

EDIBLE FOOD RECOVERY
CAPACITY STUDY AND
FUNDING ASSESSMENT IN
YOLO COUNTY



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1.0 Introduction

Total Compliance Management (TCM) and Abound Food Care (Abound) (together “the Team”) were contracted by Yolo County, the City of Winters, and City of Woodland to assess the regional capacity of edible food recovery to meet the requirements of SB 1383. Additionally, the Team was hired to work directly with Yolo Food Bank (YFB) to discuss the proposed financial request for the YFB to add the required donors to the existing program to meet the compliance requirements of the Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Regulation (SB 1383), described in the sections below. The County, and its jurisdictions, felt a third-party evaluator would provide the most comprehensive assessment of the request. The Team will provide the Capacity Study, an in-depth survey of local non-profits, and a detailed dive into the proposed Yolo Food Bank (YFB) budget as guidance for Yolo County’s compliance with SB 1383.

Abound was brought in as an expert on food recovery, to both assess the recovery agencies, and to evaluate the YFB request and provide detailed recommendations based on their knowledge of food recovery networks and collaborative opportunities. TCM offers overall program management, as well as expertise on SB 1383 and funding models that have been used to create the strategies presented in this report.

Our team approached this task with three clear goals in mind: To identify the resources needed to meet requirements of SB 1383, to effectively recover excess edible food to reduce food insecurity, and to provide a roadmap for all stakeholders in the region that ensures the transparent and responsible use of funds. The Team worked to gather as much information as possible through surveys, interviews, data requests, and site visits. This report represents a snapshot of the current programs that are in flux from the significant impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the impending SB 1383 regulations. The stakeholders in the County should view this report as a starting point and revisit these recommendations in accordance with the guidelines provided and measure them against the proposed metrics of success to continue to build upon the program as necessary to meet these fundamental goals as the region adapts and changes.

2.0 Short-Live Climate Pollutants – Edible Food Recovery Regulations

In 2016, the hottest year on record at the time, Californians decided to act against global warming and the greenhouse gases that cause it. The State passed SB 1383, which is a bill designed to reduce methane emissions, which are produced in large part from the decomposition of organic waste in our California’s landfills. The goal of SB 1383 is to reduce the amount of organic waste to 25% of what was buried in 2014 by the year 2025. The law is the most ambitious of its kind because it must be for the State to achieve its climate change goals.

Some of the most ambitious and important considerations of the law are the food rescue requirements. The law mandates that 20% of all edible food that is being wasted and sent to landfills be intercepted and fed to people. This not only provides nutrition, especially for those who are most in need, but it also prevents food from entering landfills and creating more methane. Of particular importance, here in California, is the water savings associated with food rescue. The more people can be fed from rescued food, the less pressure the agricultural sector will place on the State’s rapidly depleting water supply. Yolo County experiences both water shortages and food insecurity, and as such, food rescue must remain a high priority in the County’s plans moving forward.

Yolo County is prepared to comprehensively meet the requirements of SB 1383. The key points of the food rescue requirements are monitoring, outreach, program deployment, and reporting.

- **Monitoring:** Yolo County has gone through its own records and publicly available data to ascertain which businesses in the County are subject to the food rescue requirements under SB 1383. These businesses fall into the “Tier One” and “Tier Two” categories, which must begin rescuing food by next year and 2024 respectively. These lists will become the basis for outreach and implementation of food rescue plans.
- **Outreach:** Yolo County will work with Tier One and Tier Two businesses, as well as with the Health Department, to ensure that all the businesses required to donate food under this law are well-equipped to do so. Yolo will see to it that all these businesses receive print, verbal, and digital outreach informing them of how to comply with the law, where to find food rescue partners, and potential penalties for refusing to participate in the program.
- **Reporting:** Yolo County is fully prepared to track its efforts, as well as capacity planning reporting, and all other reporting requirements under SB 1383. Yolo County will work closely with the Food Bank, pantries, businesses, and the local community to acquire the needed information for its reports to CalRecycle.

2.1 History of Edible Food Program Development in Yolo County

Yolo County has a long history of partnership with the YFB where they have made the following major steps towards expanding food recovery, that are important to the ability of the County and its Cities to meet the food recovery goals of SB 1383:

- ✓ In January 2019, YFB and the County jointly applied for a \$500,000 CalRecycle grant to expand food recovery and distribution programs.
- ✓ In January 2019, Yolo County granted YFB \$500,000 in IGT funding to expand food recovery and distributions.
- ✓ In March 2020, Yolo County formally tasked YFB with providing services to deliver food and essential goods to COVID-19 higher risk populations that are not traditionally served. These services included acquisition, procurement, warehousing, distribution, and transportation of food and goods.
- ✓ In July 2020, Yolo County paid YFB nearly \$1 million to increase food recovery and distributions to vulnerable residents in response to the pandemic.
- ✓ In September 2020, Yolo County paid Yolo Food Bank another \$500,000 to increase food recovery and distributions to vulnerable residents in response to the pandemic.

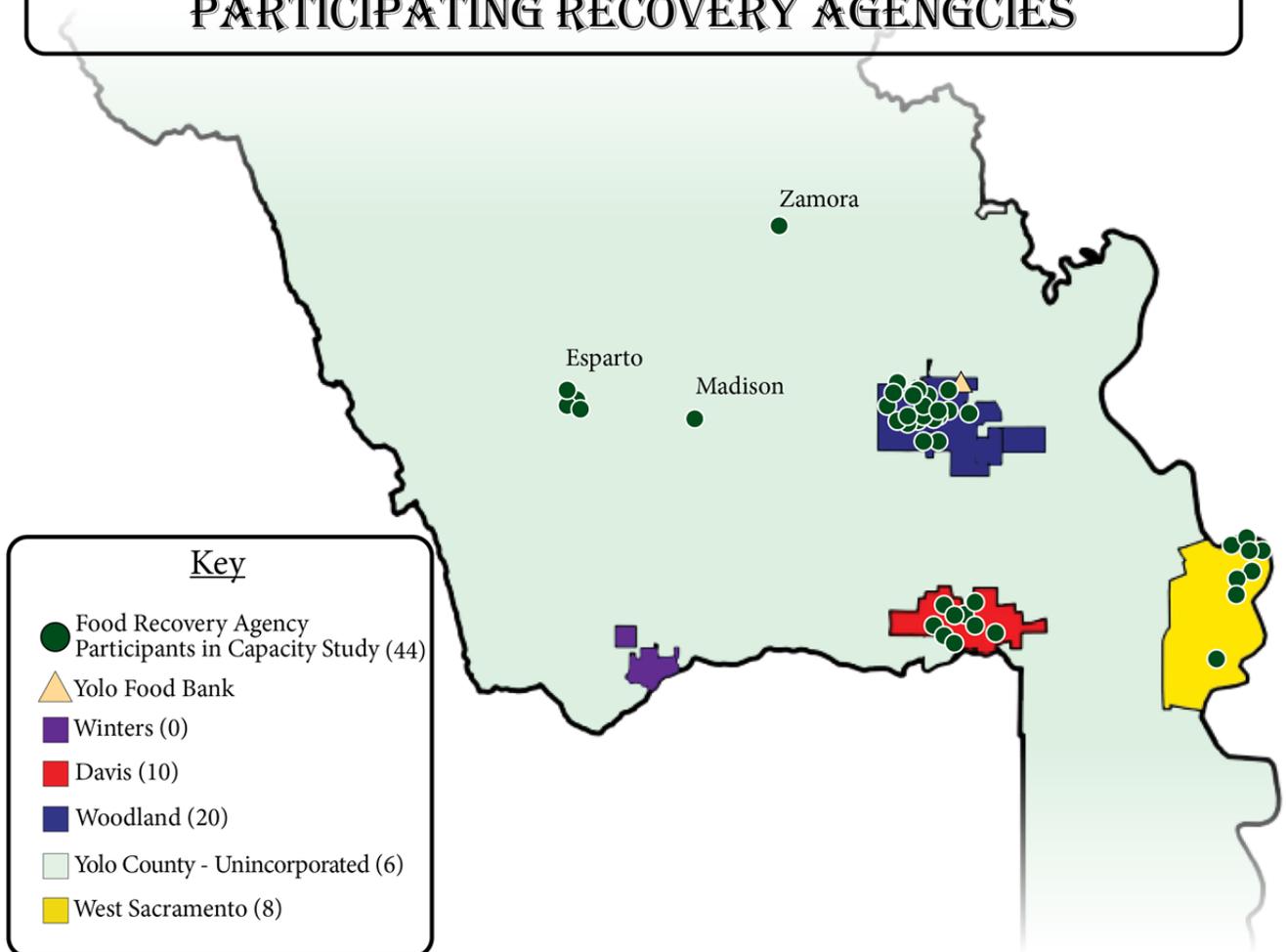
3.0 Current Food Recovery Landscape in Yolo County

Yolo County has one large food bank, the Yolo Food Bank (YFB), and 44 confirmed active food recovery partners and distributors. Due to the rural makeup of the County and with the support afforded by pandemic relief funds, current food recovery efforts in Yolo County are conducted largely through YFB using the following two methods. The first, and predominant method, is where YFB trucks/staff pick up excess donated food from Tier One generators and return the product to the food bank’s distribution center, where it is sorted and made available for distribution. The second method includes utilizing select YFB non-profit agency partners to conduct excess food pickups from some Tier One generators directly. These agencies then distribute the recovered food to their ‘clients’. Use of YFB trucks and staff

to move product to the distribution center for sorting and distribution leads to reduced food waste and streamlined operations in that the recovered and sorted product can then be made available to the larger network of non-profit recipient agencies, serving the entire county.

This food bank focused method can result in higher logistics costs but leads to reduced food waste. Utilizing non-profit agencies to conduct pickups reduces logistics costs and strain on distribution center space but increases the likelihood that recovered food will still ultimately be wasted if it cannot be used by the recovery agency. Most, if not all, Feeding America contracts with member agencies prohibit or discourage 'redistribution' from one non-profit agency to another, due to food safety concerns, which can be mitigated by use of existing tech platforms. Finally, there is always a portion of donated excess food that is not captured through the food bank network. This food is typically donated by a donor staff member to a non-profit agency outside of existing contracts or agreements. In these cases, we have seen retailers with contracts to donate food to a food bank, or a food bank authorized agency donate a

YOLO COUNTY CAPACITY STUDY PARTICIPATING RECOVERY AGENCIES



portion of available food to another non-profit agency conducting charitable feeding outside of the food bank network. These donated pounds typically do not get recorded because it is outside of the agreement or contract between the donor and the food bank/agency. Our survey shows this is the case in Yolo County, as it is everywhere else food recovery is taking place.

Based on available data, the absence of scales and the means to accurately track donated food, we are uncertain what the aggregated baseline number of pounds donated is for Yolo County. The Food Bank acts as a centralized point of collection, and through their Feeding America program, onboards the greatest level of donor participation from the community. Further, they distribute food collected from other Federal and Gleaning programs. The Food Bank utilizes a limited amount of partner agency collection for their partner donors. The map above provides a visual demonstration of the location of the YFB and the partner agencies that participated in the survey described in Section 6.0. Understanding the current landscape of food recovery programs was a key component of the development of recommendations for the County and its Cities. Most notably the County has high density urban areas coupled with expansive rural areas. Food pantries, similarly, are densely located in the areas that have the highest populations and spread throughout the rural areas.

The Food Bank operates routes that recover food at donor locations across the County and transports that food back to their distribution center for sorting¹. Edible food is then made available to the non-profit pantry network, either delivered by the Food Bank to the non-profit locations or made available for pick-up at distribution center. Logistics fees to the non-profit agencies to offset a portion of the cost may apply depending on the quality, quantity and shelf life of the items. The fee is reduced as product nears its spoilage date to incentivize rapid distribution. The logistics fee is also adjusted based on nutritional quality and for non-foods items (toiletries, paper products, etc.). To a lesser extent YFB will also utilize nonprofit partners to collect and distribute food on their behalf directly from donors. The food recovery agencies distribute approximately 10% of the recovered food from YFB, where the balance is distributed directly through YFB programs. Due to a heavy reliance on volunteers, there have been challenges in consistency in the pickups, which diminish the effectiveness of food recovery to the donor. Further, the lack of scales at these non-profits hinders the region's ability to accurately quantify the amount of product that is being collected. Food recovered by an agency on behalf of the YFB are not subject to any logistic fees given they are already bearing the cost directly.

Food Bank is short on space, currently putting products in hallways and meeting rooms. By their estimates they are at double capacity, which was supported by the site visit conducted by the Team. Much of the current food recovery increase over the past year was funded by a surge in federal funding for pandemic relief, which has since evaporated. The Team is uncertain of how this capacity will stabilize as the region moves past the intense pandemic responses into a new normal operation. Several food recovery agencies have reported they can accept more food and add more donors through their existing capacity, and the survey demonstrated there is further interest in expansion. However, the survey results also demonstrated gaps in tracking (insufficient scales), and a need for expanded food safety training for the agencies.

¹ Absent access to exact truck routes and driver logs, we do know the Food Bank send their trucks to recover food at donor locations across the County.

3.1 Baseline of Tier One Generators

The survey of the Tier One generators showed that nine will require new programs to get into compliance with the SB 1383 by January 2022. Additionally, several Tier One generators were identified to have programs, but are likely not in consistent programs, or programs that meet the requirement of “donating all available excess food”. A large percentage of Tier One generators that are bulk specialty donors, such as rice manufacturers, that would not be appropriate to send to a small food agency. There is a large percentage of grocery stores/markets that are currently participating in programs, assisting with the overall compliance of the region. Further, there will be donors in this region that will have sporadic donation, for example, Monsanto will likely only have sporadic donations available. There are some identified Tier One donors that do not have edible food, or food available for donation, for example RiceBran Tech.

4.0 Summary of Program Recommendations

Edible food recovery as a means of reducing food waste and food insecurity is still in its infancy, with several factors and variables to be determined over time. To provide the County with an effective roadmap and strategy for edible food recovery, it will be important to identify the key elements and ultimate goals of an effective program. Is it to comply with the requirements of SB 1383, with the understanding that full compliance may not result in meeting targeted goals statewide? Is it to develop the infrastructure, tools, and solutions needed to protect the planet and make excess edible food an effective resource in the effort to reduce the costs and chronic health effects associated with food insecurity? Until long-term goals are established, the Team recommends focusing on near-term planning and goal-setting to meet the initial requirements of SB 1383 and develop a regional program.

Through our research, survey responses, field visits, and an analysis of the available data provided to us by YFB, the Team identified a number of challenges that exist in developing a strategic path to edible food recovery and an associated shared cost. These factors and challenges included the following:

Factors and Challenges

1. The expansive, rural and geographic makeup of the County creates some unique challenges. For example, some rural communities, such as Winters, have a small number of Tier One and/or Tier Two donors and have zero confirmed NPO's servicing the residents. Knowing that there are food insecure individuals in Winters, the logistics costs associated with serving those individuals is higher than that of more urban areas or areas with more resources.
2. The amount of surplus edible food in some communities exceeds the need of food insecure individuals, while the need may exceed the amount of surplus edible food in other communities. This creates another logistics challenge that must be solved through a regional approach.
3. The overwhelming amount of food recovery efforts are currently conducted by YFB using their trucks, personnel, and distribution center.
4. YFB distribution center operations currently exceed the capacity of their distribution center.
5. Current Food Recovery efforts conducted by YFB have been funded in part with pandemic relief funds. This source of funding is unsustainable.
6. Baseline edible food recovery figures, beyond those which are managed through YFB, are not verifiable.

7. The 44 actively confirmed non-profit agencies that identify as currently conducting food distribution or food services, in addition to YFB, range dramatically in effectiveness and capacity.
8. Nearly all current edible food recovery efforts focus on servicing Tier One donors. However, SB 1383 requires operations that fall under Tier Two designation to donate all their excess edible food as well.
9. Food recovery from Tier Two donors is disproportionately more difficult than food recovery from Tier One donors and yields less usable product.
10. Tier Two food donations pose a significantly higher food safety risk because much of this food is hot and it is more difficult to maintain food safety through the hot food chain. Along with the reality that there is comparatively higher staff turnover in Tier Two establishments, which leads to the need for greater education and outreach than that of Tier One donors, Tier Two compliance will be a challenge.

The Team is providing short term recommendations due to the lack of knowledge surrounding the ultimate goal of Yolo County's food recovery efforts, the accurate baseline numbers of pounds currently being recovered, access to all YFB routes and/or driver logs, and the status of YFB's request to the County for infrastructure investment using American Rescue Plan (ARP) funds. The Team proposes the following strategic short-term recommendations that allows for the increased capacity needed to service Tier One and Tier Two donors over the next 12 – 18 months, while the above-mentioned variables become more defined and the overall effort can be evaluated in collaboration between the County, its municipalities, YFB, and non-profit organizations.

Short-Term Strategy

The team is encouraged to find that the county supports YFB's mission to eradicate hunger in Yolo County and to advance the metabolic health of Yolo residents. This shared mission drives YFB and their supporting partners, including the jurisdictions that have participated in the study, to developing a strategic path to reduce food insecurity and food waste. The intention of this framework is to identify a roadmap and an estimate the shared cost associated with implantation of a strategic plan that will lead to compliance with SB 1383 requirements as well as the shared mission of reducing food waste and food insecurity.

1. County should clearly identify its goals and intent for the program.
 - a. The County could likely meet the needs of SB 1383 with current programs. However, this may not be able to meet broader goals of reducing hunger, removing edible food from landfill, and expanding donation to non-required entities.
 - b. The County could have a goal to create a broader, more effective program, through strategic investment based on our recommendations.
2. Utilize YFB trucks and staff to service donors in rural areas that lack sufficient (or any) food recovery agencies.
3. Utilize food recovery agencies to conduct food recovery in more populated areas that have multiple agencies as means to alleviate the existing capacity deficit at YFB distribution center.
4. Utilize a tech platform (Meal Connect) to allow food recovery agencies to redistribute food while mitigating food safety concerns and connect Tier Two donors more easily to food recovery agencies that can distribute those donations.
5. Enhance food safety training to all food recovery agencies.

6. Provide food recovery agencies with additional supplies and logistics investments.
7. Provide YFB with staffing resources to manage food recovery agencies conducting food recovery from Tier One and Tier Two donors.
8. Solicit the participation of an existing food production facility to conduct repurposing of bulk recovered food extending the shelf life for distribution to food recovery agencies throughout the county. We recommend exploring affiliations with a community college with an existing culinary arts programs allowing students to work with excess edible food for a social benefit while receiving valuable vocation training. Other options include High School programs and existing food production facilities. The proposed facility will receive use of equipment specific to Cook/Chill food production methodology such as Combi ovens, blast freezers, vacuum sealing machines and associated supplies.
9. Invest in increased cold storage capabilities throughout the County.
10. The County should implement the Food Insecurity Screening questions, to better understand where the need is, and track if we are assisting in meeting the needs through this program.
11. Capital costs could be tiered, or phased, to ensure the funding assist the food recovery agencies and YFB to meet specified objectives and targets, to deliver more funding.
 - a. Set up standard reporting platform
 - b. Ensure clear benchmarks are identified and in place
 - c. Create donor targets and efficiency metrics
12. Plan a 2024 survey of donors to measure success of programs to include reliability of non-profits, participation of the donor and the ability to source reduce should be noted as a byproduct of a successful program.
 - a. Tonnage numbers should be tracked, but not a measure of success, as it doesn't include source reduction or track improvement of the network.
 - b. Tracking the amount of recovered food that is ultimately wasted after collection.
 - i. Understanding how money is translating to meals
 - ii. Efficiency programs and where further investment needs to be made
 - iii. Evaluation on donation dumping or where enforcement needs to step up.
13. Consider a partnered capital campaign to help generate the funding necessary for the development of the second warehouse for YFB. This partnership could better address the expectations regarding the use of potential ARP and resiliency funds and how they could be used to execute recommendations identified in this report.

Our guidance structure will efficiently use funds to ensure sustainable and effective food recovery programs.

5.0 Capacity Evaluation

Under SB 1383, CalRecycle has set a goal of intercepting 20% of the edible food that is currently being taken to landfills, and instead ensuring that it reaches people. To meet this goal, SB 1383 regulations have placed requirements on businesses that generate sufficient amounts of edible food waste and require them to establish food rescue programs. The food rescue regulations start in 2022 with the largest generators, known as "Tier One" generators, which include large food distributors, larger grocery stores, and supermarkets. By 2024, the regulations expand to cover large restaurants, hotels, schools,

large events, and hospitals. This second wave of covered businesses are known as “Tier Two” generators. As a first step toward compliance, CalRecycle has asked each jurisdiction to evaluate the ‘capacity’ of current food recovery infrastructure and its ability to manage bringing Tier One and Tier Two businesses into compliance. This evaluation is due to CalRecycle in August 2022 but has been completed here to ensure that the County can take the important steps necessary to meet the compliance requirements of SB 1383.

(73) “Tier one commercial edible food generator” means a commercial edible food generator that is one of the following:

- (A) Supermarket.
- (B) Grocery store with a total facility size equal to or greater than 10,000 square feet.
- (C) Food service provider.
- (D) Food distributor.
- (E) Wholesale food vendor.

(74) “Tier two commercial edible food generator” means a commercial edible food generator that is one of the following:

- (A) Restaurant with 250 or more seats, or a total facility size equal to or greater than 5,000 square feet.
- (B) Hotel with an on-site food facility and 200 or more rooms.
- (C) Health facility with an on-site food facility and 100 or more beds.
- (D) Large venue.
- (E) Large event.
- (F) A state agency with a cafeteria with 250 or more seats or a total cafeteria facility size equal to or greater than 5,000 square feet.
- (G) A local education agency with an on-site food facility.

The capacity evaluation aims to address two questions: 1) What is the projected amount of edible food produced from all Tier One and Tier Two generators?² 2) Does the current network of food recovery agencies have the available infrastructure to manage the edible food? If the assessment determines there is a gap, and that the current infrastructure will not be sufficient to collect all available edible food from Tier One and Tier Two generators, based on these calculations, then jurisdictions must provide a plan to ensure that gap is closed.

