Integrating Food Policy in Comprehensive Planning: Strategies and Resources for the City of Seattle

A CONTRACT PROJECT FOR THE CITY OF SEATTLE

Puget Sound Regional Council
PSRC
August 2012

Contents

1.0 Introduction

Planning for food is increasingly a topic of local and national interest. Local governments are recognizing the roles they can play in supporting local agriculture, promoting public health, improving access to healthy and affordable food, reducing environmental impacts, and diverting food waste from landfills. The City of Seattle has served as a leader in identifying local actions to promote healthy food access, urban agriculture and a strong local food system, and has the potential to reinforce these goals through planning and further strengthen its role as a local and national leader by further incorporating food policy into its comprehensive plan. This report identifies a potential framework for food policy in the Seattle comprehensive plan and provides an inventory of relevant food-related policies that could be incorporated into the plan.

> *The food system is the network of people and activities connecting growing and harvesting, processing, distribution, consumption and waste, as well as associated government and non-government institutions, regulations and programs.*
>
> *Regional Food Policy Council goals*

In 2012, the City of Seattle contracted with the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) to research and recommend policies and strategies to incorporate food policy into the City of Seattle's comprehensive planning process. PSRC is home to the Regional Food Policy Council, which brings together government, community, business and agricultural interests to develop integrated and sustainable policy recommendations to strengthen the regional food system. Beyond its work on food policy, one of PSRC's core functions is to develop multicounty planning policies and certify local comprehensive plans to ensure they are consistent with the Growth Management Act.

PSRC staff researched existing language in the Seattle comprehensive plan, existing policies adopted by other central Puget Sound jurisdictions, examples from jurisdictions outside the region, and relevant literature. This report includes a broad inventory of comprehensive plan policies adopted by other jurisdictions, along with targeted examples of policies that could be incorporated into the existing comprehensive plan structure.

Findings

Research and engagement with City of Seattle staff and the Regional Food Policy Council served to identify several policy areas where there is a clear planning role for the city and an opportunity to holistically address the food system. Specifically, the following topics, listed in the order in which they appear within the City of Seattle's comprehensive plan, could be added or expanded to help address the food system within the comprehensive plan:

Land Use Element
- Agriculture and urban agriculture
- Community gardening
- Healthy food access

Transportation Element
- Healthy food access and distribution

Housing Element
- Healthy housing

Economic Development Element
- Local food distribution and sales
- Procurement

Human Development Element
- Community food security
- Food assistance programs
- Emergency planning
- Coordination of joint planning and services

Environment Element
- Environmental impacts of the food system

This report begins by explaining the purpose for explicitly including food within the City of Seattle's comprehensive plan, as well as the broad context for food planning through the Growth Management Act (GMA) and King County's Countywide Planning Policies. The report continues with a discussion of comprehensive planning at the City of Seattle and potential ways to include food policies in the comprehensive plan. After a discussion of the methods used in this review, the report details examples of policy topics included in local plans and plans around the country have focused on food policy. The report then outlines policy language from other jurisdictions that may be useful in considering approaches to incorporate similar topics and recommendations in the City of Seattle's comprehensive plan.

Context and Objectives for Addressing Food in the Comprehensive Plan

The comprehensive plan establishes a framework to plan for long-term growth and community vision, articulating direction for city programs and policies that implement the plan, with topical elements designed to achieve a variety of community objectives. The GMA[1] requires cities to include strategies for land use, housing, capital facilities, utilities, transportation, economic development, and parks and recreation. Municipalities have an opportunity to amend the plan annually and are required to complete major updates periodically. Seattle will complete its next major update in 2015 by using a three-year phased approach to review and update plan elements.

Food policies could be interwoven within each of the GMA's required elements. Food isn't explicitly addressed in the GMA, but could provide an opportunity to further reinforce goals of the law by connecting planning for cities with planning for food systems. The GMA is predicated on the need to preserve valuable agricultural and other resource lands, while more efficiently planning to meet urban needs. Food systems, far from just being a rural issue, can connect to GMA planning goals to address urban sprawl, economic development, natural resource industries, open space, and environmental protection.

Comprehensively addressing the food system can respond to a variety of local needs. Planning for food can help address environmental and social justice, such as increasing access to healthy food choices in all neighborhoods and supporting hunger assistance programs. An emphasis on supporting the local food economy can also have important economic, quality of life, and environmental benefits. Economic benefits include creating and sustaining living-wage jobs through food production, processing, and sales; improving the economic viability of local agriculture; and more efficiently using vacant or underutilized parcels through urban agriculture. Communities can also foster environmental benefits through decreasing food waste and reducing the miles food travels to store shelves.

Regional and county planning also provides direction to local jurisdictions in addressing the food system in planning. *VISION 2040*[2], the central Puget Sound region's long-range growth management, transportation, and economic development framework, addresses the importance of conserving agricultural land, supporting the local food economy, and building healthy communities.

Several draft King Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) address the food system and the role local jurisdictions play in supporting food production and food access.[3] The role of the CPPs is to coordinate comprehensive plans of jurisdictions in the same county for regional issues or issues affecting common borders. [4]

The draft King County CPPs address food production and access by directing jurisdictions to:

- Identify and protect open space that provides food production potential.

[1] See RCW 36.70A.070
[2] See VISION 2040, p. 56 and 59, and MPP-DP-47
[3] See King Countywide Planning Policies, CPP-EN-4, DP-8, DP-58, DP-60, EC-10, and EC-16. As of publication of this report, King County's draft CPPs have been recommended for approval to the Metropolitan King County Council by King County's Growth Management Planning Council
[4] See RCW 36.70A.100

- Increase healthy food access by encouraging healthy food purveyors near residential areas and transit facilities.
- Support local food production and processing, and promote activities and infrastructure that improve access to local food.
- Support institutional procurement policies to encourage sourcing of local food.
- Support the regional food economy and emphasize improving access to healthy food options.
- Add to vibrancy and sustainability of communities through safe and convenient access to services, including purveyors of healthy food.

Local comprehensive plans should be consistent with the countywide planning policies, but the Growth Management Act permits flexibility in how these policies are implemented in jurisdictional planning. Given that these policies are not yet ratified, the scope of the proposed 2012 suite of amendments to Seattle's comprehensive plan is determined by local interests, rather than by consistency requirements.

Seattle's Planning Framework

Seattle's Comprehensive Plan is organized around several core values, including community, environmental stewardship, economic opportunity and security, and social equity. These values strongly relate to key concepts seen throught food systems planning – community food access, environmental sustainability, and support of the local food economy. Seattle's existing planning goals and the key desired outcomes in food planning can be mutually reinforcing.

Seattle's comprehensive plan currently includes 12 elements. City of Seattle staff has indicated that the approach for the phased major comprehensive plan updates emphasizes GMA-required elements rather than adding new elements to the plan. Nonetheless, food could be incorporated into the comprehensive plan either as a new element or as concepts integrated throughout the plan. If food policy is incorporated throughout the comprehensive plan rather than as a separate element, it may be useful to develop a brief summary detailing which sections include food-related policies.

The process for identifying content for the comprehensive plan is dictated by adopted guidelines.[5] Seattle has an established amendment process which includes parameters to determine appropriate amendments for the comprehensive plan. These guidelines informed preliminary discussion of the types of policies most appropriate to recommend. These guidelines include consideration of amendments that are consistent with GMA and with countywide planning policies and also would not be more appropriately addressed through regulatory change, budgetary or programmatic decisions or through a separate process, such as neighborhood planning. While seeking to fit within the adopted amendment framework, the food policy resources identified in this report also aim to respond to multicounty and countywide policy-making, existing values expressed in the comprehensive plan, and existing city policies adopted through the comprehensive plan, municipal code, resolutions and ordinances.

[5] See Resolution 30976, adopted May 14, 2007

2.0 Methodology

PSRC staff reviewed Seattle's existing adopted comprehensive plan policies, policy guides, and recommended strategies related to food policy. To understand the universe of food policies that could be incorporated into Seattle's comprehensive plan, PSRC staff also surveyed policies from jurisdictions both regionally and nationally.

In 2011, PSRC completed a policy scan of existing food-related policies in the comprehensive plans, municipal and county codes and stand-alone plans in 61 cities and the four counties in the central Puget Sound region. The policy scan used content analysis to locate policies that explicitly and implicitly impact the food system.[6] This research identified some jurisdictions that have incorporated innovative or detailed food-oriented policies, as well as a broad array of food topics addressed by many local jurisdictions. In particular, the cities of Des Moines, Bainbridge Island and Tacoma, as well as King County, have adopted several supportive food provisions in their comprehensive plans. The City of Des Moines added a "Healthy Des Moines" plan element in January 2012 to support healthy food access and nonmotorized transportation. Des Moines also incorporated supportive policies relating to food access in other elements of its comprehensive plan. The City of Bainbridge Island's plan emphasizes supporting the local food economy with on-site farm sales, while also encouraging agricultural preservation and Best Management Practices. Similarly, King County incorporated several policies and language in the plan emphasizing local food production. Tacoma has also included several policies to support urban agriculture, including a section in its Downtown Plan addressing healthy food access.

In addition, multiple studies and reports were identified that compile state and local policies that have been successful at supporting local food economies. This literature review revealed additional cities with relevant policies and planning work. Nationally, several jurisdictions have incorporated food systems planning into their comprehensive plans, including Portland, OR, Madison, WI, and Chicago, IL (via the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning). Other cities and regions, such as Minneapolis, Baltimore, and the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission (Philadelphia region) have also developed separate food system or sustainability plans that offer city- or region-wide policy directives that could also be appropriate for comprehensive plans. A list of the consulted documents and other relevant jurisdictional plans follows in Appendix A.

In these documents, PSRC staff identified major policy themes and unique policies appropriate for Seattle to address in its comprehensive plan. The aim for this first round of policy review was to collect a broadly inclusive picture of policy topics, eventually refining the focus based on direction from City of Seattle staff. Policies included generally fell into three categories: supporting the local food economy, providing access to healthy food for all residents, and reducing the environmental impacts of the food system.

After compiling policies that addressed a broad spectrum of food policy components, PSRC staff presented the initial findings to staff with the Department of Planning and Development, Office of Sustainability and Environment and the Seattle City Council. City staff provided direction on how PSRC staff could narrow the list of potential policies into a more strategic list of policies that may be the most appropriate fit for the Seattle comprehensive plan. By city staff's direction, these policies were to address issues commonly discussed in food systems planning but not already incorporated into the plan, strengthen existing policies already in the plan, and be focused on broader policies rather than programmatic initiatives. This guidance is consistent with the city's guidelines for the amendment process previously discussed.

After receiving this input, PSRC staff refined the list of potential policies, and developed this report of recommended policy directions for the city to take in its comprehensive plan update. Seattle will conduct its own process to identify the suite of policies best suited to the tone and existing content of its comprehensive plan and city objectives.

[6] A detailed discussion of the policy scan methodology will be included in a forthcoming PSRC report addressing summary findings from this analysis.

3.0 Findings from Research

Local Food Policy Scan

The policy scan identified food policy-related comprehensive plan policies in 61 cities and four counties within the central Puget Sound. The general subject areas and number of polices on each subject are listed below:

Topic	Number of Policies
Agriculture	344
Economic Development	55
Education	4
Environment	85
Equity	17
Health	4
Collaboration and Planning	27
Procurement	3
Land Use and Healthy Food Access	17

Locally, many jurisdictions include policies that directly impact the food system. While many address food in some capacity, much of this policy-making is limited and does not appear designed to achieve broader outcomes of equitable food access, environmental sustainability, or a vibrant local food economy. The most significant area of emphasis focuses on agriculture and urban agriculture, unsurprising given GMA requirements around planning for agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance. Environmental impacts have been addressed most commonly in relation to agricultural practices, and occasionally through policies on composting and pesticide use. Community gardens are frequently mentioned in local plans as a means of increasing healthy food access, and farmers markets are often cited as a means towards building community and increasing neighborhood vitality.

Comparatively, Seattle's existing comprehensive plan appears to be somewhat typical of cities in the central Puget Sound by including some policies regarding food interspersed throughout the plan. Seattle's comprehensive plan is unique in its established level of service standard of one community garden for every 2,500 households. Many local plans include policies that could be considered more programmatic or regulatory than the policies in Seattle's plan, addressing issues of grocery store and restaurant siting, public awareness campaigns on composting and pesticides, accessory agricultural uses, or animal husbandry.

Literature Addressing Food Policy in Seattle

Several reports and studies have emphasized food policy in Seattle and strategies the city might undertake to address the food system.

