Community Action Plan for Charlottesville, Virginia

LOCAL FOODS, LOCAL PLACES TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

September 2019

For more information about Local Foods, Local Places visit:
https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/local-foods-local-places

Contact Information:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Project Contact: **Darlene Byrd**
Office of Community Revitalization
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW (MC 1807T)
Washington, DC 20460
Phone: (202) 566-2168
Email: Byrd.Darlene@epa.gov

Charlottesville, Virginia Contact: **Shantell Bingham**
Charlottesville Food Justice Network, a program of City Schoolyard Garden
P.O. Box 5282
Charlottesville, VA 22905
Phone: (434) 260-3274
Email: shantell@cityschoolyardgarden.org

COMMUNITY STORY

Charlottesville is a city of nearly 50,000 people in Central Virginia that is rich with American history and is home to the University of Virginia. The city is well known for its association with the country's third president, Thomas Jefferson, whose home and plantation named Monticello is located just outside of Charlottesville. Jefferson founded the University of Virginia in 1819. Two hundred years later it welcomes about 24,000 students each fall and is the area's largest employer. The city is also known for its historic downtown, which has one of the few pedestrian malls remaining in the United States. These assets contribute to a robust tourism industry in the city and surrounding Albemarle County.

Figure 1 – The pedestrian mall in Downtown Charlottesville features a number of shops, eateries, and other local business. Image credit: Northbound Ventures

Many assets of the city also reflect its historical divisions and racism. Parts of downtown were developed by razing an established African American neighborhood causing many displaced residents to move into public housing. School desegregation was a struggle and Charlottesville schools shut down temporarily in defiance of integration. Disparities among race in Charlottesville's public schools' performance continues today. Additionally, the city has suffered trauma as a result of violent displays by white supremacists in summer 2017.

While the city has gained a reputation for offering its residents a high quality of life, many people in the city struggle to afford housing, food, and other basic necessities. Charlottesville's poverty rate in 2017 was 24 percent, which is more than twice as high as the

Figure 2 – Westhaven is one of Charlottesville's earliest public housing developments. Many of its original residents were those displaced by the demolition of the Vinegar Hill neighborhood in the 1960s. Image credit: Northbound Ventures

statewide level. Meanwhile, the core of the city has seen an influx of investment over the last decade in new housing, hotels, and retail spaces catering to a more affluent market. Like many growing American cities, an increasing demand for housing and land in select areas has come with an unequal distribution of benefits and burdens. Some people have benefited from significant increases in their property values, while other people cannot keep up with rising rent rates or property tax assessments.

The economic disparities among city residents mirror disparities in access to fresh and nutritious foods. While the downtown has a long-standing and busy farmers market, about one in six residents face food insecurity

and nearly 60 percent of the city school district's population is eligible for free- and reduced-priced meals.[1] These figures are even higher in the Ridge Street and Fifeville neighborhoods, which are the focus of this action plan. These neighborhoods sit at the southern gateway to downtown, which is an area targeted by the city for new development and redevelopment. As a result, some residents are at risk of displacement. Displacement can accentuate the health challenges facing residents by breaking up long-standing social ties among people, forged in public spaces that include the community gardens and urban farms of the neighborhood.

These gardens and farms are part of an urban agriculture strategy that has emerged in the Ridge Street and Fifeville neighborhoods to address food insecurity, build social connection, and reduce economic disparities. The Urban Agricultural Collective of Charlottesville (UACC) and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) New Roots Program have helped local residents establish and manage gardens and urban farms in the neighborhoods. However, these places for growing local foods and fostering connection are at risk from proposed projects, such as the redevelopment of subsidized sites including Friendship Court. The Charlottesville Food Justice Network, which includes the UACC and IRC, has been working on a plan to address this issue and improve food access throughout the city.

The timing is ideal to develop an action plan around the issue of food access. The city is updating its comprehensive plan, and redevelopment concepts are advancing towards implementation in the Ridge Street and Fifeville neighborhoods. Meanwhile, the City Council in 2018 allocated funds to a Food Equity Initiative, spearheaded by the Charlottesville Food Justice Network. The federal Local Foods, Local Places technical assistance program is well suited to support these initiatives. The goals of the Local Foods, Local Places program are to create:

Local Foods, Local Places Steering Committee & Core Partners

- Shantell Bingham, Charlottesville Food Justice Network
- Tamara Wright, Piedmont Housing Alliance
- Jeanette Abi-Nader, City Schoolyard Garden
- Richard Morris, Urban Agriculture Collective of Charlottesville (UACC)
- Brooke Ray, International Rescue Committee
- Kristen Suokko, Local Food Hub
- Misty Graves, City of Charlottesville
- Kathleen Glenn-Matthews, Charlottesville Redevelopment and Housing Authority/ Public Housing Association of Residents Advisory Council
- Dave Norris, Charlottesville Redevelopment and Housing Authority
- Chris Gensic, City of Charlottesville - Parks & Recreation
- Alex Ikefuna, City of Charlottesville - Neighborhood Development Services
- Emily Dreyfus, Public Housing Association of Residents

Figure 3 - Steering committee members and core partners.

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[1] Bingham, Shantell. Charlottesville Food Justice Network *White Paper on Building a Healthy and Just Local Food System*. January 2018.

- More economic opportunities for local farmers and businesses.
- Better access to healthy, local food, especially among disadvantaged groups.
- Revitalized downtowns, main streets, and neighborhoods.

Local Foods, Local Places is supported by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Northern Border Regional Commission. Charlottesville was one of 15 communities across the United States selected to participate in the program in 2019.

The Charlottesville Food Justice Network recruited a wide range of local stakeholders to participate in the Local Foods, Local Places steering committee. The committee worked together in preparation for the technical assistance award and is comprised of a variety of community partners (see Figure 3). They were supported by a technical assistance team comprised of consultants and multiple federal and state agency partners (Figure 4).

The Steering Committee expressed a desire to focus the technical assistance around several key topics. These include preserving space for urban agriculture in neighborhoods that anticipate redevelopment; developing markets for the produce grown on urban farms; uplifting the voices of residents in the Ridge Street and Fifeville neighborhoods to develop a food security strategy connected to housing, transportation, and environmental sustainability plans in the city; and improving collaboration and increasing dialogue among all of the entities involved in urban agriculture in Charlottesville.

The remainder of this report and appendices document the engagement process, the workshop activities, and most importantly, the outcome: a community action plan to achieve Charlottesville's goals.

Local Foods, Local Places Technical Assistance Team

- Darlene Byrd, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Community Revitalization
- Lorna Rosenberg, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region 3
- Ron Batcher, U.S. Department of Agriculture–Agricultural Marketing Services
- Luke Wolfgang, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region 3
- Anne Herring, USDA Rural Development (Lexington)
- Carrie Schmidt, VA Field Office Director, HUD Richmond Field Office
- Ramona Chapman, Virginia Housing and Community Development
- Doris Chin, Nutritionist, USDA Food and Nutrition Service Mid-Atlantic Regional Office (SNAP)
- Marci Posey, U.S. Small Business Administration, Rural Initiative (Richmond)
- Kara Pilote, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration (Philadelphia)
- Kate O'Hara, U.S. Department of Agriculture– Rural Development
- Holly Fowler, Northbound Ventures (consultant)
- Jason Espie, EPR (consultant)
- Selena Cozart, University of Virginia Institute for Environmental Negotiation (consultant)

Figure 4 - Technical assistance team.

ENGAGEMENT

The technical assistance engagement process for Local Foods, Local Places has three phases, illustrated in Figure 5 below. The plan phase consists of three preparation conference calls with the steering committee and technical assistance team to clarify goals and arrange workshop logistics. The convene phase includes the effort's capstone event—a two-day workshop in the community. The act phase includes three follow up conference calls to finalize a community action plan and strategize on how to maintain momentum generated during the workshop. The community workshop was held over a two-day period from July 16-17, 2019 and the activities those days are described below. Workshop exercise results are summarized in **Appendix A**, a list of workshop participants from the event sign-in sheets are provided in **Appendix B**, a workshop photo album is provided in **Appendix C**, a data profile in **Appendix D**, funding resources in **Appendix E,** and general references in **Appendix F**.
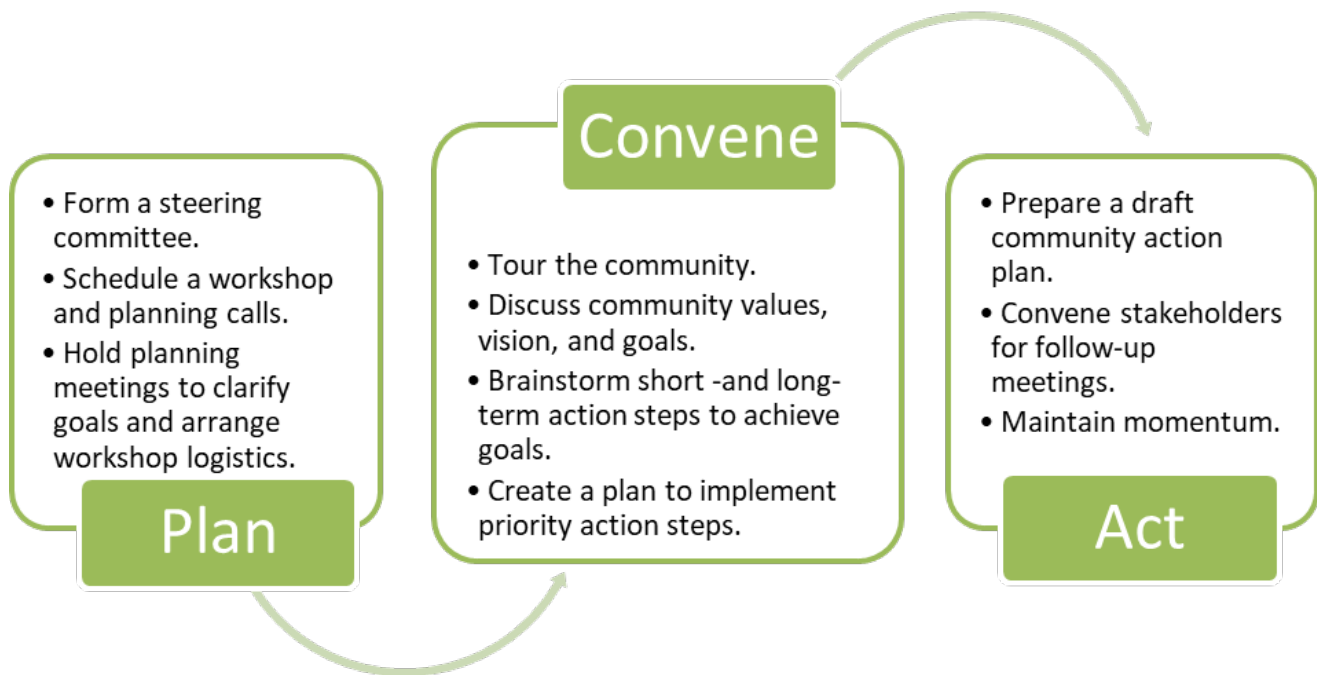

Figure 5 - Local Foods, Local Places technical assistance process diagram.

COMMUNITY TOUR

In advance of the first community session on July 16th, the local Steering Committee hosted a community lunch at the Charlottesville High School. More than 50 people attended and visited with neighbors, federal partners, and the technical assistance team. Members of the local steering committee, Shantell Bingham, Charlottesville Food Justive Network Program Director, and Jeanette Abi-Nader, Executive Director of Cultivate Charlottesville, welcomed everyone and provided context for the afternoon itinerary and workshop. Three students who participate in the high school garden program shared their stories of finding the garden as a resource and the value it has provided in terms of relationships, skills, and a welcome space. After lunch, participants boarded a bus to tour area neighborhoods, learn about development initiatives, and see food-related assets central to Charlottesville's food justice landscape.

Figure 6 – Shantell Bingham opens the Local Foods, Local Places workshop at a community lunch. Photo credit: Northbound Ventures

The first stop on the community tour was Michie Drive, where the International Rescue Committee hosts an urban farm as part of its New Roots program. Two farmers, Doma Monger and Dhan Subba shared what they grow there and how it connects them to both where they came from and their new community in Charlottesville. The International Rescue Committee (IRC) New Roots Program, established in 2011, operates on 9 acres across 5 locations that are rented at a reduced rate. IRC provides technical assistance and serves 60 refugee and immigrant families like Doma and Dhan, some of who grow food to sell at the neighborhood market on Michie Drive, adjacent to public housing. Two of the five properties cultivated are for sale, three are slated for redevelopment, and one location is in flood way and was damaged last year. Lack of land tenure in the face of mounting development pressures directly threatens urban farmers ability to grow fresh food for themselves and others.

Figure 7 – The garden at Michie Drive is a budding partnership between the city and urban farmers. Photo credit: Northbound Ventures

From Michie Drive, the group continued to Westhaven, where Joy Johnson, Board Chair of the Public Housing Association of Residents provided a history of the place and the people that call it home. She explained its first wave of development as a result of Vinegar Hill's demolition in the 1960s, how it has evolved, and what it is like to live there today. April Oliver of the

Figure 8 – Front yard gardens spill over with summer vegetables in the Westhaven Neighborhood. Photo credit: EPR

Westhaven Nursing Clinic presented some of the health services and program outreach available to community members. Residents are interested in healthy housing and the ability to continue to grow their own food. They would like space reserved and planned into future development for this purpose.

The next community tour stop took the group to Friendship Court, a privately-owned subsidized housing development and part of Charlottesville's low-income housing network. Tamara Wright and Richard Morris of the Urban Agriculture Collective of Charlottesville spoke about the importance of resident-led urban agriculture and the gardens at Friendship Court that will be displaced by redevelopment. Here and again at South 1st Public Housing, residents are advocating to retain the gardens that have been cultivated by community members for 20 years. This may mean looking at new ways to grow like mobile planters or other infrastructure that can move with development.

Figure 9 – Rebecca Jacob, a food justice community advocate, shares her story of resettlement in Charlottesville and explains the role the 5th Street Garden plays in the refugee community. Photo credit: Northbound Ventures

The final location on the community tour was 5th Street Garden, also part of IRC New Roots. Rebecca Jacob, a food justice community advocate and New Roots farmer, told the group about her orientation process in Charlottesville and the gift of the garden to her integration. At this last stop, representatives of City Market joined in to explain ways it is trying to make fresh, local food more accessible and affordable to community members. Cecile Gorham of Market Central, a partner of City Market and other farmers markets around Charlottesville related resources her organization provides including SNAP and Debit Card services at the markets and farm tours that help connect community members to growers in the region.

During the tour the group also met with Chris Gensic of Charlottesville Parks & Recreation to discuss the evolving collaborative effort between the city and CFJN to find new land for urban agriculture. Kristen Suokko of Local Food Hub pointed out that around Charlottesville there is a very rich agricultural region, and yet problems of food insecurity persist. Small family farms struggle to make a living, but there is an opportunity to connect small farmers to more markets and food access programs that address equity, which could be a win-win situation for producers and consumers.

The community tour was a wonderful opportunity to share valuable personal stories and offer community members a chance to build connections and see some of the many food system assets of the city and how they interact with other important services like affordable housing, youth programming, refugee resettlement, and more. Many participants of the tour also joined for the workshop session later on Day 1.

Appendix C has many more photos and additional details of the community tour.

VISION AND VALUES

Fifty-one residents and community stakeholders attended the first public session of the workshop on the evening of July 16th. The Local Foods, Local Places steering committee members welcomed attendees and set the context again for the technical assistance process in light of the progress and ongoing work of many organizations and individuals. Shantell Bingham, Program Director of the Charlottesville Food Justice Network, emphasized the value of developing an action plan focused on the community's goals and its timing with the city's comprehensive plan, redevelopment in the Ridge Street and Fifeville neighborhoods, and City Council's approval and funding of the Food Equity Initiative.

After initial remarks, the technical assistance team introduced the Local Foods, Local Places program with a short presentation. Facilitators shared photos of locations visited during the afternoon community tour and asked the audience what else they would have chosen to include in the tour. The team highlighted the elements and benefits of a local food system, as well as the importance of incorporating equity as a measure of the system's success for ensuring placemaking and improved healthy food access that benefit all residents. An equity lens ensures changes brought by development and improvement in Charlottesville neighborhoods will be for all who live there now, not just those who can afford to live there in the future. Demographic and regional data that provide baseline measurements of food access, health, and economic well-being in Charlottesville can be found in **Appendix D.**

The primary purpose of the community meeting was to hear from residents and other stakeholders about their vision for increasing food access in and economic recovery for Charlottesville. The technical assistance team led attendees through a group exercise called "This I believe...", designed to surface core values of the community (Figure 10).

In a second group exercise, participants created local news headlines from the future, many of which envisioned neighborhood gardens sprouting everywhere, solutions to

This I Believe...

I believe my community...

- Has creativity and love to provide
- Has the courage to do what needs to be done
- Can do more to help kids
- Can create new less exploitative models of economic growth
- Needs a roadmap to make this happen
- Can heal, grow and learn
- Is resilient
- Can disrupt our racist past
- Is amazing
- Has the answers; is resourceful and innovative
- Can change and should be better
- Can do anything it wants to do with food and food justice
- Can make a place for everyone to live here
- Will face roadblocks at every turn, but can overturn them
- Can be led by those who built it from the ground up
- Can grow more gardens
- Can be more compassionate
- Is strong enough to embrace our differences
- Can go against going with the flow
- Is striving to be more inclusive
- Is on the most important journey
- Is good and is trying to find what good is
- Is beautiful
- Will be a model of food equity and justice
- Can organize and find collective solutions

Figure 10 -- In a group exercise designed to capture the community's vision and values, participants were asked to complete the statement "I believe my community...". More responses can be found in Appendix A.

land tenure for urban farmers, improved food access and numerous market options for residents, and improved community relations facilitated by food (Figure 11). The comprehensive results from each of the group exercises are available in **Appendix A**.

ACTION PLANNING - DAY TWO

Case Studies

The second day of the workshop drew more than 70 attendees and began with examples of strategies used by other communities to advance food justice as part of their food system and place-making goals. The technical assistance team shared examples of initiatives to improve the health profile of school food in urban districts (*Healthy Chelsea*), planning policies that require the number of community gardens to grow with the population (*Seattle's P-Patch*), zoning to expand access to land to grow food (*Washington Department of Health*), community-centric retail to increase food access (*Daily Table*), and profiles in urban ag leadership (*various municipalities*). Project descriptions touched on key partnerships, lessons learned, implementation and operational funding sources, and milestones accomplished. Workshop participants asked follow-up questions about the decision-making process to include certain partners and how success can be measured.

Mapping Exercises

Next on Day 2, workshop participants engaged in an interactive mapping exercise to identify different community needs, priorities, and assets on a neighborhood scale map of Charlottesville. (Figure 12). The exercise highlighted areas in need of immediate help or attention, favorite places, spaces to introduce or expand urban agriculture and gardens, and potential food access points (e.g, pop up market, drop off point, corner store). The results of the mapping are captured in **Appendix A** and includes previous work completed by the Virginia Department of Health on corner stores in Charlottesville.

Figure 11 – Workshop participants write aspirational headlines and read them aloud as part of Day 1 visioning. Photo credit: Northbound Ventures

Figure 12 – Participants at the Charlottesville Local Foods, Local Places workshop use large scale maps to identify current resources and gaps in services. Image credit: EPR

Figure 13 – Workshop participants dot vote on priority actions for the community's action plan. Image credit: EPR

Action Plan

The action planning process during the workshop consisted of a few phases of work. First there was a brainstorming session, where participants were asked to write down potential actions to help advance one or more goals. The next phase was a dot voting exercise where participants were given a set number of dots and were asked to vote on which actions either were most important or needed immediate attention (Figure 13). In the third phase, small working groups assessed the prioritization voting and fleshed out the details of the top 2-5 actions for each goal, such as importance, timeframe, lead role, etc. In the final phase, each small working group reported back its progress and shared any questions encountered (Figure 14).

Figure 14 – Participants present their small group progress to build out the details of an action plan goal. Image credit: Northbound Ventures

During the three post workshop calls held by the extended local steering committee members, the group considered timeframes of the various goals to channel energy into actions that are foundational to others.

The tables that follow provide additional background information and detail for each goal and action.

GOAL 1: Uplift community voice and ownership in developing food equity strategies that intersect with housing development, transportation, schools, and environmental sustainability plans in our city.
- *Action 1.1: Develop and disseminate an advocacy toolbox for food security and housing as the beginning of a larger communication campaign around food and housing justice issues in the community.*
- *Action 1.2: Build from existing food security events in low-income communities to engage residents on discussions of health and food access, learn about barriers impacting access to services, and share information on programs.*
- *Action 1.3: Create new go-program that teaches workforce training and skill development for school cooks, farm managers, micro producers, and/or community gardeners.*

GOAL 2: Leverage the assets of our urban farmers (e.g. IRC, UACC) to design and implement plans that preserve urban agricultural space in the neighborhood areas slated for future housing redevelopment (e.g. Ridge Street).
- *Action 2.1: Prioritize what we present and ask for (e.g. time, money) at the City Council on October 7th.*
- *Action 2.2: Identify assets, priorities and targets for long term permanent land access and infrastructure for both food production and access points including existing city parks and city-owned land.*
- *Action 2.3: Use comprehensive plan and zoning updates currently underway to incentivize private landowners and developers to preserve or create urban agricultural space.*
- *Action 2.4: Determine how land trust model can assist in land preservation for urban agriculture during the development and redevelopment of both private and public land.*

GOAL 3: Improve youth nutrition through healthier school meals and increased participation in school meal consumption.

