

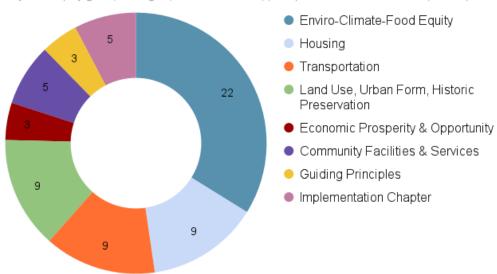
# Food Justice Network Food Equity Language Policy Wins in 2021 Comp Plan Chapters as of October 2021!!!

# I. Food Justice Network Food Equity Language Policy Wins OVERVIEW

65 Food Equity Policy Wins in the City Comprehensive Plan: including 1 Title, 2 goals, 26 strategies, 7 vision statements, 3 guiding principles, 1 Top Priority Area, 2 Top Priority Strategies, 2 Top Priority Progress Measures, 1 Future Land Use Planning Objective & 20 Progress Measures across 7 chapters!

# 65 Food Equity Policy Wins in City Comprehensive Plan





# II. Food Justice Network Food Equity Language Policy ACTION ITEMS

As the Comprehensive Plan is expected to be finalized by the end of the year, FJN has two remaining Action Items to ensure food equity is incorporated comprehensively and effectively:

- #1 Embed Urban Agriculture in Future Land Use Analysis and Zoning Rewrite
  - Urban Agriculture Collective faces continued land loss due to growing spaces designated for redevelopment. Recognizing the long-term benefits of stewarding land for community food security and climate resilience, we believe urban agriculture should be shifted from a short term land use placeholder to a long-term City commitment.
- #2 Include Additional Data in Environment, Climate Food Equity Statistics Section (page 16)
   to accurately represent the recent land lost to redevelopment
  - Current data indicates 21 urban agriculture sites in Charlottesville and has not been updated since three (3) Urban Agriculture Collective sites have been lost.
- #3 Implement the Livable Cville Recommendations around affordable housing
- Contact engage@cvilleplanstogether.com or call the toll-free phone line: (833) 752-6428 to let the Comp Plan team know you support these action items!!



# III. Food Justice Network Food Equity Language Policy Wins DETAIL

\*Highlighted text = FJN's recommended and incorporated food equity language as of June 2021

\*Highlighted and bolded text = FJN's newly incorporated, recommended food equity language as of Sept 2021

\*Just bolded text = related/relevant language that is included but FJN did not recommend

2021 Comp Plan Chapter & Section or Guiding Principle	Food Equity Language - highlighted sections were recommended by the Food Justice Network or additions/adaptations by Cville Plans Together process that include food equity language
Guiding Principle: Equity & Opportunity	All Charlottesville residents, regardless of race, ethnicity, age, income, neighborhood, religious affiliation, gender expression, sexual orientation, country of origin, immigration status, and other personal characteristics will have equitable and expanded access to safe and affordable housing options, desirable jobs and wealth building opportunities, healthy and local foods, robust parks and natural resources, high-quality education and training, and other infrastructure and services that support a high quality of life.
Guiding Principle: Environmental Stewardship & Sustainability	All will have access to high-quality natural resources, including improved air, soil, and water quality.
Guiding Principle: Connections & Access	Residents and visitors will have a variety of travel options to move safely, efficiently, and affordably throughout neighborhoods, the city, and the region, with easy access to services, employment opportunities, healthy food sources, parks, schools, and other services and amenities, regardless of vehicle ownership or physical ability. The City will place an emphasis on enhancing networks and safety for walking, riding bicycles, and public transportation.
COVID-19 Impacts and Recovery	The Charlottesville community has responded to community needs during the pandemic in various ways, including <b>enhanced access to emergency food</b> and shelter, as well as increased outreach about these opportunities.
Environment, Climate & Food Equity Stats	<ul> <li>45% urban tree canopy coverage (2015), with 72% of trees on private land</li> <li>20 mile (approximate) Rivanna Trail loop around City (maintained by a non-profit organization)</li> <li>21% decrease in citywide greenhouse gas emissions between 2011 and 2016</li> <li>49 alternatively fueled vehicles in the City fleet</li> <li>More than 250 kilowatts (kW) of solar photovoltaic array systems owned by the City have generated over 1,779,000 kilowatt- hours (kWh), with an average production of about 25,300 kWh/month</li> </ul>



