

**PLANS AND POLICY**  
**CENTRAL PUGET SOUND**  
**FOOD SYSTEMS ANALYSIS**

**REGIONAL FOOD POLICY COUNCIL**  
**& UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON**  
June 2011



**PREPARED FOR THE REGIONAL FOOD POLICY COUNCIL**

at the Puget Sound Regional Council

Councilmember Richard Conlin, Chair

Brad Gaolach, Vice-Chair

**SPECIAL THANKS TO**

Alon Bassok, Olivia Robinson, and Liz Underwood-Bultmann, Puget Sound Regional Council Staff  
Megan Horst, Food Policy Council Intern, Puget Sound Regional Council  
Roy Breiman, Chefs Collaborative  
Linda Neunzig, Snohomish County

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Erik Baker, Kitsap County	Commissioner Charlotte Garrido, Kitsap County
Lindy Bannister, Wedge Community Co-op	Kate Halstead, Sno-Valley Tilth
Jim Barham, U.S. Department of Agriculture	Dan Hulse, Tahoma Farms
Brynn Brady, Pierce County	Louis Javeta, Bounty Hunter Seafood
Laura Flores Cantrell, Washington Farmworker Housing Trust	Carol Krause, Snohomish County Growers Alliance
Kate Collier, Local Food Hub	Bobby Moore, Willows Lodge
Doug Collins, Washington State University	Elliott Ryan, Latona Pub
Steve Evans, King County	

**PREPARED BY**

**University of Washington Department of Urban Design and Planning  
Graduate Students**

Anne Broache	Ginger Daniel	Michael Goldman
Andreas Piller	Jenny Ngo	Michael K. Ward
Bo Wang	Joel McMillan	Michelle Umadhay
Briana Lovell	John Murphy	Patrick Green
Cameron Duncan	Jonathon Morrison Winters	Stefanie Young
Emily Anne Lindsey	Joming Lau	Tim Lehman
Erica Bush	Josh Vitulli	Ting Chen
Erika Harris	Kate Bonaparte	Travis English
Eun Jin Shin	Lisa Sturdivant	Virginia Werner
Eva Ringstrom	Matt Beal	

**FACULTY**

Branden Born, Associate Professor of Urban Design & Planning  
Hossein Estiri, Teaching Assistant

**June 2011**

For more information contact [studio67@uw.edu](mailto:studio67@uw.edu)  
View the studio team's full reports at <http://courses.washington.edu/studio67/psrcfood>

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	2
Introduction	15
Methodology	17
County-Level Plans	20
Comprehensive Plan & Municipal Code Language	21
Agricultural Preservation Policy at County Level	34
Economic Development Through Local Food Processing	38
Farm-Based Alternative Energy Use	47
Recommendations	51
Appendices	
Appendix PP-1: Food-Related Comprehensive Plan Policies in Central Puget Sound	52
Appendix PP-2: Policy Scan Matrix	126
Appendix PP-3: Policy Scan Search Terms	128
Appendix PP-4: Highlighted Food Systems Policies in the Central Puget Sound	130
Appendix PP-5: Comprehensive Plan Language	136
Appendix PP-6: Model Land Use Codes & Policies	138
Appendix PP-7: Agricultural Preservation Tools	184
Appendix PP-8: Local Agricultural Preservation Resources	185
Appendix PP-9: Exerpt from APA's <i>Policy Guide on Community and Regional Food Planning</i>	186
Appendix PP-10: Baltimore Sustainability Plan - Greening Goal 2	189
End Notes to Appendices	192
End Notes to Report	195

# PROJECT BACKGROUND

This project represents the final product of a twenty-week graduate studio course in the Department of Urban Design and Planning at the University of Washington's College of Built Environments. The studio team members come from a range of backgrounds, including urban planning, urban design, architecture, landscape architecture, real estate development, and public affairs and policy.

The Regional Food Policy Council enlisted the University of Washington studio team to identify and pursue research topic areas examining the regional food system. The Council sought to meet two major goals: creating a common knowledge base among Council members about the region's food system and informing the development of early action items on the Council's work plan.

During the first half of this project, the studio team produced a report describing the current state of the food system in the central Puget Sound region, composed of King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Kitsap counties. Through compiling this initial conditions report, the team developed a thorough understanding of five components of the region's food system (production, processing, distribution, consumption, waste stream) and four other topics that impact, and are impacted by the region's food system (the environment and tribes, restaurants, and comprehensive plans). The team compiled existing data on each topic and identified strengths, challenges, and outstanding questions, culminating with a presentation to the Regional Food Policy Council on March 11, 2011.

During the second half of this project, the studio, in partnership with Regional Food Policy Council staff, prioritized six more specific topics for further study based on the findings from the initial conditions report. Each topic addresses an emerging issue in the food system, gaps in existing data, and policy or programmatic needs identified jointly with the Regional Food Policy Council. The studio team employed a variety of research methods, including field data collection, archival research, policy scans, geospatial analysis, case studies, and interviews with food systems stakeholders. Each element of the project is a standalone report and is described in more detail below.





## REGIONAL FOOD POLICY COUNCIL HISTORY AND CONTEXT

The Regional Food Policy Council, chaired by Seattle City Council President Richard Conlin, comprises 30 members representing all parts of the food system as well as government, social justice, anti-hunger, educational, and economic development organizations. The Regional Food Policy Council is housed within the Puget Sound Regional Council, the federally recognized Metropolitan Planning Organization for the central Puget Sound region, serving King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Kitsap counties. The Regional Food Policy Council is a working advisory committee that reports to the Puget Sound Regional Council's Executive Board and provides regional structure and coordination on food system issues.

The Regional Food Policy Council's formation reflects from the incorporation of the food system into the planning lexicon, as planners and policymakers are increasingly aware of the food system's widespread influence on the economy, environment, and society. Since convening its first public meeting in September 2010, the Regional Food Policy Council has established its vision, goals and mission statements, and is currently developing its future work plan.

### Regional Food Policy Council Vision and Mission

**Vision:** The Regional Food Policy Council envisions a thriving, inclusive and just local and regional food system<sup>1</sup> that enhances the health of: people, diverse communities, economies, and environments.

**Mission:** The Regional Food Policy Council develops just and integrated policy and action recommendations that promote health, sustain and strengthen the local and regional food system, and engage and partner with agriculture, business, communities and governments in the four-county region.

### Regional Food Policy Council Goals

- **Agriculture:** strengthen the economic vitality and viability of farming and promote a vibrant community of farmers; maximize opportunities for farming across scales; preserve land for farming.
- **Economic Development:** advance regionally-scaled infrastructure; enhance economic viability of local and regional food systems; support living-wage jobs and occupations.
- **Education:** foster education about and understanding of food, agriculture and environmental protection; facilitate outreach and education among elected leaders and communities.
- **Environment:** promote sustainable agriculture and protect the environment.
- **Equity:** promote equity and access to affordable, nutritious food; strengthen local and regional food systems and increase community food security.
- **Health:** improve public health through food access, nutrition and production; improve the health, safety, and welfare of workers and worker rights and reduce environmental health risks.
- **Policy:** connect local and regional efforts with statewide, national, and international efforts to strengthen local and regional food systems; develop model policies for use by jurisdictions in support of all goals; sustain Regional Food Policy Council.

---

<sup>1</sup> The food system is the network of people and activities connecting growing and harvesting, processing, distribution, consumption, and residue utilization, as well as associated government and non-government institutions, regulations and programs.

# OVERVIEW OF REPORTS

## FOOD PRODUCTION

The Food Production report comprises three distinct sections: Rural Agriculture, Fisheries, and Urban Agriculture.

### **Rural Agriculture**

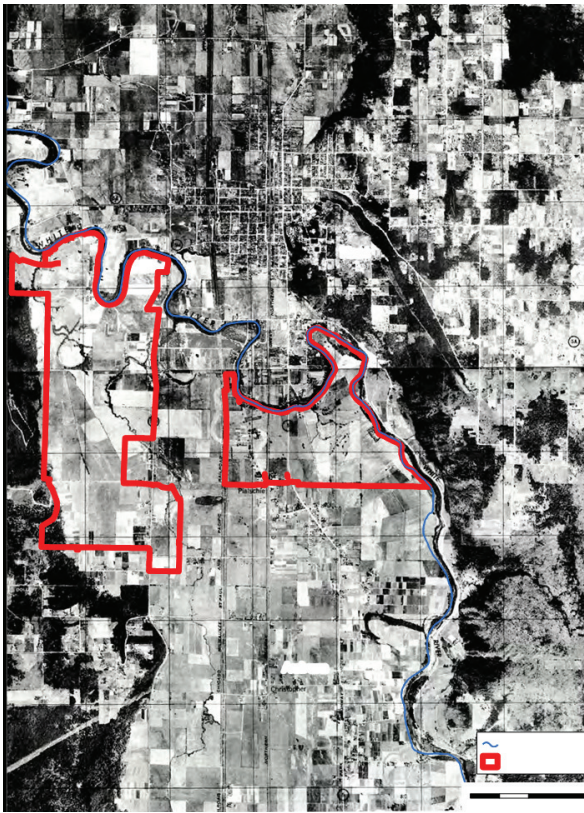
Rural agriculture is a large component of the food system within the central Puget Sound region. This section explores how each county inventories farmland. In an effort to advance the Regional Food Policy Council's *agriculture* goal, which includes farmland preservation, this section identifies key steps to understanding how farmland is classified throughout the region.

Major findings from this report include:

- Each county in the central Puget Sound region uses different tools to inventory agricultural land, including Open Space Tax Classification, windshield surveys, and community outreach.
- Each of these tools offers benefits and limitations. For example, windshield surveys can provide an accurate survey of crop types but consume large amounts of staff time. The Open Space Tax Classification method (allowing owners of farm and agricultural land to have their property valued at current use rather than highest and best use) enables counties to identify farms whose land owners want to save money on taxes, but some farmland owners do not desire the land use restrictions and criteria associated with this classification.
- If each county uses similar data collection methods, the Regional Food Policy Council could have a better understanding of rural agriculture across the central Puget Sound region. It would be helpful for the Regional Food Policy Council to convene managers of county agricultural data collection to share best practices. Additionally the Regional Food Policy Council can support uniform data collection and suggest base farmland data that each county can collect.







The change in agriculture lands in King County from 1944 to 1989

Additionally, the studio team provided a geographic analysis of land cover patterns in three time periods: 1944, 1989-1991 (pre-Growth Management Act), and 2001-2002 (post-Growth Management Act). This analysis demonstrates visually how land use has changed in response to the policies in place during those time periods. Aerial photography shows urban and suburban development near the borders of county-designated agricultural lands. Alongside designated agricultural lands, the maps demonstrate infill of non-designated, undeveloped lands between the early 1990s and early 2000s. This visual analysis articulates the history of rural farmlands and the development pressures that cause land use change.

### **Fisheries**

The state of fisheries has changed greatly since the early 1900s, but minimal data is currently available on the precise role of commercial fishing in the central Puget Sound region. Today, fewer fishing vessels have a home port in the region, the estimated value of the fisheries has decreased, and the average ex-vessel<sup>2</sup> price per pound for Puget Sound's iconic salmon is less than in 1950. The purpose of this report is to further the Regional Food Policy Council's *economic development* goal through an inventory of commercial fishing vessels, as a starting point, to better understand the economic impact the local fishing fleet has on the region.

Major findings from this report include:

- In recent years, there has been an overall decrease in the number of commercial fishing vessels the central Puget Sound region.

<sup>2</sup> Ex-vessel prices are the amount a commercial vessel makes when it unloads its catch, rather than how much is received at market



## PUGET SOUND FOOD SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

- Economic impact studies of the Port of Seattle's Fishermen's Terminal show that a fishing vessel has a significant impact on the region's economy. For example, *The 2007 Economic Impact of the Port of Seattle*, prepared by Martin Associates (2009) estimates one purse seiner (a type of commercial fishing boat) contributes approximately \$220,000 annually. A commercial crabber contributes approximately \$550,000 annually.
- The number of commercial fishing vessels with a home port at Fishermen's Terminal in Seattle declined from 370 to 250 vessels between 2003 and 2007.
- Similarly, the number of jobs these commercial vessels supported declined from 5,524 to 3,424 jobs between 2003 and 2007.
- This decline impacts the local economy: in 2003 the vessels at Fishermen's Terminal brought in \$179.6 million to local businesses, compared to only \$43.8 million in 2007.
- It is difficult to determine the number of fishing vessels moored in each of the four counties, due to the nature of how the Washington Department of Licensing collects data. As a result, it is difficult to clearly understand what social and economic impacts these fishing vessels have on their home ports and markets in the region (beyond the recent economic impact study of Fishermen's Terminal in Seattle).
- Efforts could be taken to ensure that the region maintains a large fleet. Instead, a combination of factors has caused fisherfolk to relocate from the region or quit fishing altogether. Many vessels are moving north to the Port of Bellingham where local officials have realized the benefit of having a large fleet and are lowering moorage rates, enhancing amenities, and providing convenient access to nearby processors and icehouses.





## Urban Agriculture

This section uncovers opportunities for urban agriculture in the central Puget Sound region that coincide with the Regional Food Policy Council's goals of *agriculture, economic development, education, environment, equity and health*. The studio team examined urban agriculture based on the Community Food Security Coalition's definition, in which urban agriculture "refers to the production, distribution and marketing of food and other products within the cores of metropolitan areas...and at their edges." The studio team focused its research primarily on the five metropolitan cities in the region as designated under *VISION 2040*—Bellevue, Bremerton, Everett, Seattle, and Tacoma—but believes the framework and methodologies it created can be extended to smaller suburban cities for future assessment.

The goals of this section are:

- To broaden Regional Food Policy Council's understanding of the potential scope of urban agriculture in North America
- To explore the current practices in the central Puget Sound region
- To identify where area comprehensive plans can address urban agriculture
- To identify future opportunities for more urban agriculture regionally

Major findings from this report include:

- North American urban agriculture takes many forms beyond traditional community gardening, including backyard garden programs for food-insecure residents, prison gardens, and commercial rooftop farms.
- Each of the five metropolitan cities (Bellevue, Bremerton, Everett, Seattle, Tacoma) addresses urban agriculture in different ways (e.g., through city ordinances, specific codes/zones, and plans). Tacoma has the most detailed comprehensive plan and urban agriculture-related policy coverage, which may serve as a model for other cities in the region.
- The studio team proposes a new methodology, based on existing land use data and aerial photography, to determine potential sites for implementing urban agriculture. This site assessment considers:
  - environmental characteristics (e.g., steep slopes and other ecological barriers),
  - community needs (e.g., residential density and proximity to existing community gardens),
  - accessibility factors (e.g., parking availability and pedestrian access), and
  - differences in land use ownership (e.g., private, public, and institutional lands).



From Left to Right:  
University Of  
Washington  
Tacoma -  
Giving Garden  
Urban Chickens  
University  
P-Patch

**FOOD DESERTS**

Food deserts are areas “with limited access to affordable and nutritious food, particularly such an area composed of predominantly lower-income neighborhoods and communities,” according to the 2008 U.S. Farm Bill. This report focuses on identifying food deserts in the central Puget Sound region, with a focus on how transportation networks can aid or interfere with access to healthy food. The studio team further defined access to “affordable and nutritious food” through availability of the following food retail outlets:

1. Full-service grocers, which provide access to a full range of healthy food
2. Specialty foods outlets, which provide access to some healthy foods but not a full range (butcher, bakery, etc.)
3. Cultural grocers, which provide ethnically significant food access points

The studio team employed a geographic information systems analysis to locate census blocks lacking the specified food retail outlets within a quarter mile from bus stops in King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Kitsap Counties. The analysis incorporates data on bus line and stop data, income, vehicle ownership, locations of elderly populations, and locations of the three types of grocers described above.

Example of Food Desert Analysis

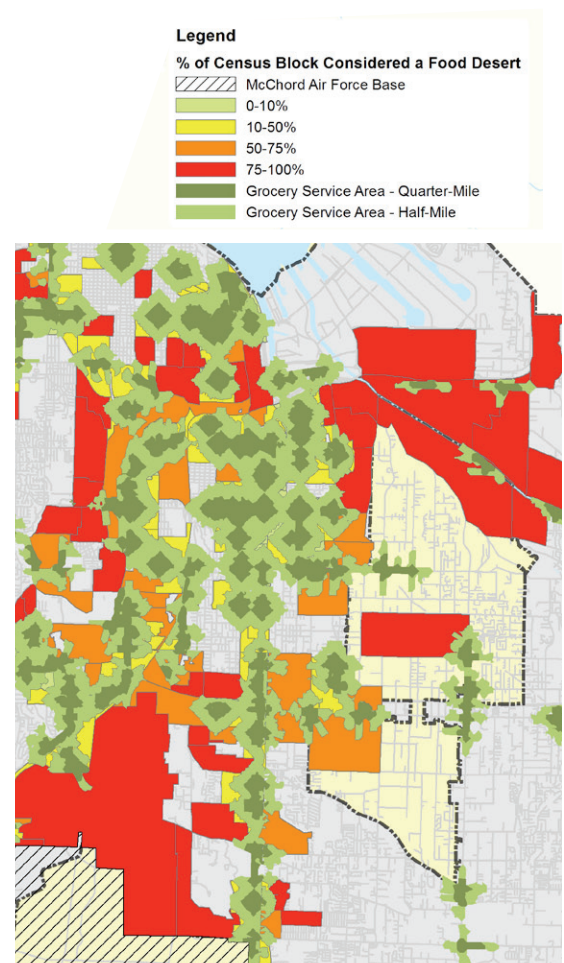
Major findings from this report include:

- Urban cores tend to have greatest access
- Urban peripheries are facing food access challenges
- Transit lines have a substantial effect on food access
- Bring together community groups and government to best address local concerns and situations

Policy considerations to improve access include:

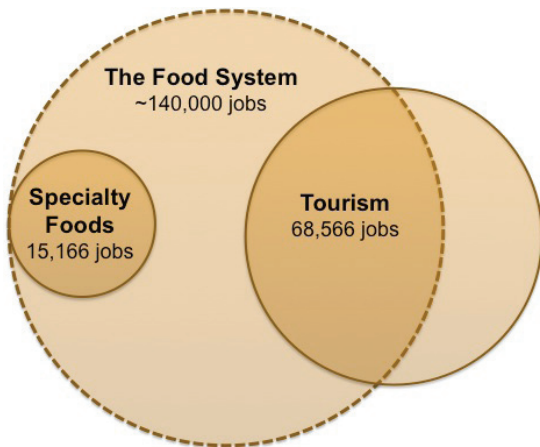
- Coordinate transit systems with food access points
- Educate riders on location of grocery stores
- Promote community level programs including farmers markets, community gardens, mobile food carts

This report is intended to serve as a starting point for future efforts to monitor and address food deserts in the region. The hope is for this work to be easily replicable as the Regional Food Policy Council moves forward with its *equity, health, and policy* goals.



## WAGES

In order to advance the Regional Food Policy Council's *economic development* goal of supporting living wage jobs, this report seeks to understand the current state of food system employment. The production, processing, and retail sectors of the food system provide about 165,000 jobs in the central Puget Sound region in 2009. The analysis reveals that the majority of these jobs do not provide a living wage, which is the wage rate necessary to meet minimum standards of living. This report also presents key considerations for supporting economic development through the creation of living wage jobs in the food system as possible ways to address this challenge.



The number of jobs in various job sectors in the Central Puget Sound Region

Major findings from this report include:

- About 80 percent of non-farm food system workers earn wages below the lowest living wage standard used in this report (\$13.33 per hour, tips included).
- The lowest paid occupations are bussers as well as counter, cafeteria, coffee, and concessions servers. All make about \$9.25 per hour and number about 23,000, a significant share of regional food system employment.
- The highest paid occupations are purchasing agents and food scientists. Both make roughly \$29 per hour, though these occupations account for less than 0.2 percent of the 165,000 workers in the regional food system.

## FOOD HUBS

This report provides guidance for policymakers and food systems stakeholders on food hubs, an emergent tool intended to sustain small and midscale farmers, to promote regional economic development, and to fulfill demands for locally and regionally produce food in a more efficient way. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's working definition of a food hub is "a centrally located facility with a business management structure facilitating the aggregation, storage, processing, distribution, and/or marketing of locally/regionally produced food products."

Food hubs may help advance the Regional Food Policy Council's *agriculture* goal by focusing on support for small and midscale farmers, which may in turn provide incentives to preserve farmland and improve the regional viability of farming. Food hubs may also help to advance the *economic development* goal by providing employment opportunities in the areas they serve and opening up access to new retail and wholesale markets that smaller farmers struggle to reach.

Major findings from this report include:

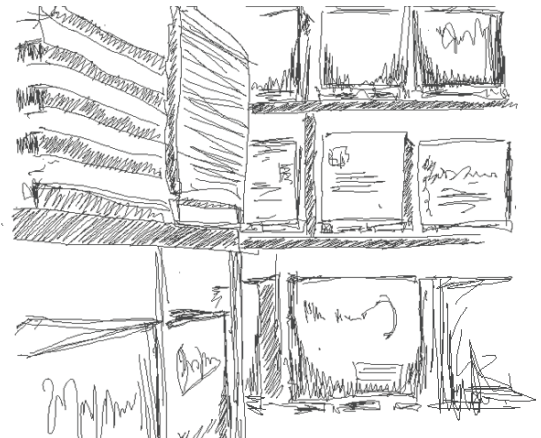
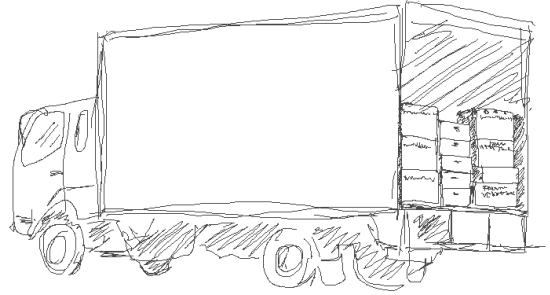
- Food hubs are gaining national momentum, as evidenced by U.S. Department of Agriculture's extensive and growing work on the topic in concert with local food systems organizations nationwide. More than 100 food hubs exist nationwide, averaging more about \$1 million in annual sales. More than half started within the last five years.



## PUGET SOUND FOOD SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

- Food hubs typically have three major components:
  1. wholesale aggregation/distribution,
  2. active coordination with food producers, and
  3. permanent facilities.
- Some food hubs provide additional services, such as space for wholesale and retail vendors, health and social service programs, community kitchens, and community meetings.
- Key considerations in starting a food hub include demand for locally and regionally produced food, creativity with funding, seamless systems for distribution and sales, careful market analysis, and review of policies to determine whether financial or regulatory incentives may aid food hub development.
- The planned Everett Farmers Market in Everett, Washington, which combines retail and wholesale sales of agricultural products, commercial kitchen facilities, distribution, education, and other elements, offers lessons for planning future regional food hub efforts.
- Two detailed case studies illustrate how food hubs have developed in two areas that share some of the central Puget Sound region's demographic and physical characteristics: the Local Food Hub, a non-profit food aggregator, distributor, and educational farm located in Charlottesville, Virginia; and The Wedge, a cooperative business with a retail store, distribution warehouse and educational farm located in Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- In recent years, all four counties in the central Puget Sound region have identified various barriers for smaller farmers, ranging from marketing and economic development to access to commercial kitchens to mechanisms for garnering wholesale clients. Food hubs may help to meet these needs while filling demonstrated consumer demands for locally and regionally produced food.

Core Food Hub Components:  
Distribution, Warehousing and  
Aggregation, Processing, and Retail Sales





## POLICY

This report is intended to provide information to policymakers, food systems stakeholders, and advocates that can guide future action and policy development. The aim of this section is twofold:

- To increase communication, information-sharing, and education about policy work and policy opportunities region-wide
- To provide relevant model food systems policy language for use in support of the Regional Food Policy Council goals

As a whole, this report aims to advance the *policy* and *education* goals of the Regional Food Policy Council. First, this report summarizes policies contained in countywide plans that specifically address food system activities. Next, this report provides sample comprehensive plan and municipal code language for a variety of food systems activities. Jurisdictions can tailor these policies to their individual needs and situations. Then, this report discusses policies related to three food system topics: agricultural land preservation, food processing for economic development, and on-farm alternative energy production.

Major findings from this report include:

- There are small and simple policy changes that municipalities can make as a first step to enable food systems activities:
  - including food systems goals in comprehensive plan elements;
  - creating a streamlined permit for small farmers markets;
  - enacting food systems-supportive resolutions;
  - establishing farmers markets as approved land uses;
  - establishing community gardens as approved land uses or open space sub-districts;
  - enabling interim, temporary, or vacant land use agreements for community gardening or urban agriculture uses; and
  - establishing “healthy food zones” near schools.
- Agricultural land preservation policies are best understood in the context of a “package” of ten policy tools that work best when used in combination with each other. These tools are:
  - Agriculture zoning
  - Agriculture districts
  - Comprehensive plans
  - Conservation easements
  - Differential assessment of farmland
  - Private land trusts
  - Purchase of development rights
  - Right-to-farm law
  - Transfer of development rights
  - Urban growth boundaries
- Local food processing facility development and renovation can be enhanced by applying for and supporting the continuation of underutilized U.S. Department of Agriculture funding resources, such as the Community Facilities Fund.
- Encouraging government procurement of locally-grown foods increases processing demand by midscale farms as well as funding available for processing facility development (e.g. food hubs).
- Technical assistance and incentives can assist the agricultural community with undertaking renewable energy and energy efficiency projects.

## ROAD MAP TO A GREENER RESTAURANT

Because the restaurant industry is a major component of the food system, it is important to consider the role of restaurants in achieving environmental, economic, and social goals. Developed in partnership with Seattle Chefs Collaborative, the *Road Map* provides guidance for new and existing restaurants on how to become more aware and responsive to sustainability issues. Users of the *Road Map* will find information and resources in six topic areas: food sourcing, water use, energy and the built environment, waste management, cleaning green, community and economy issues. The *Road Map* includes links to local resources that serve as supplementary material to the recommendations and incentives that the aforementioned categories offer. The completion of the *Road Map* signifies the first step in providing outreach to area restaurants; Seattle Chefs Collaborative will use the *Road Map* as the basis for future communication and marketing initiatives.

Major components of the *Road Map*:

- There are 35 self-assessment questions for restaurant operators covering the six topic areas. Examples of questions include “Do you compost food and other organic waste?” and “Do you use non-toxic cleaning products?”
- Each question contains at least two action items that restaurants can implement along with at least one resource, often more, that helps restaurants to think about sustainability. Examples of action items include giving food waste to farmers for animal feed and making your own non-toxic cleaning products.
- The *Road Map* provides region-specific resources, such as information about rebates offered by area cities, links to local harvest schedules, and local entrepreneurs who are involved with sustainable restaurants.
- The icons next to each question indicate at least one benefit—economic, environmental, or social—that can be achieved by taking the actions listed; many questions have multiple benefits.



## **CONCLUSION**

The common thread binding this project's eight distinct reports is attention to the Regional Food Policy Council's goals. The reports described above:

- provide new qualitative and quantitative data,
- identify social and economic implications of this project's work,
- offer policy ideas, and
- suggest needs for future work where applicable.

The intent is to provide information that will assist Regional Food Policy Council members as they work toward their vision and mission of developing “just and integrated policy and action recommendations” toward a “thriving, inclusive and just local and regional food system.” The reports can stand alone and need not be read in any particular order. However, reading the entire set can provide an understanding of challenges and opportunities in the food system that is as diverse as the central Puget Sound region itself.

View the studio team's full reports at <http://courses.washington.edu/studio67/psrcfood>.





# INTRODUCTION

This report considers ways the Regional Food Policy Council can advance food policy in the central Puget Sound across different policy arenas. It is intended to provide information to policymakers, food systems stakeholders, and advocates that can guide future action and policy change. During breakout sessions at a Regional Food Policy Council meeting in the spring of 2011, participants and council members noted a need and desire for two policy items. First, they wanted to know explicitly what policies each of the four Puget Sound Regional Council member counties (King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Kitsap) had countywide to promote food systems activities. Second, they expressed interest in having model and sample policy language that they could use to develop their own policy as well as promote within their own counties and across the region.

The aim of this report is twofold:

- To increase communication, information-sharing, and education about policy opportunities and existing policies region-wide
- To provide relevant model food systems policy language for use in support of the Regional Food Policy Council goals

## Connection to Regional Food Policy Council Goals

As a whole, this section aims to advance the *policy* and *education* goals of the Council. The first section on Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code Language addresses the Regional Food Policy Council's *health* and *equity* goals, while the final three sections relate to the *agriculture* and *economic development*, and *environmental* goals and opportunities for preserving land and strengthening and securing the economic viability of local and regional food systems. Many of the policy areas discussed here relate to topics addressed in other reports by the studio, including the food hubs, food deserts, and the agriculture sections.

This report comprises three major sections. First, it summarizes policies contained in countywide and region-wide plans that specifically relate to the food system. Next, this report provides sample comprehensive plan and municipal code language for a variety of food system activities, which come from viable, tested, or well-

## Figure PP-1: Selected Regional Food Policy Council Goals

**Policy:** *connect local and regional efforts with statewide, national, and international efforts to strengthen local and regional food systems; develop model policies for use by jurisdictions in support of all goals; sustain Regional Food Policy Council.*

**Education:** *foster education about and understanding of food, agriculture and environmental protection; facilitate outreach and education among elected leaders and communities.*

Source: Puget Sound Regional Council<sup>1</sup>

researched policies across the county. Jurisdictions can tailor these policies to their individual needs and situations. Then, this report discusses policies related to three food system topics: agricultural land preservation, food processing for economic development, and on-farm alternative energy production.

### Summary of findings

- Twenty-seven policies within the King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Kitsap County comprehensive plans address food system issues in a cross-cutting way by mentioning multiple food system components (e.g., production, processing, distribution, consumption, waste).
- There are small and simple policy changes that municipalities can make as a first step to enable food systems activities:
  - including food systems goals in comprehensive plan elements;
  - creating a streamlined permit for small farmers markets;
  - enacting food systems-supportive resolutions;
  - establishing farmers markets as approved land uses;
  - establishing community gardens as approved land uses or open space sub-districts;
  - enabling interim, temporary, or vacant land use agreements for community gardening or urban agriculture uses; and
  - establishing “healthy food zones” near schools.
- Agricultural land preservation policies are best understood in the context of a “package” of ten policy tools that complement each others’ strengths and cancel out each others’ weaknesses. These tools are:
  - Agriculture zoning
  - Agriculture districts
  - Comprehensive plans
  - Conservation easements
  - Differential assessment of farmland
  - Private land trusts
  - Purchase of development rights
  - Right-to-farm law
  - Transfer of development rights
  - Urban growth boundaries
- Local food processing facility development and renovation can be enhanced by applying for and supporting the continuation of underutilized U.S. Department of Agriculture funding resources, such as the Community Facilities Fund.
- Encouraging government procurement of locally-grown foods increases processing demand by midscale farms as well as funding available for processing facility development (e.g. food hubs).
- Technical assistance and incentives can assist the agricultural community with undertaking renewable energy and energy efficiency projects.

# METHODOLOGY

## Comprehensive Plan Scans

The first part of this report includes a scan of the four counties' comprehensive plans, which are documents that guide development, transportation and land uses in response to the continuing growth of the region. The goal is to create a common understanding of the existing context of food system-related plans and policies affecting the central Puget Sound. This scan notes where these plans contain policies that directly mention or relate to food systems activities. As noted by Puget Sound Regional Council intern Megan Horst, who developed this particular scan methodology, "the goal of this policy scan is to identify existing local policies which directly address efforts to create and maintain a sustainable food system in the Puget Sound region."<sup>2</sup> Countywide Planning Policies, which guide how the cities and towns within each county plans, were not reviewed as a part of this report, as each county is currently toward the end of the update process for these documents. As a result, the existing Countywide Planning Policies will soon be outdated and therefore less meaningful to scan, though future policy assessment should consider these policies as a way to impact municipal plans and increase food systems considerations.

This policy scan follows the method used by Puget Sound Regional Council working on food policy issues in their city comprehensive plan scans. It was developed based on the methods of other completed policy scans nationwide, including one done by the Oakland Food Policy Council, one of Virginia's Thomas Jefferson Planning District (including five counties and one city) done by a team of University of Virginia students, and policy scan methods developed by the Northwest Center for Livable Communities at the University of Washington.

This scan is based on a matrix that highlights ten food systems topics and related key search terms, phrases, and topics. As noted in Horst's methods, the ten topics "include the traditional components on the food system, including production, processing, distribution, consumption, and waste management, as well as areas [of interest to] the Regional Food Policy Council, such as urban agriculture, local food procurement, public health, environmental impacts, equity and access, [...] and coordinated food planning."<sup>3</sup> Using keyword searches within electronic versions of the comprehensive plans, studio members recorded policy language and coded it according to the ten food system topics and the seven Regional Food Policy Council goals.

The scan only includes specific food-related goals, strategies, policies, and actions (i.e. only include policies related to compact/infill development and sprawl mitigation if the purpose of preserving farm and resource lands is explicitly mentioned). It does not include general text about the food system that is not linked to a specific goal, strategy, policy, or action.

Appendix PP-1: Food-related Comprehensive Plan Policies in central Puget Sound contains the full, long version of the policy scan, sorted by county and then by Regional Food Policy Council goal. See Appendix PP-2: Policy Scan Matrix and Appendix PP-3: Policy Scan Search Terms for additional resources on how the scan was conducted. It should be noted that the studio scan covers counties only. This

focus is meant to complement the broader policy scan by Puget Sound Regional Council staff (completed in late summer 2011), which assesses city-level comprehensive plans and policies scans.

Because the goals of this report go beyond plan assessment and into model policy provision, it was not the intention of the policy scan to capture all activity happening across the region. The county comprehensive plan scans offer readers a birds-eye view of whether food systems policies are captured in these guiding land use and policy documents, though further policy scans would also include a review of municipal codes, zoning and land use ordinances, specific agency plans and departmental administrative procedures related to topics like urban agriculture, emergency management, human services, and so forth. Another avenue of investigation could include a scan of county and municipal budget allocations for food systems activities, as this is one way to identify whether the ideals of goals and policies are translated into day-to-day action and programs. Certainly federal- and state-level policy, programs, and regulations influence food systems activities, though a review of these documents is beyond the scope of this report.

### Model Policies

The second part of this document provides sample and model policy language on select focus areas. These focus areas were developed in conjunction with Puget Sound Regional Council staff working on food policy. Staff suggested areas of interest that would be aligned to the Council's work plan (currently in development during the writing of this report), with specific topic suggestions based on the information needs and interests identified during working group sessions at one of the Council's regular public meetings. The studio further refined these topics.

These focus areas include:

- Policy—Identify **model comprehensive plan and municipal code language** that jurisdictions can tailor and use.
- Agriculture—Identify a **suite of successful farmland preservation policies** that work in conjunction to keep agricultural lands in agricultural uses.
- Economic Development—Identify specific **policy and regulatory barriers to food processing** in each of the four counties, and offer policy approaches that other municipalities take to promote food processing activities.
- Environment—Identify regulatory and zoning barriers that limit on-farm alternative energy production, and **offer ways that counties can enable and promote on-farm alternative energy production.**

As discussed below, each of these policy areas indicates a level of government in which the Regional Food Policy Council can influence the regional food system, from the local land use codes and comprehensive plans through the statewide and national policies affecting alternative energy production. The sections below are ordered along that spectrum, from local to regional and beyond.

To identify “model policies” within each topic area, we sought out viable, tested, and/or well-researched policies that might be offered to Puget Sound Regional Council constituencies for the purpose of addressing policy opportunities and gaps in the regional food system. We first sought compendia of model policies using web searches, queries to food policy-related email listservs, and literature reviews. Some of the model policies offered are **sample policy templates** created by organizations like Oakland-based Public Health Law & Policy, that compile best practices and legally-reviewed



policies. Other model policies offered here are **recommended or adopted policy language** as written by jurisdictions nationwide. The model policies offered here are included intended apply to the geographic, planning, and administrative context of this region. However, depending on the timing and scope of future Regional Food Policy Council policy work, a more in-depth policy analysis would need to be undertaken to situate it within the context and opportunity. Our intention is to offer starting points based on the work of others.

# COUNTY-LEVEL PLANS

To narrow the full policy scan (Appendix PP-1), the studio identified 27 county policies that most holistically address the region's food system. These include policies that link or mention multiple parts of the food system, specifically mention the "local" food system, or discuss serving the region or linking rural and urban components of a food system. Typically these policies also cross one or more Regional Food Policy Council goal categories and policy areas, reflecting their orientation toward the food system as a whole. These 27 existing policies are listed in Appendix PP-4: Appendix PP-4: Highlighted Food Systems Policies in the Central Puget Sound.

As a whole, county policy largely emphasizes agriculture's environmental impacts. Three of the four counties also discuss food processing in some way. Local food processing and agriculture-related policies are also largely influential within the central Puget Sound region, as related policies can be found in three of the four counties. The three policy categories where county plans are limited include local food procurement, food security, and social equity and food access.

This regionally inclusive set of policies creates an opportunity for Puget Sound Regional Council member jurisdictions to communicate with each other for the purposes of sharing experiences in developing, passing, and implementing complementary policies. This document can be used in conjunction with the city policy scans by Puget Sound Regional Council staff (completed late summer 2011) and the survey sent to all 281 cities statewide Washington State Department of Health (completed summer 2011).<sup>4</sup>

# COMPREHENSIVE PLAN & MUNICIPAL CODE LANGUAGE

Successful food policy initiatives led by food policy councils have operated at a number of levels, as described in *Food Policy Councils: Lessons Learned*, by the Food First Institute:<sup>7</sup>

- **The Iowa Food Policy Council made recommendations to the state on the extent of, definitions of, and allowable activities under existing statewide programs.** The recommendations included expanding and coordinating nutrition education programs to teach the benefits of community gardening and local food production, expanding the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC Program) Farmers' Market Nutrition program benefits to "include farm-stands, orchards and other forms of on-farm direct marketing," and expanding the Senior Farmers Market Coupon Program.
- **The Dane County (WI) Food Council suggested a policy to allow for local food preference for institutional purchasing guidelines.** Its Local Food Purchase Policy "explores options for purchasing and serving locally produced foods in the county's jail, juvenile detention center and senior centers."
- **The Denver Food Policy Council sought political support and buy-in from regional leaders.** It obtained commitments to "health and wellness programming from 27 metro area mayors, including permitting farmers markets, community gardening and supporting the federal [C]hildhood [N]utrition [A]ct."

While state food policy councils may have jurisdiction over and direct access to influence a number of far-reaching policies and administrative and regulatory actions, local and regional food policy councils are in more of a position to influence land use activities given the purview of local governments. There are numerous other policy actions taken by food policy councils, some specific to regional issues, and other more broadly applicable (e.g., policies that define "local food" and strengthen and specify food governmental and institutional procurement practices to allow or promote local food procurement and preferences).

## Roles of a Food Policy Council

Public food system education  
Identify & define the necessary food system  
Food system research  
Advocacy initiatives  
Guidance to elected officials & government offices  
**Proposing legislation**  
Establishing food projects

## Four Functions of a Food Policy Council

To serve as forums for discussing food issues,  
To foster coordination between sectors in the food system,  
**To evaluate and influence policy,** and  
To launch or support programs and services that address local needs.

*\*emphasis added*

Source: Southern Sustainable Agriculture Working Group<sup>5</sup>; Harper et al.<sup>6</sup>



As one of only two food policy councils that operate at a regional level and housed within a metropolitan planning organization (MPO), the Regional Food Policy Council holds a unique role to even more directly influence land use policy.<sup>8</sup> First, its existence at the MPO allows it access to and communication with the 82 cities and towns across the central Puget Sound's four counties. Second, the Washington State Growth Management Act's requirements for municipal plans to align with county-level and regional planning goals suggest that Regional Food Policy Council can offer Puget Sound Regional Council guidance on food systems goals for its regional planning documents as well as county-wide planning policies. Third, the opportunity to offer model policies to Puget Sound Regional Council member cities presents an opportunity to work from a common basis of good practices, to streamline effort in policy development across the jurisdictions within the four counties, and to potentially establish a common basis from which to evaluate the impacts of policy change region-wide.

A scan of food policy council activities nationwide suggests that many councils instigate and react to policy change, assist in crafting specific policies for one municipality, or put forth statements of support or advise local governments on single policy changes. The Regional Food Policy Council has a unique opportunity to pave the way for councils nationwide to promote land use and related policies by endorsing and offering model policy language that supports the programmatic work of food policy councils and their partners across the four counties.

The remainder of this section outlines common comprehensive plan language that has been used to support food systems as well as municipal code language related to food systems land uses that support those, and similar, comprehensive plan goals. These policies are not intended to be mandated for inclusion, rather, they are intended to offer guidance as to policies and regulations that have been used to support food systems activities. The Regional Food Policy Council can work with municipal planning departments and policy makers to enhance comprehensive plans in the following types of ways.

### **Sample Comprehensive Plan Policies**

Food systems policies are typically aligned with or included in comprehensive plans in three ways. They can be written as stand-alone food plans, as stand-alone food systems elements (chapters) within the comprehensive plan, or they can be woven throughout multiple existing elements. As noted in the *Food Access Policy & Planning Guide*,

It is up to the community to choose whether to include food systems and health as a stand-alone general plan element or to weave them throughout the existing elements. While creating a stand-alone element can build support and visibility for healthy eating and active living goals that do not naturally fit into existing elements, it can present challenges for implementation. Food issues cross many departmental functions, which means that no one department would be responsible for implementing this plan.<sup>9</sup> Including health goals throughout the plan can help a community:<sup>10</sup>

- Recognize what actions it currently takes to promote health and how the built environment influences health;
- Assign responsibility more clearly;
- Highlight health priorities even for residents, employees and developers who are accustomed to referencing only one plan element; and

- Reduce the possibility of an element containing goals and policies that conflict with health goals elsewhere.<sup>11</sup>

### **A Jurisdiction-wide Vision & Objectives**

One step that municipalities can take is to incorporate an all-encompassing food system goal in the vision or goal into the comprehensive plan. The Regional Food Policy Council could offer a model goal to the counties, cities, and towns in King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Kitsap counties, one that could easily be replicated across the region. In the future, the council may consider also including such a goal into overarching planning documents in this region, including Countywide Planning Policies or VISION 2040.

