

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 2017 (morning meeting)

-Budget Hearings

8:30 a.m.

Decisions on changes to the recommended budget, decision to authorize publication of budget, and set date for public hearing

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 2017 (evening meeting)

6:00 p.m.

CONSENT AGENDA

- (1) (a) Consider approval of Commission Orders; and
- (b) Consider approval of County Resolution to rezone approximately 26.995 acres from County A (Agricultural) District to I-3 (Heavy Industrial) District, located directly east of 1705 N 1399 Road. (Becky Pepper)

REGULAR AGENDA

- (2) Consider adoption of the Douglas County Food Policy System Plan (Helen Schnoes)
- (3) **CUP-17-00221**: Consider an update to an existing Conditional Use Permit for Bland Airstrip Residential Driveway, located near N 1100 Rd & E 2000 Rd. Submitted by Brent Grosdidier, property owner of record. Mary Miller is the Planner.
- (4) Consider approval of Accounts Payable (if necessary)
 - b) Appointments
 - Board of Zoning Appeals (1) position 10/16**
 - Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority Board (1) position 06/17** -
 - Metropolitan Planning Commission – Positions (1) 05/17**
 - Palmyra Township Trustee position**
 - (c) Public Comment
 - (d) Miscellaneous
- (5) Adjourn

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 2017

6:00 p.m.

Public Hearing for Sanitary Code

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 2017

-815 Vermont Street NRA (Britt-Crum-Cano)

***Note:** The Douglas County Commission meets regularly on Wednesdays at 4:00 P.M. for administrative items and/or 6:00 P.M. for public items at the Douglas County Courthouse. Specific regular meeting dates that are not listed above have not been cancelled unless specifically noted on this schedule.*

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS RELATING TO AND AMENDING A REGULATED ZONING CLASSIFICATION FOR A TRACT OF LAND LOCATED WITHIN THE UNINCORPORATED TERRITORY OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS.

WHEREAS, the Lawrence-Douglas County Planning Commission, after holding a public hearing on May 24, 2017, as required by and in accordance with, K.S.A. 12-757 and the *Zoning Regulations for the Unincorporated Territory of Douglas County, Kansas*, has recommended that the Board of County Commissioners change the zoning classification of land set forth below, the nature and description of such change being fully set forth below; and

WHEREAS, on June 14, 2017, the Board of County Commissioners, of Douglas County, Kansas found that, for the purpose of promoting and protecting values throughout Douglas County, Kansas, or for any one or more other purposes, the Douglas County Zoning Regulations should be amended as recommended by the Lawrence-Douglas County Planning Commission by changing the zoning classification set forth below.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS, that pursuant to K.S.A. 12-757 and the *Zoning Regulations for the Unincorporated Territory of Douglas County, Kansas*, the following change in zoning classification is made:

1. The zoning classification for the following described land is changed from A (Agricultural District) to I-3 (Heavy Industrial District):

A TRACT OF LAND IN THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 10, TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 20 EAST OF THE SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, IN DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAID NORTHWEST QUARTER SECTION, THENCE NORTH 1°21'55" WEST, ALONG THE EAST LINE OF SAID NORTHWEST QUARTER SECTION, 448.11 FEET TO THE CENTERLINE OF NORTH 1360 ROAD; THENCE NORTH 80°40'36" WEST, ALONG SAID CENTERLINE, 1,054.68 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE CONTINUING NORTH 80°40'36" WEST, ALONG SAID CENTERLINE, 826.79 FEET; THENCE NORTH 1°49'54" WEST, 1,508.04 FEET TO THE SOUTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF KANSAS HIGHWAY 10; THENCE ON A CURVE TO THE RIGHT, ALONG SAID SOUTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, HAVING A RADIUS OF

3,460.59 FEET, AN ARC LENGTH OF 860.34 FEET, AND A CHORD LENGTH OF 858.13 FEET BEARING SOUTH 74°09'09" EAST; THENCE SOUTH 1°34'11" EAST, 1,407.41 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING. CONTAINS 27.620 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

2. The Official Zoning District Map, incorporated into the *Zoning Regulations for the Unincorporated Territory of Douglas County, Kansas*, is hereby amended by showing and reflecting thereon the new zoning classification set forth in Section 1 of this Resolution.
3. This Resolution shall take effect and be in full force from and after its adoption by the Board of County Commissioners and publication once in the official County newspaper.

ADOPTED this _____ day of June, 2017.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS

Mike Gaughan, Chairman

ATTEST:

Nancy Thellman, Member

Jameson D. Shew, County Clerk

Michelle Derusseau, Member



DOUGLAS COUNTY ADMINISTRATION

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hschnoes@douglas-county.com

Helen Schnoes
Food Systems Coordinator

Memo to: Douglas County Commission
Craig Weinaug, County Administrator

From: Helen Schnoes, Food Systems Coordinator

Subject: Douglas County Food System Plan Draft Presentation

Date: June 9, 2017

The Horizon 2020 Steering Committee asked the Douglas County Food Policy Council (DCFPC) and its staff to develop a set of goals, objectives, and policies to “ensure the master plan is fitting the true needs of the community” concerning agricultural land and rural character preservation and local food system development. To accomplish this, a community engagement process unfolded in 2016 and draft Food System Plan was released in January 2017. The Council and staff have overseen revisions and prepared an updated version for Commission consideration.

Staff worked with research consultant Barb LaClair to conduct an updated Food System Assessment to inform the plan. An executive summary is included in the Commission Packet and the full report is forthcoming. Public engagement efforts to inform the plan included 13 focus groups with community organizations, a health equity initiative with Sunrise Project Community Coordinators, a Lawrence Listens survey, and 5 public forums to discuss local actions.

The draft plan provides strategic recommendations in 5 goal areas:

1. Agricultural producers, food entrepreneurs, and food sector workers thrive in our regional economy.
2. As our cities grow, we prioritize natural resource conservation and maintain working lands to promote soil health.
3. We build and design our communities to ensure healthy food access and eliminate food deserts.
4. Our community fosters an equitable food system.
5. Our community eliminates waste in our local food system.

The final plan will also be presented for adoption to the City of Lawrence Commission and subsequently incorporated by reference into the revised comprehensive plan. The plan will then serve as the guiding document for the Council and staff to pursue food systems development.

Recommended Action: Direct staff to pursue changes or move to approve for adoption, as deemed appropriate.

Included:

- Douglas County Food System Plan (Draft, 6.9.17)
 - *Implementation Framework Appendix*
 - *Community Engagement Appendix*
 - *Linkage to Other Community Plans Appendix*
- Douglas County Food System Assessment Executive Summary (Draft, 6.9.17)

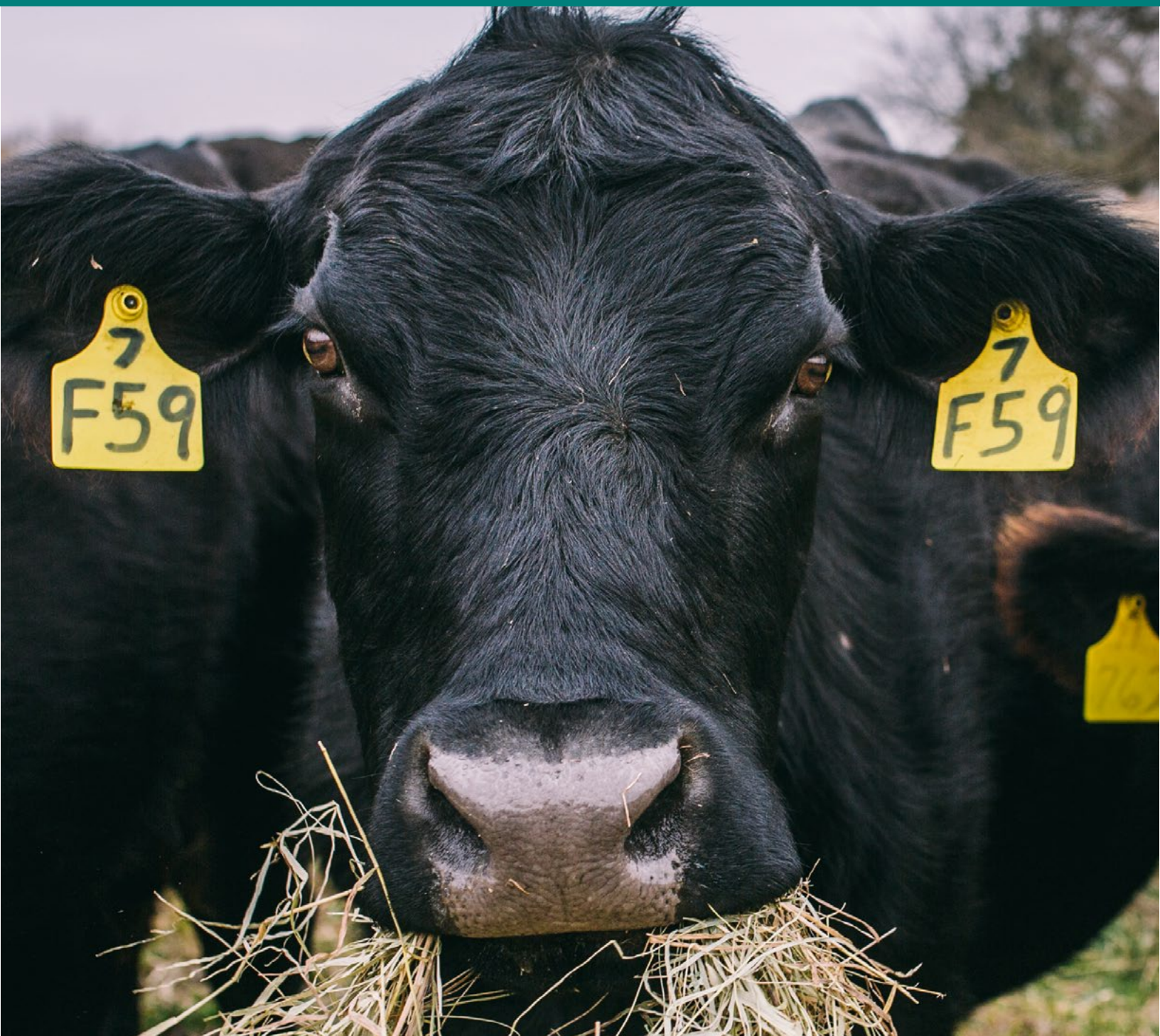


DOUGLAS COUNTY FOOD SYSTEM PLAN



DEVELOPED BY





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Other Acknowledgements????

Photography: Andrea Shafer Photography, www.ashaferphotography.com

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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
- Respect individual rights while upholding the common good
- Find balance across the goals
- 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). This plan 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 31 for how you can get involved.