	<ul> <li>21 urban agriculture locations, including 8 City Schoolyard Gardens, 5 Urban Agriculture Collective Gardens, 4 City community gardens, and, 2 gardens managed by the New Roots program, and 2 managed by others</li> <li>2 farmers markets</li> </ul>
Future Land Use Planning Objective	Maximize access to public open spaces, <b>urban agriculture amenities,</b> and schools.
Chapter: Land Use, Urban Form, Historic Preservation - Vision Statement	Through the City's plans, policies, and regulations, including zoning, Charlottesville will increase the supply and affordability of housing, will work to address inequities related to the distribution of land uses and impacts of development, will increase the supply and affordability of housing, , will support an efficient and multimodal transportation network with a variety of options for travel, will improve and protect the health of the natural environment (including the tree canopy, air quality, and water quality), will increase access to urban agriculture and shared green space, and will maintain and improve business and commercial vitality at context-appropriate scales throughout the city.
Chapter: Land Use, Urban Form, Historic Preservation - Progress Measure	Goal 2 Strategy 2.1 Progress Measure: % population within walking and biking distance (1/4 mile) to parks, transit, schools, food access locations (including affordable food markets and urban agriculture space), and employment centers (goal: increase)
Chapter: Land Use, Urban Form, Historic Preservation - Strategies	Sub-strategy 1.1: Identify ways to meet multiple goals at once and support a more sustainable future by incentivizing and supporting development of affordable housing opportunities within the context of healthy, thriving communities that support and build pride of place, active living with streets designed for people, public parks, recreation facilities, and healthy and affordable food sources.
<ul><li>⊘</li><li>⊘</li></ul>	Substrategy 1.2:  Incentivize private landowners and developers to preserve or create urban agricultural spaces.  Expand requirements for tree canopy protection and, where necessary, replacement, and consider incorporating urban heat island analyses into this process.
$\odot$	Substrategy 2.1: Through City-led projects, private and institutional development projects, and partnerships, address citywide and regional priorities. These include housing affordability and increased housing options; community equity and displacement protection for at-risk communities, including lower- income households; tree canopy, environmental sustainability, and climate change mitigation and resilience; transit-oriented development; improved walkability and bikeability; enhanced access to parks, recreation, social interaction opportunities, schools, and other amenities and services; improved and



$\bigcirc$	equitable food access; and support for existing and new business opportunities, including for small and neighborhood-focused businesses.
$\odot$	Identify assets, priorities, and targets for long term permanent land access and infrastructure for both food production and food access points including existing city parks and city- owned land.
	Strategy 2.3: Evaluate existing and potential new programs for protecting communities at risk of displacement, as well as protecting existing affordable housing, historic buildings, community-based urban agriculture sites, and other resources.
Chapter: Housing - Vision Statement	The City of Charlottesville will recognize the importance of housing for all residents by implementing strategies to achieve a housing market that is affordable, healthy, high quality, accessible to resources (affordable food, green space, schools, etc.) and, above all, equitable, meeting the needs of underserved communities and fostering a good quality of life for all
Chapter: Housing - Progress Measures  () () () () ()	Goal 2 Strategy 2.7 Progress Measures:         * % of affordable housing developments/neighborhoods within 1/4 mile of a food access avenue (goal: increase)         * % of households within 1/4 mile of a healthy and affordable food access location (goal: increase)         * % of developments that include a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) to consider food access and development impacts in planning of affordable housing (goal: increase)         * # of square feet reserved for urban agriculture or other food access avenues by housing developers (goal: increase)
Chapter: Housing - Goals & Strategies	Goal 2: Diverse Housing Throughout the City: Support a wide range of housing choices that are integrated and balanced across the city, and which meet multiple City goals including community sustainability, walkability, bikeability, ADA accessibility, public transit use, increased support for families with children, poverty deconcentration, access to food, access to local jobs, thriving local businesses, and decreased vehicle use.
$\odot$	Strategy 2.3: Ensure that lower-income households and the disability community have access to adult learning and employment opportunities, job training, healthy food sources, and public amenities, such as parks and recreational facilities, shopping destinations, and libraries with the goals of reducing family isolation, deconcentrating poverty, and enhancing neighborhood and school health, and economic mobility.
$\odot$	Strategy 2.7 Encourage the incorporation of food access avenues (e.g., affordable stores, agriculture space such as greenhouses, school and community gardens, neighborhood farmers markets) in all housing developments to the maximum extent feasible in order to both increase self-sufficiency and to be more sustainable, as well as to increase community access to food.  Substrategy 2.7: Consider mechanisms to incentivize housing developers to consider health impacts of affordable housing development projects.



