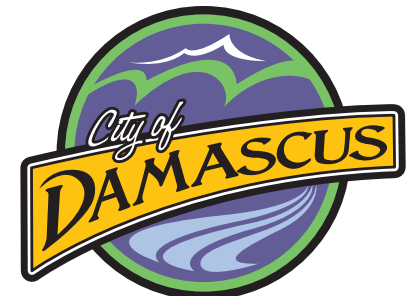


Edible Community: The Healthy Damascus Food Plan

A Roadmap for Healthy Communities
Damascus, Oregon
August, 2013



Adopted by City Council
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Resolution No. 13-355



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Executive Summary:

In recent years, research has emerged suggesting that access to healthy food is a major factor in predicting long term health and wellbeing. In the United States, a number of studies suggest that communities with few healthy food retailers or markets that offer little or no produce, low-fat dairy, or whole grains, are more likely to suffer from high rates of diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and obesity.¹ These health conditions can be difficult to manage and may contribute to poor health throughout a lifetime. While many individuals may be personally committed to maintaining a healthy diet, the food environment² may not support healthy food choices. While many families and individuals have the determination and commitment to eating well and exercising, they still face daily obstacles in making daily healthy choices. Employment opportunities, mobility and transportation options to full service grocery stores, the location of farmers markets and stands, and land for community and other types of gardens all have an impact on food and active living choices.

Active living is an equally important component to health as food. A healthy lifestyle includes eating healthfully and getting regular exercise. However, for many people it is difficult to do in Damascus and Boring.



There are few sidewalks and no safe places to walk along the roads or for children to play. Active living can flourish when there are walkable neighborhoods near services, complete streets that include sidewalks and bike lanes, access to various forms of transportation, safe environments, equitable and increased access to parks and recreation.

In recent years, public health and planning professionals have come together to discuss how urban design, land use patterns, and transportation systems might improve the community food environment. Damascus and Clackamas County, like other places in the country, are addressing access to healthy food and active living through official government plans or stand-alone food plans.

A Healthy Community is where people of all ages, abilities, racial and ethnic backgrounds, and incomes have access to healthy food and safe physical activity in places where they live, work, and recreate

A food plan sets forth a vision and action plan that guides public decisions to improve and strengthen a community's food system. The Damascus community can play a supportive role in making healthy food and active living opportunities more available through economic development, transportation, parks and open space, land use and community design goals, policies and strategies, and public investments. The Healthy Damascus Food Plan (HDFP) sets forth a number of actions that the Damascus community may undertake to improve access to healthy food and active living over the next 20 years. In summary, the HDFP aims to:

- Improve access to healthy food and active living opportunities
- Ensure an accessible, protected and enhanced food supply
- Recognize urbanizing areas which will lead to land use changes over time
- Plan for the future: 10,000-20,000 new residents in the next 20 years
- Improve overall community health

The following are examples of recommendations that may be used in a development code, or used voluntarily in communities to improve access to healthy food and active living.

- Support urban agriculture through economic development, land use and community design efforts. Protect existing farms,

and neighboring properties from the impacts of urban agriculture. Define urban agriculture widely to include value-added processing, events and agri-tourism activities.

- Support farmers markets in all zoning districts.
- Support active living through parks/open space and transportation planning, community gardening and a host of other activities through public, private or joint partnerships.
- Encourage community collaboration and networking and entrepreneurial actions to increase healthy food access



¹“The Public Health Effects of Food Deserts.” Institute of Medicine and National Research Council of the National Academics. Workshop Summary. 2009.

²The food environment includes, for examples, the presence, location, and ease of access of key food retail in a community. It includes nutritional and advertisement policies in workplaces, schools, and health care facilities.

CHAPTER 1 HEALTHY COMMUNITY

Elements of a Healthy Community

A healthy community is comprised of many things, some of which include: access to healthy food, jobs, transportation options, safe, affordable housing, access to health care, places to be active, shop and relax. This Plan addresses on two aspects of what it means to be a healthy community; maintaining and growing a sustainable food system to ensure access to healthy food options and opportunities for an active lifestyle.

What is a Food System?

There are many components of a food system. A food system is a set of activities that encompass production, transformation (processing, packaging, labeling), distribution (wholesaling, storage, transportation), access (gardens, retail, institutional food service, emergency food programs), consumption, and food waste management. A region's food system is a prime driver of the health of a region's economy, land use, environment, and residents.³

It is important to understand the interdependent relationships between food system activities when planning for a community's long term future.



- Production. People, places and supplies needed to grow food such as farmers, land, raw materials, and other agricultural inputs.
- Processing. Methods and facilities where raw foods and by-products are processed and packaged for distribution.
- Distribution. Various distribution channels and market outlets by which food gets to consumers.
- Consumption. Those who consume and utilize food and its by-products made by producers and processors at all geographic scales and delivered by various distribution methods.⁴
- Disposal: Methods at the city and county level for how food waste is reduced, reused or recycled.

What is the Healthy Damascus Food Plan?

In recent years, research has emerged suggesting that access to healthy food is a major factor in predicting long term health and wellbeing. In the United States, a number of studies suggest that communities with few healthy food retailers or markets that offer little or no produce, low-fat dairy, or whole grains, are more likely to suffer from high rates of diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and obesity.⁵ These health conditions can be difficult to manage and may contribute to poor health throughout a lifetime.

While many individuals may be personally committed to maintaining a healthy diet, the food environment⁶ may not support healthy food choices. For example, grocery stores may not be located within walking distance to residential neighborhoods, community gardens may not be allowed in city parks or on public property, and public transportation options may be limited.

In recent years, public health and planning professionals have come together to discuss how urban design, land use patterns, and transportation systems might improve the community food environment. Many places around the country, including Damascus and Clackamas County, are addressing access to healthy food and active living in comprehensive and sustainability plans, development codes or as stand-alone food plans, to improve community health.

A food plan sets forth a vision and action plan that guides public decisions to improve and strengthen a community's food system. The Healthy Damascus Food Plan (HDFP) sets forth a number of actions that the City of Damascus and other communities may take to improve

access to healthy food over the next 20 years. The HDFP addresses recommendations for land use protections for farmers markets, urban agriculture classifications, economic programs to encourage healthy food retail, and improving nutrition options.

Healthy food access and active living are priorities for the Damascus and other communities on the brink of change. Whether Damascus remains an incorporated city or retains its rural character, the HDFP will serve as direction for current and future leaders to chart the way towards a healthy community.

“A healthy, sustainable food system emphasizes, strengthens, and makes visible the interdependent and inseparable relationships between individual sectors (from production to waste disposal) and characteristics (health-promoting, sustainable, resilient, diverse, fair, economically balanced, and transparent) of the system.”⁷

A Healthy, Sustainable Food System is:

Health-Promoting

- Supports the physical and mental health of all farmers, workers, and eaters
- Accounts for the public health impacts across the entire lifecycle of how food is produced, processed, packaged, labeled, distributed, marketed, consumed, and disposed

Sustainable

- Conserves, protects, and regenerates natural resources, landscapes, and biodiversity
- Meets our current food and nutrition needs without compromising the ability of the system to meet the needs of future generations

Resilient

- Thrives in the face of challenges, such as unpredictable climate, increased pest resistance, and declining, increasingly expensive water and energy supplies

Diverse in

- Size and scale — includes a diverse range of food production, transformation, distribution, marketing, consumption, and disposal practices, occurring at diverse scales, from local and regional to

national and global

- Geography — considers geographic differences in natural resources, climate, customs, and heritage
- Culture — appreciates and supports a diversity of cultures, socio-demographics, and lifestyles
- Choice — provides a variety of health-promoting food choices for all

Fair

- Supports fair and just communities and conditions for all farmers, workers, and eaters
- Provides equitable physical access to affordable food that is health promoting and culturally appropriate

Economically Balanced

- Provides economic opportunities that are balanced across geographic regions of the country and at different scales of activity, from local to global, for a diverse range of food system stakeholders
- Affords farmers and workers in all sectors of the system a living wage

Transparent

- Provides opportunities for farmers, workers, and eaters to gain the knowledge necessary to understand how food is produced, transformed, distributed, marketed, consumed, and disposed
- Empowers farmers, workers and eaters to actively participate in decision making in all sectors of the system

³ Paper, Food Security and Safety in Clackamas County, Cogan Owens Cogan, 2012

⁴ Clackamas County Agriculture and Foodshed Strategic Plan, Cogan Owens Cogan LLC with MARStewart Group LLC and Crossroads Resource Center. June 2012

⁵ “The Public Health Effects of Food Deserts.” Institute of Medicine and National Research Council of the National Academics. Workshop Summary. 2009.

⁶ The food environment includes, for examples, the presence, location, and ease of access of key food retail in a community. It includes nutritional and advertisement policies in workplaces, schools, and health care facilities.

⁷ American Planning Association available from http://www.planning.org/nationalcenters/health/pdf/HealthySustainableFoodSystemsPrinciples_2012May.pdf

CHAPTER 2: LOCAL CONDITIONS THAT AFFECT ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD

The Damascus Landscape

The City of Damascus is in transition from a rural environment to an urban one. The community was brought into the Portland Metropolitan Urban Growth Boundary in 2002 and incorporated as a city in 2004. The City has remained a rural and agricultural landscape, with commercial farms and nurseries, as well as significant large-lot development. Housing is dispersed over wide areas, grocery stores are limited, and there is no public transportation available.

There is a single national chain grocery store on the west side of Damascus. A small local chain store is located in Happy Valley, about 2 miles to the east from Highway 212 and SE Foster. To serve the east side of the community, the next closest full service grocery is in Gresham, about 5 miles to the north. There are at least 3 major farm stands that serve the community. Two fast food chains and a few sit-down restaurants serve the community of over 10,656 residents.

The City initially adopted a comprehensive land use plan in 2010, *Envision Damascus*. Many of the farmland preservation policies proposed in the Comprehensive Plan supported access to healthy food; however, the plan was rejected by voters in May 2011. The City is working on a Comprehensive Plan that includes access to healthy food and active living goals, policies and strategies in the Economic Development, Land Use and Community Design, Parks and Open Space and Transportation elements. These elements provide justification for codes, programs and projects that the City may pursue over time to improve access to healthy food and active living.

The Surrounding Landscape

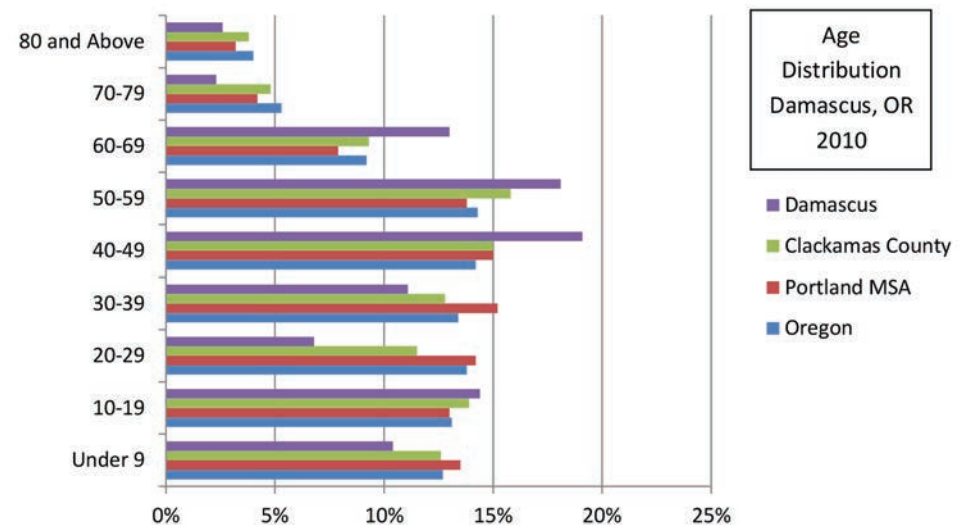
Clackamas County is the local government entity that has jurisdiction of unincorporated communities. The Healthy Damascus Food Plan is a roadmap for future access to healthy food work, if the community chooses to implement it. There is no regulatory effect of this Plan unless adopted

through codes and policies.

Both Damascus and surrounding communities have abundant farmland, farm stands and home gardens. However, communities are limited in their access to full service grocery stores, restaurants that serve fresh, healthful foods and small markets near homes that carry a variety of fresh foods.

What Does the Damascus Community Look Like?

The Damascus Community



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2005-2009



Situated in Clackamas County, Damascus consists of 10,467 acres of land and 10,656 people; mostly composed of families with young children (under 18) and one-two person households of those over 40 years old.⁸ Very few residents are between 20 and 39 years of age. The median age for Damascus is 43.2 years old.

Ninety-one percent of the residents are white and the largest ethnic groups are Hispanics (4.4 percent) and Asians (3.4 percent). The average family size is 2.9 persons per household.

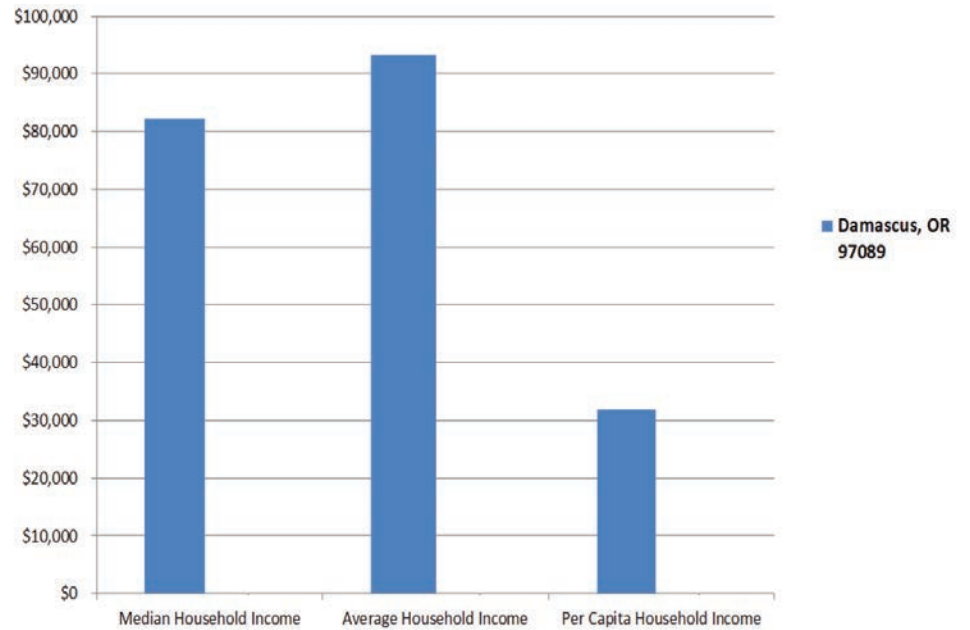
With a relatively high median income of about \$82,148/year, as compared to a statewide median of \$51,499, Five percent of the population lives below the federal poverty rate, compared to 14.8 percent statewide.⁹ Almost a quarter of the City's population has household income of less than \$50,000/year.



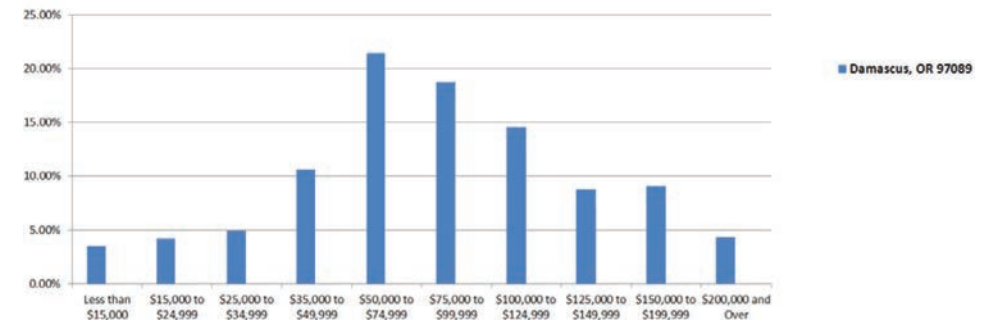
Lack of income may not be the predominant reason for limited access to healthy food. Great distances and limited transportation options for aging seniors, and those who depend on public transportation, contribute to difficulty in gaining access to fresh, healthy foods.



Damascus Household Income Charts 2010 Census



2010 Household Income Distribution, Damascus, Oregon



Why Access to Healthy Food Matters in Damascus and Boring

Most Americans do not meet the Healthy People 2020 nutritional guidelines, especially in the area of fruit and vegetable consumption. A diet rich in fruits and vegetables is associated with positive growth and development, weight management, and a decreased risk of chronic disease.¹¹ Individuals who maintain a healthy weight are less likely to develop chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease, certain cancers, type II diabetes, and expire at an earlier age.^{12,13,14,15,16} Improving access to healthy food is a promising way to increase fruit and vegetable consumption, maintain a healthy diet and reduce the risk of poor health outcomes in life.

More than ever, many households face challenges to making healthy food choices. While many families and individuals have the determination and commitment to eating well and exercising, they still face daily obstacles in making daily healthy choices. Transportation options to full service grocery stores, the location of farmers markets, and land for community gardens are often inadequate and do not meet the needs of families and older adults. The City of Damascus and the community may play a supportive role in making healthy food and active living opportunities more available by providing better access to community gardens, increasing food and farm-related employment, improving bicycle and pedestrian trail connectivity, and allowing farm/produce stands in residential neighborhoods.

⁸ Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, County Business Patterns, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Census of Governments Last Revised: Thursday, 10-Jan-2013

⁹ Source: 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

¹⁰ Source: American Factfinder, 2010 Census Summary File for 97009

¹¹ Gustafson et al. 2007; Rolls et al. 2004; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2005

¹² National Institutes of Health (NIH); National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute and National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. Clinical guidelines on the identification, evaluation, and treatment of overweight and obesity in adults: The evidence report. Bethesda, MD: NIH; 1998.