5.1 Data Sources

In order to prepare and implement the SB 1383 food rescue program, the food rescue infrastructure needs to identify the Tier One and Tier Two generators and estimate the amount of incoming food to be rescued. Currently, this analysis is done using publicly available data from several different sources. The County performed this evaluation and provided the Team with the number of Tier One and Tier Two generators. From this list we were able to estimate disposal using the CalRecycle guidance calculator. Data sources used for this calculator are as follows:

² Note that the 20% food recovery goal is not used to assess capacity. Capacity is assessed based on the number and make-up of Tier One and Tier Two generators in the jurisdiction.

- The CalRecycle Commercial Sector Waste Characterization provides sector-specific estimations of how many pounds per employee of waste is produced by each business type. The results of this analysis are provided in the table below. Food waste is the waste type used for this analysis. **Attachment A** provides the complete calculations of these figures.³

Food Waste Generation by Business Type	
Business Type	Pounds per Employee per Week
Arts and Education	33.07
Durable Wholesale/Trucking	2.31
Education	5.59
Hotels	21.25
Electronic Equipment	1.35
Food and Nondurable Wholesale	18.63
Manufacturing	1.21
Medical and Health	5.57
Public Administration	2.11
Restaurant	46.89
Food Stores	19.33
Retail Trade	14.79
Services (Management & Administration)	7.07
Services (Professional)	5.92
Services (Repair and Personal)	2.69
Other	3.08

- CalRecycle's 2018 Waste Characterization provides an update to the earlier waste characterization and suggests that 22% percent of food waste is edible. This percentage is applied to the amount of food waste generated, based on the number of employees.⁴
- Businesses are listed under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). This data is sourced through ReferenceUSA, which aggregates NAICS data with employment statistics from the Employment Development Department. This data provides contact information for each business in a jurisdiction, the type of business it is (e.g. grocery store, restaurant, wholesale food distributor), and an estimated range of the employees at the location. The employee count is the basis for estimating the size of the business.⁵

5.2 Calculation of Tonnages – CalRecycle Guidance Documents

To determine the availability of new tonnages of edible food waste, the employment numbers are estimated for each Tier One and Tier Two generator, using data provided by the NAICS. These employment numbers are multiplied by the pounds per person per week waste generation data

³ CalRecycle - 2014 Generator-Based Characterization of Commercial Sector Disposal and Diversion in California – September 10th 2015.

⁴ CalRecycle - 2018 Disposal-Facility-Based Characterization of Solid Waste in California – 5/15/2020. <https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/Publications/Details/1666>

⁵ Reference USA - <https://referenceusa.com/Account/LogOn>

provided by the CalRecycle Commercial Sector Waste Characterization Study. The edible food waste from each eligible Tier One and Tier Two business is summed. Each businesses’ eligible food is calculated as follows:

1) Estimate Employees at Business:

$$\text{Estimated Employees} = (\text{Employee Range Low} + \text{Employee Range High}) \div 2$$

(e.g. Employee Range: 10-19: $2(10+19) \div 2 = 14.5$ employees)

2) Calculate Annual Food Waste at Business:

$$\text{Food Waste (TPY)} = \text{Employees} \times \text{Food Waste Pounds per Employee Per Week} \times 52 \div 2000$$

3) Estimate Amount of Edible Food Waste at Business:

$$\text{Edible Food Waste (TPY)} = \text{Food Waste} \times 22\%$$

4) Repeat and Sum for each Tier One and Tier Two Business:

Once summed, this is the estimate for edible food waste generated by SB 1383 covered businesses. Note that this amount will be affected by participation rates of each business, as well as due to the fact that the Waste Characterization this analysis is based on was performed at a statewide level and may not accurately represent the individual situation of a given jurisdiction.

Using the CalRecycle calculator guidance it estimates the Tier One and Tier Two generators to produce the following about of edible food per year:

Category	Tons per Year	Pounds per Year
TIER One - TOTAL	345	689,161
TIER Two - TOTAL	102	203,947
TOTAL:	447	893,108

5.3 Calculation of Tonnages – YFB Collection Data

The YFB provided data that described how many pounds are collected by existing Tier One generators in the county. This tonnage is based on their current data tracking programs and is as follows.

Tier One Covered Generators ⁶	Annualized Pounds (as of Oct. 2020)
UNFI - Tony's Fine Foods	503,480
Costco	339,092
Norcal Produce, Inc.	303,544
Nugget Market - Warehouse	26,888
Nugget Market - Woodland	46,060
Nugget Market - WS	45,086
Nugget Market -Cov Davis	87,854
Nugget Market Mace- Davis	79,418
Raley's Bakery-WS	1,130

⁶ Additional Tier One generators reported they are participating in edible food recovery that are not on this list. Those results are summaries in Section 6.2.

Tier One Covered Generators ⁶	Annualized Pounds (as of Oct. 2020)
Raley's Supermarket - Wdld	16,738
Raley's Supermarket -WS	13,456
Raley's Warehouse	250,910
Walmart - Wdld - East Main	9,752
Walmart - Wdld - Gibson	39,844
Walmart -Wdld-California St.	46,270
Walmart -West Sacramento	83,128
Trader Joe's Market	176,968
Safeway - Covell	26,860
Safeway - Feed the Need	2,050
Safeway -Cowell	19,862
Food 4 Less	46,334
Capay Organics	29,742
Grocery Outlet - Woodland	29,070
Bel Air Market	28,482
Savemart Market	21,412
Farmers Rice Cooperative	19,916
Pitco	4,740
SunFoods	3,864
Mariani Nut Company	3,002
Davis Co-Op Market	2,540
Total	2,307,492

Based on this collection data the CalRecycle calculator has built in conservancy factors that is reported tonnage that is lower than what is being reported currently by YFB. YFB further projected that Tier One generators that do not currently participate in food recovery could produce 1,769,077 pounds per year⁷. This estimate was based on current service levels of participating generators, where each produces an average of 76,916 pounds per year. Additionally, based on reports from YFB, many generators are reportedly underserved and have more available edible food.

5.4 Summary of Capacity

These data do not provide exact numbers, however CalRecycle provides jurisdictions the ability to use best available information to estimate these numbers where the CalRecycle tool is provided as a guide. As a party of this assessment the Team requested information from YFB to estimate the additional food that could be captured from existing donors that fell within the Tier One threshold. This data was unavailable. The table below provides a summary of the data.

⁷ Our survey found that several Tier One generators included on this list would not produce food eligible for donation and other Tier One generators currently participate in food recovery. Only nine additional generators require food recovery service by 2022 based on this survey.

Calculation Option	Source of Calculation	Estimated Edible Food for all Tier One Generators
Option 1	CalRecycle Model Tool	689,161 lbs
Option 2	Food Bank (estimate assuming 23 additional Tier One generators)	4,076,569 lbs
Option 3	Estimate assuming 9 additional Tier One generators and Food Bank collection rate	2,999,739 lbs

Ultimately each jurisdiction must use a number that best reflects the actual amount of edible food within the jurisdiction, in order to best plan for SB 1383 compliance. CalRecycle has stated that this is in initial assessment of capacity, and these numbers may be updated each year as more data becomes available.

6.0 Survey of Food Recovery Participants and Generators

An important part of the evaluation of a region's capacity is understanding food recovery programs that are currently happening, where there is availability to do more, and where infrastructure is needed to expand capacity if there is a deficit in meeting SB 1383 targets, reducing waste to landfill and tacking food insecurity within the region. Our team surveyed all the non-profits within Yolo County, understanding that non-profits do not work within the boundaries of a jurisdiction and a broad understanding of the current network was vital to our programmatic recommendations offered in this report. Specifically, it was vital to assess the current partner programs in relation to the YFB, and what role they played in distribution.

6.1 Survey Approach

Non-profits were first identified through the list of the YFB partner agencies. The team developed survey questions to ask that covered a broad range of topics including how much food they managed, where that food was sourced, what is the current infrastructure available, what infrastructure would be most helpful, and other notes pertaining to the non-profit operation. Additionally, Tier One generators were surveyed for their participation in food recovery. Questions for the generators were kept simple as to gather important information, set a positive tone for future collaboration, and to not be overly burdensome. A full list of survey questions is provided in Appendix A.

The surveys were conducted through phone interviews to guide participants through the questions, answer any questions they may have, and also ensure there is adequate follow-up should the participant require multiple phone calls. Notes were made about each participant, whereas much information as possible was gathered about the participants to assist in the assessments and final recommendations.

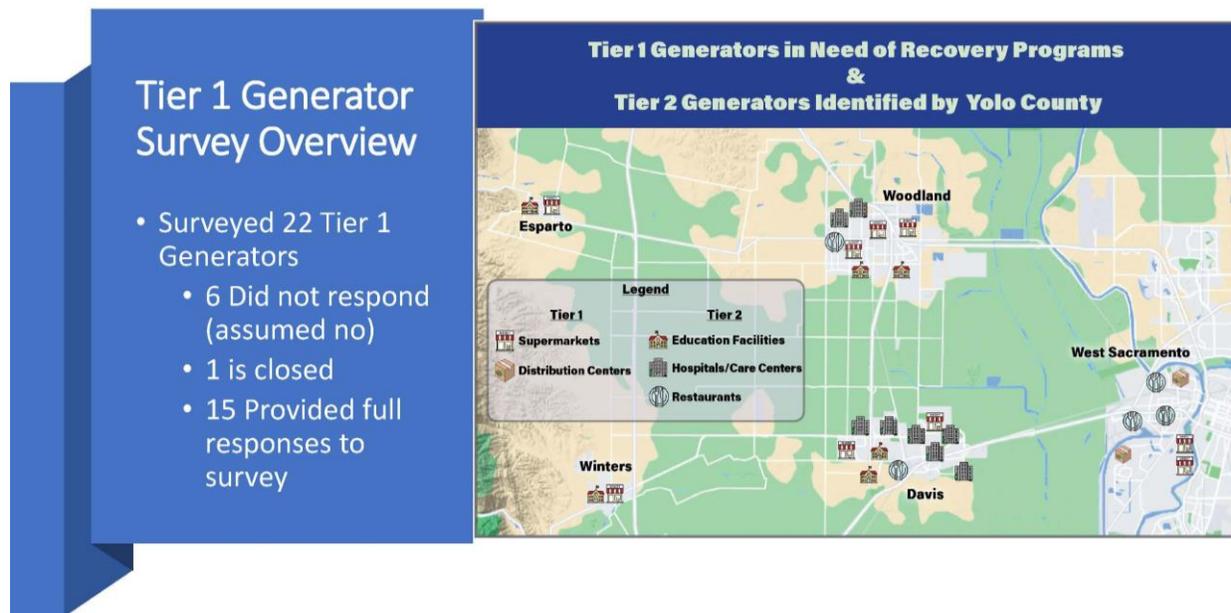
6.2 Summary of Generator Results

Based on the list provided to the team, 22 potential Tier One generators would require participation, as they appeared to meet the definitions of Tier One generators but were not listed as current donors to YFB. The Team surveyed the bulk of these generators, where six did not provide responses, five were identified to not have edible food available for donation and one had closed⁸. 15 generators provided

⁸ Not that this Scope of Work did not request surveys for generators outside of the County, Woodland and Winters. West Sacramento and Davis conducted their own generator surveys, and those results were added to this report.

full responses to the survey and their answers have been provided in Appendix B. The Team, in an effort to be conservative, assumed the 6 generators that did not respond were not in compliance with edible food donation. The results of the survey determined several key items.

1. At least nine generators are new to edible food recovery and require compliance by January 1, 2022.
2. All generators that are participating in edible food recovery do not have written contracts on site for those activities.
3. It is likely that all generators that are participating in edible food recovery are not donating all available food, where better reporting, education and infrastructure availability are necessary to confirm.



The following table summarizes the generator survey results.

Generator Name	Notes
Participating in Edible Food Recovery	
Arteagas	Local Churches – Donate once a month.
Cracchiolos Market	Donates to Fourth and Hope. Paused due to pandemic
Grocery Outlet - West Sac	
California Sandwich Co	Loaves and Fishes
Mani Imports Inc.	Discontinued products are sent to Food Bank or Churches
Monsanto	Food Bank
Z Specialty	Have non-perishable food so products do not expire. Interested in learning more. Products are donated to Food Bank when appropriate.
Not Participating in Edible Food Recovery	
Grocery Outlet Davis	End of Life sold at a reduced rate. Believes a Non-Profit buys for the community.

Generator Name	Notes
La Superior Supermercado	Very Interested in participating.
Lorenzo's Town and County	Had trouble with reliability
Espartos	Sometimes vendors take food back
In Harvest	Sometimes Donate
Mercado Del Valle	Apprehensive about donation. Will need a lot of education and support.
West Lake Market	They have donated food in the past, but don't donate food regularly.
Jacmar Food Service	No Response – West Sac
North American Food Distribution	No Response – West Sac
Western Food	No Response - Woodland
Edible Food Not Available for Donation	
D&I Pure Sweeteners	Sugar Plant – no excess
Ricebran Tech	Not Edible Food
Frito Lay	Expired Food Sent to Animal Feed
Youngs Market Company	Spirit and Liquor Company
Copper Hill Olive Oil	No Response- Not suitable for regular donation program

6.3 Summary of Food Recovery Agency Results

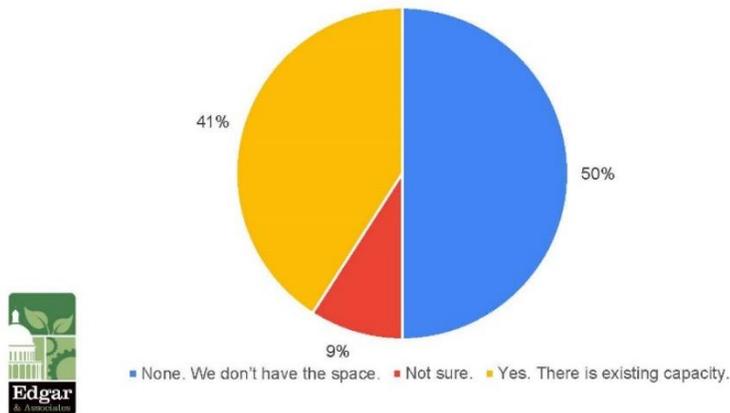
In total, the team surveyed 63 food recovery agencies, where 19 either did not respond, were closed, chose not to participate or were currently inactive. The remaining 44 pantries provided responses to the surveys, which have been summarized in Appendix C (Please note that documentation and detailed answers to the surveys have not been provided to protect the confidential nature of some of the responses). The survey was designed to not only measure the current infrastructure of the food recovery agencies, but also to provide a more in-depth understanding of the relationship of these food agencies to the YFB, and how the network could prepare for the requirements of SB 1383 (both Tier One and Tier Two recovery programs) in addition to using any funds in the most efficient and impactful way.

There are several key points that were gleaned from the survey that have helped provide important recommendations for how the County can best move forward with closing the gap of SB 1383 and make significant strides in capturing greater levels of food recovery in the region.

1. There is no accurate way to track how much food is being moved by the recovery agencies, as the majority do not have scales or software to measure their collection and distribution.
 - a. Note: YFB tracks how much food is delivered/picked-up by agencies that get their food from their distribution center. However, many food recovery agencies are collecting food outside of this program (either collected directly from donors through a YFB arrangement or otherwise).
2. Several food recovery agencies reported they could accept more food using their existing infrastructure. However, given not all pantries have scales, it was challenging to assess the exact amount of additional food that could be managed by these pantries.
 - a. As shown by the image below, this additional capacity varied in size, nature and specificity. At a minimum an estimated 7,300 pounds could be moved to existing

- pantries based on the survey results. It is expected that more could be diverted to these pantries to those locations that could not specify an exact amount.
- b. Several agencies reported that specific factors would need to be considered when adding new donors to their routes including the pick-up day, how much, what type, volunteers, space, non-perishable food only and that their focus was on quality donations.
 - c. Some agencies reported that they cannot add more donors, but would instead like more free food, (i.e., food not subject to a logistics fee) from the Food Bank.

If given the option, how much more food could you recover each month with your current capacity?



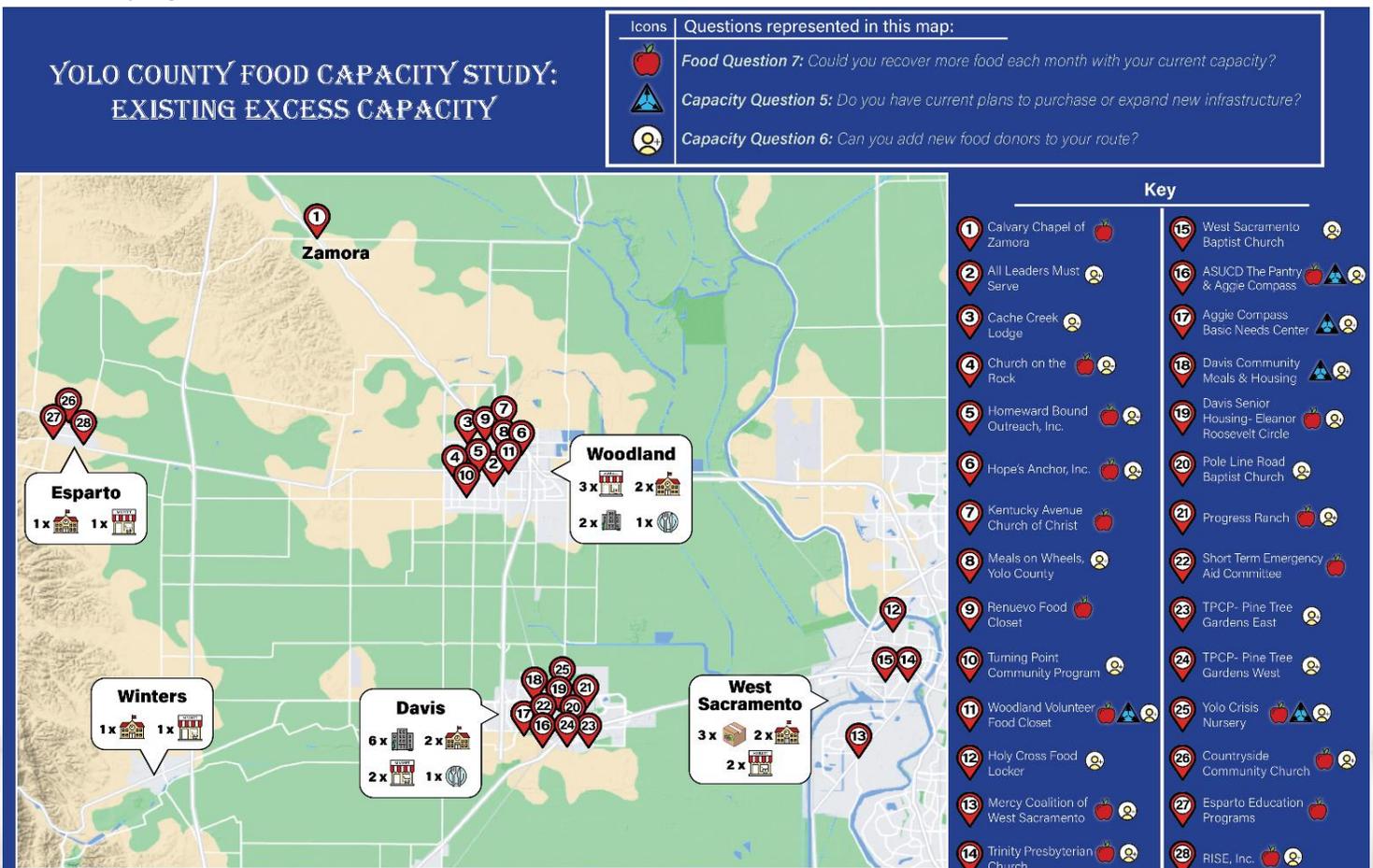
Number	Answer
1	100lbs
2	200lbs
1	800lbs
1	1000lbs
1	5,000lbs
4	Lots
1	25% more
1	50% more
4	More Non-Persishable
1	Have Freezer Capacity



3. The bulk of the pantries are receiving their food from the Food Bank, or through Food Bank contracts.
 - a. Importantly, there are agencies that are collecting food directly from donors within the Food Bank network through the Grocery Rescue Program, and to a lesser extent, collected food outside of the Food Bank network.
4. The Food Bank plays an integral role in administering the relationships between donors and food agencies.
 - a. Further, the majority of food recovery agencies do not have written agreements with donors, which is consistent with the results observed in the survey of Tier One generators.
5. The Food Bank has a distinct role in managing the flow of food through the County, and their capacity was hit hardest by COVID.
 - a. No pantry reported COVID impacted either their ability to get food, or an increase of food. Only the demand for people changed, or their operations had to adapt.

6. There is a high percent of food recovery agencies that rely on volunteer pick-ups/drop-offs (52%), pantry staff pick-ups (68%), and Food Bank drop-off (43%). There are limited donor drop-off programs to food recovery agencies.
7. Cold storage capacity is the single largest barrier to food recovery agencies from managing more food.
 - a. Addressing the size of cold storage capacity needed by agency will require a more detailed assessment of space availability, electric capacity, ability to afford increased electricity bill, etc.
8. 68% of the food recovery agencies identified Food Safety and Staff Training as a need.
 - a. Food safety should be considered a keystone of any food recovery program. The YFB has a reputable third-party training program that is used to provide this training. This specific answer is a demonstration that access to this training, or other forms of training, are an important consideration when expanding food recovery programs.
9. Driver and staff/volunteers were identified as a need for 43% of the pantries, respectively.

These results provide detailed insight into the current landscape of food recovery in the region, where food recovery networks are complex. The specific regional differences need to be considered when approaching food recovery programs, in order to ensure funding can be used most effectively. To account for these regional nuances, specific information was mapped. The survey asked three questions regarding the ability for donors to expand current capacity. 1) Could your recovery more food each month with your current capacity? 2) Do you have current plans to purchase or expand new infrastructure? 3) Can you add new food donors to your route? Food recovery agencies that responded favorably to any of the three questions were plotted with Tier One generators that lack food recovery programs and Tier Two generators, who are often more challenging to bring into edible food recovery programs.



The map demonstrates the clusters of food recovery agencies in denser population areas. These clusters could serve as the framework for a more decentralized approach to food recovery programs. Notably, the City of Winters does not have any local food recovery agencies. Based on information provided from YFB, the citizens of Winters are provided food through three agencies: YFB, Rise, Inc., and the Short Term Emergency Aid Committee. More details regarding a Winters specific program are discussed in Section 6.4.