Chapter: Transportation - Vision Statement	The transportation network will leverage connections across travel modes and be well- integrated with land use to support access to jobs, services, schools, affordable and healthy food options, parks and green spaces, and other destinations while reducing reliance on the automobile and single occupancy vehicle travel. As this is achieved, provision of parking will be coordinated with urban form goals, while mitigating potential impacts to neighborhoods and respecting the needs of residents, businesses, employees, visitors, and others.
Chapter: Transportation - Progress Measure	Goal 1 Strategy 1.7 Progress Measure: % of population with commercial and employment centers, grocery stores/food access locations and urban agricultural space, transit routes, schools, and parks with pedestrian and bicycle connectivity within ½ mile (goal: increase)  Goal 5 Strategy 5.5 Progress Measure:  # of bus routes connecting to food access avenues (goal: increase)  # of residents with access to free or subsidized bus or micromobility pass (goal: increase)  Goal 5 Strategy 5.6 Progress Measure: % of community involved in transportation planning (goal: increase)
Chapter: Transportation - Strategies	Sub-strategy 1.1:  Seek state and federal funding for completing a Transportation Master Plan, potentially with the next Comprehensive Plan update. Ensure that the plan update includes analysis of locations needing convenient, consistent, safe, and accessible pedestrian and bicycle connections within 1/4 mile of all commercial and employment centers, grocery stores/food distribution locations, transit routes, schools, parks, and development areas, including nodes and corridors identified on the Future land Use Map. Connections may include sidewalks, curb ramps, staircases (where ramps are not feasible) and other features.  Strategy 1.7 Incorporate equity considerations and diverse public input opportunities into bicycle and pedestrian planning and programs. Sub-strategy 1.7: Seek funding for the development of a Transportation Master Plan which will prioritize equity considerations and projects in low wealth communities
$\odot$	Sub-strategy 5.2: <b>Evaluate Ways To Continue Fare-free service.</b> Consider a new bus or micro mobility (e.g., shared bicycles, scooters) pass to provide free or subsidized rates for low-income residents that qualify for SNAP or WIC.
$\odot$	Strategy 5.5 Evaluate transit services to food access points and consider incorporating new bus stops near these locations, which may include community and school gardens, farmers markets, grocery stores, emergency food banks, soup kitchens, and nutritional services.



$\bigcirc$	Strategy 5.6 Increase public input opportunities related to transit planning and review.  Substrategy 5.6: Design and establish a system to increase data collection on utilization and route preferences, including where people board and disembark, what demographics are utilizing transit, what is the purpose of the travel, and other relevant information to develop routes that contribute to equitable transportation.  Strategy 5.7 Identify locations along bus routes needing additional bus stops, enhanced quality and comfort of bus stops, connectivity via walking/biking, and safer crossings, particularly near schools, parks, and other amenities.
Chapter: Environment, Climate, Food Equity - Title	Title Changed from Environment, Climate, Food Access to Environment, Climate, and Food Equity
Chapter: Environment, Climate, Food Equity - Vision Statement	The City and the Charlottesville community will work to create a more just and healthy food system through access to healthy foods for all residents, urban agriculture, transportation food pathways, and affordable food markets.
Chapter: Environment, Climate, Food Equity - Vision Statement	The City, with the cooperation with the Charlottesville community, will both mitigate and prepare for the potential impacts of climate change by increasing reliable access to and use of clean energy sources, improving building energy performance, pursuing resilience and adaptation strategies, and utilizing food & climate equity approaches.
Chapter: Environment, Climate, Food Equity - Appendices	Interactive CityGreen map, including <b>locations of urban agriculture locations,</b> green stormwater infrastructure, and more: LINK
Chapter: Environment, Climate, Food Equity - Progress Measures  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Goal 2 Strategy 2.2 Progress Measure:  • Identification of climate resiliency and adaptation strategies and funding to address  • # of residents engaged in Climate Action implementation (goal: increase)  Goal 4 Strategy 4.1 Progress Measures:  • % community within walking distance (1/4 mile) to a grocery store or food market (goal: increase)  • # and potential impact of policies included in the zoning ordinance to protect and promote urban agriculture through development processes  Goal 4 Strategy 4.2 Progress Measure: # acres of community based urban agriculture sites (including farms and gardens) in the city (goal:



$\odot$	increase)
$\odot$	Goal 4 Strategy 4.3 Progress Measure: Incorporation of [food equity] strategies into [Parks & Recreation] Master Plan
$\oslash$	Goal 4 Strategy 4.4 Progress Measure: # pounds of food produced by local urban agriculture (goal: increase)
	Goal 4 Strategy 4.5 Progress Measure: Commitment to regional strategies and goals
Chapter: Environment, Climate, Food Equity - Goals & Strategies	Goal 4) Resilient and Equitable Local Food System: Increase resilience and equitability of the local food system and urban agriculture, including access to healthy foods for all neighborhoods.
$\odot$	Strategy 4.1 Commit to eliminating food deserts through strategic support and collaboration of organizations, community members, private businesses, health institutions, and City departments focused on
$\odot$	cultivating healthy food access through programs and supporting the creation of affordable markets in or within walking distance to low-income neighborhoods.
	Substrategy 4.1:  Support development of educational materials related to creation of community gardens.  In partnership with community organizations, keep a record of local food access locations, updated at least annual.
	Strategy 4.2 Evaluate recommended standards for open space and how those could be implemented to support urban agriculture production and food availability, especially for low-income populations and residents
$\odot$	previously displaced through redevelopment. Sub-strategies 4.2:  Promote and protect green and urban agriculture spaces distributed
$\odot$	throughout the city, especially in or near public and subsidized housing sites, for the sustainable production of locally grown foods or community gardens; leverage resources with local partners. Look for ways to allow and encourage urban agriculture in yards and on rooftops, through zoning and other processes.
$\odot$	Define a process to make community and shared garden spaces more equitable and accessible to residents without private land
	Strategy 4.3 Investigate ways to incorporate food equity practices such as urban agriculture, edible landscaping, and water conservation into the Parks & Recreation Strategic Master Plan.
$ _{\varnothing}$	Sub-strategies:
$\odot$	<ul> <li>As part of parks planning and other efforts, strategically invest in preserving green space for community food security purposes.</li> <li>Utilize a community-based approach that leverages public and</li> </ul>



<ul><li>⊘</li><li>⊘</li></ul>	private partnerships as well as resident leadership in conducting an urban agriculture land availability assessment and prioritization.  Strategy 4.4 Promote sustainable resource strategies for urban agriculture (e.g., soil health, nutrient inputs, water collection, efficient irrigation) including during development and redevelopment projects, in low-income census tracts, and throughout the City.
$\odot$	Strategy 4.5 Facilitate City, County, and UVA coordination centered on promoting a more regionally-focused food system  Substrategy 6.1: Utilize UVA Equity Center's Heat Index map, once
	finalized, to identify areas with lower tree cover investment leading to higher energy costs and negative health implications.
	Strategy 8.4: Through education initiatives and incentive programs, encourage the increased use of composting to reduce landfill waste, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and support urban landscaping and agriculture.
Chapter: Economic Prosperity & Opportunity - Vision Statement	Charlottesville's land use and economic development programs will be supportive of businesses, including existing small and minority-owned businesses as well as new business ventures, and the City will actively participate in community wealth building and regional economic development initiatives.
Chapter: Economic Prosperity & Opportunity - Progress Measures	Goal 2 Strategy 2.7 Progress Measure: # of community-owned and community-wealth generating co-operative businesses, including food system businesses, provided technical assistance annually (goal: increase)
Chapter: Economic Prosperity & Opportunity - Strategies	Strategy 1.9 Advocate for <b>community wealth building strategies</b> outside of employment and training, including <b>housing programs that provide</b> access to new or sustained homeownership for lower-income residents, community gardens, etc.
Chapter: Community Facilities and Services - Vision Statement	The City of Charlottesville will ensure that all residents have access to outstanding schools, parks and natural areas, recreational facilities and trails, urban agriculture, civic facilities and public buildings, public services, and the infrastructure needed to support a full range of educational and economic opportunities.
Chapter: Community Facilities and Services - Progress Measures	Goal 13 Strategy 13.7 Progress Measure:  **Sof public park land reserved for urban agriculture by Parks & Rec (goal: increase)  **Sof population within 1/4 mile of public parks with space