An example of such a goal is the one currently under consideration for the *Portland Plan*, Portland, Oregon's comprehensive plan.

**Action Area:** Human Health, Food and Public Safety

**Goal 1:** Make healthy food the easy and affordable choice

**Objectives:**

- A. Improve access to affordable healthful food in multiple retail settings
- B. Increase home-grown and locally-grown food
- C. Expand access to food education
- D. Decrease the number of Portlanders that rely on food assistance to meet their nutritional needs
- E. Foster and support the multi-tiered food economy<sup>12</sup>

This goal falls into the “Human Health, Food and Public Safety” Action Area, and is broken into six objectives. Each objective can be further specified by identifying a measurable indicator that can be assessed as a baseline and used to establish a target for future improvement.

### **Stand-alone Food System Plans**

There are numerous examples of stand-alone food system plans, which the Regional Food Policy Council may consider writing to draw attention to food issues in a comprehensive way. Some are adopted by government agencies while others are set forth by food policy councils and similar groups seeking to advise their communities on food issues. They vary as to how they outline goals the audience they seek to influence (e.g., community groups vs. government agencies), and how well they designation and create buy-in on action items. The following plans list the variety of approaches that are taken for these plans.

**Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission's food systems plan** published in February 2011, *Eating Here: Greater Philadelphia's Food System Plan*, identifies “a set of shared values and goals, key indicators, and recommendations for a more sustainable food system.”<sup>13</sup> The plan outlines 52 recommendations and provides indicators to track progress toward the Stakeholder Committee's six core values: farming and sustainable agriculture, ecological stewardship and conservation, economic development, health, fairness, and collaboration. The

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Top Recommendation | 3. Expanding Existing Efforts                   |
| 2. Policy Reforms     | 4. New Approaches and Innovations <sup>14</sup> |

52 recommendations are organized by value area, and within each grouping, the report identifies the Stakeholder Committee's top priority, and it groups subsequent recommendations by four categories:

*The Good Food for All Agenda: Creating a New Regional Food System for Los Angeles* is a stand-alone food system plan put forth by the Los Angeles Food Policy Task Force. It outlines five priority action areas to address its goals: promote a good food economy, build a good food market, eliminate hunger in Los Angeles, ensure equal access to good food in underserved neighborhoods, grow good food in our neighborhoods, and inspire and mobilize good food champions.<sup>15</sup> For each priority action area, the report outlines multiple objectives and specific action steps for each objective. The report also prioritizes action items and identifies best practices from which to base these actions.<sup>16</sup>

***FoodWorks: A Vision to Improve NYC's Food System***, put forth by the New York City Council and Speaker Christine C. Quinn, outlines goals and action steps specific to five areas of the New York City Food system, from production through waste.<sup>17</sup>

***Food Connections: Toward a Healthy and Sustainable Food System for Toronto*** (February 2010) includes a broad set of recommendations, called "Ideas for Action." Written by Toronto Public Health, the Toronto Food Policy Council advised Food Strategy project's Steering Committee. This report is less of a policy document; it states its purpose as proposing "a new vision for Toronto's food," by "lay[ing] out six directions for food system renewal, [providing] the basis for a broad community engagement process."<sup>18</sup> This stand-alone food plan is less specific in assigning actions to local government organizations.

### **Stand-alone Food System Elements**

A stand-alone food system element could be modeled on the health elements that are increasingly appearing in comprehensive plans. Most health elements include objectives that address healthy and unhealthy food access for all residents, opportunities for community gardening and food production, city-sponsored healthy eating messages at community events and city programs. Recent examples include:

- **Clark County, Washington** is currently preparing a Health Element for its 2014 comprehensive plan update.<sup>19</sup> The report will include access to healthy food as a strategy to counter the rising prevalence of obesity.<sup>20</sup> As of this report's writing, the county was holding community forums and conducting surveys to determine the goals and objectives that will be used to draft the plan element.
- **South Gate, California** *South Gate General Plan 2035* includes a Healthy Communities Element.<sup>21</sup> One of the 11 goals, Goal 5 addresses "safe, convenient access to healthy food for all residents." This goal includes four objectives and 16 policies related to healthy food access.

**Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning's** (CMAP) comprehensive regional plan published in October 2010, *GO TO 2040*, features food prominently. The agency's jurisdiction includes seven counties and 284 communities.<sup>22</sup> One of the plan's four broad themes is "Livable Communities," which includes "Promote Local Sustainable Food" as one of four recommended actions relating to this theme. The recommendations fall into the categories of facilitating sustainable local food production; increasing access to safe, fresh, affordable and healthy foods; and increasing data, research, training, and information sharing.<sup>23</sup>

In its Implementation Action Areas, this regional plan element assigns CMAP as the lead agency for two of the 11 food-related items of the action plan relating to increased data, research, training, and information sharing. This organization's vantage point and convening function is similar to that of Puget Sound Regional Council, which could play these types of roles in food system coordination.

**Table PP-1: GO TO 2040 Action Items Assigned to the Metropolitan Planning Organization**

Implementation Area	Specific Action
<p><b>Improve data collection and research on local food production, distribution, and other needs</b></p>	<p>The region needs improved data on the production and distribution of local food and specialty crops. Also, infrastructure needs for the transportation, storage, and distribution of food (such as regional distribution hubs or refrigerated storage facilities, for example) should be identified and analyzed. CMAP should work with neighboring metropolitan planning organizations like the Northwest Indiana Regional Planning Commission and the Southwest Michigan Regional Planning Council to accelerate effective planning, and regional food systems development.</p>
<p><b>Provide technical assistance to incorporate local food systems in comprehensive plans and ordinances</b></p>	<p>Assist government officials and planners to incorporate local foods and agricultural protection into comprehensive plans and ordinances. Local food could also be integrated into economic development plans. Technical assistance should accommodate the full spectrum of local food production from community gardens to commercial farm operations, and could include activities such as removing barriers to local food distribution or designating certain zones for permitted small-scale food production. Additionally, CMAP and other technical assistance providers should produce local food model ordinances for consideration by local governments.</p>

Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning<sup>24</sup>

**The City Council of Minneapolis, Minnesota** adopted the "Urban Agriculture Policy Plan," in April 2011. This plan grew out of the *Homegrown Minneapolis Report*, a stand-alone food systems plan by the city-initiated Homegrown Minneapolis effort. This plan will be used to outline how implementation items can be adopted into the city's comprehensive plan, the *Minneapolis Plan for Sustainable Growth*.<sup>25</sup> As noted in the document, the plan is specifically intended to guide land use decisions and will "serve as a policy document to be incorporated into the City's Comprehensive Plan."<sup>26</sup> Its recommendations include:<sup>27</sup>

- Defining several urban agriculture related activities, such as market gardens and urban farms, in the zoning code;
- Altering some of the existing zoning that related to community gardens and farmers' markets;
- Incorporating urban agriculture into long range planning and encouraging it to be integrated with new construction projects as appropriate; and,
- Reviewing the City owned land inventory to make land that is not desirable for development, but well-suited for urban agriculture available.



In addition, it outlines eight goals to be included in the City's Comprehensive Plan (see Figure PP-3).

### Figure PP-3: Minneapolis Urban Agriculture Policy Plan Goals

- Promote and support the local food system.
- Make more land available for urban agriculture.
- Ensure equal access to land for growing and to fresh food sources.
- Create economic opportunity for growers, processors, and distributors of food.
- Promote innovative design for food growing.
- Reduce unnecessary regulatory barriers and encourage better regulation where necessary.
- Encourage ecological sustainability.
- Explore the role that animals play in the urban food system.

Source: City of Minneapolis<sup>28</sup>

### **Woven Throughout Multiple Elements**

As noted above, some organizations include food system language in one plan element, while others weave it across the existing elements. Including it across existing elements can reduce implementation challenges, assign responsibility, raise awareness of the health and food system effects of many activities and sectors, and reduce the element of conflicting comprehensive plan actions. It is important to mention the food system elements specifically though, rather than assume that related policies will fulfill these goals in a complete way.

For example, the 2011 update of *PLANYC 2030*, New York City's Comprehensive Plan, does not include a food element. Instead it calls out food as one of seven "Cross-Cutting Topics." It notes that these topics are "woven throughout other chapters of the Plan," and lists nine initiatives (the equivalent of plan goals or objectives) from across the comprehensive plan that support food systems activities. The principal text of those initiatives includes direct mention of many food systems topics. The cross-cutting topic section on food also includes a two page summary of its perspective on the food system, current actions, strategies, and food policy efforts. Part of this description outlines actions being taken to develop a multi-faceted strategy to address food systems issues (*FoodNYC: A Blueprint for a Sustainable Food System*, mentioned above).<sup>29</sup>

Below is a catalog food-systems supportive language that appears in common comprehensive elements. Most of the goals are geared toward urban areas and healthy food access issues, as rural and economic development policies and plans are addressed in the sections above. Additional plans include goals for conditioning convenience stores to carry fresh produce or for limiting fast food establishments. We have omitted language that is more programmatic, like the former, and language that is most controversial, including the latter, with an eye toward providing a set of basic, palatable policies.

### **Land Use Element**

- Many comprehensive plans address community gardens. Some address it in land use elements while other plans situate it within open space or community elements. For a model **Comprehensive Plan Language for Community Gardens**, see Appendix PP-5: Comprehensive Plan Language.
- **Goal LU3. To establish land use patterns, densities, and site designs that enable less reliance on automobiles (Olympia, Washington Comprehensive Plan)**<sup>30</sup>

#### **LU3.5**

Encourage the development of designated neighborhood centers so as many of the city's residents as possible are within approximately ½ mile of a grocery or convenience store and a transit stop. (See Map 1-3.) Such centers should be separated by at least ½ mile from existing or planned neighborhood commercial areas.<sup>31</sup>

- **Goal LU9. To establish neighborhood centers as the focal point of neighborhoods. (Olympia, Washington Comprehensive Plan)**

#### **LU9.1.a**

Allow the size and composition of neighborhood centers, including recreation areas, to vary by neighborhood, depending upon location, access, neighborhood character, local desires, and market opportunities. Limit commercial uses in neighborhood villages to businesses that primarily cater to neighborhood residents, such as small grocery stores, personal and professional services, dry cleaners, day care facilities, small banks, video shops, cafes, and small bakeries. Prohibit auto-oriented uses which are not primarily oriented to the neighborhood, including "drive-through" businesses which serve customers in their vehicles.<sup>32</sup>

### **Transportation Element**

- **Policy 6.3.2.1 Transit Promotion (Watsonville, California General Plan)**  
In order to encourage use of transit by all age groups and for all purposes, the City shall ensure that transit centers and stops are safe, attractive and do not deter transit use.

#### **Implementation 6.3.2.14 Transit Access to Community Services**

The City shall continue to work with the Metropolitan Transit Board to ensure that the public transportation system (Bus Routes) provides adequate access to important community services, such as grocery stores.<sup>33</sup>

- **San Francisco's 1996 Sustainability Plan** includes a transportation-related goal to improve food access. (See Table PP-2.)<sup>34</sup>

### **Open Space / Parks & Recreation Element**

- **Policy OS-8 Community Gardens (Berkeley, California General Plan)**  
Encourage and support community gardens as important open space resources that build communities and provide a local food source. (Also see Environmental Management Policy EM-34.)<sup>36</sup>

**Table PP-2: San Francisco Sustainability Plan Transportation Goal**

Goal	Long-term Objectives to Reach Sustainability	Objectives for the Year 2001 (Five-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.

Source: Design for Health<sup>35</sup>

With this type of open-ended community garden policy, municipalities can tailor their action steps to their particular context, define priority locations, and identify potential partners. Other community garden language such as the community gardens policy in Urban Village Element of the Seattle Comprehensive Plan, *Toward a Sustainable Seattle*, identifies level-of-service standards and size preferences,<sup>37</sup> which may be too variable given a community's size and available resources to offer as a general policy platform.

**Community Development / Human Capital Element**

• **Policy 10.4.1 (Watsonville, California General Plan)**

The City shall provide opportunities and programs that promote the physical and emotional health and safety of residents.

**Implementation 10.4.14 Access to Food for All Children, Youth, Families, Seniors, and Adults**

The City shall cooperate and partner with appropriate agencies to provide and increase access to nutritious and healthy food and meals to children, youth, families, seniors and adults essential for daily survival and during times of emergencies and natural disasters.<sup>38</sup>

• **Policy 10.4.2 Promote Healthy Nutrition (Watsonville, California General Plan)**

The City shall work with various organizations to promote awareness of healthy choices related to nutrition and exercise including: obesity prevention, food security, access to healthy food, malnutrition alleviation and physical activity programs.

**Implementation 10.4.21 Encourage Community Gardens**

The City will continue to work with organizations that are interested in creating community gardens and to consider City surplus lands for temporary placement of community gardens.

### **Implementation 10.4.22 Encourage Farmer's [sic] Market**

The City will continue to support the Farmer's Market to encourage community access to healthy foods and promote continued access to programs designed to help families such as the WIC, food stamp, the summer lunch and the Senior Farmer's Market Coupon programs.<sup>39</sup>

#### **Other Elements**

- **Goal SUS-7: Support local food systems in Chico (Chico, California General Plan)**

#### **Policy SUS-7.1 (Community Food System)**

Support a community food system that bolsters the economy, supports local agriculture, promotes healthy lifestyles, and connects Chico residents to local food sources.<sup>40</sup>

This policy includes action items related to allowing farmers markets local food sales/distribution and the keeping of small animals.

#### ***Municipal Code, Zoning, and Land Uses***

To implement food systems goals outlined in the comprehensive plan, municipalities can ensure that their land use definitions, zoning designations, and other municipal code provisions align to enable food systems activity. When it comes to healthy food access, each community is unique in its needs and the appropriate responses. However, there is a common starting point for many cities, based on both the interests of city officials and the residents they represent as well as the basic land use provisions and procedures that can be enacted to enable activities that provide healthy food for residents and pave the way for residents to have greater choice over the options available to them. The following definitions and model policies are offered based on a common set of requests received by seven King County jurisdictions participating in a food access planning effort of the Northwest Center for Livable Communities (NWCLC) at the University of Washington, funded by the Communities Putting Prevention to Work grant. Many model policies are developed by the policy, planning, and legal team at Public Health Law & Policy, based in Oakland, California. Others come from commonly-cited examples of policy language across the county. For longer policy text, the full version is provided in Appendix PP-6: Model Land Use Codes & Policies.

While a city may consider the first step to support access to healthy food to be establishing a farmers market or community garden as a program of the city, they often discover that there are changes that could be made in their municipal code and land use definitions that can facilitate these activities in a more viable way. Given an environment to thrive, community groups are able to more successfully work in partnership with the city to establish these programs. A municipality's first step is to inventory their zoning definitions and land use codes for these uses. As a starting point, this document provides model and sample language that can be customized and adopted where it currently does not exist.

Included in this collection of model definitions and policies is language for:

- Writing **food systems-supportive resolutions**
- Establishing **farmers markets** as a permitted land use in desired zones, along with relevant definitions
- Establishing **community gardens** as a permitted land use in desired zones, along with relevant definitions



- Including **community gardens** as a sub-district of open space designations
- Establishing **interim/temporary/vacant land use agreements** for publicly beneficial purposes, including community gardens
- Establishing **healthy food zones near schools**

Aside from resolutions, this list comprises many of the basic regulatory tools that can be used to lay the groundwork for urban food systems activity. Additional regulatory incentives and fiscal tools are commonly used, but their use and implementation are more site-specific to a city's food landscape and municipal resources and less suitable to offering as blanket model policy language. These tools include development review, conditional use permits, density bonuses, streamlined or special permitting, reduced parking requirements, loan or grant programs, or purchase of development rights programs, amongst others. For more examples of common planning and policy tools available to municipal decision-makers, see the *Food Access Policy & Planning Guide* by the Northwest Center for Livable Communities at the University of Washington's College of Built Environments.<sup>41</sup>

While it is relevant—and of growing interest—to include definitions and guidance for urban agricultural land in municipal codes, a separate team within the studio has devoted a section of their report to urban agriculture policy guidance. Please see that report for further details.

Model guidance on healthy mobile vending, an increasing area of inquiry by local jurisdictions according to the Northwest Center for Livable Communities' food access planning project, is not included here because these policies vary widely depending on the needs and interests of a jurisdictions (e.g., whether they are food trucks in need of street parking, food carts that operate on sidewalks or private property, etc.).<sup>42</sup>

### **Resolutions**

As a first step to raising awareness of and commitment to food systems issues, a resolution can define the connection between health and the built environment, state the city's intentions, and request departmental coordination.<sup>43</sup> As noted in the *Food Access Planning & Policy Guide*, "a resolution can also encourage commitment from a municipality to support federal and state-level food and health policies that affect its residents, such as speaking in support of improvements to the National School Lunch Program."<sup>44</sup> The following examples include supportive and affirmative resolutions that could be used by cities to raise awareness and initiate action. They each represent a different level of action required the resolution.

The model resolution from Public Health Law & Policy is centered on obesity prevention and healthy food access. Though less specific to food systems as a whole, the resolution's structure offers a template of a strong resolution that identifies the institutions and organizations that play a role in addressing the issues and assigns implementation.<sup>45</sup> See Appendix PP-6 for the full text of the following resolutions.

The Alexandria (Virginia) Green Food Resolution, passed in March 2010, contains a blend of elements. It affirms values, requests actions, makes recommendations, encourages initiatives, and supports policies as well as a new citizen-led partnership group.

The Missoula (Montana) Local Food System Resolution, passed in March 2005, is a shorter resolution. The "whereas" clauses span the food system, and the resolution

could be adapted to support the creation of a city advisory committee or interdepartmental team on food.

The Seattle Local Food Action Initiative (Resolution 31019), passed in April 2008, is included here as a model that could be adapted and emulated region-wide. It includes specific “whereas” clauses that municipalities could adapt to their context; a framework for outlining goals that guide analysis, program, development and actions; outlines the roles that city agencies and departments can play in supporting food system activities; and seeks partnership with non-City agencies.

### **Farmers Markets as an Allowable Land Use**

As a legally defined and allowed use as of right (i.e., rather than by permit), farmers markets gain greater stability, increased location options, and reduced permitting requirements. Without approval in a zoning code, sites are subject to landowner approval and are less stable arrangements for the markets and their vendors. Allowing their use in the zoning code can also help a community prioritize sites based on criteria such as locations near schools or without supermarkets.<sup>46</sup>

Along with zone protections, municipalities can allow markets on city-owned property. Public areas like city parkland or public plazas can offer appropriate, high traffic sites for markets. Doing so can integrating access to healthy foods with opportunities for promoting walkability and physical activity.<sup>47</sup>

Minneapolis, Minnesota created a “Local Produce Market” permit to streamline the permitting and eliminate business licenses for process for small farmers markets of five or fewer vendors, called “Mini Markets.”<sup>48</sup> The Regional Food Policy Council may wish to promote this type of farmers market solution for communities or neighborhoods that cannot sustain a full farmers market. See Appendix PP-6 for full text policies and permits.

### **Community Gardens as an Allowable Land Use**

Most communities can adopt one or both of the following community garden policies. Establishing the zone protection that includes community gardens as an allowable land use eliminates the need for gardeners to acquire permits, findings, variances, or other special approvals, which can be a lengthy process.<sup>49</sup> The ordinance includes requirements for soil testing and operating rules. See Appendix PP-6 for full policy text.

### **Community Gardens as a Sub-District/Sub-Use of Open Space Designations**

This ordinance can be enacted alongside programs that allow community gardens and farmers markets on publicly-owned land, as mentioned in the King County Community Gardening Implementation Plan in the following section. This designation is based on the “Community Garden Open-Space” designation of the Boston Redevelopment Authority.<sup>50</sup>

Neither of these ordinances addresses business license requirements or sales of produce grown on community gardens. These issues are commonly addressed through urban agriculture ordinances, though not all communities make a distinction between the two categories of food production. Additionally, they should be enacted to comply with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) provisions and sanitation rules, and zoning codes for building permits like accessory garden sheds and signs should be reviewed. See Appendix PP-6 for full policy text.

### **Interim, Temporary, or Vacant Land Use Agreements**

Passed in 1998, the Interim Land Use Policy and “Adopt-a-Lot Property Agreement” from Escondido, California is structured to allow the city and private parties to work together to achieve mutual goals related to city appearance, community improvements, economic development, vacant lot liabilities, for both private and public properties. (See Appendix PP-6: Model Land Use Codes & Policies.) This agreement provides for multiple public purposes on vacant lots, of which community gardens or urban agriculture could be one. The agreement offers the option for insurance to be provided or for waivers to be considered in lieu of insurance. The document included in the appendix also contains the CDBG director’s recommendations to the city council and the fiscal impact statement, potentially helpful for organizations preparing such policies.

Chula Vista’s community gardens policy offers a similar vacant land agreement for up to five years, but the use is specific to community gardens. It is structured to have no cost to the city. It outlines the characteristics of a group that may operate a community garden as well as the process for proposals, development, and operation and maintenance. It includes the terms of a user agreement and discusses liability waivers and “Allotment Charges” that the operating group may charge users to cover the garden costs.<sup>51</sup>

These agreements are best accompanied by zoning code amendments that allow interim uses (if not currently and explicitly stated) and proper administrative procedures to allow interim uses.

A final example is the King County Community Garden Program Implementation Plan, passed in April 2011 as a part of Motion 13454 of the King County Council and requested by Motion 13221. This plan is notable and included here because it operates on a county-wide basis. Unlike the examples above, this plan addresses available publicly-owned land rather than private property. It relies on partnerships with community-based organizations for garden operation and maintenance.<sup>53</sup> See Appendix PP-6 for full policy text.

### **Healthy Food Zone Near Schools**

As noted by Public Health Law & Policy, research has been establishing a link between adolescent obesity and fast food prevalence: a recent study by Davis and Carpenter in

*“A community garden, if permitted by the City, must be organized and operated by a Community Group, which may include local civic associations, non-profit agencies, gardening clubs, homeowners associations, or even a group formed for the purpose of establishing a garden. The Community Group must have and be able to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the City, the capacity to effectively administer and operate the proposed community garden. The Community Group must have the support of the community where the garden is proposed as detailed further below...”<sup>52</sup>*

the *American Journal of Public Health* “found that students with fast food restaurants near (i.e., within a half-mile of) their schools (1) consumed fewer servings of fruits and vegetables, (2) consumed more servings of soda, and (3) were more likely to be overweight or obese than were youths whose schools were not near fast food restaurants.”<sup>54</sup>

The model Healthy Food Zone Ordinance in the appendix can be used to limit or prevent new fast food restaurants from locating near schools, and it is best used when communities are planning new schools or do not have fast food near existing ones.<sup>55</sup> As written, the ordinance prohibits the locations of fast food restaurants within specified distances of schools, parks, libraries, childcare centers, and other similar locations.<sup>56</sup> Existing fast food retail is allowed to exist as a “legal nonconforming use.” This is the most common strategy used by communities who have enacted this type of regulation.

The ordinance's authors suggest first mapping or assessing the locations of “fast food restaurants, mobile vendors, and neighborhood corner and convenience stores [...] in proximity to schools.”<sup>57</sup> See Appendix PP-6 for full policy text. Beyond municipal codes and city and town comprehensive plans, the Regional



# AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION POLICY AT COUNTY LEVEL

Food Policy Council can consider working with stakeholders at the county and regional level, bringing together parties to consider how to preserve farmland for the region's food system. Many of the policies here operate on a county level, though each county approaches farmland preservation differently. The key is combining policies that work with each other's strengths and weaknesses as a "suite" of tools that operate in complementary ways. As noted by Daniels and Bowers in the *Holding Our Ground: Protecting America's Farms and Farmland*, "Any one technique alone cannot achieve protection for more than the short run. And some techniques, if used alone, can actually encourage development. For example, a property tax break used by land cost of holding farmland while waiting for the land development to rise [...] When using a suite of tools some of the disadvantages are canceled out."<sup>58</sup> A suite of policy is necessary for the tools to work together for the long term. Appendix PP-7: Agricultural Preservation Tools, describes this suite of policy tools along with the benefits and drawbacks of implementation.

Each county utilizes different tools from within this suite. There are some similarities: every county has a comprehensive plan and an urban growth boundary because of Washington's Growth Management Act. In addition, all four counties have differential assessment of farmlands, transfer of development rights and conservation easements. There are land trusts like the PCC (Puget Consumers Cooperative) Farmland Trust that work to preserve organic farmland across the Northwest<sup>59</sup> and the Cascade Land Conservancy which focuses primarily on open space and wildlife habitat, but currently included farmland to their list.<sup>60</sup> There is a statewide Washington right-to-farm law, but only Pierce and Snohomish Counties have implemented a right-to-farm policy at the county level. Kitsap is the only county not to have purchase of development rights program, agriculture zoning or agriculture districts. At this point in time for Kitsap County it would be logical to focus on what they feel would strengthen their policy suite. A purchase of development rights program for Kitsap County could be a goal to strive for in the distant future but is highly unlikely any time in the near future.

The following two tables, PP-3 and PP-4, show each county's current suite of tools. Data for the two tables were taken from the policy scan conducted by the studio members, in addition to web searches and phone calls. In particular, the studio assessed these policies' existence based on whether they had specific language regarding the policy either in a comprehensive plan or a county agriculture initiative from each of the counties websites. The second table differs from the first table by showing specific policy Daniels and Bowers regard as important for preserving strong and suburban farming communities.

## Model Policies

One model example of this policy "suite," mentioned often and written about by Daniels and Bowers, is that of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Lancaster won a national achievement award from the American Farmland Trust for their efforts in farmland preservation. They use nine tools that work with each other that were implemented over time by the Lancaster County Agricultural Preserve Board to fit the needs of the community. Each tool comes from the list of tools that act as "Strategy

**Table PP-3: General Policy Overview**

Protection Tool	King	Kitsap	Pierce	Snohomish
Comprehensive Plan				
Differential Assessment of Farmland				
Agriculture Districts				
Right-to-Farm Law				
Agriculture Zoning				
Urban Growth Boundaries				
Purchase of Development Rights				
Transfer of Development Rights				
Private Land Trusts				
Conservation Easements				



Indicates that the county currently has the policy

Source: Author's analysis, using protection tools from Daniels and Bowers<sup>61</sup>

**Table PP-4: Policy Needed for a Strong/Suburban Farming Community**

Protection Tool	King	Kitsap	Pierce	Snohomish
Comprehensive Plan				
Urban Growth Boundaries				
Transfer/Purchase of Development Rights				
Agriculture Zoning				
Right-to-Farm				
Agriculture Districts				
Relief from sewer and water assessments				
Preferential Farmland Taxation				
Agricultural Economic Development				



Indicates that the county currently has the tool

Source: Author's analysis, using protection tools from Daniels and Bowers<sup>64</sup>

for Maintaining a Strong Farming Community” and strategy for “Maintaining Some Farming in an Increasingly Suburban Community.”<sup>62</sup> Lancaster’s tools include:

- Comprehensive planning by the township or county
- Urban growth boundaries or village growth boundaries
- Agricultural zoning of one building lot per 20/25 acres or per 50 acres; maximum building lot size of two acres
- Purchase of development rights and/or transfer of development rights
- Agricultural districts
- Preferential farmland taxation with a stiff rollback penalty for conversion to a non-farm use
- Relief from sewer and water assessments
- Right-to-farm law
- Agricultural economic development, such as farmers markets and community-supported agriculture projects<sup>63</sup>

Marin County, California is considered a model for its use of Land Trust policy. Their purchase of development rights (PDR) program along with their Land Trust program has helped preserve over 25,000 acres of farmland in Marin County as of 1996. This was the result of receiving millions of dollars from the Marin County Land Trust, set up in 1980. This is highly unlikely to happen in the four county region, but can be a goal to strive for. The Lancaster County and Marin County models may be considered examples to strive for in the central Puget Sound region because millions of dollars are not available here in the four county region. Both Lancaster and Marin Counties were and are still successful today because they have the complete support from the farming communities and the local people of the area. Many of the tools that are used in the model above already exist in each county as seen in Table PP-4.

What Table PP-4 indicates is that the central Puget Sound region is in a strong position to do agricultural land preservation, given the policies it has in place, even though implementation of these policies currently varies across the counties. A review of all four counties’ agricultural preservation based policy, it appears that Pierce and Snohomish County have the most complete suite of policy tools. King County lacks a right-to-farm law and Kitsap lacks agriculture zoning, agriculture districts, right-to-farm law and if they see fit, a purchase of development rights program. It is important to note King County is aware of the right-to-farm law as mentioned in their *FARMS Report Future of Agriculture, Realize Meaningful Solutions*<sup>65</sup> and Kitsap County is also aware and addressing the missing policy from their suites as documented in *Kitsap County Agriculture Sustainability Situation and Analysis*.<sup>66</sup> Both Marin and Lancaster County have a land trust showing that it can be an important tool to help fund a PDR program. This is where educating the public can become important. Increasing the public’s awareness on current financial issues that farmers face could possibly help with funding for a land trust bank for the region or for each individual county. Given the current economic climate, it is understood that implementation in the present may be difficult. Each county is aware of the importance of agricultural preservation and the benefits to a strong suite of policy tools and the role they could play in contributing to economic development through food systems activities.

After food is produced on agricultural land, oftentimes it must be processed prior



# ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH LOCAL FOOD PROCESSING

to being sold to consumers. Food processing is an important bridge between food producers and consumers which policies (at all levels: state, regional, and local) frequently overlook. This arena is another area in which the Regional Food Policy Council may advocate, convene, and collaborate with regional stakeholders to build policy and programmatic support for our food system.

According to the Puget Sound Food Project report, produced by the Cascade Harvest Coalition in partnership with the Northwest Agriculture Business Center, “with increasing public demand for locally produced food – and with more than five million consumers in the Puget Sound region, there is a clear market for more local food throughout the region...” however, “there is inadequate food processing and related infrastructure available in close proximity to farming operations throughout the Puget Sound region.”<sup>67</sup> Additionally, around 13 percent (or approximately 225) of surveys mailed to licensed food processors in the region as part of this Puget Sound Food Project were returned due to facility relocation or business closures. Upon follow-up, it was confirmed a majority of the 225 processors were no longer in operation. According to the report, this finding further suggests that food processors are diminishing in the region.<sup>68</sup> The declining number of facilities makes it more and more difficult for smaller production companies to compete with large-scale corporations. Due to the intrinsic role food processing plays in the food system, greater access to food processing facilities can assist in meeting unmet demand and can potentially be utilized as an economic development tool. After conducting a nationwide search of food processing policies, the studio has identified three key needs to support that aim to increase economic development through local food processing related goals, policies, recommendations, and programs:

- Support information collection and increased communication;
- Support innovative food processing methods; and
- Support renovation and development of infrastructure.

## Existing Policies and Programs

Within the central Puget Sound, most policies addressing local food processing relate more to local agriculture or to local sales (i.e., farmers markets or direct sales). Policies specifically addressing processing are limited. In a review of the four counties' economic development elements of their comprehensive plans, the only county to reference local food processing is King County's policy ED-503:

King County shall use the Rural Economic Strategies to guide future rural economic development and will modify and add strategies as needed to reflect the evolving nature of the rural economy [...] d. King County should partner with other Puget Sound counties and businesses to analyze the need and possible sites for regional agricultural (including beef and poultry) and forest product processing facilities that may require regional demand to make them economically feasible. The county should also explore options and incentives to encourage entrepreneurs to invest in mobile forest and food production processing facilities that can serve the region.<sup>69</sup>

Such a policy recognizes the economic impact food processing can have on

a region and is consistent with the three previously mentioned key aspects to economic development based food policy. It not only acknowledges the importance of collecting information and opening up communication between the neighboring counties, but it also supports investment in creative food processing methods such as mobile facilities. Snohomish and Pierce Counties both have economic development policies that encourage and support farming and agriculture;<sup>70</sup> however, neither of these policies explicitly discuss food processing. Within the Kitsap County Economic Development element, the only mention of food was that “Specialty Foods” is listed as an industry cluster by the Puget Sound Regional Council’s Prosperity Partnership.<sup>71</sup>

Table PP-5 (next page) displays all comprehensive plan policies that mention local food processing within King, Snohomish, and Pierce counties. There were no policies within the Kitsap County comprehensive plan specifically mentioning local food processing.

In addition to comprehensive plans, Washington recently passed a state law which supports local food processing in this region. The “Cottage Food Bill” (SB 5748, effective July 22, 2011) allows a small producer to prepare “low-risk goods, such as jams, jellies and breads in their own kitchens to sell products made from their own kitchens.”<sup>75</sup> The bill does not permit home processing of U.S. Department of Agriculture regulated foods, such as meat and poultry products.<sup>76</sup> This policy supports small-scale farms and producers by providing an opportunity to create value-added products as a means to bolster incomes.

Within the Puget Sound region, the Cascade Harvest Coalition and the Northwest Agriculture Business Center are two regional non-governmental agencies focused supporting smaller-scaled producers by increasing communication between producers and distributors and assessing producer needs (such as increased access to processing facilities). The Puget Sound Food Project report identified a few processing facilities and community kitchens within the region that are available for use by producers or open to possible expansion. These facilities are listed in Table PP-6. Although both of these organizations have contributed greatly to the region’s understanding of the existing condition regarding local food processing, support for either of these groups or any other similar group, is not currently anchored through policy in the area.

In regards to programs, the Washington State Department of Agriculture formally

**Table PP-6: Puget Sound Processing Facilities and Community Kitchens**

COMPANY	LOCATION
<b>PROCESSING FACILITIES</b>	
Shawn’s Produce	South Everett
Hendrickson Farms, dba Pacific Pre-Pak	Marysville
The Graafstra Center*	Arlington
<b>COMMUNITY KITCHENS</b>	
The Farm Kitchen	Poulsbo
Cookspace, Commercial Kitchens for Culinary Entrepreneurs	Seattle

\*The old Country Charm Dairy Facility is currently transitioning into a community ag center.

Source: Puget Sound Food Report<sup>77</sup>

**Table PP-5: County Comprehensive Plans and Food Processing**

County	Element; Policy or Program	Policy Location
King	Economic Development; The Rural Economy	V.ED-503 (p. 9-15)
King	Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands; Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	VI.C.2.R-662 (p. 3-59) [misabeled as R-622]
King	Rural Areas and Natual Resource Lands; Protecting Agricultural Lands	VI.C.I.R-650 (p. 3-55 to 3-56)
King	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands; Agriculture and the Food System	VI.C.III.R-674 (p. 3-62)
King	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands; Non-Resource Industrial Uses and Development Standards in the Rural Area	V.D.R-513 (p. 3-36)
King	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands; Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	VI.C.II.R-659 (p. 3-58)
King	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands; Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	VI.C.II.R-660 (p. 3-58)
King	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands; Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	VI.C.II.R-662 (p. 3-59)
King	Urban Communities; Community Business Centers	I.C.2.U-158 (p. 2-22)
Pierce	Land Use; Agriculture	19A.30.070.F.13 (p. 19A.30 - 19A.25)
Snohomish	Land use	LU Policy 6.G.1 (p. LU-45)
Snohomish	Land use	LU Policy 7.C.11

Source: King County Comprehensive Plan<sup>72</sup>, Snohomish County General Policy Plan<sup>73</sup>, Pierce County Comprehensive Plan<sup>74</sup>

Relevant Text or Summary
<p>King County shall use the Rural Economic Strategies to guide future rural economic development and will modify and add strategies as needed to reflect the evolving nature of the rural economy.... d. King County should partner with other Puget Sound counties and businesses to <b>analyze the need and possible sites for regional agricultural (including beef and poultry) and forest product processing facilities that may require regional demand to make them economically feasible.</b> The county should also explore options and incentives to encourage entrepreneurs to invest in mobile forest and food production processing facilities that can serve the region.</p>
<p>The county should develop incentives that <b>support local food production and processing</b> to reduce energy use, increase food security and provide a healthy local food supply.</p>
<p>King County commits to preserve APD parcels in or near the Urban Growth Area because of their high production capabilities, their proximity to markets, and their value as open space. King County should work with cities adjacent to or near APDs to minimize the operational and environmental impacts of urban development on farming, and to <b>promote activities and infrastructure, such as farmers' markets and agriculture processing businesses,</b> that benefit both the cities and the farms by improving access to locally grown agricultural products.</p>
<p>King County should <b>promote local food production and processing</b> to reduce the distance that food must travel from farm to table.</p>
<p>Rural Public Infrastructure Maintenance Facilities, and <b>agriculture and forestry product processing should be allowed in the Rural Area.</b> Other new industrial uses in the Rural Area shall be permitted only in Rural Towns and in the designated industrial area adjacent to the Rural Neighborhood Commercial Center of Preston.</p>
<p>Agricultural processing, packing and direct sales are considered agricultural activities and should be allowed at a size and scale appropriate to the zone in which they are operating. King County shall work with local and state health departments to develop regulations supporting these activities.</p>
<p>King County <b>supports the processing and packaging of farm products from crops and livestock,</b> and will continue to work with farmers, ranchers, cities, neighboring counties, and other interested parties to address the infrastructure and regulatory needs to promote sales to consumers, institutions, restaurants, and retail enterprises.</p>
<p>The county should <b>develop incentives that support local food production and processing</b> to reduce energy use, increase food security and provide a healthy local food supply.</p>
<p>Community business centers in the urban areas should provide primarily shopping and personal services for nearby residents. Offices and multifamily housing are also encouraged. Industrial and heavy commercial uses should be excluded. Community business centers should include the following mix of uses:  a. Retail stores and services; b. Professional offices; c. Community and human services; d. Multifamily housing as part of a mixed-use development, with residential densities of at least 12 units per acre when well served by transit; e. <b>fruit and produce stands or small outlets offering locally produced value-added food product, such as cheese, meats, preserves.</b></p>
<p>Expanding the existing tax incentive programs to provide further benefits to farmers.</p>
<p>Within rural lands outside of urban growth areas (UGAs), permit limited rural industrial land uses in areas previously designated or zoned for rural industrial uses and permit limited rural industrial uses in areas which have not been previously designated or zoned for rural industrial uses but contain uses or existing structures previously devoted to rural industry. <b>Provide opportunities for small-scale industrial development that relates to other rural uses and natural resource production, processing and distribution of goods.</b></p>
<p>The county shall participate in the <b>development of a farm product processing facility</b> (USDA certified) to be located within the county.</p>

had the Domestic Marketing program; however, funding for the programs was eliminated from the 2011-2013 biennium budget on May 25, 2011.<sup>78</sup> The domestic programs included Small Farm and Direct Marketing (SFDM), Farm-to-School, and Economic Development.<sup>79</sup> The WSDA had listed the following target goals for the SFDM program:

- Support small farms in complying with federal, state, and local regulations and policies as they apply to direct marketing of farm products;
- Facilitate direct marketing opportunities and promote localized food systems;
- Assist in developing infrastructure such as processing facilities, commercial kitchens, and distribution models to support market access for small farms; and
- Actively involve stakeholders in program development and increase customer awareness of SFDM activities.<sup>80</sup>

The program goals had previously provided an opportunity to increase economic development by supporting the needs of local producers. Although the budgetary focus has shifted towards export production, demand for locally grown foods remains strong in Washington. To meet such a demand, policies must be adopted which support the needs of small and mid-sized farms, including increased access to local processing facilities.

### **Model Policies**

While this section shows that some policies and programs exist that support local food processing, much more emphasis can still be placed on the impact food processing can have in supporting economic growth. To further support existing programs and determine new avenues in addressing this issue, the Regional Food Policy Council may wish to explore supporting, enacting, and implementing additional policies that can foster regional processing's economic development capacity. The following is a list of recommendations, goals, policies and funding sources that acknowledge and support the connection between local food processing and the economy. Many of them could be discussed for further inclusion into county and local comprehensive plans' economic development elements or considered for the specialty food cluster in the Prosperity Partnership's Regional Economic Strategy.

### **General Policy Language**

The American Planning Association (APA) has created a guide that may be helpful in providing model policy language relating food systems planning and economic development. Specifically, General Policy #2 states that, "The American Planning Association, its Chapters and Divisions, and planners support strengthening the local and regional economy by promoting community and regional food systems." Under this policy the following specific policy is listed (see Appendix PP-9: Excerpt from APA's *Policy Guide on Community and Regional Food Planning* for further details regarding the specific policy):

- Specific Policy #2A. Planners support integrating food system elements into urban, rural, and regional economic development plans.<sup>81</sup>

### **Support information collection and increased communication**

The following examples, goals, policies and action areas all address understanding the current state of the food system and addressing needs that arise. They also focus on increasing communication along the food system chain, from producers to consumers.



Increasing information sharing between the varying parties through new as well as existing groups and programs will increase public recognition of demands for local food processing, thus bolstering public support for the renovation of existing and development of more processing facilities.

