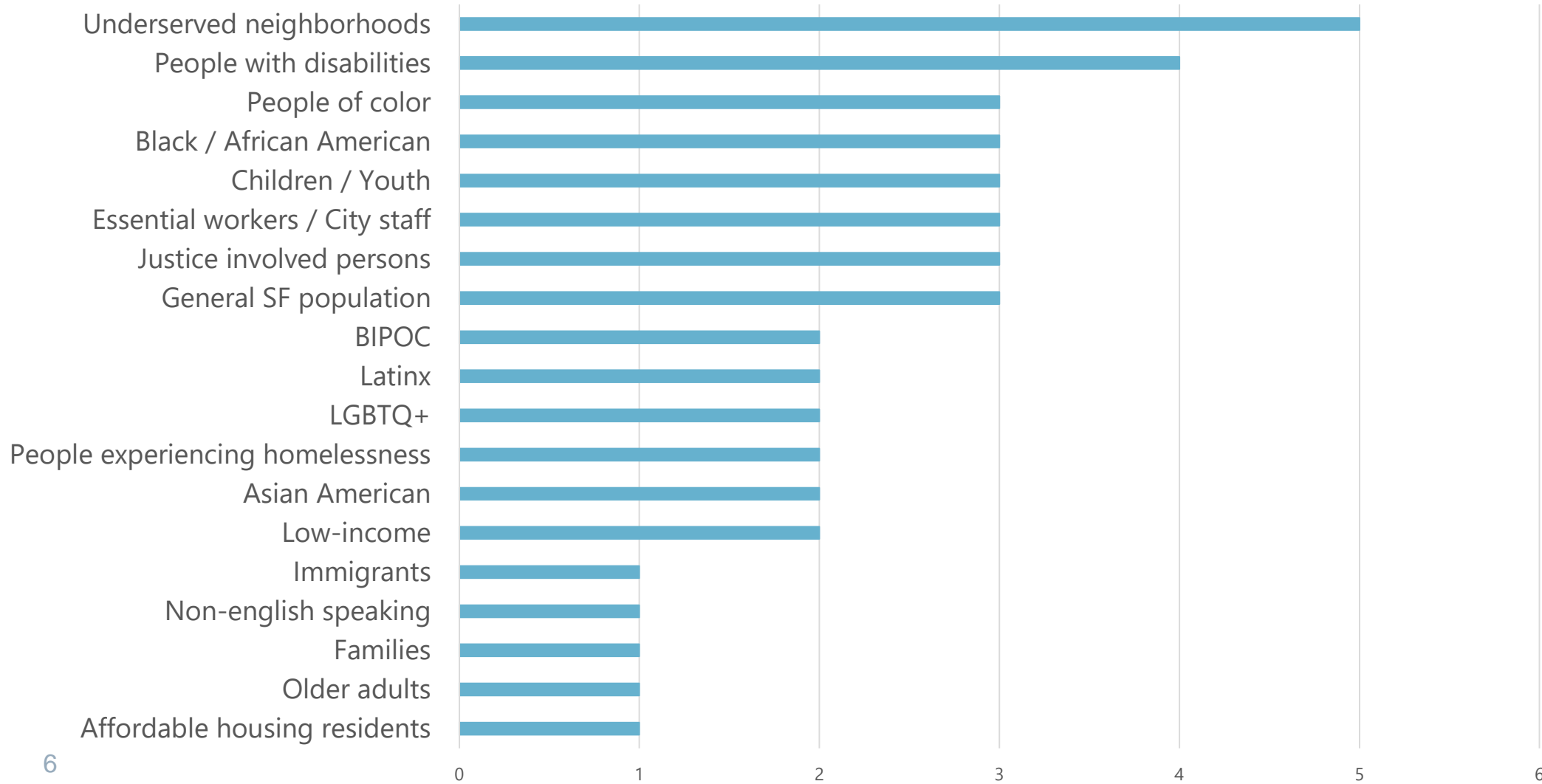
Capital Budget Racial Equity Lens Form

Objectives

- Provides year 1 baseline to measure change
- Goes beyond “checking the box” to incorporate racial equity analysis in capital planning and communicate benefits
- Informs how ORCP can support dept. racial equity work

Q1. Explain what populations are benefited by your budget request and how they are benefited. How will the department know these projects were successful? Please feel free to highlight specific projects.

