OKI Regional Sustainability Director’s Network
2015 Annual Meeting --- Agenda Day 1

9:00: Coffee/Networking
10:00-10:10: Welcome; Opening Remarks
10:10-10:50: Introductions: The three things I want to have conversations about are . . .
10:50-12:00: Urban Ag Session I: Overview of Innovation Fund Products / Equity and Inclusion
12:00-1:00: Lunch/Networking
1:00-2:00: Urban Ag Session 2: Access to Healthy Food
2:00-3:00: Urban Ag Session 3: Ordinances and Zoning
3:00-3:30: Break
3:30-4:30: Site-Tour: Gabriel’s Place
4:30: Adjourn – Hotel Check In
6:00: Dinner @ Taste of Belgium in Rookwood
7:30: Social Activity – Pilot Inn
Urban Agriculture Best Practices

R. Alan Wight  
wightra@ucmail.uc.edu  
11.5-6.15
Introduction

• Facilitator Background:
  – Ecological Sustainability
  – Agricultural Experience
  – Agrifood Systems Research

• USDN Innovation Fund Products: Urban Agriculture
  – Goals & Process
Innovation Product SCANs: Background

   - 29 USDN members, online survey, & 8 follow up f2f interviews

2. City Food Policy and Programs: Lessons Harvested from an Emerging Field (2012)
   - 13 Cites, 15 interviews with USDN members

   - Literature review & developed a road map (how to guide) based on research
Four Areas: Outline

- Equity & Inclusion
- Access
- Zoning & Ordinances
- Food Policy Councils

- Local Story (5)
- Best practices, Solutions, and Approaches (20-25)
- Regional Examples & Group Discussion (30+)
Urban Agriculture:

- Is one component of local food systems, defined as, “the growing, processing, and distribution of food and other products through intensive plant cultivation and animal husbandry in and around cities.” (Bailkey & Nasr, 2000).

- Scale

- A Supply Chain Perspective
THE REGIONAL FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN

Wholesome Wave works with Regional Food Hubs

- Small and Mid-Sized Producers
- Farmers
- Fishermen
- Livestock/Dairy Producers
- Value-Added Producers

First-Mile Aggregation
- Processing for Convenience

Last-Mile Distribution
- Processing for Preservation

Retail or diversified markets

CSA

Wholesale and Institutional Markets
- Schools
- Hospitals
- Corporate Cafeterias
- Grocery Stores
- Restaurants
Common Forms of Urban Agriculture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form of Urban Agriculture</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community gardens</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable gardens</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Supported Agriculture (CSA)</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse agriculture</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen gardens</td>
<td>60%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edible landscapes</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berry patches</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vineyards</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbelt agriculture</td>
<td>20%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
To what extent are these urban agriculture practitioners using its products for:?

- Supplementing household foods
- Bringing in cash income
- Enhancing the image of the neighborhood
- Making a living

Options: Not at all, Very little, Somewhat, To a great extent
Quick Discussion

Comments and Questions?
1. Equity and Inclusion

• The Permaganic Story: Successes and Challenges
1. Equity & Inclusion: Process

Programs, Projects, & Policies

• Diverse Citizen Involvement

• Start where the people are...
  - Their issues, concerns, & realities

• Partnerships & Collaboration
  - Mutual goals
1. Equity and Inclusion: Assets & Forms of Capital
Idea Flow

Carriage House Farm CSA
Ohio Ecological Food & Farm Association
Eco-Garden/Permaganic CSA & Youth Farmer Training Program
Civic Garden Center
Imago, Enright Ecovillage, & CSA
Peach Mt. Organics
Northside Food Coop
Turner Farm CSA & Training Program
Grailville/EarthShares CSA
Gorman Heritage Farm CSA
Cincinnati Union Cooperative Initiative
Urban Greens CSA
Our Harvest Coop CSA
Greensleeves CSA
This Land
Mark Sheppard Restoration Agriculture
Ohio State University Southside Extension Training Program
Green 20 Umbrella Food Action Team
Charles Griffin
Mondragon Federation
1. Equity & Inclusion: The Share Economy