**APA Policy Guide on Community and Regional Food Planning** – Aside from the policy language listed above, the APA also provided the following specific policy regarding information collection:

- Specific Policy #2D. Planners support developing food system inventories, economic and market analyses, and evaluation techniques to better understand the economic impact and future potential of local and regional agriculture, food processing, food wholesaling, food retailing and food waste management activities.<sup>82</sup>

### **Food Systems: Portland Plan Background Report**

The 2009 background report for Portland's comprehensive plan (the Portland Plan) discusses food processing and its role in the food system. The discussion also included the following processing policy examples from other jurisdictions:

- The province of Ontario recently announced that it will provide nearly \$2 million Canadian towards the Excellence in Manufacturing Consortium's Food Sector Manufacturing Innovation Network project. The project will help increase the sector's global competitiveness through peer-to-peer networks, advanced skills training, internship opportunities and the development of an accessible online network.
- The Small Scale Food Processing Association in British Columbia produces an online directory of food products for restaurants, stores or other entities to easily connect with producers of local, specialty foods.<sup>83</sup>

The report also includes one potential economic development policy area, stating: "Assess and plan for local food processing/wholesaling/distribution facilities to connect local agriculture to markets such as retailers, restaurants, schools, hospitals and other institutions."<sup>84</sup>

### **The Baltimore Sustainability Plan**

According to the Cheryl Casciani, chair of the Baltimore Commission on Sustainability, their Plan was created to consider "how Baltimore can grow and prosper in ways that meet the current environmental, social and economic needs of our community without compromising the ability of future generations to meet these needs."<sup>85</sup> As part of their plan, the commission recognized that it would be important to collect information about existing policies. Thus, the collection included the following goal and strategy (see Appendix PP-10: Baltimore Sustainability Plan Greening Goal 2 for the other strategies listed under this goal):

- Greening Goal 2: Establish Baltimore as a leader in sustainable, local food systems
  - Strategy F: Compile local and regional data on various components of the food system
    - Create a mapping resource for those working on local food and agriculture programs. Map will include information on local farms and agricultural institutions, processing facilities, distributors, farmer's markets, community gardens, supermarkets, hospitals, schools, restaurants, zoning and easements, economic census data, and

nutritional health data. This will be used to identify additional land available for agriculture, help link suppliers and consumers, and identify geographical areas with insufficient access to fresh, healthy food.<sup>86</sup>

### **Chicago's GO TO 2040 Comprehensive Plan**

As a method of building "Livable Communities," this Plan recommends "Promot[ing] sustainable local food." In order to achieve this goal, the plan specifically recommends "Facilitat[ing] Sustainable Local Food Production and Processing" as one of the action areas to focus on. Within each action area, specific actions are recommended. The fourth specific action asks to "Support local food production through other institutional support and procurement processes" and states that,

- "In line with the 2009 Local Food, Farms and Jobs Act, a procurement process for state institutions that favors local foods (such as schools, hospitals, and other government facilities) could bolster the local foods economy by creating a stable demand for local food. Sharing of best practice information between participating institutions is also recommended."<sup>87</sup>

Supporting public sector procurement of locally grown foods ensures there is demand for local foods, thus strengthening the justification for improving access to local processing facilities.

### ***Supporting innovative food processing methods***

Local food processing has required innovative methods to ensure small-scale producers who may not have the same transportation opportunities are still able to process food. While methods such as mobile processing units exist, they are not able to meet the current demand for processing facilities. The *Food Systems: Portland Plan Background Report* discusses the Saskatchewan Food Industry Development Centre, a 10,000 square foot plant which opened in 2001 and was created to "provide a new commercial kitchen, laboratory and federally-inspected pilot processing plant to help food processors test new products without large outlays in capital investment for equipment."<sup>88</sup> Approximately \$11.5 million was granted in federal and provincial funds to construct and startup this non-profit center.<sup>89</sup> This provides a great example of how one community was able to provide an outlet for processors to explore new products without requiring large capital investment. While the scale of this center may not be appropriate or feasible for the central Puget Sound region, it is an example which may provide a catalyst for more thought and discussion regarding innovative means of providing local processing facilities. Although not much policy language currently exists in this area, it is particularly important for the central Puget Sound region to address this issue since existing processing facilities are decreasing.

### ***Supporting renovation and development of infrastructure***

Lastly, there is no economic development without supporting existing and new processing infrastructure. The following is a list of recommendations and policies which support the development of infrastructure. Also included is a list of underutilized funding programs which are applicable to renovation or development food processing infrastructure and could increase public and private investment if promoted through policy. By calling for streamlined processes and supporting infrastructure development, policies such as those listed below provide the issue of lacking processing facilities with an explicit base to grow from in the region.

### **Chicago's GO TO 2040 Comprehensive Plan**

Other food policy has included advocating for federal food processing policy on their agenda. Chicago's comprehensive plan suggests that actions are taken by policymakers to "Encourage revisions of federal policy to promote local food," including:

- Farm and food policies and food regulations at the federal level should be reassessed to accommodate local and small farm operations. Most federal incentives have been geared to encourage large industrial farming practices, and current regulations can inhibit local and small farm production and infrastructure development. Recent federal policy changes to recognize the importance of local food should continue and be strengthened.<sup>90</sup>

### **Alachua County Energy Conservation Strategies Commission**

The Alachua County (FL) Board of County Commissioners had made it part of their mission to "do their part to reduce or mitigate the effects of Global Climate Change and promote the long-term economic security of [our] citizens through the implementation of policies that enhance energy efficiency."<sup>91</sup> A commission was created to provide recommendations regarding energy conservation. In their 2008 report, the commission identified "maximizing local food production and processing" as a method of "Community Re-Investment & Energy Security." The following are the two recommendations related to food processing and distribution:

- **Business Development: Food Processing Facilities** - Determine the food processing facilities needed to process locally grown foods. Identify other food-related infrastructure needs and local (or regional solutions.) As an economic development strategy, encourage the development and/or location of food processing facilities within Alachua County.
- **Purchasing Policies: Local Food** - Determine which foods served in Alachua County & local government facilities can be produced within the local foodshed. Define the volume needed & other procurement specifics in order to shift local government food procurement to local sources. Adopt the goal of serving local foodshed-grown & processed foods in all Alachua County government facilities. Encourage the School Board and other local governments to do the same. Direct that an agricultural operation be established at the Alachua County jail, to grow food & to teach farming methods.<sup>92</sup>

### **USDA Rural Development Funding Programs**

The Regional Food Policy Council may also consider advocating for continued funding in the 2012 federal Farm Bill. If continued, they could convene interested parties to apply for such funding in a way that addresses local food system gaps comprehensively. In a 2009 memo, USDA Deputy Secretary, Kathleen Merrigan, cited the following Rural Development funding programs as "under-utilized":

- **Community Facilities Program** – This program provides loans and grants to build, acquire or renovate community facilities or obtain equipment for said facilities. Permitted projects include, among others, community kitchens and food processing centers. The average loan in 2008 was \$665,229.
- **Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program** – Through this program, the USDA co-signs loans for business owners with the promise to "pay a portion of any loss that might result in case a business owner is unable to repay the loan." This guarantee reduces the risk lenders face and allows them to negotiate more favorable interest rates and other terms.

- **Value-Added Producer Grant Program** – This program provides grant monies to support producers who “add value to their raw products through processing and/or marketing.” Grants for planning activities may be up to \$100,000 and grants for working capital are awarded up to a maximum of \$300,000.<sup>93</sup>

As shown by the aforementioned policies, programs and recommendations, there are many ways in which local food processing can be supported by economic development elements of comprehensive plans or by food systems plans. By supporting available funding resources, innovative processing methodologies, and existing business organizations that facilitate communication, it is possible to increase producer access to processing facilities and support economic growth within the central Puget Sound region.

# FARM-BASED ALTERNATIVE ENERGY USE

State and federal policy arenas offer alternative energy use opportunities for the region's food system. Nationwide, the use of farm-based alternative energy is increasing, based on the 2009 On-Farm Energy Production Survey.<sup>94</sup> Feasibility studies of renewable energy and related incentive programs have caught the attention of policymakers and farmers.<sup>95</sup> Alternative energy use supports the Regional Food Policy Council's goals of strengthening agriculture, advancing economic development, and promoting environmental protection.<sup>96</sup> Alternative energy use can provide farms with economic benefits, lowering their overall energy use and raising production. It can also reduce farming's environmental impact. Unfortunately, there is a high knowledge and cost barrier which prevents many farmers from implementing alternative energy technologies. Therefore, regional policies are often necessary for the adoption of alternative energy technology by local farmers. Currently, there are few policies at the county level that address farm-based alternative energy use based on the four-county policy scan. The following section reviews the types of information needs that farmers have, related to technology, financial savings, and policies that affect alternative energy use.

## **Alternative Energy Technology**

Farms have the potential to benefit from solar technology (i.e., solar heat or solar electricity generation through photovoltaic cells) as many residential and commercial buildings already do. Even in the Pacific Northwest, both solar methods are effective.

An alternative energy technology unique to farms, however, is the bio-digester. Bio-digestion is a system that takes manure and other biological matter, contains it in a sealed pool with a heated, anaerobic environment, and allows natural bacteria to break down the manure. This process produces natural gas, which is collected and burned to produce electricity; clean organic matter, which is used for bedding or for compost; and clean wastewater, which can be used for irrigation or is safe enough to release into waterways.<sup>97</sup>

## **Economic Benefits**

The most obvious economic benefit of on-farm alternative energy use is a reduction in utility costs. Existing alternative energy use on Washington State farms resulted in a per-farm average energy saving of \$1,181 in utilities in 2009.<sup>98</sup> Additionally, localized power generation can provide stability, by diversifying income streams in times of low crop yields and insulating farmers against energy price fluctuations.<sup>99</sup>

The next economic benefit is the potential to decrease fertilizer costs. Currently, about a third of energy costs in agriculture go toward commercial fertilizer and pesticide production.<sup>100</sup> Some alternative energy techniques allow farms to accomplish a number of goals:

- Reduce or even eliminate the need for outside fertilizer
- Provide bedding for stock
- capture water for irrigation

## **Environmental Benefits**

Farm-based alternative energy use can provide two main environmental benefits. The first is an overall reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions produced by conventional power



plants. Agriculture is responsible for six percent of emissions due to power generation in Washington State.<sup>101</sup> It is true that Washington's hydroelectric energy generation currently causes the state to have relatively low emissions; however, fish management will reduce hydroelectric energy supplies in the future.<sup>102</sup> This is another motivator to pursue alternative energy sources.

The second environmental benefit is a reduction of farm runoff. Manure and fertilizer can feed into streams and rivers, damaging the ecology of the waterways and reducing salmon runs.<sup>103</sup> Certain alternative energy techniques can reduce or eliminate runoff, or treat wastewater to a degree that does not cause harm to waterways.

Above all, if the Regional Food Policy Council can take the initiative in promoting on-farm alternative energy use, the farmers in the region benefit and so does the environments.

### **Barriers**

The fundamental barrier to the adoption of alternative energy is the fact that there is a high up-front cost for a long-term benefit. An adopter will therefore not achieve a return on investment for several years, depending on the technology. Similarly, many of the technologies are only effective on a large scale, excluding small farmers altogether or requiring them to organize with their neighbors.

Another barrier is that even if a farmer is willing to take the financial risk, he or she might not know how. Pursuing alternative energy requires careful research into fields that are constantly changing. Especially on small or mid-sized farms, farmers might not have the time to even research what technologies would apply to their farms, let alone actually implement them.

### **Existing Farm-based Alternative Energy Policies**

The four counties have some existing energy policies. King County's 2010 Energy Plan includes a commitment to waste-to-energy applications. The focus in the plan is on landfill gas collection, but it does refer briefly to the application of farm-based biodigesters.<sup>104</sup> Snohomish County has the goal to supply 15% of its energy load from new, renewable energy resources by 2020.<sup>105</sup> In Pierce County's *Fuel Reduction Policy*, nothing relating to farm-based alternative energy is mentioned.<sup>106</sup> The Kitsap County Energy Conservation Committee is developing an Energy Efficiency and Conservation Plan to meet two goals: one is energy use reduction and the other is generating energy from renewable sources which is related to alternative energy use.<sup>107</sup>

### **Other Related Projects**

King County funded a bio-digester feasibility study in 2003. Based on the results, it has participated in dairy bio-digester projects in various areas.<sup>108</sup> So far, they have all been successful.

Also in 2003, Snohomish County benefited from a federally-funded bio-digester feasibility study facilitated by the Tulalip tribe. The extremely comprehensive study led to the construction of the Monroe Honor Farm bio-digester, which began operation in 2008. The primary motivation for that project was not power generation, but waste and runoff reduction.<sup>109</sup>

Washington State University Extension initiates several alternative fuel programs through its Energy Program, including solar and wind.<sup>110</sup> Additionally, Washington State University

Extension has worked with many agriculture organizations to develop farm-specific alternative energy programs such as bio digestion. A regional bioenergy website maintained by the Extension, the Pacific Regional Bioenergy Partnership, is supported by the U.S. Department of Energy and State Energy offices.<sup>111</sup>

### **Other Existing Policies Nationwide**

The Federal Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 was the first farm bill to explicitly include an energy title and authorized grants and loans to promote development of on-farm alternative energy usage. This policy was continued in the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Farm Bill). Key policies included in the 2008 Farm Bill are:

- Emphasis on cellulosic ethanol production through new blender tax credits;
- promotion of cellulosic feedstocks production, feedstocks infrastructure and refinery development;
- Grants and loan guarantees for biofuels (especially cellulosic) research;
- Studies of the market and environmental impacts of increased biofuel use;
- Expansion of biofuel feedstock availability;
- Expansion of the existing bio-based marketing program to encourage federal procurement of bio-based products;
- Support for rural energy efficiency and self-sufficiency;
- Reauthorization of biofuels research programs within the USDA and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA);
- An education program to promote the use and understanding of biodiesel;
- Reduction of the blender tax credit for corn-based ethanol;
- Continuation and expansion of the federal bio-products certification program;
- Environmental safeguards through greenhouse gas emission requirements on new biofuel production; and
- Continuation of the import duty on ethanol.<sup>112</sup>

The Oregon Department of Agriculture has implemented incentive programs such as reducing up-front costs for alternative energy projects, providing outreach to farming communities about alternative energy, and supporting further research to develop more efficient technology.<sup>113</sup>

In the Position Paper of the Midwest Sustainable Agriculture Working Group, the following policies are promoted in Midwestern states to encourage renewable energy use on farms which can be a good reference for the Regional Food Policy Council:<sup>114</sup>

- Renewable Energy Standard
- Technical Assistance for Farm-Based Renewable Energy Development and
- Energy Efficiency Audits
- Financial Assistance for Farm-Based Development of Wind Power and Other
- Renewable Energy Resources and for Energy Efficiency Improvements
- New Farmer Wind and Solar Power Development Enterprises
- Support Development of Wind Power by Rural Electric Cooperatives and
- Members
- Incentive Programs for Biomass
- Fund Biomass Research and Development
- Equipment Testing for Biofuels
- Feasibility Studies for Value-Added Agricultural Enterprises
- Farm-based Hydrogen Research
- Extend and improve production tax credit

### **Appropriate Alternative Energy Methods for the Region**

Farms in all four counties can get the same potential benefit from solar power, either solar water heaters or PVC-generated electricity. All farms have power costs, with a significant amount going to irrigation systems and, if applicable, greenhouse maintenance.<sup>115</sup> Solar-generated electricity could potentially provide all of a farm's energy use, if enough solar panels are installed.<sup>116</sup>

Bio-digestion is the most promising, cost-effective and environmentally friendly alternative energy technology available to farms today. It applies to any farm that produces a large amount of animal waste, most commonly dairy farms. King County and Snohomish County are the only counties that have sizable dairy farms, so the technology is more likely to be applied in those two counties.

### **Available Guides**

There are a number of resources which talk about using renewable energy on farms, such as the document Renewable Power Opportunities for Rural Communities published by the United States Department of Agriculture,<sup>117</sup> the Farmer's Handbook for Energy Self-Reliance: A Guide to Using Energy Efficiency, Biomass, and Renewable Energy on the Farm,<sup>118</sup> and the online educational publication - Anaerobic Digesters: Farm Opportunities and Pathways. which provides up-to-date information to farmers interested in learning about the challenges, benefits, and opportunities for pursuing an anaerobic digester on the farm.<sup>119</sup> Ideally, these resources can be gathered and shared across the four counties.

### **Frequently Mentioned Policy Recommendations**

There are three actions that the Regional Food Policy Council may consider to promote farm-based alternative energy:

- 1) Conduct studies of alternative energy options to determine what would be practical and effective for a particular area and intended use.
- 2) Provide tax and other incentives to promote technique adoption.
- 3) Provide education and support to help ensure the long-term use and success of alternative energy programs.

All counties could benefit by knowing about conclusions from studies done independently in the respective counties. Ideally, the counties should coordinate research projects so they can share the cost and benefit.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

This report has sought to address the policy gaps identified by the Regional Food Policy Council by compiling viable, tested, and well-research policies that the council can use as a starting point in its policy work. The following recommendations summarize actions related to the four topics discussed above as the council further develops its policy agenda and strategy.

- If the Regional Food Policy Council seeks to influence municipal policy and food systems-related land uses across the central Puget Sound region, it can **develop a suite of model policies on cross-cutting topics and distribute them to the municipalities across the four counties.** The comprehensive plan policies and municipal code language provided in this report represents a starting point from which the Council can develop, approve, and distribute this set of food systems policies for local codes, local plans, Countywide Planning Policies, and region-wide plans.
- If the Regional Food Policy Council is interested in strengthening each county's agricultural preservation policy suite further, **it can examine each county's TDR and PDR programs.** Each TDR and PDR should be examined for their effectiveness, how they are implemented and sources of money (e.g., land trusts).
- If the Regional Food Policy Council is interested in supporting local food processing as a method of bolstering economic development within the region, it can **draft and support policies which support information collection and encourage processing infrastructure investment.** Increased communication between producers and consumers from the four member counties can assist in addressing local food processing needs. (For an example of an approach that may facilitate communication, please see *Volume 6: Food Hubs* of this report.)
- If the Regional Food Policy Council wants to promote alternative energy use on farms on a regional level, it can **support feasibility studies and other incentive programs that reduce the start-up costs for farmers and provide education and technical support to the farmers in the region.** The farm-based alternative energy policy research addresses the main benefits and barriers of technology adoption in the region, which can be a guide for developing specific policies in the central Puget Sound region.

# APPENDIX PP-1: FOOD-RELATED COMPREHENSIVE P

**RFPC Goals:** Agriculture (Ag), Economic Development (Ec), Education (Ed), Environment (En), Equity

**Policy Categories:** Local Food Production (1), Local Processing (2), Local Distribution (3), Local Food Environmental Impacts (7), Social Equity and Food Access (8), Public Health (9), Coordinated Food

County	Policy/Program Name	Policy Location
King	Agriculture and the Food System	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - III. Agriculture and the Food System - R-671 (p. 3-62)
King	Character/Development Standards	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - III. Rural Densities and Development - E. Character/Development Standards R-331 (p. 3-25 to 3-26)
King	Character/Development Standards	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - III. Rural Densities and Development - E. Character/Development Standards R-332 (p. 3-26)



# PLAN POLICIES IN CENTRAL PUGET SOUND

y (Eq), Health (H), Policy (P)

d Procurement (4), Urban Agriculture (5), Emergency Preparedness/Food Security (6),  
 Planning and Policy (10)

Relevant Text or Summary	Policy Category	RFPC Goal
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.	1	Ag
Rural residential development adjacent to Agricultural and Forest Production Districts shall be sited to minimize interference with activities related to resource uses.	1	Ag
To maintain traditional rural development patterns and assure continued opportunities for resource activities in the Rural Area, large lot development is preferred in the Rural Area. Clustering of lots is permitted when: [...] Clusters are limited in size to be compatible with surrounding large lots or nearby agricultural and forestry uses; c. The clustered development is offset with a permanent resource land tract preserved for forestry or agriculture, as designated by the owner at time of subdivision or short subdivision, or a permanent open space tract. Under no circumstances shall the tract be reserved for future development;	1	Ag

King	Comprehensive Plan Amendments	Regional Planning - III. Comprehensive Plan Amendments - RP-303 (p. 1-12 to p. 1-13)
King	Enumclaw (Community Plan)	Community Plans - II. East Sammamish - CP-304 (p. 10-11 to 10-12)
King	Equestrian Activities	Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands - II. Rural Designation - C. Equestrian Activities - R-214 (p. 3-13)
King	Farming	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - II. Rural Designation - B. Forestry and Agriculture in Rural King County -2. Farming - R-209 (p. 3-11)

<p>Except as otherwise provided in this policy, the annual cycle shall not consider proposed amendments to the King County Comprehensive Plan that require substantive changes to comprehensive plan policies and development regulations or that alter the Urban Growth Area (UGA) Boundary. Substantive amendments and changes to the UGA Boundary may be considered in the annual amendment cycle only if the proposed amendments are necessary for the protection and recovery of threatened and endangered species, to implement a proposal for a 4 to 1 project or to implement an amendment to a joint interlocal/development agreement in existence on January 1, 2008, between King County, another local government, and one or more private parties, only if the amendment to the joint interlocal/development agreement includes a provision to alter the UGA boundary to add areas to the Urban Growth Area, requires that an area four times the area that is added to the Urban Growth Area be permanently designated as park or open space and requires the transfer of development rights on terms as provided in the amendment.</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>Ag</p>
<p>King County should work with the City of Enumclaw to establish an agreement guiding future annexations, including but not limited to the following elements: e. Commitment from the city to use measures to buffer or protect abutting forest or agriculture resource lands.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Ag</p>
<p>King County's land use regulations should protect rural equestrian community trails by supporting preservation of equestrian trail links in the Rural Area, protecting livestock from intrusions from residential development, and encouraging subdivision layouts that preserve opportunities for keeping of horses. Representatives of the equestrian community shall be given the opportunity to review and monitor regulatory and programmatic actions by King County, such as rural area development regulations, that have the potential to affect equestrian uses.</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>Ag</p>
<p>The county should develop specific incentives to encourage agricultural activities in the remaining prime farmlands located outside the Agricultural Production District. These incentives could include tax credits, expedited permit review, reduced permit fees, permit exemptions for activities complying with best management practices, assistance with agricultural waste management or similar programs.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Ag</p>

King	Forestry and Agriculture in Rural King County	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - II. Rural Designation - B. Forestry and Agriculture in Rural King County - R-204 (p. 3-8 to 3-9)
King	Forestry and Agriculture in Rural King County	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - II. Rural Designation - B. Forestry and Agriculture in Rural King County - R-205 (p. 3-9)
King	Forestry and Agriculture in Rural King County	Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands - II. Rural Designation - B. Forestry and Agriculture in Rural King County - 2. Farming - R-210 (p. 3-12)
King	Increases of Zoning Density	Urban Communities - I. Urban Land Use - B. Residential Land Use - 3. Increases of Zoning Density - U-127 (p. 2-13 to 2-14)
King	Potential Annexation Areas	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - II. Potential Annexation Areas - U-205 (p. 2-35 to 2-36)
King	Protecting Agricultural Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - I. Protecting Agricultural Lands - R-641 (p. 3-53)

<p>Farming and forestry are vital to the preservation of rural King County and should be encouraged throughout the Rural Area. King County should encourage the retention of existing and establishment of new rural resource-based uses, with appropriate site management that protects habitat resources. King County's regulation of farming, keeping of livestock, and forestry in the Rural Area should be consistent with these guiding principles: [...] b. Agricultural and silvicultural management practices should not be construed as public nuisances when carried on in compliance with applicable regulations, even though they may impact nearby residences; and c. County environmental standards for forestry and agriculture should protect environmental quality, especially in relation to water and fisheries resources, while encouraging forestry and farming.</p>	1	Ag
<p>Uses related to and appropriate for the Rural Area include those relating to agriculture, forestry, mineral extraction, and fisheries, such as the raising of livestock, growing of crops, creating value-added products, and sale of agricultural products; small-scale cottage industries; and recreational and small-scale tourism uses that rely on a rural location.</p>	1	Ag
<p>King County supports the raising and management of livestock and the production of related value-added products. The management of livestock and the lands and structures supporting the raising of livestock, should be consistent with industry best management practices and with county, state, and federal regulations related to the specific industry.</p>	1, 2	Ag
<p>Density incentives should encourage private developers to: provide innovative affordable housing, significant open space, trails and parks; use the Transfer of Development Rights Program; locate development close to transit; participate in historic preservation; and include energy conservation measures exceeding state requirements.</p>	1	Ag
<p>King County shall not support annexation proposals that would: [...] d. Move designated Agricultural and/or Forest Production District lands into the Urban Growth Area;</p>	1	Ag
<p>King County shall continue to implement the objectives of the FPP [Farmland Preservation Program, a purchase of development rights program]. Protection of property purchased under the FPP shall be a high priority when balancing conflicting interests such as locating transportation, active recreation or utility facilities.</p>	1	Ag



King	Protecting Agricultural Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - I. Protecting Agricultural Lands - R-642 (p. 3-53 to 3-54)
King	Protecting Agricultural Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - I. Protecting Agricultural Lands - R-643 (p. 3-54)
King	Protecting Agricultural Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - I. Protecting Agricultural Lands - R-644 (p. 3-54)
King	Protecting Agricultural Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - I. Protecting Agricultural Lands - R-645 (p. 3-54)
King	Protecting Agricultural Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - I. Protecting Agricultural Lands - R-646 (p. 3-54)
King	Protecting Agricultural Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - I. Protecting Agricultural Lands - R-651 (p. 3-56)
King	Protecting Agricultural Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - I. Protecting Agricultural Lands - R-652 (p. 3-56)

APDs are blocks of contiguous farmlands where agriculture is supported through the protection of agricultural soils and related support services and activities. Roads and natural features are appropriate boundaries for APDs to reduce the possibility of conflicts with adjacent land uses.	1	Ag
King County should purchase additional development rights to farmland in the APDs as funding becomes available.	1	Ag
All parcels within the boundaries of an APD should be zoned Agricultural, either A-10 or A-35.	1	Ag
Lands within APDs should remain in parcels large enough for commercial agriculture. A residential density of one home per 35 acres shall be applied where the predominant lot size is 35 acres or larger, and a residential density of one home per 10 acres shall be applied where the predominant lot size is less than 35 acres.	1	Ag
Agriculture should be the principal land use in the APDs. Permanent new construction within districts shall be sited to prevent conflicts with commercial farming or other agricultural uses, and nonagricultural uses shall be limited. New development shall not disrupt agriculture operations and shall have a scale compatible with an active farming district.	1	Ag
The Lower Green River Agricultural Production District is a regionally designated resource that is to remain in unincorporated King County. The Lower Green River APD functions as an urban separator between the cities of Kent and Auburn. King County may contract with other jurisdictions to provide some local services to this area as appropriate.	1	Ag
Active recreational facilities should not be located within APDs. When new parks or trails are planned for areas within or adjacent to APDs, King County should work with farmers to minimize impacts to farmland and agricultural operations.	1	Ag

King	Protecting Agricultural Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - I. Protecting Agricultural Lands - R-653 (p. 3-56 to 3-57)
King	Protecting Agricultural Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - I. Protecting Agricultural Lands - R-654 (p. 3-57)
King	Protecting Agricultural Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - I. Protecting Agricultural Lands - R-655 (p. 3-57)
King	Residential Densities	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - III. Rural Densities and Development - A. Residential Densities - R-306 (p. 3-18)

<p>Public services and utilities within and adjacent to APDs shall be designed to minimize significant adverse impacts on agriculture and to maintain total farmland acreage and the area's historic agricultural character: a. Whenever feasible, water lines, sewer lines and other public facilities should avoid crossing APDs. Installation should be timed to minimize negative impacts on seasonal agricultural practices; and b. Road projects planned for the APDs including additional roads or the widening of roads should be limited to those needed for safety and which benefit agricultural uses. Where possible, arterials should be routed around the APDs. Roads that cross APDs should be aligned, designed and maintained to minimize negative impacts on agriculture, and to support farm traffic; and c. In cases when public or privately owned facilities meeting regional needs must intrude into APDs, they should be built and located to minimize disruption of agricultural activity.</p>	1	Ag
<p>Lands can be removed from the APDs, except as provided in R-655, only when it can be demonstrated that: a. Removal of the land will not diminish the productivity of prime agricultural soils or the effectiveness of farming within the local APD boundaries; and b. The land is determined to be no longer suitable for agricultural purposes. In addition to meeting these two tests, removal of the land from the APD may only occur if it is mitigated through the addition of agricultural land abutting the same APD of equal acreage and of equal or greater soils and agriculture value.</p>	1	Ag
<p>Land that is zoned rural and has permanent non-agricultural structures can be removed from the Sammamish APD only when a subarea plan demonstrates that removal of the land will not diminish the productivity of prime agricultural soils or the effectiveness of farming within the APD. Land to be removed from the APD shall retain rural zoning and shall not be rezoned to urban zoning. The removal of land zoned rural from the Sammamish APD shall not be contingent on the addition of land to the APD.</p>	1	Ag
<p>A residential density of one home per 10 acres shall be applied in the Rural Area where: a. The lands are adjacent to or within one-quarter mile of designated Agricultural Production Districts, the Forest Production District or legally approved long-term mineral resource extraction sites;</p>	1	Ag

King	Residential Densities	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - III. Rural Densities and Development - B. Residential Densities - R-302 (p. 3-16)
King	Resource Conservation Strategy	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - A. Resource Conservation Strategy - R-609 (p. 3-42)
King	Resource Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - A. Resource Conservation Strategy - R-606 (p. 3-41)
King	Resource Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - A. Resource Conservation Strategy - R-607 (p. 3-41)
King	Resource Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - A. Resource Conservation Strategy - R-611 (p. 3-43)
King	Resource Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - A. Resource Conservation Strategy - R-613 (p. 3-43)



Residential development in the Rural Area should occur as follows: a. In Rural Towns at a variety of densities and housing types, compatible with maintenance of historic resources and community character; and b. Outside Rural Towns at low densities compatible with traditional rural character and uses, farming, forestry, mining and rural service levels.	1	Ag
King County should expand access to property tax incentive programs to encourage landowners to continue practicing farming and forestry and to help ensure retention of the resource land base. These programs should be publicized and marketed.	1	Ag
Farm lands, forest lands and mineral resources shall be conserved for productive use through the use of Designated Agricultural and Forest Production Districts and Designated Mineral Resource Sites where the principal and preferred land uses will be commercial resource management activities, and by the designation of appropriate compatible uses on adjacent rural and urban lands.	1	Ag
Land uses, utilities and transportation facilities adjacent to Designated Agricultural and Forest Production Districts and Designated Mineral Resource Sites, shall be sited and designed to ensure compatibility with resource management.	1	Ag
King County should develop and employ effective means to inform affected property owners about nearby resource management activities. This may include, but not be limited to: a. Notice on title for properties within five hundred feet of designated agriculture, forestry, and mining lands; b. Signage; and c. Community meetings and other public notification tools.	1	Ag
Designated Forest and Agricultural Production District lands shall not be annexed by cities.	1	Ag

King	Rural Area Designation Criteria	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - I. Rural Designation - A. Rural Area Designation Criteria - R-201 (p. 3-6 to 3-7)
King	Rural Designation Criteria	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - II. Rural Designation - A. Rural Designation Criteria - R-202 (p. 3-7)
King	Rural Growth Forecast	Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands - III. Rural Densities and Development - A. Rural Growth Forecast - R-301 (p. 3-15 to 3-16)

<p>It is a fundamental objective of the King County Comprehensive Plan to maintain the character of its designated Rural Area. The GMA specifies the rural element of comprehensive plans include measures that apply to rural development and protect the rural character of the area (RCW 36.70A.070(5)). The GMA defines rural character as it relates to land use and development patterns (RCW 36.70A.030(15)). This definition can be found in the Glossary of this Plan. Rural development can consist of a variety of uses that are consistent with the preservation of rural character and the requirements of the rural element. In order to implement GMA, it is necessary to define the development patterns that are considered rural, historical or traditional and do not encourage urban growth or create pressure for urban facilities and service. Therefore, King County's land use regulations and development standards shall protect and enhance the following components of the Rural Area: [...]a. The natural environment, particularly as evidenced by the health of wildlife and fisheries (especially salmon and trout), aquifers used for potable water, surface water bodies including Puget Sound and natural drainage systems and their riparian corridors; b. Commercial and noncommercial farming, forestry, fisheries, mining and cottage industries; [...] e. Economically and fiscally healthy Rural Towns and Rural Neighborhood Commercial Centers with clearly defined identities compatible with adjacent rural, agricultural, forestry and mining uses;</p>	1	Ag
<p>The Rural Area designations shown on the King County Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map include areas that are rural in character and meet one or more of the following criteria: a. Opportunities exist for significant commercial or noncommercial farming and forestry (large-scale farms and forest lands are designated as Resource Lands)...</p>	1	Ag
<p>A low growth rate is desirable for the Rural Area, including Rural Towns, to comply with the State Growth Management Act, prevent sprawl and the overburdening of rural services, reduce the need for capital expenditures for rural roads, maintain rural character and protect the environment. King County shall focus its resources on the unincorporated Urban Area until such time that these areas become part of cities. All possible tools may be used to limit growth in the Rural Area. Appropriate tools include land use designations, development regulations, level of service standards and incentives.</p>	?	Ag

King	Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - II. Sustainable Agriculture and Farming - R-658 (p. 3-58)
King	Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - II. Sustainable Agriculture and Farming - R-664 (p. 3-60)
King	TDR Sending and Receiving Sites	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - III. Rural Densities and Development - C. Transfer of Development Rights Program - 1. Sending and Receiving Sites - R-316 (p. 3-21)
King	TDR Sending and Receiving Sites	III. Rural Densities and Development - C. Transfer of Development Rights Program - 1. Sending and Receiving Sites - R-317 (p. 3-21)
King	The Urban Growth Area	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - I. Urban Land Use - A. Urban Communities - 1. The Urban Growth Area - U-102 (p. 2-3)
King	Transfer of Development Rights Program	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - III. Rural Densities and Development - C. Transfer of Development Rights Program - R-315 (p. 3-20 to 3-21)
King	Urban Planned Developments (UPDs) and Fully Contained Communities (FCCs)	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - I. Urban Land Use - D. Urban Planned Developments (UPDs) and Fully Contained Communities (FCCs) - U-179 (p. 2-29 to 2-30)

<p>The county should develop specific incentives to encourage agricultural activities in the remaining prime farmlands located outside the APD. These incentives could include tax credits, expedited permit review, reduced permit fees, permit exemptions for activities complying with best management practices or similar programs.</p>	1	Ag
<p>King County shall continue its Agricultural Building Permit program with an expedited review process and reduced fees for structures necessary for farm operations.</p>	1	Ag
<p>Eligible sending sites shall be lands designated on the King County Comprehensive Plan land use map as Rural Area (RA), Agriculture (A), Forestry (F), and Urban Separator, and shall provide permanent land protection to create a public benefit. Priority sending sites are: [...] e. Agricultural and Forest Production District lands.</p>	1	Ag
<p>For transfer of development rights purposes only, qualified sending sites are allocated development rights as follows: a. Sending sites with Rural Area or Agricultural zoning shall be allocated one TDR for every five acres of gross land area;</p>	1	Ag
<p>The Urban Growth Area designations shown on the official Land Use Map includes enough land to provide the capacity to accommodate growth expected over the period 2001-2022. These lands should include only those lands that meet the following criteria [...] f. Are not rural land or unincorporated agricultural or forestry lands designated through the Countywide Planning Policies Plan process.</p>	1	Ag
<p>To promote transfers of development rights, King County shall: a. Facilitate transfers from private property owners with sending sites to property owners with receiving sites; b. Operate the King County TDR Bank to buy and sell development rights; c. Work with cities to develop interlocal agreements that encourage transfers of development rights into cities; and d. Seek public amenity funding to enhance the livability of incorporated area receiving site neighborhoods accepting increased densities.</p>	1	Ag
<p>The review and approval process for a Fully Contained Community (FCC) permit shall be the same as that for an Urban Planned Development (UPD) permit, except the following additional criteria shall be met, pursuant to the provisions of RCW 36.70A.350: [...] h. Provision is made to mitigate impacts of the FCC on designated agricultural lands, forest lands, and mineral resource lands;</p>	1	Ag



King	Urban Separators and the Four-to-One Program	Urban Communities - I. Urban Land Use - E. Urban Separators and the Four-to-One Program - U-186 (p. 232)
King	Working Resource Lands	Parks, Open Space and Cultural Resources - I. Parks, Recreation and Open Space - C. Components of the Regional Open Space System - 3. Working Resource Lands - P-113 (p. 6-6)
King	Protecting Agricultural Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - I. Protecting Agricultural Lands - R-650 (p. 3-55 to 3-56)
King	Resource Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - R-602 (p. 3-40)
King	Resource Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - R-603 (p. 3-40)
King	Resource Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - A. Resource Conservation Strategy - R-604 (p. 3-41)
King	Snoqualmie Valley (Community Plan)	Community Plans - IX. Snoqualmie Valley - CP-939 (p. 10-28)
King	Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - II. Sustainable Agriculture and Farming - R-656 (p. 3-58)

King County shall preserve the open space acquired through this program primarily as natural areas, passive recreation sites or resource lands for farming or forestry. King County may allow the following additional uses only if located on a small portion of the open space, provided that these uses are found to be compatible with the site's natural open space values and functions such as those listed in the preceding policy.	1	Ag
The use and management of farmlands owned by King County shall be consistent with any requirements imposed by the funding program used to purchase each property and shall serve to meet and enhance the objectives of the King County Agriculture Program.	1	Ag
King County commits to preserve APD parcels in or near the Urban Growth Area because of their high production capabilities, their proximity to markets, and their value as open space. King County should work with cities adjacent to or near APDs to minimize the operational and environmental impacts of urban development on farming, and to promote activities and infrastructure, such as farmers' markets and agriculture processing businesses, that benefit both the cities and the farms by improving access to locally grown agricultural products.	1, 2, 3	Ag, Ec
The Agriculture Commission shall advise the King County Executive and Council on agricultural issues and programs, including, but not limited to: a. Existing and proposed legislation and regulations affecting commercial agriculture; b. Land use issues as they impact agriculture; and c. Ways to maintain, enhance and promote agriculture and agricultural products in the region. King County shall continue to support the Agriculture Commission with staff and other resources.	1	Ag, Ec
King County should work with other counties to help maintain and enhance commercial agriculture and forestry by addressing challenges common across the region.	1	Ag, Ec
King County shall promote and support forestry, agriculture, mining and other resource-based industries as a part of a diverse, regional and sustainable economy.	1	Ag, Ec
Within the residential area of Fall City, compatible home occupations and small-scale agricultural pursuits or similar rural land uses can continue.	5	Ag, Ec
King County shall work with and provide support to the work of Washington State University Extension for technical and marketing assistance for small-scale commercial farmers.	1, 3	Ag, Ec

Volume 7: Plans and Policy

King	Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - II. Sustainable Agriculture and Farming - R-657 (p. 3-58)
King	Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - II. Sustainable Agriculture and Farming - R-659 (p. 3-58)
King	Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - II. Sustainable Agriculture and Farming - R-660 (p. 3-58)
King	Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - II. Sustainable Agriculture and Farming - R-670 (p. 3-61)
King	Working Resource Lands	Parks, Open Space and Cultural Resources - I. Parks, Recreation and Open Space - C. Components of the Regional Open Space System - 3. Working Resource Lands - P-111 (p. 6-6)
King	Agriculture and the Food System	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - III. Agriculture and the Food System - R-674 (p. 3-62)
King	Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - 2. Sustainable Agriculture and Farming - R-662 (p. 3-59) [mis-labeled as R-622]
King	Agriculture and the Food System	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - III. Agriculture and the Food System - R-673 (p. 3-62)

King County shall continue to support innovative initiatives, such as the Puget Sound Fresh and Farm Link Programs, to promote and enhance agriculture in King County.	1, 3	Ag, Ec
Agricultural processing, packing and direct sales are considered agricultural activities and should be allowed at a size and scale appropriate to the zone in which they are operating. King County shall work with local and state health departments to develop regulations supporting these activities.	1, 2, 3	Ag, Ec
King County supports the processing and packaging of farm products from crops and livestock, and will continue to work with farmers, ranchers, cities, neighboring counties, and other interested parties to address the infrastructure and regulatory needs to promote sales to consumers, institutions, restaurants, and retail enterprises.	1, 2, 3	Ag, Ec
In addition to enhancing the FPP, the county should develop more innovative solutions and incentives to keep agricultural land affordable and profitable for active farming.	1	Ag, Ec
Farmland owned by King County shall contribute to the preservation of contiguous tracts of agricultural land and make affordable farmland available for use by small- scale and new farmers.	1	Ag, Ec
King County should promote local food production and processing to reduce the distance that food must travel from farm to table.	1, 2, 7	Ag, Ec, En
The county should develop incentives that support local food production and processing to reduce energy use, increase food security and provide a healthy local food supply.	1, 2, 7, 8, 9	Ag, Ec, En, Eq, H
King County should consider adopting procurement policies that would encourage purchases of locally grown fresh foods.	5	Ag, Ec, P

King	The Rural Economy	Economic Development - V. The Rural Economy - ED-503 (p. 9-15)
King	Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - II. Sustainable Agriculture and Farming - R-666 (p. 3-60)
King	Agriculture and the Food System	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - III. Agriculture and the Food System - R-672 (p. 3-62)
King	Groundwater Resources	Environment - IV. Land and Water Resources -C. Aquatic Resources 4. Groundwater Resources- E-466 (p. 4-49)



<p>King County shall use the Rural Economic Strategies to guide future rural economic development and will modify and add strategies as needed to reflect the evolving nature of the rural economy. a. King County supports programs and strategies to help preserve and enhance rural businesses focusing on the rural economic clusters of agriculture (including livestock), forestry, home-based business, small-scale tourism, and other compatible rural businesses. b. King County should continue to review existing and proposed regulations to ensure they are relevant and effective in accommodating the differing needs and emerging trends of rural economic activity. c. King County should partner with rural businesses, unincorporated area councils, and others to develop and implement policies, programs, and strategies to preserve and enhance the traditional rural economic base. d. King County should partner with other Puget Sound counties and businesses to analyze the need and possible sites for regional agricultural (including beef and poultry) and forest product processing facilities that may require regional demand to make them economically feasible. The county should also explore options and incentives to encourage entrepreneurs to invest in mobile forest and food production processing facilities that can serve the region. e. King County supports programs and strategies that strengthen the interdependence and linkage between the rural and urban economies.</p>	<p>1, 2, 3</p>	<p>Ag, Ec, P</p>
<p>King County should continue to collaborate with Washington State University including Extension, the University of Washington, and King Conservation District to develop information on the likely impacts of climate change on agriculture in King County, and to develop mitigation and adaptation strategies that are appropriate for King County's soils and farm economy. Research should address soil management, water storage, irrigation, alternative crops, integrated pest management, and nutrient management. The information should be made available to farmers through technical assistance programs and farm planning.</p>	<p>1, 7</p>	<p>Ag, Ed, En</p>
<p>King County should prioritize its programs to help build and support a sustainable, reliable, equitable, and resilient local food system.</p>	<p>1, 6, 7</p>	<p>Ag, En</p>
<p>King County should protect the quality and quantity of groundwater countywide by: c. Developing, with affected jurisdictions, best management practices for development and for forestry, agriculture, and mining operations based on adopted Groundwater Management Plans and Wellhead Protection Programs.</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Ag, En</p>