Additionally, there are ten food recovery agencies that have partnered with YFB to conduct Grocery Rescue, a program through Feeding America grocery store partnerships. The Team cross referenced this list of approved YFB partners, that are already picking up food directly from grocery store locations, against the surveyed non-profits that expressed they have existing capacity, detailed above. The food recovery agencies that met those parameters have been identified as key pantries that could be supported to meet both the objectives of SB 1383 and to catalyze a broader, more sustainable network of food recovery. Additional recovery agencies, who are not grocery rescue partners, but through the surveys appeared to be important partners in the community, have been further added. The following eight partners have been identified as potential short-term logistics partners that should be strengthened through funding. A plan for how to fund these partners is presented in Section 6.4.

Name of Food Recovery Agency	Location	Grocery Rescue Partner (Y/N)	Have Available Current Capacity?
Davis Community Meals	Davis	Y	Y
Homeward Bound Outreach, Inc.	Woodland	Y	Y
Holy Cross Food Locker	West Sacramento	Y	Y
Countryside Community Church	Esparto	Y	Y
Mercy Coalition of West Sacramento	West Sacramento	Y	Y
ASUCD The Pantry & Aggie Compass	Davis	N	Y
Woodland Volunteer Food Closet	Woodland	N	Y
Yolo Crisis Nursery	Davis	N	Y
RISE, Inc	Esparto	N	Y

Notably, YFB has reported there are six Tier One donors that supply less than 5,000 pounds of edible food per year. These donors could be optimal candidates for food recovery partners to complete the pick-ups, where YFB’s operations could better serve large bulk donators, allowing for more efficient routing and collection programs and relieving some operational pressure at the YFB⁹. They include:

Name of Generator	Location	Annualized Pounds per YFB Records
Raley’s Bakery	West Sacramento	1,130
Safeway – Feed the Need	Yolo County	2,050

⁹ YFB did not provide the Team its collection routes or pick-ups for a complete assessment. Snapshots of driver logs were provided, which serves as a basis for our understanding of their routing operations.

Name of Generator	Location	Annualized Pounds per YFB Records
Pitco	West Sacramento	4,740
SunFoods	Woodland	3,864
Mariani Nut Company	Winters	3,002
Davis Co-Op Market	Davis	2,540

Most importantly, these partners represent an initial snapshot of the current programs, where there are key objectives to strengthening these pantries over the short-term (one to three years). Providing strategic “Logistics Funding” for these food recovery agencies would serve several important purposes:

1. Allow the food recovery partners to expand existing collection of current Tier One donors and onboard nearby Tier One donors for SB 1383 compliance, without reliance on a large capital infrastructure expansion at the YFB, which will take one or more years depending on when funding can be identified.
2. Shore up the food recovery agencies ahead of the Tier Two compliance start date, which will require these types of partners. Tier Two generators are not likely to be serviced by YFB or require the use of the distribution center.
3. Aid YFB in reducing some of the current capacity bottlenecks faced at the facility over the short-term period.

This list of non-profits should be fully vetted in accordance with Section 6.4, where additional partners who can meet the program requirements can be further added to help support the network. The County should make the additional following steps to address the challenges that were identified in the surveys, to support food recovery agencies beyond this Logistics Funding.

1. Invest in scales for measurement of food both at a pantry level (bench scales) and for volunteers (briefcase scales).
2. Provide Food Recovery Supply Kits to each non-profit that contain thermometers, freezer bags and freezer blankets to enhance the food safety of current collection programs.
3. Invest in E-Food Safety Training for 4-5 individuals at each pantry. Training is on-line, a 2-hour course and certificates last for 2 years.
4. Provide third-party safety audits to QC pantry locations and provide further, on-site and specific training.
5. Increase Cold-Storage Capacity of both refrigerators and freezers. An initial funding placeholder has been made for this item where specific details for the pantries must be refined (including available space, electric capacity and ability to pay increased electric bills) must be assessed before installation of cold storage.
6. Expand Meal Connect software program across all food recovery agencies. Food Bank could be reimbursed for their expenses regarding training pantries on the software.
7. Fund the Food Bank to specifically manage donor on-boarding, contracts and administration.

6.4 Logistics Assessment

All nine identified food recovery agencies reported they have existing capacity to onboard new donors and manage more food. This existing capacity should be further strengthened to support the compliance requirements of SB 1383. For SB 1383 specifically, there are reports that existing donors are not

donating to the maximum extent possible. Further, nine Tier One generators require compliance by January 2022. YFB has reported they are unable to expand their existing collection program without a significant infrastructure enhancement, which will take 1-3 years depending on the speed to which they can fund the project. A short-term solution would overcome this obstacle as well as provide the necessary infrastructure to prepare the region for compliance for Tier Two generators that will begin in 2024. A recommended budget has been suggested of \$150,000 that can provide support for these nine agencies. Funding could be used to lease vehicles, assist with paying for drivers, covering logistics fees of other forms of transportation etc. To best identify how to use these funds further questions must be answered specific to each of the agencies in order to better identify how these funds can be best used:

1. Can the agency augment a current pick-up to collect the new donor with funds for fuel, driver, other?
2. Is the agency managing food safely?
3. Does the agency need supplies or distribution support? For example, are additional staff needed to provide more distribution days?
4. Are there additional logistic solutions that could work to bridge the collection gap? For example, could Yellow Taxicab, or other existing logistics trucks from suppliers be used to deliver food?

Developing a strong and trusted relationship with these pantries by engaging them in the process, soliciting feedback, conducting ride a longs and site visits are important aspects of this Logistics Assessment. This Assessment can be used to bring other agencies on-board over time as the program matures, or as otherwise identified or required.

City of Winters

An important consideration for the City of Winters is how food recovery agencies from other jurisdictions will be required to service their Tier One and Tier Two generators since there are no food recovery agencies located within City boundaries. It has been reported that the community is provided food from three agencies (YFB in Woodland, Rise, Inc. in Esparto, and the Short-Term Emergency Aid Committee in Davis). Key questions for Winters include:

1. Can any of these agencies pick-up food from the generators in Winters?
 - a. If no, what food agencies can provide this service in Winters?
2. What support do they need to service these generators?
3. How should funding be equitably shared among jurisdictions for these activities?

Winters, as a small community with limited generators that are mandated to comply with SB 1383, where it would be best positioned partnering with neighboring communities to assist in ensuring the infrastructure is in place for compliance, especially as the Winter Unified School District must capture edible food by 2024.

7.0 Evaluation of Food Bank Operations and Financial Request

7.1 Background

Around Food Care Executive Director (Mike Learakos) participated in numerous, extensive conversations with YFB CEO Michael Bisch via phone, text, email and in person in an effort to best understand the breadth, scope and role YFB plays throughout the County as it relates to the food bank's overall operation and its participation in excess edible food recovery. These conversations were supported by an on-site tour of the distribution center in addition to that of partner food recovery

agency throughout Yolo County. The Team reviewed the food bank's proposals to the County as well as their audited financials and even submitted the financials to multiple independent financial institutions in Southern California to provide further independent review and analysis.

The team has extensive experience in food recovery and supply chain optimization which was used to analyze the throughput and capacity of Yolo County, under current conditions where there are remaining impacts of the COVID pandemic. After reviewing the various food bank proposals to the county and gaining an understanding of the YFB operating models, the Team submitted a list of follow-up and clarifying questions related to the complexities of servicing an expansive county. While Mr. Bisch and the YFB team was very cooperative in promptly responding to our requests, the absence of detailed logistical data (driver logs and routing information) prevents us from being able to effectively analyze the food banks throughput and capacity with a high degree of certainty. We were able to gain an understanding of the role YFB plays in edible food recovery in Yolo, which is unique in California, but can potentially increase their operational efficiencies.

7.2 Regional Considerations

Currently, the model used to recovery excess edible food from Tier One donors is for the bulk of food recovery operations to be conducted by YFB using their refrigerated trucks and staff. Excess food rescued by YFB is then transported to the food bank's distribution center to be sorted and prepared for distribution to the larger food recovery network throughout the County. This model has largely been funded through use of pandemic relief funds and is unsustainable.

The advantage of this food bank centric model is twofold. 1) Refrigerated food bank trucks and trained staff greatly reduces the possibility of compromised food safety. 2) The ability to distribute recovered food through the broader food recovery network allows food recovery agencies the ability to pick and choose the product they can use. This ultimately reduces food waste that results from NPO's picking up excess food directly from a donor without the ability to redistribute the food that cannot be used to the volume or the type of product.

The challenge associated with the current model is the potentially high operating cost associated with transporting food in an expansive County to one central location, rather than keeping the recovered product as close to the point of pick up as possible. It is important to note that current operations do not provide a solution to those food waste generators identified as Tier Two donors also required to donate all their excess edible food. Despite the detailed questions and answers between the YFB and the Team and the review of supporting documentation there are still significant questions in our understand of the YFB operation. 1) There was not sufficient detail provided to fully analyze throughput and capacity at YFB. 2) An in depth review of each food recovery agencies' operations as it relates to their specific role in the flow of food. 3) The unknown status of YFB's funding request from the county for ARP funds, and 4) The uncertainty as to how the state will distribute resiliency funds through the California Food Bank Assoc. These gaps will be resolved in time through the investment in reporting software and the development of the network. We feel the County is in the best position to proceed with a short-term plan that allows compliance for Tier One and Two generators, while these variables become clearer. This 12–18-month plan will also give the County, YFB, the food recovery network, and even food donors, the opportunity to crawl, walk, then run, increasing the potential for long term success.

7.3 YFB Recommendations

The YFB distribution center is currently operating at double its capacity because of the large influx of food from the pandemic. These operations were supported by pandemic relief funds, which are not sustainable for the food bank. The YFB has identified an expansion of the distribution infrastructure that would resolve much of the capacity challenges it is facing. Should funding be identified for this expansion immediately, it will require a minimum of 12 months for it to be operational. This necessitates the development of the non-profit agencies to recovery and distribute food, while funding sources are identified for the expansion. Additionally, this will allow time for the operation to normalize after COVID, and for both ARP and resiliency funds to be identified for specific items to support the network, or YFB.

The team recommends the following programs to support YFB and the broader network:

1. Funding to support the onboarding, training and management of moving all food recovery agencies to Meal Connect.
2. Funding to support the management of donor and food recovery agency contracts.
3. A Program Coordinator would allow YFB to onboard new Tier 1 donors and expand recovery of existing donors.
4. YFB identified two pallet jacks require replacement. Investing in these pallet jacks will ensure that their throughput of food wont be further hindered.
5. To increase the throughput at the distribution center, the Team recommends funding sorting supplies, a distribution truck, driver and a warehouse associate.
6. The logistics fee should be funded to help offset the costs faced by food agencies for purchasing food from the Food Bank. Not only would this provide a direct benefit to the food recovery agencies, but this would also additionally encourage greater collection of food and capacity throughput.
7. Consider a partnered capital campaign to help generate the funding necessary for the development of the second warehouse for YFB. This partnership could better address the expectations regarding the use of potential ARP and resiliency funds and how they could be used to execute recommendations identified in this report.
8. Capital costs could be tiered, or phased, to ensure the funding assist the food recovery agencies and YFB to meet specified objectives and targets, to deliver more funding.
 - d. Set up standard reporting platform
 - e. Ensure clear benchmarks are identified and in place
 - f. Create donor targets and efficiency metrics

This program will allows the food recovery landscape to develop, meet impending compliance requirements for SB 1383, support the mission of YFB and lay the important groundwork necessary for the secondary compliance requirements for Tier Two edible food recovery participation.

8.0 Funding Recommendations

The funding recommendations have been provided based on the surveys of the Tier One generators, the detailed assessment of the food recovery agencies, and the information and documentation provided by the YFB. The regional specifications have been considered as well as the timing of this report, where the YFB operations has borne the brunt of the COVID pandemic but has run out of COVID relief funds to sustain their heightened operation. At this time, and given these circumstances, it is most prudent for the County to move forward with a short-term (one to three year) plan, where steps can be made to

assist the capacity and distribution bottlenecks that exist at the distribution center, while also bringing the mandated generators into compliance, while also making strides to support the broader network of agencies through multiple programs. It has been recommended to pilot a food reprocessing kitchen that will further help the capacity strain at YFB, as well as help prepare the community for on-boarding Tier Two generators.

Funding Programs to Support Food Recovery Agencies

Budget Item	Quantity	Approx. Price	Total	Notes	Alternative Program
Bench Scales	30	\$579	\$17,370	Scales for food agencies	
Briefcase Scales	88	\$111	\$9,768	Scales for volunteers conducting pick-ups. Each pantry would receive two.	
Logistics Fund	9	\$16,667	\$150,000	Pantry logistics should be shored up to relieve the capacity pressures of the Food Bank, and on-board required Tier 1 donors. Nine pantry locations have been identified across the region.	These funds should be administered after a more detailed Logistics Assessment has been completed.
Food Recovery Supply Kits	88	\$150	\$13,200	Thermometers (\$65 each), freezer bags (\$40), freezer blanket (\$45) Two kits will be provided to each non-profit.	
Third-party Safety Audits	44	\$175	\$7,700	Audits to QC food pantry operations that provide training during the audit process.	
E-Food Safety Training	200	\$7.95	\$1,590	2hr online food safety training program, or 4-5 people per pantry.	
Increase Cold Storage Capacity - 1 to 3 door refrigerators	20	\$3,380	\$67,600	Average pricing for 1-3 door refrigeration. More information is needed on space availability, electric capabilities etc. This would also qualify for resiliency funding.	This could be spread over two years.
Increase Cold Storage Capacity - 1 to 3 door freezers	18	\$4,680	\$84,240	Average pricing for 1-3 door freezers. More information is needed on space availability, electric capabilities etc. This would also qualify for resiliency funding.	This could be spread over two years.

Item 6B - Attachment 2

Edible Food Recovery Capacity Study and Funding Assessment

Budget Item	Quantity	Approx. Price	Total	Notes	Alternative Program
Software Program	29	\$50.00	\$14,500	Food Bank could promote the use of MealConnect, a software supported by Feeding America. 29 pantries have expressed a desire for software, where 4hours would be required to onboard each pantry and support them over the course of the year. A fully loaded rate of \$50/hr is assumed for the Food Bank employee. These funds are designed to offset an existing salary, or for temporary staff as needed.	Chowmatch is an alternative software program that could cost \$7 -10,000 per year plus an administrator and training costs.
Management of Contracts	44	\$50.00	\$8,800	Food Bank is in the most optimal position to manage contracts between donors/recipients. It is assumed it will take a minimum of 4hrs per year for each agency. These costs must be revisited for Tier 2 donors. These funds are designed to offset an existing salary, or for temporary staff as needed.	A third-party organization could be hired to manage these contracts.
Total			\$374,768	Year One Cost*	

*Note that some infrastructure can be spread over multiple years. Additionally, several costs are one time infrastructure investments where annual costs would be reduced in subsequent years.

Funding Programs to Support YFB Operation

Budget Item	Quantity	Approx. Price	Total	Notes	Alternative Program
Program Coordinator	1	\$88,500	\$88,500	Food Bank Program Coordinator to expand current edible food collected from existing donors and on-board new donors. This would cost an annual salary of \$75,000 plus 18% for benefits. This is based on YFB numbers.	
Program Coordinator Expenses	1	\$7,500	\$7,500	Program Coordinator expenses including transportation reimbursement, marketing materials, etc. Based on YFB numbers	
Pallet Jacks	2	\$6,000	\$12,000	Replace existing pallet jacks that need replacement.	

Item 6B - Attachment 2

Edible Food Recovery Capacity Study and Funding Assessment

Budget Item	Quantity	Approx. Price	Total	Notes	Alternative Program
Sorting Supplies	1	\$21,280	\$21,280	The Food Bank ramped up operations during the COVID pandemic, where pandemic has ceased. It is expected that Food Bank operations will stabilize to a new normal amount. In the meantime, Food Bank should be supported to ensure the food they have can be distributed easier to assist in their capacity demands.	
Logistics Fee Offset	1	\$115,200	\$115,200	Offset of logistic fees charged to pantry. This reduces the overall cost for all pantries who are shopping at the food bank providing a cost savings to the entire network.	
Distribution Truck	1	\$34,450	\$34,450	Enhancing Food Bank's distribution will put less of a strain on their existing operation. Leased 26 ft refrigerated freightliner truck (\$2,000 per month for a three-year lease) that can be used for pick-ups and deliveries. Cost includes fuel, insurance and registration, based on YFB data.	
Driver	1	\$53,000	\$53,000	Operate truck for YFB, rate of \$25.37 per hour fully loaded.	
Warehouse Associate	1	\$55,000	\$55,000	One full time, or two part time associates to assist in distribution.	
Total			\$386,930	Year One Cost*	

* Software Program administration and Management of Contracts would be funded through the Food Bank but provide a direct benefit to the food recovery agencies and broader network. This is an additional \$23,300 per year, where the total funds to YFB would be \$410,230. Similarly, an offset for the logistics fee assessed by YFB to the food recovery agencies of \$115,200 has been added. By removing this logistics fee food recovery agencies would be able to freely pick-up, or receive food, from YFB without the burden of an additional expense.

Food Reprocessing Kitchen Pilot

Budget Item	Quantity	Approx. Price	Total	Notes	Alternative Program
Food Reprocessing Kitchen- Pilot	1	\$150,000	\$150,000	Augment existing kitchen spaces to further relieve capacity. A pilot program at the Woodland Community College Culinary program would be an ideal fit. This would offset capacity challenges at YFB and the pilot could be expanded as needed. Funds include oven, blast freezer, vacuum sealer, supplies, bags, labels, instructor stipend, facility fee.	
Food Reprocessing Kitchen Coordinator - Pilot	1	\$28,000	\$28,000	For the pilot an individual at the College would be needed to oversee the program and work on the logistic items between the food bank and the pantries.	
Total			\$178,000	Year One Cost	

In total, a one-year cost of \$939,698 would ensure compliance with SB 1383, provide significant assistance to all food recovery agencies in the County, address the most urgent needs identified by YFB and provide a significant foundation to a broader, regional, food recovery program.

Appendix A. Survey Questions for Food Recovery Agencies and Tier One Generators

Yolo County Outreach: Pantries & Tier One Generators

Introduction & Explanation:

- **Introduction:**
 - Hi, My name is _____ from Abound Food Care. We're calling on behalf of the County, assisting in the preparation of SB 1383 and increased food recovery.
 - Pantry: We were hoping to ask about your food distribution, needs and capacity. (Make sure you are talking to someone who would be able to provide this information).
 - Generator: We were hoping to speak to you about your food donation program.
 - May I speak to the pantry/store manager?
- **Explanation:**
 - Pantry: We are working with the county to make sure you have what you need as it is expected that new donors and food donations could be increasing in the near future due to SB1383. We want to make sure that the pantry system is supported during the implementation of SB 1383 mandates.
 - The goal is to reduce the amount of food that would normally end up in the landfill.
 - Pantry: We are calling to talk to pantries about their current capacity and if you have any needs that would allow for your pantry to serve more people, recover more food and build your pantry's capacity.
- **Closing:**
 - If the pantry has expressed the need for more capacity, ask the following:
 - Would you mind if we included the needs you expressed in our report to the county to work on a plan to build capacity. By knowing pantry's capacity and needs, it allows a complete picture of the resources needed to keep food out of the landfills and feed those in need. Your specific responses will have a certain level of confidentiality. Responses will be shared as a whole and not by individual response.

Pantry Questions:

- **Food**
 1. How much food are you recovering per month? In pounds. (If they do not track monthly, ask for whatever they have)
 - a. How much of that is recovered vs donated food vs purchased?
 2. What kind of foods does your pantry accept from food recovery? (ex: produce, fresh grocery, cold prepared foods, hot prepared foods, etc.)

Appendix A. Survey Questions for Food Recovery Agencies and Tier One Generators

- a. What types do you not accept?
 3. Where do you usually receive donations from? (Grocery store, restaurants, schools, distributors, growers, processors etc.)
 4. How much of those donations are coordinated through the food bank? (a percentage is fine)
 5. Has Covid affected your operation? If so, how?
 6. Do you need resources to accurately weigh recovered food? Scales? Pallet jacks with scales?
 7. If given the option, how much more food could you recover each month with your current capacity?
 8. Do you have existing written agreements with any of your donors?
- **Capacity**
 1. How much storage space do you have? (A room, a closet, a full kitchen, etc.)
 2. Freezer space? (What is the equipment available) Fridge space? (What is the equipment available)
 3. Cold Storage availability? (What is the equipment available)
 4. Dry storage? (Shelving)
 5. Do you have current plans to purchase or expand new infrastructure? (Shelving, fridge, freezer, another space)
 6. Can you add new food donors to your route? If so, how many?
 - **Logistics**
 1. How do you usually receive your food?
 2. Volunteer picks up and drop off?
 3. Donor drop off?
 4. Food Bank drop off?
 5. Pantry staff picks up?
 6. What is your capacity to add more stops to your current routes?
 - a. If there are new donors added to your routes, would your pantry be equipped to handle those additional logistics operations?
 - **Needs**
 1. If you are unable to accept more food or add new donors, what would you need most to recover additional food and begin working with new donors?
 - a. Do you ever lack the staff or volunteers needed to recover available food?
 - b. Refrigeration?
 - c. Scales?
 - d. Drivers?
 - e. Software?
 - f. Food Safety and Staff training?
 - g. Other?

Appendix A. Survey Questions for Food Recovery Agencies and Tier One Generators

Tier One Generator Questions:

1. Does your establishment donate excess edible food?
2. If no, what are the barriers you face in donating?
3. If yes, what pantry/non-profit do you donate to?
4. Do you have a written agreement with the pantry/non-profit you donate to?
5. What is the best time and day of your week for the County to have a meeting?

