

Chicago Local Food System Study

An Analysis of Opportunity for Local Foods

Policy & Program Scan

The Chicago Local Food System Policy & Program Scan is a collaboration between Openlands, Fresh Taste, Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning, and Liberty Prairie Foundation

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Liberty Prairie Foundation 



Chicago Local Food System Study

Policy Scan

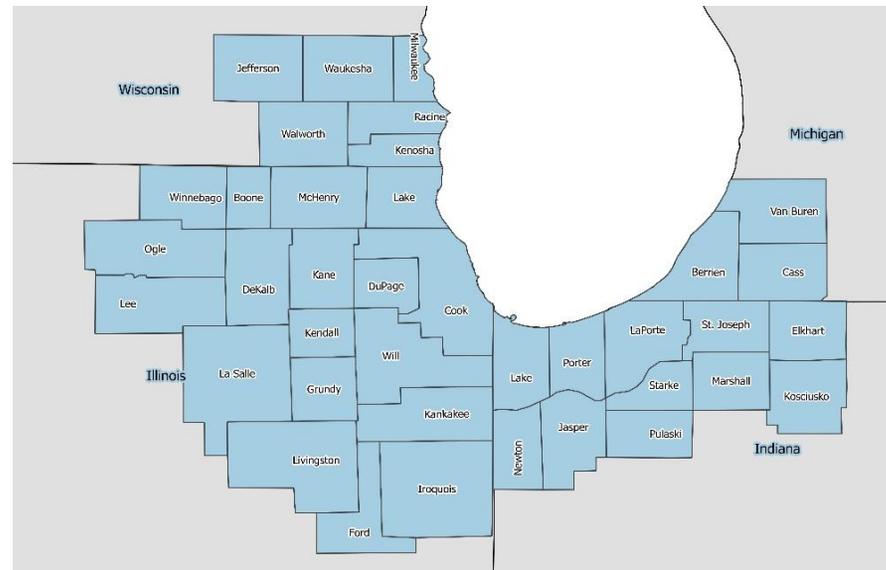
PURPOSE

This database includes a representative, though not exhaustive, scan of policies and programs currently affecting local food production in the Study Region of 38 select counties surrounding Chicago in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Please see the Chicago Local Food System Study Executive Summary for key findings about the Policy Scan.

SCOPE

Programs and policies at the local (county), as well as regional and state, levels range across the following four scope categories, each with several sub-categories for further clarification (see page 4): Agricultural Land Use and Preservation; Economic and Workforce Development; Community Building; and Research, Tools & Reports.

THE STUDY REGION



POLICY & PROGRAM SCAN INDEX

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Counties with Local Food Policies plus Areas of Opportunity/Gaps

	Ag Land Use and Preservation	Economic and Workforce Development	Community Building	Research, Tools & Reports
	Farmland Preservation Ag Land Use/Preservation Stormwater Management Land Access	Farmer Training Food Business Tech Assistance Food Hub Development Cooperative Marketing	CSA Opportunities Community Gardening Urban Ag Developments	Tools Research/Reports
ILLINOIS				
Boone	✓	✓		✓
Cook	✓		✓	✓
DeKalb	✓	✓		✓
DuPage			✓	✓
Ford	✓			
Grundy				
Iroquois	✓			✓
Kane	✓		✓	✓
Kankakee				
Kendall	✓		✓	
Lake			✓	✓
La Salle				
Lee	✓			✓
Livingston	✓		✓	✓
McHenry	✓		✓	✓
Ogle	✓		✓	
Will	✓		✓	✓
Winnebago			✓	
Statewide		✓		✓
INDIANA				
Elkhart			✓	✓
Jasper	✓			✓
Kosciusko	✓			✓

A '✓' indicates that this policy scan includes a policy, program or tool for that county in the corresponding sub-category.

Counties with Local Food Policies plus Areas of Opportunity/Gaps

	Ag Land Use and Preservation	Economic and Workforce Development	Community Building	Research, Tools & Reports
	Farmland Preservation Ag Land Use/Preservation Stormwater Management Land Access	Farmer Training Food Business Tech Assistance Food Hub Development Cooperative Marketing	CSA Opportunities Community Gardening Urban Ag Developments	Tools Research/Reports
INDIANA, cont.				
Lake	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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Newton	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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St. Joseph	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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WISCONSIN				
Jefferson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Kenosha	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Racine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Walworth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Waukesha	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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A '✓' indicates that this policy scan includes a policy, program or tool for that county in the corresponding sub-category.

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Agricultural Land Use and Preservation

Farmland Preservation

Boone	Policy	Farmland Protection Ordinance 06-18: In conjunction with the Boone County Comprehensive Plan, the Boone County Conservation District Master Plan and the Boone County Greenways Plan, Ordinance 06-18 establishes the Boone County Agricultural Conservation Easement	Creates the Boone County Land Trust Commission, tasked with determining the annual interest of Boone landowners to enter land into easement; County Board is authorized to acquire real property or to make payments to nonprofit conservation organizations for the purpose of rural and farmland preservation	Government: Boone County Land Trust Commission, Boone County Board	Commission representatives: Pomona Grange representative, Boone County Farm Bureau, Boone County Soil and Water Conservation District, Boone County Planning Commission
DeKalb	Policy	DeKalb County has recognized farmland preservation in the state since 1972, when it adopted its first land use plan. Attempting to limit residential development in agricultural districts, the plan called for a minimum of 5 acre residential lots, which was eventually increased to 40 acres to further curb residential building. As of the 1991 land use plan has done away with zoning for rural residential districts (non-prime soil areas where development was formerly allowed)	Unincorporated Land Use: In Article 4 of DeKalb's Municipal Code (Unified Development Ordinance, Section A-1 on Agricultural Districts), particular provisions are included directly benefitting the cause of agricultural preservation in the county: properties in unincorporated DeKalb County are placed in the A-1 District 'not only to preserve and protect land for agricultural uses, but to discourage new non-agricultural uses from developing in the unincorporated areas'	Government: DeKalb County Board of Commissioners	DeKalb County Farm Bureau, individual growers/landowners

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Agricultural Land Use and Preservation					
<i>Farmland Preservation, cont.</i>					
Ford	Policy	Farmland Preservation Ordinance: Adopted in 2008, County Resolution 08-51 establishes the AG-1 Agricultural District	Ordinance language: 'The intent of this ordinance in establishing an agricultural district is to allow maximum freedom of operation for bona fide agricultural purposes and to protect such use from encroachment by other uses which are permitted in the district, but which are subject to the regulations and requirements for permit specified herein.'	Government: Ford County Board of Commissioners	N/A
Iroquois	Policy	Establishment of Agricultural District	According to the County's most recently updated UDO (adopted July 2014), agricultural districts for the primary purpose of farming (A-1 districts) are recognized and established for the county, as well as A-2 districts that are established as transitional districts between agricultural areas and municipal/residential areas. Additionally Business Districts (B-1) are required to be located on arterial roads, so as to minimize interference with agriculture	Government: Iroquois County Board of Commissioners	Individual landowners/farmers

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Agricultural Land Use and Preservation					
<i>Farmland Preservation, cont.</i>					
Kane	Policy	Farmland Protection and Access in Kane County's 2040 Green Infrastructure Plan: In one amendment to Kane County's 2040 Green Infrastructure Plan (adopted in 2012), a new land use category of 'Protected Agriculture/Limited Development' has been added to Kane County's Farmland Protection Ordinance, first adopted in 2001. Since 2001, the Protection Program has protected over 5,000 acres of prime farmland for 30 family farms.	This unique category development is restricted to certain geographic areas, especially those with a range of soil types and geologic features that may include wetlands, streams, and wildlife corridors. The first development approved under this new category is Serosun Farms, in northwestern Kane County.	Government: Kane County Board of Commissioners	Individual landowners/farmers, residential developers
Kane	Policy	Farmland Access by way of Growing for Kane ordinance: As a direct result of the findings of the County Health Impact Assessment (see 'Resource and Reporting' section), the Kane County Board of Commissioners passed a 'sister ordinance' to the 01-67 Farmland Protection Ordinance	Under the ordinance, Kane County now offers local farmers perpetual and term easement purchase options for parcels of land of any size anywhere in the county (rural and urban areas). Before the creation of this ordinance, easements were restricted to case by case review by the Kane County Farmland Protection Commission, and only allowed within a select rural portion of the county	Government: Kane County Board of Commissioners	

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Agricultural Land Use and Preservation					
<i>Farmland Preservation, cont.</i>					
Kendall	Policy	County Farmland Protection Ordinance: Passed in 2008, the Kendall County Farmland Protection Ordinance gave express authority to the Board of Commissioners to protect and establish preservation districts, work in concert with the Illinois Department of Natural Resources to assist other local governments (McHenry in particular) to acquire open spaces spanning county boundaries, and initiate formation of the Kendall County Farmland Protection Commission	Farmland Protection Commission has annual responsibility to survey local landowners to assess interest in donating/selling property for easements; primary tasks after Commission formation included integrating the Farmland Protection Fund with existing county plans including: the Kendall County Stormwater Management Ordinance, Kendall County Transportation Plan, and the Forest Preserve District Master Plan	Government: Kendall County Board of Commissioners, Kendall County Farmland Protection Commission (9 voting members)	Kendall County Farm Bureau, Kendall County Soil and Water Conservation District, Soil and Water Conservation District Board, Kendall County Regional Planning Commission
Lee	Policy	Establishment of Rural/Agricultural Districts: Chapter 4 of Lee County Zoning Code	The intent of this title in establishing a rural/agricultural district is to allow maximum freedom of operation for bona fide agricultural uses, and to protect such from encroachment by other unrelated special uses which are subject to the regulations and requirements specified in section 10-4-4 of this chapter'; 'To the extent a parcel qualifies for residential development, subdivision, construction or rezoning in this district the applicant is encouraged to cluster residential uses into lots as small as two (2) acres'	Government: Lee County Board of Commissioners	

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Agricultural Land Use and Preservation					
<i>Farmland Preservation, cont.</i>					
Livingston	Policy	Agricultural District Establishment (Zoning Code, Chapter 56)	Establishes the AG (Agricultural) District, and allows for the erection of farm structures/buildings in the district, as long as lots (that are single-family with municipal, community or individual water supply and individual sewage disposal system) are a minimum of 1.5 acres in size	Government: Livingston County Board of Commissioners	
McHenry	Program	Agricultural Conservation Easement and Farmland Protection Commission (ACE): McHenry County's Farmland Protection Commission was established through ordinance in March 2012, with the responsibility of overseeing the then-created Farmland Protection Program	Commission duties include: recommending qualifying criteria for real property to be acquired by the County (for preservation); make suggestions as to how the program can be integrated with the County Land Use Plan and Stormwater Management Ordinance; annually assess landowner interest in donating/selling real property for preservation; and conduct outreach and promotion for agricultural preservation	Government: McHenry County Board of Commissioners, McHenry County Board Natural and Environmental Resources Committee	Private landowners, beginning farmers
Ogle	Policy	Agricultural Preservation District: Ogle County Scheduling of Zoning District Regulations, Section 5	As stated in Section 5 noting the specific purposes of the district: " To provide a basis for land tax assessments which reflect its existing agricultural nature and owing to these regulations, its limited use for other purposes; and to prevent conversion of agricultural land to scattered non-farm development which, when unmanaged, unnecessarily increases the cost of public services to all citizens and ends in the premature disinvestment in agriculture"	Government: Ogle County Board of Commissioners	

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Agricultural Land Use and Preservation

Farmland Preservation, cont.

Will	Policy	Will County Zoning Ordinance Update Report: According to an independent consultant analysis of the County Zoning Ordinance, the county development department holds several unique opportunities to advance its policies to benefit farming and open space preservation.	<p>Report excerpt: "When farms are converted residential uses, the County should encourage the use of conservation subdivisions, as discussed in the "Open Space" Goals. As part of this process, standards should be incorporated to preserve rural character. Examples of such standards include the incorporation of the farmstead into the development, the preservation of fence lines and hedge rows, homes set back with minimal visibility for County roads, and the preservation and continued agricultural use of key fields. The new ordinance should also recognize the importance of sustainable local food production and allow community gardens and community-supported agriculture as allowed in more zoning districts. The county may also wish to consider clarifying—in the ordinance or elsewhere—where and under what provisions chickens and bees are kept, as a way to accommodate more locally sourced food</p>	Private: following consulting firms: Duncan Associates, Primera, and LAKOTA	Will County Board of Commissioners
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ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Agricultural Land Use and Preservation

Agricultural Land Use and Preservation

Cook - City of Chicago	Policy	<p>City of Chicago Farm and Garden Compost Ordinance. In addition to landscape waste, such as grass or shrubbery clippings, community gardens will now be allowed to compost limited organic waste, including food scraps such as vegetables and eggshells. All community gardens will be required to register with the City at no-cost through a new online community garden registry. The ordinance also creates a new Urban Farm Accessory Composting Operation Permit, which will allow urban farms to apply for a permit with the Chicago Department of Public Health to compost livestock waste, in addition to landscape and limited organic waste. Creates a two-tier system: Tier 1 – Community gardens or urban farms that accept only raw, unprocessed fruit and vegetable waste and eggshells. These operations must register with the city. Tier 2 – Urban farms that accept all types of organic material. These facilities must get a permit.</p>	<p><u>The goal of the program is to expand the type of allowable compostable materials at both community gardens and urban farms, while implementing common sense measures to ensure public health standards are maintained.</u></p>		
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ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Agricultural Land Use and Preservation					
<i>Stormwater Management</i>					
Multiple: Cook, DeKalb, Ford, Grundy, Iroquois, Kane, Kendall, Lake, LaSalle, Lee, Livingston, McHenry, Ogle, Will, Winnebago	Policy	Drainage districts: for establishment in IL, drainage districts require petition filed by at least: 20% of landowners owning more than 1/4 of land for district OR more than 25% of landowners owning a majority of the land	Districts may acquire property through eminent domain; can construct/maintain/repair drains or levees; and sell real estate and property; under certain circumstances, district may operate sewage treatment facilities; District Commissioners may levy 3 kinds of assessments in district for revenue generation (and may issue bonds for payment for up to 90% of uncollected assessments)	Government: County Board of Commissioners (County Clerk is district Chairman, and County Treasurer is District Treasurer)	Adult landowners (elect Commissioners in districts organized under the Farm Drainage Act; in other districts, Commissioners are appointed by chair of the county board)

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Agricultural Land Use and Preservation

Stormwater Management, cont.

<p>Multiple: DeKalb County as well as: portions of DuPage, Cook, Will, and Kane Counties</p>	<p>Policy</p>	<p>Stormwater Management on Agricultural Lands: The newest and second phase (of 3) of DuPage County's Stormwater and Flood Plain Ordinance was adopted in April 2012, addressing drainage issues in agricultural districts; due to the flat topography and low permeability of soils in the County, ordinances dealing with agricultural districts go back as far as 1991. As is slowly being adopted by other surrounding counties, the Plan encourages that the Countywide Stormwater Management Regulations include an appendix of "green" stormwater management techniques as non-mandatory alternatives to traditional approaches, and encourages the use of these techniques.</p>	<p>Article IV 15-30: For cases where a Development Site contains cultivation, conservation measures, or gardening: 'any person proposing a development shall obtain Stormwater Management Certification, or the development must fit all conditions of a general certification'. Phase 1 was adopted in 2006 and intended to restrict use/development of new buildings near the floodplain; with the exception of new agricultural buildings/structures, traditional farming was exempted from regulation. Phase 2 continues this exemption, with the intent of expanding regulations to reflect a 'watershed-based approach': 'New agricultural structures and buildings that disturb one acre or more in area of the watershed should be subject to the stormwater management regulations applicable to all new construction'</p>	<p>Government: DuPage County Board of Commissioners</p>	<p>Landowners, land surveyors</p>
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ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Agricultural Land Use and Preservation

Stormwater Management, cont.