King	Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing	Urban Communities - III. Housing - C. Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing - U-339 (p. 2-46)
King	Protecting Agricultural Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - I. Protecting Agricultural Lands - R-648 (p. 3-55)
King	Protecting Agricultural Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - I. Protecting Agricultural Lands - R-649 (p. 3-55)
King	Public Sewers and On-Site Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems	Services, Facilities and Utilities - II. Facilities and Utilities - I. Public Sewers and On-Site Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems - F-245 (p. 8-23)
King	Regional Water Supply Planning	Services, Facilities and Utilities - II. Facilities and Utilities - H. Water Supply - 2. Regional Water Supply Planning - F-235 (p. 8-15 to 8-16)
King	Resource Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - A. Resource Conservation Strategy - R-605 (p. 3-41)

<p>King County should explore land use and financial incentives to preserve and improve existing housing in redeveloping areas through the use of programs such as transfer of development rights, tax credits and tax abatements for low-income housing and tax abatements and restoration loans for housing designated as a historic landmark.</p>	1	Ag, En
<p>Aquatic habitat restoration projects or floodplain restoration projects are allowed on agricultural lands that are unsuitable for direct agricultural production purposes, such as portions of property that have not historically been farmed due to soil conditions or frequent flooding, and which cannot be returned to productivity by drainage maintenance, or where the proposed project would result in a net benefit to agricultural productivity. Agriculture must remain the predominant use in the APDs and these projects shall not reduce the ability to farm in the area. Such projects may only be allowed on agricultural lands when there are no other suitable lands available and the project is supported by landowners who would be impacted by the project and when:</p> <p>a. The project is included in an approved Water Resources Inventory Area Plan, Farm Management Plan, Flood Hazard Management Plan or other functional plan; or</p> <p>b. The project would improve agricultural productivity within the APD.</p>	1, 7	Ag, En
<p>Maintaining the viability of farmlands is a high priority for King County. Within the Agricultural Production Districts, measures to protect threatened or endangered species shall be tailored to ensure working farms can continue to operate.</p>	1, 7	Ag, En
<p>King County supports innovative technologies to process greywater for safe use on-site in the Agriculture and Rural Zones.</p>	7	Ag, En
<p>King County recognizes that a regional water planning process will be a collaborative process. King County's objectives for the process and a resulting plan are that it: f. Address the water needs of other specific sectors of the local economy, including agriculture and other industries with significant water uses;</p>	7	Ag, En
<p>Well-managed forestry and agriculture practices are encouraged because of their multiple benefits, including natural resource protection.</p>	1, 7	Ag, En

King	Resource Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - A. Resource Conservation Strategy - R-618 (p. 3-44)
King	Resource Management and Protection	Services, Facilities and Utilities - II. Facilities and Utilities - H. Water Supply - 5. Resource Management and Protection - F-243 (p. 8-19)
King	Soils and Organics	Environment - IV. Land and Water Resources - B. Uplands Areas - 3. Soils and Organics - E-428 (p. 4-35)
King	Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - II. Sustainable Agriculture and Farming - R-663 (p. 3-59)
King	Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - II. Sustainable Agriculture and Farming - R-665 (p. 3-60)
King	Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - II. Sustainable Agriculture and Farming - R-667 (p. 3-60)
King	Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - II. Sustainable Agriculture and Farming - R-669 (p. 3-61)
King	Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - II. Sustainable Agriculture and Farming - R-661 (p. 3-58)
King	Transfer of Development Rights Program	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - III. Rural Densities and Development - C. Transfer of Development Rights Program - R-312 (p. 3-20)

King County should be a leader in resource management by demonstrating environmentally sound agriculture and forestry on county-owned land.	1, 7	Ag, En
Consistent with Countywide Planning Policy FW-5, public drinking water system surface water reservoirs and their watersheds should be managed primarily for the protection of drinking water, but should allow for multiple uses, including recreation, when such uses do not jeopardize drinking water quality standards. Public watersheds must be managed to protect downstream fish and agriculture resources.	7	Ag, En
King County shall identify long-term options for expanding the organic waste material processing capacity in the county in order to provide alternatives for management of manure, food waste, and wood, and to increase the availability of organic soil amendments.	1	Ag, En
King County shall provide incentives, educational programs and other methods to encourage agricultural practices that maintain water quality, protect public health, protect fish and wildlife habitat, protect historic resources, maintain flood conveyance and storage, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, control noxious weeds, and prevent erosion of valuable agricultural soils while maintaining the functions needed for agricultural production.	1, 7	Ag, En
The county shall work with federal, state, local, and private agencies to ensure and maintain adequate water for the needs of agriculture. Assessments of future surface and groundwater availability for agriculture should consider projected impacts of climate change.	1, 7	Ag, En
King County should provide incentives for soil management practices that reduce greenhouse emissions through its Agricultural Best Management Practices Cost- Sharing Program.	1, 7	Ag, En
King County should work with federal, state and local jurisdictions to reduce flood impacts to agricultural operations. The county will consider the needs of agriculture in designing its floodplain policies and regulations.	1, 7	Ag, En
King County supports innovative technologies to process dairy and other livestock waste to reduce nutrients and to create other products such as energy and compost in the Agriculture and Rural zoning classifications.	1, 7	Ag, En
As an innovative means to permanently preserve private lands with countywide public benefit, to encourage higher densities in urban areas and reduce residential development capacity in Rural Area and Resource Lands, King County shall continue to operate an effective TDR Program.	1	Ag, En



King	Transfer of Development Rights Program	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - III. Rural Densities and Development - C. Transfer of Development Rights Program - R-313 (p. 3-20)
King	Transfer of Development Rights Program	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - III. Rural Densities and Development - C. Transfer of Development Rights Program - R-314 (p. 3-20)
King	Transfer of Development Rights Program	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - III. Rural Densities and Development - C. Transfer of Development Rights Program 2. Rural and Resource Land Preservation Program - R-320 (p. 3-22)
King	Urban Separators and the Four-to-One Program	Urban Communities - I. Urban Land Use - E. Urban Separators and the Four-to-One Program - U-182 (p. 231)
King	Watershed-Based Salmon Recovery	Environment - VI. Cooperative Salmon Recovery and Puget Sound Partnership A. Watershed-Based Salmon Recovery- E-603 (p. 4-72)

<p>The priority of the TDR Program is to reduce development potential in the Rural Area and Resource Lands by encouraging the transfer of development rights from private rural lands into the Urban Growth Area.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Ag, En</p>
<p>King County supports and shall work actively to facilitate the transfer of Rural Area and Resource Lands development rights to: a. Preserve the rural environment, encourage retention of resource-based uses and reduce service demands; b. Provide permanent protection to significant natural resources; c. Increase the regional open space system; d. Maintain low density development in the Rural Area and Resource Lands; and e. Provide mitigation for the impacts of urban development on global warming by reducing emissions from transportation and sequestering carbon through retention of forest cover.</p>	<p>1, 7</p>	<p>Ag, En</p>
<p>The goals of the Rural and Resource Land Preservation Program are to: (1) reduce the development potential in rural and resource lands by 25%; (2) increase activity in the TDR market; (3) bolster demand for TDRs; (4) offer rural property owners access to incentive programs; (5) protect low-density rural areas from encroaching urban development; and (6) reduce carbon emissions by decreasing vehicle miles traveled from the rural area and by sequestering carbon in the Rural Area.</p>	<p>1, 7</p>	<p>Ag, En</p>
<p>Designated urban separators should be preserved through park, trail and open space acquisitions; incentive programs such as the Transfer of Development Rights program; the Public Benefit Rating System program and regulatory measures.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Ag, En</p>
<p>King County should seek to support Water Resource Inventory Area plan goals of maintaining intact natural landscapes through: a. Retaining low density land use designations such as Agriculture, Forestry and Rural; Promoting Current Use Taxation and other incentives; c. Promoting stewardship programs including development and implementation of Forest Plans, Farm Plans, and Rural Stewardship Plans; d. Promoting the use of Low Impact Development methods; and e. Acquiring property or conservation easements in areas of high ecological importance with unique or otherwise significant habitat values.</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Ag, En</p>

King	Watershed-Based Salmon Recovery	Environment - VI. Cooperative Salmond Recovery and Puget Sound Partnership A. Watershed-Based Salmon Recovery- E-604 (p. 4-72)
King	Wetlands	Environment - I. Natural Environment and Regulatory Context - C. Aquatic Resources -2. Wetlands - E-461 (p. 4-47)
King	Working Resource Lands	Parks, Open Space and Cultural Resources - I. Parks, Recreation and Open Space - C. Components of the Regional Open Space System - 3. Working Resource Lands - P-112 (p. 6-6)
King	Rural and Resource Land Preservation Program	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - III. Rural Densities and Development - C. Transfer of Development Rights Program 2. Rural and Resource Land Preservation Program - R-322 (p. 3-23)
King	Non-Resource Industrial Uses and Development Standards in the Rural Area	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - V. Rural Commercial Centers - D. Non-Resource Industrial Uses and Development Standards in the Rural Area - R-513 (p. 3-36)

<p>King County has evaluated and will continue to monitor and evaluate programs and regulations to determine their effectiveness in contributing to ESA listed species conservation and recovery, and will update and enhance programs and plans where needed including evaluation of the zoning code, the Critical Areas Code, the Shoreline Master Program, the Clearing and Grading Code, the landscaping Code, the Surface Water Design Manual, the flood hazard management plan, regional wastewater services plan, best management practices for vegetation management and use of insecticides, herbicides and fungicides, integrated pest management, and best management practices for agricultural lands and forest lands under county authority. King County may amend these regulations, plans and best management practices to enhance their effectiveness in protecting and restoring salmonid habitat, using a variety of resources including best available science as defined in WAC 365-195-905 through 365-195-925.</p>	<p>1, 7</p>	<p>Ag, En</p>
<p>Wetland mitigation projects should avoid impacts to and prevent loss of farmable land within APDs. Creation of wetland mitigation banks and wetland mitigation projects under King County's Mitigation Reserves Program are not allowed in the APD when the purpose is to compensate for wetland impacts from development outside the APD.</p>	<p>1, 7</p>	<p>Ag, En</p>
<p>Farmers leasing properties owned by King County shall use Agricultural best management practices, Integrated Pest Management and other sustainable farming methods.</p>	<p>1, 7</p>	<p>Ag, En</p>
<p>King County should increase funding for urban area amenities and the TDR Bank and seek private and other public funding to strengthen the TDR program and facilitate the transfer of development rights from the Rural Area in order to preserve the rural environment, encourage retention of rural resource-based uses and avoid urban service demands in the Rural Area. King County should pursue public or private partnerships and bond or levy proposals for additional TDR Bank funding to target threatened private rural or resource lands. Rights purchased through such a program could be sold into any appropriate urban location.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Ag, Env</p>
<p>Rural Public Infrastructure Maintenance Facilities, and agriculture and forestry product processing should be allowed in the Rural Area. Other new industrial uses in the Rural Area shall be permitted only in Rural Towns and in the designated industrial area adjacent to the Rural Neighborhood Commercial Center of Preston.</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Ec</p>

King	Community Business Centers	Urban Communities - I. Urban Land Use - C. Commercial Land Use - 2. Community Business Centers - U-158 - (p. 2-22)
King	Resource Conservation Strategy	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - A. Resource Conservation Strategy - R-619 (p. 3-44)
King	Rural Legacy	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - I. Rural Legacy and Communities - A. Rural Legacy - R-101 (p. 3-4)
King	Aquatic Resources	Environment - IV. Land and Water Resources -C. Aquatic Resources - E-434 (p. 4-39)

<p>Community business centers in the urban areas should provide primarily shopping and personal services for nearby residents. Offices and multifamily housing are also encouraged. Industrial and heavy commercial uses should be excluded. Community business centers should include the following mix of uses:</p> <p>a. Retail stores and services; b. Professional offices; c. Community and human services; d. Multifamily housing as part of a mixed-use development, with residential densities of at least 12 units per acre when well served by transit; e. fruit and produce stands or small outlets offering locally produced value-added food product, such as cheese, meats, preserves.</p>	2, 8	Ec, Eq
<p>King County shall provide for integrated resource education through trail and sign systems linked with working farms, forests, and mines. Interpretation should: a. Provide historical perspective; b. Demonstrate current adaptive resource management practices (forestry, fisheries, wildlife, agriculture); and c. Explain economics of various resource uses.</p>	?	Ed
<p>King County will continue to preserve and sustain its rural legacy by supporting its historic, cultural, ecological, agriculture, forestry, and mining heritage through collaboration with the King County Landmarks Commission, 4Culture, unincorporated area councils, community organizations, rural residents, and rural business owners, including forest and farm owners.</p>	1	Ed
<p>King County shall use incentives, regulations, capital projects, open space acquisitions, public education and stewardship, and other programs like reclaimed water to manage its aquatic resources (Puget Sound, rivers, streams, lakes, freshwater and marine wetlands and groundwater) and to protect and enhance their multiple beneficial uses. These beneficial uses include fish and wildlife habitat; flood risk reduction water quality control; sediment transport; water supply for agricultural, municipal, and industrial purposes; energy production; transportation; recreational opportunities and scenic beauty. Use of water resources for one purpose should, to the fullest extent practicable, preserve opportunities for other uses.</p>	7	En



King	Integrated Approach	Environment - I. Natural Environment and Regulatory Context - A. Integrated Approach - E-106 (p. 4-6 to 4-7)
King	Residential Densities	Urban Communities - I. Urban Land Use - B. Residential Land Use - 1. Residential Densities - U-119 (p. 2-11)
King	Resource Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - A. Resource Conservation Strategy - R-617 (p. 3-44)

<p>King County wishes to create an equitable relationship with all citizens in the Rural Area who own or control potential development or redevelopment of property with critical or significant resource areas. King County should continue to provide options for property-specific technical assistance and tailored applications of critical areas regulations through Rural Stewardship, Forest Stewardship, and Farm Management Plans. However, some affected property owners may not wish to pursue one of these plans and will choose to accept fixed regulations under the critical areas, clearing and grading, and stormwater ordinances. These property owners are entitled to have their property assessed at the true and fair value of real property for taxation purposes. The portion(s) of a property that are not developed or redeveloped due to environmental constraints shall be assessed to reflect the presence of physical and environmental constraints as provided in RCW 84.40.030 and K.C.C. 4.62.010, 4.62.020, and 4.62.030.</p>	7	En
<p>King County should apply the urban residential, low land use designation: to protect floodplains, critical aquifer recharge areas, high function wetlands and unstable slopes from degradation, and link these environmental features into a network of open space, fish and wildlife habitat and urban separators. The residential density for land so designated should be maintained at one unit per acre, provided that lands that are sending sites under the Transfer of Development Rights Program may transfer density at a rate of at least four units per acre.</p>	7	En
<p>Habitat protection requirements should not fall disproportionately on land maintained in agriculture or forestry, and the costs of such protection shall not be disproportionately placed on the owners of such land.</p>	7	En

King	Rural and Resource Land Preservation Program	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - III. Rural Densities and Development - C. Transfer of Development Rights Program 2. Rural and Resource Land Preservation Program - R-321 (p. 3-22 to 3-23)
King	Rural and Resource Land Preservation Program	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - III. Rural Densities and Development - C. Transfer of Development Rights Program 2. Rural and Resource Land Preservation Program - R-321 (p. 3-22 to 3-23)

<p>The Rural and Resource Land Preservation TDR Program shall include, but is not limited to, the following:</p> <p>a. In addition to the density that is allowed on a receiving site in the urban growth area from the purchase of TDRs, the county shall evaluate the climate change related impacts of the proposed development. In so doing the county shall consider the climate change effects related to reducing transportation related emissions, sequestering of carbon on the sending site, and any other climate change effects that result from the transfer of development rights from the sending site, provided that such consideration is not precluded by administrative rules promulgated by the state. Furthermore, any standards related to consideration of climate change impacts through the SEPA process shall be subject to council review and adoption by ordinance;</p> <p>b. In the Rural Area, a development proposal for a short subdivision creating up to four lots may purchase TDRs from other Rural Area properties or the TDR Bank in order to satisfy transportation concurrency requirements. The transfer shall not result in an increase in allowable density on the receiving site. A short subdivision creating two lots where the property has been owned by the applicant for five or more years and where the property has not been subdivided in the last ten years shall satisfy the transportation concurrency requirements without having to purchase TDRs...</p>	7	En
<p>The Rural and Resource Land Preservation TDR Program shall include, but is not limited to, the following:...</p> <p>c. King County shall provide an added density bonus of up to a 100% increase above the base density allowed in K.C. Code 21A.12.030, when TDRs are used for projects within any designated commercial center or activity center within the Urban Growth Area that provides enhanced walkability design and incorporates transit oriented development;</p> <p>d. King County may allow accessory dwelling units in the Rural Area that are greater than one thousand square feet, but less than 1,500 square feet, if the property owner purchases one TDR from the Rural Area; and</p> <p>e. King County may allow a detached accessory dwelling unit on a RA-5 zoned lot that is two and one-half acres or greater and less than three and three-quarters acres if the property owner purchases one TDR from the Rural Area.</p>	7	En

King	Soils and Organics	Environment - IV. Land and Water Resources - B. Upland Areas - 3. Soils and Organics - E-429 (p. 4-36)
King	Soils and Organics	Environment - IV. Land and Water Resources - B. Upland Areas - 3. Soils and Organics - E-430 (p. 4-36)
King	Soils and Organics	Environment - IV. Land and Water Resources - B. Upland Areas - 3. Soils and Organics - E-431 (p. 4-36)
King	Soils and Organics	Environment - I. Natural Environment and Regulatory Context - B. Upland Areas -3. Soils and Organics - E-433 (p. 4-38 to 4-39)

<p>King County shall promote, encourage, and require, where appropriate, the beneficial use of organic materials, including but not limited to their use in the following activities: agriculture and silviculture; road, park and other public project development; site development and new construction; restoration and remediation of disturbed soils; nursery and sod production; and landscaping. For these purposes, organic materials do not include fly ash.</p>	7	En
<p>King County agencies shall use recycled organic products, such as compost, whenever feasible and promote the application of organic material to compensate for historic losses of organic content in soil caused by development, agricultural practices, and resource extraction.</p>	7	En
<p>King County will seek to enhance soil quality, and protect water quality and biodiversity across the landscape by developing policies, programs, and incentives that support the goal of no net loss of organic material.</p>	7	En
<p>King County shall develop alternatives to improve onsite and offsite management of livestock wastes and recommend strategies to integrate processing livestock wastes with other organic waste materials. These strategies should be consistent with the King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, including but not limited to on-farm composting and land application of processed yard debris. Alternative strategies for onsite and offsite management of livestock wastes shall be based on farm management plans, which protect water quality in streams and wetlands. Solid waste management and water quality programs should be developed to prevent liquid farm wastes from contaminating our watersheds. These programs should be integrated with actions required under the Clean Water Act and other federal and state mandates.</p>	7	En



King	Stormwater Quality	Environment - IV. Land and Water Resources - B. Upland Areas - 1. Stormwater Quality - E-419 (p. 4-32)
King	Stormwater Quality	Environment - I. Natural Environment and Regulatory Context - B. Upland Areas -1. Stormwater Quality - E-419 (p. 4-32 to 4-33)
King	Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - II. Sustainable Agriculture and Farming - R-668 (p. 3-60)

<p>Stormwater runoff shall be managed through a variety of methods, with the goal of limiting impacts to aquatic resources, reducing the risk of flooding, protecting and enhancing the viability of agricultural lands and promoting groundwater recharge. Methods of stormwater management shall include temporary erosion and sediment control, flow control facilities, water quality facilities as required by the Surface Water Design Manual, and best management practices as described in the Stormwater Pollution Control Manual. Runoff caused by development shall be managed to prevent adverse impacts to water resources, forests, and farmable lands. Regulations shall be developed for lands outside of the Urban Areas that favor nonstructural stormwater control measures when feasible including: vegetation retention and management; clearing limits; limits on actual and effective impervious surface; low-impact development methods that minimize direct overland runoff to receiving streams; and limits on soil disturbance.</p>	7	En
<p>Stormwater runoff shall be managed through a variety of methods, with the goal of limiting impacts to aquatic resources, reducing the risk of flooding, protecting and enhancing the viability of agricultural lands and promoting groundwater recharge. Methods of stormwater management shall include temporary erosion and sediment control, flow control facilities, water quality facilities as required by the Surface Water Design Manual, and best management practices as described in the Stormwater Pollution Control Manual. Runoff caused by development shall be managed to prevent adverse impacts to water resources, forests, and farmable lands. Regulations shall be developed for lands outside of the Urban Areas that favor nonstructural stormwater control measures when feasible including: vegetation retention and management; clearing limits; limits on actual and effective impervious surface; low-impact development methods that minimize direct overland runoff to receiving streams; and limits on soil disturbance.</p>	7	En
<p>King County should use pilot or demonstration projects and multi-agency collaboration to develop a new suite of allowed practices that will provide options for landowners whose existing operations are affected by alluvial fan deposits. These should provide timely and cost-effective relief from debris and the associated changes to the watercourse along with protection and/or restoration of fish habitat within these areas.</p>	7	En

King	Defining Regional Objectives	Regional Planning - I. Defining Regional Objectives - RP-104 (p. 1-5)
King	Incentives	Implementation - III. Incentives - I-301 - (p. 11-7)
King	Agriculture and the Food System	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - III. Agriculture and the Food System - R-675 (p. 3-63)
King	Protecting Agricultural Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - I. Protecting Agricultural Lands - R-647 (p. 3-54)
King	Providing a Spectrum of Services	Services, Facilities and Utilities - II. Facilities and Services - A. Providing a Spectrum of Services - F-206 (p. 8-4 to 8-5)
King	Defining Regional Objectives	Regional Planning - I. Defining Regional Objectives - RP-109 (p. 1-6)
King	New and Emerging Issues: Toward a Sustainable King County	Introduction - C. New and Emerging Issues: Toward a Sustainable King County - FW-101 (p. Introduction-5)
King	Rural Commercial Centers	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - V. Rural Commercial Centers - E. Promoting Public Health in the Rural Area for All - R-517 (p. 3-38)

King County's planning should strengthen communities by addressing all the issues, resources and needs that make a community whole, including land use, transit, health, human services, natural environment and the provision of infrastructure and other services.	7, 9	En, H
King County should develop incentives for the Urban Growth Area which encourage the development industry to provide a broad range of housing and business space. Incentives could include: e. County capital improvement funding for public urban amenities including transportation, parks, open space, cultural and other facilities for cities participating in the King County Transfer of Development Rights Program.	?	Env
King County should collaborate with other organizations to further the development of programs that increase the ability of shoppers to use electronic forms of payment at farmers markets and farm stands.	8	Eq
On-site housing for farm employees shall be allowed where this can be accomplished without unnecessarily removing land from agricultural use or conflicting with other public interests. King County should develop guidelines to allow on-site housing for farm employees, including guidelines that account for the restrictive covenants on properties in the FPP.	?	Eq
King County should make its public facilities or properties available for use as a P-patch or community garden when such use is compatible with the primary public use of the facility.	5, 8	Eq
Using best management practices, King County shall develop assessment and review tools to ensure that health, equity, social and environmental justice impacts are considered in the development, implementation and funding of county projects and programs.	8, 9	Eq, H
King County will seek to reduce health disparities and address issues of equity, social and environmental justice when evaluating its land use policies, programs, and practices.	8, 9	Eq, H
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.	5, 8, 9	Eq, H

King	Neighborhood Business Centers	Urban Communities - I. Urban Land Use - C. Commercial Land Use - 3. Neighborhood Business Centers - U-163 (p. 2-23)
King	Unincorporated Activity Centers	Urban Communities - I. Urban Land Use - C. Commercial Land Use - 1. Unincorporated Activity Centers - U-149 (p. 2-19)
Kitsap	Rural and Resource Lands	Policy RL-16
Kitsap	Rural and Resource Lands	3.2.6. Agricultural Lands
Kitsap	Rural and Resource Lands	Objective, 3.2.6. Agricultural Lands, goal 13
Kitsap	Rural and Resource Lands	Policy RL-60
Kitsap	Rural and Resource Lands	Policy RL-59

<p>Neighborhood business centers in urban areas should include primarily retail stores and offices designed to provide convenient shopping and other services for nearby residents. Industrial and heavy commercial uses should be excluded. Neighborhood business centers should include the following mix of uses: a. Retail stores and services; b. Professional offices; c. Multifamily housing as part of a mixed-use development with residential densities up to 12 units per acre when convenient to a minor arterial. Higher densities are appropriate when the center is a walkable community, convenient to a principal arterial or well-served by transit; and d. Farmers' Markets.</p>	8	H
<p>Unincorporated activity centers in urban areas should provide employment, housing, shopping, services and leisure-time amenities to meet the needs of the regional economy. The mix of uses may include: a. Health, human service and public safety facilities; b. Retail stores and services; c. Professional offices; d. Business/office parks; e. Multifamily housing and mixed-use developments; f. Heavy commercial and industrial uses, when there is direct freeway or rail access; g. Light manufacturing; h. Parks and open space; and i. Farmer's Markets.</p>	8	H
<p>Continue regulatory and non-regulatory preservation of historic or working farm land, particularly through tax policy, conservation easements, innovative design criteria and the establishment of a small farms institute as recommended by the Rural Policy Roundtable, to encourage small farms. An historic Kitsap County working farm, such as Howe or Peterson farm, should be preserved for educational and scenic purposes.</p>	5	Ag
<p>In 2002, only 4,102 acres of property were used as harvested farmland within Kitsap County according to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), National Agricultural Statistics Service. This means that approximately 0.1% of Washington State's agricultural land is located within Kitsap County. Less than 4% of the County's total area comprises prime agricultural soils.</p>	5	Ag
<p>Recognize agricultural activities without designating land specifically for such uses.</p>	1	Ag
<p>Encourage and allow farming and agricultural activities in the designated rural areas of the County and consider them an important rural activity.</p>	1	Ag
<p>Recognize that Kitsap County currently has no lands specifically designated and zoned for long-term commercially significant agricultural use.</p>	10	Ag

Volume 7: Plans and Policy

Kitsap	Land Use	Policy LU-167
Kitsap	Natural System	Policy NS-49
Kitsap	Natural System	Policy NS-55
Kitsap	Shoreline	Policy SH-18
Kitsap	Kitsap County Conservation District	Objective
Kitsap	Land Use	Policy LU-172
Kitsap	Natural System	Policy NS-74
Kitsap	Natural System	Policy NS-75
Kitsap	Natural System	Objective, 4.2.5. Plant, Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas
Kitsap	Natural System	Policy NS-23
Kitsap	Natural System	Policy NS-25



Work with appropriate agencies and jurisdictions to implement a public education program that emphasizes the proper installation and maintenance of septic systems and the proper use and disposal of fertilizers and pesticides, including the use of non-toxic alternatives where possible, and promotes water conservation.	7	Ed
Maintain a countywide inventory of existing plant, fish, and wildlife habitat, including habitat for all species of concern identified by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), and make information available to the public.	7	Ed
Encourage public-private partnerships and voluntary efforts to protect, restore, and enhance fish and wildlife habitat. Provide information about existing government and private programs pertaining to voluntary habitat protection, enhancement, and restoration.	7	Ed
Kitsap County shall maintain and update a countywide inventory of existing plant, fish and wildlife habitat and shall make appropriate information available to the public.	7	Ed
Adopt agricultural best management practices (BMPs) for discharges.	2	En
Adopt agricultural BMPs to control and reduce harmful discharges to surface water, shellfish beds, fish and wildlife habitat, and public stormwater facilities, including public rights-of-way.	7	En
Work with Kitsap Conservation District to encourage implementation of farm management plans that limit livestock access to streams and wetlands.	7	En
Encourage the County's Solid Waste Division to address agricultural and forestry technical assistance, on-site sewage inspections, boater waste reduction, and other source control-related activities.	7	En
Preserve the biological diversity of Kitsap County and Puget Sound by appropriately regulating terrestrial and aquatic habitat areas.	7	En
Maintain a CAO that protects surface water resources including fish and wildlife habitats and wetlands with special consideration for anadromous fish.	7	En
Map wetlands, streams, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, geologically hazardous areas, frequently flooded areas, flood plains, channel migration zones, and the findings of professionally conducted local wetlands inventories in the County's Geographic Information System.	7	En

Volume 7: Plans and Policy

Kitsap	Natural System	Policy NS-40
Kitsap	Natural System	Policy NS-54
Kitsap	Natural System	Policy NS-68
Kitsap	Natural System	Policy NS-37
Kitsap	Natural System	Policy NS-57
Kitsap	Shoreline	Policy SH-21
Kitsap	Shoreline	Policy SH-24
Kitsap	Shoreline	Policy SH-31
Kitsap	Shoreline	Policy SH-34
Kitsap	Transportation	Policy T-20
Pierce	Land Use Element -- Resource Lands -- Agriculture	19A.30.070 (pg 19A.30 - 21)

Require vegetative buffers along surface waters to protect fish and wildlife habitat. Larger or enhanced buffer areas may be required to adequately protect priority fish and wildlife species. Buffer enhancement, restoration, and/or mitigation shall be required where buffers have been degraded or removed during new development.	7	En
Minimize impacts to fish and wildlife species when siting trail systems through habitat conservation areas.	7	En
Adequately maintain groundwater quantity to avoid saltwater intrusion and to protect in-stream flows for anadromous fish Populations. Utilize BAS to determine desired streamflows and determine means of achieving those flows.	7	En
Coordinate with appropriate state agencies, local tribal governments, and community organizations to refine and maintain thorough countywide assessments of habitat types and areas with important habitat elements. Based upon these assessments, develop a habitat protection plan that identifies areas most in need of protection and restoration, with special consideration for anadromous fish species.	7	En
Give special consideration to the protection of anadromous fish species when determining land use and zoning designations, and when developing and applying development regulations. Consider the relative importance of a stream's fisheries resource.	1, 7	En
The County shall consider the impacts to shoreline habitat, conservation areas, and fish and wildlife populations in designating land use and zoning classifications.	7	En
To protect fish and wildlife habitat, Kitsap County should require vegetative buffers along lakes and marine shorelines. Larger or enhanced buffer areas may be required to adequately protect priority fish and wildlife species.	7	En
The County should work with the WDFW and local Tribes to inventory blockages of fish passageways and prioritize blockage removal and stream corridor restoration.	7	En
The County should encourage private-public partnerships to restore and enhance fish and wildlife habitat along shorelines.	7	En
Locate transportation projects away from fish and wildlife habitat, recharge areas, stream corridors, aquifer recharge areas, and sensitive areas wherever possible.	7	En
A. LU-Ag Objective 15. Implement the Growth Management Act's planning goal related to maintaining and enhancing natural resource-based industries by preserving and enhancing the agricultural land base which is being used for, or offers the greatest potential for, production of agricultural products.	1	Ag

Volume 7: Plans and Policy

Pierce	Land Use Element -- Resource Lands – Agriculture	19A.30.070 (pg 19A.30 - 23)
Pierce	Land Use Element -- Resource Lands – Agriculture	19A.30.070 (pg 19A.30 - 23 to 24)
Pierce	Land Use Element -- Resource Lands – Agriculture	19A.30.070 (pg 19A.30 - 24)
Pierce	Economic Development Element -- Business Development – Economic Diversity	19A.50.030.B.1e (pg 19A.50 - 2)
Pierce	Economic Development Element -- Business Development – Economic Diversity	19A.50.030.B.1f (pg 19A.50 - 2)
Pierce	Land Use Element -- Resource Lands – Agriculture	19A.30.070.F.13 (pg 19A.30 - 25)
Pierce	Land Use Element -- Resource Lands – Agriculture	19A.30.070.H.4 (pg 19A.30 - 26)
Pierce	Land Use Element -- Resource Lands – Agriculture	19A.30.070.H.4 (pg 19A.30 - 26)
Pierce	Land Use Element -- Resource Lands – Agriculture	19A.30.070.H.4 (pg 19A.30 - 26)
Pierce	Land Use Element -- Resource Lands – Agriculture	19A.30.070 (pg 19A.30 - 25 to 26)
Pierce	Rural Element -- Land Uses Generally	19A.40.010.D.1 (pg 19A.40 - 1)

C. LU-Ag Objective 17. Use the community planning and joint planning agreement processes to make refinements to Agricultural Resource Lands designation...	1	Ag
D. LU-Ag Objective 18. Provide the criteria and process for removing properties from the Agricultural Resource Lands Designation.	1	Ag
E. LU-Ag Objective 19. Implement the Agricultural Resource Lands with development regulations that support and enhance farming.	1	Ag
Encourage programs that retain and strengthen the agricultural base of Pierce County.	1, 2, 5	Ag, Ec
Encourage programs that strengthen the natural resource industries, including forestry, mining, fishing, agriculture, and aquaculture.	1, 5	Ag, Ec
Expanding the existing tax incentive programs to provide further benefits to farmers.	1, 2	Ag, Ec
Pierce County should use incentives to encourage farming, including, but not limited to: a. tax incentives	1	Ag, Ec
Pierce County should use incentives to encourage farming, including, but not limited to [...] b. expedited permit review and/or permit exemptions for resource activities complying with "best management practices"	1	Ag, Ec
Pierce County should use incentives to encourage farming, including, but not limited to [...] c. reduced or eliminated processing fees for subdivisions for the purpose of recombining substandard lots and "right to farm" provisions that would apply to all new development.	1	Ag, Ec
H. LU-Ag Objective 22. Protect agricultural operations from incompatible uses and ensure regulations are in place that maintain the vitality of the agricultural industry.	1	Ag, Ec
Allow industries related to and dependent upon natural resources of agriculture, aquaculture, timber or minerals.	1, 5	Ag, Ec

Volume 7: Plans and Policy

Pierce	Land Use Element -- Transfer and Purchase of Development Rights	19A.30.065 (pg 19A.30 - 20)
Pierce	Land Use Element -- Urban Growth Areas	19A.30.010.H.1d (pg 19A.30 - 6)
Pierce	Land Use Element -- Resource Lands – Agriculture	19A.30.070 (pg 19A.30 - 25)
Pierce	Goal: Natural Resource Industries	19A.10.010.H (pg 19A.10 - 1)

<p>LU-TDR PDR Objective 1. The purpose of the transfer of development rights (TDR) and purchase of development rights (PDR) programs is to provide public benefits by permanently conserving resource and rural agricultural lands, recreational trails, open space and habitat areas through acquisition of the development rights on those lands. The program may include requirements and incentives whereby developers of private land may purchase development rights off of lands identified as sending sites, convey a permanent conservation easement on those lands to the County, and in return receive density credits which allow increased density on the private development. The County may use public funds to acquire development rights in the form of conservation easements from lands identified as sending sites or other conservation lands and convert them to credits which may then be banked and sold to developers.</p>	<p>1, 7</p>	<p>Ag, Ec, En</p>
<p>Proposed UGA expansion areas shall be required to comply with the requirements of Pierce County's TDR/PDR Program.</p>	<p>1, 7</p>	<p>Ag, Ec, En</p>
<p>G. LU-Ag Objective 21. Encourage the provision of an effective stewardship of the environment to conserve Agricultural Resource Lands and agricultural activities.</p>	<p>1, 5, 7</p>	<p>Ag, Ed, En</p>
<p>Maintain and enhance natural resource-based industries, including productive timber, agricultural, and fisheries industries. Encourage the conservation of productive forest lands and productive agricultural lands and discourage incompatible uses.</p>	<p>1, 7</p>	<p>Ag, En</p>



Pierce	Land Use Element -- Resource Lands – Agriculture	19A.30.070 (Pg 19A.30 - 21 to 26)
Pierce	Land Use Element -- Resource Lands – Agriculture	19A.30.070 (pg 19A.30 - 21 to 23)
Pierce	Land Use Element -- Urban Growth Areas	19A.30.010.H.2.e (pg 19A.30 - 7)
Pierce	Rural Element -- Rural Densities	19A.40.020.B.2h (pg 19A.40 - 4)

<p>Agricultural lands are distinct from rural lands and include lands that have been designated as having long-term commercial agricultural significance. In November 1991, Pierce County, on an interim basis, classified and designated agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance, which were located outside the Urban Growth Areas. The criteria for designation were reviewed and the interim criteria became the final criteria for the adopted 1994 Comprehensive Plan.</p> <p>While the expression of planning goals in the GMA is linked to "natural resource industries" including productive timber and fisheries, a separate policy for Agricultural Lands was proposed because of their unique importance in Pierce County and their relationship to Urban Growth Area boundaries and policies. Although the GMA does not expressly require a Countywide planning policy on agricultural lands, the requirement was added by the Interlocal Agreement: Framework Agreement for the Adoption of the Countywide Planning Policy (Pierce County Council Resolution No. R91-172, September 24, 1991).</p> <p>In 2004, as part of the Compliance Review required by RCW 36.70A.130, the County reevaluated the Agricultural Lands policies and established a new land use designation, Agricultural Resource Lands. At that time, the Agricultural Overlay was also eliminated. The new policy language includes expanded criteria and guidance for protection, management and future development of the designated lands.</p>	1, 7	Ag, En
<p>B. LU-Ag Objective 16. Designate Agricultural Resource Lands (ARL) based on the Growth Management Act definition and the Minimum Guidelines of WAC 365-190-050.</p>	1, 7	Ag, En
<p>H. LU-UGA Objective 6. Provide criteria and priorities for the expansion of urban growth areas:</p> <p>2. The following priorities for expanding the 20-year CUGA boundary or satellite city or town UGA boundary shall be considered during the Plan amendment process: [...]e. Lands with high concentrations of critical areas or designated as agricultural and forest lands of long-term commercial significance should be given the lowest priority for inclusion into the UGA, and should be included in the UGA only when a compensatory program, such as a transfer of development rights program or other program, is in place. A determination that land has long-term commercial significance shall be made only following an analysis of the land.</p>	1, 7	Ag, En
<p>Utilization of open space in cluster development for passive recreation such as walking, biking, horse riding, and picnicking and for agricultural, fisheries, and forestry practices.</p>	1, 7	Ag, En

Volume 7: Plans and Policy

Pierce	Land Use Element -- Resource Lands -- Agriculture	19A.30.070 (pg 19A.30 - 24 to 25)
Pierce	Land Use Element -- Urban Growth Areas	19A.30.010.H.1.g (pg 19A.30 - 6)
Pierce	Land Use Element -- Urban Growth Areas	19A.30.010.D (pg 19A.30 - 4)
Pierce	Solid Waste Management	19A.90.060 (pg 19A.90 - 8)
Pierce	Urban Village	19A.30.025.D3 (pg 19A.30 - 15)
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: Policy LU 6.F.8 ( e )
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.B.3
Snohomish	Capitol Facilities	Policy: CF Policies 3.D.6
Snohomish	Land use	Goal

F. LU-Ag Objective 20. Provide programs, policies and other regulations to achieve agricultural conservation and support agricultural activities...	1, 10	Ag, P
H. LU-UGA Objective 6. Provide criteria and priorities for the expansion of urban growth areas: 1. Expansions of the Comprehensive Urban Growth Area (CUGA) and satellite urban growth areas shall be approved by the County Council through a Comprehensive Plan amendment process as established in Chapter 19C.10 PCC, only if the following criteria are met:[...] g. Future UGA expansion areas should avoid the inclusion of designated agricultural lands and critical areas, unless (a) otherwise permitted by the applicable community plan, or (b) the development rights are removed	7	En
Discourage sprawl and leapfrog development by phasing growth and through the development and use of "tiers".	7	En
E. UT-SW Objective 20. Provide for adequate diversion, recycling, and disposal of specialized waste streams including, but not limited to: compostable organic wastes; construction and demolition debris; electronic wastes; and household hazardous wastes.	7	En
Fast-food establishment should be discouraged.	9	H
All structures shall be set back fifty feet from rural residential zoned properties and from designated farmland. Structures shall be set back one hundred feet from designated forest land.	?	?
The county development regulations shall require residential dwellings, with the exceptions of existing dwellings and when rebuilding on the previous dwelling site, be set back from the property line abutting designated farmland as follows: (a) dwellings within or adjacent to designated farmland shall be setback 50 feet (b) if the size, shape, and/or physical site constraints of an existing legal lot do not allow for the required setback, the new dwelling shall maintain the maximum setback possible within the physical constraints of the lot as determined by the department; or (c) the owner of the land proposed for residential development and the owner of the adjacent designated farmland each legally record and file signed covenants running with the land and a document establishing an alternative setback for one or both of the properties which meets the intent of this policy.	?	?
Habitat restoration projects adjacent to agricultural resource lands should be undertaken in a manner to prevent, if possible, net loss to the agricultural resource lands of the county.	1	Ag
Conserve agricultural, forest and mineral resource lands of long-term commercial significance;	1	Ag

Volume 7: Plans and Policy

Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 6.B.1
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 6.D.1
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 6.E.8
Snohomish	Land use	Objective: Objective LU 6.I
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: Policy: LU Policies LU 6.I.2
Snohomish	Land use	Goal: GOAL LU 7
Snohomish	Land use	Objective: Objective LU 7.A

<p>2. The development minimizes adverse impacts to large-scale natural resource lands, such as forest lands, agricultural lands and critical areas. Performance standards shall include the following:</p> <p>(a) Minimization of alterations to topography, critical areas, and drainage systems; and</p> <p>(b) Adequate separation between rural buildings and clusters and designated natural resource lands;</p>	1	Ag
<p>Provide that the portion of the Rural Residential-10 area bounded on the south by 108th and on the north by the diagonal railroad line be maintained in rural status and specialty agriculture through cluster provisions and a specialty agriculture priority.</p>	1	Ag
<p>All structures should be set back fifty feet from residential-ly zoned properties. Structures should be set back one hundred feet from designated agricultural and forest lands.</p>	1	Ag
<p>Develop voluntary and incentive-based programs to promote and preserve agricultural activities in rural areas.</p>	1	Ag
<p>Conserve agricultural, forest and mineral resource lands of long-term commercial significance; a) Voluntary site planning measures for improving the compa-tibility between new rural development and agricultural activities;</p> <p>(b) A central information distribution site to help local farmers make the public aware of when, where and how to purchase local farm products;</p> <p>(c) Support for local efforts to disseminate information about new farming methods, markets and products that can add value to agricultural businesses; and</p> <p>(d) The criteria for qualifying for, and the process for enrolling in, property tax reduction programs available for agricultural lands.</p>	1	Ag
<p>Conserve agriculture and agricultural land through a variety of planning techniques, regulations, incentive and acquisition methods.</p>	1	Ag
<p>Classify and designate agricultural land of long-term commercial significance.</p>	1	Ag

