

DOUGLAS COUNTY, KS FOOD SYSTEM PLAN

Adopted June 28, and July 11, 2017



DEVELOPED BY



We asked residents across Douglas County – thinking about your ideal world, please complete this sentence: “I would be most proud of our Douglas County food system in the future when _____.” Here are some answers we heard.

People understand what farming's all about.

Farms, farmers, and farming are seen to have the same value and purpose to economic development that local companies coming into the urban areas do. **Traditional row crops and local growers come together to lead our system together.** We have a society where we're focusing on food as health care. **More accessibility to fresh food for all citizens. Neighborhood super markets for everyone, food stands within walking distance.** I have a grocery store in North Lawrence. **Food is more affordable for everybody. Nobody is hungry here. There is zero waste.** Most of the food we consume is grown locally – to the extent possible. **We gain connection with our food again.** As a business owner, when I can hand what I've worked so hard for to someone who will take care of it and do it well. **People of all cultural backgrounds, socioeconomic backgrounds can access the foods they want to eat. Healthy can change based upon their culture.** There are workshops on canning, growing, preparation of culturally appropriate foods. If we came together to do it, it's something you can teach back to your kids.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	C
PURPOSE	1
WHAT IS THE FOOD SYSTEM?	2
WHAT IS THE DOUGLAS COUNTY FOOD POLICY COUNCIL?	3
HOW WAS THIS PLAN CREATED?	5
HOW TO READ THIS PLAN	7
GOAL #1: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS, FOOD ENTREPRENEURS, AND FOOD SECTOR WORKERS THRIVE IN OUR REGIONAL ECONOMY	8
Objective #1: Develop local food and agricultural businesses	9
Objective #2: Promote local food, farms, and agricultural heritage tourism	11
Objective #3: Increase local food purchasing	12
Objective #4: Expand workforce development and readiness to prepare community members for successful food system employment.....	13
GOAL #2: AS OUR CITIES GROW, WE PRIORITIZE NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND MAINTAIN WORKING LANDS TO PROMOTE SOIL HEALTH	14
Objective #1: Protect high quality agricultural lands.....	15
Objective #2: Conserve soil and water resources.....	17
Objective #3: Improve soil and water quality.....	19
Objective #4: Support intergenerational land transition and beginning farmer land access.....	20
Objective #5: Build the resilience of agricultural ecosystems.....	21
GOAL #3: WE BUILD AND DESIGN OUR COMMUNITIES TO ENSURE FOOD ACCESS, FOSTER HEALTH, AND ELIMINATE FOOD DESERTS	22
Objective #1: Reduce built environment and transportation barriers that limit food access.....	24
Objective #2: Expand urban agriculture and community-based food production.....	25
Objective #3: Make healthy food choices more convenient.....	27
GOAL #4: OUR COMMUNITY FOSTERS AN EQUITABLE FOOD SYSTEM	28
Objective #1: Apply equity principles to local government food system efforts.....	29
Objective #2: Expand city- and county-led initiatives to make food more affordable	31
Objective #3: Strengthen collaboration with community partners to ensure all residents have enough food	33
Objective #4: Celebrate diversity and cultural heritage as part of local food promotion	34
GOAL #5: OUR COMMUNITY ELIMINATES WASTE IN OUR LOCAL FOOD SYSTEM	35
Objective #1: Foster a community culture of waste reduction.....	36
Objective #2: Encourage food recovery practices and policies to supply safe, nourishing food to families in need ...	37
Objective #3: Create composting programs and policies for commercial, institutional, and residential settings.....	38
MOVING THE PLAN FORWARD	39
IN-TEXT REFERENCES AND CITATIONS	40
IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK	43
CONNECTING TO OTHER COMMUNITY PLANS	46
FOOD SYSTEM ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	47
DOUGLAS COUNTY FOOD SYSTEM PLAN QUICK GUIDE	55

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Throughout the process, the energy and input of community partners and residents led to this plan's creation. Particular thanks are extended to hundreds of residents who participated in focus groups, took surveys, spoke with Community Coordinators, attended policy forums, and shared feedback about the draft plan. The Douglas County Food Policy Council is grateful for the partnership from the groups and individuals who hosted events and supported public engagement during 2016, and provided feedback on plan drafts in 2017.

Baldwin City Chamber of Commerce
LaClair Consulting
Brook Creek Neighborhood Association
City of Eudora
City of Lawrence Sustainability Advisory Board
City of Lawrence, City Manager's Office
City of Lawrence, Parks and Recreation
City of Lawrence, Solid Waste
City of Lecompton
Chris Millspaugh Design
Douglas County Senior Center
Douglas County Conservation District
Douglas County Farm Bureau
Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council
Douglas County, Administration
Douglas County, GIS
Douglas County, Public Works and Zoning & Codes
Downtown Grocery Committee
Downtown Lawrence, Inc.
East Lawrence Neighborhood Association
Eudora Chamber of Commerce
eXplore Lawrence
Friends of the Kaw
Growing Lawrence
Horizon 2020 Update Steering Committee
Just Food
Kansas Grains / Corn Growers Association
Kansas Land Trust
Kansas Livestock Association
K-State Research and Extension—Douglas County

KU Small Business Development Center
Lawrence Cultural Arts Commission
Lawrence Association of Neighborhoods
Lawrence-Douglas County Metropolitan Planning Office
Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department
Lawrence-Douglas County Planning Commission
Lawrence-Douglas County Planning & Development Services
LiveWell Lawrence (WorkWell, Healthy Food For All, and Healthy Kids)
Lumber Yard Arts Center
Merchants Pub + Plate
Northeast Kansas Slow Money
Nicholas Ward
North Lawrence Improvement Association
Pickney Neighborhood Association
PolicyLink
Public Health Law Center
Sarah Green
Johnson County Community College Sustainable Agriculture Program
Sunrise Project
Sustainability Action Network
Tenants to Homeowners
The Chamber, Lawrence
The University of Kansas, Center for Sustainability
USD497 Native American Student Services
KU Center for Community Health and Development
The University of Kansas, Institute for Policy & Social Research

Plan Development Funding Provided by

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—Partnership to Improve Community Health
Kansas Health Foundation—Healthy Communities Initiative
Douglas County Board of Commissioners

Food System Plan Staff

Helen Schnoes, MRP, Douglas County Food Systems Coordinator
Eileen Horn, Lawrence-Douglas County Sustainability Director
Laurel Sears, Food System Plan Project Assistant



Board of County Commissioners

1st District: Mike Gaughan
2nd District: Nancy Thellman
3rd District: Michelle Derousseau
Unanimously adopted, June 28, 2017



Lawrence City Commission

Leslie Soden, Mayor
Stuart Boley, Vice Mayor
Mike Amyx
Matthew Herbert
Lisa Larsen
Unanimously adopted, July 11, 2017

PURPOSE

Communities engage in planning activities to help guide future decisions. Planning can include land use, housing, transportation, economic development, and other key areas that shape a community. Local food system development is a new area of focus in planning—both nationally and in Douglas County.

This community plan, for the first time, provides strategic recommendations to help guide the development of the local food system in Douglas County, Kansas. Several themes emerged from the community in creating this plan:

Build relationships and understanding across the urban-rural divide

Find balance across the goals

Respect individual rights while upholding the common good

Implement actions and policies based upon community context

The plan was created as part of the process to update the Lawrence-Douglas County Comprehensive Plan (see insert box below), and **sets a framework for the next 10 years** to guide policy changes by our local governments, to shape the work of the Douglas County Food Policy Council (DCFPC), and to inspire community actions and partnerships.

We hope you find something in this plan that excites and inspires you! If you do, please join us in building a more robust local food system. See [Moving the Plan Forward, page 39](#), for how you can get involved.

Follow progress at www.douglascountyks.org/fpc  [LawrenceandDouglasCountySustainability](#)

To learn more, contact: dcfpc@douglascountyks.org | 785-832-5157

Comprehensive plans, such as [Horizon 2020](#), establish policies and guidelines for how a community will change over time. While updating the Lawrence-Douglas County Comprehensive Plan, nineteen topics were identified as important to include in the revision. These were summarized in an [Issue Action Report](#).¹ Two issues directed the creation of the Douglas County Food System Plan:

Issue 13: Enhance Agricultural Uses & Rural Character in Douglas County

Issue 14: Encourage/Support Local Food System Development

Based on these issues, the DCFPC was asked to develop a set of goals, objectives, and policies. The Report directed the DCFPC to “ensure the master plan is fitting the true needs of the community.” This Food System Plan will be incorporated by reference into the comprehensive plan. This means that although composed separately, the Food System Plan also functions as part of the comprehensive plan.

WHAT IS THE FOOD SYSTEM?

Our local food system includes how we produce, buy, eat, and dispose of food in Douglas County. The journey our food takes from field to plate is influenced by ecosystems, education, culture, funding, research, and public policies. Working together can lead to many benefits in our community. This work includes strengthening connections between area producers and consumers to keep food dollars local.



Throughout this plan, you'll find key data points about our local food system. For a more comprehensive look at our food system, review the [2017 Douglas County Food System Assessment](#).

What does local mean?

This report does not explicitly define “local.” It is important to remember that developing our local food system is not a choice between 100% locally-produced food or 100% imported food. The Douglas County Food Policy Council (DCFPC) has decided to not set a working definition of “local” for the Council’s work (such as grown only in Douglas County, or grown within 200 miles of Lawrence). Nationally, we see a trend towards letting institutions, like a school district, set their own local definition — not public policymakers.² Regardless, the DCFPC serves as an entity to reduce barriers and support local food connections to benefit Douglas County residents.

What benefits can come from a strong local food system?

- Economic vitality**
- Profitable agricultural businesses
 - Successful food entrepreneurs
 - Good jobs and career opportunities

- Wellness**
- Access to nourishing foods
 - Food and gardening skills
 - Great tasting local produce

- Ecological resilience**
- Healthy and abundant soils and waters
 - Ability to endure extreme weather events
 - Waste reduction and reuse

- Equity**
- Good food for all
 - Celebration of diversity
 - Empowerment and inclusion

WHAT IS THE DOUGLAS COUNTY FOOD POLICY COUNCIL?

Formed in 2010, the Douglas County Food Policy Council (DCFPC) is a body of 23 stakeholders from across the local food system, appointed by the Douglas County and City of Lawrence Commissioners. The Council advises these elected officials on food-related policy issues and provides a community forum for local food system development.

Learn more at www.douglascountyks.org/fpc



Photo: Helen Schmees

Food Policy Council members past and present kickoff the Food System Plan community engagement with Community Coordinators, June 20, 2016.

Current Food Policy Council Members		
Food System Sector	Current Member	Representing
At-Large, Appointed by Michelle Deruseau, 3rd District County Commissioner	Lee Broyles	Owner, Broyles Beef
At-Large, Appointed by Mike Gaughan, 1st District County Commissioner	Joshua Falleaf	English Professor, Haskell Indian Nations University / Delaware Tribe of Indians
At-Large, Appointed by Nancy Thellman, 2nd District County Commissioner	Ashley Jones-Wisner	State Policy Manager, KC Healthy Kids
Agricultural Producer (poultry)	William Vesecky	Vesecky Family Farms
Agricultural Producer	Scotty Thellman	Douglas County Farm Bureau; Operator, Juniper Hills Farm
Agricultural Producer	Jill Elmers	Owner, Moon on the Meadow Farm
Retail Food Outlet	T.K. Peterson	Chef/Owner, Merchants Pub + Plate
Institutional Food Purchaser	Brent Smith	Food Service Director, Lawrence Memorial Hospital
Education	Kim Criner	Education and Outreach Coordinator, KU Center for Sustainability
Extension Service	Marlin Bates	Director, K-State Research and Extension--Douglas County
Non-Governmental Organization—Health/Nutrition/MD	Christine Ebert	Registered Dietitian, KU Dining
Non-Governmental Organization (Local Food/Sustainable Ag.)	Jennifer Kongs	Secretary of the Board, The Kansas Rural Center
Youth Representative	Connie Fitzpatrick	Co-coordinator, Women of Color and Family Garden
Senior Food & Nutrition Programs	Pattie Johnston	Senior Outreach Services Coordinator, Lawrence Public Library
At-Large, Appointed by City of Lawrence	Elizabeth Burger	Program Officer, Sunflower Foundation
At-Large, Appointed by City of Lawrence	Michael Showalter	Health Promotion Specialist, Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department
Agricultural Producer	John Pendleton	Owner, Pendleton's Kaw Valley Country Market
Retail food outlet (grocery store)	Inti Hirt	Produce, The Merc Co+op
Retail food outlet (grocery store)	Jan Hornberger	Hy-Vee
City of Lawrence Sustainability Advisory Board	Michael Steinle	Board member
Food Security organization	Aundrea Shafer	Programs Director, Just Food, the Douglas County Food Bank
Established Farmers Market in Douglas County	Jen Humphrey	Lawrence Farmers Market; Owner, Red Tractor Farm
Business Community	Larry McElwain	CEO, The Chamber of Lawrence, Kansas

PAST FOOD POLICY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Many thanks to all past Food Policy Council members for the passion, service, and time over the past seven years to set the direction and build the reputation of the Council. The Food System Plan would not exist without their effort and dedication to building a stronger local food system in Douglas County and beyond.

Scott Allegrucci	Frank Male
Ken Baker	Rick Martin
Michael Beard	Lori McMinn
Tom Buller	Debbie Miers
Hugh Carter	Russell Mullin
Barbara Clark	Paula Murrish
Jeanette Collier	Dan Nagengast
Cole Cottin	George Paley
Jim Fischer	Brady Pollington
Diane Fishburn	Daniel Poull
Sharla Flakus	Trudy Rice
Ellie Garrett	Kim Scherman
Carol Gilmore	Pep Selvan
Crystal Hammerschmidt	Greg Shipe
Emily Hampton	Nicole Tichenor
Julie Henry	John Wilson
Jason Hering	Constance Wolfe
Dennis “Boog” Highberger	Bill Wood
Clint Hornberger	Brenna Wulfkuhle
Sean Johnson	Carolyn Wulfkuhle
Tyra Kalman-Crouch	Rita York-Hennecke
Sandra Lawson	
Bob Lominska	



Photo: Helen Schmoes

Crystal Hammerschmidt celebrates the Farm Fresh Challenge local food promotion campaign at Clinton Parkway HyVee, August 2015.

“I learned more about Douglas County agriculture serving on the Food Policy Council. I have a greater respect for those who are raising vegetables, or running their own business or restaurant. I have a whole greater appreciation and understanding—it takes all of us.”

—Brenna Wulfkuhle,
Rocking H Ranch

HOW WAS THIS PLAN CREATED?

Nearly a year's worth of community effort led to the creation of this plan. The DCFPC oversaw a robust community engagement process and conducted a secondary data review of our food system — from agricultural production to health to economic impact. (See the 2017 [Douglas County Food System Assessment](#) and [executive summary, page 47](#)). The DCFPC collaborated closely with the Sunrise Project Community Coordinators, who assisted with targeted story collection within Lawrence. DCFPC staff also researched food systems planning examples in other communities.

Throughout the summer and fall of 2016, a wide range of community members helped identify needs, barriers, and topics of interest to address with this plan. The public engagement efforts included:

- 13 focus groups with community organizations
- 7 Community Coordinators reaching over more than 200 residents
- 480 respondents to a Lawrence Listens survey
- 5 public forums throughout Douglas County

Based upon community input and background data, the DCFPC and Community Coordinators came to consensus around five working goals, using the criteria framework described at right. From there, a draft plan was released to the public in January 2017, open for comments. Over the next five months, the groups worked with staff to review and refine the plan, including sharing it with elected officials and community partners. Technical assistance was provided during this review stage from PolicyLink and Public Health Law Center. Each step along the way informed the final plan before you today.

How were the plan's policies chosen?

A set of 5 criteria was used to select the objectives and policies included in this draft.

Need

Does this approach address an existing community barrier, resource gap, etc?

Community Interest

Have we heard about this topic from the community?

Impact

Do best practices suggest this approach could help us reach a goal?

Feasibility & Funding

Could this really get done?

Influence

Does this approach fall within the plan's jurisdiction?