¹³ World Health Organization (WHO). Obesity: Preventing and managing the global epidemic. Geneva: WHO; 1999

¹⁴ Dietz WH. Health consequences of obesity in youth: Childhood predictors of adult disease. Pediatrics. 1998; 101:518-24.

¹⁵ Must A., Strauss R.S. Risks and consequences of childhood and adolescent obesity. International Journal of Obesity and Related Metabolic Disorders. 1999; 23:S2-S11.

¹⁶ Retrieved from HealthyPeople.gov on 4/30/13, <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/overview.aspx?topicid=29>



CHAPTER 3

COMMUNITY HEALTH AND ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD AND ACTIVE LIVING

Food Security

Oregon is among the top five hungriest states in the country, ranking third in the nation. In 2010, more than half-a-million Oregonians suffered from food insecurity, meaning that they experienced difficulty providing enough food for their families, or members of their household, because of insufficient resources. About a third of food-insecure households in Oregon suffer very low food security (hunger), which means they have cut or skipped meals, sometimes for whole days, because they don't have enough money or other resources for food.¹⁷ Underemployed and unemployed families, homeless, and seniors are often the least likely to have regular access to sufficient amounts of nutritious foods.

Clackamas County's estimated homeless population was 2,070 in 2013.¹⁸ In Clackamas County, about 23 percent of children are food-insecure.¹⁹ These families struggle to find resources for enough healthy food, thus putting children at risk of malnutrition and other poor health outcomes later in life.

The School Lunch program has free and reduced price lunch options to help fill the child food and nutrition gap in Clackamas County. In 2009, about 33 percent of students in Clackamas County public school children were eligible to receive free and/or reduced-price lunches during the school year in Clackamas County. While only 55 percent of eligible students participated in free and reduced price meals, 45 percent of eligible students did not participate.²⁰

Programs such as the Women, Infants, & Children Program (WIC) and Child Nutrition Programs provide vouchers for certain foods such as cereal and whole grains, fresh fruits and vegetables and dairy. In 2009, WIC served 27 percent of all pregnant women and children in Clackamas County, compared with 38 percent statewide average.²¹

The Senior Farm Direct Nutrition Program (SFDNP) is administered by the Oregon Health Authority and provides vouchers for seniors to purchase

fresh produce at approved farm stands and local farmers markets. The program does not currently serve Damascus or Boring, but could in the future if federal funds are available.

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (formerly the Food Stamp Program) is a federal nutrition program. The intent of SNAP is to help improve the health and wellbeing of low-income households and individuals by providing supplemental financial resources to meet nutritional needs. Oregon households qualify for SNAP at or below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). There are almost 500 individuals receiving SNAP benefits in Damascus and 649 individuals in Boring. Based upon the family poverty rates identified as 5 percent and 7.1 percent of total population respectively, there are likely more individuals and families eligible to receive benefits than are actually participating in SNAP. While federal food assistance programs are necessary to help support families and households who have limited resources for food, land use planning for the City of Damascus and in the Boring area can also help improve access to healthy food for existing and future residents.

Locally, Meals-on-Wheels, a meal service program for low income seniors and or individuals with disabilities, serves about 15 people in the Damascus community through the Estacada Community Center.

Rural communities typically face different challenges than urban communities in improving food security outcomes. Geographic isolation can contribute to under-or-unemployment and social exclusion. Rural communities often experience greater unemployment and education attainment do to the lack of higher wage industries and employment services such as transportation and child care.²² This affects all ages across the population.

The population of Clackamas County is aging. Currently, 13 percent of County residents are over 65 years old and it is estimated that by 2015 more than 40 percent of adults will be over the age of 50.²³ It is important that the needs of the both families and seniors in Damascus are considered as the City sets forth plans to manage growth, transportation, employment opportunities, and social gathering places.²⁴

Health and Wellbeing

Obesity is the number one public health crisis today putting more Americans at risk of developing chronic disease in their lifetime. Childhood and adult obesity rates have more than doubled in the last 30 years. Currently, more than two-thirds of Americans are overweight or obese. Similar trends are observed at the local level. The combined prevalence of adult overweight or obesity is more than 62 percent in Clackamas County.²⁵ One in 4 children in Oregon is at risk for overweight and obesity.²⁶ In Clackamas County, about 24 percent of 8th graders are either overweight or obese.²⁷ Poor health, food insecurity, low physical activity, and other health risk factors have all been reported to affect student attendance and academic performance in Oregon.²⁸

Poor health status, such as overweight and obesity, costs the United States in medical costs, lost productivity and absenteeism. The estimated annual health care cost of obesity-related illness is estimated to be \$190 billion, or nearly 21 percent of annual medical spending in the United States.²⁹ In addition to growing health care costs attributed to obesity, the nation will incur higher costs for disability and unemployment benefits. “Only 25 percent of people ages 17 to 24, are eligible to serve in the armed forces, partly because many are overweight or obese.”³⁰ Businesses are suffering due to obesity-related job absenteeism (\$4.3 billion annually).³¹

In Oregon, medical costs related to obesity among adults were estimated to have reached \$1.6 billion in 2006, with \$339 million of that paid by Medicare and \$333 million paid by Medicaid. In addition, obesity-related illness costs are an estimated \$1,429 higher than medical costs for healthy people.³²



¹⁷ Partners for a Hunger Free Oregon. Oregon Hunger Facts. Available from www.oregonhunger.org

¹⁸ Clackamas County Point-in-Time Homeless Count 2013, Clackamas County Health, Housing and Human Services

¹⁹ Feeding America. Map the Meal Gap. “2010 Child Food Insecurity & Food Cost in the US.” Clackamas County. 2010

²⁰ Partners for a Hunger Free Oregon. Clackamas County Fact Sheet. 2010.

²¹ Partners for a Hunger Free Oregon. Clackamas County Fact Sheet. 2010.

²² Feeding America. Rural Hunger Facts in America. Available from www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/hunger-facts/rural-hunger.aspx

²³ Damascus engAGE MAPPS Community Report. 2010.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey. Clackamas County, Oregon. 2010.

²⁶ Promoting Physical Activity and Healthy Eating Among Oregon’s Children. A Report to the Oregon Health Policy Commission. 2007. Retrieved from http://public.health.oregon.gov/PreventionWellness/PhysicalActivity/documents/child_obesity_rpt.pdf

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Oregon Health Authority Public Health Division. Adolescent Health Program. Healthy Kids Learn Better. Health and Academic Achievement Research Fact Sheet. June 2011.

²⁹ National League of Cities. Healthy Communities for a Healthy Future. The Economic Costs of Obesity. 2012. Retrieved from <http://www.healthycommunitieshealthyfuture.org/learn-the-facts/economic-costs-of-obesity/>

³⁰ US Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack, Ag chief: you obesity issue of national security, Clark Canfield, Bloomberg Businessweek March 15, 2013 Retrieved from www.businessweek.com/printer/articles/210358?type=ap

³¹ Ibid.

³² Source: Trogdon, E, Finkelstein E, Feagan C, Cohen, J. State- and payer- specific estimates of annual medical expenditures attributable to obesity. Obesity. 2012;20:214-220; as cited in the Fifth Edition-2012 Oregon Overweight, Obesity, Physical Activity and Nutrition Facts “PAN Facts”, Oregon Health Authority

CHAPTER 4 HOW POLICY CAN INFLUENCE OUR GOALS

What Community Values Support the Healthy Damascus Food Plan?

Two important documents guide the growth and development of Damascus. These documents are the Core Values, an aspirational statement of community values, and the Comprehensive Plan. In order to establish the community's vision and values, the Damascus City Council adopted a set of Core Values on May 7, 2013 (Resolution 12-304) as support for the development of the 2013 Comprehensive Plan.

Oregon's Statewide Planning Goals are achieved through local comprehensive planning. Each city and county is required to legally adopt a comprehensive plan, map and zoning map and land development ordinances necessary to put the plan into effect, consistent with these Statewide Land Use Planning Goals and acknowledged by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC).

The 2013 Damascus Comprehensive Plan contains the goals, policies and strategies to guide development of the City over the next 20+ years. These goals and policies provide the basis for the City's Plan and Zoning maps, and development code, which implement the Comprehensive Plan.

Recommendations for healthy food access and active living strategies were made by the Kaiser Grant Community Advisory Committee and Technical Advisory Group (CAC-TAG) to the Planning Commission and Development Code Topic Specific Team, then forwarded to City Council by the Planning Commission as part of the Comprehensive Plan adoption process. These set forth the direction to allow urban agriculture to continue and expand, to encourage farmers markets within the City and to enhance options for transportation, parks and open spaces that provide opportunities for active living.

The Damascus Core Values

Damascus is a very special place that is entering into a period of transformation into a more urban city. As this transformation takes place it is important to establish a statement of commonly held core values. These values form the foundation of efforts to plan and guide the changes in the community. All of the Goals and Policies of the Comprehensive Plan and the provisions of the Development Code derive from these Core Values. Our Core Values are:

Well-designed Communities

We value attractive, vibrant, and sustainable communities developed in an environmentally responsible manner and where people have the opportunity to live, work, play, shop, and learn. In these communities, we value:

- An efficient, safe, convenient and financially feasible system of transportation with choices for all users
- A diverse range of new businesses and the expansion of existing businesses
- The sense of community created by providing places for people to gather, to participate in caring for the community, and to celebrate Damascus

Rural Character

We value the rural character of Damascus, which is retained and integrated with urban development as growth occurs

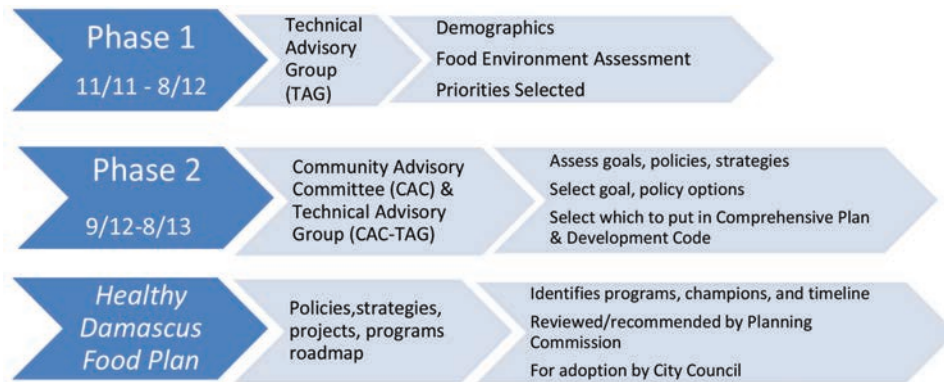
Environmental Stewardship

We value the wise stewardship of natural areas and resources for current and future generations

Economic Fairness

We value respecting the rights of all private property owners while working to achieve the long-term vision for the community

Process for the Healthy Damascus Food Plan?



In 2011, the City of Damascus received a Kaiser Permanente Community Health Initiatives grant to support the inclusion of healthy food access goals, policies and code language into the Comprehensive Plan and the Development Code. Technical assistance on best practices and healthy food access policies was provided by the Oregon Public Health Institute. City staff, a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) and Community Advisory Committee (CAC), developed the form and content for The Healthy Damascus Food Plan. The plan reflects community values and priorities and is a compilation of goals, policies and strategies, as well as programs and projects to bring healthy food access and active living opportunities to the Damascus community.

Background work for the Plan was developed based on a healthy food policy scan, local food environment assessment, community prioritization process, and existing complementary plans such as the Clackamas County Agriculture and Foodshed Strategic Plan and the Clackamas County Sustainability Plan and Growing the Portland Metropolitan Foodshed, a USDA Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE) grant-funded project that included a case study of policy tools in Damascus.

Phase 1: October 2011 - August 2012. A Technical Advisory Group (TAG) was formed from community members and outside organizations that had an interest in the local food system. Members included

representatives from the Oregon Food Bank, Clackamas County, Oregon State University Extension Service, the Committee for the Future of Damascus, Boring Saturday Farmers Market, and residents with food science, medical and related backgrounds and interests. The TAG helped identify three priorities on which to focus:

1. *Increase opportunities for households to grow and preserve their own food to improve community food security.*
2. *Increase affordable, healthy food options in retail settings.*
3. *Strengthen the nutritional quality of the food programs serving families and seniors.*

Working with these priorities, proposed goals, policies, and strategies were developed to be included in the 2013 Draft Damascus Comprehensive Plan.

Phase 2: During Phase 2, the TAG, combined with a new Community Advisory Committee (CAC), reviewed and recommended additional changes, refinements and additions. They refined these goals, policies and strategies, and added proposed concepts and language for the draft Development Code. They also proposed long term programs and projects, both inside and outside the scope of the City, to increase access to healthy foods and active living. Partnerships and timelines for



implementation were proposed that could be carried out, no matter the governing entity of Damascus.

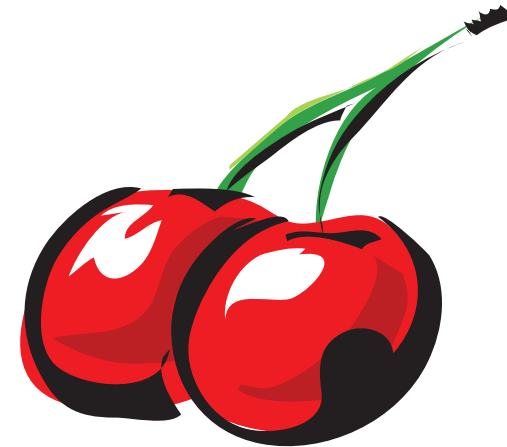
Public Outreach and Involvement

Besides the three TAG meetings in Phase 1 and six CAC-TAG meetings in Phase 2, there were a number of outreach and public involvement efforts associated with the Healthy Damascus Food Plan. CAC-TAG members talked with their neighbors, friends and families to spread the word about the project. See Appendix A for specific outreach efforts.

All of the outreach efforts brought together the elements of the Healthy Damascus Food Plan, parts of which are included in the draft Comprehensive Plan and Development Code for the City of Damascus.

This adjunct stand-alone plan serves as guidance for future policies, programs or projects by City Council, Clackamas County or community groups. The HDFP was presented to the Boring Area Community Planning Organization.

The HDFP was adopted by the Damascus City Council on August 19, 2013. (Resolution 13 - 355).



CHAPTER 5 URBAN AGRICULTURE

How Can Urban Agriculture Promote Access to Healthy Food?

There are several ways to increase opportunities for households to grow and preserve their own food to improve food security. To create and improve opportunities for access to healthy food, the CAC-TAG focused on urban agriculture, farmers markets and healthy food retail.

Damascus has a long-standing agricultural history. Damascus is now within the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) of the Portland Metropolitan area. Damascus farms will likely remain until such time as it is more economical to develop the land to urban uses. However, that may be many years off, so the question of how to maintain farming as a viable industry in the meantime is an important one.

As agriculture has been a mainstay of the Damascus community for decades, it was a matter of figuring out how to maintain that economy in an urbanizing landscape. Under Oregon land use laws, commercial agriculture is restricted to sites located outside urbanized areas. One of the issues the CAC-TAG addressed was allowing existing agriculture to remain until such time as land markets dictated higher uses; and allowing new farms and gardens, while mitigating impacts such as noise, dust, herbicide or pesticide drift, and odors.

Community Survey and Case Study

engAGE Community Survey: In 2012, The Committee for the Future of Damascus (CFD) conducted a community-wide survey to assess the desire for a community center and activities to be held there. There was clearly an interest in various aspects of urban agriculture and social activities that contribute to healthy eating and active living.

SARE Grant: Growing the Portland Metropolitan Foodshed-Policy Toolkit and Damascus Case Study: In 2011-12, the City of Damascus participated in a project funded by a US Department of Agriculture Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE) grant that examined the current Metropolitan Portland

agriculture foodshed and planning for its growth. As Damascus is in a transitional area, between rural/agriculture and urban development, the case study tried to assess how certain policies would affect local farmers, policy makers and consumers and how each group could use them to sustain local urban agriculture. The tools included increasing opportunities for agriculture in cities; supporting farmers markets, facilitating land use changes that would allow more activities in rural areas so that farmers could increase their income stream and thereby be able to afford to continue farming, increasing farmworker housing, and regional marketing and branding strategies. This information was used to formulate goals, policies and strategies, as well as codes, to support urban agriculture as part of the Comprehensive Plan and the Healthy Damascus Food Plan.

Examples of Existing State Policies

Right-to-Farm: Protection of existing farms and farm uses is supported under Oregon's "Right-to-Farm" law. The Oregon Right-to-Farm law (ORS 30.930, et seq.) protects existing farm practices so they may continue unabated.

"The Oregon right-to-farm law includes specific protection from legal actions because of noise, vibration, odors, smoke, dust, mist from irrigation, use of pesticides and crop production substances, and transporting or movement of farm equipment or vehicles and livestock on public roads.

The protection for these farm practices is applicable on all lands zoned exclusively for farm use (EFU) or forest use outside an urban growth boundary in Oregon. If an urban growth boundary is changed to include a farm inside its limits, the protection applies until it is changed to nonfarm use.