• Pick a Pepper (Columbia, MO)
• Findlay’s Commercial Kitchen (Cincinnati)
1. Equity and Inclusion: Discussion

• Examples:
  – Our Harvest Cooperative (Cincinnati)
  – 500 Gardens (Cincinnati) – Dean
  – Mobile Kitchen & Cooking for the Family (Cincinnati)
  – Opportunity Gardens (Columbia, MO)
  – Gabriel’s Place – Trazana

Questions, Comments, & Challenges?
2. Access to Healthy Food

Food (In)Security, Deserts & Swamps

• Availability
• Accessibility
• Affordability
• Cultural and community preferences
Food deserts

Research shows residents from these seven city neighborhoods – Winton Hills, West End, Bond Hill, South Fairmount, Camp Washington, Evanston and Avondale – face the greatest challenge obtaining healthy foods on a regular basis.

Story of Urban Greens and the East End...
Deserts and Swamps: Grocery Store & Fast Food Locations
Transportation Analysis Zones

Supermarket Interaction Potential / Home to Supermarket Interaction Potential
2. Access Indicators & Metrics

• Food Security Programs, Food Banks, etc.
• Retailers selling local and/or healthy foods
• Retailers accepting SNAP/EBT/WIC
• $ or % of SNAP/EBT/WIC spent on healthy foods
• Retail sq. ft. dedicated to local and/or healthy foods
• Numbers of Gardens, Markets, CSAs, etc. & locations
• Participants in local food campaigns
2. Access Best Practices & Solutions:

- Smaller, more numerous grocery stores
- Healthy Corner Stores (Bodegas)
- Farmer’s Markets, CSAs, & other direct sale options
- All Types of Gardens
- SNAP participation (ex. Produce Perks)
- Public transportation options
  - Delivery Services (ex. Green Bean)
- Food System Participatory Planning
- Education
Double Up Food Bucks

- Program of the Fair Food Network (MI based)
  - "...uniform design, central administration, and local implementation."

- Implemented by JFS & Toledo Farmers Market

- Established in 2011 at 2 markets in Toledo, 2012 added LCJFS site

- Can be used at Toledo Farmers Markets (3) as well as MI markets (70+)
Double Up Food Bucks

• Matches SNAP $ for $ up to $20 for use only on fruits & veggies

• Funding from private foundations in NW Ohio
  • ProMedica, United Way of Greater Toledo, Toledo Community Foundation

• SNAP sales increased from $91.2K to $201K from 2010 to 2012 for OH

• $1.5K to $50K from 2007 to 2011 for Toledo
Program Goals
Kick-off Events
2. Healthy Food Access Discussion

• Regional Examples:
  – Melissa with Healthy Corner Store Initiatives

• Questions & Comments

• Will these practices increase healthy eating?
3. City Ordinances and Zoning Regulations

- For health, safety, economic (property value, aesthetics), and land management reasons.

- These laws and codes are some of the major obstacles and solutions to increasing UA efforts.

- Successful UA goals and programs are incorporated into a city's comprehensive land use plan.
3. Ordinances & Zoning: College Hill

Bahr Farm – Our Harvest Coop Production Site
3. Ordinances and Zoning

• Major barriers to developing programs & projects:

1. Health Codes
2. Zoning
3. City Ordnances
4. Access to water
5. Access to capital
6. Homeowners Associations Restrictions
7. Contamination/Brownfield sites & Redevelopment
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To what degree has each barrier prevented residents from developing urban agriculture projects in your city? (N=29)</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Rarely</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Often</th>
<th>Always</th>
<th>No response</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health codes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rarely/Sometimes</td>
<td>2.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoning</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>3.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>City ordinances</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>3.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to water</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>3.28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access to capital</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Often</td>
<td>3.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeowners association restrictions</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Rarely</td>
<td>2.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contamination/ brownfield redevelopment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Ordinances and Zoning Best Practices

- Land disposition
- Policies and regulations for UG infrastructure
- Adopt UG friendly ordinances for private lands
- Use of public lands
- Public engagement and education
- Political leadership
- Create a “One Stop” for food businesses permits
3. Ordinances and Zoning Discussion:

- Regional Examples: Larry
  - Ordinance 2012-00908: Mobile Vending
  - Ordinance 2010-00098: Primary & Ancillary Gardening

- Minneapolis Staple Food Ordinance, T. 10, C. 203:
  - Ensures that grocery stores provide a minimum selection of healthy food options.