Grundy, Will	Program	<p>Drainage District Study: for the purpose of reducing flooding that damages the county's prime farmland (78%), Grundy and Will County governments partnered in 2014 on the Claypool and Maine Township Regional Stormwater Drainage Study with funding from a state IKE-PLP grant; drainage district in both townships provide sanitary sewer and storm water drainage for Braidwood, Carbon Hill, Coal City, Diamond, and a small area of Wilmington</p>	<p>Key Findings: results find that both township ditches likely overtop channel banks during heavy rainfall events, and 7 recommendations were put forward, including: construction of more culverts on quadrat edges to improve conveyance; restricting future non-agricultural development to a release rate no greater than .15 cubic feet per square/acre; modeling the impacts of other nearby land features and development characteristics; collaborate with Will County government to create a comprehensive plan that includes watershed-specific zoning ordinances. Recommendations concerning drainage from Grundy's Comprehensive Plan include: review of the Unified Development Ordinance to consider creation of a 'wetland overlay district'</p>	<p>Government: Will County Soil and Water Conservation District, Grundy County Soil and Water Conservation District</p>	<p>Will County Board of Commissioners, Grundy County Board of Commissioners, stakeholders in Braidwood, Carbon Hill, Coal City, Diamond, Wilmington, and other local townships</p>
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ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Agricultural Land Use and Preservation					
<i>Stormwater Management, cont.</i>					
Kane	Policy	Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance: Beginning with a County Stormwater Management Plan adopted in 1998, followed by a Stormwater Management Ordinance adopted in 2002, the Kane County government has reviewed and amended both policies every 2 years	Section 9-90, Requirements for Wetland Delineation: 'Before any development in or near waters of the U.S., or in or near isolated wetlands or farmed wetlands, a written report identifying and evaluating the boundaries, location, limits, area and quality of all on site wetlands shall be submitted. The presence and limits of wetland areas shall be determined by a wetland delineation conducted in accordance with the 1987 corps of engineers "Wetland Delineation Manual". Wetland delineations under this section shall be valid for three years.'	Government: Kane County Board of Commissioners, Kane County Water Resources Board	Qualified Review Specialists (QRS)
Kendall	Policy	Stormwater Management Ordinance: Adopted in 2011 and last amended in 2012, the ordinance makes federally subsidized flood insurance available and aims to 'minimize conflicts between agricultural and urban drainage systems and maintaining agriculture as a viable and productive land use'	Exempted activities not requiring a stormwater management permit: tilling of the soil (for fire protection purposes), and engagement in the following only if in connection with an agricultural enterprise and if there is no placement of fill in the floodplain: construction of sod waterways, terraces, surface water diversions (not across watershed boundaries), construction of grade stabilization systems; general soil tillage; or implementation of conservations measures approved by the County Soil and Water Conservation District	Government boards: Kendall County Stormwater Management Committee, Kendall County Board of Commissioners	Kendall County Soil and Water Conservation District

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Agricultural Land Use and Preservation

Stormwater Management, cont.

LaSalle	Policy	Flexibility in Regulation of Agriculture for Stormwater Management: According to LaSalle County's stormwater management ordinance, agricultural structures such as hoophouses and greenhouses for sustainable growing are given flexibility in regulation, on a case by case basis (see language to right)	"Variances granted shall meet the following conditions as well as those criteria and conditions set forth in this ordinance": 'All agricultural structures considered for a variance from the floodplain management regulations of this ordinance shall demonstrate that the varied structure is located in wide, expansive floodplain areas and no other alternate location outside of the special flood hazard area exists for the agricultural structure', AND 'the agricultural structures must be adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structures in accordance with Section 7 of this ordinance. All of the building's structural components must be capable of resisting specific flood-related forces including hydrostatic, buoyancy, and hydrodynamic and debris impact forces', etc.	Government: LaSalle County Board of Commissioners, LaSalle County Development Committee	Individual farmers/landowners
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ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Agricultural Land Use and Preservation					
<i>Stormwater Management, cont.</i>					
Lee	Policy	Title 11 of Municipal Code: Subdivision, Flood Control, and Stormwater Management	Regulates development of subdivisions as they may encroach upon the agricultural district, and advocates for the use of LESA: the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment system; a GIS system that determines appropriate areas in the county for development, based upon land topography, and presence of natural features (stream corridors or woodland areas).	Government: Lee County Board of Commissioners, Lee County Planning and Development Commission	
McHenry	Policy	Article II, Part C of McHenry County Stormwater Management Ordinance	Development that consists solely of the following activities shall be exempt from the requirements of this Ordinance, upon review and verification by the Enforcement Officer: e. Gardening and landscaping that does not involve filling, grading, or the construction of berms; f. Tillage and similar agricultural practices that do not involve filling, grading or the construction of levees'	Government: McHenry County Department of Planning and Development	Current and future farmers/landowners, and zoning authorities of McHenry and surrounding counties

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Agricultural Land Use and Preservation					
<i>Land Access</i>					
Iroquois	Program	Young Farmer Land Access Program: Iroquois Valley Farms, LLC is a company that makes impact investments in local and organic agriculture that follows triple bottom line principles-- social responsibility, environmental soundness, and economic viability.	Recent purchase of land/farms include farms in Michigan, Maine, New York, Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana – mostly for young farmers expanding their local and organic foods and dairy production. Thirteen of the last fifteen farms acquired by Iroquois Valley Farms LLC have been purchased as part of its Young Farmer Land Access Program. Since 2012, the company has made over \$11,000,000 in commitments to giving farmers access to the prime farmland that they need.	Business: (certified B-Corporation) consisting of accredited investors (spanning 26 states)	Organic Valley (strategic partners on CROPP's Farmland Acquisition Program)
Lake	Program	Land Access Pilot Project: After the Lake County Sustainable Food Systems Report identified 'land access' as the primary barrier to a strong county food system, the Liberty Prairie Foundation partnered with Openlands in 2011 to begin a 3-year response pilot	Timeline for Work: Year 1 of the project focused on farmer and landowner engagement, with research efforts allocated to interviewing practitioners at existing farmlink programs (efforts produced a 'snapshot' of national programs in the 'Connecting Farmers and Landowners' Report); Years 2 and 3 focused on farmer-landowner matchmaking, with public land acquisition and optimization positioned as a primary strategy (Project Team identified that over 3,000 acres of publicly owned/managed land in Lake County were being farmed conventionally)	Nonprofit: Liberty Prairie Foundation, Openlands	Funder: The Chicago Community Trust's Food:Land:Opportunity initiative (The Searle Funds); Kinship Foundation

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Agricultural Land Use and Preservation

Land Access, cont.

Lake	Program	<p>Land Access through Farm Business Development Center: Based at Prairie Crossing Farm, and run by the Liberty Prairie Foundation, the FBDC provides needed short-term access to farmland, as well as other start-up resources for beginning farmers over a period of 5 years. New farmers lease small certified organic farm parcels at Prairie Crossing, have access to equipment and infrastructure (like greenhouse space), have support from a network of mentor farmers, and are able to gradually scale-up their businesses for eventual 'graduation' to an independent location after the 5 year mark</p>	<p>FBDC is a 'launching pad' for farm businesses, but entering farmers are expected to have 2-3 years of farming experience, and do not own land already. Applicants must submit viable business plans, as each farm acts as an independently-operated for-profit business. FBDC farmers receive extensive mentorship from farmers at Sandhill Family Farms (the permanent farm business of Prairie Crossing Farm). Alumni of the program include: Tempel Farm Organics; Dea Dia Organics, Wild Goose Farm, and Midnight Sun Farm</p>	<p>Nonprofit: Prairie Crossing Farm (The Liberty Prairie Foundation), Sandhill Family Farms</p>	<p>Lake, Cook, McHenry, and other local county residents</p>
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ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Farmer Training

Boone	Program	Stateline Farm Beginnings: Farm Beginnings is a year-long training course designed to help small-scale, sustainable farmers launch or expand their business. Students learn sustainable farming practices used on real farms, develop a tailor-made farming/business plan.	Future farmers participate in Winter Business Planning Sessions: full-day class sessions from mid-October to February where farm instructors help with crafting business plans; participants get free access to 10-12 field days featuring production topic themes such as rotational grazing or soil fertility; one-on-one mentoring is a core component, with mentor matches created by Farm Beginnings staff	Nonprofit: Angelic Organics Learning Center	The Land Stewardship Project, Farm Beginnings Collaborative, CRAFT (Collaborative Regional Alliance for Farmer Training)
Cook	Program	Windy City Harvest Apprenticeship: Windy City Harvest's Apprenticeship program annually enrolls 15 to 20 students in a nine-month classroom and hands-on certificate course in sustainable urban agriculture that is accredited by the Illinois Community College	The certificate includes a 14-week paid internship at Windy City Harvest (WCH) farms or partnering urban-farming operations; program runs from early February through mid-October, incorporating the Chicago Botanic Garden's expertise in working with high-needs students, who are given increasing responsibilities in charge of plant propagation for all WCH urban farm sites, as well as running farm operations at the Daley College satellite campus: the Arturo Velasquez Institute	Nonprofit/Institutional: Windy City Harvest; Arturo Velasquez Institute (City Colleges of Chicago campus)	USDA NIFA (Beginning Farmers and Ranchers Development Program)

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Farmer Training, cont.

DeKalb	Program	Walnut Grove Vocational Farm Training Program: Walnut Grove Vocational Farm (property has farm, orchard, garden and greenhouse) provides agriculture, horticulture, and job skills training to special needs individuals (adults and school-age) in DeKalb County	Skill sets include raising poultry, livestock, orchards, and vegetables; produce processing; greenhouse management; plant care; increasing farm sales; effective marketing; flower gardening; seed germination; and landscaping. Expansion to include potential farmers in Boone, Winnebago, and Ogle County is currently underway	Nonprofit: DeKalb County Community Gardens (Program Director Dan Kenney)	DeKalb, Ogle, Boone and Winnebago School Districts: Opportunity House of Sycamore; Gracie Center of Kingston; the Life School of Sycamore High School
McHenry	Program	Beginning Farmer Classes: beginning farmer business management and sustainable growing classes are offered at several county institutions, including: Loyola University's Retreat and Ecology campus (farm located in Woodstock, IL), Woodstock North High School (school garden program), and McHenry County Community College (Crystal Lake, IL)	The Loyola Farm first began operating at its Woodstock site in 2011, and has now converted to a completely sustainable food operation, offering workshops and classes in winter vegetable preservation, year-round production, growing season extension, composting, and seasonal menu preparation. Produce is also available to working farmers and local buyers at the Farm Stand, open annually from June through October	Institutional: various educational institutions	High school/college-aged students, beginning farmers

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Economic and Workforce Development					
<i>Food Business Technical Assistance</i>					
Boone	Program	Angelic Organics' Farm Asset Builder Program: this one year program is intended for Boone County and other local farmers who have membership in CRAFT or are graduates of Stateline Farm Beginnings, and have a need for technical assistance and capital.	Maximum amount matched as part of the plan is \$1,200; Participants are required to: share farm's record-keeping practices with program coordinator; complete a business plan with 3 years of financial and cash flow projections; meet with a banker; file a schedule F with their tax return; and commit to a savings plan. Only farmers who have been selling farm product for minimum of 1 year are eligible	Nonprofit: Angelic Organics Learning Center	
DeKalb	Policy/ Program	Northern Illinois University Local Food Planning and Technical Assistance Program: NIU's Center for Governmental Studies offers services in conducting local food feasibility studies, health impact assessments, and technical assistance to farmers in the following areas: innovative financial resources, regulatory updates, and planning tools such as the transfer of development rights and peri-urban	Examples of local assistance include work on the Suburban Cook County Food Systems Steering Committee's February 2012 local food assessment	Funder/nonprofit: Cook County Farm Bureau	Local food groups: Cook County Food Systems Steering Committee, Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning, Openlands

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Food Business Technical Assistance, cont.

Multiple	Program	Illinois MarketMaker: online resource designed to connect state farmers with processors, retailers, consumers, and other food supply chain participants. Can be used for identifying target markets, developing customized census profiles and mapping food related businesses.	The MarketMaker offers an online platform for producers to register their business and find new customers and buyer organizations. The website offers a searchable Business Directory of registered users, as well as a Consumer search option to locate specific products by geographic region or type (local, organic, value-added, etc.).	Nonprofit/Private/Government/Institutional: Illinois Farm Bureau, Agricultural Marketing Resource Center, Farm Credit Lending, USDA NIFA, UIUC Extension, and UIUC Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics. Hosted and maintained by Global Food and Ag Network, LLC	
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ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Economic and Workforce Development					
<i>Food Business Technical Assistance, cont.</i>					
Multiple	Project	FamilyFarmed's On-Farm Food Safety Project	Using decision-tree methodologies, FamilyFarmed's On-Farm Food Safety Project helps farmers and small business entrepreneurs to create a food safety plan in accordance with state laws, and GAP (good agricultural practice) standards developed by United Fresh and industry partners. The website is designed for use by "small and mid-scale fruit and vegetable growers and provides a full-set of record keeping tools to document their food safety program and to provide training to employees". Linked forms on the website include customizable safety plan audit logs, risk assessment forms, and transport vehicle inspection checklists	Nonprofit: FamilyFarmed	Stakeholder team includes: FDA, USDA, Earthbound Farm, Sysco, Chipotle, United Fresh, Produce Marketing Association, Compass Group, Organic Valley, Wild Farm Alliance, and the Community Alliance with Family Farmers
Multiple (based in Naperville, IL)	Program	Production and Inventory Management Program courses: This collection of courses offered by the University of Illinois Business Innovation Services Division aims to educate professionals on strategies related to demand management, procurement and supplier planning for many types of businesses (including food start ups)	Course offerings include: 'Basics of Supply Chain Management', 'Master Planning of Resources', 'Detailed Scheduling and Planning', 'Execution and Control of Operations', and 'Strategic Management of Resources'	Institutional: University of Illinois campuses across the state (main courses are based out of Naperville, but Distance Learning offerings are available)	Food business entrepreneurs new to procurement planning and demand management

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Food Business Technical Assistance, cont.

Multiple (locations in all 4 study area states)	Program	<p><u>IFF's Illinois Fresh Food Fund: IFF is the largest nonprofit community development financial institution of the Midwest, serving as a real estate consultant, social impact lender, and technical assistance provider to socially-responsible startups.</u></p>	<p><u>Approved by Governor Quinn in 2012 as a means to support full-service grocery stores in underserved areas of the state, the Illinois Fresh Food Fund is a public-private partnership that receives its funding from the Illinois Jobs Now! program, as well as the U.S. Treasury's Healthy Food Financing Initiative. In a narrative identifying the Fund's apparent lack of contribution to the good food movement (linked), Bloyd and colleagues cite several opportunities for the Fund to make a future lasting impact, including: creation of a dedicated Fund website to promote its monetary assets, and election of a community or advocacy group in Chicago to initiate partnerships with other good food lenders.</u></p>	<p>Public-private/Non-profit: Created by Illinois Senate Bill 1221 (2009), with leadership from the Illinois Food Marketing Taskforce (made up of representatives from the Illinois Food Retailers Association, Voices for Illinois Children, and the Illinois Retail Merchants Association); technical assistance from The Food Trust</p>	
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ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Economic and Workforce Development					
<i>Food Hub Development</i>					
Kankakee	Program	Lorenzo R. Smith Aggregation Services: Lorenzo R. Smith Elementary School (located in Pembroke Township) is currently slated for food hub development with an eventual goal of supporting 25 local growers (with minimum of 10 acres each), and 50 local growers (5 acres each); with coordinating help from the Illinois Farm Bureau, buyers such as the Northern Illinois Food Bank and Greater Chicago Food Depository have been confirmed for participation	With an initial grant written by the Black Oaks Center for Sustainable and Renewable Living, 'start-up' funding in the amount of 100,000 was acquired from the USDA for purchase of coolers and freezers, as well as paying for training of the elementary school cafeteria staff in produce handling and hub planning. Illinois Farm Bureau staff are working with school staff as well as interested growers and buyers to measure the feasibility of home deliveries and organic certification	USDA (funder), Lorenzo R. Smith Elementary School, Black Oaks Center for Sustainable and Renewable Living (initial grant coordination)	Illinois Farm Bureau, Northern Illinois Food Bank, Greater Chicago Food Depository
Multiple: Kane, McHenry, DeKalb	Program	Food Hub Feasibility Study: One recommendation of the Kane County Health Impact Assessment (see 'Research and Reporting' section) was to convene stakeholders to identify ways to increase fruit and vegetable consumption within the county. After securing funding for a food hub feasibility study from the Illinois Department of Agriculture in 2015, Kane County's Development and Community Services Department hired the New Venture Advisors (NVA) to conduct a market and business analysis that would identify the demand for a market outlet for local farmers, as well as logistical details of hub establishment (facility capabilities, site locations, etc.)	Beginning with a project kickoff in March 2015, Kane County's Development and Community Services Department convened 30 different stakeholders to provide input to the New Venture Advisors strategy team on the direction of the market analysis. After building consensus around charting demand for a food hub, NVA distributed a producer/grower survey to 60 different farmers in northeastern Illinois, with more than half of the selected growers based in Kane County (and others in McHenry and DeKalb). With efforts to secure additional funding, the business analysis is expected to take place in late 2016	Government/Private Sector: Kane County Development and Community Services Department, New Venture Advisors	Funds: Illinois Department of Agriculture, Kane County Farm Bureau, CDC's Community Health Grant; Kane County Health Department; Northern Illinois Food Bank

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Food Hub Development, cont.

