Prepared by Kami Pothukuchi, Ph.D., Wayne State University
For the Detroit Food Policy Council

May 15, 2011
Preface

This report, for which the following is an executive summary, is the first of an annual series to be released by the Detroit Food Policy Council (DFPC), originally convened in 2009.¹ It fulfills a key goal of the DFPC, which is to:

produce and disseminate an annual City of Detroit Food System Report that assesses the state of the city’s food system, including activities in production, distribution, consumption, waste generation and composting, nutrition and food assistance program participation, and innovative food system programs.

The report summarizes the organization’s history and provides details about Detroit’s community indicators in 2009–10. It also describes several aspects of the conventional food system in Detroit and highlights innovative activities to repair gaps in the food system and build more sustainable and just alternatives. The full report, including the executive summary, may be obtained from DFPC’s website at www.detroitfoodpolicycouncil.net.

The report relied entirely on pre-existing sources of data and analysis, and in some cases derived estimates for Detroit based on national averages; no primary research was undertaken for this report. We expect that future reports will incorporate more recent data unavailable to this one—such as from the 2010 Census—and findings from primary research to answer questions specific to Detroit and for that time.

The analysis in and writing of the report were done on volunteer time and effort, primarily by a Wayne State University urban planning faculty member (Kami Pothukuchi) over 10 months, with the assistance of a student (Annette Stephens). We anticipate that future DFPC reports will have a research budget to answer emerging questions and for the compilation of the report itself. The author is grateful to council members, community-based experts, and the DFPC coordinator, all who contributed data and analysis, and/or chased down sources of data, for this report.

It is no secret that these are hard times for Detroit’s residents. Even prior to the economic downturn that hit the country in 2008, Detroiters suffered from a higher rate of unemployment than the region or the state. In 2009, the official unemployment rate jumped to 28 percent. The Federal Stimulus helped the city somewhat through jobs in shovel-ready projects and food assistance, among other things. But many schools were closed or consolidated, and talk of rationalizing neighborhoods to provide services more efficiently was everywhere, engendering both fears about losing even more ground as well as hope for meaningful reorganization of resources. During the same time, leaders of neighborhoods and food organizations mobilized more residents to grow their own food and sell to their neighbors, developed initiatives to increase access to healthy food in neighborhoods, and fostered a lively debate on needed changes in the city’s food system.

The Detroit Food Policy Council is one outcome of such debates. We hope that this report will inform future initiatives and help in the coordination of existing ones, assess initiatives for outcomes and impacts in light of DFPC goals, and enhance synergies between community food security and broader community empowerment and development.

¹ www.detroitfoodpolicycouncil.net
Clockwise from top: Earthworks Urban Farm hoop house; shoppers at the Eastern Market; a rooftop garden in downtown Detroit. Wayne State Wednesday Farmers’ Market; Catherine Ferguson Academy, a Detroit Public School for pregnant and parenting teen girls, that incorporates farming into its innovative programming.
Executive Summary

The Detroit Food Policy Council — A Background

The Detroit Food Policy Council came into being in November 2009 following a City Council resolution in 2008 supporting its creation and another resolution earlier that year to adopt a City Food Policy. These landmark events are the product of policy organizing and community consultation by the Detroit Black Community Food Security Network.

The mission of the Detroit Food Policy Council is to nurture the development and maintenance of a sustainable, localized food system and a food-secure City of Detroit in which all of its residents are hunger-free, healthy, and benefit economically from the food system that impacts their lives.
The DFPC’s Goals are to:

1) Advocate for urban agriculture and composting being included as part of the strategic development of the City of Detroit;
2) Work with various City departments to streamline the processes and approvals required to expand and improve urban agriculture in the City of Detroit, including acquisition of land and access to water;
3) Review the City of Detroit Food Security Policy and develop an implementation and monitoring plan that identifies priorities, timelines, benchmarks, and human, financial and material resources;
4) Produce and disseminate an annual City of Detroit Food System Report that assesses the state of the city’s food system, including activities in production, distribution, consumption, waste generation and composting, nutrition and food assistance program participation, and innovative food system programs;
5) Recommend new food-related policy as the need arises;
6) Initiate and coordinate programs that address the food-related needs of Detroiters;
7) Convene an annual “Powering Up the Local Food System” conference.

