FOOD SYSTEMS PLANNING: A NATIONAL SCAN & EVALUATION OF LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE & SUSTAINABILITY PLANS IN THE UNITED STATES

Planning Sustainable Agriculture & Food Systems

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OUTLINE

- Introduction & Background
  - Overview of the study
  - Comprehensive and sustainability planning in the U.S.
- Part 1 | National Food Systems Planning Survey
  - Food systems topics and strategies
  - Data collection tools
  - Opportunities and barriers
- Part 2 | Plan Evaluation Results
  - Measuring existing conditions
  - Food system topics
  - Food system principles
  - Food system strategies
  - Implementation and evaluation
- Part 3 | Key Informant Interviews Findings

INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

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American Planning Association Food Systems Planning Study

Multi-phased, 3-year study funded by Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

(1) Identify | National Survey…

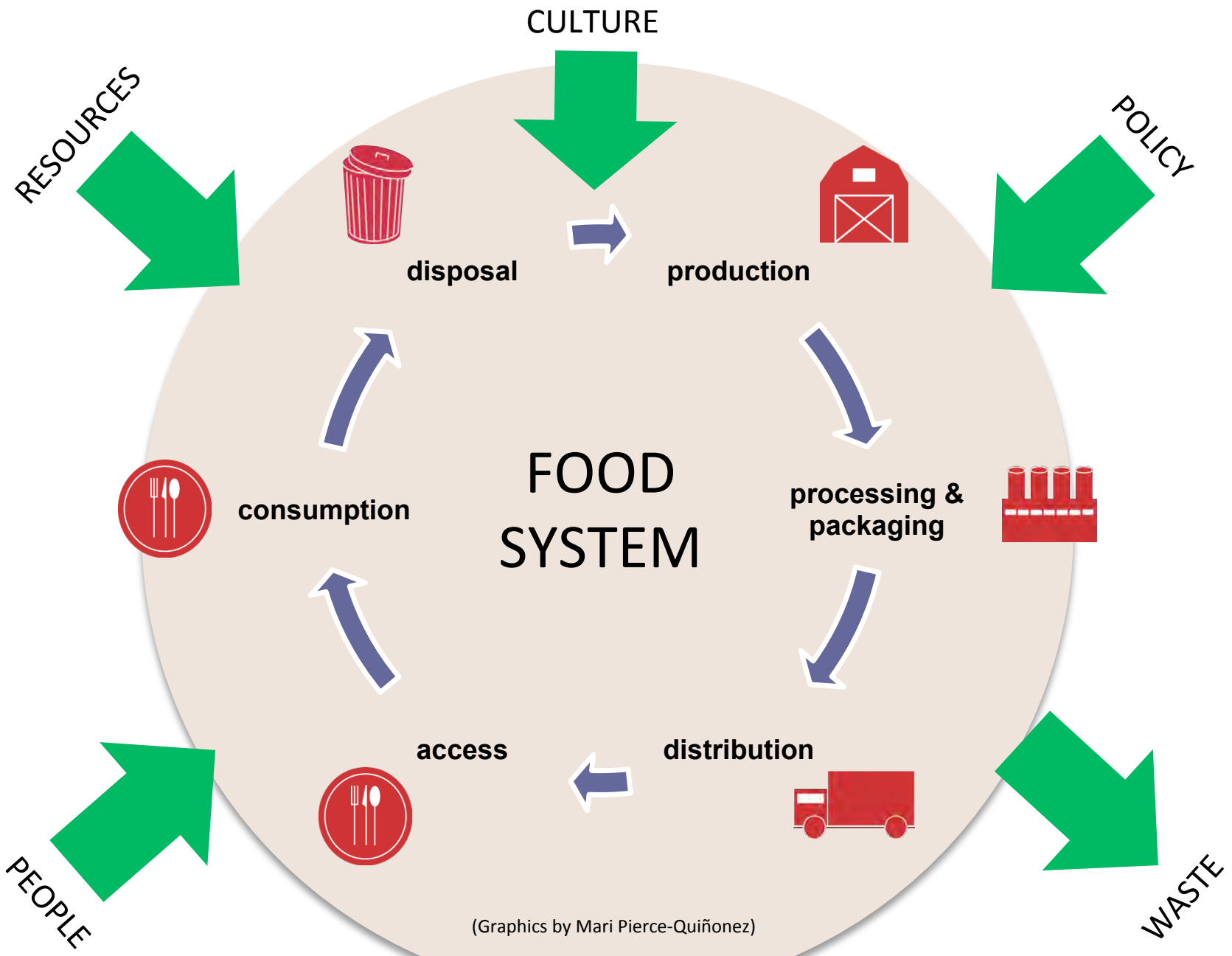
- Local comprehensive and sustainability plans that explicitly address the food system (2010)

(2) Evaluate | Plan Evaluation …

- Extent local governments integrate food system issues into plan vision, guiding principles, goals, objectives and policies (2011)

(3) Examine | Key Informant Interviews…

- Food system goal and policy development, adoption and implementation process (2011-2012)


CULTURE
RESOURCES
POLICY
disposal
production
consumption
FOOD SYSTEM
processing & packaging
access
distribution
PEOPLE
WASTE
(Graphics by Mari Pierce-Quiñonez)

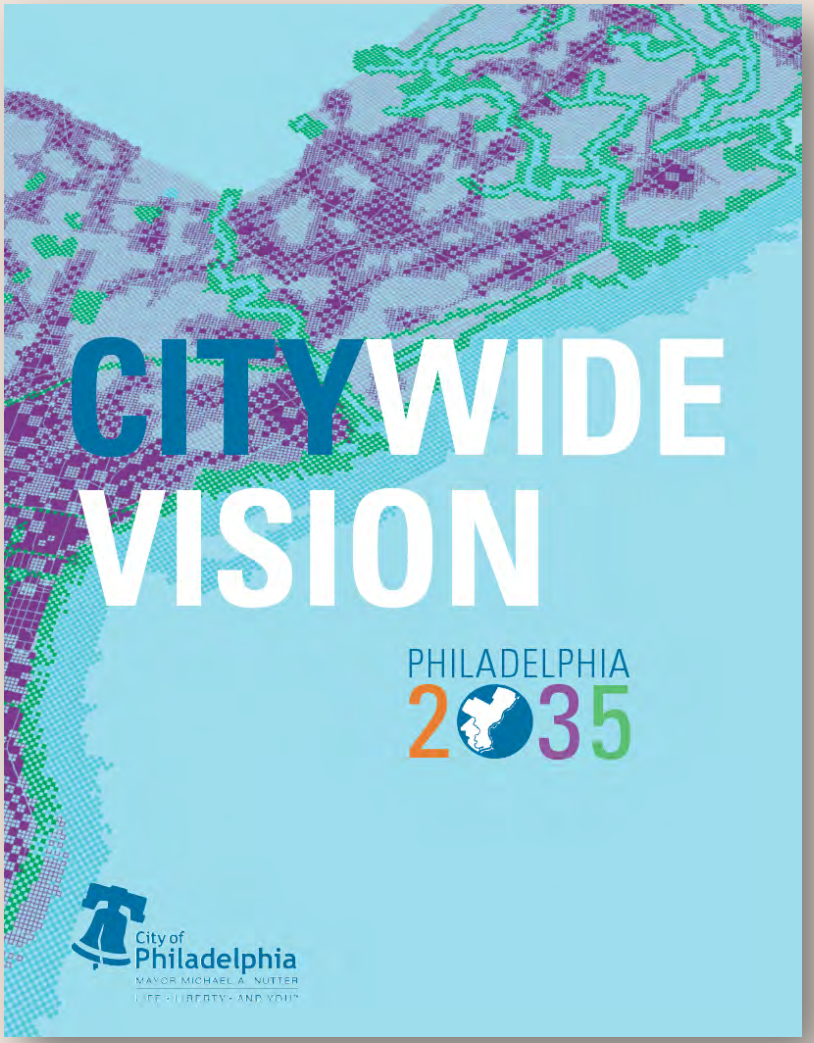

Community
Housing
Equity
Transportation
Health
Economic Development
Culture
Parks Open Space
Land Use
Natural Resources
Local Food System
Solid Waste

LOCAL LEVEL PLANS

- **Comprehensive or general plan**
- **Strategic plans**
- **Sub-area plans**
- **Functional plans**

LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

- **Authorized or required by…**
  - State legislation
- **Establishes…**
  - 10-30 year vision
- **Identifies…**
  - Social, economic and environmental topical problems
- **Outlines…**
  - Goals, action items, and policies for future growth & development
- **Provides…**
  - Legal foundation for local level regulations, policies and ordinances
- **Guides…**
  - Public and private decisions

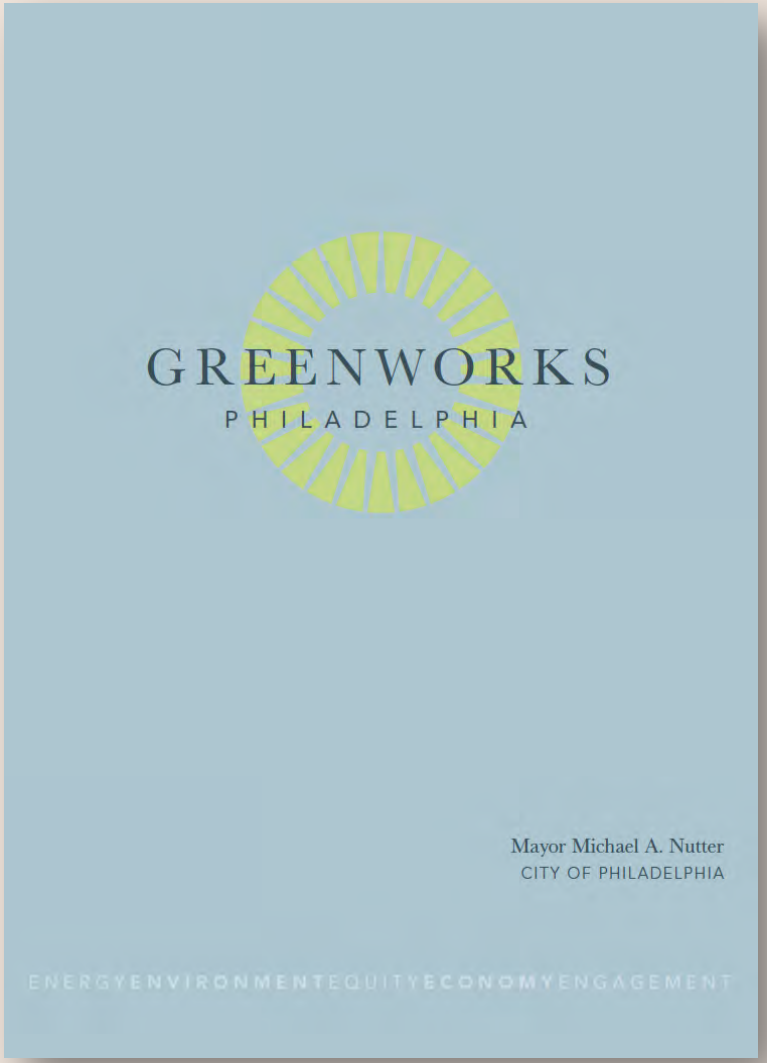


LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN (cont.)

- **Mandatory Elements**
  - Land Use
  - Housing
  - Transportation
  - Natural Resources
- **Optional Elements**
  - Economic Development
  - Parks & Open Space
  - Water & Air Quality
  - Health
  - Agriculture
  - Food

LOCAL SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

- **Type of strategic plan**
  - Comprehensive sustainability plans
  - Climate action plans
  - Sustainability policy plans and or charters
- **Expand issues addressed in comprehensive plan**
  - Transportation, resource conservation, climate protection, air and water quality, open space, economic development, etc.
- **New and emerging issues**
  - Health, equity, food, green house gas emissions, etc.
- **Optional, no legal standing**
- **Connected to the comprehensive plan**



LOCAL PLAN-MAKING PROCESS

- **STEP 1** **Partnerships**
- **STEP 2** **Existing Conditions**
- **STEP 3** **Community Visioning & Engagement**
- **STEP 4** **Development & Adoption**
  (vision, guiding principles, goals, objectives, action steps)
- **STEP 5** **Implementation**
  (projects, programs, policies)
- **STEP 6** **Evaluation**

PART 1 | THE NATIONAL SURVEY

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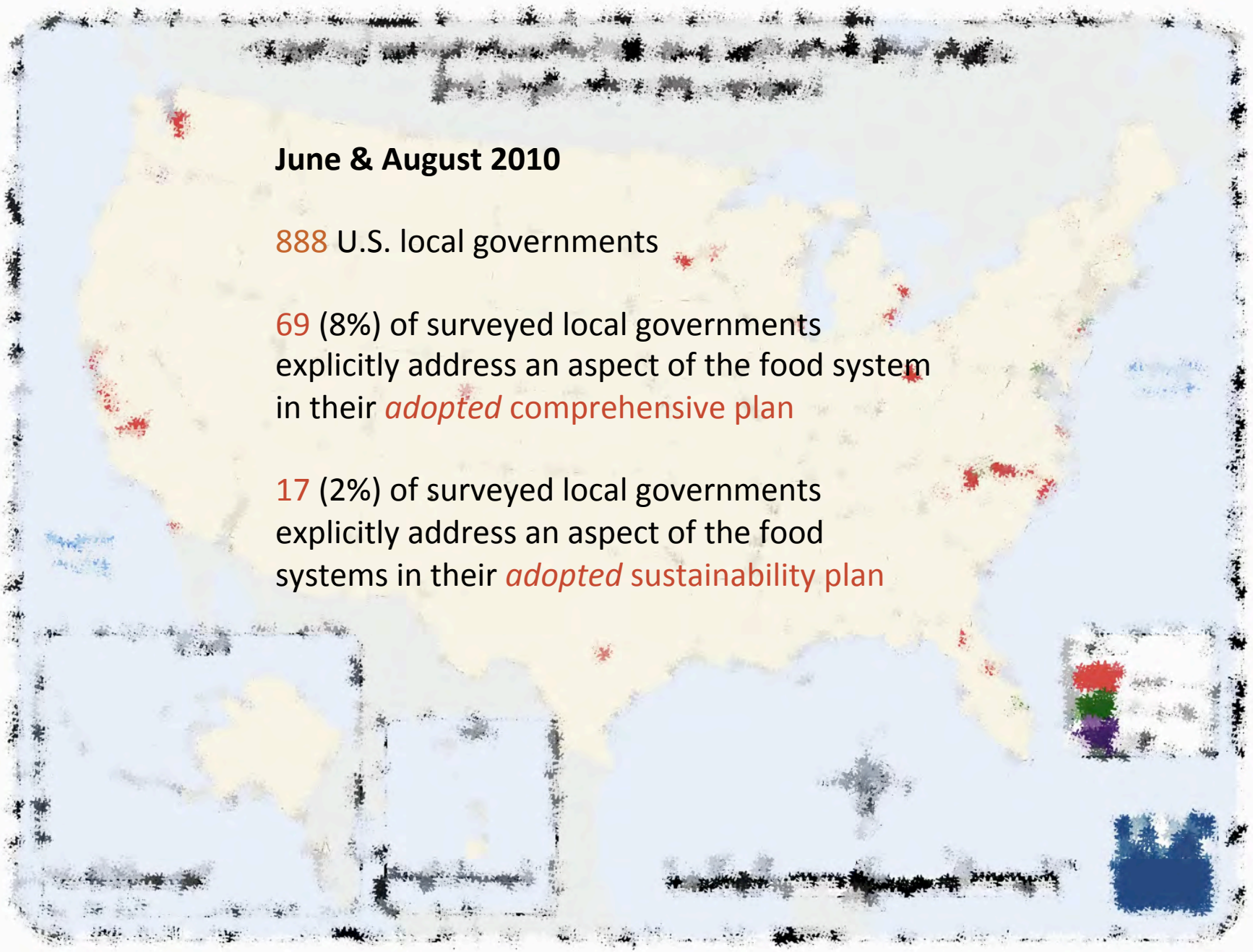
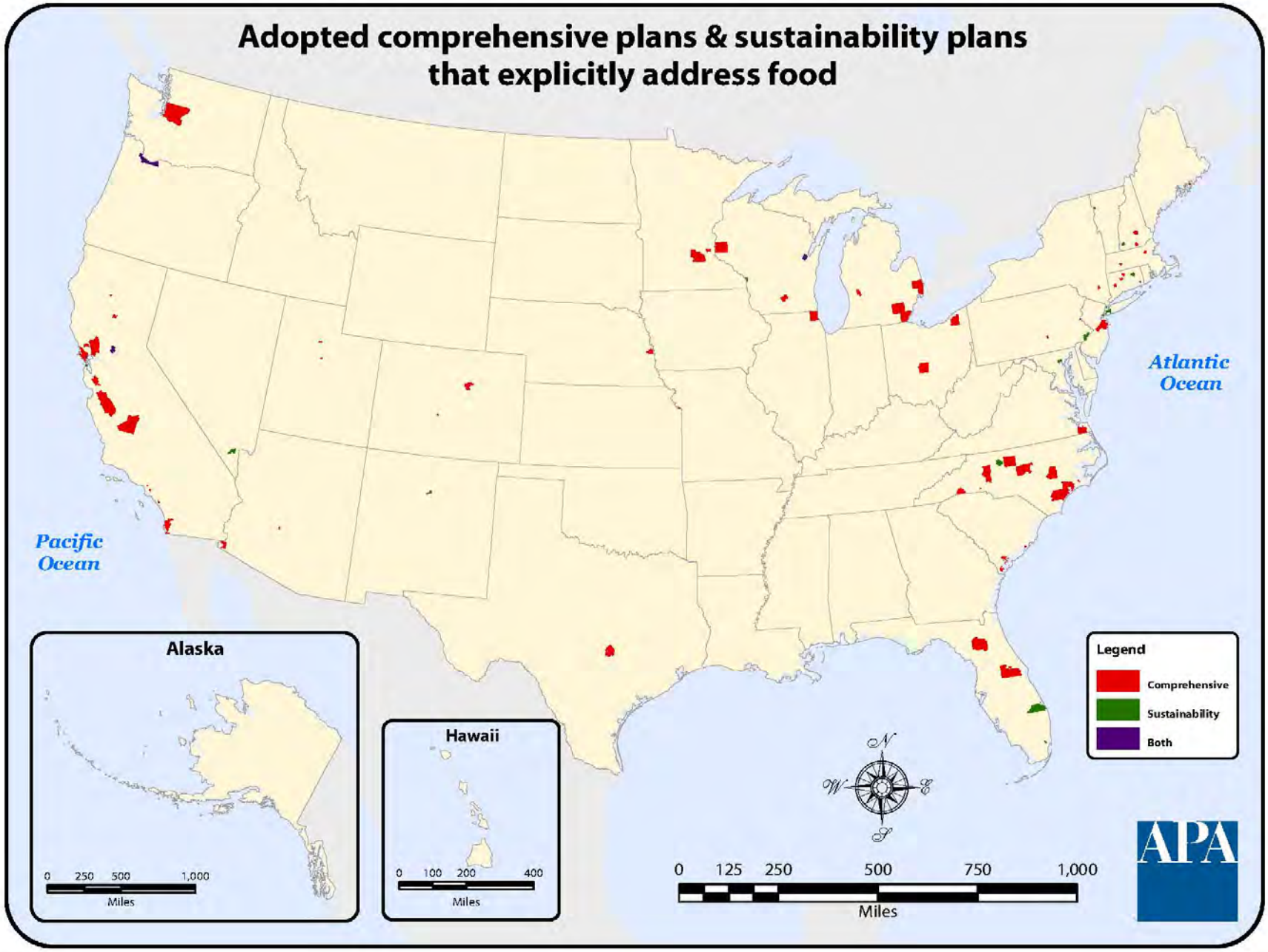


June & August 2010

888 U.S. local governments

69 (8%) of surveyed local governments explicitly address an aspect of the food system in their *adopted* comprehensive plan

17 (2%) of surveyed local governments explicitly address an aspect of the food systems in their *adopted* sustainability plan


Adopted comprehensive plans & sustainability plans that explicitly address food
Atlantic Ocean
Pacific Ocean
Alaska
0 250 500 1,000
Miles
Hawaii
0 100 200 400
Miles
Legend
Comprehensive
Sustainability
Both
N
W
E
S
0 125 250 500 750 1,000
Miles
APA

MOST CITED FOOD SYSTEMS TOPICS IN COMPREHENSIVE PLANS

Food System Topic	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Rural agriculture	43	62.3%
Food access & availability	29	42.0%
Urban agriculture	25	36.2%
Food retail	22	31.9%
Food waste	15	21.7%
Food distribution	14	20.3%
Food processing	14	20.3%
Food marketing	10	14.5%
Other	10	14.5%
Food consumption	6	8.7%
Food assistance	4	5.8%
None of the above	2	2.9%

MOST CITED FOOD SYSTEMS TOPICS IN SUSTAINABILITY PLANS

Food System Topic	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Urban agriculture	10	58.8%
Food access & availability	9	52.9%
Food retail	7	41.2%
Rural agriculture	6	35.3%
Food waste	5	29.4%
Food consumption	3	17.6%
Food distribution	3	17.6%
Food processing	3	17.6%
Food assistance	2	11.8%
Food marketing	2	11.8%
Other	1	5.9%

TOP 10 MOST CITED FOOD SYSTEM STRATEGIES IN COMPREHENSIVE PLANS

Food System Strategy	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Preserve rural agricultural land	46	67%
Support new opportunities for the agricultural production of produce	41	59%
Improve access to farmers' markets	32	46%
Support small farms	29	42%
Support new opportunities for non-commercial urban agriculture	29	42%
Support ecologically sustainable food production practices	23	33%
Improve access to community gardens	21	30%
Support infrastructure for local or regional food distribution	19	28%
Support infrastructure for local or regional food processing	17	25%
Support local or regional food distribution networks	15	22%

TOP 10 MOST CITED FOOD SYSTEM STRATEGIES IN SUSTAINABILITY PLANS

Food System Strategy	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Improve access to farmers' markets	11	65%
Support new opportunities for non-commercial urban agriculture (e.g. community gardens)	10	59%
Support new opportunities for the agricultural production of produce (i.e. fruit, vegetables)	8	47%
Improve access to community gardens	8	47%
Support new opportunities for commercial urban agriculture (e.g. urban farms)	7	41%
Support ecologically sustainable food production practices	6	35%
Support small farms	6	35%
Preserve rural agricultural land	5	29%
Facilitate the reduction, reuse or recycling of food-related waste	5	29%
Support infrastructure for local or regional food processing	4	24%

FOOD SYSTEMS **STRATEGIES**

Local and Regional Food Production	Comprehensive Plans		Sustainability Plans	
	#	%	#	%
Preserve rural agricultural land	46	67%	5	29%
Support small farms	29	42%	6	35%
Support new opportunities for the agricultural production of produce (i.e. fruit, vegetables)	41	59%	8	47%
Support ecologically sustainable food production practices	23	33%	6	35%
Support the health of farm workers	4	6%	1	6%
Support new opportunities for commercial urban agriculture (e.g. urban farms)	14	20%	7	41%
Support new opportunities for non-commercial urban agriculture (e.g. community gardens)	29	42%	10	59%
Support infrastructure for local or regional food processing	17	25%	4	24%
Support infrastructure for local or regional food distribution	19	28%	4	24%
Support local or regional food distribution networks	15	22%	3	18%

FOOD SYSTEMS **STRATEGIES**

Food Access and Availability	Comprehensive Plans		Sustainability Plans	
	#	%	#	%
Improve access to farmers' markets	32	46%	11	65%
Improve access to community gardens	21	30%	8	47%
Improve access to supermarkets or other large grocery stores	9	13%	4	24%
Reduce access to fast food restaurants	3	4%	0	0%