Appendix B. Tier One Generator Survey Responses

Item 6B - Attachment 2

Name	Phone	Site Address
ARTEAGA'S SUPERMARKET INC.	(916) 375-0598	940 Sacramento Ave, West Sacramento, CA 95605
CRACCHIOLOS MARKET	(530) 662-3213	1320 E Main St, Woodland, CA 95776
GROCERY OUTLET - DAVIS	(530) 757-4430	1800 E 8th St Suite B, Davis, CA 95616
GROCERY OUTLET - WEST SACRAMENTO	(916) 372-6575	845 Harbor Blvd, West Sacramento, CA 95691
LA SUPERIOR SUPERMERCADOS	(530) 661-3255	34 W Court St, Woodland, CA 95695
LORENZO'S TOWN & COUNTRY MARKET	(530) 795-3214	121 E Grant Ave, Winters, CA 95694
MERCADO DEL VALLE	(530) 662-0676	500 Kentucky Ave, Woodland, CA 95695
WEST LAKE MARKET	(530) 792-1698	1260 Lake Blvd, Davis, CA 95616
ESPARTO SUPERMARKET	(530) 787-3349	17343 Fremont St, Esparto, CA 95627
BATEMAN SENIOR MEALS (COMPASS GROUP)	(916)376-0568	849 F st. West Sacramento, Ca 95605
CALIFORNIA SANDWICH CO	(425) 319-9216	840 Embarcadero Dr suite 40, West Sacramento, CA 95605

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COPPER HILL OLIVE OIL	(800) 699-9656	1462 Churchill Downs Ave, Woodland, CA 95776
D & I PURE SWEETENERS	(877) 879-4195	1465 Tanforan Ave, Woodland, CA 95776
INHARVEST	(530) 669-0150	1277 Santa Anita Ct, Woodland, CA 95776
JACMAR FOODSERVICE	(916) 372-9795	3057 Promenade St, West Sacramento, CA 95691
MANI IMPORTS INC.	(916) 373-1100	3601 Parkway Pl, West Sacramento, CA 95691
MONSANTO/Bayer	(530) 666-0931	37437 CA-16, Woodland, CA 95695
North American Food Distribution	(916) 373-0830	3969 Industrial Blvd, West Sacramento, CA 95691
Ricebran Technologies	(916) 371-8301	820 Riverside Pkwy, West Sacramento, CA 95605
Sacramento DC/Frito Lay	(916) 372-5400	3810 Seaport Blvd, West Sacramento, CA 95691
WESTERN FOODS	(530) 601-5991	420 N Pioneer Ave, Woodland, CA 95776
YOUNG'S MARKET COMPANY EXPRESS	(916) 617-4424	3620 Industrial Blvd # 20, West Sacramento, CA 94691
Z SPECIALTY FOOD, LLC	(530) 668-0660	1221 Harter Ave, Woodland, CA 95776

Tier 1 Generator				
City Name	Donation?	If no, barriers?	If yes, what pantry?	Written agreement?
West Sac	yes	N/A		
woodland	yes	N/A	wayfayer (aka Fourth and Hope)- not lately since covid but used to donate every tues and thursday	no
Davis	Rarely (not to a pantry)	Little excess, sell with short shelf life	N/A	N/A
West Sac	yes			
Woodland	no	Definitely interested.	NA	Na
Winters	no not at this time	reliability, has tried with various pantries and they have not been reliable in their pick ups	N/A	N/A
Woodland				
Davis		They have donated food in the past, but don't donate food regularly.	Last year they donated to Davis Community Meals - They have also donated to Yolo County Food Bank in the past	No
Esparto	no	sometimes vendors will take product back with them if there is excess, never thought about food donation before		
West Sac	remove			
West Sac	yes		Loaves and Fishes	

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Woodland				
Woodland	No	No excess. they are a sugar plant and distributor	NA	NA
Woodland	Sometimes		Gleaning for the needy	unsure (did not sound like it)
West Sac				
West Sac	limited		discontinued products are donated to food banks/ churches- infrequent	
Woodland	yes		Yolo Food Bank	No
West Sac				
West Sac	no	No edible food generation; only commercial grade production; Shay - swilliams@ricebrantech.com		
West Sac	no	Expired packages get recycled by Reconserve for animal feed		
Woodland				
West Sac	no	Only spirits and liquor		
Woodland	yes		yolo food bank	no

County Meeting Day of the Week and Time?	Notes	1st contact
	5/7 Currently donate to local churches - sandwiches, drinks, produce and snack items. Donate ~1/month. Asked Joaquin to send an email with the details of the donation	
midweek, 1-2pm	(530)219-1386 Debby Cell Mike's wife who would most likely attend the County Meeting	5/17/2021- Spoke to Manager Mike
wednesdays, early afternoon	If they do have excess, they have a customer that will come in and buy at a reduced price. They believe she gives food to the community.	5/17- spoke toTarek- Manager
flexible	They would like more information on participating	5/18-Manager Miguel not in. He will be in tomorrow 7am-4 pm
mondays and fridays, after 1 pm		5/18: Employee left me on hold
		5/18: No pick up and no voicemail set up
sunday, afternoons		5/24: Gave my direct phone number, will call me back
	"Does not exist anymore. Number disconnected, can't find a Springbrook account? Called and left message w/property manager"	
	jesse@californiasandwhichco.com	

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		5/18: phone number disconnected, finding email and will connect through mail
Flexible, business hours	No excess edible food. They distribute sugar	5/18: LVM
Tues, Thurs, Friday anytime. Contact Golnar Emam (530)318-5480		5/18: LVM
	5/3 Left message 4/22 Called John Tilley again Visited 4/2, told to call John Tilley for info (already did	
	5/5 Edible food is only thrown away if returned from a customer or broken. Discontinued products are donated to local food banks and/or churches - infrequent 4/2 No one in the office. Not open?	
Did not answer	Email response sayign they donated to Yolo Food Bank but did not answer other questions. I am awaiting another email back from my follow up	5/18: jasmine.zamora.ext@bayer.com
	5/3 Sent follow-up email 4/22 Mostly kitchen supplies and tools - sent email to manager to get more	
		5/18:LVM RO
unsure	employee did not know about food donation but was really interested in z specialty participation 1) Most of our product does not expire, so we have very little potential product to donate. That said, we do donate some. 2) When we have product to donate, we first reach out to Yolo Food Bank.	manager not in: try tasty@zspecialtyfood.com

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2nd contact	3rd contact			
Spoke to Miguel BP 5/21				
Manager Jessica is in after 2pm BP 5/21				
Call Elizabeth after 12 BP 5/21	5/24- call at 2 pm	5/27- RO could not reach anyone	6/2: RO phone just kept ringing	6/8: no answer
5/27 RO LVM	559-740-6127 Jess	6/8: spoke to Jess (RO)		

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copperhilloliveoil@gmail.com Sent email 5/21 BP	5/27 RO Sent a follow up email			
Spoke to Chris BP 5/21				
LVM Kaila BP 5/21	LVM Kaila RO 5/24			
) Called corporate and left message for John Tilley				
Emailed Jasmine 5/21 BP information	5/27- RO Sent follow up email	Email response received BP		
LVM BP 5/21	LVM for HR: Amy (530)309-8955	5/27- RO LVM for Amy	6/2: LVM for Amy (RO)	
Emailed again BP 5/21	5/27 RO emailed follow up: Response from Josh Z Nectar Director <josh@zspecialtyfood.com>			

Appendix C. Summary of Food Pantry and Generator Survey Responses

Analysis of Capacity Survey: Yolo County

For the People
and the Planet



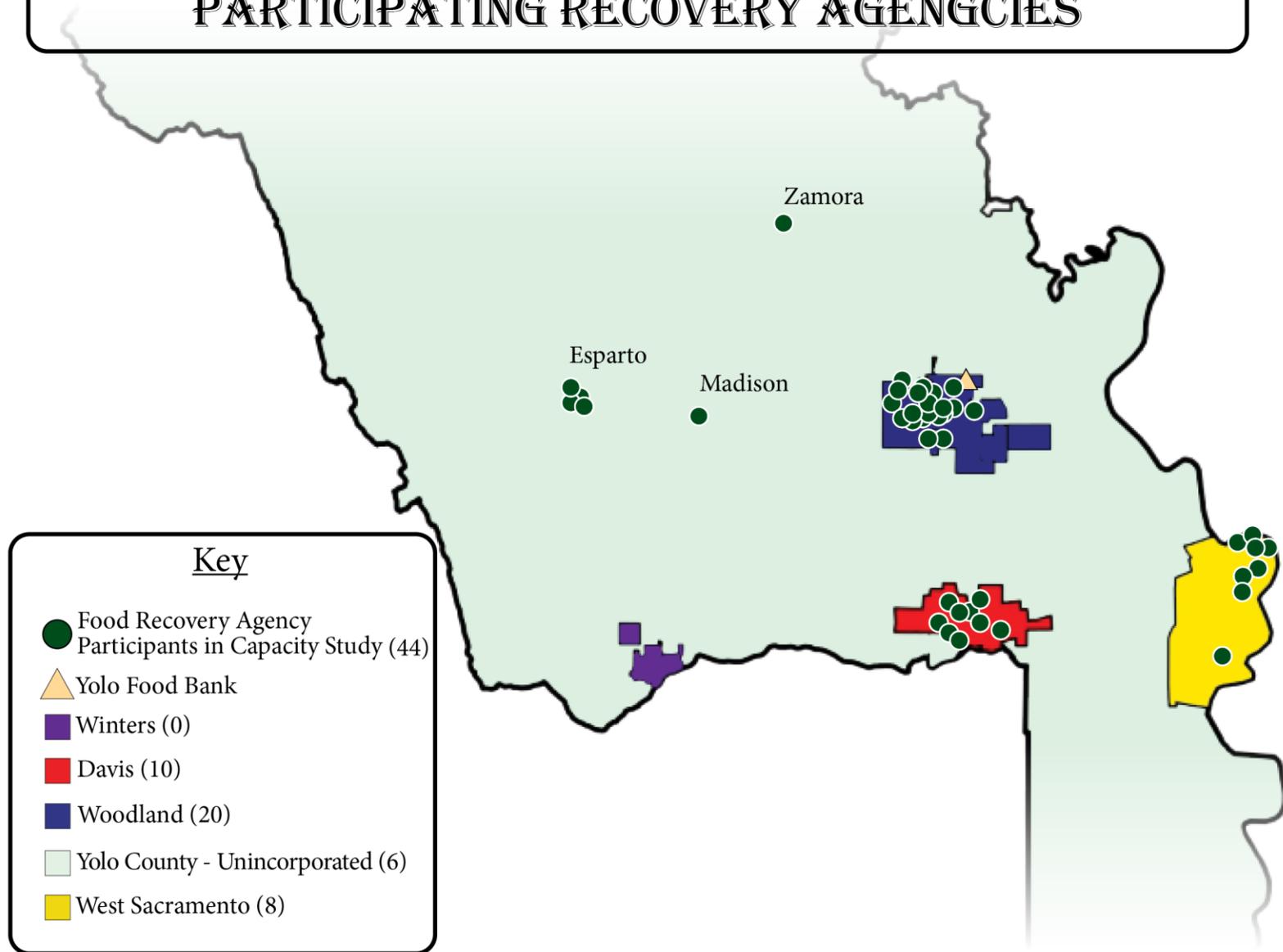
Questions and Answers Food Recovery Agencies



Food Recovery Agency Survey Overview

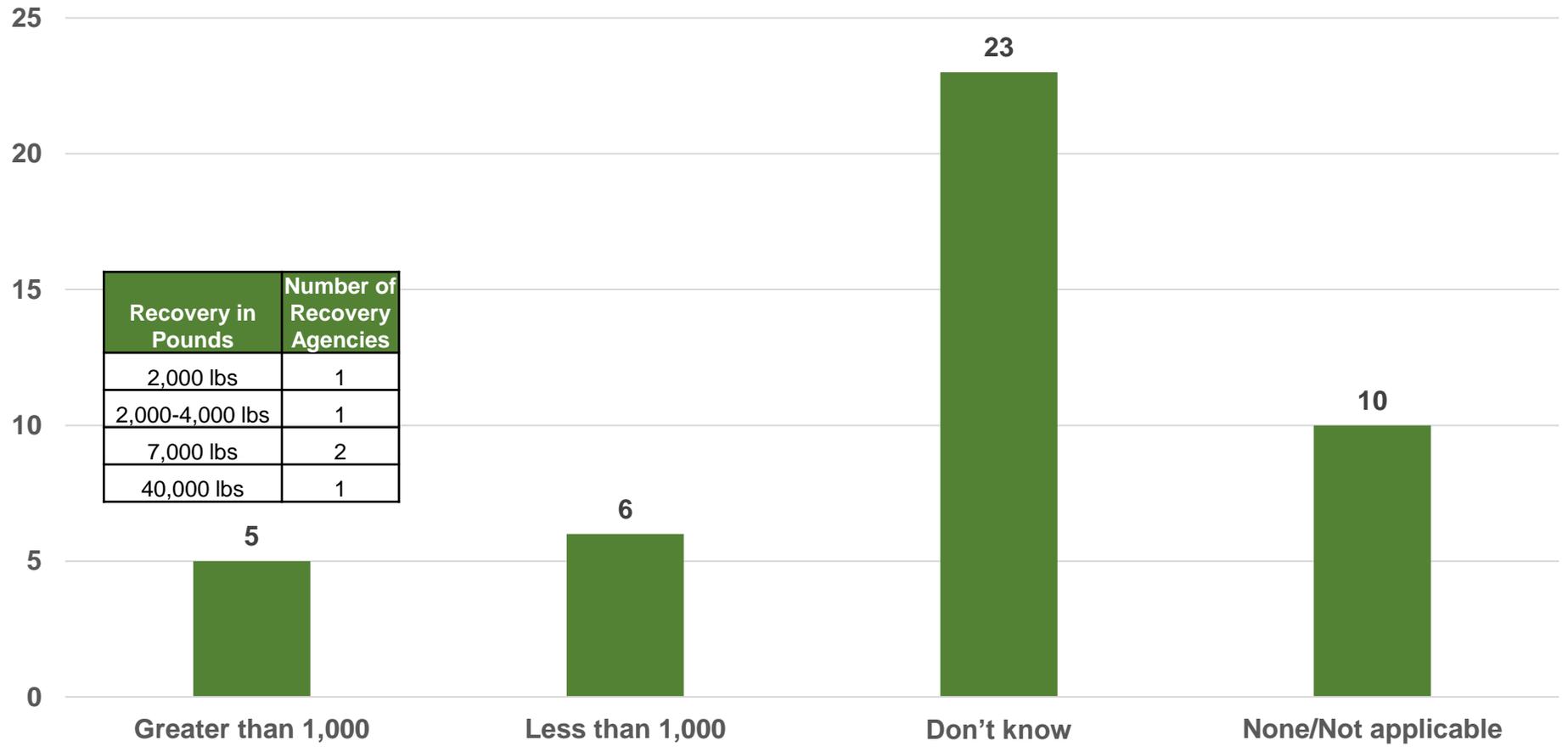
- Surveyed 63 Pantries
 - 19 Did not respond, were closed, inactive or chose not to participate
 - 44 Provided full responses to survey

YOLO COUNTY CAPACITY STUDY PARTICIPATING RECOVERY AGENCIES



Question 1: Food

How much food are you recovering per month (in pounds)?

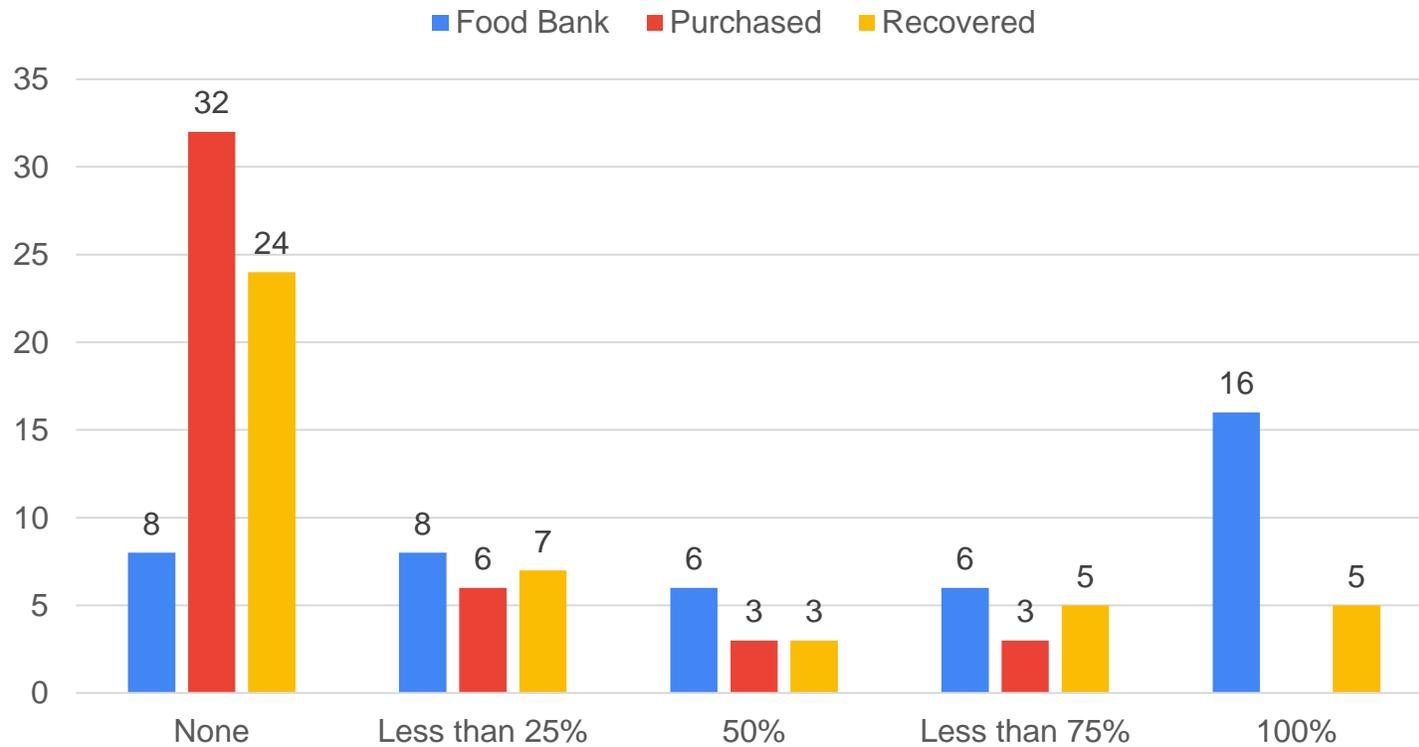


Recovery in Pounds	Number of Recovery Agencies
2,000 lbs	1
2,000-4,000 lbs	1
7,000 lbs	2
40,000 lbs	1



Question 2: Food

How much of that is recovered vs donated food vs purchased?



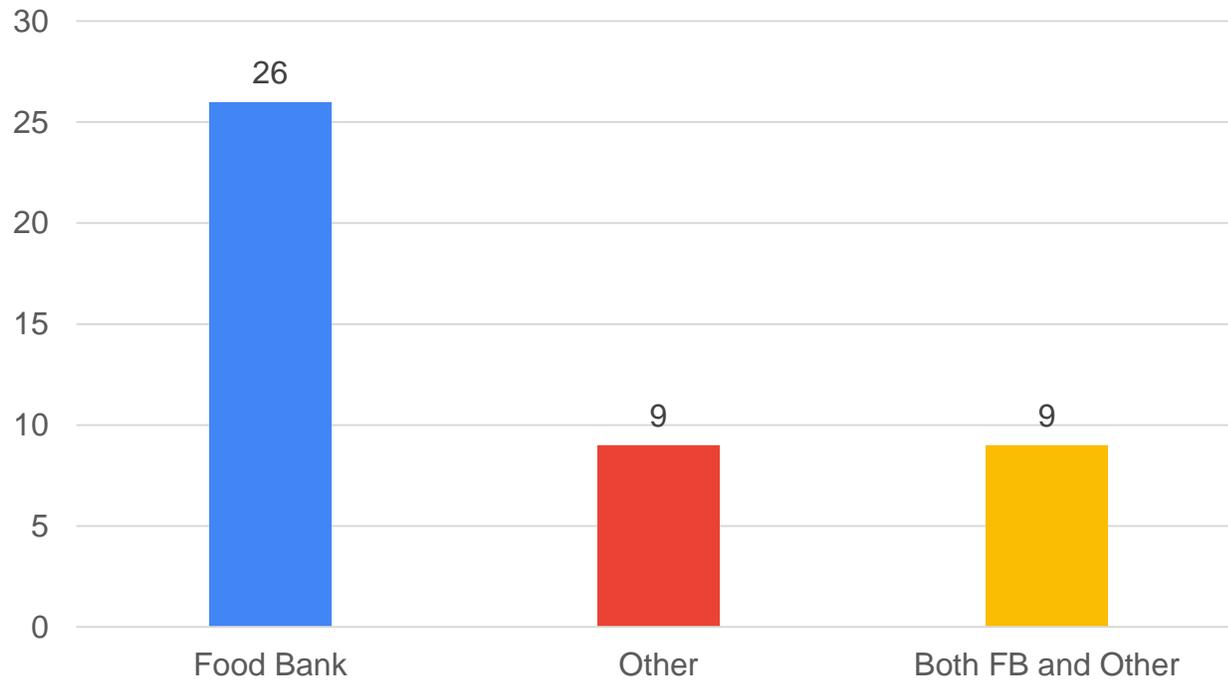
Notes:

- EFAB is a big source of food for many pantries
- 36% of pantries rely solely on the Food Bank
- 45% of pantries have some level of food recovery now



Question 3: Food

Where do you usually receive donations from?
(Grocery store, restaurants, schools, distributors, growers, processors, etc.)