SUNRISE PROJECT COMMUNITY COORDINATORS

Sunrise Project is a Lawrence-based nonprofit that collaborated with the Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department and Douglas County to hire 9 Community Coordinators to collect stories, particularly from traditionally underrepresented and unreached members of our community, about their food-related experiences. The Coordinators spanned 17-64 years old, coming from distinct nationality, cultural, ethnic, and socioeconomic backgrounds. Sunrise Project oversaw trainings, attendance at community meetings, reflective discussions on food systems readings, and field trips for the Community Coordinators to further engage them with our local food system. The Coordinators' involvement continued into drafting, revising, and adopting the plan.

Community Coordinators collectively convened 80 listening sessions among friends, colleagues, formal groups, acquaintances, and neighbors. Sessions consisted of 1-15 people and, in total, over 200 community members were reached. The structure of the sessions varied widely. Some Coordinators utilized connections with employers to engage clients and customers, for instance, at the Workforce Center and Sonic Drive-in. Other Coordinators invited friends and acquaintances to join them for a meal and discussion at home. Some sessions took place in restaurants or other venues where groups were already meeting, such as on campus for the KU-Haskell Women of Color Collective or a faith-based senior group.

Each Community Coordinator had the autonomy to choose which questions to ask and how to structure their listening sessions. Community Coordinators drew upon these experiences and stories when reviewing and revising the Food System Plan drafts with the Douglas County Food Policy Council.

“It’s been an honor to have this position because otherwise, who would share these stories with you? This is an imaginary position in a way—this person who listens with you to share your stories and struggles and what else...sit for a bit and do some drawings. It’s been wonderful.”

—Connie Fitzpatrick,
Community Coordinator

Photo: Emily Hampton



Some Coordinators used creative processes to start group sessions, for example, drawing a spider web of words that connect to food. This helped people begin thinking of the many ways food plays a role in their everyday lives.

Photo: Nicholas Ward



From left to right: Emily Hampton (Sunrise Project Executive Director), Eric Ogwangi, Melissa Freiburger (Sunrise Project Programs Director), Cyara Le, Owie Tsotsi, Connie Fitzpatrick, Rachael Lackey, Betty Pickerel, Robin St. James.

HOW TO READ THIS PLAN

This plan lays out a wide array of potential actions to guide the development of the local food system in Douglas County. The plan is organized from broad goals to specific recommendations.

Example: 5.3.2 = Goal 5, Objective 3, Policy 2

Goals are general statements of desired outcomes for our community. These represent a future vision for Lawrence and Douglas County. The goal number is the first in each action statement.

Objectives are more specific statements providing strategies to guide local work to reach each goal. Objectives should help direct actions towards measurable outcomes. Each goal has multiple objectives that support it. Objectives within each goal are represented by the second number in each action statement.

Policies are specific activities and initiatives prioritized to meet goals and objectives. These are the action steps of the plan. Policies are uniquely identified by the third number in each action statement.

Potential Partners: The Food System Plan **implementation** will be overseen by the Douglas County Food Policy Council and its staff within the Lawrence-Douglas County Sustainability Office, with general application to the City of Lawrence and Douglas County governments. However, a strong local food system depends upon collaboration. Each Objective references possible community partners, but does not include every possible partner. Partnerships for implementing the plan will draw both on current efforts and look ahead to building new relationships.

Connecting to Other Community Plans: A local food system connects to a wide array of local issues, including sustainability, transportation, public health, and arts & culture. See **Connecting to Other Community Plans**.

In-Text References and Citations: Throughout this document, you'll find hyperlinks (in **blue**) and other references to external reports, data, etc. Online viewers can click the highlighted blue words as direct links; print readers can see full citations on page 40.



Photo: A. Slater Photography

GOAL #1: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS, FOOD ENTREPRENEURS, AND FOOD SECTOR WORKERS THRIVE IN OUR REGIONAL ECONOMY

Agriculture and food-related sectors have long held important roles in the Douglas County economy and the quality of life of its residents. Douglas County agricultural products value nearly \$44 million, with an estimated economic impact of \$361 million.³ Of 945 farms in Douglas County, 86 sell products directly to area consumers.⁴ Local agricultural producers tend land that has been in families for generations, while new producers look to join our agricultural community. Entrepreneurs, restaurateurs, and innovators launch and grow new businesses that shape our community's culture. Many more community members work on farms, in grocery stores, and at food service outlets and restaurants to secure seasonal work and build careers.

In Douglas County, the average net farm income in 2012 was \$11,315 with 56% of farms reporting net losses. Supermarkets and restaurants employ over 6,000 workers in Douglas County, with sector annual average wage per employee below \$20,000. Given such challenges, it is crucial to identify and encourage opportunities for growth in local employment, the county's tax base, and citizens' income. This can be achieved by a number of community actions. Economic development leaders can support and promote agricultural and food businesses. Tourism and community activities can celebrate local

foods and share the story of area agricultural producers. Local residents and institutions can buy more local foods, directing their food dollars back into the local economy. Area organizations can help train workers and identify good jobs in agriculture and food sectors.

Each of these components helps ensure that all thrive in our local food system and regional economy.

This plan focuses on opportunities for agricultural producers to sell into local and regional markets, including direct-to-consumer sales. Local food sales can play a role in diversifying a producer's markets, which may also include national or international sales, and production of non-edible products like ornamentals and industrial commodities. Producers who buy from area suppliers further deepen the connections in our local food system. In addition to building markets, this plan recognizes that technologies continually shape the face of agriculture, including closed-system growing practices like hydroponics and aquaponics.



Photo: A. Shafer Photography

OBJECTIVE #1: DEVELOP LOCAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL BUSINESSES

Economic development encompasses a variety of activities that seek to improve the quality of the local economy and meet community goals. The strong partnership of the City of Lawrence, Douglas County, and the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce has identified value-added agriculture and regional food system infrastructure, such as processing facilities, as targeted industries to support. In fact, Douglas County currently has no commercial animal processing facilities. These existing priorities provide an example of how developing local food and agriculture businesses can strengthen the local food system.

► POTENTIAL PARTNERS

City of Lawrence Economic Development
The Chamber of Lawrence, Kansas
Douglas County Zoning & Codes
e-communities
Eudora and Baldwin City Chambers
KU Small Business Development Center
K-State Research and Extension—Douglas County
Kansas Department of Agriculture

Policy 1.1.1

Maintain currently adopted policies for food systems economic development.

*This includes (a) strategic regional food system infrastructure development (e.g., processing and aggregation, such as a food hub), as in the **Economic Development Council of Lawrence & Douglas County Strategic Plan** and (b) targeted industry assistance for Value-Added Agricultural Business **City of Lawrence Economic Development Policy, 1.3.3.d***

Policy 1.1.2

Create a local food system low-interest revolving loan fund.

Conduct a needs assessment and research structures and funding streams to support the development of a local food system low-interest revolving loan fund. This fund could support beginning farm and food businesses to stabilize and grow, leveraging existing e-communities resources.

Policy 1.1.3

Create a staff liaison to help local food producers navigate Douglas County policies and permits.

This could include guidance concerning zoning, codes, enforcement, and permits to understand the best opportunities to grow their operations. Position could be new or existing staff.

Policy 1.1.4

Review existing resources to support food-based entrepreneurs and develop tools to address gaps.

Tools could include a Food Business Start-up Resource Guide to help new entrepreneurs understand existing policies, needed permits, and available support agencies.

Value-added agriculture refers to a production operation that enhances the value of its raw products. A producer can do this in one of two ways. First, he can change the state of his raw products through food manufacturing or processing, such as making wine from grapes or milling wheat. Second, a producer can distinguish and separate her goods from the commodity market, such as selling her products with her farm identified or producing according to particular standards, such as grass-fed and finished beef. Value-added agriculture allows producers to diversify their markets and launch new enterprises to increase income.



In recent years, Douglas County has revised the policies for its commercial kitchen on the Fairgrounds, and established a marketing campaign under its new branding as Culinary Commons, www.culinarycommons.org.

Policy 1.1.5

Invest in shared-use facilities for food-business production and retail.

For example, this could be community kitchens and public market spaces.

Policy 1.1.6

Target small business supports to benefit immigrants, low-income residents, and peoples of color.

Support should focus on the development and launch of food businesses.

Policy 1.1.7

Apply economic development tools to support businesses addressing critical community food needs.

Support could benefit retailers in food deserts or utilize Healthy Food Financing funds.

Healthy Food Financing represents a variety of new financing options and strategies that have emerged in recent years to help direct investment into areas of critical need and promote healthy food access. From the national level to state and local contexts, these funds often offer businesses low- and no-interest loans.

Policy 1.1.8

Conduct periodic farm tours with local officials, agency staff, and economic development leaders.

Visits to area farms and food sector businesses can share with policymakers about operations and challenges.

Policy 1.1.9

Ensure producers can develop skills in agricultural best practices for urban and rural settings.

This includes soil health, food safety, and accessing regional markets.

OBJECTIVE #2: PROMOTE LOCAL FOOD, FARMS, AND AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM

Specific events and tours focusing on area farms and local food experiences can draw visitors to Douglas County. Thirty local farms have **registered as agritourism sites** with the State of Kansas, and an estimated 3,500 people participated in the 2016 **Kaw Valley Farm Tour**. Targeted marketing can encourage new spending at area restaurants, markets, and agricultural heritage sites. Local residents can find meaningful opportunities to share their local food stories with neighbors and visitors. They can also benefit from initiatives that support unique local food and agriculture experiences by building a sense of place and pride in one's home community.

► POTENTIAL PARTNERS

City of Lawrence Arts & Culture
City of Lawrence Parks & Recreation
Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council
Douglas County Zoning & Codes
e-communities
eXplore Lawrence
Eudora and Baldwin City Chambers of Commerce
K-State Research & Extension—Douglas County
Lawrence-Douglas County Planning
Lawrence-Douglas County Sustainability



Photo: A. Shafer Photography

Our largest celebration of agricultural heritage, the **Douglas County Fair**, has recently begun showcasing chefs, such as Rick Martin (above), using local farm products at the Chefs Challenge event.

Policy 1.2.1

Review the impact of Douglas County agritourism policies (Douglas County Codes 12-319-7) and implement changes as needed.

Changes should support rural economic development and viability of area farms. Identify opportunities to better support rural lodging, including farm stays and bed and breakfasts.

Policy 1.2.2

Execute educational campaigns about agritourism policies and business opportunities.

Target potential enterprise operators and the general public.

Policy 1.2.3

Create a regional agricultural and heritage district.

Consider opportunities to link with the Unmistakably Lawrence brand. Coordinate and amplify local food and agriculture business and organization promotion. Target marketing to attract overnight visits and spur rural economic development.

Policy 1.2.4

Promote and attract events that celebrate and enhance area agriculture and local food activities.

Support events through financial investments or in-kind donations. Look to feature the Douglas County Fairgrounds, City of Lawrence parks, and other public sites, including those in Lecompton, Eudora, and Baldwin City.

Policy 1.2.5

Utilize the Lawrence Transient Guest Tax program and Douglas County Natural and Cultural Heritage Conservation Grants to support local food, farms, and agricultural heritage tourism activities.

This could include the preservation of land and open space to maintain local assets.

OBJECTIVE #3: INCREASE LOCAL FOOD PURCHASING



Photo courtesy of Growing Food Growing Health

A local food system depends on consumers who regularly buy locally-produced products, including families, individuals, businesses, and institutions. Building local food awareness and creating consumer demand supports producers and the local economy. For example, a **2016 analysis** estimated that area consumers spend around \$800,000 each year at county farmers markets. The Lawrence Public Schools have been increasing their local purchasing in recent years, too. In the 2016-2017 school year, the district bought 22,000 lbs. of watermelon, 2248 lbs. of cantaloupe, 1055 lbs. of tomatoes, 2431 heads of romaine lettuce, and 1320 lbs. of pears from local farmers.

► POTENTIAL PARTNERS

Area institutional food service buyers (universities, health care and long-term living facilities, schools) and other food buyers (restaurants, caterers, etc.)

Farmers Markets of Kaw Valley

Growing Lawrence

K-State Research and Extension—Douglas County

Lawrence Area Chef Farmer Alliance

Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department

LiveWell Lawrence

Policy 1.3.1

Invest in signage, shared infrastructure, and coordinated marketing to support Douglas County farmers markets.
Identify opportunities to utilize public land for market locations.

Policy 1.3.2

Develop partnerships to support the adoption of local food purchasing guidelines and policies.
*Pursue opportunities to connect local food to the **FuelGood** healthy food initiative with local food entrepreneurs, retailers, and institutions.*

Policy 1.3.3

Maintain an up-to-date Douglas County local food directory and associated efforts.
Focus on facilitating purchasing relationships between area producers and wholesale food buyers.

Policy 1.3.4

Create a sustainable “buy local” consumer campaign with community partners.
Campaign could target percentage purchasing goals (buy 10% local), a time-based local promotion (a week, a month), etc.



Photo: Helen Schmoes

Grocery shopper at Clinton Parkway HyVee celebrates the August 2015 Farm Fresh Challenge as a Local Food Adventurer.

OBJECTIVE #4: EXPAND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AND READINESS TO PREPARE COMMUNITY MEMBERS FOR SUCCESSFUL FOOD SYSTEM EMPLOYMENT

For individuals to find jobs and build careers, they need skills, knowledge, and support. Each sector in the local food system presents a unique set of challenges. Farmers need land and labor to enable production. Chefs require specialized training to advance in the vibrant local restaurant scene. Working in food and agriculture sectors is difficult but can be rewarding to those involved. Community economic development and job training partners should strive to create high-quality jobs, with a living wage, allowing workers to build long-term financial security.

► POTENTIAL PARTNERS

Area school districts, including technical education programs

Baker University

City of Lawrence

Douglas County

Haskell Indian Nations University

Johnson County Community College

Kansas State University

K-State Research & Extension—Douglas County

Peaslee Technical Training Center

The University of Kansas

Photo: A. Stader Photography



Policy 1.4.1

Create skill and technical training opportunities for jobs and careers in food manufacturing, culinary arts, and agricultural sectors.

Work with universities, community colleges, and high schools. Efforts could include re-training initiatives.

Policy 1.4.2

Develop a local initiative to help agricultural producers find farm workers.

Efforts could include recruitment of immigrants utilizing H-2A visas, collaboration with regional organizations working with specific populations (e.g., veterans and refugee communities), and promotion of local opportunities for seasonal or temporary work.

Policy 1.4.3

Support establishment of high-quality jobs in food-related sectors.

Efforts could include campaigns that work toward a living wage for all workers, provision of benefits, and workplace initiatives to promote worker voices, dignity, and flexible/predictable schedules.

Policy 1.4.4

Educate local businesses, residents, and policymakers about the importance of safe, affordable housing and reliable transportation for food sector worker success.

Policy 1.4.5

Support youth educational opportunities to develop food sector job skills, including food production and preparation.

GOAL #2: AS OUR CITIES GROW, WE PRIORITIZE NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND MAINTAIN WORKING LANDS TO PROMOTE SOIL HEALTH

Enhancing agricultural uses and rural character in Douglas County have been identified as important community issues. A community needs to ensure the presence of natural resources supporting its local food system. These include nutrient-rich soils, clean and abundant water, and farmers on the land. To benefit local producers in the regional economy, a community must balance preservation with considerations of urban growth and development due to increasing population size, and the private property rights of landowners.

The City of Lawrence and Douglas County have established planning goals and support ongoing programs to preserve high quality agricultural lands and conserve resources. These lands require less intervention to produce high yields of crops, especially nutritionally-dense fruits and vegetables. Concentrations of High Quality Soils exist along river valleys and uplands throughout Douglas County. The following objectives build upon existing policy priorities to advance protection for food production in the future.

High Quality Soils are locations that have been graded as being the best land for agricultural production. This includes 2 classes:

Class I: Soils in this class are best suited for cultivated crops, pasture, range, woodland, and wildlife. They are deep, generally well drained, easily worked, and less prone to erosion.