However, being in an EFU zone or operating a farm does not imply blanket application of right-to-farm protection. In order to maintain the protection under the law, an operation must:

- a. *Be a commercial operation with the intent to make a profit;*
- b. *Be in compliance with all applicable laws;*
- c. *Employ practices that are generally accepted, reasonable, and prudent for the operation to make money (generally accepted*

means “recognized by experts and widely utilized or able to be utilized if circumstances apply;” reasonable means “with sound judgment and not extreme or excessive;” and prudent means “judicious and practical in application to obtain a desired result;”

d. *Use practices that are commonly used on farms of a like nature.”³³*

Agricultural Land Tax Deferral: If land is not in an Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) zone but is used as farmland, it may receive the same assessment given to all qualifying EFU farmland. The qualification of farmland to special assessment is determined as of January 1 (each year). To qualify, a property owner must file an application with the Clackamas County assessor on or before April 1 of the first year they desire special assessment. Additionally, the land must meet these standards:

- Land must be currently used, and have been used, for the two previous years exclusively for farm use (per State definition), and
- Land must meet the income requirement in three of the five previous years. The current income requirement varies by use, zone and size of parcel.³⁴

For those that want to continue farming long term, the Damascus Development Code provides for preservation of farm land through open space protections, such as easements, and transfer of development credits in the urban area. Also, by having code language that permits gardens and urban agriculture, we can retain local food production as part of the urban fabric.

The challenge Damascus is that as urban development encroaches, the conflicts between farming and urban housing and businesses increases. A combination of actions will help protect urban and peri-urban land for food production and classify urban agriculture uses in Damascus.

Within urban areas and communities, urban agriculture typically falls under the following categories:

- **Non-commercial** – private gardens, community gardens, institutional gardens, demonstration gardens, edible landscape, hobby bee-keeping, hobby chicken-keeping
- **Commercial** – market farms (or gardens), urban farms, peri-urban farms, apiaries or beekeeping

- **Hybrid** – combination of activities and uses listed above for personal consumption, education, donation or sale

Implementing strategies for each of these urban agriculture categories will ensure food security and access to healthy foods as Damascus transitions from a rural to an urban community. Examples of land use strategies include:

- Allow for the development of community gardens on land owned by the city, county, parks board, or school districts or in private developments;
- Transition larger tracts of unused/underused land to smaller plots open to community members for market gardens or urban farms;
- Provide for a transfer of development credits or conservation easements to preserve farm land; and
- Identify community and economic development areas and opportunities that would benefit job creation.
- Standards for setbacks from property lines, hours of operation, location of outbuildings and animals will also help make it more feasible for both farmers and residents to co-exist in an urban environment.

In the survey, under the heading of “Sustainability”, almost 45 percent of the 443 respondents were interested in a combination of gardening, community gardens, master gardening assistance, food preservation, and food scrap composting.

What is the Local Agricultural Landscape?

The Portland Regional Foodshed Current Situation Report (2012 SARE report) summarizes agricultural production data for Clackamas County and the region from the 2007 U.S. Census of Agriculture and other federal sources.³⁵ According to the 2007 Census of Agriculture, there are 3,989 farms in Clackamas County, the highest number of any county in Oregon. This represents 43 percent of the farms in the Portland region and 10 percent of all farms in the State. Farms in Clackamas County cover 182,743 acres of land which is approximately 32 percent of the regional total and just under one percent of farm acreage in Oregon. More than 104,000 acres are classified as cropland, of which 86,400 acres are harvested.

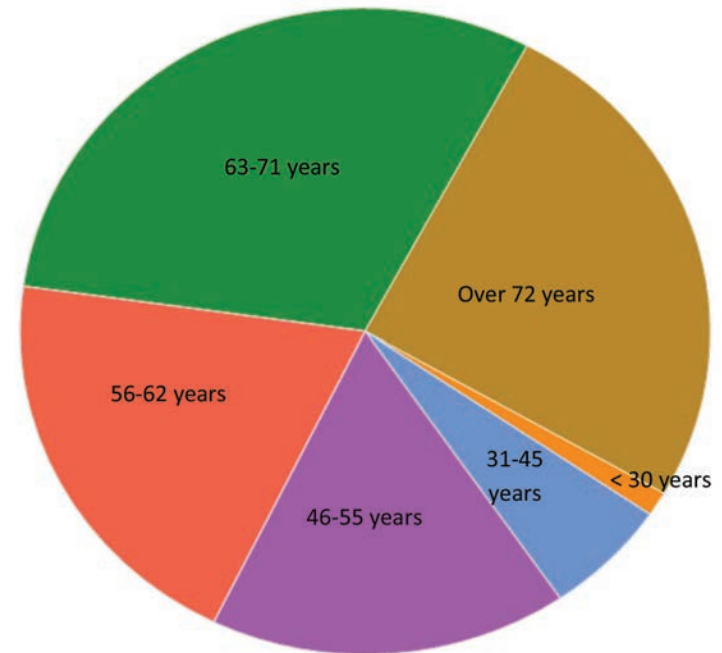
Farms in Clackamas County produce a broad mix of food and nonfood products. The County ranks first in the state for Christmas trees and nursery stock. Food products include berries, fruits and nuts, grains, livestock, milk and eggs and vegetables. Statewide, the County ranks fourth in acres devoted to hazelnuts (4,474) and ranks first in the inventory of laying hens and pullets to produce laying hen stock, and fifth in broiler chickens (3.2 million). Some of that production takes place in the Damascus and Boring areas, estimated in the range of 9 percent.

Most farms in Clackamas County are small, with approximately 38 percent less than 10 acres and another 44 percent between 10 and 49 acres. The average farm size is 46 acres and the median size is 15 acres. More than 1,240 farms, 31 percent of the County-based farms, had less than \$1,000 in annual sales in 2007 and 73 percent had sales of less than \$10,000.

Several commercial farms and nurseries are located in Damascus and Boring. For example, three local farms in Damascus, Thompson Farms, Siri & Son Farm and Olson Farms are on roughly 100 acres or less.

Farmers in Clackamas County are aging rapidly and fewer farmers are entering farming. Retention of food-producing land and food-growing knowledge is quickly disappearing.

Average Age of Principal Farm Owners in Clackamas County



Source: Modified from Clackamas County Agricultural Investment Plan: Producer Outreach and Foodshed Strategic Plan, Cogan Owens Cogan, June 2012

School Gardens

Food choices develop at an early age. Hands-on gardening and produce tasting experiences inspire students to make healthy dietary and lifestyle choices. Studies have shown that direct involvement in growing, harvesting, and preparing garden-grown fruits and vegetables yields a positive impact on knowledge of, preferences for, and attitudes towards fruits and vegetable consumption.^{36,37} Two elementary schools in Damascus, Deep Creek and Lewis and Clark Montessori Charter School, currently have school gardens which are used for education and for providing food for student lunches. The Lewis and Clark Montessori School administration tentatively plan to open a middle school in 2013-14 which will include an agriculture and entrepreneurship component in their curriculum. This program can offer components that teach children organic growing methods and marketing and selling tips.



Urban Agriculture Priorities

Below are the priorities of the CAC-TAG and the resulting goals, policies and implementation strategies included in the Damascus Comprehensive Plan and Development Code. Though not adopted at printing, these may serve as policy and regulatory guidance in the future, or by example for other communities.

CAC-TAG Urban Agriculture Priority: Increase opportunities for households to grow and preserve their own food to improve personal food security.

Damascus Comprehensive Plan: To address the CAC-TAG priority above, the Comprehensive Plan contains the following goals, policies and implementation strategies that support urban agriculture:

Economic Development Goal: *Ensure a prosperous, healthy Damascus where residents have an opportunity to live productive lives and contribute to the community by having access to jobs, affordable education housing, healthy food, community spaces, transportation, and social and medical services options.*

Policy 8: A unique economic foundation will be created as the city develops based on the rural past by providing opportunities and support for home-based businesses and agriculture-based businesses to locate and thrive.

Implementation Strategies

- Develop small business incubators and districts

Policy 9: The City shall support existing farms, nurseries, and sustainable forest production and associated activities to help them remain viable businesses.

Implementation Strategies

- Establish opportunities to protect existing farms, nurseries and commercial forests until such time as property urbanizes.
- Encourage local bid contracts with producers for goods used or served in City facilities.

- Encourage sustainable agriculture, horticulture and forestry production methods within the City.
- Minimize land use conflicts between urban development and farms through Development Code standards.
- Allow activities supporting enhancement of farm and forest income such as agri-tourism, special events, farm-stays, educational retreats and more.
- Encourage vertical integration in the economic use of natural resources spanning growing, processing, storage, distribution, and retail sales of local agriculture and timber products.
- Be proactive in encouraging long-term maintenance of agricultural land and associated activities.

Policy 10: The City shall support local food production as part of the economic development and access to healthy food strategies for the community and region.

Implementation Strategies

- Establish land use protections for urban food production and distribution activities in the Development Code to improve access to healthy food.
- Explore the use of form-based codes to encourage food production either by-right or as a Conditional Use for uses such as green roofs, urban gardens and farms, and small-scale food production, processing and distribution.
- Use land use agreements to allow vacant or underutilized public lands for food production.

Land Use & Community Design Goal: *Damascus will be a well-designed community that protects and promotes a unique sense of place with a variety of places to live, work, play, shop, and learn, while ensuring residents have access to healthy food and active living opportunities.*

Policy 1: Ensure the Comprehensive Plan Map allows for a range of land use designations (housing, jobs) to support a variety of uses for development of a full service community.

Implementation Strategies

- The Development Code shall include provisions for food production, processing, sales and distribution throughout a range of zones within the City.

Parks & Open Space Goal: *Damascus is to complement our rural character with a park and open space system contributing to an extraordinary livable community and creating a sense of place.*

Policy 1: Provide passive and active recreational opportunities throughout the community for all ages and abilities.

Policy 2: Integrate parks and open spaces into neighborhoods, employment areas and commercial areas so they are safe, convenient and accessible.

Policy 3: Encourage partnering with other agencies, schools, organizations, and community groups to leverage funds and sharing of facilities for parks and open spaces.

Development Code text to support urban agriculture: The City of Damascus' Development Code addresses farming, farm use and urban agriculture by allowing it in most zones with standards.

Definitions:

Farming or farm use:

“(I)ncludes utilization of land to raise, harvest, or sell crops; feed, breed, manage, and sell livestock, poultry, fur-bearing animals, honeybees, or their produce; dairy and sell dairy products; or any other agricultural or horticultural use, animal husbandry, timber agricultural use, or combination thereof. Farm uses include preparation or processing and storage of products raised on such land, but do not include construction or use of dwellings and other buildings customarily provided in conjunction with farm uses. Subject to Right –to-Farm law ORS 30.930, et seq. or as amended.”

Urban agriculture:

“...the practice of growing of plants and raising of animals for food and other uses within and around cities and towns, and related activities such as the production and delivery of inputs and the processing and marketing of products.

Urban agriculture may include, but is not limited to, home gardens, community gardens, small or large farms, market gardens, roof or wall gardens, edible landscaping, animal and bee-keeping, nurseries or similar related uses and associated activities.

Examples include, but are not limited to: farms, home, community and market gardens, rooftop, wall or vertical gardens, facilities for canning, freezing or cooking of fresh produce and berries for sale or personal consumption, not to exceed five thousand square feet; kennels or other animal boarding places; beekeeping, apiary; breeding or raising of fowl or other farm animals subject to Title 6 of the Municipal Code; stables; riding academies; forestry, tree farming; and wholesale plant nurseries.

Accessory uses include: Dwellings for proprietors and employees of the use, farmstands, on-site sales of products grown or made on-site are allowed up to five hundred square feet in floor area; animals, beekeeping boarding and training, events and agri-tourism facilities.

Exceptions:

- Processing of animal products, excluding milk and eggs are classified as Manufacturing and Production.
- Plant nurseries that are primarily retail sales, fifty-one percent or more of gross annual sales, are classified as Retail Sales and Service.
- When kennels are limited to boarding, with no breeding, the City may determine the use category is Retail Sales and Service.”

Specific standards are included in the Code to address impacts on neighboring properties such as noise, odor, dust and pesticide/herbicide use. These are contained in DMC 17.201.090.O. Additional standards related to animals and bees are also include in DMC 17.201.090.P. See Appendix B2 for the actual code language.

Other Recommendations for Urban Agriculture

In addition to the Comprehensive Plan and Development Code, other programs, projects and future additional codes (if needed) were identified and recommended by the CAC-TAG for inclusion in the Healthy Damascus Food Plan.



HDFP Policy Area: Urban Agriculture Recommendations Matrix

Policy	Strategy	Program	Standards	Champions	Timeline
The City shall establish suitable public community garden spaces when developing parks and recreational facilities	<p>Establish a community garden coordinator position within the City</p> <p>Require a maintenance plan for community gardens in public parks and open space</p>	<p>Utilize Community Development Block Grant funds to develop community garden program</p> <p>Develop a community volunteer program for establishing and maintaining gardens</p>	Require public community gardens to meet ADA guidelines and organic growing methods	City of Damascus, Clackamas County, State of Oregon, Committee for the Future of Damascus, Columbia River Land Trust, OSU Extension and Master Gardener Program, OSU Small Farms Program, School Districts, 4-H Chapter, Village Gardens, Growing Gardens	1-5 years
Establish land use policies to support urban agriculture in urban areas	<p>Build public-private partnerships to support and retain urban agriculture</p> <p>Assist in farmland succession planning and ways to encourage long term maintenance of agricultural land</p> <p>Explore a variety of incentive programs to retain farm land and to encourage urban farming</p>	Establish an urban open space tax credit Transfer Development Rights to land dedicated to urban agriculture use such as a community or market garden	<p>Set urban agriculture standards for buffers, noise, hours, on-site sales that are compatible with the needs of the community.</p> <p>Require open space standards in multi-family rental housing</p>	City of Damascus, Clackamas County, State of Oregon, Metro, Committee for the Future of Damascus, Columbia River Land Trust, OSU Extension and Master Gardener Program, OSU Small Farms Program, School Districts, 4-H Chapter, Friends of Family Farmers, Bor-ing Grange, Community Supported Agriculture Farmers	1-5 years
Require active or passive open space for growing food or recreation in multi-family rental housing.	Explore open space requirements for developments of varying unit size		Develop design standards including connectivity, lighting for safety, bicycle and stroller storage and parking, and open space	City of Damascus, Clackamas County Housing Services, The Committee for the Future of Damascus.	1-5 years
Provide opportunities for food preservation to increase community food security	Establish a community kitchen in Damascus	Develop food preservation classes with the help of OSU/ Clackamas County Extension		City of Damascus, OSU Clackamas County Extension, Oregon Food Bank, The Committee for the Future of Damascus	1-5 years

³³Searle, Brent "Right-to-farm" law in Oregon, AG Quarterly Oregon Department of Agriculture, Spring 2001

³⁴Information Circular-Assessment of Farmland Not in an Exclusive Farm-Use Zone, Oregon Dept. of Revenue, May 2013

³⁵Portland Regional Foodshed Current Situation Report, Cogan Owens Cogan, LLC, Institute of Portland Metropolitan Studies, Portland State University, Oregon State University and City of Damascus, October 2011, <http://mysare.sare.org/MySare/assocfiles/940843SAREcurrentwappen.pdf>

³⁶Morris, Jennifer., & M. Briggs, S. Zindenberg-Cherr. Development and evaluation of a garden-enhanced nutrition education curriculum for elementary school children. Journal of Child Nutrition & Management. Issue 2, Fall 2002.

³⁷McAleese, J., and Rankin, L. Garden-based nutrition education affects fruits and vegetable consumption in sixth-grade adolescents. Journal of American Dietetic Association, Vol 107, Issue 4, April 2007, pp 662-665.



CHAPTER 6 FARMERS MARKETS

What are Farmers Markets and Why are They Important to Damascus?

A farmers market is a location where farmers, producers, and vendors sell produce and limited hand-crafted, artisan products. Typically, farmers markets are managed or supported by a government, non-profit, or private organization or business to support a group of farmers and local craftspeople selling a percentage of food or farm products grown or processed on the farm and sold to customers. Farmers markets are often located on public property such as parks or on vacant private land that is situated in a location of convenient access for the community it serves.

Nationally, farmers markets have become recognized as a valuable direct marketing opportunity for new and emerging farmers and urban gardeners. From 1994-2012, the number of nationally registered farmers markets increased from 1,755 to 7,864 (USDA, AMS, 2012). Farmers markets provide access to fruits and vegetables in communities that may lack full service grocery stores and in rural areas where few healthy food options may exist. They also serve as social spaces for community events and have a role in spurring economic activity in commercial and neighborhood districts. In 2011, there were 40 recognized farmers markets in the Portland Metropolitan Region, 20 of which were outside of the Portland city limits. Both Damascus and Boring have established farmers markets.

Farmers markets are an excellent place for low income seniors and families to shop for healthy food. Many farmers markets in Oregon are equipped to process SNAP benefits (formerly food stamps), and vouchers for families in the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Farm Direct Nutrition Program (FDNP). Through the Senior and WIC FDNP participants may receive checks to spend directly with local farmers who grow fruits and vegetables. The Senior FDNP does not currently serve the Damascus or Boring area, but could if additional federal funds become available. Senior and WIC households participating in the FDNP contributed \$71,059 to the local food economy through the FDNP in 2010. Many farmers markets across the country now offer matching programs (often a dollar-to-dollar match on SNAP dollars spent in markets) to raise the level of visibility of the market in the community and improve access to underserved residents.

