Dane County/City of Madison, WI Food Systems Policy Overview

Presentation for Active Living Hennepin County
Friday, October 10, 2014

Presenting: Carrie Edgar, Kathy Andrusz, Mark Woulf
WHO WE ARE...
CARRIE EDGAR
DEPARTMENT HEAD, DANE COUNTY UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-EXTENSION

- Community Foods Systems Educator
- Staff to the Dane County Food Council
- Member of the Madison Food Policy Council
KATHY ANDRUSZ
PUBLIC HEALTH MADISON AND DANE COUNTY

- Healthy Eating Active Living Specialist (formerly known as chronic disease prevention)
- Organizational level policy change is more effective than providing wellness programming
Mark Woulf
Food and Alcohol Policy Coordinator, City of Madison

- Hired in 2011 to coordinate alcohol policy.
- Food policy added in 2012.
- Position within Mayor’s Office; direct report to Mayor.
- Staffs Madison Food Policy Council.
Why Food Policy?
FOOD IS ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL ECONOMIC TOOLS IN THE WORLD

- 17 Million people are employed in the food industry in the U.S.
- 11% of the entire U.S. economy is driven by food and agriculture.
- The food industry provides low, middle, and upper-income jobs across all sectors.
Food is Essential to our Health and Well-Being

American diets are out of balance with dietary recommendations

In 2012, Americans consumed more than the recommended share of meat and grains in their diets but less than the recommended share of fruit, dairy, and vegetables.

Note: Rice and durum flour data were discontinued and thus are not included in the grains group. Food availability data serve as proxies for food consumption.

1 Data based on a 2,000-calorie diet.

Source: Calculated by ERS/USDA based on data from various sources (see Loss-Adjusted Food Availability Documentation). Data as of February 2014.
Obesity Trends* Among U.S. Adults
BRFSS, 1990, 2000, 2010
(*BMI ≥ 30, or about 30 lbs. overweight for 5’4” person)

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC.
food insecurity in the US

what is food security?
"access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life"
USDA

food secure 85.4%
low food security 8.9%
very low food security 5.7%

US households by food security status (%)
42% of households that live below the poverty line are food insecure
21% of households with children are not food secure
17.7% of households within principal cities are not food secure

49.1 million people live in food insecure households...

Other facts and figures
- 16.4% of the population

food insecurity by state (% of households)

rates of food security over the past decade (% of households)

low food security indicators (% of households with low food security)

Source: Household Food Insecurity in the United States Report, 2008 (Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Program)
A healthy food system

Legend
- Inner ring – food system components
- Outer ring – community-based food system outcomes

Martin Heller, C.S Mott Group
Michigan State University
WHERE ARE WE FROM?
LATEST DANE COUNTY FOOD/HEALTH DATA

- Dane County 2008-2010
  - 59.3% of adults are overweight or obese.
  - 11.6% of residents are considered food insecure.
  - About half of all students in Madison schools are eligible for free and reduced lunch.
OUR STRUCTURES
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<td>2005</td>
<td>Dane County Board creates the Dane County Food Council.</td>
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<td>2006</td>
<td>12-Member DCFC meets with formal support from UW-Extension, UW-Madison, Dane County, and City of Madison.</td>
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<td>2007</td>
<td>County Board adopts local food purchasing policy.</td>
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<td>Institutional Food Market Coalition formed.</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>Dane County Sustainable Ag Agenda Adopted.</td>
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<td>Community Food Systems educator hired.</td>
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# History of Food Policy - Timeline

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| 2012 | - City of Madison creates Food Policy Coordinator position.  
- City of Madison creates Food Policy Council.  
- Madison creates committee to study and guide public market project. |
| 2013 | - City of Madison, Health Care providers, and local community action coalition pilot incentive program for SNAP users at farmers’ markets.  
- Madison Food Policy Council administers SEED micro-grants. |
| 2014 | - City/county food councils make joint budget recommendations to Mayor/County Executive.  
- City/county join on EBT/Incentive program at farmers’ markets. |
PUBLIC HEALTH MADISON & DANE COUNTY

- Serves all of Dane County, funded and directed by BOTH the city and county entities
- New focus on planning, policy and evaluation.
- Food security planner position created, to be filled next week
Dane County Food Council

MISSION:
- To explore issues and develop recommendations to create an economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable local food system for the Dane County region.
DANE COUNTY FOOD COUNCIL--GOALS