Class II: They require careful management to prevent deterioration or to improve air and water relations when cultivated. The limitations are few and the necessary management is easy to apply. The soils may be used for cultivated crops, pasture, range, woodland, or wildlife food and cover. Class 2 provide farmers less latitude in crop selection or more management practices. See a [map](#) of Douglas County prime agricultural soils

Photo: Central Grazing Company



Photo: Jen Humphrey



OBJECTIVE #1: PROTECT HIGH QUALITY AGRICULTURAL LANDS

Agricultural land represents an important asset to our regional economy and local food system, and a key investment by land owners. Given variability in soil type and topography, not all lands equally support all types of agriculture. Landowners may not pursue on-farm investment if the future of their property is uncertain. With over 209,000 acres currently in crops, irrigation, hay production, and pasture in Douglas County, high quality agricultural soils cover over 8,000 acres of land. Around 450 acres of agricultural land have been permanently preserved in conservation easements. The first three policies below build upon previously adopted policies.

► POTENTIAL PARTNERS

Area agriculture and natural resource conservation non-profits
Douglas County and Lawrence Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Offices
Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council
Douglas County Zoning & Codes
Lawrence-Douglas County Planning Office
Lawrence-Douglas County Sustainability

Impact fees are costs a local government can apply to a new development that generates revenue for related public investment, such as infrastructure construction to serve the development.

Transfer of Development Rights is a zoning strategy to divert growth to appropriate areas. TDRs create sending zones in rural, environmentally sensitive, and other areas inappropriate for significant new growth. Property owners can sell the development rights to a developer in a receiving zone where growth is desirable. The sending zone property is placed into permanent conservation status, while the developer is able to incorporate additional density in the receiving zone project.

Policy 2.1.1

Utilize the protection of High Quality Agricultural Land as a key assumption in the sector planning process.

Policy 2.1.2

Develop a method to monitor High Quality Agricultural Land protection efforts.

Track and report changes to land use, such as building permits or zoning changes, to inform future protection efforts.

Policy 2.1.3

Establish tools to protect High Quality Agricultural Land for farming that are economically feasible for the land owner.

Policy 2.1.3.a

Create a dedicated fund for conservation easements.

Build upon opportunities to utilize the Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council grants for protection of high quality agricultural soils.

Policy 2.1.3.b

Identify local uses for Impact Fees, Transfer of Development Rights, public-private partnerships, or other funding mechanisms.



Policy 2.1.4

Develop incentives, regulatory tools, and zoning standards that direct high density residential and commercial development in incorporated cities and their Urban Growth Areas.

Implement this policy to encourage protection of agricultural land and support local food production.

Policy 2.1.5

Assess feasibility of an agricultural reserve overlay district to encourage agricultural land preservation.

Policy 2.1.6

Seek input of local agricultural producers in planning and zoning matters.

Engagement should include the establishment of agricultural preservation programs.

OBJECTIVE #2: CONSERVE SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES

How a community uses its finite soil and water resources impacts quantity and availability. Conserving these resources influences the production capacity of the local food system for future generations. Supporting landowners and residents to implement innovative practices can create a lasting impact. Within Douglas County, the **Natural Resource Conservation Service** and **Douglas County Conservation District** work to help landowners implement conservation practices to maintain topsoil. The State of Kansas has created a **Vision for the Future of Water in Kansas** and the watershed-based **Regional Advisory Committees** have set responsible goals to protect water resources. The majority of Douglas County is within the Kansas Watershed, although the southern end of the county is within the Marais des Cygnes Watershed. The City of Lawrence and Douglas County can take leadership roles by guiding their operations to meet best management practices promoting conservation in the region.

► POTENTIAL PARTNERS

Area agriculture and natural resource conservation non-profits
City of Lawrence Development Services
City of Lawrence Parks & Recreation
City of Lawrence and Douglas County Public Works
City of Lawrence Utilities Department
Douglas County Conservation District
Douglas County Zoning & Codes
K-State Research & Extension—Douglas County
Natural Resource Conservation Service
Rural Water Districts
Sustainability Advisory Board

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are sector-based standards that guide specific practices to meet shared sustainability outcomes, such as pollution reduction. BMPs vary by industry and are often stipulated by state or federal agencies or outside conservation organizations.

Integrated Pest Management is a pest control approach that seeks to reduce plant or crop damage by understanding pest life cycles to emphasize prevention and guide judicious use of synthetic chemical control methods to minimize adverse environmental impact.

Policy 2.2.1

Maintain and increase financial support for soil and water conservation organizations.

Utilize funds to ensure effectiveness and promote continued adoption of innovative conservation techniques.

Policy 2.2.2

Identify alternative vegetation management policies for public roadsides to guide strategic weed control and establish native plants.

Policy 2.2.3

Ensure public landscape maintenance adheres to best management practices, including integrated pest management, and does not negatively affect food production and water sources.

Policy 2.2.4

Support the realization of the Governor’s Vision for Water and the goals of the Kansas and Marais des Cygnes Watershed Regional Advisory Committees.

Policy 2.2.5

Implement water rate policies that promote conservation and prioritize food production.

Policy 2.2.6

Adopt policies to allow safe use of graywater and rainwater for irrigation.

Investigate best practices to inform policies. This could include laundry to landscape promotions and rain barrel workshops.

Policy 2.2.7

Study local water use patterns to identify potential areas for policy change to promote water conservation.

Photo courtesy of: Growing Food, Growing Health



Numerous land use practices can support soil and water conservation, including drip line irrigation (left) which directs more efficient and targeted water use for rural and urban crop irrigation.

Photo: A. Shafter Photography



OBJECTIVE #3: IMPROVE SOIL AND WATER QUALITY

The *quality* of local soil and water is also important. For most Douglas County residents, drinking water comes from the Kansas River and Upper Wakarusa Watersheds (which includes Clinton Lake). Clinton Lake also provides important recreation activities that rely on clean and safe water. Local and state agencies help improve and ensure water quality, including the **Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS)**. Soil health influences agricultural production, including what inputs a farmer needs to buy, how much will grow on a farmer's land, and how weather events impact crops. Unlike soil type, soil health can be built or lost based on management practices. Land use practices, both urban and rural, impact the surrounding environment, soils, and watershed.

► POTENTIAL PARTNERS

Area land, water, and agriculture non-profits
City of Lawrence Parks & Recreation
City of Lawrence and Douglas County Public Works
Douglas County Conservation District
Kansas Department of Transportation
Kansas Department of Health and Environment
K-State Research and Extension—Douglas County
Lawrence-Douglas County Sustainability
Public partners in Baldwin City, Eudora, and Lecompton
Sustainability Advisory Board
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Policy 2.3.1

Provide financial and in-kind support for implementation of practices that improve soil health and water quality.

Policy 2.3.2

Engage in public restoration projects for critical water bodies and protective buffer zones.

Policy 2.3.3

Utilize the Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS) framework and Kansas Watershed Regional Advisory Committee goals to inform local efforts and secure funding for high-priority projects.

Policy 2.3.4

Conduct an analysis of local impacts from pesticide drift.
Analysis should include economic impacts and review of the current spray crop registry (process for claims, investigations, and tracking) for commercial and non-commercial growers.

Policy 2.3.5

Strengthen communication between specialty crop growers and agricultural chemical applicators.
This effort could include a working group with specialty crop growers and applicators to identify local solutions.

Policy 2.3.6

Minimize use of volatile chemicals on public land and review practices surrounding the sale of these products.
Policy change could include no-spray times, use trainings, and consideration of liability.



Photo: A. Shaker Photography

OBJECTIVE #4: SUPPORT INTERGENERATIONAL LAND TRANSITION AND BEGINNING FARMER LAND ACCESS



Photo: A. Shaler Photography

In Douglas County, the average age of farm operators in 2012 was 59.2 years old — a slight increase from 2007. Nearly 80% of principal farm operators in Douglas County have been operating for over 10 years. The long-term success of preserving agricultural lands in Douglas County relies on an enduring presence of agricultural producers and farming families on working lands. The continued development of our local food system also depends on attracting and supporting beginning farmers.

► POTENTIAL PARTNERS

Area agriculture non-profits
Douglas County Zoning & Codes
Lawrence-Douglas County Planning
Lawrence-Douglas County Sustainability
K-State Research and Extension—Douglas County
E-communities

Policy 2.4.1

Develop policy tools and programs to help directly link farmers with lands for production.

Policy 2.4.2

Execute a communication campaign about changes to Accessory Dwelling Unit regulations.

Campaign could feature opportunities for farm worker housing.

Policy 2.4.3

Expand the availability of business finance and technical assistance to support new food producers.

Consider including expansion of the City of Lawrence Common Ground program into Douglas County.

OBJECTIVE #5: BUILD THE RESILIENCE OF AGRICULTURAL ECOSYSTEMS

Disturbances such as intense weather events and drought are anticipated to be more common as the climate changes. This could harm the productivity of Douglas County agriculture and prove disastrous to a seasonal harvest. Helping producers and landowners reduce these risks and prepare for unpredictable events can build resilience and better equip producers and private landowners to recover.

► POTENTIAL PARTNERS

Area agriculture non-profits
Douglas County Conservation District
Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council
K-State Research and Extension—Douglas County Sustainability Advisory Board
The University of Kansas

Resilience refers to the ability of a human or ecological system to respond and recover. In addition to the inherent conditions that allow a system to absorb impacts and cope with the event, resilience also includes post-event adaptive processes that facilitate the ability of the system to reorganize, change, and learn in response to the event.



Native plants offer an important complement to agricultural land uses, supporting wild pollinators and enhancing the resilience of agricultural ecosystems.

Policy 2.5.1

Align City and County land use planning with findings from the Douglas County Natural Resources Inventory to advance protection of ecologically sensitive areas.

Ecologically sensitive areas include native plants and prairies.

Policy 2.5.2

Utilize the [Climate in the Heartland](#) report and similar research to identify adaptation actions to support local food production.

Policy 2.5.3

Support programming to help agricultural producers and landowners adopt practices and technologies to enhance resilience.

Efforts could include building soil health, water retention/holding, implementing and enhancing food safety practices, and promoting carbon sequestration on landscapes.

Policy 2.5.4

Encourage partners to share the importance of soil health and its economic benefits to support agricultural risk mitigation.



Photo: Douglas County Conservation District

GOAL #3: WE BUILD AND DESIGN OUR COMMUNITIES TO ENSURE FOOD ACCESS, FOSTER HEALTH, AND ELIMINATE FOOD DESERTS

The physical environment that creates our communities is often called the built environment. The way we develop our communities influences how we get food. Food deserts are areas where a significant portion of residents likely experience low-incomes and limited grocery store access. Recently, Lawrence and Douglas County have begun developing better walking and biking paths, expanding transit services and urban agriculture practices, and purchasing of healthy food items for sale in public spaces. Ensuring healthy food access is essential to creating a vibrant local food system that benefits all Douglas County residents.

Food insecurity has remained fairly consistent in Douglas County since 2010, with 2015 annual estimates suggesting 16.6% of the population is food insecure. Between 2012 and 2016, Douglas County SNAP enrollment decreased by 19%, or 1,628 individuals. During the same time, however, eligibility rates for the Free and Reduced

Price Lunch Program among Douglas County schools rose 9.6%, from 34.4% to 37.7% of students. Given such need, our community can work to ensure healthy food access by taking a number of approaches. An important first step includes understanding possible challenges residents may face in their physical environment — including traditionally marginalized populations, such as low-income residents and peoples of color. Compared to all Kansas households, 15.2% of whom face food insecurity, black and Hispanic residents in Kansas are nearly twice as likely to face food insecurity (about 27%), while nearly half of single mothers in Kansas face food insecurity (45%). [The 2013 Douglas County Community Health Plan](#) highlighted healthy food access as one of five community priority areas.

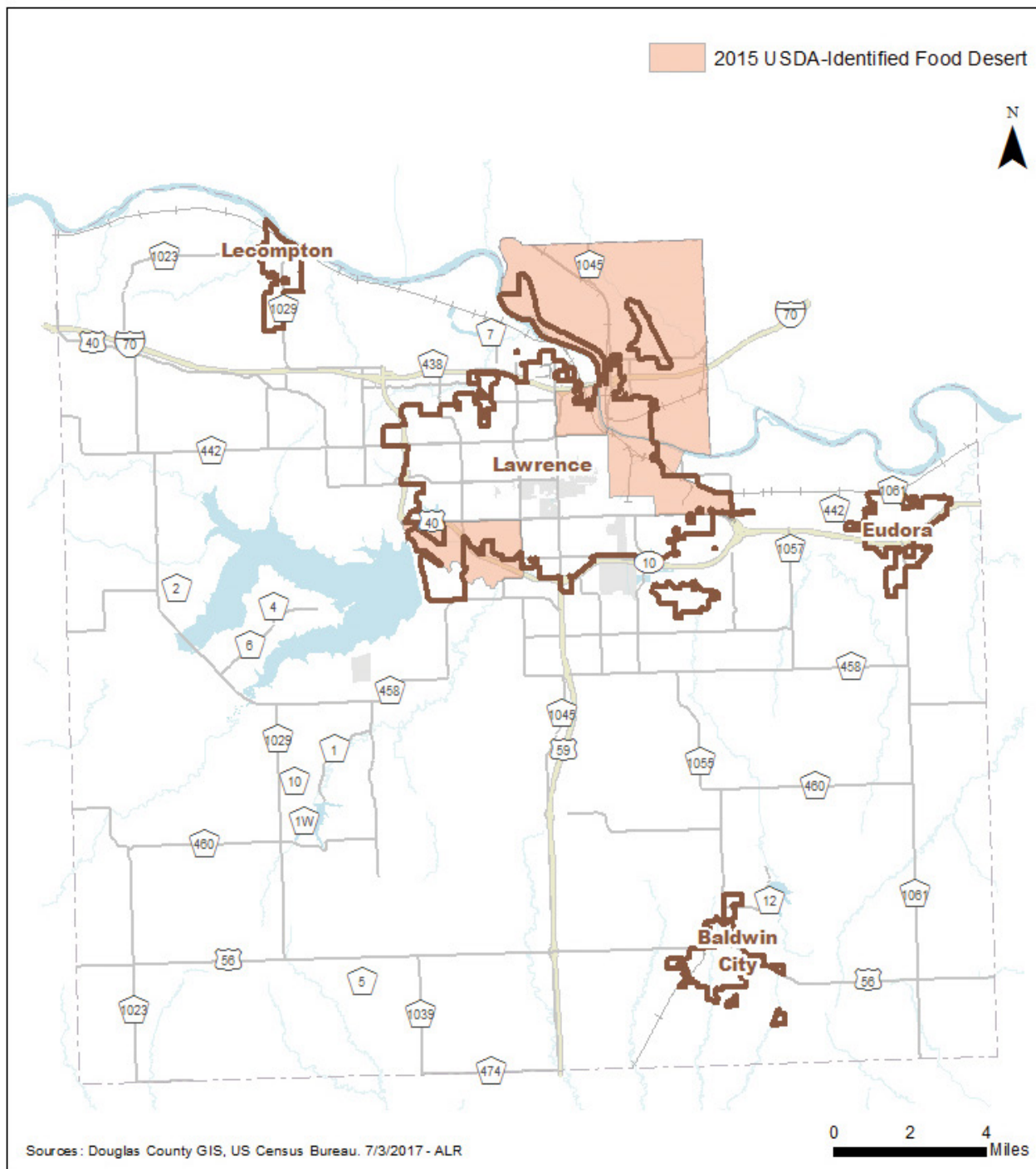
The built environment includes the human-made surroundings that provide the setting for activity, ranging from buildings and parks to neighborhood streets and transportation systems.

Food insecurity refers to the level of uncertainty or anxiety that individuals and families experience concerning their ability to obtain enough food including reduced quality and variety, due to a lack of resources.

Supporting **Healthy Food Access** does not lead to a one-size-fits-all community solution. Reducing barriers that individuals and families face to reliably acquire nourishing foods is a common goal. The diversity of our cultural backgrounds and food traditions, biological needs, lifestyles, and personal preferences means that a lot of different personal food choices can lead to wellness and quality of life. This plan does not adhere to a set definition of healthy foods, and does not take particular focus on specific foods as inherently healthy or unhealthy. We believe in eating our fruits and veggies regularly and celebrating with a sweet every now and then.