Healthy Food Retail	Comprehensive Plans		Sustainability Plans	
	#	%	#	%
Improve the variety of healthy foods sold at small grocery stores	5	7%	1	6%
Improve the variety of healthy foods sold at convenience stores	5	7%	1	6%
Improve the variety of healthy foods offered by full-service restaurants	3	4%	0	0%
Improve the variety of healthy foods sold at liquor stores	1	1%	0	0%
Improve the variety of healthy foods offered by fast food restaurants	2	3%	0	0%
Improve the variety of healthy foods offered by mobile vending	0	0%	0	0%

FOOD SYSTEMS **STRATEGIES**

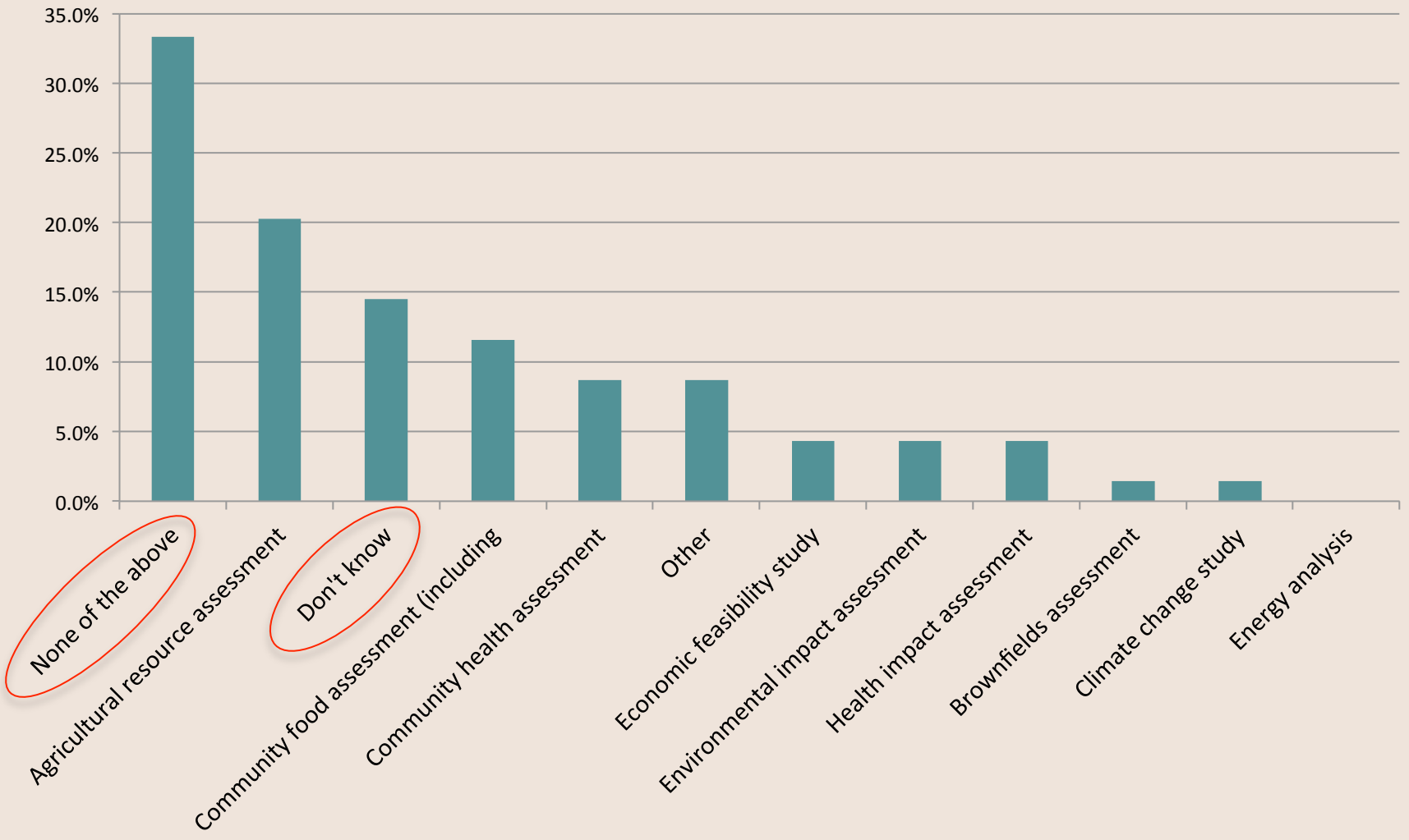
Healthy Eating & Consumption	Comprehensive Plans		Sustainability Plans	
	#	%	#	%
Promote healthy food choices at the individual level	6	9%	3	18%
Improve resident participation in food assistance programs	1	1%	1	6%

Engage the Under-Served	Comprehensive Plans		Sustainability Plans	
	#	%	#	%
Engage under-served populations in local government decisions related to the food system	4	6%	2	12%

Food Waste	Comprehensive Plans		Sustainability Plans	
	#	%	#	%
Facilitate the reduction, reuse or recycling of food-related waste	13	19%	5	29%

Climate Change	Comprehensive Plans		Sustainability Plans	
	#	%	#	%
Reduce the impact of the food system on climate change	7	10%	3	18%

DATA COLLECTION TOOLS USED IN COMPREHENSIVE PLANS



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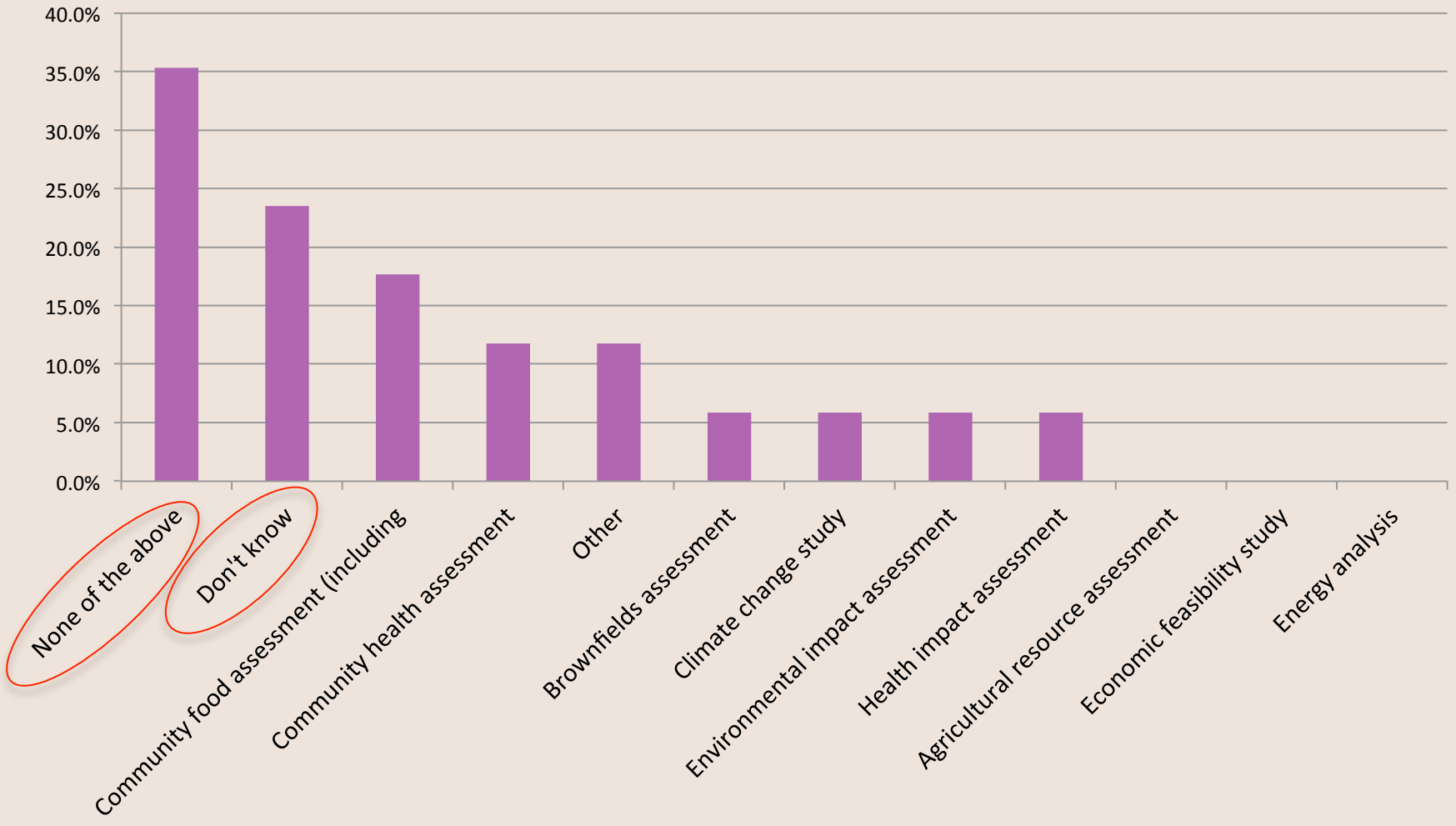
DATA COLLECTION TOOLS USED IN SUSTAINABILITY PLANS



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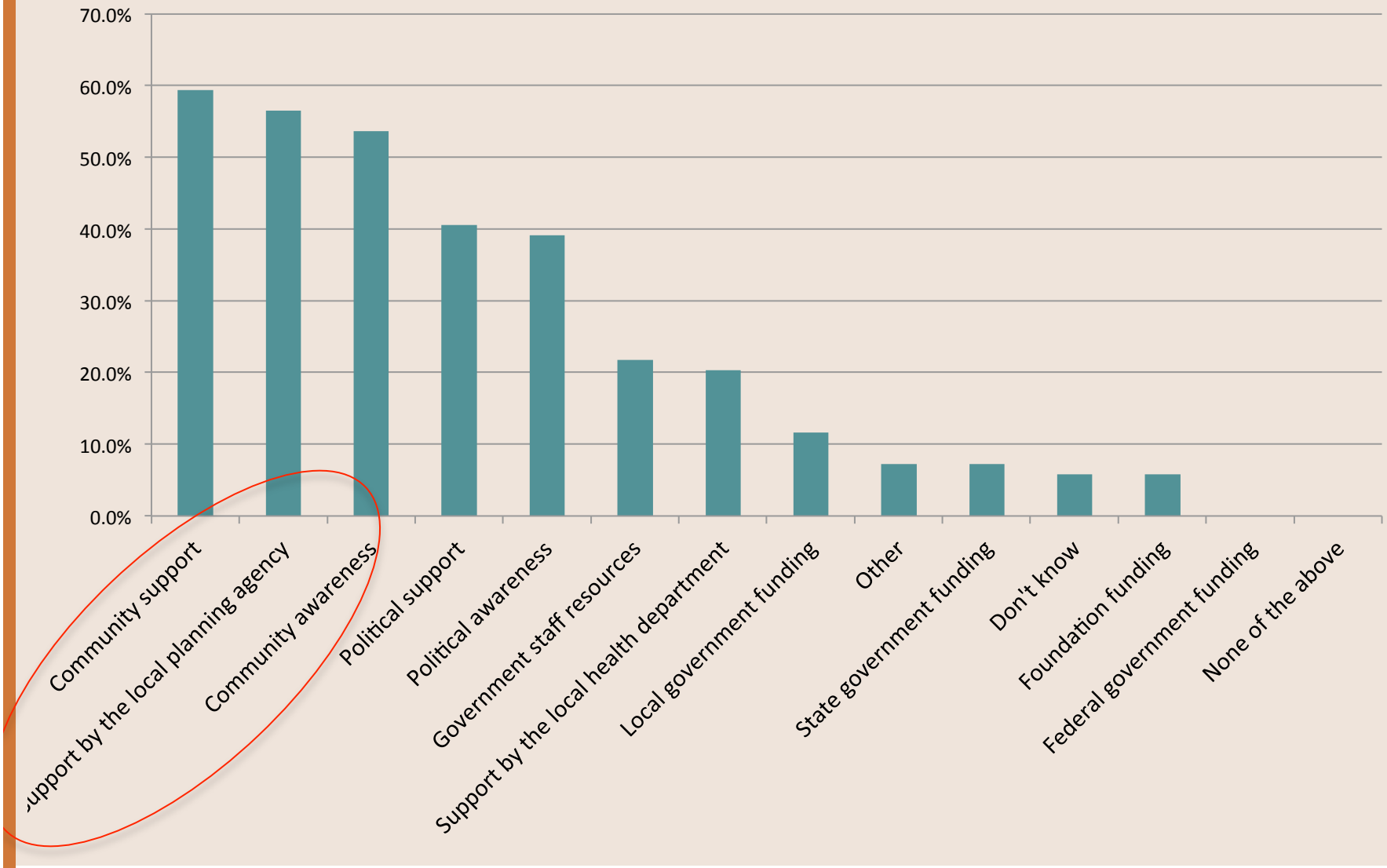
REASONS FOR INCLUDING FOOD COMPONENTS INTO THE COMPREHENISVE PLAN



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REASONS FOR INCLUDING FOOD SYSTEMS INTO THE SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

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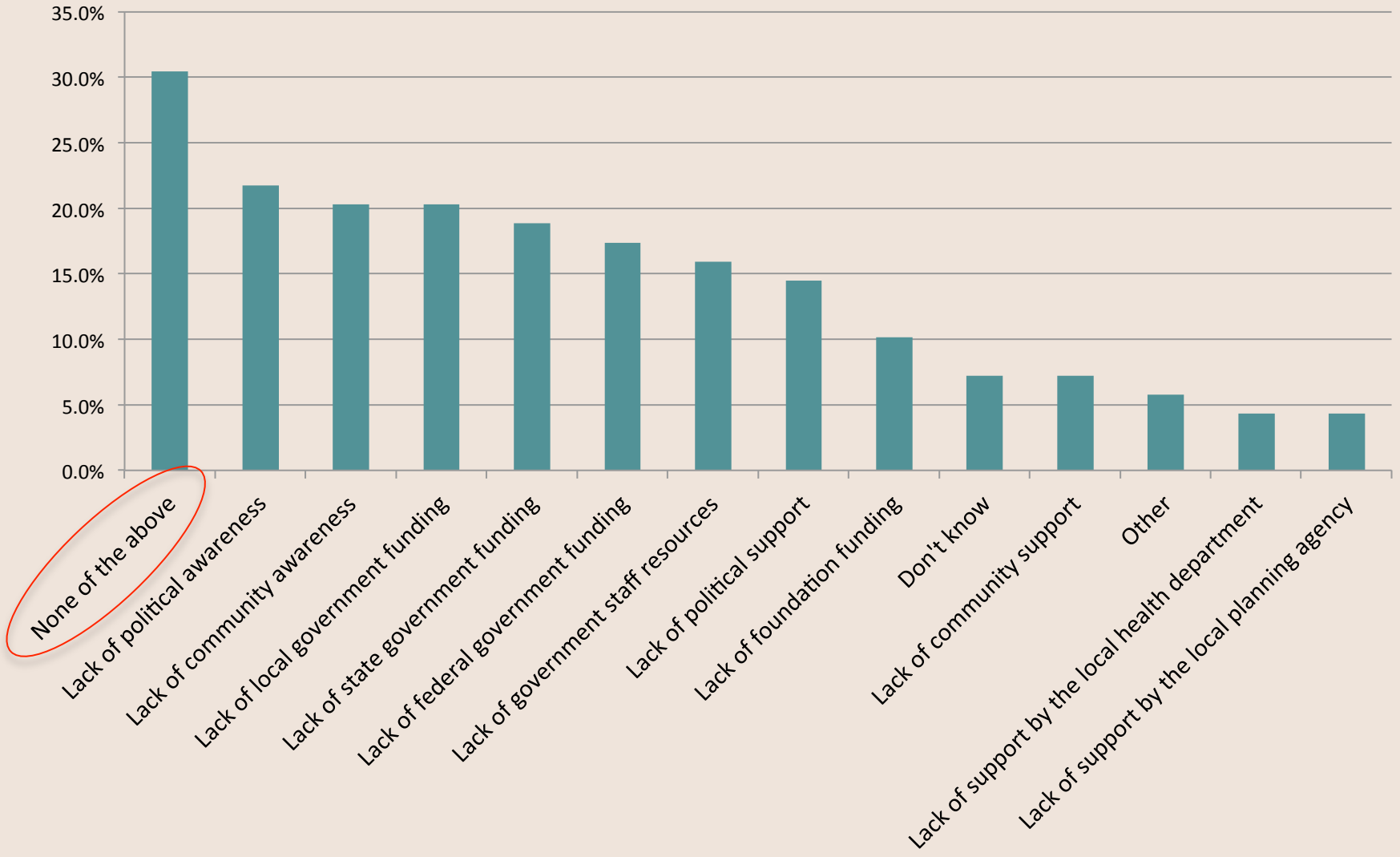
BARRIERS TO INCLUDING FOOD COMPONENTS INTO THE COMPREHENISVE PLAN



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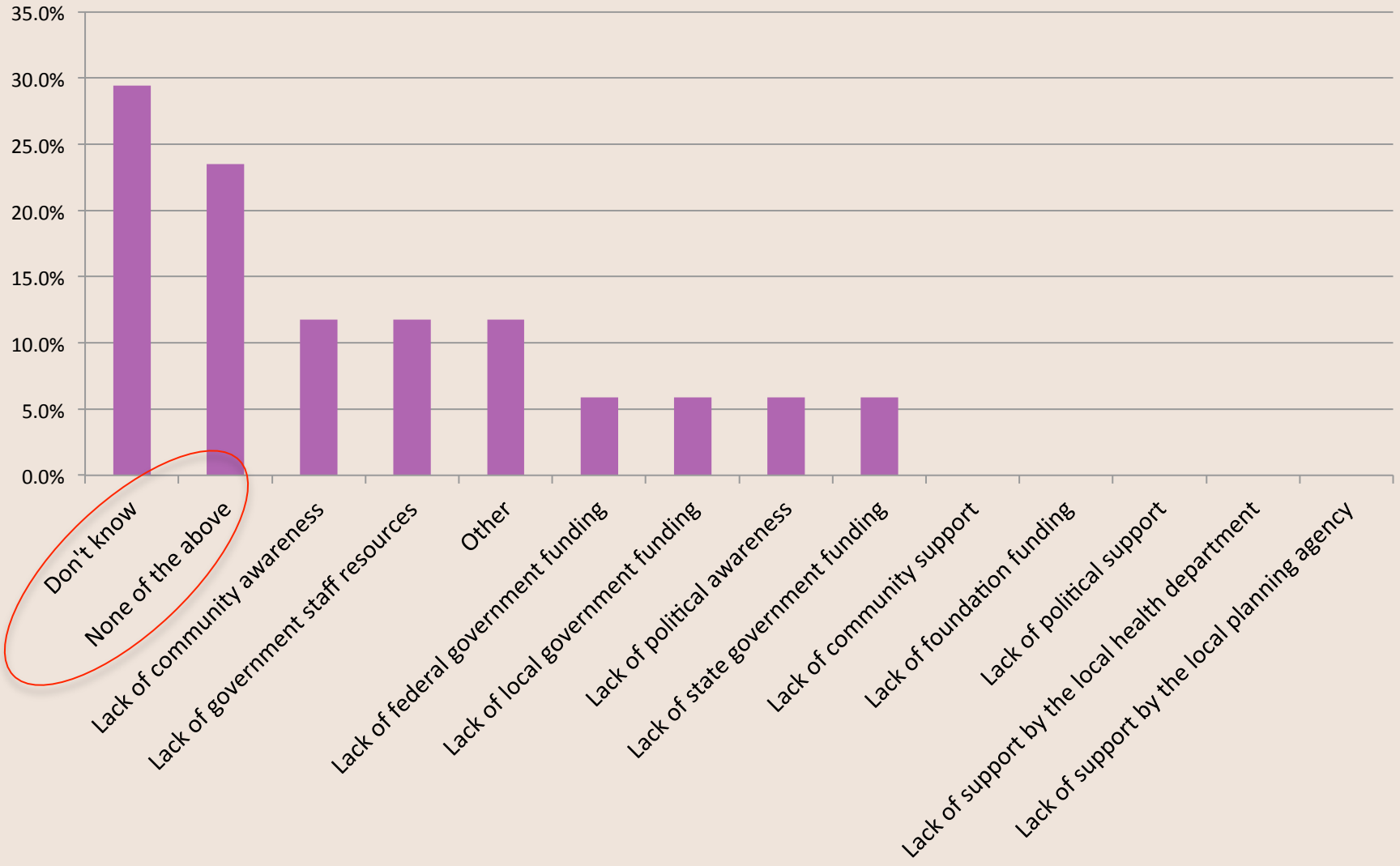
BARRIERS TO INCLUDING FOOD COMPONENTS INTO THE SUSTAINABILITY PLAN



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PLAN EVALUATIONS

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SELECTED COMPREHENSIVE PLANS

Jurisdiction	State	Plan Name	Adoption Date
Austin	TX	Austin Tomorrow Comprehensive Plan Interim Update	November 6, 2008
Blendon Township	OH	Blendon Community Plan	June 8, 2010
Davidson	NC	Davidson Comprehensive Plan	August 10, 2010
El Mirage	AZ	El Mirage: Arizona's Sustainable Community (El Mirage General Plan)	July 2010
King Co	WA	King County Comprehensive Plan	October 6, 2008
Kings Co	CA	2035 Kings County General Plan	January 26, 2010
Laguna Hills	CA	Laguna Hills General Plan	July 14, 2009
Marin Co	CA	Marin Countywide Plan	November, 6 2007
Sacramento City	CA	Sacramento 2030 General Plan	March 3, 2009
South Gate	CA	South Gate General Plan 2035	December 2009
South Jordan	UT	South Jordan General Plan	2010
Victoria	MN	2030 Comprehensive Plan Update	June 2009

SELECTED SUSTAINABILITY PLANS

Jurisdiction	State	Plan Name	Adoption Date
Baltimore	MD	The Baltimore Sustainability Plan	March 2, 2009
Cleveland	OH	Re-Imagining a More Sustainable Cleveland	December 19, 2008
Doral	FL	Green Master Plan: Green Design for a Sustainable Future	February 11, 2008
Henderson	NV	City of Henderson Sustainability Action Plan	May 2009
Philadelphia	PA	Greenworks Philadelphia	April 2009
Portland and Multnomah Co	OR	Climate Action Plan	October 28, 2009
Sacramento	CA	Creating A Sustainable City: A Master Plan to Move the City of Sacramento Towards Sustainability	December 2007
San Francisco	CA	Sustainability Plan	July 1997
Winston-Salem	NC	Environmental Sustainability In Winston-Salem: An Opportunity for Community Collaboration	August 2008

PLAN STRUCTURE

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COMPREHENSIVE PLAN STRUCTURE	Austin, TX	Davidson, NC	El Mirage, AZ	Blendon Township, OH	King County, WA	Kings County, CA	Laguna Hills, CA	Marin County, CA	Sacramento, CA	San Diego, CA	South Gate, CA	South Jordan, UT	Victoria, MN	Total	Percent
Updated	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	8	62%
Original Plan	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	38%
Agriculture Element	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	23%
Food Element	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Public Health Element	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5	38%
Vision	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	9	69%
Guiding Principles	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	11	85%
Goals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	92%
Objectives	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	31%
Policies	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	9	69%
Policies, tied to goal	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	85%
Implementation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	92%
Implementation, tied to policies	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	7	54%
Evaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	15%
Indicators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	15%
Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	15%
Total	7	5	6	6	5	7	7	12	11	5	9	4	5		
Percent	50%	36%	43%	43%	36%	50%	50%	86%	79%	36%	64%	29%	36%		