Each year the Dane County Food Council develops an action plan to identify the focus of our work for the year. The following goals and activities have been identified for 2014:

1. Develop food and agriculture policy recommendations for Dane County
2. Advocate for food and agricultural policy that supports our vision for the Dane County
3. Promote public education and outreach on food and agriculture issues
4. Collaborate with the Dane County Food Coalition, Madison Food Policy Council, Healthy Food For All
MADISON EMBARKS ON FOOD POLICY

- **Food Policy Coordinator**
  - Added to existing position
  - Within Mayor’s Office; direct report to the Mayor.
  - Staffs Food Policy Council, work groups.
  - Collaborates with stakeholders.
To drive policies, programs, and collaborative resources relative to support the development of a sustainable local and regional food system that supports equitable access to healthy, culturally appropriate food, nutrition education, and economic opportunity.

**Areas of Focus:** Urban Agriculture, Economic Development, Food Security, Health & Wellness.

**Work Groups:** Edible Landscapes, Food Retail Access, Healthy Marketing/Procurement, and Grant Funding.
MADISON FOOD POLICY COUNCIL

Structure:
- 3 Madison alders
- 1 Madison Metropolitan School District Representative
- 1 Community Gardens Committee Representative
- 1 direct-market producer
- 1 food access representative
- 1 food bank representative
- 1 health care provider
- 1 local restaurateur
- 1 neighborhood development organization
- 1 sustainable agriculture representative
- 1 small or mid-sized retailer
- 1 urban agriculture representative
- 1 university or college food systems expert
- 1 university extension employee
- 1 wholesale producer
- 1 youth member
- 5 “at-large” positions from any above area or any of the following:
  - Consumer advocacy, economic development, environmental, farmers’ market, food cooperative, food processing, mobile food vendor, religious organization, affiliation with another food-related board, committee, or commission.

Goals/Mission:
- Make recommendations to the Mayor and Common Council on ordinances, policies, and budgetary items that have an impact on the food system.
- Request city staff to develop policies related to the food system based on research, input, and advice from the community.
- Solicit input from experts and citizens within the food system and lead discussion on various topics in order to inform policy recommendations.
- Set benchmarks for city departments to reach within a certain time frame to evaluate city progress.
- Create subcommittees as necessary to facilitate collaboration among stakeholders and to provide further support on policy recommendations.
- Review recommendations from the Dane County Food Policy Council and the City of Madison Ad Hoc Local Food Committee.
- Create and endorse policies to be considered by national food policy organizations and policymakers, especially through the United States Conference of Mayors Food Policy Taskforce.
EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMS/POLICIES
Silverwood Farm Park

- Dedicated for Ag education use by family.
- Put out for RFP by the county.
- Current programming includes:
  - Hmong families
  - Edgerton School District
  - Operation Fresh Start
  - Research plots
COMMUNITY GARDENS PARTNERSHIP
In November 2013, Mayor Paul Soglin asked the directors of Public Health Madison & Dane County and the Department of Civil Rights to lead the development of a toolkit “to assure the City of Madison is examining all City policies, programs, and initiatives through equity, fairness, and a social justice lens”

Final results should include a menu of solutions that will be applied systematically to all City operations over time and across all branches of City government so that we produce a more equitable and inclusive Madison.
MADISON PUBLIC MARKET DISTRICT

- Project Overview
  - “Market District”
- Three phases
- Site preference selected, negotiations with property owners underway.
MADMARKET DOUBLE DOLLARS PROGRAM

- Wisconsin's first farmers' market incentive program.
- Piloted in 2013.
- Expanded programming in 2014.
- Future operation publically funded.
Questions?

Contact:

- Kathy Andrusz:  kandrusz@cityofmadison.com
- Carrie Edgar:  edgar@countyofdane.com
- Mark Woulf:  mwoulf@cityofmadison.com
The Minnesota Project

Advancing Sustainability for Communities across Minnesota

FRUITS of the CITY

the GARDEN GLEANING PROJECT
Hunger in Minnesota

- One in ten Individuals
- 100 million meals
- Doubled in past 5 years
- 40% seeking relief are children
- $1.2 Billion in Healthcare Costs
- > 3 million food shelf visits statewide annually
- **More than just hunger!**
  - Minnesota Foodshare, US Dept of Ag, Hunger-free MN
Our Answer
Connecting Fruit Trees with Food Shelves
OUR MISSION