In 2011, the Community Food Security Coalition completed a report commissioned by the City of Seattle that compiled strategies to address food in city policy. The resulting report[7] includes 35 policy recommendations identified through an examination of current city policy and interviews with city staff and research contacts. The policy recommendations address inter-governmental coordination, supporting healthy and sustainable food systems through city policy, supporting urban agriculture, increasing residents' knowledge of food resources, food-oriented economic development opportunities, and reducing hunger and increasing food security.

The report observes that Seattle has already taken a number of steps to prioritize food production and access through the Local Food Action Initiative and implementation of various food-oriented initiatives. The report recommends a variety of strategies that address city planning, operations, and budgeting. Several recommended action steps have a clear nexus with the purpose and scope of the comprehensive plan, while others are programmatic, short-term, or more specific than called for in a comprehensive plan. Policy recommendations where the comprehensive plan could serve an instrumental or guiding role in implementation are outlined below:

[7] *Seattle Food System Policy Recommendations (2011)*

Planning

- Integrate a food systems analysis in all major land use decisions such as zoning, transportation planning, city's climate action plan, the comprehensive plan, and other policy changes
- Remove zoning and other policy barriers to urban food production

Waste

- Reduce edible food in the waste stream and increase composting of non-edible food and yard waste as essential inputs for organic food production
- Reduce edible food in the waste stream through collaborations with hospitality and grocery industries
- Reduce food-related packaging through regulations, product bans, and incentives

Health

- Establish and implement preferences and targets for local and regional food at city facilities and programs
- Restrict unhealthy foods from city-owned facilities such as parks and buildings

Agriculture

- Expand urban agriculture opportunities, including community and home gardens
- Develop and implement urban agriculture business

Economic Development

- Attract more full-service supermarkets through incentives
- Implement an industrial retention policy for the food processing sector

Equity

- Provide incentives for grocery stores, farmers markets, food carts and other mobile vendors to locate in underserved communities.
- Conduct both initial and on-going analysis and research on food access-related matters
- Conduct an analysis of the city's food needs during natural and man-made disasters and the region's food production capacity.[8]

The Seattle Local Food Action Initiative[9] is often cited as a far-reaching example of food policy implementation at the municipal level. While not a planning document, the local actions identified are adopted city policy and establish goals to incorporate food into city operations. The Local Food Action Initiative provides guidance for analysis, program development, policy development and actions related to Seattle and the region's food system sustainability and security. The overall intent of the Local Food Action Initiative is to improve the local food system and, in doing so, advance the city's planning goals of race and social justice, environmental sustainability, economic development, public health and emergency preparedness. These goals include:

a. *Strengthen community and regional food systems by linking food production, processing, distribution, consumption, and waste management to facilitate, to the extent possible, reliance on our region's food resources.*
b. *Assess and mitigate the negative environmental and ecological effects relating to food system activities.*
c. *Support food system activities that encourage the use of local and renewable energy resources and minimize energy use and waste including:*
    - *Reducing food in our waste stream,*
    - *Discouraging or restricting excessive and environmentally inappropriate food packaging at all levels of the food system (production, wholesale, retail and consumer), and*
    - *Reducing the embedded and distributed climate impacts of Seattle's food system.*

[8] *Seattle Food System Policy Recommendations (2011)*
[9] See Resolution 31019, adopted April 28, 2008

d. *Stimulate demand for healthy foods, especially in low-income communities, through collaboration with community-based organizations and institutions.*
e. *Increase access for all of Seattle's residents to healthy and local foods through:*
    - *Increasing the opportunities for Seattle residents to purchase and grow healthy food in the city,*
    - *Disseminating of food preparation and preservation knowledge through educational and community kitchen programs,*
    - *Supporting new opportunities for distribution of locally and regionally produced food,*
    - *Addressing disparities in access to healthy foods in inadequately served populations and neighborhoods,*
    - *Supporting increased recovery of surplus edible food from businesses and institutions for distribution to food banks and meal programs,*
    - *Addressing the needs of vulnerable populations, such as children, people living with disabilities and seniors to accessing adequate, healthy food, and*
    - *Increasing the amount of fresh fruits, vegetables, dairy and meat in the food support system, including food banks and meal programs.*
f. *Integrate food system policies and planning into City land use, transportation and urban activities.*
g. *Develop and enhance partnerships within the City, as well as regionally, to research and promote local solutions to food issues.*
h. *Establish a strong interdepartmental focus among City departments on programs and policies affecting food system sustainability and security.*
i. *Support procurement policies that favor local and regional food sourcing.*
j. *Enhance emergency preparedness related to food access and distribution including working toward the goal of establishing regional capacity for feeding the population for 2-3 months in an emergency.*

These concepts were reviewed as part of the policy inventory to consider whether some of this language could be productively incorporated into the comprehensive plan.

Review of Other Cities' Plans

Based on review of existing plans, the City of Seattle could play a lead role in incorporating a broad set of policies to address the food system in its comprehensive plan. Literature demonstrates that food policies generally fall into three categories: supporting the local food economy, providing access to healthy food for all residents, and reducing the environmental impacts of the food system. Most widely cited examples of plans that address food focus on one area of emphasis, and rarely capture all three aspects. Comprehensive plans tend to emphasize healthy food access and local food production, with few policies dedicated to connecting food and environmental sustainability. Housing and transportation are both common elements of comprehensive plans (and required in Washington state), but policy guides and existing plans generally don't include specific strategies to address these topics.

Several city and regional plans from outside of the central Puget Sound have incorporated food system concepts. Portland, OR, Chicago, IL, and Madison, WI are often cited as examples of cities that include food as an element in their comprehensive plan.

The Portland Plan highlights the intersection of food with plan elements and includes some specific goals and policies around food access and public health. The plan includes a goal for 90% of Portlanders to live within a half-mile of a store or market that sells healthy, affordable food by 2030. The plan also reinforces the role of food in emergency preparedness and ensuring that neighborhood centers include healthy, affordable food. The process for developing *The Portland Plan* included compiling an extensive background report of existing food system conditions and potential policy interventions.

Chicago's *Go To 2040* developed by the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) discusses food in a regional context, and provides guidance to local jurisdictions on how food intersects with local planning work. The document focuses on two major topics: local food production and access to healthy foods. Notable components of this plan are the inclusion of performance metrics as well as specific action items that could be undertaken by local

jurisdictions in support of the regional plan. In conjunction with its regional plan, the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning developed guidelines for incorporating local food into municipal planning. The *Go To 2040 Plan*[10] discusses establishing indicators of a healthy food system to understand progress in achieving a healthier and more equitable food system. Other policies are centered on production and access.

The City of Madison, WI Comprehensive Plan emphasizes natural resources. This document considers agricultural resources as open space preservation, promotion of food planning through Community-Supported Agriculture (CSA) farms, preparation and distribution sites, community gardening, and marketing local food. Wisconsin comprehensive planning statutes require cities to include an agriculture and natural resources element, but Madison's plan includes policies that broaden these concepts to include more aspects of the local food economy.

Homegrown Minneapolis is a city public health and sustainability initiative aimed at expanding community awareness of food system issues, and citizens' capacity to address them. In support of this initiative, the City of Minneapolis has adopted an urban agriculture policy plan[11] and several reports[12] guiding policy initiatives. Policies linking institutions with community gardens and locally grown food, composting, and community empowerment to grow and access healthy food were most insightful for this effort.

The Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission (DVRPC) developed *Eating Here: The Greater Philadelphia Food System Plan* in 2011.[13] This plan provides geographic analysis and concise strategies for an integrated plan for economic development, conservation, community development, and health impacts of the food system, based upon the concept of a 100-mile foodshed around Philadelphia. This plan provided helpful insight on land use and economic development policies and incentives for increasing food access in underserved areas, limiting access to unhealthy food options, and establishing standards for food access. DVRPC also developed a local implementation guide to help jurisdictions incorporate food policies into their planning.

The Baltimore Office of Sustainability completed the *Baltimore Sustainability Plan*[14] in 2009, which highlights local food systems as a key goal of its sustainability strategy. Through the Baltimore Food Policy Initiative, the city has established a number of innovative programs to increase access to healthy food via production on vacant land and increasing access in underserved areas.

Summary

The City of Seattle is well positioned to incorporate additional food policies within its comprehensive plan. The structure of the comprehensive plan lends itself well to incorporating a variety of issues that are both germane to food policy and supportive of the city's overall goals. The comprehensive plan could include many of the policy items included in other comprehensive plans across the region and country. In addition, the City of Seattle could go beyond what others have done and more holistically address the food system within the comprehensive plan.

Including food policy within the city's comprehensive plan is a significant step to addressing food as an emergent planning and policy area. If additional direction is set through new policy in the comprehensive plan, the city could take additional steps to formulate additional action strategies to reinforce its food system goals and policies.

[10] *GO TO 2040 Recommendation 4: Promote Sustainable Local Food (2010)*
[11] *Homegrown Minneapolis Urban Agriculture Policy Plan (2011)*
[12] *Homegrown Minneapolis Final Report (2009)*
[13] *Eating Here: The Greater Philadelphia food System Plan (2011)*
[14] *Baltimore Sustainability Plan (2009)*

4.0 Inventory of Policies by Food Policy Category

In order to assess and identify potential policy areas to expand or establish comprehensive plan policies, the following inventory was compiled of policy topics and existing plan language. This list represents a comprehensive list of food policy topics with a clear or potential link to municipal planning.

Comprehensive plan goals and policies address a range of city roles. To help develop a short-list of strategies, PSRC staff reviewed existing plan language to identify potential roles for the city and examples of innovative or effective policies.

Generally, comprehensive plan policies aim to do one or more of the following:

- Guide development of regulations and incentives
- Specify development of programs or plans
- Guide municipal operations and practices
- Educate residents
- Advance general policy

For each policy topic listed, specific adopted policy language is included, along with key roles the city could take or innovative concepts found in the policy scan.

Land Use Element	Transportation Element	Housing Element	Economic Development Element	Human Development Element	Environment Element	Connecting Jurisdictions and Institutions
Urban Agriculture – *general*	Transportation Options to Food Outlets	Healthy Housing	Local Food Distribution and Sales	General	Environmental Impacts of the Food System	Emergency Planning
Urban Agriculture – *incentives and tools*	Truck Travel from Food Distribution		Business Incubators – Food Hubs	Community Food Security	Diversion and Composting	Partnerships with Schools
Community Gardening – *siting*			Marketing Local	Distressed Areas and Food Access	Food-Related Packaging	Interjurisdictional Coordination
Community Gardening – *other policies*			Economic Development of Food Industries	Food Assistance Programs	Emissions from Distribution	Public Education and Awareness
Transfer and Purchase of Development Rights			Fisheries		Emissions from Food Access	
Animal Husbandry			Local Food Demonstration Programs		Pesticides, Fertilizer, and Water Quality	
Agricultural-Supportive Land Uses			Education and Training		Animal Waste	
Promote Healthy Food Access			Community Kitchens		Soil Quality	
Discourage Unhealthy Food			Procurement		Water Use	
					Stewardship Education	

Land Use

Urban Agriculture – general

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Support urban agriculture through regulations and programs
- Work jointly with other jurisdictions to conserve agriculture land
- Encourage business, programs and uses that support local food production
- Manage competing/conflicting uses
- Evaluate and remove barriers to urban agriculture
- Monitor and evaluate urban agriculture practices
- Encourage roof gardens and edible landscaping
- Include community garden space in open space requirements
- Connect affordable housing and space to garden
- Conserve urban agriculture or community garden resources. Protect existing city-owned land
- Provide program support for farm incubation programs

Relevant policy examples:

Provide programs, policies and other regulations to achieve agricultural conservation and support agricultural activities. *(Pierce County)*

Pursue methods to emphasize the City's and County's commitment to maintaining and enhancing agricultural and rural areas north and east of Redmond by:

- Working jointly with other jurisdictions to develop and use effective tools to preserve rural and agricultural areas. Examples of tools include transfer and purchase of development rights, conservation easements, and current use taxation programs.
- Encouraging businesses, programs, and other uses that support agricultural uses as part of Redmond's local economy, such as local farmers markets, community supported agriculture, and other local produce programs.
- Excluding rural and resource lands from the Urban Growth Area. *(City of Redmond)*

The policies of the proposed, updated Comprehensive Plan do not directly encourage the creation of farm lands. The policies do support the preservation of existing farm land and encourage small-scale farming in the form of community gardens, pea patches, etc… Agriculture is an allowed use in the Urban Recreation, Open Space, and Semi-Rural designations of the Comprehensive Plan. *(City of Redmond)*

Allow cultivation and sale of flowers, herbs, vegetables, or similar crops in residential areas, as an accessory use and/or home occupation. *(City of Renton)*