SUSTAINABILITY PLAN STRUCTURE	Baltimore, MD	Cleveland, OH	Doral, FL	Henderson, NV	Philadelphia, PA	Portland-Multnomah, OR	San Francisco, CA	Winston-Salem, NC	Total	Percent
Updated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Original Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	100%
Agriculture Element	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	38%
Food Element	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	38%
Public Health Element	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	25%
Vision	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	75%
Guiding Principles	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	75%
Goals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	88%
Objectives	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	5	63%
Policies	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13%
Policies, tied to goal	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	7	88%
Implementation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	100%
Implementation, tied to policies	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	5	63%
Evaluation	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	7	88%
Indicators	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	25%
Monitoring	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	25%
Total	10	9	7	8	9	9	9	3		
Percent	71%	64%	50%	57%	64%	64%	64%	21%		

MEASURING EXISTING CONDITIONS

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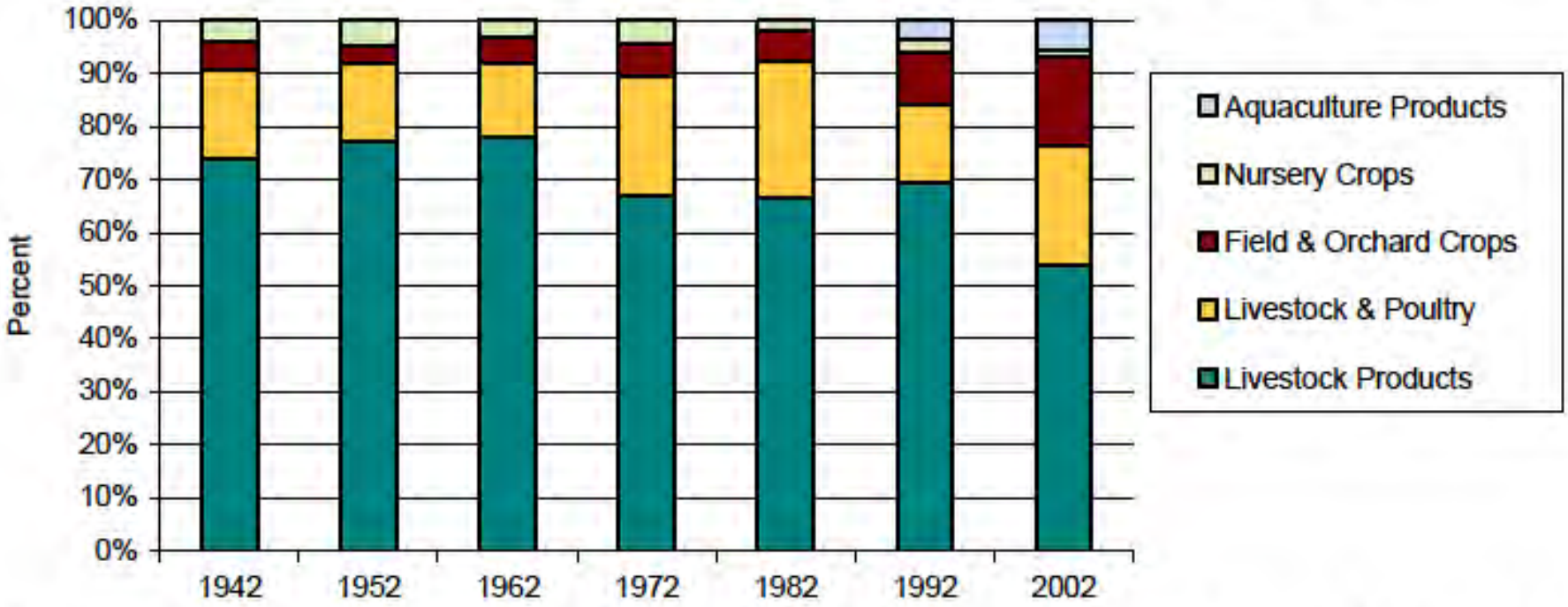
MARIN COUNTY, CA

http://www.co.marin.ca.us/depts/cd/main/fm/cwpdocs/CWP_CD2.pdf

Figure 2-23
Marin County Agricultural Value by Commodity Category, 1942–2002[1]

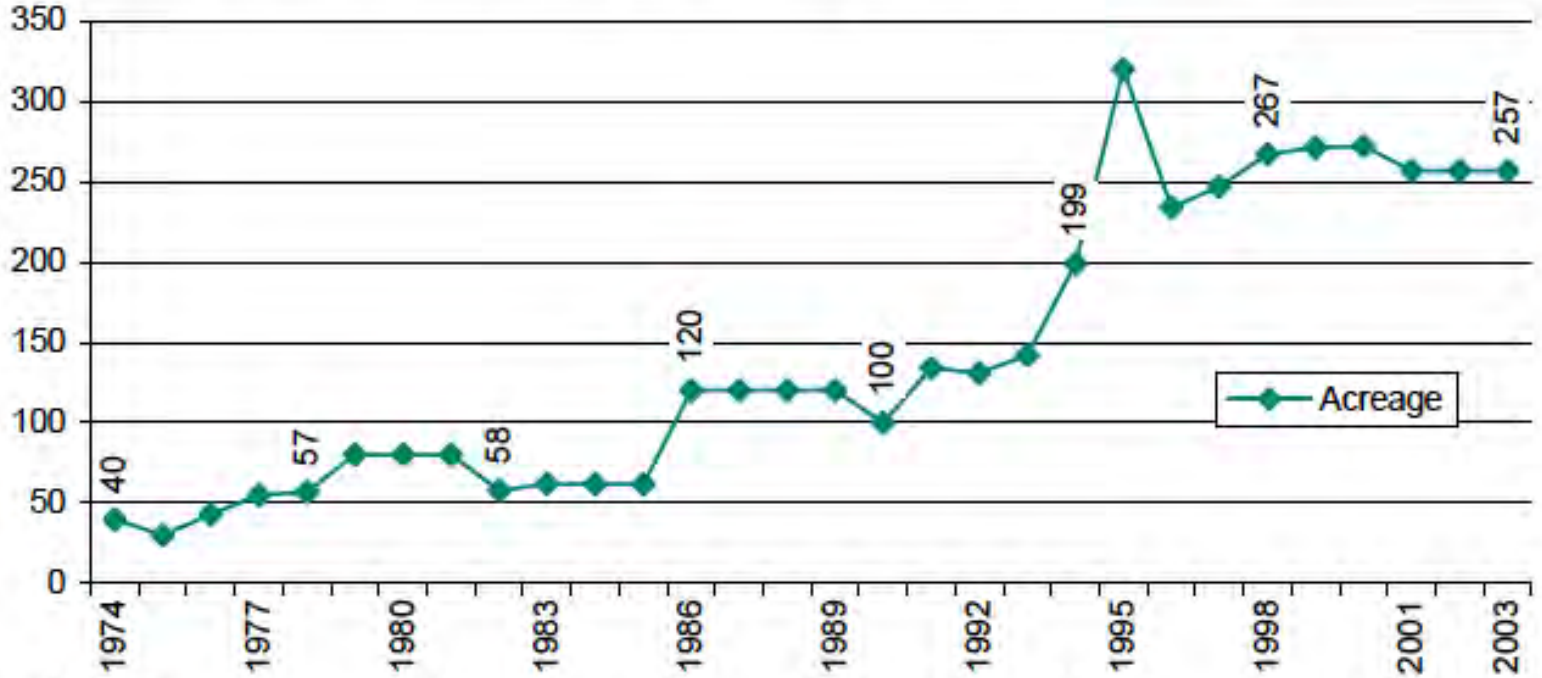


Aquaculture Products have included oysters, mussels, and clams that are farmed (not wild harvested). Nursery Crops have included container or bare root plants, and cut flowers. Field and Orchard Crops include pasture, fruits, nuts, vegetables hay, silage, and field crops. Livestock and Poultry includes eggs, cattle, lambs, and other livestock. Livestock Products include milk and wool.

[1]In 2003, Aquaculture Products were 5%, Nursery Crops 1%, Field and Orchard Crops 16%, Livestock and Poultry 26%, and Livestock Products 53%.

Source: 1942-2003 Marin County Department of Agriculture, Weights and Measures.

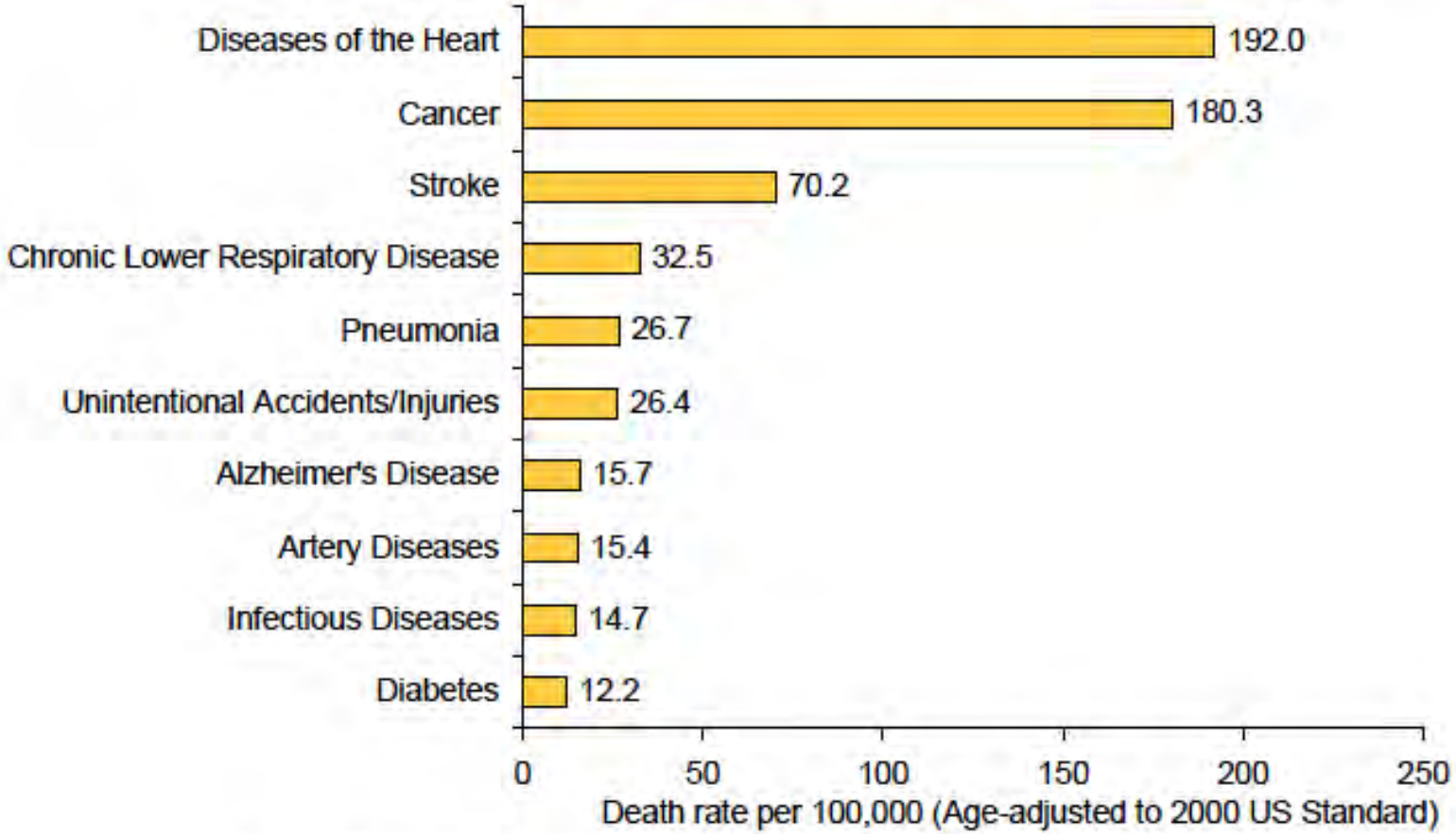
Figure 2-27 Fruit, Nut, and Vegetable Acreages 1974–2003



Note: There is no commercial nut acreage in Marin. Fruit, Nut, and Vegetable Acreages is a standardized category established by the California State Department of Food and Agriculture. Fruit acreage includes wine grapes.

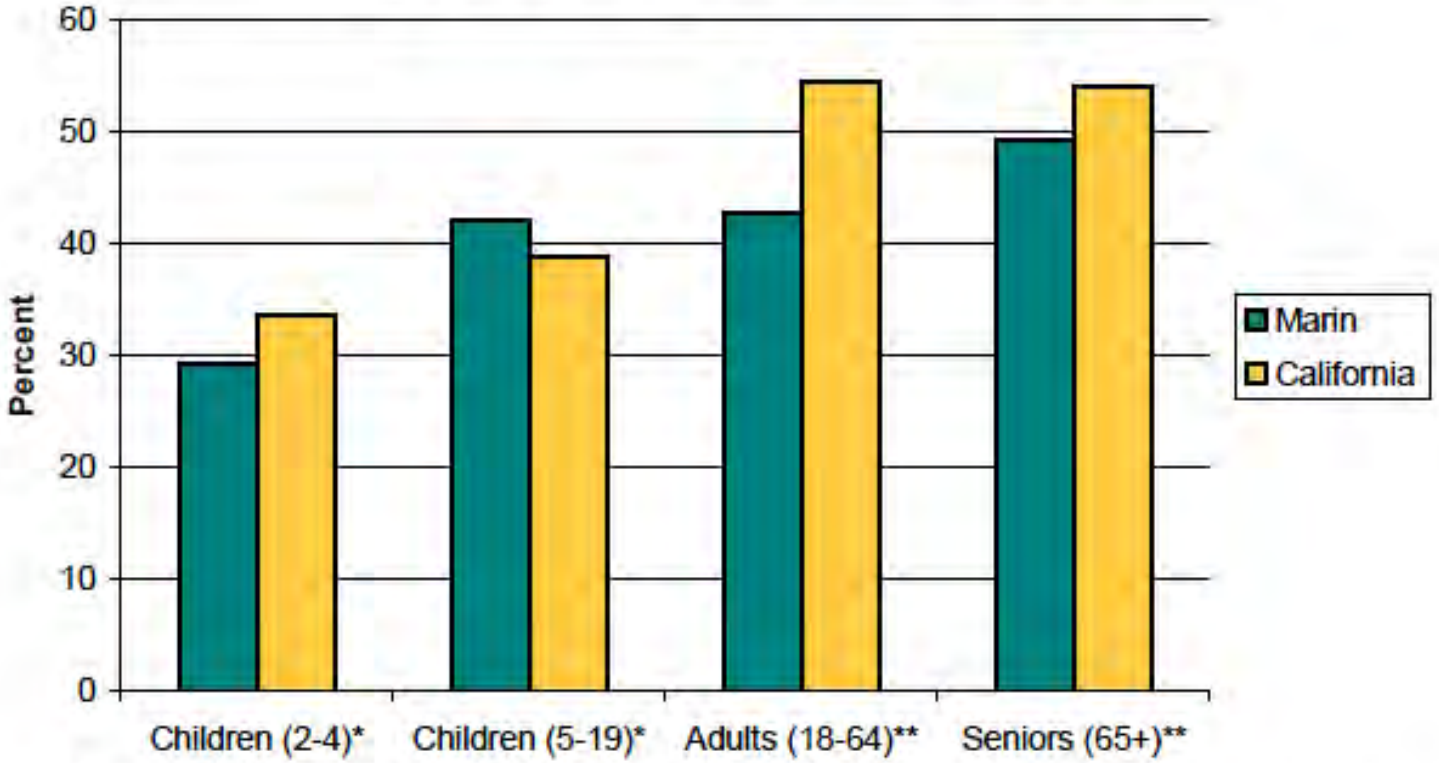
Source: 1974-2002 Marin County Department of Agriculture, Weights and Measures.

Figure 4-24 Leading Causes of Death in Marin County, 2000[1,2]



1. State of California, Department of Health Services Center for Health Statistics, *Death Statistical Master File, Marin County*, 2000.
2. State of California, Department of Finance, *2000 Population: 1997-2040 Population Projections by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnic Detail*, December 1998.

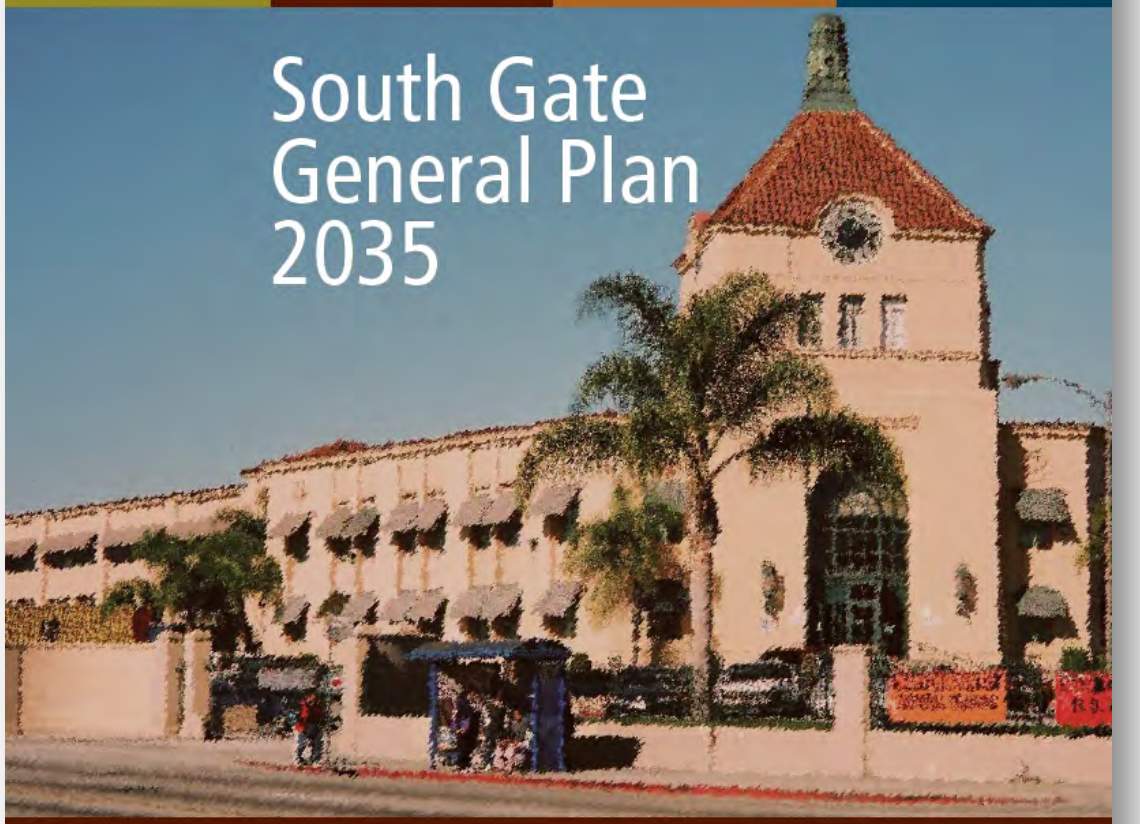
Figure 4-27 Overweight Population in Marin



Data for Children 2–19 from 2002 Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System. Data for those 18+ in California is from the California Health Interview Survey, and for Marin is Marin County Health Survey.
* Body Mass Index for age ≥85th percentile based on 2000 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention growth chart percentiles.
** Body Mass Index ≥25.

City of South Gate

South Gate General Plan 2035



December 2009

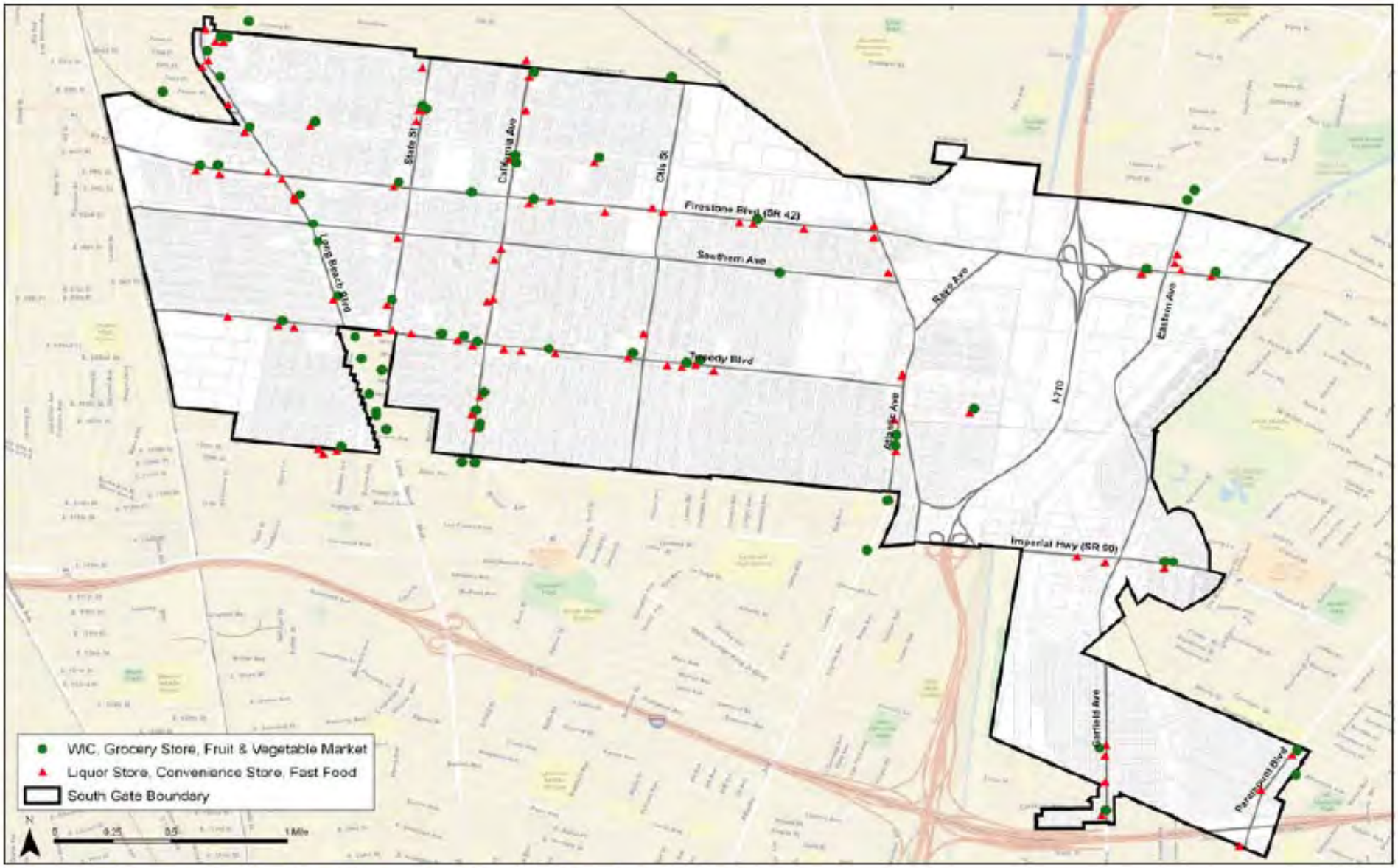
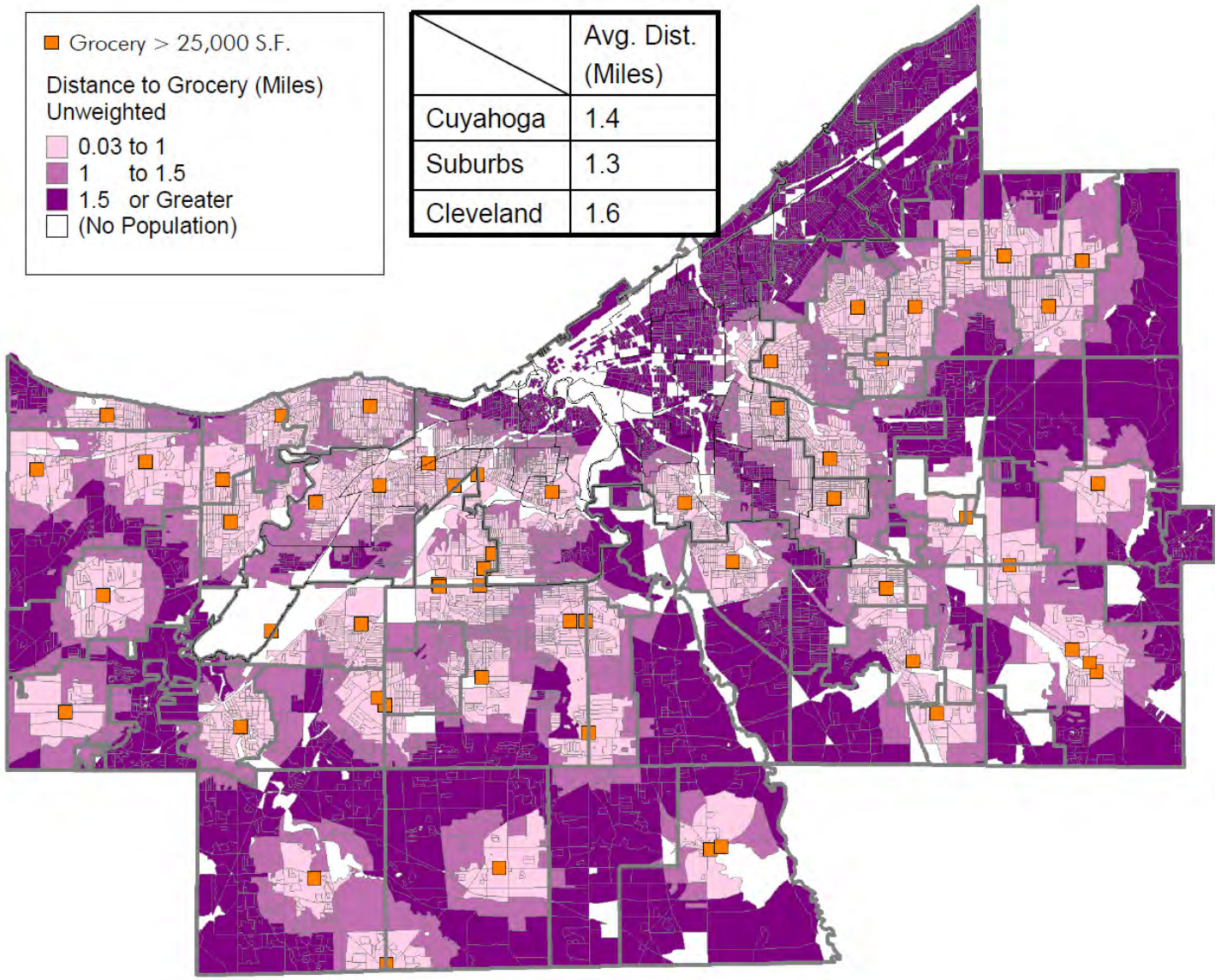


Figure HC 2 Location of healthy and unhealthy food sources.