Damascus' population is expected to more than double in the next 25 years creating a new generation of consumers and farming trends indicate that there are many viable farms in Clackamas County, including those in Damascus. Clackamas County leads the state in the highest number of farms, making up 43 percent of the farms in the Portland region. Food products produced in Clackamas County accounted for \$103 million in agricultural sales, or one-third of total agricultural sales in the 2007. Many producers in Clackamas County are selling directly to consumers resulting in a return to the local food economy. The Damascus community has an opportunity to support this section of the foodshed economy. The Clackamas County Agriculture and Foodshed Strategic Plan more fully outlines opportunities.³⁸

According to the 2012 Clackamas County Agricultural Producers Survey, 66 percent of farmers reported participating in direct market sales through retail outlets, farmers markets, Community Supported Agriculture (CSA), and directly to consumer on-farm. Thirty-six percent of agricultural sales were directly to individuals for human consumption. As Damascus continues to grow, farmers markets are a promising strategy to support a viable farm economy. Local governments can help support local farmers and improve consumers' access to healthy food by establishing land use protections in various locations throughout the community.

Clackamas County Sustainability Plan:

The Sustainability Task Force was created to develop plans and policies to support the vision that: Clackamas County is a model for applications of sustainable living. The following actions and tasks support Land Use Protections for Farmers Markets:

- Action 6.3: Support a metro region 'foodshed' for healthy local and organic foods
 - o Tasks 6.3: a. Connect local producers with markets and delivery systems; b. Support year-round farmers markets, Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) and related businesses.
- Action 6.7: Build tourism that protects local ecosystems and economies, and build the viability of local agri-tourism so that small businesses and landowners can produce, market and showcase goods on site.
 - Task 6.7: b. Make sure the county zoning and development ordinance (ZDO) does not prohibit these activities.

Damascus and Other Local Farmers Markets

Damascus Fresh & Local Market (19850 SE Damascus Lane): Thursdays 3-7 pm seasonally

The Damascus Fresh & Local Market is managed by the non-profit organization, the Committee for the Future of Damascus. It is temporarily located on private vacant property across the street from the city's only full service grocery store, Safeway at SE Foster Rd. and Highway 212. The property is owned by a developer and will most likely be commercially developed in the future.

The site is appropriate for a farmers market location because it is centrally located, has good transportation access, parking and visibility. Damascus Farmers Market (20401 SE Highway 2012 at SE Wiese Road): This privately owned and operated market is located on the site of the Damascus Farm Store. It is located within the City of Damascus. This market has adequate parking that is shared on the store's lot and the adjacent street. see www.damascusfreshandlocalmarket.com

Boring Saturday Farmers market (28151 SE Highway 212): Monthly 10 am - 3pm

This is a privately-operated market on private property located in Boring, OR. The site is both a commercial property and private residence. It is located outside of the Urban Growth Boundary and zoned Rural Commercial (RC) under Clackamas County Zoning Code. Parking and access are limited for patrons and pedestrian entry is from Highway 212. Dee Street has some parking, a portion of which is in a residential zone. The location presents challenges for loading/unloading before and after market hours.

Happy Valley-Sunnyside Farmers Market (NE corner of SE 132nd and Sunnyside Rd.) Saturdays, 9 AM to 3 PM May to October

This is a locally run and sponsored market located at the Sunnyside Foursquare Church parking lot in Happy Valley. It has excellent access and space for 90 vendors.

Farmers Market Priorities

Below is the CAC-TAG priority and the Damascus Comprehensive Plan and Development Code text that can support farmers markets.

CAC-TAG Healthy Retail Priority:
Increase affordable, healthy food options in retail settings.

Damascus Comprehensive Plan: To address the CAC-TAG priority above, the Damascus Comprehensive Plan contains the following goals, policies and implementation strategies that support farmers markets as one component of increasing affordable, healthy food options.

Economic Development Goal: *Ensure a prosperous, healthy Damascus where residents have an opportunity to live productive lives and contribute to the community by having access to jobs, affordable education housing, healthy food, community spaces, transportation, and social and medical services options.*

Policy 8: A unique economic foundation will be created as the city develops based on the rural past by providing opportunities and support for home-based businesses and agriculture-based businesses to locate and thrive.

Policy 9: The City shall support existing farms, nurseries and sustainable forest production and associated activities to help them remain viable businesses.

Implementation Strategies

- Establish land use designation protecting existing farms, nurseries and commercial forests.
- Encourage local bid contracts with producers for goods used or served in City facilities.

- Encourage sustainable agriculture, horticulture and forestry production methods within the City.
- Minimize land use conflicts between urban development and farms through Development Code standards.
- Allow activities supporting enhancement of farm and forest income such as agri-tourism, special events, farm-stays, educational retreats and more.
- Encourage vertical integration in the economic use of natural resources spanning growing, processing, storage, distribution, and retail sales of local agriculture and timber products.
- Be proactive in encouraging long-term maintenance of agricultural land and associated activities.

Policy 10: The City shall support local food production as part of the economic development and access to healthy food strategies for the community and region.

Implementation Strategies

- Establish land use protections for urban food production and distribution activities in the Development Code to improve access to healthy food.
- Explore the use of form-based codes to encourage food production either by-right or as a Conditional Use for uses such as green roofs, urban gardens and farms, and small-scale food production, processing and distribution.
- Use land use agreements to allow vacant or underutilized public lands for food production.

Land Use & Community Design Goal: *Damascus will be a well-designed community that protects and promotes a unique sense of place with a variety of places to live, work, play, shop, and learn, while ensuring residents have access to healthy food and active living opportunities.*

Policy 1: Ensure the Comprehensive Plan Map allows for a range of land use designations (housing, jobs) to support a variety of uses for development of a full service community.

Policy 2: Development in Damascus should provide community gathering places, well-designed buildings and transportation options.

Implementation Strategy

- Provide City resources for a permanent farmers market in the City.

Parks & Open Space Goal: *Damascus is to complement our rural character with a park and open space system contributing to an extraordinary livable community and creating a sense of place.*

Policy 2: Integrate parks and open spaces into neighborhoods, employment areas and commercial areas so they are safe, convenient and accessible.

Policy 3: Encourage partnering with other agencies, schools, organizations, and community groups to leverage funds and sharing of facilities for parks and open spaces.

Development Code: The City of Damascus' [draft] Development Code addresses farmers markets by allowing them in some low density residential zones as a conditional use, or if on a site with an institutional use (church, school, park) allowed outright; and in mixed use, employment and industrial zones, allowed with standards.

Definitions:

Farmers market

Farmers markets are events where farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural producers sell food, plants, flowers, and added-value products, such as jams and jellies, they have grown, raised, or produced from products they have grown or raised and at which:

1. At least fifty percent of the products sold are farm products or value-added farm products; and,
2. At least fifty percent of the vendors regularly participating during the market's hours of operation are producers, or family members or employees of producers. In addition, some vendors sell food

that is available for immediate consumption on site, and some may be community groups, services, or other vendors or organizations. Farmers markets occur on a regular or seasonal basis, and are free and open to the public. The guidelines for the market were developed by researching a number of national ordinances and then vetting the definition through the Damascus Fresh & Local Market subcommittee.

Farm products:

Fruits, vegetables, mushrooms, herbs, nuts, shell eggs, honey or other bee products, flowers, nursery stock, livestock food products (including meat, milk, cheese and other dairy products), and fish.

Specific standards were included in the Code to address impacts on neighboring properties such as hours, noise, and traffic. These are contained in DMC 17.201.090.L. See Appendix B1 for the actual code language.

Clackamas County Zoning and Development Ordinance

The unincorporated community is subject to the Clackamas County Zoning and Development Ordinance (ZDO). As a rural community, all of the agricultural and commercial activities are regulated or permitted under this ordinance, depending on the zone.



Other Recommendations for Farmers Markets

This chart serves as a roadmap for programs recommended for future implementation by the CAC-TAG:

HDFP Policy Area: Farmers Markets Recommendation Matrix

Policy	Strategy	Program	Standards	Champions	Timeline
Support farmers markets as community and economic assets	<p>Encourage school boards to establish cooperative and mutually beneficial policies and programs between schools and farmers markets</p> <p>Provide incentives for developers to leave space for farmers markets in market square and/or green space location</p> <p>Find and secure a permanent location for a year round farmers market</p> <p>Allow community tables at markets where citizens may sell food grown from home in accordance with State and federal regulations</p> <p>Consider a vendor gleaning program for donations to food bank</p> <p>Work with public & private schools and administration on food issues.</p> <p>Ask schools to aid with communication about farmers markets.</p>	<p>Establish a food safety program to educate and enforce County and State regulations at markets</p> <p>SNAP and WIC coupon redemption certification</p> <p>Establish SNAP matching or nutrition incentive program at markets</p> <p>Support a local food agri-tourism program in cooperation with markets</p> <p>Institute a mobile market to reach isolated households</p>	<p>Mitigate noise, pedestrian safety/ accessibility, food safety, parking, traffic, garbage, and transportation access</p> <p>Establish urban design criteria for market spaces</p> <p>Allow farmers markets on public property with conditions</p>	<p>City of Damascus, Clackamas County, Oregon Farmers Market Association, The Committee for the Future of Damascus, OSU Extension at Clackamas County, Boring and Pleasant Valley Granges, faith-based institutions, Friends of Family Farmers, Tri-County Farm Fresh Produce Guide, Clackamas County Soil and Water Conservation District, Oregon Tilth</p>	1-5 years

Additional Recommendations

As part of an effort to increase food access, it is important to develop a way to measure if the program or project is successful. In order to do this, the following steps are recommended:

- Assess community readiness for change to the food environment.
- Conduct baseline mapping of food environment
- Establish metrics for success
- Establish an evaluation program for determining if healthy food/active living strategies are fostering a healthy community.

³⁸ Access Clackamas County Agriculture and Foodshed Strategic Plan here: http://www.clackamas.us/business/agriculture_plan.html

³⁹ The value of agricultural products sold directly to individuals for human consumption includes transactions from roadside stands, farmers' markets, pick-your-own sites, and Community Supported Agriculture (CSA). It excludes non-edible agricultural products. Sales of agricultural products by vertically integrated operations through their own processing or marketing operations are excluded from this tabulation (USDA, NASS, 2002).



CHAPTER 7 HEALTHY FOOD RETAIL

What is Healthy Food Retail?

Across the country, communities have launched healthy food retail⁴⁰ initiatives to spur economic development and improve access to, and availability of, fresh, healthy, affordable food in areas that lack adequate healthy food options.

While full service grocery stores can offer a wide range of healthy options, in many instances they are not viable options for some communities. Either there is not enough density to support a full service grocery, land is not available, or it is otherwise not profitable for a store to locate in an area.

Convenience stores face challenges to expanding their inventory to include healthier products. Minimum buying requirements may be a barrier to offering affordable healthy options in smaller stores. High operating costs, low profit margins, and a perceived lack of consumer demand may also deter some business owners from shifting their inventory to higher risk food items such as perishable goods.

Allowing mobile markets, farm stands, and Green Carts⁴¹ can improve access in rural and urbanizing areas and in neighborhoods that have few healthy options available such as in Damascus and Boring.

Mobile food carts in either farmers markets or urban centers are another way to provide access to healthy foods.

How Does Health Food Retail Affect Local Economic Opportunity?

Healthy food retail helps prevent economic leakage in communities that are often at risk of economic downturn. Economic leakage is a term used to describe money that is spent outside of a neighborhood area on food that could be spent at local food retail businesses if more options existed. Food retail businesses could capture these dollars to recirculate within the community to support the local economy. Economic leakage is calculated by estimating the annual sales of food stores in the areas (supply) and the estimated amount households purchased for food at home.

Improving Access

Governments can help improve access to healthy food by partnering with community organizations and businesses to:

- Establish mobile markets to serve elderly and residents with transportation and mobility challenges
- Enact low and no cost policies that make healthy food more available to everyone in the community

The opportunity to locate new retail healthy food outlets in Damascus will be partially determined by the availability of commercially-zoned land designated on the City's zoning map. Other influences will include the density of development and the market demand for grocery stores and other healthy food retail establishments.

How Does Healthy Food Retail Affect Community Health?

Proximity to full service grocery stores has been linked to a reduced risk of diet-related illness and lower Body Mass Index (BMI), an indicator of overweight and obesity.⁴² Access to fresh foods has also been shown to impact nutritional health. A study in New Orleans found that for each additional meter of shelf space devoted to fresh vegetables, residents ate an additional 0.35 servings of fruits and vegetables per day. When combining these factors with rural isolation, mobility and transportation challenges, access to healthy food may likely be out of reach for many residents in the Damascus area.

In the Damascus area there is one full service grocery store, Safeway, and about 10 convenience stores that serve local residents. While 11 stores are authorized to accept SNAP benefits, only 1 is authorized to accept WIC coupons. A 2012 food environment assessment of 10 convenience stores serving Damascus and Boring found that very few stores carried any fresh, frozen, or canned fruits and vegetables. Half of the stores surveyed carried three or fewer of any fruits and vegetables and prices varied widely between staple low-fat items such as whole wheat bread and 1% or skim milk.

How is Healthy Food Retail Supported?

There are a number of ways communities across the country and locally are supporting healthy food retail options. For example, the Multnomah County Healthy Retail Initiative (HRI) helps increase access to healthy, affordable food through neighborhood-based convenience stores in underserved neighborhoods. By helping store owners make improvements, such as providing free marketing and promotion of healthy food items, technical assistance and business skills as well as grant funding, the HRI has helped more than 20 neighborhood stores provide healthier food options within the community in 2012.

Below are examples of ways in which both voluntary and regulatory methods can help increase access to healthy foods in retail settings.

Incentives: Incentives can be used to encourage the private market to bring fresh foods into stores. Some examples of these are included in economic development strategies such as waivers, tax credits, and permit fee reductions.⁴³

Additional incentives are listed in the table below

Financial Incentives	Waiver
Grants	Density bonus
Tax relief	Streamlined Process
Recognition incentive	Advertising
Recognition program	Reduced fees
Permitting incentives	Zoning incentives

Examples of incentive definitions:

Density bonuses: Buildings containing fresh food markets are allowed one additional square foot of floor area for each square foot of fresh food market floor area included within the building.

Waivers: The first 10,000 sq. ft. of floor area in a fresh food market is exempt from minimum off-street parking requirements.

Recognition incentives: A process to publicly recognize or acknowledge a business that meets certain criteria for healthy food.

Healthy Food Retail Priorities

Below are the CAC-TAG priority and the adopted Damascus Comprehensive Plan and Development Code text that supports healthy food retail.

CAC-TAG Healthy Retail Priority:
Increase affordable, healthy food options in retail settings.

Damascus Comprehensive Plan: As an example, to address the CAC-TAG priority above, the Comprehensive Plan contains the following goals, policies and implementation strategies that support healthy food retail as one component of increasing affordable, healthy food options.

Economic Development Goal: *Ensure a prosperous, healthy Damascus where residents have an opportunity to live productive lives and contribute to the community by having access to jobs, affordable education housing, healthy food, community spaces, transportation, and social and medical services options.*

Policy 10: The City shall support local food production as part of the economic development and access to healthy food strategies for the community and region.

Land Use & Community Design Goal: *Damascus will be a well-designed community that protects and promotes a unique sense of place with a variety of places to live, work, play, shop, and learn, while ensuring residents have access to healthy food and active living opportunities.*



Policy 1: Ensure the Comprehensive Plan Map allows for a range of land use designations (housing, jobs) to support a variety of uses for development of a full service community.

Implementation Strategy:

- Allow for neighborhood zoning flexibility that provides for services that are within walkable distances.
- The Development Code shall include provisions for food production, processing, sales and distribution throughout a range of zones within the City.

Transportation

Policy 8: Provide transit, pedestrian and bicycle facilities that connect existing and future employment, commercial uses, and neighborhoods.

Comprehensive Plan Map: Through the Comprehensive Plan map, the designations of Employment, Commercial and Mixed Use allow zones to be implemented that support healthy food retail.

Zoning Map: The City’s zoning map contains Center, Village, Mixed Use, Neighborhood Commercial and Employment zones that allow retail sales and service uses and the Development Code regulates how those uses are developed.

The Development Code contains text to support healthy food retail:

Definitions:

Grocery store or groceries

“A retail trade establishment in which more than fifty percent of the public floor area is dedicated to the sale of perishable and non-perishable food items which are intended for preparation and consumption off site.”

The Development Code allows outright retail sales and service in the zones listed above. There are currently no incentives included in the code to encourage provision of “healthy food”. Mobile markets are not addressed specifically in the Code, but they are not precluded.

Clackamas County Zoning and Development Ordinance

The unincorporated community is subject to the Clackamas County Zoning and Development Ordinance (ZDO). As a rural community, commercial activities are regulated or permitted under this ordinance, depending on the zone.



Other Recommendations for Healthy Food Retail

This chart serves as a roadmap for programs recommended for future implementation by the CAC-TAG by either local government or community organizations:

HDFP Policy Area: Healthy Food Retail Recommendations Matrix

Policy	Strategy	Program	Standards	Champions	Timeline
Explore and develop incentives for healthy food retailers to locate in the City of Damascus	<p>Develop zoning and financial incentives (such as parking reductions, increased density, reduced permit fees) to encourage healthy food retail to locate in underserved communities</p> <p>Allow mobile markets and food carts in multiple zones throughout the city</p> <p>Allow farm or produce stands in city limits</p> <p>Investigate incentives for developing healthy food retail near schools</p> <p>Encourage healthy food retail in residential zones or mixed use zoning that is pedestrian oriented</p>	<p>Institute a Healthy Food Retail program that provides recognition and awardship for retailers</p> <p>Start a “Health and Cooking Matters” program</p>	<p>Commercial development use for sidewalks, building orientation and entrances</p> <p>Allow Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) distribution sites in all zones.</p>	<p>City of Damascus, Clackamas County Economic Development, Small Business Association, Retailers, Convenience Store Retailers Association, CSA Farmers</p>	1-3 years

⁴⁰ Healthy Food Retail are establishments that stock fresh produce and healthy foods from the four staple food groups meat, poultry, or fish, fruits and vegetables, bread or cereal, and dairy products and that accept SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) benefits. These establishments are typically categorized as grocery stores, farmers’ markets, and convenience stores.