- Questions, Comments, & Challenges?
Agenda Day 2:

8:15: Breakfast
8:45-9:45: Urban Ag Session 4: Food Policy Councils
9:45-10:30: Urban Ag: Identify urban ag best practices members can do in their own communities; Dissemination Plans to other OKI USDN members; other OKI cities/jurisdictions and Midwest Regional Sustainability Summit June 2016
10:30-11:00: Break
11:00-12:30: USDN Pilot Project/OKI Business Meeting
   Urban Ag Break Out Session
12:30-1:30: Lunch
1:30-2:30: Small Discussions
   a. Funding a Sustainability Program
   b. Climate Adaptation Efforts
2:30-3:00 Closing Session – next steps
3:00-4:00 Optional: Open Discussion
4. Food Policy Councils

- **FPC** – provide a place to discuss and plan a city’s or regions food system and changes to these systems.

- Brings together stakeholders from diverse food related sectors to develop policy recommendations.

- Examples of Stakeholders and Partners...
4. Top Issues that Food Policy Councils Address

- Health: 100%
- Food security: 93%
- Affordability: 72%
- Energy: 21%
- Climate change: 10%
- Development of new technology: 3%
### 4. Factors Promoting FPCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERNAL</th>
<th>EXTERNAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Political champions</strong></td>
<td><strong>Community demand</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A strong proponent from within city government—usually a mayor or city council member—who moves food issues forward because of their own interest in the issue.</td>
<td>Pressure from individuals and groups from within a community; this demand can help bring food issues onto the political radar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizational necessity</strong></td>
<td><strong>Grant funding</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many cities deal with food issues in an ad-hoc, programmatic basis. When these programs become too fragmented, some cities create an official umbrella program in order to provide coordination, structure, and strategic vision.</td>
<td>Sometimes food work is implemented simply because there is funding available to do so. While never the sole driver behind a food policy program, grant funding can be an extra nudge that turns a one-off project into a full-fledged city program.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Bureaucratic Locations of FPC
It should be noted that the Food Strategy Team and FPC positions are funded through the same city/province mechanisms and work closely with one another through the same office.

[6]
4. LA: Governance & FPC

- Mayor
  - Mayor’s Office
    - Chief of Staff
      - Senior Advisor for Food Policy and Special Projects in Water
4. FPC Best Practices

• Determine FPC goals and priorities

• Locate FPC within municipal government
  – Close to the mayor’s office
  – In a location that promotes cross agency collaboration

• Start with and use existing metrics

• Take advantage of all funding sources
# 4. FPC Metrics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 5: COMMONLY TRACKED FOOD METRICS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distance of households from full-service grocery stores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of corner stores converted to healthy retail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of new or revised institutional procurement policies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of new food truck businesses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of food manufacturing jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of new hoop houses, farmers markets, community kitchens, market gardens, CSAs, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dollars spent at farmers markets, CSAs, food-buying clubs, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dollars spent on fruits and vegetables</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of population eating five servings of fruits and vegetables per day</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rates of SNAP participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rates of school meal participation (including Free and Reduced Lunch)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rates of chronic disease and obesity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Food Policy Councils Discussion

- Regional Example – Angie Carl & David H.