To increase the availability of fresh, local produce to underserved populations, raise public awareness of the need, and create community engagement in working toward long term solutions.
Fruits of the City

- Gleanings
- Education
- Community Orchards & Edible Landscapes
Garden Gleaning Mission

To facilitate the harvesting and distribution of fresh produce from gardens in the community to local food shelves.
Garden Gleaning

- Relationship Building v. Volunteers
- Support Each Food Shelf with Donors
  - Community Gardens
  - Corporate Gardens
  - Home Gardens
  - Farmers Markets & CSA’s
  - Congregations
- Support Donors
  - Resources to plant & donate more
  - Neighborhood Coordinators
  - Pick up and Deliveries
Toolkit

- For Food Shelves
  - Building Relationships
  - Neighborhood Coordinator
  - Outreach & Communication
  - Handling & Storage

- For Produce Growers
  - Why Donate?
  - How to Donate?
  - What to Donate?
  - Liability & Safety
GARDEN GLEANING PROGRESS

- **2011**
  - 2 Partner Food Shelves
  - 7,334 pounds

- **2012**
  - 5 Partner Food Shelves
  - Over 22,000 pounds

- **2013**
  - 7 Partner Food Shelves
  - Over 48,000 pounds
  - Toolkit – Best Practices
COMMUNITY ORCHARDS & GARDENS

- Schools
- Corporate Campuses
- Community Gardens
- Parks and Public Land
- Buffer Properties
- Other Neighborhood Spaces
BENEFITS OF GARDENS & ORCHARDS

- Corporate and Community Sites
  - Community engagement and social awareness
    - Volunteer at work!
  - Optimizes corporate campus – edible landscape
  - Encourages healthier lifestyle
- Environmental Benefits
  - Air, Soil, Water, Birds and Insects
  - Enhances aesthetics
  - Visible display of sustainability
- A Long Term Investment!
- A Long Term Solution!
Ground breaking Micro Farm
Harvest
Harvest
Star Volunteer – always there!
Fruit Tree Planting
Results to date

- Volunteer engagement
  - 115 Individual volunteers
  - 1 star volunteer has only missed 2 work sessions out of 64
  - Over 500 volunteer hours

- Harvest Results
  - Tomatoes 468 lbs
  - Basil 42 lbs
  - Peppers 162 lbs
  - Swiss Chard 176 lbs
  - Overall – 1118 lbs with potatoes, etc. to be harvested
“Zucchini is a gateway drug. Once you get growers hooked on how good donating feels, they will find other produce to share as well.”

Iowa Food Gardening Social Marketing Initiative Assessment Executive Summary
Contact

www.mnproject.org
www.fruitsofthecity.org
www.gardengleaning.org

Fruits@mnproject.org
Gardengleaning@mnproject.org
651-789-3321
The Twin Cities Agricultural Land Trust holds that permanent access to affordable land is the foundation of a healthy local food economy, including a commitment to:

- Public well-being associated with agricultural land use, including healthy soil, air and water
- Community empowerment, focusing on equitable access to and control of land in ways that respect difference, collaboration, and inclusivity
Our guiding principles and values include:

- Long-Term Land Access
- Community-Based Local Food Economy
- Equity and Justice
- Open-Mindedness
- Value of Farmers and Growers
- Public Benefit
- Community-Based Process
Barriers we’ve identified

- Varying codes between municipalities, counties and local units of government
  - Land use
  - Building ordinances
  - Sales restrictions
We contend that Urban Agriculture is viable use of public space and with objective policy guidelines food production within communities can lend to it’s long-term sustainability

Demonstrated through the American Planning Association’s recent publications #’s 554 and 563 “Planners Guide to Community and Regional Food Planning” and “Urban Agriculture: Growing Healthy, Sustainable Places”
Active Living Hennepin County

Policy Changes for the Local Food Economy

Robin Garwood, Policy Aide to Council Member Cam Gordon
Tamara Downs Schwei, Homegrown Minneapolis/Local Food Policy Coordinator
Homegrown Minneapolis

GROWING
From gardens to greenhouses to orchards to hubs to farms, we are growing our way to health, sustainability and economic vitality.

PROCESSING
We are cooking, canning, freezing, packaging, juicing, milling and baking to assure healthy, sustainable local food year-round.

DISTRIBUTING
We are leveraging farmers markets, co-ops, restaurants, food shelves, grocery and corner stores and institutions to increase access and expand the demand for fresh, healthy and local food citywide.