USDA-Identified Food Deserts in Douglas County

Low income and low access tract measured at 1 mile for urban areas and 10 miles for rural areas. Flag for food desert when considering low accessibility at 1 and 10 miles.



WHAT IS A FOOD DESERT? **Food Deserts** are geographic areas in which a substantial portion of the population is low-income (a poverty rate of 20 percent or higher), and one-third or more of households is low-access (live further than one mile in urban areas or ten miles in rural areas from the closest full-service grocery stores). Lower-income residents in these areas may face challenges with getting to a grocery store that offers a variety of healthy food options. The USDA offers multiple ways to assess food desert areas.

OBJECTIVE #1: REDUCE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS THAT LIMIT FOOD ACCESS

Where someone lives, where food businesses locate, and what transportation options exist can create barriers to food access. Challenges include travel distance, travel time, incomplete sidewalk and bikeway networks, and poor condition of sidewalks and bikeways. Some destinations may not be accessible by a variety of transportation options. Public input about transportation planning has identified grocery stores as important community destinations, but also locations that some residents struggle to reach.

► POTENTIAL PARTNERS

Area food banks and pantries, including Meals on Wheels
Area school districts
Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department
Lawrence-Douglas County Metropolitan Planning Office
Lawrence Transit
LiveWell Lawrence
Public partners in Baldwin City, Eudora, and Leocompton

Mixed use development allows for residential, commercial, and service operations (among others) to locate within the same structure or development, with particular focus on designing for pedestrian and transit access.

Public rights-of-way are land owned by the local government, such as sidewalks, alleyways, streets, and at times parts of yards near sidewalks and streets.

Multimodal transportation planning facilitates access to transportation for all residents of the community and has been shown to be an effective tool in reducing energy dependency and traffic congestion.

Parking requirements set rules about the number of parking spaces needed, based upon the type of development and land use.

Policy 3.1.1

Assess the policy barriers that may prevent grocery store locations in recognized food deserts.

This effort could include local zoning, building regulations, parking requirements, and other development standards. Assessment should identify specific built environment and transit barriers for rural residents and identify policy solutions.

Policy 3.1.2

Ensure adequate mixed use neighborhood development in Lawrence.

Consider affordable housing, well maintained sidewalks, and regulations that support neighborhood retail.

Policy 3.1.3

Design and build streets and public right-of-ways to include safe and convenient multimodal transit connections between residential areas and food access points.

Policy 3.1.4

Locate publically-supported food access programs along bus routes, bike routes, and connected pedestrian paths.

Conduct geographic mapping analysis to identify opportunities for expansion into underserved neighborhoods. Programs include summer meal and senior meal sites.

Policy 3.1.5

Operate Lawrence transit routes to include access to grocery stores, food pantries, and established farmers markets.

Policy 3.1.6

Identify and address policy barriers that limit mobile food distribution options.

OBJECTIVE #2: EXPAND URBAN AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY-BASED FOOD PRODUCTION

Production in the local food system is not limited to rural Douglas County or commercial agricultural operations. Lawrence now boasts over 25 community and school-based gardens, in addition to countless backyards producing food. Allowing these urban agriculture activities gives all residents options for local food access, physical activity, and building community relationships. Some current policies and programs support this objective already. Resilience, water conservation, and soil health are equally important for urban food production.

► POTENTIAL PARTNERS

Area non-profits and agencies
Area school districts
Douglas County Public Works & Facilities
K-State Research and Extension—Douglas County
Lawrence Parks and Recreation
Lawrence-Douglas County Planning
Lawrence-Douglas County Sustainability
Public partners in Lecompton, Eudora and Baldwin

Policy 3.2.1

Expand food production on public land.

Expansion may include new and future open space, where appropriate (i.e., gardens and orchards in the Common Ground program and school-based gardens).

Policy 3.2.2

Integrate fruit tree plantings and harvest programming as part of Parks and Recreation operations.

Efforts should be pursued as needed resources are available to support maintenance. Public education opportunities could be passive (informational signs) or active (classes).

Policy 3.2.3

Promote urban agriculture policy outreach through accessible publications and community events.

Outreach should include digital and print media and community events with neighborhood associations and community groups.



Photo courtesy of Growing Food, Growing Health

Students at Hillcrest Elementary in Lawrence plant a raised bed garden as outdoor classroom.

Policy 3.2.4

Create a future vision and action plan for the City of Lawrence Common Ground program, targeting expansion to engage underserved communities.

Consider opportunities for garden manager technical assistance, development of Incubator Farm program, and collaboration with other Douglas County communities.

Policy 3.2.5

Collaborate with community partners providing food production education to build residents' skills.

Collaboration could include joint-initiatives and events, grant letters of support or shared applications, and public funding.

Policy 3.2.6

Encourage private developers to incorporate food production in their projects and landscapes.

*Actions could include **Fleet Farming**, facilitating relationships with local technical experts, example language for amending Home Owners Association covenants, and collaboration on community-based demand analysis.*

Policy 3.2.7

Develop resources about policies that support agriculture-based cluster subdivision developments.

Target development in the Urban Growth Areas to maintain parcels of working lands and connections to food production as a component of residential developments.

Agriculture-based cluster subdivisions concentrate residential developments within a subdivision, allowing for more contiguous land that is preserved for agricultural use.



Photo: A. Shaler Photography



Photo: A. Shaler Photography

Community gardens in Douglas County include one at John Taylor Park in North Lawrence, which features a Sensory Garden and small “incubator garden” plots for young gardeners.

OBJECTIVE #3: MAKE HEALTHY FOOD CHOICES MORE CONVENIENT

Convenience plays an influential role in the food choices people make. The location of food access points can influence food choices. Results from 2015 show that approximately 18% of Douglas County adults eat vegetables less often than one time per day, and nearly 40% do not eat fruit at least once a day. Intentional food purchasing by public entities can provide options that nourish and build good habits. The City of Lawrence Parks and Recreation Department was an early adopter of such nutrition standards at Sports Pavilion Lawrence.

► POTENTIAL PARTNERS

Area school districts
Chambers of Commerce
K-State Research and Extension—Douglas County
Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department
Lawrence Parks and Recreation
LiveWell Lawrence

Policy 3.3.1

Maintain support for strategies and actions identified in the Douglas County Community Health Plan.

Policy 3.3.2

Establish policies that support healthier food environments.

Policies could include Healthy Food Zones, targeting walking distances around schools and public institutions to promote wellness.

Policy 3.3.3

Establish supports for neighborhood retailers to stock and promote nutritionally-dense food options, including fruits and vegetables.

Smaller, neighborhood retailers could include convenience stores. Policy examples are a Staple Food Ordinance or Healthy Corner Store Initiative.

Policy 3.3.4

Adopt procurement guidelines for public spaces that ensure the availability of nutritious food options.

*Purchasing may include concessions, public contracts, events, and facilities, and build on existing policies, such as those developed under the **Fuel Good program** developed by the Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department.*

The food environment describes how the mix of food retail outlets impacts the lives of residents. This can include what foods are available, how close a person is to food stores, the distribution of food outlets throughout a community, and the local transportation options.

Healthy Food Zones are a new policy intervention that seeks to proactively shape the food environment around schools, limiting opportunities for specific populations, such as students, to access less nourishing outlets like fast food.



GOAL #4: OUR COMMUNITY FOSTERS AN EQUITABLE FOOD SYSTEM

Strengthening our local food system should not be a privilege to some and leave others behind. A community must confront the disparities that exist. A first step in fostering a more equitable food system, one in which all residents can benefit and prosper, includes looking at the “business as usual” processes within local government. Identifying and pursuing new partnerships and priorities can put the empowerment of traditionally marginalized populations at the forefront of local food system initiatives.

Building equitable access to healthy food in our local food system includes affordability, and how food options relate to diverse cultural traditions. Public policies — among many other complex factors — influence affordability. At the state and local level, this includes the level of sales tax applied to groceries, and programs that help specific populations. Kansas has one of the highest rates of sales tax on groceries in the nation (see [sidebar on page 31](#)).

Many residents struggle to secure enough food. More than one in five children (20.3%, or 4,380 children) in Douglas County live in food insecure households.⁵ During 2013, more than two-thirds (68%) of food-insecure households in Kansas included at least one full-

time worker.⁶ Emergency food providers, like pantries and food banks, help residents put needed food on tables when in challenging situations. Collaboration among agencies and organizations can help close gaps and strengthen local efforts.

The type of food one can access is also important, sometimes discussed as culturally-appropriate food. What may appear as “regular” food in one cultural tradition is foreign, and perhaps even inedible, to another. Ethnicity, heritage, religion, personal beliefs, and unique needs all influence how one culturally relates to food. As a community, the local food system can celebrate diversity and honor cultural traditions to meet a variety of food needs. Sharing food traditions helps build a welcoming community and establish bridges across differences. Learning to appreciate cultural needs can lead to new questions about policy barriers and opportunities. Such inclusive strategies can build the local food system by empowering residents and linking cultural celebrations to local foods.

Equity means a just and fair food system, where all residents can participate fully and access healthy food, regardless of socioeconomic status, geography, race, ethnicity, gender, or immigration status. Equally applying universal interventions may not address the specific needs of some populations facing systemic barriers and disadvantage.



Photo: Nicholas Ward

Community Coordinator Connie Fitzpatrick (left) talks with Adany and Raúl Pérez, owners of [La Estrella Tienda Mexicana](#) grocery store (24th and Iowa St.), about the story behind their business and how demand from the Latinx population in Lawrence has grown over the past decade since their opening.

OBJECTIVE #1: APPLY EQUITY PRINCIPLES TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOOD SYSTEM EFFORTS

Local food system development and healthy food campaigns can inadvertently marginalize or leave out community members, including low-income residents and peoples of color. Our local food system should be built upon mutual respect, inclusion, and communication. The work of the Sunrise Project Community Coordinators in creating this plan laid a foundation that can inform future efforts to empower and follow the needs of local residents who often are not involved in policy processes. Local government can play a leading role by integrating an equity approach into its efforts.

► POTENTIAL PARTNERS

Area non-profits, agencies, and faith communities
Area public schools
Baker University
City of Lawrence Cultural Arts Commission
Douglas County Emergency Management
Haskell Indian Nations University
K-State Research and Extension—Douglas County
Lawrence Alliance
Public program partners (e.g., summer meals)
The University of Kansas
UnitedWay

Policy 4.1.1

Develop new relationships with community groups and businesses working with underserved and traditionally marginalized residents to identify collaborations to address community needs.

For example, this could include partnerships with culturally specific grocery stores and markets.

Policy 4.1.2

Engage underserved and traditionally marginalized residents in public local food programs.

Policy 4.1.3

Utilize community partner funding to encourage programming that empowers underserved and underrepresented residents.

Consider community partner food activities that include growing, preserving, cooking, meal planning, leadership development, and self-sufficiency.



Photo: Emily Hampton

Sunrise Project Community Coordinators take field trip to Moon on the Meadow Farm, on the edge of Lawrence.

Policy 4.1.4

Develop strategies to ensure public communications are accessible to all.

Communications should consider design, words, language, format, and modes of distribution.

Policy 4.1.5

Adopt a policy to encourage diversity in local government appointments to advisory boards and commissions.

Use Douglas County Food Policy Council as an early implementation example for such a policy.

Policy 4.1.6

Identify opportunities to build community food security preparedness.

Community food security preparedness may include emergency management planning for disasters, drought, heat waves, and increasing food prices resulting from disturbances in global production centers. This also includes increased local resources to sustain the food needs of county residents during unplanned events that impact food transportation and distribution networks.



Photo: A. Shaler Photography

Volunteers sort donations at the Just Food warehouse. Food banks are one local asset for community food security preparedness.



Photo: Nicholas Ward

Community Coordinators (Owie Tsotsi, left, and Erick Ogwangi, center), engage in a consensus voting exercise with Food Policy Council members (Ashley Jones-Wisner, right) as part of Food System Plan creation.

OBJECTIVE #2: EXPAND CITY- AND COUNTY-LED INITIATIVES TO MAKE FOOD MORE AFFORDABLE

Many Douglas County residents are concerned about the affordability of food, including those grown and produced locally. Local farmers also need to make a profit and face many cost challenges and market competition. Addressing affordability of food — and how other basic necessities, like housing or medical care, can impact food budgets — strengthens the local food system.

► POTENTIAL PARTNERS

Area agencies and non-profits
Area school districts
City of Lawrence and Douglas County Budget Offices and Legal Departments
Haskell Indian Nations University
Jayhawk Agency on Aging
K-State Research & Extension—Douglas County
Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department
Lawrence-Douglas County Sustainability
Lawrence Community Shelter
LiveWell Lawrence
Senior Resource Center

Policy 4.2.1

Reduce and eliminate the sales tax on groceries.

Refer to box below for background and guidance.

State and local tax laws are complicated, and changes often impact many different areas of revenue and expenses. The State of Kansas sales tax on groceries is 6.5%. Douglas County collects 1% in sales tax, and City of Lawrence collects another 1.55%. Since food is a basic necessity, collecting sales tax on these purchases can add a significant amount to grocery expenses.

Any local action to remove or reduce sales tax on food must identify an alternative revenue stream to replace any potential loss to local governments in order to ensure continued execution of essential services and existing financial commitments.

Policy 4.2.2

Support public food assistance programs for families with children.

For example, this could include collaborating on policies and public communications that increase enrollment in school meal and snack programs, or providing funding for community partners doing this work.

Policy 4.2.3

Support public food assistance programs for seniors.

For example, continued funding and in-kind support of the CHAMPPS program, Meals on Wheels, and other senior meal programs. Work with county farmers' markets to expand use of Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program coupons.

Policy 4.2.4

Support the expansion of the Double Up Food Bucks program.

For example, in-kind staff time, collaborative program fundraising, public outreach, funds for local matching dollars, and statewide network and program development.

Policy 4.2.5

Expand reach and awareness of public programs and educational opportunities that increase food access and build food preparation skills.

Identify opportunities to cross promote and target outreach to frequented locations.

Policy 4.2.6

Maintain and develop policies and programs to reduce poverty.

Efforts should support attracting and retaining high-quality jobs, transportation, and affordable housing. Reducing poverty will help reduce food insecurity and difficult tradeoffs between housing, transportation, and grocery budgets, among other basic expenditures.



Photo: A. Shafer Photography

Double Up Food Bucks is a SNAP (food stamps) matching program where low-income shoppers can receive a \$1:\$1 match (up to \$25) on fresh, local produce at area farmers markets.

OBJECTIVE #3: STRENGTHEN COLLABORATION WITH COMMUNITY PARTNERS TO ENSURE ALL RESIDENTS HAVE ENOUGH FOOD

When families struggle to have enough food, it is not always because of a lack of availability in our community, but, often, inequitable distribution. Coordinated and collaborative efforts among emergency food providers in Douglas County help ensure good food gets to families and individuals in need. In 2016, over 11,000 individuals visited **Just Food**, the Douglas County food bank, at least once; Just Food distributed over 887,000 pounds of food. In addition, **Harvesters** distributed nearly 959,000 pounds of food in Douglas County through a network of 25 partnering agencies, which operate 47 programs. For twenty years, partners in Lawrence have operated a summer meals program, now called **Fuel Up 4 Summer**, with community-driven programs launching in Lecompton, Eudora, and Baldwin City. The **LiveWell Lawrence** Healthy Food For All Work Group has supported pantries in offering nutritionally-balanced options. Lawrence and Douglas County can continue their leadership in supporting these innovative initiatives.

► POTENTIAL PARTNERS

Area pantries and faith communities
Area school districts
Lawrence Parks & Recreation
Harvesters
Just Food
K-State Research and Extension—Douglas County
Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department
LiveWell Lawrence
The University of Kansas

Policy 4.3.1

Analyze the current demand for emergency food assistance with community partners to identify gaps and pursue needed change.

Analysis could include programming, service guidelines, geographic coverage, transportation accessibility, hours of operation, and outreach efforts.

Policy 4.3.2

Prioritize City and County funding for community partners providing healthy food to residents in need.

Partners include pantries, food banks, and social service organizations.

Policy 4.3.3

Engage in inter-organizational collaboration among emergency food providers.

Build upon existing efforts, including establishing healthy choices within pantries and enhancing community outreach efforts.