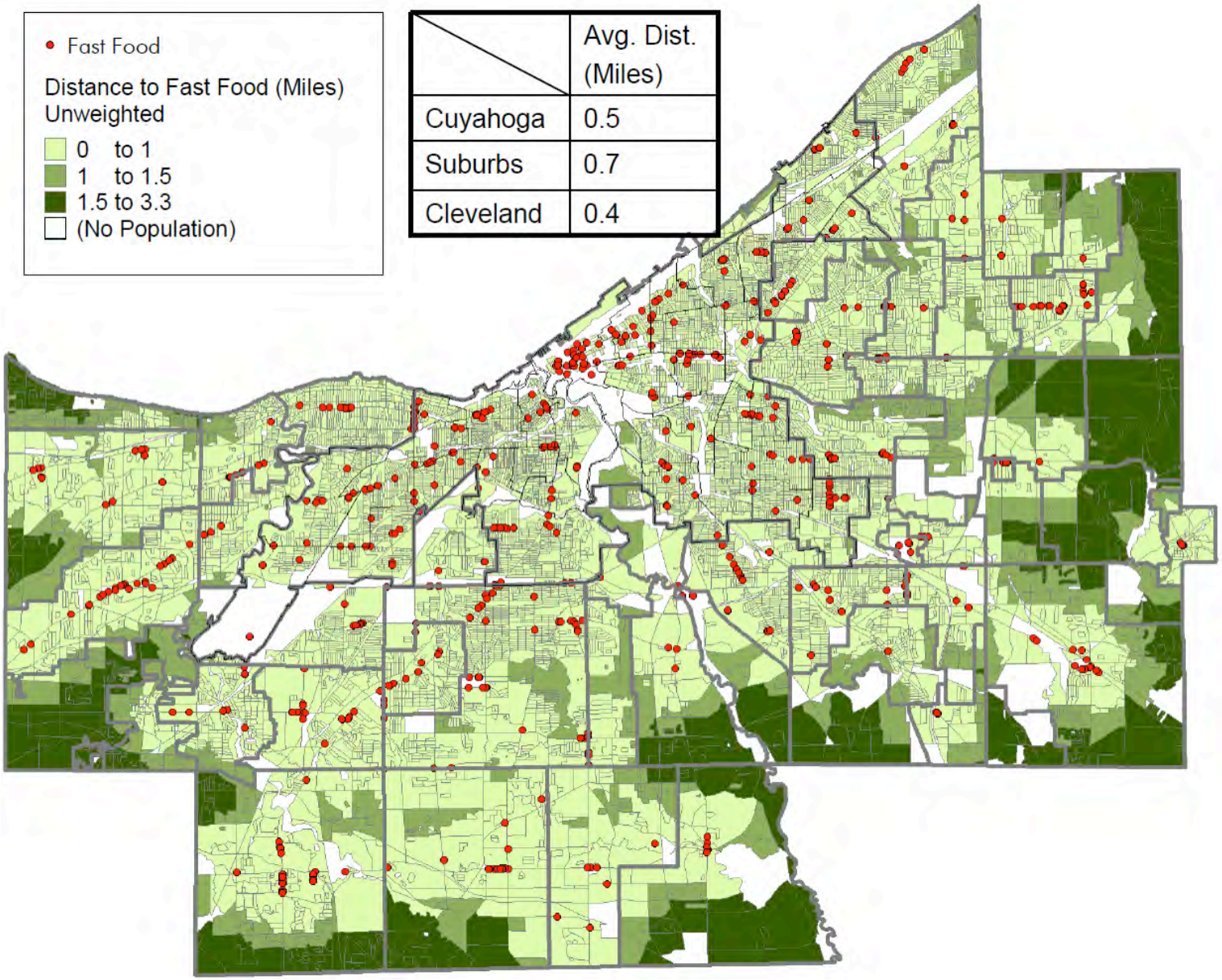

RE-IMAGINING
A MORE SUSTAINABLE CLEVELAND

FOOD AVAILABILITY STUDY



	Avg. Dist. (Miles)
Cuyahoga	1.4
Suburbs	1.3
Cleveland	1.6

FOOD AVAILABILITY STUDY



	Avg. Dist. (Miles)
Cuyahoga	0.5
Suburbs	0.7
Cleveland	0.4

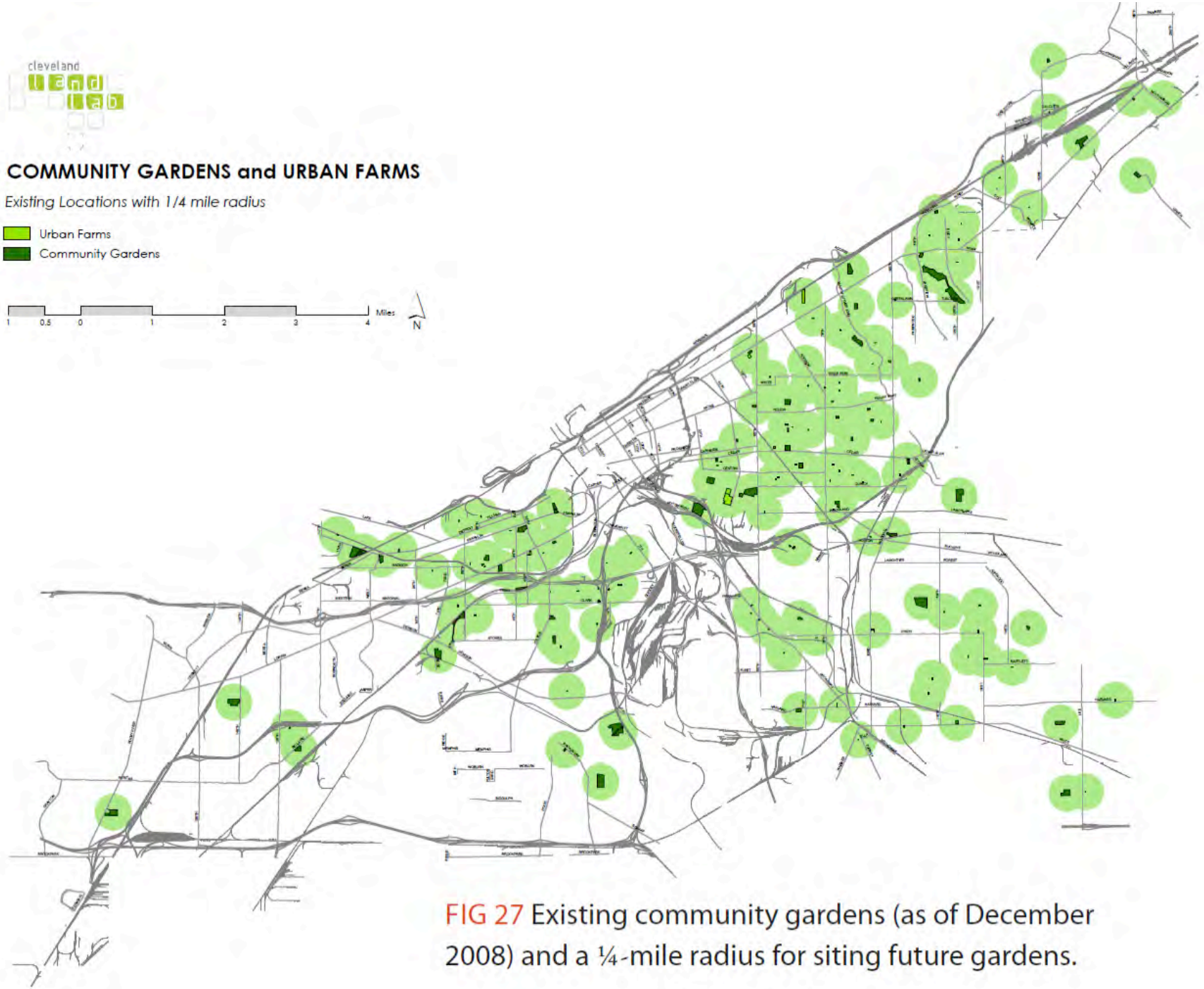


FIG 27 Existing community gardens (as of December 2008) and a ¼-mile radius for siting future gardens.

FOOD SYSTEM TOPICS

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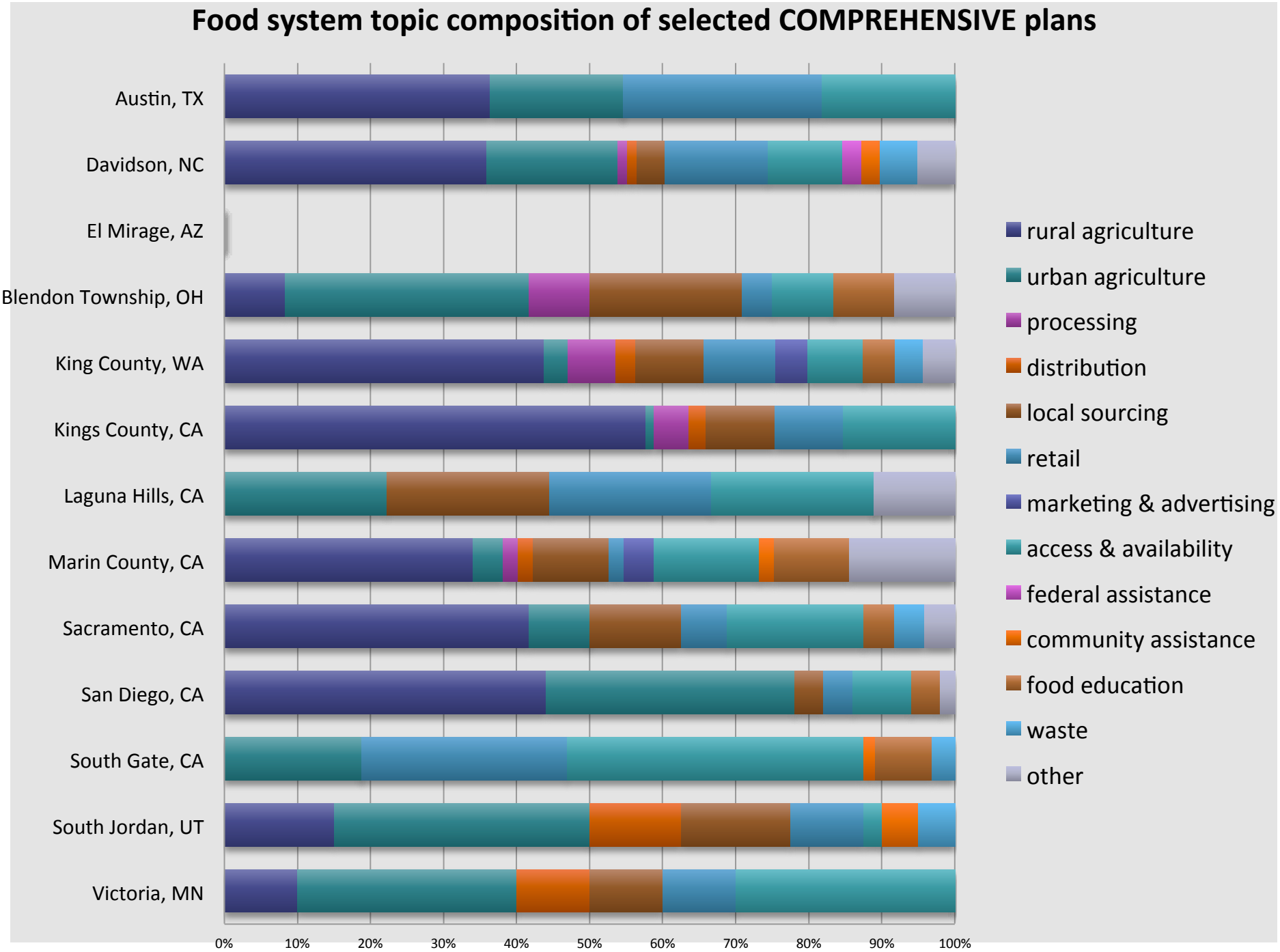
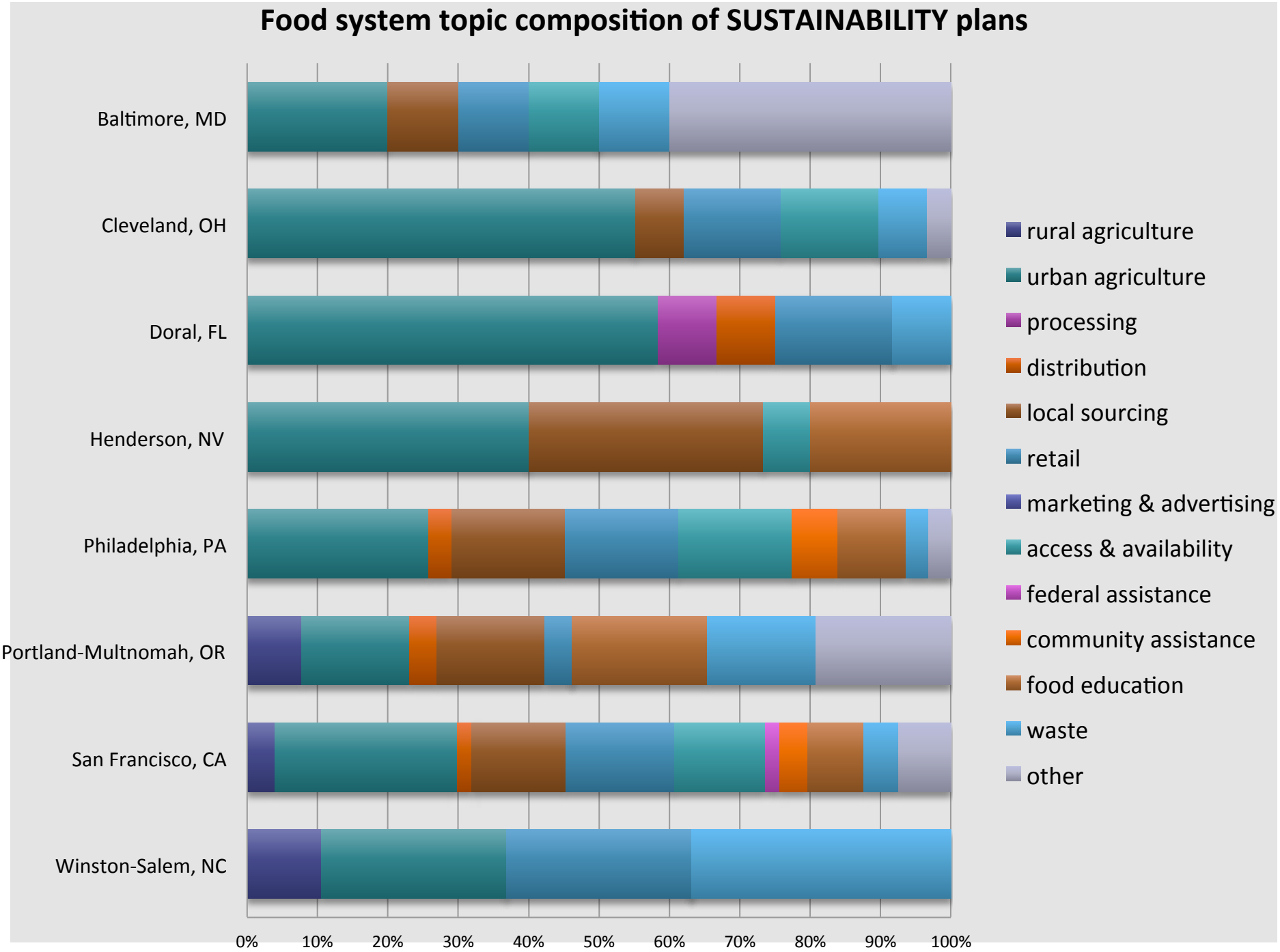

Food system topic composition of selected COMPREHENSIVE plans
Austin, TX
Davidson, NC
El Mirage, AZ
Blendon Township, OH
King County, WA
Kings County, CA
Laguna Hills, CA
Marin County, CA
Sacramento, CA
San Diego, CA
South Gate, CA
South Jordan, UT
Victoria, MN
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
rural agriculture
urban agriculture
processing
distribution
local sourcing
retail
marketing & advertising
access & availability
federal assistance
community assistance
food education
waste
other


Food system topic composition of SUSTAINABILITY plans
Baltimore, MD
Cleveland, OH
Doral, FL
Henderson, NV
Philadelphia, PA
Portland-Multnomah, OR
San Francisco, CA
Winston-Salem, NC
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
rural agriculture
urban agriculture
processing
distribution
local sourcing
retail
marketing & advertising
access & availability
federal assistance
community assistance
food education
waste
other

FOOD SYSTEM PRINCIPLES

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Academy of Nutrition & Dietetics (American Dietetic Association)

- Kelly Horton, member
- Sue Roberts, staff/member
- Jennifer Weber, staff

American Nurses Association

- Holly Carpenter, staff

American Planning Association

- Marcia Caton Campbell, member
- Kimberley Hodgson, staff
- Jason Jordan, staff

American Public Health Association

- Becca Klein, member
- Susan Polan, staff
- David Wallinga, staff/member

PRINCIPLES OF A HEALTHY, SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEM

In June 2010, the American Dietetic Association, American Nurses Association, American Planning Association, and American Public Health Association initiated a collaborative process to develop a set of shared food system principles. The following principles are a result of this process and have been collectively endorsed by these organizations.

We support socially, economically, and ecologically sustainable food systems that promote health – the current and future health of individuals, communities, and the natural environment.

A healthy, sustainable food system is:

HEALTH-PROMOTING

- Supports the physical and mental health of all farmers, workers and eaters
- Accounts for the public health impacts across the entire lifecycle of how food is produced, processed, packaged, labeled, distributed, marketed, consumed and disposed

SUSTAINABLE

- Conserves, protects, and regenerates natural resources, landscapes and biodiversity
- Meets our current food and nutrition needs without compromising the ability of the system to meet the needs of future generations

RESILIENT

- Thrives in the face of challenges, such as unpredictable climate, increased pest resistance, and declining, increasingly expensive water and energy supplies

DIVERSE IN

- Size and scale—includes a diverse range of food production, transformation, distribution, marketing, consumption, and disposal practices, occurring at diverse scales, from local and regional, to national and global
- Geography—considers geographic differences in natural resources, climate, customs, and heritage
- Culture—appreciates and supports a diversity of cultures, socio-demographics, and lifestyles
- Choice—provides a variety of health-promoting food choices for all

FAIR

- Supports fair and just communities and conditions for all farmers, workers and eaters
- Provides equitable physical access to affordable food that is health promoting and culturally appropriate

ECONOMICALLY BALANCED

- Provides economic opportunities that are balanced across geographic regions of the country and at different scales of activity, from local to global, for a diverse range of food system stakeholders
- Affords farmers and workers in all sectors of the system a living wage

TRANSPARENT

- Provides opportunities for farmers, workers and eaters to gain the knowledge necessary to understand how food is produced, transformed, distributed, marketed, consumed and disposed
- Empowers farmers, workers and eaters to actively participate in decision-making in all sectors of the system

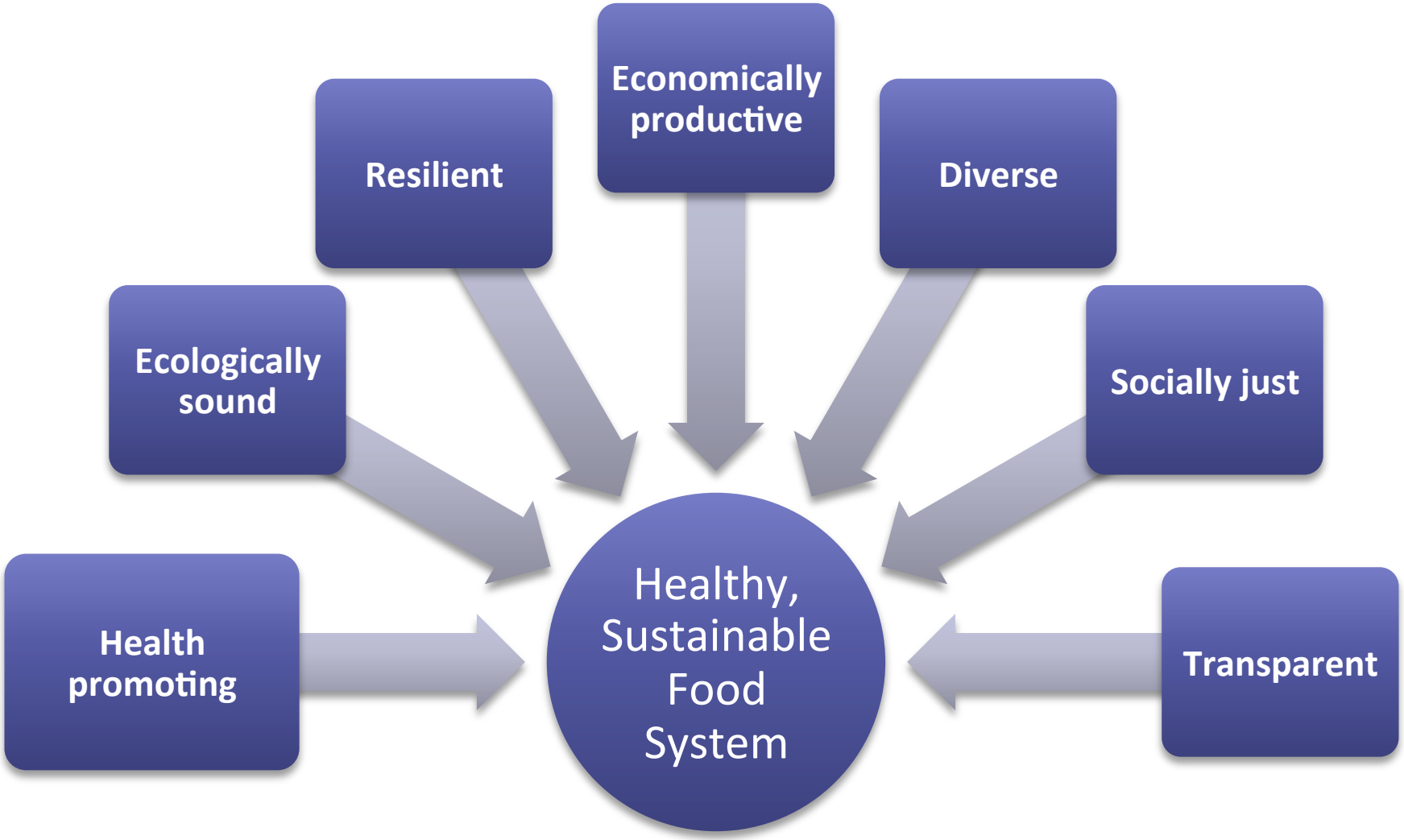
A healthy, sustainable food system emphasizes, strengthens, and makes visible the interdependent and inseparable relationships between individual sectors (from production to waste disposal) and characteristics (health-promoting, sustainable, resilient, diverse, fair, economically balanced, and transparent) of the system.

eat right. American Dietetic Association · ANA American Nurses Association · APA American Planning Association · APHA American Public Health Association

These principles should not be construed as endorsement by any organization of any specific policy or policies.
The collaborative process was led by a Food Systems and Public Health Conference Work Team funded by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation.