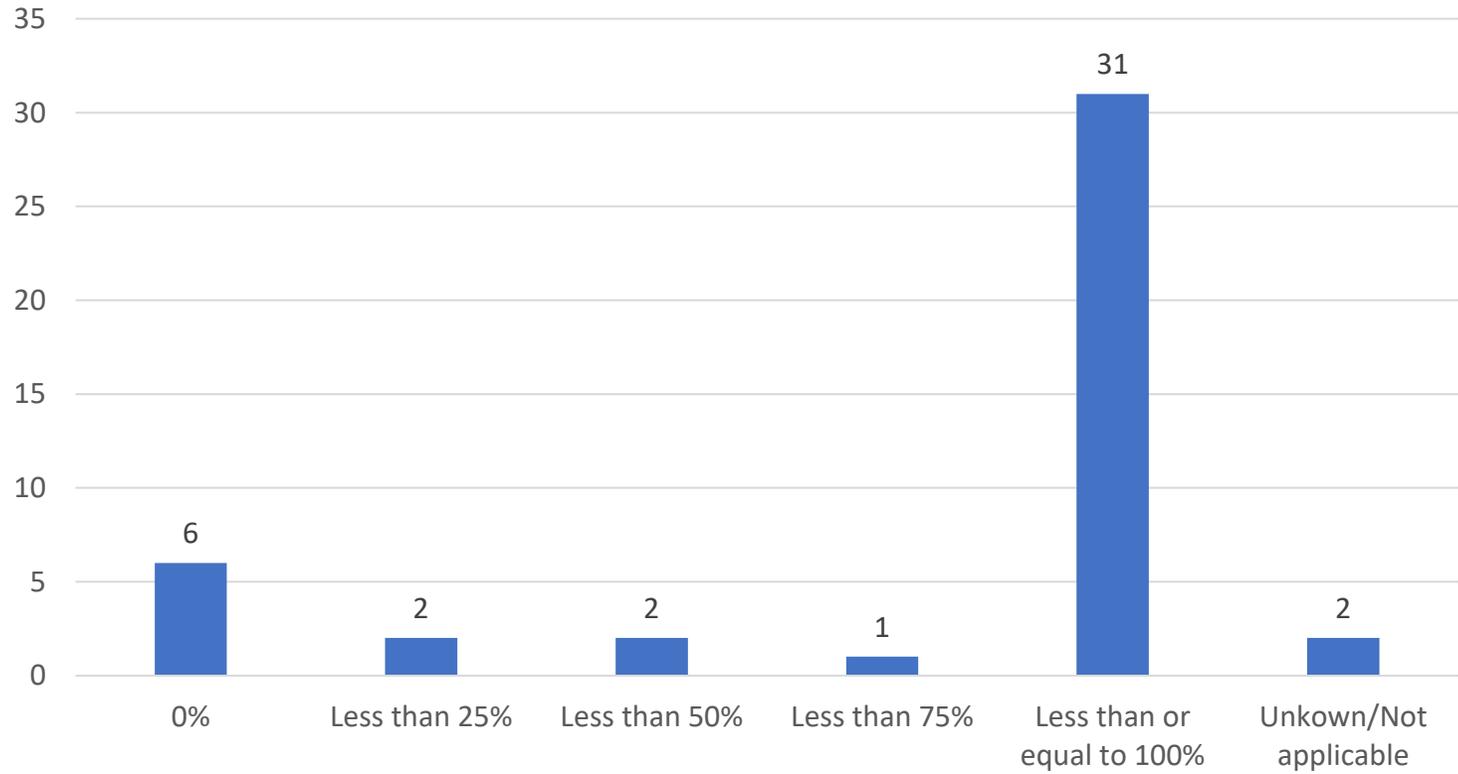


Data here has been aggregated to protect against confidentiality of food sources.



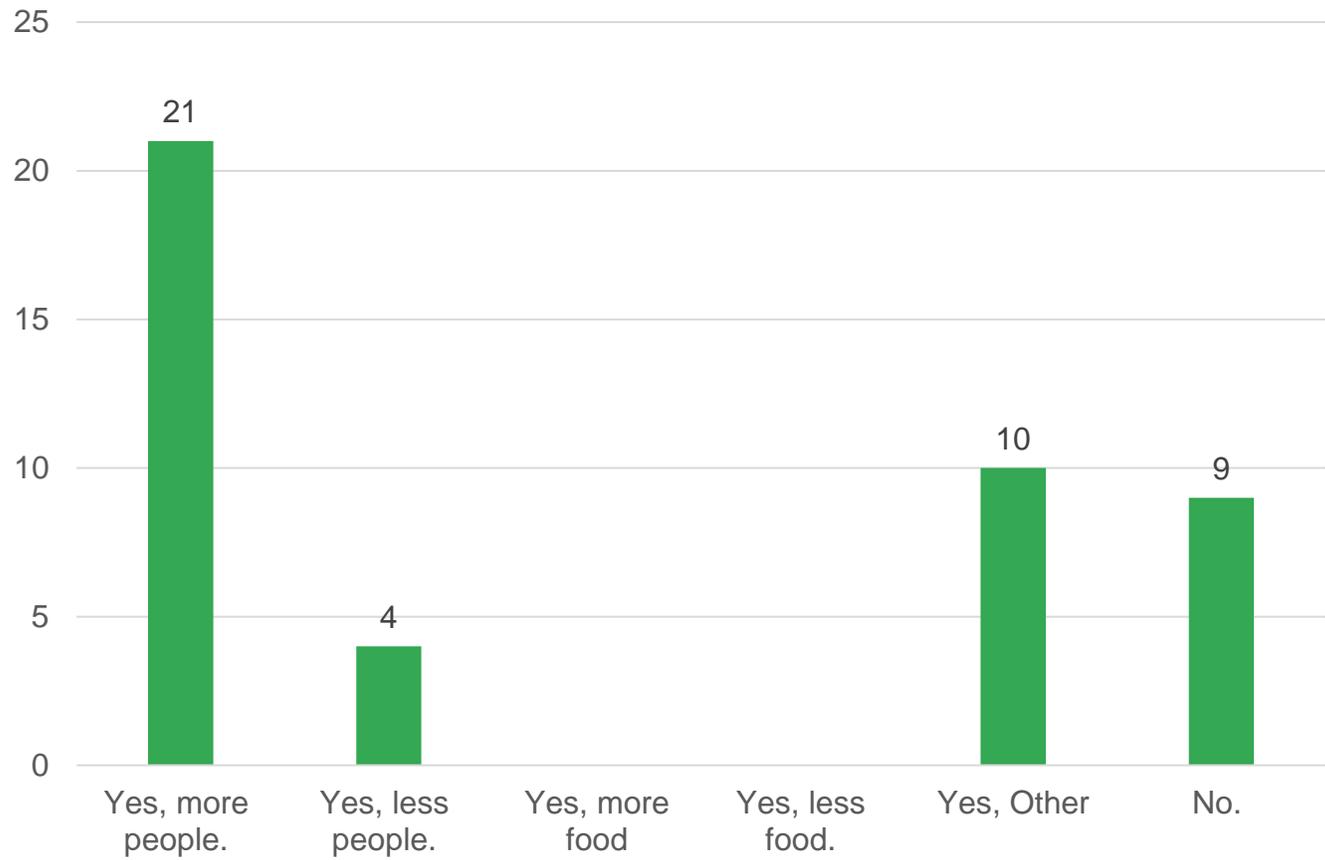
Question 4: Food

How much of those donations are coordinated through the food bank?



Question 5: Food

Has COVID affected your operation?



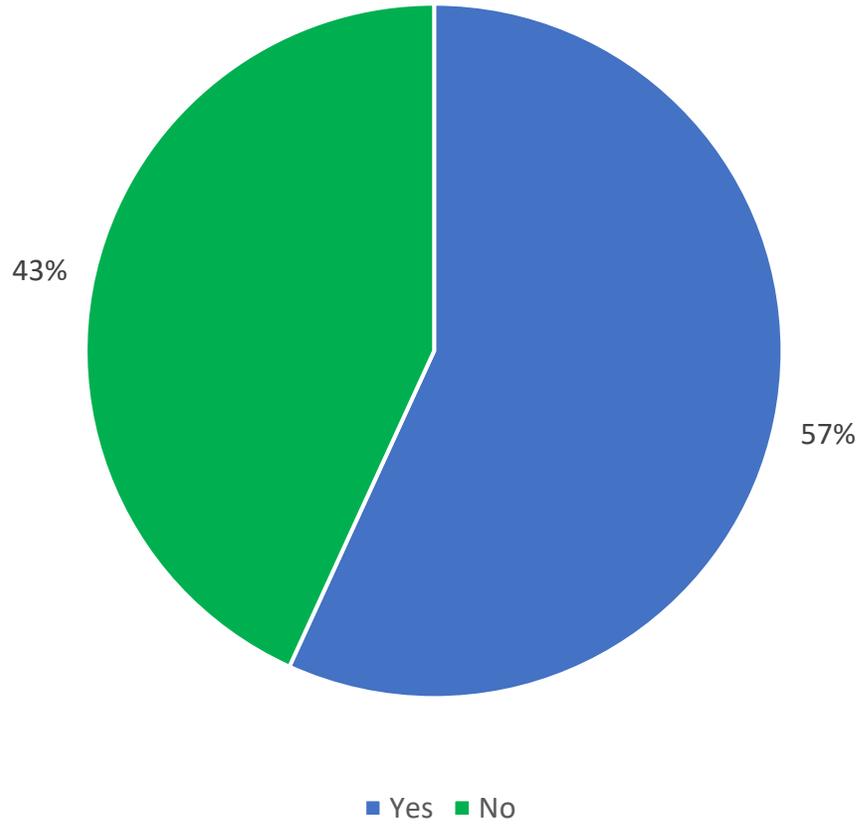
Notes:
- No pantry reported a change in food

- Other included**
- More limited offerings
 - Had to close
 - Several had to modify their operations



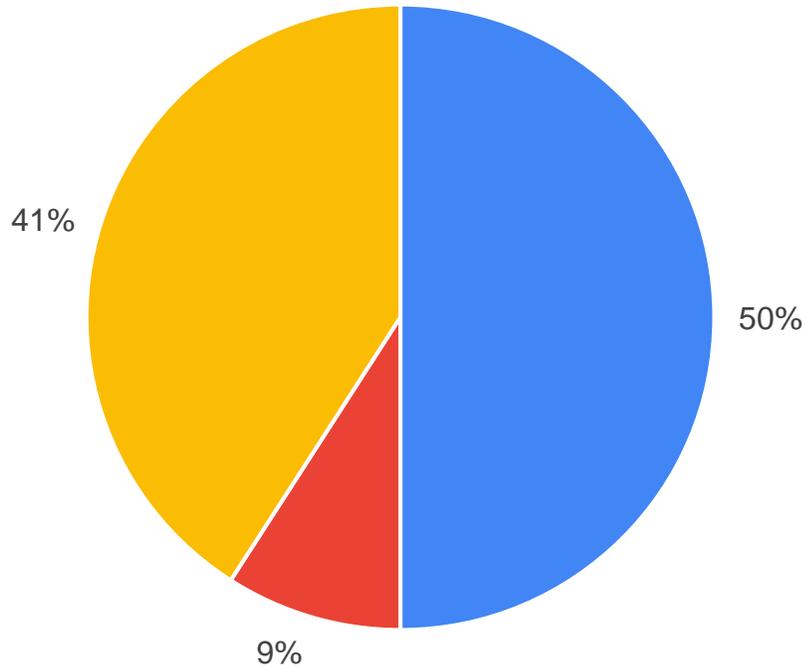
Question 6: Food

Do you need resources to accurately weigh recovered food? Scales? Pallet jacks with scales?



Question 7: Food

If given the option, how much more food could you recover each month with your current capacity?



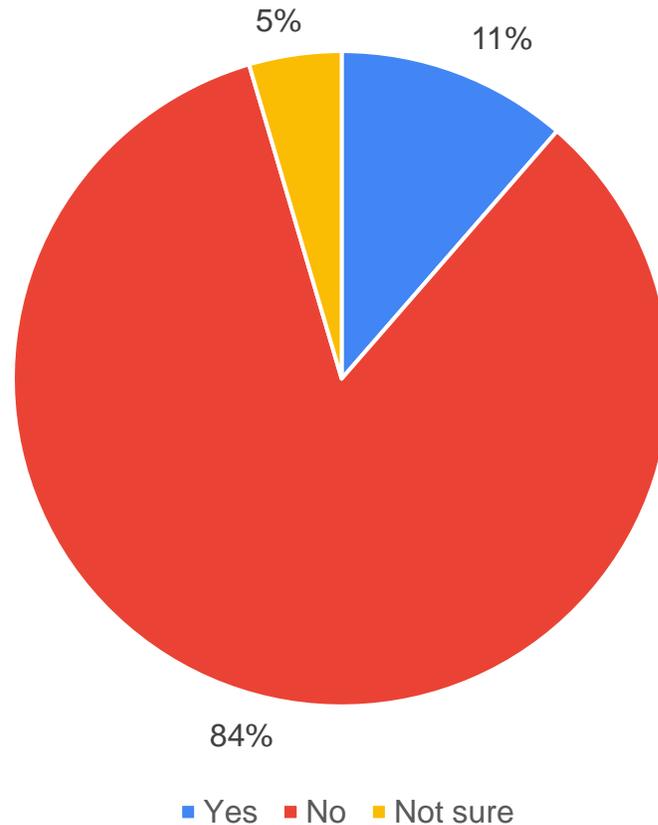
■ None. We don't have the space. ■ Not sure. ■ Yes. There is existing capacity.

Number	Answer
1	100lbs
2	200lbs
1	800lbs
1	1000lbs
1	5,000lbs
4	Lots
1	25% more
1	50% more
4	More Non-Persishable
1	Have Freezer Capacity



Question 8: Food

Do you have existing written agreements with any of your donors?



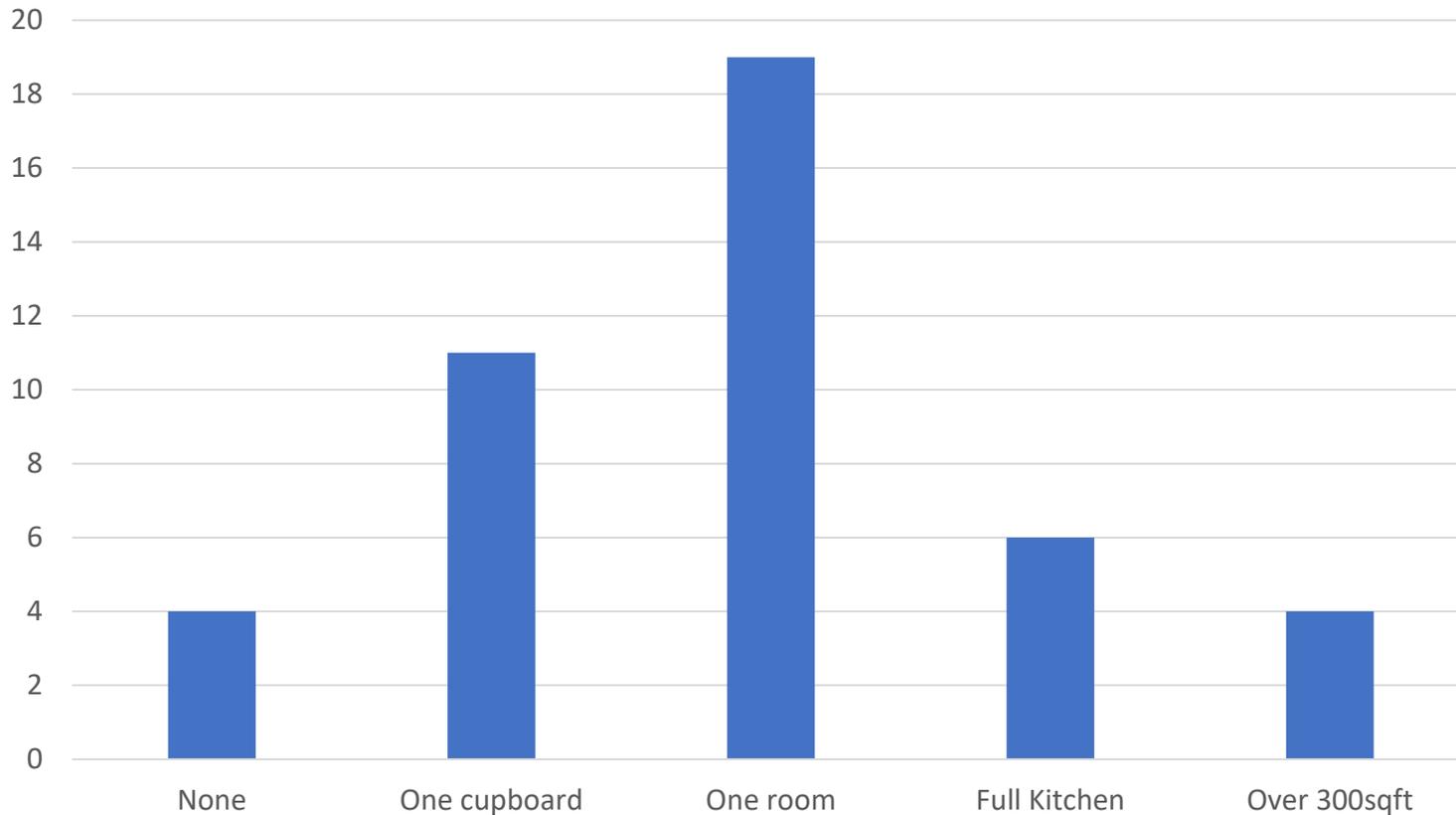
Question 9: Food

What types of food do you accept?
What types do you not accept?



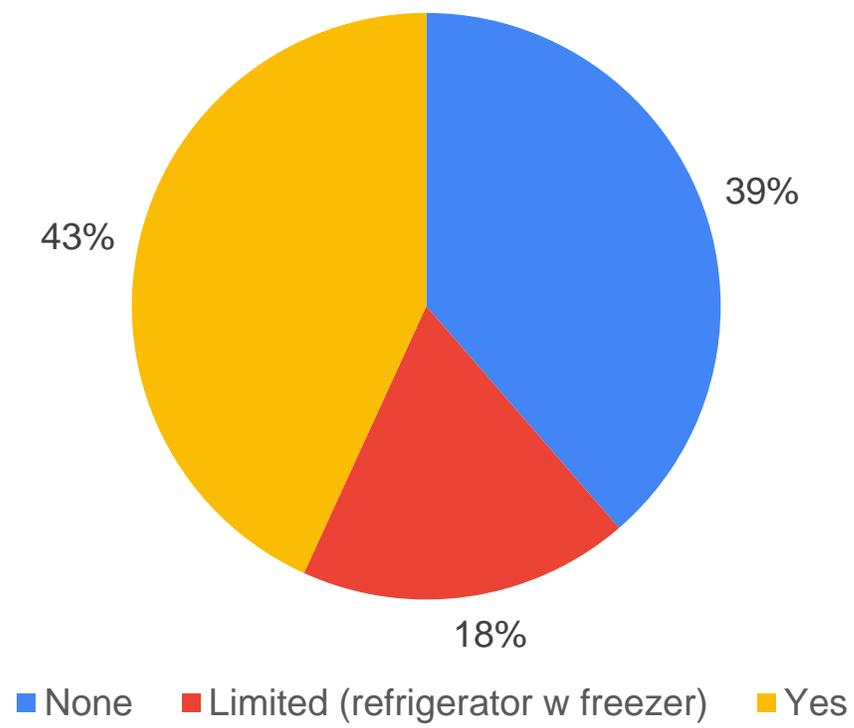
Question 1: Capacity

How much storage space do you have?
(A room, a closet, a full kitchen, etc.)



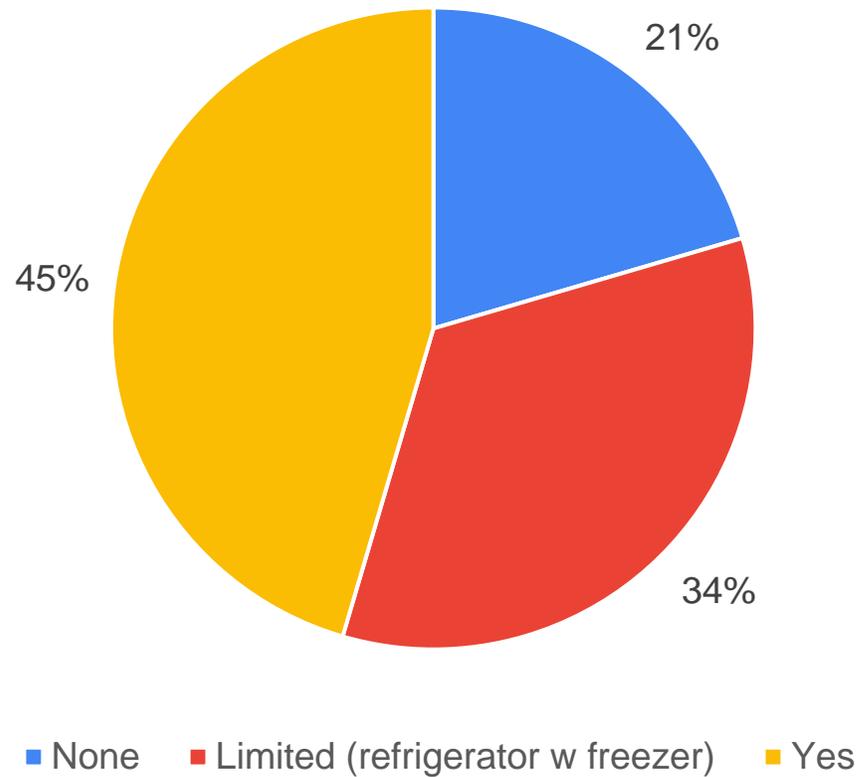
Question 2: Capacity

What is the equipment available for:
Freezer space? Fridge space?



Question 3: Capacity

What is the equipment available for cold storage?