- *Action 3:1: Provide resources and support to ensure engagement of Charlottesville City School (CCS) youth in visioning, decision-making, and implementation of a healthy school foods action plan, especially youth who have experienced food insecurity.*
- *Action 3:2: Secure funding for a five-year Healthy School Food Action Plan to facilitate the increase in healthier food options and higher meal consumption.*
- *Action 3.3: Involve youth in meal planning and vocational training for school meals.*

GOAL 4: Identify avenues to build affordable and more permanent food markets and access points for our disadvantaged urban farmers, and small farmers, working for groups such as Urban Agriculture Collective of Charlottesville, the International Rescue Committee's New Roots spaces, or any other community micro-producers.

- *Action 4.1: Take a survey of the nonprofits and producers community stakeholders to address the need for brick and mortar spaces and amenities used to provide access to local foods.*
- *Action 4.2: Engage growers, producers, and gatekeepers in conversations on starting operations and building better markets through meetings and events such as pop-up markets, round tables, or farm/garden/business tours.*
- *Action 4.3: Research best practices and models for business plans and funding for affordable brick and mortar, as well as mobile, markets, that can serve public housing residents and other low-income neighbors.*

GOAL 5: Enhance cross-sector food systems collaboration by supporting ongoing dialogue between city departments, community organizations, residents, and funders.

- *Action 5.1: Coordinate grassroots and agency support for to advocate the city to provide on-going support to the Food Equity Initiative.*
- *Action 5.2: Implement the policy recommendations and program goals of the Food Equity Initiative: 1) healthy school foods; 2) vibrant urban agriculture land to build food security; 3) increased healthy food access points; 4) intersection of housing redevelopment and food equity; 5) intersection of food pathways, transportation and food equity.*
- *Action 5.3: Charlottesville Food Justice Network develops a job description and proposal with input from City staff for food equity position with the city and presents them to the City Council.*
- *Action 5.4: Amend the city's comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance to include definitions of and actions to advance food equity and healthy affordable housing throughout the plan.*

Goal 1: Uplift community voice and ownership in developing food equity strategies that intersect with housing development, transportation, schools, and environmental sustainability plans in our city.

Community members stand to gain or lose the most in the wake of development but planning and decision-making is not always designed with adequate time and resources to adequately include the voices of those most likely to be impacted by changes. Community stakeholders, while not all planning, design or engineering experts, do have concrete and practical ideas to contribute to development discussions that can elevate and enhance outcomes for all. It is critical

to establish resources and best practices to raise awareness and appreciation for community voice in selecting strategies to address food security and elevate ideas from community members for how to integrate these strategies with housing development, transportation, schools, and environmental sustainability plans.

Action 1.1: Develop and disseminate an advocacy toolbox for food security and housing as the beginning of a larger communication campaign around food and housing justice issues in the community.	
What this is and why it is important	This action would collaboratively develop from the ground up and make available and advocacy toolbox for citizens and institutions to build their capacity to elevate their voices to around food equity, access and food insecurity. This could be the start of a larger and on-going communication campaign that would seek to elevate issues, opportunities, and actions associated with food justice in the community. A toolkit would be a starting action that helps empower people to advocate better food access and security. The toolkit development would include community meetings and opportunities of dialog in generating content. This action could increase Charlottesville Food Justice Network's participation in anti-displacement and affordable housing community organizing and advocacy work. One suggestion in the workshop was to possibly create community committees to discuss their concerns and needs, create and expand opportunities for community input to assess needs, or remove barriers for participation with intention.
Measures of success	● When community members have a clear understanding of the issues and possible solutions. ● When community members are advocating on their communities' behalf at City Council meetings and community meetings ● The number of community members who use the toolbox
Timeframe	● Six-month timeframe, January 2020
Lead	● Charlottesville Food Justice Network, Shantell Bingham ● Community Food Justice Advocates, Tamara Wright ● UVA Office of Sustainability Equity & Environmental Fund
Supporting cast	● UVA Equity Institute ● Charlottesville Housing Authority ● Public Housing Association of Residents ● Public libraries
Needed resources and possible sources	● Staff time ● Printing costs ● Translation service costs ● Digital hosting ● Net impact.org will give names and materials for hosting ● Possible community foundation for small grants ● Pro bono consulting (University of Virginia)

Action 1.2: Build from existing food security events in low-income communities to engage residents on discussions of health and food access, learn about barriers impacting access to services, and share information on programs.	
What this is and why it is important	IRC provides a nutrition orientation to all incoming newcomers its supports. IRC also works with Virginia Cooperative Extension and Bread and Roses to provide cooking demos and healthy eating ideas at its neighborhood farm stand. This action would expand these best practices and increase access for low-income citizens. Low-income communities often exhibit

	disproportionately high rates of health problems related to nutrition, such as diabetes and heart disease. Westhaven Day was mentioned as a great example of a popular community event that could be replicated elsewhere. These events are opportunities for collaboratively developing fun, educational activities around food, nutrition and health for low-income families.
Measures of success	• By tracking the progress of event attendees • The number of education programs lead by communities
Timeframe	• Planning can start right away • The program and curricula for activities could be piloted in schools in winter 2019-2020 • Start in community centers in spring 2020 and spring and fall perhaps, and ideally held about twice a year thereafter.
Lead	• Thomas Jefferson Health District Commission – explore if there is interest • Possibly Charlottesville Food Justice Network – explore if there is interest or capacity
Supporting cast	• University of Virginia Health Systems, Elizabeth Beasely • Neighborhood associations • City Schoolyard Garden
Needed resources and possible sources	• Resources need for programming and curriculum • Funding for community groups, possibly from the city.

Action 1.3: Create new go-program that teaches workforce training and skill development for school cooks, farm managers, micro producers, and/or community gardeners.

What this is and why it is important	This action seeks to create an avenue for low-wealth residents' participation in community gardening or urban agriculture as a community food security asset, as well as forge a more sustainable pipeline for entry-level positions in the nutrition department at Charlottesville City Schools. Currently, ability to work in the non-profit food security sector in Charlottesville favors community members with more privileged backgrounds. This creates inequities in representation for many non-profit food security organizations as well as those managing micro-producer programs or community gardens. Skills and knowledge of food cultivation and preparation is a core foundation of nutrition, thus building a better avenue for community members to cultivate skills and localized certification in the sector will not only increase organizational diversity and representation but community health as well. In addition, as Charlottesville City Schools transitions to preparing more locally sourced from scratch meals, the nutrition department will need support in maintaining staff with capacity for producing high volume quality meals.
Measures of success	• Program Created • # of program graduates • # of Charlottesville Food Justice Network organizations that endorse the program and create a pipeline for referrals
Timeframe	• 18 months
Lead	• Economic Development Services, Hollie Lee • Virginia Cooperative Extension
Supporting cast	• Culinary Concepts, Antwon Brinson • International Rescue Committee New Roots • Urban Agriculture Collective of Charlottesville • Charlottesville City Schools Nutrition Department • Piedmont Virginia Community College, Amanda Key

	• City Schoolyard Garden • PB&J Fund • University of Virginia Morven Community Kitchen Garden • Network to Work
Needed resources and possible sources	• Funding • Staff Time from Economic Development Services & Charlottesville City Schools Nutrition Department

Additional Actions or Ideas that Support Goal 1

- Hold community forums in communities with potential garden space, incorporating all relevant stakeholders.
- Reach children early though fun and entertaining media, music, cartoons and activities including work with pre-K and elementary school teachers to create fun activities and educational opportunities for hands on learning about food and nutrition
- Change public transportation routes to reflect access points for food with clear wayfinding media
- Have rotating bus trips to local grocery stores leaving from low-income communities
- Host rotating free workout classes in local fitness studios
- Hold monthly pay-what-you-can potlucks
- Offer cooking and nutrition education at community centers taught by Urban Agriculture Collective of Charlottesville

GOAL 2: Leverage the assets of our urban farmers (e.g. IRC, UACC) to design and implement plans that preserve urban agricultural space in the neighborhood areas slated for future housing redevelopment (e.g. Ridge Street).

The Mid-Atlantic has some of the fastest-growing metropolitan areas in the county and urban farms in Charlottesville are directly in the path of redevelopment.[2] Urban farms and gardens provide food security, community gathering spaces, beautification, and a number of benefits to the environments and people engaged with them. Unfortunately, they are competing for finite space with other critical needs like improved, affordable housing as well as general development pressure. Through housing redevelopment and general private development pressure, several established agricultural locations are either under imminent threat or are unsecured. For example, the spaces managed by the Urban Agriculture Collaborative of Charlottesville (UACC) will be reduced from a total area of 25,000 ft2 which provide approximately 10,000 pounds of fresh produce to neighbors at no cost to 4,400 ft2 by early 2020.

Action 2.1: Prioritize what we present and ask for (e.g. time, money) at the City Council on October 7th.	
What this is and why it is important	This determines whether the City Council will continue to support and prioritize building food equity in Charlottesville through a comprehensive, systemic approach that centers around the voice of people experiencing food insecurity.
Measures of success	• Degree to which City approves proposed recommendations. • Amount of funds allocated to support efforts. • Number of action items implemented.

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[2] American Farmland Trust. https://farmland.org/about/whats-at-stake/. Accessed August 4, 2019.

Timeframe	● Before September 16th
Lead	● Charlottesville Food Justice Network, Shantell Bingham, Rebecca Schmidt & Jeanette Abi-Nader
Supporting cast	● City of Charlottesville, Human Services, Misty Graves ● Charlottesville Food Justice Network, All partners ● Urban Agriculture Collective of Charlottesville, Richard Morris ● Charlottesville Parks and Recreation, Chris Gensic
Needed resources and possible sources	● Time ● Staff ● Strategic planning skills

Action 2.2: Identify assets, priorities and targets for long term permanent land access and infrastructure for both food production and access points including existing city parks and city-owned land.

What this is and why it is important	The city is in a growth and redevelopment period, so it is a good time to preserve what we have and ensure that future development incorporates urban agricultural land access as well. . Wherein action 2.3 addresses opportunities through the development process, this action is a strategic evaluation of land access and infrastructure for food in the city, including needs and targets. It could include a baseline land use survey of current urban agriculture land acreage and identify and prioritize existing public lands that can serve urban agriculture purposes (both food production and access points). The product of this could be a living document, data and mapping, listing assets, identifying needs and priority areas for land access.
Measures of success	● Set targets for long term land access, acreage or a percentage of land for urban agriculture for low-income residents.
Timeframe	● Over the next 6 weeks
Lead	● Charlottesville Food Justice Network, Richard Morris ● International Rescue Committee Program Manager, (tbd)
Supporting cast	● City staff for research support ● Charlottesville Food Justice Network intern ● Neighborhood Development Services ● Parks & Recreation ● Piedmont Environmental Council, Rex Linville
Needed resources and possible sources	● Staff time of Charlottesville Food Justice Network leads and supporting cast ● Pro bono services of network members and friends (mapping, developing prioritization criteria)

Action 2.3: Use comprehensive plan and zoning updates currently underway to incentivize private landowners and developers to preserve or create urban agricultural space.

What this is and why it is important	Finding and securing dedicated food production, and food access space, as part of the land development process could provide a secure, long-term source of land for these purposes. Since most land is privately owned, we need to work with landowners. Codes are a key leverage tool at the time of redevelopment. Ideally codes would enable land in a development proposal could be set aside for food production or distribution, e.g., community garden area, or corner store for food retail in a ground corner store of a mixed-use building. For example, New York City provides

	developers incentives if they dedicate space for food retail.[3] This action would include researching best practices for codes and zoning updates, finding out the barriers that currently exist and seeking to remedy those in the plan's language and ordinances. Ideally the efforts could also include preservation of existing gardens as a priority if and where possible. The Public Housing Resident Bill of Rights guarantees that amenities (e.g. gardens) won't be displaced as redevelopment occurs.
Measures of success	● When plans and ordinances include language that enables this is passed ● When developers and start to use these codes and incentives to increase the stock of land for urban agriculture (food production) and space for food access (markets, access points).
Timeframe	● 18 months
Lead	● Neighborhood Development Services Staff, Alex Ikefuna ● Planning Commission, Lyle Solla-Yates ● Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission
Supporting cast	● Charlottesville Food Justice Network ● Consultant
Needed resources and possible sources	● Consultant hired to update the City Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance

Action 2.4: Determine how a land trust model can assist in land preservation for urban agriculture during the development and redevelopment of both private and public land.	
What this is and why it is important	Land trusts are a possible model for securing and holding land for a specific purpose, often for redevelopment or affordable housing. It could also be an effective tool for securing and preserving land for urban agriculture and food distribution in perpetuity. This action would explore different options for land tenure ideas for what could work in Charlottesville.
Measures of success	● Properties within land trust include urban agriculture space
Timeframe	● Kickoff meeting in four weeks ● Goal is to include this in October 7th presentation to the City Council
Lead	A subcommittee made up of: ● International Rescue Committee's New Roots, Program Manager (tbd, convener) ● City Parks and Rec, Chris Gensic ● Urban Agriculture Collective of Charlottesville, Richard Morris
Supporting cast	● Charlottesville Food Justice Network future fellow ● Piedmont Garden Council, Rex Linville ● Piedmont Housing Alliance, Sunshine Mathon ● Slow Money Virginia, Michael Reilly ● Thomas Jefferson Land Trust ● Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission, Billy Campbell ● United States Department of Agriculture, AMS, Carlos Coleman
Needed resources and possible sources	● Should research if there is a cooperative or condominium style of ownership for gardeners.

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[3] NYC FRESH program. https://www.nycedc.com/program/food-retail-expansion-support-health-fresh. Accessed July 25, 2019.

Additional Actions or Ideas that Support Goal 2

- Work with residents to determine a preferred approach for ownership, control and management of land for used for gardens and agriculture
- Are Opportunity Zones a possibility? Speak with Alex Ikefuna of Neighborhood Development Services
- Reach out to Joy Grant of Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development regarding this goal.
- Change the narrative around land use in the city from one focusing on dwindling developable land stock, to one arguing for more creative use of existing spaces that benefit ALL citizens, especially those who have experienced discriminatory practices
- Explore applications and places for movable gardens, such as churches, public rights-of-way, or rooftops that will add productive space, not de-incentivizes permanent land access
- Identify temporary (2-3 years) options for garden space during redevelopment
- Have the city secure land for permanent community gardens at Prospect, Westhaven, and other public housing communities
- Utilize empty spaces at schools for terraced gardens
- Increase fruit and perennial production on public land, such as trails and schools

Goal 3: Improve youth nutrition through healthier school meals and increased participation in school meal consumption.

The majority of students (57%) at Charlottesville City Schools (CCS) are eligible for free or reduced meals. This percentage goes as high as 89% in some schools. Because of this, Charlottesville City Schools Nutrition Services knows the importance of providing healthy school meals. Over the years CCS nutrition has invested in collaborations with partners including City Schoolyard Garden and Local Food Hub for initiatives such as Harvest of the Month and Lisa's Local on the Line, respectively. In spite of these efforts, students are still suffering from diet related disease, experience hunger and fatigue during the school day, and utilize the school meals at very low rates. Providing more healthy food options for students, coupled with a comprehensive hands-on gardening and nutrition education program can greatly impact the daily lives and health of our students.

Action 3.1: Provide resources and support to ensure engagement of Charlottesville City School (CCS) youth in visioning, decision-making, and implementation of a healthy school foods action plan, especially youth who have experienced food insecurity.	
What this is and why it is important	This action provides backbone support for facilitating and developing youth leadership in healthy school meals action planning. A key component of successfully improving school meals hinges upon student ownership and active participation in innovating solutions.
Measures of success	# of youth able to engage in visioning and decision-making # of youth defined goals for healthy school meals
Timeframe	12 months
Lead	- Charlottesville City Schools Nutrition Services, Carlton Jones - City Schoolyard Garden, Jeanette Abi-Nader, and Jordan Johnson - Local Food Hub, Laura Brown and Kristen Suokko - PB&J, Alex London-Gross
Supporting cast	Charlottesville Food Justice Network

Needed resources and possible sources	

Action 3.2: Secure funding for a five-year Healthy School Food Action Plan to facilitate the increase in healthier food options and higher meal consumption.

What this is and why it is important	School nutrition services are the only department in the district that are expected to raise funds for the entirety of their expenses. This, coupled with complicated and inadequate federal nutrition guidelines and funding, creates complex challenges for any food service department to think outside the box. Additionally, most of our school kitchens are not fully functioning and lack the equipment and space for from scratch cooking. By investing in the nutrition program for a discreet five-year period, we anticipate increasing participation numbers and not only increasing student health but providing more funds to maintain long-term healthy food options.
Measures of success	- If youth absence rates decrease - If academic performance improves - If kids' demand for healthier lunch options increases - If levels of participation in class increases
Timeframe	- Presenting to the School Board in August - Funding is required after the presentation, ideally secured within 1 year
Lead	- City Schoolyard Garden, Jeanette Abi-Nader - Charlottesville City Schools, Beth Cheuk
Supporting cast	Sumner Brown, Community Member
Needed resources and possible sources	- Time and effort to pursue funding for schools - Funding to support the plan that is created

Action 3.3: Involve youth in meal planning and vocational training for school meals.

What this is and why it is important	Kids will be more likely to choose healthier options when they get to decide what the options are. Involving more kids in the planning of meals will increase enrollment in the lunch program. This is a way of including youths' voices and perspectives in discussions on the local food system. This action would seek to expand City Schoolyard Garden youth corps and build on the Healthy Food Action Plan initiative underway in the schools.
Measures of success	- If enrollment increases - Lunch utilization - Fully designated school lunch program
Timeframe	1 year
Lead	- Charlottesville Food Justice Network, Shantell Bingham - City Schoolyard Garden youth food justice interns led by City Schoolyard Garden staff
Supporting cast	- Charlottesville Food Justice Network organizations and committee members - Charlottesville Youth Council - City Schoolyard Garden and Charlottesville City Schools, Peter Davis - Charlottesville City Schools Nutrition Services, Carlton Jones

Needed resources and possible sources	● Staff time to coordinate youth engagement

Goal 4: Identify avenues to build affordable, locally sourced permanent food markets for our disadvantaged urban farmers, and small farmers.

Urban farms in Charlottesville provide the possibility of production not just for personal consumption, but at a commercially feasible scale. Additionally, community urban farms provide opportunities for neighbors to engage across differences, have more ownership of their food source, and work together for food equity. Urban farmers can grow enough to augment their individual, family, or community food needs as well as to share with neighbors or sell to the general public. Currently, temporary, seasonal farm stands and farmers markets are the only direct-to-consumer options for Charlottesville's urban farmers. Members of the Urban Agriculture Collective of Charlottesville and the International Rescue Committee's New Roots program imagine more permanent, year-round, and diverse outlets or market channels for urban farmers to use for reaching customers and generating revenue from their farms and/or reducing food insecurity

Action 4.1: Take a survey of the nonprofits and producers community stakeholders to address the need for brick and mortar spaces and amenities used to provide access to local foods.	
What this is and why it is important	Such a survey would provide key information such as what kind of demand exists, what kind of products would be needed, what land needs there might be, relevant demographics, and eventual locations and hours.
Measures of success	● The number of survey respondents ● The location of where respondents live ● The diversity of the respondents ● Clarity on hours, locations and days ● What the respondents want ● Price point
Timeframe	● 3 months to create the survey ● 4-6 months to administer it ● 2 months for analysis and to share findings
Lead	● Market @ 25th, Kristen Rabourdin ● Market Central, Cecile Gorham ● Urban Agriculture Collective of Charlottesville, Richard Morris
Supporting cast	● Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission ● Community fellows at Charlottesville Food Justice Network ● Fortune Shop, Cordell Fortune (local business) ● Neighborhood Associates ● Neighborhood Development Services ● Charlottesville Food Justice Network partners ● Friendship Court Advisory Committee ● Public Housing Association of Residents ● Anyone with evaluation expertise willing to help
Needed resources and possible sources	● Volunteers (especially those with survey development and evaluation expertise) ● Incentives ● Funding

	● University of Virginia Qualtrics account access (survey tool) ● Cherry Avenue Small Area Plan

Action 4.2: Engage growers, producers, and gatekeepers in conversations on starting operations and building better markets through meetings and events such as pop-up markets, round tables, or farm/garden/business tours.

What this is and why it is important	Events with producers would provide opportunities for discussion, learning, gathering information, and building relationships. Such events could also be used to find out information on producers including their capacity, price points, current and potential products, infrastructure needs, and preferred locations. This will help provide understanding of current regulations and highlight potential obstacles. It will also build relationships and inform the business plan.
Measures of success	● The number of events held, or surveys sent and received ● If the vendor demographic mix is adequate
Timeframe	● Survey created 1-2 months after demand survey ● Administered in 1-2 months
Lead	● Fortune's Shop, Cordell Fortune ● City of Charlottesville – Economic Development and Health Department, Jason Ness
Supporting cast	● Community Investment Collaborative, Waverly Davis ● Market Central, Cecile Gorham ● Local Food Hub ● International Rescue Committee New Roots, Program Manager (tbd) ● Jessica Beverage, farmer ● Urban Agriculture Collective of Charlottesville, Richard Morris ● City Schoolyard Garden, Jeanette Abi-Nader ● City Market, Justin McKenzie and/or Lucy Lamb ● Charlottesville Food Justice Network Community Advocates, Tami Wright ● Virginia Cooperative Extension ● State universities ● Virginia Tech
Needed resources and possible sources	● Time ● Pro bono legal fees ● Filing fees

Action 4.3: Research best practices and models for business plans and funding for affordable brick and mortar, as well as mobile, markets, that can serve public housing residents and other low-income neighbors.