Livingston/surrounding area	Program	Analyzing the impact of technical assistance to food hub developers: With support from the USDA under an Edible Economy Project partnership, the Heartland Community College campus of Normal, IL (other locations are Pontiac, IL and Lincoln, IL) was chosen for receipt for a Rural Business Enterprise Grant allowing it to provide technical assistance to small/emerging businesses who want to participate in 'minimal food hubs'. A major outcome of providing the grant has been studying (through case study approach) best practices for hub development	Informal project name: the Central Illinois Food Hub Network Project	Heartland Community College (Normal, IL campus), funding: USDA Edible Economy Project	Food hub advocates and promoters of Livingston and surrounding IL counties
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ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Economic and Workforce Development					
<i>Cooperative Marketing</i>					
Multiple: Livingston (IL), Jasper, Elkhart, Kosciusko (IN)	Program	Stewards of the Land: The Stewards of the Land business coalition is a group of 24 farms (including 8 advisory farm members) that are based within a 50 mile radius of Fairbury, IL, and market their diverse products to local restaurants, farmers' markets, and high-end restaurants in the region (including Chicago).	With a focus on the specialty crops industry, the original Stewards Network started out as the idea of Spence Farm's Marty, Kris, and Will Travis in 2006 as an LLC (limited liability company). Through cultivating local relationships, the network has supported a growth and marketing of specialty products including: goat's milk, honey, berries, heirloom vegetables, popcorn, and more.	Business coalition (individual farms): Spence Farm, Honey Milk Grove, Hartman Family Farm, Calico Gardens, Eden's Harvest Farm, Windmill Acres, Brody's Garden, Windy Knoll Produce, Sylvan Acres, etc.	Chicagoland restaurants, food advocates, and eaters
Cook	Program	Cook County's local food Co-Op activity includes several already established co-ops (Dill Pickle Co-Op and Sugar Beet Co-Op), as well as several currently in development (the Rogers Park Food Co-Op and Shared Harvest). Linked information pertains to Chicago's upcoming 2017 co-op: Chicago Market	With idea germination beginning in 2013, Chicago Market has been recruiting co-op owners for the past 3 years, and conducting site surveys to determine eventual location in North Central Chicago neighborhoods (accessible to residents from Albany Park, Edgewater, and Roscoe Village). The current vision for the co-op includes sale of value-added goods, meat, dairy, grocery items, frozen foods, bakery items, and bulk options; the co-op also plans to offer a community meeting space to bring producers and local food consumers together, and is exploring the possibility of delivery routes. Before even opening its doors, the co-op has teamed up with the Peterson Garden Project to provide discounts to co-op owners on their cooking classes. The co-op opening timeline is slated for early 2017.	Private: Chicago Market's Board of Directors is made up of 15 owners, picked by election at the Annual Owners Meeting. Directors serve staggered 3-year terms; 1/3 of the Board is up for election every year.	Part of the Chicagoland Food Co-Op Coalition (linked)

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Cooperative Marketing, cont.

Cook	Program	<p><u>The Dill Pickle Food Co-Op: Logan Square's 1300 sq. ft. Dill Pickle Co-Op on West Fullerton opened its storefront in 2009, and is currently conducting an aggressive capital campaign to re-locate to a larger and more sustainable space on Milwaukee Ave (set to open early 2017). Beginning with its first Board of Directors meeting in 2006, the co-op's beginning owners established the Member Loan Program that enabled the then-nonprofit to raise the necessary start-up funds for the storefront opening. The current location grossed \$1.3 million in sales during its first year of operation, and has eventually grown to include 1700 owners (as of January 2016)</u></p>	<p>Co-op owners contribute an annual \$250 owner equity payment (maximum contribution is \$500), and are also able to contribute 5 and 9-year-term loans to store operation as part of the Owner Loan Program. Loans from around 190 owners has enabled the co-op to reach approximately 80% of its Capital Campaign goal for store relocation. With a focus on providing a larger space for consumers with more seating, event rooms, parking, and more sophisticated sales management software, the secured \$55,000 has gone towards identifying a site, completing a design concept, performing preliminary structural work, and starting the permitting process. The Board hopes to secure additional funding for construction in August and September 2016.</p>	<p><u>Private (for-profit): Directors on the Board serve 3 year terms, and are appointed by election</u></p>	<p>Part of the Chicagoland Food Co-Op Coalition. Co-op owners have the option of joining the following stakeholder committees: Audit, Block Club, Election, Finance, and Legal. Members may also volunteer shifts (Grocery, Bakery/Fridge, Wellness, and Produce) at the store through the Hands-On Owner Program; for every 2 hours volunteered at the store, members receive a 15% weeklong store discount.</p>
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ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Cooperative Marketing, cont.

Cook	Program	<p><u>Sugar Beet Food Co-op: located in the village of Oak Park, Sugar Beet Co-op began operation in 2012, and offers membership to the community as a Supporting, Growing, Cultivating, or Providing Member. With a commitment to sourcing local (grown within 150 miles of the co-op) and minimally processed foods, the co-op has made a name for itself with its very selective and evaluative sourcing methods; priority is given to sourcing products from GAP or GHP certified farms, and GMO/irradiated products, as well as dairy products from antibioticly-treated cows are not accepted.</u></p>	<p>Co-op producers grow and manufacture their product all around the Chicagoland area, and include: Montalbano Farms, Karma Kombucha, Tree of Life Farm, Phoenix Bean Tofu, and Willow Ridge Organic Farm. Rob and Christina of Montalbano Farms (DeKalb County) for example, grow produce for the co-op that is farmed on 25 acres of certified organic land.</p>	<p>Private (for-profit): Run by an elected 11-member Board of Directors that meets once a month, the co-op is established as a private, for-profit business. The Sugar Beet Schoolhouse is the non-profit organization that was established in conjunction. The Schoolhouse aims to put on educational programming and local food awareness events for co-op members and the general public.</p>	<p>2016 Beet Bucks Program Stakeholders: Housing Forward, The Pro Bono Network, and Band of Farmers; the Beet Bucks program is a 2-month program run annually by Sugar Beet. For every co-op member that shops during the 2 month period with a reusable bag or container, Sugar Beet will donate 5cents to the nonprofit of the customer's choice. Past participants of the program include: the Oak Park-River Forest Food Pantry, and Opportunity Knocks</p>
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ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Community Building					
<i>Urban Agriculture Developments</i>					
Kankakee	Coop	In Kankakee County, IL, the Pembroke Farmers Cooperative was founded in 1999 to pool the efforts of a small group of African-American farmers struggling to earn livelihoods on land too sandy to successfully grow corn and soybeans. With funding from the Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program and a USDA Rural Development Grant, and with staff assistance from the Kankakee County Farm Service Agency, the Pembroke farmers created a small marketing and distribution business.	They supply processed, prairie-fed chicken and vegetables to Chicago restaurants and health food stores.	Private (for profit), Pembroke Farmers Cooperative with funding from USDA	
Cook	Policy	Compost Ordinance Expansion: Approved in July 2015, Cook County's expanded compost ordinance now eases burdens on urban farms and community gardens by creating an urban farm accessory compost operation permit and establishing a community garden registry	Community gardens will now be allowed to compost limited organic waste, including food scraps such as vegetables and eggshells (in addition to grass or shrubbery clippings); the Urban Farm Accessory Composting Operation Permit will allow urban farms to apply for a permit with the Chicago Department of Public Health to compost livestock waste, in addition to landscape and limited organic waste	Government: Chicago Department of Public Health, Chicago City Council	Advocates for Urban Agriculture, Chicago Recycling Coalition, Illinois Stewardship Alliance, FamilyFarmed, Environmental Law and Policy Center, Openlands,

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Community Building					
<i>Urban Agriculture Developments, cont.</i>					
Cook	Policy	Urban Agriculture amendments to the Chicago Zoning Code: new language in zoning code amendments clearly defines/distinguishes community garden and urban farm uses, identifies where each use is permitted and establishes regulations designed to minimize potential impacts on surrounding property	SECTION 7 AND 9: Urban farms require building permits and zoning approvals prior to construction, as well as a business license (type depends on activities occurring and is made on case by case basis by the Department of Business Affairs and Consumer Protection); urban farms can now also sell compost generated on-site as an accessory activity, according to new changes found in 7-28-715 of the municipal code; any sales on community garden property must be incidental and only involve plants/produce	Government: City of Chicago; Department of Business Affairs and Consumer Protection, Department of Housing and Economic Development (Bureau of Planning and Zoning for fencing regulations), Department of Buildings (for accessory structure regulations)	Individual farmers, community garden managers, nonprofit groups (Advocates for Urban Agriculture)
Lake	Policy	Local Food Amendments to the Unified Development Ordinance: As a result of recommendations in the Lake County Sustainable Local Food Systems Report, the Lake County Board of Commissioners passed amendments to the County UDO in November 2013, with provisions related to keeping of backyard chickens, bee-keeping, and size of accessory structures on farmland	The minimum acreage size for keeping chickens was reduced from 5 acres to 1/4 acre (for no more than 6 chickens); the minimum acreage size for keeping beehives was reduced from 5 acres to 1/4 acre (for 2 hives at most, and additional hive allowed per additional 1/4 acre); additionally, the board approved use of 'nucleus' hives, small size hives that are typically used for colony management. Original regulations still remain that chickens must be separate, size-square foot enclosed coops, at least 8 feet from a neighboring property line	Government: Lake County Board of Commissioners; County Planning, Building and Zoning Committee	Lake County Beekeepers Association,

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Community Building

Urban Agriculture Developments, cont.

Multiple: Lake, McHenry, and Cook County	Program	Curbside Composting Programs: As a result of an August 2012 food waste composting pilot program in the city of Highland Park (which later launched similar programs in Deer Park, Tower Lake, and North Barrington), the municipality became the state's first to have an official curbside composting program. After having run from August to November with around 2,500 households given various composting options at a cost of \$40 per participating household, the city determined there was enough resident enthusiasm to fully initiate composting into the Lake County Solid Waste Agency Division (beginning in January 2013). Scraps are taken to Waukegan's Nu-Earth Organics, one of two composting facilities in Lake County licensed by the Illinois EPA	In August 2015, having seen the success of Highland Park's efforts, an opt-in curbside composting program was launched in North Barrington, through the Prairieland Recycling and Disposal Services Company. Similar to the Highland Park services, residents are able to purchase year-round food scrap composting as a separate service, or opt for 8-month pickup along with yard waste. The scraps have been going to Midwest Organics Recycling (a licensed composter located in Wauconda), where compost is then sold to botanical gardens and garden centers.	City of Highland Park, City of North Barrington, Solid Waste Agency of Lake County, Veolia Environmental Services, Prairieland Recycling and Disposal Services	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Midwest Organics Recycling, local landowners/community gardeners, and farmers in Lake, McHenry, and northern Cook County
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ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Community Building					
<i>Community Gardening</i>					
Kane	Program	Harvest for All: Launched by the Kane County Farm Bureau Foundation in 2009, Harvest for All Farmer members dedicate a portion of their harvest proceeds to a food pantry of their choice and non-farmers make cash and in-kind donations	Ways to participate in Harvest for All: - - Make a tax deductible monetary donation - Donate an acre, or bushels, of the proceeds from your harvest - Designate fields that can be gleaned after the harvest, or excess from your farmers market stand - Volunteer your time or community group to glean crops from local farm fields, or glean excess produce from area farmers markets	Nonprofit: Kane County Farm Bureau Foundation	Local food banks: Northern Illinois Food Bank
Kane	Program	Community Gardening/Farming Promotion: the Kane County Fit For Kids Funder's Consortium is a local, multi-sector, public-private partnership that raises and disperses funds to support comprehensive, coordinated, community-based initiatives to reverse the childhood obesity epidemic in Kane County. The Consortium has played a pivotal role in encouraging community gardening/farming in the county since its formation in 2008	Since 2008, the Consortium has made a concerted effort to increase access to locally grown fruits and vegetables by giving directly to organizations that support community gardening and farmers. Through promotion of partnerships with churches and other organizations, the Consortium has been able to increase the number of garden plots available for lease to the public (through park districts) from 800 in 2009, to over 1300 in 2013, and has given directly to grant recipients like the Elgin Community Garden Network to continue to expand the land they own for additional plots.	Nonprofit/Government: Kane County Fit For Kids Funder's Consortium (Community Foundation of the Fox River Valley, Rush Copley Foundation, United Way of Elgin, Kane County Forest Preserve District, Kane County Health Department, Kane County Regional Office of Education, Kane County Division of Transportation)	Grant recipients include: Pushing the Envelope Farm (Geneva), Elgin Community Garden Network, Highland Fellowship Church, and World Relief Refugees

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Community Building

Community Gardening, cont.

Kendall	Program	Oswegoland Park District Pantry Garden Program: Established in 2007 at Prairie Point Park, the Pantry Garden Program provides 50 raised vegetable beds, ten herb beds, and several fruit plots for local growers interested in combating food insecurity in the county. As members of the Northern Illinois Food Bank Program, the program generates around 5,000 pounds of fresh produce a year for the Northern Illinois Food Bank that circulates to approximately 3,600 food-insecure families in Kendall and nearby counties	Donation Quantities (in lbs): 2008 (1420); 2009 (2245); 2010 (1870); 2011 (2633); 2012 (2582); 2013 (6040); 2014 (4003)	Government: Kendall County Park District (Oswegoland)	Northern Illinois Food Bank
Livingston	Program	Refuge Food Forest: The Refuge Food Forest in Normal, IL is an urban demonstration site for the already-established Woody Perennial Polyculture (WPP) research being conducted at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. In June of 2015, a team of 75 volunteers made the first plantings, in the hopes of 'growing' a fully functional urban agriculture site	The site so far is host to 2,500 fruit trees, shrubs, cane fruits, perennial vegetables, herbs, and native prairie plants, including: Apples, asparagus, blackberries, currants, lavender, paw paw, persimmon, rhubarb, sage, and thyme; food at the site is free and available for anyone in the community to collect	University of Illinois Extension, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (Woody Perennial Polyculture program)	Community residents and urban agriculture advocates

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Community Building					
<i>Community Gardening, cont.</i>					
Multiple: Ogle, Winnebago, Kendall, Kankakee, DuPage, DeKalb, Will, Lake, McHenry	Program	Big Step Grant program: In 2014 (and to be continued annually), the Kraft Foods Group Foundation gave an \$100,000 grant to the Northern Illinois Food Bank for disbursement to 20 different feeding programs in the state; projects are earmarked for capacity building projects that will help various county food banks to expand assistance to the hungry	Recipients include: the Neighborhood Food Pantry and People's Resource Center in DuPage (for purchase of new trucks); Polo Lifeline in Ogle County (new cooler and shelving); and St. John Lutheran Food Pantry in Will County (for construction of a new walk-in cooler/freezer)	Private/nonprofit: Funding from the Kraft Foods Group Foundation; administered by Northern Illinois Food Bank to 20 feeding programs (see to right)	Food-insecure residents of Northern Illinois counties

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Research, Tools & Reports					
<i>Tools</i>					
Cook	Searchable Directory/Map	Chicago Urban Agriculture Mapping Project: Chicago Urban Agriculture Mapping Project (CUAMP) is an ongoing collaboration between individuals, organizations, businesses and institutions that seeks to inventory and map urban agriculture across the region	Mapping Project currently includes 863 Gardens and Farms, with most listings including: address information, business descriptions, Google Maps growing site images, and links to external websites, if available	Nonprofit: Neighborspace, Advocates for Urban Agriculture, and DePaul University--Steans Center	Multiple: CUAMP submissions are welcome from producers, nonprofit organizations, or other stakeholders in the urban agricultural industry
Cook	Directory	FamilyFarmed's 2016 Chicagoland CSA Guide	Contains grower/producer-only CSAs that serve the greater Chicago area, including meat and stand-alone options	Nonprofit: FamilyFarmed	Chicagoland residents interested in purchasing local agriculture products
Cook	Directory	The Chicagoland CSA Coalition Directory (Band of Farmers)	Comprehensive listing of a variety of CSA types (fruits, vegetables, flowers, meat, eggs, value-added items) with delivery to Chicago city proper and suburbs	Nonprofit: Band of Farmers (a project of Illinois Stewardship Alliance)	Band of Farmers supporting members include: Angelic Organics Learning Center, FamilyFarmed, Illinois Farmers Union, faith in place, Illinois Organic Growers Association, KYF Chicago and Cornucopia Institute