Increase support for urban agriculture and community gardens through partnerships and resource sharing. *(City of Tacoma)*

Encourage new affordable housing units to contain designated yard or other shared space for residents to garden. *(City of Tacoma)*

Establish a baseline, target and annual reporting around the number of pounds of food or percentage of food grown within the City limits as a means to track progress. Develop a method and guidelines for residents and businesses to self-report food production. Explore using the Minnesota Energy Challenge and its lessons learned as a possible model to help people track food produced. *(City of Minneapolis)*

Conduct a survey of homeowners and renters or add questions to the City's next citizen survey (occurs every 3 years) to determine the barriers to yard gardening. *(City of Minneapolis)*

Encourage alternate roof treatments that improve and add interest to building design. Features such as roof gardens, terraces, and interesting or unique architectural forms can be used to improve the view of buildings from above as well as from the streetscape. *(City of Edmonds)*

Continue regulatory and non-regulatory preservation of historic or working farm land, particularly through tax policy, conservation easements, innovative design criteria […] to encourage small farms. *(Kitsap County)*

Encourage development in Mixed-Use Centers, Downtown, and commercial areas to incorporate green roofs, edible landscaping, and the use of existing roof space for community gardening. Community garden space should count towards open space requirements. *(City of Tacoma)*

Remove zoning and other policy barriers to urban food production. *(Community Food Security recommendation)*

Expand urban agriculture opportunities, including community and home gardens. *(Community Food Security recommendation)*

Urban Agriculture – incentives and tools

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Explore incentives appropriate to encourage urban agriculture

Relevant policy examples:

The county should develop incentives that support local food production and processing to reduce energy use, increase food security and provide a healthy local food supply. *(King County)*

Promote use of techniques, such as current use taxation programs, conservation easements, sensitive site planning, and flexible regulations, to help retain and protect open space, environmentally critical areas, unique natural features, and small farms. *(City of Redmond)*

The county should develop specific incentives to encourage agricultural activities. These incentives could include tax credits, expedited permit review, reduced permit fees, permit exemptions for activities complying with best management practices, assistance with agricultural waste management or similar programs. *(King County)*

Community Gardening – siting

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Establish and maintain levels of service standards for community gardens *(per existing policies)*
- Expand community gardening through city parks and surplus property.
- Allow community gardens where appropriate throughout the city.
- Establish joint-use agreements for agriculture on publicly owned sites.

Relevant policy examples:

Recognize and allow community gardens on private property, vacant public property, and unused rights-of-ways. *(City of Renton)*

Support and develop existing and new community gardens within parks and on appropriate public and private lands. Consider creative approaches to managing community gardens, such as support by education institutions or volunteer management by community organizations. *(City of Tacoma)*

Supporting and promoting community gardens on publicly owned vacant land. *(City of Des Moines)*

Integrate community and demonstration gardens within Bremerton's open space system. *(City of Bremerton)*

Support joint-use agreements on publicly-owned sites, schools, or churches to allow community gardens and distribution sites for fresh produce. (City of Des Moines)

Design aesthetically pleasing community gardens appropriate to the neighborhoods where they are located. (City of Madison, WI)

Existing Seattle Comprehensive Plan Policies
CR*4. Continue Seattle's long tradition of providing a rich variety of public open spaces, community gardens, and public facilities to provide residents with recreational and cultural opportunities, promote environmental stewardship and attract desirable economic development.*

DEN-P*13. Strive to accomplish goals for open space as defined for urban center villages, such as…One dedicated community garden for each 2,500 households in the Village with at least one dedicated garden site.*

UV*57.5. Create opportunities for people to experience the natural environment by including parks, forested areas, community gardens (P-Patches), and viewpoints among the priority uses to be considered for the City's surplus properties.*

Community gardening – other policies

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Maintain existing language about parks and open space
- Establish partnerships for resource sharing, security, and other community gardening needs.
- Provide public spaces for community gardens *(per existing policy)*

Relevant policy examples:

Increase support for urban agriculture and community gardens through partnerships and resource sharing. *(City of Tacoma)*

Encourage local law enforcement to recognize the risk of vandalism of and theft from community gardens and provide appropriate surveillance and security to community gardens. Recognize that the community itself should assist law enforcement in addressing security concerns. *(City of Tacoma)*

Provide small dollar startup support to community-based garden programs for tools, soil and other needs. *(City of Tacoma)*

Existing Seattle Comprehensive Plan Policies
UVG*38. Provide safe and welcoming places for the people of Seattle to play, learn, contemplate, and build community. Provide healthy spaces for children and their families to play; for more passive activities such as strolling, sitting, viewing, picnicking, public gatherings, and enjoying the natural environment; and for active uses such as community gardening, competitive sports, and running.*

Transfer and Purchase of Development Rights

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Support the city's role in agricultural conservation through Transfer of Development Rights.

Relevant policy examples:

The City shall support the County agricultural program in securing the development rights to strategically located parcels, especially along the northern city boundary and at the start of the Upper Green River Valley. *(City of Auburn)*

Work proactively with neighboring jurisdictions, state agencies and other stakeholders to develop a feasible Transfer of Development Rights program to help achieve growth management, environmental, economic

development, housing and land use goals. Transfer of Development Rights is a land use tool that uses a voluntary, market-based approach to move development rights away from areas where growth is deemed less appropriate, such as farms, forests, natural lands and historic sites, into areas where growth is desired and where adequate infrastructure, roads, schools and services are available. *(City of Tacoma)*

King County should purchase additional development rights to farmland in the APDs as funding becomes available. *(King County)*

Animal Husbandry

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Support keeping animals appropriate to the size and location of property.

Relevant policy examples:

Allowed Uses. Allows for public and private parks, public and private open space, community gardens, produce stands, farmers markets, agricultural uses including the keeping of animals compatible with the size and location of the property, community centers, golf courses, primarily non-motorized recreational uses and areas, campgrounds, other public and private non-motorized recreational activities and associated commercial uses. Implement this designation by allowing parks and open space in all zones. *(City of Redmond)*

Single-family Urban Designation Allowed Uses: Also permit the keeping of animals compatible with the size of the property. *(City of Redmond)*

Agriculture-Supportive Land Uses

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Promote agricultural support businesses such as processing, packaging, farmers markets, and produce stands through regulations, permitting and assistance with market development.

Relevant policy examples:

Promote agricultural support businesses and markets through favorable land use regulations and permit processes and assistance with market development. *(City of Sumner)*

A new Small Business (SB) land use designation may be created to allow for non-retail business uses that have minimal impacts on the environment and surrounding uses. Permitted uses would include, but are not limited to... commercial kitchen for value-added farm product processing.... The purpose is to provide space for small-scale low-impact enterprises that have outgrown the home in a park-like development that is pleasingly designed and attractively landscaped. Creative ways of creating some affordable commercial space should be considered, and live work opportunities should be a component of the Small Business zone. Appropriate development and performance standards shall be developed that shall include restrictions on traffic, hours of operation and use of hazardous materials and requirements for the provision of open space. *(City of Bainbridge Island)*

Agricultural processing, packing and direct sales are considered agricultural activities and should be allowed at a size and scale appropriate to the zone in which they are operating. King County shall work with local and state health departments to develop regulations supporting these activities. *(King County)*

King County supports the processing and packaging of farm products from crops and livestock, and will continue to work with farmers, ranchers, cities, neighboring counties, and other interested parties to address the infrastructure and regulatory needs to promote sales to consumers, institutions, restaurants, and retail enterprises. *(King County)*

The City should permit the production, processing, and marketing of farm products from Island farms. Processing shall include value-added processing of Island-grown crops. *(City of Bainbridge Island)*

Consider fruit/veggie stands or mini-farmers markets and where such uses would be allowed. *(City of Des Moines)*

Discourage Unhealthy Food

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Discourage siting of fast-food establishments, especially in urban centers
- Restrict unhealthy food at city-owned facilities

Relevant policy examples:

Fast-food establishment should be discouraged. *(Pierce County)*

Regulations for the retail core of downtown should encourage retail uses, but should discourage uses which result in a high proportion of single use vehicle trips (such as fast food restaurants and drive-through windows). *(City of Auburn)*

Discourage drive-thru features in new development redevelopment, or for a remodel within Downtown. *(City of Kent)*

Restrict the location of drive-in and drive-through activities within the Downtown Subarea. *(City of Bellevue)*

Restrict unhealthy foods from city owned facilities such as parks and buildings. *(Community Food Security Coalition recommendation)*

Promote Healthy Food Access

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Establish land use patterns that support healthy food access
- Develop numeric goals to achieve equitable food access
- Encourage healthy food purveyors, such as grocery stores and farmers markets, and community food gardens in proximity to residential uses and transit facilities.
- Provide incentives for grocery development in underserved areas

Relevant policy examples:

Promoting integrated land use patterns that support food access and healthy eating. *(City of Des Moines)*

Explore or implement development regulations to incentivize location of grocery stores in areas with limited access to food. Incentives could include density bonuses, parking requirement reductions, grocery or food retail as permitted use in a greater number of zones. Explore financial incentives. *(New York City – Food Retail Expansion to Support Health)*

Provide opportunities for shops, services, recreation, and access to healthy food sources within walking or bicycling distance of homes, work places, and other gathering places. *(City of Redmond)*

The City of Tacoma should designate specific retail nodes and concentrate improvements in these locations first. The City should prioritize the placement of a grocery or drug store as an anchor to these areas. *(City of Tacoma)*

Provide opportunities for shops, and services, recreation, and access to healthy food sources within walking or bicycling distance of homes, work places, and other gathering places. *(City of Redmond)*

Bring 75% of Philadelphians within a 10-minute walk of healthy food. *(City of Philadelphia)*

Ensure that more than 75 percent of the households in the city live within a half-mile of a full-service grocery store, fresh produce market, an ethnic market, or a convenience store that stocks fresh produce. *(City of Richmond, CA)*

Community business centers in the urban areas should provide primarily shopping and personal services for nearby residents. … Community business centers should include the following mix of uses: … a. Retail stores and services; b. Professional offices; c. Community and human services; d. Multifamily housing as part of a mixed-use development, with residential densities of at least 12 units per acre when well served by transit; e. fruit and produce stands or small outlets offering locally produced value-added food product, such as cheese, meats, preserves. *(King County)*

Increase access to health-promoting foods and beverages in the community. Form partnerships with organizations or worksites, such as health care facilities and schools, to encourage healthy foods and beverages. *(City of Edmonds)*

Encourage convenience stores, liquor stores and ethnic food markets to carry fresh produce. Develop an incentives program to encourage liquor stores and convenience stores to convert to fresh produce markets or carry fresh produce in their stores. Target low-income and disadvantaged communities that have limited access to full-service grocery stores. *(City of Richmond, CA)*

Condition neighborhood markets (convenience stores) at the time of development review to incorporate the sale of fresh fruits and vegetables. *(City of Watsonville, CA)*

Stimulate demand for healthy foods, especially in low-income communities, through collaboration with community-based organizations and institutions. *(Seattle Local Food Action Initiative)*

Attract more full service supermarkets through incentives. *(Community Food Security Coalition recommendation)*

Incent grocery stores, farmers markets, food carts and other mobile vendors to locate in underserved communities. *(Community Food Security Coalition recommendation)*

Conduct both initial and on-going analysis and research on food access-related matters. *(Community Food Security Coalition recommendation)*

Transportation

Transportation Options to Food Outlets

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Establish target or goal for population within walking or biking distance to healthy food purveyors
- Support co-locating services and residences
- Increase transit options in areas with limited access to grocery stores

Relevant policy examples:

Provide opportunities for shops, and services, recreation, and access to healthy food sources within walking or bicycling distance of homes, work places, and other gathering places. *(City of Redmond)*

Bring 75% of Philadelphians within a 10-minute walk of healthy food. *(City of Philadelphia)*

Ensure that more than 75 percent of the households in the city live within a half-mile of a full-service grocery store, fresh produce market, an ethnic market, or a convenience store that stocks fresh produce. *(City of Richmond, CA)*

Public transportation facilities should be integrated into land development where appropriate and into the design and maintenance of public roads. The City should also encourage mixed-use projects and land-use relationships, which decrease dependency on the automobile (e.g., locating industrial/office, restaurants, and service commercial in one area). *(City of Mukilteo)*

Encourage and support the development of "20- minute neighborhoods" where goods and services can be obtained within short distances via active transportation modes, thereby reducing the need for automobile trips. *(City of Tacoma)*

Include, as criteria in evaluating transportation projects, safe and convenient pedestrian, bicycle, and transit connections between residential neighborhoods and community gardens, food banks, food markets, and farmer's markets. *(Seattle Local Food Action Initiative)*

Truck Travel from Food Distribution

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Establish food-specific distribution strategies

Relevant policy examples:

Improve food distribution in New York City through infrastructure enhancements, technological advances, alternative transportation, and integrated planning. (NYC Council - Food Works)

Identify optimal distribution routes and modes for food distribution within the region and city. (NYC Council - Food Works)

Housing

Healthy Housing

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Expand existing discussion of "healthy housing" to incorporate access to healthy food.

