



Feeding Communities in the Face of Adversity: Follow-up Discussions on Policy and Planning Strategies

Wed. August 5, 2020 10-11am ET / 9-10am CT

Webinar Overview

- What is the Healthy Food Policy Project?
- The role of food policy councils
- Breakout room discussions
- Report back & wrap up

Breakout Room Facilitators

Luis Nieves-Ruiz AICP, Economic Development Manager, East Central Florida Regional Planning Council

Amanda Karls Staff Attorney, Public Health Law Center

Ross Daniels AICP, Community Planner, Public Health Law Center

Lihlani Nelson Associate Director, Vermont Law School's Center for Agriculture & Food Systems

Anne Palmer Program Director at the Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future

Identify and elevate **local laws** that seek to promote **access** to **healthy food**, and also contribute to **strong local economies**, an **improved environment**, and **health equity**, with a focus on **socially disadvantaged and marginalized groups**.

Key Definitions

HEALTHY FOOD

Food that is minimally processed; fresh, frozen, or canned produce that has little, if any, added sugar, salt, or fat; food that is culturally relevant; food that meets evidence-based nutrition standards; food that is both nutritious and safe to eat.

Key Definitions

ACCESS

Food is accessible when it is affordable, and community members can readily grow or raise it; find it; obtain it; transport it; prepare it; and eat it.

Key Definitions

HEALTH EQUITY

The absence of disadvantage in chronic disease-related health outcomes regardless of one's race or ethnicity, religion, socioeconomic status, gender, age, or mental health; cognitive, sensory, or physical disability; sexual orientation or gender identity; and/or geographic location.

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CODED LAWS

Policy Database

A curated, searchable database of healthy food policies at the local level around the United States, analyzed by HFPP.

[Learn More](#)

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COMPONENTS

Food System Crosswalk

A resource showing how food policy laws intersect with components of the food system, which HFPP defines as Grow, Process, Distribute, Get, Make, and Surplus/Waste Management.

[Learn More](#)

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REAL STORIES

Case Studies

In-depth case studies that showcase healthy food policy initiatives, and the people and communities that developed them.

[Learn More](#)

MUNICIPAL COVID-19 FOOD ACCESS POLICIES



COVID-19 Local Food Access Policy Index (sorted by "Policy Type" then by "State" and "Jurisdiction") ☆ 🗑️
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fx | Dedicated Business Hours for Priority Populations

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Policy Type	State	Jurisdiction	Policy	Link to Policy Document	Description
2	Dedicated Business Hours for Priority Populations	Alabama	Mobile	Mobile, Alabama, Order of the Mayor: Guidelines for Retail and Grocery Stores (Apr. 1, 2020)	https://www.cityofmobile.org/uploads/200401024020RetailandGrocerOrder040220.pdf	This order directs retail and grocery stores in the City of Mobile to institute certain guidelines, including reserving "exclusive hours for those in high-risk populations, including seniors, where stores will limit their capacity to 40% of fire capacity at any time," along with other social distancing and sanitation measures.
3	Dedicated Business Hours for Priority Populations	California	Los Angeles	Los Angeles, California, Ordinance No. 186587 (Mar. 31, 2020)	http://clkrep.lacity.org/onlinedocs/2020/20-0147-S51_ORD_186587_04-06-2020.pdf	This ordinance adds Article 2-72TT to Chapter XX of the Los Angeles Municipal Code to require retail food stores to dedicate the first hour, or in the case of a store that is open 24-hours, at least one hour in the morning, exclusively to customers who are elderly or disabled (and operators of congregate living homes that serve the elderly and disabled). This text language notes that this requirement will allow the elderly and disabled "to shop for their daily necessities without waiting in long lines and before the general public

“We are the ones we have been waiting
for”

June Jordan, American poet

What has the pandemic taught us about systemic inequities?

How do councils build bridges with traumatized communities?

What policies can be promoted to help in these times?

How can FPCs or organizations be more equitable in their structure and work?

STATUS OF FOOD POLICY COUNCILS

- Since 2010, steady increase in numbers
 - 170 to 341 FPCs
- Resources (2018) 1/3 no funding; 1/3 >\$10,000; 1/3 10%-\$10-25/\$25-100/over \$100,000

Anecdotally, we think...

- Professionals working in FS, largely white led
- Increase in number explicitly focused on racial equity
- Heterogeneity
- Responses from open-ended questions on 2020 FPC survey, 118 responses to date

Accomplishments

- Convening, coordinating and communicating with partners: government, community, non-profit, food businesses such as regional food hubs, restaurants, farmers markets, and growers to connect them to market opportunities that address both their needs and the needs of food-insecure residents (urgent food needs)
- Securing funding to meet various needs: connecting funders to service orgs, applying new COVID funding, online SNAP purchasing
- Working with government to: create community feeding task force, to pass policies, map resources, simulation event for future disasters

Accomplishments

- Developing anti-racist food initiatives and policy: hosting virtual gatherings to discuss; bringing new voices to the table including Latinx and refugee representatives, highlighting disproportionate impact
- Assisting farmers: advocating for FMs as essential, hosting dialogue on needs and stresses, connecting to new markets
- Creating a food pantry, a grocery delivery program, distributing meals, online grocery, resource guides
- Advocating for policy changes at state level, local level, and federal level

Needs

- Funding for people, projects, etc.
- Training in...emergency response systems, food system logistics, resiliency planning, communications & advocacy
- Ideas to advance policy
- Understanding fed. policy opps for collective action
- Anti-racism training
- Hearing how other FPCs are coping, working, etc.
- Time

Breakout Room Topics

- Bridging gap between planners and food system practitioners (Luis Nieves-Ruiz)
- Emergency food response policy and planning approaches for smaller cities and non-urban communities (Lihlani Nelson)
- Laws that Support Fresh Food Sales/Purchases, Food Cultivation, Hunting or Fishing (Ross Daniels)
- Policy Strategies for Ongoing Food Access for Priority Populations During the COVID-19 Pandemic (Amanda Karls)
- The role of food policy councils during emergency response situations (Anne Palmer)

Thank you for joining!

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