Populations benefited by budget request by # of times mentioned



A disproportionate percentage of people experiencing homelessness and using our facilities are people of color and LGBTQ+. The majority of staff at the shelters are also people of color.

The communities we serve are primarily Latinx, Black, and Asian. A large number are non-English speaking and many are immigrants (both documented and undocumented). DPH also provides health and wellness care to people experiencing homelessness in the city. Specifically, this budget request includes capital improvements to clinics in four neighborhoods with high-need.

Q1. Populations - Sample Responses

The populations that benefit are San Francisco's most vulnerable, which includes people with disabilities, our aging population, families, children, and single adults who qualify for benefits or need medical or nutritional assistance. Specifically, 71% of clients served by HSA are of African, Hispanic, or Asian Pacific Islander descent.

As numbers overall have declined, racial disparities have increased---particularly for Black youth, who comprise over 50 percent of JPD's caseload. At the same time, the department itself has been reflective, racially and ethnically, of the young people it serves and supervises. Eighty-five percent of JPD's staff are BIPOC, including almost 40 percent that are Black.

The Department will measure the success of this improvement by the increase in the utilization rate of the rooms.

The department will know the projects are successful because HVAC system functions, roof no longer leaks, generator functions, kitchen cabinets are not falling apart, electrical upgrade can run new furnace, boiler, etc.

Q1. Measures of Success - Sample Responses*

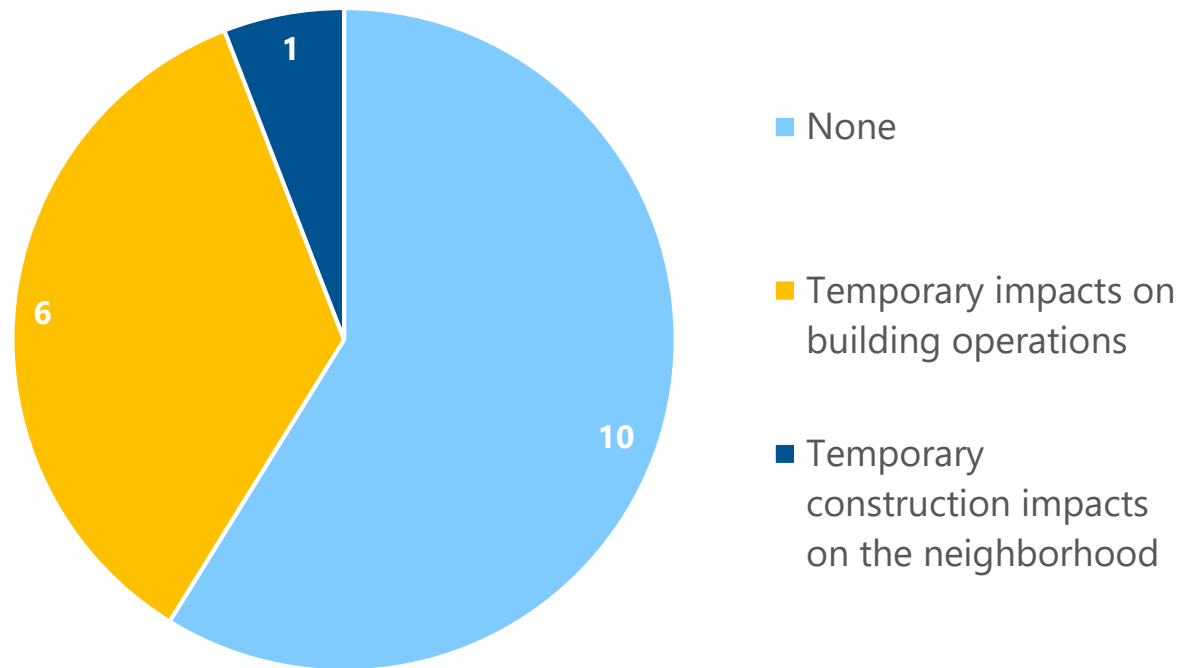
We will know this measure is successful when exit surveys indicate our patrons feel safe.