Volume 7: Plans and Policy

Snohomish	Land use	Policy: Policy: LU Policies 7.A.3
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: Policy: LU Policies 7.B.5
Snohomish	Land use	Objective: Objective LU 7.C
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.C.1
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.C.6
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.D.2
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.D.6
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.D.8



<p>The county shall designate farmland as required by the GMA, and consider the guidance provided for designating agricultural lands of long term commercial significance adopted by the State. In addition, farmland designations and expansions of such designations on contiguous lands should be made considering all of the following criteria:</p> <p>(a) The land is prime farmland as defined by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service (SCS) or consists of other Class III soils in the SCS capability classification;</p> <p>(b) The land is shown to be devoted to agriculture by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the adopted future land use map;</li> <li>2. a current zoning classification of Agriculture-10 acre; and</li> <li>3. was identified in the 1982 agriculture land inventory, the 1990 aerial photo interpretation, or the 1991 field identification of land devoted to agriculture;</li> </ol> <p>(c) The land is located outside a UGA;</p> <p>(d) The land is located outside a sewer service boundary; and</p> <p>(e) The land consists of a parcel of 10 acres or greater in areas designated as Upland Commercial Farmland or Local Commercial Farmland.</p>	1	Ag
<p>Recreational uses that do not preclude future agriculture use shall be allowed consistent with the Growth Management Act, as now exists or hereafter amended, through implementing development regulations, which incorporate conditions ensuring compatibility with surrounding agricultural uses and limiting loss of prime agricultural soils.</p>	1	Ag
<p>Enhance and encourage the agricultural industry through development and adoption of supporting programs and code amendments.</p>	1,2,3,4	Ag
<p>The Agricultural Advisory Board shall provide advice on and recommendations for goals, policies, programs, incentives and regulations related to agriculture and agricultural conservation.</p>	1,2,3,4	Ag
<p>The county shall support the use of innovative agricultural technologies, procedures and practices that protect existing land, soil and water resources.</p>	1	Ag
<p>Incentives for agricultural industry enhancement such as improved permit processing for designated farmlands and value assessment of farm residences in designated farmland areas at farm rates shall be investigated.</p>	1	Ag
<p>The county shall investigate funding mechanisms such as grants to help fund the maintenance and repair of agricultural drainage systems.</p>	1	Ag
<p>The county shall study methods to decrease and mitigate the negative effects of residential development adjacent to or on designated agricultural land.</p>	1	Ag

Volume 7: Plans and Policy

Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.D.9
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.D.10
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.E.4
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.E.5
Snohomish	Land use	CENTER DESIGNATIONS: Urban Horticulture (UH)
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 1.B.2
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.A.1
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.A.4
Snohomish	Land use	Objective: Objective LU 7.B

The county shall investigate programs that have the potential to convert farmland for habitat restoration, mitigation or flood storage and their resulting long term effects on agriculture. This investigation shall provide the basis for a subsequent analysis of the effects of such programs on farmland and shall be followed with appropriate policies and regulations to protect designated commercial farm-lands.	1	Ag
The county may scope and conduct an analysis of designated farmlands and lands that could be utilized for agriculture. This analysis shall provide the basis for subsequent analysis of the land's future use, and designation.	1	Ag
Continued operation of playing fields and supporting facilities on lands designated Recreational Land shall not affect other natural resource lands designated under RCW 36.70A.170 (1) (b), and shall not preclude reversion to agricultural uses.	1	Ag
Lands designated Recreational Land are agricultural lands appropriate only for playing fields or agricultural use and not for future transition into UGAs, and subsequent land use actions must be consistent with the Commercial Agriculture of Long Term Significance designation.	1	Ag
This designation is intended for low density, low impact, non-residential land uses adjacent to agricultural areas that do not require extensive structures or development. Examples of UH uses include agricultural operations, sales of farm products, and sales of landscape materials. Implementing zoning for areas design-ated UH is Agriculture-10 acre.	1,2,3,4,5	Ag
Rural urban transition area boundaries shall not include designated farm or forest lands.	1	Ag
The county shall classify and designate farmlands in three classes: Riverway Commercial Farmland, Upland Commercial Farmland, and Local Commercial Farmland as shown on the Future Land Use map and shown in greater detail on a set of assessor's maps which will be part of the implementation ordinances.	1	Ag
If requested by a landowner, the county shall consider adding farm lands to the commercial farmland designation if they meet the following criteria: (a) the lands are adjacent to designated farmland and are a minimum of 10 acres; and (b) if not adjacent to designated farmland, the lands must be a minimum of forty (40) acres.	1	Ag
Conserve designated farmland and limit the intrusion of non-agricultural uses into designated areas.	1	Ag

Volume 7: Plans and Policy

Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.B.2
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.B.4
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.B.6
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.C.2
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.C.9
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.C.11
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.D.2
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.D.4
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.D.5
Snohomish	Land use	Objective: Objective LU 7.E
Snohomish	Land use	Objective: Objective LU 7.E.6

Conversion of Riverway Commercial and Upland Commercial Farmland to ultra-light fields, churches, or new government facilities shall not be allowed.	1	Ag
The county should work to find alternatives to the planning or construction of public or private infrastructure improvements such as electrical substations, sewer lines and treatment facilities and services on designated farmland. If located on or adjacent to designated farmland the county shall ensure that impacts on commercial agriculture are minimized.	1	Ag
In cases where a sewer line has been installed through farmland, residences shall be prohibited from connecting to the sewer line, unless a public health emergency is declared.	7,9	Ag
The county shall work with the cities to develop interlocal agreements that apply standards that include Right to Farm noticing and setback requirements to developments which occur in cities and are adjacent to designated farmlands.	1	Ag
The county shall consider grade separations, frontage roads, or other methods to safely move vehicles and livestock when new or improved roads are proposed in designated farmland or on roads that receive substantial farm vehicle traffic.	1	Ag
The county shall participate in the development of a farm product processing facility (USDA certified) to be located within the county.	2	Ag
Incentives for agricultural industry enhancement such as improved permit processing for designated farmlands and value assessment of farm residences in designated farmland areas at farm rates shall be investigated.	1	Ag
The county shall investigate improvements to development regulations that will reduce the stormwater run-off and water quality impacts of upstream developments on designated farmland.	1,9	Ag
The county shall investigate ways to simplify the permit process for routine maintenance and repair of dikes/levees and drainage systems on designated farmland.	1	Ag
Designate as Recreational Land playing fields and supporting facilities historically located on commercial farm land.	1	Ag
Reconsideration of the Recreational Land designation and possible redesignation to Commercial Farmland can occur through a subsequent comprehensive plan amendment when: a. Use of playing fields and supporting facilities on designated Re-creational Land ceases as the result of a voluntary action by the property owner for two consecutive years; or b. Use of playing fields on Recreational Land interferes with surrounding Commercial Farmland or agricultural uses or activities	1	Ag

Volume 7: Plans and Policy

Snohomish	Land use	Objective: Objective LU 6.A
Snohomish	Land use	GOAL LU 14
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 1.A.7
Snohomish	Land use	Objective: Objective LU 14.A
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 14.A.2
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 14.A.3
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.D.1
Snohomish	Land use	Objective: Objective LU 14.B
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 14.B.1
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 14.B.2
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 14.B.3

Reduce the rate of growth that results in sprawl in rural and resource areas.	1	Ag
Conserve important natural resource lands through the use of complementary Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) and Purchase of Development Rights (PDR) programs.	1	Ag
Designated forest and agricultural lands shall not be included within the UGA unless the designated lands are maintained as natural resource lands and a TDR/PDR program has been enacted by the city or the county.	1	Ag
Develop and implement a TDR program based on free market principles for the purpose of permanently conserving specified natural resource lands.	1	Ag
Agricultural and forest lands as defined in RCW 36.70A.170 shall be eligible for designation as TDR sending areas, based on consideration of the following factors: (a) the extent to which the area has historically been used for commercial agricultural or forest production; (b) the extent to which future residential or commercial development is likely to occur in or near the area, as evidenced by overall market trends; and (c) the extent to which conservation of the area would further the natural resource goals of the General Policy Plan.	1	Ag
TDR implementing regulations shall allow the transfer of development rights only from sites that are located within TDR sending areas and comply with additional substantive requirements, to be established by regulation, which help to further the natural resource goals of the General Policy Plan.	1	Ag
The county should study methods such as the Transfer of Development Rights or Purchase of Development Rights Programs for mitigating the de-designation of farmlands.	1	Ag
Develop and implement a Purchase of Development Rights (PDR) program utilizing available funding sources for the purpose of permanently preserving natural resource lands.	1	Ag
A PDR program may, at the option of the county, be used for the purpose of permanently preserving natural resource lands.	1	Ag
The PDR program shall be coordinated with, and be designed to complement, the TDR program.	1	Ag
Agricultural and forest lands as defined in RCW 36.70A.170 shall be eligible for conservation through the PDR program. Other lands having high natural resource, environmental, or open space values may also be determined eligible for conservation.	1	Ag



Volume 7: Plans and Policy

Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.D.3
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Policy: NE Policies 1.B.2
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Policy: NE Policies 1.B.3
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Goal: GOAL NE 4
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Objective: Objective NE 4.A
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Policy: NE Policies 1.A.2
Snohomish	Transportation	Policy: TR Policies 9.C.2
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies LU 6.G.1
Snohomish	Economic Development	Policy: ED Policies 6.A.2
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.C.7

The impacts of siting public facilities such as schools, fire stations, and community centers adjacent to designated farmland should be studied and, if necessary, plan and code amendments should be initiated.	1	Ag
The county shall consider air pollution and nuisance odors associated with land uses and development in plans and programs to assure compatibility with the surrounding environment, provided that odors occurring as a result of accepted agricultural or forest practices on natural resource lands shall be presumed reasonable and not a nuisance.	1	Ag
The county shall consider noise associated with land uses and development in plans and programs to assure compatibility with the surrounding environment, provided that noise occurring as a result of accepted agricultural or forest practices on natural resource lands shall be presumed compatible with the surrounding environment.	1	Ag
Balance the goals of protecting elements of the natural environment while promoting the long-term viability of commercial agriculture.	1	Ag
Provide flexibility in regulations to provide protection of the natural environment while recognizing the need to promote viability in the commercial agricultural industry.	1,2,3	Ag
The County shall seek to maintain a sufficient inventory of developable land to meet economic, housing and agricultural needs.	1	Ag
Land use regulation, environmental, and community impacts and agricultural lands shall be considered with regard to actions for preservation and use of abandoned railroad rights-of-way.	1	Ag
Within rural lands outside of urban growth areas (UGAs), permit limited rural industrial land uses in areas previously designated or zoned for rural industrial uses and permit limited rural industrial uses in areas which have not been previously designated or zoned for rural industrial uses but contain uses or existing structures previously devoted to rural industry. Provide opportunities for small-scale industrial development that relates to other rural uses and natural resource production, processing and distribution of goods.	1,2,3	Ag, Ec
The county shall conserve and enhance agriculture and support innovative farming approaches as an essential part of local and regional economy and food and farm product supply.	1,2,3	Ag, Ec, Ed
The county shall support programs and partnerships that recognize and promote public awareness of the economic, historic and cultural importance of local agriculture.	1	Ag, Ec, Ed

Volume 7: Plans and Policy

Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.C.8
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.C.3
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies LU 6.I.1
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.C.5
Snohomish	Land use	Objective: Objective LU 7.D
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.D.7
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 14.B.5
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 6.B.2
Snohomish	Land use	Objective: Objective LU 6.D
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Policy: NE Policies 4.A.1
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Policy: NE Policies 4.A.5
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Policy: NE Policies 4.B.1
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Policy: NE Policies 4.B.2

The county shall expand opportunities for the agriculture community to participate in economic development, code development and public policy initiatives related to agriculture and agricultural practices.	1	Ag, Ec, Ed
The county shall promote the expansion of agricultural enterprises, such as agritourism, specialty and niche agriculture, and especially greenhouses and hydroponic farming on Local and Upland Commercial Farmland and Rural Residential areas.	1	Ag, Ec, Ed
Work with rural land owners to investigate the feasibility of, and level of interest in, a voluntary program for designation of rural lands in a new "Rural Agriculture" land use designation.	1	Ag, Ed
The county shall continue to educate the public on the importance of, and many benefits associated with, the long-term commercial viability of Snohomish County's local agricultural economy.	1	Ag, Ed
Initiate and continue studies which may result in improved conservation of agricultural lands.	1	Ag, Ed
The county shall conduct a traffic study to identify and assess where traffic interferes with farming.	1	Ag, Ed
A public outreach and education process, focusing on sending area landowners, shall be implemented to inform potential program participants and to encourage participation in the PDR program.	1	Ag, Ed
The retention of small forest, farming, horse farm and other livestock based farm operations and hobby farms shall be encouraged in rural areas.	7	Ag, En
Designate as Rural Residential-10 those areas outside the Marysville-Arlington Urban Growth Areas east of I-5 to maintain large parcel patterns for small farm and low density rural uses.	1,7	Ag, En
The county shall allow innovative strategies that protect surface and groundwater quality, minimize impacts to wetlands and fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas on land used for commercial agriculture such as encouraging the use of farm conservation plans or best management practices equivalent to those set forth in the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide (FOTOG Manual, most recent edition).	7	Ag, En
The county shall protect agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance from the impacts of upland development.	1,7	Ag, En
Wetland and habitat mitigation banks should not be allowed on land that meets the criteria for agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance.	1,7	Ag, En
The county should provide technical assistance to manage, maintain or enhance critical areas on or in proximity to lands used for commercial agriculture.	1,7	Ag, En

Volume 7: Plans and Policy

Snohomish	Natural Environment	Policy: NE Policies 4.A.4
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Objective: Objective NE 4.B
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Policy: NE Policies 4.B.3
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Policy: NE Policies 4.A.1
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: Policy LU 6.1.2
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 5.B.6
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Objective: Objective NE 1.C
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Policy: NE Policies 1.C.2
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Policy: NE Policies 2.A.3
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Policy: NE Policies 2.A.4

The county should consider establishing a permit assistance center to assist farmers in complying with natural environment regulations.	1,7	Ag, En
Use incentives to encourage protection of the natural environment and the continued operation of working farms.	1,7	Ag, En
The county should consider incentives for farming practices that protect elements of the natural environment.	1,7	Ag, En
The county shall allow innovative strategies that protect surface and groundwater quality, minimize impacts to wetlands and fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas on land used for commercial agriculture such as encouraging the use of farm conservation plans or best management practices equivalent to those set forth in the NRCS Field	1,7	Ag, En
Provide informational materials to the public that will help preserve and promote agricultural activities in the rural area. Public education efforts or materials should include: (a) Voluntary site planning measures for improving the compatibility between new rural development and agricultural activities; (b) A central information distribution site to help local farmers make the public aware of when, where and how to purchase local farm products; (c) Support for local efforts to disseminate information about new farming methods, markets and products that can add value to agricultural businesses; and (d) The criteria for qualifying for, and the process for enrolling in, property tax reduction programs available for agricultural lands.	1, 2, 4, 8	Ag, Eq, Ed
assess the need for a year-round farmers market and ball fields for kids (either public or private) during development planning, and provide opportunities to address identified unmet needs;	3	Ec, En?
Protect and enhance natural watershed processes, wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, shorelines, and water resources with the long-term objective of protecting ecological function and values.	7	En
The county shall continue to protect and enhance wetlands and fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas through the use of a variety of strategies,	7	En
The county should work with other jurisdictions, agencies, and tribes to protect and enhance water quality at commercial and recreational shellfish beds.	1, 7	En
The county should coordinate with the state department of fish and wildlife and other agencies and tribes to protect, manage, and monitor habitat for fish and wildlife.	7	En

Volume 7: Plans and Policy

Snohomish	Natural Environment	Policy: NE Policies 3.A.1
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Objective: Objective NE 3.B
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Policy: NE Policies 3.B.1
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Policy: NE Policies 3.B.2
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Policy: NE Policies 3.B.4
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Policy: NE Policies 3.B.7
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Policy: NE Policies 3.B.8
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Policy: NE Policies 3.B.10
Snohomish	Natural Environment	Policy: NE Policies 5.A.1
Snohomish	Economic Development	Objective: Objective ED 6.A



The county shall designate and protect critical areas including fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, wetlands, critical aquifer recharge areas, frequently flooded areas and geologically hazardous areas and include best available science in the development of programs, policies and regulations relating to critical areas.	7	En
Designate and protect fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas and wetlands pursuant to the Growth Management Act.	7	En
Vegetated areas in and adjacent to wetlands and fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas shall be established to protect their ecological functions and values and include special consideration for the protection of water-dependent and riparian-dependent fish and wildlife.	7	En
The county should maintain a fish and wildlife corridor map for critical habitat.	7	En
The county shall adopt vegetation retention standards to protect fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas and limit the use of invasive and non-native plant species that may adversely impact such habitat.	7	En
The county shall protect critical saltwater habitats such as eelgrass and kelp beds, shellfish areas, forage fish spawning areas and coastal lagoons.	7	En
The county shall include special consideration to conserve, protect and enhance anadromous fish and their habitat in policies and regulations.	7	En
The county shall require that alterations to wetlands and fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas be avoided or minimized to protect ecological functions and values consistent with the GMA's requirement of ensuring no net loss of the functions and values of critical areas.	7	En
The county should eliminate human-made barriers to fish passage, such as blocking culverts and broken tide-gates; prevent the creation of new barriers; and provide for natural rates of the transport of water, sediment and organic matter.	7	En
Provide policies and programs to help ensure the sustainable economic use of timber, agricultural, and mineral resources as well as recycled resources.	1	P





# APPENDIX PP-3: POLICY SCAN SEARCH TERMS

## Local Food Production

- agricultural zoning
- farm (farming/farmer/farmland/farmers market/farm stand) and agriculture
- agriculture and resource lands
- farmland tax incentives
- farmland, exemptions from certain regulations
- farms, conflicts with nearby uses
- protection of farms, ag land for aesthetics
- prevention of urban sprawl urban services
- map of prime agriculture land
- Purchase or Transfer of Development rights
- farmer training programs or incentives
- water access for farmers
- drainage
- support for agritourism
- flood risk reduction (e.g. flood pads)
- fishing and aquaculture
- sprawl

## Economic Development, Food and Beverage Processing

- Is food mentioned in economic development strategies?
- food and beverage processing
- food safety certification
- building codes for food facilities
- community kitchens
- slaughter
- incentives to support or incubate food-related businesses
- USDA-inspected processing facility open to farmers, etc.
- definition of hazardous foods
- pasteurization regulations

## Food Distribution and Consumption

- Is food mentioned in transportation element of Comprehensive Plan?
- Are restaurants, cafés, grocers, or markets promoted in Comprehensive Plan as a way to increase access, vitality, etc.? (check downtown, neighborhood, or economic development elements)

- pedestrian/bicycle/transit access to food services
- restaurants, cafés, grocers, sidewalk cafés
- farmers markets, farm stands
- food hub
- pushcart vendors/mobile food units/vending carts
- street vendors
- fixed place of business required (meat)

## Local Food Procurement

- economic development plan
- approved source regulations for procurement
- farm stands, trucks
- “buy local” campaigns or marketing efforts
- production of a guide to local farms or food
- preferences for caterers or vendors that use locally sourced food
- local government purchasing preference of locally grown foods
- farm to school programs
- local business support/encouragement
- food sovereignty

## Urban Agriculture

- permit requirements (e.g. conditional use, zoning)
- garden (e.g. community gardens, backyard)
- community garden program
- urban farms
- zoning for urban agriculture, crop and animal raising, nursery plant
- sale of produce from urban production
- fruit trees
- conditional use of vacant lands/interim use agreements for vacant property
- public land use
- animals and livestock, including chickens, hens, poultry, roosters, goats
- bee-keeping
- greenhouse
- permaculture
- aquaculture
- grants/funding for gardens

- seed lending/tool lending
- foraging (on public land, parkland)

### **Emergency Preparedness/Food Security**

- Is food mentioned in emergency preparedness plan?
- emergency preparedness plan around interruption of food deliveries
- food security

### **Environmental Impacts**

- Is food mentioned in environmental element of Comprehensive Plan?
- compost, food, and yard waste
- organics, sustainable
- pesticide use, reducing non-source point pollution from agriculture
- carbon sequestration (related to agriculture)
- carbon emissions from food transportation
- food packaging regulations, like Styrofoam (e.g. prohibited food service ware, required biodegradable/compostable food service ware)
- fencing of livestock
- animal manure
- human fertilizer/biosolids
- plastic bag ban
- riparian buffers

### **Equitable Working Conditions**

- living wage policy for farm laborers
- farm worker training
- migrant farm workers
- affordable housing for farm workers

### **Social Equity and Food Access**

- Is it mentioned in human services/ community services element of Comprehensive Plan?
- Is it mentioned in Transportation Plan?
- food access via walking/biking transit
- support for anti-hunger or emergency food providers/food banks
- support for donations of fresh food to emergency food providers
- central directory of emergency food providers
- WIC coupons and EBT accepted at farmers markets and grocery stores
- food deserts (e.g. studies, activities to

- address)
- programs to transport local produce to communities or people to markets
- promotion of healthy food in corner stores
- support location of grocers providing healthy local, food in diverse and underserved locations

### **Public Health**

#### **\* not focused on food safety as related to handling**

- health/healthy eating
- overall wellness program
- reduce obesity
- prevent diabetes
- nutrition
- reduce consumption of junk food
- school gardens
- fast food regulations
- trans fat
- chain stores, in-store calorie information
- vending machine regulations
- school food nutrition
- event regulations
- access to, promote purchase of healthy food/drinks
- limit availability or increase cost of less healthy food/drinks
- healthy food access

### **Coordinated Food Planning and Policy**

- Food Policy Council
- Community Food Assessment study
- funding streams like community block grants, neighborhood matching funds for food-related projects like community gardens, etc.
- Agriculture Commission/Board (or other food related boards and commissions)
- interagency work group on food issues
- advocacy for food policies at other levels
- separate food plan/policy/ordinances

# APPENDIX PP-4: HIGHLIGHTED FOOD SYSTEM POLICIES

**RFPC Goals:** Agriculture (Ag), Economic Development (Ec), Education (Ed), Environment (En), Equity (Eq), Food Security (FS), Health (H), Housing (Hs), Land Use (LU), Public Safety (PS), Quality of Life (QL), and Transportation (T)

**Policy Categories:** Local Food Production (1), Local Processing (2), Local Distribution (3), Local Food Access (4), Local Food Preparedness/Food Security (6), Environmental Impacts (7), Social Equity and Food Access (8), Public Safety (9), and Transportation (10)

County	Policy/Program Name	Policy Location
King	Agriculture and the Food System	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - III. Agriculture and the Food System - R-672 (p. 3-62)
King	Agriculture and the Food System	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - III. Agriculture and the Food System - R-673 (p. 3-62)
King	Agriculture and the Food System	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - III. Agriculture and the Food System - R-674 (p. 3-62)
King	Agriculture and the Food System	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - III. Agriculture and the Food System - R-675 (p. 3-63)
King	Community Business Centers	Urban Communities - I. Urban Land Use - C. Commercial Land Use - 2. Community Business Centers - U-158 - (p. 2-22)
King	Neighborhood Business Centers	Urban Communities - I. Urban Land Use - C. Commercial Land Use - 3. Neighborhood Business Centers - U-163 (p. 2-23)
King	Protecting Agricultural Lands	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - I. Protecting Agricultural Lands - R-650 (p. 3-55 to 3-56)
King	Providing a Spectrum of Services	Services, Facilities and Utilities - II. Facilities and Services - A. Providing a Spectrum of Services - F-206 (p. 8-4 to 8-5)
King	Resource Conservation Strategy	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - A. Resource Conservation Strategy - R-619 (p. 3-44)
King	Rural Commercial Centers	Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands - V. Rural Commercial Centers - E. Promoting Public Health in the Rural Area for All - R-517 (p. 3-38)
King	Rural Legacy	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - I. Rural Legacy and Communities - A. Rural Legacy - R-101 (p. 3-4)

# POLICIES IN THE CENTRAL PUGET SOUND

Equity (Eq), Health (H), Policy (P)

and Procurement (4), Urban Agriculture (5), Emergency  
Public Health (9), Coordinated Food Planning and Policy (10)

Relevant Text or Summary	Policy Category	RFPC Goal
King County should prioritize its programs to help build and support a sustainable, reliable, equitable, and resilient local food system.	1, 6, 7	Ag, En
King County should consider adopting procurement policies that would encourage purchases of locally grown fresh foods.	4, 5	Ag, Ec, P
King County should promote local food production and processing to reduce the distance that food must travel from farm to table.	1, 2, 7	Ag, Ec, En
King County should collaborate with other organizations to further the development of programs that increase the ability of shoppers to use electronic forms of payment at farmers markets and farm stands.	8	Eq
Community business centers in the urban areas should provide primarily shopping and personal services for nearby residents. Offices and multifamily housing are also encouraged. Industrial and heavy commercial uses should be excluded. Community business centers should include the following mix	2, 8	Ec, Eq
Neighborhood business centers in urban areas should include primarily retail stores and offices designed to provide convenient shopping and other services for nearby residents. Industrial and heavy commercial uses should be excluded. Neighborhood business centers should include the following	8	H
King County commits to preserve APD parcels in or near the Urban Growth Area because of their high production capabilities, their proximity to markets, and their value as open space. King County should work with cities adjacent to or near APDs to minimize the operational and environmental impacts of urban development on farming, and to promote activities and	1, 2, 3	Ag, Ec
King County should make its public facilities or properties available for use as a P-patch or community garden when such use is compatible with the primary public use of the facility.	5, 8	Eq
King County shall provide for integrated resource education through trail and sign systems linked with working farms, forests, and mines. Interpretation should: a. Provide historical perspective; b. Demonstrate current adaptive	?	Ed
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	3, 5, 8, 9	Eq, H
King County will continue to preserve and sustain its rural legacy by supporting its historic, cultural, ecological, agriculture, forestry, and mining heritage through collaboration with the King County Landmarks Commission,	1	Ed



Volume 7: Plans and Policy

King	Soils and Organics	Environment - IV. Land and Water Resources - B. Uplands Areas - 3. Soils and Organics - E-428 (p. 4-35)
King	Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	Rural Area and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - 2. Sustainable Agriculture and Farming - R-662 (p. 3-59) [mis-labeled as R-622]
King	Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - II. Sustainable Agriculture and Farming - R-657 (p. 3-58)
King	Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - II. Sustainable Agriculture and Farming - R-660 (p. 3-58)
King	Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	Rural Areas and Natural Resource Lands - VI. Resource Lands - C. Agriculture - II. Sustainable Agriculture and Farming - R-661 (p. 3-58)
King	The Rural Economy	Economic Development - V. The Rural Economy - ED-503 (p. 9-15)
King	Unincorporated Activity Centers	Urban Communities - I. Urban Land Use - C. Commercial Land Use - 1. Unincorporated Activity Centers - U-149 (p. 2-19)
Kitsap	Rural and Resource Lands	Policy RL-16
Pierce	Solid Waste Management	19A.90.060 (p. 19A.90-8)
Snohomish	Economic Development	Policy: ED Policies 6.A.2
Snohomish	Land use	LU Policy 5.B.6 Objective (p. LU-31)
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.C.11
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.C.3
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.C.5
Snohomish	Land use	Policy: LU Policies 7.C.7

King County shall identify long-term options for expanding the organic waste material processing capacity in the county in order to provide alternatives for management of manure, food waste, and wood, and to increase the	1	Ag, En
The county should develop incentives that support local food production and processing to reduce energy use, increase food security and provide a healthy local food supply.	1, 2, 7, 8, 9	Ag, Ec, En, Eq, H
King County shall continue to support innovative initiatives, such as the Puget Sound Fresh and Farm Link Programs, to promote and enhance agriculture in King County.	1, 3	Ag, Ec
King County supports the processing and packaging of farm products from crops and livestock, and will continue to work with farmers, ranchers, cities, neighboring counties, and other interested parties to address the	1, 2, 3	Ag, Ec
King County supports innovative technologies to process dairy and other livestock waste to reduce nutrients and to create other products such as energy and compost in the Agriculture and Rural zoning classifications.	1, 7	Ag, En
King County shall use the Rural Economic Strategies to guide future rural economic development and will modify and add strategies as needed to reflect the evolving nature of the rural economy. a. King County supports programs and strategies to help preserve and enhance rural businesses focusing on the rural economic clusters of agriculture (including livestock), forestry, home-based business, small-scale tourism, and other compatible rural businesses. b. King County should continue to review existing and proposed regulations to ensure they are relevant and effective in accommodating the differing needs and emerging trends of rural economic activity. c. King County should partner with rural businesses, unincorporated area councils, and others to develop and implement policies, programs, and strategies to preserve and enhance the traditional rural economic	1, 2, 3	Ag, Ec, P
Unincorporated activity centers in urban areas should provide employment, housing, shopping, services and leisure-time amenities to meet the needs of the regional economy. The mix of uses may include: [...]and i. Farmer's	8	H
Continue regulatory and non-regulatory preservation of historic or working farm land, particularly through tax policy, conservation easements, innovative design criteria and the establishment of a small farms institute as recommended by the Rural Policy Roundtable, to encourage small farms. A	1, 5	Ag
E. UT-SW Objective 20. Provide for adequate diversion, recycling, and disposal of specialized waste streams including, but not limited to:	7	En
The county shall conserve and enhance agriculture and support innovative farming approaches as an essential part of local and regional economy	1,2,3	Ag, Ec, Ed
Assess the need for a year-round farmers market and ball fields for kids (either public or private) during development planning, and provide	3	Ec
The county shall participate in the development of a farm product	2	Ag
The county shall promote the expansion of agricultural enterprises, such as agritourism, specialty and niche agriculture, and especially greenhouses	1	Ag, Ec, Ed
The county shall continue to educate the public on the importance of, and many benefits associated with, the long-term commercial viability of	1	Ag, Ed
The county shall support programs and partnerships that recognize and promote public awareness of the economic, historic and cultural	1	Ag, Ec, Ed

Snohomish	Land use	Policy: Policy LU 6.I.2
-----------	----------	-------------------------

Provide informational materials to the public that will help preserve and promote agricultural activities in the rural area. Public education efforts or materials should include: (a) Voluntary site planning measures for improving the compatibility between new rural development and agricultural activities; (b) A central information distribution site to help local farmers make the public aware of when, where and how to purchase local farm products; (c)	1, 2, 4, 8	Ag, Eq, Ed
--	------------	------------



# APPENDIX PP-5: COMPREHENSIVE PLAN LANGUAGE

Directly from Public Health Law & Policy, “Model Comprehensive Plan Language to Protect and Expand Community Gardens,” in *Establishing Land Use Protections for Community Gardens (June 2010)*, <http://www.nplanonline.org/nplan/products/establishing-land-use-protections-community-gardens>. See this document for additional background on this policy topic and the model policy’s development.

The following comprehensive plan language establishes a land use policy to promote the establishment of community gardens as an important community feature. The language is designed to be tailored to the needs of an individual community. The local jurisdiction will need to determine where to add the language to its existing plan, make other amendments as necessary for consistency, and follow the appropriate procedures for amending the comprehensive plan. Language written in *italics* provides different options or explains the type of information that needs to be inserted in the blank spaces in the policy. “Comments” describe the provisions in more detail or provide additional information.

**Goal/Objective: Protect existing and establish new community gardens and urban farms as important community resources that build social connections; offer recreation, education, and economic development opportunities; and provide open space and a local food source.**

## Policies/Actions

- Encourage the creation and operation of one community garden of no less than [ *one* ] acre for every [ *2,500* ] households. Identify neighborhoods that do not meet this standard and prioritize the establishment of new gardens in neighborhoods that are underserved by other open space and healthy eating opportunities.

**COMMENT:** The standard presented here is based on Seattle’s standard – one community garden per 2,500 households.<sup>1</sup> This standard matches closely the National Recreation and Park Association’s widely used “best practice standards” for a neighborhood park or tot lot (1/2 acre: 2,500 households for a tot lot; 1 acre: 5,000 households for a neighborhood lot<sup>2</sup>). Communities that are more or less urban will need to assess whether this standard is appropriate for them.

- Identify existing and potential community garden sites on public property, including parks, recreation and senior centers, public easements and right-of-ways, and surplus property, and give high priority to community gardens in appropriate locations.
- Adopt zoning regulations that establish community gardens as a permitted use in appropriate locations. Community gardens are compatible with the [ *insert names (e.g., Residential, Multifamily, Mixed Use, Open Space, Industrial, Public*

*Facility*) ] land use designations shown on the General Plan land use map.

- Encourage [ *or require* ] all new affordable housing units to contain designated yard or other shared space for residents to garden.
- Encourage [ *or require* ] all [ *or some, such as multifamily residential, commercial, institutional or public* ] new construction to incorporate green roofs, edible landscaping, and encourage the use of existing roof space for community gardening.

**COMMENT:** Communities should ensure that building codes address safety concerns, including appropriate fencing and added load weight, when permitting roof gardens.

- Community gardens shall count towards park and open space allocations required by [*reference state or local law requiring park or open space allocations for new subdivisions and multifamily development*].

**COMMENT:** Some states require or permit local governments to require developers to dedicate land or pay fees (in lieu of dedicating land) for park and recreation purposes as a condition for approval of the development. For example, the Quimby Act is a California law that authorizes cities and counties to pass ordinances requiring developers to dedicate land, pay in lieu fees, or a combination of both, for park or recreational purposes as a condition to approving a tentative map application for the development.<sup>3</sup>

- Create a Community Gardening Program within the [ *Parks and Recreation Department* ] to support existing and create additional community gardens.
- Increase support for community gardens through partnerships with other governmental agencies and private institutions including school district(s), neighborhood groups, senior centers, businesses, and civic and gardening organizations.
- Secure additional community garden sites through long-term leases or through ownership as permanent public assets by the City, nonprofit organizations, and public or private institutions like universities, colleges, school districts, hospitals, and faith communities.
- Encourage local law enforcement agencies to recognize the risk of vandalism of and theft from community gardens and provide appropriate surveillance and security to community gardens.

# APPENDIX PP-6: MODEL LAND USE CODES & POLICIES

1. Food systems-supportive resolutions	p. 139
a. Alexandria Green Food Resolution	
b. Missoula Local Food System Resolution	
c. Seattle Local Food Action Initiative	
2. Farmers markets as approved land uses	p. 151
3. Small format farmers market permit	p. 153
4. Community gardens as permitted land uses	p. 157
5. Community gardens as open space sub-districts	p. 161
6. Interim, temporary, or vacant land use agreements	p. 162
a. Escondido Interim Land Use Policy and "Adopt-a-Lot Property Use Agreement"	
b. Chula Vista Community Garden Policy Agreement	
c. King County Community Garden Implementation Plan	
7. Healthy food zone near schools	p. 178



## FOOD SYSTEMS-SUPPORTIVE RESOLUTIONS

### Alexandria Green Food Resolution<sup>5</sup> RESOLUTION

**WHEREAS**, The City of Alexandria strives to be an “Eco-City” by promoting health, nutrition, and lifestyles that are ecologically sustainable; and

**WHEREAS**, Alexandria's Environmental Action Plan, adopted by the City Council in June of 2009, established 48 goals and 353 actions to guide sustainability efforts, including educating citizens about and increasing equitable access to safe, healthy, and sustainably grown food, particularly for children and adolescents; encouraging local and regional food production; and exploring opportunities to expand and promote farmers' markets and community gardens, especially in low-income neighborhoods; and

**WHEREAS** the Partnership for a Healthier Alexandria's ACHIEVE Planning Team received a grant from the CDC to work with policy and grass-roots leaders to implement policy, systems, and environmental changes to create healthier lifestyles, including more nutritional diets and equal access to fresh foods and safe recreation spaces for all Alexandria children; and

**WHEREAS**, First Lady Michelle Obama has created an organic garden at the White House and has worked with children throughout DC to encourage healthy food choices as well as to encourage the use of community gardens and farmers markets; and

**WHEREAS**, A 2007 Inova Health System survey found that over 40% of Alexandria children and teens are overweight or obese with 70% of children/teens are not eating enough fruits and vegetables; and

**WHEREAS**, Alexandria has a large percentage of residents who suffer from chronic, diet-related disease, including diabetes, high blood pressure, and obesity; and

**WHEREAS**, Alexandria's low-income residents need greater access to healthy, fresh, and affordable produce, as many of these communities currently have a large percentage of residents who suffer from chronic, diet-related disease, including diabetes, high blood pressure, and obesity; and

**WHEREAS**, Eating fruits and vegetables can help decrease the risk of various ailments, including heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, obesity, and various cancers; and

**WHEREAS**, 53% of the students enrolled in Alexandria City Public School (ACPS) are eligible for free or reduced price meals and ACPS serves over 2 million meals per year (455,299 breakfasts, 1,218,409 lunches and 434,000 snacks) and purchases locally grown fruits and vegetables when feasible and seasonally available; and

**WHEREAS**, the ACPS Department of Food and Nutrition Services (FNS) has been awarded \$13,325 to initiate the federal Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program at Jefferson-Houston School this school year. The program is designed to provide

additional fresh fruit and vegetables to students outside of school meal times; and WHEREAS, ACPS currently provide 13 learning gardens to teach students about habitats, and to nurture the living things within them; and

**WHEREAS**, ACPS now has a 2009-2010 goal to compost leftovers at all schools which are provided to Chinquapin community gardens as fertilizer; and

**WHEREAS**, Alexandria now has approximately 200 community garden plots in three community locations that provide residents with access to fresh, local food; help build stronger community ties; and are in-demand by residents with a waiting list of over 100 people; and

**WHEREAS**, the mid-Atlantic region is home to a wide range of farms producing fresh, sustainable, locally grown products; and

**WHEREAS**, Alexandria now has 4 farmers markets that offer a wide array of food, much of which is grown in a sustainable way, yet this food is still largely inaccessible to low-income residents; and

**WHEREAS**, Many Alexandria restaurants, groceries and businesses already strive to purchase ingredients that are fresh and locally grown; and

**WHEREAS**, Eating locally can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by shortening the distance food has to travel as well as help the local economy by keeping existing farms in business, attracting new farmers, and creating new local jobs in food production, processing, distribution and retailing.

**NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that the Alexandria City Council:

- 1. AFFIRMS** its strong support of food that is grown locally and in an environmentally sustainable manner;
- 2. AFFIRMS** its desire to increase Alexandria residents' access to local, fresh fruits, and vegetables, and other plant-based-foods;
- 3. REQUESTS** that the City of Alexandria seek opportunities through its procurement efforts to take advantage of locally produced food;
- 4. RECOMMENDS** that the City of Alexandria, businesses, individuals, schools, civic associations and community-based organizations work to purchase food that is grown locally;
- 5. ENCOURAGES** community-initiated as well as public-private efforts to expand access to farmers markets and Community Supported Agriculture (CSAs), for residents of all ages, abilities, and income-levels;
- 6. SUPPORTS** an increase in federal funding for the National School Lunch Program to provide higher quality and healthier meals in our schools with locally sustainable food practices;
- 7. ENCOURAGES** citizen-initiated development of urban and community gardens and garden plots, on both City, school, and private property; and

- 8. SUPPORTS** the creation of a Citywide citizen-led initiative, called Healthy Food Alexandria, endorsed by the Partnership for a Healthier Alexandria and the Environmental Policy Commission that would:
- i. Work to increase public awareness about sustainable, local foods by organizing education events and by providing special recognition to restaurants, businesses and organizations that utilize local food produced using sustainable methods.
  - ii. Help encourage the development of more community gardens throughout the city.
  - iii. Help encourage the development of more farmers markets throughout the city.
  - iv. Seek opportunities to allow food stamps to be accepted at farmers markets.
  - v. Support and encourage community education efforts to help children learn about healthy and locally produced foods by expanding locally-sourced food in their school-provided meals and by creating more opportunities for children to grow their own food.
  - vi. Encourage food service companies to take advantage of local, seasonal food whenever possible, and
  - vii. Facilitate partnerships between the City, community organizations, non-profit organizations, local businesses, faith-based organizations, and local farmers to assist the residents of Alexandria—children, teens, and low-income individuals, in particular—with access to locally produced food by offering classes and workshops in gardening, nutrition, and cooking.