What this is and why it is important	This action is a research task to investigate models and best practice for affordable markets that can serve low income neighborhoods. It will investigate viability; how the financing is structured; how fundraising is accomplished; how they can sustain themselves over time; how they are responsive to stakeholder needs and uses; what their mission is and how they are organized (e.g. institutional home, for profit, non-profit, cooperative). The research could seek to find if viable business plan models exist for affordable, long-term markets, and if so, to further evaluate how these models could be implemented in Charlottesville.
Measures of success	● When a path forward is better understood, and options are known ● If the mission and goals are established

Timeframe	● 12-18 months
Lead	● Market @ 25th, Kristen Rabourdim ● City of Charlottesville - City Manager's Office, Brenda Kelley
Supporting cast	● Community Investment Collaborative, Waverly Davis ● Public Housing Association of Residents ● Urban Agriculture Collective of Charlottesville, Richard Morris ● Virginia Tech ● Farmer's Market Coalition ● Market Central ● Local university and college business/agriculture programs ● Virginia Cooperative Extension, Sarah Sharpe ● Small Business/SWaM service corps ● Central Virginia SCORE ● University of Virginia, Darden School of Business
Needed resources and possible sources	● Grants ● Consultant ($12-$15k) ● Examples of models (co-op, buying, groups, etc.)

Additional Actions or Ideas that Support Goal 4

- Create coalition of local micro producers that can work together and expand produce aggregation efforts to local markets
- Establish a market cooperative with central location and satellite locations
- Support land ownership opportunities for folks and creative uses for currently underutilized spaces, such as rooftops
- Start a group to create realistic and affordable connections to community gardens in food and markets
- Create space where African Americans can display the goods and services they can make and provide for the community
- Offer tax incentives for food production and markets in neighborhoods with poor access to healthy food
- Make the City Market more accessible to those who need reduced-cost food
- Require all farmers markets in the city accept food from local micro producers
- Implement a pay-it-forward program at farmers markets so that shoppers can help people with food insecurity
- Make it easier for urban gardeners to sell surplus produce
- Make markets available every day of the week

Goal 5: Enhance cross-sector food systems collaboration by supporting ongoing dialogue between city departments, community organizations, residents, and funders.

The Charlottesville Food Justice Network is making progress in its efforts to attain food security for all in Charlottesville, but there is still more work to be done and it will take a sustained, intentional engagement by many more than those currently involved to be fully realized. Charlottesville needs to secure ongoing capacity and increased cross-sector

participation to implement its Food Equity Initiative and continue activities to ensure local policy and planning integrate food systems considerations early and not as an afterthought.

Action 5.1: Coordinate grassroots and agency support for to advocate the city to provide on-going support to the Food Equity Initiative.	
What this is and why it is important	The Charlottesville Food Justice Network's will be giving a report to City Council on October 7, 2019 and this and other council meetings are important opportunities to let elected officials know that this is a valued and needed community initiative. Visible and vocal support is how people can demonstrate that food equity and justice is an issue that directly touches people's lives and is worthy of city support. Targeted, vocal, and on-going grassroots support will keep Charlottesville Food Justice Network viable and accountable and will broaden ownership, increasing community awareness around food justice.
Measures of success	● The number of people who participate in supporting the report ● The level of diversity among the supporters of the report ● If the report is approved by City Council
Timeframe	● 1st draft due by September 3, 2019
Lead	● Charlottesville Food Justice Network, Shantell Bingham
Supporting cast	● Charlottesville Food Justice Network Planning Committee ● Chapter Champions ● Anyone who attended the Local Foods, Local Places workshop who is willing to lend support
Needed resources and possible sources	● Charlottesville Food Justice Network's time, Shantell Bingham ● Internal advocacy and stewardship from City staff ● One-on-one meetings with each City Councilor ● Community voice ● Government support

Action 5.2: Implement the policy recommendations and program goals of the Food Equity Initiative: 1) healthy school foods; 2) vibrant urban agriculture land to build food security; 3) increased healthy food access points; 4) intersection of housing redevelopment and food equity; 5) intersection of food pathways, transportation and food equity.	
What this is and why it is important	This will increase the efficiency and coordination of efforts to repair past injustices related to dispossessive development practices that lead to poverty and hunger among the city's African American communities. The outcome will improve health and food equity for all city residents.
Measures of success	● City department share explicit food equity goals ● If city departments increase partnerships with Charlottesville Food Justice Network groups and communities ● By monitoring the metrics established in the Food Equity Initiative through data collection, analysis and sharing ● When policy change has occurred
Timeframe	● No later than January 2020, and yearly thereafter
Lead	● Charlottesville Food Justice Network, Shantell Bingham ● City of Charlottesville, Misty Graves
Supporting cast	● Charlottesville Food Justice Network members ● Charlottesville City Schools Nutrition Services ● City staff and City Council

	• Businesses
	• Funders and foundations
	• Environmental Protection Agency
	• United Stated Department of Agriculture
	• Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
	• Virginia Department of Education
	• Governor's initiative on food insecurity
	• Community members
	• Faith-based organizations
Needed resources and possible sources	• Land
	• Infrastructure for scratch cooking, processing, distribution
	• Additional funding for CFJN staff
	• Policy change
	• Best practices of partnerships
	• Community voice
	• Government support

Action 5.3: Charlottesville Food Justice Network develops a job description and proposal with input from City staff for food equity position with the city and presents them to the City Council.

What this is and why it is important	Having dedicated city staff for food equity will increase the efficiency and coordination of efforts to repair past injustices related to dispossessive development practices that lead to poverty and hunger among the city's African American communities. The outcome will be improved health and food equity for all city residents and create more cohesive and impactful efforts across non-profits working on food equity. The outcome could be a specific Food Equity position in the city or having another city position responsible for food equity.
Measures of success	• There is a key city contact that liaisons with CFJN and our partner members.
	• Increased demonstration at the city level, across departments, of intentional, institutional commitments to food equity.
	• City investment in CFJN staff to continue leading the food equity initiative.
	• Additional resources available to build cross-sector collaboration around food equity.
	• Increased collaboration among city departments and nonprofit organizations to implement food equity initiatives.
Timeframe	• When the position is established and funded, December 2019
Lead	• Charlottesville Food Justice Network, Jeanette Abi-Nader
	• City Human Services Department, Misty Graves
Supporting cast	• Institute for Engagement and Participation (formerly IEN), Tanya Denkla-Cobb
	• Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission
Needed resources and possible sources	• University of Virginia intern to collect job description examples from across the country
	• United States Department of Agriculture
	• Local Foods, Local Places (EPA) Darlene Byrd

Action 5.4: Amend the city's comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance to include definitions of and actions to advance food equity and healthy affordable housing throughout the plan.

What this is and why it is important	Codifying the goals of the Food Justice Initiative will ensure long-term, systematic change towards greater food equity. Additionally, implementation depends on what is allowed by the zoning ordinance. The city is currently updating its comprehensive plan, which includes targeted emphasis on the issue of affordable housing. These updates present opportunities to also include food justice and access issues, especially for lower income residents of the city. The inclusion of the food access in the city's plans and ordinances signal its commitment to equity and justice for all its citizens and will enable the policy framework needed to ensure long-term, sustainable solutions that target hunger and inequity, and improve health and security. For example, the Comprehensive Plan have a goal to preserving some percentage of land for urban agriculture to mitigate food insecurity.
Measures of success	- The number of recommendations accepted - The number of zoning amendments - If new development beings to reflect these priorities
Timeframe	- Get clarity of the timeframe of the comprehensive planning process (2-3 years?) 2-3 years for potential zoning changes
Lead	Charlottesville Food Justice Network Planning Team Sub-group
Supporting cast	- Planning Commission - City Council - City departments, including Neighborhood Development Services, Parks and Recreation, Charlottesville-Albemarle Transit and Public Works
Needed resources and possible sources	- Information and data from city - Resident input workshops

Additional Actions or Ideas that Support Goal 5

- Dedicate a Thomas Jefferson District Planning Commission staffer to serve as a liaison between the new position and the 5 member counties
- Fund SWaM registration fee, training and assistance so that vendors have access to the University of Virginia, city, county and state contracts
- Work with the City's participatory budget program project to support food initiatives
- Conduct quarterly or biannual community meetings on food system collaborations
- Work with local stakeholders and the Charlottesville mural project to empower community garden members to create public art reflective of their community
- Establish a line item in the city budget dedicated to food equity initiatives
- Engage the University of Virginia and Piedmont Virginia Community College in making land available for agriculture and in building infrastructure to support local food production and distribution
- Adopt good food procurement from all large employers with a focus on procuring at an equitable cost from International Rescue Committee microenterprises
- Advocate for the inclusion of food access points in the redevelopment of Southwood
- Recruit elected officials and nutrition services leaders from anchor institutions to join the Charlottesville Food Justice Network, such as Amtrak, the University of Virginia, Morrisons, University of Virginia Health System, public schools, grocery stores

IMPLEMENTATION AND NEXT STEPS

The steering committee held three calls in the weeks following the workshop to share progress updates, review the community action plan for clarity and accuracy, and discuss outreach strategies for maintaining momentum and stakeholder engagement in the process. Ongoing progress and outcomes of the workshop include the following:

- There was extensive media coverage of the workshop that raised awareness of current initiatives.
- There is improved engagement with the Public Housing Association of Residents and Charlottesville Redevelopment and Housing Authority since the workshop.
- The Youth Food Justice session concluded with advocates presenting their proposal for local foods in schools to the Charlottesville School Board.
- Participants at the Westhaven Community Days completed surveys about food access.
- The Charlottesville Food Justice Network will present to City Council on October 7th to relay progress and request resources for initiatives identified in the community action plan.
- International Rescue Committee New Roots has fielded good community input from residents, who want to do more around the gardens and advocacy. There has been follow up with Chris Gensic of the City of Charlottesville Parks & Recreation about possible land access opportunities.
- Members of the local steering committee met with the Community Investment Collaborative, Kristen Rabourdin of the Market @ 25th, and Cordell Fortune of the Fortune Shop to solidify their roles in the action plan.
- Working with the action plan helped to identify an existing resource, the Cherry Avenue Small Area Plan Grocery Survey.
- In the fall of 2019, City Schoolyard Garden, Charlottesville Food Justice Network, and Urban Agriculture Collective of Charlottesville will be joined under the "Cultivate Charlottesville" identity. A design marathon to help develop this new brand is scheduled for October 10th.

APPENDICES

- Appendix A – Workshop Exercise Results
- Appendix B – Workshop Sign-in Sheets
- Appendix C – Workshop Photo Album
- Appendix D – Community Data Profile
- Appendix E – Funding Resources
- Appendix F – References

Appendix A:

Workshop Exercise Results

Vision and Values Exercises

This I believe...

The community meeting on July 16th kicked off with a group exercise to capture the essence of how workshop participants feel about the Charlottesville community and local food. The facilitator asked each workshop participant to complete the sentences "I believe my community…" with their own thoughts. Below are the responses captured as each person read their response to the rest of the room.

I believe my community...

- Has creativity and love to provide
- Has the courage to do what needs to be done
- Can do it; can get 'er done
- Can do better to help kids
- Is resourceful
- Can create new less exploitative models of economic growth
- Needs a roadmap to make this happen
- Can heal
- Can grow and learn
- Is resilient
- Can disrupt our racist past
- Is amazing
- Has the answers; is resourceful and innovative
- Can change and should be better
- Can do anything they want to do with food and food justice
- Is able to prepare a place for everyone to live here
- Will face roadblocks at every turn, but can overturn them
- Can be led by those who built it from the ground up
- Can grow more gardens
- Can be more compassionate
- Is strong enough to embrace our differences
- Can go against going with the flow
- Is striving to be more inclusive
- Is on the most important journey that there is
- Is good and is trying to find what good is
- Is beautiful
- Will be a model of food equity and justice
- Can organize and come up with collective solutions

Our Future Community

The technical assistance team led a second visioning and values group exercise during the July 16th community meeting, which asked participants to write an aspirational headline from the future. The headline would appear on the front page of the local newspaper in 5-10 years. In addition to what happened, participants were asked to consider what made the change possible and the impact it would have as reflection for action-brainstorming on Day 2.

Below are the aspirational headlines written and read aloud by workshop participants.

- Charlottesville schools meet the goal of fresh locally sourced meals for every student, every day
- Urban ag director announces bold five-year plan
- Charlottesville citizens are weeding out classism and racism through community gardens
- Food bus travels to neighborhoods with produce, fresh fruits and veggies
- Youth food justice entrepreneurship Intern Cadre develop garden to market micro-enterprises
- Charlottesville bridges local divisions through local food
- No naked roofs; city reports that all building and schools now either have solar panels or rooftop gardens
- City Market works to become more inclusive
- Wegmans opens its 5th small scale neighborhood market
- Neighborhood gardens sprout in all neighborhoods
- Charlottesville preserves land for food gardens for residents forever
- Dewberry Landmark Hotel demolished to established to mixed use affordable housing and food market
- 5th Street Garden now supplying food for community co-op
- Charlottesville's redesigned public transportation system makes food more accessible is modeled across the country
- Land sharing app now a model for land sharing around the country, non-gardeners can provide land for gardeners to use
- Charlottesville garden store for the community is open!
- Charlottesville is a national model for achieving community equity through food
- Charlottesville Farmers Market Collective launched a new market subscription program to connect local producers and low access residents
- Charlottesville SNAP requests reduced to zero
- City creates urban land trust to project resident agriculture production
- New Roots farmers launch cooperative
- Student hunger reduced: lowest percentage in history of Charlottesville
- Charlottesville urban ag director announce bold plan – 5% of city land is set aside for long-term urban agriculture
- Charlottesville achieves no child left behind in food access and nutrition

Community Asset and Food Network Mapping

Asset Mapping

On July 17th as part of the Local Foods, Local Places workshop, workshop participants broke into groups for community asset and food systems network mapping exercises. For the community asset mapping exercise, participants used colored dots to label the following items on a map of Peoria and create the legend key that follows:

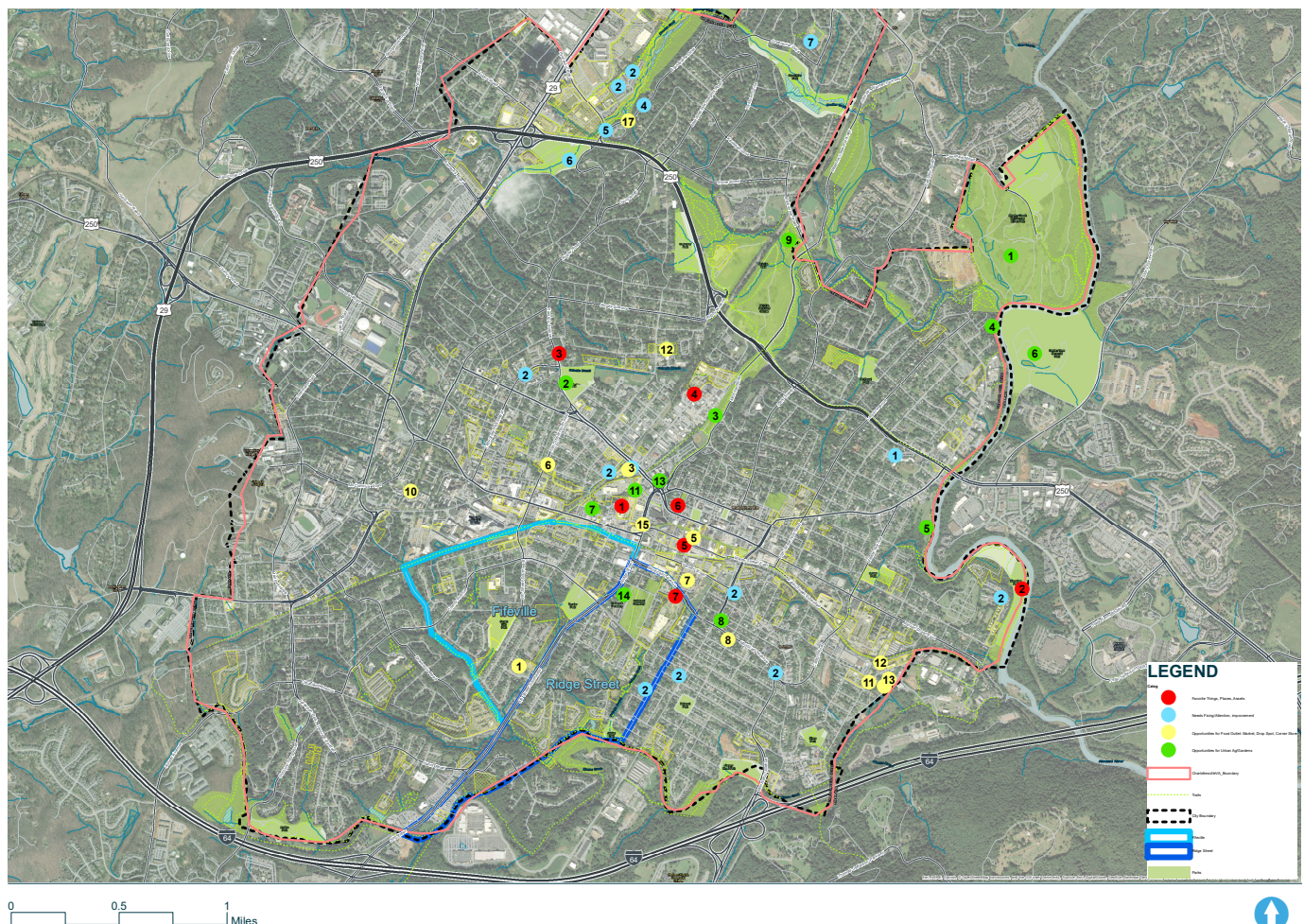**RED:** Needing immediate help and attention, fixing or improvement
BLUE: Favorite things, favorites places and assets
YELLOW: Opportunities for food access points, e.g, pop up market, drop off point, corner store, etc.
GREEN: Opportunities for urban agriculture/gardens

Community Asset Map – City Level

LOCAL FOODS, LOCAL PLACES | CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA (CITY)

RED: Needs Fixing/Attention improvement

1. School meals: more local food: more fresh fruits and vegetables
2. Public Housing (all)
3. Reid Super Save Market (more diverse and fresh food)
4. Michie Garden: to climb down to stream for water is dangerous especially for with kids/awkward. And women & kids feel unsafe in evening @ gardens
5. Request a traffic light @ Michie onto hydraulic for cars & pedestrians
6. Walking from Michie to Fairgrounds Garden is tricky and dangerous and hard to bring kids. Must cross a stream, pass over slippery bridge and tunnel. Especially hard when water is high. Often overgrown and in the woods.