The DFPC has 21 members selected for their expertise on a variety of community and food system sectors. Four work groups are organized to advance DFPC goals; they address issues related to healthy food access, schools and institutions, urban agriculture, and community food justice. Since its first convening, the DFPC has taken steps to become incorporated as a 501(c)(3) non-profit, developed procedures for financial and other operations, set up an office, hired a coordinator, and educated itself on numerous local, state, and federal policy issues. DFPC members also contributed about 40 articles and opinion pieces to The Michigan Citizen, a community newspaper.

Community Food Security

The Detroit Food Security Policy defines community food security as a “condition which exists when all of the members of a community have access, in close proximity, to adequate amounts of nutritious, culturally appropriate food at all times, from sources that are environmentally sound and just.”

Community food security requires a focus on the linkages between the food sector and the community in a systemic way, with a long-term view of correcting the sources of hunger and food insecurity; supporting the development of closer links between producers and eaters; building greater food system capacity and ownership among all community members; and encouraging practices across the food system that help sustain the natural resource base upon which agriculture, indeed all life, depends.
Detroit Community and Food System Indicators

Detroit neighborhoods lost people and wealth between 2000 and 2010

According to the 2010 US Census, Detroit’s population is 713,777, showing a loss of a quarter of its 2000 population. As this report goes to press, detailed Census data are unavailable. The American Community Survey (ACS) estimated the city’s 2009 population to be 910,848, showing a decline of only 4 percent since 2000. Thus, Detroit’s population figures will continue to be a matter of debate and contention for some time to come.

According to the 2009 ACS, the number of households with children under age 18 shrank by almost 14 percent, while single-person households grew by a similar rate, thanks in large part to the many young, single people who are flocking into the city. School enrollment dropped nearly 11 percent overall between 2000 and 2009; at the same time, enrollment in colleges or graduate school grew by 47 percent.

Despite a 10 percent loss of Black population between 2000 and 2009, Detroit remains a majority African-American city, and experiences poverty and other indicators of community distress at rates much higher than national averages. Consider the following for 2009:

- The city’s official unemployment rate was 28 percent, double that in 2000, and three times the national average.
- Median household income of $26,000 was two-thirds that in 2000, after adjusting for inflation.
- 36 percent of individuals lived below the poverty line, a 40 percent decadal increase.
- 31 percent of families with children had incomes below the poverty level—a rate of increase since 2000 of nearly 50 percent.
- More than four out of ten single-parent families had incomes below the poverty level.

Detroiter face high rates of food insecurity and obesity

In 2009, nationally, 14.7 percent of households (or 17.4 million) were food insecure, meaning that at some time during the year they had difficulty providing enough food for all members due to insufficient resources. Because food insecurity is higher in urban areas, in communities of color, and among those who live in poverty, this report estimates that food insecurity in Detroit is more than double the national rate.

According to a study by the US Conference of Mayors, requests for food assistance in Detroit went up 30 percent in 2009 relative to the previous year. About 75 percent of people requesting assistance were also part of a family.

Nationally, food insecurity goes hand in hand with obesity as healthy foods such as fresh fruits and vegetables and whole grain products tend to be more expensive than highly processed foods containing added fats, sugar, and salt. Outlets selling fresh fruits and vegetables and other healthy foods at affordable rates are also...
scarce in urban, predominantly African-American neighborhoods where the density of fast-food outlets tends to be higher. In such neighborhoods obesity rates are higher.

Fewer than a quarter of residents of Wayne County—the county that includes Detroit—consume fruits and vegetables at recommended rates. Nearly three out of 10 residents report not having participated in any physical activities in the last month. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that 36 percent of Michigan residents are considered overweight and another 30 percent obese. Obesity rates are higher in communities of color such as Detroit: 37 percent for African Americans and 31 percent for Hispanics relative to 26 percent for Caucasians. Rising obesity among youth is especially troubling: one in five high school students (21 percent) in Detroit is obese; the statewide rate is 12 percent.

**Food expenditures in metro Detroit are higher than in other cities**

At 13 percent, metro Detroit had the third highest average annual household expenditures for food of 18 metropolitan areas studied in 2008-09, below only Boston and Los Angeles. Perhaps unsurprisingly, metro Detroiter pay the most for transportation when compared with residents of the other cities—19.2 percent of their household income after taxes—compared to 16.3 percent for the country as a whole.