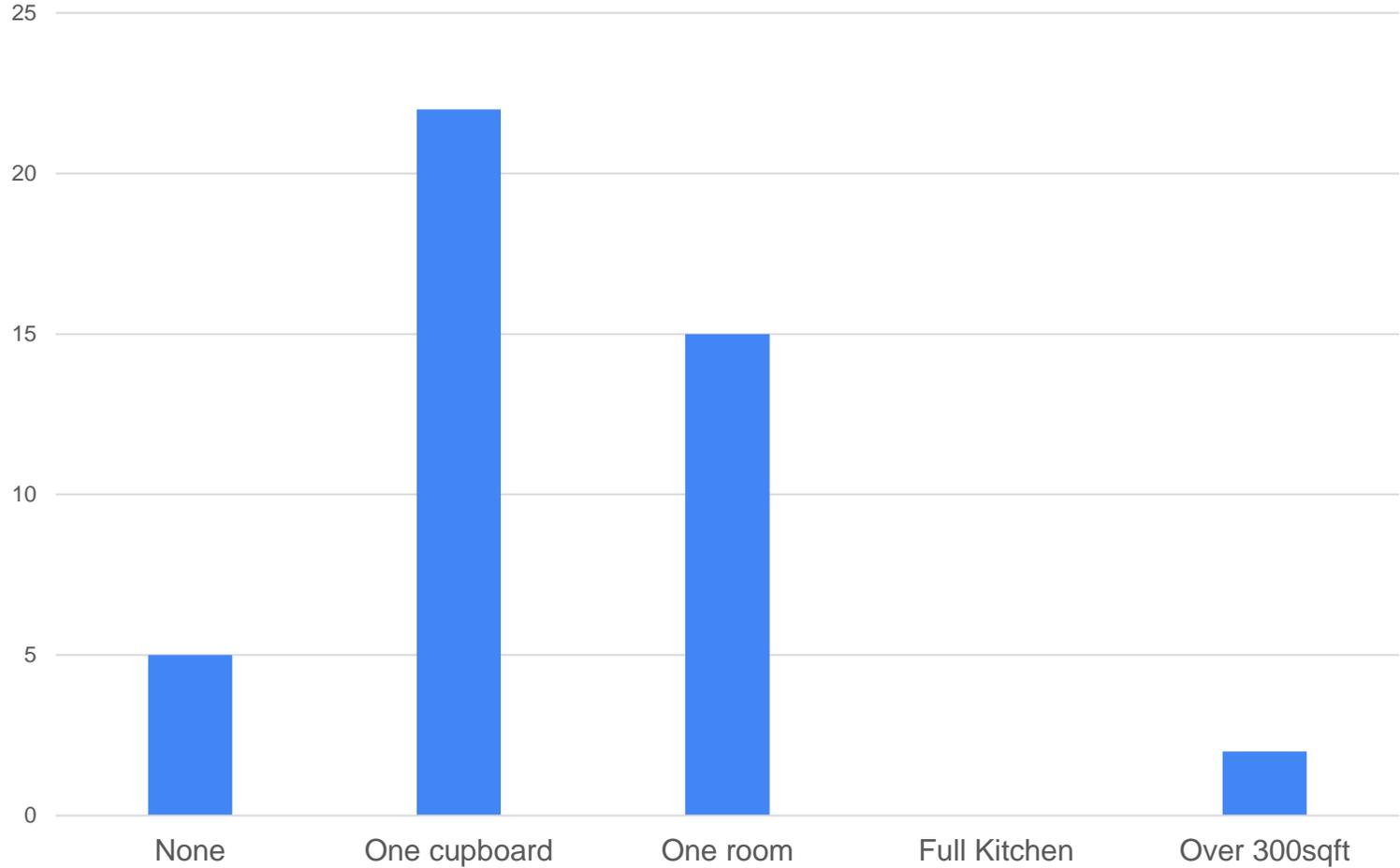
Notes:

- One agency reported they have a non-working fridge that needs repaired



Question 4: Capacity

Dry storage?

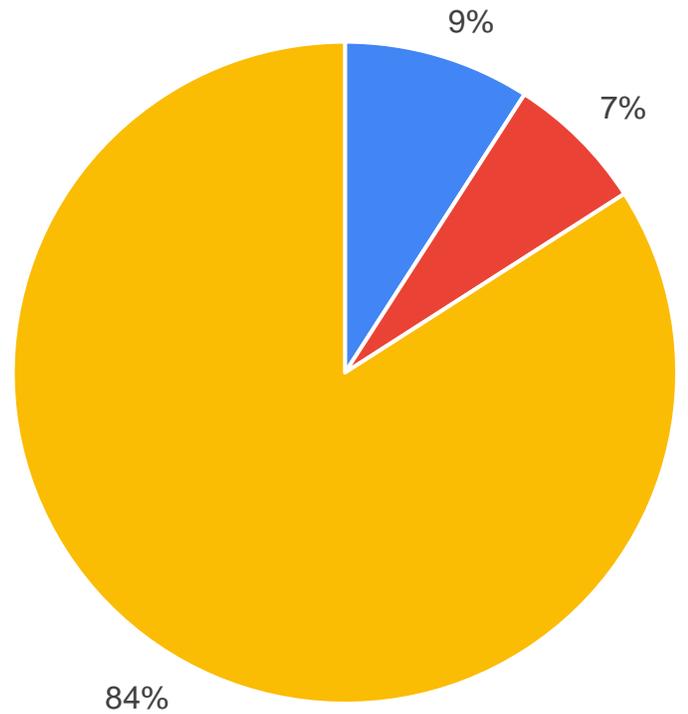


- Notes:**
- One agency reported that they receive and distribute items the same day.
 - Several Agencies noted they need more storage.



Question 5: Capacity

Do you have current plans to purchase or expand new infrastructure?

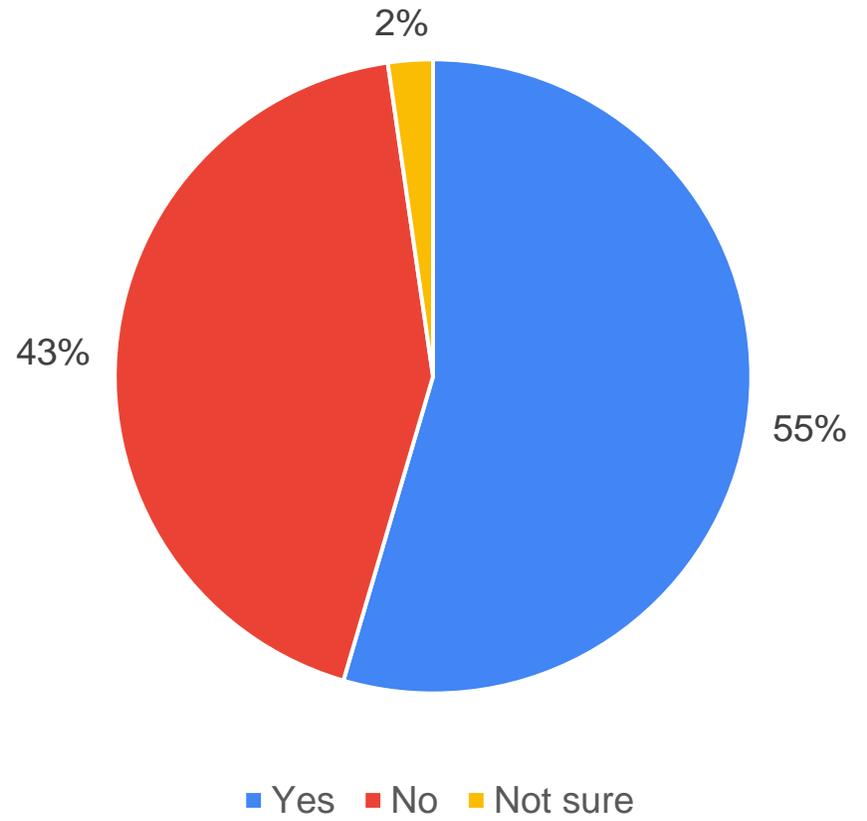


■ Yes, planned or currently happening ■ Would like to ■ No



Question 6: Capacity

Can you add new food donors to your route? If so, how many?



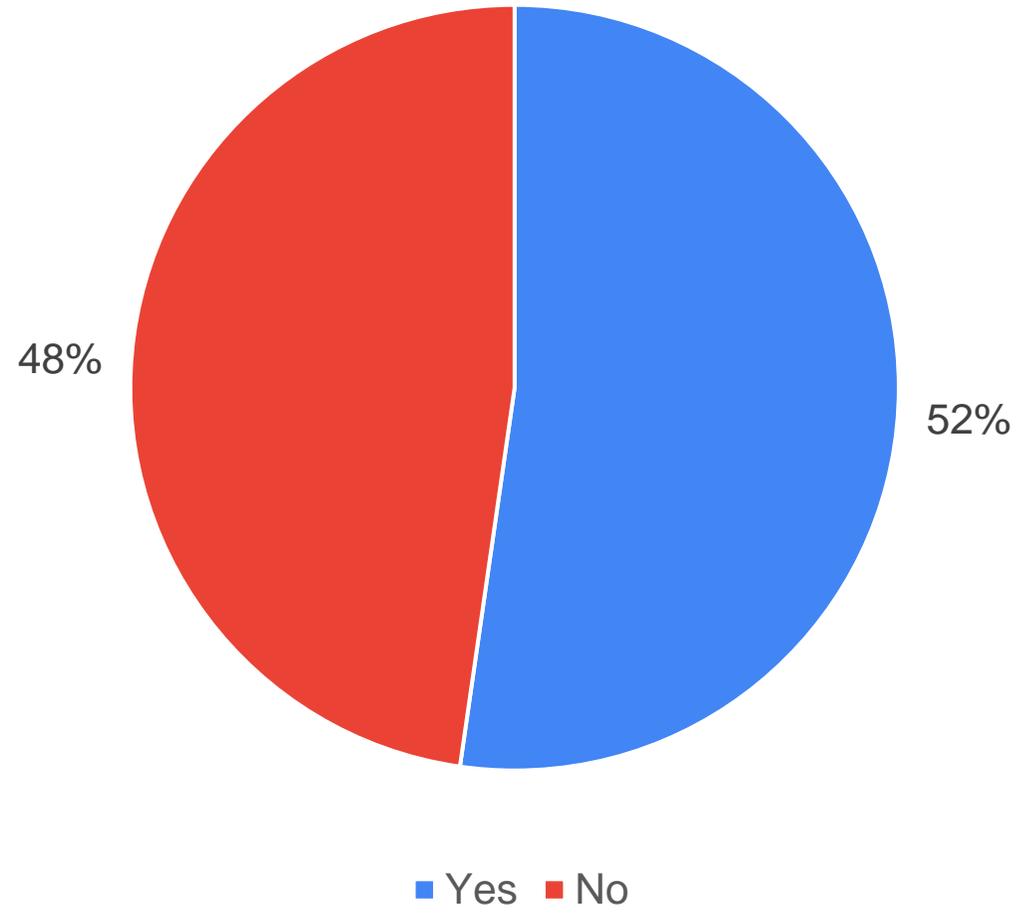
Notes:

- Several agencies pointed out specific factors for adding donors including day, how much, what type, volunteers, space, some said non-perishable only, and they want quality donations
- Some agencies that reported 'no' indicated they would like more free food instead of having to purchase it from the Food Bank and other sources.



Question 1: Logistics. How do you usually receive your food?

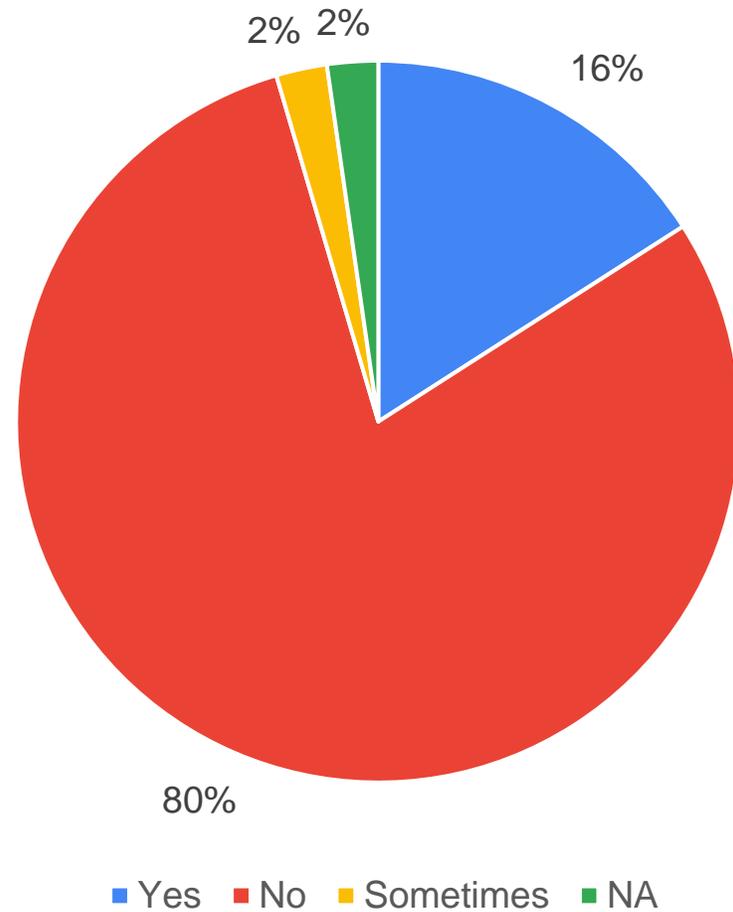
Volunteer picks up and drop off?



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Question 2: Logistics

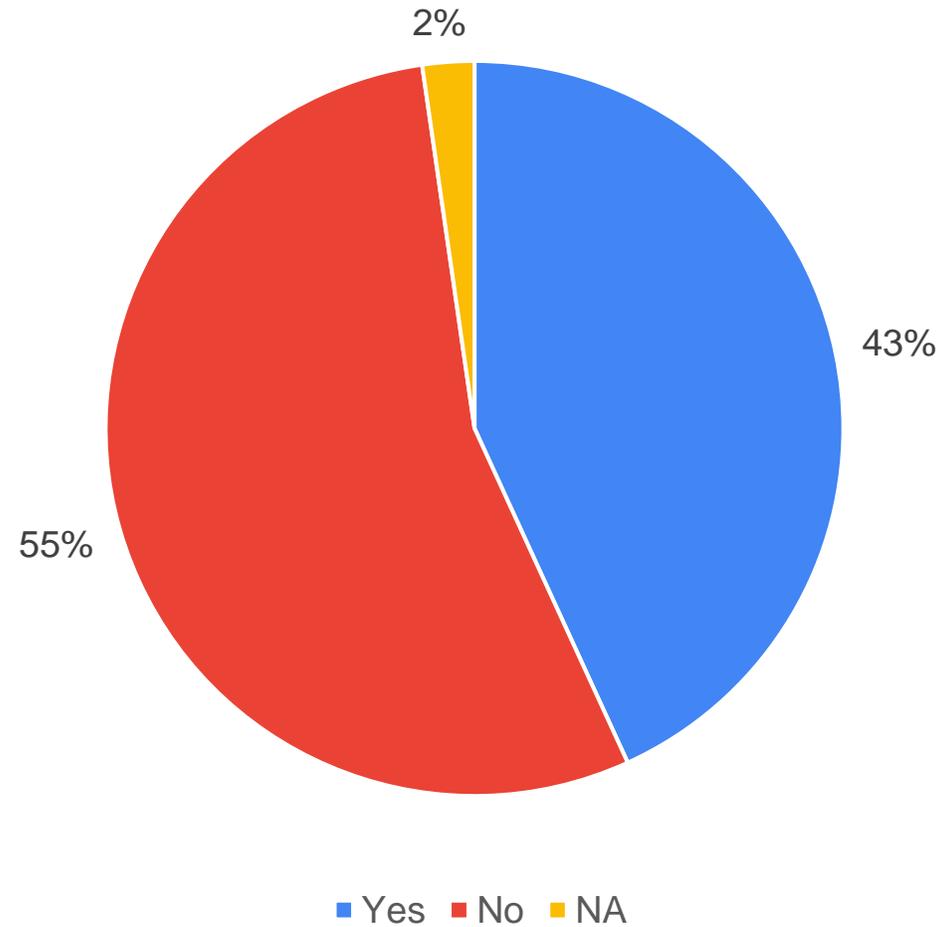
Donor drop off?



Item 6B - Attachment 2

Question 3: Logistics

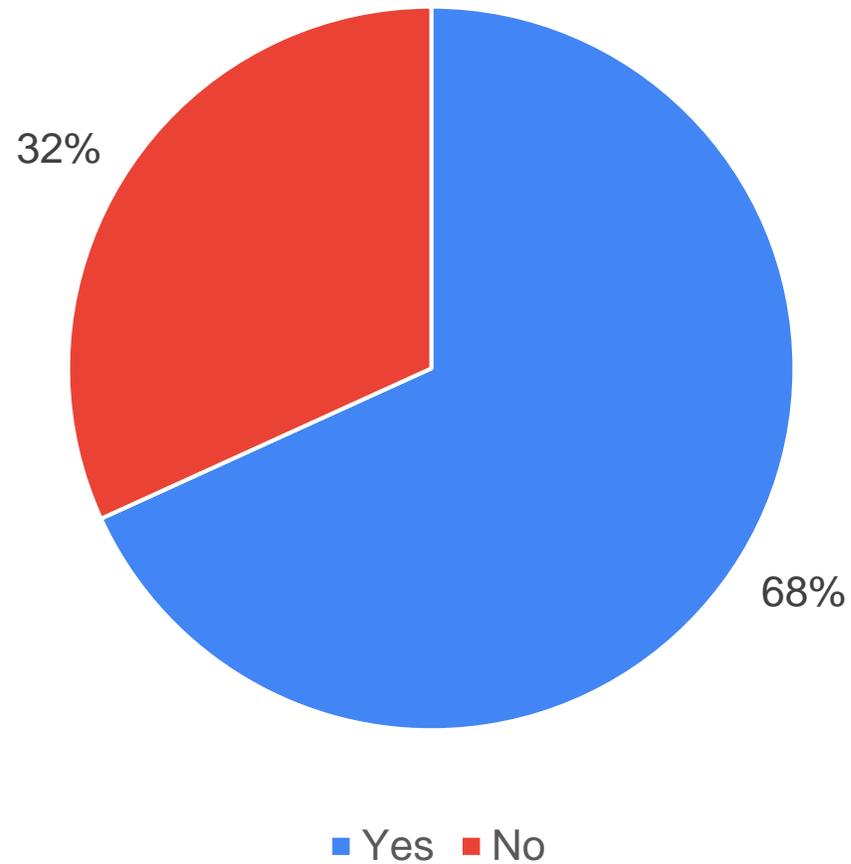
Food Bank drop off?



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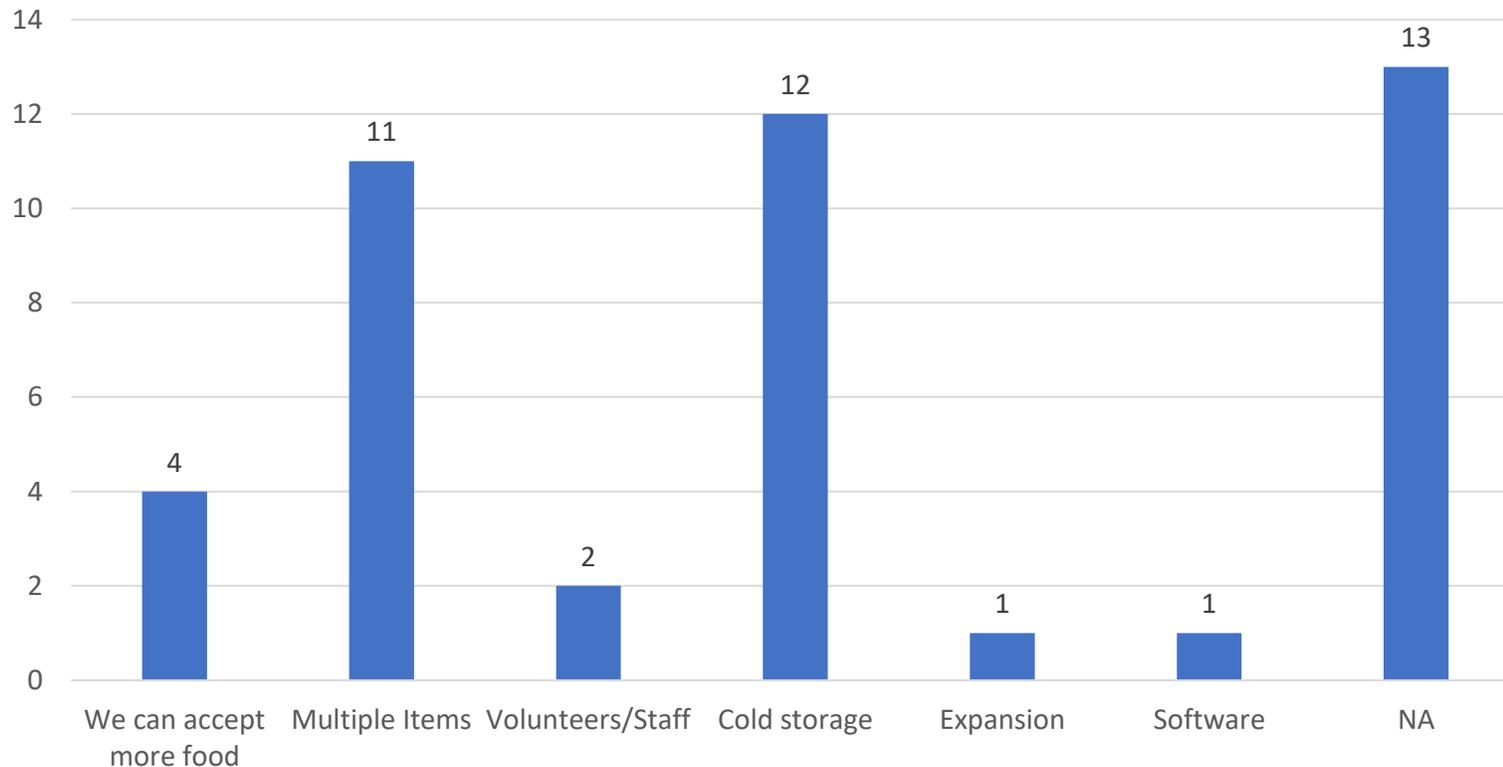
Question 4: Logistics

Pantry Staff picks up?



Question 1: Needs

If you are unable to accept more food or add new donors, what would they need most to recover additional food and begin working with new donors?