BLUE: Favorite Things, Places, Assets

1. Jefferson School African American Heritage Center
2. Ridgeview Park Rivanna Trail
3. Bread & Roses
4. Blue Ridge Area Food Bank
5. City Market
6. McGuffey Arts Center
7. IX Art Park

YELLOW: Opportunities for Urban Ag/Gardens

1. McIntire Park Community Garden
2. Washington Park community garden
3. Raised garden beds@ Schenks Drive bank linear park
4. Lower High St Flood plain (an existing small area plan site)
5. Upper High St Flood Plain area
6. Darden Tower park (community gardens)
7. Starr Hill Park (terraced areas)
8. Friendship court (green house)
9. East McIntire Park (near botanical garden and trail near YMCA)
10. Industrial corridor could host food processing or production, distribution
11. City Land next to west haven open lot (next to city of promise)
12. TJH Health Department
13. County Office Building
14. New Roots team gardeners like the idea of visiting Green City Growers (Boston) to see how gardens can be mobile and if it there is an application in Charlottesville

GREEN: Opportunities for Food Outlet: Market, Drop Spot, Corner Store

1. Greenstore on 5th (community housing center)
2. PB&J Fund
3. CoP House
4. Old Timbercreek space off Preston Avenue
5. Abandoned hotel on downtown mall
6. 10th & Page: econ development & grocery store
7. Subsidized housing at Friendship court: economic development

8. South First Street Housing economic development

10. More permanent farmers' market infrastructure at UVA

11. Sunrise Habitat

12. Program of All-inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE)

13. Mobile home park

14. Nassaw area-old slaughterhouse auction place

15. African American Vendor/Food Market Funding at The Fortune Shop

16. Thomas Jefferson Health District

17. Sell year-round, include prepared food

Community Asset Map – Regional Level

LOCAL FOODS, LOCAL PLACES | CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA (REGION)
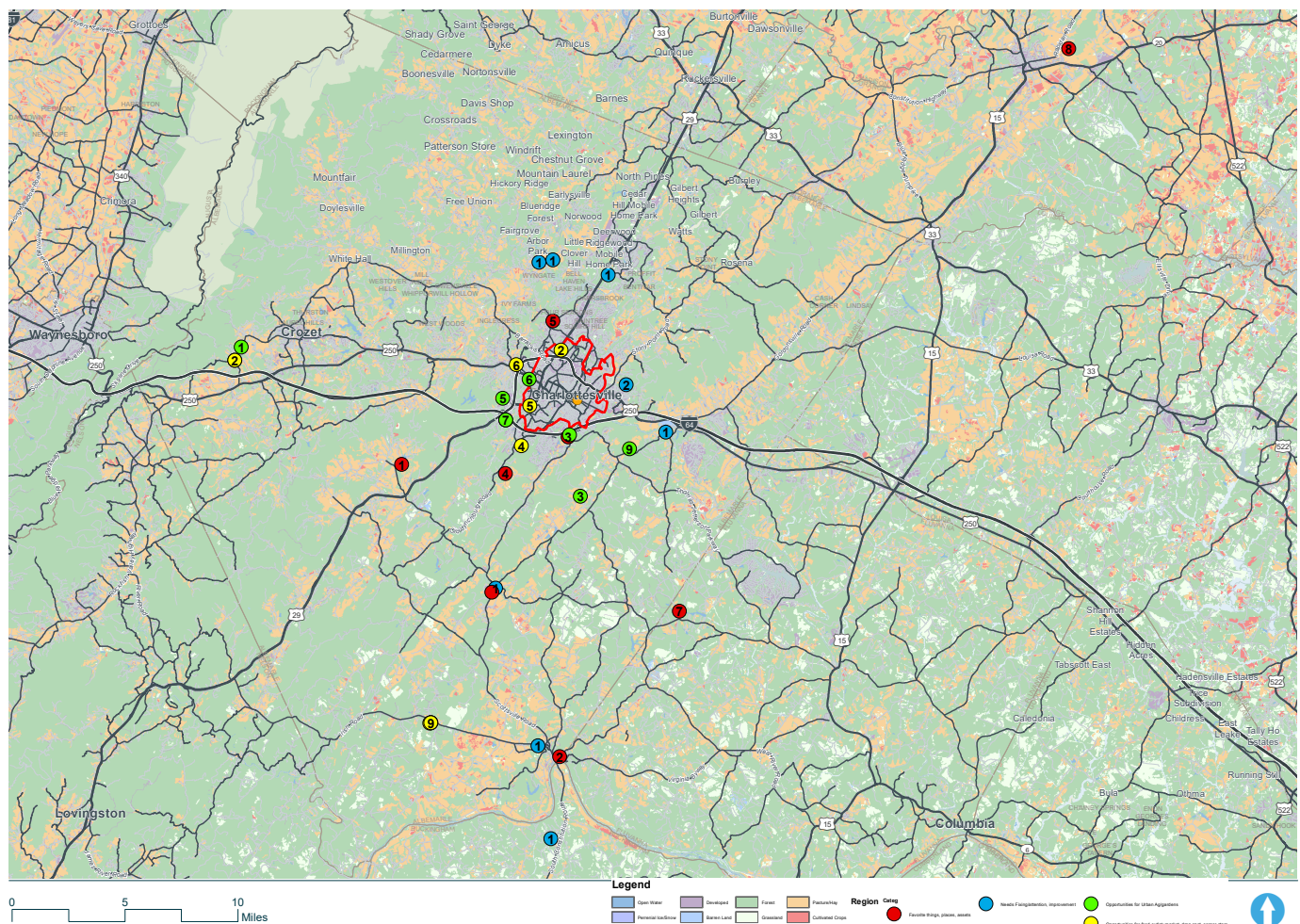
RED: Needs Fixing/Attention improvement

1. Unsustainable farming practices in Albemarle county "upstream" that pollute riparian networks compromising soil in flood plains in the city

2. Acknowledge and face pressure of gentrification and pushing out low income residents

BLUE: Favorite Things, Places, Assets
1. North Garden Farmers Market- Albemarle Cider Works
2. Scottsville Farmers Market
3. Piedmont Virginia Community College
4. Bellair Farm
5. Loaves & Fishes
6. Scottsville Mobile Food Pantry (Blue Ridge Area Food Bank)
7. Palmyra Mobile Food Pantry (Blue Ridge Area Food Bank)
8. Orange Mobile Food
9. Yancey School

YELLOW: Opportunities for Urban Ag/Gardens
1. McIntire Park Community Garden
1. Yancey School Community Center
2. By the old Kmart/Gold's Gym
3. Greenwood Community Center possible Access point
4. Southwood as redeveloping how can community center be utilized for food distribution
5. Fast Food Mart (Corner of Fontaine Ext & JPA Ext) Produce depot
6. Food justice intern dedicated to food recovery
7. Yancey School

GREEN: Opportunities for Food Outlet: Market, Drop Spot, Corner Store
1. Greenwood Growing Sta on- farm & greenhouse
2. Greenwood Community Center open space could be planted
3. Morven Farm (UVA)
4. Piedmont Virginia Community College
5. Foxhaven Farm (UVA Real Estate)
6. St. Anne's Belfield School Community collaborative garden
7. On Stribling Ext & the old Graingers Farm across from Dompur Substation
8. Stribling Ave has large lot from Hurtley Farm not being used
9. Monticello Tufto-Farm collaboration
10. Yancey School

Offers and Asks

In this final exercise of the workshop, participants were asked to write down an "offer" and an "ask." Offers capture the one or two things that each person is committed to doing to move the Local Foods, Local Places process forward and help Charlottesville achieve the goals outlined in its action plan. Community members offer their time, capacity, skills, networks, and other resources. "Asks" capture what it is that participants expect or want from the rest of the group as the process moves forward. This can include help on specific tasks, technical assistance, financial support, or simply continued communication and cooperation.

Name	I offer...	I ask/hope...
Rosa Lucille Key	To be part of the process going forward.	That the City help us to make the plan go forward, including with financial support.
Kristen Suokko	Organizational resources to help inform and promote the action plan; personal participation in / leadership on healthy school foods and on comprehensive plan	That there be brainstorming on appropriate role for Local Food Hub and support for / coordination with Local Food Hub programming.
Cecile Gorham	To take part in meetings and planning sessions and to share previous research.	To see some alternative farmers markets in Charlottesville and for groups to work together to achieve shared goals.
Casandra Styles	To provide assistance with any kitchen layout / menu questions the City of Charlottesville schools may have in the future regarding food safety.	To receive an update on what the City Council and community partners are able to accomplish with the action plan.
Archer Campbell	Agricultural economics and grant opportunities.	That the goals be shared with Virginia Tech Extension Service and to determine together what support they can lend
Jackie Waymire	To help plan some health-related events and attend them. I can also seek funding from my employer (Aetna).	To receive program updates and communications on needs.
Rebecca Jacob	My gardening experience, commitment to community meetings on developing healthy food and life.	For education on healthy nutritious meals at home, in the community, and at school. For a healthy Charlottesville as a whole.
Bryan Vig	Individual time and knowledge.	For more gardens.
Jeanette Abi-Nader	To give fully to furthering the goals and impacts described, giving special attention to any privilege or bias I hold that may keep me from uplifting and following community members' lead.	That as a community we heal and build more connections.
Cliff Maxwell	To serve on committees.	For information on progress/problems and community engagement to see the plan come to life.
Cordell Fortune	To help organize and find vendors who would participate in creating permanent places for farmers markets.	That the Fortune Shop could be considered as one of these permanent shops.
Portia Boggs	To support any work requested of Local Food Hub and to help find/secure funding for the action plan.	That that action plan helps us to work toward concrete, measurable impact and change.
Paul Freedman	To continue to work with the Charlottesville Food Justice Network and University of Virginia in a variety of ways including to teach, identify, and supervise CFJN fellows and interns.	For clarity in identifying challenges and solutions to pressing issues of food equity, specific next steps.
Martha H. Stafford	To help with surveys to find out what the needs and desires for an accessible, affordable market are by interviewing people who don't have access to computers.	To be kept informed

Name	I offer...	I ask/hope...
Sumner Brown	To help the Charlottesville Food Justice Network healthy schools project.	To see healthier school meals and kids who are more educated about and more willing to make healthier choices.
Clara Falls	To provide research support to the Food Equity Initiative and to the City Schoolyard Garden youth interns and community advocates in their efforts on healthy school food and other food justice issues.	For continued collaboration among Charlottesville Food Justice Network community members and dedication to affordable housing and those threatened by gentrification.
Kristen Rabourdin	To help with needs assessment and supplier engagement for a permanent market. To meet with city and state officials about regulations and zoning.	For consistent communication and updates as the process evolves.
Serena Gruia	To provide a team of designers for pro bono design assistance toward the creation of the advocacy toolkit.	To hear frequent communication about opportunities to support this work.
Wendy Baucom	To help the Charlottesville Food Justice Network develop a toolkit for food equity advocacy.	That community members find easy access points to be involved in making positive change in the city.
Joy Johnson	To remain informed.	To be kept informed.
Farida	To grow more healthy food.	That the plan continues and that we hear about results.
Alex Sardar Mohammed	To grow more organic food.	That this project grows.
Jessica Duska	My time and energy, specifically to the advocacy toolkit development.	That even with the changes Charlottesville is about to undergo and all the challenges we face in this space, people are not discouraged to take small actions.
Richard Morris	To contribute as best I can to advocate for gardens on the public and private side.	For a clearer vision for the tasks ahead.
Shantell Bingham	My time and coordination as Charlottesville Food Justice Network Program Director.	For greater community support and collaboration with housing coalitions to prevent displacement.
Brooke Ray	To consult, add content, and make connections to the International Rescue Committee New Roots community.	For better and ongoing community input; a cohesive and easy to digest review of what we did in this process, especially with suggestions of resources and case studies.
Rebecca Schmidt	To continue to support/represent on the Charlottesville Food Justice Network Planning Team; to explore a garden located at the Health Department.	For improved health and well-being through sustained community voice and policy change.
Jessica Beverage	Greenhouse space for schools and growers in need; seeds and plants from personal stock as well as seasonal starts for anyone in need if I have them; gardening technical assistance; and potentially a trailer for transporting garden supplies.	To be asked to help with the school garden project and that groups keep in mind the main objective (food justice) during all parts of the planning process.

Appendix B:

Workshop Attendees

Workshop Attendees:

Below is a list of attendees based on the sign-in sheets from both days of the workshop.

Day 1	Day 2	Full Name	Organization Affiliation (if any)	Email Address
x	x	Jeanette Abi-Nader	City Schoolyard Garden	jeanette@cityschoolyardgarden.org
x	x	Shantell Bingham	Charlottesville Food Justice Network	shantell@cityschoolyardgarden.org
x	x	Cordell Fortune	Fortune's Shop	cafcbfccf@gmail.com
x	x	Kathy Galvin	City Council	kgalvin@charlottesville.org
x	x	Joy Johnson	Public Housing Association of Residents	joyskijohnson@gmail.com
x	x	Rosa Key	Urban Agriculture Collective of Charlottesville; Charlottesville Food Justice Network	
x	x	Richard Morris	Urban Agriculture Collective of Charlottesville	richard@cityschoolyardgarden.org
x	x	Audrey Oliver	Charlottesville Redevelopment and Housing Authority	oliver.audrey86@yahoo.com
x	x	Brooke Ray	International Rescue Committee, New Roots	brooke.Ray@rescue.org
x	x	Kristen Suokko	Local Food Hub	kristen@localfoodhub.org
x	x	Jamie Ballenger	Headstart	ballengerjamie1@gmail.com
x	x	Ron Batcher	USDA AMS	ronald.batcher@usda.gov
x	x	Wendy Baucom	City Schoolyard Garden	wbaucom@runbox.com
x	x	Sumner Brown	Community Member	sumner@healthyself.org
x	x	Darlene Byrd	U.S. EPA	byrd.darlene@epa.gov
x	x	Elizabeth Archer Campbell	Virginia Department of Health	elizabetha.campbell@vdh.virginia.gov
x	x	Serena Gruia	Creative Might	serena@ourcreativemight.com
x	x	Karnlynn Koelliur	Bradi Roses	vadeacon@gmail.com
x	x	Sena Magill	City Council Candidate	senaforcville@gmail.com
x	x	Suwbhwe Mathon	Piedmont Housing Alliance	smathon@piedmonthousing.org
x	x	Cliff Maxwell	University of Virginia	
x	x	Lachen Parks	City of Charlottesville Communications	parksL@Charlottesville.org

Day 1	Day 2	Full Name	Organization Affiliation (if any)	Email Address
x	x	Lorna Rosenberg	U.S. EPA Region 3	rosenberg.Lorna@epa.gov
x	x	Farida Said	International Rescue Committee	
x	x	Carrie Schmidt	U.S. HUD	carrie.s.schmidt@hud.gov
x	x	Lynn Smith		lynn091509@gmail.com
x	x	Martha Stafford	Community Member	marthahesterstafford@gmail.com
x	x	Noam Strike	International Rescue Committee	ngs6fq@virginia.edu
x	x	Casandra Styles	Virginia Department of Health	casandra.styles@vdh.virginia.gov
x	x	Bryan Vig	Interested Citizen	vig22911@gmail.com
x		Aiyana Marcus	Charlottesville Area Community Foundation	amarcus@cacfonline.org
x		Emmanuella Agbati		
x		Solango Agbotounou		
x		Andy Blunk	International Rescue Committee, City Schoolyard Garden	andrewLairdBlunk@gmail.com
x		Evan Brown	DSA	evan.Brown103@gmail.com
x		Carolyn Burgess	Rebeccas	cburgessc4@gmail.com
x		Devon Callan		callan.devon@gmail.com
x		Anna Chebet	International Rescue Committee	jebetanna@gmail.com
x		Roma Chitko	International Rescue Committee	rc2rr@virginia.edu
x		Charles Davis	VOH	
x		Emily Hays	Charlottesville Tomorrow	ehays@cvilletomorrow.org
x		Michael James		msjames91@gmail.com
x		Frank Johnson	Virginia Food System Council	familyandbusiness@yahoo.com
x		Ken Kipps	Local Food Hub	kennedykipps@gmail.com
x		Alyssa Marcy	USDA	anm252@cornell.edu
x		Stephanie Meyor	Mowen Kitchen Garden	sem6x@virginia.edu
x		Agbati Oulou		agbatikoamikaoul@gmail.com
x		Alex Sardar	International Rescue Committee	

Day 1	Day 2	Full Name	Organization Affiliation (if any)	Email Address
x		Laura Woodworth	Micah Works	laura.woodworth@micahworks.org
x		Omwira	International Rescue Committee	jadivsbm@gmail.com
	x	Cecile Gorham	Market Central	cecile@marketcentralonline.org
	x	Misty Graves	City of Charlottesville Human Services	graves@charlottesville.org
	x	Alex Ikefuna	City of Charlottseville Neighborhood Development Services	ikefuna@charlottesville.org
	x	Rebecca Jacob	International Rescue Committee, Charlottesville Food Justice Network	wayet2003@yahoo.com
	x	Rebecca Schmidt	Thomas Jefferson Health District	rebecca.schmidt@vdh.virginia.gov
	x	Jackie Waymire	Aetna Better Health of Virginia	waymirej@aetna.com
	x	Eliz Beasley	UVA Health	ed6k@virginia.edu
	x	Jessica Beverage	Farmer	jessicabeverage@gmail.com
	x	Portia Boggs	Local Food Hub	portia@localfoodhub.org
	x	Chhois		
	x	Craig Decker	Virginia Ridge Guide	
	x	Tonya Denckla Cobb	Institute for Environmental Negotiation, University of Virginia	td6N@virginia.edu
	x	Emily Dreyfus	Legal Aid Justice Center	emily@justice4all.org
	x	Eileen Emerson	Blue Ridge Area Food Bank	eemerson@brafb.org
	x	Christina Fortune	Fortune's Shop	cncenterprises2014@gmail.com
	x	Paul Freedman	University of Virginia	freedman@virginia.edu
	x	Chris Gensic	City Parks & Recreation	gensic@charlottesville.org
	x	Nor Gurney		
	x	Dil Maya Gurnny	International Rescue Committee	
	x	Sanehl Gurnny	International Rescue Committee	
	x	Shanti Gururp	International Rescue Committee	shantigururp457@gmail.com

Day 1	Day 2	Full Name	Organization Affiliation (if any)	Email Address
	x	Alex Haas	International Rescue Committee	
	x	Neal Halvorson-Taylor	Grace Church Red Hill, City Schoolyeard Garden	nhalvorsontaylor@gmail.com
	x	Wandae Johnson	Public Housing Association of Residents	wjohnson@pharcville.org
	x	Bruce Kinsey	University of Virginia Dining Services	
	x	Denise Kozminsky	Community member	dpkoz50@gmail.com
	x	Mark kozminsky	Community member	koz1949@gmail.com
	x	Alex London-gypsi	PB&J Fund	alex@PBandJfund.org
	x	Bikash Magar	International Rescue Committee	bikashrana890@gmail.com
	x	Moti Magar		
	x	Alex Mohammed	International Rescue Committee	lahib70@mail.ru
	x	Kristen Rabourdin	Charlottesville Food Justice Network; The Market @ 25th	kristen@tmat25.com
	x	Man B Rai	New Roots Grower	
	x	Reemo	New Roots Grower	moree3046@gmail.com
	x	Shan Sudhe	New Roots Grower	
	x	Suk B Tamang	New Roots Grower	
	x	Andrea Trimble	City Schoolyard Garden & UVA Sustainable Food	atrimble@virginia.edu
	x	David Vauhn	White Lotus Eco Spa	mrbillybobjimbo@yahoo.com
	x	Hannah Wilson		hannahtywilson@gmail.com
	x	Megan Young	International Rescue Committee New Roots	megan.young@rescue.org

Appendix C:
Workshop Photo Album

Figure 1 – The community tour begins with a picnic lunch at the Charlottesville High School with more than 50 attendees.

Figure 2 – Jeanette Abi-Nader, Executive Director, City Schoolyard Garden, welcomes community members to lunch and introduces student gardeners.

Figure 3 – The first stop of the community tour visits the International Rescue Committee urban farm at Michie Drive.

Figure 4 – The community tour travels to Westhaven, one of Charlottesville's public housing neighborhoods.

Figure 5 – Joy Johnson, Board Chair of the Public Housing Association of Residents, provides a history of the Westhaven neighborhood.

Figure 6 – Tamara Wright and Richard Morris of the Urban Agriculture Collective of Charlottesville speak about the importance of resident-led urban agriculture and changes at Friendship Court due to development pressures.

Figure 7 – The 5th Street Garden offers International Rescue Committee New Roots farmers space to grow a diversity of crops.

Figure 8 – Members of City Market explain the seasonal market's commitment to sourcing local produce and making it affordable and accessible to the Charlottesville community.

Figure 9 – Workshop participants begin Day 1 with a delicious catered meal together.

Figure 10 – Shantell Bingham of the Charlottesville Food Justice Network provides context for the workshop.

Figure 11 – Community members mark key food system assets on city and regional maps.

Figure 12 – Workshop participants review and prioritize actions to forward the community's goals.

Figure 13 – Participants work in small groups on Day 2 of the workshop to build out the details of each action selected to support a goal area.

Figure 14 – Groups report out on the actions selected and discussions held at goal tables.

Figure 15 – Preserving and growing Charlottesville's urban ag spaces are central to the city's food justice and equity initiatives.