⁴¹ Green Carts are mobile food carts that offer fresh produce in certain New York City areas. The Green Cart Initiative provides micro-loans and technical assistance for Green Cart operators, as well as branding, marketing, and outreach to encourage residents of the Green Cart areas to purchase fresh produce from the carts. More information can be found at http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/cdp/cdp_pan_green_carts.shtml

⁴² “The Grocery Gap: Who has access to healthy food and why it matters.” PolicyLink and The Food Trust. 2010

CHAPTER 8 IMPROVING THE FOOD ENVIRONMENT IN PUBLIC PLACES

Nutrition Policies in Public Places

With regard to the third CAC-TAG priority, strengthening the nutritional quality of food programs serving families and seniors, it will take a combination of resources to achieve this goal. City and county municipalities can make a commitment to improve the food environment in public places. Many communities are adopting nutrition policies and establishing healthy meeting guidelines in public places by providing internal policies that encourage healthy snack and meal options.

The typical American diet contains insufficient amounts of fruits, vegetables and whole grains while people are consuming sodium, fats, sugar and calories in excess. This imbalance is giving cause to government officials to re-think their employee wellness policies, encourage positive influence on employee behavior, and establish awareness around food choices and health.

What are Policies for Healthy Meetings and Nutrition Guidelines?

Often, jurisdictions need help in deciding what their goals are for a healthy workplace. Policies on healthy food options can help cities determine what will work in their environment. Nutrition policies contribute to the health of employees and the community by providing standards for healthy food and beverage options at all public meetings, events, and in public facilities that offer meals and snacks. Public nutrition policies support and encourage an environment where it is easier to make healthy choices. Public buildings are used by all Oregonians, and nutrition policies create a healthy environment for everyone, including employees and visitors.

Healthy Meeting Policies

Federal, state, and local governments can create policies for healthy meetings, forums or workshops, and municipally-funded events. Healthy Meeting Policies for all foods and beverages offered in public meetings, conferences and events. For example, all staff members responsible for planning meetings, conferences and events can follow this policy.

Excerpt from Wellness@Work Oregon's Policy on Healthy Meetings, Conferences, and Events

Guidelines for meetings under three hours in length:

1. Food will not be offered at meetings that are less than three hours in length and do not take place during usual meal times.
2. Beverage service will include only: water, coffee, nonfat milk, soy milk, teas, 100 percent fruit or vegetable juices, ice tea or diet soda.
3. Provide a minimum of 10 minutes for physical activity. This is in addition to other meeting breaks.

Guidelines for meetings or conferences three to five hours in length:

1. Beverage service may only include water, coffee, nonfat milk, soy milk, teas, 100 percent fruit or vegetable juices, ice tea or diet soda.
2. Meals will include foods that follow nutrition standards set by the Oregon Public Health Division and are based on the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Department of Health and Human Services 2010 Dietary Guidelines for Americans.
3. Provide a minimum of 15 minutes for physical activity. This is in addition to other meeting breaks.

A policy for healthy meetings is generally an easy place to start offering healthier food options to employees. The Oregon Nutrition Policy Alliance (ONPA) has created a guide for gradually moving towards healthier food options at meetings.

<http://www.orphi.org/download/PDF/onpahealthyfood.pdf>

Nutrition Guidelines for Food and Beverages

Many governmental agencies begin by providing nutrition guidelines to procurement departments for use when selecting foods that will be purchased, sold, or served in public buildings.

The purpose of this type of policy is to implement nutritional standards for food and beverages purchased, sold, or served in public buildings. The standards are designed to increase healthful options for employees and visitors. Nutrition guidelines are suggestions for improving food offerings but are not mandatory. They are often very practical, with suggestions for foods to serve and which to avoid. Nutrition guidelines can be found at <http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/dietaryguidelines.htm>.

Nutrition in Public Places for Seniors and Children

A number of nutrition programs provide meals or subsidies for food services for seniors and children. These include federal programs funded by the Elderly Nutrition Program such as Meals-on-Wheels, meals delivered at congregate and senior centers; the School Lunch, Summer Food Service, and USDA Child and Adult Care Food Programs. Given the demographics of both Damascus and Boring, showing an aging population, more access to these programs will likely be needed. Having schools and community centers where these services can be coordinated and provided will help increase access and availability of food for seniors and children. Working with providers to ensure healthy food, such as fresh produce, whole grains and low fat meat and dairy options are available, is an advocacy role in which the community can participate.

HDFP Policy Area: Nutrition in Public Places Recommendations Matrix

Policy	Strategy	Program	Standards	Champions	Timeline
The City of Damascus should provide healthy food options, including snacks and beverages, at public meetings in public facilities	Provide nutrition standards, guidelines, and procurement agreements for healthy food options.		N/A	City Council, City staff	1-3 years
	Work with senior and child nutrition program providers to ensure that fresh, whole foods are procured locally and provided through federally-funded food programs.			Non-profits, community members, Clackamas County Social Services Division, School Districts, N. Clackamas Parks and Recreation District, Estacada Community Center, Boring Oregon Foundation	1-5 years
	Use joint use agreements for usage of schools and other public facilities for food service and after-hours activities.			Same as above.	1-3 years

Public nutrition policies may have an important effect on whether people have choices available to them to achieve their goals of a healthy lifestyle while in the workplace.

CHAPTER 9 ACTIVE LIVING

What is Active Living?

Active living is a way of life in which people are physically active during their daily routines. It may also entail recreating in parks, taking stairs when available in buildings, and going to recreational facilities. For children, active living includes participating in physical education classes and recess during school. Daily physical activity is important for people of all ages, and working it into people's day-to-day activities can help prevent obesity and improve health.⁴⁴

Active living is difficult for people to maintain in Damascus. There are few sidewalks and no safe places to walk along the roads. There are limited parks and recreation opportunities. Damascus currently has one park and school properties to use for recreation. Many residents use parks in other parts of the metropolitan region.

Active living can flourish when there are walkable neighborhoods near services, complete streets that include sidewalks and bike lanes, access to private forms of transportation, safe environments, equitable and increased access to parks and recreation.

Damascus' first publically purchased 14 acres of land for park development is at the intersection of SE Foster Road and SE Vogel Road. The vision is to include park amenities, community center and gardens when funding becomes available. Trillum Creek Park, a little more than an acre site located in an existing subdivision, is south of Highway 212 on SE Andregg Parkway. It will be constructed beginning in fall 2013 or spring 2014.

Currently, the Gresham to Boring section of the Springwater Trail will have a significant portion paved during summer 2013. A part of the Cazadero Trail is improved. A new park in the center of Boring was dedicated in 2012. This park connects to the Cazadero and to the Springwater Corridor, which provides a walking, biking, equestrian pathway that will be continuous into Portland's downtown. It will be a wonderful resource for Damascus area residents when completed.

The CAC-TAG proposed a number of active living strategies as part of

the Healthy Damascus Food Plan. While not addressing the topic of "access to healthy food" directly, they felt that active living is integrally tied to creating a healthy community.

Active Living Goals, Policies

Below are the Damascus Comprehensive Plan and Development Code text that supports active living options. The CAC-TAG did recommend some of the goals, policies and implementation strategies below, but they were not reflected as priorities as part of the original assessment process.

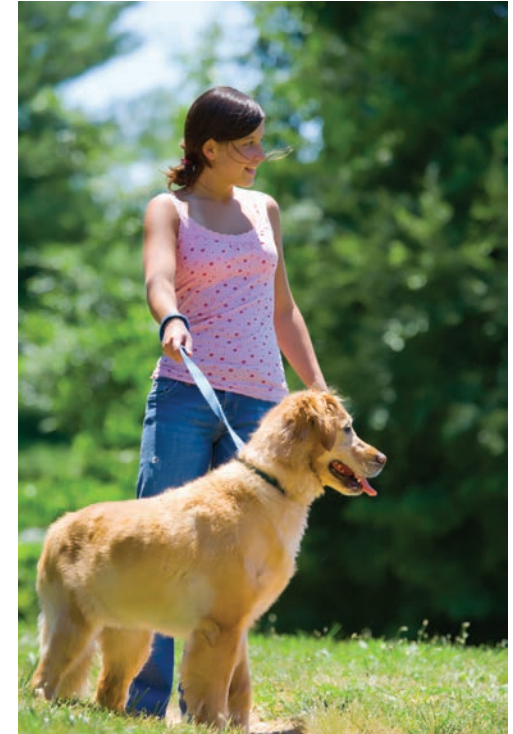
Damascus Comprehensive

Plan - To address the CAC-TAG priority above, the Comprehensive Plan contains the following goals, policies and implementation strategies that support active living as one component of achieving a healthy community:

Transportation Goal: *Damascus is to provide a transportation system that is safe, convenient, accessible and economically feasible that incorporates a range of transportation options.*

Policy 1: The City shall provide and improve the local and regional transportation system for all modes of travel.

- Adopt a level-of-service standard to assess impacts to the transportation system.
- Adopt Transportation Demand Management (TDM) strategies in the Transportation System Plan (TSP).
- Adopt Transportation System Management (TSM) strategies in the Transportation System Plan (TSP).





Policy 2: The City's transportation system should minimize impacts to the natural environment and the design should reflect the community's rural character while ensuring efficiency and connectivity.

Policy 3: All new streets and pathways shall be designed using best management practices to reduce impacts to the environment.

Policy 4: The City shall preserve, maintain and enhance transportation options through safe, efficient and cost effective measures for all modes.

Policy 5: The City should provide transportation options, including transit, for the City's transit dependent population, seniors and physically-challenged residents.

Policy 6: The City should adopt development standards and design guidelines to promote safe, convenient alternative modes of travel including walking and biking.

Policy 7: Increase the percentage of bicycle and pedestrian users within the City through the maintenance and preservation of safe, convenient and efficient pedestrian and bicycle systems.

- Incorporate bike facilities into all multi-family, commercial, institutional and industrial developments, through the Development Code.

Policy 8: Provide transit, pedestrian and bicycle facilities that connect existing and future employment, commercial uses and neighborhoods.

- Allow pedestrian and bike paths and lanes to be located both within, adjacent to, or separate from public streets and roadways.

Public Parks and Open Space Goal: *Damascus is to complement our rural character with a park and open space system contributing to an extraordinary livable community while creating a sense of place.*

Policy 1: Create passive and active recreational opportunities throughout the community for all ages and abilities.

Policy 2: Integrate parks and open spaces into neighborhoods, employment areas and commercial areas so they are safe, convenient and accessible.

Policy 3: Encourage partnering with other agencies, schools, organizations and community groups to leverage funds and sharing of facilities for parks and open spaces.

Policy 4: Provide a network of off-road pathways linking parks, open spaces, neighborhoods and commercial areas as land divisions occur and areas develop. Emphasis should be placed on utilizing natural areas for the pathways and protecting the special places that reflect the area's heritage and history.

Policy 5: Contribute to the regional green spaces by preserving and linking regionally significant open space areas, parks and regional trails.

Policy 6: Promote use of land with natural features and resources as parks and open space maximizing their protection while meeting recreational needs.

Implementation Strategies

- Develop a Parks and Open Space Master Plan and a Trails Master Plan for the City of Damascus.
- Require best management practices for public safety in the development of parks and open spaces.
- Consider potential impacts to adjacent properties regarding park and trail placement and design. Design aids such as vegetative screening and fencing should be considered to limit potential negative impacts to property owners where appropriate.
- Provide signage to discourage trespassing by trail and park users onto adjacent property where appropriate.
- Encourage assistance by volunteers and/or volunteer groups for park and trail monitoring and maintenance to help reduce vandalism and maintain safety.
- Incorporate parks, open space and trail corridors into the planning and design of all new development to maximize user accessibility and safety and minimize negative impacts to adjacent properties.

Comprehensive Plan Map: The Comprehensive Plan map shows diversified land uses that allow for a mix of uses throughout the community over the long term. The land use pattern is intended to encourage centers, villages and mixed uses that allow people to live near, and thereby walk or bike where they work, shop, learn and play.

Zoning Map: If the City adopts the zoning map, the map further defines the types of uses allowed, including low and medium density residential interspersed with neighborhood commercial zones, mixed use zones that allow medium and higher density residential uses along with commercial and employment uses. The zones are identified as Legacy Neighborhood, Neighborhood Low, Neighborhood Medium, Center, Village, Neighborhood Commercial, Employment and Industrial.

The Development Code contains many standards and design requirements that facilitate a well-designed city. Part of a well-designed city includes the accessibility to active living opportunities, such as

sidewalks, paths and trails for walking, bike lanes, parks with both active and passive use areas, building orientation to facilitate a pedestrian-friendly environment, and mixed-use districts that allow people to walk between uses, combining trips without having to travel by vehicle for distinct trips. The applicable code chapters include DMC 17.100, 200, 300, and 400 which include definitions, land use standards, design standards and review processes for future development. All of these standards combined define how the future city will look and function for the community, businesses and visitors.



Other Recommendations for Active Living

This chart serves as a roadmap for programs recommended for future implementation by the CAC-TAG:

HDFP Policy Area: Active Living Recommendations Matrix

Policy	Strategy	Program	Standards	Champions	Timeline
	<p>Prioritize and plan for public transit, pedestrian, and bicycle accessibility to grocery stores, farmers markets, and other healthy food retail.</p> <p>Build and develop community, neighborhood parks and other recreational facilities.</p>	Institute a parks and recreation program	Include pedestrian and bike access and safety into site plans for large developments, commercial, industrial and institutional uses.	City, Clackamas County, State, Federal government, public and private grant funders, Boys and Girls Clubs, the Committee for the Future of Damascus, non-profits	1-20 years



CHAPTER 10 CONCLUSIONS

How Does it All Work Together?

Our social, cultural and physical environments affect how we live, work, learn and play. The choices we make as individuals, and as a community, can impact what we eat and how active we can be in our own communities. Healthy eating and active living policies are a very low cost, sustainable way to prevent long term health consequences from a number of lifestyle diseases and conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, and some cancers. Incorporating health with urban planning is an effective public health strategy to help reduce the incidence of obesity and resulting health conditions.

Access to healthy food is a way to facilitate healthy communities by retaining the ability to grow food locally, as well as being able to purchase it, or otherwise obtain it conveniently.

The Healthy Damascus Food Plan provides for long term, equitable access to affordable, healthy food. The priorities addressed in this plan were community-driven and identified by a Technical Advisory Group and Community Advisory Committee that chose three top priorities to address. These priorities were to:

1. increase opportunities for households to grow and preserve their own food to improve community food security;
2. increase affordable, healthy food options in retail settings; and
3. strengthen the nutritional quality of the food programs serving families and seniors.

These are addressed partly by Comprehensive Plan goals, policies and strategies, Plan and zoning maps and a Development Code that support growing and preserving food and increasing affordable, healthy food options in retail settings. Access to healthy food and active living opportunities are achieved through allowing food production, sales at farmers markets and through retail stores and other outlets, close to residential areas, and providing for good urban design to make the city more compact, walkable and accessible.

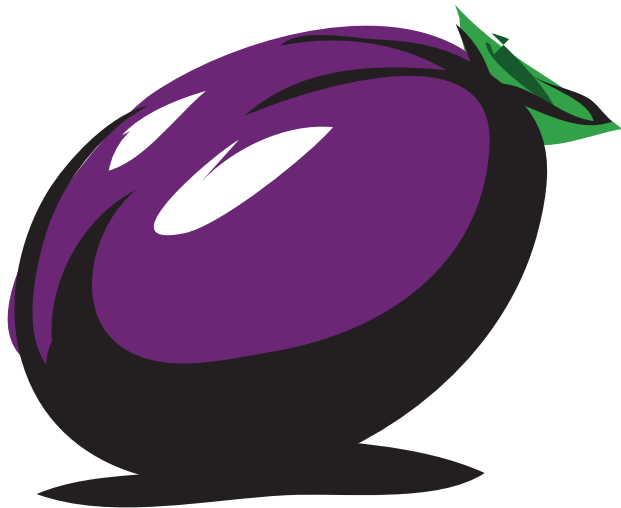
The other part is achieving the goals through community-based and non-profit efforts such as education, partnerships and projects.

Over time, as Damascus grows and changes, this document will provide guidance to further influence how the community takes the initiative to ensure local food access remains part of the urban landscape, as does the ability to live an active, healthy lifestyle for people of all ages and abilities. This is important for a healthy, productive, prosperous and engaged community.



APPENDICES

- A. Public Outreach Strategies and Events
- B. Damascus Municipal Code Sections
 - 1) Farmers Markets
 - 2) Urban Agriculture
 - 3) Animals and Bees
- C. OPHI Introduction to Comprehensive Planning
- D. OPHI Healthy Damascus Food Policy Scan, Sept. 2012
- E. Retail food assessment
- F. Detailed demographic info, maps
- G. Adopting Resolution



APPENDIX A

Public Outreach Strategies and Events for the Healthy Damascus Food Plan

The following events were instrumental in getting the word about the project out, gathering input from the community and seeking comment on the Plan.