Follow progress by visiting the [DCFPC website](#) to see periodic reports about plan implementation.

To learn more, contact: hschnoes@douglas-county.com | 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 this 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 full 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, investment, 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](#) [forthcoming].

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 exists to advise 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

Need to add a little more narrative here

Douglas County Food Policy Council Member Representation (as required in Council bylaws)

At-Large, Appointed by County Commissioner, 1st District
At-Large, Appointed by County Commissioner, 2nd District
At-Large, Appointed by County Commissioner, 3rd District
Animal protein producer
Douglas County Farm Bureau
Specialty crop producer
Retail food outlet (restaurant)
Institutional Food Purchaser
Educational institution
Douglas County Extension
NGO (Health/Nutrition/MD)
NGO (Local Food/Sustainable Ag.)
Youth Representative
Senior Food & Nutrition Programs
At-Large, Appointed by City of Lawrence
At-Large, Appointed by City of Lawrence
Direct marketing producer
Retail food outlet (grocery store)
Retail food outlet (grocery store)
City of Lawrence Sustainability Advisory Board
Food Security organization
Established Farmers Market in Douglas County
Lawrence/Douglas County Chamber of Commerce



“I learned more about Douglas Co agriculture serving on the Food Policy Council, and I have a greater respect to those who are [raising] vegetables or running their own business or restaurant, I have a whole greater appreciation and understating. It takes all of us.”

*—former DCFPC member
and agricultural producer*

DOUGLAS COUNTY FOOD POLICY COUNCIL MEMBERS

CURRENT MEMBERS

Lee Broyles
 Joshua Falleaf
 Ashley Jones-Wisner
 William Vesecky
 Scotty Thellman
 Jill Elmers
 T.K. Peterson
 Kim Criner
 Marlin Bates
 Christine Ebert
 Jennifer Kongs
 Connie Fitzpatrick
 Pattie Johnston
 Elizabeth Burger
 Michael Showalter
 John Pendleton
 Inti Hirt
 Jan Hornberger
 Michael Steinle
 Aundrea Shafer
 Jen Humphrey
 Larry McElwain

PAST MEMBERS

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



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](#) online [forthcoming].) 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

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 7 Community Coordinators to collect stories, particularly from traditionally underrepresented and unreached members of our community, about their food-related experiences. Sunrise Project oversaw trainings 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.

See Appendix for more background about the stages of the community engagement process.

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?

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 the collaboration and work of many community partners. 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.

Linkage to Other Community Plans: A local food system connects to a wide array of local issues, including sustainability, transportation, public health, and arts & culture. To see how the plan's objectives and policies connect to existing community initiatives, see Linkage to Other Community Plans Appendix.



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

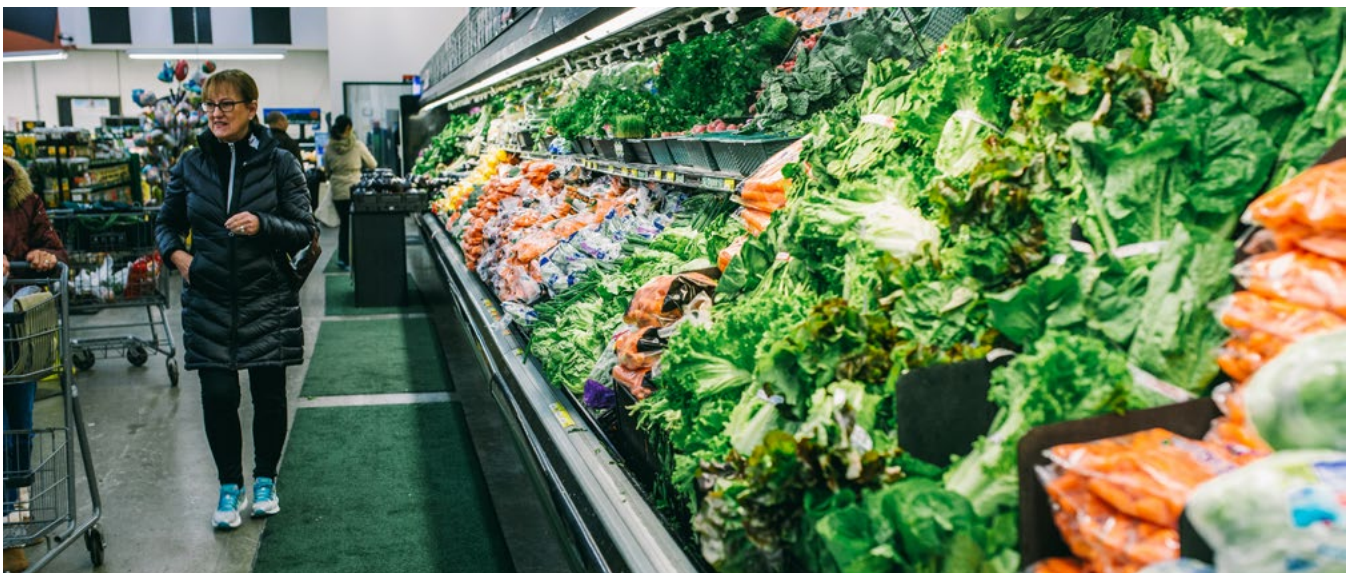
Agriculture and food-related sectors have long held important roles in the Douglas County economy and the quality of life of its residents. Douglas County agricultural products value nearly \$44 million, with an estimated economic impact of \$361 million.³ Over 80 farms in Douglas County sell products 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. It is critical 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.



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

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 [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 and BizFuel programs.

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 Startup Resource Guide to help new entrepreneurs understand existing policies, needed permits, and available support agencies.

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.

Value-added agriculture refers to a production operation that enhances the value of its raw products. Producers 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.

See [Douglas County Resolution 15-23](#)



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 of Healthy Food Financing funds.

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 about operations and challenges with policymakers.

Policy 1.1.9

Ensure producers can develop skills in agricultural best practices in 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 have an important role in telling their story to visitors and neighbors. They can also benefit from initiatives that support unique local food and agriculture experiences that build 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



Our largest celebration of agricultural heritage, the Douglas County Fair, has recently begun showcasing local chefs 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 Transient Guest Tax program and Natural Heritage Conservation Council 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



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 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.



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



Policy 1.4.1

Create skill and technical training opportunities for jobs and careers in food manufacturing, culinary, 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 important 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 Agricultural Land 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 Agricultural Land is a finite resource with exceptional quality and fertility, defined formally as Capability Class (non-irrigated) I and II soils by the National Resources Conservation Service.

See a [map](#) of Douglas County prime agricultural soils



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. High quality agricultural soils cover over 8,000 acres of land in Douglas County, and 450 acres of agricultural land have been permanently preserved in conservation easements. The first three policies below build upon previously adopted policies.

► POTENTIAL PARTNERS

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.

See *APA Policy Guide on Impact Fees*

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.

See *Planning and Law*

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

Maintain funding for conservation easements.

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 2.1.4

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 its 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

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
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.

Learn more [here](#)

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 do 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.

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 Kaw River and Upper Wakarusa Watershed (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 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
Sustainability Advisory Board
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Public partners in Baldwin City, Eudora, and Lecompton



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

Cease 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.

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



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 & 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 and drought, anticipated to be more common as the climate changes. This harms the productivity of Douglas County agriculture and proves 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

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 the 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.

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.

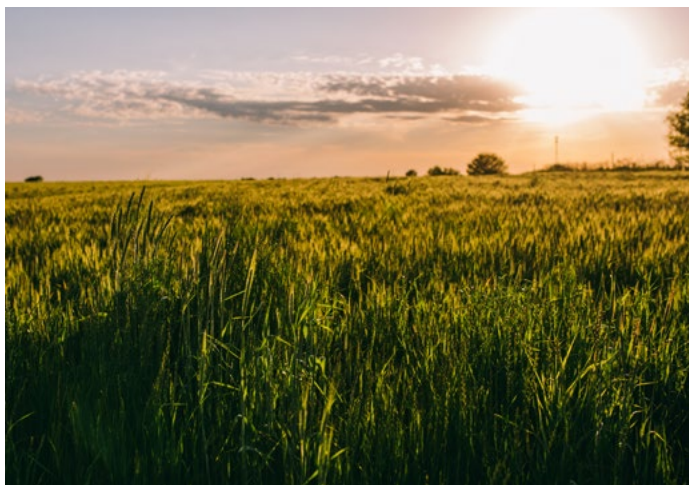
Policy 2.5.3

Support programming to help agricultural producers and land owners 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.



The Climate in the Heartland report provides historical climate data and future climate projections for Lawrence and other Midwestern communities, to inform municipal staff and elected officials of weather conditions that are anticipated to exceed historical bounds.

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

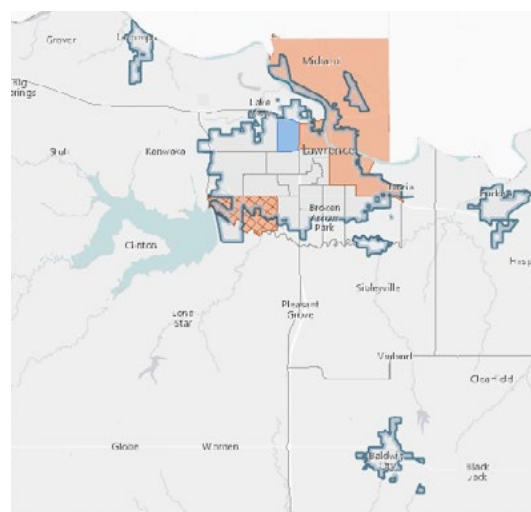
The physical environment that creates our communities is often called the built environment. The way we develop our community influences how we get food. Food deserts are areas where a significant portion of residents likely experience low-incomes and limited grocery store access. Recently, Lawrence 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 2016 annual estimates suggesting 16.6% of the population is food insecure. Between 2012 and 2016, Douglas County SNAP enrollment decreased by 19%, to 1,628 individuals. During the same time, however, eligibility rates for Free and Reduced Price Lunch 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 margin-alized 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 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.

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. For more on healthy food access, visit www.healthyfoodaccess.org

Food Desert Census Tracts, Change from 2010 to 2015



Food Desert Census Tracts, Change, 1 MI. / 10 MI. by Tract, FARA 2010-2015

- Food Desert - Added In 2015
- Food Desert - No Change
- Not a Food Desert - Removed in 2015
- Not a Food Desert

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 residents struggle to reach.

► POTENTIAL PARTNERS

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

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.

The Lawrence Land Development Code defines a Mixed Use District in [Article 2, Section 20-224](#)

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.

