Fox River Ecosystem Partnership
Local Farms = Local Foods
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• Conventional Vegetable Farms
• Organic and sustainable farms
• Small specialty farms
• CSAs
• Community Gardens
• Personal gardens
• Urban commercial agriculture
• Hydroponics
• Hybrid developments (part farm part subdivision)
• School, church and workplace gardens
• Learning and teaching farms
• Farm history museums
• Agri-tourism
Which County has the both the highest childhood poverty rate And the highest overall poverty rate?

1. Kane
2. Kendall
3. DeKalb
4. McHenry
5. DuPage
Kane County has the highest Childhood Poverty Rate of all of its neighbors at 16.4%
In a 2010 Illinois study – what percentage of Northern IL parents were satisfied with the nutritional quality of the food served in the meal program at their children’s school?

1. 17%
2. 50%
3. 75%
The **Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program** provides all students in selected elementary schools with high free and reduced price enrollment with a wide variety of healthy fresh fruits and vegetables.

How much money do **Illinois schools** receive for fresh fruits and vegetables for this program alone?

1. $1,000,000
2. $2,000,000
3. $5,000,000
In Illinois $46 billion (96%) of annual food expenditures leaves the state.

How much money leaves Illinois spent on fruits and vegetables alone each year?

**ANSWER:**

**14 BILLION** dollars in fruits and vegetables leaves Illinois each year. Capturing a portion could yield **$2.5 billion** retained due to multiplier effect of 1.4 to 2.6.
Farmers markets bring *sticky* dollars to its area. Dollars spent at the market stick to the local economy by being re-spent locally.
Cleveland Market (median sized studied in 2012) attracts **50,387 visits each year.** Projected gross income - **$ 1.8 million in combined receipts** 44% of market shoppers spend “sticky” dollars at nearby businesses. Resulting in **$ 778,270** in gross receipts at those businesses.
Average size protected farm in Kane County – 138 acres

Werdin Farm = 322 acres

Most Farms that Sell Direct to Consumers are Small

Access to Urban Markets is critical for Direct to Consumer sales

Farms Located in Metro counties or adjacent to Metro counties account for 84% of all Direct to Consumer sales

Produce Farms Account for over Half of Direct Sales to Consumers
**Figure 16. Distribution of Farm Size by Marketing Channel.**

**Percent of Farms by Farm Size and Marketing Channel**
**2007 Census of Agriculture**

- **1 to 9 acres**: 8%, 3%, 6%, 5%, 4% (Organic Production Area of Farms with Organic Production (n = 20,437))
- **10 to 49 acres**: 7%, 11%, 5%, 5%, 9% (Organic Production Area of Farms with Organic Production (n = 20,437))
- **50 to 179 acres**: 17%, 26%, 14%, 14%, 17% (Organic Production Area of Farms with Organic Production (n = 20,437))
- **180 to 499 acres**: 30%, 36%, 24%, 24%, 24% (Organic Production Area of Farms with Organic Production (n = 20,437))
- **500 to 999 acres**: 21%, 22%, 30%, 30%, 45% (Organic Production Area of Farms with Organic Production (n = 20,437))
- **Over 1,000 acres**: 11%, 22%, 22%, 22%, 22% (Organic Production Area of Farms with Organic Production (n = 20,437))

*Organic farms may not always sell all product into organic markets and may have less than their total acres in certified organic production.
**Data not differentiated above 500 acres or more.*
This is the 2012 class of the IL Farm Beginnings program
The new face of Illinois agriculture
HIA Presentation

• What is Heath Impact Assessment (HIA)?
• Kane County HIA project
• How can it be used in our region?
What is Health Impact Assessment (HIA)?

Health Impact Assessment
A systematic process that uses an array of data sources and analytic methods and considers input from stakeholders to determine the potential effects of a proposed policy, plan, program or project on the health of a population and the distribution of those effects within the population. HIA provides recommendations on monitoring and managing those effects.

National Research Council of the National Academies, 2011
### Steps of HIA

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<th>Step</th>
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<td><strong>Screening</strong></td>
<td>Determines the need and value of a HIA</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Scoping</strong></td>
<td>Determines which health impacts to evaluate, methods for analysis, and a workplan</td>
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| **Assessment** | Provides:  
1) a profile of existing health conditions  
2) evaluation of potential health impacts |
| **Recommendations** | Provide strategies to manage identified adverse health impacts and maximize benefits to health |
| **Reporting** | Includes:  
1) development of the HIA report  
2) communication of findings & recommendations |
| **Monitoring** | Tracks:  
1) impacts on decision-making processes and the decision  
2) impacts of the decision on health determinants |
When is an HIA carried out?