Appendix D:

Community Data Profile

This appendix provides some key data for the city and for the Fifeville and Ridge St neighborhoods. The Environmental Protection Agency's EJSCREEN: Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool, https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen, provides demographic and environmental data. The reports from EJ Screen were generated on the city, shown in Figure 1 below and the two census tracts that make up the neighborhoods, shown in Figure 2 below. A second report from the Healthy Food Access Portal, Research Your Community web portal, http://www.healthyfoodaccess.org/access-101/research-your-community, provides demographic, workforce, food environment, and health indicator data for the city.
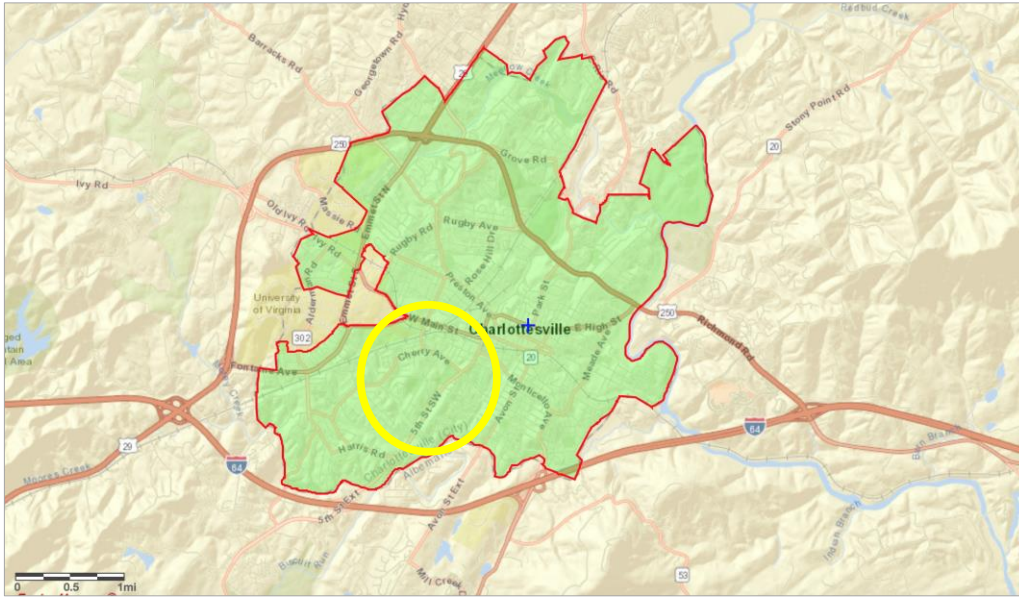

Figure 1 – City of Charlotteville.
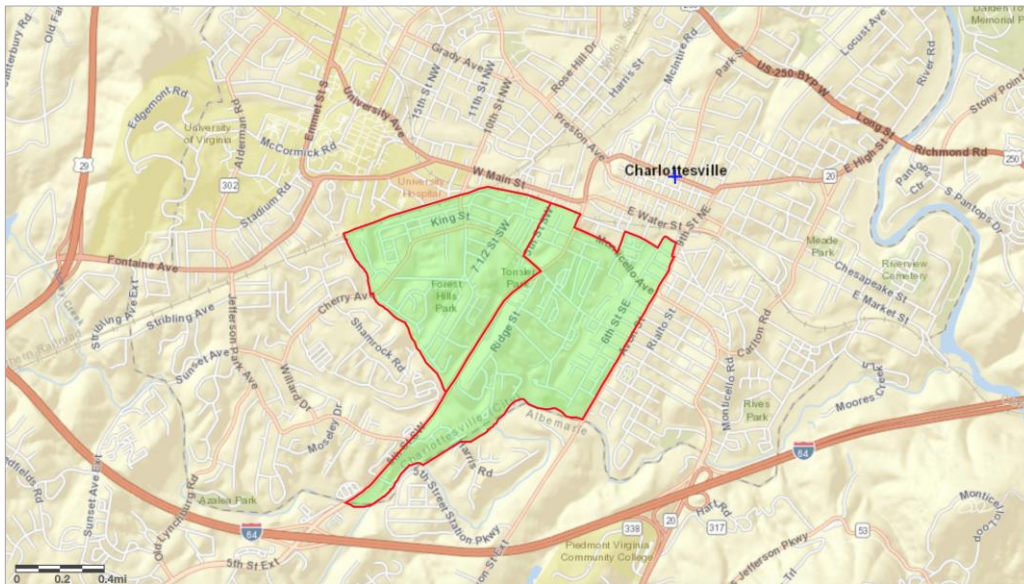*Souce: EPA EJSCREEN mapping tool.*

Figure 3 – Data query for the 51540000401 and 51540000501 census tracts.
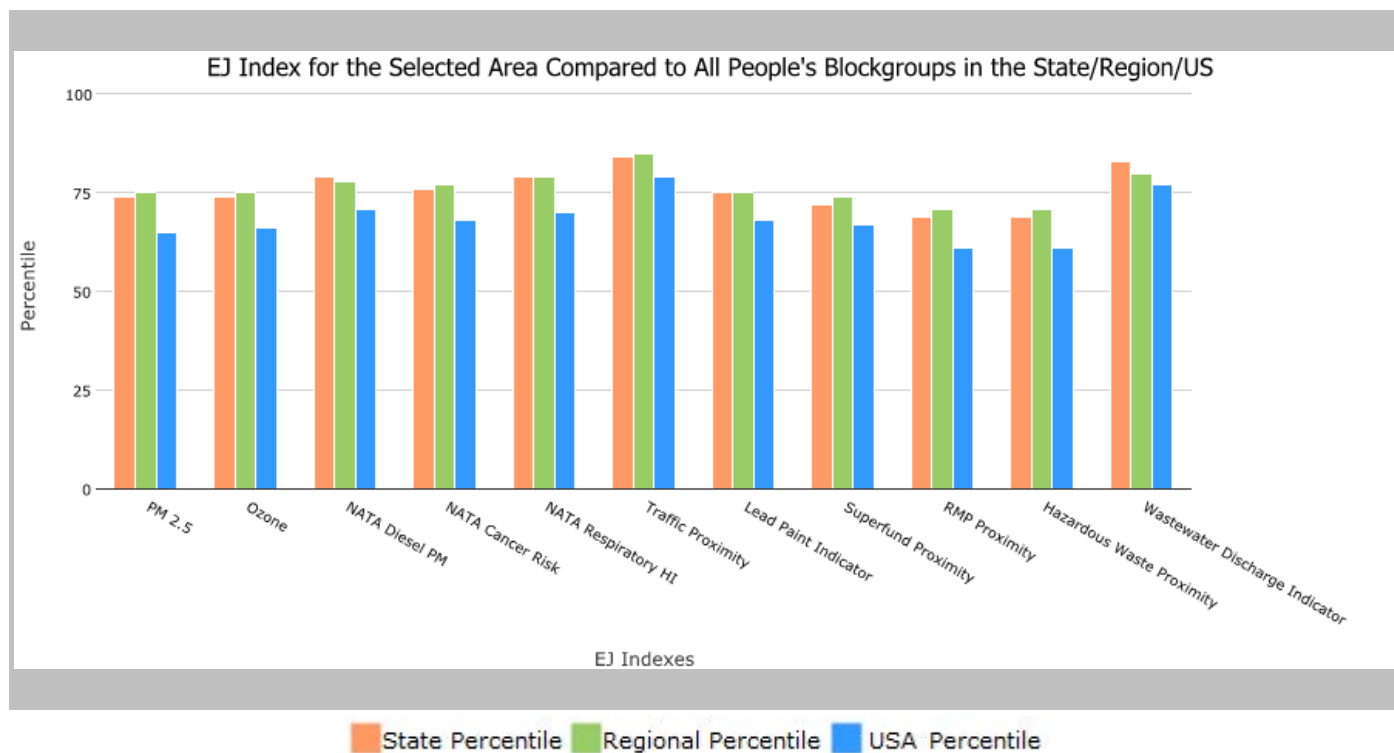*Source: EPA EJSCREEN mapping tool.*

EJSCREEN Report (Version 2018)

City: Charlottesville, VIRGINIA, EPA Region 3

Approximate Population: 45,538
Input Area (sq. miles): 10.26

Selected Variables	State Percentile	EPA Region Percentile	USA Percentile
EJ Indexes			
EJ Index for PM2.5	74	75	65
EJ Index for Ozone	74	75	66
EJ Index for NATA* Diesel PM	79	78	71
EJ Index for NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk	76	77	68
EJ Index for NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	79	79	70
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	84	85	79
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	75	75	68
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	72	74	67
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	69	71	61
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	69	71	61
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge Indicator	83	80	77

EJ Index for the Selected Area Compared to All People's Blockgroups in the State/Region/US
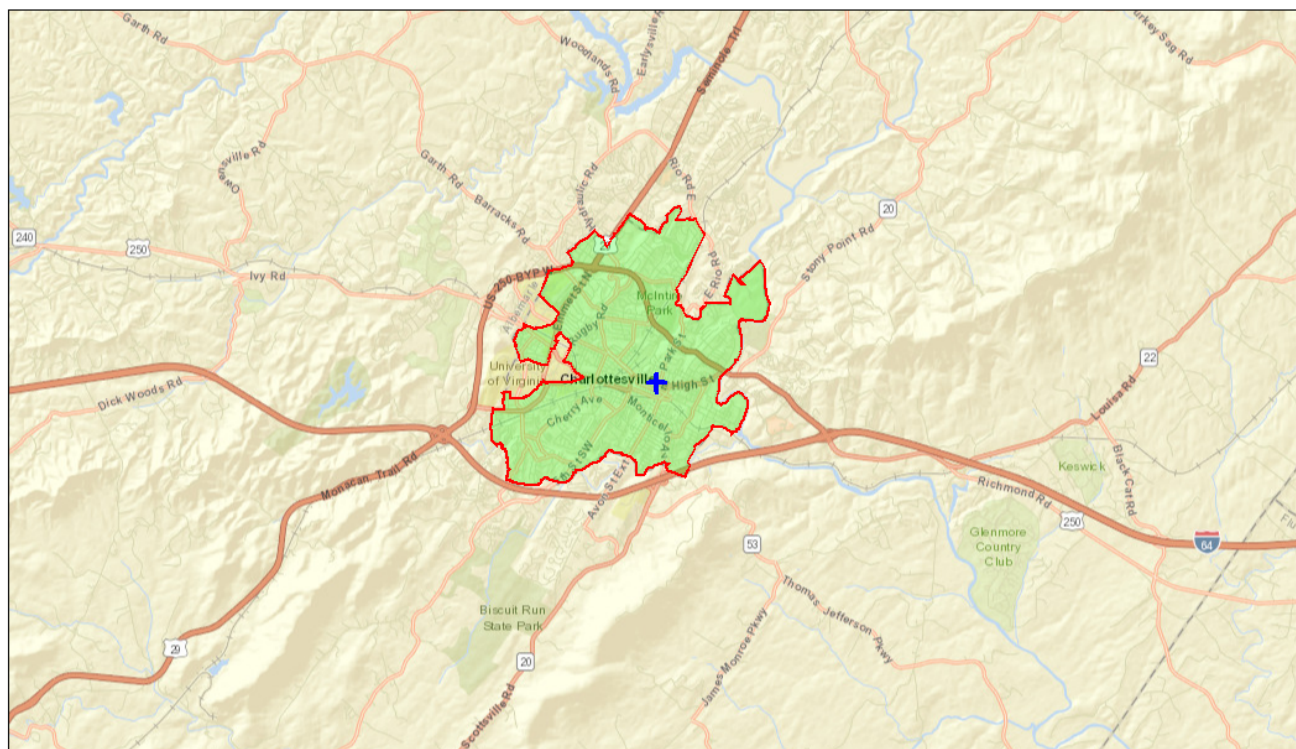
This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

City: Charlottesville, VIRGINIA, EPA Region 3

Approximate Population: 45,538
Input Area (sq. miles): 10.26

May 10, 2019

🟩 Known Geography

1:144,448

0   1.25   2.5   5 mi

0   2   4   8 km

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Sites reporting to EPA	
Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	0

Selected Variables	Value	State Avg.	%ile in State	EPA Region Avg.	%ile in EPA Region	USA Avg.	%ile in USA
Environmental Indicators							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in $\mu g/m^3$)	8.54	8.92	15	9.97	6	9.53	29
Ozone (ppb)	40.8	43.6	7	44.3	4	42.5	33
NATA* Diesel PM ($\mu g/m^3$)	1	0.77	74	0.921	60-70th	0.938	60-70th
NATA* Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)	52	42	86	42	80-90th	40	80-90th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	2.9	1.8	93	1.8	90-95th	1.8	80-90th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	430	430	76	360	78	600	75
Lead Paint Indicator (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.4	0.21	82	0.36	62	0.29	69
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.034	0.1	30	0.14	27	0.12	38
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.05	0.37	11	0.6	11	0.72	10
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.069	0.67	26	1.3	13	4.3	18
Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	4.8E-06	2.7	60	100	38	30	47
Demographic Indicators							
Demographic Index	39%	32%	70	30%	72	36%	62
Minority Population	34%	37%	52	32%	63	38%	54
Low Income Population	43%	27%	78	28%	78	34%	68
Linguistically Isolated Population	2%	3%	66	2%	68	4%	56
Population With Less Than High School Education	10%	11%	53	11%	54	13%	49
Population Under 5 years of age	6%	6%	46	6%	51	6%	46
Population over 64 years of age	9%	14%	35	15%	25	14%	30

* The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment.

For additional information, see: www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice

EJSCREEN ACS Summary Report

Summary of ACS Estimates	2012 - 2016
Population	45,538
Population Density (per sq. mile)	4,448
Minority Population	15,500
% Minority	34%
Households	17,980
Housing Units	20,134
Housing Units Built Before 1950	4,464
Per Capita Income	33,719
Land Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)	10.24
% Land Area	100%
Water Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)	0.02
% Water Area	0%

	2012 - 2016 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
Population by Race			
Total	45,538	100%	425
Population Reporting One Race	44,071	97%	1,131
White	32,001	70%	420
Black	8,501	19%	320
American Indian	163	0%	86
Asian	3,164	7%	176
Pacific Islander	66	0%	79
Some Other Race	176	0%	50
Population Reporting Two or More Races	1,467	3%	136
Total Hispanic Population	2,295	5%	287
Total Non-Hispanic Population	43,243		
White Alone	30,038	66%	320
Black Alone	8,488	19%	320
American Indian Alone	141	0%	84
Non-Hispanic Asian Alone	3,145	7%	176
Pacific Islander Alone	66	0%	79
Other Race Alone	20	0%	15
Two or More Races Alone	1,345	3%	130
Population by Sex			
Male	22,057	48%	286
Female	23,481	52%	284
Population by Age			
Age 0-4	2,511	6%	148
Age 0-17	7,084	16%	196
Age 18+	38,454	84%	392
Age 65+	4,287	9%	110

EJSCREEN ACS Summary Report

Location: City: Charlottesville city

Ring (buffer): 0-mile radius

Description:

	2012 - 2016 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
Population 25+ by Educational Attainment			
Total	28,530	100%	286
Less than 9th Grade	1,170	4%	172
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	1,591	6%	104
High School Graduate	6,168	22%	186
Some College, No Degree	5,325	19%	153
Associate Degree	1,132	4%	81
Bachelor's Degree or more	14,276	50%	187
Population Age 5+ Years by Ability to Speak English			
Total	43,027	100%	368
Speak only English	36,591	85%	320
Non-English at Home[1+2+3+4]	6,436	15%	367
[1]Speak English "very well"	4,071	9%	139
[2]Speak English "well"	1,051	2%	126
[3]Speak English "not well"	827	2%	140
[4]Speak English "not at all"	487	1%	269
[3+4]Speak English "less than well"	1,314	3%	303
[2+3+4]Speak English "less than very well"	2,365	5%	309
Linguistically Isolated Households*			
Total	353	100%	77
Speak Spanish	129	37%	47
Speak Other Indo-European Languages	50	14%	29
Speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages	84	24%	31
Speak Other Languages	90	25%	44
Households by Household Income			
Household Income Base	17,980	100%	140
< $15,000	3,323	18%	128
$15,000 - $25,000	1,744	10%	95
$25,000 - $50,000	3,827	21%	109
$50,000 - $75,000	2,729	15%	95
$75,000 +	6,357	35%	121
Occupied Housing Units by Tenure			
Total	17,980	100%	140
Owner Occupied	7,579	42%	108
Renter Occupied	10,401	58%	149
Employed Population Age 16+ Years			
Total	39,304	100%	345
In Labor Force	25,250	64%	293
Civilian Unemployed in Labor Force	973	2%	82
Not In Labor Force	14,054	36%	296

Data Note: Datail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.
N/A means not available. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS)
*Households in which no one 14 and over speaks English "very well" or speaks English only.

EJSCREEN ACS Summary Report

Location: City: Charlottesville city

Ring (buffer): 0-mile radius

Description:

	2012 - 2016 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
Population by Language Spoken at Home*			
Total (persons age 5 and above)	43,027	100%	368
English	N/A	N/A	N/A
Spanish	N/A	N/A	N/A
French	N/A	N/A	N/A
French Creole	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portuguese	N/A	N/A	N/A
German	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yiddish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other West Germanic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scandinavian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greek	N/A	N/A	N/A
Russian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Polish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Serbo-Croatian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Slavic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Armenian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gujarathi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hindi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urdu	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indo-European	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chinese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Japanese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Korean	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hmong	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thai	N/A	N/A	N/A
Laotian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vietnamese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tagalog	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Pacific Island	N/A	N/A	N/A
Navajo	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Native American	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungarian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arabic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hebrew	N/A	N/A	N/A
African	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other and non-specified	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Non-English	N/A	N/A	N/A

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic popultion can be of any race.
N/A means not available. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2012 - 2016.
*Population by Language Spoken at Home is available at the census tract summary level and up.

Healthy Food Access Portal

Report for Charlottesville, VA

This report provides information about the population living within the city and their food environment.

Demographics

Accessing healthy food is a challenge for some Americans - particularly those living in low-income neighborhoods and communities of color. Research has shown that, if a person is Black, Hispanic or living in a low-income block group they are more likely to live in an area with limited access to a full service supermarket.

Current estimates show that the area has steadily grown since 2000 and the total population is 46,487 people. According to 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) data, the population of a minority race was 34.33% and 5.23% were of Hispanic ethnicity. In terms of age, 15.62% were children under age 18, while 10.38% were over age 65.

Demographics in Charlottesville, VA			
Charlottesville	2000	2010	2013-2017
Total Population	45,049	43,475	46,487
Pct. Hispanic	2.7%	5.1%	5.2%
Pct. Minority	31.4%	33.7%	34.3%
Pct. < 18 Years	15.2%	14.9%	15.6%
Pct. 65 or Older	10.0%	9.2%	10.4%

Median Household Income		
	Charlottesville	Virginia
Median Household Income (2013-2017)	$54,739	$68,766

Source: Census 2000, Census 2010, Census ACS 2013-2017

Workforce and Unemployment

Some communities look to improve access to food for existing residents by meeting both the demands from the daytime population (workforce) and the residential population. The table at right shows the number of people in the workforce that are employed within the

Local Employment in Charlottesville		
	Resident	Employed

area and the number of people who reside in the area who are part of the workforce. This data tells us that 35,631 people work in Charlottesville, while 17,743 workers reside in Charlottesville according to the Local Employer-Household Dynamics data. Increasing the number of healthy food retailers can lead to jobs and may be a force of revitalizing economically distressed communities.

	Resident	Employed
Total Workers (2015)	17,743	35,631

Charlottesville's unemployment rate is 3.1%, compared to the statewide unemployment rate of 3.7%. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the largest domestic hunger safety net program (according to the USDA). It serves many low-income people, including those who are currently unemployed.

Within Charlottesville City County, 13.73% of people received SNAP benefits in 2011, amounting to $0 in benefits to program participants.

Annual Unemployment
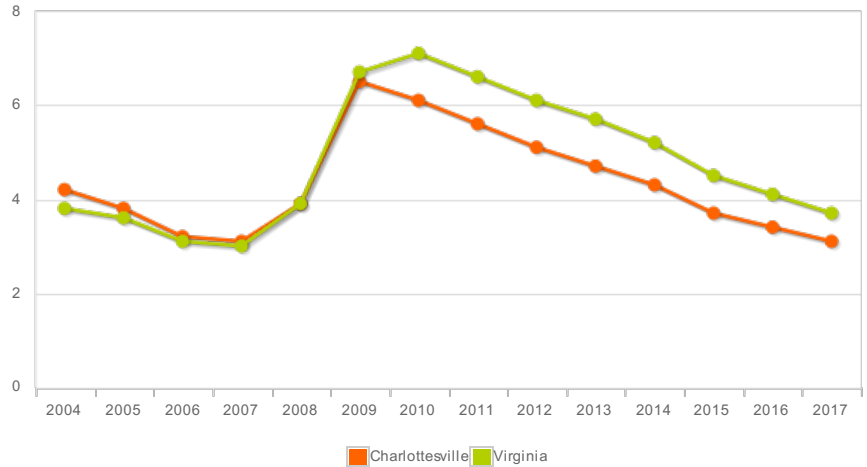
Food Environment

Determining if a community is underserved by healthy food retailers can be a complicated process that includes a variety of factors including population density, car ownership rates, and the quality and location of supermarkets, grocery stores and farmers markets. Researchers have produced many studies and online tools to help communities to identify areas with limited access to supermarkets and sources of healthy food. Methods and measures vary but two studies and national online data tools are Reinvestment Fund's Limited Supermarket Access (LSA) Study and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food Access Research Atlas. These studies seek to provide guidance on how to understand whether a new supermarket, an expansion of an existing store, or a farmer's market is the appropriate strategy to pursue.

In 2016, there were 9 full service supermarkets located in Charlottesville. There are 7 Limited Service stores located within the study area, and 2 farmers' markets. SNAP benefits are accepted at 48 participating stores, farmer's markets, social service agencies or other non retail providers in this community.

According to the USDA, 7 of 12 census tracts in Charlottesville are Low-Income, Low-Access tracts. (Show/hide list of USDA Low-Income, Low-Access Tracts)

Food Retailers in Charlottesville	
Full Service Supermarkets	9
Limited Service Stores	7
SNAP Retailers	48
Farmers' Markets	2
Fast-food and Takeout Restaurants	N/A

Based on Reinvestment Fund's 2018 analysis, there is 1 LSA area within Charlottesville. 6,457 people live in this LSA area and are considered to have limited access to a supermarket. The estimated leakage for this area is $7,563,000; this represents the amount that residents spend at stores located outside of the LSA. Please see the PolicyMap Data Directory for Reinvestment Fund's methodology.

Limited Supermarket Access in Charlottesville	
Population within LSA	6,457
Total Grocery Leakage	$7,563,000

Health

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) provides survey data about the health of the residents within an area. The chart at right displays the Body Mass Index (BMI) classification for adults in Charlottesville. It reports that 37.26% of the population is considered overweight and 28.15% is considered obese.

**BMI Classification in 2013, Charlottesville**

Legend:
- Obese
- Overweight
- Not Overweight or Obese

35%
37%
28%
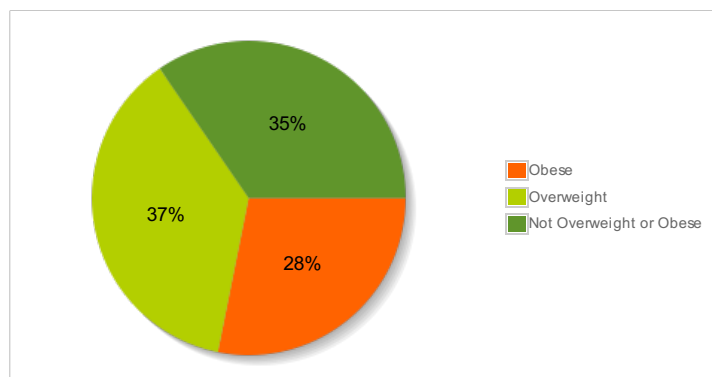
Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2013, ACS 2009-2013

Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

According to the CDC, fruits and vegetables are critical to promoting good health. Most adults need to increase the amount of fruits and vegetables they currently eat to get the amount that's recommended every day. The CDC reports that the recommended level of consumption depends upon an individual's age, weight and current level of physical activity. Visit ChooseMyPlate.gov for specifics on how many servings to eat. Of the adult residents in Charlottesville, 85% reported eating fewer than 5 fruits and vegetables per day, and 15% report eating five or more per day.