[Chapter 16](#) of the City of Lawrence Code pertains to public right-of-ways

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.

Learn more [here](#)

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

Parking for the City of Lawrence are captured in [Article 9](#) of the Land Development Code

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-based 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 nonprofits and agencies
Douglas County Public Works & Facilities
Lawrence Parks and Recreation
Lawrence-Douglas County Planning
Lawrence-Douglas County Sustainability
K-State Research and Extension—Douglas County

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.

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" www.fleetfarming.org facilitating relationships with local technical experts, example language for amending Home Owners Association covenants, and collaboration on community-based demand analysis.

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

Learn more [here](#)



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

Chambers of Commerce

Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department

LiveWell Lawrence

Policy 3.3.1

Maintain support for strategies and actions identified in the Lawrence-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 vending, concessions, public contracts, events, and facilities.

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.”

Learn more [here](#)

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.

Learn more [here](#)



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 25).

Many residents struggle to secure enough food. More than one in five children (20.3 percent, or 4,380 children) in Douglas County lived in food insecure households.⁵ During 2013, more than two-thirds (68 percent) 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.

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 non-profits, agencies, and faith communities

City of Lawrence Cultural Arts Commission

Douglas County Emergency Management

Haskell Indian Nations University

Lawrence Alliance

UnitedWay

The University of Kansas

Baker University

Area public schools

Public program partners (e.g., summer meals)

K-State Research and Extension—Douglas County

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.

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 from impacts of unplanned events that impact food transportation and distribution networks.



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 that can impact food budgets — strengthens the local food system.

► POTENTIAL PARTNERS

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

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 4.2.1

Reduce and eliminate the sales tax on groceries.

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 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.

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-drive 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
City of Lawrence Parks & Recreation
Harvesters
Just Food
K-State Research & Extension—Douglas County
Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department
LiveWell Lawrence
University of Kansas
Area school districts

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.



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



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. 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
City of Lawrence Cultural Arts Commission
Haskell Indian Nations University
K-State Research and Extension—Douglas County
KU Small Business Development Center
Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department
The University of Kansas
Lawrence Alliance

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.

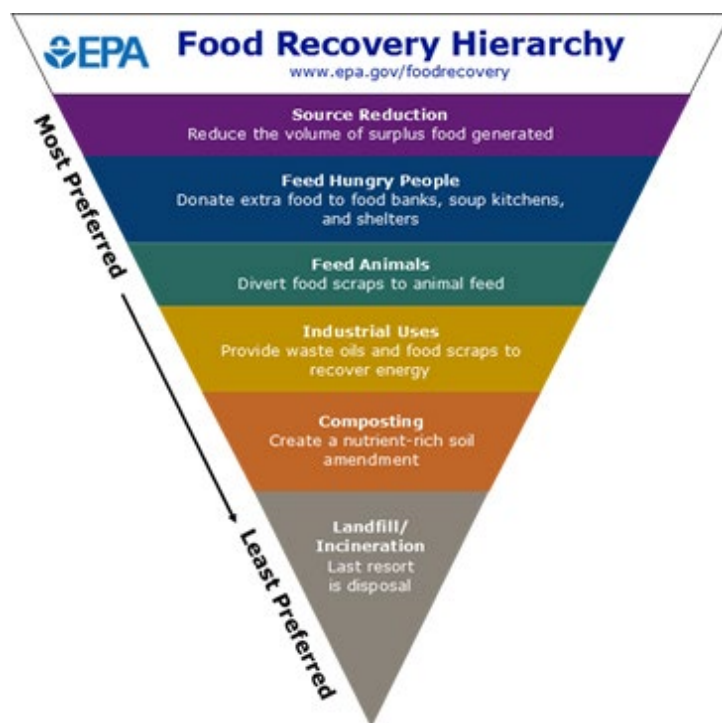
GOAL #5: OUR COMMUNITY ELIMINATES WASTE IN OUR LOCAL FOOD SYSTEM

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 triangle 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.



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

City of Lawrence Solid Waste

City of Lawrence Utilities

EPA Region 7

K-State Pollution Prevention Institute

KU Center for Sustainability

Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department

Lawrence-Douglas County Sustainability

Sustainability Advisory Board

K-State Research and Extension—Douglas County

Public partners in Baldwin City, Eudora, and Leecompton

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, 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.

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
Growing Lawrence
Just Food
K-State Research & Extension—Douglas County
Lawrence-Douglas County Sustainability
Harvesters
Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department
LiveWell Lawrence
Farmers Markets of Kaw Valley



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.

OBJECTIVE #3: DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT COMPOSTING PROGRAMS FOR COMMERCIAL, INSTITUTIONAL, AND RESIDENTIAL SETTINGS

A number of local restaurants and institutions, including the Douglas County Jail, work with private waste-hauler Missouri Organics to collect food scraps for composting. During 2016, Missouri Organics 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
K-State Research and Extension—Douglas County
Kansas Department of Health and Environment



Policy 5.3.1

Maintain implementation of the 2012 Solid Waste Task Force report.

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. Success in implementing the objectives and policies depends upon the work of many different actors throughout our local food system. *See Implementation Framework Appendix 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. 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 for Plan implementation
- **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 sustainability of adopted policies, practices, and programs.
- **Ensure accountability** in meeting goals and objectives of the Plan

To track the progress of the DCFPC, subscribe for [agenda announcements](#) and learn more on their [website](#).

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Throughout the document, the importance of community collaborations to further policy change and create community impact is a common theme. Community organizations, businesses, and residents all play a role in helping transform this plan from a vision to reality:

Get involved!

To learn more, contact:
hschnoes@douglas-county.com
785-832-5157

Connect with the DCFPC!

Invite the DCFPC and its staff to give a presentation about the plan. Or, attend a DCFPC meeting and share your ideas. All DCFPC meetings are open to the public.

Claim an initiative!

Do your interests connect to something in the plan? Identify how your work or idea aligns with the plan, and you could spearhead a new effort. Enhance your fundraising by demonstrating how your work supports the plan, or ask for a letter of support from the DCFPC. Use the plan to highlight how the food system connects to a range of important issues.

REFERENCES

¹ [Issue Action Report](#)

² [The USDA ERS report](#)

³ [2012 USDA Census of Agriculture and Kansas Department of Agriculture Economic Impact report](#)

⁴ [Douglas County Food System Assessment \(2017\)](#)
[\[forthcoming\]](#)

⁵ [Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap](#)

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

⁷ [Hungry and Homeless in College](#) report

⁸ [Wasted: How America Is Losing Up to 40 Percent of Its Food from Farm to Fork to Landfill](#) article

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





WWW.DOUGLASCOUNTYKS.ORG/FPC

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Purpose: 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 (the Plan). It provides a process for the DCFPC and its staff to:

- **Assess progress** in meeting goals and priorities of the plan through establishment of a regular evaluation format
- **Clarify responsibility** for working on specific actions or initiatives described in the Plan
- **Create a framework for prioritizing** Plan issues, creating work timelines, and identifying available resources for Plan implementation
- **Ensure local accountability** in meeting goals and priorities of the plan;
- **Maintain community engagement**, identify gaps and opportunities to work with unrepresented community interests and partners to integrate health equity into Plan implementation

This framework is broken into four sections:

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

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 annual workplans, 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 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 the review of the Annual Report.

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 (chair and vice chair), and representation from community.

Action 2.2: Review structure and composition of subcommittees to best support successful implementation of the Plan's annual priorities 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 annual 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 DCFPC Communications Plan. Update Communications Plan as appropriate to support Plan Implementation and coordinate with local municipal public relations offices.

Action 3.3: Identify agency, stakeholder, and grassroots champions of specific Plan elements. Determine the most appropriate approach to integrate a health equity approach 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 under represented 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 community on Plan implementation and priorities.

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 conversations with adjacent bodies concerning regional opportunities.

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

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 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.

The following pages provide an overview of the community engagement process that helped inform the Douglas County Food System Plan. It includes a summary of activities and some findings.

From January 2016 through June 2017, the Council’s members oversaw the development of the Food System Plan. On June 20, 2016, the Douglas County Food Policy Council invited its past members to engage with current members and the recently hired Sunrise Project Community Coordinators. The group received an overview of the forthcoming Food System Plan creation and community engagement process. Small group discussions responded to a range of questions that launched a conversation about the state of our local food system and outlooks for the future.



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POLICYMAKER FARM TOUR: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

PURPOSE

Goals:

- To discuss farm-based economic development by connecting decision-makers and supporting agency staff with farmers participating in local marketing, agritourism, and specialty crop production in Douglas County
- To share early findings from the Douglas County food system assessment and provide an overview of the development of a countywide Food System Plan

Outcome:

- Participants see their role in the future development of the local food system and are actively engaged in a dialoged about how we can work together to get there

Educational Themes:

- Agritourism: What does it look like? How do our current policies help or hinder? What can supporting it mean for Douglas County?
- Food systems planning: What does it mean for Douglas County and Kansas?
- Leveraging federal dollars to spur economic development in the food system

PARTICIPANTS

Host sites

CULINARY COMMONS

Susan Johnson, K-State Research and Extension—Douglas County, Consumer Agent, provided brief tour and overview of the County's incubator kitchen

VESECKY FAMILY FARM (1814 N 600 Rd, Baldwin City)

Development of the family business; participation in Kaw Valley Farm Tour; holiday sales of Turkeys; past attempts at rural attraction development not successful due to regulations

WHITE TAIL RUN (2327 North 400 Road, Edgerton, KS 66021)

Development of the family business; tour of operation; growth of the winery and tasting room; participation in Kaw Valley Farm Tour; recipient of USDA Value-Added Producer Grant

WOHLETZ FARM FRESH (1831 North 1100 Road, Lawrence, KS 66046)

Development of the family business; operation of a u-pick farm; changes in farmers' market locations; participation in Kaw Valley Farm Tour

Policymakers and Stakeholders in Attendance

Name	Organization
Helen Schnoes (Host)	Douglas County Food Systems Coordinator
Marlin Bates (Host)	K-State Research & Extension--Douglas County, Horticulture Agent
Karen Willey	Lawrence-Douglas County Planning Commission; Douglas County Conservation District Board
Mary Miller	Planning Department
Sheila Stogsdill	Planning Department
Chris Tilden	Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department, Community Health Director
Kim Anspach	eXplore Lawrence
Sean Reid	Douglas County, Zoning & Codes Administrator
John Wilson	Kansas State House Representative
Brian Dennis	KU Small Business Development Center
Jill Jolicoeur	Douglas County, Assistant to the County Administrator
Stuart Boley	City of Lawrence Commissioner
Karen Lewis	City of Lawrence Sustainability Advisory Board
Tom Sloan	Kansas State House Representative
Sue Ann Funk	Douglas County Conservation District, Education and Outreach
Hugh Carter	Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, Governmental Affairs Liaison
Marci Francisco	Kansas State Senator
Don Muller	K-State Research & Extension--Douglas County, Director
Tom Holland	Kansas State Senator
Tom Markus	City of Lawrence, City Manager
Nancy Thellman	Douglas County Commissioner



FOCUS GROUPS

PURPOSE

The focus groups served to provide qualitative, open-ended data gathering from a diverse range of key Douglas County food system stakeholders. These conversations of 3 to 20 (per focus group) sought to expand issue identification beyond the food policy council and provide an opportunity for new topics and community values to emerge. Information gathered through this supported the DCFPC’s task of creating a strategy that is “truly fitting the true needs of the community.”