The purpose of HIA is to inform decision-makers **before** they make decisions.

A HIA is most often carried out **prospectively** - before the decision is made or the policy is implemented.
The HIA examines the health outcomes if the Farmland Protection Ordinance is amended to promote participating farms of all sizes and locations within the county to grow fruits, vegetables, dairy and meats for local consumption, particularly reaching the county’s most vulnerable populations.
What will HIA examine?

• Health issues:
  – Healthy food access
  – Nutrition
  – Obesity
  – Chronic disease
  – Mental health
  – Economic tie-ins
    • Job creation
    • Increased food security
Increase production of fruits, vegetables, meats, and dairy through amendment to Ordinance 01-67

Term agreements

Expand program to include farms of all sizes in rural and urban areas

Increase in number of farms/farmers

Priority to farmers who sell fresh produce, meats, and dairy for local consumption/vulnerable populations

Increase in number of parcels available for growing

Increase in number of potential parcels available for open space/protected land

Growth of local economy (food hub, processing, marketing, etc)

Donation to food bank/pantry

Increase in fresh fruits and vegetables available for market (wholesale and direct)

Decrease in cost of fresh fruits and vegetables

Increased commodity supply (diversity/volume)

Decrease in unemployement

Increase in food security

Increased consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables and better nutrition

Decrease in physical activity

Better/healthier eating choices

Increase in attention in school/child care

Lower rates of obesity

Lower rates of chronic disease

Improved health outcomes for vulnerable populations/decrease in health disparities

Increase in social and emotional wellness of residents

Increase in life expectancy

Increase in food security

Increased consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables and better nutrition

Decrease in physical activity

Better/healthier eating choices

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Lower rates of obesity

Lower rates of chronic disease

Improved health outcomes for vulnerable populations/decrease in health disparities

Kane County
Farmland Protection Ordinance Amendment
Pathway Diagram

Increase in life expectancy
HIA in our Region

• Examples of using HIA
  – Comprehensive plan
  – Transportation plan
  – Proposed biomass power plant
  – Superfund site cleanup plan

• Health Impact Project website:
  – http://www.healthimpactproject.org/
Comprehensive Plan

- Early in process (time to make recommendations)
- Specific chapter, targeted area, entire report
- Complete Screening to determine if appropriate/feasible
- Example: Merced County General Plan Update
  - Studied access to retail and services, preservation of agricultural land, community safety, water quality and availability, climate change and air quality.
  - Recommended: 1) focusing population growth and development in areas where there is existing urban development, infrastructure and municipal services; and 2) promoting higher residential densities in urban areas to align with the San Joaquin Valley Blueprint Project Preferred Scenario
Transportation Plan

• Roundabout installation instead of a traffic signal
  – The intersection is located near new residential areas on the border of the city and is expected to have increased traffic volume in the coming years
  – Inform commissioners on design of the intersection
Biomass Power Plant

- Virginia Commonwealth University - Richmond, Virginia
  - Inform decisions regarding a proposed biomass power plant that would burn poultry litter
  - The plant is a key initiative in Virginia’s Watershed Implementation Plan, which seeks to limit pollution to the Chesapeake Bay Watershed
  - The proposed facility poses potential health risks through increasing harmful air emissions, truck traffic, and odor and noise in nearby communities
  - Economic impacts may benefit health by increasing employment opportunities, access to health insurance, and generating revenues that support local services important to health
Superfund Site Cleanup Plan

- University of Washington School of Public Health; Duwamish River Cleanup Coalition/Technical Advisory Group; Just Health Action - Seattle, Washington
  - HIA will inform the EPA selection of a cleanup plan for the Lower Duwamish Waterway Superfund site in Seattle
  - Key health issues that the HIA will address include consuming contaminated seafood, air and soil pollution, as well as concerns such as construction noise, traffic safety, and access to goods and services in the neighborhoods surrounding the site during and after the multiyear cleanup period
  - HIA findings and recommendations could influence EPA’s selection of a cleanup alternative, as well as the implementation of additional measures
Questions?

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