$\odot \oslash$	reserved for urban agriculture (goal: increase)
Chapter: Community Facilities and Services - Strategies	Strategy 12.4: Ensure that planning, maintenance, and operation of parks always explores and considers the cross functional benefit for the City's environmental goals, including those related to stormwater management, energy efficiency, environmental justice, urban agriculture, and others.  Strategy 13.7 Prioritize inclusion of urban agriculture or community garden space in new or renovated public parks or open spaces.
Chapter: Implementation - Priority Area	Priority Area 2: Make sure all people have access to shelter, <b>food</b> , job opportunities, and other resources they need to thrive and succeed.
Chapter: Implementation - Strategies	Priority Area 1: Support the development of more housing throughout the city, with a focus on creation of more housing that is affordable to more people, especially those with the greatest need.  - Land Use, Urban Form, and Historic and Cultural Preservation Priority Strategy 2.3: Evaluate existing and potential new programs for protecting communities at risk of displacement, as well as protecting existing affordable housing, historic buildings, community-based urban agriculture sites, and other resources.  Priority Area 2: Make sure all people have access to shelter, food, job opportunities, and other resources they need to thrive and succeed.  - Environment, Climate, and Food Equity Priority Strategy 4.1:  Commit to eliminating food deserts through strategic support and collaboration of organizations, community members, private businesses, health institutions, and City departments focused on cultivating healthy food access through programs and supporting the creation of affordable markets in or within walking distance to low-income neighborhoods.
Chapter: Implementation - Progress Measures  O	Priority Strategy 4.1 Progress Measures:  • % community within walking distance (1/4 mile) to a grocery store or food market (goal: increase)  • # and potential impact of policies included in the zoning ordinance to protect and promote urban agriculture through development processes



# IV.



Food Equity Policy Losses (X) Recommendations not incorporated into Comp Plan

Community Review Recommendations: May-Sept 2021

Guiding Principles:

#1. Include 'urban agriculture and land stewardship' in the Environmental Stewardship & Sustainability Guiding Principle [Where: Environmental Stewardship & Sustainability Guiding Principle, page 2]

The City government will reduce its carbon footprint and other environmental impacts. The Charlottesville community will be empowered and encouraged to reduce their environmental footprint and benefit from energy efficiency efforts and <add 'urban agriculture and land stewardship's. All will have access to high-quality natural resources, including improved air, soil, and water quality.

#### Transportation Chapter:

#4. Develop a system to evaluate bike and pedestrian programs (pathway assessment and prioritization, especially to key food resources) by how well they are reaching people in low wealth neighborhoods and collect broad community feedback. [Where: Transportation Chapter, Goal 5, Strategy 5.5, page 37]

Note: Transportation Chapter Strategy & Substrategy 1.7 adopted similar but different language (see above)

Housing Chapter/Affordable Housing Plan:

#6 Include 'healthy, affordable food options' in the Affordable Housing Plan [Where: Affordable Housing Plan page 77, para 1

"Increase access to opportunity. - Land use policies should create more housing in areas of opportunity such as near main transit lines, jobs, <add "healthy, affordable food options" here or in mixed-income neighborhoods, but must also be designed to prevent displacement of low-income residents due to increased investment and rising housing costs."

#7 Include 'healthy, affordable food options' in the Affordable Housing Plan [Where: Affordable Housing Plan page 77, para 3

- "Increase housing supply to limit market pressure on rents and home prices.-The City of Charlottesville and Albemarle County are expected to add 15,000 households by 2040. Housing prices are growing rapidly as demand exceeds supply. The region must build more housing to prevent pricing pressure, and to ensure that residents have equitable options to access schools, access jobs, add "healthy, affordable food options" here> and age in place."
- "Racial Equity- Zoning has historically been a tool to create and enforce racial segregation, so zoning reform is essential to building racial equity into housing in Charlottesville. To successfully align with this guiding principle, the zoning changes must increase access to housing near major transit lines, <add "healthy, affordable food options" here> and employment centers while limiting displacement pressures in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods."