Number of Fruits/Vegetables Consumed per day in 2013, Charlottesville

Legend:
- Fewer than 1
- 1 to 2
- 3 to 4
- 5 or more

27%
15%
11%
47%
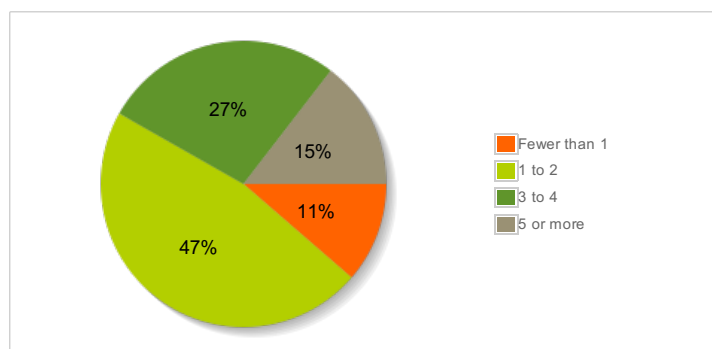
Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2013, ACS 2009-2013

Federal Programs & Investments

Areas within Charlottesville may be targeted for economic development or community development activities. By working within these areas, community development entities or commercial operators may be able to seek grants or loans to finance intervention strategies that address the community's lack of food access. Some certified Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs) operate specific programs designed to finance food retailers that choose to locate in an area that otherwise lacks healthy food access. The New Markets Tax Credit (NMTC) Program is another federal incentive structure that can provide financing to large commercial developments in eligible areas.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) eligible block groups are places that the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has designated for targeted resources. Within this target area, there are 22 CDBG eligible block groups and 7 NMTC eligible tracts. There are 19 CDFIs working to improve distressed areas of the state. (See list of certified CDFIs in Virginia)

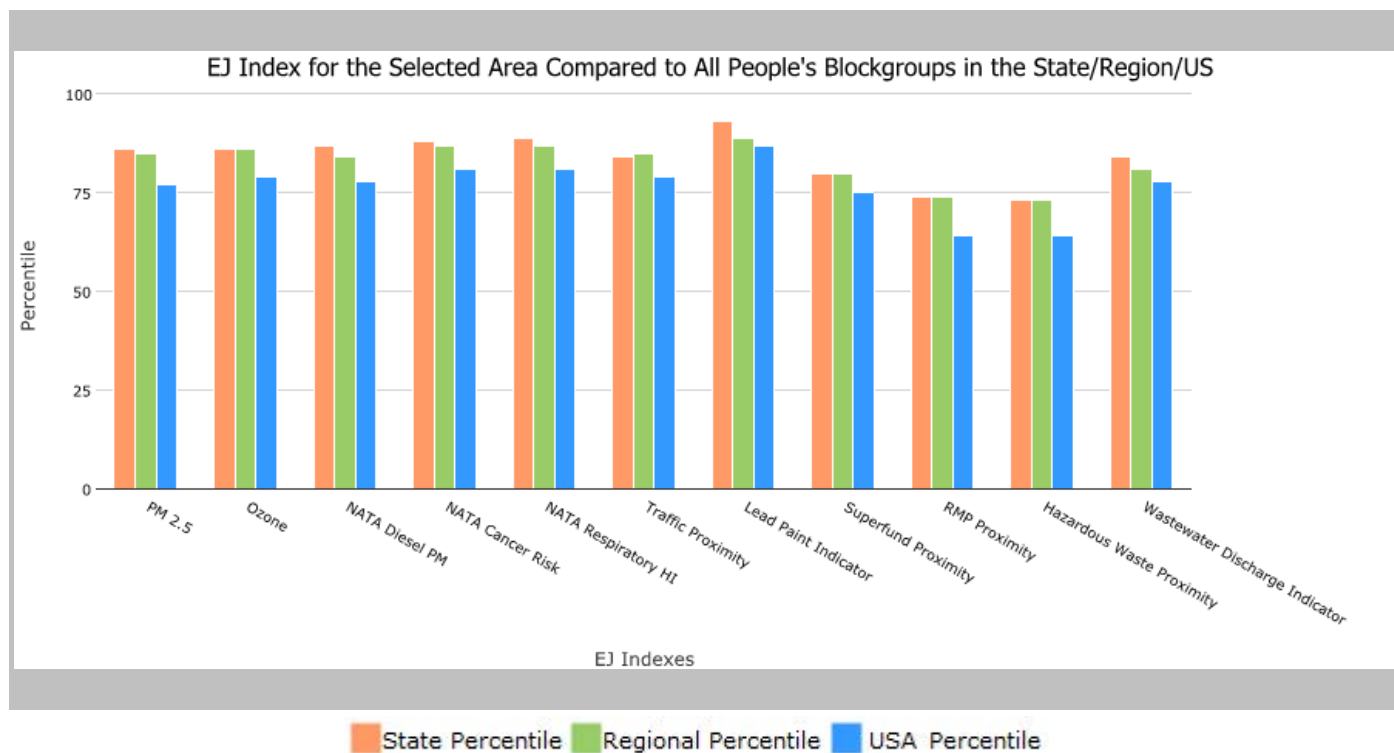| Federal Program and Investment Dollars in Charlottesville, VA	
New Markets Tax Credit Investments (QLICI) 2012-2016	$4,233,020
CDFI Loans/Investments 2007-2016	$203,245

Source: CDFI Fund, HUD

Tract: 51540000501,51540000401, VIRGINIA, EPA Region 3

Approximate Population: 7,704

Input Area (sq. miles): 1.11

Selected Variables	State Percentile	EPA Region Percentile	USA Percentile
EJ Indexes			
EJ Index for PM2.5	86	85	77
EJ Index for Ozone	86	86	79
EJ Index for NATA* Diesel PM	87	84	78
EJ Index for NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk	88	87	81
EJ Index for NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	89	87	81
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	84	85	79
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	93	89	87
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	80	80	75
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	74	74	64
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	73	73	64
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge Indicator	84	81	78

EJ Index for the Selected Area Compared to All People's Blockgroups in the State/Region/US
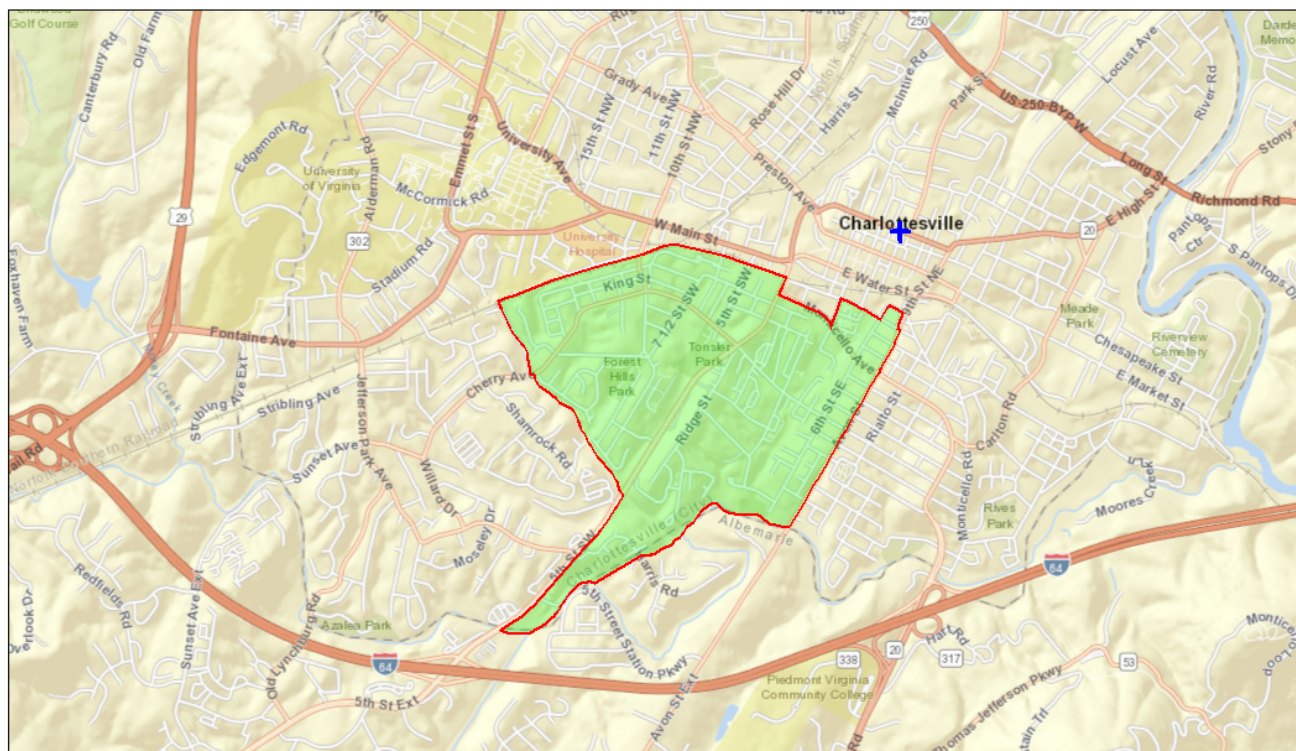
This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

May 10, 2019

■ Known Geography

1:36,112

| 0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | | 1.2 mi |
| 0 | 0.5 | 1 | | 2 km |

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Sites reporting to EPA	
Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	0

Selected Variables	Value	State Avg.	%ile in State	EPA Region Avg.	%ile in EPA Region	USA Avg.	%ile in USA
Environmental Indicators							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in μg/m^3)	8.55	8.92	16	9.97	6	9.53	29
Ozone (ppb)	40.8	43.6	7	44.3	4	42.5	33
NATA* Diesel PM (μg/m^3)	0.882	0.77	63	0.921	50-60th	0.938	50-60th
NATA* Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)	49	42	75	42	70-80th	40	80-90th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	2.2	1.8	74	1.8	70-80th	1.8	70-80th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	150	430	60	360	60	600	58
Lead Paint Indicator (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.43	0.21	85	0.36	65	0.29	72
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.031	0.1	26	0.14	23	0.12	35
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.047	0.37	9	0.6	9	0.72	9
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.048	0.67	18	1.3	8	4.3	12
Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	2.3E-06	2.7	56	100	35	30	46
Demographic Indicators							
Demographic Index	56%	32%	88	30%	86	36%	79
Minority Population	61%	37%	80	32%	80	38%	74
Low Income Population	52%	27%	89	28%	87	34%	79
Linguistically Isolated Population	4%	3%	80	2%	81	4%	69
Population With Less Than High School Education	20%	11%	82	11%	84	13%	77
Population Under 5 years of age	8%	6%	75	6%	78	6%	74
Population over 64 years of age	9%	14%	31	15%	22	14%	26

* The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment.

For additional information, see: www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice

EJSCREEN ACS Summary Report

Location: Tract: 51540000501,51540000401

Ring (buffer): 0-mile radius

Description:

Summary of ACS Estimates	2012 - 2016
Population	7,704
Population Density (per sq. mile)	6,914
Minority Population	4,681
% Minority	61%
Households	2,975
Housing Units	3,345
Housing Units Built Before 1950	811
Per Capita Income	23,852
Land Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)	1.11
% Land Area	100%
Water Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)	0.00
% Water Area	0%

	2012 - 2016 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
Population by Race			
Total	7,704	100%	393
Population Reporting One Race	7,448	97%	979
White	3,390	44%	331
Black	3,608	47%	279
American Indian	74	1%	87
Asian	247	3%	151
Pacific Islander	55	1%	79
Some Other Race	74	1%	52
Population Reporting Two or More Races	256	3%	116
Total Hispanic Population	480	6%	188
Total Non-Hispanic Population	7,224		
White Alone	3,023	39%	342
Black Alone	3,608	47%	279
American Indian Alone	59	1%	84
Non-Hispanic Asian Alone	247	3%	151
Pacific Islander Alone	55	1%	79
Other Race Alone	0	0%	12
Two or More Races Alone	232	3%	106
Population by Sex			
Male	3,675	48%	304
Female	4,029	52%	230
Population by Age			
Age 0-4	639	8%	115
Age 0-17	1,869	24%	234
Age 18+	5,835	76%	351
Age 65+	672	9%	129

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.
N/A means not available. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2012 - 2016 ·

EJSCREEN ACS Summary Report

	2012 - 2016 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
Population 25+ by Educational Attainment			
Total	5,238	100%	271
Less than 9th Grade	368	7%	82
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	678	13%	140
High School Graduate	1,668	32%	222
Some College, No Degree	968	18%	161
Associate Degree	290	6%	86
Bachelor's Degree or more	1,556	30%	159
Population Age 5+ Years by Ability to Speak English			
Total	7,065	100%	362
Speak only English	5,988	85%	314
Non-English at Home[1+2+3+4]	1,077	15%	205
[1]Speak English "very well"	549	8%	123
[2]Speak English "well"	228	3%	130
[3]Speak English "not well"	164	2%	60
[4]Speak English "not at all"	136	2%	88
[3+4]Speak English "less than well"	300	4%	102
[2+3+4]Speak English "less than very well"	528	7%	163
Linguistically Isolated Households*			
Total	126	100%	66
Speak Spanish	55	44%	47
Speak Other Indo-European Languages	9	7%	12
Speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages	28	22%	27
Speak Other Languages	34	27%	45
Households by Household Income			
Household Income Base	2,975	100%	112
< $15,000	764	26%	134
$15,000 - $25,000	414	14%	94
$25,000 - $50,000	606	20%	108
$50,000 - $75,000	393	13%	86
$75,000 +	798	27%	113
Occupied Housing Units by Tenure			
Total	2,975	100%	112
Owner Occupied	1,078	36%	112
Renter Occupied	1,897	64%	129
Employed Population Age 16+ Years			
Total	6,113	100%	353
In Labor Force	3,890	64%	253
Civilian Unemployed in Labor Force	139	2%	64
Not In Labor Force	2,223	36%	255

Data Note: Datail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.
N/A means not available. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS)
*Households in which no one 14 and over speaks English "very well" or speaks English only.

May 10, 2019

2/3

Location: Tract: 51540000501,51540000401

Ring (buffer): 0-mile radius

Description:

	2012 - 2016 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
Population by Language Spoken at Home*			
Total (persons age 5 and above)	7,065	100%	362
English	5,988	85%	322
Spanish	500	7%	167
French	35	0%	22
French Creole	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portuguese	N/A	N/A	N/A
German	0	0%	12
Yiddish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other West Germanic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scandinavian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greek	N/A	N/A	N/A
Russian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Polish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Serbo-Croatian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Slavic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Armenian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gujarathi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hindi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urdu	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indo-European	52	1%	37
Chinese	8	0%	13
Japanese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Korean	8	0%	13
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hmong	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thai	N/A	N/A	N/A
Laotian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vietnamese	0	0%	12
Other Asian	211	3%	174
Tagalog	6	0%	12
Other Pacific Island	N/A	N/A	N/A
Navajo	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Native American	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungarian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arabic	189	3%	199
Hebrew	N/A	N/A	N/A
African	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other and non-specified	68	1%	65
Total Non-English	1,077	15%	477

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic popultion can be of any race.
N/A means not available. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2012 - 2016.
*Population by Language Spoken at Home is available at the census tract summary level and up.

Appendix E: Funding

Contents

Cities and towns can strengthen their local food systems through a variety of federal, state, local, and philanthropic projects and programs. USDA and other federal agencies help support local food systems by working with producers, engaging with communities, financing local processing and distribution, or helping retailers develop local food connections. Below are some of the resources available.

USDA Agricultural Marketing Service

Farmers Market Promotion Program

The program aims to increase domestic consumption of and access to locally and regionally produced agricultural products, and to develop new market opportunities for farm and ranch operations serving local markets. This program can support the development, improvement, and expansion of farmers markets, agritourism activities, and other direct producer-to-consumer market opportunities. Grant awards range from $50,000 to $250,000 for capacity-building projects and $250,000 to $500,000 for community development, training, and technical assistance projects. The program requires cost sharing or matching 25 percent of the grant.

➢ https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/grants/fmpp

Local Food Promotion Program

The program offers grant funds with a 25 percent match to support the development and expansion of local and regional food business enterprises to increase domestic consumption of, and access to, locally and regionally produced agricultural products, and to develop new market opportunities for farm and ranch operations serving local markets. Planning grants fund the planning stages of establishing or expanding a local and regional food business enterprise. Activities can include but are not limited to market research, feasibility studies, and business planning. Implementation grants help establish, improve, or expand local and regional food business enterprises. Activities can include but are not limited to training and technical assistance for the business enterprise and/or for producers working with the business enterprise; outreach and marketing to buyers and consumers; and non-construction infrastructure improvements to business enterprise facilities or information technology systems.

➢ https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/grants/lfpp

Organic Certification Cost Share Programs

Two Organic Certification Cost Share Programs help certified organic operations defray the costs associated with organic certification. Organic operations can be reimbursed for 75 percent of their certification costs up to $750.

➢ https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/grants/occsp

USDA Programs in the Local Food Supply Chain

The Agricultural Marketing Service created a fact sheet to help identify which USDA grants and programs apply to you depending on your place in the local and regional food system.

➢ https://www.ams.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media/FoodSupplyChainFactSheet.pdf

USDA Rural Development

Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program

This program provides funding to develop essential community facilities in rural areas with no more than 20,000 residents. Funds can be used to purchase, construct, and/or improve local food system facilities such as community gardens, food pantries, community kitchens, food banks, food hubs, and greenhouses. The program offers grants of up to 75 percent of eligible project costs, low-interest loans, and loan guarantees.

➢ http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities-direct-loan-grant-program

Economic Impact Initiative Grant Program

Funding for essential community facilities is also available through this program for communities with extreme unemployment and severe economic depression.

➢ http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/economic-impact-initiative-grants

Rural Business Development Grants

These grants fund technical assistance, training, and other activities leading to the development or expansion of small businesses in rural areas with no more than 50,000 residents. Generally, grants range from $10,000 up to $500,000 and do not require cost sharing. The program can support activities such as training and technical assistance; acquisition or development of land; construction or renovation of buildings, equipment, roads, and utilities; capitalization of revolving loan funds; rural transportation improvements; feasibility studies and business plans; and rural business incubators.

➢ http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-business-development-grants

Rural MicroEnterprise Assistance Program

This micro-loan program can fund agriculture production activities. Potential loan recipients would need to find out if there is an existing loan fund in their geographic area, or an experienced lending organization could apply to Rural Develpent to start a loan fund.

➢ https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-microentrepreneur-assistance-program

Value-Added Producer Grants

These grants help agricultural producers with the processing and marketing of value-added products. The program aims to generate new products, create and expand marketing opportunities, and increase producer income. Planning grants of up to $75,000 can be used for activities such as conducting feasibility studies and developing business plans for processing and marketing a value-added product. Working capital grants of up to $250,000 can be used for processing costs, marketing and advertising expenses, and some inventory and salary expenses. The grants require matching funds of 50 percent of total project costs.

➢ http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/value-added-producer-grants

USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture

Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program

This program provides grants to collaborative partnerships of public or private entities for education, mentoring, and technical assistance initiatives for beginning farmers or ranchers.

➢ https://nifa.usda.gov/program/beginning-farmer-and-rancher-development-program-bfrdp

Community Food Projects Competitive Grant Program

This program helps private nonprofit entities fight food insecurity by funding community food projects that help promote the self-sufficiency of low-income communities. Community food projects are designed to increase food security in communities by bringing the whole food system together to assess strengths, establish linkages, and create systems that improve the self-reliance of community members over their food needs. Preferred projects develop linkages between two or more sectors of the food system, support the development of entrepreneurial projects, develop innovative linkages between the for-profit and nonprofit food sectors, encourage long-term planning activities, and build long-term capacity of communities to address the food and agricultural problems of communities. Grants range from $10,000 to $400,000 and require a dollar-for-dollar match in resources.

➢ https://nifa.usda.gov/program/community-food-projects-competitive-grant-program-cfpcgp

Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive Grant Program

This program supports projects to increase the purchase of fruits and vegetables among low-income consumers participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program by providing incentives at the point of purchase. It funds pilot projects at up to $100,000 over one year; multi-year, community-based projects at up to $500,000 over no more than four years; and multi-year, large-scale projects of more than $500,000 over no more than four years. USDA gives priority to projects that provide locally or regionally produced fruits and vegetables.

➢ https://nifa.usda.gov/program/food-insecurity-nutrition-incentive-fini-grant-program

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Environmental Quality Incentives Program

The program provides financial and technical assistance to agricultural producers to plan and implement conservation practices that improve soil, water, plant, animal, air, and related natural resources on agricultural land. Producers are eligible for payments totaling up to $450,000 for completed high tunnel systems that can extend the growing season for high-value crops in an environmentally safe manner. The program can also provide up to $20,000 per year for organic producers and those transitioning to organic to address natural resource concerns and meet requirements for the National Organic Program.

➢ http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/eqip/

USDA Farm Service Agency

Farm Storage Facility Loan Program

This program provides low-interest financing so producers can build or upgrade permanent facilities to store commodities. Eligible facilities include cold storage facilities for fruits, vegetables, dairy, and meat products. Producers may borrow up to $500,000.

> ➢ http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/price-support/facility-loans/farm-storage/index

Microloan Program

The Microloan Program helps finance small, beginning, niche, and non-traditional farm operations; farms participating in direct marketing and sales such as farmers markets; and farms using hydroponic, aquaponic, organic, and vertical growing methods. Eligible uses of funds include to make a down payment on a farm; build, repair, or improve farm buildings; purchase hoop houses, tools, and equipment; gain GAP (Good Agricultural Practices), GHP (Good Handling Practices), and organic certification; and market and distribute agricultural products. The maximum loan amount is $50,000.