An indicator for success would be a significant reduction in the amount of times building system failures disrupt client services.

One indicator for success would be an increased uptake of services in these [underserved] neighborhoods.

Q2. Explain what populations may be negatively impacted by your budget request and how they may be impacted. Describe what strategies your department recommends to mitigate any potential adverse impacts. Please feel free to highlight specific projects.

Q2. Potential negative impacts

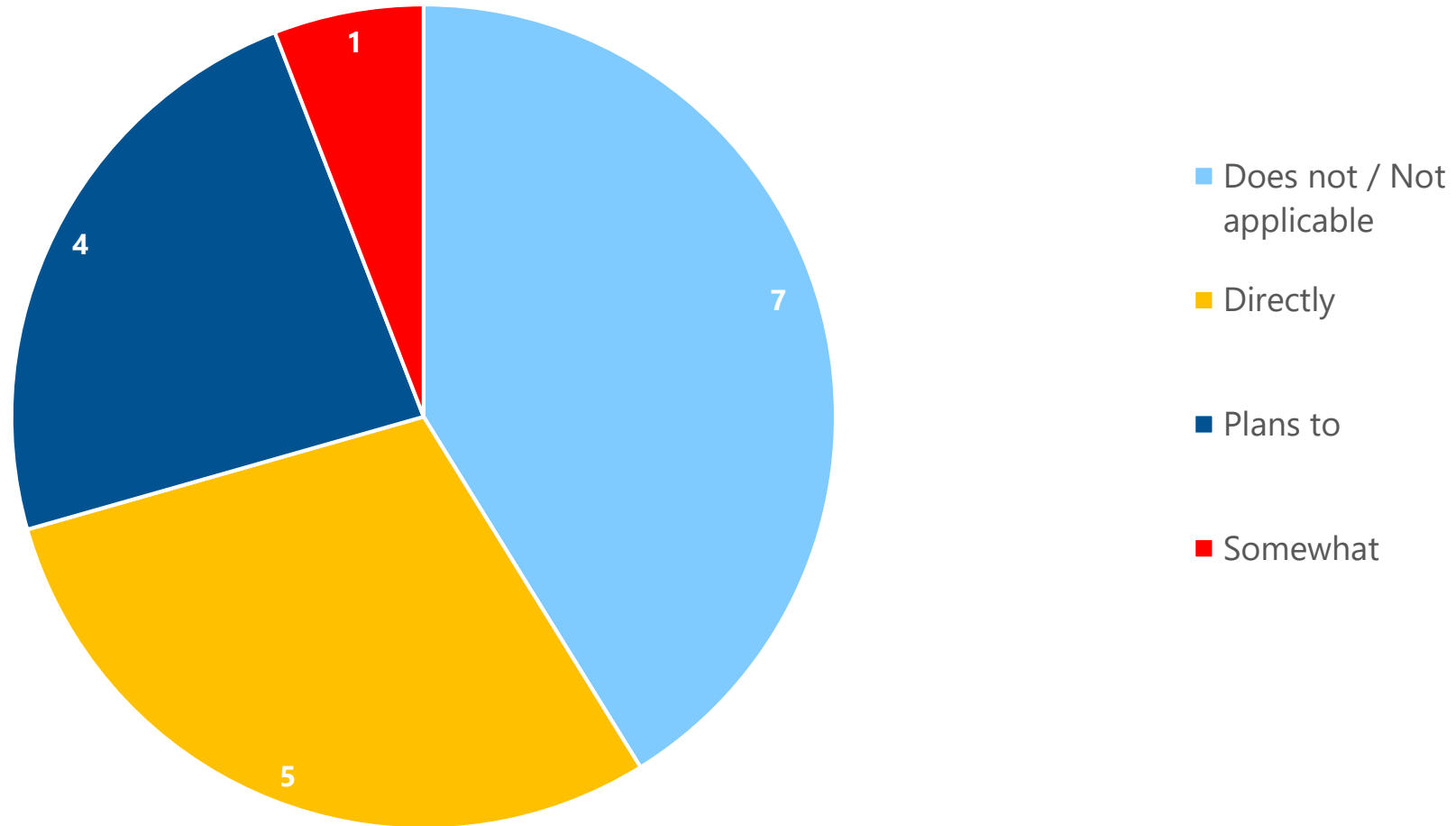


Q2. Mitigation strategies:

- Complete work when facility closed to public
- Communicate closures with staff and visitors
- Temporary virtual programming
- Mitigation in construction contracts
- Work with community leaders to adjust as needed
- Temporary replacement location and mobile services

Q3. How does your department use data disaggregated by race to inform your capital budget requests? Please describe. If not applicable, please explain.

Q3. Extent that disaggregated data informed budget request