Environment, Climate, Food Equity Chapter

#11. Hire an Urban Agriculture & Climate Justice position to focus on issues of land, environment, and climate justice. For example, review, clarify, and simplify the process of garden space rentals for community organizations, and low wealth community members to grow food on city land, as well as coordinate efforts with private landowners who may donate land for community food security purposes. [Where: Environment, Climate, Food Access Chapter, Goal 4, Strategy 4.1, page 45]



Community Facilities & Services Chapter: Goal 2 City Schools

#17 Intentionally transform Charlottesville City Schools' meal program to increase participation for all students, especially students eligible for the federal meals program. [Where: Community Facilities & Services Chapter, Goal 2, page 60]

#18. Revamp school meal delivery systems to include functional kitchen and serving lines and proper storage to accommodate fresh, from scratch cooking at each school [Where: Community Facilities & Services Chapter, Goal 2, page 60]

#19. Develop strategies to resolve the annual student meal debt in ways that are financially sustainable, promote increased participation in CCS meal programs, decrease in-school hunger, and reduce stress for families with limited financial resources. [Where: Community Facilities & Services Chapter, Goal 2, page 60]

#20 Improve procurement practices and meal offerings to include increased fresh, from scratch, and local menu items that are healthier and provide energy for students. [Where: Community Facilities & Services Chapter, Goal 2, page 60]

#21. Establish and practice a new local standard for healthy school meals that goes beyond the current USDA regulations, which CCS is meeting, and significantly increase fresh, from scratch locally sourced, and healthier meal options in the next five years. [Where: Community Facilities & Services Chapter, Goal 2, page 60]

Future Land Use Map / Planning Objectives:

#22. Add "neighborhood food access avenues and markets" in Future Land Use Map Planning Objective [Where: Future Land Use Map Planning Objective, page 1]

Increase density around community amenities such as shopping, employment centers, <add> "neighborhood food access avenues and markets" and transit.

#23 Add 'focus on urban agriculture and neighborhood food access' in Future Land Use Map Planning Objective [Where: Future Land Use Map Planning Objective, page 1]

- Explore the development potential of vacant or underutilized properties agriculture and neighborhood food access avenues and markets
- Note: Urban agriculture access was added to an objective (see wins above)

#24. Add a Land Use Category for urban agriculture and community garden spaces on the Future Land Use Map. Here's the 2020 mapping research By Taha K Suhrawardy which shows current garden locations and identified potential locations. [Where: Future Land Use Map, page 2]

Progress Measures Recommendations: Aug-Sept 2021



Goal 1 Suggested Measures: Land Use, Urban Form, and Historic and Cultural Preservation Chapter

All measures should include data breakdowns by race, income and Neighborhood Planning Area



## Goal 4 Suggested Measures: Land Use, Urban Form, and Historic and Cultural Preservation Chapter

- % of City (and private land) required for urban agriculture and affordable food market vending for low-wealth/income neighborhoods in the Zoning Ordinance
- Include breakdown by race, income and Neighborhood Planning Areas for urban heat island analyses

# **Goal 2 Suggested Measures: Housing Chapter**

 # of residents engaged in planning & envisioning of food access avenues\* with breakdowns by race, income, Neighborhood Planning Area

#### **Goal 1 Suggested Measures: Transportation Chapter**

• Include breakdowns by race, income, Neighborhood Planning Area

#### Goal 5 Suggested Measures: Transportation Chapter

- Include breakdowns by race, age, income, Neighborhood Planning Area for current three measures of progress
- # of avenues available to provide community input on transportation plans

#### Goal 2 Suggested Measures: Environment, Climate, Food Equity Chapter

• Staff time dedicated to support development of an equitable Climate Action plans centering urban agriculture and food equity strategies for community climate resilience

## Goal 4 Suggested Measures: Environment, Climate, Food Equity Chapter

- # of residents co-planning urban agriculture productions spaces with breakdowns by race, income, Neighborhood Planning Area
- Staff time dedicated to coordinating community based urban agriculture initiatives

### Goal 2 Suggested Measures: Economic Prosperity and Opportunity Chapter

- # of SWaM certified businesses engaged in City farmers market network with breakdowns by race, income and farm source/location
- # of SWaM certified food system businesses (restaurants, grocery stores, value added markets, mobile markets) with breakdowns by race, income and farm source/location
- # of community-owned and community-wealth generating co-operative food system businesses with breakdowns by race, income and Neighborhood Planning Area

#### Goal 2 Suggested Measures: Community Facilities and Services Chapter

- # of renovations, repairs, and improvements completed for fresh/from scratch food capacity at school kitchens and serving lines
- % of Charlottesville City School kitchens fully functioning for fresh/from scratch food capacity
- # of new, healthier menu items offered
- % Increase in School Meal Enrollment
- % Increase in Utilization (CCS Meal Consumption)
- % Increase in Healthier Meal Options on the line

#### Goal 15 Suggested Measures: Community Facilities and Services Chapter

• % of residents within 10 minute walk of public parks reserved for urban agriculture with breakdowns by race, income, Neighborhood Planning Area