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Research, Tools & Reports					
<i>Tools, cont.</i>					
Kane	Directory	Bounty of Kane: Bounty of Kane is a directory of 35 Kane County farms that sell direct to consumers and local farmers markets; directory includes a map and contact information for each farm and farmer's market.	Bounty of Kane members include: Abbey Farms, located in Aurora, IL offering seasonal produce year-round; Burgin Farms, located in Maple Park, IL offering hormone-free beef, pork, and eggs; and Pushing the Envelope Farm in Geneva--a host-site that gives beginning farmers the chance to build skills in launching viable businesses that market locally	Nonprofit: Kane County Farm Bureau	Kane County residents and CSA shareholders
Multiple	Guide	Illinois Food Business Enterprises Financing Guide (2011): created for the Good Food Financing and Innovation Conference, this financing guide is a comprehensive listing of: resources for individual (for profit businesses); resources for nonprofits and producer organizations; and available research grants in the state	Listed resources for for-profit businesses include: USDA Value-Added Producer Grants, SBA's Microloan Loan Program, and Green Choice Bank; listed resources for non-profits and producer organizations include: USDA Rural Business Opportunity Grants and NIFA Community Food Project Competitiveness Grants; listed research grants include: SARE Producer, and SARE Graduate Student Grants	Nonprofit: FamilyFarmed	Attendees of the 2011 Financing Farm to Fork Conference, and other food business entrepreneurs

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Research, Tools & Reports					
<i>Tools, cont.</i>					
Multiple	Program	Illinois MarketMaker: online resource designed to connect state farmers with processors, retailers, consumers, and other food supply chain participants. Can be used for identifying target markets, developing customized census profiles and mapping food related businesses.	The MarketMaker offers an online platform for producers to register their business and find new customers and buyer organizations. The website offers a searchable Business Directory of registered users, as well as a Consumer search option to locate specific products by geographic region or type (local, organic, value-added, etc.).	Nonprofit/Private/Government/Institutional: Illinois Farm Bureau, Agricultural Marketing Resource Center, Farm Credit Lending, USDA NIFA, UIUC Extension, and UIUC Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics. Hosted and maintained by Global Food and Ag Network, LLC	
Multiple (state-wide)	Guide	Illinois Direct Farm Business Legal Guide: This website was developed to help direct farm business producers to navigate complex state and national laws governing their operations. Section I outlines rules that apply to all farming operations, regardless of agricultural product and marketing strategy. Section II is organized according to agricultural products.	Contains information on federal US laws (designated by U.S.C.), federal agency regulations (IRS Title 26, FDA Title 21, Department of Agriculture Titles 7 and 9), Illinois laws (designated by ILCS), and relevant sections of the Illinois Administrative Code (designated by IAC);	Institutional: University of Illinois Agricultural Law Group; funding from Illinois Council on Food and Agricultural Research, Illinois Bar Foundation, and the North Central Risk Management Center	Illinois direct farm entrepreneurs who are beginning or expanding their businesses
Multiple (state-wide)	Searchable Directory	Local Harvest	LocalHarvest is a searchable state and national directory of over 30,000 family farms and farmers markets, along with restaurants and grocery stores that feature local food. The tool is a 'grassroots' directory because each member creates and maintains their own listing.	Private: LocalHarvest is a private membership organization that maintains an online tools platform to support local farmers across the country	State of Illinois residents interested in buying local ag products

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Research, Tools & Reports					
<i>Tools, cont.</i>					
Multiple (state-wide)	Guide	Building Successful Food Hubs: In 2012, a team collaboration between the Illinois Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, FamilyFarmed, the University of Illinois' Business Innovation Services Division produced a business planning guide (linked) for aggregating local food into Illinois food hubs	Provides detailed example profiles and information on robust hub components and models (cooperatives, food business incubators, and shared-use kitchens). Midwest examples include: Local Dirt (Madison, WI), and Organic Valley's Produce Program (La Farge, WI); Inspiration Kitchen incubator (Chicago, IL), and the Wisconsin Innovation Kitchen (Mineral Point, WI)	Nonprofit/Institutional/State Government: FamilyFarmed, University of Illinois, State Department of Agriculture/State Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity; funding from USDA Specialty Crop Block Grant, and the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	Illinois communities, businesses, not-forprofits, and others interested in establishing food hubs; stated intended audience is a 'reader with some business experience and familiarity with the food and agriculture industries'
Multiple (state-wide)	Guide	University of Illinois Agricultural Law Group CSA Guides	CSA Guides website features: a Model Membership Agreement, Model Worker Share Agreement, and Model Volunteer Liability Waiver	Institutional: University of Illinois Agricultural Law Group; funding from the National Institute of Food and Agriculture's Hatch Project, and the North Central Risk Management Education Center	Illinois CSA managers, particularly those with work-share and volunteer programs
Multiple: Cook, Lake	Searchable Database	The Local Beet's 2015 CSA Listing	Annual listing of CSA farms serving Chicago; the searchable list is crowd-sourced but has been meticulously checked and updated	Nonprofit: The Local Beet (online platform), and FamilyFarmed	Chicagoland residents interested in purchasing local agriculture products

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Research, Tools & Reports					
<i>Research/Reports</i>					
Multiple: Boone, Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Iroquois, Kane, Lake, LaSalle, Lee, Livingston, McHenry, Stark and Will	Directory	Illinois Directory of Community Supported Agriculture (2007)	Funded in part by a USDA Rural Development grant, this directory means to provide Illinois residents with more options for purchasing local agriculture products	Institutional: Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs (Western Illinois University)	State of Illinois residents interested in buying local ag products
Cook	Project	Suburban Cook County Food System Report: With funding from the Department of Health and Human Services, steering committee members of the Cook County Food System Steering Committee collaborated on a February 2012 assessment of the scarcity of fresh food	County-specific challenges for the production sector identified by the Report Team included: potential soil contamination in both rural and urban settings, limited outlets for extended season produce sales (winter farmers' markets), lack of inventory of productive land in the county, and the need for education in innovative farming methods such as vertical farming, rooftop gardens, community gardens, and hydroponics	Government/Individuals: 17 Report Team members of the Cook County Food System Steering Committee, 3 External Writers, 1 Staff (Lara Jaskiewicz, Program Manager of Suburban Cook County Communities Putting Prevention to Work)	Individual support: Jim Braun (Illinois Local Food, Farms, and Jobs Council), Mari Gallagher (Mari Gallagher Research), Ruth Zeldenrust (Cook County Farm Bureau), and Funders: Cook County Department of Public Health, and Department of Health and Human Service

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Research, Tools & Reports

Research/Reports, cont.

Kane	Project	Kane County Health Impact Assessment: With joint foundation funding from Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and Pew Charitable Trusts' Health Impact Project, various Kane County government bodies were able to conduct an examination of the potential health....	<p>Impact Assessment findings included: Kane County residents who have access to fresh produce will purchase and consume it; based on results from Link usage at farmers' markets located in areas with vulnerable populations, there is widespread demand for healthy foods; if more fruits and vegetables are grown in Kane County, there will be a boost to the local jobs sector; there is a strong positive relationship between income and better health outcomes; local stakeholders support the plan, based on responses from several surveys. A direct impact of the HIA was the creation of the 'Growing for Kane' ordinance that allows for small-scale/sustainable farming on all size parcels of land anywhere in the county (see above section 'Resource Protection')</p>	<p>Government: Kane County Health Department, Kane County Development and Community Services Department, Kane County Fit For Kids Funders Consortium</p>	<p>Funders: Health Impact Project (Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, The Pew Charitable Trusts); Kane County Agriculture Committee; American Farmland Trust; Kane County Farm Bureau; Northern Illinois Food Bank; Kane County Farmland Protection Commission</p>
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ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Research, Tools & Reports

Research/Reports, cont.

Lake	Project	Lake County Sustainable Local Food Systems Report: Through the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning's Local Technical Assistance program, a wide group of stakeholders convened in 2011 with funding from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development	<p>Project Team recommendations included: establishing clearer definitions in the County UDO that pertain to acceptable local food activities (see 'Resource Protection' column for UDO amendments); encourage exemption of certain structures (greenhouses and hoop houses) from the local stormwater management ordinance, expand accessory structure size for farmers wishing to extend their growing season on parcels less than 5 acres in size; and encourage the Health Department to examine federal/state health regulations as they relate to local food (example cited of dairy processing regulations that impose cost burdens on local processors without necessary equipment)</p>	<p>Government/Nonprofit/Regional Planning Project Team organizations: Openlands, Sandhill Family Farms, Liberty Prairie Foundation, Lake County Forest Preserve District, Lake County Board of Commissioners, College of Lake County, Farm Business Development Center at Prairie Crossing, Lake County Department of Planning, Business, and Development, Farm Business Development Center (Prairie Crossing), Bailey Creek Farm (Prairie Crossing)</p>	<p>report funder: US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grant)</p>
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ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Research, Tools & Reports					
<i>Research/Reports, cont.</i>					
McHenry	Project	McHenry County Local Food Assessment: with support from the McHenry County Community Foundation as well as the Gaylord and Dorothy Donnelley Foundation, stakeholders in McHenry County (led by the ACE Commission) began work on a local food assessment in 2011 that aimed to capture the barriers existing in the county for local growers and farmers.	A particular asset identified in the assessment includes the business management and beginning farmer training offered by the county's educational institutions (Extension, McHenry County College, Loyola's Retreat and Ecology Campus, and Woodstock North High School, and participating schools in Illinois' Green Economy Network); real policy barriers pertain to the county's Stormwater Management Ordinance and its restrictions on agricultural structures, as well as sign regulations in the county, which only allow agricultural properties one sign (effectively diminishing their advertising capacities)	Government/Nonprofit/Business Task Force members include representatives from: McHenry County ACE Commission, Openlands, McHenry County Department of Health, Walkup Heritage Farm, McHenry County Farm Bureau, Brook Farm, Inc.	64 Local Food Farmers (participated in supply side survey) 7 local restaurants; 274 local residents (consumer survey), representatives from: McHenry County College, McHenry County Planning and Development, McHenry County Department of Health

ILLINOIS COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Research, Tools & Reports					
<i>Research/Reports, cont.</i>					
Multiple (locations in all 4 study area states)	Program	IFF's Illinois Fresh Food Fund: IFF is the largest nonprofit community development financial institution of the Midwest, serving as a real estate consultant, social impact lender, and technical assistance provider to socially-responsible startups. Their	Approved by Governor Quinn in 2012 as a means to support full-service grocery stores in underserved areas of the state, the Illinois Fresh Food Fund is a public-private partnership that receives its funding from the Illinois Jobs Now! program, as well as the U.S. Treasury's Healthy Food Financing Initiative. In a narrative identifying the Fund's apparent lack of contribution to the good food movement (linked), Bloyd and colleagues cite several opportunities for the Fund to make a future lasting impact, including: creation of a dedicated Fund website to promote its monetary assets, and election of a community or advocacy group in Chicago to initiate partnerships with other good food lenders.	Public-private/Non-profit: Created by Illinois Senate Bill 1221 (2009), with leadership from the Illinois Food Marketing Taskforce (made up of representatives from the Illinois Food Retailers Association, Voices for Illinois Children, and the Illinois Retail Merchants Association); technical assistance from The Food Trust	

ILLINOIS STATE LAWS

TYPE	TOPIC	SECTION	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	BENEFIT/BARRIER
Bill: HB 437	Composting Drop Off Sites	22.55 (d)	Passed; Public Act 099-0011	Provided that the EPA may approve the operation of one-day household compost collection events, provided that the appropriate forms (provided by the agency) are submitted. The EPA was given authority to establish a pilot program to permit operation of (maximum) 3 permanent drop-off sites for organic waste collection.	Benefit
Bill: HB 2486	Cottage Food Expansion	4	Passed; Public Act 099-0191	Provided that neither the Department of Agriculture or the health department of a unit of local government can regulate the service of food by a cottage food operation providing that certain conditions are met, among them: the food is to be sold at a farmers' market, with the exception that products with a locally grown product as the main ingredient can be sold on the farm where the ingredient was grown or delivered directly to the consumer.	Benefit
Bill: SB 813	County Cooperative Extension Law Amendment	2b	Passed; Public Act 099-0027	The Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Illinois may establish a Rural Transition Program to be operated in cooperation with the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity to provide assessments, career counseling, on-the-job training, tuition reimbursements, classroom training, financial management training, work experience opportunities, job search skills, job placement, youth programs, and support service to farmers and their families	Barrier; original bill (505 ILCS 45) required the University of Illinois' establishment of a Rural Transition Program, while this amendment makes the original bill language more ambiguous; 'shall' has been replaced with 'may'
Statute: 410 ILCS 625	Regulation on Food Product Sampling at Farmers Markets	3.3 & 3.4	Illinois Compiled Statute	Mandated formation of a 24-member Farmers' Market Task Force to provide 'for a statewide scheme for the orderly and consistent interpretation of the Department of Public Health administrative rules' pertaining to the safety of food and food product samples given out at farmers' markets for promotional purposes; the Department of Public Health was instructed to work with the Farmers' Market Task Force to establish a Food Sampling At Farmers' Market training and certification program.	Benefit; given the confusion some vendors may have regarding the rules surrounding distribution of free samples at markets, the bill's mandate to create a training and certification program for vendors will help to make regulation easier to navigate

ILLINOIS STATE LAWS

TYPE	TOPIC	SECTION	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	BENEFIT/BARRIER
Bill: HB 3319	Rural Composting; amendment of 415 ILCS 5/21	21 (A-1) & (A-2)	Passed; Public Act 098-0484	Allows farmers in rural areas to compost crop residue and other organic agricultural materials from other farms and agricultural operations, as long as these materials do not exceed 10% of the total composting material at the facility at any one time. This simple change gives farmers access to new materials to create high quality compost.	Benefit
Bill: HB 1272	Eat Local, Buy Illinois Products Day	175	Passed; Public Act 098-0341	Designates the first Saturday of each month as 'Eat Local, Buy Illinois Products' Day, and directs the Department of Ag's Illinois Product Logo program to increase awareness and sales of Illinois products	Benefit
Statute: 505 ILCS 75	Farmland Preservation Act	3 & 4	Illinois Compiled Statute	Created a state Inter-Agency Committee on Farmland Preservation that prepares policy statements and working agreements for agencies implementing projects affecting farmland preservation; 'the policy statement shall include, but not be limited to, an analysis of the impact of agricultural land conversions attributed to an agency's programs, regulations, procedures and operations'. These statements are to be submitted to the Governor, and reviewed/approved by the Department of Agriculture every 3 years.	Benefit
Statute: HB 3990	Food, Farms, and Jobs Act	10	Illinois Compiled Statute	First enacted in 2007, the Act created the Local and Organic Food and Farm Task Force to develop plans containing policy and funding recommendations for expanding the statewide local farm/food system; main goal is for state institutions to source at least 20% of their food locally by 2020; the Task Force shall encourage that 10% of food products purchased by entities funded partially or wholly by the State (and spend more than \$25,000 per year on food for students, residents, or clients) be local farm or food products	Benefit

ILLINOIS STATE LAWS

TYPE	TOPIC	SECTION	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	BENEFIT/BARRIER
Bill: HB 5898	Co-op Expansion Bill	5	Passed; Public Act 099-0677	This bill amends the current law governing cooperative food businesses, opening up licensing from specific food-related sectors (groceries and manufacturing) to other types of food businesses, such as brewers, butchers, and food hubs. Bill text removes the language 'for the conducting of a general agricultural or horticultural business'; essentially provides that an IL cooperative may now be organized for the purpose of the shareholders operating a business without qualification regarding the type of business.	
Bill: HB2335	Urban and Suburban Composting			Creates a system for urban farms and community gardens that are looking to compost with material from off site. For those operations, HB 2335 creates a system very similar to the already existing on-farm composting exemption for farms in rural areas and extends it to urban and suburban setting. Those provisions are: A garden or farm would be allowed to compost off-site landscape waste and up to 10% additives (food scraps, etc.), HB 2335 will allow any community garden or other site in the state to accept up to 25 cubic yards of offsite materials both landscape waste and additives such as food scrap or coffee grounds without a permit. Provided the final product can not be sold and is used on site. That 25 cubic yards is restriction on the total amount landscape waste plus additives that can be on site at any one time and is not an annual restriction. HB 2335 also removes the 1/8 mile set-back from residences for permitted composting facilities in Chicago.	Benefit