PARTICIPANTS

The table on the right lists the groups that were engaged in formal focus groups. Some represent standing organizations, such as the Douglas County Farm Bureau board and K-State Research & Extension Office Staff. Others are community coalitions or groups united by shared interests or purpose. These include the three working groups for LiveWell Lawrence, the City of Lawrence Sustainability Advisory Board, the USD497 Native American Social Services parent committee, and the Growing Lawrence farmer organization. The remaining focus groups occurred as organized conversations specifically to draw on expertise and experiences in particular parts of the Douglas County food system, such as a gathering of pantry operators, clients of the County food bank (Just Food), board members and participating farmers of the Douglas County Conservation District, KU Small Business Development Center staff and food-based entrepreneurs, and seniors at the Douglas County Senior Services. Individual names of those participating in the focus groups were not collected nor identified with the comments shared during the focus groups.

Organization / Focus Area

LiveWell Lawrence Healthy Food For All

LiveWell Lawrence Healthy Kids

LiveWell Lawrence WorkWell

County Pantry Operators

Just Food clients

Farm Bureau

Growing Lawrence

Douglas County Conservation District

Small Business Development Center

USD497 Native American Social Services

Seniors

K-State Research & Extension Office Staff

City of Lawrence Sustainability Advisory Board

GUIDING QUESTIONS

- What does “local” mean to you?
- In your view, what are the most important events, trends, and developments in the Douglas County food system?
- What do these trends suggest for the future of the local food system?
- What barriers do you face in local food system? *(Often adapted to the group.)*
- What enhancements could be made to better support you and the local food system?
- Thinking about your ideal world, please complete this sentence: “I would be most proud of our county food system in the future when _____”

In each focus group, some questions were tailored to best suit the group. Some hosts helped inject new questions into the conversation to increase understanding of various perspectives in our county, as they relate to personal experience, including hopes and challenges, and community-based local food support activities.

ANALYSIS APPROACH

The answers that emerged during the focus groups were analyzed by several key questions / thematic groupings:

Assets & Positive Trends	What are the <u>good, positive things</u> they cited as currently happening? This could include programs, groups/organizations/businesses, individuals, events, places, etc.
Barriers & Challenges	What are the <u>barriers and challenges</u> they cited?
Hopes & Values	What <u>hopes</u> did they share for the future? They may have not said it in such a direct way, but do you see where they noted a vision for improvement? As a follow-up, are there <u>“values” for the community</u> that defined how they answered your questions, and what our community could be like?
Policy Issues & Opportunities	Did the answers suggest any direct or indirect connections to <u>local policy issues</u> ?

COMMUNITY INPUT SURVEY

PURPOSE

The community survey served two purposes. First, it sought to collect some data from participants about behaviors around food purchasing, preparation, and consumption. Second, it sought to “gut check” some of the emerging food system “themes” that had thus far emerged in the community engagement process and greater work of the Douglas County Food Policy Council in recent years. To keep the survey manageable, participants selected one of five themes to deliver additional feedback about, including how they personally relate to the topic, current levels of satisfaction related to the topic, and which potential local action they thought “best fit” Douglas County. Due to limitations of time, capacity, and budget, the survey did not aspire to collect a representative sample of Douglas County residents. The full survey and aggregate and individual answers will be available online.

PARTICIPANTS

The survey did collect participant information. Of those who responded (480), some key perspectives on survey takers include:

- A significant majority, 82.3%, had not previously participated in the process to update the comprehensive plan
- A majority were homeowners (73.8%), female (74.7%), and white (95.5%)
- Most had completed a bachelor’s degree (38.1%) or greater (39.4%)
- The total annual household income and age was varied across survey takers:

Annual Household Income	Responses (%; count)	Age	Responses (%; count)
Under \$25,000	15.3%; 68	Under 30	11.1%; 53
\$25,000 - \$49,000	22.2%; 99	30-39	22.2%; 106
\$50,000-\$74,000	18.4%; 82	40-49	17.6%; 84
\$75,000 - \$99,999	20.2%; 90	50-59	21.4%; 102
More than \$100,000	23.8%; 106	Over 60	27.7%; 132

Given secondary data information concerning food insecurity in Douglas County (~17%), it was clear that the survey did not reasonably reach a representative grouping of residents in need (less than 5% of respondents, (23) responded they sometimes or often do not have enough food to eat). However, nearly a quarter (22.7%; 109) of respondents noted that they “have enough food, but not always the kinds of food we want to eat.” Of those survey participants, most (58.9%; 63) cited financial limitations as the reason for their answer.

KEY QUESTIONS

BEHAVIOR

Among those answering questions about their food-related behaviors, the survey findings demonstrate that it could be difficult to make generalizations about whether residents must do activities alone, or if they receive support and share food-related activities.

Answer	I get food for my household	I plan meals for my household	I cook or prepare meals for my household	I grow or raise food for my household
I alone do this activity	39.5% (189)	44.8% (214)	40.9% (194)	18.6% (89)
I share doing this activity	58.6% (280)	49.2% (235)	54.6% (261)	29.9% (143)
I don't do this activity / N/A	1.9% (9)	5.6% (27)	4.2% (20)	50.3% (240)

The survey also asked a series of behavior questions about the participant's feelings concerning cooking. While a strong majority of survey takers agreed they knew how to cook (87.3% said "agree"), fewer stated they enjoyed cooking (63.3% said "agree"). In comparison, there was far less agreement to feelings of having enough time to cook, with only 40.5% (197) agreeing (another 34.9% said "somewhat agree").

THEMATIC POLICY "DEEP DIVE"

The survey presented five food system "themes" to participants, to determine if they reflected broader interests in the community. The themes emerged through previous community engagement and the work of the Douglas County Food Policy Council. The survey also allowed for respondents to present alternative food or farm topics they found important to the community.

Theme	Responded "Very important"	Responded "Important"	# respondents answering for "deeper dive"
Conserving natural resources and reducing waste	68.6% (328)	24.3% (116)	15.6% (75)
Gardening / producing food in neighborhood	31.2% (149)	27.8% (133)	14% (67)
Making sure everyone has enough food	74.1% (354)	18.2% (87)	35.4% (170)
Preserving agricultural lands and soils	66.1% (316)	24.1% (115)	8.3% (40)
Supporting farm and food businesses in our local economy	65.9% (315)	26.6% (127)	26.7% (128)

At the end of each thematic "deeper dive," survey takers were presented with a list possible community actions that could support the theme's topic. The options came through previous community ideas and national best practices. They were asked to choose 3 options on the list. The following sections show the top four options selected for each theme.

Food Access

Option for Community Action	# Votes
Eliminate sales tax on groceries to make food more affordable	75.3% (128)
Incentivize food businesses and farmers to donate unsold but still good food	47.6% (81)
Support existing local programs that provide meals and increase food stamp (SNAP) participation (such as summer meals Fuel Up 4 Summer, Double Up Food Bucks, CHAMPS)	44.1% (75)
Improve transportation options to places like grocery stores and food pantries	40.6% (69)

Economic Development

Option for Community Action	# Votes
Encourage large institutions to buy local foods, such as hospitals, universities, and schools	65.4% (83)
Celebrate local food and farms as part of tourism promotion	34.8% (48)
Work to create skill training and job opportunities with universities, community colleges, and high schools for food and agricultural production sectors	35.4% (45)
Expand opportunities for entrepreneurs to share spaces and equipment, such as the incubator kitchen at the Fairgrounds (Culinary Commons)	28.3% (36)

Natural Resource Conservation & Waste Reduction

Option for Community Action	# Votes
Protect sensitive and ecologically important natural resource areas, including habitat for native pollinators	69.3% (52)
Encourage businesses selling “to go” and takeaway food to use recyclable and compostable containers	66.7% (50)
Collect food waste at homes, businesses, and other locations to reduce landfill waste and make reusable compost	48% (36)
Treat open spaces as valuable cultural resources, including scenic views from locations valued by the community	30.7% (23)

Agricultural Land Preservation

Option for Community Action	# Votes
Support private landowners to legally protect agricultural lands and conserve working landscapes for future generations	51.2% (21)
Protect sensitive and important natural resource areas, including habitat for native pollinators	48.8% (20)
Create a “ring” of land around Lawrence that will not become residential developments, commercial developments, or industrial developments in the future	43.9% (18)
Support farmer experimentation and transition to practices that preserve topsoil	41.5% (17)

Urban Agriculture

Option for Community Action	# Votes
Encourage spaces for native pollinator habitats	47.8% (32)
Encourage garden space when making subdivisions or multi-family housing developments	41.8% (28)
Plant fruit trees and other edible plants on public land	40.3% (27)
Support school garden initiatives	40.3% (27)
Collaborate with non-profits, agricultural producers, and K-State Research & Extension Douglas County to provide trainings and workshops	40.3% (27)

SUNRISE PROJECT COMMUNITY COORDINATOR COLLABORATION

PURPOSE

Sunrise Project is a Lawrence-based non-profit that collaborated with the Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department and Douglas County to hire “Community Coordinators” to work with the Douglas County Food Policy Council to collect stories, particularly from traditionally under-represented and un-reached members of our community, about their experiences around food issues. Sunrise Project oversaw a range of trainings and field trips for the Community Coordinators to further engage them with our local food system. The Coordinators’ involvement continued into drafting working goals and will include plan revision and adoption.

PARTICIPANTS

Community Coordinators



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

OUTREACH SUMMARY

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 participated in the listening sessions. The structure of the sessions varied widely. Some Coordinators utilized connections with employers to engage clients/customers, for instance, at the Workforce Center and Sonic Drive-through. Other Coordinators invited friends and acquaintances to their homes for a meal and discussion. Some sessions took place in restaurants or other venues where groups were already meeting, such as on campus for the KU Women of Color Collective or the Senior Center.