Policy 4.3.4

Expand summer meal participation and feeding sites throughout Douglas County.



Donated winter squash sorted at Just Food, the Douglas County Food Bank.

OBJECTIVE #4: CELEBRATE DIVERSITY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE AS PART OF LOCAL FOOD PROMOTION

Photo: A. Stahler Photography



Chef Rafael Gonzalez of **Global Cafe** in Lawrence serves up one of his signature Venezuelan dishes at the Chefs Challenge at the **Douglas County Fair**.

The community level offers important spaces to learn from neighbors of different backgrounds and find commonality to inform local policy. Food itself plays a fundamental social role, as individuals break bread and build friendships. Lawrence and Douglas County boast a rich tradition of local cultural celebrations, with food central to the festivities. Opportunities exist to pursue local food system development through intentional engagement with diverse cultural organizations and residents. Actions can include building new markets and directing community economic development efforts to benefit entrepreneurs from traditionally marginalized populations.

► POTENTIAL PARTNERS

- Area cultural and agricultural groups
- Area school districts
- Baker University
- City of Lawrence Cultural Arts Commission
- Haskell Indian Nations University
- K-State Research and Extension—Douglas County
- KU Small Business Development Center
- Lawrence Alliance
- Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department
- The University of Kansas

Policy 4.4.1

Target entrepreneurship support to help minority-owned and ethnic food businesses.

Policy 4.4.2

Expand food service offerings in public spaces to include foods from diverse cultural traditions.

Policy 4.4.3

Facilitate connections between area agricultural producers and ethnic food retail outlets.

*Connections could include mobile food vendors, specialty grocery owners, and restaurateurs. Consider using the **Douglas County Local Food Wholesale Directory**, hosting gatherings, and identifying target crops area farmers can grow.*

Policy 4.4.4

Promote diverse food traditions held by Douglas County residents as part of public health campaigns.

GOAL #5: OUR COMMUNITY ELIMINATES WASTE IN OUR LOCAL FOOD SYSTEM

Food that is still safe and appealing to eat, whether at stores or on farms, too often gets thrown away — an estimated 40% nationally.⁸ Food scraps that aren't eaten often end up in landfills, adding costs and producing harmful greenhouse gases. Waste in our food system also comes through the packaging and containers that help us transport and carry our food. Commercial operations are the largest generators of food waste. Yet, Douglas County sees an estimated \$41.8 million just in consumer-level food waste.⁹

Our priority should be to generate less food waste at all levels. Each stage down the Food Recovery Hierarchy (below), developed by the Environmental Protection Agency, represents the next best option for diverting food waste from landfills. Composting, though second to last, turns food scraps into a soil amendment that benefits gardeners, farmers, and their crops.

Reducing food waste ensures that the time, energy, and resources that produce food — not to mention families' grocery budgets — don't end up wasted. The City of Lawrence and Douglas County have made important strides in recent years to increase waste diversion and recycling rates. A similar approach of determining appropriate and financially feasible options for urban and rural residents can support food waste reduction.



FOOD RECOVERY HIERARCHY

www.epa.gov/foodrecovery

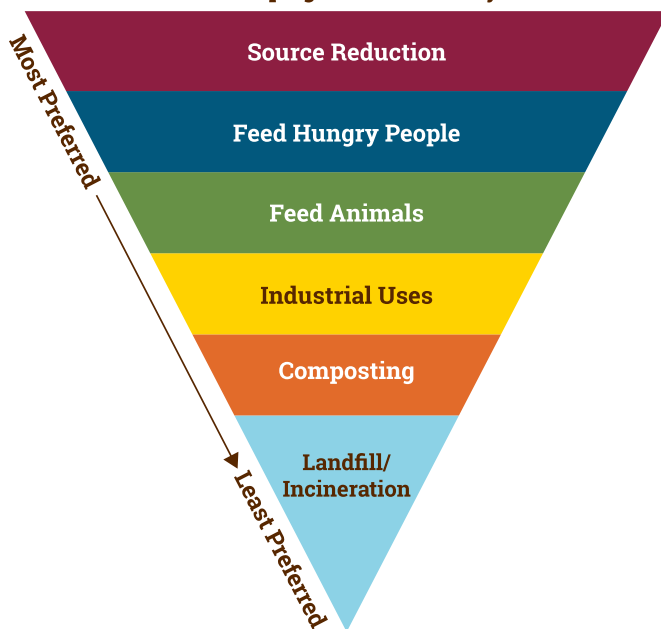


Photo: A. Shafer Photography

OBJECTIVE #1: FOSTER A COMMUNITY CULTURE OF WASTE REDUCTION

Reducing food waste depends in large part on creating less waste in the first place. Individuals, families, businesses, and organizations can all take steps to learn new skills, institute new practices, and shift habits to generate less waste. As a community, collaboration can help raise awareness and provide support ensuring new practices become lifelong behaviors. City and County activities can provide leadership to support waste reduction throughout the local food system.

► POTENTIAL PARTNERS

Area food service businesses and institutions

Area non-profits

Area school districts

City of Lawrence Solid Waste

City of Lawrence Utilities

EPA Region 7

K-State Pollution Prevention Institute

K-State Research and Extension—Douglas County

KU Center for Sustainability

Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department

Lawrence-Douglas County Sustainability Office

Public partners in Baldwin City, Eudora, and Lecompton
Sustainability Advisory Board

Policy 5.1.1

Research and identify local policy opportunities to discourage waste generation and encourage diversion as appropriate.

Edible food waste should be diverted to those in need and inedible food waste should be diverted to feed farm animals and utilize in industrial processes.

Policy 5.1.2

Support organizations, institutions, and businesses to conduct food waste audits and implement best practices.

Support could include technical assistance or collaborative grants. Best practices for food service operations include staff training to ensure efficient handling, preparation, and storage of food, and using recyclable and compostable containers.

Policy 5.1.3

Encourage consumer educational programs about meal planning, cooking, and food preservation.

Policy 5.1.4

Adopt public procurement policies that guide waste reduction.

Policy could prioritize the purchase of recyclable and compostable food service items with City of Lawrence and Douglas County funds. Identify area composting facilities that accept compostable food service items.

Policy 5.1.5

Develop a strategy to target public events as “Zero Waste Events.”

Strategy should include collaboration with community partners to ensure community education and proper financial and evaluation resources are available for successful execution.

Policy 5.1.6

Develop a communications campaign with community partners to promote waste reduction and encourage behavior change.



Photo: Nicholas Ward

Cordley Elementary second grader Jasper Piepergerdes shows off his composting knowledge as part of innovative lesson activities to teach students about food waste and build new habits.

OBJECTIVE #2: ENCOURAGE FOOD RECOVERY PRACTICES AND POLICIES TO SUPPLY SAFE, NOURISHING FOOD TO FAMILIES IN NEED

Food recovery means connecting those with excess food they won't use with those in need. Some restaurants and grocery stores in Douglas County, including HyVee and Wheatfields, already donate excess food to our food banks and pantries. **Just Food**, the Douglas County food bank, increased its annual food rescue from 128,390 pounds in 2014 to 650,306 pounds in 2016. Also in 2016, the regional gleaning organization **After the Harvest** received a total of 19,687 pounds of produce from Douglas County growers.

► POTENTIAL PARTNERS

Area pantries and meal programs, institutional food service operations, and food retail outlets
Farmers Markets of Kaw Valley
Growing Lawrence
Harvesters
Just Food
K-State Research & Extension—Douglas County
Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department
Lawrence-Douglas County Sustainability
LiveWell Lawrence

Policy 5.2.1

Prioritize community partner funding to support food recovery.

Policy 5.2.2

Support the coordination and collaboration of pantries and emergency food providers to increase the scale, efficiency, and efficacy of recovering safe, healthy food from area retail food outlets.

Policy 5.2.3

Develop an outreach strategy to promote food donation and recovery with local businesses and food service operations.

Consider highlighting the liability protections of the federal Good Samaritan Law allowing legal food donations and an up-to-date list of local food pantries and soup kitchens accepting safe, healthy food donations.

Policy 5.2.4

Promote donations to emergency food providers from home and community gardens.

This effort could build upon the “Plant a Row for the Hungry” initiative.

Policy 5.2.5

Encourage and enable on-farm gleaning programs with area growers.

Work with farmers to collect baseline data about gleaning and on-farm waste.



Just Food employee recovers fresh, healthy food from local grocery store that would otherwise have gone to waste.

Photo: A. Shaler Photography

OBJECTIVE #3: CREATE COMPOSTING PROGRAMS AND POLICIES FOR COMMERCIAL, INSTITUTIONAL, AND RESIDENTIAL SETTINGS

A number of local restaurants and institutions, including the Douglas County Jail, work with private waste-hauler **Missouri Organic** to collect food scraps for composting. During 2016, Missouri Organic collected 1020 tons of food waste from Lawrence food service operations. Some community members and organizations oversee their own composting in gardens and backyards. The City of Lawrence has sold over 750 discounted backyard compost bins between 2008 and 2017. These early leaders show how food waste minimization can expand to other composting opportunities.

► POTENTIAL PARTNERS

Area non-profits and food service operations
City of Lawrence Solid Waste
Douglas County Public Works and Zoning & Codes
Kansas Department of Health and Environment
K-State Research and Extension—Douglas County
Restaurants, grocery stores

Photo courtesy: Growing Food, Growing Health



Tumbler composting bin at West Middle School garden helps keep soils healthy and productive by reusing garden waste.

Policy 5.3.1

Maintain implementation of the 2012 Solid Waste Task Force report and implementation of Douglas and Jefferson Counties Regional Solid Waste Management Plan.

Policy 5.3.2

Analyze the feasibility of expanding City of Lawrence Solid Waste composting operations to include food waste and compostable food service items.

Include a comparison of collection models (e.g., drop-off locations, curbside collection, etc.).

Policy 5.3.3

Encourage Douglas County communities to work with private waste haulers to expand commercial and residential services to collect food waste.

Policy 5.3.4

Maintain and expand public outreach, funding, and trainings to support backyard composting.

Continue the subsidization of compost bins by the City of Lawrence and consider the creation of a Master Composter course for Douglas County residents.

Policy 5.3.5

Support business and institutional participation in commercial and site-based food waste composting programs.

MOVING THE PLAN FORWARD

The Food System Plan will serve as a guidance document for City of Lawrence and Douglas County for the next 10 years, 2017-2027. Success in implementing the objectives and policies depends upon the work of many different actors throughout our local food system. See **Implementation Framework** for a full description of how the DCFPC plans to move forward.

ROLE OF THE DOUGLAS COUNTY FOOD POLICY COUNCIL

As an advisory body, the Douglas County Food Policy Council (DCFPC) will serve as the principle implementation body for the Food System Plan. Staff members from Lawrence and Douglas County will support the DCFPC to accomplish its work. Once adopted, the DCFPC and staff will oversee an on-going process to:

- **Prioritize initiatives**, including creating work timelines and identifying available resources.
- **Clarify responsibility** for working on specific actions.
- **Assess progress** and identify indicators to track progress.
- **Maintain community engagement**, identifying community partners to collaborate with for specific initiatives — with particular attention to health equity and the sustainability of adopted policies, practices, and programs.
- **Ensure accountability** in meeting goals and objectives.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Do your interests connect to something in the plan? There are multiple ways you can build upon the connections between your priorities and our community's local food system goals. Throughout this document, the importance of collaborations to further policy change and create community impact is a common theme. Community organizations, institutions, businesses, and residents all play a role in helping transform this plan from a vision to reality.

Engage with the DCFPC!

- Attend a meeting and share your ideas
- Host a meeting of the DCFPC and share about your work
- Invite the Council to give a presentation
- Join the Council as a member or work on an initiative with a subcommittee

All DCFPC meetings are open to the public

Take action with the plan!


- See what inspires you and aligns with your current work
- Spearhead a new effort or build new collaborations
- Enhance fundraising
 - Ask the Council for a letter of support for a grant you're writing
 - Invest in plan objectives and policies

Connect

 www.douglascountyks.org/fpc

 dcfpc@douglascountyks.org

 [LawrenceandDouglasCountySustainability](#)

 785-832-5157

IN-TEXT REFERENCES AND CITATIONS

¹ **Issue Action Report**

https://assets.lawrenceks.org/assets/pds/planning/h2020/Issue_Action_Report_Final_Full.pdf

² **The USDA ERS report**

https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/ap068/51173_ap068.pdf and USDA Farm to School: https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/f2s/F2S_Finding-Buying-Serving-Intro-Geographic-Preference-Slides.pdf

³ **2012 USDA Census of Agriculture and Kansas Department of Agriculture Economic Impact report**

<http://agriculture.ks.gov/economic-development-statistics/county-statistics-%28a-g%29/douglas-county>

⁴ **Douglas County Food System Assessment (2017)**

⁵ **Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap**

<http://map.feedingamerica.org/>

⁶ LaClair B, Boden J, Chapman S and Hinton A. **Food Insecurity in Kansas: Technical Report. (2015)**

http://www.khi.org/assets/uploads/news/14013/hungerinsecurity_jt_nov15_final.pdf

⁷ **Hungry and Homeless in College** report

<https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2017/03/15/study-shows-widespread-food-and-housing-insecurity-students>

⁸ **Wasted: How America Is Losing Up to 40 Percent of Its Food from Farm to Fork to Landfill** article

<https://www.nrdc.org/sites/default/files/wasted-food-IP.pdf>

⁹ Estimation based on USDA Economic Research Service per-person average and Douglas County 2012 population.

Page 1

- Horizon 2020: <https://lawrenceks.org/pds/lr-h2020/>
- Issue Action Report: https://assets.lawrenceks.org/assets/pds/planning/h2020/Issue_Action_Report_Final_Full.pdf

Page 2

- Douglas County Food System Assessment: <https://www.douglascountyks.org/fpc/reports-and-resources>

Page 5:

- Douglas County Food System Assessment: <https://www.douglascountyks.org/fpc/reports-and-resources>

Page 6:

- Sunrise Project: <http://www.sunriseprojectks.org/>

Page 9:

- Economic Development Council of Lawrence & Douglas County Strategic Plan: <http://www.edclawrence.com/get-involved/strategic-plan/>
- City of Lawrence Economic Development Policy, 1.3.3.d: <http://assets.lawrenceks.org/assets/ecodev/ed-policy-2017-01-15.pdf>
- Value-added agricultural business (Douglas County Resolution 15-23): <https://www.douglascountyks.org/sites/default/files/media/depts/administration/pdf/countycode.pdf#page=331>

Page 10

- Healthy Food Financing: <http://www.healthyfoodaccess.org/launch-a-business/financing>

Page 11

- Registered as agritourism sites: <https://www.travelks.com/industry/agritourism/>
- Kaw Valley Farm Tour: <http://www.kawvalleyfarmtour.org/>
- Douglas County Fair: <http://dgcountyfair.com/>
- Douglas County agritourism policies (Codes 12-319-7): <https://www.douglascountyks.org/depts/zoning-and-codes/zoning-regulations>
- “Lawrence Transient Guest Tax Grants”: <https://lawrenceks.org/cmo/tgt-grants/>
- “Douglas County Natural and Cultural Heritage Conservation Grants”: <https://www.douglascountyks.org/hcc/who-we-are>

Page 12

- 2016 analysis: The Farmers Markets of Douglas County, Kansas -- Assessment and Recommendations, SCALE, Inc.: <https://www.douglascountyks.org/groups/fpc/media/farmers-markets-of-douglas-county-kansas-assessment-and-recommendations>
- Fuel Good: www.fuelgoodnow.com

Page 14

- Douglas County prime agricultural soils map: <http://lawrenceks.maps.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=02925c47478947ee84d14888478a76dc>

Page 15

- Impact fees: <https://www.planning.org/policy/guides/adopted/impactfees.htm>

Page 17

- Natural Resource Conservation Service: <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/site/ks/home/>
- Douglas County Conservation District: <http://www.douglasccd.com/>
- Vision for the Future of Water in Kansas: <http://www.kwo.org/The-Vision.html>
- Regional Advisory Committees: <http://www.kwo.org/Regional-Advisory-Committees.html>
- Integrated Pest Management: <http://www.k-state.edu/pesticides-ipm/integratedpestmanagement.html>