Relevant policy examples:

King County Draft Countywide Planning Policies establish a new definition of "healthy housing":

"Housing that protects all residents from exposure to harmful substances and environments, reduces the risk of injury, provides opportunities for safe and convenient daily physical activity, and assures access to healthy food and social connectivity."

Economic Development

Local Food Distribution and Sales

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Support retail sales and create markets for of locally produced food by allowing farmers' markets, farm stands, CSAs, and processing facilities.

Relevant policy examples:

Supporting fresh food distribution through farmers markets, urban farm stands and agriculture, community gardens, and CSA programs. *(City of Des Moines)*

Promote farmers' markets, farm stands, and community gardens in the city. Supplement the availability of fresh produce in the city while encouraging social cohesion, supporting local farmers, and reducing greenhouse gases. *(City of Richmond, CA)*

Promote food security and public health by encouraging locally-based food production, distribution, and choice through the support of home and community gardens, farmers or public markets, and other small-scale, collaborative initiatives. *(City of Edmonds)*

Support the market for Island-grown agriculture products by:

- Recognizing and supporting the Bainbridge Island Farmers Market, including permanently dedicating space for the market.
- Allowing and promoting roadside stands that sell Island-grown products.
- Promoting and supporting Community Supported Agriculture (CSA).
- Encouraging the development of value-added processing facilities that can be shared by many farmers. *(City of Bainbridge Island)*

King County shall work with and provide support to the work of Washington State University Extension for technical and marketing assistance for small-scale commercial farmers. *(King County)*

Expand and support community supported agriculture (CSA). *(NYC Food Works)*

Implement an industrial retention policy for the food processing sector. *(Community Food Security Coalition recommendation)*

Business Incubator – Food Hubs

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Support production/marketing of local products
- Explore co-locating food processing and distribution uses to encourage "food hubs"
- Expand local processing capacity though development of USDA-certified processing

Relevant policy examples:

Develop value added products from local resources. 1. Develop a feasibility study for an incubator that includes local business, material needs, and possible products developed from local resources. *(City of Enumclaw)*

The county shall participate in the development of a farm product processing facility (USDA certified) to be located within the county. *(Snohomish County)*

Marketing Local

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Support local marketing campaigns to promote local food production

Relevant policy examples:
King County shall continue to support innovative initiatives, such as the Puget Sound Fresh and Farm Link Programs, to promote and enhance agriculture in King County. *(King County)*

King County should work with other jurisdictions to broaden support for the Puget Sound Fresh Program, which provides marketing assistance to farmers and links consumers to local farms and farmers markets.

a. King County should work with other jurisdictions, farm advocacy groups and others to support Farmlink and other programs that help new farmers get started, gain access to farmland and develop successful marketing methods.
b. King County should work with other jurisdictions to continue to provide support to farmers markets. *(King County–draft)*

Promote the sale of foods grown in Dane County:
Policy 1: Support Dane County's efforts to promote and develop direct-marketing alternatives for agricultural foods and products.
Policy 2: Support Dane County's efforts to educate the general public on the value that agriculture production and business adds to the Dane County economy.
Policy 3: Support Dane County's efforts to help entrepreneurs plan, start and grow new enterprises that capture value from agriculture.
Policy 4: Support Dane County's efforts to establish and maintain a Food Council to coordinate issues and policies relating to locally grown foods. *(City of Madison, WI)*

Economic Development of Food Industries

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:
- Connect with industry groups and representatives and incorporate them as stakeholders into the planning process.
- Ensure the potential for infrastructure to support urban agricultural enterprise.
- Increase food processing capacity

Relevant policy examples:
To recognize the vital role of resource based activities. A. Incorporate the resource industries into local activities. 1. Invite the farmers market to participate in economic development meetings and the Main Street Program. *(City of Enumclaw)*

To embrace the resource production of the surrounding area as a vital aspect of the City's business development and incorporate these rich resources into community business development. A. Provide opportunities for local resource oriented business. 1. Create partnerships with the horse and animal husbandry associations. 2. Create working relationships with the local farmers market association and growers. 3. Develop outreach programs between city departments, including Parks and Recreation, and the local resource-based associations. *(City of Enumclaw)*

Support strategies that capitalize on the mutual benefit of connection between rural economies as food suppliers and the Sultan community as processors and consumers. *(City of Sultan)*

As an economic development strategy, examine the potential need for development and/or location of local or regional food processing facilities, warehouses, and other food-related infrastructure. *(City of Minneapolis)*

King County should work with other counties to help maintain and enhance commercial agriculture and forestry by addressing challenges common across the region. *(King County)*

Develop and implement urban agriculture business. *(Community Food Security Coalition recommendation)*

Fisheries

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Recognize importance of fishing industry in local economy and food system *(per existing language)*

Relevant policy examples:
Retain a mixed-use waterfront including those agriculture, fishing, boating, and tourist uses that provide Sultan's shoreline unique appeal. *(City of Sultan)*

Existing Seattle Comprehensive Plan Policies
LU*257(7) Fishing Industry: Maintain a critical mass of support services including boat building and repair, moorage, fish processors, and supply houses to permit Seattle fishermen to continue to service and have a home-port for their vessels in Seattle waters. Recognize the importance of the local fishing industry in supplying local markets and restaurants. Recognize the economic contribution of distant water fisheries to Seattle's maritime and general economy.*

Local Food Demonstration Programs

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Encourage demonstration programs that provide the community with examples of how to adopt new, sustainable practices.

Relevant policy examples:
Incorporate health into local decision-making by locating, designing and operating public facilities and services in a manner that uses sustainable building and development practices; encourages walking and bicycling access to public facilities; supports creation of community gardens such as pea patches on public open space in accessible locations throughout Redmond; and provides tools such as educational and demonstration programs that help foster a healthy environment, physical activity and well-being, and public safety. *(City of Redmond)*

Promote the creation of a botanical, native garden on public land within the neighborhood for demonstration and educational purposes. Encourage programs, such as salmon-safe and rain garden workshops and private garden sharing, to foster sustainable land management practices. *(City of Redmond)*

Education and Training

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Develop neighborhood level training/demonstration programs

Relevant policy examples:
Develop a useful, coordinated training pathway for neighborhood block coordinators that might include how to grow various plants and fruit, employ SPIN (small plot intensive) techniques, preserve food, compost, grow fruit trees, reduce the carbon footprint, join community gardens, conduct seed swaps, water wisely, build drip irrigation systems, communal bread ovens, and hoop houses, and obtain soil tests. *(City of Minneapolis)*

Consider how urban ag carpentry work (construction of cold frames, hoop houses, mini green houses, communal compost bins, garden boxes, trellises and other structures needed for plant climbing) could be incorporated into youth skills development programs or wood working classes at schools. *(City of Minneapolis)*

Community Kitchens

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Make existing kitchens available to the community
- Create kitchens in new community centers as entrepreneurial space
- Conduct asset analysis of available facilities

Relevant policy examples:
Encourage fire halls, religious facilities, and vocational schools to make kitchen facilities available to food entrepreneurs. *(Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission study)*

Procurement

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Require/encourage use of locally grown/produced products in city services
- Encourage local procurement for events, emergency food providers
- Encourage the private sector to adopt procurement policies that favor local and regional healthy food sourcing

Relevant policy examples:

Use locally grown and/or organic foods in county services. Develop and adopt a food policy and procurement program that incorporates organic and locally grown foods into cafeteria services, the jail, and County-sponsored events. *(Marin County, CA)*

Encourage local and regional purchasing of consumer goods by the City and private sector. *(City of Bremerton)*

King County should consider adopting procurement policies that would encourage purchases of locally grown fresh foods. *(King County)*

Woodbury County shall purchase, by or through its food service contractor, locally produced organic food when a department of Woodbury County serves food in the usual course of business. *(Woodbury County, IA)*

Establish and implement preferences and targets for local and regional food at city facilities and programs. *(Community Food Security Coalition recommendation)*

Human Development Element

General

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Acknowledge food is a basic need

Relevant policy examples:

In order to address these needs, the City of Bellevue uses five community goal areas which hold that all community members should have: 1. Food to eat and a roof overhead. *(City of Bellevue)*

Community Food Security

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Emphasize role of locally produced food in supporting community food security
- Healthy foods available in public and other accessible places
- Study and monitor to address areas of low food access
- Develop a Plan to End Hunger

Relevant policy examples:

Support food assistance programs and promote economic security for low income families and individuals. *(City of Edmonds)*

Increase the diversity of locally produced foods to give residents greater access to a healthy, nutritionally adequate diet. *(Marin County, CA)*

Existing Seattle Comprehensive Plan Policies

HD*11. Encourage coordinated service delivery for food, housing, health care, and other basic necessities of life to promote long-term self-reliance for vulnerable populations.*

Promote food security and public health by encouraging locally based food production, distribution, and choice through the support of home and community gardens, farmers or public markets, and other small-scale, collaborative initiatives. *(City of Edmonds)*

The county should develop incentives that support local food production and processing to reduce energy use, increase food security and provide a healthy local food supply. *(King County)*

Promote nutrition education and access to healthy foods. Provide affordable healthy foods, and fresh, locally grown fruits and vegetables in schools and other public places. *(Marin County, CA)*

Distressed Areas and Food Access

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Use community gardens and farmers markets as community revitalization tools
- Prioritize low-income areas or food deserts to receive garden funding or farmers market location.

Relevant policy examples:

Prioritize areas of need (low-income) as potential locations for fruit/veggie stands, mini-markets, community gardens, CSA distribution points, and food access education programming and encouragement. *(City of Des Moines)*

Promote community neighborhood revitalization events, such as intersection rehabilitation and community gardens; such projects/events enhance community pride and image. *(City of SeaTac)*

Food Assistance Programs

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Create ties between food banks and local producers
- Increase EBT/WIC availability at fresh food outlets (markets, CSA)
- Encourage public and private efforts to support food banks *(per existing policy)*
- Remove local barriers to enrollment in food assistance programs
- Promote local food in food assistance programs

Relevant policy examples:

Promote local foods. Promote the distribution of local foods through the Community Food Bank. Continue to offer farmers market food coupons to food stamp and WIC recipients but increase the individual allotment. *(Marin County, CA)*

King County should collaborate with other organizations to further the development of programs that increase the ability of shoppers to use electronic forms of payment at farmers markets and farm stands. *(King County)*

Existing Seattle Comprehensive Plan Policies

HD*13. Encourage public and private efforts that support food banks and nutrition programs, especially to meet the nutritional needs of infants, children and the elderly.*

Increase resident participation in federal food programs. Federal assistance to eligible individuals can be spent in Richmond at local food stores, reduce dependence on emergency food programs, and improve the overall health of community through better nutrition. Federal programs include food stamps, WIC, and school lunch programs. *(City of Richmond, CA)*

Environment

Environmental Impacts of the Food System

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Reduce overall environmental impacts of the food system with examples of waste and other embedded and distributed impacts.

Relevant policy examples:

Decreasing environmental impacts of the food system. Assess and mitigate the negative environmental and ecological effects relating to food system activities.