> ➢ http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/farm-loan-programs/microloans/index

USDA Food and Nutrition Service

Farm to School Grant Program

These grants support farm-to-school programs that improve access to local foods in schools.

- Implementation grants of $50,000 to $100,000 help state and local agencies, schools, or school districts scale or further develop existing farm-to-school initiatives.
- Planning grants of $20,000 to $50,000 help schools or school districts just getting started on farm-to-school activities organize and structure their efforts for maximum impact by embedding known best practices into early design considerations.
- Training grants of $20,000 to $50,000 help state and local agencies, Indian tribal organizations, agricultural producers, and nonprofit entities support trainings that strengthen farm-to-school supply chains or provide technical assistance in local procurement, food safety, culinary education, and/or integration of an agriculture-based curriculum.

> ➢ http://www.fns.usda.gov/farmtoschool/farm-school-grant-program

Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program

This program, similar to the WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, awards grants to state agencies and Indian Tribal organizations to provide low-income seniors with coupons for fruits and vegetables at farmers markets. The state agencies provide nutrition education to participants and authorize farmers markets to accept the benefits. For a list of state program contacts, visit:

> ➢ http://www.fns.usda.gov/sfmnp/sfmnp-contacts

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

SNAP offers nutrition assistance to low-income individuals and families. Benefits can be used to purchase many of the foods sold at farmers markets, including fruits and vegetables, dairy products, breads and cereals, and meat and poultry. The Food and Nutrition Service works with state agencies, nutrition educators, and neighborhood and faith-based organizations to help that those eligible for nutrition assistance access benefits. The Food and Nutrition Service also has resources for farmers markets and retailers interested in accepting SNAP benefits.

➢ http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap

USDA Grants and Loans that Support Farm to School Activities

The Office of Community Food Systems created a 2018 fact sheet listing USDA funding available to assist farms, schools, and every link in between in feeding kids healthy local meals; teaching them about food, farming and nutrition; and supporting local agricultural economies.

➢ https://www.fns.usda.gov/farmtoschool/grantsandloans

WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program

The program is associated with the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children, popularly known as WIC. It awards grants to state agencies and Indian Tribal organizations to provide coupons for fresh, unprepared, locally grown fruits and vegetables to WIC participants for use at farmers markets. The state agencies provide nutrition education to participants and authorize farmers markets to accept the benefits. For a list of state program contacts, visit:

➢ http://www.fns.usda.gov/fmnp/fmnp-contacts

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Brownfields Area-Wide Planning Program

This program provides grants to develop an area-wide plan for assessing, cleaning up, and reusing brownfield sites. Plans focus on a specific project area, such as a neighborhood, downtown district, commercial corridor, old industrial corridor, waterfront, or city block affected by a single large or multiple brownfield sites.

➢ https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/types-brownfields-grant-funding#tab-5

Brownfields Assessment Grants

Assessment grants provide funding to inventory, characterize, assess, and conduct planning and community involvement related to sites potentially contaminated by hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, or petroleum. The maximum grant amount is $350,000.

➢ https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/types-brownfields-grant-funding

Brownfields Cleanup Grants

Cleanup grants provide funding to carry out cleanup activities at sites contaminated by hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, or petroleum. The maximum grant amount is $200,000 per site.

Awardees must contribute 20 percent of the amount of funding provided by EPA, although waivers of this requirement are available. An applicant must own the site for which it is requesting funding at time of application.

➤ https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/types-brownfields-grant-funding

Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program

This program provides financial assistance to organizations for projects that address local environmental and/or public health issues in their communities using EPA's Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Model. The program helps recipients build collaborative partnerships to help them understand and address environmental and public health concerns in their communities.

➤ https://www.epa.gov/environmental-justice/environmental-justice-collaborative-problem-solving-cooperative-agreement-0

Environmental Justice Small Grants

This grant program supports and empowers communities working on solutions to local environmental and public health issues. The program is designed to help communities understand and address exposure to multiple environmental harms and risks and funds projects up to $30,000. Previously funded projects include Educating South Florida's Residents on Hydroponic Urban Gardening; Promoting Sustainable Agriculture and Healthy Food Production in Athens, Georgia; Creating Safe Soil for Healthy Gardening; and Promoting Urban Agriculture and Food Sustainability in Brooklyn, New York.

➤ https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/environmental-justice-small-grants-program

Targeted Brownfields Assessments

This program helps states, tribes, and municipalities minimize the uncertainties of contamination often associated with brownfields. This program supplements other efforts under the Brownfields Program to promote the cleanup and redevelopment of brownfields. Services include site assessments, cleanup options and cost estimates, and community outreach. Services are for an average of $100,000. The sites for this program are selected locally, once a year. Applicants should currently have redevelopment plans for the contaminated property.

➤ https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/targeted-brownfields-assessments-tba

Technical Assistance to Brownfields Communities Program

This program funds three organizations who—with their extensive team of subgrantees, contractors, partners, and other network contacts—provide technical assistance to communities and other stakeholders. The program helps communities tackle the challenge of assessing, cleaning up, and preparing brownfield sites for redevelopment, especially underserved, rural, small and otherwise distressed communities.

➤ https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/epas-technical-assistance-brownfields-tab-communities-program-providing-technical

Urban Waters Small Grants

This grant program helps protect and restore urban waters, improve water quality, and support community revitalization and other local priorities. Projects address local water quality issues related to urban runoff pollution, provide additional community benefits, actively engage underserved communities, and foster partnerships. The grants are competed and awarded every two years, with individual award amounts of up to $60,000.

➢ https://www.epa.gov/urbanwaters/urban-waters-small-grants

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) Entitlement

This program provides funding to help entitled metropolitan cities and urban counties meet their housing and community development needs. This program provides annual grants on a formula basis to entitled communities to carry out a wide range of community development activities directed toward neighborhood revitalization, economic development, and improved community facilities and services.

➢ https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-entitlement/

CDBG Non-Entitlement Communities Program for States and Small Cities

This program provides funding to help states and units of local government in non-entitled areas meet their housing and community development needs. The program provides grants to carry out a wide range of community development activities directed toward neighborhood revitalization, economic development, and improved community facilities and services. All CDBG activities must meet at least one of the following national objectives: benefit low- and moderate-income persons, aid in the prevention or elimination of slums and blight, or meet certain urgent community development needs. No less than 70 percent of the funds must be used for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons over a period specified by the state, not to exceed 3 years.

➢ https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-state/

CDBG §108 Loan Guarantee Program

This program provides loan guarantee assistance for community and economic development. Section 108 is the loan guarantee provision of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. Under this section, HUD offers communities a source of financing for certain community development activities, such as housing rehabilitation, economic development, and large-scale physical development projects. Loans may be for terms up to 20 years.

➢ https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/section-108/

Programs of HUD

This 2017 document provides a complete listing of all HUD programs including major mortgage, grants, assistance, and regulatory programs.

➢ https://www.hud.gov/hudprograms

Others

National Endowment for the Arts Our Town Grant Program

Our Town supports creative placemaking projects that integrate arts and culture into community revitalization work—placing arts at the table with land use, transportation, economic development, education, housing, infrastructure, and public safety strategies. Projects require a partnership between a nonprofit organization and a local government entity, with one of the partners being a cultural organization. Matching grants range from $25,000 to $200,000. In 2016, the American Dance Institute and the village of Catskill, New York, received an Our Town grant to renovate a former lumberyard and associated buildings into a permanent home for the institute's artist residency, which will include a theater, artist housing, and an open interior courtyard for performances, visual arts displays, and the local farmers market.

➢ https://www.arts.gov/grants-organizations/our-town/introduction

Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH)

REACH is a national program administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities. Through REACH, recipients plan and carry out local, culturally appropriate programs to address a wide range of health issues among African Americans, American Indians, Hispanics/Latinos, Asian Americans, Alaska Natives, and Pacific Islanders. REACH gives funds to state and local health departments, tribes, universities, and community-based organizations. Recipients use these funds to build strong partnerships to guide and support the program's work. Along with funding, CDC provides expert support to REACH recipients.

➢ https://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpao/state-local-programs/reach/index.htm

Surface Transportation Block Grant Program Transportation Alternative Set Aside

This program provides set-aside funding for programs and projects defined as transportation alternatives (including on- and off-road pedestrian and bicycle facilities, infrastructure projects for improving non-driver access to public transportation and enhanced mobility, community improvement activities such as historic preservation and vegetation management, and environmental mitigation related to stormwater and habitat connectivity); recreational trail projects; safe routes to school projects; and projects for planning, designing, or constructing boulevards and other roadways largely in the right-of-way of former divided highways. Funds are allocated to state departments of transportation, which select projects through a competitive process. Local governments, school districts, and nonprofit organizations responsible for the administration of local transportation safety programs are among the entities eligible to apply for funding.

➢ http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/transportation_alternatives/guidance/guidance_2016.cfm

Private Grant Funding

While funding programs of individual foundations can change from year to year, these resources are good starting points to look for philanthropic and other private support:

AARP Community Challenge Program

AARP provides small grants for quick-action projects to improve housing, transportation, public space, smart cities and other community elements.

➢ https://www.aarp.org/livable-communities/about/info-2017/aarp-community-challenge-submission-instructions.html

Aetna Foundation

The Aetna Foundation funds community groups that are advancing healthy eating and active living in homes, schools, and neighborhoods. A major part of this effort is connecting people of limited means with fresh fruits and vegetables through community gardens, urban farms, and farmers markets.

➢ https://www.aetna-foundation.org/grants-partnerships/health-eating-living.html

American Community Gardening Association

The American Community Gardening Association offers a list of grant opportunities for community gardens and other related projects.

➢ https://communitygarden.org/resources/funding-opportunities/

America Walks Community Challenge Program

The America Walks Community Challenge grant program works to provide support to the growing network of advocates, organizations, and agencies using innovative, engaging, and inclusive programs and projects to create places where all community members have safe, accessible, equitable, and enjoyable places to walk and be physically active.

➢ https://americawalks.org/community-change-grants/

Farmers Market Coalition

The Farmers Market Coalition website includes funding resources for farmers markets and other community food projects.

➢ https://farmersmarketcoalition.org/education/funding-opportunities/

Healthy Food Access Portal

The Healthy Food Access portal was created by PolicyLink, The Food Trust, and Reinvestment Fund to better support communities seeking to launch healthy food retail projects. The portal has a funding section including grants, loans, and incentives suited for healthy food projects.

➢ http://www.healthyfoodaccess.org/funding

Kids Gardening

Kids Gardening provides their own grant programs and maintains a list of additional grant opportunities that support school and youth garden programs.

➢ https://kidsgardening.org/grant-opportunities/

Kresge Foundation

Kresge Foundation's Developing Healthy Places focus area offers programs and grants to promote health equity among people in low-income neighborhoods and foster improved health for entire communities. In 2015, Kresge offered planning grants under the initiative "Fresh, Local & Equitable: Food as a Creative Platform for Neighborhood Revitalization," which "seeks to help create a sense of place in communities where culinary ventures are integrated into community life, creating synergies that exceed the sum of their parts."

➢ https://kresge.org/grant/build-healthy-places-network

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation supports research and programs to help build a national culture of health. Projects that link local foods assets such as community gardens and farmers markets with recreation and alternative transportation projects that seek to improve access to healthy foods could fit with the foundation's giving. The foundation has programs that help to transform local environments in ways that remove health barriers and make it easier for people to lead healthier lives.

➢ http://www.rwjf.org/en/our-focus-areas/topics/built-environment-and-health.html

The foundation also has programs to increase the ability to provide more free fresh produce in low-income communities, raise public awareness about food insecurity, and encourage healthier eating.

➢ http://www.rwjf.org/en/library/collections/healthy-food-access.html

Walmart Community Grant Program

The Walmart Foundation provides community grants of $500 to $5,000 to nonprofits, government entities, educational institutions, and faith-based organizations for projects that benefit the service area of a Walmart facility (Walmart Store, Sam's Club, or Logistics Facility). Funding areas include hunger relief and healthy eating, health and human service, quality of life, education, community and economic development, diversity and inclusion, public safety, and environmental sustainability.

➢ http://giving.walmart.com/walmart-foundation/community-grant-program

W.K Kellogg Foundation

The W.K. Kellogg Foundation helps communities transform school food systems, improve community access to good food, and create environments for active living. The foundation accepts grant applications from organizations and institutions throughout the year.

➢ https://wrm.wkkf.org/uWebRequestManager/UI/Application.aspx?tid=24bf1841-48f7-4971-b7a7-96bd78992f62&LanguageID=0

Regional and State Specific Funding

Virginia Food System Council

The Virginia Food System Council's mission is to work to advance a nutrient-rich and safe food system for Virginians at all income levels, with an emphasis on access to local food, successful linkages between food producers and consumers, and a healthy, viable future for Virginia's farmers and farmland.

➤ http://www.virginiafoodsystemcouncil.org/grants

Virginia Farmers Market Association (VAFMA)

The core mission of VAFMA is to support farmers markets through education while building opportunities of collaboration, networking, advocacy, and innovation that supports the growth and sustainability of farmers markets across the Commonwealth.

➤ https://vafma.org/grant-opportunities/

Virginia Initiative for Growth and Opportunity in Each Region (GO Virginia)

GO Virginia is an initiative by Virginia's senior business leaders to foster private-sector growth and job creation through state incentives for regional collaboration by business, education, and government.

➤ https://govirginia.org/resources/grants/

Southern SARE

The Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program (SARE) was authorized as part of the 1985 Farm Bill and first funded in 1988 as LISA (Low-Input Sustainable Agriculture) program. The name was changed to SARE in the early 1990s to reflect the broader scope of the principles of sustainable agriculture and to express the dual mission of research and education. From its inception, the program's goal has been to support farmers, researchers, and educators as they explore practices that improve stewardship, profitability, and the social and economic health of farm communities. The primary tools of the SARE program are grants, which are offered annually to farmers, researchers, educators, non-profits, community based organizations and community activists in the agricultural community.

➤ https://www.southernsare.org/Grants

Active Federal Grant Opportunities (www.grants.gov)

Funding Opportunity Title: FY 2018 Economic Development Assistance Programs

Application submission and program requirements for EDA's Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance programs.

Opportunity Category: Discretionary Opportunity
Opportunity Number: E DAP2018
Funding Instrument Type: Cooperative Agreement Category of Funding

The Economic Development Administration's (EDA's) mission is to lead the Federal economic development agenda by promoting innovation and competitiveness, preparing American regions for economic growth and success in the worldwide economy. EDA fulfills this mission through strategic investments and partnerships that create the regional economic ecosystems required to foster globally competitive regions throughout the United States. EDA supports development in economically distressed areas of the United States by fostering job creation and attracting private investment. Specifically, under the Economic Development Assistance programs (EDAP) Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO), EDA will make construction, non-construction, and revolving loan fund investments under the Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance (EAA) Programs. Through this NOFO, EDA will also designate a portion of its EAA funding to support communities and regions that have been negatively impacted by changes in the coal economy (Assistance to Coal Communities, or ACC 2018). Grants made under these programs will leverage regional assets to support the implementation of regional economic development strategies designed to create jobs, leverage private capital, encourage economic development, and strengthen America's ability to compete in the global marketplace. Through the EDAP NOFO, EDA solicits applications from rural and urban communities to develop initiatives that advance new ideas and creative approaches to address rapidly evolving economic conditions.

Economic Adjustment Assistance **Cost Sharing or Matching Requirement:** Yes

There are no submission deadlines under this opportunity. Proposals and applications will be accepted on an ongoing basis until the publication of a new EDAP NOFO.

Estimated Total Program Funding:
Award Ceiling: $3,000,000
Award Floor: $100,000

Choice Neighborhood Implementation Grant Program

Agency: HUD
Funding Opportunity Number: FR6300-N-34
Funding Opportunity Title: FY19 Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grant Program
Funding Instrument Type: Grant
Category of Funding Activity: Housing
Cost Sharing Requirement: Yes

Description:
Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grants support the implementation of comprehensive neighborhood revitalization plans that are expected to achieve the following three core goals: 1. Housing: Replace distressed public and assisted housing with high-quality mixed-income housing that is well-managed and responsive to the needs of the surrounding neighborhood; 2. People: Improve outcomes of households living in the target housing related to employment and income, health, and children's education; and 3. Neighborhood: Create the conditions necessary for public and private reinvestment in distressed neighborhoods to offer the kinds of amenities and assets, including safety, good schools, and commercial activity, that are important to families' choices about their community.

Current Closing Date for Applications: Nov. 4, 2019 Electronically submitted applications must be submitted no later than 11:59 p.m. ET on the listed application due date.
Estimated Total Program Funding: $164,000,000
Award Ceiling: $35,000,000
Award Floor: $1

Funding Opportunity Title: FY2018 Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program

Funding Opportunity Number: FR-6200-N-52
Opportunity Category: Discretionary
Funding Instrument Type: Housing
Cost Sharing or Matching Requirement: Yes
Closing Date: August 28, 2019 Electronically submitted applications must be submitted no later than 11:59 p.m. ET on the listed application due date.
Estimated Total Program Funding: $50,000,000
Award Ceiling: $5,000,000
Award Floor: $50,000

Description:
HUD is providing Capital Advance funding and project rental subsidies for the development and ongoing operation of supportive rental housing for very low-income persons, aged 62 years or older. This funding, leveraged with other financing sources, will expand affordable housing opportunities that are physically designed and that have a robust set of services that will allow seniors to live independently and age in community.

Funding Opportunity Title: Apprenticeships: Closing the Skills Gap Agency: D/Labor

Funding Opportunity Number: FOA-ETA-19-09
Opportunity Category: Discretionary
Funding Instrument Type: Grant
Cost Sharing or Matching Requirement: Yes
Closing Date: September 24, 2019 Electronically submitted applications must be submitted no later than 11:59 p.m. ET on the listed application due date.
Estimated Total Program Funding: $100,000,000
Award Ceiling: $6,000,000
Award Floor: $500,000

Description:
This Announcement solicits applications for the Apprenticeships: Closing the Skills Gap grant program. The purpose of this program is to promote apprenticeships as a significant workforce solution in filling current middle- and high-skilled job vacancies and closing the skills gap between employer workforce needs and the skills of the current workforce.

In June 2017, the President issued Executive Order 13801 on Expanding Apprenticeship in America, which lays out an expansive vision for apprenticeship that would increase the number of apprentices in the nation to an unprecedented level across all industries. The overarching goals of this grant program are threefold: (1) to accelerate the expansion of apprenticeships to new industry sectors and occupations, such as cybersecurity and those involving artificial intelligence; (2) to promote the large-scale expansion of apprenticeships across the nation to a range of employers, including small- and medium-sized employers; and (3) to increase apprenticeship opportunities for all Americans.

Additional Information on Eligibility:
For the purposes of this FOA, the lead applicant in the apprenticeship partnership are an institution of higher education (IHE), or an IHE representing a consortium of IHEs, as defined in Section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002); or a state system of higher education, such as a community college system office or a single state higher educational board; or a nonprofit trade, industry or employer association; labor unions; labor-management organizations

Appendix F: References

Additional resources available are grouped into the following categories:

I.   Bicycle and Pedestrian Connectivity

Case Studies in Delivering Safe, Comfortable and Connected Pedestrian and Bicycle Networks

This 2015 Federal Highway Administration document provides an overview of pedestrian and bicycle network principles and highlights examples from communities across the country.

➢   https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/bicycle_pedestrian/publications/network_report/

Design Guidance

The National Center for Bicycling & Walking compiled resources that provide design guidance for bicycling and pedestrian facilities.

➢   http://www.bikewalk.org/thepractice.php

Guidebook for Developing Pedestrian and Bicycle Performance Measures

This 2016 Federal Highway Administration document helps communities develop performance measures that can fully integrate pedestrian and bicycle planning in ongoing performance management activities.

➢   http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/bicycle_pedestrian/publications/performance_measures_guidebook

Resources for Implementing Built Environment Recommendations to Increase Physical Activity

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has created a 2017 compilation of real world examples, a 2018 Implementation Resource Guide, and a 2018 Visual Guide to help communities implement recommendations for built environment approaches that combine one or more interventions to improve transportation systems (activity-friendly routes) with one or more land use and community design interventions (everyday destinations) to increase physical activity.

➤ https://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/community-strategies/beactive/index.html

Safety Demonstration Projects: Case Studies From Orlando, FL, Lexington, KY, And South Bend, IN

The National Complete Streets Coalition helped three cities build skills in safer street design, creative placemaking, and community engagement, and then put those skills into practice. This 2018 report includes case studies of local demonstration projects in Orlando, Florida; Lexington, Kentucky; and South Bend, Indiana where communities transformed their streets, intersections, and neighborhoods into slower, safer places for people.

➤ https://smartgrowthamerica.org/resources/safety-demonstration-projects-case-studies-from-orlando-fl-lexington-ky-and-south-bend-in/?fbclid=IwAR0qTdwv8j1H1NUiC9LLg-j7m0K3ozRSKFeBOQkPj3t9GDHcxY0Y6JRbi9c

Small Town and Rural Multimodal Networks

This 2016 Federal Highway Administration document helps small towns and rural communities support safe, accessible, comfortable, and active travel for people of all ages and abilities. It provides a bridge between existing guidance on bicycle and pedestrian design and rural practice, encourages innovation in the development of safe and appealing networks for bicycling and walking, and shows examples of project implementation.