Page 19

- Kansas Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS): <http://www.kswraps.org/>
- Kansas Watershed Regional Advisory Committee: <http://www.kwo.org/Regional-Advisory-Committees.html>

Page 21

- Climate in the Heartland: <http://www.marc.org/Government/GTI/pdf/ClimateintheHeartlandReport>

Page 22

- Food Insecurity; Food Insecurity in Kansas, Technical Report (2015): http://www.khi.org/assets/uploads/news/14013/hunger-insecurity_jt_nov15_final.pdf
- 2013 Douglas County Community Health Plan: <http://ldchealth.org/DocumentCenter/View/236>
- Healthy Food Access: <http://www.healthyfoodaccess.org/>

Page 23

- Food Deserts (USDA): <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/about-the-atlas/>

Page 24

- Mixed use development (search for term in Lawrence Land Use Code): <http://assets.lawrenceks.org/assets/pds/planning/documents/DevCode.pdf>
- Public rights-of-way (search for term): <http://assets.lawrenceks.org/assets/city-code/chapter16.pdf>
- Multimodal transportation: <https://lawrenceks.org/mpo/study/>
- Parking requirements (search for term in Lawrence Land Use Code): <http://assets.lawrenceks.org/assets/pds/planning/documents/DevCode.pdf>

Page 26

- Fleet Farming: <http://fleetfarming.org/>
- Agriculture-based cluster subdivisions: <http://www.farmlandinfo.org/planning-agriculture/protect-farm-and-ranch-land>

Page 27

- 2013 Douglas County Community Health Plan: <http://ldchealth.org/DocumentCenter/View/236>
- Fuel Good: www.fuelgoodnow.com
- The food environment: URL wouldn't open...
- Healthy Food Zones: <http://www.changelabsolutions.org/publications/model-ord-healthy-food-zone>

Page 28

- La Estrella Tienda Mexicana: <http://www.changelabsolutions.org/publications/model-ord-healthy-food-zone>

Page 32

- Double Up Food Bucks: <http://www.doubleupheartland.org/>

Page 33

- Just Food: <http://justfoodks.org/>
- Harvesters: <https://www.harvesters.org/>
- Fuel Up 4 Summer: <http://fuelup4summer.com/>
- LiveWell Lawrence: <http://livewelllawrence.org/>

Page 34

- Global Café: <http://www.globalcafelawrence.com/>
- Douglas County Fair: <http://dgcountyfair.com/>
- Douglas County Local Food Wholesale Directory: <https://www.douglascountyks.org/sites/default/files/media/groups/fpc/pdf/2017-douglas-county-ks-local-food-wholesale-directory-web.pdf>

Page 37

- Just Food: <http://justfoodks.org/>
- After the Harvest: <https://aftertheharvestkc.org/>

Page 38

- Missouri Organic: <https://www.missouriorganic.com/>
- 2012 Solid Waste Task Force report : <https://lawrenceks.org/swm/reports/>
- Douglas and Jefferson Counties Regional Solid Waste Management Plan: <https://lawrenceks.org/swm/reports/>

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

This implementation framework will guide the work of the Douglas County Food Policy Council (DCFPC), its staff, partner agencies, and community members to realize the goals, objectives, and policies within the Douglas County Food System Plan. It provides a process for the DCFPC and its staff to:

- **Prioritize initiatives**, including creating work timelines and identifying available resources.
- **Clarify responsibility** for working on specific actions.
- **Assess progress** and identify indicators to track progress.
- **Maintain community engagement**, identifying community partners to collaborate with for specific initiatives — with particular attention to health equity and the sustainability of adopted policies, practices, and programs.
- **Ensure accountability** in meeting goals and objectives.

This framework has four sections:

- 1: Administration of the Plan**
- 2: Douglas County Food Policy Council Oversight of the Plan**
- 3: Community Engagement and Network Building**
- 4: Regional and Statewide Engagement**

1: ADMINISTRATION OF THE PLAN

Action 1.1: Have the Lawrence-Douglas County Sustainability Office serve as staff liaison for the DCFPC. Staff should provide regular updates to the DCFPC about latest developments and trends in food planning theory and practice through organizations like the American Planning Association, its Food Interest Group, Food Policy Network hosted by Johns Hopkins, etc.

Action 1.2: Have the Lawrence-Douglas County Sustainability Office dedicate 0.5 FTE to serve as principal administrative contact for management and tracking of the plan, including oversight of work plans, budgets, grant writing and management, and contracting with and oversight of consultants.

Action 1.3: Douglas County and City of Lawrence will maintain the DCFPC as a joint advisory board and consider input of the DCFPC and other local stakeholders when appointing new members to include diverse food systems stakeholders from the community on the DCFPC when openings arise.

Action 1.4: Lawrence-Douglas County Planning Department will incorporate the Food System Plan by reference into the updated Comprehensive Plan, as directed in the Issue Action Report (2015).

Action 1.5: Maintain a budget line from Douglas County to support the work of the DCFPC and plan implementation of at least \$6,800 to support this work. Assess the need for additional funds as part of periodic progress updates.

Action 1.6: The Lawrence-Douglas County Sustainability Office will track grant and other funding opportunities and pursue as appropriate to support the Plan's annual priorities as part of implementation.

Action 1.7: The Lawrence-Douglas County Sustainability Office will collaborate with DCFPC members to provide an Annual Report to the City of Lawrence and Douglas County Commissions to share progress and current priorities, and invite Commissioner input and questions.

2: DOUGLAS COUNTY FOOD POLICY COUNCIL OVERSIGHT OF THE PLAN

The Douglas County Food Policy Council intends to:

Action 2.1: Upon adoption of the plan, review its bylaws to ensure they properly relate to the needs of the DCFPC to implement the plan, with particular attention to priorities, governance, and community representation.

Action 2.2: Review structure and composition of subcommittees to best support successful implementation and effective use of the time of DCFPC members. Maintain regular meetings and consistent leadership with each subcommittee consisting of a DCFPC member.

Action 2.3: Identify existing and potential connections to other boards, coalitions, etc., in the community to establish formal connections to the DCFPC and the plan's goals, objectives, policies, and identified priorities.

Action 2.4: Hold a Plan Kickoff Retreat in July 2017 to identify initial priorities, mid- and long-term goals. Develop a preliminary work plan for DCFPC and community partners, as appropriate.

Action 2.5: Establish specific strategies or activities to guide implementation, benchmarks or outcomes to evaluate progress (quantitative and qualitative), the entities responsible, and a timeline. Utilize a consistent format to track implementation priorities.

Action 2.6: Hold periodic retreats to review priorities, assess implementation progress, and update the DCFPC work plan.

Action 2.7: Identify and pursue opportunities to invite community members and partners to participate on specific initiatives or within subcommittees.

Action 2.8: Take lead or identify entities to take on projects/initiatives proposed in the plan, with a focus on reducing duplication, supporting collaboration, leveraging existing coalitions/groups, and prioritizing efforts that would not happen without the work of the Council. Uphold the incubation and facilitative roles of the DCFPC to launch innovative community initiatives, while maintaining a focus on policy.

Action 2.9: Identify the appropriate partners to develop and disseminate additional needed research and data analysis to advance the plan and support the local food system.

Action 2.10: Hold monthly DCFPC meetings at different organizations, businesses, farms, and other relevant sites in the local food system to build relationships within the community, promote member learning, and create an inviting environment for diverse community members.

Action 2.11: Identify and pursue a periodic process for producing recommendations and reviewing the plan based upon feedback and evaluation results from members, community, and/or external evaluation results.

3: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND NETWORK BUILDING

The Douglas County Food Policy Council and Lawrence-Douglas County Sustainability Office intend to:

Action 3.1: Build public and political support for the plan's goals, objectives, and policies. Develop briefings and hold workshops around aspects of the Plan as appropriate.

Action 3.2: Develop and execute a media strategy around the plan and its initiatives, building upon the DCPFC Communications Plan. Update the Communications Plan as appropriate to support plan implementation and coordinate with local municipal public relations offices.

Action 3.3: Welcome and identify agency, stakeholder, and grassroots champions of specific plan elements. Determine the most appropriate approach to integrate a health equity into to plan implementation.

Action 3.4: Develop strategic communications tools to keep community members informed and engaged in plan implementation activities. Emphasize "translation" of plan language and concepts into visually-engaging, widely-accessible formats suited to multi-media distribution.

Action 3.5: Develop relationships with businesses, organizations, and municipal stakeholders not yet engaged in the plan's development or implementation to identify and pursue opportunities for collaboration and shared progress.

Action 3.6: Represent the plan as appropriate in other community action, strategy, and planning efforts. Identify existing alignment and opportunities for coordination, collaboration, and coordination.

Action 3.7: Identify and secure resources needed to support engagement of community organizations and other key community members involved in implementation of the plan, especially those who do not have organizational or other support to participate in plan implementation. (For example, resources may be needed to provide stipends, child care, transportation, food, and other resources to allow underrepresented members of the community experiencing health inequities to participate.)

Action 3.8: Promote best practices and inclusionary processes in food planning.

Action 3.9: Identify and pursue an on-going and periodic process for obtaining feedback from the community on plan implementation, priorities, and amendments.

4: REGIONAL AND STATEWIDE ENGAGEMENT

The Douglas County Food Policy Council and Lawrence-Douglas County Sustainability Office intend to:

Action 4.1: Actively engage with other food policy councils throughout the state, with particular attention to regional opportunities in Northeast Kansas.

Action 4.2: Support actions within state agencies and the legislature to support plan goals and the advancement of local food system development, including subsequent work with the Local Food Task Force 2017 Report and related efforts.

Action 4.3: Periodically update Douglas County state legislators concerning the plan's goals, objectives, and policies, and how their work connects to annual priorities.

Action 4.4: Collaborate with Kansas institutions of higher education, K-State Research and Extension, and other regional and statewide organizations to support work towards plan goals.

Action 4.5: Serve as a local forum to share educational information about state policies. Work with local stakeholders to address state-level barriers to the plan's implementation.

Action 4.6: Assist other Kansas or Midwestern communities in the development of their own food system plans, or efforts to integrate food systems issues into comprehensive plans.

CONNECTING TO OTHER COMMUNITY PLANS

Lawrence and Douglas County are active communities, with exciting work underway on a range of specific fronts. The Food System Plan connects with the various goals and actions previously identified in the planning and policy initiatives listed below.

• Sustainability

- **STAR:** Lawrence is the first community in Kansas to receive a 4-STAR rating for national excellence in sustainability. The **STAR** Communities framework evaluates local governments on economic, environmental and social factors to measure progress towards community sustainability.
- **City of Lawrence Climate Protection Plan:** In 2008, the Mayor's Task Force on Climate Protection developed goals and strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It prioritized **seven strategies** to guide future efforts.
- **Solid Waste:** Both City of Lawrence and Douglas County (in collaboration with Jefferson County) maintain and update **solid waste management plans**.

- **Community Health Plan:** The **Community Health Plan** addresses community priorities and promote the health of residents across Douglas County. This plan references the 2013 CHP; a new plan is in development and will be released in 2018.

- **Cultural Arts Plan:** The Cultural Arts Commission identified **Community Outcomes and Areas of Activity** to make Lawrence and Douglas County a place where creativity thrives, sustainability is a way of life, and community pride is contagious.

• Transportation

- **Transportation 2040**, updated every 5 years, represents the best attempts by citizens, governing bodies, planners and transportation experts to develop a vision for a healthy, safe, and efficient transportation system which will adequately serve Lawrence and Douglas County to the year 2040 and beyond.
- **Bicycle and Pedestrian Taskforce Report:** This **2016 report** provides findings and recommends ways for Lawrence to invest in a transportation system that works for everyone by making investments in better walking, wheeling and bicycling facilities a priority.
- **Coordinated Public Transit-Human Services Transportation Plan:** This Plan (**CPT-HSTP**) seeks to collect and analyze meaningful organizational and consumer information to create a plan for future coordination and improvement of transportation services in Douglas County.

- **Lawrence Parks & Recreation Master Plan:** This **2017 plan** prioritizes the needs and desires for upgrading existing and potentially creating new facilities and services for years to come.

- **Comprehensive Plan:** The **comprehensive plan** guides future land use planning and other growth and development policies to ensure changes align with the community's values and vision.

- **Economic Development:** The Economic Development Council of Lawrence & Douglas County identified Regional Food System Infrastructure as a part of its **strategic plan in 2015**.

- City of Lawrence identified **Value-Added Agricultural Business** as a targeted industry for assistance.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, KS

FOOD SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

Executive Summary

June 2017

Prepared for the Douglas County Food Policy Council by

Barb LaClair, LaClair Consulting

Helen Schnoes, Douglas County Food Systems Coordinator

This report offers a glimpse of the current food system in Douglas County, Kansas. The highlighted trends, policies, and figures draw from a larger, more in-depth assessment that can be viewed online. A summary dataset can be downloaded and used by community members and organizations. These findings informed the Douglas County Food System Plan, which provides a roadmap for local actions and policy changes.

Learn more at www.douglascountyks.org/fpc

Each of us has a part to play in our local food system.

Read on to see what yours may be.

Sections included:

History | Production | Infrastructure | Retail | Access & Food Insecurity | Consumption | Waste



UNDERSTANDING OUR LOCAL FOOD SYSTEM

Our local food system includes how we produce, buy, eat, and dispose of food in Douglas County. The journey our food takes from field to plate is influenced by ecosystems, education, culture, funding, research, and public policies. Working together, we can foster diverse benefits in our community. This work includes strengthening connections between area producers and consumers to keep food dollars local.



Community benefits from a strong local food system

Economic vitality

- Profitable agricultural businesses
- Successful food entrepreneurs
- Good jobs and career opportunities

Wellness

- Access to nourishing foods
- Food and gardening skills
- Great tasting local produce

Ecological resilience

- Healthy and abundant soils and waters
- Ability to endure extreme weather events
- Waste reduction and reuse

Equity

- Good food for all
- Celebration of diversity
- Empowerment and inclusion

HISTORY

Douglas County and the City of Lawrence have played active roles and become nationally-recognized leaders in supporting the local food system. In 2010, the Douglas County Food Policy Council was created as body of 23 stakeholders from across the local food system, appointed by the Douglas County and City of Lawrence Commissioners. The Council exists to advise these elected officials on food-related policy issues and provides a community forum for local food system development.

Since its founding, the Council has **raised over \$1.1 million** to further local food systems development. The work of the DCFPC complements numerous other efforts throughout Douglas County—and spurred creation of similar Councils in 22 counties throughout Kansas.

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<p>DCFPC formed</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Policymaker farm tour highlights the diversity of county food production</p>	<p>First food system assessment released</p> <p>.....</p> <p>First Chefs Challenge held at County Fair</p>	<p>Common Ground Community Garden program launched</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Food planning workshop sets community goals</p>	<p>City of Lawrence joins DCFPC</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Policies simplified for Fairgrounds incubator kitchen</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Food desert conversation initiated</p> <p>.....</p> <p>County agritourism policies updated</p>	<p>Northeast Kansas Food Hub Feasibility Study released</p> <p>.....</p> <p>SNAP* matching launches at Lawrence farmers markets</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Douglas County and Lawrence start Worksite CSAs**</p>	<p>Food Systems Coordinator hired</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Regional food hub founded</p> <p>.....</p> <p>First local food wholesale directory released</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Farm Fresh Challenge held in August</p>	<p>City of Lawrence approves expansion of urban ag policies</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Farmers market sector report released</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Second policymaker farm tour held</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Fairgrounds incubator kitchen branded as Culinary Commons</p> <p>.....</p> <p>DCFPC presents to Kansas Local Food and Farm Task Force</p>	<p>Updated Food System Assessment released</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Douglas County Food System Plan created</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Lawrence-Douglas County wins Community Health Champion award for local food policy efforts</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Farmers Markets of Kaw Valley launch collaborative campaign</p>

*Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program, formerly known as food stamps

**Community Supported Agriculture, local food subscriptions with area producers

Farms and farmers are the backbone of our local food system; they are the producers that grow and raise the food we eat. Douglas County boasts a rich agricultural history. We have seen changes in what farmers produce on their farms, and a substantial shift from rural to urban living. Today, local producers sell into international, national, and local markets. Others engage in non-commercial production, such as keeping chickens and bees, or home, community, and school gardening—all growing in recent years.