ILLINOIS STATE LAWS

TYPE	TOPIC	SECTION	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	BENEFIT/BARRIER
Bill: HB 3418	Urban Agriculture		Re-referred to Rules Committee	The bill amends the Counties Code and Illinois Municipal Code in order to allow for local governments to create Urban Agricultural Zones (UAZ). In the bill, urban agricultural zones are composed of organizations or individuals who grow produce or other agricultural products, who raise livestock or poultry, who process livestock or poultry, or who sells a minimum of 75% locally grown food. The bill allows for the creation of a state-level UAZ board to advise the county board, county board of commissioners, or corporate authorities of a municipality on UAZs. The bill stipulates wholesale water rates, a reduced water connection charge, and a 25-year property tax freeze for UAZ land. Sales tax amounts received from the sale of agricultural products sold in a UAZ are to be deposited in the Urban Agricultural Zone Fund and specify distribution to the county, municipality, or school districts under specified circumstances.	Benefit

INDIANA COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Agricultural Land Use and Preservation					
<i>Farmland Preservation</i>					
Elkhart	Policy	Elkhart County Zoning Ordinance: adopted in 1998, and allowed for establishment of Agricultural TIF districts, similar to industrial or business development districts. With monitoring generally done by Wood-Land-Lakes Resource Conservation and Development Group, the district easement ensures protection of development rights (for agriculture or conservation) in perpetuity on the property. A successful example of implementation comes from Board Commissioner Mike Yoder, who developed a conservation easement for protection of his own 70-acre farm: Crystal Valley Dairy	Revenues from the voluntary Middlebury TIF district (covering 6 farms, and approximately 800 acres) are channeled into a special account that the county uses to acquire easements and undertaking other agricultural economic development projects (i.e. improvements to roads and Stormwater drainage systems)	Government: Elkhart County Board of Commissioners, Elkhart County Redevelopment Commission	Wood-Land-Lakes RC&D (easement facilitators)
Jasper	Policy	Jasper County Unified Development Ordinance: Establishment of A1, and A2 Agricultural Districts	The Jasper County Unified Development Ordinance established the A1 (Agricultural Conservation) and A2 (General Agricultural) districts for preservation of "agricultural land that is remote, has prime soils, or is less compatible for residential development". Included in the ordinance is language suggesting that the County Plan Commission strongly discourages any subdivision of land in these districts for development; as such, permitted uses include agritourism, roadside sales, organic agricultural crop production, etc.	Government: Jasper County Board of Commissioners (Zoning Division), Jasper County Farmland Protection Board	current or aspiring landowners/farmers of Jasper County and surrounding area

INDIANA COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Agricultural Land Use and Preservation					
<i>Farmland Preservation, cont.</i>					
Kosciusko	Policy	Kosciusko County Zoning Ordinance: First established in 1975, Kosciusko County's zoning ordinance (section 2.7) permits the establishment of the Agricultural II District (language at right)	Section 2.7: 'The purpose of this district is to allow the development of some tracts of marginal agricultural ground into low density, rural atmosphere residential subdivisions ("mini-farms"), allowing a mixing of the Residential and Agricultural uses. The tracts in this district are developed with the understanding that they are located in a rural area, and as such are exposed to the elements of agricultural practice'	Government: Kosciusko County Board of Commissioners	
Marshall	Policy	Marshall County Unified Development Ordinance: Establishment of A1, and A2 Agricultural Districts	Marshall County's Unified Development Ordinance established the A1 (General Agricultural), and A2 (Conservation Agriculture) districts. Though ordinance language (particularly for the A2) district does emphasize preservation of a county's rural character, language does indicate priority for large-scale agribusinesses: 'The Agricultural Conservation land use category is a voluntary district intended to preserve the rural nature of the county and allow large-scale farm operations'	Government: Marshall County Board of Commissioners (Zoning Division)	

INDIANA COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Agricultural Land Use and Preservation					
<i>Stormwater Management</i>					
Lake	Policy	Stormwater Management Exemption: According to Lake County's Stormwater Management Ordinance (1365C, adopted October 2013) agricultural land-disturbing activities are exempt from the stringent measures of stormwater regulation	Exemption of agricultural land-disturbing activities, defined as: 'Tillage, planting, cultivation, or harvesting operations for the production of agricultural or nursery vegetative crops. The term also includes pasture renovation and establishment, the construction of agricultural conservation practices, and the installation and maintenance of agricultural drainage tile'	Government: Lake County Board of Commissioners	

INDIANA COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Agricultural Land Use and Preservation					
<i>Land Access</i>					
Marshall and Porter	Policy	With the guidance of staff from the Indiana Land Resources Council (part of state Department of Agriculture), Marshall and Porter counties both adopted agricultural clause ordinances into their county codes.	Adopted in 2009 (Marshall), and 2010 (Porter), individuals who choose to move into an agricultural zone must sign a document indicating they are aware that they may experience noise, dust and odor associated with general farm practices. This agreement is used as a condition to residential development in an agriculture zone.	Government: Indiana Land Resources Council (part of Indiana State Department of Agriculture), Marshall County Board of Commissioners, Porter County Board of Commissioners	New residents of Marshall and Porter counties, moving into residential developments in the county agricultural zones

INDIANA COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Food Business Technical Assistance

Multiple (state-wide)	Program	<p>Purdue University's New Ventures Team: based out of the University's Agricultural Innovation and Commercialization Center (AICC), the New Ventures Team was formed in 2002 as a technical assistance hub for Indiana farmers and food entrepreneurs. The team supports evaluation and development of new business ventures through workshops, conferences, individual consultations, a branded set of publications on effective business planning, and INVenture, a web-based interactive business planning tool.</p>	<p>INventure Business Planner: one of the Team's most notable contributions has been the development of a step-by-step business planner, helping new and beginning farmer to identify the most promising markets (in their county, city, region, or the state) for their product, and for brand development. Users can download a personalized business plan, and receive feedback consulting services from the New Ventures Team. The planner currently has 3700 registered users.</p>	<p>Institutional: Purdue University's Agricultural Innovation and Commercialization Center (New Ventures team: faculty, staff and county-based Extension educators who are specialists in agricultural tourism, entrepreneurship, economics, farm management, agricultural finance, agricultural economics, horticulture, agricultural and biological engineering, food science and aquaculture)</p>	<p>New/beginning farmers and local food entrepreneurs state-wide</p>
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INDIANA COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Economic and Workforce Development					
<i>Cooperative Marketing</i>					
Multiple (based in Hamilton County)	Program	Localfolks Foods is a Sheridan, IN manufacturing hub sourcing and distributing local value-added food products across a 10-state area. Its other hub location is in Wilmington, NC.	Localfolks Foods products are GMO and gluten-free, as well as fat-free and low sodium.	Private: Localfolks Food was founded by Steve and Anita Spencer of Sheridan, IN as an outgrowth of Homestead Growers, their natural farming venture. Localfolks Food product development partners are based in Chicago, and Wilmington, NC	Indiana/Midwest consumers interested in locally-sourced, value-added products (mostly sauces and jams)

INDIANA COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Community Building

Community Gardening

Elkhart	Program	Seed to Feed: a program of Elkhart County's Church Community Services, this effort pairs local farmers wishing to donate produce to the food insecure, with businesses providing distribution services. Fresh, unprocessed vegetables are grown on two plots of land (total of around 80 acres) and donated to CCS's food pantry and others in the area at no cost. In spring of 2015, an official produce distribution site was erected on CCS property, where 'excess' vegetables that are not taken in by pantries are sold	Established in 2012, the Seed to Feed program began with a handful of volunteer harvesters and interested farmers and now has evolved too an independent program of Church Community Services, with an on-site growing greenhouse	Nonprofit: Elkhart County's Church Community Services	CCS Food Pantry, Food Bank of Northern Indiana, and member agencies of the Food Bank of Elkhart County
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INDIANA COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Research, Tools & Reports					
<i>Tools</i>					
Multiple	Guide	Model Agricultural Zoning Ordinances	Produced by the Indiana Land Resources Council (ISDA), this November 2014 guide serves as a tool for local governments to adapt zoning ordinances and land use models to fit the varying agricultural needs of different areas in the state. Concepts and examples in the guide touch upon use of density measures to minimize conflict with land developers, agricultural clauses to prevent nuisance suits, and multiple-tier agricultural zones, among other things	Government: Indiana Land Resources Council (part of Indiana State Department of Agriculture)	County Planning Commissions/Boards across the state, particularly in rural agricultural areas, or areas with outdated comprehensive plans
Multiple	Guide	Planning for Agritourism: A Guide for Local Governments and Indiana Farmers	Citing Lancaster County (Pennsylvania) as a model, this ILRC guide touches upon ways to increase agritourism participation from local residents, as well as ways to formally incorporate strategic planning for agritourism in a county comprehensive plan or zoning ordinance.	Government: Indiana Land Resources Council (part of Indiana State Department of Agriculture)	Indiana agritourism providers, community leaders, extension agents, and rural economic development and tourism professionals

INDIANA COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Research, Tools & Reports					
<i>Research/Reports</i>					
Elkhart	Program	Elkhart County Foodshed Initiative: As part of Purdue Extension's 'Rebuilding Your Local Food system' pilot program, Elkhart County was chosen in April 2014 as one of two Indiana communities for county-wide convenings that would center upon combating barriers	The year-long study seeks to find out how much of the county's food is produced and consumed locally, and how to improve this number. Research done by Purdue Extension and other stakeholder/community advocates covers 4 main focus areas including: Food Access, Local Procurement, Farm to School, and Infrastructure	Institutional: Purdue University Extension (Educator Jeff Burbrink), Government: Elkhart County Commissioner Mike Yoder	Merry Lea Environmental Learning Center, Maple City Market, Elkhart Local Food Alliance, Local Growers Guild, Horizon Education Alliance, Purple Porch Co-op
Elkhart	Program	Elkhart County School Food Work Group: part of the Elkhart County Childhood Obesity Initiative, the School Food Work Group is a convening of stakeholders from the County Health Department and other organizations that are interested in promoting local and healthy food in the county's schools. The main role of the Work Group, established in 2015, has been to collect local BMI index information from children at every local county school to serve as a 'baseline' measure of health. The group plans to take measurements two years from the end date of the first round of data collection	The group has also used BMI data to develop a county-specific health booklet: geared towards parents, kids, and school administrators, this book provides helpful hints on preparing school-day snacks, and hosting healthy school events and fundraisers (such as 5K's)	Government/private sector: Elkhart County Childhood Obesity Initiative organizations: Elkhart County Health Department, Goshen Health System, Elkhart General Hospital	Other ECCOI Work Groups: the Parent Role Work Group, and the Physical Activity Work Group

INDIANA COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Research, Tools & Reports					
<i>Research/Reports, cont.</i>					
Multiple: Lake, Porter	Project	Hunger in America Report: Conducted in 2010 by Mathematic Policy Research for Feeding America and Purdue University's Institute for Social Policy Research, the report details the stark situation regarding food insecurity in Lake County	Study population: clients of the Food Bank of Northwest Indiana, serving residents of Lake and Porter county; of the clients served by the emergency food programs of the Food Bank of Northwest Indiana, 75 percent of households were food insecure, with 45 percent reporting low or very low food security as defined by the U.S. government's official food security scale (2010 figures)	Nonprofit: Mathematica Policy Research, Purdue University Calumet's Institute for Social Policy Research	Food Bank of Northwest Indiana, Feeding America

INDIANA STATE LAWS

TYPE	TOPIC	SECTION	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	BENEFIT/BARRIER
SB 179	Local and State Regulation of Poultry and Egg Sales	Section 1h (1)	Passed; Public Law 154	Prior to this law's enactment, Indiana poultry producers could slaughter and process up to 1,000 birds a year and sell the poultry direct to consumers on farms, at farmers markets, and at farm stands without a state license. Public Law 154 has increased that number to 20,000. Additionally, local government agencies no longer have licensing and inspection powers over producers of rabbit, poultry, and egg sales for sales taking place on the farm, at farm stands and at farmers markets. The Indiana Department of Public Health will no longer have the power to license and inspect poultry producers processing between 1,000 and 20,000 birds on the farm per year as long as sales take place at the same venues.	Benefit
HB 1309	Minimizing State Oversight of Home-Based Vendors	3	Passed; House Enrolled Act 1309	Provides three new provisions to the Indiana Code including: 1) an exemption from "food establishment requirements" in IC 16-18-2-137 for certain vendors of farmers markets and roadside stands that prepare and sell foods, 2) adds the term "potentially hazardous foods" (PHFs) to IC 16-18-2-287.8, and 3) adds a section on sanitary requirements for food establishments as new section IC 16-42-5-29. Introduces new language for Home-Based Vendors (HBV's), stating their food products must be produced at their primary residences, but does not require home kitchen inspections by local health departments. Under the new act, HBVs are not considered retail food establishments and are exempt from many retail regulations surrounding registration, licensing, and health department inspection if producing the following products: baked goods, candies, uncut fruits and vegetables, jams and jellies made from high-acid fruits, fermented items such as sauerkraut, nuts, legumes, honeys and syrups	Benefit; HEA 1309 allows for the safe production and sale of certain foods that do not present an appreciable public health risk, and eases burdensome regulation or kitchen inspections for these foods' producers

INDIANA STATE LAWS

TYPE	TOPIC	SECTION	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	BENEFIT/BARRIER
IC 5-28-31	Aggie Bonds Program Authorization Statute	25-40	Established in Indiana Code	Chapter 5-28-31 of the Indiana Code sets forth the authorization and administration of Aggie Bonds by the Indiana Finance Authority. The Aggie Bonds program allow states to provide lenders a tax exemption on interest from financed purchases by beginning farmer.	Benefit
IN S 249	Farm Commodities and Market News Service	3 & 4	Passed; Enacted as Act No. 202	Authorizes the Department of Agriculture to establish a farm commodities and market news service, funded from the Livestock Industry Promotion and Development Fund to provide unbiased price and sales information to farmers, and to focus on livestock and forage products. Also requires the Purdue Cooperative Extension Service and the Purdue University College of Agriculture to study the impact of local land use ordinance on the construction of buildings or other structures in the breeding, feeding, and housing of livestock.	Benefit

MICHIGAN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Agricultural Land Use and Preservation

Farmland Preservation

Multiple	Program	Agriculture Preservation Fund: state grant program set up to allow for local government purchase of ag conservation easements to preserve farmland; program run by 7-member board appointed by the Governor	Fund sources come from: 1) the payback of property tax credits benefits when Farmland Development Rights Agreements (PA 116 contracts) are terminated, and 2) proceeds from the Agricultural Recapture Act (PA 261 of 2000); matching fund information from local government is required on grant applications (any donation of the development rights value from the landowner must also be noted), and after approval, state and local govt units jointly hold easements	Government: Michigan Department of Agricultural and Rural Development; local government units (defined as counties, cities, townships, and villages with authority to zone property by law)	Fund Preservation Board: directors of the Department of Agricultural and Rural Development; director of the Department of Natural Resources; two individuals representing agricultural interests; three Michigan residents (general public)
Berrien	Policy	Farmland Protection Ordinance: Ordinance 21 recognizes the importance of local agriculture for the county economy (particularly for the wine and tourism industry) and in Section 4.02, outlines each element of the open space comprehensive plan	At a minimum, the open space plan shall: contain a future land use map (that is annually updated) to showcase areas of the county dedicated to preservation; clear processes or outlines of the steps necessary for county purchase or transfer of development rights from farmland; a description of how/why certain preservation areas were selected; language showcasing evidence for preservation (such as evidence from cost of service studies); and a description of the participating local units of government involved in the land protection effort (Section 4.03 describes in detail the County effort to heavily involve all relevant units of government)	Government: Berrien County Board of Commissioners	

MICHIGAN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Agricultural Land Use and Preservation

Farmland Preservation, cont.

Cass	Policy	<p>Specialized Agricultural District Provisions: As established in the July 2014 Cass County Master Plan, the county's farmland preservation policy uses 3 primary tools for land protection in its agricultural districts (detailed at right)</p>	<p>The Master Plan allows for the following tools, among others: Exclusive Agricultural Zoning (prohibiting all non-farm dwellings in the district); Quarter-Quarter Zoning (permitting 1 dwelling per 40 acres to ensure robust growing practices and productive capacity for each enterprise); Sliding Scale Zoning (as farm parcel acreage increases, puts further restricts on quarter-quarter zoning); and Overlay zones (for areas near stream corridors and flood plains, this is a separate district that has special conditions but is adjacent to the agricultural district)</p>	<p>Government: Cass County Board of Commissioners</p>	<p>individual landowners/growers</p>
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MICHIGAN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Agricultural Land Use and Preservation

Farmland Preservation, cont.