The Human Services Agency uses data disaggregated by race to help understand the strengths, needs, and quality of life of the many diverse groups within San Francisco. Using demographic data like language, age, disability, and zip code provides guidance on where ideal future locations would be, when relocating services from 170 Otis to other parts of the City. This data also supports the idea that two facilities, rather than one, is beneficial to clients.

State of good repair investments are prioritized by building condition, not service population, given that nearly all of our facilities were relatively recently renovated. Outside of the state of good repair program, the department draws on neighborhood profiles generated by the department's Research/Analytics division, which include Census demographic data, as well as de-identified user data, to understand the resources needed in each facility.

Q3. Sample responses

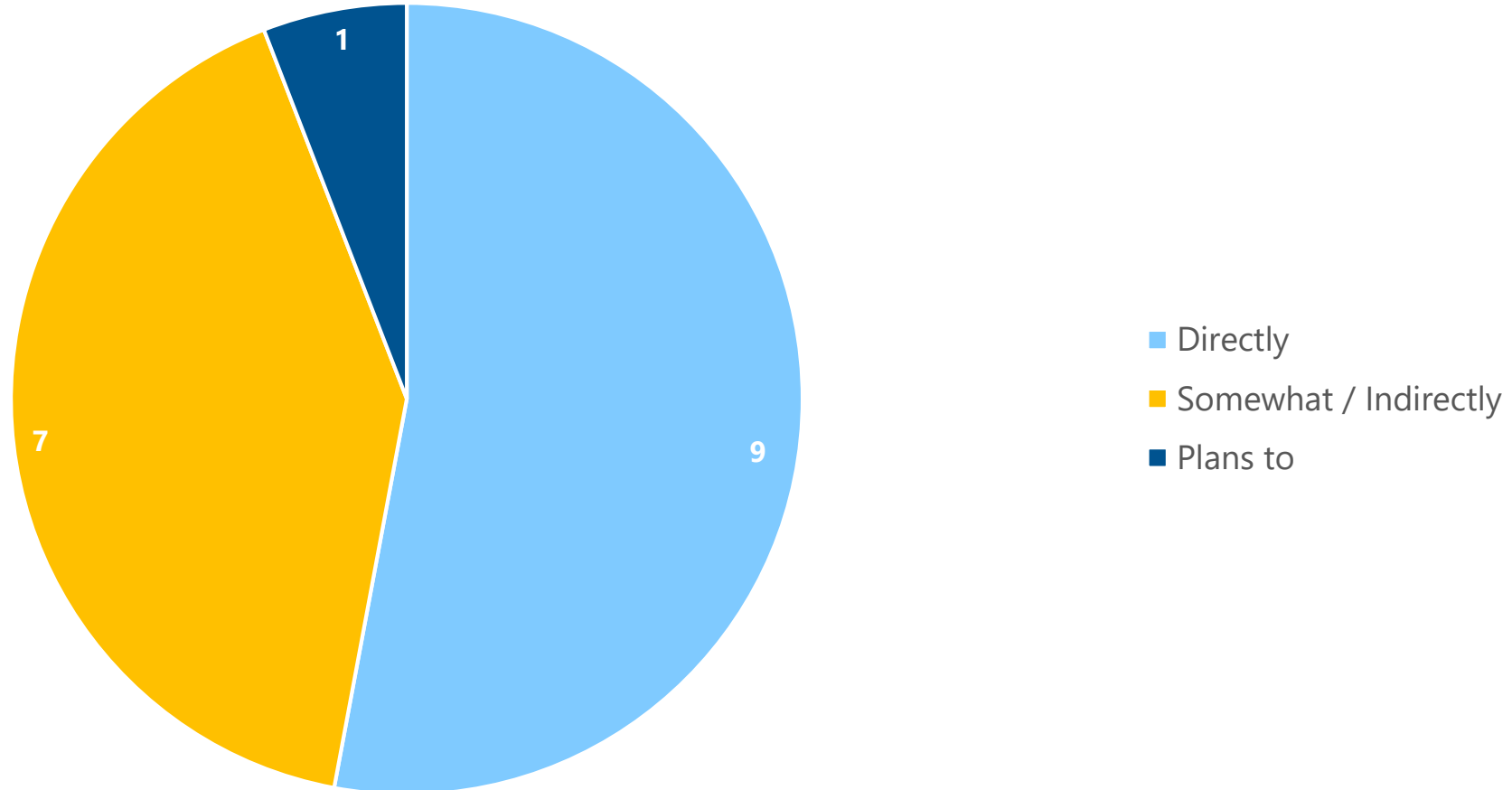
We plan to use demographic information as an assessment tool for future requests. Our department understands the role that each facility plays in each community and we will use available quantitative and qualitative information to support allocation and planning decisions. We will continue to work closely with staff to identify key relevant capital priorities based on their needs.