EATING AND HEALTH
We eat to optimize health and spend our money where it matters to optimize community wealth.

COMPOSTING
We are transforming our trash to eliminate waste and keep more soil nutrients in neighborhoods.
Homegrown Minneapolis Phases I & II

• Phase I started in late 2009 with a community-led input process, made 57 recommendations for improving Minneapolis food system
• City Council passed Homegrown Minneapolis Resolution in early 2010, created Implementation Task Force
• Worked to implement priority recommendations through June of 2011
• Established Minneapolis Food Council (Phase III)
Homegrown Minneapolis

Homegrown Minneapolis Food Council

- Part of Phase III
- 21 members (15 community, 6 City representatives)
- Monthly meetings, annual open house + working group projects
  - Land access, Community Outreach/engagement, Food Aggregation, Organics composting, Animals, Staple Food Ordinance
Urban Farms and Market Gardens
  - More than 10 urban farms
Community Gardens
  - More than 243, includes 33 on City-owned lots
Indoor food growing
Animals (chickens, more than 50 permitted beehives, aquaponics)
Structures (hoop house, greenhouse etc.)
Fruit trees
Growing: What We’ve Done

  - Allow commercial growing for the first time in decades
  - Allow more flexibility for growing structures
- Increased access to water and land (2011-2014)
- Offered fruit trees through CityTrees program (2010-2014)
- Local Food Resource Hubs (2011)
  - Cultural liaison model implemented (2012)
  - More than 700 community members participated in 2013
- Honeybee ordinance – now easier to get a beehive (2013-2014)
- Allowing vegetables in boulevards (2014)
- Funding fruit trees in parks (2014)
- Park Board urban agriculture activity plan (2014)
Growing: What’s Next

• Land access
  • Allowing market gardens access to unused land set aside for community gardens
  • Longer leases (now one year for potentially developable parcels)
  • Making more lots available for lease, selling land for growing

• Chickens at urban farms / market gardens
Homegrown Minneapolis

**PROCESSING**

We are cooking, canning, freezing, packaging, juicing, milling and baking to assure healthy, sustainable local food year-round.

- Food manufacturers
- Restaurants
- Food trucks
- Preservation
- Breweries/distilleries
Processing: What We’ve Done

• Community Kitchen inventory (2010)
• Food Preservation Network (2010)
• Homegrown Business Development Center (2011)
• Pilot Homegrown Minneapolis branding program (2013)
• Allowing more food processing types:
  • Food trucks (2010)
  • Microbreweries, taprooms, distilleries (2011-2014)
• New loans for food equipment (2014)
Processing: What’s Next

• Local Food Hub
• Zoning change to allow more “production and processing” in commercial areas
• Advocating on “Pickle Bill” limits
• Addressing double licensure of farmers market vendors
• Business Technical Assistance Program
  • offering bonus for food manufacturing jobs created
Homegrown Minneapolis

DISTRIBUTING

- Farmers Markets
  - 15 farmers markets, 14 mini-markets
- Community Supported Agriculture
- Farmstands
- Grocery Stores
- Mobile Groceries

We are leveraging farmers markets, co-ops, restaurants, food shelves, grocery and corner stores and institutions to increase access and expand the demand for fresh, healthy and local food citywide.
Distributing: What We’ve Done

• Comprehensive improvement to Farmers Market ordinance (2011)
• Work with Downtown Farmers Market (ongoing)
• Ordinance allowing Mobile Groceries (2014)
• Ordinance allowing more farmstand operation at market gardens and community gardens (2014)
• Business Health and Safety Loan Program (2014)

What’s Next:

• Procurement for fruits/vegetables at grocery stores
• 60/40 rule change for restaurants
Homegrown Minneapolis

- Healthy Food Access
- Healthy choices
Eating and Health: What We’ve Done

- EBT at Farmers Markets
- Farm to School (MPS partnership)
- Healthy food policies in City buildings and parks
- Healthy Corner Store program
  - Several years of ongoing work- new stage in 2014/15- Deep dive into 10 “model stores”, basic support to additional 60 stores

What’s Next:

- Staple Food Ordinance
  - Public Hearing October 20, 1:30 pm
- Healthy Eating in Schools and the Community (Health Department- see one page summary)
Homegrown Minneapolis

COMPOSTING
We are transforming our trash to eliminate waste and keep more soil nutrients in neighborhoods.