Trends

- Our farmers are getting older, with the average age near 60.
- Douglas County lost 10,000 acres of farmland between 2007 and 2012.
- Average net farm income in Douglas County was \$11,315 in 2012, with 56% of farms reporting net losses.

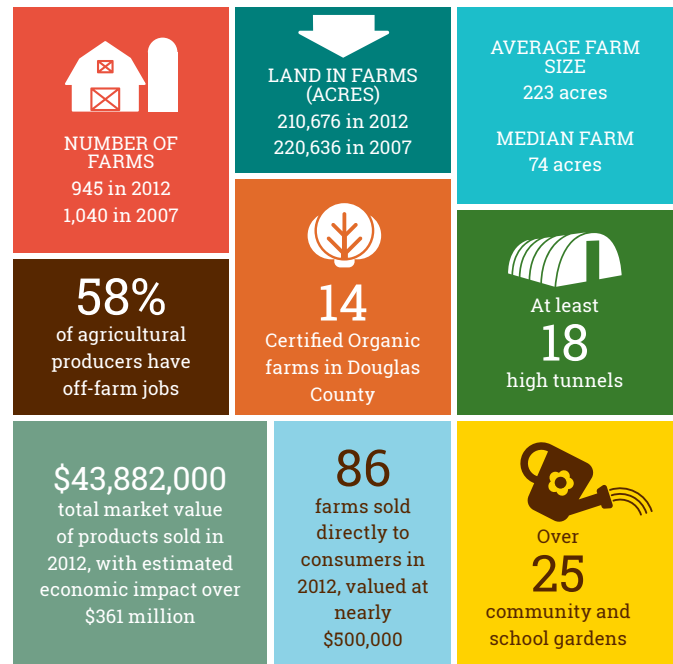
Challenges

- Farm profitability and access to capital, including securing labor and credit
- Access to local wholesale markets
- Variation in weather and seasons
- Urban growth and high land prices

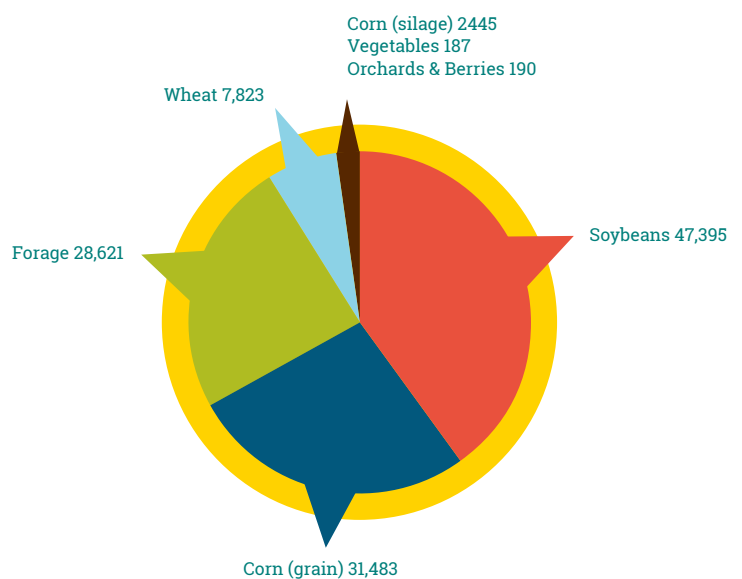
Local Policy Highlights

- **High Quality Agriculture Soils:** Douglas County has made strides to protect our highest quality soils and maintain their availability for agricultural uses.
- **Agritourism:** Douglas County updated its agritourism policies in 2013, but these policies may still present challenges for rural entrepreneurs.
- **Community Gardens:** In 2012, City of Lawrence created the Common Ground Community Garden program, opening up city-owned land to gardeners and beginning farmers.
- **Urban Agriculture Policies:** City of Lawrence allowed backyard chickens and ducks in 2012, expanding to include honey bees, miniature sheep and goats, on-site sales, and an Urban Farm permit in 2016.

Production by the numbers



Douglas County Farm Production, by Acres of Production, 2012



Most data reflects answers from the 2012 Census of Agriculture, and may not capture full scope of local agriculture due to questions asked and participation.



Most food travels through multiple steps before reaching the retail shelf and a consumer's table. Combined, these stages of transportation, aggregation, processing, packaging, cold storage, and distribution can be considered "infrastructure." These sectors may also be referred to as "food manufacturing"—taking raw commodities and making new food products from them. In Douglas County, few large food system infrastructure businesses exist. However, many entrepreneurs are creating businesses in this sector. Recent energy in building our local food system has focused on addressing the identified lack of infrastructure in a 16-county Northeast Kansas region, which makes it difficult for local smaller-scale producers to reach larger wholesale markets.

Trends

- **Food Hub Creation:** In 2013, the Douglas County Food Policy Council and numerous state and regional partners embarked upon a multi-year effort to support creation of a "food hub" to aggregate local products. Douglas County leadership attracted over \$353,000 to support the initiative.
- Statewide research is helping farmers create on-farm infrastructure, particularly with cold storage and packing facilities.
- Some large-scale food system infrastructure does exist in the Northeast Kansas region, particularly around Kansas City.

Challenges

- Lack of light processing capacity, needed for schools and others to easily use local food products
- Limited access to meat processors, forcing livestock producers to travel farther with their animals

Local Policy Highlights

- The Lawrence-Douglas County **Economic Development Strategy** identified food systems infrastructure development as a priority area.
- **Value-added agriculture:** Douglas County changed its zoning regulations to promote rural businesses that economically add value to agricultural products by changing their state (milling wheat, making strawberry jam) or separating a product from standard commodities to enhance value (identify production from local farm).
- **Culinary Commons:** Kitchen rental policies at the Douglas County Fairgrounds were changed to better support entrepreneurs launching new businesses. The facility has been branded as Culinary Commons to help raise awareness, with a comprehensive website created.

Infrastructure by the numbers



The retail food sector includes grocery stores, restaurants (full service and fast food), farmers markets, food service operations, vending and concessions, and a range of other stores, including supercenters and convenience stores. These businesses exert a significant economic impact in the community and employ many residents. The term “food environment” describes how the mix of food outlets we encounter can shape our food options and health.

Trends

- Douglas County has the highest per capita density of fast food establishments in the region and state, increasing in recent years to 89 establishments per 100,000 residents.
- Increasing numbers of local restaurants, grocery stores, and food service operations are looking to source foods from regional producers.

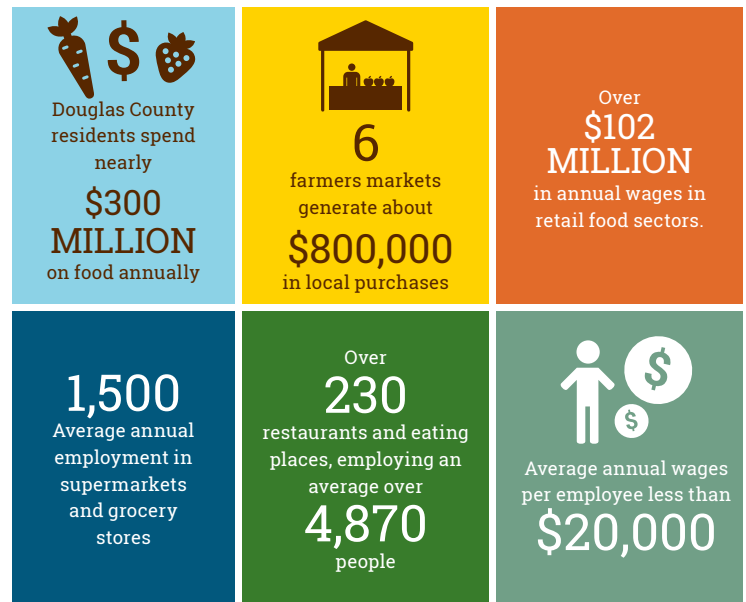
Challenges

- Very competitive sector with low margins, often accompanied by high land or rent costs
- Many low-wage and part-time positions

Local Policy Highlights

- **On-site sales:** The urban agriculture changes made in Lawrence in 2016 allowed non-permitted sale of home-grown whole produce in residential neighborhoods.
- **E-communities:** New low-interest loans have helped Douglas County entrepreneurs grow their food businesses, loaning over \$60,000 since 2012.

Retail by the numbers



ACCESS AND FOOD INSECURITY

When families in Douglas County struggle to regularly access healthy food, it is not due to a lack of availability in the community. Although there is an abundant supply of healthy foods, some community members face challenges accessing those foods because they either have difficulty getting to locations where the food is available or they lack the financial resources to purchase the food that they need. Geographic areas where lower-income residents lack access to a grocery store are often called “food deserts*.” A robust local conversation has begun in Lawrence, seeking solutions for food desert areas in the city.

Individuals or families that struggle to access enough food because they lack the money to buy it are sometimes referred to as “food-insecure.” Food-insecure families often face difficult choices in stretching their budget, having to choose between food and other basic needs such as housing, utilities, and medications. Some low-income residents benefit from a range of public programs to support food access, including food stamps (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, SNAP) and WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children). Yet, many residents fall in a gap—earning too much to qualify for these government-sponsored food assistance programs, but still challenged with a limited food budget. Private food assistance programs, led by organizations such as Just Food, Harvesters, and churches, help those in need to access food.

Trends

- Food insecurity has remained fairly consistent in Douglas County since 2010, with 2015 annual estimates suggesting 16.6% of the population is food insecure.
- Between 2012 and 2016, Douglas County SNAP enrollment decreased by 19%, or 1,628 individuals. Average monthly enrollment in 2016 was 6,932
- Between 2012 and 2016, Free & Reduced Price Lunch eligibility in Douglas County schools rose 9.6%, from 34.4% to 37.7% of students.

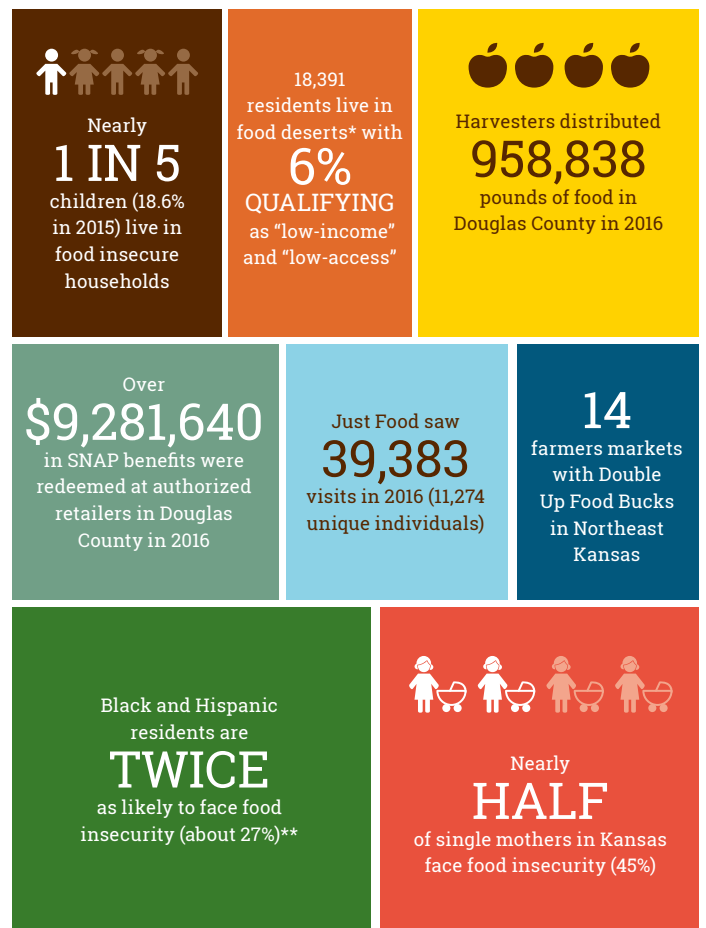
Challenges

- Kansas has one of the highest rates of sales tax on groceries in the nation, 6.5% before adding local sales tax rates
- Decreasing state supports for food assistance programs

Local Policy Highlights

- **Community Health Plan:** “Access to Healthy Foods” was identified as one of five community health goals in 2013, directing efforts to support food access, with particular focus on access for low-income families and SNAP enrollment.
- **Double Up Food Bucks:** This program launched in 2014 by City of Lawrence, Douglas County, and LiveWell Lawrence, to allow SNAP users to “double” their benefits (up to \$25) when shopping at farmers’ markets. With national and regional partnerships and funding, the program has grown across the region, serving hundreds of Kansas families.

Access and Food Insecurity by the numbers



*Geographic areas in which a substantial portion of the population is low-income (a poverty rate of 20 percent or higher), and one-third or more of households is low-access (live further than one mile in urban areas or ten miles in rural areas from the closest full-service grocery stores) are designated as 'food deserts' to denote challenges with getting to a grocery store that offers a variety of healthy food options.

**Compared to all households in Kansas, 13.2% of whom face food insecurity in 2015.

The foods we eat play an important part in our celebrations, cultural heritage, and quality of life. Balanced nutrition can involve a wide variety of foods, and is a prerequisite to good health. Most consumers have at least some awareness of nutrient-dense foods that nourish our bodies. Yet, subtle and not-so-subtle cues and messages in the food environment, from advertising to product placement, may derail our good intentions.

Our food environment is also filled with an abundance of highly processed foods and fast food – low-cost options that often offer ease but fewer nutritional benefits. People are eating out more frequently, too, often citing a lack of time, money, and skills to prepare meals at home. Chronic diseases related to food consumption, like diabetes and heart disease, can contribute to disability and high medical costs in later years of life.

Consumers can use their purchasing power to influence the foods that are available in their communities. Grocery stores and other retail outlets have responded to changing consumer interests and increased fresh, easy, and healthy meal options. A number of ethnic food stores exist in Douglas County, and grocery stores are adding culturally-specific foods to their aisles. Many shoppers have an interest in buying local foods to support the local economy and enjoy the taste of fresh, in-season foods. A range of programs in Douglas County support consumers in becoming smart shoppers, skilled cooks, and confident gardeners.

Trends

- Americans spend much less of their total household budgets on food than in past generations—and less than many international peers today.
- Nationally, and in Kansas, rates of obesity have been rising steadily since the 1960s.
- Kansas is seeing closure of small, rural grocery outlets.
- On average, one-third of total local consumer food dollars are spent on foods prepared away from home.

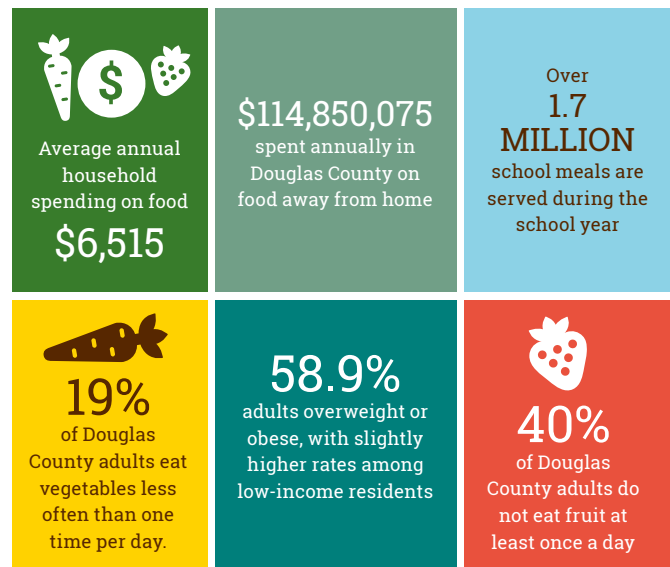
Challenges

- Some healthy food options can cost more, and take more time to prepare, than highly processed foods and pre-made meals
- Most fresh foods are perishable, requiring proper storage and prompt use or preservation

Local Policy Highlights

- **Healthy food:** The LiveWell Lawrence Coalition has worked to improve the food environment in a number of local settings through the *FuelGood* campaign, which requires up to 50% of foods offered in vending machines and public concessions to meet nutritional guidelines. The Healthy Food for All Work Group is working with food pantries to offer healthy food options.
- **Farm to School:** School districts are investing their purchasing dollars in local foods. In the 2016-2017 school year, USD497 purchased over \$61,000 from six area producers for school meals.