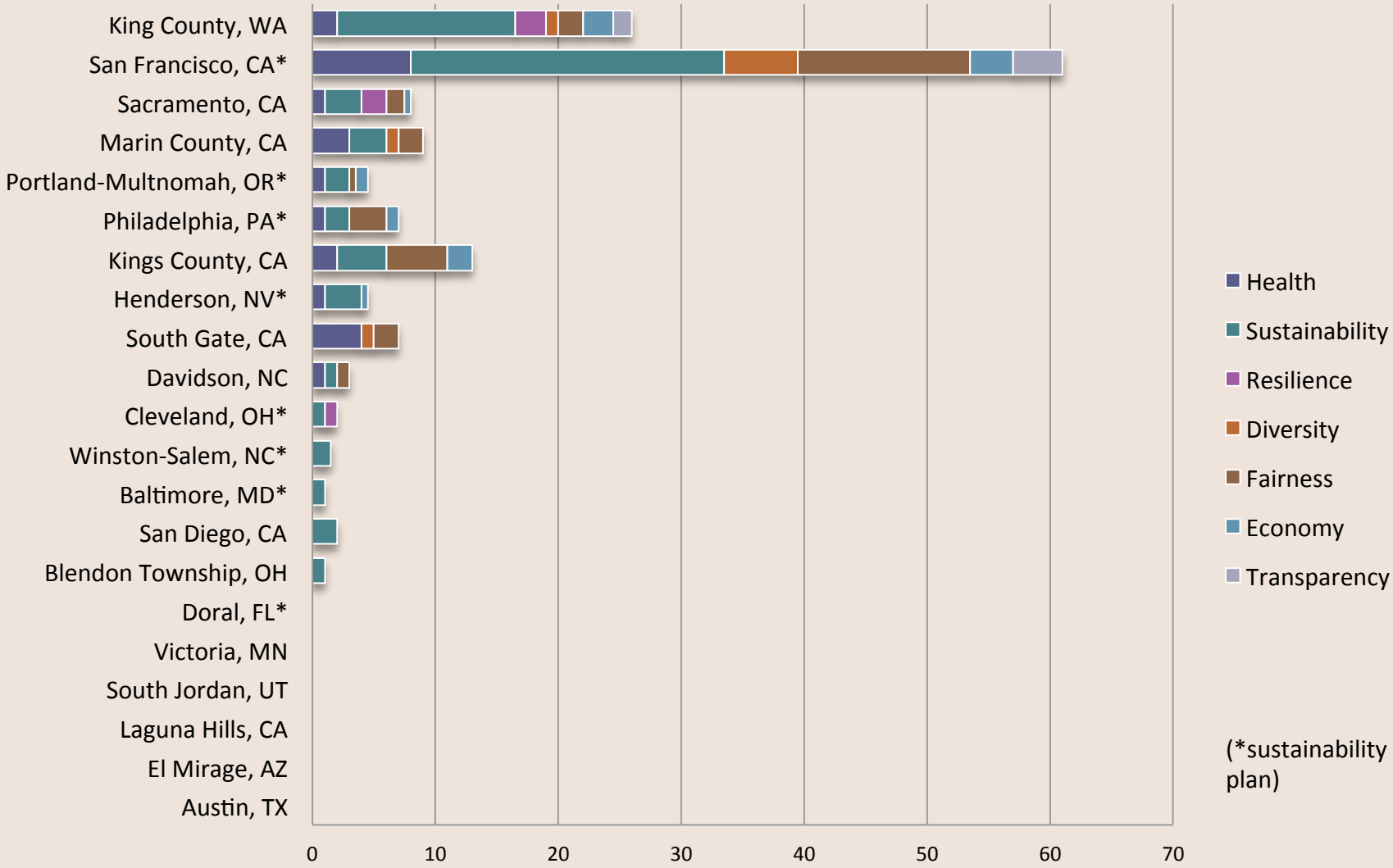
Source: http://www.planning.org/nationalcenters/health/foodprinciples.htm

Principles of a Healthy Sustainable Food System



A healthy, sustainable food system emphasizes, strengthens, and makes visible the interdependent and inseparable relationships between individual sectors (from production to waste disposal) and characteristics (health-promoting, ecologically sound, resilient, economically productive, diverse, socially just, and transparent) of the system.

NUMBER OF GOALS OR OBJECTIVES THAT EXPLICITLY ADDRESS **FOOD PRINCIPLES**



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King County

KING COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2008

Adopted October 2008

http://www.kingcounty.gov/property/permits/codes/growth/CompPlan/2008.aspx

Health, Equity, Environmental and Social Justice

Despite broad economic and social gains in society and in this country in recent history, major differences exist and continue to persist for significant segments of our population- particularly for communities of color and poor people—across the continuum of measures or health, well being and quality of life. King County is not immune to the national trends and statistics, despite its location in the relatively prosperous Puget Sound area. In the United States and in King County, children and adults who live at the bottom of the social ladder face life threatening and debilitating conditions more often than those in the middle, who in turn are more at risk than those at the top.

Land use patterns and transportation investments can play key roles in making communities healthier. Well-planned neighborhoods have features like connected street networks, nearby shopping, walking paths, and transit service. These elements reduce dependency on cars, increase opportunities to be physically active, decrease the likelihood to be overweight, and improve air quality.

Food is as essential to our health and well-being as air and water. For example, King County is experiencing a rise in the rate of obesity, and at the same time an increase in food insecurity and malnutrition. Both can be caused by lack of access to adequate amounts of nutritious food, and both can lead to the same thing - a diminished quality of life that ends with premature death due to diet-related chronic diseases. King County plays an important role in guiding and supporting system improvements that result in King County residents eating local, healthy food. King County supports food systems that are ecologically and economically sustainable and that improve the health of the county's residents.

Equity and social justice are traditionally linked to land use planning through the concept of environmental justice. Generally, environmental justice encompasses the presence of industrial or commercial land uses that can have substantial adverse impacts to low-income and minority communities. However, environmental justice can also refer to *lack* of facilities and services and other amenities. The White Center Community Enhancement Initiative begun in 2005 is one example of a concerted community process that seeks to add infrastructure necessary for making a place safe, livable, and health-promoting. Collectively, these factors are the foundation of prosperity for all people and communities. In White Center, this is being accomplished through improving sidewalks, pedestrian connections, and spurring economic development in the neighborhood's commercial core. Land use planning brings the principles of community participation and community visioning to the equity and social justice movement, thus setting the stage for infrastructure improvements and policies that underpin achieving equity and social justice.

Chapter Three: Rural Communities and Natural Resource Lands

R-517 King County should explore ways of creating and supporting community gardens, farmers' markets, produce stands and other similar community based food growing projects to provide and improve access to healthy food for all rural residents.

R-671 King County should work with farmers and ranchers to better understand the constraints to increased food production in the county and develop programs that reduce barriers and create incentives to growing food crops and raising food-producing livestock.

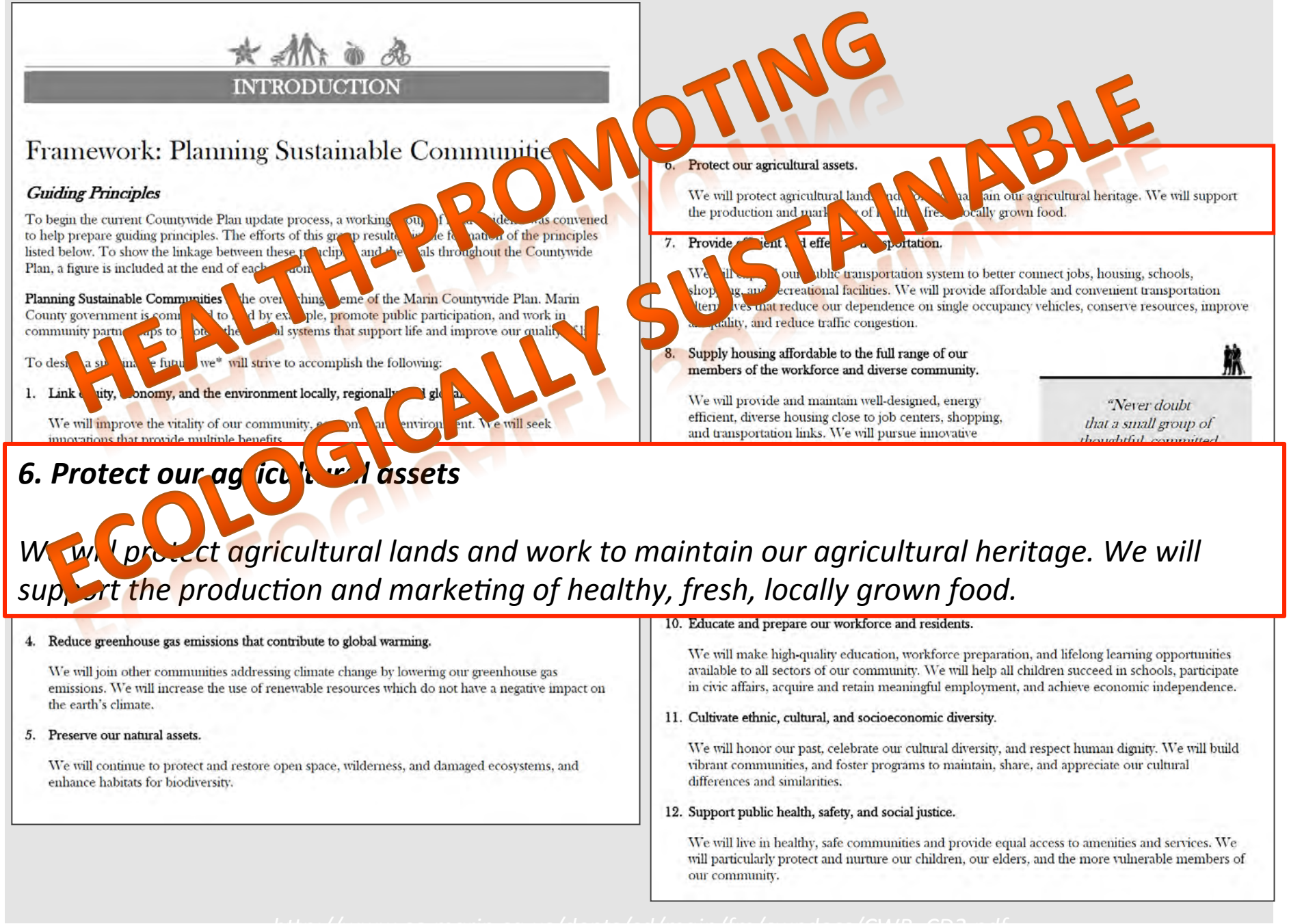
RESILIENT

R-672 King County should prioritize its programs to help build and support a sustainable reliable, equitable, and resilient local food system.

R-673 King County should consider adopting procurement policies that would encourage purchases of locally grown fresh foods.

MARIN COUNTY, CA

http://www.co.marin.ca.us/depts/cd/main/fm/cwpdocs/CWP_CD2.pdf



INTRODUCTION

Framework: Planning Sustainable Communities

Guiding Principles

To begin the current Countywide Plan update process, a working group of [illegible] was convened to help prepare guiding principles. The efforts of this group resulted in the formation of the principles listed below. To show the linkage between these principles and the goals throughout the Countywide Plan, a figure is included at the end of each section.

Planning Sustainable Communities is the overarching theme of the Marin Countywide Plan. Marin County government is committed to lead by example, promote public participation, and work in community partnerships to protect the natural systems that support life and improve our quality of life.

To design a sustainable future, we* will strive to accomplish the following:

1. **Link equity, economy, and the environment locally, regionally and globally.**

   We will improve the vitality of our community, economy and environment. We will seek innovations that provide multiple benefits.

4. **Reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global warming.**

   We will join other communities addressing climate change by lowering our greenhouse gas emissions. We will increase the use of renewable resources which do not have a negative impact on the earth's climate.

5. **Preserve our natural assets.**

   We will continue to protect and restore open space, wilderness, and damaged ecosystems, and enhance habitats for biodiversity.

6. **Protect our agricultural assets.**

   We will protect agricultural lands and work to maintain our agricultural heritage. We will support the production and marketing of healthy, fresh, locally grown food.

7. **Provide efficient and effective transportation.**

   We will expand our public transportation system to better connect jobs, housing, schools, shopping, and recreational facilities. We will provide affordable and convenient transportation alternatives that reduce our dependence on single occupancy vehicles, conserve resources, improve air quality, and reduce traffic congestion.

8. **Supply housing affordable to the full range of our members of the workforce and diverse community.**

   We will provide and maintain well-designed, energy efficient, diverse housing close to job centers, shopping, and transportation links. We will pursue innovative

"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed

10. **Educate and prepare our workforce and residents.**

    We will make high-quality education, workforce preparation, and lifelong learning opportunities available to all sectors of our community. We will help all children succeed in schools, participate in civic affairs, acquire and retain meaningful employment, and achieve economic independence.

11. **Cultivate ethnic, cultural, and socioeconomic diversity.**

    We will honor our past, celebrate our cultural diversity, and respect human dignity. We will build vibrant communities, and foster programs to maintain, share, and appreciate our cultural differences and similarities.

12. **Support public health, safety, and social justice.**

    We will live in healthy, safe communities and provide equal access to amenities and services. We will particularly protect and nurture our children, our elders, and the more vulnerable members of our community.

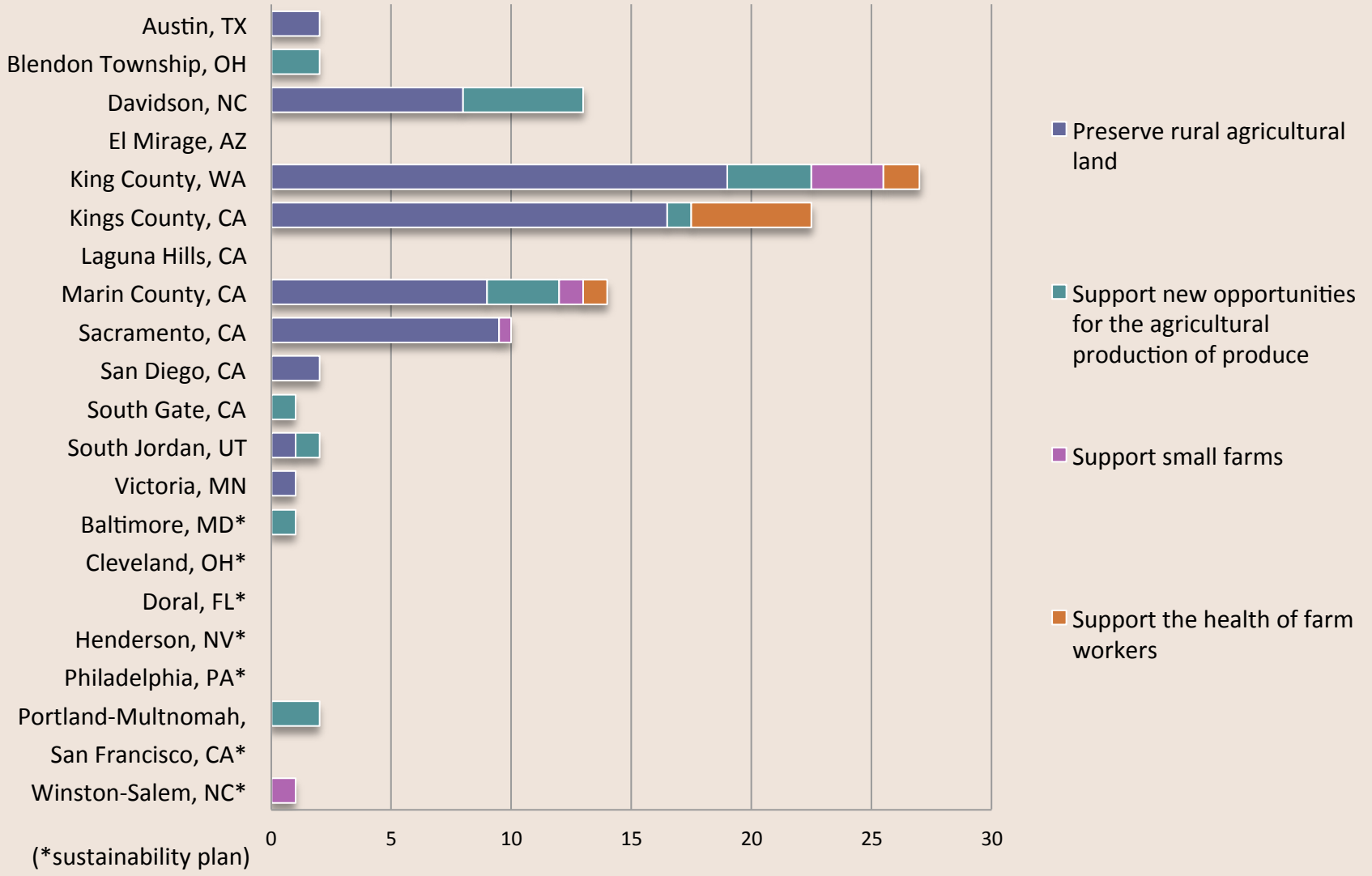
HEALTH-PROMOTING

ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE

6. Protect our agricultural assets

We will protect agricultural lands and work to maintain our agricultural heritage. We will support the production and marketing of healthy, fresh, locally grown food.

RURAL AGRICULTURE STRATEGIES



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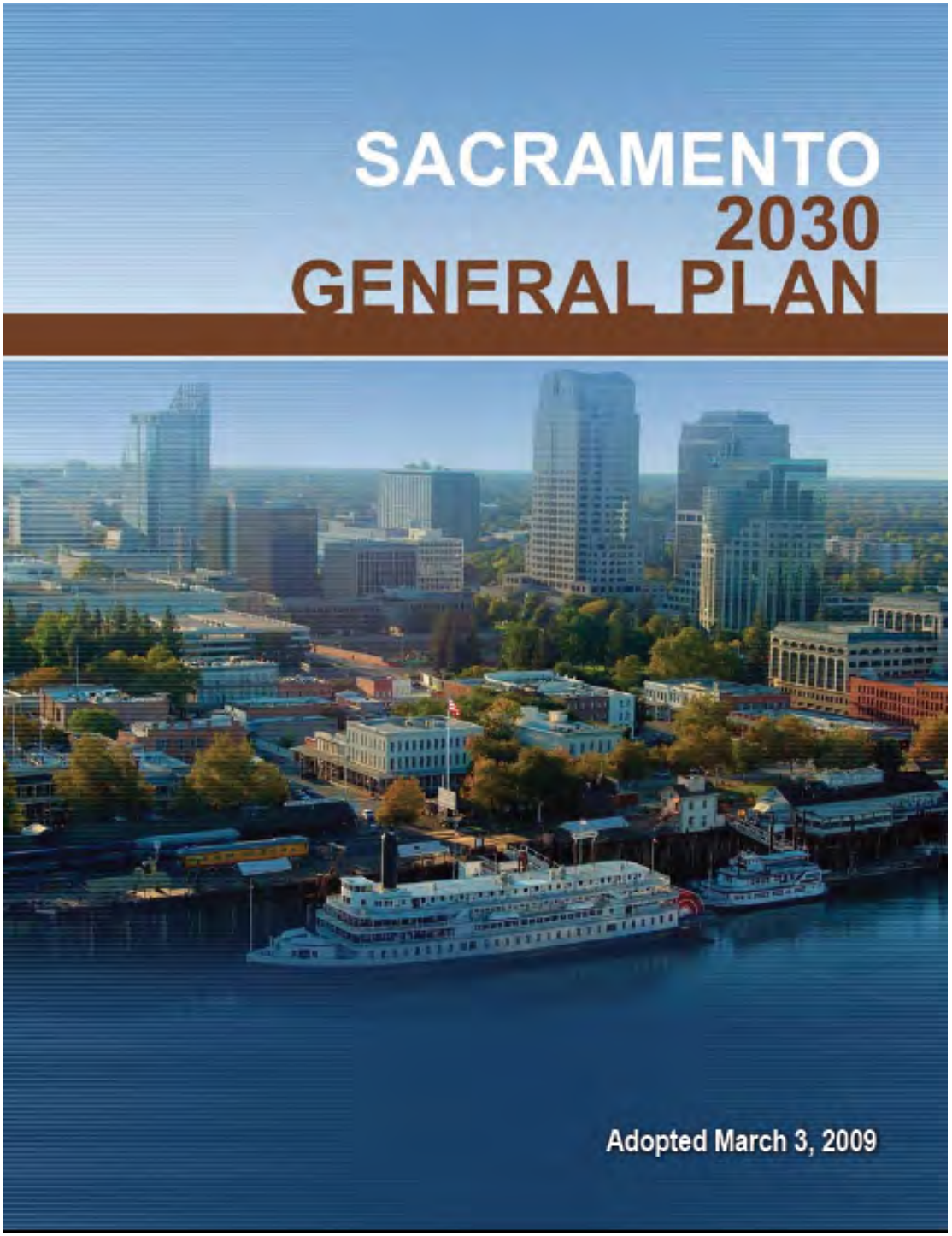


SACRAMENTO, CA

GOAL ER 4.2. Growth and Agriculture. Support preservation and protection of agricultural lands and operations outside of the city for their value for open space, habitat, flood protection, aesthetics, and food security by working with surrounding jurisdictions.