• Backyard
• Curbside
• Commercial
Compost: What We’ve Done

- Comprehensive compost ordinance change for backyards and gardens:
  - Increased maximum size of compost bins, with larger sizes for compost areas in community and market gardens
  - Require compost to be covered with odor-reducing layer
  - Defined materials not permitted, rather than trying to define a list of acceptable materials
  - Made an education requirement a possible means of enforcement
- Commented on draft MPCA composting rules
- Pilot community drop-off program
Composting: What’s Next

- Citywide curbside organics collection
  - To be rolled out in 2015
- Siting larger composting facilities and anaerobic digesters
Questions?

Find more information and sign up for the Homegrown Minneapolis newsletter on our website:

Active Living Hennepin County: Local Community Food Planning

October 10, 2014

The information and assistance provided in this presentation does not constitute legal advice or legal representation.
The Public Health Law Center
The Public Health Law Center

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<th>We don’t:</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Legal research</td>
<td>• Direct representation</td>
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<td>• Policy development</td>
<td>• Lobby</td>
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<td>• Publications</td>
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<td>• Trainings</td>
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Changing the food environment to support health

From

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<th>Taco Bell</th>
<th>grinder</th>
<th>McDonald's</th>
<th>Mini Mart</th>
<th>Vending Machines</th>
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To

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<tr>
<th>Organic Vegetables</th>
<th>Farmers Market Today</th>
<th>Clinic</th>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Emergency</th>
<th>Parking</th>
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Take the ultimate refreshment break here!
Local Governments

Closest to the “people”
Local Food Environment - Stakeholders

- Farmers
- City & state officials
- Community & faith-based organizations
- Culinary professionals
- Food distributors
- Food insecurity representative
- Economic development representative
- Hunger relief representative
- Health professionals
- Agricultural organizations
- Schools & institutions
- Grocery stores & restaurants
- Consumers
Components of Local Food System
Policy

Any *written* plan or course of action designed to *influence* and determine decisions
Know how policy change works
Local Government Policy Initiatives
Promoting Access to Healthy Food

- Land use
- Licensing, permitting, fees
- Procurement, contracting, bidding
- Internal organizational policies
- Ordinances
- Local planning
- Taxes
- Resolutions
- Zoning
Policies

Farmer’s Market Resolution

Local Food Policy Council

Healthy Vending Contract

Zoning for Community Garden

Healthy Grocery Store Ordinance

Farm-to-Institution Policies
Local Planning
Comprehensive Planning

A comprehensive plan is an expression of a community’s vision for future growth and development.
Comprehensive Plans can increase access to healthy food by:

1. increasing access to healthy food in low-income communities,
2. land use supporting development of community gardens,
3. increasing the number of grocery stores in underserved areas,
4. placing restrictions on the number of convenience stores, fast-food outlets, or liquor stores in neighborhoods,
5. addressing geographic food deserts,
6. supporting local food production, and
7. promoting access to clean, safe drinking water.

Local Planning Initiatives Incorporating Access to Healthy Food

Grand Rapids, MI

Doña Ana County, NM

Philadelphia, PA
Local Ordinance

An ordinance is a law or rule enacted or adopted by a county or city that governs the conduct of the governing body’s residents.
Chicken Ordinance

Passed on July 2011

Sec. 10-479. Limitations for each single dwelling residential unit, except the R-1S district where the keeping of chickens is prohibited:

(1) No more than ten (10) hens shall be housed or kept on any one (1) residential lot in any area of the city zoned for single dwelling residential with a permit as outlined below.

(2) Roosters are prohibited.

(3) Slaughtering of chickens on the property is prohibited.

(4) Leg banding of all chickens is required. The bands must identify the owner and the owner’s address and telephone number.
ORDINANCE NO.

AMENDMENTS TO VOLUME 1 FINDINGS AND VOLUME 2 POLICIES OF THE GRESHAM COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN, REGARDING THE HEALTHY EATING ACTIVE LIVING PROJECT

THE CITY OF GRESHAM DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

This section includes a new appendix to the Findings volume and provides a description of the project, its process, and its public involvement efforts. This section serves as the findings for Volume 2 Policies proposals.

Section 1. Volume 1 Findings to be amended as follows:

Appendix 49

Health through the Built Environment

Introduction

The purpose of this document is to present the planning process, discussion on health and the built environment, and public involvement used to incorporate health goals, policies and action measures into Comprehensive Plan elements on the built environment. This document provides information that is the basis for goals and policies related to two new sections in the Gresham Community Development Plan, Volume 2: Food Access and Health through the Built Environment. It is also the basis for minor modifications to policies related to Access to Schools. Last, it is the basis for additional background for goals and policies related to land use, transportation, parks and schools that already address health through the built environment.