Consumption by the numbers



National studies suggest that up to 40% of all food produced is wasted. Loss occurs at each step in the food system. The amount of waste varies by the type of product, ease of transportation, and how long it stays good on the shelf or in the refrigerator. Farmers may leave a crop in the field if they lack labor to harvest or a market to profitably sell their products. While some food waste also occurs in processing, distribution, and retail sectors, the largest volumes of food waste occur at the consumer or household level. Environmental, social, and economic costs arise when the food we produce ends up in landfills.

Trends

- Many school cafeterias use food waste audits to gather baseline data about food wasted in their operations. In 2015, a series of audits at Haskell University identified an average of 54 pounds of food and 6 gallons of drinks thrown away at each meal.
- A number of local institutions work with private hauler Missouri Organics to collect food waste and other compostable scraps, to turn them into a valuable soil amendment.

Challenges

- Consumer confusion about “date labeling” on packaged foods, such as “use by” or “best by,” contributes to food waste
- Improper storage can make perishable foods spoil more quickly
- Businesses are concerned about liability when donating food
- Retailers want to sell foods in “abundance,” leading to over purchasing and large portion sizes

Local Policy Highlight

- **Food Recovery with Good Samaritan Law:** Local food assistance organizations are partnering with food retail outlets to rescue unwanted but safe and healthy foods for families in need. The State of Kansas and federal Good Samaritan Laws protect good faith food donations.
- **Composting Support:** The City of Lawrence Solid Waste Division offers workshops and sells reduced-cost backyard compost bins to help residents reduce the amount of waste they create.

Food Waste and Recovery by the numbers



Consumer-level food waste includes the food left on the plate when eating out, the forgotten foods in the back of the refrigerator that went bad, and food scraps, the “inedible” parts of the foods (such as banana peels or meat bones).

DOUGLAS COUNTY FOOD SYSTEM PLAN QUICK GUIDE

GOAL #1: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS, FOOD ENTREPRENEURS, AND FOOD SECTOR WORKERS THRIVE IN OUR REGIONAL ECONOMY

OBJECTIVE #1: Develop Local Food and Agricultural Businesses.	1. Maintain currently adopted policies for food systems economic development.
	2. Create a local food system low-interest revolving loan fund.
	3. Create a staff liaison to help local food producers navigate Douglas County policies and permits.
	4. Review existing resources to support food-based entrepreneurs and develop tools to address gaps.
	5. Invest in shared-use facilities for food-business production and retail.
	6. Target small business support to benefit immigrants, low-income residents and peoples of color.
	7. Apply economic development tools to support businesses addressing critical community food needs.
	8. Conduct periodic farm tours with local officials and agency staff.
	9. Ensure producers can develop skills in agricultural best practices in urban and rural settings.
OBJECTIVE #2: Promote local food, farms, and agricultural heritage tourism.	1. Review the impact of Douglas County agritourism policies and implement changes as needed.
	2. Execute an educational campaign about agritourism policies and business opportunities.
	3. Create a regional agricultural and heritage district.
	4. Promote and attract events that celebrate and enhance area agriculture and local food activities.
	5. Utilize the Transient Guest Tax program and Natural Heritage Conservation Council Grants to support local food, farms and agricultural heritage tourism activities.
OBJECTIVE #3: Increase local food purchasing.	1. Invest in signage, shared infrastructure, and coordinated marketing to support Douglas County farmers markets.
	2. Develop partnerships to support the adoption of local food purchasing guidelines and policies.
	3. Maintain an up-to-date Douglas County local food directory and associated efforts.
	4. Create a sustainable “buy local” consumer campaign with community partners.
OBJECTIVE #4: Expand workforce development and readiness within the local food system to prepare community members for successful employment.	1. Create skill and technical training opportunities for jobs and careers in food, culinary, and agricultural sectors.
	2. Develop a local initiative to help agriculture producers find farm workers.
	3. Support establishment of high-quality jobs in food-related sectors.
	4. Educate local businesses, residents, and policymakers about importance of safe, affordable housing and reliable transportation for food sector worker success.
	5. Support youth educational opportunities to develop food sector job skills, including food production and preparation.

DOUGLAS COUNTY FOOD SYSTEM PLAN QUICK GUIDE

GOAL #2: AS OUR CITIES GROW, WE PRIORITIZE NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND MAINTAIN WORKING LANDS TO PROMOTE SOIL HEALTH.

OBJECTIVE #1: Protect high quality agricultural lands.	1. Utilize the protection of High Quality Agricultural Land as a key assumption in the sector planning process.
	2. Develop a method to monitor High Quality Agricultural Land protection efforts.
	3. Establish tools to protect High Quality Agricultural Land for farming that are economically feasible for the land owner. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Create a dedicated fund for conservation easements. b. Identify local uses for Impact Fees, Transfer of Development Rights, public-private partnerships, or other funding mechanisms.
	4. Develop incentives, regulatory tools, and zoning standards that direct high density residential and commercial development within incorporated cities and their Urban Growth Areas.
	5. Assess feasibility of an agricultural reserve overlay district to encourage preservation of agricultural lands.
	6. Seek input of local farmers in planning and zoning matters.
OBJECTIVE #2: Conserve soil and water resources.	1. Maintain and increase financial support for soil and water conservation organizations.
	2. Identify alternative vegetation management policies for public roadsides to guide strategic weed control and establish native plants.
	3. Ensure public landscape maintenance adheres to best management practices, including integrated pest management, and does not negatively affect food production and water sources.
	4. Support the Governor's Vision for Water and the goals of the Kansas and Marais des Cygnes Watershed Regional Advisory Committees.
	5. Implement water rate policies that promote conservation and prioritize food production.
	6. Adopt policies to allow safe use of graywater and rainwater for irrigation.
	7. Study local water use patterns to identify potential areas for policy change to promote conservation.
OBJECTIVE #3: Improve soil and water quality.	1. Provide financial and in-kind support for implementation of practices that improve soil health and water quality.
	2. Engage in public restoration projects for critical water bodies and protective buffer zones.
	3. Utilize the Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS) framework and Kansas Watershed Regional Advisory Committee goals to inform local efforts and secure funding for high-priority projects.
	4. Conduct an analysis of local impacts from pesticide drift.
	5. Strengthen communication between specialty crop growers and agricultural chemical applicators.
	6. Minimize use of volatile chemicals on public land and review practices surrounding the sale of these products.

Continued next page

GOAL #2: CONTINUED

OBJECTIVE #4: Support intergenerational land transition and beginning farmer land access.	1. Develop policy tools and programs to help directly link farmers with lands for production.
	2. Execute a communication campaign about changes to Accessory Dwelling Unit regulations.
	3. Expand the availability of business finance and technical assistance to support new food producers.
OBJECTIVE #5: Build the resilience of agricultural ecosystems.	1. Align County land use planning with findings from the Douglas County Natural Resources Inventory to advance protection of ecologically sensitive areas.
	2. Utilize the “Climate in the Heartland” report and similar research to identify adaptation actions to support local food production.
	3. Support programming to help agricultural producers and landowners adopt practices and technologies to enhance resilience.
	4. Encourage partners to share the importance of soil health and its economic benefits for agricultural risk mitigation.

GOAL #3: WE BUILD AND DESIGN OUR COMMUNITIES TO ENSURE FOOD ACCESS, FOSTER HEALTH, AND ELIMINATE FOOD DESERTS.

OBJECTIVE #1: Reduce built environment and transportation barriers that limit food access.	1. Assess the policy barriers that may prevent grocery store locations in recognized food deserts.
	2. Ensure adequate mixed use neighborhood development in Lawrence.
	3. Design and build streets and public right-of-ways to include safe and convenient multimodal transit connections between residential areas and food access points.
	4. Locate publically supported food access programs along bus routes, bike routes, and connected pedestrian paths.
	5. Operate Lawrence transit routes to include access to grocery stores, food pantries, and established farmers markets.
	6. Identify and address policy barriers that limit mobile food distribution options.
OBJECTIVE #2: Expand urban agriculture and community-based food production.	1. Expand food production on public land.
	2. Integrate fruit tree plantings and harvest programming as part of Park and Recreation operations.
	3. Promote urban agriculture policy outreach through accessible publications and community events.
	4. Create a future vision and action plan for the City of Lawrence Common Ground program, targeting expansion to engage underserved communities.
	5. Collaborate with community partners providing food production education to build residents' skills.
	6. Encourage private developers to incorporate food production in their projects and landscapes.
	7. Develop resources about policies that support agriculture-based cluster subdivision developments.
OBJECTIVE #3: Make Healthy Food Choices More Convenient.	1. Maintain support for strategies and actions identified in the Lawrence-Douglas County Community Health Plan.
	2. Establish policies that support healthier food environments.
	3. Develop supports for neighborhood retailers to stock and promote nutritionally-dense food options, including fruits and vegetables.
	4. Adopt public procurement guidelines that ensure the availability of nutritious food options.

GOAL #4: OUR COMMUNITY FOSTERS AN EQUITABLE FOOD SYSTEM

<p>OBJECTIVE #1: Apply equity principles to local government food system efforts.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop new relationships with organizations and businesses working with underserved and traditionally marginalized residents to identify collaborations to address community needs. 2. Engage underserved and traditionally marginalized residents in public local food programs. 3. Utilize community partner funding to encourage programming that empowers underserved and underrepresented residents. 4. Develop strategies to ensure public communications are accessible to all. 5. Adopt a policy to encourage diversity in local government appointments to advisory boards and commissions. 6. Identify opportunities to build community food security preparedness.
<p>OBJECTIVE #2: Expand City- and County-led initiatives to make food more affordable.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce and eliminate the sales tax on groceries. 2. Support public food assistance programs for families with children. 3. Support public food assistance programs for seniors. 4. Support the expansion of the Double Up Food Bucks program. 5. Expand reach and awareness of public programs and educational opportunities that increase food access and build food preparation skills. 6. Maintain and develop policies and programs to reduce poverty.
<p>OBJECTIVE #3: Strengthen collaboration with community partners to ensure all residents have enough food.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyze the current demand for emergency food assistance with community partners to identify gaps and pursue needed change. 2. Prioritize City and County funding for community partners providing healthy food to residents in need. 3. Engage in inter-organizational collaboration among emergency food providers. 4. Expand summer meal participation and feeding sites throughout Douglas County.
<p>OBJECTIVE #4: Celebrate diversity and cultural heritage as part of local food promotion.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Target entrepreneurship support to help minority-owned and ethnic food businesses. 2. Expand food service offerings in public spaces to include foods from diverse cultural traditions. 3. Facilitate connections between area agricultural producers and ethnic food retail outlets. 4. Promote diverse food traditions held by Douglas County residents as part of public health campaigns.

GOAL #5: OUR COMMUNITY ELIMINATES WASTE IN OUR LOCAL FOOD SYSTEM

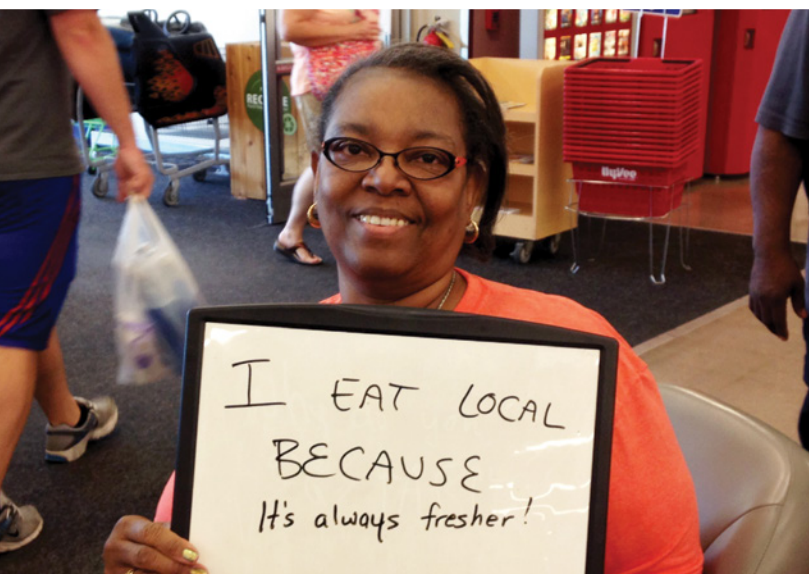
<p>OBJECTIVE #1: Foster a community culture of waste reduction.</p>	1. Research and identify local policy opportunities to discourage waste generation and encourage diversion as appropriate.
	2. Support organizations, institutions, and businesses to conduct food waste audits and implement best practices.
	3. Encourage consumer educational programs about meal planning, cooking, and food preservation.
	4. Adopt public procurement policies that guide waste reduction.
	5. Develop a strategy to target public events as “Zero Waste Events”.
	6. Develop a communications campaign with community partners to promote waste reduction and encourage behavior change.
<p>OBJECTIVE #2: Encourage food recovery practices and policies to supply safe, nourishing food to families in need.</p>	1. Prioritize community partner funding to support food recovery.
	2. Support the coordination and collaboration of pantries and emergency food providers to increase the scale, efficiency, and efficacy of recovering safe, healthy food from area retail food outlets.
	3. Develop an outreach strategy to promote food donation and recovery with local businesses and food service operations.
	4. Promote donations to emergency food providers from home and community gardens.
	5. Encourage and enable on-farm gleaning programs with area growers.
<p>OBJECTIVE #3: Create composting programs for commercial, institutional, and residential settings.</p>	1. Maintain implementation of the 2012 Solid Waste Task Force report and implementation of Douglas and Jefferson Counties Regional Solid Waste Management Plan.
	2. Analyze the feasibility of expanding City of Lawrence Solid Waste composting operations to include food waste and compostable food service items.
	3. Encourage Douglas County communities to work with private waste haulers to expand commercial and residential services to collect food waste.
	4. Maintain and expand public outreach, funding, and trainings to support backyard composting.
	5. Support business and institutional participation in commercial and site-based food waste composting programs.

We asked residents across Douglas County what “local” means to them. Here’s a snapshot of the responses that helped launch our community discussions.

Local is the kale I mulched and picked this morning. **Freshness.** I think the “know your farmer” is important, but it’s the outlash against larger producers that’s a challenge. Cattle and row crops—that’s always safe. I don’t understand what’s going on. We’re here, and we’ve always existed. Not sure what happened. **Local doesn’t necessarily mean Lawrence or Douglas County, it’s more regional. Northeast Kansas.** I’m not sure where you put the lines. Lawrence and Douglas County doesn’t have enough space or food production capability to meet the needs of the population. Food grown at a worksite or home, grown in the community. **In my church there are a couple meals a week to help me not to cook.** How could we survive here if we had to? Pretty well. We can grow (and have); but now the skills and the land and the practices are not there necessarily. **When I visit another city, I do tend to want to find a restaurant that’s unique, local. I want a local beer, food that’s grown there.** We’re talking about an ideal. I’m always reluctant when ideals are thinking that it’s good for everybody. **Minimal processing.** Local is where people are coming from to use the food pantry, much less where food is coming from. **It’s educating the public on what we do and how we get to it.** Local, the food system that exists in our community, integrates with food produced everywhere else. The food locally available. **How food is produced and the standards.** Is that question about carbon? I know that it impacts whatever they call that—whatever the words are about the carbon footprint? If I need food, I don’t care. I just need food. **Keeping money within the local economy.** I see local as the actual commodity being produced here. We have a local existence. **The sense of identity with it.**



WWW.DOUGLASCOUNTYKS.ORG/FPC



COVER PHOTOS

Courtesy of Juniper Hills Farm (top left), A. Shafer Photography, ashaferphotography.com (bottom left, top and bottom middle, bottom right), Courtesy of Growing Food, Growing Health (top right)

BACK COVER PHOTOS

A. Shafer Photography, (top left and bottom right), Helen Schnoes (bottom left), Earl Richardson, earlrichardson.com (top right)

DESIGN AND LAYOUT

Chris Millsbaugh Design, chrismillsbaugh.com