- ***ER 4.2.1 Protect Agricultural Lands.*** *The City shall encourage infill development and compact new development within the existing urban areas of the city in order to minimize the pressure for premature conversion of productive agricultural lands for urban uses.*

- ***ER 4.2.2 Permanent Preservation****. The City shall work with the County, Natomas Basin Conservancy, and other entities to protect and permanently preserve a one-mile buffer outside of the current city limits as of adoption of the General Plan to preserve viable agricultural activities and as a community separator between Sutter and Sacramento Counties and along the Sacramento River.*

- ***ER 4.2.3 Coordinate to Protect Farmland.*** *The City shall continue to work with County and other adjacent jurisdictions to implement existing conservation plans to preserve prime farmland and critical habitat outside the city.*

- ***ER 4.2.4 Development Adjacent to Agriculture****. The City shall require open space or other appropriate buffers for new development abutting agricultural areas to protect the viability of existing agricultural operations outside of the city and ensure compatibility of uses with residents in adjacent areas.*

- ***ER 4.2.5 Homeowner Notification****. The City shall require that purchasers of homes located in the vicinity of agricultural operations be provided notification of such activities by way of their deeds and/or escrow documentation.*

MARIN COUNTY, CA

http://www.co.marin.ca.us/depts/cd/main/fm/cwpdocs/CWP_CD2.pdf

GOAL AG-1

Preservation of Agricultural Lands and Resources. Protect agricultural land by maintaining parcels large enough to sustain agricultural production, preventing conversion to non-agricultural uses, and prohibiting uses that are incompatible with long-term agricultural production. Preserve important soils, agricultural water sources, and forage to allow continued agricultural production on agricultural lands.

Maintain the Agricultural Land Base.

Preserve Agricultural Zoning.

Restrict Subdivision of Agricultural Lands

Limit Residential Use.

Protect Productive Agricultural Soils.

Support Sustainable Water Supplies.

GOAL AG-2

Improved Agricultural Viability. Enhance the viability of Marin County farms, ranches, and agricultural industries.

Promote Small-Scale Crop Production.

Encourage Agricultural Processing.

Promote Organic Certification.

Support Livestock Production Programs.

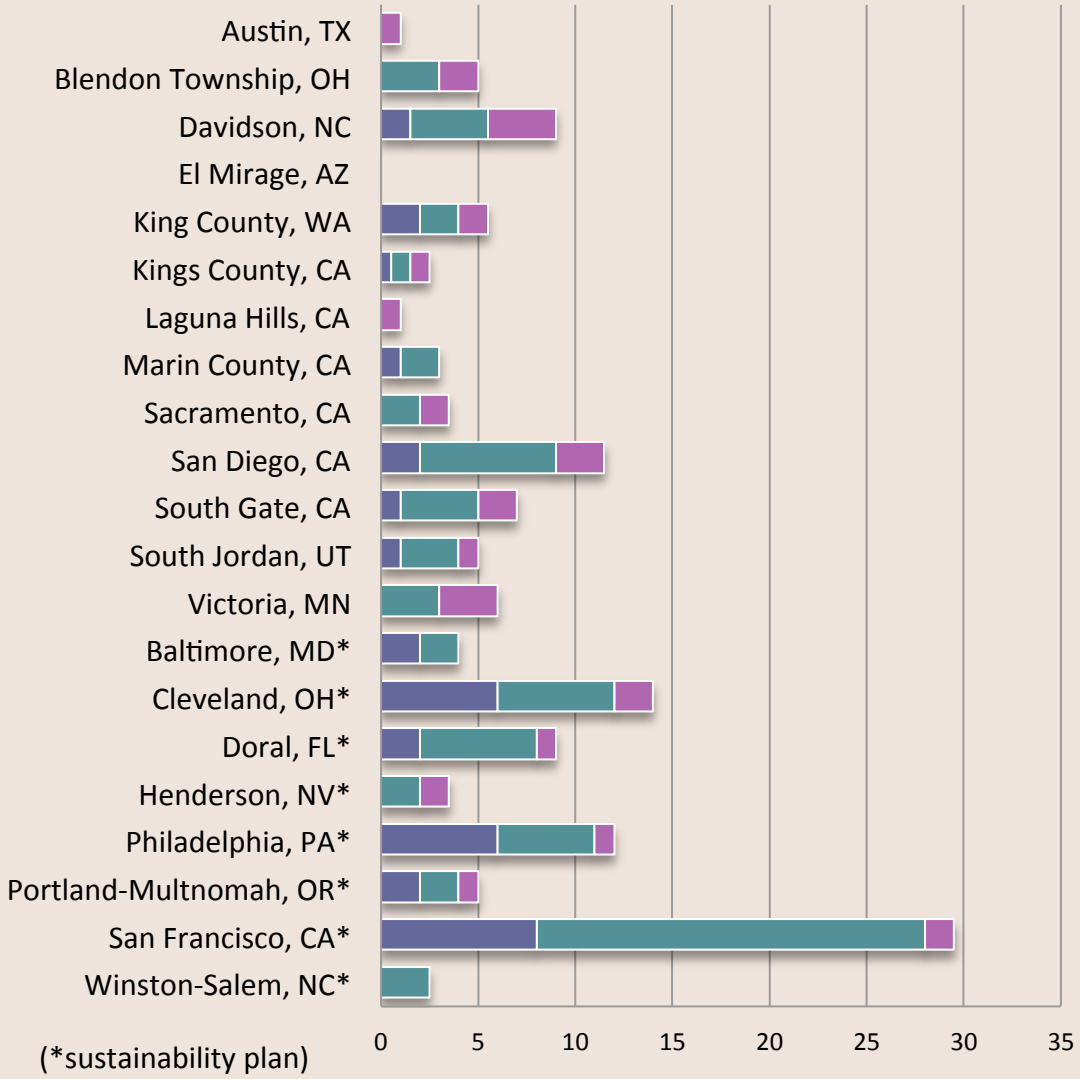
Support Small-Scale Diversification.

Support Local, Organic, and Grass-Fed Agriculture.

Market Local Products.

Facilitate the Intergenerational Transfer of Agricultural Land.

URBAN AGRICULTURE STRATEGIES



- Support new opportunities for commercial urban agriculture (e.g. urban farms)
- Support new opportunities for non-commercial urban agriculture (e.g. community gardens)
- Improve access to community gardens

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RE-IMAGINING
A MORE SUSTAINABLE CLEVELAND

1. *Provide **permanent support for local food production.** Prioritize agricultural land uses in the city through the creation of a new land use category for urban agriculture to aid in long-term planning and land security for urban farmers and community gardeners.*

2. *Establish a goal that every Cleveland resident will be within a **minimum ½-mile radius of a community garden or market garden** (ideally within a ¼-mile).*

3. *Integrate **permanent garden space** in model block/neighborhood planning.*

4. *Establish strategies for controlling use and **new models for holding land** (i.e. re-zone to urban garden district, transfer ownership of land to community land trust, long term land leasing with ability to fence and secure).*

5. *Develop policies and practices within the Cleveland Water Department that streamline farmers and gardeners **access to water**.*

6. *Establish **water rates** that incentivize and promote agricultural uses.*

7. *Explore **new ways of bringing water to sites** including maximizing the use of rainwater runoff from adjacent building roofs, leaving water lines to properties after demolition of buildings, etc.*

8. *Explore potential for **a municipal composting facility** and community composting projects.*

Baltimore, Maryland

Source: http://baltimorecity.gov/Government/AgenciesDepartments/Planning/OfficeofSustainability.aspx

Chapter 7
Greening

Goal 1	Double Baltimore's Tree Canopy by 2037
Goal 2	Establish Baltimore as a leader in sustainable, local food systems
Goal 3	Provide safe, well-maintained public recreational space within ¼ mile of all residents
Goal 4	Protect Baltimore's ecology and biodiversity

Strategy A

Increase the percentage of land under cultivation for agricultural purposes

Increase the amount of food production within Baltimore City through a variety of approaches. Modify zoning regulations to accommodate urban agricultural production and sales. Increase the number of City farms and gardens in parks, on vacant lots, school grounds, and other appropriate and available areas. Promote community gardening for food production through programs such as the existing Master Gardener Urban Agriculture Program. Lastly, develop incentives and support for urban farm enterprises.

- Mid-term
- Policy/Operations Changes
- Grant Programs; City, State and Federal Funds; Partnerships
- DPR, DoP, Parks and People, Cooperative Extension, Urban Agriculture Task Force

Strategy D

Develop an urban agriculture plan

Develop a plan that will promote healthy, local, and, where possible, organic food production and food professions and include multiple stakeholders currently involved in food production and job training. The plan should identify the predicted demand for urban farmed food and recommend location and distribution of urban agricultural institutions. It could also identify the best distribution of existing food networks and identify gaps that need to be filled.

- Short-term
- Policy/Operations, Partnerships
- Grant Programs
- DPR, Civic Works, Parks and People, City Schools, Cooperative Extension, Urban Agriculture Task Force

DORAL, FLORIDA

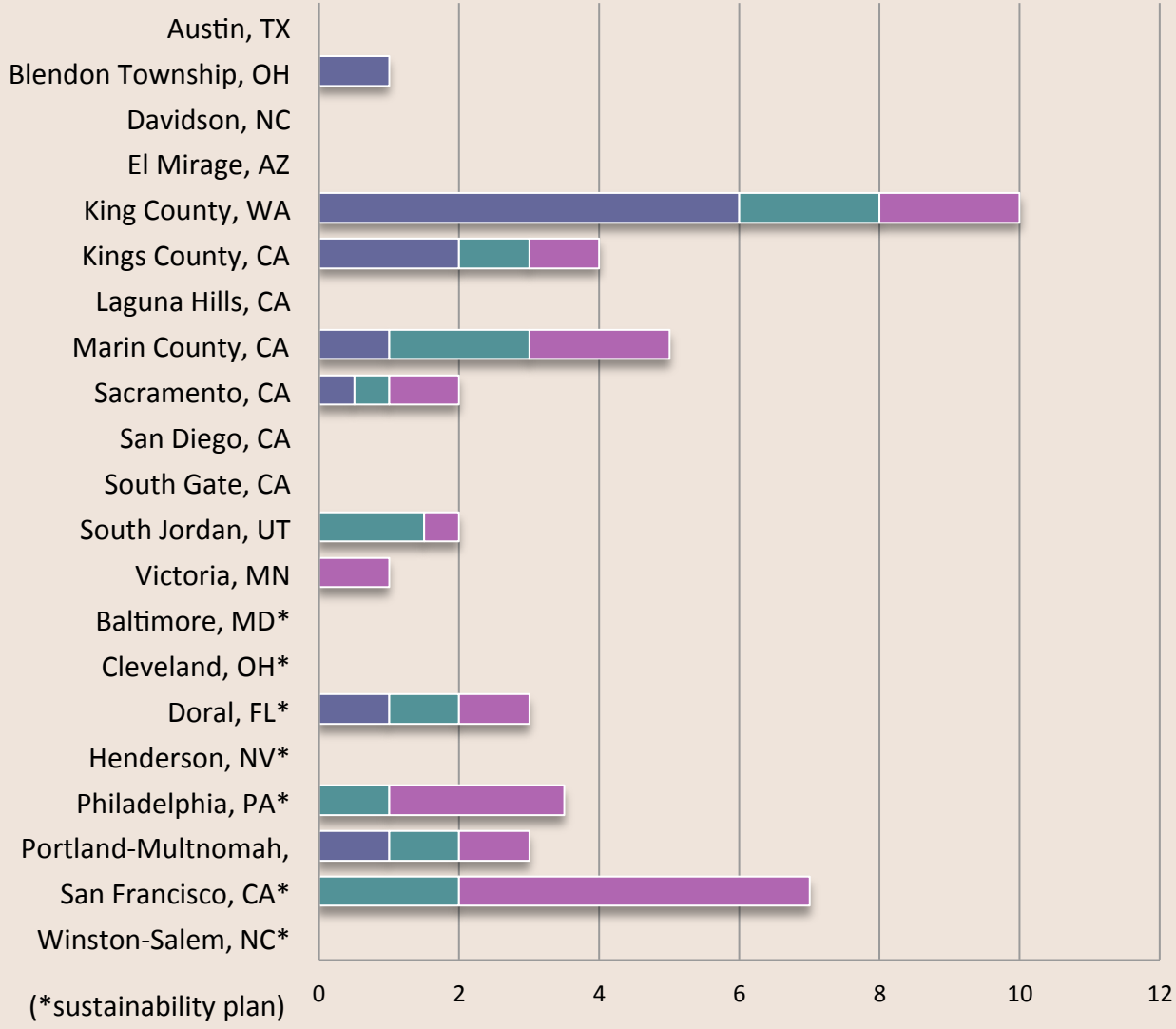
Guiding Principle: *City Agriculture: bring back community agriculture*

Definition of City Agriculture: *For the purposes of this plan, City Agriculture refers to the growing, processing and distribution of food and animal husbandry. City agriculture is directly tied to a community's sustainable development through, economic, environmental, health and social benefits.*

Action Strategies:

- *Facilitate the creation of a farmers' market*
- *Allow farmers' markets in commercial zoning districts.*
- *Create a specification in the landscape code that city gardens are to be counted as open space*
- *Allow the raising of up to six hens to be permitted as a Special Exception Use in single family residential zoning districts.*
- *Create a goal in the Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan to support the growing, processing and distribution of food and animal husbandry.*
- *Allow urban gardens in all zoning districts.*
- *Set space aside for community gardens in the City's parks.*
- *Create an "Adopt-a-garden" program to enable local residents to develop gardens on vacant land and public parks.*
- *Encourage and promote composting to both avoid yard and food waste going into landfills and providing a natural fertilizer for gardens.*

PROCESSING & DISTRIBUTION STRATEGIES



- Support infrastructure for local or regional food processing
- Support infrastructure for local or regional food distribution
- Support local or regional food distribution networks

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SF Environment

Sustainability Plan for San Francisco

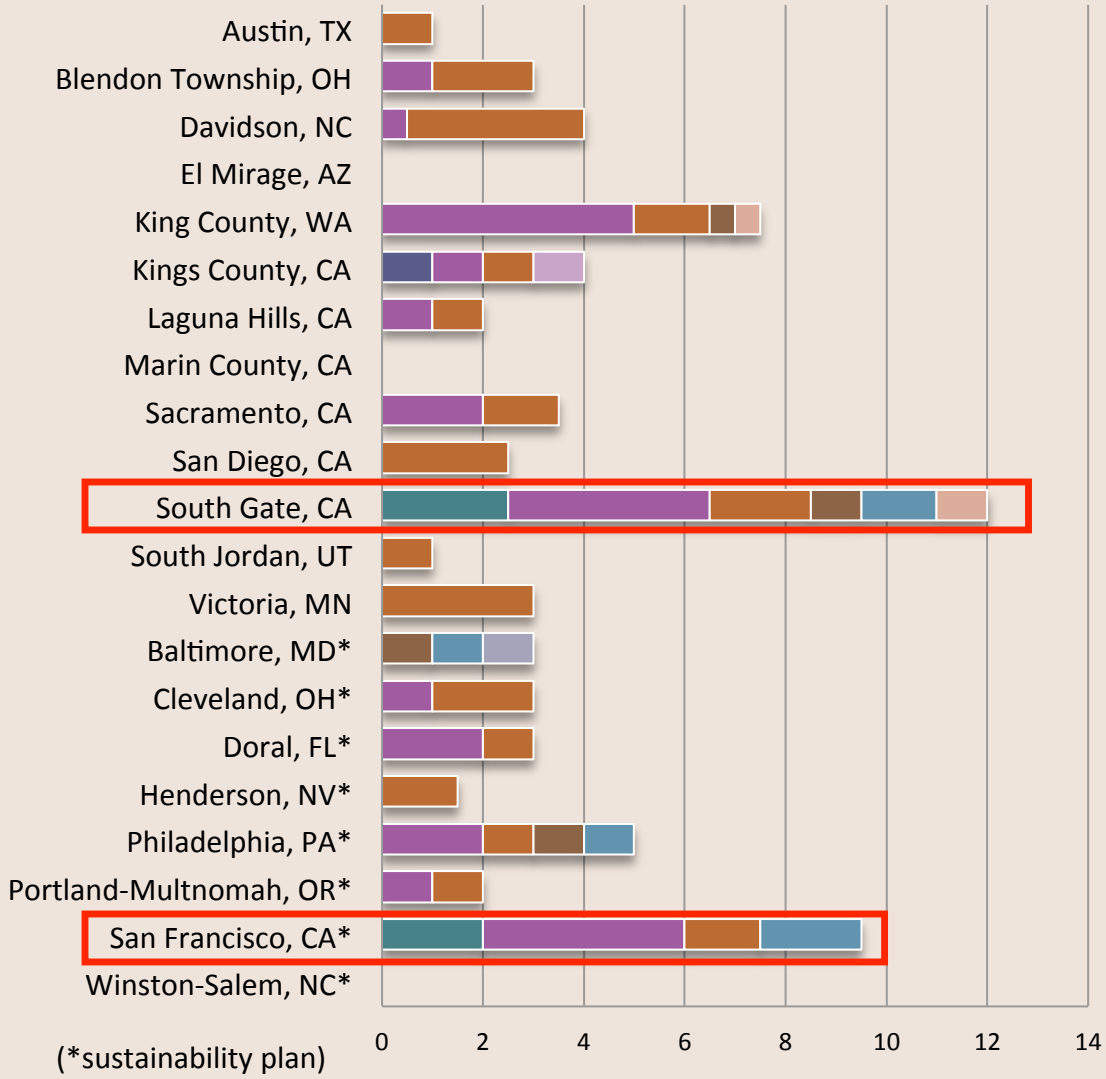
October 1996

San Francisco, California

GOALS	LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES TO REACH SUSTAINABILITY	OBJECTIVES FOR THE YEAR 2001 (5-year plan)	ACTIONS
	3-C. All corner stores carry a wide variety of nutritious, affordable and safe food.	3-C-1. 10% of corner stores provide an adequate level of nutritious, affordable and safe food.	3-C-1-a. Create a system for distribution of wholesale nutritious, affordable and safe food to corner stores which provides financing for inventory, capital items and technical assistance.
	3-D. Programs like Self-Help and Resource Exchange (SHARE), a national food-buying cooperative (in which participants who perform two hours of community service per month receive groceries each month worth approximately twice as much as the participants pay), are easily accessible.	3-D-1. A SHARE-type program is operating and serving 1,000 San Francisco households.	3-D-1-a. Inform all San Francisco neighborhoods about SHARE and similar programs on a "Share Day."
	3-E. Consumer food co-ops are operating in every neighborhood.	3-E-1. Two consumer food co-ops are operating in two San Francisco neighborhoods with the highest need.	3-E-1-a. Secure community development funds for consumer food co-op development.

GOALS	LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES TO REACH SUSTAINABILITY	OBJECTIVES FOR THE YEAR 2001 (5-year plan)	ACTIONS
1. To increase individual, public and private-sector participation in a sustainable food system.	1-A. Access and resources are provided to all San Francisco residents to grow food, to purchase regionally, sustainably grown food, and to participate in food policy development.	1-A-1. A city-wide database of neighborhood-based sustainable agricultural resources has been established and made available to the public.	1-A-1-a. Create an internship program for volunteers to build a public database of neighborhood-based sustainable agricultural resources.
	1-B. San Francisco food-related establishments primarily buy regionally produced, sustainably grown food, when available.	1-B-2. Effective tax and other economic incentive programs for business involvement in sustainable food system activities have been created.	1-B-2-a. Allow a sustainability tax reduction on sales and property taxes for sustainable practices described by the City's Department of the Environment.
	1-C. 100% of San Francisco schools include a sustainable-food/agricultural curriculum component at every grade level.	1-C-1. 25% of San Francisco schools include sustainable-food/agricultural and nutrition curricula at every grade level.	1-C-1-a. Identify existing sustainable food, agriculture and nutrition curricula in San Francisco's school district.
	1-D. A maximum number of food-related establishments donate excess food.	1-D-1. An infrastructure that allows and encourages all food-related establishments to donate excess food to food programs that assist those in need has been established.	1-C-1-b. Create San Francisco school district policy that implements a food, agriculture and nutrition curricula teaching about regional, seasonal foods in all schools at every grade level.

FOOD ACCESS STRATEGIES



- Reduce access to fast food restaurants
- Improve access to supermarkets or other large grocery stores
- Improve access to farmers' markets
- Improve access to community gardens
- Improve the variety of healthy foods sold at small grocery stores
- Improve the variety of healthy foods sold at convenience stores
- Improve the variety of healthy foods sold at liquor stores
- Improve the variety of healthy foods offered by fast food restaurants
- Improve the variety of healthy foods offered by full-service restaurants
- Improve the variety of healthy foods offered by mobile vending

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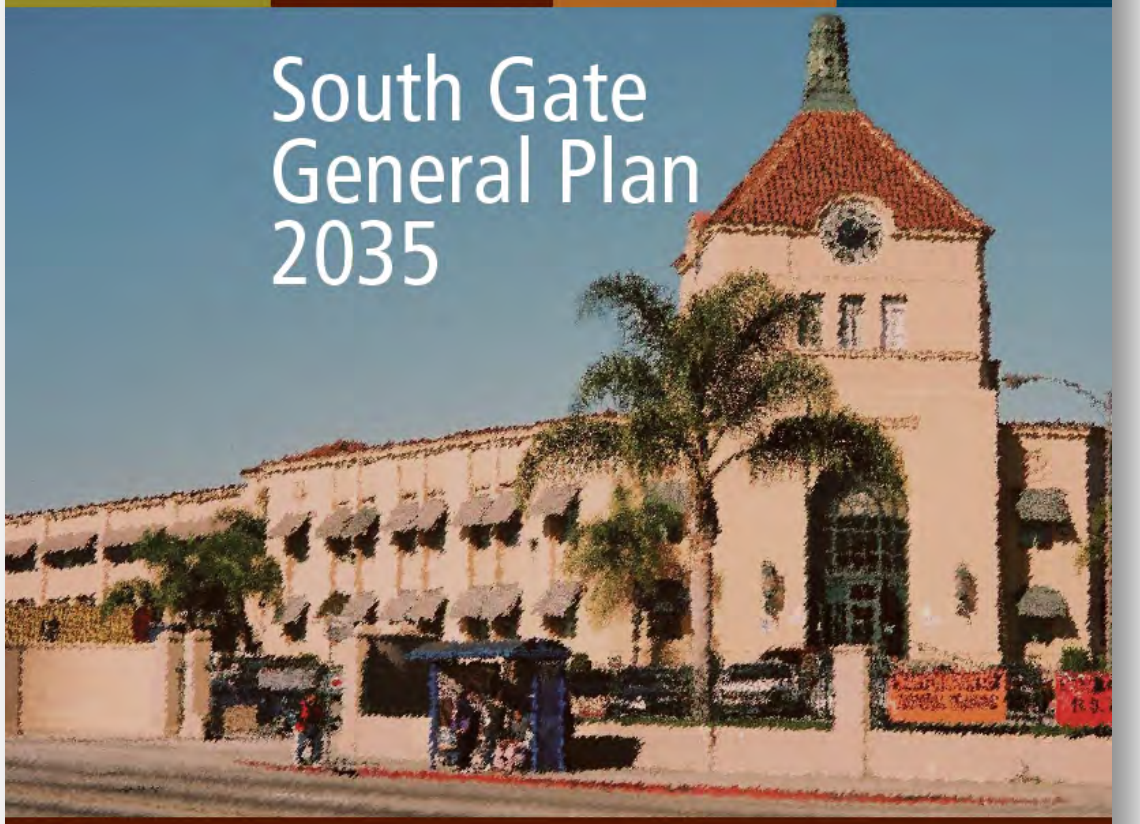
City of South Gate

South Gate General Plan 2035



December 2009

South Gate, California

Goal HC 5:
Safe, convenient access to healthy foods for all residents

Objective HC 5.1:
Encourage safe, convenient opportunities to purchase fresh fruits, vegetables and healthy foods in all neighborhoods.