Two out of five dollars spent by households on food in metro Detroit ($6,412 average annual total) were spent on food purchased to be eaten away from home, that is, at a restaurant or fast food outlet. Only 17 percent of the budget allocated for food at home was spent on fruits and vegetables, while another 14 percent was spent on cereals and bakery products.

**Detroit is underserved by about $200 million annually for retail grocery**

Many Detroit neighborhoods are underserved by full-service grocery supermarkets that offer a range of healthy and affordable food choices. Although approximately 80 full-service stores were shown to exist in the city by a study sponsored by the Detroit Economic Growth Corporation (DEGC), still, an estimated $200 million in unmet demand exists in the city. Existing grocers in Detroit provide an average of only 1.59 square feet of grocery retail space per capita, compared to an industry standard of 3.0 square feet per capita.

Only one Black-owned grocery supermarket exists in Detroit, a city in which four out of five residents are African-American.
Despite recent declines, food remains an important part of the local economy

Food manufacturing, wholesale and retail activities in Detroit have generally declined between 1997 and 2007. Despite this decline, they are important to their respective sectors in Detroit. For example, food wholesale trade accounts for more than 35 percent of all wholesale sales and more than a quarter of wholesale-related jobs in Detroit. Food retail accounts for nearly 30 percent of all retail sales and nearly 35 percent of all employment in the sector. These statistics point to the enduring value of the food sector to the local economy.

Significant amounts of food system wastes in Detroit can be rescued or composted

Based on nationally derived averages, this report estimates that between 80,000 and 100,000 tons of food scraps were created in Detroit in 2010. Additionally, a similar amount of yard waste was generated in the city. We also estimate that more than 42,000 tons of wastes are created annually by fast-food and other eating places in Detroit, with more than half consisting of food that could be rescued.

According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), nearly nine percent of the waste that each person generates each day could be recovered for composting. This works out to 140 pounds per person per year, and a total of more than 50,000 tons for the City of Detroit. Diverting this waste from the incinerator could save the city $1.25 million annually.

Government nutrition programs are vital to Detroit's food security; more eligible non-participants, however, need to gain benefits

SNAP participation rose sharply over the last few years

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as food stamp) benefits which arrive electronically to participants through the Bridge Card in Michigan, are important to many households’ ability to put food on the table. More than three out of 10 households in Wayne County and a slightly higher proportion of Detroit households depend on SNAP. In 2010 Wayne County’s monthly SNAP rolls had more than half a million participants whose benefits were approximately $69 million or about $138 per participant. In
In 2010, there were 67 percent more SNAP participants in Wayne County than in 2004.

**SNAP allocations increased in 2009 due to the Federal Stimulus; some concerns remain**

Approximately 88 percent of Wayne County residents eligible to participate in SNAP actually did so in 2009. This difference from full participation represented lost benefits of about $10 million in 2009, a loss that the community can ill afford given the ongoing recession. Monthly benefit levels are higher than they were in 2008 thanks to additional funding provided by the Stimulus Bill. Nonetheless, they are also typically inadequate to consistently maintain healthy diets with sufficient quantities of fresh fruits and vegetables. Plus, the increment from the Stimulus is slated to end in 2013, which is sure to create hardships for families given rising food and gas prices and the ongoing economic malaise.

Nine out of ten meals served by the Detroit Public Schools are free and reduced-price

School nutrition programs are critical to children’s ability to learn, and free and reduced-price school meals are therefore an important tool in a community’s food security toolbox. More than three out of four of the 86,000 students in Detroit Public Schools (DPS) in 2009-10 were on the rolls to receive free or reduced-price school lunches and breakfasts. In October 2009 on an average day, 47,686 total lunches and 42,622 total breakfasts were served.

Over the past few years, the DPS Office of Food Services has made many improvements in the nutritional quality of school meals, established school gardens and farm-to-school programs, and integrated food and agriculture issues in the curriculum.

**Participation rates in school meals and other child nutrition programs, however, need to improve**

Despite the high rates of enrollment in free and reduced-price meals in DPS, only one out of two enrollees asks for and gets a free or reduced-price lunch on any given day, and only 42 percent of enrollees do the same for breakfast. High school students participate at much lower levels than other students. More needs to be done so that children who are eligible for free and reduced-price meals choose to eat such a meal at school, and are comfortable asking for the meal while being with their friends.