Each Community Coordinator also had the autonomy to choose which questions to ask and how to structure their listening sessions. Some got creative and started sessions by asking participants to draw 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. Others simply asked participants to draw what they thought of when they thought of food, or point to images that connected with them in relation to food. These creative openings helped spark interesting discussions.

The stories and feedback collected at the sessions were tracked through a google form. Coordinators took notes at their sessions, then entered pertinent details into the google form, which was shared with the Food Systems Coordinator. Sunrise staff and the Food Systems Coordinator also met with each Community Coordinator individually after most sessions were complete in order to ensure all important details were captured.

Coordinators collected demographics for about half of their interviews. The summaries below provide a snapshot of some of the individuals and communities reached through this process.

<i>Which of the following best describes their housing situation?</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Count</i>
Group living facility	5	5%
Housing insecure	4	4%
Own	45	41%
Rent	55	50%

<i>What is their household income?</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Count</i>
\$100,000-\$149,000	5	5%
\$150,000 or more	2	2%
\$25,000-\$49,999	19	17%
\$50,000-\$74,999	17	16%
\$75,000-\$99,999	11	10%
No Answer	11	10%
Under \$25,000	44	40%

<i>What racial-ethnic categories do they identify with?</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Count</i>
Asian	5	5%
Black / African-American	2	2%
Hispanic, Latino/a or Spanish Ancestry	4	4%
Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish Ancestry; Native American	1	1%
Human	1	1%
Native American	7	7%
Native American; Black / African-American	1	1%
White (non-Hispanic)	77	72%
White (non-Hispanic); Native American	1	1%
White (non-Hispanic);Asian	1	1%
White (non-Hispanic);Hispanic, Latino/a or Spanish Ancestry	2	2%
White (non-Hispanic);Hispanic, Latino/a or Spanish Ancestry; Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander; Middle Eastern / North African	1	1%
White (non-Hispanic);Native American	2	2%
White (non-Hispanic);Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	1	1%
White (non-Hispanic);Slovenian	1	1%

POLICY FORUMS

The Douglas County Food Policy Council hosted 5 community conversations to inform the countywide Food System Plan. All residents of Douglas County are encouraged to participate. The meetings included a brief presentation of local findings from previous community engagement, including handouts organized by the working goals set by the DCFPC and Community Coordinators in October, 2016. Participants were then invited to weigh in with their ideas about actions and policies to support the Douglas County food system.

The policy forums occurred over five nights in November:

Baldwin City	Eudora	Lawrence	Lawrence	Lecompton
Wednesday, November 16	Tuesday, November 15	Monday, November 14	Saturday, November 12	Thursday, November 10
6:00pm – 7:30pm	6:30pm – 8:00pm	6:00pm – 7:30pm	10am to 11am	6:00pm – 7:30pm
Lumber Arts Yard	Community Center	Fairgrounds, Meeting Hall	Union Pacific Depot	Community Building
718 High St. Baldwin City, KS 66006	1630 Elm Street Eudora, KS 66025	2120 Harper St. Lawrence, KS 66046	402 N 2 nd St. Lawrence, KS 66044	333 Elmore Lecompton, KS 66050

CONNECTING TO OTHER COMMUNITY PLANS

Lawrence and Douglas County are active communities, with exciting plans underway on a range of specific fronts. The Food System Plan connects with the various goals and actions already outlined in other planning initiatives. Here we offer a brief summary of the other plans and how you can follow-up to learn more about each. For more in-depth information about connections to other community plans, contact Helen Schnoes, Food Systems Coordinator for Douglas County: hschnoes@douglas-county.com; 785-832-5157.

- **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. [HTTPS://LAWRENCEKS.ORG/STAR/](https://lawrenceks.org/star/)
- **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. [HTTP://LDCHEALTH.ORG/221/COMMUNITY-HEALTH-PLAN](http://ldchealth.org/221/community-health-plan)
- **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. [HTTPS://LAWRENCEKS.ORG/CMO/CULTURAL-PLAN/](https://lawrenceks.org/cmo/cultural-plan/)
- **Transportation**
 - **Transportation 2040** – 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. [HTTPS://LAWRENCEKS.ORG/MPO/T2040/](https://lawrenceks.org/mpo/t2040/)
 - **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. [HTTPS://LAWRENCEKS.ORG/BOARDS/BIKE-PED/](https://lawrenceks.org/boards/bike-ped/)
 - **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. [HTTPS://ASSETS.LAWRENCEKS.ORG/ASSETS/MPO/RTAC/2016-CPT-HSTP.PDF](https://assets.lawrenceks.org/assets/mpo/rtac/2016-cpt-hstp.pdf)
- **Lawrence Parks & Rec Master Plan** – This 2017 plan prioritizes the needs and desires for upgrading existing and potentially creating new facilities and services for years to come. [HTTPS://LAWRENCEKS.ORG/LPRD/MASTERPLAN16/](https://lawrenceks.org/lprd/masterplan16/)
- **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. [HTTPS://LAWRENCEKS.ORG/PDS/HORIZON-2020-UPDATE-PROCESS/](https://lawrenceks.org/pds/horizon-2020-update-process/)

DRAFT

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



 www.douglascountyks.org/fpc

 [LawrenceandDouglasCountySustainability](https://www.facebook.com/LawrenceandDouglasCountySustainability)

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

*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.

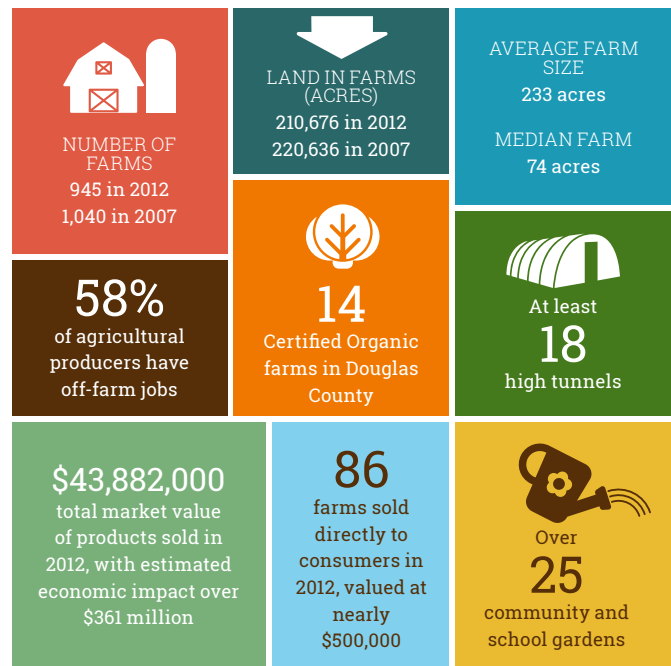
Challenges

- 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

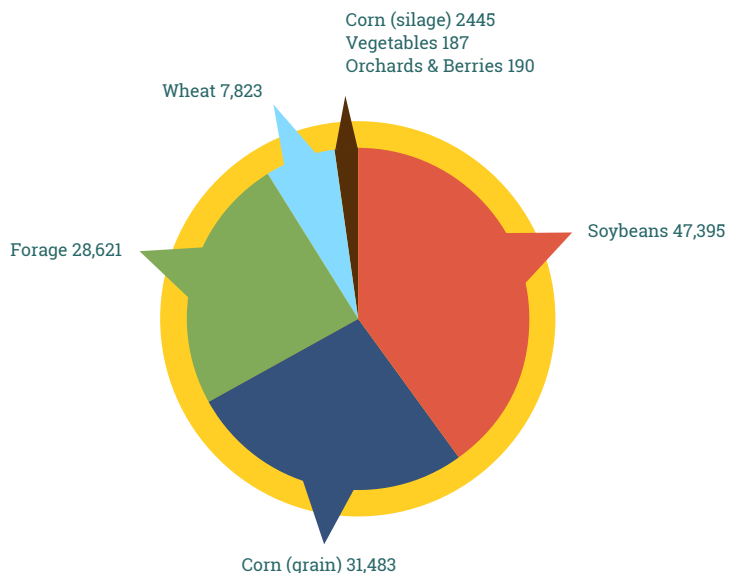
Local Policy Highlights

- **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 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 in 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 homegrown 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 to 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 to cover basic needs, 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 2016 annual estimates suggesting 16.6% of the population is food insecure.
- Between 2012 and 2016, Douglas County SNAP enrollment decreased by 19%, to 1,628 individuals.
- Between 2012 and 2016, Free & Reduced Price Lunch eligibility in Douglas County schools rose 9.6%, from 34.4% to 37.7% of students.

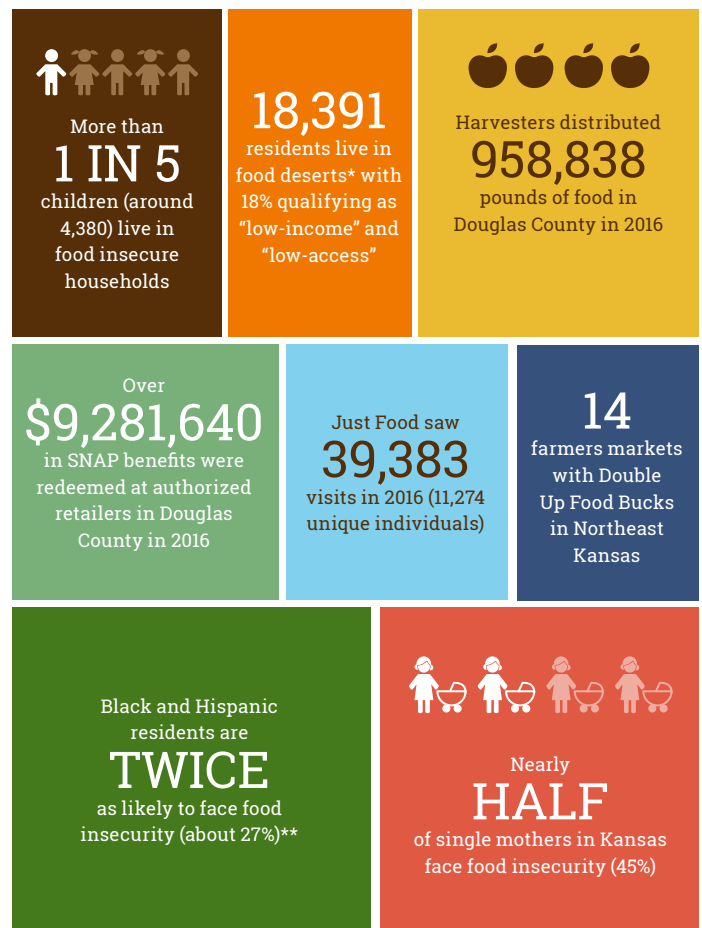
Challenges

- 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, 15.2% of whom face food insecurity.