- Meeting with Meals-on-Wheels Executive Director from Sandy Senior Center and Estacada Community Center
- Presentations to engAGE community meeting, the Committee for the Future of Damascus, Good Morning Damascus (local business association), Boring Community Planning Organization, Multnomah County Health Department and Clackamas County Health Departments staff, Oregon State University Extension staff, Metro Planning staff, Safeway store manager, Lewis & Clark Montessori Charter School administrators, Oregon Chapter, American Planning Association Annual Conference.
- February 2012 –Damascus/Boring Faith Community meeting with Jenny Holmes, Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon
- Printed bilingual brochure about the project distributed to convenience stores, schools, at the farmers market, various community events
- Monthly or bi-monthly articles in the Damascus City News
- July-September 2012 and May-August 2013 -Damascus Fresh and Local Market weekly outreach table
- July 2012 – Day in Damascus booth with Oregon State Extension
- October 2012 - Food, Education, Agriculture Solutions Together (FEAST) event , media coverage of event, YouTube video by local media and City Council member
- April 2013 – Community Information and Outreach meeting,

Sunnyside Community Church

- Multiple briefings to the Development Code Topic Specific Team, Planning Commission and City Council
- Public hearings before Planning Commission on July 23, 2013 and City Council on August 5 and 19, 2013



APPENDIX B-1

Damascus Municipal Code 17. 201.090.L, Farmers Markets

A. Farmers Markets

1. Farmers markets, as defined in Section 17.102, are a Conditional Use in the following zones (Table 17.201.020A): Legacy Neighborhood (LN), Neighborhood Low (NL), and Neighborhood Medium (NM). Farmers markets are allowed outright on a site containing an institutional use (i.e. church, school, hospital) in LN, NL and NM zones.
2. Farmers markets are a permitted use with standards in the Center (C), Village (V), Neighborhood Commercial (NC), Employment (E), and Industrial (I), subject to the following:
 - a. In the LN, NL and NM zones a farmers market may be open up to seventy days per calendar year.
 - b. In all other zones (C, V, NC, E, I), the farmers market may be open year round.
3. General standards.
 - a. All farmers markets and their vendors comply with all Federal, State, and municipal laws, regulations and ordinances relating to vending, operation, use, and enjoyment of the market premises and protection of surrounding properties;
 - b. All farmers markets and vendors must have any required health permits, such as a Food Handler's card, and the permits (or copies thereof) shall be in the possession of the farmers market manager or the vendor, as applicable, on the site of the farmers market during all hours of operation;
 - c. All farmers markets have an established set of operating rules addressing the governance structure of the farmers market, hours of operation, maintenance and security requirements and responsibilities; and appointment of a market manager.
 - d. All farmers market have a market manager or his or her designee authorized to direct the operations of all vendors participating in the market on the site of the market during all hours of operation.
 - e. Operating hours are limited to anytime between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., unless otherwise approved through the conditional use process. These hours include setup and breakdown time for the market.
 - f. All booths, sanitary facilities, generators and parking areas are setback from adjacent and abutting residential property lines at least twenty feet. All entertainment stages shall be set back at least forty feet from adjacent and abutting residential property lines and speakers must be oriented away from abutting homes.
 - g. The market shall be accessible in accordance with the most current Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Design Standards, if a site or building is required to comply. Alternative compliance methods may be used per ADA.
 - h. All signs shall comply with applicable standards in Chapter 17.305.
4. Accessory uses. Accessory uses at a farmers market may include prepared food sales, entertainment stages, parking, sanitation facilities, canopies, tastings, cooking or other like demonstrations.
5. Exceptions. Events that do not meet the definition or criteria for a farmers market will be considered Retail Sales and Service.

APPENDIX B-2

Damascus Municipal Code 17. 201.090.M-Urban Agriculture

A. Urban Agriculture

1. Urban agriculture and farm use are governed by this Code Section.
2. Farms and farm use and their accessory structures lawfully established prior to effective date of Code may continue pursuant to Chapter 17.407 Non-Conforming Uses and Developments, and ORS 30.930-30.947, as amended.
3. The regulations of this Section apply to Market and Community Gardens.
 - a. Animal coops, enclosures or barns shall be set back at least twenty-five feet from adjacent residential property lines.
 - b. Fences are regulated by the underlying zone standards.
 - c. Composting shall be conducted in a manner that controls odor, prevents infestation and minimizes run-off into waterways and onto adjacent properties. Composting may not be conducted for sale unless permitted by the underlying zoning.
 - d. No composted yard debris or animal waste shall be located or stored within a ten foot setback from adjacent or abutting property lines.
 - e. Any pesticide or herbicide use is limited to that approved for household residential use. Application of sprayed chemicals shall use methods to prevent drift onto neighboring properties, and shall be contained.
 - f. Signs standards are found in Chapter 17.305.
 - g. In NL, LN and NM residential zones on-site sales are allowed as accessory to the use, and the following regulations apply:

- i. No on-site parking is required;
- ii. Exterior display is allowed;
- iii. Only food, crops and value-added products made from produce or animals grown on-site, such as eggs, jams, jellies and pickles, may be sold;
- iv. Sales or distribution are allowed only between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and, off-site sales;
- v. Off-site sales are not limited by the regulations of this Chapter.



APPENDIX B-3

Damascus Municipal Code 17. 201.090.N- Animals and Bees

B. Animals and Bees

1. This Section applies to animals and bees in all zones.
2. This Section does not apply to domestic pets such as dogs, cats, hamsters, ferrets, or the like, typically kept in a home.
3. Small size animals. The keeping of chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, rabbits and similar farm animals, and cages, coops and enclosures for the keeping of such animals, shall be governed by the following regulations.
 - a. Number. No more than one such animal shall be kept for each two hundred square feet of land area devoted to the animals. Limited to ten animals, with more animals allowed subject to Conditional Use Permit,
 - b. No roosters shall be kept within the City limits unless the site is over five acres or subject to 17.201.120(O)(2) Right-to-Farm laws.
 - c. Setbacks. The coops or cages housing such animals shall not be located within twenty-five feet of a side or rear yard line abutting residentially zoned property.
 - d. Prohibitions. No birds raised for fighting may be kept on any property under the regulations of this Section.
 - e. Coops and Cages. All animals shall be provided with a covered, predator-proof coop or cage or other shelter that is thoroughly ventilated, designed to be easily accessed and cleaned, and of sufficient size to permit free movement of the animals, exclusive of areas used for storage of materials or vehicles.
 - f. Enclosures and Fences. Chickens and other birds shall have access to an outdoor enclosure adequately fenced or otherwise bounded to contain the birds on the property and to prevent access by dogs and other predators and providing at least ten square feet of area for each bird.
4. Medium size animals. The keeping of goats, sheep and similar farm animals, and stables and enclosures for the keeping of such animals, shall be governed by the following regulations:
 - a. No more than one such animal shall be kept for each four thousand square feet of land area. Stables or other enclosures for such animals shall be set back at least twenty feet from any street, and at least twenty-five feet from any rear or side yard property line.
 - b. All animals shall be provided with a covered, predator-proof shelter that is thoroughly ventilated, designed to be easily accessed and cleaned, and of sufficient size to permit free movement of the animals, exclusive of areas used for storage of materials or vehicles.
5. Large size animals. The keeping of horses, cows, alpacas, llamas, pigs, and similar farm animals, and barns, stables, and enclosures for the keeping of such animals, shall be governed by the following regulations in all zones:
 - a. No more than one such animal shall be kept for each two acres of grazing land area.
 - b. Stables or other enclosures for such animals shall be set back at least twenty feet from any street, at least twenty-five feet from any residential property line.
 - c. All animals shall be provided with a covered, predator-proof shelter that is thoroughly ventilated, designed to be easily accessed and cleaned, and of sufficient size to permit free movement of the animals, exclusive of areas used for storage of materials or vehicles.
6. Wild animals. Undomesticated wild game animals are not permitted to be kept in captivity in any zones without an applicable, approved Federal, State or County permit.

7. Bees. The keeping of bees, and associated beehives, shall be governed by the following regulations:
- a. Number. No more than one beehive shall be kept for each one thousand square feet of unbuilt lot area.
 - b. Locations and setbacks. No beehive shall be kept closer than five feet to any lot line and ten feet to a dwelling or the permitted placement of a dwelling on another parcel, and no beehive shall be kept in a required front yard or side street yard. The front of any beehive shall face away from the property line of the residential property closest to the beehive.
 - c. Fences and shrubs. A solid fence or dense hedge, known as a “flyway barrier,” at least six feet in height, shall be placed along the side of the beehive that contains the entrance to the hive, and shall be located within five feet of the hive and shall extend at least two feet on either side of the hive. No such flyway barrier shall be required if all beehives are located at least twenty-five feet from all property lines and for beehives that are located on porches or balconies at least ten feet above grade, except if such porch or balcony is located less than five feet from a property line.
 - d. Water supply. A supply of fresh water shall be maintained in a location readily accessible to all bee colonies on the site throughout the day to prevent bees from congregating at neighboring swimming pools or other sources of water on nearby properties.
 - e. Prohibitions. No Africanized bees may be kept on a property under the regulations of this Section.





APPENDIX C

Introduction to Comprehensive Planning



Below are summaries and resources that describe comprehensive plans from Public Health Law and Policy and the Oregon Department of Land Use Conservation and Development.

A general plan lays out the future of a city or county's development in broad terms through a series of general policy statements. It is designed to depict a vision of the community's future. It is most easily thought of as a local land use constitution "from which all local land use decisions must derive". It typically covers a 20-30 year time

period and contains both broad general goals for the community (e.g., to protect natural resources and open space) as well as specific policies and programs designed to implement those goals (inventory land with significant native vegetation). (Public Health Law and Policy)

Since 1973, Oregon has maintained a strong statewide program for land use planning. The foundation of that program is a set of 19 Statewide Planning Goals. For example, land use planning, agricultural lands, forest lands, economic development, recreational needs, and housing)

The goals express the state's policies on land use and related topics, such as citizen involvement, housing, and natural resources. Most of the goals are accompanied by guidelines, which are suggestions about how a goal may be applied.

Oregon's statewide goals are achieved through local comprehensive planning. State law requires each city and county to adopt a comprehensive plan and the zoning and land-division ordinances needed to put the plan into effect.

The local comprehensive plans must be consistent with the Statewide Planning Goals. Plans are reviewed for such consistency by the state's Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC). When LCDC officially approves a local government's plan, the plan is said to be

acknowledged. It then becomes the controlling document for land use in the area covered by that plan.

Land Use Planning for Small Cities and Counties in Oregon

Each city and county in the state is required to have a comprehensive land use plan and implementing regulations. The regulations may be contained in a zoning ordinance and a subdivision ordinance or in a combined development code. There may also be supplemental ordinances — for example, a mobile home park development ordinance, a sign ordinance, a floodplain ordinance, or a nuisance abatement ordinance — which may be administered by the planning department or planning commission as a part of the land use process.

Comprehensive Land Use Plan

The controlling land use document in all Oregon jurisdictions is the comprehensive land use plan, or simply, the comprehensive plan (or even more simply, the "comp plan"). The comprehensive plan generally includes the following three elements:

- An inventory or a "background" document, which includes inventories and descriptions of existing land uses, natural resources, natural hazards, recreational facilities, transportation facilities, and economics. City plans will also include inventories of housing stock, developable lands, and public facilities such as water, sewer, and storm drainage. County plans will also include sections on farm and forest land resources. Background documents may also discuss the adequacy of community services such as education and law enforcement;
- Goal and policy statements, which indicate, in a general way, the objectives of the jurisdiction over a specific planning period — normally 20 years from the date of adoption of the plan — and provide guidance on how to achieve those objectives; and
- A comprehensive plan map, which depicts, in a site-specific nature (i.e., to individual property lines), the desired arrangement of uses for the entire jurisdiction. The designations may be very general, such as residential, forest, and industrial, or they may be specific, such as low- or medium-density residential, neighborhood or

downtown commercial, and light or heavy industrial.

The comprehensive plan map is the controlling instrument, directing the future of land use in the jurisdiction. The zoning map must be subordinate to the comprehensive plan map. That is, the zoning map cannot allow a more intensive land use than is shown on the comprehensive plan map for the same area. To take that a step further, if a plan designates a certain area as residential, the zoning map cannot designate the same area as commercial — a more intensive land use. Some jurisdictions may have only one map that serves as both the comprehensive plan and zoning map.

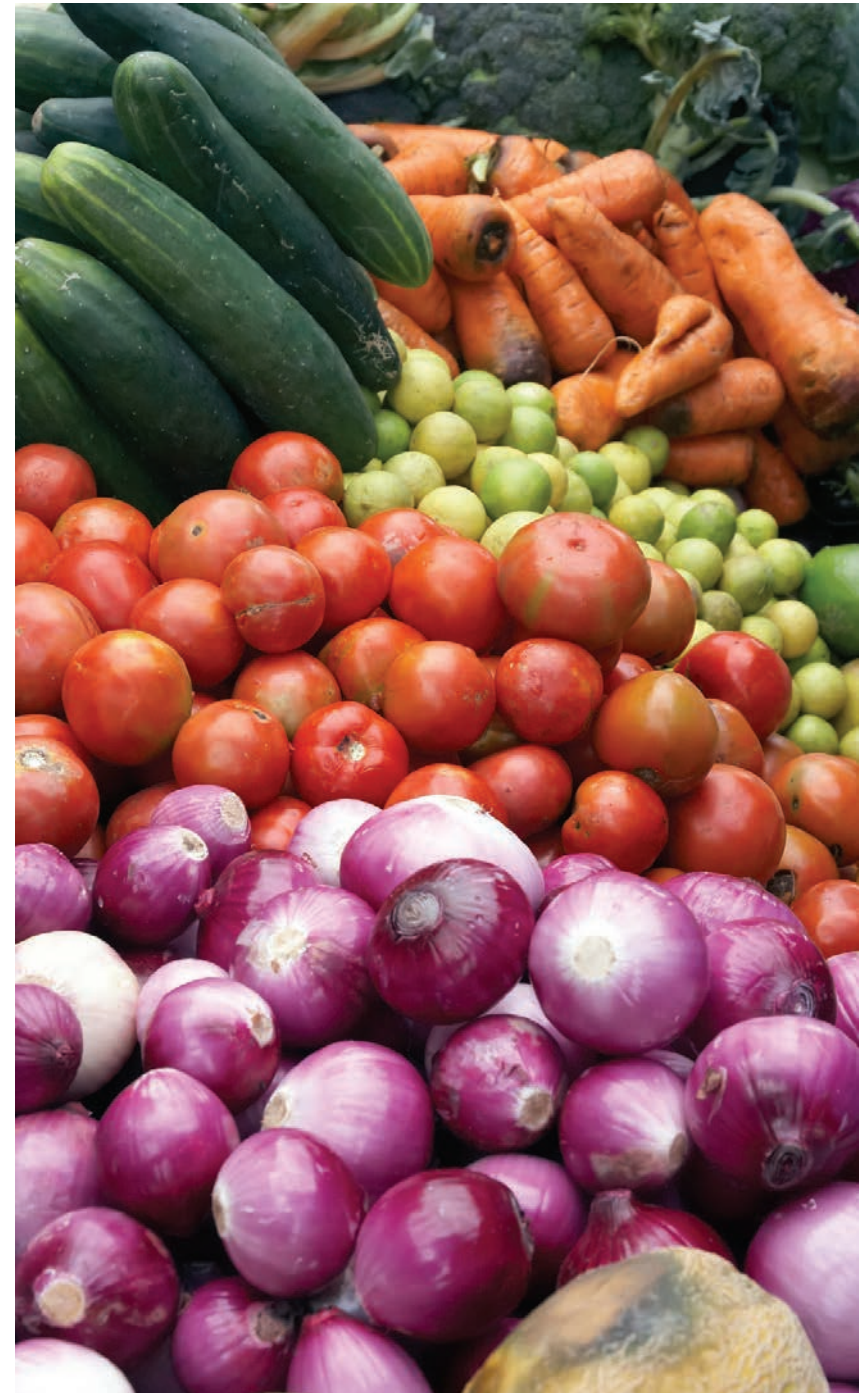
The goals and policies are generally designed to provide guidance to elected and appointed officials over the use of land. They are important when reviewing proposed zone changes, comprehensive plan amendments, and sometimes, conditional use permits.

The inventories, while significant, do not play a major role in the day-to-day administration of the planning program of a city or county. The inventories are most important when developing the goals and policies. The inventories are normally updated during major plan updates, and the updated inventories may lead to changes in policies within the plan. For example, if a policy was adopted in 1988 to provide additional tourist-related housing to further an economic development goal, and by 2005 the city found it had an overabundance of tourist-related housing that had been constructed in the intervening years, it would probably be prudent to consider revising that particular policy.

Sources:

Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development <http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/goals.shtml>
http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/docs/publications/introductory_guide_to_land_use_planning_in_oregon.pdf?ga=t

Public Health Law and Policy
<http://www.phlpnet.org/sites/phlpnet.org/files/editor/chapter7.pdf>



APPENDIX D

Introduction to Comprehensive Planning

September 2012

Healthy Damascus Food Policy Scan

Oregon Public Health Institute is an independent, nonprofit organization committed to improving the health of Oregonians through advocacy and support of effective public health policies.

During the Spring of 2012, the Edible Community – Kaiser Grant Technical Advisory Group for the City of Damascus reviewed the repealed 2011 Damascus Comprehensive Plan. The purpose of this critique was to select goals, policies, and action measures that directly or indirectly address access to healthy food in the Damascus/Boring area and to provide an analysis of gaps and opportunities to develop healthy food policies. TAG members provided technical comments and revision language to City of Damascus staff and OPHI consultant for consideration. In addition, OPHI provided model language from public health best practices for access to healthy food, economic development, and urban agriculture. Recommendations from the Growing a Sustainable Portland Metropolitan Foodshed⁴⁵ are also included as revised goal and policy statements. The resulting Healthy Damascus Food Policy Scan is intended to serve as a reference for City of Damascus staff, the Development Code Committee, and policymakers as the Healthy Damascus Food Plan is developed during the 2013 calendar year.