Participation rates are dismally low for other child nutrition programs such as the Summer Food Service Program. For example, only five percent of Detroit children eligible to receive these benefits actually participate due to lack of awareness or difficulties with transportation to sites.

According to the City of Detroit’s Department of Health and Wellness Promotion (DHWP), approximately 35,000 pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers, infants, and children below the age of five participated monthly in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010. We do not know the participation rates of WIC-eligible individuals.

**More people are requesting emergency food assistance**

Food assistance programs reported a 30 percent increase in requests for assistance in 2009 over the previous year. Emergency food assistance is yet another food security mainstay in our community; a significant portion of the food distributed is paid for by taxpayer dollars. The Gleaners Community Food Bank is the principal distributor to food assistance programs offered by neighborhood and social service organizations. In 2010 Gleaners distributed nearly 18 million pounds of groceries to 300 outlets in Detroit, including food pantries, soup kitchens, homeless shelters, halfway houses, and school and community sites hosting children.
The Alternative Food System: Innovative Community Food Programs

Urban agriculture activities have grown over the last few years

Several citywide urban agriculture programs in Detroit have helped establish and support hundreds of backyard, community, school, and market gardens; engage and train thousands of adults and youth in related activities; and conduct related outreach and networking. These gardens collectively produced several hundred tons of food last year. Programs that support urban agriculture by providing resources, training, organizing, and demonstration sites in the city include the Garden Resource Program Collaborative, Earthworks Urban Farm, D-Town Farm, and Urban Farming, Inc.

For example, in 2010 the Garden Resource Program Collaborative engaged more than 5,000 adults and 10,000 youth in more than 1,200 vegetable gardens, including 300 community gardens, 60 school gardens, 800 family gardens, and nearly 40 market gardens. They collectively produced more than 160 tons of food. Earthworks Urban Farm, Detroit’s first and, as yet, only certified organic farm consisting of more than two acres over seven sites, involved more than 6,000 volunteers to produce 7,000 pounds of food, produced transplants for gardeners in the Garden Resource Program Collaborative, and offered numerous training workshops—from basic skills to entrepreneurial agriculture—to hundreds of youth and adults across the city. They also composted more than 300,000 pounds of food system wastes, thereby diverting wastes from landfills or the incinerator and enriching soils for agriculture. D-Town Farm is putting into place plans to expand from two acres of production at Rouge Park to seven acres.
**Significant potential exists to expand urban agriculture to meet Detroit’s needs**

Detroit has enough publicly owned vacant land to grow a significant portion of the fresh produce needed by the city. A study by Kathryn Colasanti of Michigan State University showed over 4,800 acres of vacant, publicly owned parcels, the majority of which were residential and owned by the City.\(^2\) The same study arrived at the acreage that would be needed to meet current consumption levels of fruits and vegetables that could be grown locally. At a minimum, using only field production and moderately intensive methods, Detroit growers could produce enough fruits and vegetables on 894 acres to supply 31 percent of vegetables and 17 percent of fruits consumed by the city. At the high end, nearly 76 percent of vegetables and 42 percent of fruits consumed in the city could be supplied by 2,086 acres using intensive production methods that also include season extension and storage.

**Many initiatives increase retail access to fresh foods within neighborhoods**

Many initiatives in Detroit help bring affordable, fresh and healthy food into neighborhoods. Selected examples include the following:

- Eight neighborhood farmers’ markets brought fresh, local and seasonal foods to Detroit residents and workers in 2010; additionally, two mobile markets served specific neighborhoods. These markets also created significant revenues for participating farmers and other local food vendors.
- Eastern Market sponsored farm stands in 2010 at 40 locations in metro Detroit to increase access to fresh, affordable and local produce at various neighborhood and employment locations.
- The Green Grocer Project provides technical assistance, financing, and fast-track permitting assistance to existing Detroit grocery stores to improve operations and increase access to fresh and healthy foods, or new stores that open in underserved neighborhoods. By December 2010, $90,000 in grants were awarded to three stores.
- Detroit Fresh—SEED Wayne’s (Sustainable Food System Education and Engagement in Detroit and Wayne State University) healthy corner store project—had 18 corner stores in 2010 that carried (or carried more) fresh produce following store-based assistance, linkages with produce distributors and neighborhood outreach.