Adopted: March 23, 2010

**Missoula Local Food System Resolution<sup>6</sup>  
Joint Resolution Number 6889**

**A RESOLUTION TO ACTIVELY SUPPORT EFFORTS TO INCREASE THE SECURITY OF OUR LOCAL FOOD SYSTEM SO THAT IT IS BASED ON A SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE WHICH ENHANCES THE LOCAL ECONOMY AND BUILDS REGIONAL SELF-RELIANCE AND SO THAT ALL CITIZENS HAVE ACCESS TO NUTRITIOUS AND AFFORDABLE FOOD.**

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to Article II, section 3 of the Montana Constitution, entitled inalienable rights, all persons have certain inalienable Constitutional rights that include the right to a clean and healthful environment, pursuing life's basic necessities and seeking their safety, health and happiness in all lawful ways; and

**WHEREAS**, it is within the power and responsibilities of local governments in Montana to secure and promote the general public health, safety and general welfare of the individuals within their respective local government jurisdiction; and

**WHEREAS**, a recent comprehensive study has identified a number of threats to and concerns about the long-term security of Missoula County's food and farming system; and

**WHEREAS**, a healthy agricultural system is a valuable part of our cultural heritage, contributing to open space, wildlife habitat, and other public benefits, and is integral to the long-term security of our food system; and

**WHEREAS**, Missoula County is losing many of its working farms and ranches due to problems associated with low economic returns from agriculture and pressures from development; and

**WHEREAS**, a major challenge in rebuilding our local food system is to devise strategies that will address the need for farmers and ranchers to earn a fair price for their products while maintaining consumer affordability; and

**WHEREAS**, the primary food-related concern of Missoula County citizens is food quality, such as food safety, pesticide residues on food and availability of organic and local foods; and

**WHEREAS**, cost of living issues, specifically low wages, pose significant barriers to accessing healthy, nutritious foods for low-income individuals and their families; transportation to food outlets is an emerging concern for low-income individuals; emergency food providers are seeing an ever increasing need for their services; and public social services remain underutilized; and

**WHEREAS**, there are many different organizations working individually on various issues regarding food and farming in Missoula County, no existing entity takes an integrated approach to solving these issues;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Missoula City Council and the Board of Missoula County Commissioners support the establishment of a multi-stakeholder Community Food and Agriculture Coalition, that addresses community needs related to food and agriculture in a comprehensive, systematic, and creative way.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Missoula City Council and the Board of Missoula County Commissioners shall each appoint from their respective governing body membership a city council member and a county commissioner to serve on the Community Food and Agriculture Coalition to share information among the Missoula City Council, Missoula County Commissioners, and the Community Food and Agriculture Coalition; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Missoula City Council and the Board of Missoula County Commissioners support the development of a Food and Agriculture Policy that will contribute to the healthful and affordable eating patterns of all City and County residents and that will promote regional self-reliance through a sustainable agriculture that is environmentally sound, economically viable, socially responsible, and non-exploitative.

**PASSED AND ADOPTED** March 7, 2005

**Seattle Local Food Action Initiative<sup>7</sup>  
Resolution 31019**

**A RESOLUTION** establishing goals, creating a policy framework, and identifying planning, analysis and actions for the purpose of strengthening Seattle's food system sustainability and security.

**WHEREAS**, food and water are sustaining and enduring necessities and are among the basic essentials for life; and

**WHEREAS**, hunger and food insecurity are important issues that most adversely affect low-income and minority populations; and

**WHEREAS**, one of the six Community Goals adopted by Seattle, King County, and United Way is "Food to Eat and a Roof Overhead" reflected in Seattle's Comprehensive Plan as "Strive to alleviate the impacts of poverty, low income and conditions that make people, especially children and older adults, vulnerable"; and

**WHEREAS**, the "food system" is defined as the agents and institutions responsible for production, processing, distribution, access, consumption, and disposal of food (Kaufman 2004); and

**WHEREAS**, food system activities take up a significant amount of urban and regional land; and

**WHEREAS**, the food system consumes a major amount of fossil fuel energy, land area, and water in production, processing, transportation, and disposal activities; and

**WHEREAS**, the City recently passed Resolution 30990, a "Zero Waste Strategy" that includes goals and strategies to increase food waste recycling and reduce food waste; and

**WHEREAS**, as of 2004, 29.9% of Seattle's commercial waste is food, 33.0% of Seattle's residential waste is food, and 24.9% of Seattle's overall solid waste is food; and

**WHEREAS**, food losses as a percentage of each sector's solid waste streams were as follows: Hotel/Motels 46.9%, Retail 35.2%, Education 32.9% and Health Care 22.7%; and

**WHEREAS**, maintaining and improving the security of our local food supply is essential to local emergency preparedness and local self-reliance; and

**WHEREAS**, the food system represents an important part of community and regional economies; and

**WHEREAS**, according to research conducted by Sustainable Seattle, the returns to our local economy for each dollar spent at local, community-based restaurants, farmers markets and grocers is more than two times greater than the usual impact of spending at restaurants and grocers; and

**WHEREAS**, the second leading cause of premature death among United States adults is chronic disease, for example heart disease, stroke and hypertension,

linked to diet and low physical activity; and

**WHEREAS**, obesity and associated costs and diet-related diseases significantly impact the health of Seattle residents, and

**WHEREAS**, improving our local, regional, and statewide food systems advances the Seattle Comprehensive Plan goals of economic opportunity, environmental stewardship, community, and social justice; and

**WHEREAS**, there are significant community-building benefits to community gardening and community kitchens; and

**WHEREAS**, the Seattle-King County Acting Food Policy Council (AFPC) has been working to develop recommendations for improvements to our food system sustainability and security, and the City acknowledges and appreciates the work of AFPC members, Washington State University King County Extension, the Washington State Agriculture Commission, the University of Washington Program on the Environment and Department of Urban Design and Planning, the Seattle Department of Neighborhoods, Public Health Seattle-King County, and the Seattle Interdepartmental Team working on food policy issues; and

**WHEREAS**, the American Planning Association Board of Directors adopted on April 15, 2007 a Policy Guide on Community and Regional Food Planning recommending the inclusion of food policies in local and regional plans and the American Public Health Association adopted a policy on November 6, 2007 entitled "Toward a Healthy, Sustainable Food System", recommending a food system approach as key to better human health and environmental quality; and

**WHEREAS**, approximately 82 cities and regions have established Food Policy Councils; **NOW, THEREFORE**,

**BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE, THE MAYOR CONCURRING, THAT:**

Section 1. Goals. These goals are meant to provide guidance for analysis, program development, policy development and actions related to Seattle and the region's food system sustainability and security. The overall intent of this local food action initiative is to improve our local food system and in doing so, advance the City's interrelated goals of race and social justice, environmental sustainability, economic development, public health and emergency preparedness. These goals include:

a. Strengthen community and regional food systems by linking food production, processing, distribution, consumption, and waste management to facilitate, to the extent possible, reliance on our region's food resources.

b. Assess and mitigate the negative environmental and ecological effects relating to food system activities.

c. Support food system activities that encourage the use of local and renewable energy resources and minimize energy use and waste including:



Reducing food in our waste stream,

Discouraging or restricting excessive and environmentally inappropriate food packaging at all levels of the food system (production, wholesale, retail and consumer), and

Reducing the embedded and distributed climate impacts of Seattle's food system.

d. Stimulate demand for healthy foods, especially in low-income communities, through collaboration with community-based organizations and institutions.

e. Increase access for all of Seattle's residents to healthy and local foods through:

- Increasing the opportunities for Seattle residents to purchase and grow healthy food in the city,
- Disseminating of food preparation and preservation knowledge through educational and community kitchen programs,
- Supporting new opportunities for distribution of locally and regionally produced food,
- Addressing disparities in access to healthy foods in inadequately served populations and neighborhoods,
- Supporting increased recovery of surplus edible food from businesses and institutions for distribution to food banks and meal programs,
- Addressing the needs of vulnerable populations, such as children, people living with disabilities and seniors to accessing adequate, healthy food, and
- Increasing the amount of fresh fruits, vegetables, dairy and meat in the food support system, including food banks and meal programs.

f. Integrate food system policies and planning into City land use, transportation and urban activities.

g. Develop and enhance partnerships within the City, as well as regionally, to research and promote local solutions to food issues.

h. Establish a strong interdepartmental focus among City departments on programs and policies affecting food system sustainability and security.

i. Support procurement policies that favor local and regional food sourcing.

j. Enhance emergency preparedness related to food access and distribution including working toward the goal of establishing regional capacity for feeding the population for 2-3 months in an emergency.

Section 2. Framework. This resolution provides the framework for actions that the City intends to develop and implement to promote local food system sustainability and security. These actions include:

a. The Department of Neighborhoods (DON) in cooperation with the Food



System Enhancement Interdepartmental Team (IDT), the Acting Food Policy Council, community-based agencies and other interest groups, is requested to develop a Food Policy Action Plan (Plan). As part of this plan, the IDT is requested to analyze vulnerabilities and disproportionalities by mapping the distribution of fast food restaurants and access to healthy food against demographic variables like age, income, and race. By January 1, 2009, DON with the IDT is requested to transmit a draft plan to Council for review. This plan should, at a minimum, identify ways to structure the City's focus on food system sustainability and security including recommendations for:

Strengthening the city's programs and policies that support the goals stated in Section 1;

Promoting and improving direct connections between farmers in the region and State with urban consumers, such as community supported agriculture, agro-food tourism, connections to major institutions including hospitals, schools, and jails, and connections that foster niche markets for local specialties;

- Increasing access for all of Seattle's residents particularly children, people living with disabilities, seniors, and other vulnerable populations, to healthy, culturally appropriate, and local and regional food;
- Increasing the diversity of locally produced foods to more completely satisfy our resident's nutritional needs;
- Identifying opportunities for community involvement especially by minorities and immigrants;
- Identifying opportunities for partnerships with local organizations that further the goals stated in Section 1;
- Identifying strategies to encourage educational and health care institutions, community-based organizations, businesses, religious institutions, and other consumers and providers of food to the public to promote healthy choices and food produced locally and regionally;
- Decreasing environmental impacts of the food system;
- Developing procurement policies that favor the sourcing of local and regional foods.

b. The Office of Economic Development (OED) is requested to assess citywide policies that promote local farmer's markets and market gardens and to work with appropriate departments to identify permanent locations for existing farmer's markets. OED is requested to consider recognizing Food and Beverage as a key industry sector. By October 1, 2009, OED is requested to submit a report with recommendations for any new or revised policies that strengthen our local farmer's markets and market gardens. The report should include proposals for permanent locations of farmer's markets and also include any proposed legislation to Council for its consideration.

c. The Office of Economic Development (OED) is requested to work with appropriate departments to assess city purchasing and procurement

policies and to identify policy and procedure changes that would strengthen the city's support of the local food economy, in particular, by supporting local buying and selling. By January 1, 2009, OED is requested to submit a report with recommendations for any new or revised policies or procedures that would strengthen city support for the local food economy, in particular, locally directed buying and selling.

d. The Department of Neighborhoods (DON) is requested to identify additional locations and infrastructure for community gardens, food bank gardens, and community kitchens that would strengthen our community garden program, maximize accessibility for all neighborhoods and communities, especially low-income and minority residents, and provide gardens to underserved neighborhoods and food banks. DON is requested to explore with the Seattle School District ways to partner community gardens with local schools. DON is requested to work with Seattle Public Utilities, Seattle City Light and other relevant departments and universities to conduct an inventory of public lands in Seattle appropriate for urban agriculture uses. DON is requested to work with the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) to inventory established community kitchens at DPR facilities, and to identify facilities where new community kitchens could be accommodated. By January 1, 2009, DON is requested to submit a proposed process and outline for a new P-Patch Strategic Plan that includes public involvement and a timetable for Council consideration, and recommendations for community gardens, food bank gardens, community kitchens and the results of the inventory of public lands.

e. The Department of Planning and Development (DPD) is requested to review land use code provisions to ensure that the inclusion of small and mid-size grocery stores (e.g. 3,000 to 20,000 square feet) in neighborhood commercial and commercial zones is encouraged and review the land use code to identify codes that support or conflict with the goal of potential future development of urban agriculture and market gardening. DPD is also requested to analyze the potential of developing new standards or incentive programs that encourages incorporating food gardens into multi-family developments. By January 1, 2009, DPD is requested to transmit a report with analysis, recommendations and identification of policies that would further support local and regional food system sustainability and security goals as stated in Section 1.

f. The Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT) is requested to include, as criteria in evaluating transportation projects, safe and convenient pedestrian, bicycle, and transit connections between residential neighborhoods and community gardens, food banks, food markets, and farmer's markets.

g. The Office of Emergency Management, in cooperation with other relevant departments, is requested to review the City's Disaster Readiness and Response Plan and evaluate whether improvements can be made to improve food system security, and to assure that appropriate agreements and partnerships are in place for food accessibility and distribution in the event of a disaster. Priority in agreements and policies should be given to contracts that promote local and regional food producers and local sources, where feasible. The Office of Emergency Management, in cooperation with SDOT, is also requested to evaluate and prioritize emergency planning transportation access to emergency food supplies including warehouses and distribution routes throughout the city.

h. The Office of Sustainability and Environment (OSE), in cooperation with relevant departments, is requested to develop a scope of work related to food system sustainability and security to identify potential green house gas reduction opportunities related to the local food system in which the City could participate, and identify policies that support the goals in Section 1. By January 1, 2009, OSE is requested to transmit this scope of work to Council for consideration.

i. Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) is requested to support increased diversion of surplus edible food from the commercial waste stream in addition to recycling food waste for compost. In cooperation with the Human Services Department, SPU is requested to continue providing grants to increase the infrastructure capacity of food banks and meal programs in order to allow them to accept more donations of perishable foods and therefore further decrease food waste. As part of the grant process, and in cooperation with the Office of Emergency Management, SPU is requested to expand the Seattle Hunger Map to include information on food banks and meal programs that can serve their neighborhoods during emergency situations.

j. The Human Services Department (HSD) is requested to work with the food support system and distributor partners to identify opportunities to increase fresh and locally and regionally produced foods in the food support system. HSD is encouraged to utilize the City's Health Initiative to further the goals outlined in Section 1.

Section 3. The City supports the formation of a Food Policy Council (FPC) and commits the City to participate in the FPC. Because food policy issues transcend City boundaries the City indicates its preference that, at a minimum, a Food Policy Council will be regional in scope and membership and have a strong link to state and Pacific Northwest food policy organizations.

Section 4. The City requests that King County, the Puget Sound Regional Council, and the Growth Management Planning Council of King County recognize the important role of food policy in regional and county-wide planning, and to take steps to initiate policy development for their respective bodies around this issue.

Section 5. The City requests Public Health Seattle-King County to support the work of other Departments, agencies, and organizations by providing information and public health expertise related to food systems.

Section 6. The City supports the development of a partnership with universities to assist us in the development of the Food Action Plan and other policy and technical analysis that contributes to meeting our goals.

Section 7. The City calls upon the State Department of Agriculture to increase its role in working towards a state food policy consonant with the goals in Section 1.

Section 8. The City directs its federal lobbyists to take an active role in advocacy for a Farm Bill that reflects and supports the goals expressed in this resolution.

**Volume 7: Plans and Policy**

Adopted by the City Council the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2008, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its adoption this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2008. \_\_\_\_\_ President \_\_\_\_\_ of the City Council

THE MAYOR CONCURRING: \_\_\_\_\_

Filed by me this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2008. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_ City Clerk

April 22, 2008

## FARMERS MARKETS AS APPROVED LAND USES

*Directly from Public Health Law & Policy, "Model Zoning Language: Establishing a Farmers' Market as an Approved Use" in Establishing Land Use Protections for Farmers' Markets, (December 2009), [http://www.nplanonline.org/sites/phlpnet.org/files/Establishing\\_Land\\_Use\\_Protections\\_for\\_Farmers\\_Markets\\_FINAL\\_WEB\\_20091203.pdf](http://www.nplanonline.org/sites/phlpnet.org/files/Establishing_Land_Use_Protections_for_Farmers_Markets_FINAL_WEB_20091203.pdf). See this document for additional background on this policy topic and the model policy's development.*

### Permitted Use of Farmers' Markets

#### (a) Definitions.

- (1) **"Farm Products"** means fruits, vegetables, mushrooms, herbs, nuts, shell eggs, honey or other bee products, flowers, nursery stock, livestock food products (including meat, milk, cheese and other dairy products), and fish.
- (2) **"Farmers' Market"** means an outdoor market open to the public, operated by a governmental agency, a nonprofit corporation, or one or more Producers, at which (a) at least [ 75] percent of the products sold are Farm Products or Value-added Farm Products and (b) at least [75] percent of the vendors regularly participating during the market's hours of operation are Producers, or family members or employees of Producers.
- (3) **"Producer"** means a person or entity that raises or produces Farm Products on land that the person or entity farms and owns, rents, or leases.
- (4) **"Value-added Farm Product"** means any product processed by a Producer from a Farm Product, such as baked goods, jams, and jellies.

**COMMENT:** The "Farmers' Market" definition requires the farmers' markets to meet two standards. First, it requires that a certain percentage (we suggest 75%) of the products sold are farm produce or products made from farm produce. This requirement distinguishes a farmers' market from a "flea market" or other type of market, which may primarily sell crafts, furniture, or other non-food items or which may sell foods other than agricultural products.

Second, the definition requires that a percentage of the vendors are farmers engaged in "direct marketing," that is, farmers directly selling to consumers the farm produce or products made from farm produce the farmers grew themselves. Direct marketing benefits both small farmers and consumers. Farmers have an outlet specially suited for moving smaller volumes of produce and may sell produce that is too delicate for the packing and shipping process. Consumers benefit from access to fresh-picked quality produce and the cost savings achieved by purchasing directly from the growers. While we suggest that 75% of the vendors be Producers, in communities with shorter growing seasons or fewer local farmers that number may not be feasible; in those communities, the number can be adjusted downward.

(b) **Permitted use.** Farmers' Markets are a permitted use in the following zoning districts: downtown commercial, neighborhood commercial, institutional, public, mixed-use, open space, multifamily residential [ *add other use districts* ] subject to the following regulations:

- (1) All Farmers' Markets and their vendors comply with all federal, state, and local laws and regulations relating to the operation, use, and enjoyment of the market premises;<sup>8</sup>
- (2) All Farmers' Markets and their vendors receive all required operating and health permits, and these permits (or copies) shall be in the possession of the Farmers' Market Manager or the vendor, as applicable, on the site of the Farmers' Market during all hours of operation;
- (3) All Farmers' Markets and their vendors accept forms of payment by participants of federal, state, or local food assistance programs, including but not limited to the Food Stamps/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Farmers' Market Nutrition Program; and the Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program. Such forms of payment include but are not limited to coupons, vouchers, and Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards.

**COMMENT:** It is important to require farmers' markets to accept payments from participants in food assistance programs to ensure that low-income residents have access to fresh produce and local farmers can benefit from the spending power of these consumers. In some communities, a local community-based organization may run the EBT program at the market. Communities should consider offering technical assistance and resources to markets to facilitate their participation in these programs.<sup>9</sup>

- (4) All Farmers' Markets have an established set of operating rules addressing the governance structure of the farmers' market, hours of operation, maintenance and security requirements and responsibilities; and appointment of a Market Manager.
- (5) All Farmers' Markets have a Market Manager authorized to direct the operations of all vendors participating in the market on the site of the market during all hours of operation.<sup>10</sup>
- (6) All Farmers' Markets provide for composting, recycling, and waste removal in accordance with all applicable [ *jurisdiction* ] codes.
- (7) *All Farmers' Markets provide secure bicycle storage for their patrons.*
- (8) [ *List additional regulations here such as permitted operating hours (including set-up and cleanup), etc.* ].

**COMMENT:** Communities may list additional operating conditions here.

# SMALL FORMAT FARMERS MARKET PERMIT



City of Minneapolis  
 Licenses and Consumer Services  
 350 South 5<sup>th</sup> Street – Room 1C  
 Minneapolis, MN 55415–1391  
 Phone: 612-673-2080  
 Fax: 612-673-3399 TTY: 612-673-2157  
[www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/business-licensing](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/business-licensing)

DBA:
Expiration: April 1
Permit Code: 309
Rev Code: 311009
MCO: 265
Adm Issuance: YES
LICENSE ID #
CSR:

## Permit Application Guidelines and Checklist

### Local Produce Market Permit

Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa farmers/growers or individuals who sell locally produced fruits and/or vegetables grown in their farm/garden at an outside, public market.

- The sale of flowers, herbs and potted starter produce plants grown locally by the farmer is permitted.
- **No food manufacturers or food distributors are allowed** in the market. For example, sandwich makers, cooking demonstrations, coffee carts, or pastry sellers are not allowed.
- **No vendors selling fruits and/or vegetables** purchased from retailers or wholesalers are allowed in the market.
- **No arts/crafts or other non-food vendors** will be permitted in a local produce market.
- A **maximum of five (5) vendors** are allowed in the market on any given day.
- The proposed market must be located on ground that is smooth with a cleanable surface such as asphalt or concrete.
- The market must have conveniently accessible restrooms and toilet facilities during hours of operation.
- Safe and potable water must be available to the market vendors for hand and utensil washing, where applicable.
- Canopies used by farmers must be securely fastened so as to stay in place during inclement weather and will be removed during days when the market is closed.
- All vehicles used by the farmers in the market must be parked on a dustless, all-weather, hard surface capable of carrying a wheel load of four thousand (4,000) pounds and shall not remain idling while the market is open.
- Market must have a designated market manager who is trained in food safety requirements and present in the market during hours of operation.

Business licenses are available for larger markets or markets desiring other types of vendors and features. For more information, call Business Licensing at 612-673-2080 [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/business-licensing](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/business-licensing).

Staff Initials	<b>Application Checklist</b> Submit the following items to : <a href="#">Minneapolis Development Review</a> 250 South 4 <sup>th</sup> Street, Room 300 Minneapolis MN 55415
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>1. Local Produce Market Permit Application</b> (Form #1)
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>2. Temporary Use Permit for Local Produce Market</b> (Form #2) Include a <a href="#">site plan</a> for Zoning approval.
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>3. Neighborhood Impact:</b> Attach a statement addressing how your market fits into the neighborhood. Include the potential impact on neighboring properties, scale, parking, appearance, hours of operation and signage.
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>4. \$100 for Temporary Use Permit Review</b>
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>5. Plan Review Fee:</b> _____
<b>This Section To Be Completed by Minneapolis Development Review Coordinator</b> DC: _____ Temporary License Number: _____	
Date Sent to EHFS _____ EHFS Staff Initials: _____ Date Returned to MDR: _____	
<b>Your Permit Application</b> a. Incomplete applications will be returned. b. All applications must be signed by an owner, partner or principal. c. No license will be issued for a period longer than one year. d. Licenses are not transferable. e. Make a duplicate copy of this packet for your personal records before submitting.	
<b>Information in Other Languages:</b> Yog xav paub tshaj nos ntxiv, hu 612-673-2800. Macluumaad dheeri ah, kala soo xiriir 612-673-3500. Para mas información llame al 612-673-2700.	



APPLICATION TYPE
<input type="checkbox"/> NEW

**Department of Regulatory Services**  
**Division of Environmental Management & Safety**  
**Environmental Health – Food Safety**  
 250 South Fourth Street, Room 414, Minneapolis, MN 55415  
 Phone: 311 or 612-673-3000 FAX: 612-673-2635  
 Web: <http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/environmental-health/>

OFFICE USE ONLY #1
PROCESSED BY
LICENSE NUMBER

**LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET PERMIT APPLICATION**

Contact Minneapolis Development Review (311 or 312-673-3000) for Requirements. Submit a completed application to Minneapolis Development Review. Incomplete Application will not be accepted.

APPLICANT INFORMATION			
FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME	
STREET ADDRESS		CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE	
HOME PHONE	CELL PHONE	WORK PHONE	FAX NUMBER
MARKET INFORMATION			
MARKET NAME		MARKET ADDRESS	
MARKET MANAGER		CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE	
CONTACT PHONE	FAX NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS	
MARKET AMENITIES			
HOW IS CLEAN WATER PROVIDED?		DESCRIBE THE TYPE AND LOCATION OF HANDWASH FACILITY	
WHAT IS THE METHOD & FREQUENCY OF GARBAGE COLLECTION?		DESCRIBE THE FLOOR SURFACE UNDER FOOD STANDS/TABLES	
DESCRIBE METHOD FOR UTENSIL WASHING AND SANITIZING IF FOOD SAMPLES WILL BE TO CUSTOMERS <input type="checkbox"/> N/A			
DATES OF OPERATION			
START DATE:		END DATE:	
HOURS OF OPERATION			
SUNDAY:		THURSDAY:	
MONDAY:		FRIDAY:	
TUESDAY:		SATURDAY:	
WEDNESDAY:			
<p>I hereby certify that I have read, understand, and answered every question truthfully. I understand and agree that if a permit is issued to me, I will use it for the sole purpose of providing a market place only for farmers selling produce, flowers, herbs and potted starter produce plants that they have grown locally.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I will not allow the use of this permit by any other person nor will I allow more than five (5) farmers in the market on any given day.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I will allow only farmers who are registered with the Minneapolis Environmental Health Office to sell farm products at the market.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I will not allow the sale of any farm products that are not grown in Minnesota, Wisconsin or Iowa.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The Environmental Health fee for this application is payable to the Minneapolis Finance Department which covers the cost of Plan Review. It is a one time fee for the first year the market operates unless there are major changes to the market during this period.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I understand that I am required to learn the City of Minneapolis and State of Minnesota Food Code Requirements. Failure to comply may result in Administrative Citations and/or other legal actions including the immediate revocation of any permits or issued to me under this application. Giving false information in the application constitutes cause for immediate revocation of any permits issued.</p>			
APPLICANT NAME - PRINT		SIGNATURE	DATE
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH STAFF NAME		SIGNATURE	DATE

This application must be stapled and all pages attached to avoid processing delays. Page 2 of 4 - June 2011



APPLICATION TYPE
<input type="checkbox"/> NEW

**Department of Regulatory Services**  
**Community Planning and Economic Development**  
**Zoning & Planning Division**  
 250 South Fourth Street, Room 300, Minneapolis, MN 55415  
 Phone: 311 or 612-673-3000 FAX: 612-673-2169  
 Web: <http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/zoning/>

OFFICE USE ONLY	#2
PROCESSED BY	
LICENSE NUMBER	

## TEMPORARY USE PERMIT FOR LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET

The temporary use provisions of the Zoning Code are used by CPED/Planning Staff To regulate local produce markets which are allowed for us to 75 days per calendar year. A Zoning Certificate will be granted by staff if the market is consistent with the requirements for Temporary Use Permits Described in Chapter 535.340 of the Minneapolis Zoning Code.

### SPECIFIC APPLICATION PROCESS AND CHECKLIST

Contact Minneapolis Development Review (311 or 612-673-3000) for requirements. Submit a completed application to Minneapolis Development Review. Incomplete Application will not be accepted.

<b>PROPERTY ID #</b>		
<b>PARKING DATA (STANDARD STALLS)</b>	EXISTING:	PROPOSED:
<b>HOURS OF OPERATION</b>	PROPOSED START:	PROPOSED END:
<input type="checkbox"/> A <b>Simple Description</b> of the proposed Local Produce Market ( <i>mini market</i> ).		
<input type="checkbox"/> Two copies of a <b>Professional Quality</b> (scaled and dimensioned) <b>Site Plan</b> of the property. Indicate the entire market layout, parking spaces, signage including location, type, dimension, and other relevant information.		
A written statement by the applicant which addresses the <b>required findings</b> of Chapter 535.340 of the Minneapolis Zoning Code. Staff may impose reasonable conditions on the certificate to ensure the market complies with the Zoning Ordinance and city policies. The temporary use must be:		
<input type="checkbox"/> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unlikely to cause detrimental affects on public health, safety, or welfare;</li> <li>2. Compatible with the applicable standards of the Zoning District where it is located, such as the scale, intensity, appearance, and other important characteristics of the surrounding land uses;</li> <li>3. Compliant with general Zoning District Standards such as hours of operation, parking, and signage, for example.</li> </ol>		
<input type="checkbox"/> A written statement by the applicant which addresses the specific development standards of Chapter 536:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All vehicles necessary for the operation shall be located on a dustless, all-weather hard surface capable of carrying a wheel load of four thousand (4,000) pounds and shall not remain idling while the market is open.</li> <li>2. The premises, all adjacent streets, and all sidewalks and alleys within one hundred (100) feet shall be inspected regularly for purposes of ensuring litter is removed.</li> <li>3. Canopies shall be securely fastened so as to stay in place during inclement weather. Canopies for temporary Farmers' Markets shall be removed during days that the Farmers' Market is not open to the public.</li> <li>4. Farmers' Markets shall be exempt from the enclosed building requirements of the Zoning Ordinance.</li> </ol>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Completed Application Worksheet (Form #1 in this packet).		
<input type="checkbox"/> A letter from the property owner, if other than the applicant, stating support for the application.		
<input type="checkbox"/> A letter from the business owner, if other than the applicant, stating support for the application.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Photos of property(s) & existing structures.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Use Permit Application Fee (\$125) payable to Minneapolis Finance Department.		

<b>APPLICANT NAME – PRINT</b>	<b>SIGNATURE</b>	<b>DATE</b>
<b>CPED PLANNING STAFF NAME</b>	<b>SIGNATURE</b>	<b>DATE</b>

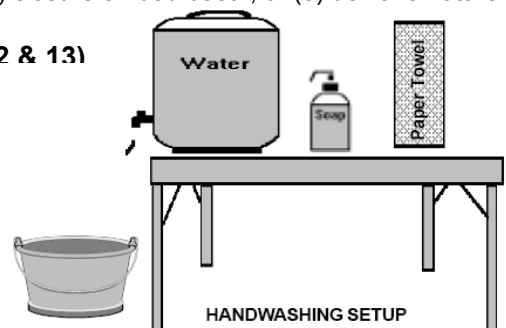
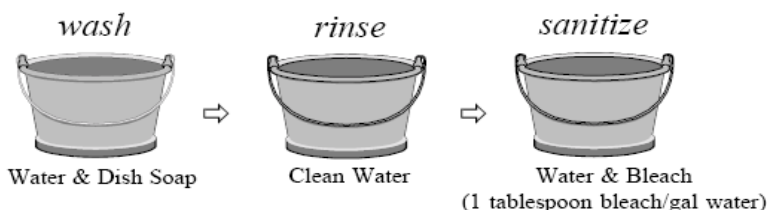
Phone: 612-673-5817 or 612-673-2612 or 612-673-3694 ~ FAX: 612-673-2635 ~ TTY: 612-673-2233

**GUIDELINES FOR DISPENSING FOODS AT SHORT-TERM EVENT/FARMERS MARKETS**  
 (Event Sponsor or Market Manager is Accountable for Implementing Food Safety Standards)

1. Provide electricity needs for cooking and lighting. NOTE: LP bottled gas (propane) greater than 20 pounds requires a permit from the Minneapolis Fire Department (612-673-3288). Gas hose must be constructed of rigid copper, black iron or galvanized pipe. Provide a fire extinguisher.
2. Provide a tent or canopy to protect food service operation. If the tent/canopy is on grass or dirt surface, you must provide flooring (mats, plywood, etc) for the booth.
3. Store all foods, beverages, ice, utensils and paper products at least six inches above the ground or floor. Store soap, sanitizer, insect sprays and chemicals away from foods and food containers. Label chemicals.
4. Prepare all foods in a licensed commercial kitchen or on site. **(NO HOME-PREPARED FOODS** except as allowed under Minnesota Pickle Bill).
5. Transport all prepared foods in insulated, covered chests (picnic) in clean vehicles.
6. Use mechanical refrigeration, or ice pack, for keeping foods cold. "Blue Ice" is permissible.
7. **Reheat** foods quickly to **165°F**, and **hold at 140°F or hotter**. Outdoor **use of "Sterno"** and chafing dishes **prohibited**.
8. Keep potentially hazardous foods, such as meats, fish, poultry, cooked rice, vegetables and salads at **41°F or colder or 140°F or hotter**. Provide a metal-stem food thermometer.
9. Prepare and serve all foods out of reach of the customers. Self-serve is prohibited unless proper utensils are provided (e.g., dips must be served in individual soufflé cups; provide toothpicks for individual food samples; provide tongs for serving chips or bread samples on paper plates; etc.).
10. Drain ice-melt water from coolers to prevent cans or bottles from being submerged.
11. Wear clean clothing, and hair protection (cap, hairnet). Practice good personal hygiene—use sanitary foodhandling techniques. Smoking is prohibited when handling foods.
12. **HANDWASHING:** Provide soap, running water and paper towels. **Wash hands frequently** (See illustration).
  - a. **Handwashing must be conveniently located within 10 feet of the food service operation**
  - b. Hands **MUST** be washed with running water and soap at the food booth **PRIOR** to handling food.
  - c. Dry with paper towels.
13. **UTENSIL WASHING:** Provide three labeled buckets big enough to accommodate the largest utensil. (See illustration.)
  - a. Wash bucket: dish soap and water
  - b. Rinse bucket: clean water
  - c. Sanitizer bucket: bleach/quat and water (1 tablespoon bleach for each gallon of water)
  - d. Provide **test strips** to monitor sanitizer concentration (50-100PPM for Chlorine; 200-400PPM for Quaternary)
14. Failure to comply with the above guidelines can result in a (1) citation, (2) closure of food booth, or (3) denial of future permits.

**MUST BE SET UP PRIOR TO HANDLING FOOD (12 & 13)**

**UTENSIL WASHING SETUP**



## COMMUNITY GARDENS AS PERMITTED LAND USES

Directly from Public Health Law & Policy, "Model Zoning Ordinance Language: Establishing Community Gardens as an Approved Use" in Establishing Land Use Protections for Community Gardens, (June 2010), [http://www.nplanonline.org/sites/phlpnet.org/files/CommunityGardenPolicy\\_FINAL\\_Updated\\_100608.pdf](http://www.nplanonline.org/sites/phlpnet.org/files/CommunityGardenPolicy_FINAL_Updated_100608.pdf). See this document for additional background on this policy topic and the model policy's development.

### Permitted Use of Community Gardens

Community Gardens shall consist of land used for the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, plants, flowers, or herbs by multiple users. The land shall be served by a water supply sufficient to support the cultivation practices used on the site. Such land may include available public land. Community gardens are a permitted use in the following zones: residential, multifamily, mixed-use, open space, industrial \_\_\_\_\_ [ *add other zoning districts* ] subject to the following regulations:

**COMMENT:** Some communities may permit community gardeners to keep bees and raise chickens on garden sites. If so, this definition can be amended to allow these uses.

- (1) The garden must comply with Americans with Disabilities Act design standards for accessible entrance routes and accessible routes among different components of the garden, and must follow universal design principles whenever possible.
- (2) [A minimum of \_\_\_percent of the garden must contain raised beds that are designed for access for gardeners using wheelchairs or with other mobility impairments.]

**COMMENT:** Communities are using different strategies to address disabled gardeners' needs. The Palm Desert, Calif., Community Garden has an entire garden of 151 plots that are handicapped-accessible; Cambridge, Mass., requires that at least 5 percent (but not fewer than one) of the garden plots have raised beds. It is important to ensure that all residents have access to community gardens. For more information on ADA requirements and community gardens, see the insert on page 5.

- (3) Site users must provide a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA). Any historical sources of contamination identified in the ESA must be tested to determine type and level of contamination; appropriate remediation procedures must be undertaken to ensure that soil is suitable for gardening

**COMMENT:** Most communities will want to ensure that community gardens are established on land free of contamination. A Phase I ESA is a historical search of the property to determine if there are any past uses that could have caused contamination to the soil. The municipality could conduct the assessment or require those wishing to establish a new garden to have an assessment conducted.<sup>11</sup>

Alternatively, the municipality could establish a soil testing protocol for new gardening sites and require soil testing before a new garden is established. Finally, a municipality could require gardeners to use raised beds with new soil when past use of the proposed garden site indicates a risk of soil contamination.

Funds and grants for environmental site assessments, testing, and cleanup procedures may be available from a variety of state and federal sources. Site users should coordinate with their local economic development and redevelopment agencies, as well as their local/regional environmental health/protection agency.

- (4) Site users must have an established set of operating rules addressing the governance structure of the garden, hours of operation, maintenance and security requirements and responsibilities; a garden coordinator to perform the coordinating role for the management of the community gardens and to liaise with the City; and must assign garden plots in a fair and impartial manner according to the operating rules established for that garden. The name and telephone number of the garden coordinator and a copy of the operating rules shall be kept on file with the City [*insert department name*] Department.

**COMMENT:** To function effectively, a community garden must have established operating rules and a garden coordinator. In this ordinance, a municipality could (1) require that gardens have rules, as the model language does above, (2) provide a complete listing of rules; or (3) give authority for a particular city or county department or officer to establish community garden rules and require each community garden to adhere to those rules. A municipality could also choose to address some or all of the requirements for operating a community garden in this or an accompanying ordinance.<sup>12</sup>

- (5) The site is designed and maintained so that water will not drain onto adjacent property.
- (6) Site users must use organic and sustainable growing practices. Use of pesticide and chemical fertilizer is prohibited.
- (7) There shall be no retail sales on site, except for whole fresh produce grown on the site.

**COMMENT:** Community gardens can be a needed source of income to low-income residents, as well as a source of produce for neighbors who do not grow their own food. The model language allows gardeners to sell the produce they have grown, but permits no sales of other items. Because the model ordinance permits community gardens to be established in a variety of use districts, including residential districts, a municipality may be reluctant to allow major retail operations on garden sites. If the municipality chooses, it may allow more expansive sales at garden sites. Alternatively, it could permit gardeners to sell produce at a different site.

The model ordinance addresses land use issues when permitting sales, but does not address other regulations that may affect sales, such as health and sanitation laws or business license regulations. Before permitting sales of community garden produce, the municipality must ensure that those sales are permitted under other state and local laws.

(8) No building or structures shall be permitted on the site; however, [ *sheds for storage of tools limited in size to [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] or subject to the requirements of section \_\_\_\_* ], greenhouses that consist of buildings made of glass, plastic, or fiberglass in which plants are cultivated, [ *chicken coops* ], benches, bike racks, raised/accessible planting beds, compost or waste bins, picnic tables, seasonal farm stands, fences, garden art, rain barrel systems, [ *beehives* ], [ *barbeque grills, outdoor ovens* ] and children's play areas shall be permitted. The combined area of all buildings or structures shall not exceed [ *15 percent* ] of the garden site lot areas. Any signs shall comply with applicable [ *city/ county* ] ordinances.

**COMMENT:** Some communities may wish to allow community gardeners to erect sheds for the storage of tools on garden sites. The municipality should make sure that any provision regarding sheds conforms to other municipal code provisions regarding storage sheds on property. Additionally, if communities permit the cultivation of beehives and chickens in their community gardens, structures for the care of these animals should be included. Local laws vary on the keeping of farm animals in different use districts.

(9) Fences shall not exceed [ *six feet* ] in height, shall be at least [ *50 percent* ] open if they are taller than [ *four feet* ], and shall be constructed of wood, chain link, or ornamental metal. For any garden that is [ *15,000 square feet in area or greater* ] and is in a location that is subject to design review and approval by the [ *City Planning Commission or Landmarks Commission* ], no fence shall be installed without review by the [ *City Planning Director, on behalf of the Commission* ], so that best efforts are taken to ensure that the fence is compatible in appearance and placement with the character of nearby properties.

**COMMENT:** Municipalities usually have requirements regarding fences in their zoning or building codes. If the municipality has existing regulations, it may not need this provision.

(10) Other Regulations

**COMMENT:** Communities may wish to impose additional regulations on community gardens, including:

- Prohibiting connections to electricity or sewers without a permit or other permission from the municipality or a particular department;
- Imposing specific regulations regarding maintenance of the site, such as frequency of waste collection;
- Requiring a community garden to have a nonprofit entity or neighborhood group as a sponsor or to act as garden coordinator; or
- Requiring particular landscaping or setbacks outside of the garden within the public right-of-way.

## COMMUNITY GARDENS AS OPEN SPACE SUB-DISTRICTS

*Directly from Public Health Law & Policy, "Model Zoning Ordinance Language: Establishing Community Gardens Open Space (Sub)districts" in Establishing Land Use Protections for Community Gardens (June 2010), [http://www.nplanonline.org/sites/phlpnet.org/files/CommunityGardenPolicy\\_FINAL\\_Updated\\_100608.pdf](http://www.nplanonline.org/sites/phlpnet.org/files/CommunityGardenPolicy_FINAL_Updated_100608.pdf).*

### **Community Garden Open Space (Sub)districts**

Community Garden open space subdistricts shall consist of land divided into multiple plots appropriate for and limited to the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, plants, flowers or herbs by various users. Such land may include available public land.

**COMMENT:** Some communities may permit community gardeners to keep bees and raise chickens on garden sites, assuming local law so permits. This definition can be amended to allow these uses.



## INTERIM, TEMPORARY, OR VACANT LAND USE AGREEMENTS

Escondido Interim Land Use Policy and "Adopt-a-Lot Property Use Agreement"<sup>13</sup>



### CITY OF ESCONDIDO City Council

Agenda Item No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: September 2, 1998

---

**TO:** Mayor Hollins and Members of the City Council

**FROM:** Jerry Van Leeuwen, CDBG Director

**SUBJECT:** Interim Land Use Policy

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

1. City Council adopt a policy to allow interim uses of public and private property for community benefit.
2. Direct city staff to prepare amendments to the zoning code to allow for interim use and implement an administrative procedure to establish interim uses.
3. Provide direction to staff on potential liability and administrative procedures.

**FISCAL ANALYSIS:**

No direct fiscal impacts are anticipated. Some staff resources will be required to process interim land use agreements on a case by case basis. Additional staff resources will be required to develop and implement changes to the zoning ordinance.

**PREVIOUS ACTION:** Council approved participation in the California Healthy Cities Project entitled "Our Harvest" on November 20, 1996.

**BACKGROUND:**

The 1998 Council Work Program and subsequent City Council actions have identified city appearance as a major area of emphasis. Additionally, the Council Work Program identifies Targeted Community Improvements as a priority item. Both of these areas can be assisted through the development of interim land uses. Additionally, economic development may be assisted with an ongoing opportunity for the use of vacant land for community benefit.

Escondido has many vacant lots located throughout all zones of the community. These lots and larger properties frequently become a liability for both the owner and the community. Vacant lots can become overgrown with weeds, illegal dumpsites and or other unwanted eyesores. One strategy to turn these liabilities into assets is to allow the temporary use of the site for a community purpose. City staff, in conjunction with the city's Healthy City Project is proposing a change to the zoning code that will allow for interim use of private and public property.

The proposed policy was developed through a community-based process that included the convening of a Nutrition Council. Members active with the Nutrition Council include representatives from Palomar Hospital, the Community Services Commission, community gardening groups, the Chicano Federation, PTA, Escondido Disposal, local elementary schools, SHARE and others. The Nutrition Council reviewed the policy proposal and



believes it can be of benefit to the community, as opportunities for self-grown produce become available. In addition, opportunities for recreational space and other community uses will potentially promote healthier lifestyles.

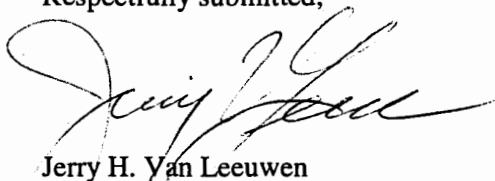
In addition to the Nutrition Council, two focus groups were held with community members. Feedback from the focus groups was used to modify the policy and to develop the proposed approval process. While there was some question regarding whether or not landowners would participate, there was consensus regarding the potential community benefit of the policy. The policy was also discussed at several other community-based meetings including the Health Care Advisory Board and C.A.F.E., and was presented to the Community Services Commission on August 20, 1998 and the Planning Commission on August 25, 1998.