➤ https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/bicycle_pedestrian/publications/small_towns/fhwahep17024_lg.pdf

II. Community Gardens

Cultivating Community Gardens

The Local Government Commission created a fact sheet on the role of local government in supporting community gardens, including case studies, best management practices, resources, and tools for policy-makers.

➤ https://www.lgc.org/community-gardens/

Elder-Accessible Gardening: A Community Building Option for Brownfields Redevelopment

This 2011 EPA document provides a tip sheet for starting a community garden accessible to people of all age groups and physical activity levels. It includes guidance on starting a garden on a brownfield property.

➤ https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/brownfields-elder-accessible-gardening

Garden Organizer Toolkit

The Vermont Community Garden Network provides tools to help organizers, managers, coordinators, and supporters of community-based gardens, including resources for starting, organizing, and learning in community-based gardens.

  ➤ http://vcgn.org/garden-organizer-toolkit/

III. Community Kitchens

The Shared Kitchen Toolkit: A Practical Guide to Planning, Launching, and Managing a Shared-Use Commercial Kitchen

The Food Corridor, Fruition Planning and Management, and Purdue Extension Services co-created this 2018 toolkit that delivers guidance on feasibility and planning for new kitchen projects, as well as management practices for the day-to-day operations of shared-use kitchens. It also provides an overview of emerging kitchen models and highlights opportunities for kitchens to expand their community impact and enhance financial sustainability.

  ➤ http://www.thefoodcorridor.com/announcing-the-shared-kitchen-toolkit/

Commercial Kitchen Guide

The Minnesota Institute for Sustainable Agriculture published a guide that provides information on policies and regulations for those looking to open or operate in a community commercial kitchen.

  ➤ http://www.misa.umn.edu/publications/commercialkitchenguide

Culinary Incubator Map

CulinaryIncubator.com is a nonprofit website to help small food businesses locate commercial kitchens. It includes an interactive map with descriptions of commercial kitchens across the United States.

  ➤ http://www.culinaryincubator.com/maps.php

IV. Farm to School

Farm to School Resources

The National Farm to School Network has compiled resources for communities working to bring local food sourcing, school gardens, and food and agriculture education into schools and early care and education settings.

  ➤ http://www.farmtoschool.org/resources

The USDA Farm to School Planning Toolkit

The USDA Food and Nutrition Service created a guide of questions to consider and helpful resources to reference when starting or growing a farm-to-school program. It is designed for use by schools, school districts, and community partners.

  ➤ https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/f2s/F2S-Planning-Kit.pdf

Farm to Child Nutrition Programs Planning Guide

The USDA Office of Community Food Systems created a guide that directs you through questions to consider when starting or growing a farm to school, farm to child care, for farm to summer program. It includes guiding questions, a planning template, and a sample of a completed planning guide.

➢ https://www.fns.usda.gov/farmtoschool/farm-school-resources

V. Farmers Markets

Creating a Farmers Market Living Lab: Lessons Learned in Growing a Farmers Market

This booklet from the Historic Lewes Farmers Market is the result of asking the question: What can we do to increase sales and attendance at our market? It is a summary of lessons learned.

➢ https://www.historiclewesfarmersmarket.org/living-lab-report/

Local and Regional *Market News*

USDA Market News works with state departments of agriculture and local and regional food systems to provide prices, volume, and other information on agricultural commodities sold at local and regional markets throughout the United States.

➢ https://www.ams.usda.gov/market-news/local-regional-food

Market Makeover: 25 Best Practices for Farmers' Markets

This report from the Appalachian Sustainable Agriculture Project provides guidance for making market improvements and dealing with common issues in the areas of management, regulations, risk management, food safety, improving vendor sales, and marketing.

➢ http://asapconnections.org/downloads/market-makeover-25-best-practices-for-farmers-markets.pdf

National Farmers Market Directory

The USDA Agricultural Marketing Service maintains a directory of information about farmers markets, including locations, directions, operating times, product offerings, and accepted forms of payment.

➢ https://www.ams.usda.gov/local-food-directories/farmersmarkets

National Farmers Market Managers Survey

Nearly 1,400 farmers market managers responded to this national survey that the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service conducted in 2014.

➢ https://www.ams.usda.gov/file/2014-farmers-market-managers-survey-summary-report-final-july-24-2015pdf

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) at Farmers Markets: A How-To Handbook

This 2010 report from the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA Food and Nutrition Service, and Project for Public Spaces, Inc. describes how to accept SNAP benefits at farmers markets, including

what equipment is required, how to install electronic benefit transfer (EBT) systems, and how to make SNAP EBT succeed at farmers markets.

➢ https://www.ams.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media/SNAPat%20Farmers%20Markets%20Handbook.pdf

Sharing the Harvest: A Guide to Bridging the Divide between Farmers Markets and Low-Income Shoppers

This 2012 report from the Appalachian Sustainable Agriculture Project provides tips and tools to improve the accessibility of local markets and increase consumption of healthy local produce.

➢ http://asapconnections.org/downloads/asap-farmers-market-access-guide.pdf

Understanding the Link Between Farmers' Market Size and Management Organization

This 2007 report by the Oregon State University Extension Service examines common management tools and structures for farmers markets of different sizes to guide strategic planning and resource allocation for new markets and for established markets confronting growth or other significant changes.

➢ https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/sr1082

VI. Food Co-ops

Capital Campaign Workbook

The Food Co-op Initiative's 2016 workbook helps consumer-owned food co-ops design and implement successful capital campaigns that effectively engage their owners and meet their capital needs.

➢ http://www.foodcoopinitiative.coop/sites/default/files/Capital%20Campaign%20Workbook%20Food%20Co-op%20Initiative%20March%202016.pdf

The FCI Guide to Starting a Food Co-op

This 2017 updated guide from the Food Co-op Initiative provides organizers, board members, and development centers with an introduction to starting a food co-op and an overview of the basic steps and procedures.

➢ https://www.fci.coop/sites/default/files/Startup%20guide-02.2017.pdf

How to Start a Food Co-op Manual

The Cooperative Grocers' Information Network created a guide in 2010 that provides an overview of the basic steps and procedures for starting a food co-op.

➢ http://www.cooperativegrocer.coop/library/start-a-food-coop

Publications for Cooperatives

USDA Rural Development provides publications, reports, and educational materials for cooperatives, including Cooperative Information Reports that provide descriptive information about the cooperative

form of business and various cooperative topics, Research Reports, and Service Reports that include USDA's annual compilation of farm cooperative statistics.

➢ https://www.rd.usda.gov/publications/publications-cooperatives

VII. Food Hubs

Findings of the 2017 National Food Hub Survey

This document by the Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems in cooperation with the Wallace Center at Winrock International details the scope and scale of food hub activities, their challenges, and their regional influence based on a survey of more than 100 food hubs across the country.

➢ https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/2017-food-hub-survey

Moving Food Along the Value Chain: Innovations in Regional Food Distribution

This 2012 report from the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service shares lessons learned and best practices from eight producer networks and their partners distributing locally or regionally grown food to retail and food service customers.

➢ https://www.ams.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media/Moving%20Food%20Along%20the%20Value%20Chain%20Innovations%20in%20Regional%20Food%20Distribution.pdf

Regional Food Hub Resource Guide

This 2012 report from the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service examines the role of food hubs in regional food systems and compiles information on the resources available to support them.

➢ https://www.ams.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media/Regional%20Food%20Hub%20Resource%20Guide.pdf

Running a Food Hub series

USDA Rural Development developed a technical report series in partnership with Virginia Foundation for Agriculture, Innovation and Rural Sustainability and Matson Consulting that offers new and existing food hubs information on how to plan for success, address challenges, and achieve viability.

➢ Vol 1 – Lessons Learned from the Field (2015)
  https://www.rd.usda.gov/files/SR_77_Running_A_Food_Hub_Vol_1.pdf
➢ Vol 2 – A Business Operations Guide (2015)
  https://www.rd.usda.gov/files/SR_77_Running_A_Food_Hub_Vol_2.pdf
➢ Vol 3 – Assessing Financial Viability (2016)
  https://www.rd.usda.gov/files/publications/SR%2077%20FoodHubs%20Vol3.pdf
➢ Vol 4 – Learning from Food Hub Closures (2017)
  https://www.rd.usda.gov/files/publications/SR77_FoodHubs_Vol4_0.pdf

VIII. Food Waste

Excess Food Opportunities Map

EPA created the Excess Food Opportunities Map, a national, interactive map that identifies more than 500,000 potential generators of excess food and estimated generation quantities, as well as over 4,000 potential recipients of excess food. The map can help users identify potential sources of food for rescue; potential feedstocks for compost and anaerobic digestion; potential infrastructure gaps for managing excess food; and, alternatives to sending food to landfill. This resource is intended to give users the tools to understand the potential magnitude of excess food in their communities and help make connections between generators and recipients such that more food is diverted from landfills and put toward beneficial uses.

➢ https://www.epa.gov/sustainable-management-food/excess-food-opportunities-map?fbclid=IwAR1rCQWWKbR6yYZqxnE-fRRWNyWarqvKtoRbP7m1AKGeinRFGJm7uuAdMns

Food Recovery Challenge

As part of EPA's Food Recovery Challenge, organizations pledge to improve their sustainable food management practices and report their results. Food Recovery Challenge participants and endorsers include groups such as grocers, educational institutions, restaurants, faith organizations, sports and entertainment venues, and hospitality businesses. Participants can reduce their environmental footprint, help their community, receive recognition, and get free technical assistance.

➢ https://www.epa.gov/sustainable-management-food/food-recovery-challenge-frc

Tools for Preventing and Diverting Wasted Food

EPA offers a variety of wasted-food assessment tools to suit a food service establishment's specific circumstances. Several of the tools are described below.

➢ https://www.epa.gov/sustainable-management-food/tools-preventing-and-diverting-wasted-food

A Guide to Conducting and Analyzing a Food Waste Assessment

Retail, food service, and other food management establishments can use EPA's 2014 guidebook to learn how to take a "snapshot in time" of their wasted food by either manually sorting through materials in a garbage sample or visually observing and estimating waste.

➢ https://www.epa.gov/sustainable-management-food/tools-preventing-and-diverting-wasted-food#assessguide

Toolkit for Reducing Wasted Food and Packaging

This 2014 toolkit is designed to help food service establishments and commercial kitchens save money by reducing wasted food and packaging with suggested strategies, templates, and case studies. It includes a tool to track the daily amount, type of, and reason for wasted food and packaging. Users enter information into a spreadsheet, which automatically creates graphs and data summaries to help

identify patterns of waste generation. Based on these patterns, a business can make strategic changes to its operation to maximize waste reductions and cost savings.

➢ https://www.epa.gov/sustainable-management-food/tools-preventing-and-diverting-wasted-food#packaging

IX. Healthy Living

Community Health Online Resource Center

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention created this database of webinars, model policies, toolkits, guides, fact sheets, and other practical materials to help implement changes to prevent disease and promote healthy living. Content areas include healthy and safe physical environments and healthy eating.

➢ https://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dch/online-resource/

Making the Business Case for Prevention Video Series

This series from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention shows how healthy living initiatives can help businesses increase profits, bring in more customers, and build goodwill. The series includes videos about healthy food programs, city planning, and community partnerships.

➢ https://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpao/multimedia/videos.html

SNAP-Ed Evaluation Framework and Interpretative Guide

The USDA Food and Nutrition Service created this 2016 guide to measure the success of SNAP-Ed programs. It provides information on evidence-based obesity prevention interventions and policy, systems, and environmental change interventions. It also provides information on outcome indicators' background and context, outcome measures, surveys and data collection tools, and more.

➢ https://snaped.fns.usda.gov/evaluation/evaluation-framework-and-interpretive-guide

X. Smart Growth and Placemaking

The Built Environment: An Assessment Tool and Manual

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's 2015 assessment tool helps communities measure the core features and qualities of the built environment that affect health, including walkability, bikeability, and access to grocery stores, convenience stores, and farmers markets.

➢ https://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dch/built-environment-assessment/

Creative Placemaking on Vacant Properties: Lessons Learned from Four Cities

This Center for Community Progress 2018 report offers practical guidance for communities curious about how to leverage the power of creative placemaking to transform vacant properties. It includes a creative placemaking primer and key takeaways based on work conducted over the course of two

years. It also explores emerging practices in four communities: Kalamazoo, Michigan; Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania; Newburgh, New York; and Macon, Georgia.

➢ http://action.communityprogress.net/p/salsa/web/common/public/signup?signup_page_KEY=11388&fbclid=IwAR3Xx0Md0abEeL0VNfIHJbSdgCKIiwV9h0C5qeIc7ydsxiPRne1bQp4GsJ0

Growing Food Connections

This website from the American Planning Association provides planning and policy briefs and other resources to help increase food security in vulnerable areas, strengthen the sustainability and economic resilience of urban and rural communities, and support farms engaged in local and regional food systems that use sustainable practices.

➢ https://www.planning.org/research/foodconnections/

Smart Growth

EPA's smart growth website provides publications, tools, and other information on a range of development and conservation strategies that help protect our health and natural environment and make our communities more attractive, economically stronger, and more diverse.

➢ https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth

XI. Urban Agriculture

Aquaponics Business Plan User Guide

This 2016 EPA document is modeled after the Urban Farm Business Plan Handbook (see below) and provides an outline and guidance for the development of a business plan for an aquaponic farm.

➢ https://www.epa.gov/land-revitalization/aquaponics-business-plan-user-guide

Brownfields and Community Supported Agriculture

EPA's Brownfields program provides information on community supported and urban agriculture projects on brownfield properties.

➢ https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/brownfields-and-community-supported-agriculture

Brownfields and Urban Agriculture: Interim Guidelines for Safe Gardening Practices

This EPA document is a condensation of the input of 60 experts from academia, state, and local government, and the nonprofit sector who gathered in Chicago on October 21 and 22, 2010 to outline the range of issues which need to be addressed in order to safely grow food on former brownfields sites.

➢ https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/brownfields-and-urban-agriculture-interim-guidelines-safe-gardening-practices

How Does Your Garden Grow? Brownfields Redevelopment and Local Agriculture

This 2009 EPA document provides some insight on how best grow safe food during brownfields redevelopment.

➤ https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/how-does-your-garden-grow-brownfields-redevelopment-and-local-agriculture

Industrial Properties Renewed Through Agriculture: Reusing Land to Support Agriculture and Food Systems

This 2010 EPA document discusses reusing industrial brownfields that might serve a wide variety of agriculture-related reuses, including important public health considerations as well as environmental and planning and zoning considerations.

➤ https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/brownfields-industrial-properties-renewed-through-agriculture

Steps to Create a Community Garden or Expand Urban Agriculture

EPA's Brownfields Program offers information on how to create a community garden or expand urban agriculture, particularly in areas that might be at risk from potential contaminants.

➤ https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/steps-create-community-garden-or-expand-urban-agriculture

Urban Agriculture Toolkit

This 2016 toolkit from USDA lays out the common operational elements that most urban farmers must consider as they start or grow their operations. It also contains a section on resources for developing indoor growing operations, such as aquaponic facilities. For each element, the toolkit identifies technical and financial resources from federal, state, and local partners.

➤ https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/urban-agriculture-toolkit.pdf

Urban Farm Business Plan Handbook

This 2011 document from EPA, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the U.S. Department of Transportation provides guidance for developing a business plan for the startup and operation of nonprofit and for-profit urban farms.

➤ https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/urban-farm-business-plan-handbook

The associated Urban Farm Business Plan Worksheets provide a framework in which to compile and organize the information needed to draft a business plan.

➤ https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/urban-farm-business-plan-worksheets

XII. General

Communities for Healthy Food: The Toolkit – A Practical Guide for Integrating Healthy Food Access and Social Justice into Community Development

This 2018 toolkit from LISC NYC helps community organizations use healthy food access strategies and food justice principles to enhance their community development efforts. The toolkit presents a flexible and comprehensive approach to planning, designing, and implementing a portfolio of programs to ensure low-income communities and communities of color have access to healthier food options, a voice in the food movement, and economic opportunities.

➢ http://www.lisc.org/media/filer_public/bd/63/bd6327a3-8841-45b0-9eba-1b9fa3f90ce6/lisc_nyc_communities_for_healthy_food_toolkit_march_2018.pdf?fbclid=IwAR3njWOP1Nz3eHGBOQ8wKuehF5z7NvH1XVnWACLbWQ6LcEM7Pn2gmtIkEro

The Economics of Local Food Systems: A Toolkit to Guide Community Discussions, Assessments and Choices

This 2016 toolkit produced by the USDA Agriculture Marketing Service helps guide and enhance the capacity of local organizations to make more deliberate and credible measurements of local and regional economic activity and other ancillary benefits.

➢ https://www.rd.usda.gov/files/ILAMSToolkit.pdf

The Economics of Local Food: An Emerging Community of Practice

Colorado State University hosts a website aimed to help communities understand agriculture and food enterprise viability, market dynamics, and other key socio-economics metrics of local and regional food systems.

➢ https://localfoodeconomics.com/

Farmland Access Legal Toolkit

The Center for Agriculture and Food Systems at Vermont Law School created this online resource to help farmers and landowners affordably access, transfer, and conserve farmland. The toolkit explains legal arrangements that provide farmers more affordable and equitable farmland access and help landowners balance earning income for retirement with making their land affordable to the next generation of farmers.

➢ https://farmlandaccess.org/?fbclid=IwAR12aAoLz84nRya9R-vdPBjFg9pjSHKQzyMsZuk0BlCcmR_ab5K6eFPrk8A

Food Value Chains: Creating Shared Value to Enhance Marketing Success

This 2014 report by the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service provides guidance on how food value chains are initiated and structured, how they function, and the benefits they provide to participants.

➢ https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/local-regional/food-value-chain

Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) & Good Handling Practices (GHP) Auditing and Accreditation Programs

The USDA Agricultural Marketing Service provides voluntary audit and accreditation programs that let producers and suppliers of agricultural products assure customers of their ability to provide consistent quality products or services. The programs are paid through hourly user fees.

➤ https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/auditing/gap-ghp

Harvesting Opportunity: The Power of Regional Food System Investments to Transform Communities

The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's agencies of Rural Development and the Agricultural Marketing Service published a 2017 book that focuses on regional food systems as a means for enhancing economic opportunity. It explores recent findings; highlights models for collaboration between policymakers, practitioners, and the financial community; and discusses research, policy, and resource gaps that, if addressed, might contribute to the success of regional food systems strategies.

➤ https://www.stlouisfed.org/community-development/publications/harvesting-opportunity

Local Food Compass Map

The USDA Agricultural Marketing Service hosts the Local Food Compass Map to provide a quick way for farmers, ranchers, market managers, consumers, and others to learn more about local and regional food projects in their communities and across the United States. The searchable map can be filtered and selected by state or tailored regions to see farmers markets, food hubs, and assets like meat processors and farm to school programs. The map also includes local food projects and programs funded through USDA and other federal agencies.

➤ www.ams.usda.gov/local-food-sector/compass-map

Local Food Directories

USDA's voluntary Local Food Directories help producers and customers locate farmers markets, on-farm markets, CSAs, and food hubs across the country. These listings can help potential vendors, partners, and customers find local food market opportunities.

➤ www.ams.usda.gov/services/local-regional/food-directories

Local Food Research & Development

The USDA Agriculture Marketing Service produces research-based publications on a range of local food market channels to help producers, market managers, planners, and others better understand the impact of these outlets on local economic development, food access, and farm profitability.

➤ https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/local-regional

Measuring Rural Wealth Creation: A Guide for Regional Development Organizations

This 2016 document by the National Association of Development Organizations introduces concepts of measuring progress in rural wealth creation for regional development organizations that are involved in a range of community and economic development within their regions. The guide includes

information on developing a measurement plan, measuring multiple forms of community capital beyond jobs, measuring inclusiveness and local ownership of assets, and more strategies and tips for measuring and communicating progress.

➢ https://www.nado.org/measuring-rural-wealth-creation-a-guide-for-regional-development-organizations/

National Good Food Network - Webinar Archive

The Wallace Center Winrock International supports the National Good Food Network, which offers monthly interactive webinars to learn and connect with on-the-ground practitioners and experts. Topic areas include: aggregation/distribution; business/finance; certification; farm to school; farming; food hubs; food safety; funding; infrastructure; metrics/evaluation; policy; processing/value add; retail/foodservice; social justice/food access; training/education; value chains; food hubs; food safety; research.

➢ http://ngfn.org/resources/ngfn-cluster-calls/ngfn-cluster-calls

Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program

EPA's Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program is a voluntary membership program that promotes the adoption of innovative, alternative pest control practices such as integrated pest management. It publicly recognizes members who have demonstrated their commitment to environmental stewardship and made progress in reducing pesticide risk. Members can receive technical support for transitioning to lower-risk pest management practices and developing integrated pest management strategies.

➢ https://www.epa.gov/pesp

Wholesale Markets and Facility Design

The USDA Wholesale Markets and Facility Design Team provides technical assistance on the construction or remodeling of wholesale markets, farmers markets, public markets, and food hubs.

➢ https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/local-regional/facility-design

Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure is a cost-effective, resilient approach to managing wet weather impacts that provides many community benefits. Learn more about green infrastructure elements that can be woven into a community, from small-scale elements integrated into sites to larger scale elements spanning entire watersheds.

➢ https://www.epa.gov/green-infrastructure/what-green-infrastructure
➢ Downspout Disconnection
➢ Rainwater Harvesting
➢ Rain Gardens
➢ Planter Boxes
➢ Bioswales
➢ Permeable Pavements
➢ Green Streets and Alleys
➢ Green Parking
➢ Green Roofs
➢ Urban Tree Canopy
➢ Land Conservation