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.

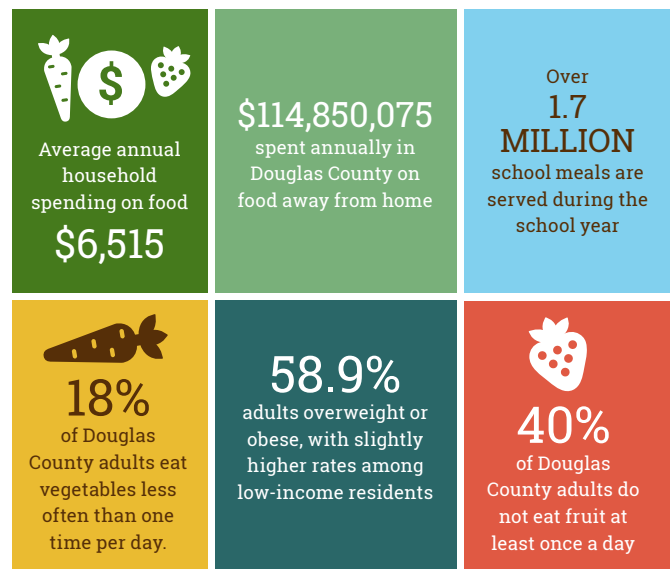
Trends

- 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

Consumption by the numbers



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.

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” “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).



CUP-17-00221: An amended Conditional Use Permit to revise the driveway crossings on the Bland Airstrip. Submitted by Brent Grosdidier, for Brent Grosdidier, Kimberly A Grosdidier, Brandon L Grosdidier, Charis L Grosdidier, Milton D Bland and Joan M Bland, property owners of record.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends approval of the amended CUP referenced above based on the findings listed in this staff report subject to the following revised conditions of approval: (new language shown in **bold**, deleted language shown ~~struckthrough~~)

- i) *"The permit shall expire at the end of 10 years (Calendar year 2027) unless an application for renewal, submitted prior to the expiration date, is approved by the County Commission."*
- ii) *"The airstrip is limited to the private use of the owners of property which contain the airstrip and occasional use by their guests, but may not be used for commercial purposes."*
- iii) *"Any change in ownership shall require the submittal of a revised Use Agreement to the FAA."*
- iv) *"Take-offs and landings shall occur to and from the north, whenever the wind permits, to reduce the impact on residential uses to the south."*
- v) ~~*"The two residential parcels shall utilize a shared access point and drive, located on the common property line, to provide one crossing over the airstrip."*~~

"The two Residential Development Parcels are limited to one crossing over the airstrip. The two residential parcels may utilize a shared access point and drive, located on the common property line, or two drives may be located as shown on the revised plan, with one driveway located beyond the northern edge of the airstrip."

Reason for Request: *"We are writing to request the county change the location of driveways on our property. This request is accompanied by a sketch, permission from the Eudora township, and permission from the FAA."*

ASSOCIATED CASES

- CSR-16-00407; A Certificate of Survey creating two 10.23 acre Residential Development Parcels containing a portion of the airstrip. Approved administratively, February 9, 2017.
- CUP-16-00489: A Conditional Use Permit expanding the use of the private airstrip to allow additional users of the airstrip. Approved by the Board of County Commissioners on February 8, 2017.
- CUP-3-1-85; A Conditional Use Permit for the bland airstrip. Approved by the Board of County Commissioners on May 15, 1985.

KEY POINTS

- The expanded use of the airstrip was approved in February 8, 2017 subject to conditions of approval. The CUP plan was released to the Zoning and Codes Office for processing of building permits on February 17, 2017.

- This amendment proposes to move the driveway accessing the northern Residential Development Parcel to the north of the airstrip so it won't cross the airstrip. The other driveway would be moved to the southern portion of the southern Residential Development Parcel. The applicant indicated these locations were better suited topographically for driveways and would maintain the single crossing over the airstrip.

OTHER ACTION REQUIRED

- Submittal of a PDF copy of the revised site plan for release to County Zoning and Codes Office for building permits.

ATTACHMENTS

- Sketch of proposed driveway locations
- Township and FAA comments

GENERAL INFORMATION

Current Zoning and Land Use:

A (Agricultural) District; *Agriculture, Residential Detached Dwelling*, and a private airstrip, approved with Conditional Use Permit CUP-3-1-85 as an *Airport and Landing Field* and with CUP-16-00489 for the expanded use of the airstrip.

Surrounding Zoning and Land Use:

To the north and south: A (Agricultural) District; *Agriculture*, and *Residential Detached Dwellings*.

To the east: A (Agricultural) and F-F (Floodway Fringe Overlay) Districts; *Agriculture* and *Residential Detached Dwellings*.

(Figure 1)

To the west: A (Agricultural) and F-F (Floodway Fringe Overlay) Districts; *Agriculture, Residential Detached Dwellings*, woodland, and floodplain.

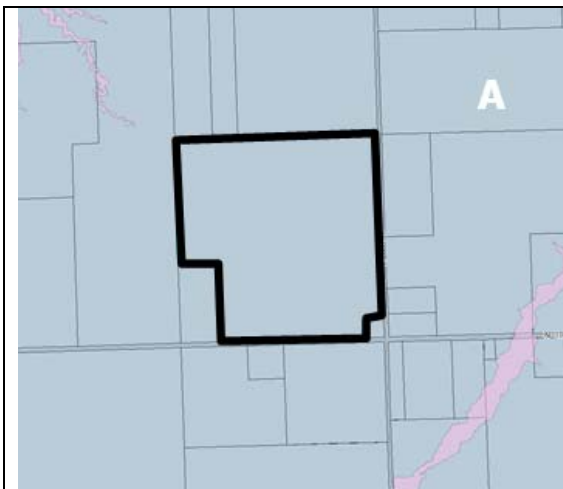


Figure 1a. Zoning in the area; subject property outlined. Floodplain is shown in pink.



Figure 1b. Land use/Development in the area

SUMMARY OF REQUEST

This application requests the amendment of the Bland Airstrip CUP condition regarding the location of the drives for the new residential parcels. The FAA had recommended that the driveways be as close to one another as possible to minimize the number of crossings across the airstrip. The County Commission added the following condition to the Conditional Use Permit at their February 8, 2017 meeting:

"The two residential parcels shall utilize a shared access point and drive, located on the common property line, to provide one crossing over the airstrip."

The applicant indicated that, after a more detailed evaluation of the site, the approved location for the driveways along the interior parcel lines would not be suitable due to the topography of the area and would result in drainage and maintenance issues. This amendment proposes to relocate the driveways so that one driveway is located off the airstrip to the north, and the other crosses the airstrip further to the south. (Figure 2b) This would maintain only one crossing over the airstrip, while relocating the driveways to a more suitable location.

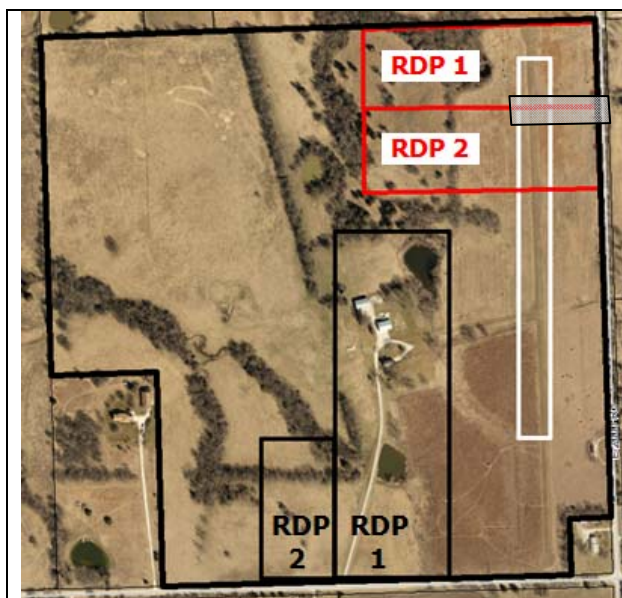


Figure 2a. Bland property. Residential Development Parcels across the airstrip shown in red. The two driveways, centered on the property line, as approved with CUP-16-00489 shown in gray. The airstrip is outlined in white.

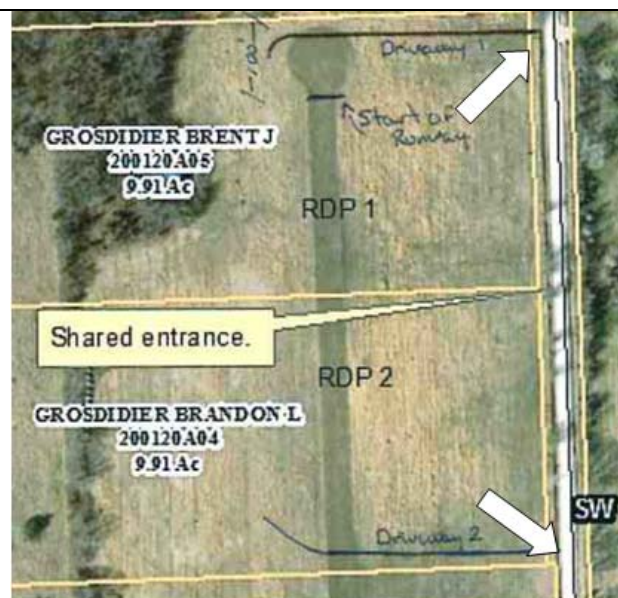


Figure 2b. Detail of Residential Development Parcels showing the location of the approved shared driveways, and the location of the proposed driveways.

CONDITIONAL USE REVIEW:

The proposed amended conditional use has been reviewed with the following criteria provided in Section 12-319-1.02 of the Zoning Regulations:

I. ZONING AND USES OF PROPERTY NEARBY

The subject property and surrounding area are zoned A (Agriculture) and agricultural and rural residential uses are the predominate land use in the area. A Conditional Use Permit for an airstrip was approved for this property in 1985, and recently revised to allow additional users.

II. CHARACTER OF THE AREA

The area is rural in nature with agricultural land uses, rural residences and a private airstrip on the subject property. The subject property, recently divided through the Certificate of Survey process, contains 5 parcels: a 100 acre agricultural tract and four Residential Development Parcels (RDPs) ranging from 5 to 20 acres. Figure 2a illustrates the land division and identifies the two RDPs which have CUP approval to share the airstrip.

III. SUITABILITY OF SUBJECT PROPERTY FOR THE USES TO WHICH IT HAS BEEN RESTRICTED

Applicant's response:

"No changes to this. The property will remain in use for the previous uses it was restricted to previously."