Policies

P.1 The attraction and retention of high quality grocery stores and other healthy food purveyors should be pursued as an economic development strategy for the City. Healthy food outlets include full-service grocery stores, regularly-held farmer's markets, fruit and vegetable markets, and convenience stores or corner stores that sell a significant proportion of healthy food.

P.2 The City, to the extent possible, will seek to increase city-wide access to healthy food choices, such that every residential parcel is within ¼ -mile of a healthy food outlet.

P.3 The City should expand access to certified farmers markets. This includes working to expand the hours of the existing farmer's market, pursuing new farmers markets in transit-accessible locations, supporting expanded transit service to bring residents to and from the famer's markets, and allowing farmers markets on public property at minimal cost to the vendors.

P.4 Partnerships between local merchants and farmers' markets to increase the availability of healthy food choices in South Gate's stores will be supported and encouraged by the City.

SF Environment

Sustainability Plan for San Francisco

October 1996

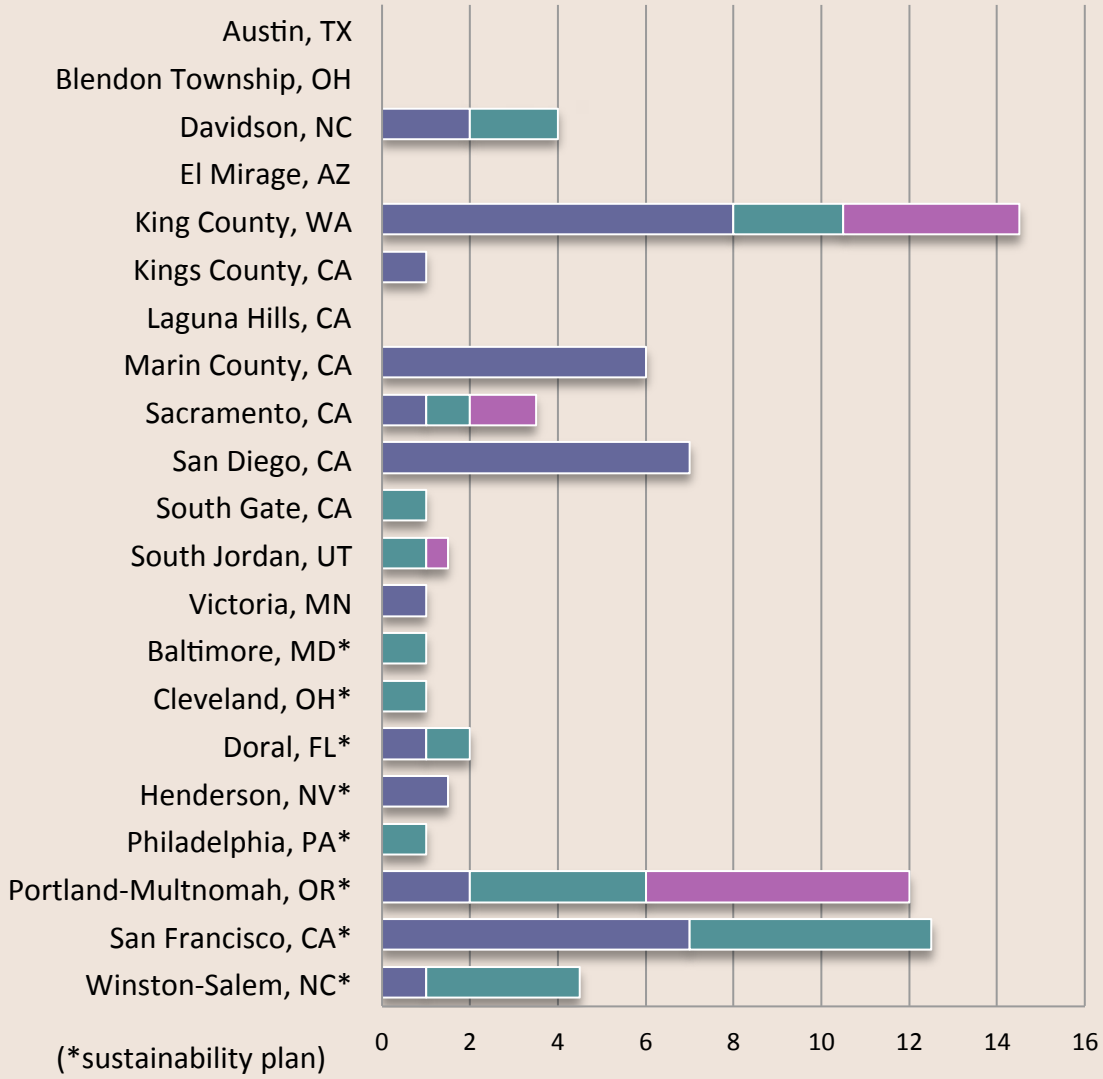
San Francisco, California

GOALS	LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES TO REACH SUSTAINABILITY	OBJECTIVES FOR THE YEAR 2001 (5-year plan)	ACTIONS
3. To ensure access by all people at all times to enough nutritious, affordable, safe and culturally diverse food for an active, healthy life.	3-A. Safe, convenient, reliable and nonpolluting transportation is available to points of sale that provide nutritious, affordable, safe and culturally diverse food.	3-A-1. Transportation to points of sale that provide nutritious, affordable, safe and culturally diverse food has improved.	3-A-1-a. Establish better and more fixed-route Muni service to enable shopping to be done with public transportation. 3-A-1-b. Improve Muni and special transit services to enable people with particular transit needs to shop using public transportation. 3-A-1-c. Create paratransit systems for shopping by using: • Idle commuter vans; • Vans owned by social service agencies; and Supermarket-funded paratransit and shopper shuttles.
	3-B. Food markets are distributed within the City appropriately to the needs of residents.	3-B-1. The number of food markets located in neighborhoods of the City (where market analysis indicates feasibility) where there is a dearth of nutritious, affordable and safe food has increased.	3-B-1-a. Increase community-based participation in the design and operation of food markets by creating a community development corporation or similar entity. 3-B-1-b. Explore mini-food markets in certain districts of

GOALS	LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES TO REACH SUSTAINABILITY	OBJECTIVES FOR THE YEAR 2001 (5-year plan)	ACTIONS
	3-C. All corner stores carry a wide variety of nutritious, affordable and safe food.	3-C-1. 10% of corner stores provide an adequate level of nutritious, affordable and safe food.	3-C-1-a. Create a system for distribution of wholesale nutritious, affordable and safe food to corner stores which provides financing for inventory, capital items and technical assistance.
	3-D. Programs like Self-Help and Resource Exchange (SHARE), a national food-buying cooperative (in which participants who perform two hours of community service per month receive groceries each month worth approximately twice as much as the participants pay), are easily accessible.	3-D-1. A SHARE-type program is operating and serving 1,000 San Francisco households.	3-D-1-a. Inform all San Francisco neighborhoods about SHARE and similar programs on a "Share Day."
	3-E. Consumer food co-ops are operating in every neighborhood.	3-E-1. Two consumer food co-ops are operating in two San Francisco neighborhoods with the highest need.	3-E-1-a. Secure community development funds for consumer food co-op development.

GOALS	LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES TO REACH SUSTAINABILITY	OBJECTIVES FOR THE YEAR 2001 (5-year plan)	ACTIONS
	3-F. Federal food programs, including Food Stamps, School Lunch and Breakfast, Child Care Food, Summer Food, and the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), are fully utilized. 3-G Organic growers provide direct farm-to-buyer service for 15% of produce buyers.	3-F-1 Participation in Food Stamps, the School Breakfast Program and the Summer Food Program has increased by 25%. 3-G-1 Organic growers provide direct farm-to-buyer service for 5% of produce buyers.	3-F-1-a. Conduct effective outreach and promotion for the federal food programs. 3-F-1-b. Teach eligibility workers in other public and private benefits programs serving low-income people about the federal food programs and how to enroll their clients in them. 3-F-1-c. Open and operate offices at convenient locations across the city where applicants can enroll. 3-F-1-d. Promote the use of volunteers to solicit and counsel applicants for the programs. 3-F-1-e. Speed up the processing of applications. 3-F-1-f. Promote organic delivery services. For example, use posters at all farmers' markets and advertise in phone books.

SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGIES



- Support ecologically sustainable food production practices
- Facilitate the reduction, reuse or recycling of food-related waste
- Reduce the impact of the food system on climate change

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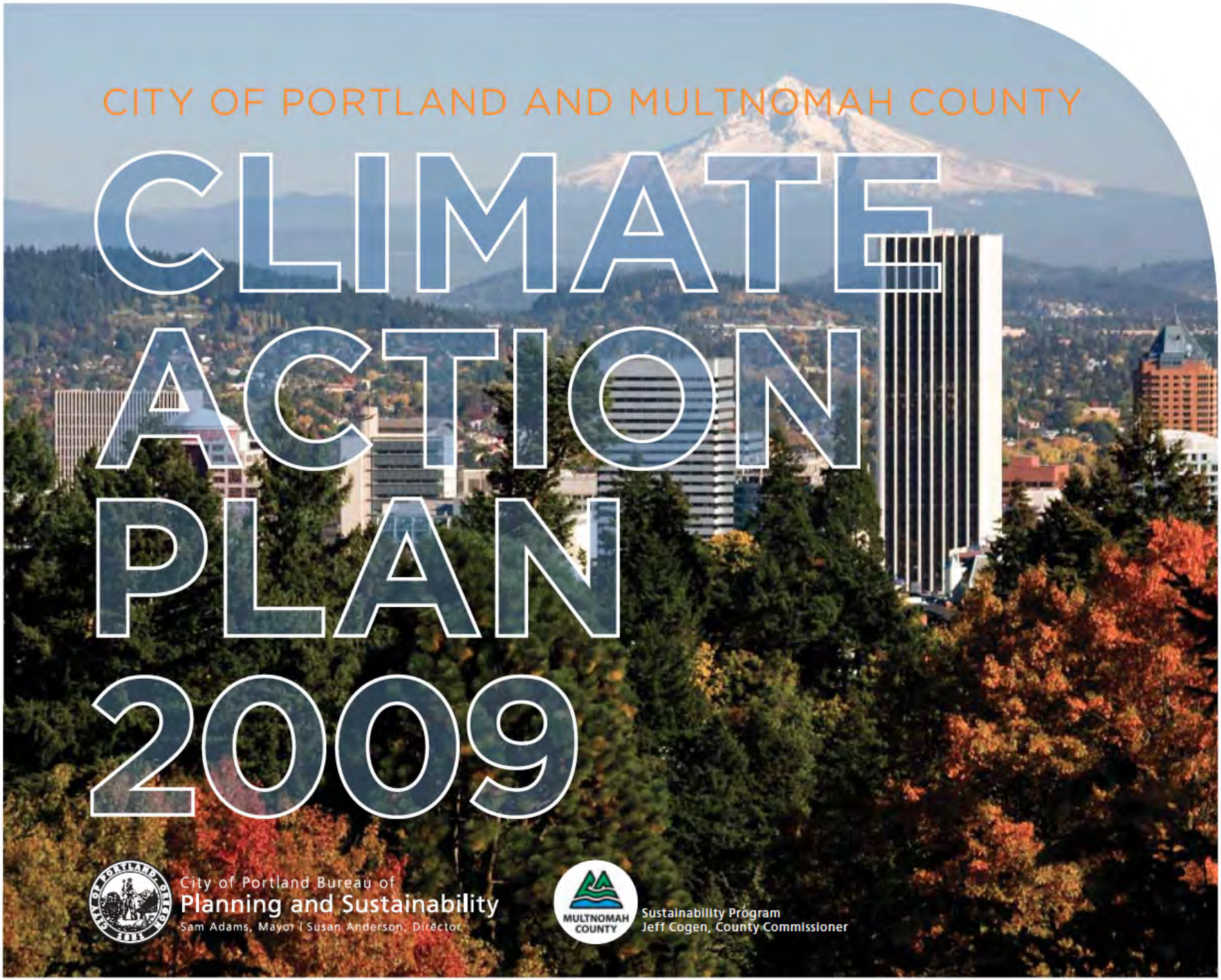
CITY OF PORTLAND AND MULTNOMAH COUNTY

CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2009



City of Portland Bureau of
Planning and Sustainability
Sam Adams, Mayor | Susan Anderson, Director

Sustainability Program
Jeff Cogen, County Commissioner

PORTLAND & MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

2030 OBJECTIVE 11.

Recover 90 percent of all waste generated.

(i) Complete the implementation of mandatory commercial food waste collection in Portland and begin collection of residential food waste.

2030 OBJECTIVE 12.

Reduce the greenhouse gas impacts of the waste collection system by 40 percent.

(i) Provide weekly curbside collection of food waste, other compostable materials and recycling. Shift standard residential garbage collection to every other week.

2030 OBJECTIVE 15.

Significantly increase the consumption of local food.

(i) Integrate sustainable food system issues, and where practical, quantitative goals and metrics, into planning processes, including the City's Portland Plan and the Multnomah Food Initiative.

SF Environment

Sustainability Plan for San Francisco

October 1996

San Francisco, California

GOALS	LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES TO REACH SUSTAINABILITY	OBJECTIVES FOR THE YEAR 2001 (5-year plan)	ACTIONS
6. To recycle all organic residuals, eliminate chemical use in agriculture and landscaping and use sustainable practices that enhance natural biological systems throughout the City.	6-A. All agricultural and food organic residuals are composted or recycled, and used as nutrient-value products for soils and agriculture and food production, where appropriate.	6-A-1. 25% of agricultural and food organic residuals are composted or recycled and used as nutrient-value product for agriculture or food production, where appropriate.	6-A-1-a. Establish an infrastructure that allows and encourages all residential, commercial and public organic residual producers to recycle their residuals. 6-A-1-b. Establish a city-wide collection program for food and agricultural residuals and process them into compost or other agricultural products. 6-A-!-c. Enact and enforce building code regulations that require food recycling facilities in all San Francisco food-related establishments. 6-A-1-d. Provide city-generated compost and other organic soil amendments to all city schools and community gardens for food production and garden projects (and to general public if supplies are sufficient).

IMPLEMENTATION & EVALUATION

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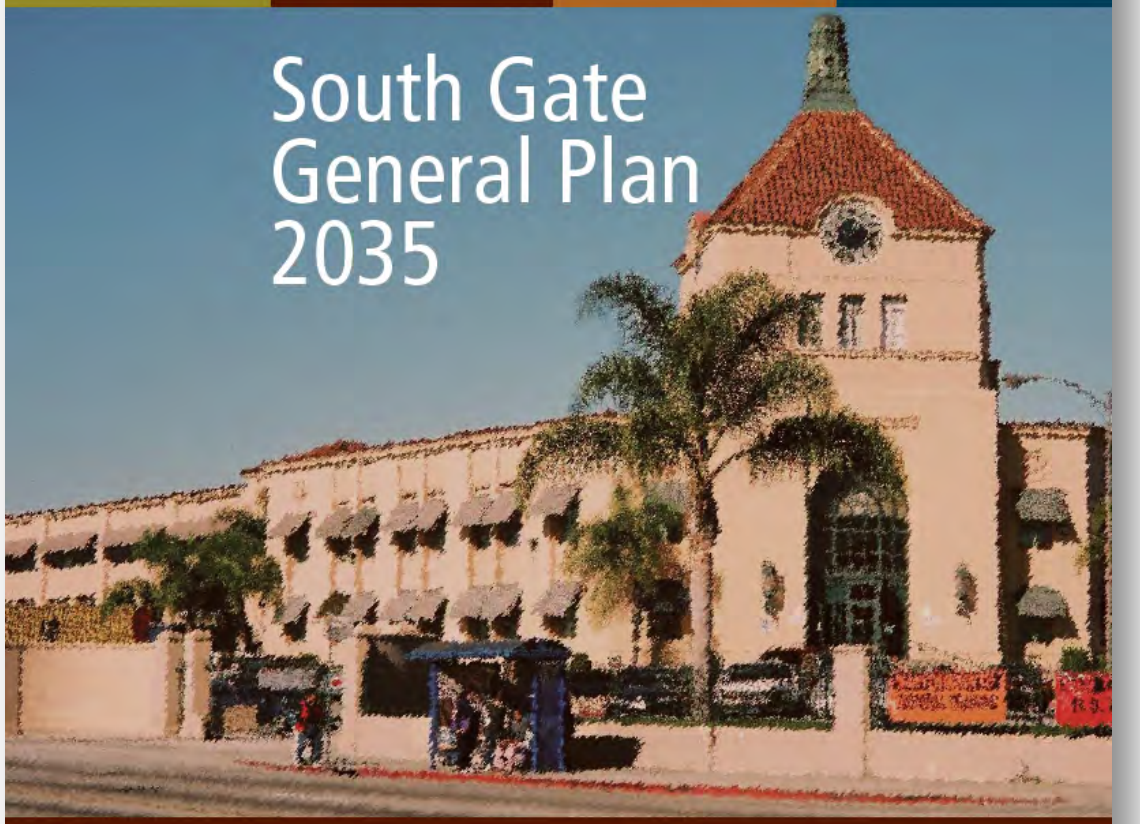
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN STRUCTURE	Austin, TX	Davidson, NC	El Mirage, AZ	Blendon Township, OH	King County, WA	Kings County, CA	Laguna Hills, CA	Marin County, CA	Sacramento, CA	San Diego, CA	South Gate, CA	South Jordan, UT	Victoria, MN	Total	Percent
Updated	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	8	62%
Original Plan	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	38%
Agriculture Element	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	23%
Food Element	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Public Health Element	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5	38%
Vision	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	9	69%
Guiding Principles	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	11	85%
Goals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	92%
Objectives	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	31%
Policies	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	9	69%
Policies, tied to goal	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	85%
Implementation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	92%
Implementation, tied to policies	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	7	54%
Evaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	15%
Indicators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	15%
Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	15%
Total	7	5	6	6	5	7	7	12	11	5	9	4	5		
Percent	50%	36%	43%	43%	36%	50%	50%	86%	79%	36%	64%	29%	36%		

SUSTAINABILITY PLAN STRUCTURE	Baltimore, MD	Cleveland, OH	Doral, FL	Henderson, NV	Philadelphia, PA	Portland-Multnomah, OR	San Francisco, CA	Winston-Salem, NC	Total	Percent
Updated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Original Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	100%
Agriculture Element	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	38%
Food Element	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	38%
Public Health Element	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	25%
Vision	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	75%
Guiding Principles	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	75%
Goals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	88%
Objectives	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	5	63%
Policies	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13%
Policies, tied to goal	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	7	88%
Implementation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	100%
Implementation, tied to policies	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	5	63%
Evaluation	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	7	88%
Indicators	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	25%
Monitoring	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	25%
Total	10	9	7	8	9	9	9	3		
Percent	71%	64%	50%	57%	64%	64%	64%	21%		

IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM TYPES, comprehensive plans														
Jurisdiction	economic development	education	environmental	energy reduction/ efficiency	housing	land use and zoning	parks, recreation & open space	health	transportation	waste	water	Other	# of Mechanism Types	% of Mechanism Types
Austin, TX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Blendon Township, OH	3	1.5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0.5	0	0	1	4	36.4%
Davidson, NC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
El Mirage, AZ	0	1.5	1.5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	27.3%
King County, WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Kings County, CA	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18.2%
Laguna Hills, CA	0.5	1	1	0	0	2.5	0.5	0	0	0	1	0	6	54.5%
Marin County, CA	4	11	8	0	0	14.5	2	8	0	1	0	10	7	63.6%
Sacramento, CA	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	18.2%
San Diego, CA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
South Gate, CA	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1.5	0	1	0	0	4	36.4%
South Jordan, UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Victoria, MN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
TOTAL	8.5	15	11.5	0	0	29	3.5	9.5	0.5	2	1	17	9	81.8%

City of South Gate

South Gate General Plan 2035



December 2009

South Gate, California

Action HC 1: Review City codes and ordinances for their impact on health. Following adoption of the General Plan, the Community Development Department and other relevant departments will review the City's existing codes and ordinances (including the Zoning Code and the Building Code) and make recommendations on how they can be improved to create more positive health outcomes in the City. Topics that should be addressed include:

- *Location of fast food restaurants and liquor stores.*
- *Standards and regulating mechanisms to limit concentrations of liquor stores.*
- *Allowances to grow food on parcels within the City.*
- *Allowances to operate farmers' markets on parcels within the City.*

Action HC 2: Create a land development review checklist.

- *Develop or adopt a land development review checklist to ensure that projects enhance public health outcomes. The checklist should address topics such as the pedestrian environment, building siting, access to transit, access to parks, proximity to healthy food sources and proximity to existing or potential sources of pollution (such as freeways and land uses that use hazardous materials).*

Action HC 3: Create guidelines for healthy food at city buildings and events. Develop guidelines for the types of foods that should be served at city-sponsored events and in City vending machines. At minimum, the guidelines should require that there are healthy food options available.

Action HC 5: Develop a business attraction strategy to bring more healthy food choices to the City. The City's Economic Development Director will develop a program of incentives to locate, establish and expand new and maintain existing grocery stores and other healthy food purveyors. Part of this strategy will be to strive, to the extent possible, for an equal distribution of healthy food stores throughout the City.

MARIN COUNTY, CA

http://www.co.marin.ca.us/depts/cd/main/fm/cwpdocs/CWP_CD2.pdf

How will results be achieved?

Implementing Programs

AG-1.a ***Residential Building Sizes in Agricultural Areas.*** The size of residential structures has been or will be dealt with in community plans or specific plans. Since most agricultural areas are located outside of community plan boundaries and no specific plans are anticipated in agricultural areas, standards concerning residential building sizes are covered in this program. The primary purpose of this program is to ensure that lands designated for agricultural use do not become de facto converted to residential use, thereby losing the long-term productivity of such lands. It is also a purpose of this program to enable the intergenerational transfer of agricultural lands within farm families so that the long-term productivity of such lands is maintained.

AG-1.b ***Require Production and Stewardship Plans.*** Agricultural Production and Stewardship Plans shall be prepared and submitted for residential and other non-agricultural development as required by the Development Code. The purpose of these plans is to ensure that long-term agricultural productivity will occur and will substantially contribute to Marin's agricultural industry. Such plans shall clearly identify and describe existing and planned agricultural uses for the property, explain in detail their implementation, identify on-site resources and agricultural infrastructure, identify product markets and processing facilities (if appropriate), and demonstrate how the planned agricultural uses substantially contribute to Marin's agricultural industry. Agricultural Production and Stewardship Plans shall provide evidence that at least 90% of the usable land will remain in agricultural production and identify stewardship

How will results be achieved?

Implementing Programs

AG-1.d ***Standardize Conservation Easements.*** Modify the format for agricultural conservation easements accepted and held by the County to match that of the Marin Agricultural Land Trust to ensure that County agricultural conservation easements meet current industry standards.

AG-1.e ***Facilitate Land Conservation Contracts.*** Encourage agricultural landowners to contract with the County on a voluntary basis through Williamson Act and Farmland Security Zone procedures to restrict the use of their land in exchange for taxation of the land based on agricultural use. Strengthen future Williamson Act contracts by prohibiting subdivision of the land for the duration of these contracts.