The purpose of the HEAL project is to promote wellness and provide positive sustainable health changes in Gresham by advancing policy approaches for the built environment with a strategic focus on reducing
Local Resolutions of Support

A resolution is a short, 1-3 page motion that declares an action, policy, or goal set by a government body, such as the city council.
CITY OF EAGAN

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL DECLARING THE CITY OF EAGAN TO BE A
HEALTHY EATING AND ACTIVE LIVING COMMUNITY

WHEREAS, lack of physical activity and unhealthy eating patterns are a major cause of
overweight and obesity; and

WHEREAS, obesity is recognized as a public health epidemic that calls for preventative actions
by local communities to reduce this threat to community health, well-being and prosperity; and

WHEREAS, the City of Eagan has an interest to preserve, promote and improve the health of its
citizens by taking active steps to increase healthy eating and active living within its jurisdiction;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Eagan hereby
declares that the City will seek opportunities and establish mechanisms to support individual,
community and environmental efforts to improve the public's health by encouraging the
development and implementation of policies and practices that support and promote healthy
eating and active living among citizens in the City of Eagan, as set forth herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Eagan, working in cooperation with
citizens and businesses, will make every effort to support and promote healthy eating and active
living among its citizens through adoption of this Healthy Eating and Active Living Community
Resolution and the policies and practices described herein:

SECTION 1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF CURRENT PRACTICES

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Council acknowledges that the City of Eagan has
established a high quality of life for its citizens in the community and currently provides a variety
of options (e.g. facilities, parks, trails, programs, services, events, etc.) for people of all ages to
lead a healthy lifestyle. The intent of this adopted resolution is for the City Council to advocate
for the continued sustainability of existing offerings while at the same time recognizing the need
to investigate additional policies and practices to be considered for implementation of which
examples are set forth in the following sections.

SECTION 2. COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
Zoning

Zoning is the division of land by regulation into districts for different uses.
Zoning: Location of Food Establishments

Sec. 1325.04 Additional Minimum Requirements for Drive-In Businesses, Drive-up Windows, Fast Food Restaurants and Automobile Service Stations.

Because drive-in businesses, drive-up windows, fast food restaurants and automobile service stations present certain unusual problems, they are hereby required to meet the following requirements in addition to ……… in the zoning district in which they are to be located, unless otherwise regulated in this Code:

Subd. 1 Proximity to Schools, Churches, Public Recreational Areas and Residential Lots. No drive-in business, drive-up window, or fast food restaurant shall be located on a site that is within four hundred (400) feet of a public, private or parochial school, a church, a public recreation area, or any residentially zoned property.
Food Establishment License
**Definition of Food Establishment**

*Food Establishment*: is defined in [the Minnesota Food Code] as amended. Food establishments include, but are not limited to, restaurants, cafeterias, bars, clubs, cafes, coffee shops, grocery stores, delicatessens, convenience stores, lodges, resorts, retail bakeries, retail meat markets, produce stands, group childcare centers, group adult care centers, institutions, public and private schools, satellite or catered serving locations, catering food vehicles, carts, packaged retail food sales, vending machines, mobile food units, special event food stands or other short-term food operations, and similar businesses established for the service or retail distribution of food and beverages.
Internal Policies

Local agencies can establish internal policies that can be used to ensure consistent future decision making and promote a specific agenda highlighting long-term goals and values.
Governmental Purchasing Policies

- Vending machines
- Procurement for events and meetings
- Concessions
- Cafeterias
- Patient trays in hospitals
- Community food outlets
Farmers’ Market Initiatives

Bloomington’s farmers’ market accepts EBT/SNAP tokens
Proposed Healthy Concession & Vending Ordinance

“The purpose and intent of this ordinance is to set nutrition standards for the concessions and vending machines at Parks and Recreation facilities of the City.”
Financial Incentives

- Community development financial institutions
- Local tax incentives
- City or county land donation
Key Concepts to Keep in Mind

- What types of food environments could you impact?
- Who has the authority to impact or create this change?
- What written policies (new or existing) can achieve your goal?
- What policies and/or strategies do you want to pursue?
- What are possible obstacles?
- What are the tools available to help?
Our Resources:  http://www.publichealthlawcenter.org/