The Fresh Food Share program, led by Gleaners Community Food Bank, dropped off 998 boxes containing 28,111 pounds of fruits, vegetables, and other selected healthy foods at sites around the city for pick up by participants. Subsidized boxes cost $10 and $17 for small and large boxes, respectively, non-subsidized ones were $14 and $24 for the small and large boxes respectively.

Double Up Food Bucks support fresh food purchases and local farmers

The Double Up Food Bucks Program (DUFB), offered by the Fair Food Network, matches Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP or food stamp) spending at farmers’ markets in Detroit and other select locations, dollar for dollar (up to $20 per card per day). Michigan farmers benefit as well from the additional spending on fruits and vegetables. In 2010, for all markets, $111,585 of SNAP spending was matched by $91,866 in DUFB tokens for fresh fruits and vegetables.

Food system entrepreneurial and workforce development initiatives hold promise

Several initiatives have recently started to build entrepreneurship and job skills among youth and adults in agriculture, culinary arts, and food service. Consider these examples:

- COLORS Hospitality Opportunities for Workers Institute by Restaurant Opportunities Center of Michigan (ROC-Michigan) seeks to help restaurants be profitable while promoting opportunities for workers to advance in the restaurant industry. The COLORS Restaurant, a worker-owned restaurant, will open in Summer 2011.

- 10-13 youth participate each year in D-Town Farm’s summer employment program in which youth ages 15-23 plant, irrigate, weed, harvest, and sell at Wayne State University Farmers’ Market.

- Earthworks Agriculture Training (EAT) offered by Earthworks Urban Farm trains interns in agricultural entrepreneurship, with eight graduates in 2010.

Food justice conversations address race in the food system

Undoing Racism in the Food System is an informal group of people whose goal is to help create food justice and food security in Detroit as part of a larger struggle for social justice. More than 200 people have participated to date in small and large discussion groups to analyze racism in Detroit’s food system and identify approaches to dismantling it, including a two-day anti-racism training held in March 2010.

Detroit-based food organizations and networks have capacity and need support

Organizations collaborate in varying combinations to achieve the above gains. Detroit food groups have developed both individual organizational capacity as well as network capacity to collaboratively develop and implement needed initiatives to deliver real benefits to neighborhoods. These collaborations should be supported preferentially by foundations, government programs, and other donors to enable sustainable growth. We urge donors to seek and support existing, locally organized initiatives before attempting to bring in leaders from outside Detroit to develop initiatives from scratch. Support is needed, in particular, to systematically assess existing initiatives so as to develop a set of baseline measures of the system from which future growth can be traced. Lessons also need to be drawn from their successes and challenges to inform future efforts.
Federal, state and local policies affect Detroit’s food system

Recent laws such as the Farm Bill (Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008), the Stimulus Bill (American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009), and the Child Nutrition Reauthorization (Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010) collectively helped realize more funding for nutrition and food security needs; increased funding for fruit and vegetable production; made nutrition program participation easier; instituted nutritional improvements in the meals offered at school and other settings; and enabled the sourcing of school cafeterias from local farms. These changes also benefited local food businesses and farms.

However, they also contained elements that are worrisome to proponents of sustainable agriculture and food justice. For example, money from the SNAP funding increment enabled by the Stimulus Bill was taken to fund child nutrition activities. This and other cuts to the SNAP increment mean that the SNAP benefits increase will terminate earlier, in November 2013, raising concerns about the ability of participants to put food on the table, even as food and energy prices are rising and the economic recession continues.

Nationwide, grassroots groups are organizing to prepare for the Farm Bill reauthorization in 2012. Given budgetary and other pressures, it is important to ensure that the gains for nutrition and food assistance programs, nutritious school foods, and farm-to-school programs are maintained; an agriculture is promoted that supports healthy diets, small farm viability, and healthy ecosystems; and more community-based initiatives to create a just food system are fostered.

At the state level, different laws facilitate or hinder actions in Detroit to improve the local food economy and promote urban agriculture. The Right to Farm Act, for example, ties the City’s hands in creating urban agriculture policies that are appropriate for Detroit and balance the concerns of both growers and their neighbors. On the other hand, the Cottage Food Law allows small-scale producers to bring select products to market that are prepared and stored in their home kitchens, eliminating expensive licensing and certification requirements.