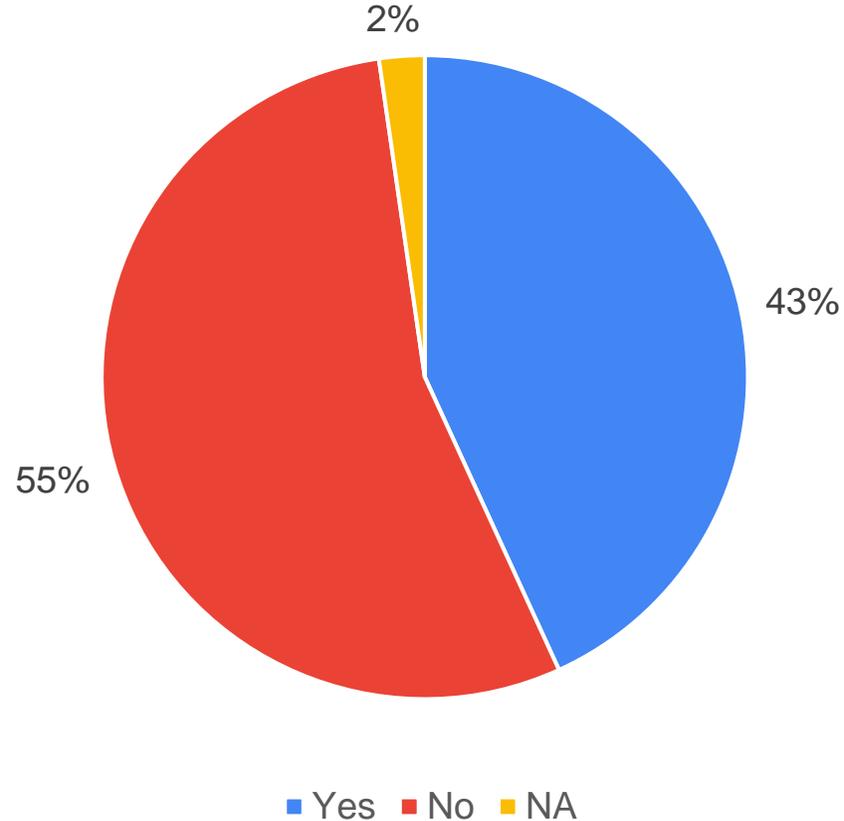
Notes:

- Multiple items include refrigeration, storage space, refrigerated vehicles and staffing.



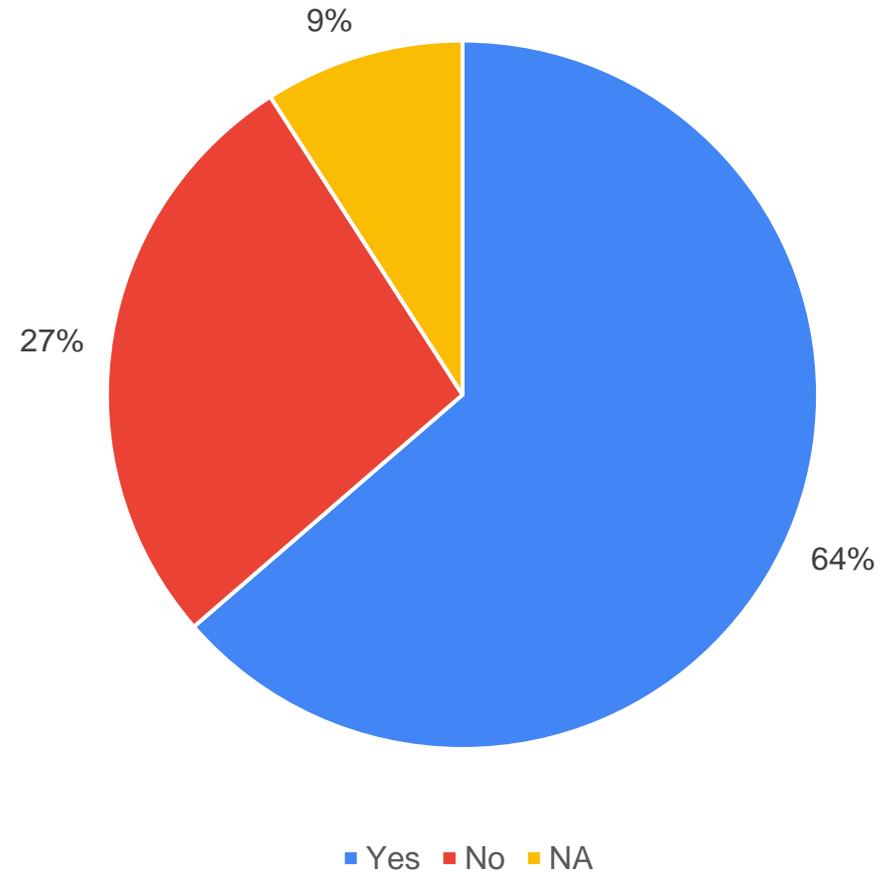
Question 2: Needs

Do you ever lack the staff or volunteers needed to recover available food?



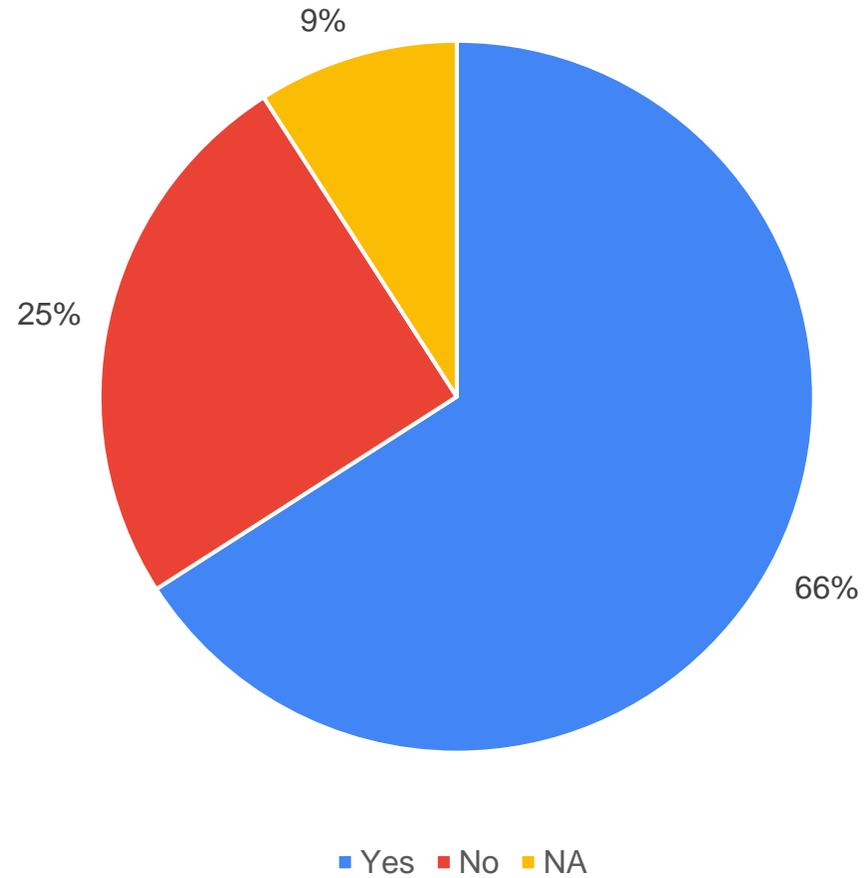
Question 3: Needs

Refrigeration?



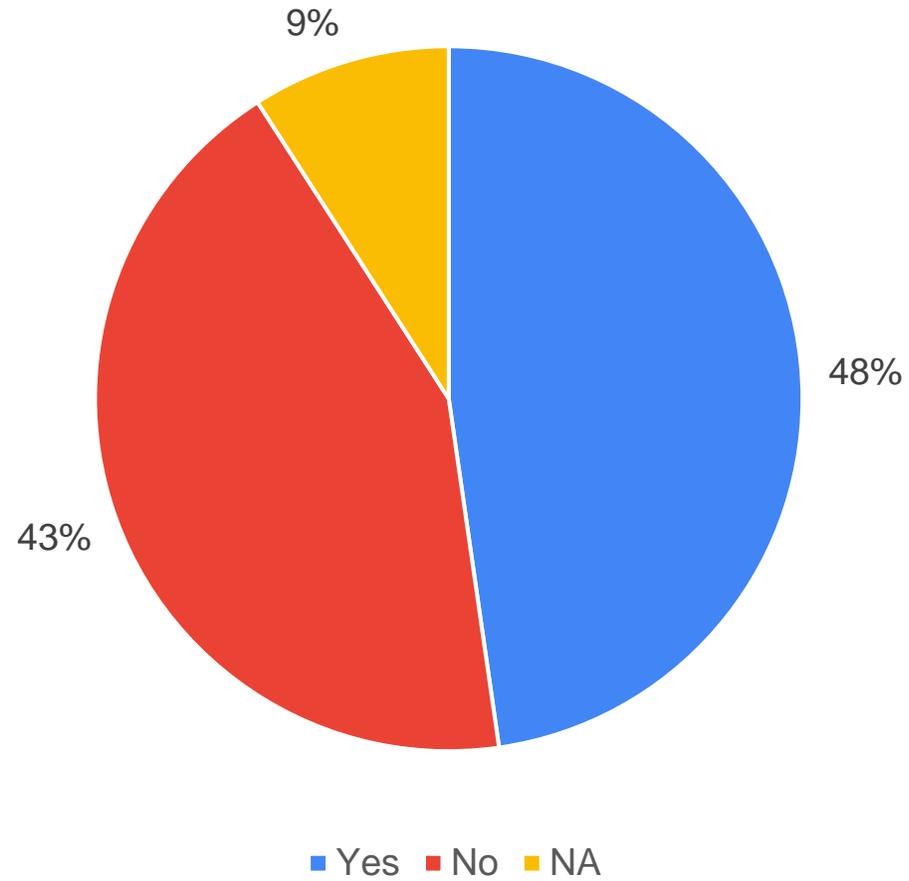
Question 4: Needs

Scales?



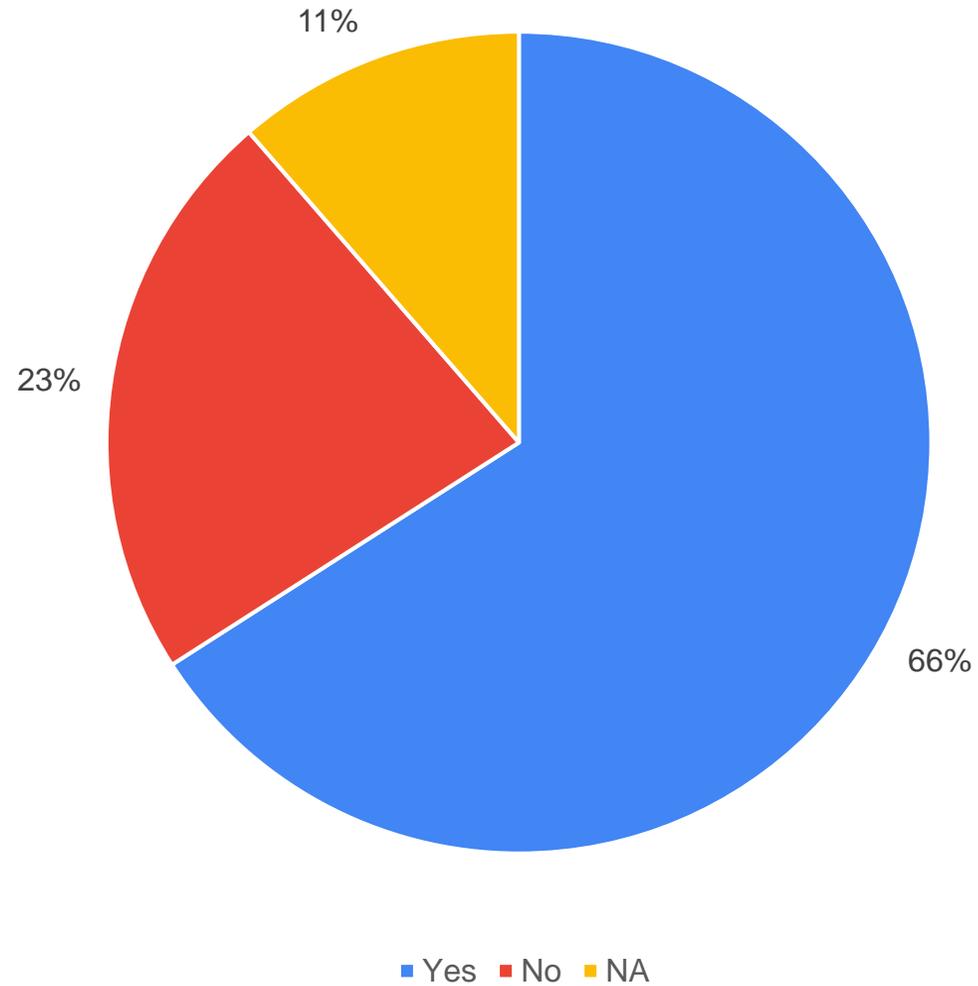
Question 5: Needs

Drivers?



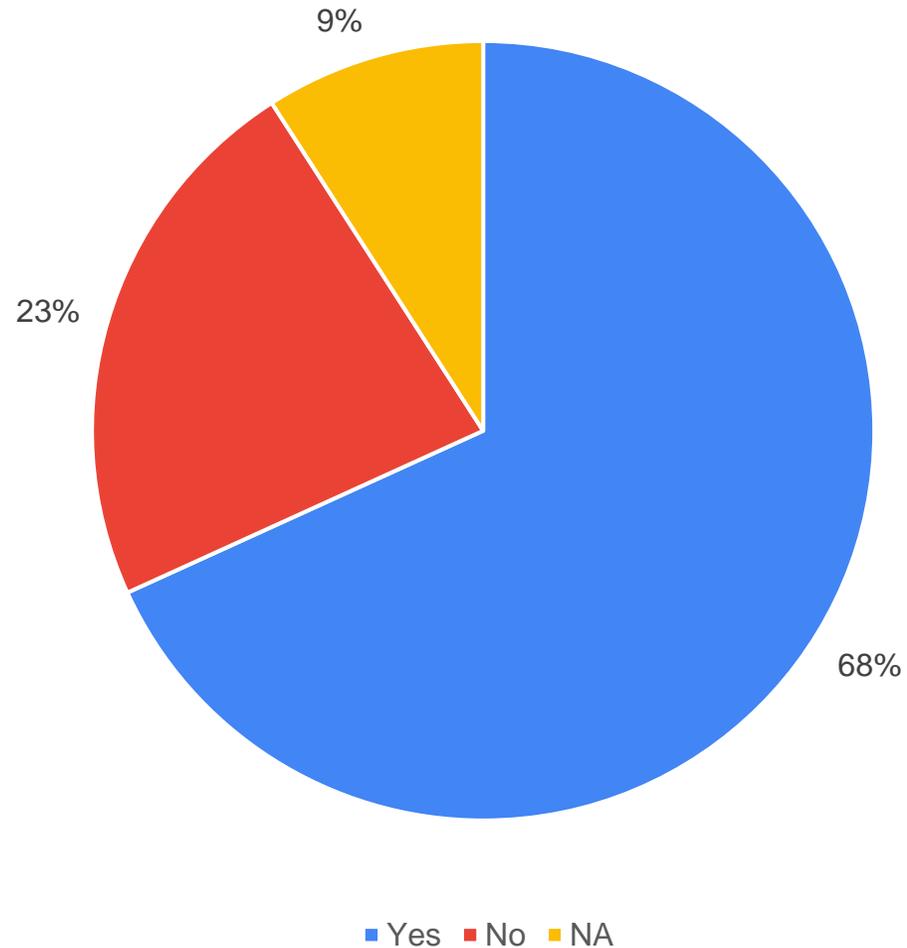
Question 6: Needs

Software?



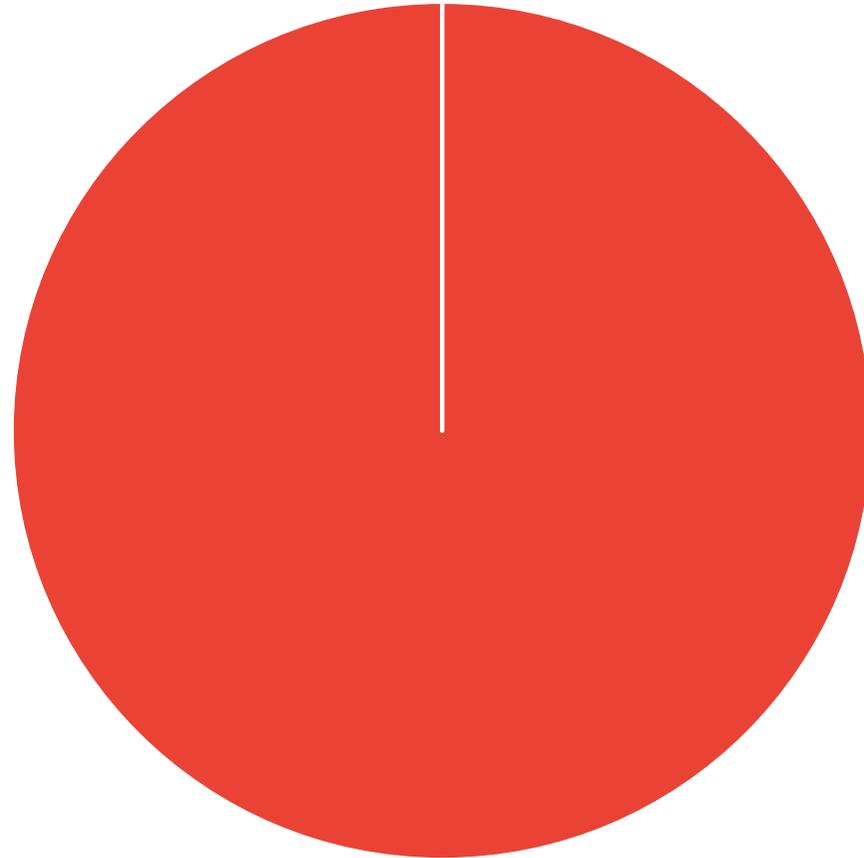
Question 7: Needs

Food Safety and Staff Training?



Question 8: Needs

Other?



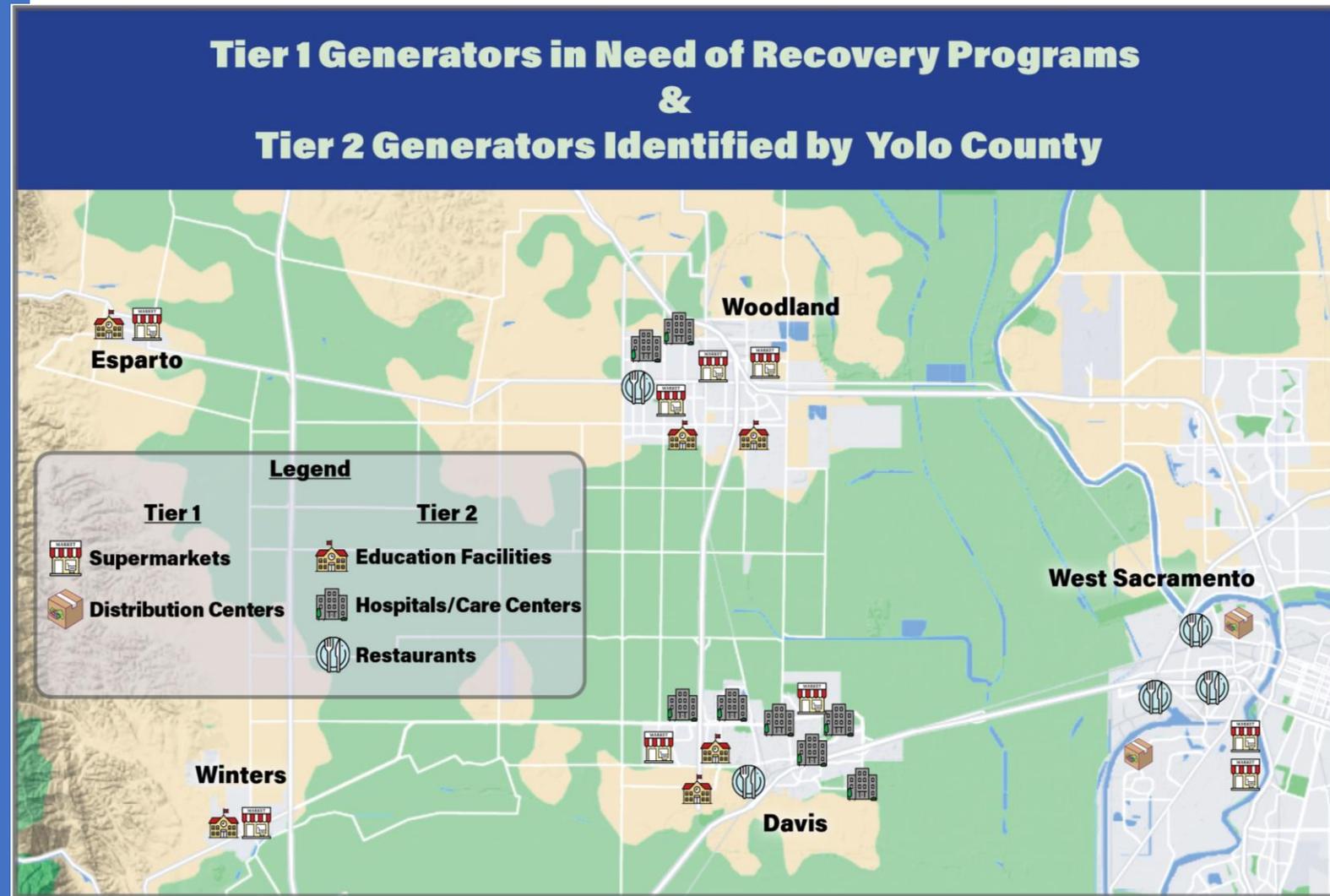
■ Yes ■ No ■ NA

Questions and Answers Tier 1 Generators



Tier 1 Generator Survey Overview

- Surveyed 22 Tier 1 Generators
 - 6 Did not respond (assumed no)
 - 1 is closed
 - 15 Provided full responses to survey



Question 1

Are you donating food?