⁴⁵A project of the Western Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE) program of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).



Appendix E

Analysis of Healthy Food Goals and Policies from 2011 Damascus Comprehensive Plan

■ Denotes TAG members unanimously agree with Goal, Policy, or Action Measure

- Denotes an Action Measure that implements a related Policy

N/A No TAG member submitted comments on Goal or Policy

REF #	Healthy Food GOALS & POLICIES from Overturned Comprehensive Plan	REVISE	REMOVE	Summary of Comments from Technical Advisory Group	Suggested Healthy Food Goal, Policy, Action Measure or Implementation Tool Language
	Damascus Comprehensive Plan GOALS				
1	Develop and encourage a civic ecology program.	xxxxx		Civic ecology needs to be defined for the City of Damascus and policies should be developed to reach this goal.	Improve access to healthy foods in civic spaces by including community garden designations.
2	Encourage, through incentives, private businesses to adopt sustainability practices.	xxx	x	May be difficult to accomplish in Damascus because of sparse population. Consider adding provision to assist food businesses in food donations and composting programs.	Encourage healthy food retail business development in underserved neighborhoods. Designate commercial zones, or mixed use zoning to encourage healthy food retail development in or near residential developments.
3	Develop a sustainable food systems program.	xxxxx		This is an important goal where implementing policies should be developed.	The City of Damascus envisions a vibrant healthy community where all residents have the opportunity to maintain healthy lifestyles.
4	Develop social bottom line criteria that address social equity and public health of the community.	xxx	xx	These terms should be clarified and the role of the city in social issues should be discussed. This reads more similarly to a policy.	The City of Damascus envisions a vibrant healthy community where all residents have the opportunity to maintain healthy lifestyles.

5	Urban and rural components of the City shall be developed and integrated in a sustainable and environmentally responsible manner.	xxxxx		This is a highly important goal for Damascus because goals and policies should explicitly refer to agriculture being protected and integrated, as opposed to state land use laws allowing farm uses in rural areas and in rural reserve designations only.	Establish land use designations and development codes that allow for appropriate scales of urban agriculture.
6	Capitalize on the natural environment to enhance employment and economic opportunities.	xxxxx		Damascus could be an agricultural destination town.	Develop an image of Damascus that reflects the historic agricultural identity of the area.
7	Land use planning shall be coordinated with transportation systems planning.	xxxx	x	Most residents travel by automobile between urban and rural destinations in the area.	Prioritize and plan for public transit, pedestrian, and bicycle accessibility to grocery stores, farmers markets, and other healthy food retail.
8	As growth proceeds, a density gradient shall be established and maintained. The gradient shall provide for transition and integration of the natural environment.	xxx	xx	This seems more like a policy, not a goal and seems similar to Reference #9. Consider adding a goal statement that refers to facilitating food production and access in future planning and policy development.	Integrate urban and peri-urban agriculture designations into the urban form with consideration of graduated densities and residential and commercial developments.
9	Develop policies and standards to guide transitions as properties urbanize that address urban design, architectural features, location, density, landscaping, buffering, setbacks and other methods to ensure compatibility between land uses and building types.	xxx	x	N/A	Ensure that adequate buffering or screening is in place to reduce negative impacts resulting from farming, processing or other agricultural activities on residential properties.
	Damascus Comprehensive Plan POLICIES				

10	The City shall seek partners to provide education programs related to healthy eating, exercise and social interactions	xxxxx		It is important to have health promotion programs for Damascus area residents. OSU Extension Clackamas County Family and Community Health Program offers activities on these topics.	<p>The City shall promote access to healthy food in all public facilities.</p> <p>The City shall adopt a nutrition policy requiring a healthy food option be offered at all public meetings.</p> <p>The City shall partner with local and regional organizations to promote healthy eating and active living in the community when appropriate.</p>
11	The City shall work with regional partners to address the regional food system to assure that sustainable, healthy food is available to the community.	xxxx	x	N/A	No change to policy #11 language.
12	Rural character means that open landscape is integrated with and more visually dominant than urban development.	xxx	xx	This is a definition rather than a policy or goal statement. Consider reworking into rural land management.	N/A
13	The City should support a balanced, multi-modal transportation network that meets the needs of all users of streets, roads, and highways, defined to include motorists, pedestrians, bicycles, children, persons with disabilities, seniors, movers of commercial goods, and users of public transportation in a manner that is suitable to the rural, suburban, or urban context and the Comprehensive Plan.	xxx	xx	This is very important; however it addresses too many transportation issues at once but is general in description. Trails and other off-road transportation modes are not mentioned here.	The City shall adopt a Complete Streets policy that accommodates all transportation modalities for all ages and abilities including bicycle lanes, bicycle roadways, trail systems, and pedestrian paths and sidewalks.

14	<p>The City shall encourage sustainable farming practices as an economic development strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with existing farms and nurseries to develop a strategy to allow continuation of agricultural practices until such time that urbanization is appropriate. • Explore mechanisms to encourage the continuation of farming in the area. These may include farmer training programs to incentivize new, young farmers to the area, farm operation adaptation, parcelization to make farm size affordable to those who are interested in farming but who do not have enough capital to buy a large farm. 	xxxx	x	<p>This may be unrealistic. Better to have some areas where urbanization will never be appropriate, even if small in extent.</p> <p>Young farmers will not be interested if the duration and continuation of agriculture is short.</p> <p>The second action measure should be strongly encouraged.</p> <p>Parcelization in peri-urban environment is quite appropriate and to be encouraged.</p> <p>Farmer training programs are being taught through Mercy Corp Northwest, OSU Extension and Clackamas Community College.</p>	<p>The City shall ensure that land suitable for farming or forestry may be retained for those uses by property owners.</p> <p>Allow long-term conservation of farm land through conservation easements.</p> <p>Explore s transfer of develop rights (TDR) program for conservation of existing farm or forestry lands and contiguous development.</p> <p>Include urban agriculture as a sector in the City's economic development strategy.</p>
15	Continue to encourage the practice of local food and plant generation on land that is viable for such and within proximity to an urban population.	xxxxx		This policy statement is very important and the language should be strengthened. Very weak as written. The City should support local food production within urban populations not only "within proximity" to them.	See 14, above.
16	Respect the Right-to-Farm laws and acknowledge farmers right to retire.	xxxx	x	This policy is already established at the state level.	N/A
17	Consider a Farmland Transfer Program, which could include options for transfer of ownership, lease or other options to allow continuation of farming.	xxxxx		N/A	See 14, above.

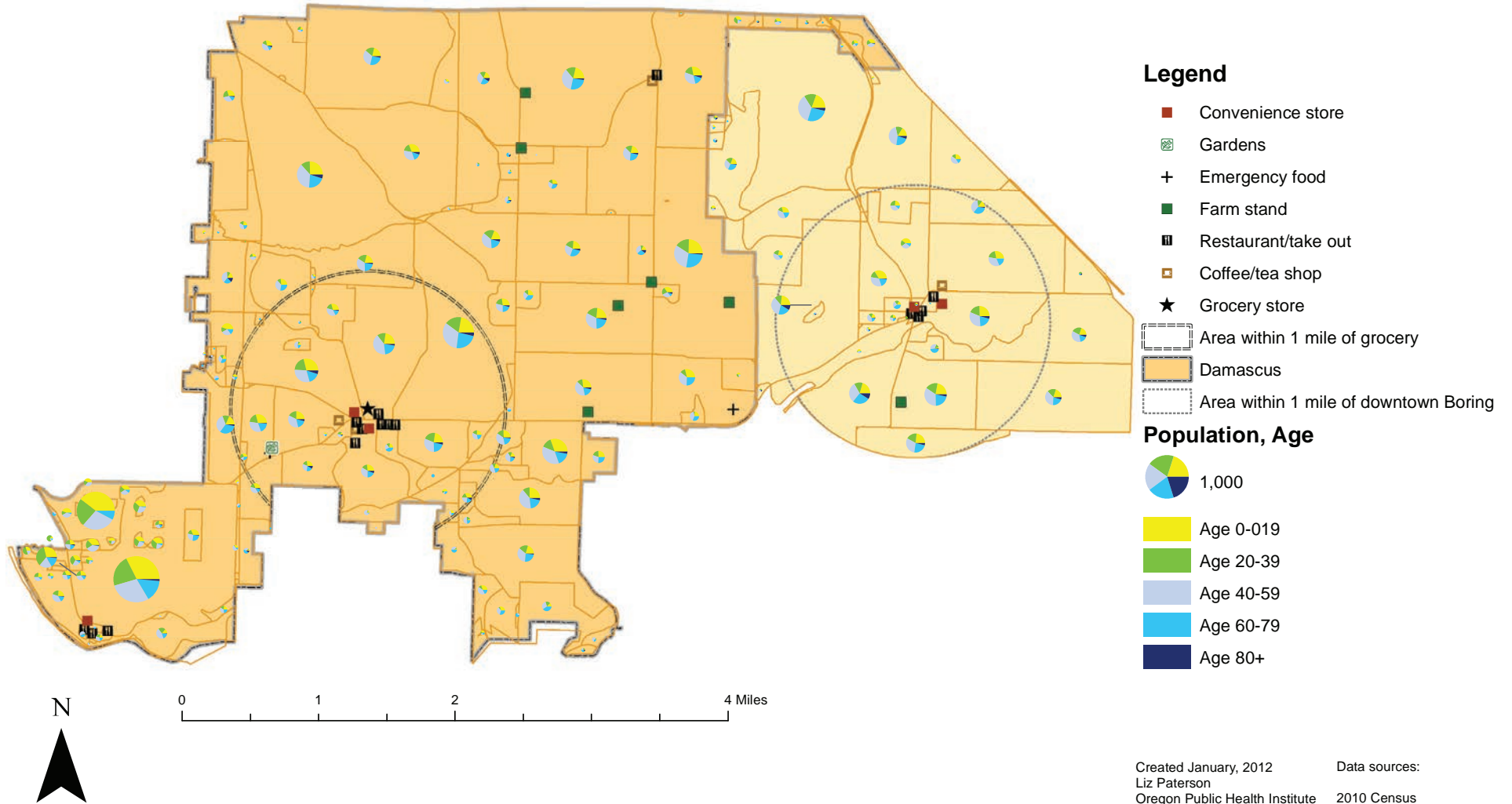
18	Discuss water issues with agriculture land as an alternative water user.	xxxx	x	Water issues are often a barrier among agricultural producers. However, this language does not infer a policy and should be strengthened or reworded.	<p>Allow alternative water conservation/use strategies such as rainwater catchment, harvesting, and gray-water use.</p> <p>Streamline a process for applying for water rights or submitting water rights claims.</p>
19	<p>Consider transitional uses, such as “bridge uses” or industries on edges of farmland for commercially-related uses such as markets, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider a requirement strategy for compatibility between uses. Develop transition performance standards in the Development Code for future development within or adjacent to farms and nurseries. 	xxxx	x	<p>Does not seem realistic given the scale of agriculture likely in Damascus</p> <p>There seem to be multiple policies about the transition of land from urban to rural (Reference #14, 15, 20).</p> <p>It is important to protect agriculture, perhaps a coordinated set of policies and action measures would help.</p>	<p>The City shall promote urban agriculture to improve urban food production and distribution.</p> <p>Allow commercial sales of food grown in the urban environment in residential and other relevant zones.</p> <p>Designate open space for farmers markets, or farm stands in the City.</p> <p>Allow conservation easements to protect and retain land suitable for food production and urban agriculture uses.</p>
20	<p>Prevent conflicts and promote a farm-friendly culture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate farming within the urban design of the community and develop cluster communities around and along with farms to limit conflicts and encourage compatibility between uses. 	xxxxx		This is similar to Reference #8 smaller scale agriculture in an urban environment, which is highly important.	Allow agricultural uses within urban zones as either permanent or transitional uses.

21	Develop both a philosophical and pragmatic rationale for an agriculture overlay zone inside the urban growth boundary. • Develop an Urban Agriculture Overlay zone in the Comprehensive Plan and zoning map with standards in the city's Development Code.	xxxxx		High priority. Deserves strong support both as policy and action measures.	Allow agricultural uses within general employment zones.
22	The City shall develop a strategy to link urban agriculture opportunities, sustainable food systems, and economic development within the city and the region.	xxx	x	Very important; there are a lot of ongoing regional activities related to urban agriculture and economic development and it allows for Damascus to formally acknowledge and explore partnerships. This policy is similar to other policy statements.	See 14, above.
23	Agriculture and forest-zoned lands shall be appropriately designated in order to account for economic, social, and environmental values of the land. Said land shall be entitled to retain existing uses, subject to all ordinances, policies and rules which would affect the citizens at large.	xxx	xx	This isn't framed to be a policy statement and is similar to Reference #14.	See 14, above.
24	The City shall build upon the history of the agrarian landscape by encouraging agricultural preservation and incorporation with park space.	xxxxx		This is important. Determine how the zoning code could be used to encourage agriculture preservation in park systems.	The City shall establish suitable community garden spaces when developing parks and recreational facilities. Also see 14, above.

25	The City shall provide linear parks as linkages to major transportation corridors, to villages and centers, and to agricultural areas (or urban farms).	xxx	x	<p>This is primarily a transportation implementation strategy.</p> <p>Revise to include support for community center/ senior center, library in the policy statement.</p> <p>These are all potentially important tools for healthy living by citizens.</p>	<p>The City shall support land use designations and community spaces that promote access to healthy food and active living.</p> <p>Emergency food centers shall be accessible to all residents of Damascus.</p> <p>Civic destinations shall be along transit routes and near residential developments.</p>
26	The City shall target linear parks adjacent to riparian corridors and urban farm/agricultural areas for potential open space, trails and recreational use.	xxxxx		N/A	The City's Park Plans will include pedestrian, bicycle, and public transportation connectivity options to and from urban agriculture destinations.
27	The City shall coordinate with relevant partners in the provision of and financing for adequate urban services in an efficient and timely manner to support urban development.	xxxx		N/A	The City shall implement a food recycling program into a Waste Management Plan.

Damascus Boring Food Assessment

Age



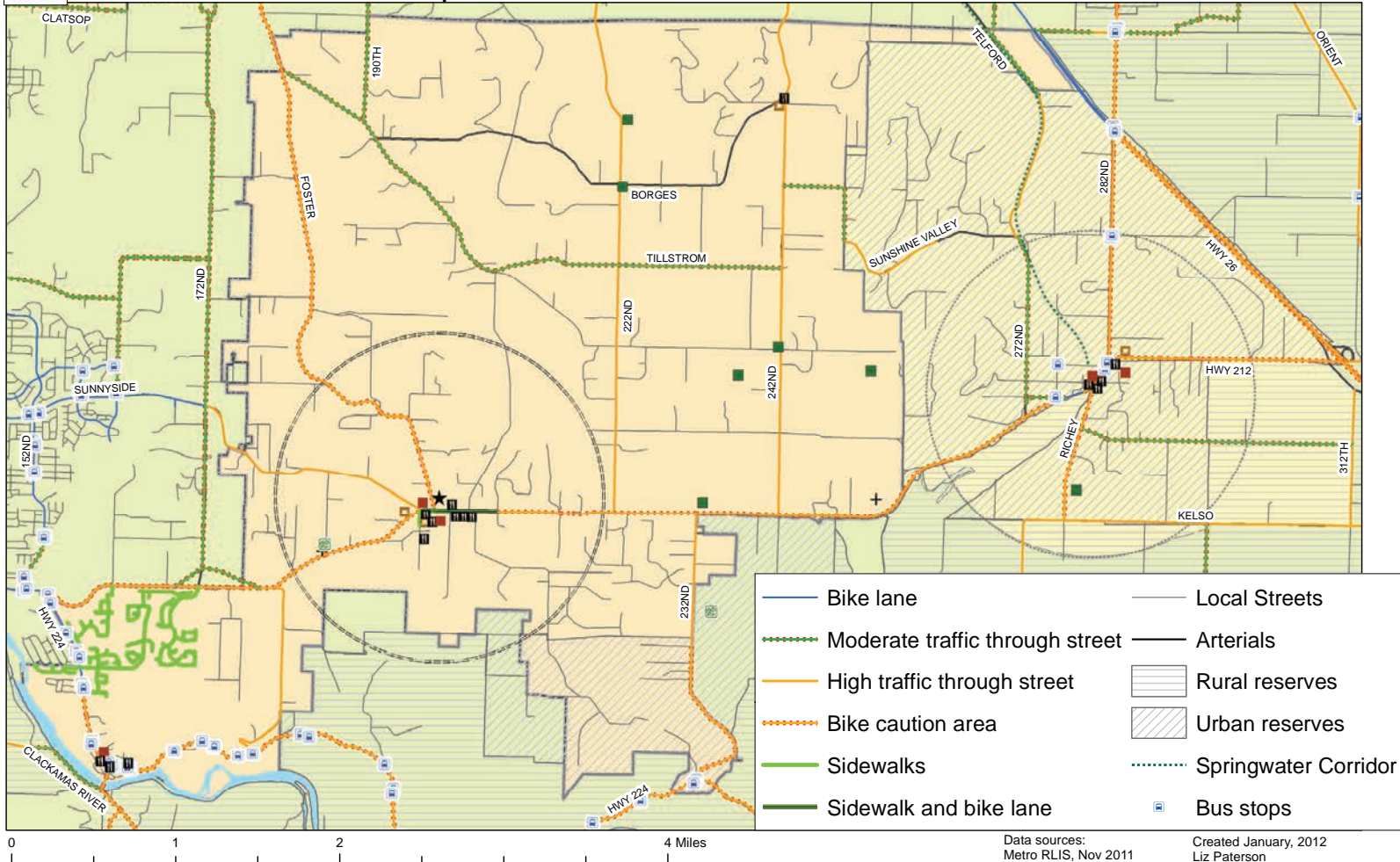
Created January, 2012
Liz Paterson
Oregon Public Health Institute