As these capital improvements will be spread throughout the city and not focused on select neighborhoods, the department's facility standards have not been informed by data disaggregated by race.

- Does not / Not applicable
- Directly
- Plans to
- Somewhat

Q4. How do your budget requests support your department's Racial Equity Action Plan or other department racial equity strategy? Please briefly describe.

Q4. Extent that budget requests support Racial Equity Plan or other dept. equity strategy



Our budget requests support the Department's racial equity strategy by: 1) addressing the life-safety risks to shelter staff and people experiencing homelessness that are disproportionately people of color and LGBTQ+; and 2) aiming to replace a family shelter (closed in the summer of 2020) that predominately served families of color experiencing homelessness.

In our Racial Equity Action Plan, we outlined our plans to continue to meet ADA and California Department of Social Services (CDSS) requirements for equal access to our physical facilities to people of all abilities. Our budget requests assist with continuing to meet and exceed ADA and CDSS requirements as well as be responsive to effectively meeting the needs of our clients.

The Fiber to Housing project is a key element of DT's Racial Equity Action Plan.

Q4. Sample responses

- Directly
- Somewhat / Indirectly
- Plans to

Our request supports the Academy's Racial Equity Plan through off-setting costs needed to make critical repairs/enhancements to the building's infrastructure. The funding offsets the cost and allows for the Academy to spend revenue on free/reduced admission programs, serving those most in need.

Our Racial Equity Action Plan so far addresses Phase 1 priorities as directed by the Office of Racial Equity, focusing on internal hiring processes and other HR/personnel matters. With the rollout of Phase 2 this year, we expect to extend this thinking into planning for the department's programs, services, and facility needs.

Next steps

- Provides improved understanding and communication of budget requests
- Benchmark and measure change next year
- Support use of data disaggregated by race
 - Partner in Phase 2 Racial Equity Action Plan process to ensure departments understand the need to measure populations served and how it relates to capital
 - How can demographic data currently supporting operations also inform capital planning
 - Moving from neighborhood level demographics to asset users and beneficiaries

Questions and Discussion

Thank you!

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Office of Resilience and Capital Planning