No change in use is being proposed. The subject property remains suitable for the current uses: *Agriculture, Residential Detached Dwellings, and Airstrip.*

IV. LENGTH OF TIME SUBJECT PROPERTY HAS REMAINED VACANT AS ZONED

Staff Finding —County Zoning Regulations were adopted in 1966; this property has been zoned "A (Agricultural)" since that adoption. The property is not vacant but is developed with a rural residence built in 1988 and various agricultural outbuildings. The airstrip is a grass airstrip which has been in place since the CUP approval in 1985.

V. EXTENT TO WHICH REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS WILL DETRIMENTALLY AFFECT NEARBY PROPERTY

Applicant's response:

"These driveways should not effect others nearby. The previous location of a shared driveway may have effected others with road washout and need for road maintenance."

The Eudora Township Trustee provided a letter indicating their approval of the proposed change in entrances. This letter is included with this report as an attachment. No negative impacts are anticipated to nearby properties.

VI. RELATIVE GAIN TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE BY THE DESTRUCTION OF THE VALUE OF THE PETITIONER'S PROPERTY AS COMPARED TO THE HARDSHIP IMPOSED UPON THE INDIVIDUAL LANDOWNERS

Applicant's Response:

"The gain will be that the driveways will increase safety of the airstrip and the people using the road."

The number of driveway crossings over the airstrip will not increase, but the new locations may be better suited for drainage and maintenance than the shared location approved earlier. The township approved the new location, so the topography is expected to be suited to the driveways and shouldn't result in a drainage or maintenance issue.

VII. CONFORMANCE WITH THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The conformance of the airstrip and the joint use of the airstrip with the comprehensive plan was evaluated with those staff reports. This minor change, relocating the driveways, is not discussed in the Comprehensive Plan.

STAFF REVIEW

The CUP amendment proposes to relocate the driveways for the Residential Development Parcels. The condition to install the driveways adjacent to each other and centered on the interior property line of the two Residential Development Parcels was placed on the CUP by the Board of County Commissioners; therefore, this amendment to revise that condition is being brought back to the Commission. Relocating the two driveways will allow the two Residential Development Parcels to be served by individual driveways while still maintaining only one crossing over the airstrip. The two driveways will appear smaller and more typical of other driveways in the area; rather than the wider driveway, that would result from the two combined driveways.

- Relocating the driveways to a location approved by the township, should minimize the potential drainage and maintenance issues;
- Providing only one crossing over the airstrip maintains the safety feature provided by the Commission's added condition.
- Separating the two driveways will result in individual driveways that are more similar in width and appearance to other driveways in the area.

Conclusion

This proposal should have no negative impact on the safety of the airstrip or the public health and safety and may minimize drainage and maintenance issues associated with the driveways. The other conditions of approval will remain in effect; with Condition I being revised to read:

"The two Residential Development Parcels are limited to one crossing over the airstrip. The two residential parcels may utilize a shared access point and drive, located on the common property line, or two drives may be located as shown on the revised plan, with one driveway located beyond the northern edge of the airstrip."

Eudora Township

310 East 20th Street
Eudora, Kansas 66025

Date: April 21st, 2017

To whom it may concern,

We the Eudora Township approve of the proposed change in entrances at the properties of Brent Grosdidier and Brandon Grosdidier. The proposed change in entrances to include an entrance up the North property line of the North parcel and a South entrance up the South property line of the South parcel.

Sincerely



Vince Weeks

Eudora Township Trustee

Fwd: Porposed Driveway Locations near Bland Airfiled (52KS) Eudora, KS

From: "Brent Grosdidier" <bkngrosdidier@yahoo.com>

To: "Brandon G" <grosdidierx4@yahoo.com>

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: <John.Karrasch@faa.gov>
Date: April 21, 2017 at 10:09:13 CDT
To: <bkngrosdidier@yahoo.com>
Cc: <mmiller@lawrenceks.org>
Subject: Porposed Driveway Locations near Bland Airfiled (52KS) Eudora, KS

Mr. Grosdidier,

Regarding your inquiry about the 2 **proposed** residential driveway locations near Bland Airfield (52KS):

Since the airfield is privately owned and operated, the FAA has no jurisdiction over its design. We can only ask that you follow the Airport Design Advisory Circular (AC) 150/5300-13A to the best of your ability and that you work with Mr. Bland in laying out the driveway locations based on practicality of land use and airspace safety- which I understand you are already doing. The County may have other requirements in place which will need to be followed.

The FAA did push for the runway **easement** across the multiple parcels in order to protect favorable airspace safety should the **connected** parcels change ownership in future.

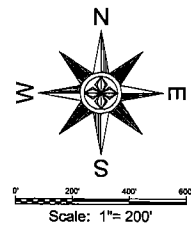
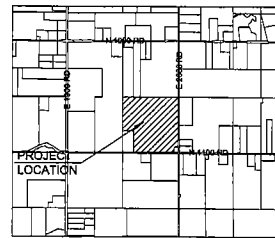
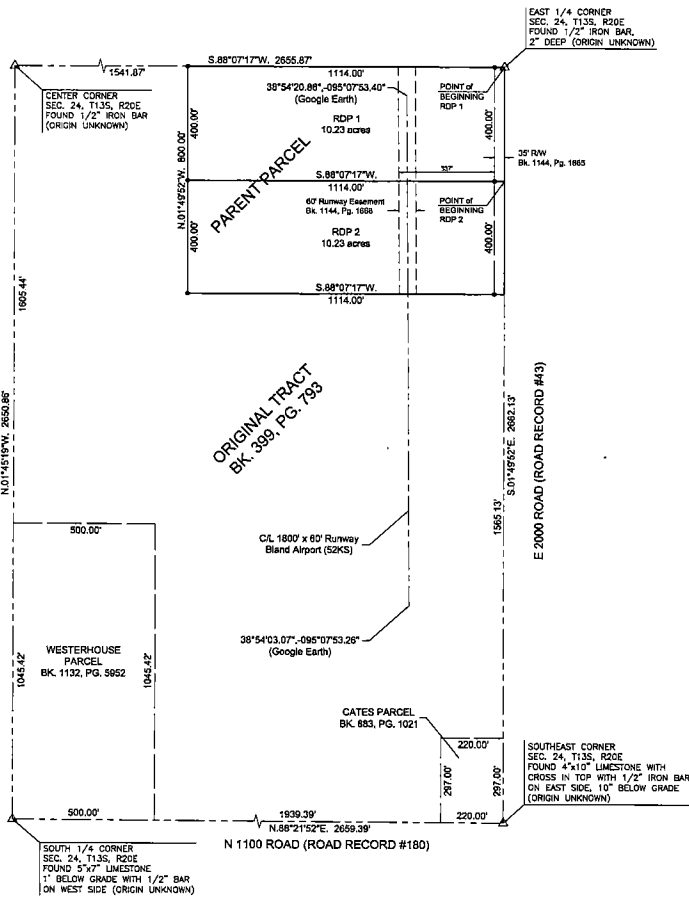
Let me know if you have any other **questions**.

Regards,

John D. Karrasch

Airspace Specialist-Central Region (IA,KS,MO,NE)
Airports Div. ACE-620F
901 Locust St. Rm 364
Kansas City, MO 64106
816.329.2617
<https://oeaaa.faa.gov>

In administering 14 CFR, Part 77 and Part 157, the FAA's prime objectives are:
To promote air safety and the efficient use of navigable airspace.



- LEGEND**
- SET 1/2" x 24" IRON BAR WITH PLASTIC CAP MARKED "BG CONS PS 758"
 - FOUND 1/2" IRON BAR
 - ✕ POINT NOT SET, NOT FOUND
 - △ FOUND MONUMENT AS NOTED
 - RDP RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PARCEL
 - BK., PG. REFERS TO BOOK AND PAGE AT THE DOUGLAS COUNTY REGISTER OF DEEDS

DESCRIPTION - ORIGINAL TRACT

THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION TWENTY-FOUR (24), TOWNSHIP THIRTEEN (13) SOUTH, RANGE TWENTY (20) EAST OF THE SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, LESS THE FOLLOWING:

COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAID SOUTHEAST QUARTER, THENCE NORTH 18 DEGREES, THENCE WEST 13 DEGREES, 5 FEET, 6 INCHES, THENCE SOUTH 18 DEGREES, THENCE EAST 13 DEGREES, 5 FEET, 6 INCHES, TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, IN DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS.

AND

BEGINNING AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 24, TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 20 EAST OF THE 6TH P.M. DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS, THENCE NORTH 1045 FEET, 5 INCHES, THENCE EAST 500 FEET, THENCE SOUTH 1045 FEET, 5 INCHES, TO THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID SOUTHEAST QUARTER, THENCE WEST 500 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, CONTAINING 145.9 ACRES, IN DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS.

DESCRIPTION - PARENT PARCEL

A TRACT OF LAND IN THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 24, TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 20 EAST OF THE 6TH P.M. DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS, MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

BEGINNING AT THE EAST QUARTER CORNER OF SAID SECTION 24, THENCE ALONG THE EAST LINE OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 24 S.01°49'32"E. (BEING AN ASSUMED BEARING) 800.00 FEET; THENCE S.88°07'17"W. 1114.00 FEET; THENCE N.01°49'32"W. 800.00 FEET TO A POINT ON THE NORTH LINE OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 24; THENCE ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 24 N.88°07'17"E. 1114.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, CONTAINING 10.23 ACRES. THIS TRACT IS SUBJECT TO ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAYS OF RECORD, AS SHOWN HEREON.

DESCRIPTION - RDP #1

A TRACT OF LAND IN THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 24, TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 20 EAST OF THE 6TH P.M. DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS, MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

BEGINNING AT THE EAST QUARTER CORNER OF SAID SECTION 24, THENCE ALONG THE EAST LINE OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 24 S.01°49'32"E. (BEING AN ASSUMED BEARING) 400.00 FEET; THENCE S.88°07'17"W. 1114.00 FEET; THENCE N.01°49'32"W. 400.00 FEET TO A POINT ON THE NORTH LINE OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 24; THENCE ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 24 N.88°07'17"E. 1114.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, CONTAINING 10.23 ACRES. THIS TRACT IS SUBJECT TO ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAYS OF RECORD, AS SHOWN HEREON.

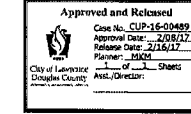
DESCRIPTION - RDP #2

A TRACT OF LAND IN THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 24, TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 20 EAST OF THE 6TH P.M. DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS, MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING AT THE EAST QUARTER CORNER OF SAID SECTION 24, THENCE ALONG THE EAST LINE OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 24 S.01°49'32"E. (BEING AN ASSUMED BEARING) 400.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, THENCE ALONG THE EAST LINE OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 24 S.01°49'32"E. 400.00 FEET; THENCE S.88°07'17"W. 1114.00 FEET; THENCE N.01°49'32"W. 400.00 FEET; THENCE S.88°07'17"E. 1114.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, CONTAINING 10.23 ACRES. THIS TRACT IS SUBJECT TO ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAYS OF RECORD, AS SHOWN HEREON.