Van Buren	Policy	Farmland and Open Space Preservation Ordinance: Ordinance 2B, Adopted in 2014 states that the preservation of farmland is 'a significant countywide policy supported by many local units of government within the County as well as a significant majority of residents	<p>The County is authorized to enter into cash purchase/installment purchase contracts, options, and agreements or the receipt of tax-deductible donations of easements; when installment purchases are made the county is authorized to pay interest on the declining principal balance at a rate consistent with market conditions; the County may also contract with a qualified land conservancy or qualified nonprofit groups that would assist in conducting the purchase of development rights (PACE) program, and establishing procedures for monitoring easements acquired under the ordinance</p>	<p>Government: Van Buren County Board of Commissioners, Van Buren County Land Preservation Board (made up of 2 farmers, one landowner and County resident, an individual nominated by the Conservation District's Board of Directors, a realtor or land developer, an individual who represents local environmental interests, 2 local government elected officials, one member of the Van Buren County Planning Commission, and one member of the Board of Commissioners, serving in a non-voting capacity)</p>	<p>future landowners and farmers of Van Buren County</p>
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MICHIGAN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Farmer Training

Multiple	Program	Organic Farmer Training Program: participants in Michigan State University's Organic Farmer Training Certificate course learn production skills as well as the knowledge, management, and business planning skills necessary to operate a diversified small farm	While not technically not enrolled as MSU students during program duration, participants who satisfactorily complete the program will earn a Certificate from MSU Student Organic Farm, MSU Department of Horticulture and the MSU Center for Regional Food Systems	Institutional: Michigan State University Student Organic Farm, MSU Department of Horticulture, MSU Center for Regional Food Systems	Alumni Farm Organizations: Family Circle Centennial Farms (Stockbridge, MI), Jorgensen Farms (Westerville, MI), Hand Sown Farm (Manchester), Restless Roots Farm (Ypsilanti), etc.
Cass	Program	Pork Quality Assurance (PQA) Plus program (Certification)	The PQA Plus program is an educational tool from MSU Extension educators to help Cass County's swine farmers to learn good production practices when raising pigs. The focus of the program is on teaching owners and farm employees how to raise swine with proper care and environmental conditions. Certification under this program (or similar ones) is required by numerous market chains and other suppliers to remain competitive in the industry.	Institutional: Michigan State University Pork team	Swine farmers of Cass, and surrounding counties

MICHIGAN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Farmer Training, cont.

Cass	Program	Beginning Farmer Training (Bertrand Farm)	<p>Bertrand Farm's 'Small Farming for Food Security' course offers in-depth training to beginning farmers that covers livestock management, organic fruit/vegetable production, and beekeeping. Students attend weekly field work classes accompanied by lectures, demonstrations, presentations, and off-site tours, and will be given the opportunity to raise their own product from the planning to distribution phase. Taught by Therese Niemier, Founder and Director of Bertrand Farm (and a grower with over 2 decades of experience), the course runs from early June through late August. Course participants are eligible for Bertrand's other adult classes (Permaculture for Backyard Production, Homesteading 101, Backyard Food Production for Beginners, etc.)</p>	Nonprofit: Bertrand Farm Inc. Educational Facility	Beginning farmers in Cass and surrounding Southwest Michigan counties
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MICHIGAN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Food Business Technical Assistance

Multiple	Program	<p><u>Michigan Good Food Fund: launched in 2015 as a state-wide financing resource, the Michigan Good Food Fund is a collaboration between Capital Impact Partners, Michigan State University's Center for Regional Food Systems, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, and the Fair Food Network. Mary Donnell, former Executive Vice President of the Food Bank of Northern Nevada, as well as President and CEO of the Green City Growers Cooperative, now serves as the Fund's Program Manager at the Detroit office of Capital Impact Partners.</u></p>	<p>The Fund offers a range of assistance options including: one-on-one consulting in a variety of areas (food safety compliance, financial management etc.) from an established Consultant Network, online and in-person courses (Small Business Lending 101, Licensing Your Food Business, etc.), and intensive training boot camps for selected entrepreneurs. One of these boot camps--the Michigan Good Food Fund Business Boot Camp--offers the opportunity for entrepreneurs to compete for \$10,000 in consulting services through a pitch competition in front of investors. The Fund also partners with financial institutions for loans to support food hubs, corner stores, incubators and other Good Food entities (Capital Impact Partners handles loans of \$250,000 or more and Northern Initiatives handles loans less than \$250,000)</p>	<p>Public-private partnership: private lending institutions (Capital Impact Partners, Northern Initiatives), institutions (MSU Center for Regional Food Systems), nonprofit (Fair Food Network and W.K. Kellogg Foundation). Other investors include: The Kresge Foundation, Northern Trust Corporation, and the Max M. and Marjorie M. Fisher Foundation</p>	<p>Partners include: Cherry Capital Foods LLC, the Detroit Economic Growth Corporation, FoodLab Detroit, the Michigan Association of Land Banks, the USDA, and Farmers on the Move</p>
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MICHIGAN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Food Business Technical Assistance, cont.

Multiple: Berrien, Cass, Van Buren	Program	Michigan State University Product Center: The MSU Product Center (Food-Ag-Bio) assists local county residents in developing their businesses in the areas of food, agriculture, and natural resources. The Center's Innovation Counselors are specially trained to deliver technical assistance, financial, and consulting services to new or established entrepreneurs, and can help with any of the following: developing a business plan, navigating regulatory confusion, accessing various supply chains, or seeking diverse funding options	Cottage Food Business Entrepreneurship Training: Beginning in 2012, the Product Center's Innovation Counselors have collaborated with MSU Extension's Food Safety team to develop business development and cottage food classes that could be easily presented around the state to entrepreneurs seeking information on running successful food businesses; beginning with a 'pilot' season of classes presented to 12 Cass County residents, the training is now offered as stand-alone package, and has been featured at the MSU Extension 'Connecting Entrepreneurial Communities' annual conference.	Institutional: MSU Extension's Food Safety Team, and MSU Product Center Food-Ag-Bio	Home kitchen/Direct Sales Entrepreneurs in Cass, and surrounding counties
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MICHIGAN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Food Hub Development

Multiple: Berrien, Cass, Van Buren	Program	Food Hub Surveying: As part of their new Bronson Healthy Living Campus, Kalamazoo Valley Community College has begun efforts to survey local farmers to gauge interest in development of a local food hub. Participating farmers in Berrien, Cass, and Van Buren Counties	2 online survey sections: Farmers are asked to provide estimates of the percentage of sales that go through different market channels, such as direct market/CSA, wholesale, and to restaurants; a second optional portion asks for thoughts on other programs the Food Innovation Center could offer.	Kalamazoo Valley Community College's Food Innovation Center (opened at the beginning of the winter 2016 semester. The first students to use the facility are enrolled in Introduction to Sustainable Food Systems, Food Safety Essentials, Winter Crops Practicum, and Food Industry Career Planning)	local farmers/growers/eaters in the following counties: Berrien, Cass, Van Buren, Barry, Allegan, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Branch, and St. Joseph
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MICHIGAN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

CSA Opportunities

Berrien	Program	<p>Eat Local Berrien CSA inventory: through the Be Healthy Berrien partnership, a comprehensive CSA inventory is periodically updated, with listings including: Granor Farms, Lake Breeze Organics, and Bertrand Farm</p>	<p>Granor Farm (Three Oaks, MI) offers members quality produce in pick-up CSA shares, or delivery to Chicago farmers markets (in Logan Square and Lincoln Park). Shares can include over 70 organic vegetables, fruits, edible flowers, and herbs; Lake Breeze Organics (Benton Harbor, MI) offers CSA members pick-up shares of seasonal fruits and vegetables from May through November. Selections can include summer squash, raspberries, rhubarb, sweet peppers, blueberries, melons, and eggplant; Bertrand Farm is located in Niles, MI offers CSA working/harvest/non-working shares, as well select meat shares depending on availability; beginning farmer training is also offered to working or harvest share members</p>	<p>Be Healthy Berrien government/nonprofit partnership: Berrien County Health Department, Lakeland Health, Southwest Michigan Planning Commission, United Way of Southwest Michigan, Benton Harbor-St. Joseph YMCA, Niles-Buchanan YMCA</p>	<p>local farmers/growers/eaters of Berrien County</p>
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MICHIGAN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

CSA Opportunities, cont.

Van Buren, Cass	Program	Local CSA options include: Blue Dog Family Farm and Bertrand Farm Inc. Education Facility	Blue Dog Family Farm in Bangor, MI is a 22-acre farm operation that grows a wide variety of vegetables, flowers, and herbs available in CSA shares, as well as at the Kalamazoo Farmers Market, and Kalamazoo Peoples Food Co-op. Summer CSA share delivery begins in early June, ending in early October, along with a winter 'holiday' share beginning in October, and ending in December. Land practices on the farm include composting, crop rotation, and cover cropping; Bertrand Farm (Niles, MI) is a non-profit educational facility established to promote healthy farming and land stewardship. The 11-acre property features 3 acres of organic vegetable production and 2 acres of perennial fruit that are available in seasonal CSA shares open to working members, harvest members, non-working members, and incubator farmers. Beginning farmer training is available formally through the CSA program;	Private/Nonprofit Growers and Entities	Beginning farmers pursuing training in Cass or Van Buren, as well as local food advocates & eaters in Southwest Michigan
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MICHIGAN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Research, Tools & Reports

Tools

Van Buren	Guide	Annual Food and Farm Guide (link to 2016 Guide)	Offers information on Van Buren Farmers Markets (Decatur Farmers' Market, Lawrence Farmers' Market), U-pick Fruit Farms (Brookside Farms, Hunt's Hillside LLC, Molter Family Orchards), Farm Stands and Cafes (Krohne's Last Stand, Barden's Farm Market), and Specialty Product Stores (Egly Grassfed Beef, Evergreen Lane Artisan Cheese)	Government: Van Buren Conservation District (Paw Paw, MI)	local food advocates, suppliers, and eaters of Van Buren County
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MICHIGAN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Research, Tools & Reports

Research/Reports

Berrien	Program	Farmers Market Promotion Program Grant Report: After securing grant funding from the Agricultural Marketing Service's FMPP, the Berrien County Health Department conducted an impact analysis, surveying the food security landscape of the county	<p>The Health Department's Final Performance Report (December 2011) articulates the need for USDA funding for increased access and promotion of healthy, local food in Berrien County; the report is emphatic in its recommendation that more direct-to-consumer marketing occur, as only 6% of the County's farm sales are going directly to consumers (there is considerable revenue, on the other hand, from crop sales). With FMPP funding, County Health staff were able to see dramatic and beneficial impacts on the consumers who came to County farmers' markets in the 2011 season; in particular, Michigan State University Extension's Market FRESH coupon distribution was vital in garnering public support and promotion of healthy/local foods</p>	Government: Berrien County Health Department	Benton Harbor Farmers Market, Michigan State University Extension, Project FRESH, USDA Farmers Market Promotion Program (Agricultural Marketing Service)
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MICHIGAN STATE LAWS

TYPE	TOPIC	SECTION	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	BENEFIT/BARRIER
MI S 144	Food Inspection Exemptions	3115 (3)	Passed; enacted as Public Act No. 142	"If a temporary food establishment will serve only low-risk food, instead of conducting an inspection under subsection (2), a local health department, based on a public health risk assessment, may conduct an in-office consultation, including food safety education, and operational review of the proposed temporary food establishment with the license applicant. The person in charge of the temporary food establishment must be present during the in-office consultation. A local health department that conducts an in-office consultation under this subsection may also conduct an inspection under subsection (2)."	Benefit; this bill reduces the regulatory burdens on home entrepreneurs trying to comply with the Cottage Food Law by recognizing that many sales come from low-risk foods that present minimal public health concerns from contamination
MI HB 5837	Cottage Food Law Exemptions	1105	Passed; enacted as Public Act No. 113	PA 113 of 2010 exempts a "cottage food operation" from the licensing and inspection provisions of the Michigan Food Law. A cottage food operation still has to comply with the labeling, adulteration, and other provisions found in the Michigan Food Law, as well as other applicable state or federal laws, or local ordinances. Under the Cottage Food Law, non-potentially hazardous foods that do not require time and/or temperature control for safety can be produced in a home kitchen (the kitchen of the person's primary domestic residence) for direct sale to customers at farmers markets, farm markets, roadside stands or other direct markets. The products can't be sold to retail stores; restaurants; over the Internet; by mail order; or to wholesalers, brokers or other food distributors who resell foods.	Benefit
Public Act 92	Enforcement of Michigan Food Law by Local, Certified Health Departments	Chapter 3: 289.3105 & 289.3107	Passed; enacted as Public Act 92 (Chapters 1-8) in 2000	The Michigan DOA delegates the authority and responsibility for the enforcement of the requirements pertaining to food service establishments contained in Public Act 92 to local health departments meeting the program criteria provided for in Chapter 1; health codes are to be written according to county/municipal producer and distributor needs	Barrier; the lack of uniformity between county health codes has rendered it difficult for Michigan farmers to know if they are in compliance with agricultural law, particularly when municipal and county health codes in the same region differ substantially

MICHIGAN STATE LAWS

TYPE	TOPIC	SECTION	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	BENEFIT/BARRIER
Public Act 93 (2014)	Michigan Right to Farm Amendment		Passed; enacted by the Michigan Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development in April, 2014	Amendment to Public Act 93 (2014) removes Right to Farm protection for farm animals raised in neighborhoods with more than 13 homes within 1/8 of a mile of the animals, or with any home within 250 feet of the proposed facility. Additionally, the Site Selection Generally Accepted Management Practices The Site Selection GAAMPs (that outlines a voluntary framework for the siting of new and expanding livestock operations) now includes a category for site selection that excludes animal operations unless approved by local municipal authorities. These locations are primarily residential and don't allow agricultural uses by right. A community that doesn't allow agriculture as a use by right can allow animal agriculture as a special or permitted use but the landowner must conform to the requirements set by the community.	Barrier; Backyard and urban farms were previously protected by Michigan's Right to Farm Act. The Act stated that local ordinances could not trump the state's Generally Accepted Agriculture Management Practices (GAAMP). After the rule change, however, these protections no longer apply to many homeowners who keep small numbers of livestock, the majority of which are small-scale farmers marketing products locally.

WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Agricultural Land Use and Preservation					
<i>Farmland Preservation</i>					
Jefferson	Policy	Farmland Protection Ordinance: Certified by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection's State Act 28, Jefferson County's farmland protection ordinance was newly adopted in February 2012, allowing local farmers to claim farmland preservation tax credits under subchapter IX of chapter 17 (State Statutes)	Official ordinance language establishes A-1 'Exclusive Agricultural' and N 'Natural Resource' zones; new ordinance limits the existence of potential lots on rural property to between 1 and 3 (depending on soil type); also limits rural residential lot sizes to 2 acres per lot	Government: Jefferson County Board of Commissioners, Jefferson County Easement Commission, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection	
Kenosha	Policy	Farmland Preservation Ordinance: Section 12.20 of the Kenosha County Municipal Code establishes the A-1 Agricultural Preservation District, intended: ' to maintain, enhance, and preserve agricultural lands historically utilized for crop production and the raising of livestock'	This District is intended to meet and comply with the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Act of 1977 as amended which requires that all urban counties, of which Kenosha County is one, adopt, prior to 1982, an exclusive agricultural zoning district, so as to allow the owners of such lands an opportunity to continue to claim the farmland preservation credit permitted pursuant to section 71.09(11) of the Wisconsin Statutes'	Government: Kenosha County Board of Commissioners	

WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Agricultural Land Use and Preservation

Farmland Preservation, cont.

Racine	Policy	<p>Establishment of the Farmland Preservation District, (A-1) and General Farming District (A-3): Adopted in 1982 under Ordinance 82-141 (most recently amended in December 2014 with Ordinance 2014-87), the Racine Municipal Code allows for principal (dairying, grazing, livestock raising, raising of cash grain crops, seed crops, etc.) and conditional (commercial raising of animals, commercial egg production, feed lots, migratory laborers' housing) uses in the farmland preservation district, with the main goal of designating space that is exempt from commercial/urban development. Section 20-696 of the Code establishes the General Farming District III (see right)</p>	<p>In areas of the county where potential urban growth is expected, land will be placed in so-called holding districts (A-3), where nonagricultural development is deferred until legislative bodies determine if it is feasible to provide public services for uses other than those permitted (primarily agricultural). The status of all holding districts should be reviewed by the County Planning and Development Committee at least once every 5 years; principal and conditional uses are the same as is allowed for the A-1 District</p>	<p>Government: Racine County Board of Commissioners, Racine County Planning and Development Committee</p>	<p>current and future landowners, farmers, and developers of Racine County</p>
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WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Agricultural Land Use and Preservation

Farmland Preservation, cont.