Indicator Monitoring

Nonbinding indicators, benchmarks, and targets[1] will help to measure and evaluate progress. This process will also provide a context in which to consider the need for new or revised implementation measures.

Indicators	Benchmarks	Targets
Acres preserved with agricultural easements.	28,377 acres preserved in 2000.	Increase by 25,000 acres by 2010 and by 12,500 additional acres by 2015.
Acres of land farmed organically.	357 acres in 2000.	Increase by 1,500% by 2010 and 1,700% by 2015.
Annual sales of identified Marin farmers' markets: Civic Center, Downtown San Rafael, Novato, and Fairfax.	$9,860,000 in 2005.	Increase annual sales 10% by 2010 and 15% by 2015.

Indicator Monitoring

Nonbinding indicators, benchmarks, and targets[1] will help to measure and evaluate progress. This process will also provide a context in which to consider the need for new or revised implementation measures.

Indicators	Benchmarks	Targets
Percent of insured county residents.	92% in 2001.	No decrease by 2020.
Percent of insured County employees.	100% in 2000.	No decrease through 2020.
Percent of Medi-Cal users.	56% in 2000.	Achieve 60% users (out of eligible population) in 2015 and 65% in 2020.
Numbers of children/youth insured annually through Medi-Cal and Healthy Families.	5,235 in 2000.	Increase the number of children insured through 2020.
Number of servings of fruits and vegetables consumed daily by children.	53% of children ate five or more servings of fruit and vegetables in the day prior to the survey.	Percentage of children eating 5 or more servings of fruit and vegetables per day increases 10% by 2020.
Amount of time children in grade 11 spend engaged in physical activity.	53% of children exercised at least 20 minutes on at least 3 days per week in 2002.	Amount of time spent in physical activity by children–grade 11 increases by 10% in 2020.
Percent of population overweight and obese by age and gender.	See H&HS dataset.	Obesity decreases 10% by 2020.

IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM TYPES, sustainability plans

Jurisdiction	economic development	education	environmental	energy reduction/ efficiency	housing	land use and zoning	parks, recreation & open space	health	transportation	waste	water	Other	# of Mechanism Types	% of Mechanism Types
Baltimore, MD	5.5	4	1	0	0	6	2	3.5	0	2	0	2	7	64%
Cleveland, OH	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	18%
Doral, FL	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	7.5	2	18%
Henderson, NV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Philadelphia, PA	13.5	5.5	0	0	0	4.5	0	5	1.5	2	2	1.5	7	64%
Portland-Multnomah, OR	0	1	1	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	1.5	0	3	4	36%
San Francisco, CA	9	27	3	0	1	11.5	5.5	7	4	14.5	0.5	11	10	91%
Winston-Salem, NC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
TOTAL	28	37.5	5	0	1	34.5	7.5	15.5	5.5	21	3.5	25	10	91%

Baltimore, Maryland

Source: http://baltimorecity.gov/Government/AgenciesDepartments/Planning/OfficeofSustainability.aspx

Strategy A

Increase the percentage of land under cultivation for agricultural purposes

Increase the amount of food production within Baltimore City through a variety of approaches. Modify zoning regulations to accommodate urban agricultural production and sales. Increase the number of City farms and gardens in parks, on vacant lots, school grounds, and other appropriate and available areas. Promote community gardening for food production through programs such as the existing Master Gardener Urban Agriculture Program. Lastly, develop incentives and support for urban farm enterprises.

- Mid-term
- Policy/Operations Changes
- Grant Programs; City, State and Federal Funds; Partnerships
- DPR, DoP, Parks and People, Cooperative Extension, Urban Agriculture Task Force

Strategy D

Develop an urban agriculture plan

Develop a plan that will promote healthy, local, and, where possible, organic food production and food professions and include multiple stakeholders currently involved in food production and job training. The plan should identify the predicted demand for urban farmed food and recommend location and distribution of urban agricultural institutions. It could also identify the best distribution of existing food networks and identify gaps that need to be filled.

- Short-term
- Policy/Operations, Partnerships
- Grant Programs
- DPR, Civic Works, Parks and People, City Schools, Cooperative Extension, Urban Agriculture Task Force

SF Environment

Sustainability Plan for San Francisco

October 1996

San Francisco, California

GOALS	LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES TO REACH SUSTAINABILITY	OBJECTIVES FOR THE YEAR 2001 (5-year plan)	ACTIONS
6. To recycle all organic residuals, eliminate chemical use in agriculture and landscaping and use sustainable practices that enhance natural biological systems throughout the City.	6-A. All agricultural and food organic residuals are composted or recycled, and used as nutrient-value products for soils and agriculture and food production, where appropriate.	6-A-1. 25% of agricultural and food organic residuals are composted or recycled and used as nutrient-value product for agriculture or food production, where appropriate.	6-A-1-a. Establish an infrastructure that allows and encourages all residential, commercial and public organic residual producers to recycle their residuals. 6-A-1-b. Establish a city-wide collection program for food and agricultural residuals and process them into compost or other agricultural products. 6-A-!-c. Enact and enforce building code regulations that require food recycling facilities in all San Francisco food-related establishments. 6-A-1-d. Provide city-generated compost and other organic soil amendments to all city schools and community gardens for food production and garden projects (and to general public if supplies are sufficient).

COMPOSITE SCORES

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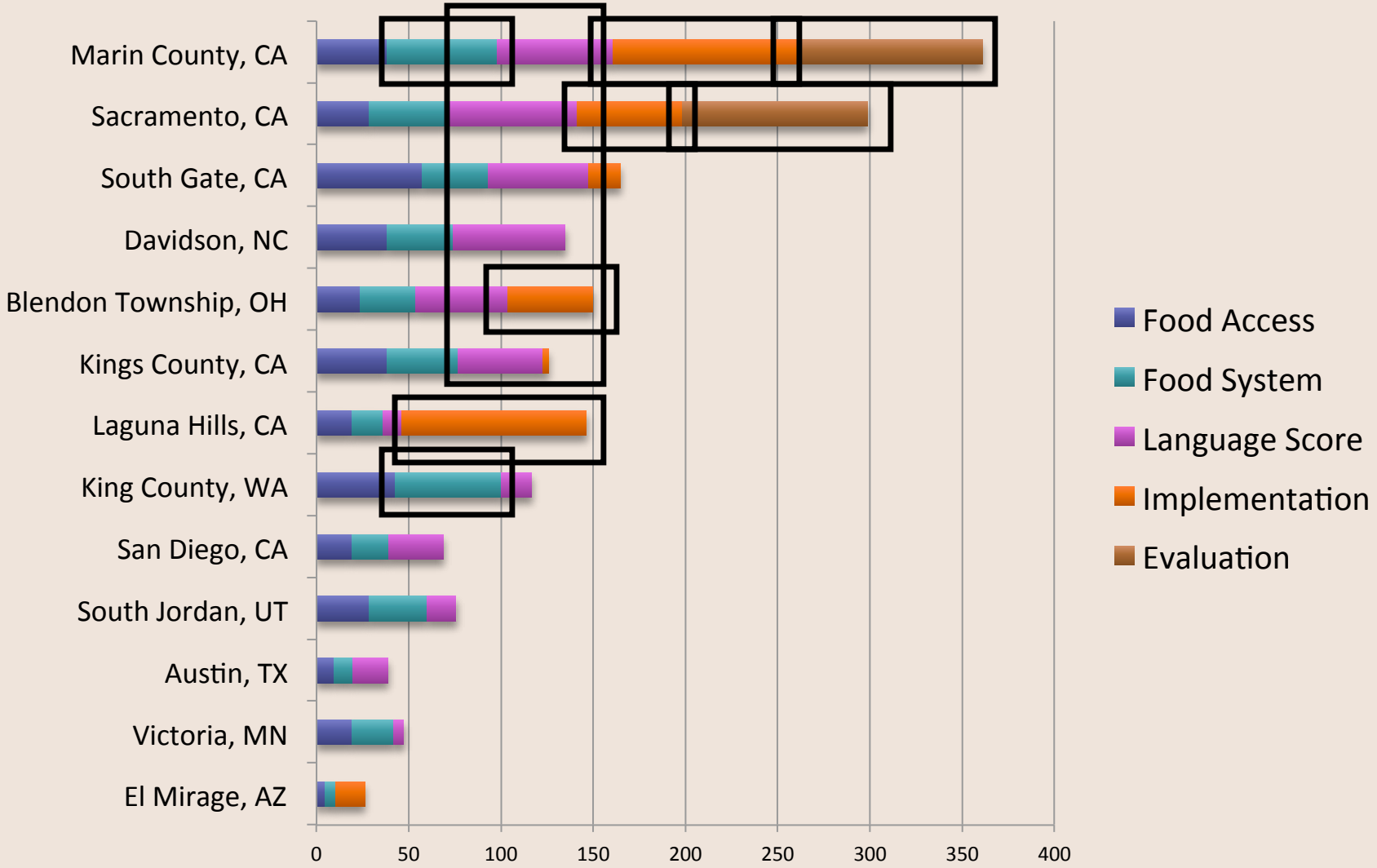
OVERALL COMPOSITE SCORES OF COMPREHENSIVE PLANS



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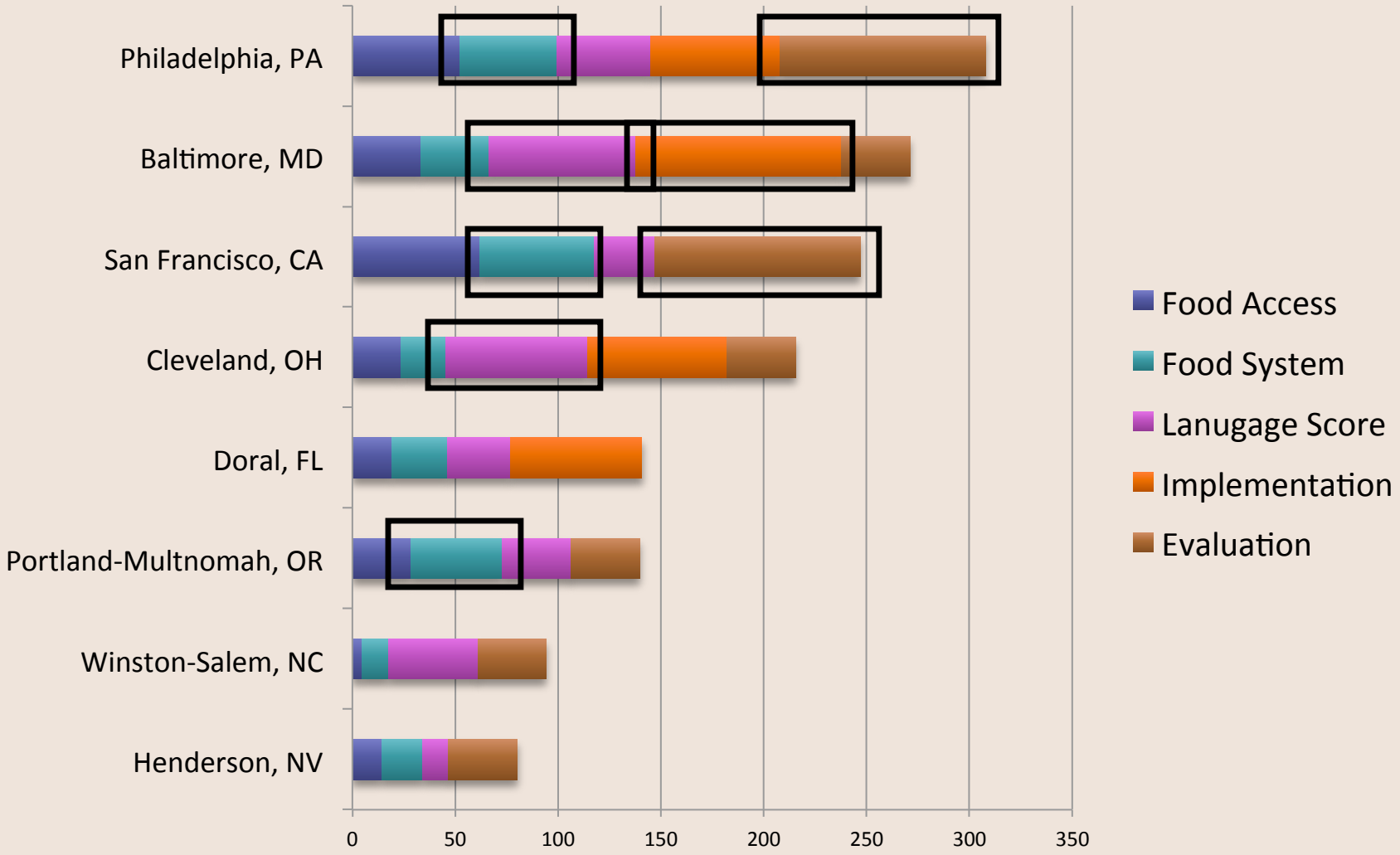
OVERALL COMPOSITE SCORES OF SUSTAINABILITY PLANS



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KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

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KEY FINDINGS (1-5)

1. *Partner with and include a cross-section of local government department staff.*

2. *Establish a food policy council, coalition, or network of food system stakeholders.*

3. *Actively engage food-related non-profit organizations in the planning development and implementation process.*

4. *Partner with local foundations to support community engagement, food assessment activities, and long-term coordination.*

5. *Collaborate with a land grant university, university, or college to collect and analyze food access and systems data at baseline and over time.*

KEY FINDINGS (6-10)

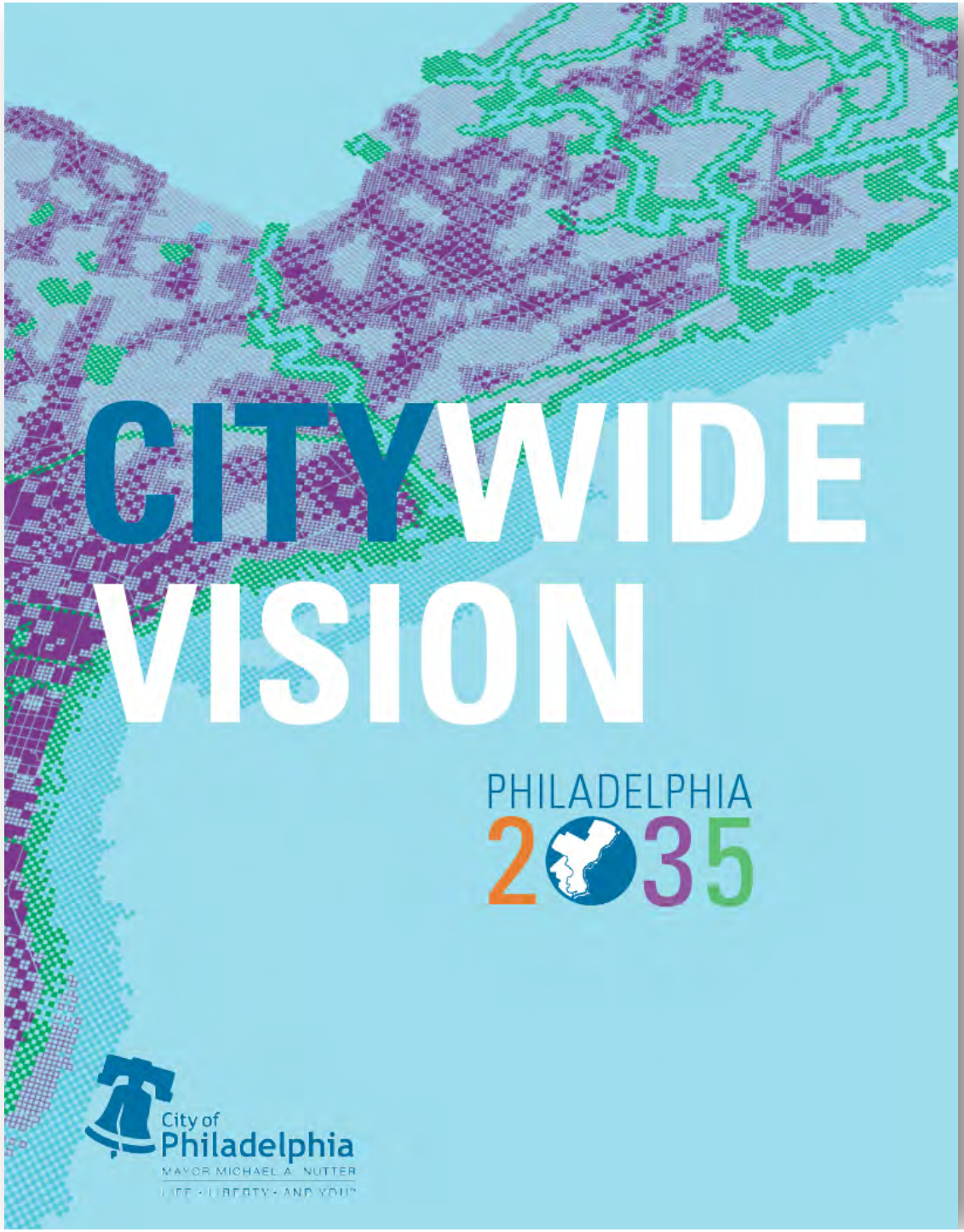
6. *Coordinate food systems efforts so that they are mutually supportive and mutually reinforcing.*

6. *Use food-related actions to achieve open space, transportation, land use, economic development, housing, natural resource, and solid waste goals of local level plans.*

7. *Evaluate how existing local policies inhibit or support food access and other aspects of the local food system during the plan development process.*

8. *Clearly identify strategy type, timeframe, funding source(s), lead agency or organization role and responsibilities, and co-benefits for each plan implementation action.*

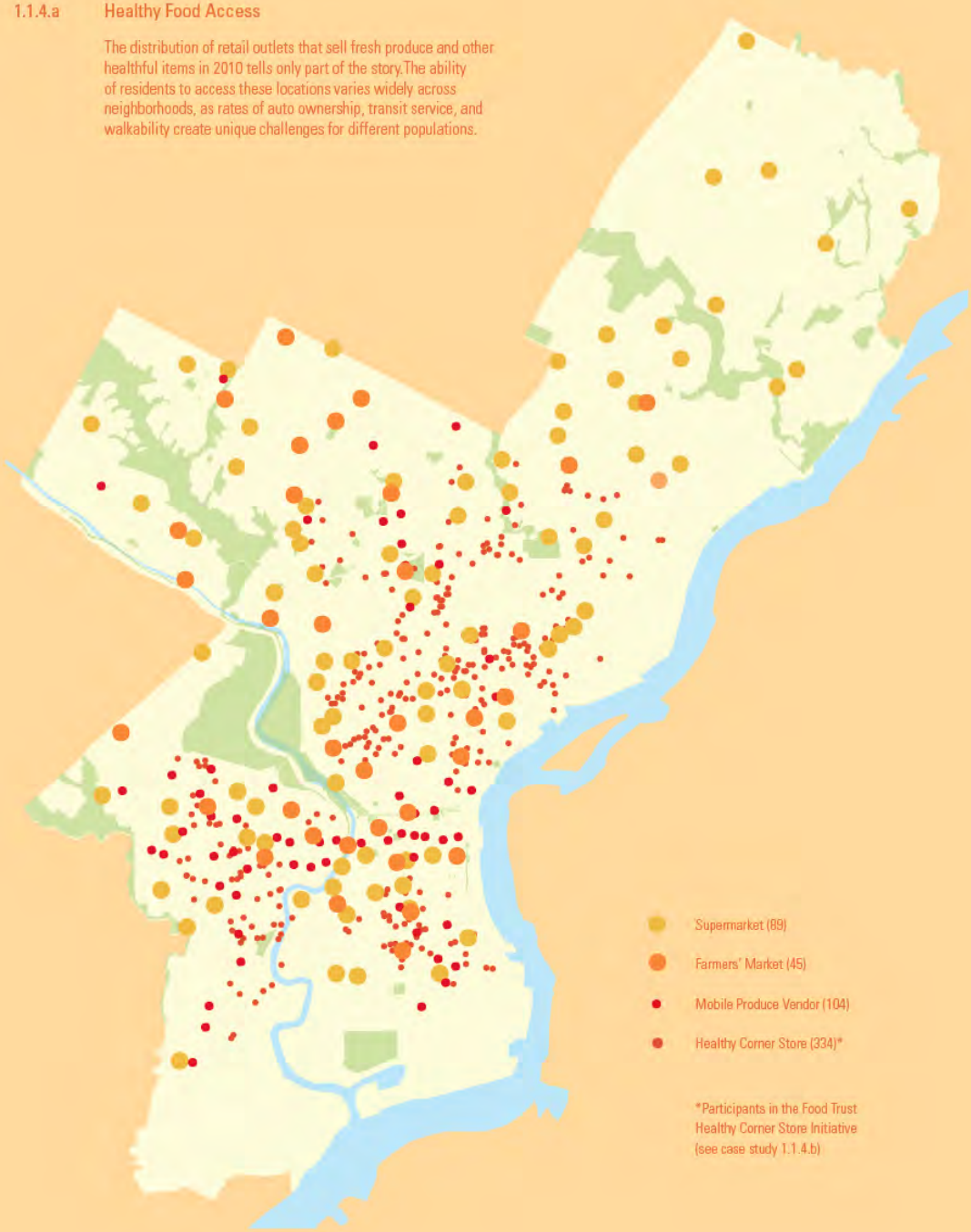
9. *When crafting plan goals and policies, balance and mirror aspirational goals with measurable objectives, indicators, and targets to enable effective plan monitoring and evaluation over time.*



PHILADELPHIA, PA

1.1.4.a Healthy Food Access

The distribution of retail outlets that sell fresh produce and other healthful items in 2010 tells only part of the story. The ability of residents to access these locations varies widely across neighborhoods, as rates of auto ownership, transit service, and walkability create unique challenges for different populations.



Maximize **multimodal access** to fresh food by encouraging grocery stores, healthy corner stores, and farmers markets at key transit nodes and within transit-oriented development zones *(Philadelphia, PA)*

Coordinate farmers' market locations with **key transit nodes** and within transit-oriented development (*Philadelphia, PA)*

Incorporate food assets into **transportation development projects** *(Philadelphia)*

Connect transportation and land use planning with **food access** (Greater Philadelphia)

REFERENCES & RESOURCES

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- Cleveland, OH – Reimagining a More Sustainable Cleveland, Policy Recommendations, Urban Agriculture
- Doral, FL – City of Doral Green Master Plan: Green Design for a Sustainable Future, Green Principle 8, City Agriculture
- King County, WA – Acting Food Policy Council of Seattle/King County, Support and Recommendations for the 2008 King County Comprehensive Plan
- King County, WA – King County Comprehensive Plan, Sustaining Agriculture and Farming
- Kings County, CA – 2035 Kings County General Plan, Land Use Element, Agriculture Open Space
- Marin County, CA – Marin Countywide Plan, Natural Systems & Agriculture Element, 2.10 Agriculture and Food
- Marin County, CA – Marin Countywide Plan, Socioeconomic Element Philadelphia, PA – Greenworks Philadelphia, Equity, Target 10
- Philadelphia, PA – Philadelphia2035
- Portland, OR – The Portland Plan, Recommended Draft, March 2012
- Portland and Multnomah County, OR – Climate Action Plan
- Sacramento, CA – Sacramento 2030 General Plan, March 2009
- South Gate, CA – South Gate General Plan 2035, Chapter 7, Healthy Community Element

Resources

- Hodgson K. Planning for Food Access & Community Based Food Systems: A National Scan & Evaluation of Local Comprehensive and Sustainability Plans. American Planning Association, November 2012. ***(in press)***
- Hodgson K, Caton Campbell M, and Bailkey M. Urban Agriculture: Growing Healthy, Sustainable Places. American Planning Association, Planning Advisory Service Report Number 563, January 2011.
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