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

- Reducing food in our waste stream,
- Discouraging or restricting excessive and environmentally inappropriate food packaging at all levels of the food system (production, wholesale, retail and consumer), and
- Reducing the embedded and distributed climate impacts of Seattle's food system. *(Seattle Local Food Action Initiative)*

Diversion and Composting

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Increase compliance with household composting
- Encourage diversion of edible food from waste stream
- Encourage residents to use backyard composting
- Use compost in city public works

Relevant policy examples:

Support and sponsor media and education campaigns relating to environmental issues such as: Master composters. *(City of Bremerton)*

Provide for adequate diversion, recycling, and disposal of specialized waste streams including, but not limited to: compostable organic wastes. *(Pierce County)*

King County agencies shall use recycled organic products, such as compost, whenever feasible and promote the application of organic material to compensate for historic losses of organic content in soil caused by development, agricultural practices, and resource extraction. *(King County)*

Assess opportunities for zoning for composting on urban garden sites. *(*Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission*)*

Distribute community kits to encourage backyard composting. *(*Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission*)*

Support increased recovery of surplus edible food from businesses and institutions for distribution to food banks and meal programs. *(Seattle Local Food Action Initiative)*

Reduce edible food in the waste stream and increase composting of non-edible food and yard waste as essential inputs for organic food production. *(Community Food Security coalition recommendation)*

Reduce edible food in the waste stream through collaborations with hospitality and grocery industries. *(Community Food Security coalition recommendation)*

Food-Related Packaging

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Reduce food packaging and take-out waste

Relevant policy examples:

Reduce food-related packaging through regulations, product bans, and incentives. *(Community Food Security coalition recommendation)*

Emissions from Food Distribution

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Reduce food miles from distribution

Relevant policy examples:

King County should promote local food production and processing to reduce the distance that food must travel from farm to table. *(King County)*

Emissions from Food Access

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Discourage auto-dependent food access to reduce vehicle miles traveled and single occupant vehicle trips

Relevant policy examples:

Regulations for the retail core of downtown should encourage retail uses, but should discourage uses which result in a high proportion of single use vehicle trips (such as fast food restaurants and drive-through windows). *(City of Auburn)*

Discourage drive-thru features in new development, redevelopment, or for a remodel within Downtown. *(City of Kent)*

Restrict the location of drive-in and drive-through activities within the Downtown Subarea. *(City of Bellevue)*

Pesticides, Fertilizers, and Water Quality

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Set public example of eliminating chemicals and waste from city green space.
- Develop public education on chemical fertilizer/pesticide use
- Encourage organic gardening
- Encourage adopting best management practices for cultivation

Relevant policy examples:

Encourage citizens to follow the example of the City's policy of eliminating herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, and animal waste in its public parks and open spaces on private property. *(City of Lake Forest Park)*

Existing Seattle Comprehensive Plan Policies

R-EP2 *Discourage the use of chemical products on lawns and gardens and for household use and discourage impervious ground surfaces to help protect the quality of Seattle's water bodies.*

Support programs to reduce the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers that contaminate or pollute creeks and shorelines. *(City of Sultan)*

Encourage organic farming techniques, including an educational program to provide information on alternatives to chemical pesticides and herbicides. *(City of Bainbridge Island)*

The City, special districts, and water purveyors will develop and implement a comprehensive public education program in water resource management and protection. The program should address all aspects of water conservation and groundwater protection, including… non-point pollution impacts from farm animal/agricultural activities, and homeowner maintenance practices. *(City of Bainbridge Island)*

Farmers leasing properties owned by King County shall use Agricultural Best Management Practices, Integrated Pest Management and other sustainable farming methods. *(King County)*

Small-scale farming shall be encouraged to adopt Best Management Practices. *(City of Bainbridge Island)*

Control impacts of crop and animal raising on surface and ground water. *(City of Renton)*

Encouraging proper use of fertilizers and chemicals on landscaping and gardens; Encouraging proper disposal of materials. *(City of Lynnwood)*

Work with appropriate agencies and jurisdictions to implement a public education program that emphasizes the proper use and disposal of fertilizers and pesticides, including the use of non-toxic alternatives where possible, and promotes water conservation. *(Kitsap County)*

Animal Waste

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Require/improve appropriate management of animal waste

Relevant policy examples:

King County shall develop alternatives to improve onsite and offsite management of livestock wastes and recommend strategies to integrate processing livestock wastes with other organic waste materials… including but not limited to on-farm composting and land application of processed yard debris. *(King County)*

Soil Quality

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Address soil contamination and soil quality in urban agriculture

Relevant policy examples:

Where feasible and appropriate, encourage food production and recommend curricula related to food production issues as part of the County's review of permits for institutional land uses such as day care centers, private schools, places of religious worship, etc. *(Sonoma County, CA)*

Work with landowners to identify possible soil contamination and develop remediation opportunities. Work with landowners to access soil remediation resources. *(City of Minneapolis)*

Work with community partners to hold workshops at community fairs, neighborhood recreation centers, and the central library specifically exploring soil contamination issues to help people work through this primary barrier to backyard gardening. *(City of Minneapolis)*

Water Use

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Encourage greywater use
- Consider agricultural uses in water planning
- Promote rainwater capture to reduce water use for urban agriculture

Relevant policy examples:

King County supports innovative technologies to process greywater for safe use on-site in the Agriculture and Rural Zones. *(King County)*

The county shall support the use of innovative agricultural technologies, procedures and practices that protect existing land, soil and water resources. *(Snohomish County)*

King County recognizes that a regional water planning process will be a collaborative process. King County's objectives for the process and a resulting plan are that it: […] f. Address the water needs of other specific sectors of the local economy, including agriculture and other industries with significant water uses. *(King County)*

Work with residents to minimize water use for food production. Promote use of rain barrels and offer them at reduced prices. Convene appropriate partners to encourage additional research into making captured rainwater safe for watering fruits and vegetables. *(City of Minneapolis)*

Stewardship Education

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Integrate urban agriculture initiatives with youth programs
- Develop public education programs on the environmental benefits of organic and sustainable agriculture, and eating locally

Relevant policy examples:

Ensure all city youth have access to environmental stewardship programs and information. Develop a sustainability education and community service program. *(City of Baltimore Sustainability Plan)*

Implement an education and outreach program to increase the awareness of the benefits of locally and sustainably grown food. Encourage the use of integrated pest management, sustainable water usage, and natural and organic methods to produce food. *(Snohomish County)*

Interjurisdictional Collaboration and Connecting Institutions

Emergency Planning

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Establish partners for service provision in emergencies
- Encourage resident preparation for major emergencies
- Prioritize food access in emergency planning

Relevant policy examples:

The purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources is to coordinate King County resources in the provision of food and water for mass feeding of residents in unincorporated King County following a proclamation of emergency by the King County Executive. This ESF also includes large animal response issues. King County government does not have the infrastructure or resources in place to provide food service and potable water. King County government relies on a partnership with volunteer service organizations such as the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, State agencies, faith based organizations, the private sector, and public and private water purveyors and districts, to provide food and water to citizens in unincorporated King County, following a disaster. *(King County)*

It is the policy of the City of Tacoma to coordinate with major food distributors, grain storage facilities and other elements of the food industry to establish an emergency distribution system if a disaster disrupts the normal distribution process. It is further the policy of the City of Tacoma that citizens are advised to be prepared to be on their own for 7-10 days following a disaster. This will relieve the pressure on establishing emergency food distribution systems. *(City of Tacoma)*

Services are provided without regard to economic status or racial, religious, political, ethnic, or other affiliation. The priority of providing food and water will be to areas of acute need followed by areas of moderate need. *(City of Redmond)*

Enhance emergency preparedness related to food access and distribution including working toward the goal of establishing regional capacity for feeding the population for 2-3 months in an emergency. *(Seattle Local Food Action Initiative)*

Evaluate and prioritize emergency planning transportation access to emergency food supplies including warehouses and distribution routes throughout the city. *(Seattle Local Food Action Initiative)*

Conduct an analysis of the city's food needs during natural and man-made disasters and the region's food production capacity. *(Community Food Security Coalition recommendation)*

Interjurisdictional Coordination

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Create new or partner with farm to school programs
- Support the use of community gardens in curriculum
- Coordinate with food and gardening/agriculture non-profit organizations for service delivery and program support
- Cooperate with other jurisdictions to provide adequate green space and upkeep
- Coordinate and advocate for local interests in state and federal food legislation

Relevant policy examples:
Work with Minneapolis Public Schools to support the development and use of gardens in curriculum and after-school programs and explore where City-School partnerships could enhance or ensure success of projects. *(City of Minneapolis)*

Develop public, private and non-profit partnerships to support the goals of and sustain the Healthy Des Moines Initiative. *(City of Des Moines)*

Seek opportunities for City-County cooperative acquisition, development or shared maintenance of key sites that provide scenic and recreational benefits for City residents. *(City of North Bend)*

Take an active role in advocacy for a Farm Bill that reflects and supports the goals expressed in this resolution. *(Seattle Local Food Action Initiative)*

Public Information and Awareness

Key role for city or innovative concept identified:

- Develop public education resources on the benefits of eating locally, organic production, conserving water, native plants

Relevant policy examples:
Implement an education and outreach program to increase the awareness of the benefits of locally and sustainably grown food. Encourage the use of integrated pest management, sustainable water usage, and natural and organic methods to produce food. *(City of Tacoma)*

Encourage the use of native and/or regionally produced edible plants or seeds for use in urban agriculture. Educate citizens about the selection and care of plants in a manner that does not threaten the health of the urban forest ecosystem. *(City of Tacoma)*

5.0 Recommended Strategies

Using the policy inventory, PSRC staff worked with City of Seattle staff and the Regional Food Policy Council to identify topics and concepts that could thoroughly integrate food policy within the existing framework of the comprehensive plan. This list of recommended concepts could be used as a starting point for policy development and review.

The Seattle comprehensive plan has some existing policies that address the food system. This list of strategies recommends expanding some of these existing policies, while incorporating new sections where policies do not currently exist. The recommended strategies listed in this section indicate whether policies could be incorporated into existing language or may require a new sub-section.

Land Use Element

- Agriculture and urban agriculture
- Community gardening
- Healthy food access

Transportation Element

- Healthy food access and distribution

Housing Element

- Healthy housing

Economic Development Element

- Local food distribution and sales
- Procurement

Human Development Element

- Community food security
- Food assistance programs
- Emergency planning
- Coordination of joint planning and services

Environment Element

- Environmental impacts of the food system

The list of recommended strategies incorporates policy concepts identified in the inventory and expands on topics where there are few existing policies. Transportation, for example, is an area with few existing policies in place to provide guidance. Review of national literature was helpful to identify strategies for this section where few local policies have been adopted.

Land Use

Community Gardening [*New section or expand existing policies*]

Existing Comprehensive Plan Policies

CR4. Continue Seattle's long tradition of providing a rich variety of public open spaces, community gardens, and public facilities to provide residents with recreational and cultural opportunities, promote environmental stewardship and attract desirable economic development.

DEN-P13. Strive to accomplish goals for open space as defined for urban center villages, such as…One dedicated community garden for each 2,500 households in the Village with at least one dedicated garden site.

UVG38. Provide safe and welcoming places for the people of Seattle to play, learn, contemplate, and build community. Provide healthy spaces for children and their families to play; for more passive activities such as strolling, sitting, viewing, picnicking, public gatherings, and enjoying the natural environment; and for active uses such as community gardening, competitive sports, and running.

UV57.5. Create opportunities for people to experience the natural environment by including parks, forested areas, community gardens (P-Patches), and viewpoints among the priority uses to be considered for the City's surplus properties.

- Expand community gardening through city land, including parks and surplus property.
- Support the development and adoption of joint-use agreements on publicly owned sites, schools or churches to allow gardens, distribution and sales.
- Incorporate community garden space in open space requirements.
- Promote inter-agency and intergovernmental cooperation and resource sharing to expand community gardening opportunities. Consider creative approaches to managing and expanding community gardens.

Agriculture and Urban Agriculture [*New section*]

Enhance agriculture and support innovative agricultural approaches as an essential part of local and regional economy. Support urban agriculture through regulations and programs.

- Encourage business, programs and uses that support local food production,
- Support market gardens for low income, immigrant and refugee communities.
- Work with residents to evaluate and remove barriers to urban agriculture.
- Where feasible, encourage multifamily housing to include space to garden.
- Increase support for urban agriculture through partnerships and resource sharing.
- Encourage innovative agricultural practices, such as roof gardens and edible landscaping.
- Support new and ongoing farm incubation programs.
- Conserve existing urban agriculture and community garden resources.
- Explore incentives to expand urban agriculture.
- Work jointly with other jurisdictions to conserve agricultural land. Continue to support the city's role in conserving regional agricultural resources through Transfer of Development Rights.
- Periodically monitor and evaluate urban agriculture practices. Establish a baseline and target for pounds of food or percentage of food grown within the City limits to track progress.

Healthy Food Access [*New section*]

Encourage pattern of development that supports healthy food access. Encourage healthy food purveyors, such as grocery stores and farmers markets, and community food gardens in proximity to residential uses and transit.

- Explore incentives or regulations to encourage development of grocery stores in underserved areas.
- Prioritize low-income areas as potential locations for community gardens, farmers markets, and food access programs.
- Discourage concentration of fast-food establishments.
- Establish targets and monitor access to full-service groceries, produce markets, ethnic markets, or convenience stores that stock fresh produce. Evaluate use of the healthy living assessment to monitor food access.