Walworth	Policy	Walworth Zoning Code, Chapter 74: Establishes the A-1NC Prime Agricultural Land Holding District	The primary purpose of the A-1NC district is to provide a temporary zoning category for lands that are rezoned into the A-1 (prime agricultural district) that are not currently designated as Farmland Preservation Areas. Essentially, this prevents excessive encroachment of non-agricultural development and minimizes land use conflicts until legislative bodies in the County are able to determine the best use for the land; "such lands are generally covered by Class I, II and III soils as rated by the U.S. Natural Resource Conservation Service and as a matter of policy, it is hereby determined that the highest and best use of these lands is agricultural"; THEREFORE, all structures and improvements in the district must be consistent with agricultural use	Walworth County Board of Commissioners	current and future landowners, farmers, and developers of Walworth County
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WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Agricultural Land Use and Preservation

Farmland Preservation, cont.

Waukesha	Policy	2011 Farmland Preservation Plan Recommendations: The amendment to the County's 2009 plan (which was formed in direct response to Wisconsin law requiring all Wisconsin counties to adopt a plan enforcing official land division ordinances) includes preservation tools listed in Chapter 3. Main recommendations include use of: housing density bonuses and Agricultural Enterprise Areas	<p>For housing density bonuses, the WCCDP provides for a 30% housing density bonus in all rural and residential land use categories when a minimum of 40% of a site is conserved for open space/farmland uses-- these density increases help to preserve farmland preservation by allowing small farm units to persist in urbanizing areas; currently, Waukesha County has only one established Agricultural Enterprise Area, in the Town of Oconomowoc. The Advisory Committee strongly encourages further establishment, as there is no minimum size limit (which is a great advantage for the small farming movement). As of 2009, amendments to the state program (administered by DATCP) now allows for greater tax benefits to participating farmers (5 farmers minimum are required for petitioning)</p>	<p>Government/Independent Farmer Commission: Waukesha County Farmland Preservation Plan Advisory Committee, and Waukesha County Park and Planning Commission</p>	<p>local farmers and land owners in Waukesha County and surrounding area</p>
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WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Agricultural Land Use and Preservation					
<i>Stormwater Management</i>					
Jefferson	Policy	Stormwater Management Ordinance 232: County Ordinance 232 (outlining stormwater management regulations) exempts agricultural practices from stringent regulation (language to the right)	The following activities are exempted from all requirements of this article: Related to or used for the production of food and fiber, including, but not limited to, general farming, livestock and poultry enterprises, grazing, nurseries, horticulture, viticulture, truck farming, forestry, sod production, cranberry production and wild crop harvesting'	Government: Jefferson County Board of Commissioners	
Kenosha	Policy	Stormwater Management Ordinance exemption	Section 17.06-2 of the County Stormwater Management Ordinance exempts farming practices from stringent regulation, when agricultural practices is taken to mean: 'Land disturbing activities directly involved in the planting, growing and harvesting of any plant grown for human or livestock consumption and pasturing or yarding of livestock'	Government: Kenosha County Board of Commissioners	

WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Agricultural Land Use and Preservation

Stormwater Management, cont.

Walworth	Policy	Stormwater Management Ordinance Exemption for NRCS certified practices (see right: Established by Chapter 26, Article 1 of the Municipal Code; the Walworth County Board of Commissioners designates the County Land Conservation Division to administer and enforce ordinance provisions)	Section 26-5, part c: "Any land disturbing activity that is designed and/or certified by the county land conservation division or the NRCS of the United States Department of Agriculture as part of a soil conservation, nonpoint sources pollution control project shall comply with all of the requirements of this ordinance, but shall be exempted from obtaining a permit, providing financial guarantee, or paying fees"	Government: Walworth County Board of Commissioners, Walworth County Land Conservation Division	land developers and stakeholders participating in NRCS soil conservation/pollution control projects
Waukesha	Policy	Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Ordinance (Chapter 14 in County Code of Ordinances)	Exemption for farm activity: 'Exempt From All Requirements. The following activities shall be exempt from all of the requirements of this ordinance: A. Land disturbing activities directly involved in the planting, growing and harvesting of any plant grown for human or livestock consumption and pasturing or yarding of livestock, including sod and farm nurseries'	Local/State Government: Waukesha County Park and Planning Commission (County Zoning Administrator), Waukesha County Board of Commissioners, Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission	local farmers residing within Waukesha County borders

WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Farmer Training

Milwaukee	Program	Commercial Urban Agriculture Training Program: Run through Growing Power, this 5-weekend seminar course runs from January through May, offering interested beginning farmers lessons as well as hands-on experience in farming for profit in the city of Milwau	Topics covered include business planning (access to lending programs, complying with zoning regulations, understanding direct/wholesale marketing, and creating a business plan), and farming techniques (soil testing, composting, aquaculture, bee-keeping and horticulture)	nonprofit: Growing Power	Interested beginning farmers, and urban agriculture advocates
Milwaukee	Program	Growing Power One, Two, and Three Day Workshops	Past one-day workshops (\$150) have included overview of GAP (Good Agricultural Practices) Certification; past two-day workshops (\$400) have covered hoop house construction, beekeeping and year-round microgreens production; all 3-day workshops (\$600) cover aquaponics and urban aquaculture training. Topics include system design, water chemistry, fish husbandry, and plant selection.	nonprofit: Growing Power	Farmers and growers interested in organic techniques, urban agriculture, and a number of 'small-farms' practices: beekeeping, aquaculture, GAP, etc.

WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Economic and Workforce Development					
<i>Farmer Training, cont.</i>					
Walworth	Program	Michael Fields Agricultural Institute: Whole Farm Workshops	Offered intermittently through the summer, Michael Fields' Whole Farm Workshops are one-day sessions with expert educators (from Badgerland Financial, Farm Commons, Center for Integrated Ag Systems, and Michael Fields), covering topics such as 'Financial Planning', 'Legal and Risk Management', and 'Business Plan Creation'. Workshops can be found on the monthly events calendar, and are usually \$15 each	Institutional: Michael Fields Agricultural Institute (East Troy, WI)	Walworth County (and surrounding area) farmers interested in gaining business management instruction for small-scale businesses
Multiple	Program	Wisconsin School for Beginning Market Growers: intensive 3 day course for beginning farmers aspiring to establish their own small-farm produce operation; taught by experienced UW-Madison faculty	Typically taught by 3 experienced growers, the 3-day intensive offers participants a holistic approach to growing and marketing their products, touching upon the following topics: soil fertility, crop production, plant health and pest management, cover crops, equipment needs and labor considerations at different scales of operation, and marketing and economics. Special topic seminars are also offered, providing more detail on farming topics requested ahead of time by participants	Institutional: UW-Madison Center for Integrated Agricultural Systems	Beginning farmers across the state in need of small-business training and growing instruction

WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Farmer Training, cont.

Multiple	Program	Wisconsin School of Beginning Dairy and Livestock Farmers: offers a campus Pasture-Based Dairy and Livestock Seminar (either on campus or online). Course meets weekly from November through March, offering participants workshops, conference attendance, guest speaker interaction, mentoring, and tours of graduate livestock operations	Course is taught by experienced UW livestock operators, and divided up into 3 'terms': Business Startup; Creating a Business Plan; and Managing the Business. Class is also available online, through distance learning, or as an FISC: Farm Industry Short Course, culminating in a Pasture-Based Dairy Certificate. The certificate program requires either 20 credits for the 1 year certificate, or 40 credits for the 2 year certificate	Institutional: UW-Madison College of Agriculture and Life Sciences (Center for Integrated Agricultural Systems, and Farm Industry Short Course); funders include the Wisconsin Milk Marketing Board, WI Cattlemen's Association, and Wisconsin Farmers Union	Beginning graziers and dairy farmers across the state, particularly those in need of business management instruction
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WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Food Business Technical Assistance

Multiple	Program	Food Finance Institute's Value-Added Food and Farm Business Counselor Program	Beginning in early 2016, UW Extension's Food Finance Institute began promotion for its Value-Added Food and Farm Business Counselor Program; an 18-member industry expert technical assistance group trained specifically to advise farms and food businesses. Areas of expertise include branding and marketing, CSA's, specialty meats, organic farming, and value-added processing, and fees range from no cost to \$150/hr.	Institutional/Government: UW Extension Food Finance Institute & Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection	WI state local food and farm businesses (particularly emerging businesses)
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WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Food Business Technical Assistance, cont.

Multiple	Program	<p>DATCP Farm to School Training: with annual funding from USDA (may be discontinued beyond 2016), Wisconsin's State Department of Agriculture has hosted financial assistance Farm to School trainings for food service professionals, producers, distributors, food hubs, and processors.</p>	<p>The USDA awarded \$19,490 in funding for this technical assistance in 2015. Trainings are conducted by representatives of the Wisconsin Farm to School Steering Committee, including staff of UW-Madison's Center for Integrated Agricultural Systems, and frequently cover procurement topics such as identifying viable farms. Since 2009, UW Madison's Center for Integrated Agricultural Systems has put together a 'producer directory' (linked here); this directory identifies farms that have either sold food previously to Wisconsin school districts, or have indicated future interest in doing so. It should be noted every WI county of the study area is represented in the directory.</p>	<p>State government/Institutional/Nonprofit: The Wisconsin Farm to School Advisory Council includes representatives from: DATCP, the Wisconsin Department of Health, Wisconsin Farmers Union, the Wisconsin Council on Children and Farms, UW-Extension, and American Family Children's Hospital; the Farm to School Steering Committee includes representatives from: the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, and the Wisconsin School Garden Initiative</p>	
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WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Food Business Technical Assistance, cont.

Multiple	Program	Willy Street Co-Op Local Vendor Loan Fund (LVLF): Beginning with a July 2014 pilot season, the LVLF is an innovative food business loan program, offering funding and technical assistance to WI co-ops trying to expand their businesses.	Beginning with an initial \$100,000 loan from Forward Community Investments (to 3 companies in Madison, Keewaydin Farms, and Sturgeon Bay), in April 2014, the Fund pairs financial advising with technical assistance from UW Extension consultants; the ultimate goal is to allow Willy Street co-op's members to invest in the fund, making it possible for any co-op owner to become an investor in the local food movement; one of the biggest assets of the program, given the inherent unpredictability of agriculture, is flexible repayment scheduling	Private/Institutional: The Willy Street Co-op, UW Extension, Slow Money Wisconsin (funding from Forward Community Investments)	WI co-op vendors (whose products are sold in their stores); fund investment is open to all co-op vendors
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WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Food Business Technical Assistance, cont.

Multiple	Program	Badgerland Financial's Organic, Local Food, and Non-Traditional Agriculture Loans	<p>Badgerland Financial's Non-Traditional Agriculture Loans apply to any situation that falls outside standard production, such as local and regional food systems, and includes specialized equipment loans, operating loans for products with multiple sources of income and beginning farmer loans. Past loans for farmers have included a walk-in cooler, a hoophouse, a small irrigation system, a packing shed, delivery vehicles, seed, plants and fertilizer.</p> <p>Rates: 5.25% (1-yr variable); 5.65% (5-yr fixed); and 5.75% (10-yr fixed)</p>	<p>Private: Badgerland Financial, a Wisconsin financial services cooperative with member-elected Board of Directors. Badgerland Financial is a member of the nationwide Farm Credit System, a network of cooperatives that operate independently but work together under the regulation of the Farm Credit Administration.</p>	<p>Non-traditional agricultural entrepreneurs seeking financial assistance or consultation</p>
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WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Food Business Technical Assistance, cont.

Multiple	Program	Badgerland Financial's Young and Beginning Farmer Loans	<p>Grants up to \$1500 are available to any beginning farmer living in Badgerland Financial's territory, regardless of age. The farmer needs to have less than 10 years of experience operating a farm and should be able to show evidence that farming is a part-time or full-time vocation. Grant funds can be used to pay for a variety of farm business-related expenses including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the first year of tax or farm accounting services from a Badgerland Financial professional; purchase of farm accounting software; tuition for courses in farm business management, accounting, or related topics; registration for farm-related conferences or workshops; fees for development of a new value-added agricultural product at a licensed food processing establishment; FSA guarantee fees 	Private: Badgerland Financial Cooperative	New/beginning Wisconsin farmers in need of loans or financial consultation
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WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Food Business Technical Assistance, cont.

Multiple	Program	Wisconsin Farm Center Financial Counseling: DATCP's financial experts provide services in Cash Flow and Enterprise Analysis, Feasibility Analysis, and Debt Analysis and Restructuring	<p>Given only 3-5 years of historic farm data, Farm Center financial counselors can perform cash flow analysis to help farmers in mediation processes with lenders, or guide them through conventional loan applications with the Farm Service Agency; in cases where farmers would like to expand or alter their facilities, counselors can do a feasibility study, essentially 'weighing' the financial outcomes of different choices; in cases where comprehensive cash flow analysis is needed, counselors are available to examine a farm business' debt structure</p>	<p>Government: Wisconsin Farm Center (Division of the State Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection)</p>	<p>New or established Wisconsin farmers in need of financial counseling or planning</p>
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WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Food Hub Development

Multiple (operates state-wide, but based in Madison)	Program	Local Dirt: Local Dirt is a for profit web-based food hub, used by both direct and whole-sale buyers/sellers.	Local Dirt offers seller membership to farm cooperatives, buying club managers, medium farms that deliver to businesses, and small farms that deliver to individuals. Buyers can be individuals, businesses, or distributors. Currently, Local Dirt membership is free (they are funded by the National Science Foundation and do not take any percentage of sales), up until December 2016. Starting in 2017, membership for wholesale buying/selling will be \$360 annually	Nonprofit: Operated/funded by the National Science Foundation	Beginning Wisconsin farmers looking to market products (produce, flowers, processed items, meat) nationally at low-cost
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WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Cooperative Marketing

Multiple (state-wide, but based in Vernon County)	Program	Organic Valley Produce Program: Organic Valley's Vernon County-based cooperative has been aggregating produce from small-scale growers and cooperatives in the Midwest for 21 years.	Also known for their dairy products, Organic Valley label produce is sold to approx. 50 buyers nationally; the co-op's approximately 170 growers are part of 4 pools (egg, dairy, beef, and produce) meeting monthly, and are asked to make an equity investment in the cooperative of 5.5% of their total annual sales OR \$250 minimum. The co-op management takes ~20% of total annual sales for general operation purposes. On the OV website, consumers can search for cooperative growers by zip-code.	Private: for-profit cooperative (Organic Valley's Board of Directors and each pool's Executive Committee is comprised of farmer-members elected by the entire membership/pool membership	
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WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Economic and Workforce Development

Cooperative Marketing, cont.