Staff has not identified other communities with a similar policy. While examples of voluntary or donated land are common, a policy permitting and encouraging interim use appears to be somewhat innovative. Potential interim use could include the following: tot lots, community gardens, passive recreational space, sandlot volleyball, temporary public art installations, commercial displays and youth recreation.

Rather than specifying specific interim use activities, staff recommends interim land use be developed on a case by case basis. The recommended administrative process requires agreement about the interim use by the landowner, user group and neighbors, and development of a written contract before submittal to the City for processing. An administrative process of 2 to 4 weeks is proposed.

The attached draft agreement will be utilized for registering the understanding of all parties. The agreement calls for insurance to be provided. However, in certain cases, insurance requirements may be too great of an obstacle for a user group to overcome. In these cases, waivers will be considered. In circumstances where extraordinary risk is determined to exist, Council will be asked to provide direction. If preferred, all waivers and/or all agreements can be presented to the Council for consideration.

Respectfully submitted,



Jerry H. Van Leeuwen

**DRAFT**



CITY OF ESCONDIDO  
"ADOPT-A-LOT" PROPERTY USE AGREEMENT

This "Agreement" is made this [date here], 1998.

Between: [Property Owner Name Here]  
[Address here]  
[Phone]  
("OWNER")

And: [Property User Name Here]  
[Address here]  
[Phone]  
("USER")

And: CITY OF ESCONDIDO  
a municipal corporation  
201 N. Broadway  
Escondido, California 92025  
("CITY")

For Property located at: [Insert Property Address Here]  
Escondido, CA 9202X  
("Property")

Witness that whereas:

- A. OWNER AND USER desire to enter into an Agreement for the use of OWNER's property by USER, and
- B. CITY desires to assist in the facilitation of the Agreement and the relationship between OWNER and USER as part of the CITY's "Adopt-a-Lot" program:

NOW THEREFORE, it is mutually agreed by and between CITY and CONSULTANT as follows:

1. Type of Property Use. The OWNER will allow the use of the Property for the purposes and subject to the conditions described in "Attachment A" which is attached and incorporated by this reference.

## **DRAFT**

2. **Compensation.** The OWNER agrees not to demand or accept compensation from USER for the use of the property. In lieu of compensation, OWNER will receive [insert incentive benefit here] from CITY, as described in "Attachment B" which is attached and incorporated by this reference.
3. **Remedy for Breach or Nonperformance.** If OWNER or USER violates the conditions of this Agreement during its term, the other party will be entitled to terminate the use of the Property which is defined in Exhibit A, after giving no less than 15 days written notice to the other party to correct the breach.
4. **Termination.** If no breach or nonperformance has occurred, either OWNER or USER may terminate this Agreement with sixty (60) days advance written notice.
5. **Insurance.**
  - a. The USER must have insurance in the following amounts during this Agreement, unless waived in whole or in part by the City:
    - (1) General liability insurance with at least \$1 Million combined single-limit coverage per occurrence for bodily injury and property damage; and
    - (2) If the USER operates vehicles on the Property, USER must also have automobile liability insurance of \$300,000 combined single-limit per accident for bodily injury and property damage.
  - b. Each insurance policy required above must be acceptable to the City Attorney:
    - (1) Each policy must name the OWNER and the CITY specifically as an additional insured under the policy on a separate endorsement page.
    - (2) Each policy must provide for written notice within no more than thirty (30) days if cancellation or termination of the policy occurs.
    - (3) Insurance coverage must be provided by an A.M. Best's A-rated, class V carrier or better, admitted in California, or if non-admitted, a company that is not on the Department of Insurance list of unacceptable carriers. All non-admitted carriers will be required to provide a service of suit endorsement in addition to the additional insured endorsement.
  - c. In executing this Agreement, USER agrees to have completed insurance documents on file with CITY within 14 days after the date of execution. Failure to comply with insurance requirements under this Agreement will be a material breach of this Agreement, resulting in immediate termination at CITY or OWNER's option.
6. **Indemnification.** USER (which in this paragraph 6 includes its agents, employees and subcontractors, if any) agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless OWNER and the CITY from all claims, lawsuits, damages, judgments, loss, liability, or expenses, including attorneys' fees, for any of the following:
  - a. Any personal injuries, property damage or death that USER may sustain while using the Property, or from any dangerous condition of the Property;
  - b. Any injury or death which results or increases by any action taken to medically treat USER; or

**DRAFT**

- c. Any claim of liability arising out of the negligence or any acts or omissions of USER in the performance of this Agreement.
7. Anti-Assignment Clause. No party to this Agreement may assign, delegate or transfer any interest or duty under this Agreement without advance written approval of all other parties, and any attempt to do so will immediately void this entire Agreement.
8. Costs and Attorney's Fees. In the event that legal action is required to enforce the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the prevailing party will be entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
9. Merger Clause. This Agreement and its Attachments, if any, are the entire understanding of the parties, and there are no other terms or conditions, written or oral, controlling this matter. In the event of any conflict between this Agreement and any of its Attachments, the provisions of this Agreement must prevail. If the parties desire to amend this Agreement, the amendment must be executed by all parties in writing.
10. Anti-Waiver Clause. None of the provisions in this Agreement will necessarily be waived by any party because something has been waived in the past, nor must any provision be waived because some other provision has been waived, in whole or in part.
11. Severability. The invalidity in whole or in part of any provision of this Agreement will not void or affect the validity of any other provisions of this Agreement.
12. Choice of Law. This Agreement is governed by the laws of the State of California. Venue for all actions arising from this Agreement must be exclusively in the state or federal courts located in San Diego County, California.
13. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts or by facsimile transmission, each of which will be deemed an original with the same effect as if all signatures were on the same instrument.
14. Provisions Cumulative. The foregoing provisions are cumulative and in addition to and not in limitation of any other rights or remedies available to the parties.
15. Notices to Parties. Any statements, communications or notices to be provided pursuant to this Agreement must be sent to the attention of the persons who have signed below. Each party agrees to promptly send notice of any changes of contact or other information to the other party, at the address first above written.

**Chula Vista Community Garden Policy Agreement<sup>14</sup>**

<b>COUNCIL POLICY CITY OF CHULA VISTA</b>			
<b>SUBJECT:</b> <b>COMMUNITY GARDENS POLICY</b>	<b>POLICY NUMBER</b>	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
			1 OF 7
<b>ADOPTED BY:</b> (Resolution No.)		<b>DATED:</b>	
<b>AMENDED BY:</b> Resolution No. (date of resolution)			
<b><u>BACKGROUND</u></b>			
<p>The City of Chula Vista recognizes community gardens as a valuable recreation activity that can provide community members access to fresh, nutritious produce, and low-intensity physical activity. Community gardens can also foster environmental awareness, positive social interaction, and community education, all while bringing added food security to the community through the development of local food sources. The City has the ability to foster the creation of community gardens by permitting the establishment of such gardens on its vacant lands.</p>			
<b><u>PURPOSE</u></b>			
<p>This policy provides to the City Manager or his designee the authority and guidance to implement and approve the use of city-owned vacant land, not including parks, to establish community gardens. This policy further details the procedure and requirements for the establishment of community gardens on city-owned vacant land.</p>			
<b><u>POLICY</u></b>			
<b><u>I. COMMUNITY GARDEN AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION</u></b>			
<p>The City may allow the placement and use of community gardens on city-owned vacant land, not including city-owned parks, as approved by the City Manager or designee. The City Manager or designee has sole and unfettered discretion as to whether or not to allow the creation of a community garden on city-owned vacant lands. For the purposes of this policy, when approval is required by the “City,” it means approval by the City Manager or his designee, unless otherwise indicated.</p>			
<p>A community garden, if permitted by the City, must be organized and operated by a “Community Group,” which may include local civic associations, non-profit agencies, gardening clubs, homeowners associations, or even a group formed for the purpose of establishing a garden. The Community Group must have and be able to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the City, the capacity to effectively administer and operate the proposed community garden. The Community Group must have the support of the community where the garden is proposed as detailed further below. Each Community Group may only operate one community garden unless otherwise approved by the City.</p>			
<p>Community gardens are to be utilized by the recognized Community Group to produce annual fruits, vegetables, and flowers for use of group members, the City of Chula Vista, other non-profit agencies or groups or any other public agency approved by the City. Individual gardeners may sell their produce off-site, but it is not intended that the use of a community garden be for business and/or for-</p>			



<b>COUNCIL POLICY CITY OF CHULA VISTA</b>			
<b>SUBJECT:</b> <b>COMMUNITY GARDENS POLICY</b>	<b>POLICY NUMBER</b>	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
			2 OF 7
<b>ADOPTED BY:</b> (Resolution No.)		<b>DATED:</b>	
<b>AMENDED BY:</b> Resolution No. (date of resolution)			
<p>profit endeavors. A community garden should promote environmental education, healthy diets, and encourage the involvement of all citizens who do not have a privately owned (residential) plot for gardening activities.</p> <p>Community gardens are a public resource, and as such, garden membership and participation must be equally open and accessible to all in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The garden site plan prepared by the Community Group shall consider, but not be limited to, ADA compliance in terms of ingress/egress to and from and within the garden site, the need for raised planter beds, access to water supplies, and communication needs. The Community Group shall also identify a person as a point of contact for ADA coordination and compliance. The Community Group shall be responsible for and bear any and all costs to ensure ADA compliance. The City, in its discretion, may assist the Community Group with the group’s ADA obligations.</p> <p>In addition to any obligation under this policy, Community Groups and individual gardeners must abide by all federal laws, state laws, and/or City of Chula Vista Charter requirements, ordinances, resolutions, and/or policies.</p> <p><b><u>II. THE PROCESS FOR COMMUNITY GARDEN PLANNING</u></b></p> <p>The following steps are required to request the establishment a community garden:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Community Group must complete a written proposal to establish a community garden. The written proposal must contain the following information: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A description of the community group, including a point of contact;</li> <li>b. A description of the community group’s ability to effectively administer and operate a community garden;</li> <li>c. A proposed survey site to place the community garden;</li> <li>d. The signatures of 30 households within the proposed survey site obtained after a community consultation process indicating that the proposed community garden is supported by the community (the amount of signatures required under this section may be reduced by the City, so long as there are sufficient signatures, in the opinion of the City, that reflect community support); and</li> <li>e. Any other information requested by the City.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>If more than one community group submits an application to establish a garden in the same area, garden approval will be awarded on a first-come, first-served basis to the group whose complete application is received first. The City, in its discretion and when possible, will assist the Community</p>			

**COUNCIL POLICY  
CITY OF CHULA VISTA**

<b>SUBJECT:</b> <b>COMMUNITY GARDENS POLICY</b>	<b>POLICY NUMBER</b>	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
			3 OF 7

**ADOPTED BY:** (Resolution No.) **DATED:**

**AMENDED BY:** Resolution No. (date of resolution)

Group that did not prevail to locate alternate sites.

2. The proposal will be submitted to the City’s Public Works Department, which will act as the lead in garden establishment and supervision for the City.
3. The City will endeavor to accept or reject the proposal within 30 days of submittal. The City has sole and unfettered discretion as to whether or not to accept or reject the creation of a community garden on city-owned vacant lands. If the proposal is accepted, the City will prepare a list of potential sites as close as possible to the requested area. The City will develop this list according to a range of criteria, including, but not limited to, long-term plans for the area, absence of toxic contamination, and/or any other criteria established by the City.
4. The City and Community Group will meet to decide on a location for the garden, choosing from the sites selected in step 3.
5. The Community Group will develop an initial community garden site plan that will include, but not be limited to, the layout and size of the plots, location of water sources and drainage, detailed plans for ADA compliance, and indicate any proposed structures or fences. Thereafter, the City will assist the Community Group to develop a final community garden site plan. The City must approve all community garden site plans. The site plan shall be subject to the following limitations:
  - a. No structures or barriers to general public access can be erected, excepting fences as detailed below, raised/ accessible planting beds, shared composting facility as per IV.3.e below, plant supports, and trellises, public art, rain barrels and benches. Structures must be mobile, or will require specification in the user agreement that such structures will be disassembled and removed by the community group managing the site at the termination of the user agreement.
  - b. Fences shall not exceed 3 feet in height and should be constructed of wood, chain link, or ornamental metal. No fence shall be installed without review and approval by the City.
  - c. ADA accessibility should be clearly shown on Garden Site Plan.
  - d. Any other limitations imposed by the City.
6. After a site is selected and site plans have been completed, the City will conduct a CEQA review for the site to ensure that environmental impacts of the gardens are addressed. The Community Group is responsible for any and all costs of CEQA compliance; specifically the City may require reimbursement of its expenditures in this regard. The City, in its discretion, may assist the Community Group to meet its CEQA obligations under this policy.



<b>COUNCIL POLICY CITY OF CHULA VISTA</b>			
<b>SUBJECT:</b> COMMUNITY GARDENS POLICY	<b>POLICY NUMBER</b>	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
			4 OF 7
<b>ADOPTED BY:</b> (Resolution No.)		<b>DATED:</b>	
<b>AMENDED BY:</b> Resolution No. (date of resolution)			
<p>7. The Community Group must agree to administer and operate the gardens according to a User Agreement, which will extend a limited and revocable license for use of the city-owned vacant land community group.</p> <p>8. A development deposit may be required to at the time of the agreement in order to reimburse the City for its staff costs associated with Section III.</p> <p><b><u>III. COMMUNITY GARDEN ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES</u></b></p> <p>All community gardens will be developed and maintained at no cost to the City of Chula Vista, have a minimal amount of impact on City of Chula Vista staff time and resources, and will be operated by volunteers from the community. The City, in its discretion, may assist the Community Group on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>The Community Group will be responsible for all garden activities including, but not limited to:</p> <p>1. Site Preparation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Removing grass</li> <li>b. Turning the soil</li> <li>c. Adding compost</li> <li>d. Adjusting irrigation systems.</li> </ul> <p>2. Establishment and Operation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Installation and maintenance of all community garden facilities;</li> <li>b. Repair to broken or damaged facilities maintaining compliance with the plan/agreement;</li> <li>c. Maintain garden’s cleanliness, pest control, and tend to weeds, particularly from January to March, when weeds are prevalent;</li> <li>c. Compliance with the ADA;</li> <li>d. Paying utility costs such as water or electrical bills;</li> <li>e. Collecting allotment charges from plot users;</li> <li>f. Keeping record of all revenues and expenses incurred by the community garden to be forwarded to City of Chula Vista Finance Department; and</li> <li>g. Any other responsibility required or assigned by the City.</li> </ul>			

**COUNCIL POLICY  
CITY OF CHULA VISTA**

<b>SUBJECT:</b> <b>COMMUNITY GARDENS POLICY</b>	<b>POLICY NUMBER</b>	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
			5 OF 7

**ADOPTED BY:** (Resolution No.) **DATED:**

**AMENDED BY:** Resolution No. (date of resolution)

**IV. COMMUNITY GARDEN USER AGREEMENT**

If a Community Group is allowed by the City to create a community garden on city-owned vacant land, the Community Group and individual gardeners must agree to adhere to a User Agreement (“User Agreement”). The User Agreement is a limited and revocable license and does not create for the Community Group, individual gardener/participant, or any person or entity any form of property right or interest to the city-owned vacant land, including, but not limited to, an easement, ownership interest, tenancy, adverse possession, or lease. Failure to abide by the terms of the User Agreement may result in termination of the User Agreement and community garden use. The City of Chula Vista’s Public Works Department will provide oversight to assure compliance with the User Agreement. The City Manager or designee and the City Attorney or designee must approve the User Agreement. The City or the City Attorney, in their unfettered discretion, may require and include any and all terms it deems appropriate in a User Agreement. The User Agreement must include, at a minimum, the following terms:

1. GENERAL TERMS:
  - a. The term of the agreement will be for a period of no more than five years. However, the City, in its sole discretion, may increase or decrease the period of the term. If a change in the term is made, the City will provide written notice.
  - b. Acknowledgement and agreement that the User Agreement is a limited and revocable license and does not create for the Community Group, individual gardener/participant, or any person or entity any form of property right or interest to the city-owned vacant land, including, but not limited to, an easement, ownership interest, tenancy, adverse possession, or lease.
  - c. The City may require insurance and indemnification from the Community Group. If so, the requirement shall be under terms required by City Risk Management and/or the City Attorney’s Office.
  - d. The requirement that all participants sign liability waivers under terms specified by the City Attorney’s office.
  - e. Terms specifying the right of the City to terminate the User Agreement at any time and for any reason. The City may, when possible, give thirty (30) days written notice of its decision to end the User Agreement. The written notice need not provide a reason for the terminating the User Agreement. It shall simply provide the date by which community garden activities must cease and the garden site must be returned to its preexisting condition.

<b>COUNCIL POLICY CITY OF CHULA VISTA</b>			
<b>SUBJECT:</b> COMMUNITY GARDENS POLICY	<b>POLICY NUMBER</b>	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
			6 OF 7
<b>ADOPTED BY:</b> (Resolution No.)		<b>DATED:</b>	
<b>AMENDED BY:</b> Resolution No. (date of resolution)			
<p>f. Terms stating that the City will not be liable or responsible for damages or claims of any type by or from any person or entity, including and not limited to, damages or claims resulting from participation in the community garden or terminating User Agreement.</p> <p>2. COMMUNITY GROUP AND PARTICIPANT TERMS:</p> <p>a. The Community Group shall provide that allotments of space must be made from a waiting list on a first come, first serve basis.</p> <p>b. Membership in the recognized Community Group, and the opportunity to be allotted a plot, must be open to any resident of the community.</p> <p>c. The Community Group may share costs to operate the community garden among its participants. To this end, the Community Group may require participants to pay a portion of the cost to establish and operate the community garden, hereinafter “Allotment Charges.” Allotment Charges may cover the yearly watering, maintenance, and site improvement costs, unless otherwise determined by City of Chula Vista. Allotment Charges charged to gardeners shall not exceed the amount necessary to cover the normal operating costs of the garden. Records of Allotment Charges to gardeners and expenses will be kept and forwarded to City of Chula Vista to ensure correct use of monies. Allotment Charges must be approved by the City, at a time frame determined by the City. The City may require that the Allotment Charges charged to gardeners be reduced or eliminated. The community garden shall be a non-profit endeavor.</p> <p>d. In addition to any obligation under this policy, Community Groups and individual gardeners must agree to abide by all federal laws, state laws, and local ordinances, resolutions, or polices.</p> <p>3. GARDEN SITE TERMS:</p> <p>a. A description of the pre-existing conditions of the approved garden site, the requirement that at the end of the User Agreement that the garden site be returned to its original condition, and the requirement for payment of damages if the site is not returned to its original condition</p> <p>b. Hours of operation will be from 8:00 a.m. until sunset. The City, in its discretion, may increase or reduce the hours of operation.</p> <p>c. Language stating that members will only be able to sell the produce of their community garden plots off-site.</p> <p>d. Only organic cultivation is to be allowed on community garden sites. No pesticides or chemical</p>			

**COUNCIL POLICY  
CITY OF CHULA VISTA**

<b>SUBJECT:</b> <b>COMMUNITY GARDENS POLICY</b>	<b>POLICY NUMBER</b>	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
			7 OF 7

**ADOPTED BY:** (Resolution No.) **DATED:**

**AMENDED BY:** Resolution No. (date of resolution)

fertilizers are to be used.

e. Each garden will be required to have a shared composting area, which will avoid a build up of waste and to enhance soil fertility in future seasons.

f. The recognized Community Group and individual gardeners must adhere to maintenance standards set forth by City of Chula Vista.

**V. ADDITIONAL ITEMS**

As progress is made on the creation of community gardens on city-owned vacant lands, the City may explore expanding Community Gardens to other locations.

The City Manager, in his or her discretion, may develop and require additional terms and/or conditions not provided for in this policy to ensure the effective implementation of this policy for the City of Chula Vista.

**King County Community Garden Program Implementation Plan<sup>15</sup>**

*This policy document also includes the project's background, scope, and implementing roles; implementation plan including actions with milestones and performance measures; details and recommendations; an inventory of potential sites; a list of agencies participating on an inter-departmental team; program models from other jurisdictions; and a list of existing gardens on county property.*



**KING COUNTY**  
**Signature Report**

1200 King County Courthouse  
516 Third Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104

**April 4, 2011**

**Motion 13454**

**Proposed No. 2011-0117.2**

**Sponsors Phillips, Hague, McDermott,  
Patterson and Lambert**

1           A MOTION relating to the King County Community  
2           Garden Program Implementation Plan; adopting the plan  
3           and requesting the executive to implement the plan.

4           WHEREAS, community gardening has been recognized for its many benefits,  
5           such as promoting healthy eating, providing an outdoor recreational activity, addressing  
6           food security and building vibrant communities, and

7           WHEREAS, community gardening has shown strong demand in recent years, as  
8           evidenced by growth of formal and informal local groups promoting gardening and food  
9           cultivation as well as significant wait lists to participate in two major local gardening  
10          programs, Seattle's P-Patch program and Marymoor park's community garden, and

11          WHEREAS, the 2008 King County Comprehensive Plan directs the county to  
12          explore ways of creating and supporting community gardens, farmer's markets, produce  
13          stands and other similar community-based food growing projects to provide and improve  
14          access to healthy food for all rural residents, and

15          WHEREAS, the 2010 King County Board of Health's Guidelines for Healthy  
16          Communities identifies community gardens as one of several strategies that encourage  
17          access to healthy, affordable foods for county residents, and

18          WHEREAS, King County currently hosts six successful community gardens on  
19          county-owned properties, and

Motion 13454

---

20 WHEREAS, Motion 13221 requested that the executive develop an  
21 implementation plan for creating and managing community gardens on county-owned  
22 property for the purposes of improving public health, building community and addressing  
23 hunger, and

24 WHEREAS, the executive transmitted The King County Community Garden  
25 Program Implementation Plan in November 2010, and

26 WHEREAS, the implementation plan includes an inventory of King County-  
27 owned properties with potential for community garden sites, and

28 WHEREAS, the implementation plan includes specific actions King County will  
29 take to implement the King County Community Garden Program and a timeline for those  
30 actions, and

31 WHEREAS, the implementation plan's recommended program model relies upon  
32 partnerships with community-based organizations and other entities to establish, manage  
33 and sustain the garden sites and could be launched immediately;

34 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT MOVED by the Council of King County:

35 A. The King County Community Garden Program Implementation Plan,  
36 Attachment A to this motion, is hereby adopted.

37 B. The executive is requested to implement the King County Community Garden  
38 Program Implementation Plan.

39 C. The executive is requested to prepare a status report on the implementation of

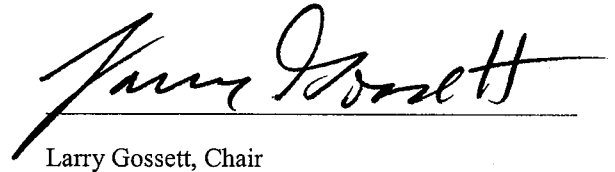


40 the King County Community Garden Implementation Plan to be electronically filed with  
41 the clerk of the council by August 1, 2011.  
42

Motion 13454 was introduced on 3/7/2011 and passed by the Metropolitan King County Council on 4/4/2011, by the following vote:

Yes: 9 - Mr. Phillips, Mr. von Reichbauer, Mr. Gossett, Ms. Hague,  
Ms. Patterson, Ms. Lambert, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Dunn and Mr.  
McDermott  
No: 0  
Excused: 0

KING COUNTY COUNCIL  
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON



Larry Gossett, Chair

ATTEST:



---

Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council

**Attachments:** A. King County Community Garden Program Implementation Plan dated 11-2-2010,  
revised 3-22-2011

## HEALTHY FOOD ZONES NEAR SCHOOLS

Directly from *Public Health Law & Policy*, Model Healthy Food Zone Ordinance: Creating a Healthy Food Zone Around Schools by Regulating the Location Of Fast Food Restaurants [and Mobile Food Vendors] (October 2009), [http://www.nplanonline.org/sites/phlpnet.org/files/nplan/HealthyFoodZone\\_Ordinance\\_FINAL\\_091008.pdf](http://www.nplanonline.org/sites/phlpnet.org/files/nplan/HealthyFoodZone_Ordinance_FINAL_091008.pdf). See this document for additional background on this policy topic and the model policy's development.

**COMMENT:** This model ordinance is intended to amend a jurisdiction's existing zoning code. A jurisdiction that adopts some or all of its provisions must consider where they would best fit into its existing code, and must cross-reference appropriate existing provisions that stipulate the means of enforcing zoning ordinances, as well as provisions concerning notification, fines, and penalties.

The [ Municipality ] does ordain as follows:

**SECTION I. FINDINGS.** The [ Municipality ] hereby finds and declares as follows:

**See APPENDIX A: Findings**

A draft ordinance based on this model should include “findings” of fact that support the need for the municipality to enact the law. The findings section is part of the ordinance, but it usually does not become codified in the local government code. The findings contain factual information supporting the need for the law – in this case, documenting the need for regulating children’s access to non-nutritious food. A list of findings supporting this model ordinance appears in “Appendix A: Findings.” Findings from that list may be inserted here, along with additional findings addressing the need for the ordinance in the particular community.

NOW THEREFORE, it is the intent of the [ City/City Council ], in enacting this ordinance to promote children's health by regulating the distance between schools [ *and other locations frequented by children* ] and fast food restaurants [ *and mobile vendors* ] serving low-nutrient, energy-dense foods.

**SECTION II.** [ Article / Section ] of the [ Municipality ] Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

**Sec. One. PURPOSE.** The purposes of this [ article / chapter ] are to promote the health of children by regulating the location and operation of Fast Food Restaurants near schools [ *and other locations frequented by children* ] and to support efforts of the school district(s) to create healthy food environments for students.

**Sec. Two. DEFINITIONS.** The following words and phrases, whenever used in this [ article / chapter ], shall have the meanings defined in this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

“Fast Food Restaurant” means a retail food establishment where food and beverages are: (1) prepared in advance of customer orders or are able to be quickly prepared

for consumption on or off the premises; (2) are ordered and served over counters or at drive-through windows; and (3) paid for before being consumed.

**COMMENT:** Generally, state law regulates the health and sanitation of restaurants/ food service establishments. A municipality may prefer to use the state law definition of or term used to refer to a restaurant or food facility in the ordinance, along with the additional content identifying the food facility as a limited service/ fast food establishment.

### Sec. Three. PROHIBITING FAST FOOD RESTAURANTS NEAR SCHOOLS.

**COMMENT:** NPLAN offers two options for prohibiting fast food restaurants from locating near schools. A municipality should select the option that is consistent with its existing zoning code

#### Option One (for communities that do not require a use permit for Fast Food Restaurants):

(a) No Fast Food Restaurant may be located within [ *insert appropriate distance for community* ] feet of the nearest property line of any public, charter, or private kindergarten, elementary, middle, junior high or high school, or a licensed child-care facility or preschool [ *list additional facilities if appropriate, such as playgrounds, youth centers, recreational facilities, arcades, parks, libraries, or residentially zoned parcels* ].

#### Option Two:

(a) A Fast Food Restaurant is allowed only as a conditional use in the following zones: commercial; \_\_\_\_\_ [ *add other zoning districts* ] subject to the following regulations:

(1) In any district where a Fast Food Restaurant is permitted or a conditional use, the Fast Food Restaurant may not be located within [ *insert appropriate distance for community* ] feet of the nearest property line of any public or private kindergarten, elementary, middle, junior high, or high school, or a licensed child-care facility or preschool [ *list additional facilities if appropriate, such as playgrounds, youth centers, recreational facilities, arcades, parks, libraries, or residentially zoned parcels* ].

**COMMENT:** In order to determine the appropriate size of the healthy food zone a municipality may wish to undertake a mapping study of where existing fast food restaurants are in relation to schools and other areas named in the ordinance. Detroit prohibits fast food restaurants within 500 feet of any school.<sup>16</sup> The City of Arden Hills, Minn., prohibits fast food restaurants within 400 feet of any public, private, or parochial school, church, public recreation area, or any residentially zoned property.<sup>17</sup>

**Sec. Four. CONTINUATION OF PREEXISTING LIMITED SERVICE/FAST FOOD RESTAURANTS.**

- (a) Fast Food Restaurants lawfully existing or having an approved *[building]* permit to operate prior to \_\_\_\_\_ *[insert the effective date of the legislation]* may continue to operate under the following conditions:
- (1) The restaurant operates in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws;
  - (2) The restaurant does not seek a modification to its permit that would allow any intensification of use;
  - (3) The restaurant operates continuously in the same location, without substantial increase in intensity of operation or square footage;
- (b) A break in continuous service shall not be interpreted to include the following:
- (1) A period of up to 90 days *[or other period acceptable to the community]* associated with a change in ownership;
  - (2) The restoration and/or replacement of a legal nonconforming structure wholly or partially destroyed by a catastrophic event or sudden cause which is beyond the control of the property owner, and which could not otherwise have been prevented by reasonable care and maintenance of the structure is permitted; or
  - (3) A temporary closure for not more than 30 days for repair, renovation, or remodeling.

**COMMENT:** Most municipalities' zoning codes include provisions restricting the alterations of nonconforming communities. Municipalities may prefer to use those existing provisions.

**SECTION III.** [ Article / Section ] of the [ Municipality ] Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

**Sec. One. PURPOSE.** The purposes of this [ article / chapter ] are to promote the health of children by regulating the location and operation of Mobile Food Vendors near schools *[and other locations frequented by children]* and to support efforts of the school district(s) to foster healthy food environments for students.

**Sec. Two. DEFINITIONS.** The following words and phrases, whenever used in this [ article / chapter ], shall have the meanings defined in this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

“Mobile Food Vendor” means any person who sells food or beverages for human consumption via any temporary or readily transportable means, including from a mobile food facility, such as a catering truck, cart, pushcart, wagon, trailer, or other wheeled conveyance; any portable table or stand; or on foot.

**COMMENT:** In many communities, mobile vending may be regulated at both the state level, in the state’s retail food code, and at the local level. At the local level, a municipality may regulate mobile vendors by requiring a particular permit or license, regular health and safety inspections, or adherence to other regulations. This definition captures the many different forms that mobile vending takes. In many communities, the term is already defined within existing local laws. A community may prefer to use its existing definition.

### Sec. Three. Mobile Food Vending Near Schools prohibited

(a) Mobile Food Vendors may not offer for sale or give away any food or beverages *[between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.]* within *[insert appropriate distance for community]* feet of the nearest property line of any public or private kindergarten, elementary, middle, junior high or high school, or a licensed child-care facility or preschool *[ list additional facilities if appropriate, such as playgrounds, youth centers, recreational facilities, arcades, parks, libraries, or residentially zoned parcels]*.

**COMMENT:** The municipality will need to determine: (1) whether to limit the ban to school day hours and (2) the size of the buffer zone. Some communities only ban vending during the hours when school and after school programs are in session. Phoenix bans street vendors near schools between 7:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.<sup>18</sup> A community may find that the school day ban appropriately protects student health while preserving economic opportunities for mobile vendors.

Communities have taken varied approaches to the size of the buffer zone. In Seattle, mobile vendors are banned from locating within 1,000 feet of a public school, while Phoenix bans street vendors within 600 feet of schools.<sup>19</sup> The mapping study discussed above will assist communities in determining an appropriate buffer zone.

(b) A violation of this section shall be grounds for the *[insert appropriate Enforcement Agency, (e.g. Police Chief, Department of Health etc.)]* denial, refusal to renew, suspension, or revocation of the permit or license to operate.

**COMMENT:** The municipality will have existing methods for enforcing its vending regulations. Generally, these enforcement mechanisms include fines or penalties such as suspending or revoking the permit or license to operate.

**SECTION IV. STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY.**

This [ article / chapter ] shall be construed so as not to conflict with applicable federal or state laws, rules, or regulations. Nothing in this [ article / chapter ] authorizes any City agency to impose any duties or obligations in conflict with limitations on municipal authority established by federal or state law at the time such agency action is taken.

In the event that a court or agency of competent jurisdiction holds that a federal or state law, rule, or regulation invalidates any clause, sentence, paragraph or section of this [ article / chapter ] or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, it is the intent of the [ City Council ] that the court or agency sever such clause, sentence, paragraph, or section so that the remainder of this [ article / chapter ] remains in effect.

**MODEL ORDINANCE APPENDIX A**

The [ Municipality ] does ordain as follows:

**SECTION I. FINDINGS.** The [ Municipality ] hereby finds and declares as follows:

WHEREAS, Childhood obesity is one of the most urgent public health challenges facing the nation and the State of [ *insert state of municipality* ], with 16.3 percent of children and adolescents ages 2 to 19 obese, and 31.9 percent obese or overweight;<sup>20</sup>

WHEREAS, Overweight children are at greater risk for numerous adverse health consequences, including type 2 diabetes, heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, certain cancers, asthma, low self-esteem, depression, and other debilitating diseases;<sup>21</sup>

WHEREAS, Childhood obesity is estimated to cost \$14 billion annually in health expenses;<sup>22</sup>

WHEREAS, In [ *insert state of municipality* ], obesity rates have [ *insert state-specific data with citation* ];

**COMMENT:** See <http://healthyamericans.org/state/> and <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/> for state-specific information.

WHEREAS, The cost of obesity in [ *insert state of municipality* ] borne directly by taxpayers through Medicare and Medicaid payments is [ *add state-specific data about Medicare and Medicaid costs with citation* ];

**COMMENT:** See [http://cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/obesity/economic\\_consequences.htm](http://cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/obesity/economic_consequences.htm) for Medicare and Medicaid obesity expenditures by state.

WHEREAS, In [*insert municipality*], obesity rates are \_\_\_\_\_ [*insert City-specific data with citation*];

WHEREAS, Studies have shown strong evidence of an association between frequent eating of fast food, excess energy intake, weight gain, overweight, and obesity;<sup>23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32</sup> In adolescents, those who ate fast food and other away-from-home foods regularly consumed 600-800 extra calories per week and were more likely to have higher body mass indexes;<sup>33, 34</sup> Greater availability of fast food restaurants is associated with higher individual-level weight status and higher state-level obesity prevalence;<sup>35, 36</sup>

WHEREAS, On a typical day, nearly one-third of U.S. children ages 4 to 19 eat fast food every day;<sup>37</sup>

WHEREAS, The typical calorie content of menu items, such as french fries and soft drinks, has increased about 35 percent since the 1970s,<sup>38, 39</sup> and it is common for restaurants to serve two to three times more than what is considered a standard serving size;<sup>40</sup>

WHEREAS, On days that children and teens eat fast food, they consume more calories, fats, and sugars and fewer fruits and vegetables than on days when they do not eat fast food;<sup>41</sup>

WHEREAS, More than one-third of middle and high schools nationwide are located within a half-mile of at least one fast food outlet or convenience store;<sup>42</sup>

WHEREAS, Two-thirds of urban secondary schools have at least one fast food restaurant within walking distance;<sup>43</sup>

WHEREAS, A recent study found that students with fast-food restaurants within one half mile of their schools (1) consumed fewer servings of fruits and vegetables, (2) consumed more servings of soda, and (3) were more likely to be overweight or obese than were youths whose schools were not near fast food restaurants.<sup>44</sup>

WHEREAS, [*insert state of municipality*] law regulates the nutrient content of competitive foods permitted to be sold in schools by [*summarize the state's regulation of foods permitted to/prohibited from being sold on school campuses*];<sup>45</sup>

WHEREAS, the Wellness Policy of [*insert local school district*] School District prohibits the sale of \_\_\_\_\_ [*insert summary of the School District's Wellness Policy provisions regarding nutrient content of foods permitted to be sold on campus*];

WHEREAS, [*insert local school district*] School District has taken the following measures to lower childhood obesity rates [*list measures such as increasing physical education/activity, providing nutrition education, banning sugar-sweetened drinks from vending machines*], such measures are undermined by having fast food close to the school district.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED . . .



# APPENDIX PP-7: AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION TOOLS

Protection Tool	Benefits	Drawbacks
<b>Comprehensive Plan</b>	An organized way to identify good farmland and set growth and protection goals. Serves as the basis for land use	Not legally binding. May be changed or ignored by planning commission or elected officials as they rule on development
<b>Differential Assessment of Farmland</b>	Modest incentive to keep land in commercial farming.	Land speculators and hobby farmers may qualify, unless a standard of 25 or more acres or farm income of more than
<b>Agriculture Districts</b>	Provide exemption from local nuisance ordinances. Often tied to differential assessments. Limits on some other taxes and sewer and water lines. Greater protection from eminent	Strictly voluntary. Landowner may withdraw at any time. Little use near urban areas.
<b>Right-to-Farm Law</b>	Protects farmers from nuisance complaints for standard farming practices.	Does not stop complaints from nonfarm neighbors. May not protect major changes in farm operations or new operations.
<b>Agriculture Zoning</b>	Limits nonfarm development. Can protect large areas of farmland at a low public cost.	Local governments can rezone land out of agriculture or cancel agricultural zoning. Landowners may complain about "equity loss" or the lack of
<b>Urban Growth Boundaries</b>	Discourage sprawl. Promote more compact development that is cheaper to service.	Agreements on boundaries between cities and counties may be difficult to reach.
<b>Purchase of Development Rights</b>	Provides permanent protection of farmland and pumps cash into the farm and farm	Cost may be high. May be difficult to protect a critical mass of farmland.
<b>Transfer of Development Rights</b>	Developers compensate farmland owners. Creates permanent protection of	Difficult to establish, especially where development is scattered. Opposition by
<b>Private Land Trusts and Conservation Easements</b>	Can provide permanent land protection. Can forge public-private partnerships.	Shortage of money. May rely too often on limited development. May create islands of protection, not protect a critical mass of

Source: Tom Daniels and Deborah Bowers, *Holding Our Ground: Protecting America's Farms and Farmland* (Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1997), 236.

# APPENDIX PP-8: LOCAL AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION RESOURCES

Barney & Worth, Inc. and Globalwise, Inc. *Preserving Farmland and Farmers: Pierce County Agriculture Strategic Plan*. January 2006. [http://www.co.pierce.wa.us/xml/abtus/ourorg/exec/ecd/documents/REPORT\\_Pierce%20County%20Agriculture%20Strategic%20Plan.pdf](http://www.co.pierce.wa.us/xml/abtus/ourorg/exec/ecd/documents/REPORT_Pierce%20County%20Agriculture%20Strategic%20Plan.pdf).

Chase Economics. *Kitsap County Agriculture Sustainability Situation and Analysis*. January 2011. <http://kitsapfoodchain.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/Jan-2011-Kitsap-County-Agricultural-Sustainability-Situation-and-Analysis-draft2.pdf>.

King County. *Agriculture in King County, Washington*. Last Modified May 24, 2011. <http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/waterandland/agriculture.aspx>.

Municipal Research and Services Center of Washington. *Farmland Preservation Techniques and Sustainable Agriculture*. Last modified December 2010. <http://www.mrsc.org/subjects/planning/farmland.aspx#reports>.

Snohomish County. *Snohomish County Focus on Farming: Preserving Our Roots, Planting our Future*. Last modified November 2011. [http://www1.co.snohomish.wa.us/County\\_Services/Focus\\_on\\_Farming/](http://www1.co.snohomish.wa.us/County_Services/Focus_on_Farming/).

# APPENDIX PP-9: Excerpt from APA's Policy Guide on Community and Regional Food Planning<sup>46</sup>

## General Policy #2

**The American Planning Association, its Chapters and Divisions, and planners support strengthening the local and regional economy by promoting community and regional food systems.**

**Specific Policy #2A.** Planners support integrating food system elements into urban, rural, and regional economic development plans.

### *Reason to support*

The food sector is a significant, yet under-appreciated part of local and regional economies. The lack of awareness of the economic significance of the food sector is partly due to the sector's fragmentation and the absence of an overall food planning agency or food department in government. Incorporating food issues into economic development analyses and plans assures that the important economic contributions that the food sector makes to communities and regions are preserved and enhanced.

Planners could play the following roles:

1. Support preparation of area-wide economic development plans that incorporate food production, processing, wholesale, retail, and waste management activities as well as consideration of the impacts these activities have on the local and regional economy in terms of jobs, tax and sales revenues, and multiplier effects.
2. Support efforts to raise public awareness of the importance of the food sector to the local and regional economy.

**Specific Policy #2B.** Planners support developing land use planning policies, economic development programs, land taxation, and development regulations to enhance the viability of agriculture in the region (as identified in the APA Agricultural Land Preservation Policy Guide).

### *Reason to support*

In an era of globalization of agricultural commodities, economic viability at the local and regional levels is enhanced by promoting agriculture and food processing for local consumption. In addition to economic viability, planners can help achieve other benefits by taking a comprehensive view of the multiple functions served by rural landscapes adjacent to suburban and urban population centers. They can promote profitable agricultural enterprise farms that preserve resources for future generations while providing significant public goods in the form of beautiful working landscapes, ecological stewardship, and greater awareness and appreciation of the area's agriculture among the general population.

Planners could play the following roles:

1. Conduct assessments of prime agricultural lands that will be affected by current and projected development trends.
2. Analyze factors that support or constrain the viability of agriculture in the region such as high property taxes, access to markets, high cost of capital, and land use regulations that restrict farmers' ability to earn additional income through agri-tourism or farm stands. Special attention in this category may be given to "agriculture of the middle," i.e. farms that fall in between local and commodity markets.
3. Develop or modify policies, regulations, and other tools such as agricultural land preservation zoning, purchase of development rights, transfer of development rights, and partnerships with land trusts, to protect prime agricultural land.
4. Partner with organizations that promote better understanding of farm life for urban dwellers to reduce the urban/rural divide.

**Specific Policy #2C.** Planners support developing appropriate land use, economic development, transportation and comprehensive planning policies and regulations to promote local and regional markets for foods produced in the region.