Transportation

Healthy Food Access and Distribution [*New section*]

Explore strategies to improve access to food and reduce impacts of food distribution on the transportation system. Such strategies could include:

- Develop targets for walk, bicycle, and transit access to grocery stores and other healthy food retail.
- Coordinate with transit service providers to facilitate access to healthy food retail for areas with low access.
- Prioritize transportation projects that provide safe and convenient nonmotorized and transit connections between residential neighborhoods and community gardens, food banks, food markets, and farmers markets.
- Improve food distribution through infrastructure enhancements, technological advances, alternative transportation, and integrated planning.
- Support development of food processing and distribution centers ("food hubs") to reduce trips from food distribution.
- Consider development of urban distribution center to encourage use of smaller delivery vehicles. Encourage early (off-peak) deliveries to grocery stores, restaurants and other vendors to reduce congestion, emissions and operating costs.
- Support food distribution by alternative modes. Encourage mode shift away from truck to rail and/or non-motorized modes where feasible.

Housing

Healthy Housing [*Expand existing policy*]

H24. Encourage safe and healthy housing:

- Free of known hazardous conditions. Require that renter-occupied housing be maintained and operated according to minimum standards established in the Seattle Housing and Building Maintenance Code and other applicable codes. Actively encourage compliance with the codes and seek to inspect on a regular basis multifamily rental structures most likely to have code violations.
- Providing opportunities for safe and convenient daily physical activity and assuring access to healthy food and social connectivity.

Economic Development

Local Food Distribution and Sales [*New section*]

Recognize vital role of resource-based activities in the local economy and support strategies that capitalize on the mutual benefit of connecting rural economies as food suppliers and Seattle residents as processors and consumers. Promote and support resource-based industries as a part of a diverse, regional and sustainable economy.

- Support retail sales and local food economy by encouraging locally based food production, distribution, and choice through the support of community gardens, farmers or public markets, and other small-scale, collaborative initiatives.
- Promote agricultural support businesses and markets through favorable land use regulations, permit processes, and assistance with market development.
- Ensure the potential for infrastructure to support urban agricultural enterprise.
- Increase food processing capacity. Explore potential need for development of local or regional food processing facilities, warehouses, and other related infrastructure.
- Explore co-locating processing, wholesale distribution, and retail sales through food hubs.
- Encourage development of community kitchens as entrepreneurial space.
- Consider support of "Buy Local" marketing campaigns to promote and enhance agriculture throughout the city and county.

Procurement [*New section*]

- Explore procurement policies that favor local and regional food sourcing of healthy food in city services, at events and by emergency food providers. Encourage purchase of local and regional consumer goods in city operations and in the private sector.

Environment

Environmental Impacts of the Food System [*New section*]

Decrease environmental impacts and the embedded and distributed climate impacts of the food system. Promote local food production and processing to reduce the distance that food must travel from farm to table. Support actions that encourage the use of local and renewable energy resources and minimize environmental resource use and waste including:

- Discourage or restrict excessive and environmentally inappropriate food packaging at all levels of the food system.
- Assess opportunities for composting on urban garden sites.
- Increase diversion of surplus edible food from businesses and institutions for distribution to food banks and meal programs.
- Provide for diversion, recycling, and disposal of compostable organic waste. Increase compliance with existing requirements and encourage backyard composting.
- Use recycled organic products, such as compost, whenever feasible in city operations, and promote application of organic material.
- Encourage organic farming techniques, including public education to provide information on alternatives to chemical pesticides and herbicides.
- Encourage agricultural best management practices. Conserve water and control impacts of agriculture and animal husbandry on surface and ground water.
- Promote rainwater capture and innovative technologies to process greywater for safe use on-site in urban agriculture.

- Support of innovative agriculture technologies, procedures and practices that protect soil and water resources.
- Encourage the use of native and/or regionally produced edible plants or seeds for use in urban agriculture.
- Work with educational institutions and non-profits to support development of agricultural stewardship

Human Development Element

B. Food to Eat & a Roof Overhead. *[Existing Goal]*

Community Food Security [*Expand existing policy*]

Existing Comprehensive Plan Policies

HD11. Encourage coordinated service delivery for food, housing, health care, and other basic necessities of life to promote long-term self-reliance for vulnerable populations.

- Prioritize programs to help build and support a sustainable, equitable and resilient local food system.
- Monitor food access to prevent development and identify strategies to address areas of low food access
- Develop a Plan to End Hunger in Seattle.
- Increase the diversity of culturally appropriate and locally produced foods to give residents greater access to a healthy, nutritionally adequate diet.
- Promote food security and public health by encouraging locally based food production, distribution, and choice through the support of home and community gardens, farmers or public markets, and other small-scale, collaborative initiatives.

Food Assistance Programs [*Expand existing policy*]

Existing Comprehensive Plan Policies

HD13. Encourage public and private efforts that support food banks and nutrition programs, especially to meet the nutritional needs of infants, children and the elderly.

- Remove local barriers to enrollment in food assistance programs.
- Increase EBT/WIC availability at fresh food outlets. Collaborate with organizations to further the development of programs that increase the ability of shoppers to use electronic forms of payment at farmers markets and farm stands.
- Promote use of locally produced food in hunger-relief programs.

Emergency Planning [*New section*]

Prioritize food access in emergency planning.

- Evaluate and prioritize transportation access to emergency food supplies, including warehouses and distribution routes throughout the region. Coordinate with food distributors and other food suppliers to establish an emergency distribution system.
- Enhance emergency preparedness related to food access and distribution, including working toward the goal of establishing regional capacity for feeding the population for 2-3 months in an emergency.

Coordination and Joint Planning of Services [*Expand existing language*]

- Develop public, private and non-profit partnerships to support the goals of and sustain city food initiatives. Coordinate with institutions and food/agricultural non-profit organizations for service delivery and program support.

Appendix A: Reports and Resources

Seattle and Regional Food System Reports and Resources

Central Puget Sound Food System Assessment (2011)
http://courses.washington.edu/studio67/psrcfood/
UW Urban Planning Studio

Community Food Security Coalition Recommendations for Food Systems Policy in Seattle (2011)
http://www.seattle.gov/council/conlin/attachments/201105foodsystempol.pdf
Commissioned by Seattle City Council

Data Compilation Background Report: Economic Opportunities Preliminary Analysis, Local Food Action Initiative (2009)
http://ecopraxis.dreamhosters.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/03/final-background-report.pdf
Commissioned by Seattle City Council

Economic Opportunities for a Regional Food System (2010)
http://clerk.seattle.gov/~public/meetingrecords/regional20100420_4a.pdf
T. Morales & V. Sonntag. Presented to the Seattle City Council Committee on Regional Development & Sustainability

Seattle Healthy Living Assessment - Pilot Implementation Report (2011)
http://www.seattle.gov/dpd/cms/groups/pan/@pan/@plan/@neighborplanning/documents/web_informational/dpdp021994.pdf
City of Seattle Department of Planning and Development

Seattle Food System Enhancement Project (2007)
http://faculty.washington.edu/bborn/PoENeighborhoodReport.pdf

Sound Food Report, Enhancing Seattle's Food System (2006)
http://faculty.washington.edu/bborn/Sound_Food_Report2.pdf

Urban Agriculture in Seattle: Policy & Barriers (2009)
http://www.chicagofoodpolicy.org/Urban%20Agriculture%20in%20Seattle%20Policy%20and%20Barriers.pdf
Prepared by UW students for City of Seattle Departments

Urban Agriculture: A Sixteen City Survey of Urban Agriculture Practices Across the Country (2011)
http://www.georgiaorganics.org/Advocacy/urbanagreport.pdf
Turner Environmental Law Clinic

General Reports and Summaries on Food Systems Planning

Access to Healthy Foods in Washington (2010)
http://depts.washington.edu/waaction/tools/featured_resources/access_report.html
Access to Healthy Foods Coalition and UW Center for Public Health Nutrition

Planning to Eat? Innovative Local Government Plans and Policies to Build Healthy Food Systems in the US (2011)
http://www.farmlandinfo.org/documents/39040/Planning_to_eat_SUNYBuffalo.pdf
SUNY - Buffalo

Healthy Planning Policies: A Compendium from California General Plans (2009)
http://www.phlpnet.org/healthy-planning/products/healthy-planning-policies
Public Health Law and Policies

Food Access Policy and Planning Guide (2011)
http://www.nyc.gov/html/ddc/downloads/pdf/ActiveDesignWebinar/King%20County%20Food%20Access%20Guide.pdf
Northwest Center for Livable Communities

Seeding the City Land Use Policies to Promote Urban Agriculture (2011)
http://www.nplanonline.org/sites/phlpnet.org/files/Urban_Ag_SeedingTheCity_FINAL_20111021.pdf
Public Health Law & Policy – NPLAN

CMAP Guidelines for Incorporating Local Food into Municipal Planning (2011)
Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning

More from APA - http://www.planning.org/nationalcenters/health/food.htm

Plans APA Policy Guide on Community and Regional Food Planning (2007)
American Planning Association

Food System Planning (Municipal Implementation Tool #18) (2010)
Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission

Specific Examples of Plans and Policy Language

The Baltimore Sustainability Plan (2009)
http://www.dooconsulting.net/pdf/ref_bar/about/051509_BCS-001SustainabilityReport.pdf
Baltimore Commission on Sustainability

Chicago Go To 2040 Plan (2010)
http://www.cmap.illinois.gov/documents/20583/1dad6286-2f67-460e-9eed-30950d822daa
Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning

City of Des Moines Comprehensive Plan Amendments – Healthy Eating/Active Living Policy Package (2012)
City of Des Moines (no online link)

City of Madison, WI Comprehensive Plan - Natural and Agricultural Resources (Chapter 6) (2006)
http://www.cityofmadison.com/planning/ComprehensivePlan/dplan/v1/chapter6/v1c6.pdf
City of Madison

Eating Here: The Greater Philadelphia Food System Plan (2011)
http://www.dvrpc.org/food/SustainableFoodSystems.htm
Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission

Kane County, IL Comprehensive Plan (2010)
http://www.countyofkane.org/Documents/Quality%20of%20Kane/2040%20Plan/planningFramework.pdf
County of Kane

The Portland Plan (2012)
http://www.portlandonline.com/portlandplan/index.cfm?c=56527&
City of Portland

Urban Agriculture Policy Plan (2011)
http://www.minneapolismn.gov/cped/planning/plans/cped_urban_ag_plan
City of Minneapolis

Appendix A: Reports and Resources

Seattle and Regional Food System Reports and Resources

Central Puget Sound Food System Assessment (2011)
http://courses.washington.edu/studio67/psrcfood/
UW Urban Planning Studio

Community Food Security Coalition Recommendations for Food Systems Policy in Seattle (2011)
http://www.seattle.gov/council/conlin/attachments/201105foodsystempol.pdf
Commissioned by Seattle City Council

Data Compilation Background Report: Economic Opportunities Preliminary Analysis, Local Food Action Initiative (2009)
http://ecopraxis.dreamhosters.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/03/final-background-report.pdf
Commissioned by Seattle City Council

Economic Opportunities for a Regional Food System (2010)
http://clerk.seattle.gov/~public/meetingrecords/regional20100420_4a.pdf
T. Morales & V. Sonntag. Presented to the Seattle City Council Committee on Regional Development & Sustainability

Seattle Healthy Living Assessment - Pilot Implementation Report (2011)
http://www.seattle.gov/dpd/cms/groups/pan/@pan/@plan/@neighborplanning/documents/web_informational/dpdp021994.pdf
City of Seattle Department of Planning and Development

Seattle Food System Enhancement Project (2007)
http://faculty.washington.edu/bborn/PoENeighborhoodReport.pdf

Sound Food Report, Enhancing Seattle's Food System (2006)
http://faculty.washington.edu/bborn/Sound_Food_Report2.pdf

Urban Agriculture in Seattle: Policy & Barriers (2009)
http://www.chicagofoodpolicy.org/Urban%20Agriculture%20in%20Seattle%20Policy%20and%20Barriers.pdf
Prepared by UW students for City of Seattle Departments

Urban Agriculture: A Sixteen City Survey of Urban Agriculture Practices Across the Country (2011)
http://www.georgiaorganics.org/Advocacy/urbanagreport.pdf
Turner Environmental Law Clinic

General Reports and Summaries on Food Systems Planning

Access to Healthy Foods in Washington (2010)
http://depts.washington.edu/waaction/tools/featured_resources/access_report.html
Access to Healthy Foods Coalition and UW Center for Public Health Nutrition

Planning to Eat? Innovative Local Government Plans and Policies to Build Healthy Food Systems in the US (2011)
http://www.farmlandinfo.org/documents/39040/Planning_to_eat_SUNYBuffalo.pdf
SUNY - Buffalo

Healthy Planning Policies: A Compendium from California General Plans (2009)
http://www.phlpnet.org/healthy-planning/products/healthy-planning-policies
Public Health Law and Policies