Yes – 7 Have Donation Programs

Generator Name	Notes
Arteagas	Local Churches – Donate once a month.
Cracchiolos Market	Donates to Fourth and Hope. Paused due to pandemic
Grocery Outlet - West Sac	
California Sandwich Co	Loaves and Fishes
Mani Imports Inc.	Discontinued products are sent to Food Bank or Churches
Monsanto	Food Bank
Z Specialty	Have non-perishable food so products do not expire. Interested in learning more. Products are donated to Food Bank when appropriate.

*No contracts/written agreements in place.
*Very likely these could be increased in frequency.



Question 1

Are you donating food?

No/Rarely

14 Do Not Have Donation Programs or did not response (Conservative No)

5 Do Not Have Edible Food or Items Suitable for Donation

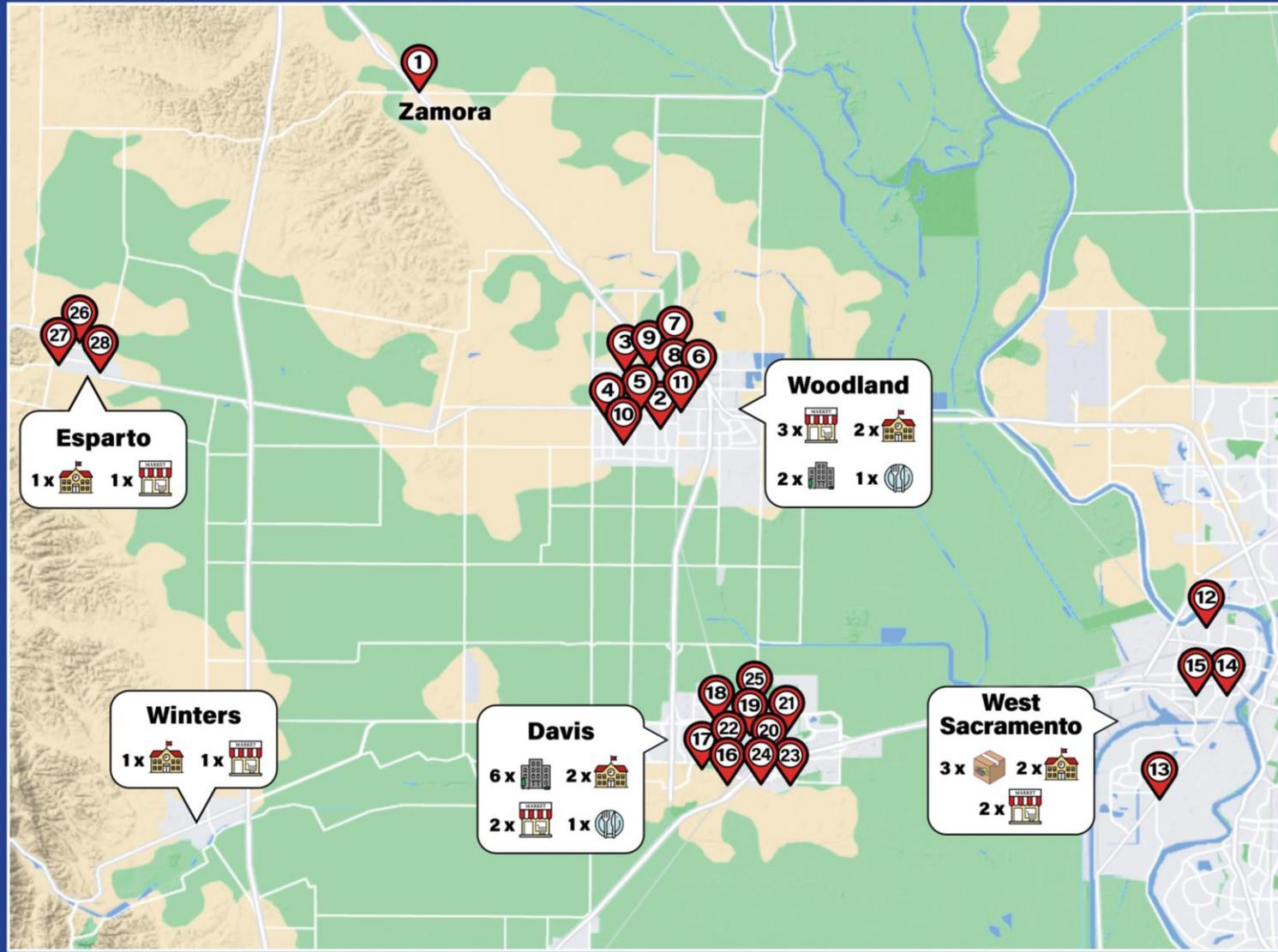
9 Remaining Need Compliance

Generator Name	Notes
Grocery Outlet Davis	End of Life sold at a reduced rate. Believes a Non-Profit buys for the community.
La Superior Supermercado	Very Interested in participating.
Lorenzo's Town and County	Had trouble with reliability
Espartos	Sometimes vendors take food back
D&I Pure Sweeteners	Sugar Plant – no excess
In Harvest	Sometimes Donate
Ricebran Tech	Not Edible Food
Frito Lay	Expired Food Sent to Animal Feed
Youngs Market Company	Spirit and Liquor Company
Mercado Del Valle	Apprehensive about donation. Will need a lot of education and support.
Copper Hill Olive Oil	No Response- Not suitable for regular donation program
West Lake Market	They have donated food in the past, but don't donate food regularly.
Jacmar Food Service	No Response – West Sac
North American Food Distribution	No Response – West Sac
Western Food	No Response - Woodland



YOLO COUNTY FOOD CAPACITY STUDY: EXISTING EXCESS CAPACITY

Icons	Questions represented in this map:
	<i>Food Question 7: Could you recover more food each month with your current capacity?</i>
	<i>Capacity Question 5: Do you have current plans to purchase or expand new infrastructure?</i>
	<i>Capacity Question 6: Can you add new food donors to your route?</i>



Key	
1	Calvary Chapel of Zamora
2	All Leaders Must Serve
3	Cache Creek Lodge
4	Church on the Rock
5	Homeward Bound Outreach, Inc.
6	Hope's Anchor, Inc.
7	Kentucky Avenue Church of Christ
8	Meals on Wheels, Yolo County
9	Renuevo Food Closet
10	Turning Point Community Program
11	Woodland Volunteer Food Closet
12	Holy Cross Food Locker
13	Mercy Coalition of West Sacramento
14	Trinity Presbyterian Church
15	West Sacramento Baptist Church
16	ASUCD The Pantry & Aggie Compass
17	Aggie Compass Basic Needs Center
18	Davis Community Meals & Housing
19	Davis Senior Housing- Eleanor Roosevelt Circle
20	Pole Line Road Baptist Church
21	Progress Ranch
22	Short Term Emergency Aid Committee
23	TPCP- Pine Tree Gardens East
24	TPCP- Pine Tree Gardens West
25	Yolo Crisis Nursery
26	Countryside Community Church
27	Esparto Education Programs
28	RISE, Inc.

Question 2

Meeting Availability?

Generator Name	Notes
Cracchiolos Market	Midweek, 1-2pm
Grocery Outlet-Davis	Wednesdays, early afternoon
La Superior Supermercado	Flexible
Lorenzo's Town and Country	Mondays and Fridays after 1pm
Esparto Supermarket	Sunday Afternoons
In Harvest	Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays anytime.
Z Speciatly Food	Unsure
Mercado Del Valle	Thursday Mornings

Those that did not response either had no response to Abound or Abound did not contact.

Appendix D. Food Recovery Agency Contact List

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(Green=received information, Red=closed, Orange=not food bank)	CITY	PHONE NUMBER 1	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER 2	CONTACT PERSON	CONTACT TITLE	EMAIL	WEBSITE/ FACEBOOK
ASUCD The Pantry & Aggie Compass	Davis	530-752-9254		925-319-7265	Ryan		compass@ucdavis.edu	https://aggiecompass.ucdavis.edu/
Cal Aggie Christian Association	Davis	(530) 753-2000 Wrong number	433 Russell Blvd, Davis, CA 95616		Emily			https://www.cahouse.org/
Davis Community Meals and Housing	Davis	530-753-9204	1111 H ST, Davis, CA 95616	Executive Director Dill Pride 530-756-4008			billpride@dcmah.org	daviscommunitymeals.org
Davis Senior Housing - Eleanor Roosevelt Circle	Davis	530-753-3400	675 Cantrill Dr, Davis, CA 95618				eleanor@jsco.net	https://jsco.net/property/eleanor-roosevelt-circle/
Interfaith Rotating Winter Shelter of Davis	Davis						office@uudavis.org	https://interfaith-shelter.org/
Heart of Davis	Davis						irws@interfaith-shelter.org	https://www.facebook.com/heartofdavis
Pole Line Road Baptist Church	Davis	530-753-4315	770 Pole Line Rd, Davis, CA 95618		Pat Coker	Secretary	church@polelinebaptist.org	polelinebaptist.org
Progress Ranch	Davis	530-753-2566	2725 Loyola Dr, Davis, CA 95618		Micky Martin	Office assistant	dianna@progressranch.org	progressranch.com
Short Term Emergency Aid Committee	Davis	530-758-8435	642 Hawthorn Davis, CA 95616		Lianne Moody	Executive Director	lmoody@steac.org	http://steac.org/index.php
TPCP - Pine Tree Gardens East	Davis	530-601-5959	212 "I" Street Davis CA 95616					https://www.tpcp.org/programs/tp-yolo/
TPCP - Pine Tree Gardens West	Davis	530-601-5959	212 "I" Street Davis CA 95616	530-758-4078	Nai	Clinical Director		https://www.tpcp.org/programs/tp-yolo/

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Turning Point Community Program	Davis	530-601-5959	212 "I" Street Davis CA 95616					https://www.tpcp.org/programs/tp-yolo/
Yolo Crisis Nursery	Davis	530-758-6680 Family helpline	1107 Kennedy Place Suite 5 Davis, CA 95616		Emily		olopez@yolocrisisnursery.org	yolocrisisnursery.org/
Countryside Community Church	Esparto	530-787-4040	26479 Grafton ST. Esparto, CA 95627		Laurie Hayes		rbettencourt@espartok12.org	http://espartocountrysidechurch.org/
Esparto Education Programs	Esparto	(530) 787-4151 ex: 404			Robert Bettencourt	Food Services Supervisor	<rbettencourt@espartok12.org	
Mercy Housing	Esparto	530-787-5171	16797 County Road 87, Esparto, CA 95627		Maria	Service coordinator		https://www.mercyhousing.org/california/esperanza-crossing-phase-ii/
RISE, Inc.	Esparto	530-787-4110	17317 Fremont St. Esparto, CA 95627	530-787-3433	Maribel Garcia	Pantry manager	tico@riseinc.org	https://www.riseinc.org/
Manna House Food Pantry	Knights Landing	408-314-5726	9493 Mill St. Knights Landing, CA 95645		Pastor Young Kim	Pastor		
Madison Community Committee Food Closet	Madison	530-668-0955/disconnected 530-908-0504 spanish	28963 Main St. Madison, CA 95653	530.908.0504				https://www.facebook.com/madisoncommunitycommittee/
Collings Teen Center	West Sacramento	(916) 375-0681	1541 Merkle Ave, West Sacramento, CA 95691		Justin		ctc@collingsteencenter.org	https://www.facebook.com/CollingsTeenCenter/
CommuniCare Mercy Coalition	West Sacramento	(916) 403-2900 (916) 371-6706	500 Jefferson Blvd, West Sacramento, CA 95605					https://communicarehc.org/ https://wsmercycoalition.org/
Holy Cross Food Locker	West Sacramento	916-373-3318	1321 Anna St. West Sacramento, CA 95605					
Kare4All Inc.	West Sacramento	916-628-0336			Kelly Wilson		kare4all.sacramento@gmail.com	https://www.kare-4-all.com/
Lighthouse Covenant Church	West Sacramento	916-371-6706	3605 Gregory Ave. West Sacramento, CA 95691					https://www.lighthousewestsac.com/
Mercy Coalition of West Sacramento	West Sacramento	916-509-3566	3605 Gregory Ave. West Sacramento 95691		Don Bosley		wsmercycoalition@gmail.com	https://wsmercycoalition.org/
New Discovery Christian Center	West Sacramento	916-600-3784	1100 Carrie St. West Sacramento 95605					
Our Lady of Grace	West Sacramento	916-371-4814	911 Park Blvd, West Sacramento 95691	916-376-0933				westsacolg.org
River's Edge Church, West Sacramento	West Sacramento	916-391-9845	6449 Riverside Blvd. Sacramento, CA 95831				office@rechsac.org	
Sacramento City College - West Sacramento Center	West Sacramento	916-375-5511	1115 W. Capitol Ave, West Sacramento, CA 95691				sccwsac@scc.losrios.edu	https://scc.losrios.edu/student-resources/west-sacramento-center-services

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Shores of Hope	West Sacramento	916-372-0200	110 6th St West Sacramento, CA 95605		Akila Williams	Pantry manager		shoresofhope.org
Trinity Presbyterian Church	West Sacramento	916-371-5875	1500 Park Blvd. West Sacramento, CA 95691		Maggie Martinez	Office Manager	administrator@trinitywestsac.org	https://trinitywestsac.org/index.html#gs.tab=0
West Sacramento Baptist Church	West Sacramento	916-217-0439	1511 Delaware Ave. West Sacramento, CA 95691		Pastor Bob	Pastor	pastorbob58@yahoo.com	https://www.facebook.com/FBCofWestSac/
West Sacramento SDA Church	West Sacramento	916-372-6570	2860 Jefferson Blvd. West Sacramento, CA 95691				westsacsdachurch@gmail.com	https://westsacramentoca.adventistchurch.org/
Yolo County Children's Alliance YCCA West Sacramento Family Resource Center	West Sacramento	530-757-5558 (530) 668-0690	1200 Anna ST. West Sacramento, CA 95605	530-902-6381	Katie Villegas	Executive Director		yolokids.org
All Leaders Must Serve	Woodland	530-615-0365	433 2nd St. Suite 101 Woodland, CA 95776		Jane Williams	Executive Director		https://www.allleadersmustserve.org/
Cache Creek Lodge	Woodland	(530) 662-5727	435 Aspen St, Woodland, CA 95695	530-662-5727	Fidel Chavez	Executive director		https://www.cachecreeklodge.com/
Calvary Chapel of Woodland	Woodland	(530) 661-7385	1580 Case Pl a, Woodland, CA 95776					http://www.cowoodland.org/
Celebration Center Church	Woodland	(530) 662-7166	100 Woodland Ave, Woodland, CA 95695				info@woodnaz.net	https://celebrationcenterchurch.com/
Church on the Rock	Woodland	(530) 406-8579	630 Cottonwood St, Woodland, CA 95695		Pastor Jim	Pastor	staff@cotrwoodland.org	https://www.cotrwoodland.org/
Community Housing Opportunities Corp.	Woodland	(707) 759-6043	5030 BUSINESS CENTER DRIVE, SUITE 260 FAIRFIELD, CA 94534	9164960007	Teri Smyth		INFO@CHOCHOUSING.ORG	https://www.chochousing.org/
Empower Yolo	Woodland	530-661-6336	175 Walnut St. Woodland, CA 95695		Lynette	Executive director	info@empoweryolo.org	https://empoweryolo.org/
Food 4 U Foundation	Woodland	530-666-2178						
Fourth and Hope	Woodland	530-661-1218	285 4th ST. Woodland, CA 95695	530-383-9342	Charlotte Baur	Supervisor	cbaur@fourthandhope.org	https://fourthandhope.org/
Holy Rosary Food Pantry	Woodland	530-662-2805	301 Walnut St. Woodland, CA 95695	530-662-5233	Peter		hrparish@holyroary.com	
HOME Church	Woodland	530-662-3956	108 W Woodland Ave, Woodland, CA		Elaine	office manager		https://www.woodlandhome.church/
Homeward Bound Outreach, Inc.	Woodland	530-402-1426	44 Jefferson St, Woodland, CA 95695					https://www.facebook.com/HomewardBoundOutreach/
Hope's Anchor, Inc.	Woodland	530-908-9703	1233 E Beamer St Suite B Woodland, CA 95776		Renee Helmsley		info@hopes-anchor-inc.org	
Kentucky Avenue Church of Christ	Woodland	530-661-7488	470 Kentucky Ave. Woodland, CA 95695		Antonio Gipson	Pantry Manager	gipsonfamily4@att.net	https://woodlandchurchofchrist.com/

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Meals on Wheels, Yolo County	Woodland	530-662-7035	40 N. East St Suite C, Woodland, CA 95776	916-370-2671	Zea Davis	zdavis@mowyolo.org	Info@mowyolo.org	www.mowyolo.org
Rainbow Housing Assistance Corporation	Woodland	559-455-8130	The Greenery Senior Apartments, Woodland		Tia			
Renevo Food Closet (formerly the Sanctuary)	Woodland	530-908-6363	240 North West St. Woodland, CA					
Salvation Army	Woodland	530-661-0141	413 Main St, Woodland, CA 95695					https://www.facebook.com/SalvationArmyWoodlandCa/
Spero (formerly Pregnancy Support Group)	Woodland	530-661-6333	120 Court ST. Woodland, CA 95695		Carol Duty	Executive Director	CAROLDUTY@AOL.COM	https://sperohope.com/
United Methodist Church	Woodland	530-662-6274	212 Second St. Woodland, CA 95695		Shannon Murray	Office Manager		http://www.umcwoodland.org/
Woodland Christian Center	Woodland	530-666-1070	440 California St Woodland, CA 95695		Rev. Paul Harmon	Lead Pastor	woodlandchristiancenter@gmail.com	https://woodlandchristiancenter.org/
Woodland Community College Foundation	Woodland	530-661-5700	2300 E. Gibson Rd, Woodland, CA 95776		Marissa Boswell	Student Services		https://wcc.yccd.edu/about/foundation/
Woodland Family Worship Center	Woodland	530-383-8825	386 W. Beamer ST. Woodland, CA 95695	530-383-4154	Jeff and Jennifer Fraize	Pastor	contact@woodlandfamilyworship.org	https://www.woodlandfamilyworship.org
Woodland Foursquare New Harvest Church	Woodland	530-662-5524	23 Grand Ave. Woodland CA, 95695		Mark Gallego	Pastor	connect@newharvestwoodland.org	http://newharvestwoodland.org/index.html
Woodland Hispanic Foursquare	Woodland	530-662-5524	23 Grand Ave. Woodland CA, 95695		Mark Gallego	Pastor	connect@newharvestwoodland.org	http://newharvestwoodland.org/index.html
Woodland Senior Center, Inc.	Woodland	530-661-2001	2001 East St Woodland, CA 95776					https://www.cityofwoodland.org/351/Seniors
Woodland Volunteer Food Closet	Woodland	530-662-7020	509 College St. Woodland, CA 95695	530-401-8346	Tania	Pantry manager	taniagc@sbcglobal.net	www.woodlandfoodcloset.org
Yolo Adult Day Health Center	Woodland	530-669-3700	20 N. Cottonwood St. Woodland, CA 95695		Dawn Myers		dawn.myers@dignityhealth.org	https://www.dignityhealth.org/sacramento/services/yolo-adult-day-health-services/yolo-adult-day-health-center
Yolo Community Care Continuum	Woodland	530-758-2160	285 W. Court ST #207 Woodland, CA 95695		Amber Salazar	Executive director	asalazar@y3c.org	y3c.org
Yolo County African-American Association	Woodland	530-661-6461	436 Second St. Woodland, CA 95695		Glenny and John	Volunteers		No website
Calvary Chapel of Zamora	Zamora	530.867.2692 (530) 402-7002	9974 Main St, Zamora, CA 95698		Cheri Gardner	Pantry manager		
First Southern Baptist Church of West Sacramento	West Sacramento	(916) 371-2111	2124 Michigan Boulevard West Sacramento, California, 95691					

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St. James Catholic Church	Davis	(530) 756-3636	1275 B Street Davis, California, 95616				
Proverbs House International	Winters	(530) 794-6000 916.589.0475	201 First Street Winters, CA, 95694			info@proverbshouse.org	
CLARKSBURG COMMUNITY CHURCH	Clarksburg	530 668 0690	52910 Netherlands Ave, Clarksburg, CA 95612, USA				
CLARKSBURG FIREHOUSE	Clarksburg	(530) 668-0690	52902 Clarksburg Rd, Clarksburg, CA 95612				
UNIVERSITY COVENANT CHURCH	Davis	530.668.0690	315 Mace Blvd, Davis, CA, USA				
DAVISVILLE APARTMENTS (Probably not)	Davis	(530) 668-0690	1221 Kennedy Pl, Davis, CA 95616				
SACRAMENTO CITY COLLEGE - DAVIS CENTER - DRIVE-THROUGH ONLY DISTRIBUTION		(530) 747-5200	1720 Jade Street, Davis, CA, USA				
CAMPERS INN RV PARK - DRIVE-THROUGH DISTRIBUTION		(530) 668-0690	2501 County Road 88, Dunnigan, CA 95937, USA				
GUINDA GRANGE HALL		(530) 668-0690	16787 Forest Ave, Guinda, CA 95637, USA				
EMPOWER YOLO		(530) 668-0690	9586 Mill St, Knights Landing, CA 95645, USA				
WEST SACRAMENTO YOLO HOUSING		(530) 668-0690	685 Lighthouse Dr, West Sacramento, CA 95605, USA				
CITY OF WEST SACRAMENTO CITY HALL - OVERFLOW PARKING LOT			1271 West Capitol Avenue, West Sacramento, CA, USA				
SUTTER HEALTH PARK - DRIVE-THROUGH ONLY DISTRIBUTION			400 Ballpark Drive, West Sacramento, CA,				
YOLO COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY		(530) 668-0690	62 Shams Way, Winters, CA 95694, USA				
RISE, INC.		(530) 668-0690	200 Baker St, Room 4 & 5, Winters, CA 95694				
ELKS LODGE		(530) 668-0690	500 Bush St, Woodland, CA 95695				
CALIFORNIA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CORP.		(530) 662-9601	117 West Main Street Suite 1B, Woodland, CA 95695, USA				
SUMMERTREE APARTMENTS		(530) 668-0690	601 Community Ln, Woodland, CA 95695, USA				
YOLO LIBRARY		(530) 668-0690	37750 Sacramento St, Yolo, CA 95697, USA				