- Questions & Comments?
5. Next Steps & Dissemination Plans

• Implementation by OKI Members

• Electronic Dissemination

• Midwest Regional Sustainability Summit & Other Events
Bonus Slides for Additional References

Food Hub Graphic
## Human Assets & Capital Metrics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Examples of Metrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human</td>
<td>Labor, Wages, Health and Equity</td>
<td>- Number/percentage of people employed within job categories or supply chain segment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacities and skills of those who live in a community</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Employment/unemployment rates within a given area</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Current wage profile: average daily/hourly wages by job category</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Number and type of existing food business training programs/mentorships</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Measure of food insecurity for given region (e.g., number or percentage living in food desert, diet-related disease)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Number and/or percentage of residents with diet-related disease (e.g., obesity, diabetes, hypertension) by race, gender, age, income level, geography</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Number and type of existing food sector and business training programs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial Assets &amp; Capital Metrics</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The income stream flowing through a community is a form of financial capital</strong></td>
<td><strong>Capital, Revenue, Taxes, and Local Food Economy</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Annual capital investment in food sector</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Annual food sales by sector (production, processing, distribution, retail, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Annual food purchases of public and private institutions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Demand for local food (institutional, retail, foodservice) in given area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Sales tax revenue to city from food sector</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Dollar value of governmental food assistance (e.g., SNAP/EBT, WIC, school food programs) within given area (e.g., city, school district, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Local food expenditures by public and private institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Value of food processed locally/sold to local processors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Calculated multiplier impacts by supply chain component</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Assets &amp; Capital Metrics</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Social</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Relationships and networks, organizational culture, equity and other types of social capital</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Local Food Stakeholders and Policies</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Number, type, and age of entities doing food sector work (e.g., across supply chain, networks, trade associations, support services, for-profit, nonprofit, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number and type of agencies working across multiple sectors, programs with multi-sector approach</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Number and type of entities sourcing local food</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Number and/or percentage with local food procurement policy</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Number and type of city tourism programs, number with food or agriculture component</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Number and type of place-based products branded as local, or local brands/branding campaigns</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Policy tools available/familiar to the city for economic development and land use/zoning</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Number of city offices a food business needs to seek approvals from to launch and keep business open</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Number of local procurement policies by type (public and private)</td>
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### Physical Assets & Capital Metrics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Built forms of infrastructure that represent community wealth</strong></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Businesses and other Infrastructure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Number, square footage, location, and product value of supply chain facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Number, square footage, location, and sales at point of purchase (food retail, restaurant, farmers markets, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Age and condition of supply chain infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Local food production: Acres, volumes, product type, value, value added attributes (e.g., organic, free range, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Retail Environment Food Index</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
\text{Compares communities with and without good access:}
\]

\[
\frac{\text{(#fast food + convenience stores)} + \text{(#produce stores + farmers markets)}}{\text{(#supermarkets)}}
\]

<p>| • Transportation and public transit programs (availability, mode, cost, distance to food business, e.g. grocery store, farmers market, selected employment sites) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural</th>
<th>Land, Water, Energy, Production, Waste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naturally occurring resources along the impact human activity has on them</td>
<td>• Amount and location of vacant unimproved land, vacant brownfields</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Capacity of water system (for processing and irrigation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Quantity/quality of land available for urban farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of officially recognized urban farms, by type and business structure, production practices, e.g. organic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Total organic materials generated by and diverted from landfills and waterways, generated by and/or provided to urban agriculture programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Renewable energy production (current and capacity)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Greenhouse gas emissions resulting from food sector production, processing, or disposal</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Minneapolis Ordinance 10(203)

(a) Milk: Five (5) gallons of unsweetened, unflavored, fluid cow’s milk in up to a gallon or half-gallon containers in any combination of at least two of the following varieties: skim or nonfat, one percent (1%), or two percent (2%), or “plain” or “original” soy milk or other milk alternatives.

(b) Cheese: Six (6) pounds of cheese in packages of at least one half pound (8 ounces) each, in any combination of at least three (3) varieties, not including processed cheese products.

(c) Eggs: Six (6) one dozen (12) containers of fresh large-size eggs.