Food Access Policy and Planning Guide (2011)
http://www.nyc.gov/html/ddc/downloads/pdf/ActiveDesignWebinar/King%20County%20Food%20Access%20Guide.pdf
Northwest Center for Livable Communities

Seeding the City Land Use Policies to Promote Urban Agriculture (2011)
http://www.nplanonline.org/sites/phlpnet.org/files/Urban_Ag_SeedingTheCity_FINAL_20111021.pdf
Public Health Law & Policy – NPLAN

CMAP Guidelines for Incorporating Local Food into Municipal Planning (2011)
Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning

More from APA - http://www.planning.org/nationalcenters/health/food.htm

Plans APA Policy Guide on Community and Regional Food Planning (2007)
American Planning Association

Food System Planning (Municipal Implementation Tool #18) (2010)
Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission

Specific Examples of Plans and Policy Language

The Baltimore Sustainability Plan (2009)
http://www.dooconsulting.net/pdf/ref_bar/about/051509_BCS-001SustainabilityReport.pdf
Baltimore Commission on Sustainability

Chicago Go To 2040 Plan (2010)
http://www.cmap.illinois.gov/documents/20583/1dad6286-2f67-460e-9eed-30950d822daa
Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning

City of Des Moines Comprehensive Plan Amendments – Healthy Eating/Active Living Policy Package (2012)
City of Des Moines (no online link)

City of Madison, WI Comprehensive Plan - Natural and Agricultural Resources (Chapter 6) (2006)
http://www.cityofmadison.com/planning/ComprehensivePlan/dplan/v1/chapter6/v1c6.pdf
City of Madison

Eating Here: The Greater Philadelphia Food System Plan (2011)
http://www.dvrpc.org/food/SustainableFoodSystems.htm
Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission

Kane County, IL Comprehensive Plan (2010)
http://www.countyofkane.org/Documents/Quality%20of%20Kane/2040%20Plan/planningFramework.pdf
County of Kane

The Portland Plan (2012)
http://www.portlandonline.com/portlandplan/index.cfm?c=56527&
City of Portland

Urban Agriculture Policy Plan (2011)
http://www.minneapolismn.gov/cped/planning/plans/cped_urban_ag_plan
City of Minneapolis

Appendix B: Existing Policies
Seattle Food Policy Scan - Comprehensive Plan Policies, Municipal Code, Resolutions and Ordinances (2011)

Food Policy Area	Policy Focus	Relevant Text or Summary	Source
Economic Development	Recognizing the importance of the fishing industry to the local economy.	Fishing Industry: Maintain a critical mass of support services including boat building and repair, moorage, fish processors, and supply houses to permit Seattle fishermen to continue to service and have a home-port for their vessels in Seattle waters. Recognize the importance of the local fishing industry in supplying local markets and restaurants. Recognize the economic contribution of distant water fisheries to Seattle's maritime and general economy.	Comprehensive Plan, Land Use Element, Economic Development policies, LU257
Environment	Chemical products	Discourage the use of chemical products on lawns and gardens and for household use and discourage impervious ground surfaces to help protect the quality of Seattle's water bodies.	Comprehensive Plan, Neighborhood planning element, R-EP2
Hunger	Coordinated service delivery	Encourage coordinated service delivery for food, housing, health care, and other basic necessities of life to promote long-term self-reliance for vulnerable populations.	Comprehensive Plan, Human Development Element, Food to Eat & A Roof Overhead, Policy HD11
Hunger	Encourage food banks and nutrition programs	Encourage public and private efforts that support food banks and nutrition programs, especially to meet the nutritional needs of infants, children and the elderly	Comprehensive Plan, Human Development Element, Food to Eat & A Roof overhead, Policy HD13
Land Use Planning for Food Access	Restaurants, neighborhoods	Create a viable business base that will attract investment, focusing on neighborhood retail, professional and personal services, restaurants, and entertainment.	Comprehensive Plan, Central District Neighborhood Element, CA-P24
Land Use Planning for Food Access	Restaurants, neighborhoods	Promote retail, restaurant and entertainment uses that are pedestrian oriented and provide a high level of street activity.	Comprehensive Plan, MLK@Holly Neighborhood Element, MLK-P16
Land Use Planning for Food Access	Restaurants, neighborhoods	A community with a vital commercial district which provides restaurants, stores and services to meet the needs of local residents.	Comprehensive Plan, Morgan Junction Neighborhood Element, MJ-G4
Urban Agriculture	Community gardens, neighborhood	Seek to enhance available open space and seek additional opportunities for pocket parks, community garden, children's play spaces, and other recreational activities.	Comprehensive Plan, Pike/Pine Neighborhood Element P/P-P22
Urban Agriculture	Community gardens as cultural element	Continue Seattle's long tradition of providing a rich variety of public open spaces, community gardens, and public facilities to provide residents with recreational and cultural opportunities, promote environmental stewardship and attract desirable economic development.	Comprehensive Plan, Cultural Resources Element CR4
Urban Agriculture	Community gardens, standard for population	One dedicated community garden for each 2,500 households in the Village with at least one dedicated garden site.	Comprehensive Plan, Urban Village Open Space & Recreation Facility Goals
Urban Agriculture	Community gardens as open space	Provide safe and welcoming places for the people of Seattle to play, learn, contemplate, and build community. Provide healthy spaces for children and their families to play; for more passive activities such as strolling, sitting, viewing, picnicking, public gatherings, and enjoying the natural environment; and for active uses such as community gardening, competitive sports, and running.	Comprehensive Plan, Open Space Network UVG38
Animals	Animals permitted as accessory use in all zones	The keeping of small animals, farm animals, domestic fowl and bees is permitted outright in all zones as an accessory use to any principal use permitted outright or to a permitted conditional use, in each case subject to the standards of this Section 23.42.052	Council Bill Number: 116907 Ordinance Number: 123378 23.42.052 Keeping of Animals
Animals	Small Animals Allowed as Accessory to Business Establishment or Dwelling Unit	Small Animals. Up to three (3) small animals may be kept accessory to each business establishment , other than an urban farm, or dwelling unit on a lot, except as follows... 2. In single-family zones, a. accessory dwelling units shall not be considered separate dwelling units for the purpose of this b. up to four (4) small animals are permitted on lots of at least twenty thousand (20,000) 20,000 square feet; and c. one (1) additional small animal is permitted for each five thousand (5,000) square feet of lot area in excess of twenty thousand (20,000) square feet. Accessory structures, including kennels, for four (4) or more animals must be at least ten (10) 10 feet from any other lot in a residential zone.	Council Bill Number: 116907 Ordinance Number: 123378

Appendix B: Existing Policies
Seattle Food Policy Scan - Comprehensive Plan Policies, Municipal Code, Resolutions and Ordinances (2011)

Food Policy Area	Policy Focus	Relevant Text or Summary	Source
Animals	Chicken Keeping	Domestic Fowl. Up to eight (8) domestic fowl may be kept on any lot in addition to the small animals permitted in subsection 23.42.052. A. For each one thousand (1,000) square feet of lot area in excess of the minimum lot area required for the zone or, if there is no minimum lot area, for each one thousand (1,000) square feet of lot area in excess of five thousand (5,000) square feet, one (1) additional domestic fowl may be kept 1. On lots greater than 10,000 square feet that include either a community garden or an urban farm, one additional fowl is permitted for every 1,000 square feet of lot area over 10,000 square feet in community garden or urban farm use. 2. Roosters are not permitted. 3. Structures housing domestic fowl must be located at least 10 feet away from any structure that includes a dwelling unit on an adjacent lot.	Council Bill Number: 116907 Ordinance Number: 123378
Animals	Large Farm Animals Allowed on Lots of 20,000 square feet minimum	Farm Animals. Cows, horses, sheep and other similar farm animals are permitted only on lots of at least twenty thousand(20,000) square feet. 1. One (1) farm animal for every ten thousand (10,000) square feet of lot area is permitted. 2. Farm animals and structures housing them must be kept at least fifty (50) feet from any other lot in a residential zone.	Council Bill Number: 116907 Ordinance Number: 123378
Animals	Beekeeping Permitted Outright	E. Beekeeping. Beekeeping is permitted outright as an accessory use, when registered with the State Department of Agriculture, provided that: 1. No more than four (4) hives, each with only one (1) swarm, shall be kept are allowed on lots of less than ten thousand (10,000) square feet. 2. Hives shall not be located within twenty-five (25) feet of any lot line except when situated eight (8) feet or more above the grade immediately adjacent to the grade of the lot on which the hives are located or when situated less than eight (8) feet above the adjacent existing lot grade and behind a solid fence or hedge six (6) feet high parallel to any property lot line within twenty-five (25) feet of a hive and extending at least twenty (20) feet beyond the hive in both directions.	Council Bill Number: 116907 Ordinance Number: 123378
Animals	Goat Keeping Allowed	The types of goats commonly known as Pygmy, Dwarf and Miniature Goats may be kept as small animals, provided that male miniature goats are neutered and all miniature goats are dehorned. Nursing offspring of miniature goats licensed according to the provisions of this Code may be kept until weaned, no longer than 12 weeks from birth, without violating the limitations of subsection.	Council Bill Number: 116907 Ordinance Number: 123378
Direct Sales	Permanent Locations for Farmers Markets	The Office of Economic Development (OED) is requested to assess citywide policies that promote local farmer's markets and market gardens and to work with appropriate departments to identify permanent locations for existing farmer's markets.	Local Food Action Initiative, Resolution Number 31019
Direct Sales	Sale of products	Only products that are grown onsite (or their products) may be sold on site; no other items are allowed to be sold from an urban farm. Or products may be sold off site. Any sales must take place on the property and not in the public right-of-way (sidewalks, streets, etc.). Items grown in a community garden may not be sold onsite; community gardens are spaces to grow plants and harvest food or ornamental crops for donation or for use by those cultivating the land and their households. Permits from King County Public Health are required for any food that is processed and sold onsite, including honey and eggs.	Ordinance 123378
Emergency Planning	Food banks and meal programs as part of emergency response	As part of the grant process, and in cooperation with the Office of Emergency Management, SPU is requested to expand the Seattle Hunger Map to include information on food banks and meal programs that can serve their neighborhoods during emergency situations.	Local Food Action Initiative, Resolution Number 31019
Emergency Preparedness/Food Security	Food system security	The Office of Emergency Management, in cooperation with other relevant departments, is requested to review the City's Disaster Readiness and Response Plan and evaluate whether improvements can be made to improve food system security, and to assure that appropriate agreements and partnerships are in place for food accessibility and distribution in the event of a disaster. Priority in agreements and policies should be given to contracts that promote local and regional food producers and local sources, where feasible. The Office of Emergency Management, in cooperation with SDOT, is also requested to evaluate and prioritize emergency planning transportation access to emergency food supplies including warehouses and distribution routes throughout the city.	Local Food Action Initiative, Resolution Number 31019

Appendix B: Existing Policies
Seattle Food Policy Scan - Comprehensive Plan Policies, Municipal Code, Resolutions and Ordinances (2011)