Data sources:
2010 Census
Metro RLIS, Nov 2011
Chris Alfino, City of Damascus



Damascus Boring Food Assessment

Transportation; Urban/Rural Reserves



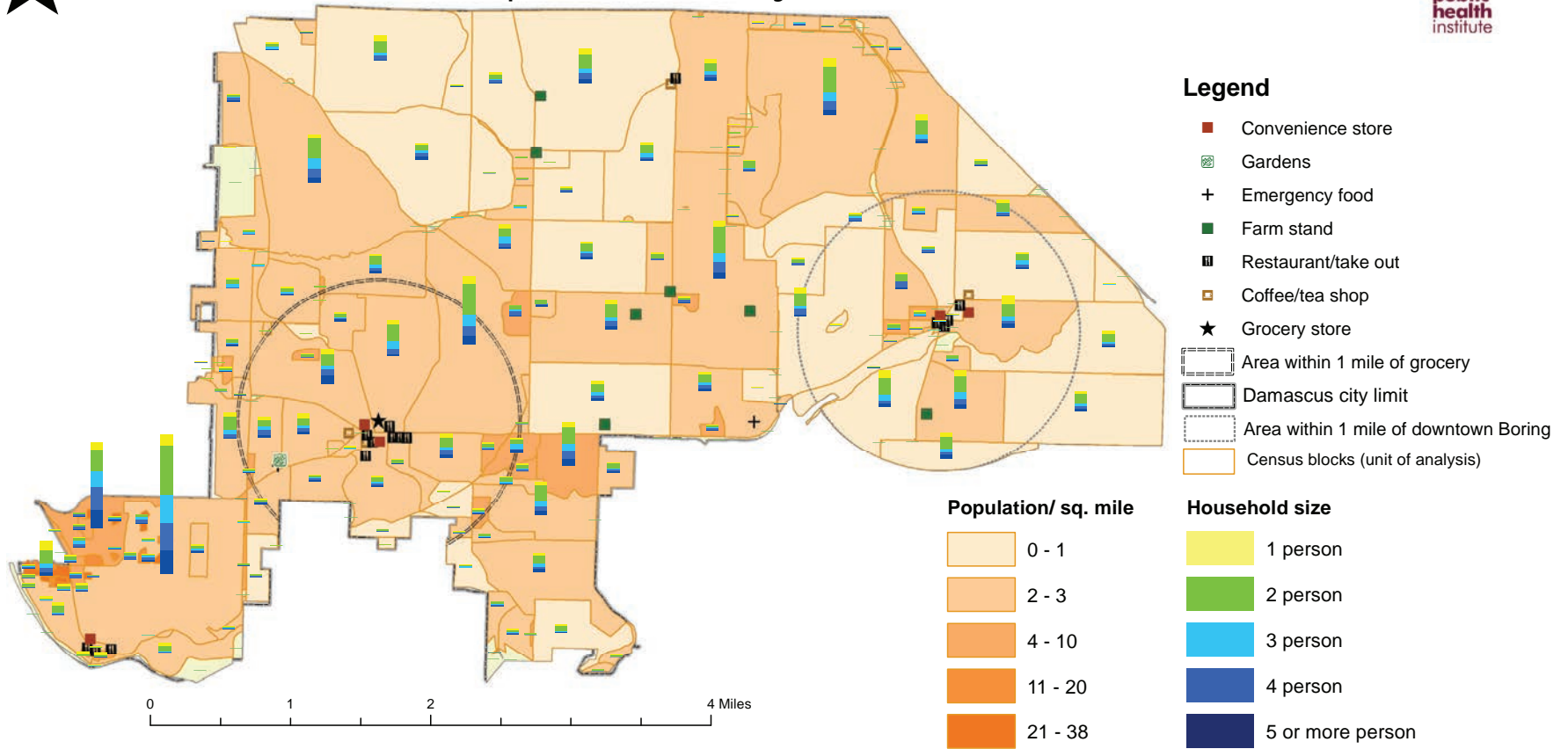
Data sources:
Metro RLIS, Nov 2011
Chris Alfino, City of Damascus

Created January, 2012
Liz Paterson
Oregon Public Health Institute



Damascus Boring Food Assessment

Population Density; Household Size



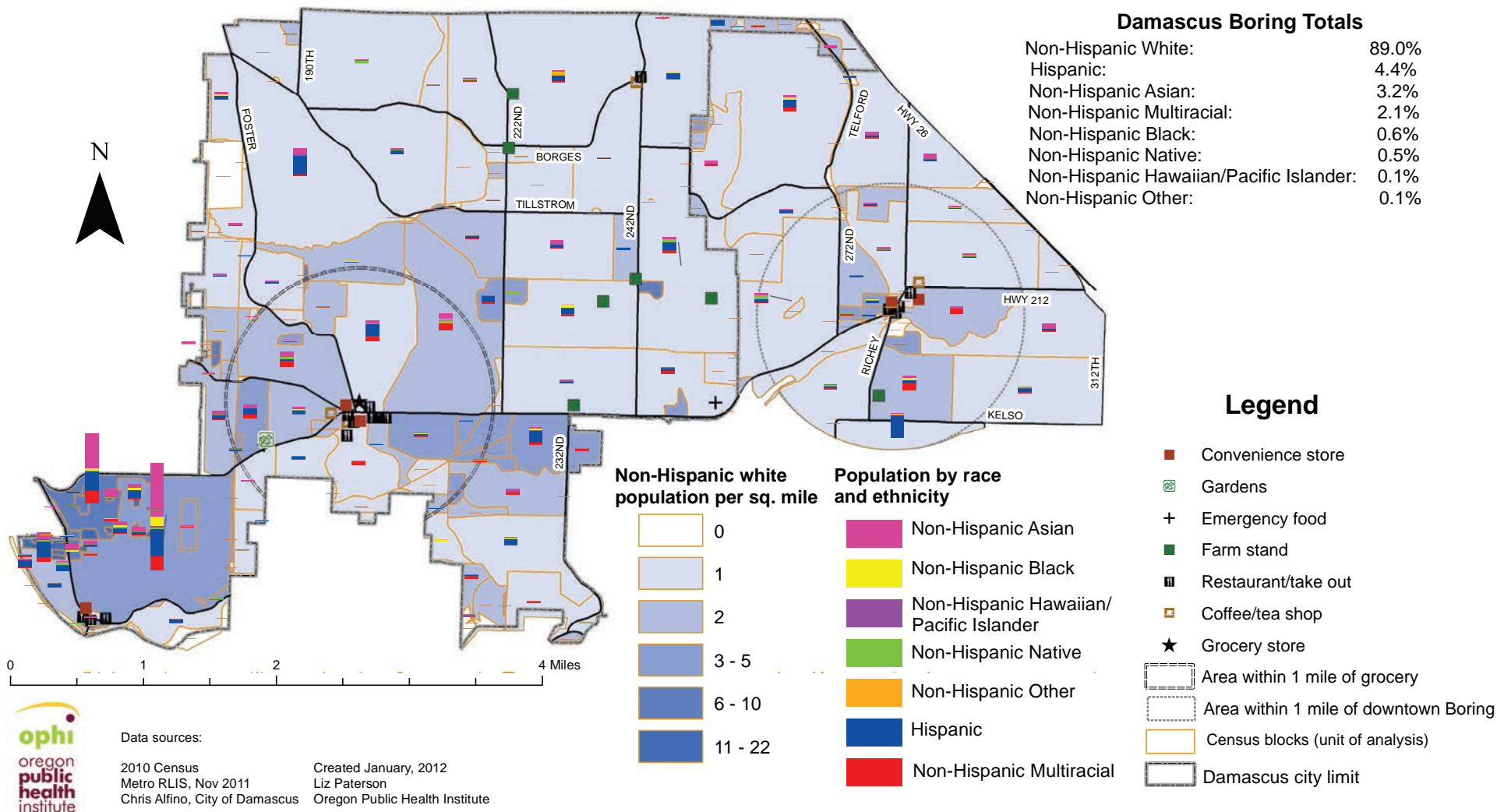
Data sources:

2010 Census
 Metro RLIS, Nov 2011
 Chris Alfino, City of Damascus

Created January, 2012
 Liz Paterson
 Oregon Public Health Institute

Damascus Boring Food Assessment

Race, Ethnicity



Data sources:

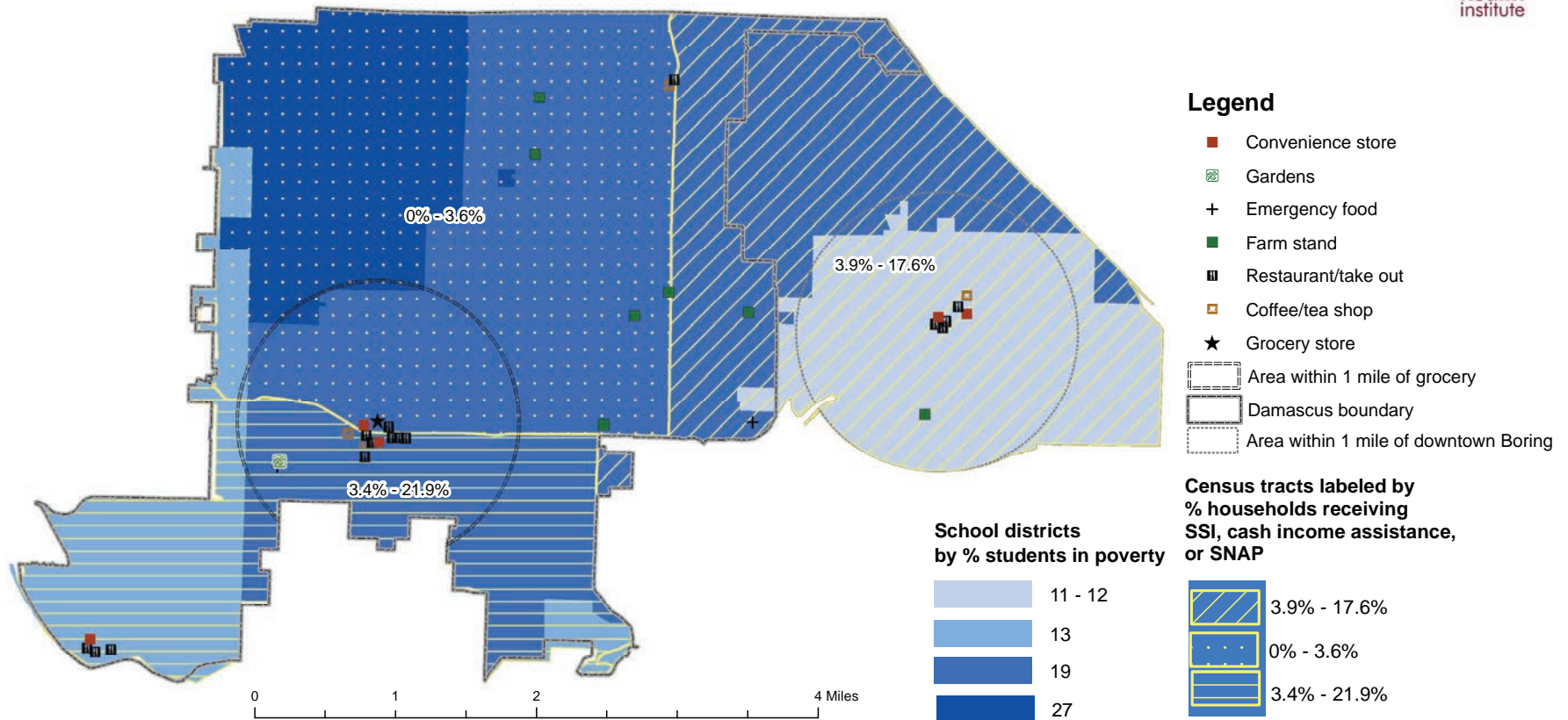
2010 Census
Metro RLIS, Nov 2011
Chris Alfino, City of Damascus

Created January, 2012
Liz Paterson
Oregon Public Health Institute



Damascus Boring Food Assessment

School Poverty; Public Assistance



Data sources:

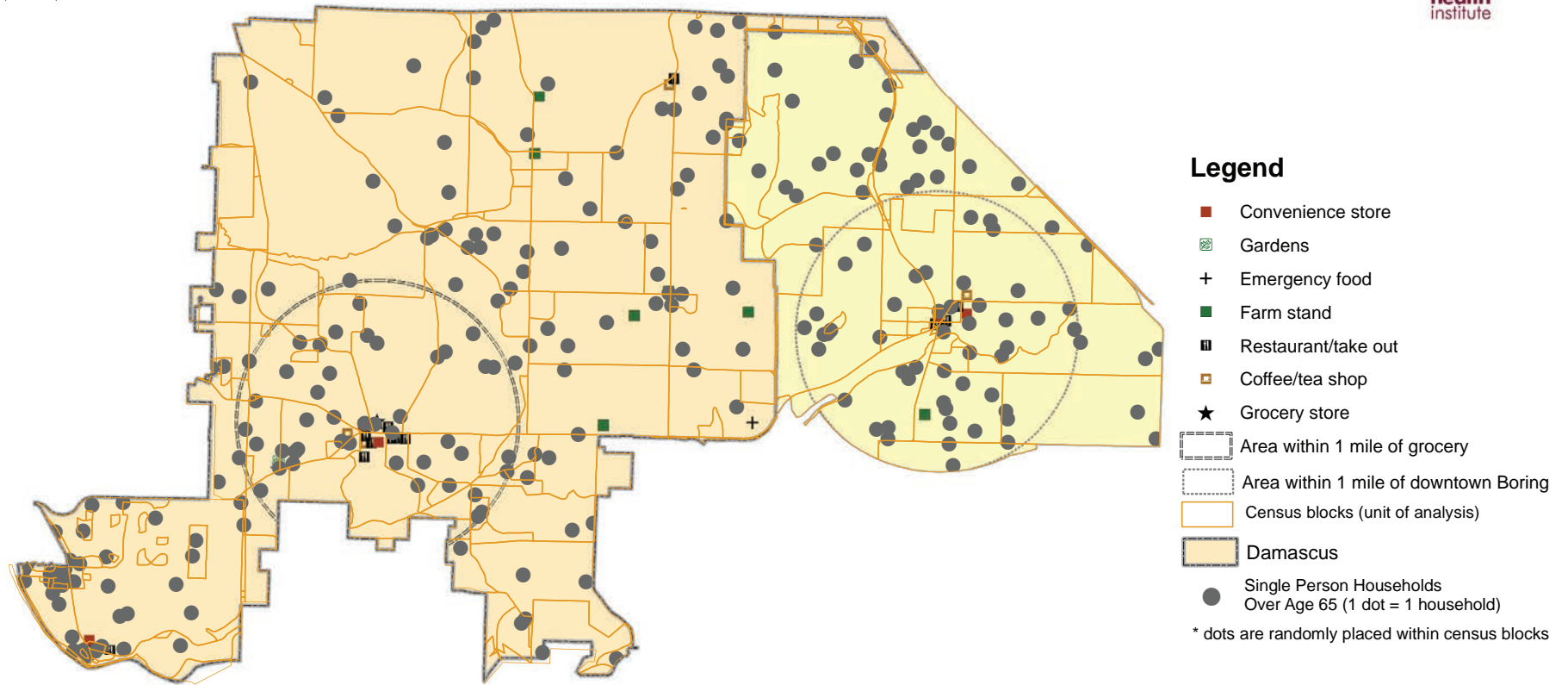
2010 5-year ACS
 Metro RLIS, Nov 2011
 Chris Alfino, City of Damascus

Created January, 2012
 Liz Paterson
 Oregon Public Health Institute



Damascus Boring Food Assessment

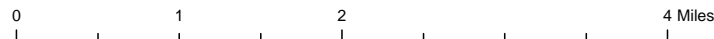
Single Person Households Over Age 65



Data sources:

2010 Census
Metro RLIS, Nov 2011
Chris Alfino, City of Damascus

Created January, 2012
Liz Paterson
Oregon Public Health Institute



**CITY OF DAMASCUS
RESOLUTION NO. 13-355**

**Adoption of Edible Community: The Healthy Damascus Food
Plan**

WHEREAS, the City of Damascus accepted a Health Initiatives grant from Kaiser Permanente in 2011 to adopt access to healthy food policies and standards and a food access plan; and

WHEREAS, the City of Damascus' Comprehensive Plan (Plan) and Development Code includes policies and regulations to protect the character and heritage of Damascus, encourage economic development, and create a healthy, vibrant community, consistent with the City's adopted Core Values and Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City is within the metropolitan Urban Growth Boundary, subject to urbanization, thereby reducing land available to grow food over the long term; and

WHEREAS, all residents of the City should have choices to access healthy food and active living opportunities that are readily available now and in the future; and

WHEREAS, Damascus Municipal Code Section 8.04.070, Nuisances affecting public health states: "No person may permit or cause a nuisance affecting public health. The following are nuisances affecting the public health and may be abated as provided in this chapter: E. Food. Decayed or unwholesome food which is offered for human consumption."

WHEREAS, planning for the long-term public health and welfare of the community is a power vested in the City;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY OF DAMASCUS RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

City Council hereby adopts "*Edible Community: The Healthy Damascus Food Plan*" as one of the guiding documents for achieving the City's goal of a healthy, vibrant community.

INTRODUCED AND ADOPTED this 19th day of August, 2013.



Steve Spinnett, Mayor

ATTEST:


Theresa Nation, City Recorder