(d) Meat and vegetable protein sources: at least three (3) varieties of meat, poultry, canned fish packed in water, or vegetable proteins such as nut butter and/or tofu. Nut butters can be up to eighteen (18) ounces in size and are not to contain any other food product such as jelly, jam, chocolate or honey.

(e) Fruits and Vegetables: Thirty (30) pounds or fifty (50) items total of fresh and/or frozen fruits and vegetables that do not contain added ingredients including sweeteners, salt, sauces, or seasonings, in at least seven (7) varieties, with at least five (5) varieties that are fresh and perishable, and with no more than fifty percent (50%) of the total selection being from a single variety.

(f) Juice: Six (6) containers of any combination of the following, as long as at least two (2) containers are one hundred percent (100%) citrus juice, (orange, grapefruit or orange/grapefruit), in any combination of the following types:
(1) Eleven and one-half (11 1/2) to twelve (12) ounce containers of pure and unsweetened frozen or non-frozen concentrate one hundred percent (100%) juice; or

(2) Fifty-nine (59) ounce or larger containers of pure and unsweetened one hundred percent (100%) juice

(g) Whole Grain Cereal: Four (4) boxes or bags twelve (12) ounces or larger of whole grain cereal or cereal grains in any combination of at least three (3) varieties.

(h) Whole Grains: Five (5) pounds of whole grains of at least three (3) varieties such as bread, corn tortillas, brown rice or oatmeal.

(i) Canned Beans: One hundred ninety-two (192) ounces of canned beans or legumes, in any combination of at least three (3) varieties.

(j) Dried Peas, Beans, Lentils: Four (4) packages, up to sixteen (16) ounces in size, of dried beans, peas or lentils without any added ingredients.
Recommendations for UA Policies

- Encourage composting, especially among state institutions such as universities and prisons
- Find more opportunities for children to visit farms
- Issue brownfield credits for urban agricultural clean-up
- Use common ground for urban agriculture. Schools and parks could partner in providing land for community gardens
- Subsidize heirloom crops. Subsidize organic foods, especially in food deserts. Subsidize school lunch. Subsidize certification (organic and good agricultural practices, GAP)
- Provide for on-site sales for gardens
- Provide incentives or policies to help with the cost of water, such as subsidizing water, or providing tax incentives for creation of water catchment
- Remove sales tax on food (A related item is to tax food not grown in Missouri)
- Formulate statewide regulations to promote re-localization of the food supply
- Create farm-to-school programs
- Create incentives for businesses to eliminate food deserts
- Adopt cottage laws on food processing
Suggested Municipal Policies

• Enact institutional purchasing policies

• Play an organizing role for these local purchasing policies with schools, colleges, senior centers, hospitals, etc.

• Adopt mobile foodservice and retail to increase access to healthy foods

• Help start FPC
Suggested Municipal Policies

- Establish Online Aggregation of Small Producers
  - This is a “many” to “few” model.
  - Requires large amount of small, qualified producers

- Facilitate micro-lending and slow money models for loans and investment

- Locate Food Hubs and other smaller food businesses near by incubators and prep kitchens
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Examples</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access and Equity</td>
<td>e.g., healthy retail initiatives, food desert mapping, senior food assistance programs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>e.g., small business marketing assistance/financing, food hubs, food employment training programs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental Sustainability</td>
<td>e.g., sustainable food sourcing, food system environmental footprinting, climate change planning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food Education</td>
<td>e.g., urban homesteading classes, healthy cooking demonstrations, school gardens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local and Regional Food</td>
<td>e.g., farm-to-table programs, institutional purchasing programs/ legislation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mobile Vending</td>
<td>e.g., enabling mobile food carts, licensing fee reductions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Public Health</td>
<td>e.g., electronic benefit transfer (EBT) at farmers markets, menu labeling, early childhood nutrition programs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Policy Advocacy</td>
<td>e.g., Farm Bill advocacy, municipal food charters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban Agriculture</td>
<td>e.g., zoning code revisions, community garden programs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waste Management</td>
<td>e.g., food composting programs, curbside food waste collection</td>
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