Food Policy Area	Policy Focus	Relevant Text or Summary	Source
Environment	Surplus edible food	Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) is requested to support increased diversion of surplus edible food from the commercial waste stream in addition to recycling food waste for compost. In cooperation with the Human Services Department, SPU is requested to continue providing grants to increase the infrastructure capacity of food banks and meal programs to allow them to accept more donations of perishable foods and therefore further decrease food waste.	Local Food Action Initiative, Resolution Number 31019
Environment	Food banks and meal programs to reduce food waste	In cooperation with the Human Services Department, SPU is requested to continue providing grants to increase the infrastructure capacity of food banks and meal programs in order to allow them to accept more donations of perishable foods and therefore further decrease food waste.	Local Food Action Initiative, Resolution Number 31019
Environment	Greenhouse gas reductions	The Office of Sustainability and Environment (OSE), in cooperation with relevant departments, is requested to develop a scope of work related to food system sustainability and security to identify potential green house gas reduction opportunities related to the local food system in which the City could participate	Local Food Action Initiative, Resolution Number 31019
Environment	Single family composting	Single family households are required to participate in municipal composting program or to backyard compost.	Seattle Public Utilities composting
Environment	Multi family composting and Plastic Bag Ban	In 2010-2011, the Seattle City Council will continue to pursue the strategies outlined in the Zero Waste Strategy, Resolution 30990 to achieve our goal of recycling 60 percent of waste produced in the City of Seattle by 2012 and 70 percent by 2025. These next steps includes efforts to bring organics service to multi-family homes, and remove disposable plastic bags from the waste stream.	Zero Waste Strategy (Resolution 30990)
Environment	Compostable and recyclable food service ware requirements	Effective July 1, 2010, food service businesses shall be prohibited from selling or providing food, for consumption on or off the premises, in or with disposable food service ware. Acceptable alternatives for prohibited disposable food service ware shall be compostable or recyclable.	Municipal code, Solid Waste Chapter, SMC 21.36.086 Compostable or recyclable food service ware required.
Environment	Regulations on styro-foam food service	Effective January 1, 2009, food service businesses shall be prohibited from selling or providing food, for consumption on or off the premises, in expanded polystyrene food service products, except as otherwise provided under subsections B and C.	Municipal Code, Solid Waste Chapter, SMC 21.36.084 Prohibition on use of expanded polystyrene food service products.
Farms and Farming	Transfer of Development Rights	A previous TDR program that began in 1999 ended in 2006. This resolution establishes the city's support for a new Interlocal Agreement with King County to transfer rural development rights into Seattle. The legislation identifies farms and dairies in rural King County that provide food to Seattle's farmer's markets, and portions of the Tolt River watershed as potential sites to be protected. It also names South Lake Union, other Urban Centers, and light rail station areas as potential areas in the City that could receive these development rights. It further specifies that the agreement should require King County to provide Seattle with funding for amenity and infrastructure projects in Seattle neighborhoods that accept more growth under this program.	Resolution 31147 (2009)
Farms and Farming	Economic Development	Office of Economic Development is requested to consider recognizing Food and Beverage as a key industry sector.	Local Food Action Initiative, Resolution Number 31019
Food Retail	Sidewalk cafes	The City of Seattle encourages sidewalk cafes to increase public use, enjoyment and safety. Sidewalk seating associated with an adjacent business requires a Street Use Permit from the Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT). There are two types of permits – a "Tables and Chairs" permit and a "Sidewalk Café" permit.	CAM 2503 Sidewalk Cafe Permits
Hunger	Food assistance as a public health goal	City services and policies affecting the public's health – Identify and adopt policies and provide services that contribute to improving the health, safety and well being of residents, families and neighborhoods. These include human services, prevention of domestic violence and sexual assault, aging and disabilities services, access to public benefits, food assistance, child care, housing, emergency preparedness, sidewalks, walking and bike trails, parks, jobs, transportation, land use policy, indoor air quality regulations and enforcement, and emergency medical services. Just as the City's investments and efforts in public health help to advance other City goals, these other City services contribute to the health of the community.	RESOLUTION adopting the Healthy Communities Initiative Policy Guide

Appendix B: Existing Policies
Seattle Food Policy Scan - Comprehensive Plan Policies, Municipal Code, Resolutions and Ordinances (2011)

Food Policy Area	Policy Focus	Relevant Text or Summary	Source
Land Use Planning for Food Access	Fast food and healthy food access	As part of this plan, the IDT is requested to analyze vulnerabilities and disproportionalities by mapping the distribution of fast food restaurants and access to healthy food against demographic variables like age, income, and race.	Local Food Action Initiative, Resolution Number 31019
Land Use Planning for Food Access	Transportation Access	The Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT) is requested to include, as criteria in evaluating transportation projects, safe and convenient pedestrian, bicycle, and transit connections between residential neighborhoods and community gardens, food banks, food markets, and farmer's markets.	Local Food Action Initiative, Resolution Number 31019
Local Food Procurement	City purchasing	The Office of Economic Development (OED) is requested to work with appropriate departments to assess city purchasing and procurement policies and to identify policy and procedure changes that would strengthen the city's support of the local food economy, in particular, by supporting local buying and selling.	Local Food Action Initiative, Resolution Number 31019
Local Food Procurement	Increase local and regional foods in Food support system	The Human Services Department (HSD) is requested to work with the food support system and distributor partners to identify opportunities to increase fresh and locally and regionally produced foods in the food support system.	Local Food Action Initiative, Resolution Number 31019
Planning & Assessment	Food Policy Council	The City supports the formation of a Food Policy Council (FPC) and commits the City to participate in the FPC.	Local Food Action Initiative, Resolution Number 31019
Planning & Assessment	Food System Interdepartmental Team	In 2009, City Council approved Statement of Legislative Intent 113-1-A-2, requesting "…the Department of Neighborhoods in collaboration with the Mayor's Office, Department of Planning and Development, Parks Department, Department of Human Services, Department of Transportation, Office of Economic Development, Office of Sustainability, Seattle King County Public Health Department, the Legislative Department and other appropriate departments establish a Food System Interdepartmental Team (IDT)" by March 30, 2010.	Statement of Legislative Intent 113-1-A-2
Planning & Assessment	Partnerships with Universities	The City supports the development of a partnership with universities to assist us in the development of the Food Action Plan and other policy and technical analysis that contributes to meeting our goals.	Local Food Action Initiative, Resolution Number 31019
Planning & Assessment	State Food Policy Council	The City calls upon the State Department of Agriculture to increase its role in working towards a state food policy consonant with the goals in Section 1.	Local Food Action Initiative, Resolution Number 31019
Planning & Assessment	Farm Bill	The City directs its federal lobbyists to take an active role in advocacy for a Farm Bill that reflects and supports the goals expressed in this resolution.	Local Food Action Initiative, Resolution Number 31019
Planning & Assessment	Regional Food Policy Council	The City requests that King County, the Puget Sound, Regional Council, and the Growth Management Planning Council of King County recognize the important role of food policy in regional and county-wide planning, and to take steps to initiate policy development for their respective bodies around this issue.	Local Food Action Initiative, Resolution Number 31019
Urban Agriculture	Zoning and Code	The Department of Planning and Development (DPD) is requested to review the land use code to identify codes that support or conflict with the goal of potential future development of urban agriculture and market gardening.	Local Food Action Initiative, Resolution Number 31019
Urban Agriculture	Food Gardens into Multi-Family Apartments	DPD is also requested to analyze the potential for developing new standards or incentive programs that encourages incorporating food gardens into multi-family developments.	Local Food Action Initiative, Resolution Number 31020
Urban Agriculture	Inter-agency and intergovernmental cooperation, Community Gardening Program	The City of Seattle will promote inter-agency and intergovernmental cooperation among agencies such as the Parks Department, the Engineering Department, the Housing Authority, the School District, II. The City of Seattle recommends that P-Patch Gardens be a part of the Comprehensive Plan and that any ordinances be strengthened to encourage, preserve and protect community gardening particularly in medium and high density residential areas; III. The City of Seattle will include the P-Patch Program in the evaluation of priority use of city surplus property; IV. The City of Seattle recognizes the economic, environmental and social value of the gardens and will attempt to provide budgetary support for the management of the P-Patch Program; and V. The City of Seattle encourages that expansion of the P-Patch program and outreach should give special emphasis to low income families and individuals, youth, the elderly, physically challenged, and other special populations.	Resolution 28610

Appendix B: Existing Policies
Seattle Food Policy Scan - Comprehensive Plan Policies, Municipal Code, Resolutions and Ordinances (2011)

Food Policy Area	Policy Focus	Relevant Text or Summary	Source
Urban Agriculture	Community Gardening Program	Adopted by the City Council and signed by the mayor in 2000, as a five-year strategic plan for the expansion of Seattle's community gardening program and adopting policies and procedures necessary for the implementation of the plan.	Resolution 30194
Urban Agriculture	Urban Farms, Zoning	Urban farms are allowed in all zones, with some restrictions on industrial-zoned land (limited to rooftops and the sides of buildings for any land in a designated Manufacturing and Industrial Center). In residential zones (single-family, multifamily) urban farms are allowed without a permit if the planting area is less than 4,000 sq. ft. Urban farms over 4,000 sq. ft. of planting area require an administrative conditional use permit.	Ordinance 123378
Urban Agriculture	Urban Farms, Permits	In residential zones you do not need a permit if your planting area is less than 4,000 sq. ft. and accessory to a residential use. Planting areas over 4,000 sq. ft. require an administrative conditional use permit. An urban farm will need a permit to establish the use on a vacant site. In other zones, permit requirements depend on the size of the farm. For individual projects in all Midrise, Highrise, NC1 NC2 and NC3 zones outside of urban centers, urban farms over 4,000 sq. ft. will be subject to individual SEPA review and possible mitigation for impacts. Within those zones, but inside urban centers and station area overlay districts (for light rail), as well as C1, C2, SM and Industrial zones, urban farms would be subject to individual SEPA review and possible mitigation for impacts if they are over 12,000 sq. ft. Urban farms will be subject to existing odor and emissions requirements, as well as The Shoreline Master Program, Environmentally Critical Areas Ordinance, the Seattle Stormwater Code, and the City's SEPA ordinance, and the Seattle Grading Code.	Ordinance 123378
Urban Agriculture	Community Gardens, Zoning and Permits	Community gardens are allowed in all zones, but are limited to rooftops and the sides of buildings for any industrial-zoned land in a designated Manufacturing and Industrial Center. A community garden will need a permit to establish the use on a vacant site.	Ordinance 123378
Urban Agriculture	Aquaculture	Aquaculture is not allowed in residential zones. Aquaculture is permitted in Commercial and Industrial zones, with size of use restrictions in the NC1 (10,000 sq. ft.) and NC2 (25,000 sq. ft.) zones.	Ordinance 123378
Urban Agriculture	Community gardens, food bank gardens	The Department of Neighborhoods (DON) is requested to identify additional locations and infrastructure for community gardens, food bank gardens, and community kitchens that would strengthen our community garden program, maximize accessibility for all neighborhoods and communities, especially low-income and minority residents, and provide gardens to underserved neighborhoods and food banks. DON is requested to explore with the Seattle School District ways to partner community gardens with local schools. DON is requested to work with Seattle Public Utilities, Seattle City Light and other relevant departments and universities to conduct an inventory of public lands in Seattle appropriate for urban agriculture uses. DON is requested to work with the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) to inventory established community kitchens at DPR facilities, and to identify facilities where new community kitchens could be accommodated. By January 1, 2009, DON is requested to submit a proposed process and outline for a new P-Patch Strategic Plan that includes public involvement and a timetable for Council consideration, and recommendations for community gardens, food bank gardens, community kitchens and the results of the inventory of public lands.	Local Food Action Initiative, Resolution Number 31019
Urban Agriculture	Gardening in Planting Strips	SDOT allows the growing of food in planting strips as long as setback and height guidelines are met. Please note that SDOT prohibits certain trees, including fruiting cherry, apple, and pear species that can pose a safety risk to pedestrians when fruit falls on the walkway.	CAM 2305 Gardening in Planting Strips
Urban Agriculture		A. The establishment or change of use of any structures, buildings or premises, or any part thereof, requires approval according to the procedures set forth in Chapter 23.76, Procedures for Master Use Permits and Council Land Use Decisions, except: 1. establishment of an urban farm, or community garden, that is permitted outright under the provisions of this Title 23 applicable to the lot;	Council Bill Number: 116907 Ordinance Number: 123378
Urban Agriculture		A. All Urban Farms in Residential Zones. In all residential zones all urban farms are subject to the following provisions […]	Council Bill Number: 116907 Ordinance Number: 123378

Appendix B: Existing Policies
Seattle Food Policy Scan - Comprehensive Plan Policies, Municipal Code, Resolutions and Ordinances (2011)

Food Policy Area	Policy Focus	Relevant Text or Summary	Source
Urban Agriculture	Regulations for Structures in Community Gardens	Section 4. A new Section 23.42.053 of the Seattle Municipal Code is added as follows: 23.42.053 Community gardens A. In all zones, the total gross floor area of all structures for community garden use may not exceed 1,000 square feet on any lot. B. In all zones, structures for community garden use are limited to 12 feet in height, including any pitched roof. C. Structures for community garden use are subject to the development standards of the zone as they apply to accessory structures.	Council Bill Number: 116907 Ordinance Number: 123378
Urban Agriculture	Urban Farms Permitted as Accessory Use	E. Urban farms are regulated by Section 23.42.051. Urban farms with not more than 4,000 square feet of planting area are permitted outright as an accessory use to any principal use that is permitted outright or allowed by conditional use permit. Urban farms with more than 4,000 square feet in planting area may be allowed by conditional use permit as an accessory use to any principal use that is permitted outright or allowed by conditional use permit. The Director may grant, condition, or deny a conditional use permit for an urban farm in accordance with the provisions in Section 23.42.051 and Section 23.42.042 .	Council Bill Number: 116907 Ordinance Number: 123378
Vending	Relaxed permitting for mobile food	A RESOLUTION stating the City Council's intent to foster a safe and lively food-vending culture in Seattle and providing policy guidance and direction to the Executive to provide a transparent and efficient permitting process, adequate enforcement, and on-going monitoring and evaluation of program implementation and impacts	Resolution Number: 31307,Council Bill Number: 117225, Ordinance Number: 123659