*Reason to support*

Planners can help open up more area-wide markets for farmers in the region. Expanding markets for local farmers and processors would not only help them survive economically and preserve unique regional agricultural and food traditions, but also reduce the pressures on some farmers to sell their land for urban development engendered by sprawl. Efforts to combat sprawl would benefit significantly from initiatives to enhance local markets for locally produced and processed foods.

Planners could play the following roles:

1. Develop land use and transportation plans, modify development regulations, and help prepare economic incentive programs to provide accessible and well-serviced sites and other development assistance for year round public markets, farmers' markets, small-scale processing facilities, and distribution centers for foods produced in the region.
2. Prepare comprehensive and neighborhood plans that recognize community gardens and other forms of urban agriculture, farm/garden stands, and farmers' markets as desirable civic uses in neighborhoods, and provide sufficient space, infrastructure, and inter-modal transportation access for such uses. Ensure that zoning barriers to these activities are addressed or removed.
3. Through plans, state and federal agricultural policies and funding, and development regulations, support food production for local consumption, direct marketing by farmers, agri-food tourism, and niche marketing of specialized agricultural products such as wines, cheeses, and cherries.
4. Assemble and implement business enhancement and related incentives to help public institutions such as schools, hospitals, colleges, and government agencies, and private food outlets such as grocery stores and restaurants source foods produced in the region.

**Specific Policy #2D.** Planners support developing food system inventories, economic and market analyses, and evaluation techniques to better understand the economic impact and future potential of local and regional agriculture, food processing, food wholesaling, food retailing and food waste management activities.

### *Reason to support*

More accurate metrics are needed to guide community and regional food-related economic development planning in a comprehensive manner, and in a way that considers direct and indirect impacts. The censuses of agriculture and retail and wholesale trades, national surveys, and many forms of local food assessments are used to understand the relationships between the food system and the other sectors of the economy. Differing data-gathering conventions in these categories can make it difficult to measure relationships accurately. Planners can help to bring different data together and provide comprehensive analyses at community and regional levels on a variety of indicators needed to inform food-related economic development planning.

Planners could play the following roles:

1. Support studies that consider the impact on the area-wide economy of locally oriented food production and distribution activities such as farmer's markets, food co-operatives, community supported agriculture farms, local food processing facilities, community gardens, public markets, niche farming enterprises, and other locally sourced food businesses.
2. Undertake studies assessing trends in farm consolidation, including underlying factors, to inform plans to support "agriculture of the middle."
3. Contribute to the preparation of regional food resource guides that identify organizations and businesses that are involved in local and regional food production, processing, and retailing, the better to educate the public and build links between local producers and local consumers.

**Specific Policy #2E.** Planners support initiatives in marketing, technical, and business development assistance for small-scale and women and minority-owned farm, food-processing and food retail enterprises.

### *Reason to support*

A vibrant local economy supports a range of enterprises run by a diverse group of owners and managers. New and transitioning small-scale farm and food enterprises can benefit from programs that provide production training, build marketing connections, teach business and financial planning, and provide other business services. Community organizations exist in many areas to provide these training and assistance programs.

Planners could play the following roles:

1. Collaborate with agricultural and related agencies and other organizations that provide training, technical assistance, and capital to small-scale businesses and businesses owned by women and minorities engaged in farming, food processing, and food retailing operations.
2. Assist efforts to help regional farmers diversify their products, and produce and market organic and other high-value products desired by consumers.
3. Support the development of community kitchens and related infrastructure, food business incubator facilities, and entrepreneurial urban agriculture projects.

# APPENDIX PP-10: BALTIMORE SUSTAINABILITY PLAN—GREENING GOAL 2<sup>47</sup>

## Greening

### 2 Establish Baltimore as a leader in sustainable, local food systems



Food systems have become important topics for public sector consideration and sustainability due to their impacts on public health, quality of life, environmental stewardship, and greenhouse gas emissions. Thoughtful planning can ensure that citizens have access to healthy, locally-produced foods. Enhancing our local food system infrastructure by establishing and supporting more small farms and urban gardens and building on creative initiatives can improve citizens' access to healthier, locally-grown food. Increased demand for locally-grown food also supports local farmers, urban agriculture, and community gardens while reducing our dependence on foreign oil and greenhouse gas emissions. Patronizing local and regional farmers through farmers markets, community-supported agriculture, and other efforts to “buy-local” also helps protect farmland and reduce sprawl. These activities strengthen the local food economy, reduce negative environmental impacts, and improve public health.

#### 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 B

##### Improve the quantity and quality of food available at food outlets

Implement innovative models and invigorate existing ones that improve the quantity and quality of food available at food outlets. These efforts can be aided through the use of food mapping to link food outlets to local farmers. Successful models to consider for expansion to underserved areas of the community include the Baltimore Healthy Stores model, farmers markets, and Baltimore's unique heritage of Arrabbers.

→ Mid-term

▢ Partnerships

\$ Private Sector

⊞ MD Department of Agriculture, DoP, Johns Hopkins University



## Strategy C

### Increase demand for locally-produced, healthy foods by schools, institutions, supermarkets, and citizens

Work with existing initiatives such as Baltimore City Public School System’s Fresh Start Farm and MD Hospitals for a Healthy Environment to increase purchasing of local, organic food. This effort can be facilitated by a mapping resource to help institutions and supermarkets identify what local farms are interested in direct marketing. Developing a consumer campaign on the benefits of eating and buying food locally can help spur demand for such products.

- Mid-term
- ▢ Education/Marketing
- 💰 Private sector; Grant Programs; City Funds
- 🔗 DoH, BCPSS, Maryland Hospitals for a Healthy Environment, Chesapeake Sustainable Business Alliance, Other Institutional Partners



## 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





## Strategy E

### Implement Baltimore Food Policy Task Force recommendations related to sustainability and food

Utilize the work of the Baltimore Food Policy Task Force which is charged with reviewing food issues throughout the city. The group is scheduled to produce a report mid-2009 with a series of recommendations to increase access to and demand for healthy, nutritious food.

- Short-term
- ▢ Policy/Operations
- \$ TBD (will depend on recommendations)
- ⊞ DoH, DoP, Local Institutions
- ⊞



## Strategy F

### Compile local and regional data on various components of the food system

Create a mapping resource for those working on local food and agriculture programs. Map will include information on local farms and agricultural institutions, processing facilities, distributors, farmer's markets, community gardens, supermarkets, hospitals, schools, restaurants, zoning and easements, economic census data, and nutritional health data. This will be used to identify additional land available for agriculture, help link suppliers and consumers, and identify geographical areas with insufficient access to fresh, healthy food.

- Short-term
- ▢ Partnership
- \$ Private Sector
- ⊞ DoP, Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future
- ⊞



# END NOTES TO APPENDICES

1 City of Seattle, Department of Planning and Development. *City of Seattle Comprehensive Plan, Urban Village Appendix*. 2005, p. UV-A5. Available at: [www.seattle.gov/DPD/cms/groups/pan/@pan/@plan/@proj/documents/Web\\_Informational/cos\\_004485.pdf](http://www.seattle.gov/DPD/cms/groups/pan/@pan/@plan/@proj/documents/Web_Informational/cos_004485.pdf).

2 Lancaster R (ed). *Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines*. Ashburn, VA: National Recreation and Park Association. 1990; and see also Mertes J and Hall J (eds). *Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines*. Ashburn, VA: National Recreation and Park Association. 1996, Tables D1.2, D1.3, D1.4, D1.5 and D1.6.

3 Cal. Govt. Code § 66477 (West 2009).

4 The formula to calculate a proposed development's requirement under the Quimby Act is as follows: (persons per household)\* X (number of units in development) X (3 to 5 acres per 1,000 residents)\*\*

\* Estimates for "Person's per household" can be found in the Housing Element of a City or County's General Plan or via the census website, available at: [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov).

\*\* Specific acreage requirements will be determined by local ordinance.

5 City of Alexandria, "Alexandria Green Food Resolution," accessed April 15, 2011, <http://eatbettermovemore.org/SA/policies/pdf/text/201004211410100.AlexandriaGreenFoodResolution.pdf>.

6 City of Missoula, "Missoula Local Food System Resolution," accessed April 15, 2011, [http://www.foodsecurity.org/FPC/FPC%20Resolutions\\_CFAC.pdf](http://www.foodsecurity.org/FPC/FPC%20Resolutions_CFAC.pdf).

7 City of Seattle, "Local Food Action Initiative," Resolution 31019, accessed April 15, 2011, <http://clerk.ci.seattle.wa.us/~scripts/nph-brs.exe?s1=&s3=31019&s2=&s4=&Sect4=AND&l=20&Sect2=THESON&Sect3=PLURON&Sect5=RESN1&Sect6=HITOFF&d=RES3&p=1&u=/~public/resn1.htm&r=1&f=G>.

8 In some communities, farmers markets may be regulated in their state's food retail code or agricultural code. If so, the farmers' market may require a health permit from their state or county health department. See, e.g. Cal. Health & Safety Code § 113789(b)(9) (2009) (including certified farmers' markets within the definition of food facility under the California Uniform Retail Food Facilities Law).

9 For more information regarding accepting Food Stamps/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits at Farmers' Markets, see the USDA website at Accepting SNAP Benefits At Farmers' Markets at: [www.fns.usda.gov/FSP/ebt/fm.htm](http://www.fns.usda.gov/FSP/ebt/fm.htm) or the resource library of the Farmers' Market Coalition available at: [www.farmersmarketcoalition.org/resources/resource-library/](http://www.farmersmarketcoalition.org/resources/resource-library/).

10 For more information regarding operating rules for farmers' markets, see Hamilton ND, "Farmers' Markets Rules, Regulations and Opportunities." *National AgLaw Center Publications*. June 2002. Available at: [www.nationalaglawcenter.org/assets/articles/hamilton\\_farmersmarkets.pdf](http://www.nationalaglawcenter.org/assets/articles/hamilton_farmersmarkets.pdf). For sample Farmers' Markets operating rules, see Dane County, Wisconsin, Farmers' Market available at: [www.dcfm.org/rules.asp](http://www.dcfm.org/rules.asp) and Freshfarm Markets rules in Washington, D.C. available at: [www.freshfarmmarket.org/pdfs/2009\\_farmer\\_app.pdf](http://www.freshfarmmarket.org/pdfs/2009_farmer_app.pdf).

11 A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, also known as "All Appropriate Inquiries," is the process of conducting due diligence to determine prior uses and ownership of a property and assess conditions at the property that may be indicative of releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances at, on, in, or to the property. "EPA Brownfields Grants, CERCLA Liability, and All Appropriate Inquiries." EPA Publication No. 560-F-09-026. April 2009. Available at: [www.epa.gov/brownfields/aai/cerclafs.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/aai/cerclafs.pdf). For more information on Brownfields Redevelopment and Local Agriculture, see "How Does Your Garden Grow? Brownfields Redevelopment and Local Agriculture." EPA Publication No.560-F-09-024. March 2009. Available at: [www.epa.gov/brownfields/success/local\\_ag.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/success/local_ag.pdf). More information on "All Appropriate Inquiries" requirements is available at: [www.epa.gov/brownfields/regneg.htm](http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/regneg.htm), and "All Appropriate Inquiries Final Rule," EPA Publication No. 560-F-05-240. November 2005. The standards and practices for conducting "All Appropriate Regulations" are set forth in regulations at 40 CFR Part 312.

12 There are many examples of community garden rules. For more information, see University of Missouri Extension. Community Garden Toolkit. April 2009. Available at: <http://extension.missouri.edu/publications/DisplayPub.aspx?P=MP906-6#Resources>; American Community Garden Association. Starting a Community Garden. Available at: [www.communitygarden.org/learn/starting-a-community-garden.php#sample](http://www.communitygarden.org/learn/starting-a-community-garden.php#sample); Gardening Matters: Promoting and Preserving Community Gardening Across the Twin Cities, Community

Garden Rules. August 2007. Available at: [www.gardeningmatters.org/Resources/Garden\\_Rules.pdf](http://www.gardeningmatters.org/Resources/Garden_Rules.pdf); and the San Francisco Recreation and Park Department. Community Garden Policies. 2006. Available at: [www.parks.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/recpark/CommunityGardens/POLICY%20DOCUMENT%20adopted%20REVISED\(1\).pdf](http://www.parks.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/recpark/CommunityGardens/POLICY%20DOCUMENT%20adopted%20REVISED(1).pdf).

13 City of Escondido, "Interim Land Use Policy," accessed May 15, 2011, <http://www.eatbettermovemore.org/sa/policies/pdf/text/InterimLandUsePolicy.pdf>.

14 City of Chula Vista, "Chula Vista Community Gardens Policy," Accessed May 15, 2011, <http://eatbettermovemore.org/SA/policies/pdf/text/201004021500310.ChulaVistaCommunityGardensPolicy.pdf>.

15 King County, "King County Community Garden Implementation Plan," accessed May 15, 2011, <http://mkcclegisearch.kingcounty.gov/View.ashx?M=F&ID=1238938&GUID=5679FF0D-663C-49BA-BE78-11100EAB44CE>.

16 Detroit, Mich., Municipal Code § 61-12-91 (2008).

17 Arden Hills, Minn., Municipal Code § 1325.04(1)(A) (2006).

18 Phoenix, Ariz., Municipal Code § 31-24 (2009).

19 Seattle, Wash., Municipal Code § 15.17.010 (2009); see also Phoenix, Ariz., Municipal Code § 31-24 (2009).

20 Ogden CL, Carroll MD and Flegal KM. "High Body Mass Index for Age Among US Children and Adolescents, 2003-2006." *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 299(20): 2401-05, 2008.

21 US Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Surgeon General. *The Surgeon General's Call to Action to Prevent and Decrease Overweight and Obesity*. Rockville: US Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Office of the Surgeon General, 2001. Available at: [http://surgeongeneral.gov/topics/obesity/calltoaction/fact\\_adolescents.htm](http://surgeongeneral.gov/topics/obesity/calltoaction/fact_adolescents.htm).

22 Thomson Medstat. *Childhood Obesity: Costs, Treatment Patterns, Disparities in Care, and Prevalent Medical Conditions*. 2006, p. 1. Available at: [www.medstat.com/pdfs/childhood\\_obesity.pdf](http://www.medstat.com/pdfs/childhood_obesity.pdf).

23 Binkley UK, Eales J and Jekanowski M. "The Relation Between Dietary Change and Rising US Obesity." *International Journal of Obesity*, 24(8): 1032-39, 2000.

24 Jeffery RW and French SA. "Epidemic Obesity in the United States: Are Fast Food and Television Viewing Contributing?" *American Journal of Public Health*, 88(2): 277-80, 1998.

25 Ma Y, Bertone ER, Stanek EJ, et al. "Association Between Eating Patterns and Obesity in a Free-living US Adult Population." *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 158: 85-92, 2003.

26 McCrory MA, Fuss PJ, Hays NP, et al. "Overeating in America: Association Between Restaurant Food Consumption and Body Fatness in Healthy Adult Men and Women Ages 19 to 80." *Obesity Research*, 7: 564-71, 1999.

27 McCrory MA, Fuss PJ, Saltzman E, et al. "Dietary Determinants of Energy Intake and Weight Regulation in Healthy Adults." *Journal of Nutrition*, 130 (Supplement): 276S-79S, 2000.

28 The Keystone Center. *The Keystone Forum on Away-from-Home Foods: Opportunities for Preventing Weight Gain and Obesity*. Washington, DC: Food and Drug Administration, 2006, p. 68-73. Available at: [http://208.72.156.157/~keystone/files/file/about/publications/Forum\\_Report\\_FINAL\\_5-30-06.pdf](http://208.72.156.157/~keystone/files/file/about/publications/Forum_Report_FINAL_5-30-06.pdf).

29 Lin B, Guthrie J and Frazao E. *Away-From-Home Foods Increasingly Important to Quality of American Diet: Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 749*. Washington, DC: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 1999.

30 Bowman S and Vinyard B. "Fast Food Consumption of US Adults: Impact on Energy and Nutrient Intakes and Overweight Status." *Journal of the American College of Nutrition*, 23(2): 163-68, 2004.

31 Kant AK and Graubard BI. "Eating Out in America, 1987-2000: Trends and Nutritional Correlates."

## Volume 7: Plans and Policy

*Preventive Medicine*, 38(2): 243-49, 2004.

32 Bowman S, Gortmaker SL, Ebbeling CB, et al. "Effects of Fast Food Consumption on Energy Intake and Diet Quality Among Children in a National Household Survey." *Pediatrics*, 113(1): 112-18, 2004.

33 Niemeier H, Raynor H, Lloyd-Richardson E, et al. "Fast Food Consumption and Breakfast Skipping: Predictors of Weight Gain from Adolescence to Adulthood in a Nationally Representative Sample." *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 39(6): 842-49, 2006.

34 Huang TT, Howarth NC, Lin BH, et al. "Energy Intake and Meal Portions: Associations with BMI Percentile in US Children." *Obesity Research*, 12(11): 1875-85, 2004.

35 Mehta NK and Chang VW. "Weight Status and Restaurant Availability: A Multilevel Analysis." *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 34(2): 127-33, 2008.

36 Maddock J. "The Relationship Between Obesity and the Prevalence of Fast food Restaurants: State-level Analysis." *American Journal of Health Promotion* 19(2): 137-43, 2004.

37 Bowman S, Gortmaker SL, Ebbeling CB, et al. "Effects of Fast Food Consumption on Energy Intake and Diet Quality Among Children in a National Household Survey." *Pediatrics*, 113(1): 112-18, 2004.

38 Nielsen SJ and Popkin BM. "Patterns and Trends in Food Portion Sizes, 1977-1998." *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 289(4): 450-53, 2003.

39 Young LR and Nestle M. "Portion Sizes and Obesity: Response of Fast Food Companies." *Journal of Public Health Policy*, 28: 238-48, 2007.

40 Center for Science in the Public Interest. *Anyone's Guess: The Need for Nutrition Labeling at Fast-food and Other Chain Restaurants*. Washington, DC: Center for Science in the Public Interest, 2003, p.11. Available at: [www.cspinet.org/restaurantreport.pdf](http://www.cspinet.org/restaurantreport.pdf).

41 Bowman et al., *supra* note 13.

42 Zenk SN and Powell LM. "US Secondary Schools and Food Outlets." *Health & Place*, 14(2): 336-46, 2007.

43 *Ibid.*

44 Davis B and Carpenter C. "Proximity of Fast-Food Restaurants to Schools and Adolescent Obesity." *American Journal of Public Health*, 99(3): 505-510, 2009.

45 More information on the state laws regulating the nutrition content of foods permitted to be sold in schools is available in: Trust for America's Health. *F as in Fat: How Obesity Policies are Failing America*. July 2008, pp. 31-38. Available at: [www.healthamericans.org](http://www.healthamericans.org).

46 American Planning Association, *Policy Guide on Community and Regional Food Planning* (2007), accessed May 12, 2011, <http://www.planning.org/policy/guides/pdf/foodplanning.pdf>, 8-11.

47 City of Baltimore, *The Baltimore Sustainability Plan* (April 2009), <http://www.baltimorecity.gov/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=DtRcJL%2fIBcE%3d&tabid=128>, 74-76



# END NOTES TO REPORT

- 1 Puget Sound Regional Council, "Regional Food Policy Council: Summary Notes," meeting notes, April 8, 2011, [http://Puget Sound Regional Council.org/assets/5937/RNPC\\_040811\\_summary.pdf](http://Puget Sound Regional Council.org/assets/5937/RNPC_040811_summary.pdf), 1.
- 2 Megan Horst, "Policy Scan Introduction and Methods" (draft unpublished document, received April 6, 2011), Microsoft Word file.
- 3 Ibid.
- 4 "Enabling Health in Washington Cities Survey," Partners in Action, last modified April 4, 2011, <http://depts.washington.edu/waaction/action/p3/a3.html>.
- 5 Southern Sustainable Agriculture Working Group, "How Food Policy Councils Are Organized and Operate," in *Food Security Begins at Home: Creating Community Food Coalitions in the South* (2005), <http://www.foodsecurity.org/FPC/HowFoodPolicyCouncilsAreOrganizedandOperate.pdf>, 62.
- 6 Alethea Harper, Annie Shattuck, Eric Holt-Giménez, Alison Alkon, and Frances Lambric, *Food Policy Councils: Lessons Learned* (2009), [https://www.foodsecurity.org/pub/Food\\_Policy\\_Councils\\_Report.pdf](https://www.foodsecurity.org/pub/Food_Policy_Councils_Report.pdf), 2.
- 7 Ibid., 22.
- 8 The other food policy organization, the Greater Philadelphia Food Systems Stakeholder Committee, was convened in 2008 and is housed at the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission (DVRPC), the MPO for the nine counties in the Greater Philadelphia Region. The Stakeholder Committee guides the DVRPC's food systems planning efforts. More information is available at <http://www.dvrpc.org/food/>.
- 9 Samina Raja, Branden M. Born, and Jessica Kozlowski Russell, *A Planners Guide to Community and Regional Food Planning: Transforming Food Environments, Facilitating Healthy Eating*, (Chicago: American Planning Association, 2008).
- 10 Peter Stair, Heather Wooten, and Matt Raimi, *How to Create and Implement Healthy General Plans* (Public Health Law & Policy and Raimi & Associates, 2008), [http://www.phlpnet.org/sites/phlpnet.org/files/Healthy\\_General\\_Plans\\_Toolkit-WEB.pdf](http://www.phlpnet.org/sites/phlpnet.org/files/Healthy_General_Plans_Toolkit-WEB.pdf), 31-32.
- 11 Eva Ringstrom and Branden Born, *Food Access Policy & Planning Guide* (work in progress, Northwest Center for Livable Communities, March 2011), PDF file, 17.
- 12 City of Portland, "Portland Plan: Draft Action Area Goals and Objectives" (March 2011), <http://www.portlandonline.com/portlandplan/index.cfm?c=51314&a=339941>, 2, 15-18.
- 13 "Eating Here: Greater Philadelphia's Food Systems Plan," Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, last modified February 17, 2011, <http://www.dvrpc.org/Food/SustainableFoodSystems.htm>.
- 14 Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, *Eating Here: Greater Philadelphia's Food Systems Plan* (February 2011), <http://www.dvrpc.org/reports/10063.pdf>, 28.
- 15 Los Angeles Food Policy Task Force, *The Good Food for All Agenda: Creating a New Regional Food System for Los Angeles* (July 2010), [http://goodfoodlosangeles.files.wordpress.com/2010/07/good-food-full\\_report\\_single\\_072010.pdf](http://goodfoodlosangeles.files.wordpress.com/2010/07/good-food-full_report_single_072010.pdf), 50.
- 16 Los Angeles Food Policy Task Force, "Appendix A: Good Food For All Action Agenda," *The Good Food for All Agenda: Creating a New Regional Food System for Los Angeles* (July 2010), <http://goodfoodlosangeles.files.wordpress.com/2010/07/appendices-good-food-for-all.pdf>.
- 17 New York City Council, *FoodWorks: A Vision to Improve NYC's Food System* (November 2010), [http://council.nyc.gov/html/food/files/foodworks\\_fullreport\\_11\\_22\\_10.pdf](http://council.nyc.gov/html/food/files/foodworks_fullreport_11_22_10.pdf).
- 18 Toronto Public Health, *Food Connections: Toward a Healthy and Sustainable Food System for Toronto* (February 2010), [http://www.toronto.ca/health/food\\_connections\\_report.pdf](http://www.toronto.ca/health/food_connections_report.pdf), 1.

## Volume 7: Plans and Policy

- 19 "Comprehensive Growth Management Plan: Health Element," Clark County, Washington, last modified May 26, 2011, <http://www.co.clark.wa.us/planning/HealthElement/index.html>.
- 20 "County to Prepare Health Element for Growth Plan," Clark County, Washington, February 15, 2011, <http://www.co.clark.wa.us/public-health/news-release.asp?pkNewsSeq=2233>.
- 21 City of South Gate, "Healthy Community Element," in South Gate General Plan 2035 (December 2009), [http://www.sogate.org/sgcms/media/File/General\\_Plan/07\\_SouthGate\\_General\\_Plan\\_Chapter\\_7\\_Health.pdf](http://www.sogate.org/sgcms/media/File/General_Plan/07_SouthGate_General_Plan_Chapter_7_Health.pdf), 265-302.
- 22 "GO TO 2040," Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning, accessed May 15, 2011, <http://www.cmap.illinois.gov/2040/main>.
- 23 Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning, "Promote Sustainable Local Food," in GO TO 2040 (October 2010), <http://www.cmap.illinois.gov/2040/local-food-systems>, 150-153.
- 24 Ibid., 156.
- 25 "Urban Agriculture Policy Plan," City of Minneapolis, accessed May 15, 2011, [http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/urban\\_ag\\_plan.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/urban_ag_plan.asp).
- 26 City of Minneapolis, Urban Agriculture Policy Plan: A Land Use and Development Plan for a Healthy, Sustainable Local Food System (April 2011), [http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/docs/UAPP\\_Chapter1.pdf](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/docs/UAPP_Chapter1.pdf), 2.
- 27 Ibid., 2.
- 28 Ibid., 6-7.
- 29 City of New York, PLANYC: A Greener, Greater New York (updated April 2011), [http://nytelecom.vo.llnwd.net/o15/agencies/planyc2030/pdf/planyc\\_2011\\_planyc\\_full\\_report.pdf](http://nytelecom.vo.llnwd.net/o15/agencies/planyc2030/pdf/planyc_2011_planyc_full_report.pdf), 160, 164-165.
- 30 City of Olympia, "Land Use and Urban Design," in Comprehensive Plan for Olympia and the Olympia Growth Area (updated January 24, 2006), <http://olympiawa.gov/documents/2009CompPlan/Chapter01.pdf>, 8.
- 31 Ibid., 9.
- 32 Ibid., 29.
- 33 City of Watsonville, "Transportation and Circulation," in WatsonvilleVISTA 2030 (June 2006), [http://www.ci.watsonville.ca.us/departments/cdd/general\\_plan/gp/0060%20transportation.pdf](http://www.ci.watsonville.ca.us/departments/cdd/general_plan/gp/0060%20transportation.pdf), 6-51 to 6-52.
- 34 Design for Health, "Planning Information Sheet: Promoting Food Access With Comprehensive Planning and Ordinances" (University of Minnesota, 2007), [http://www.designforhealth.net/pdfs/Information\\_Sheet/BCBS\\_ISFood\\_090107.pdf](http://www.designforhealth.net/pdfs/Information_Sheet/BCBS_ISFood_090107.pdf), 6.
- 35 Ibid.
- 36 "Open Space and Recreation Element," Planning and Development Department, City of Berkeley, accessed May 15, 2011, <http://www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/contentdisplay.aspx?id=494>.
- 37 City of Seattle, "Urban Village Appendix B," in Seattle's Comprehensive Plan: Toward a Sustainable Seattle (appendix last updated January 2005), [http://www.seattle.gov/dpd/cms/groups/pan/@pan/@plan/@proj/documents/Web\\_Informational/cos\\_004510.pdf](http://www.seattle.gov/dpd/cms/groups/pan/@pan/@plan/@proj/documents/Web_Informational/cos_004510.pdf), UV-A5.
- 38 City of Watsonville, "A Diverse Population," in WatsonvilleVISTA 2030 (June 2006), [http://www.ci.watsonville.ca.us/departments/cdd/general\\_plan/gp/0100%20dvr\\_pop.pdf](http://www.ci.watsonville.ca.us/departments/cdd/general_plan/gp/0100%20dvr_pop.pdf), 10-5.
- 39 Ibid., 10-6.

- 40 City of Chico, "Sustainability Element," in Chico 2030 General Plan (April 2011), [http://www.chico.ca.us/document\\_library/general\\_plan/documents/2.SustainabilityElement.pdf](http://www.chico.ca.us/document_library/general_plan/documents/2.SustainabilityElement.pdf), 2-14.
- 41 Ringstrom and Born, Food Access.
- 42 Christine Fry and Lauren Dunning, "Healthy Food on Wheels, Rolling to Neighborhood Near You" (conference session, Food Policy from Neighborhood to Nation, Community Food Security Coalition, May 21, 2011).
- 43 Stair, Wooten, and Raimi, Healthy General Plans, 7.
- 44 Ringstrom and Born, Food Access, 14.
- 45 Available at [http://www.nplanonline.org/sites/phlpnet.org/files/Obesity\\_Prevention\\_Resolution\\_FINAL\\_2010\\_0105.pdf](http://www.nplanonline.org/sites/phlpnet.org/files/Obesity_Prevention_Resolution_FINAL_2010_0105.pdf).
- 46 Ringstrom and Born, Food Access, 24.
- 47 Ibid.
- 48 Ibid., 24-25.
- 49 Public Health Law & Policy, Establishing Land Use Protections for Community Gardens (June 2010), [http://www.nplanonline.org/sites/phlpnet.org/files/CommunityGardenPolicy\\_FINAL\\_Updated\\_100608.pdf](http://www.nplanonline.org/sites/phlpnet.org/files/CommunityGardenPolicy_FINAL_Updated_100608.pdf), 3.
- 50 Design for Health, "Planning Information Sheet," 9.
- 51 City of Chula Vista, "Community Gardens Policy" (enacted November 2009), available at the Strategic Alliance ENACT Local Policy Database, last modified May 13, 2010, <http://eatbettermovemore.org/SA/policies/pdf/text/201004021500310.ChulaVistaCommunityGardensPolicy.pdf>.
- 52 Ibid.
- 53 "Council Adopts Plan to Make Land Available for Neighborhood "Farms," Metropolitan King County Council, April 4, 2011, <http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/news/2011/April/communitygardens.aspx>.
- 54 Public Health Law & Policy, Model Healthy Food Zone Ordinance (October 2009), [http://www.nplanonline.org/sites/phlpnet.org/files/nplan/HealthyFoodZone\\_Ordinance\\_FINAL\\_091008.pdf](http://www.nplanonline.org/sites/phlpnet.org/files/nplan/HealthyFoodZone_Ordinance_FINAL_091008.pdf), 2.
- 55 Ibid., 2-3.
- 56 Ibid., 5.
- 57 Ibid., 6.
- 58 Tom Daniels and Deborah Bowers, Holding Our Ground: Protecting America's Farms and Farmland (Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1997), 235.
- 59 "About PCC Farmland Trust," PCC Farmland Trust, accessed May 30, 2010, <http://www.pccfarmlandtrust.org/about/>.
- 60 "Conservation Program," Cascade Land Conservancy, accessed May 30, 2010, <http://www.cascadeland.org/conservation-program>.
- 61 Ibid., 237, 241.
- 62 Daniels and Bowers, Holding Our Ground, 237.
- 63 Ibid.



## Volume 7: Plans and Policy

64 *Ibid.*, 237.

65 King County, FARMS Report Future of Agriculture, Realize Meaningful Solutions (2009), <http://your.kingcounty.gov/dnrp/library/water-and-land/agriculture/future-of-farming/appendices.pdf>, Appendix A, 5.

66 Chase Economics, Kitsap County Agriculture Sustainability Situation and Analysis, (January 2011), <http://kitsapfoodchain.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/Jan-2011-Kitsap-County-Agricultural-Sustainability-Situation-and-Analysis-draft2.pdf>.

67 Cascade Harvest Coalition (CHC), "Puget Sound Food Project Final Report" (December 2008), [http://www.agbizcenter.org/FilesUploaded/file/Final%20Carolyn%20Foundation%20Report\\_12\\_16\\_08.pdf](http://www.agbizcenter.org/FilesUploaded/file/Final%20Carolyn%20Foundation%20Report_12_16_08.pdf), 2.

68 *Ibid.*, 6.

69 King County, "Economic Development Element," in King County Comprehensive Plan 2008 (updated October 2010), [http://www.kingcounty.gov/property/permits/codes/growth/CompPlan/2008\\_2010update.aspx](http://www.kingcounty.gov/property/permits/codes/growth/CompPlan/2008_2010update.aspx), 9-15.

70 ED Policy 6.A.2, Snohomish County, "Economic Development Element," in General Policy Plan (updated February 2006), [http://www.co.snohomish.wa.us/documents/Departments/pds/10\\_year\\_update/GPP/11Economicdevelopment.pdf](http://www.co.snohomish.wa.us/documents/Departments/pds/10_year_update/GPP/11Economicdevelopment.pdf); ED-7; § 19A.50.030.B.1e, Pierce County, "Economic Development Element," in Comprehensive Plan (adopted 1994), <http://www.co.pierce.wa.us/xml/abtus/ourorg/council/code/title%2019a%20pcc.pdf>; 19A.50-2.

71 Prosperity Partnership, Economic Analysis of the Central Puget Sound Region: Volume II of the Regional Economic Strategy (September 27, 2005), [http://PugetSoundRegionalCouncil.org/assets/306/res\\_v2.pdf](http://PugetSoundRegionalCouncil.org/assets/306/res_v2.pdf).

72 King County, "Economic Development Element," in King County Comprehensive Plan 2008 (updated October 2010), [http://www.kingcounty.gov/property/permits/codes/growth/CompPlan/2008\\_2010update.aspx](http://www.kingcounty.gov/property/permits/codes/growth/CompPlan/2008_2010update.aspx).

73 Snohomish County, "Economic Development Element," in General Policy Plan (updated February 2006), [http://www.co.snohomish.wa.us/documents/Departments/pds/10\\_year\\_update/GPP/11Economicdevelopment.pdf](http://www.co.snohomish.wa.us/documents/Departments/pds/10_year_update/GPP/11Economicdevelopment.pdf).

74 Pierce County, "Economic Development Element," in Comprehensive Plan (updated 2003), <http://www.co.pierce.wa.us/xml/abtus/ourorg/council/code/title%2019a%20pcc.pdf>.

75 Jessica Hoch, "Islander Inspires Law to Sell Homemade Goods," Bainbridge Island Review, May 13, 2011, accessed May 25, 2011, <http://www.pnwlocalnews.com/kitsap/bir/news/121785859.html>.

76 Washington Votes, "2011 Senate Bill 5748 (Regarding cottage food operations)," accessed May 25, 2011, <http://www.washingtonvotes.org/2011-SB-5748>.

77 CHC, "Puget Sound Food Project," 7-10.

78 Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA), 2011-2013 Biennial Budget As Passed By The Legislature (May 25, 2011), <http://agr.wa.gov/AboutWSDA/Docs/2011LegPassedBudget5-25-11.pdf>.

79 *Ibid.*

80 Kelli Sanger and Leslie Zenz, (WSDA), Farm-to-Cafeteria Connections: Marketing Opportunities for Small Farms in Washington State (January 2010), <http://agr.wa.gov/Marketing/SmallFarm/docs/102-FarmToCafeteriaConnections-Web.pdf>, ii.

81 American Planning Association (APA), Policy Guide on Community and Regional Food Planning (May 11, 2007), <http://www.planning.org/policy/guides/pdf/foodplanning.pdf>, 9.

82 Ibid., 10.

83 City of Portland Bureau of Planning and Sustainability (City of Portland), Food Systems: Portland Plan Background Report (December 14, 2010) Recommended Draft, <http://www.portlandonline.com/portlandplan/index.cfm?c=51427&a=346105>, 95.

84 Ibid., 97

85 City of Baltimore, The Baltimore Sustainability Plan (April 2009), <http://www.baltimorecity.gov/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=DtRcjl%2fIBcE%3d&tabid=128>, 5.

86 Ibid., 74-76.

87 Chicago Metropolitan Agency For Planning (CMAP), GO TO 2040 (October 2010), <http://www.cmap.illinois.gov/documents/20583/3e105082-4a78-48a7-b81b-ee5f0eae9ce%20>, 141-154.

88 City of Portland, Food Systems Background Report, 95.

89 "Food Centre – Funding", accessed May 31, 2011, [http://www.foodcentre.sk.ca/About\\_the\\_Food\\_Centre/Funding/](http://www.foodcentre.sk.ca/About_the_Food_Centre/Funding/)

90 CMAP, GO TO 2040, 154.

91 Alachua County Energy Conservation Strategies Commission (Alachua County), "Executive Summary and Final Report" (December 2, 2008), <http://issuu.com/msexton/docs/ecscfinalreport>, 4.

92 Ibid., 112-117.

93 Kathleen Merrigan, "Harnessing USDA Rural Development Programs to Support Local and Regional Food Systems," memo, August 26, 2009, <http://www.usda.gov/documents/KnowYourFarmerandRD.pdf>.

94 "On-Farm Renewable Energy Generation Rises Sharply," Society of Environmental Society, last updated March 30, 2011, <http://www.sej.org/publications/tipsheet/farm-renewable-energy-generation-rises-sharply>.

95 "USDA - Rural Energy for America Program (REAP) Grants," Database of State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency, last updated May 2, 2011, [http://www.dsireusa.org/incentives/incentive.cfm?Incentive\\_Code=US05F&re=1&ee=1](http://www.dsireusa.org/incentives/incentive.cfm?Incentive_Code=US05F&re=1&ee=1).

96 "Regional Food Policy Council," Puget Sound Regional Council, accessed May 7, 2011, <http://PugetSoundRegionalCouncil.org/assets/6436/FoodPolicyOnePager.pdf>, 1.

97 "What Alternative Energy Options Are Available for Farms?" United States Department of Agriculture, compiled by Alternative Farming Systems Information Center, December 2005, last modified December 11, 2008, <http://www.nal.usda.gov/afsic/pubs/altenergy.shtml>.

98 United States Department of Agriculture, On-farm Renewable Energy Production Survey (2009), Volume 3, Special Studies, Part 6 (February 2011), [http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Online\\_Highlights/On-Farm\\_Energy\\_Production/energy09.pdf](http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Online_Highlights/On-Farm_Energy_Production/energy09.pdf), 4.

99 The Minnesota Project, Renewable Energy from Farms: Building on the Principles of Sustainable Agriculture to Achieve Sustainable Energy (June 2002), a position paper of the Midwest Sustainable Agriculture Working Group, <http://www.mnproject.org/publications/MSAWG%20Energy%20Paper-%20Final.pdf>, 1.

100 "Energy Efficiency in Agriculture," Washington State Department of Agriculture, last Updated June 16, 2008, <http://agr.wa.gov/Bioenergy/EnergyEfficiency.aspx>.

101 "Washington State Climate Policy Laws and Executive Orders: Policy Framework (2005-2010)," Washington State Department of Ecology, accessed May 7, 2011, <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/laws.htm>.

## Volume 7: Plans and Policy

- 102 "Energy Greenhouse Gas Emissions," American Planning Association, accessed May 7, 2011, [http://www.washington-apa.org/sustainable\\_washington/article/33\\_energy/](http://www.washington-apa.org/sustainable_washington/article/33_energy/).
- 103 "Agricultural Strategy to Improve Fish Habitat," Washington State Archives, accessed May 30, 2011, <http://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/GovernorLocke/gcro/strategy/summary/elements.htm#habitat>.
- 104 King County, 2010 King County Energy Plan (October 2010), <http://your.kingcounty.gov/dnrp/library/dnrp-directors-office/climate/energy/2010-energy-plan-adopted.pdf>, 10.
- 105 "Small Hydropower," Snohomish County PUD, accessed May 7, 2011, <http://www.snopud.com/PowerSupply/hydro/lihydro.ashx?p=1517>.
- 106 Pierce County, Pierce County Fuel Reduction Policy, accessed May 31, 2011, <http://www.co.pierce.wa.us/xml/abtus/ourorg/facmgmt/Sustainability/Fuel%20Reduction%20Policy.pdf>.
- 107 "Energy Plan," Kitsap County, accessed May 7, 2011, [http://www.kitsapgreen.org/energy\\_plan.htm](http://www.kitsapgreen.org/energy_plan.htm).
- 108 Environmental Resource Recovery Group, LLC, Anaerobic Digesters for King County Dairies Final Report (June 2003), <http://your.kingcounty.gov/dnrp/library/2003/KCR1541/Anaerobic-Digesters.pdf>, 37.
- 109 The Tulalip Tribes of Washington State, Feasibility Study of Biomass in Snohomish County, Washington (January 31, 2005), <http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/tribalenergy/pdfs/tulalip05final1.pdf>.
- 110 "Energy Library," Washington State University, accessed April 17, 2011, <http://www.energy.wsu.edu/EnergyLibrary.aspx>.
- 111 "The Pacific Regional Bioenergy Partnership," Pacific Region Bioenergy Partnership, accessed April 17, 2011, <http://www.pacificbiomass.org/>.
- 112 Megan Stubbs, Renewable Energy Programs in the 2008 Farm Bill (December 8, 2010), Congressional Research Service 7-5700 RL34130, [http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL34130\\_20101208.pdf](http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL34130_20101208.pdf).
- 113 Stephanie Page, Agriculture and Energy in Oregon (April 2011), [http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/docs/pdf/ag\\_energy\\_report.pdf](http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/docs/pdf/ag_energy_report.pdf).
- 114 Midwest Sustainable Agriculture Working Group, Renewable Energy from Farms: Building on the Principles of Sustainable Agriculture to Achieve Sustainable Energy (June 2002), <http://www.mnproject.org/publications/MSAWG%20Energy%20Paper-%20Final.pdf>, 9-10.
- 115 "Solar Energy Use in U.S. Agriculture," USDA Blog, last modified April 6, 2011, <http://blogs.usda.gov/2011/04/06/solar-energy-use-in-u-s-agriculture/>.
- 116 "Solar Energy Applications for Farms and Ranches," U.S. Department of Energy, accessed April 24, 2011, [http://www.energysavers.gov/your\\_workplace/farms\\_ranches/index.cfm/mytopic=30006](http://www.energysavers.gov/your_workplace/farms_ranches/index.cfm/mytopic=30006).
- 117 United States Department of Agriculture, Renewable Power Opportunities for Rural Communities (April 2011), <http://www.usda.gov/oce/reports/energy/RenewablePowerOpportunities-Final.pdf>.
- 118 The Institute for Energy and the Environment, Vermont Law School, A Farmer's Guide to Energy Self-Reliance (2008), accessed May 24, 2011, <http://www.agenergysolutions.org/downloads/handbook2008.pdf>.
119. The Minnesota Project, Anaerobic Digesters: Farm Opportunities and Pathways, accessed April 24, 2011, <http://www.mnproject.org/pdf/Anaerobic%20Digesters%203-2-11-HR.pdf>.