Multiple	Program	Wisconsin Food Hub Cooperative: the WFHC was formed in 2012 as the result of a feasibility study led by Dane County, and funded through a HUD Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grant. The formal business planning process was taken over by the Wisconsin Farmers Union in the summer of 2012, and the cooperative was officially incorporated in October 2012	<p>Farmer members of the WFHC make an initial, one-time equity investment of \$1100 to become a member of the co-op. This buys 10, \$100 membership shares and 1, \$100 voting share. This allows each member a vote in co-op votes and to vote for their representatives on the board of directors of the co-op. The WFHC can work with prospective members on a payment plan for the equity investment, or help to obtain FSA financing for the \$1100 investment. Currently, the Hub includes 18 producers across the state, including 6 value-added producers. The Cooperative leadership can help individual farm businesses with marketing of their products and customization of Order Guides.</p>	<p>Private: Cooperative of independent farm businesses across the state, with 10-member Elected Board</p>	<p>local food consumers and newly-established producers interested in marketing partnerships</p>
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WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Community Building					
<i>Community Gardening</i>					
Kenosha	Program	Kenosha Unified School District Community Garden Project	Over the last 4 years, the Kenosha Unified School District has installed raised beds at 15 schools in the district; Any produce generated from the elementary school gardens is first used for tastings and education. The large five-acre garden at XTen Industries, with over 40 raised beds, is harvested by students and staff from KUSD, as well as students from Carthage College, with the produce taken to the Harbor Market on Saturdays. Students volunteer at the market, learning the full cycle of food systems. Funds generated at the market are rolled back into the program to support sustainability, and any produce not sold at market is donated to local food pantries	Institutional: Kenosha Unified School District, and Carthage College Office of Sustainability	District schools: EBSOLA, KTEC, Wilson, Frank, Dimensions of Learning, Somers, Whittier, Chavez Station, Jeffery, Roosevelt, Stoker, Southport, Jefferson, Grewenow, and Bose; and customers of Harbor Farmers' Market
Milwaukee	Policy	Shorter Approval Process for Community Gardens, and Availability to Sell Produce: after new ordinance passage, community gardens have a shorter approvals process to endure, and are now able to sell produce at gardens along with ornamental crops (compost s	All Community Gardens being established in 2015 or beyond will have their permits approved by their district alderperson; upon submission of a permit to the Development Center, the alderperson now has a dramatically reduced time period to approve/deny the permit (10 days), subject to minor criteria	Government: City of Milwaukee Development Center	Milwaukee County Cooperative Extension, Growing Power, Victory Garden Initiative, Groundwork Milwaukee

WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Community Building					
<i>Community Gardening, cont.</i>					
Milwaukee	Policy	Home GR/OWN Milwaukee's Partners for Places: Housed out of the city's Environmental Collaboration Office, HOME GR/OWN was first championed by Milwaukee Mayor Tom Barrett. Their Partners for Places project was a 2015 economic development effort to design a	Orchard parks are safe and healthy community gathering spaces - with food! HOME GR/OWN partnered with Forest Home Cemetery for the donation of tree trunks for their Locust "stump walk" feature and Milwaukee Water Works for help with hydrant access.	Government/Nonprofit/Funders: City of Milwaukee Department of Public Works; Growing Power; Northwestern Mutual Foundation; Brico Fund; Groundwork Milwaukee; Zilber Family Foundation	New orchard parks: Metcalfe Park pocket park, Walnut Way's Sunshine Park, Riverworks' Adams Park, Amani United's Dr. Lester Carter Jr. Park, the Middle Ground Scholars park, etc.
Milwaukee	Program	Rooftop Rice Service Learning for Youth: In a partnership facilitated by the Institute for Urban Agriculture and Nutrition and researchers at Marquette University's outdoor rooftop lab, a service learning opportunity to engage youth in rooftop rice-growing volunteer work at Alice's Garden began. Students in Professor Michael Schläppi's undergraduate plant biology courses at Marquette University have the opportunity to volunteer in rice-growing techniques and research at the Garden for 5-10 hours per week for class credit. Youth are also able to attend the Garden's cooking classes and other programs without membership	Alice's Garden was established 30 years ago in Milwaukee as a place for beginning urban farmers/gardeners to learn how to cook and produce they were growing, and build support for a visible urban ag community; the two-acre farm grows sweet potatoes, peanuts, paprika, and a variety of herbs. The Garden also offers yoga classes, cooking classes, reading circles and programs such as Healthy Mom Healthy Kids, Fieldhands and Foodways, Reclaiming and Nourishing Family Traditions, and Seedfolks Roots and Shoots Club.	Private/Institutional/Nonprofit: Project facilitated by the Institute for Urban Agriculture and Nutrition (IUAN), funding from Marquette University's Center for Teaching and Learning	Community Partner: Alice's Garden, Center for Resilient Cities

WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Community Building

Urban Agriculture Developments

Milwaukee	Policy	New Urban Agriculture Ordinances for Commercial Farm Enterprises: enacted in August 2014, new county urban agriculture ordinances (Sub 121382) based off the city sustainability plan: Refresh Milwaukee. For the first time, the ordinance distinguishes regul	CFE regulations now allow for enterprises to be located in industrial zones without a special hearing; as before, any farmer is required to obtain a permit from the city's Development Center, and develop a site plan to show where crops will be grown, and any necessary accessory structures	Government: City of Milwaukee Development Center	HOME GR/OWN, Food Enterprise Development Network
Milwaukee	Policy	Clearer Definitions for Structures on Gardens/Farms: As identified as a priority by urban ag advocates in Milwaukee for years, new ordinance regulations clearly outline the different standards for accessory structures on farms and gardens. The following s	Regulations for combinations of structures are also now defined: Not more than one shed and one large agricultural structure may be located on a single lot; The total lot coverage of sheds and large agricultural structures cannot exceed 15% of the lot area; The total lot coverage of all sheds, large agricultural structures and hoop houses on a single lot must not exceed 70% of the lot area.	Government: City of Milwaukee Development Center	Milwaukee Urban Gardens, Growing Power

WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Community Building					
<i>Urban Agriculture Developments, cont.</i>					
Milwaukee	Program	Building of a Community Urban Agriculture Research Center: with funding from the Healthier Wisconsin Partnership Program, various members of the Institute for Urban Agriculture and Nutrition (IUAN) began work in 2014 on establishment of a community urban agriculture research center	The research center's main focus would be to implement projects that determine barriers to scaling up Milwaukee's urban agriculture community, and determining future public and private investment opportunities. Working with city planners on GIS-based vacant lot development research will be a priority	Nonprofit/Institutions: funding from Healthier Wisconsin Partnership Program; implemented by IUAN(out of UW Milwaukee)	Community Partners: Growing Power, Victory Garden Initiative, Sixteenth Street Community Health Center, Elyve Organics, Vincent High School, UW-Milwaukee Office of Sustainability

WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Research/Tools/Reports					
<i>Tools</i>					
Jefferson	Directory	Travel Wisconsin U-pick Farm Listing Directory (scroll down)	N/A	Government: Wisconsin Department of Tourism	Local food consumers, 'agritourists', and promoters in Waukesha County and surrounding area
Kenosha	Directory	Travel Wisconsin U-pick Farm Listing Directory (scroll down)	N/A	Government: Wisconsin Department of Tourism	Local food consumers, 'agritourists', and promoters in Waukesha County and surrounding area

WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Research/Tools/Reports

Tools, cont.

Milwaukee	Map	Interactive CSA map: a project of the Urban Ecology Center, this interactive map provides detailed information on local CSA options, including: Big City Greens LLC, HighCross Farm, and Pinehold Gardens	<p>Big City Greens (based right in Milwaukee proper) is a small family-owned enterprise using only sustainable practices, and offering CSA members shares of syrup, microgreens, mushrooms, herbs, and edible flowers; HighCross Farm (Campbellsport, WI) offers its members small and large shares of certified organic produce, poultry, eggs, honey, herbal teas, and bulk orders for canning or juicing at 20 different pick-up sites in the area; Pinehold Gardens, based out of Oak Creek, WI offers popular vegetable shares for an 18 week growing season, and flexibility for a 4-day pickup period from the farm in Oak Creek. The farm is also a popular agritourism spot, for u-pick days of seasonal fruit, and hay rides in the fall.</p>	<p>Nonprofit/business: Urban Ecology Center, private/individual farmers and growers</p>	<p>Kenosha County educators, non-profit advocates, parents, and fundraisers</p>
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WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Research, Tools & Reports					
<i>Tools, cont.</i>					
Milwaukee	Directory	FoodLink Milwaukee Directory: Created and administered by the Institute for Urban Agriculture and Nutrition, FoodLink is a directory of people and organizations in the Milwaukee and surrounding area invested in urban agriculture. According to its website:	Directory is browsable by subject, with information pertaining to (among other things): aquaponics, composting, job training, land use planning, marketing, organics, permaculture, urban planning, and youth development	Nonprofit: Created and administered by IUAN (Institute for Urban Agriculture and Nutrition)	N/A
Milwaukee	Directory	The Farm Fresh Atlas of Southeastern Wisconsin is an inventory of local farms and businesses that are family-owned or cooperative, markets and grows Wisconsin products, and provides laborers with safe and fair working conditions.	The Atlas provides a comprehensive overview of qualifying farms and farmer's markets by town/county, including relevant contact information, owner information, operating hours, and a 'key' of services, including availability of CSA programs, value-added products for sale, agritourism features (like tours or fall decorations), etc.	REAP Food Group	Wisconsin-area local farmers, local food advocates, and residents
Walworth	Directory	Travel Wisconsin U-pick Farm Listing Directory (scroll down)	N/A	Government: Wisconsin Department of Tourism	Local food consumers, 'agritourists', and promoters in Waukesha County and surrounding area

WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
Research, Tools & Reports					
<i>Tools, cont.</i>					
Milwaukee, Waukesha	Directory	Edible Milwaukee: Greater Milwaukee Area CSA Listing	N/A	Private: Edible Milwaukee, a quarterly magazine and online platform focused on the production, distribution, and consumption of food in Milwaukee and the Midwest (part of a larger network of 80+ Edible Communities publications in North America, each locally-owned and oriented)	Local food advocates and consumers in Milwaukee and Waukesha County, and surrounding area
Waukesha	Guide	Farmer's Markets: A Guide to Licensing and Inspection in Waukesha County	This guide provides information on: General requirements for Waukesha farmer's markets; specific requirements by food type (poultry, bakery, eggs, etc.); and listing of currently registered markets and operating hours	Government: Waukesha County Environmental Health Division	Waukesha County farmers wishing to market their product at registered county farmer's markets
Multiple	Directory	Travel Wisconsin U-pick Farm Listing Directory	N/A	Government: Wisconsin Department of Tourism	Local food consumers, 'agritourists', and promoters in Waukesha County and surrounding area

WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Research, Tools & Reports

Tools, cont.

Multiple	Guide	Wisconsin Local Food Marketing Guide (part of the Buy Local, Buy Wisconsin program)	Marketing Guide Third edition features: a new section on social media and marketing; a new section on registration and business contacts; a new section on the farm to school program; new information on sales tax and food sampling laws at farmers' markets; a new section on agritourism trails; and updated policy regulations	Nonprofit/government: Funding from the 'Buy Local, Buy Wisconsin' program and the North Central Risk Management Education Center ; Guide produced by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection	Minnesota Institute of Sustainable Agriculture (MISA's
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WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMETER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Research, Tools & Reports

Research/Reports

Multiple	Project	Wisconsin Food Safety Assessment Project: Through a collaboration between the State Department of Agriculture and nonprofit FamilyFarmed, the Wisconsin Food Safety Project aimed to assess the food safety needs of fresh fruit and vegetable producers in the state, and report on best practices examples to meet their needs. Recommendations to improve on-farm food safety are contained in the linked Phase 1 Final Report	This 2010 needs assessment resulted in the following recommendations to improve on-farm food safety for small and diversified growers : establish a pilot technical assistance program for fruit/vegetable growers with a grower assistance hotline (as one currently does not exist); develop web-based tools or guides to help growers develop on-farm food safety plans; create pamphlets and materials for growers on the current biggest on-farm food safety risks, as well as a plan for material dissemination; and finally, continue to create training programs for buyers to debunk food safety myths	State/nonprofit: Wisconsin DATCP and FamilyFarmed; funding from the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program	Stakeholder team (as listed in introductory section): Small Diversified Growers and Representatives, Commercial Growers and Representatives, Buyers and Representatives, Food Safety Experts
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WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Research, Tools & Reports

Research/Reports, cont.

Kenosha	Project	<p>2013 Kenosha County Food Security Snapshot: Prepared with funding from the Kenosha Community Foundation and a 5-member community project team, the County Food Security Snapshot intends to paint a picture of what food access in the county looks like, and determine current barriers to healthy eating. Through highlighting local food options such as community gardens, the WIC Farm Stand, and the Farm Stand to Teaching Kitchen Collaborative Project (funded by the JR Albert Foundation), the snapshot highlights the ways the local food movement can help to eradicate long-term hunger</p>	<p>Highlighted local food 'victories' include: the 2013 receipt of a Transform Wisconsin grant, awarded to Healthy People Kenosha 2020. A portion of the grant is used to strengthen farm-to-school programs which will provide Kenosha students with access to locally grown fresh fruits and vegetables. The program contains three key elements: school gardens, nutrition education and procurement of local foods; in the 2012-2013 school year, 11 schools in the Kenosha Unified School District recieved a pooled \$3 million grant from the USDA's Fresh Fruit and Vegetable program, which enables a budget of \$50 per student for a minimum of 3 healthy snacks per week. This offering is separate from the school breakfast/lunch programs.</p>	<p>Nonprofit/Government: funding from the Kenosha Community Foundation; Project team representatives from: AmeriCorps VISTA, Racine-Kenosha Community Action Agency, UW Extension-Racine, The Sharing Center, and UW-Extension Kenosha</p>	
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WISCONSIN COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MAIN TENETS	IMPLEMENTER	STAKEHOLDERS
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Research, Tools & Reports

Research/Reports, cont.

Milwaukee	Project	<p>Community and Regional Food Systems Project: The Community and Regional Food Systems Project (ended as of January 2016) performed in-depth research to identify the characteristics of successional community food systems in the following 7 case cities: Milwaukee, Madison, Chicago, Detroit, Cedar Rapids Los Angeles, and Boston; aside from building 'Food Profiles' for each city, relevant city research projects include work to document the successes and setbacks of Madison's Westside Community Farmers' Market (detailed at right)</p>	<p>History and Adaptive Mechanisms of Madison's Westside Community Market: This project documents the success of the Westside Community Market's relocation from an unprofitable space behind Madison's largest mall, to its newest location 2 blocks away, in a state-owned employee parking lot. Research involved interviewing stakeholders, including several who were familiar with the complex city policy hurdles for new farm/vendor recruitment. Reports document how market managers adapted to their particular situation by utilizing politics of people and place to maximize community support and engagement</p>	<p>Institutional/Nonprofit: Funding from USDA NIFA; institutional partnership between Michael Fields Agricultural Institute, University of Wisconsin-Madison, UW Extension, Growing Power, and Wayne State University</p>	<p>List of Community Partners from 7 case cities including: Fondy Food Center, Milwaukee Public Schools, Chicago Food Policy Advisory Council, Milwaukee County Extension, and the Center for Resilient Cities</p>
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WISCONSIN STATE LAWS

TYPE	TOPIC	SECTION	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	BENEFIT/BARRIER
State Statutes, Chapter 88	Organization of Drainage Districts	88.27 (Subchapter 3)	Enacted as part of General Statutes in 2011	Subchapter 3 outlines who may petition for organization of a drainage district; excludes state agencies (such as Small Farm Councils) from petitioning, and allows that "The owners of more than one-half in area of the lands, excluding lands owned by this state, proposed to be included within the drainage district" may petition; such allowance favors landowners with commercial-size farms over small-scale agriculture	Barrier; aside from the fact that drainage district petitioning is generally much easier for commercial agriculture endeavors, approved districting can often affect the length of organic certification for small farms in a district. For example, if an area of organic cropland is covered by an existing center-pivot irrigation systems, the square footage of the land could be reduced or eliminated by a drainage project depending on the location of the right-of-way in relation to the watershed
2013 Assembly Bill 746	Agricultural Tourism Liability Law	5	Passed; Enacted as Public Act 269	This bill protects agricultural tourism providers by: expanding the reach of Wisconsin's existing recreational immunity law. Currently, this law protects agricultural tourism providers from liability if they earn an income from their activities of less than \$2,000 per year. Under the new law, ag-tourism providers can be protected, as long as they are compliant with other terms of the bill. The new law also recognizes the inherent participant risk of certain agritourism activities (especially involving livestock), and protects providers in 2 cases: a participant is injured or killed due to the inherent risk of the agricultural setting, OR if the provider has posted in a clearly visible location a standard paragraph of liability text. These signs must be posted at the entrance or exit of the activity site.	Benefit (link to fact sheet); increases protections given to agritourism providers by the current recreational immunity law

WISCONSIN STATE LAWS

TYPE	TOPIC	SECTION	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	BENEFIT/BARRIER
2009 Assembly Bill 75	Working Lands Initiative (new structure of the farmland preservation tax credit)		Passed; Enacted as Public Act 28	Among many changes made to the structure of the state farmland preservation plan by Act 28 were the following: due to a new congruity requirement that mandates that county farmland preservation zoning districts must ONLY contain land included in a farmland preservation area, a substantial amount of previously-qualified acreage (across 25 separate municipalities) was disqualified in the state from being eligible for tax credits; the Act introduced a conversion fee beginning with all lands intended for rezoning in 2010 and onwards; this fee would apply to lands rezoned from farmland preservation zoning districts, and was meant to generate funding for the state's preservation program (this fee was later repealed by the future 2011 Act 32); the Act established Agricultural Enterprise Areas (AEA's): an area consisting of contiguous parcels of land entirely within an agricultural preservation area, and targeted for preservation. Though there is no minimum size for an AEA, the State must give preference to areas of at least 1,000 acres	Both: Certain provisions of this act (conversion fee, and emergence of AEA's) stands to benefit farmland preservation efforts, while others (new congruity measure) hinders incentives available to counties to enter into farmland preservation agreements (link to Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau guide)