At the local level, it is critical that urban agriculture and composting, healthy food access, and other Detroit Food Policy Council goals are integrated into current policy frameworks such as Detroit Works and other decisions affecting the lives of Detroit residents.
**Recommended Actions**

The DFPC should:

- Track and analyze, on an ongoing basis, Detroit's food system and its impact on households and neighborhoods and important community goals such as public health, economic and ecological vitality, and social justice. Research is needed that specifically assesses, from the perspective of DFPC’s mission, Detroit’s needs and assets in food, and activities to build a more sustainable, just and self-reliant food economy.

- Support policies and programs that increase access to healthy and affordable foods in Detroit's neighborhoods through grocery stores; non-traditional channels such as farm stands, food cooperatives, corner stores, mobile markets, good food boxes; and increased participation in urban agriculture. Advocate additional ways to leverage existing food-related programs such as SNAP, and explore non-food-related mechanisms such as liquor and lottery licenses, to increase access to healthy foods in under-served neighborhoods.

- Track government nutrition program participation by Detroit residents, and support efforts to increase participation rates of eligible individuals and households.

- Track the effects of recently adopted or upcoming legislation for their impact on Detroit's food security and activities to build a sustainable and just food system in the city.

**Join us in building a more sustainable and just food system in Detroit!**

The Detroit Food Policy Council welcomes the participation of community members in our activities. To start, we suggest involvement of individuals in one or more of the following ways:

- Learn more about Detroit’s food system and the status of community food goals related to nutrition, urban agriculture, healthy food access, and others.

- Participate in one of the four work groups of the DFPC: Healthy Food Access, Urban Agriculture, Community Food Justice, Schools and Institutions.

- Volunteer in activities sponsored by the DFPC, such as neighborhood forums or the annual “Powering Up the Local Food System” summit.

- Bring to DFPC members’ attention important policies currently in place or being proposed that impact Detroit’s food system.

- Participate in other actions that advance DFPC’s goals.

To volunteer, obtain copies of this report, or for more information, contact the DFPC Coordinator: Cheryl Simon, 313-833-0396 or detroitfoodpolicycouncil@gmail.com
## The Detroit Food Policy Council

### Membership, April 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Sector Represented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malik Yakini, Chair</td>
<td>K-12 Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nsoroma Institute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kami Poethkuchi, Vice Chair</td>
<td>Colleges and Universities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne State University, SEED Wayne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashley Atkinson, Secretary</td>
<td>Sustainable Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Greening of Detroit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Walker, Treasurer</td>
<td>Retail Food Stores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marilyn Nefer Ra Barber</td>
<td>At Large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit Black Community Food Security Network</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan Carmody</td>
<td>Wholesale Food Distributors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Market Corporation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Crouch</td>
<td>At Large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capuchin Soup Kitchen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity Hicks</td>
<td>At Large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit Black Community Food Security Network</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phil Jones</td>
<td>Food Processors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones Urban Foods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minsu Longiaru</td>
<td>Food Industry Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant Opportunities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center of Michigan (ROC-Michigan)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anntinette McCain</td>
<td>At Large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit Public Schools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinated School Health Programs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Sector Represented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lisa Nuszkowski</td>
<td>Mayoral Appointee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Detroit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharon Quincy</td>
<td>Dept. of Health &amp; Wellness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Detroit</td>
<td>Promotion Appointee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Health and Wellness Promotion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olga Stella</td>
<td>Urban Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit Economic Growth Corporation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathryn Underwood</td>
<td>City Council Appointee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit City Council City Planning Commission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pam Weinstein</td>
<td>Farmers’ Markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Detroit Farmers’ Market</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandmont Rosedale Development Corporation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeWayne Wells</td>
<td>Emergency Food Providers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gleaners Community Food Bank of Southeastern Michigan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**We thank the following past members for their service on the Council:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Sector Represented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Ridella</td>
<td>Dept. of Health &amp; Wellness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Detroit</td>
<td>Promotion Appointee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Health and Wellness Promotion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taja Sevelle</td>
<td>Mayoral Appointee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Farming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### DETROIT FOOD POLICY COUNCIL

**Coordinator**

Cheryl A. Simon

2934 Russell Street,
Detroit, Michigan 48207

313.833.0396
DetroitFoodCouncil@gmail.com
www.detroitfoodpolicycouncil.net