GENERAL NOTES

1. BASIS FOR BEARINGS FOR THIS CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY IS THE EAST LINE OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 24, TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 20 EAST (S.01°49'32"E. ASSUMED).
2. THIS CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY WAS NOT PREPARED FOR THE PURPOSE OF PLATING LAND. NO FURTHER DIVISIONS OF THE PARCELS CREATED BY THIS SURVEY SHALL OCCUR UNTIL THE PROPERTY IS SUBDIVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY OR THE CITY INTO WHICH IT IS ANNEXED OR UNTIL AN AMENDED CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY IS APPROVED AND RECORDED WITH THE REGISTER OF DEEDS.
3. THIS PROPERTY DIVISION WAS DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 20-808 OF THE SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS FOR LAWRENCE AND THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS.
4. SEWAGE DISPOSAL WILL BE PROVIDED BY MEANS OF INDIVIDUAL SEPTIC SYSTEMS INSTALLED ON EACH RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PARCEL. THE SEPTIC SYSTEMS WILL BE ABANDONED UPON ANNEXATION INTO THE CITY OF LAWRENCE OR THE CITY OF EUDORA AND CONCURRENT CONNECTION TO THE CITY'S SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM.
5. RDP# SHALL NOT BE ELIGIBLE FOR A BUILDING PERMIT UNTIL AN ON-SITE SEWAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN IS APPROVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE LAWRENCE/DOUGLAS COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT. A PRELIMINARY SITE EVALUATION FOR EACH SEPTIC SYSTEM IS REQUIRED PRIOR TO A BUILDING PERMIT BEING ISSUED. THE SEPTIC PERMIT MUST BE APPROVED AND PURCHASED PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF A BUILDING PERMIT. ON-SITE SEWAGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH "STANDARDS ON INDIVIDUAL ON-SITE SEWAGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS FOR THE UNINCORPORATED TERRITORY OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS" COUNTY SANITATION CODE, RESOLUTION 97-48, AS AMENDED.
6. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES FOR RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PARCELS SHALL BE PINNED PRIOR TO RECORDING THE CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY.
7. RURAL WATER DISTRICT #4 SHALL ISSUE A WATER METER AND DOCUMENTATION THAT A WATER METER HAS BEEN PURCHASED BY THE OWNER AND IS PRESENTED TO THE LAWRENCE/DOUGLAS COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND THE DOUGLAS COUNTY ZONING OFFICE OR THE LAWRENCE/DOUGLAS COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT SHALL ISSUE A PERMIT FOR A WELL AND A COPY OF THIS PERMIT IS PROVIDED TO THE DOUGLAS COUNTY ZONING OFFICE. WELL WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTY. IF WELL WATER IS AVAILABLE, PLEASE CONTACT THE DOUGLAS COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR THE REQUIREMENTS FOR CISTERNS WITHIN THE COUNTY.
8. NO PORTION OF THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED WITHIN A DESIGNATED FLOODPLAIN PER FEMA MAP 22045C021850, EFFECTIVE DATE AUGUST 5, 2010.
9. THE CURRENT ZONING FOR THE PROPERTY IS A (AGRICULTURE).
10. DEVELOPMENT OF RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PARCEL SHALL COMPLY WITH THE DOUGLAS COUNTY ACCESS MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS, CHAPTER IX, ARTICLE 5 OF THE COUNTY CODE.
11. DEVELOPMENT ON RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PARCEL SHALL COMPLY WITH THE DOUGLAS COUNTY ZONING REGULATIONS, CHAPTER XI OF THE COUNTY CODE.
12. RDP #1 AND RDP #2 ARE SUBJECT TO THAT CERTAIN RUNWAY EASEMENT, RECORDED IN BOOK 1144, BEGINNING ON PAGE 1666, IN THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS, RELATING TO THE PRIVATE RUNWAY LOCATED ON RDP #1 AND RDP #2.
13. DEVELOPMENT ADJACENT TO THE RUNWAY SHALL CONFORM TO THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:
 - 13.1. THE APPROACH TO EACH RUNWAY IS MAINTAINED FOR A MINIMUM OF 20:1 GLOBE SLOPE. THE APPROACH SLOPE BEGINS AT RUNWAY END (TURN) AND EXTENDS UPWARD AT AN ANGLE OF 20° (HORIZONTAL) TO 1° (VERTICAL).
 - 13.2. THE AIRPORT TRANSITIONAL SURFACE BE MAINTAINED FOR A 7:1 SLOPE. THE TRANSITIONAL SURFACE EXTENDS OUTWARD AND UPWARD AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE RUNWAY CENTERLINE AND EXTENDS AT A SLOPE OF 7:1 FROM THE SIDES OF THE PRIMARY SURFACES AND FROM THE SIDES OF THE APPROACH SURFACES.
 - 13.3. STRUCTURES MUST BE SETBACK FROM THE EDGE OF THE RUNWAY A DISTANCE EQUAL TO 7 TIMES THEIR HEIGHT.
14. THE PERMIT SHALL EXPIRE AT THE END OF 10 YEARS (CALENDAR YEAR 2027) UNLESS AN APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL, SUBMITTED PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE, IS APPROVED BY THE COUNTY COMMISSION.
15. THE AIRSTRIP IS LIMITED TO THE PRIVATE USE OF THE OWNERS OF PROPERTY WHICH CONTAIN THE AIRSTRIP AND OCCASIONAL USE BY GUESTS, BUT MAY NOT BE USED FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.
16. ANY CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP SHALL REQUIRE THE SUBMITTAL OF A REVISED USE AGREEMENT TO THE FAA.
17. TAKE-OFFS AND LANDINGS SHALL OCCUR TO AND FROM THE NORTH, WHENEVER THE WIND PERMITS, TO REDUCE THE IMPACT ON RESIDENTIAL USES TO THE SOUTH.
18. THE TWO RESIDENTIAL PARCELS SHALL UTILIZE A SHARED ACCESS POINT AND DRIVE, LOCATED ON THE COMMON PROPERTY LINE, TO PROVIDE ONE CROSSING OVER THE AIRSTRIP.



OWNER

BE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN THAT I (WE), THE UNDERSIGNED OWNER(S) OF THE DESCRIBED TRACT OF LAND, HAVE CAUSED FOR THE SAME TO BE SURVEYED AND A CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY PREPARED, AND HAVE CAUSED THE SAME TO BE SUBDIVIDED INTO SUBPARCELS

BY: MILTON D. BLAND AND JOAN M. BLAND
194 SOUTHERN ROAD, HOLLEY MOUNTAIN AIRPARK
CLINTON, AR 72031

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

(STATE OF KANSAS)
(COUNTY OF DOUGLAS) SS:

I, JESSICA HERMESH, A NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR SAID COUNTY, IN THE STATE AFORESAID, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT MILTON D. BLAND AND JOAN M. BLAND ARE PERSONALLY KNOWN TO ME TO BE THE SAME PERSONS WHOSE NAMES SUBSCRIBED TO THE FOREGOING INSTRUMENT AS SUCH OWNERS, APPEARED BEFORE ME THIS DAY IN PERSON AND ACKNOWLEDGED THE EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF THIS PLAT AS A FREE AND VOLUNTARY ACT FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES HEREIN SET FORTH, GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND NOTARIAL SEAL, THIS DAY OF A.D. 2018, MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 04-08-2018.

NOTARY PUBLIC



SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATION

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I AM A PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR IN THE STATE OF KANSAS WITH EXPERIENCE AND PROFICIENCY IN LAND SURVEYING, THAT THE HERETOFORE DESCRIBED PROPERTY WAS SURVEYED AND SUBDIVIDED BY ME, OR UNDER MY SUPERVISION, THAT ALL SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS, HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH, IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS SURVEY PLAT, AND THAT ALL THE MONUMENTS SHOWN HEREON ACTUALLY EXIST AND THEIR POSITIONS ARE CORRECTLY SHOWN TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. THE FIELD WORK WAS COMPLETED SEPTEMBER 2018. THIS SURVEY COMPLIES WITH THE KANSAS MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR BOUNDARY SURVEYS.

BY: ALBERT R. DIEBALL, P.S., #758

BG CONSULTANTS, INC.
1405 WAKARUSA DRIVE
LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66049
(785) 749-4474



ENDORSEMENTS

APPROVED AS A CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY UNDER THE SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS OF THE CITY OF LAWRENCE & THE UNINCORPORATED AREA OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

SCOTT MCCULLOUGH DATE MICHEL D. KELLY, P.S. #889 DATE

FILING RECORD

STATE OF KANSAS
COUNTY OF DOUGLAS

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THIS INSTRUMENT WAS FILED FOR RECORD IN THE OFFICE OF THE DOUGLAS COUNTY REGISTER OF DEEDS ON THIS DAY OF 2017, AND IS DULY RECORDED AT AM/PM IN BOOK PAGE

REGISTER OF DEEDS
KAY PESNELL

CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY SE 1/4, SECTION 24, T13S, R20E

BG CONSULTANTS, INC.
1405 WAKARUSA DRIVE
LAWRENCE, KS 66049
(785) 749-4474

DATE: 02-13-17
PROJECT #18-1337L
SHEET 1 OF 1

Mary Miller

From: Milton Bland <miltonbland@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, June 28, 2017 9:19 AM
To: Mary Miller
Subject: Commission Meeting

Mary,

Joan and I had planned to fly back to the farm in order to attend the commission meeting tonight. Unfortunately the unsettled weather pattern would make flying today a bit risky and we tend to be really conservative flyers.

As far as the amended CUP, I support the Grosdidiers' request regarding the driveway change. The proposed change will provide for better drainage and better road access. It will not have any affect on the very limited runway operations.

A neighbor visited with Derek yesterday and expressed his concern regarding a rumor that we have plans to establish a power parachute club. Please be assured that rumor is unfounded and absolutely untrue. The amount of flying activity at the airstrip will not be impacted by the amended cup. The airstrip will remain private and restricted.

Joan and I have had other opportunities to sell parcels but chose to not do so until we learned the Grosdidiers we looking for rural property. We have known the Grosdidiers for years and we are certain they share our desire to be good neighbors careful stewards of the property. We know they will respect the privacy of our family as well the entire neighborhood.

Milton Bland