



Healthy Food in Every Neighborhood:

A Policy Scan of Local Jurisdictions in San Diego County

Produced by ChangeLab Solutions

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ChangeLab Solutions is a nonprofit organization based out of Oakland, CA. ChangeLab Solutions specializes in researching and drafting model laws and policies, providing analysis and recommendations on environmental change strategies, developing educational toolkits and fact sheets, and providing on-demand training and technical assistance to support stakeholders in their policy reform efforts. They also provide legal information on matters related to public health. The legal information in this document does not constitute legal advice or legal representation.

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Executive Summary

Introduction

One of government’s fundamental responsibilities is to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens it serves. A healthy citizenry not only enjoys a better overall quality of life, it also forms the foundation for a healthy economy, a robust educational system, and stronger, more resilient communities. Yet, preventable chronic diseases and obesity plague the nation and San Diego County.

Four diseases (heart disease and stroke, cancer, type 2 diabetes, lung disease) result in more than 50 percent of deaths in San Diego County. The risk of all these diseases is significantly increased by poor diet, which is also a major driver of unhealthy weight gain. In San Diego County, overweight and obesity cost approximately \$1.5 billion per year in health care and lost productivity.⁵⁵ Rates of these diseases are disproportionately high among the county’s low-income residents, who are much more likely to live near unhealthy food outlets and far from healthy ones.

Despite these figures, San Diego County is uniquely positioned to provide its residents with access to healthier foods. San Diego County has four growing seasons. It is home to the largest number of small and organic farms of any county in the nation, and has a significant number of farmers’ markets and community-supported agriculture (CSA) programs.

Jurisdictions across the country are looking to understand and address contributing factors to chronic disease with far-reaching tools that improve the environment in which people purchase food. Three key policy strategies that jurisdictions can deploy to increase access to healthy food are:

- **Farmers’ Markets:** Farmers’ markets bring local farmers and their fresh, locally grown produce directly to communities, where consumers can purchase food directly from the source.¹⁴
- **Community Agriculture:** Growing food in home gardens, community gardens, and urban farms – collectively referred to as “urban agriculture” or “community agriculture”.³⁰⁻³³
- **Healthy Government Procurement:** Healthy procurement policies set standards for the nutritional value of foods and beverages offered in government facilities and programs.

Jurisdictions can help combat high rates of chronic disease — especially in communities most at risk — by adopting and strengthening municipal ordinances, general plans and purchasing policies to increase access to healthy food. The purpose of this report is to stimulate discussion about different policy options for improving healthy food access across San Diego County, especially in underserved neighborhoods.

Methodology

ChangeLab Solutions conducted a policy scan of farmers’ market, community agriculture, and healthy government procurement policies for each of the 19 municipal jurisdictions within San Diego County (18 incorporated cities and the County of San Diego). The policy scan included a five-step process: 1) policy collection, including crosschecking policies to ensure accuracy; 2) policy analysis and follow-up with multiple jurisdictions to ensure correct interpretation of policies; 3) identification of best practices; 4) policy ratings; and 5) development of recommendations. The policy scan took place from August 2014 to August 2015. The accuracy review took place between March 2016 and July 2016.

Report Uses and Limitations

This report explores the clarity of the local legal environment of healthy food strategies. Specifically, it surveys the general plans and municipal codes of San Diego County's 19 jurisdictions to determine whether policies explicitly support farmers' markets, community agriculture, and healthy government procurement, on the assumption that a lack of such policy is, in itself, a discouragement. The report identifies where these policies exist and policy opportunities.

This is not an exhaustive assessment of the opportunities for healthy food options. Several jurisdictions began to update policies or adopted new policies during the writing of the report. Policies updated after August 31, 2015 are not included in the policy analysis, but are noted in brief. This report is not a definitive statement on the legality of an activity or policy. Anyone wishing to pursue these strategies is strongly encouraged to reach out to their local government for guidance and support. Local jurisdictions in San Diego County have made it clear that many are supportive and will try to accommodate.

On a final note, the rating system is not a judgment on a jurisdiction, but an attempt to identify where opportunities exist. Not every strategy makes sense for every jurisdiction.

Healthy Food Systems Policy Scan Analysis

Governments have a broad range of tools available for promoting healthy food. General plans set broad, long-term (i.e., 10-15 years) policy and program guidance for communities. Municipal codes incentivize and protect specific activities. Jurisdictions can start to support farmers' markets and community agriculture by establishing explicit policies and programs in both general plans and municipal code, and can promote healthy government procurement by adopting procurement guidelines. These policies can promote healthy food for years to come.

Farmers' Markets

Farmers' markets (markets) allow consumers to purchase regional and cultural specialties directly from the producer, minimize the energy use associated with food storage and transportation, and help grow farms and the local economy. Municipal policies can play a key role in helping markets thrive, or conversely, stagnate. Beyond inclusion in general plans and municipal code, communities can allow markets by right, require CalFresh/WIC acceptance, or create a "one-stop shop" for operators.

Community Agriculture

Community agriculture can help produce healthier, more vibrant places.³⁴⁻³⁶ Community garden participation is associated with higher fruit and vegetable consumption. Shared spaces can also promote civic engagement, boost public safety, and provide job skills.³⁰⁻³³ Jurisdictions looking to support advanced policies in this area can create a "one-stop" shop, allow use in most zones without special permits, and reduce setbacks for animal agriculture.

Healthy Government Procurement

Healthy government procurement policies can improve public health, lower healthcare costs, and set a positive example. Jurisdictions can start with a healthy vending policy, which sets nutrition standards for products sold in vending machines on government property. More advanced policies can require or encourage healthy foods and beverages at meetings, events, cafeterias, and government-run programs.

Table 1. Policy Rating by Jurisdiction

RATING TOTAL	JURISDICTION	FARMERS' MARKETS	COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE	HEALTHY GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT
★★★★★	LEMON GROVE	◐	●	●
★★★★	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	●	●	○
	COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO	●	◐	◐
★★★	CHULA VISTA	◐	◐	◐
	EL CAJON	◐	●	○
	LA MESA	◐	●	○
	NATIONAL CITY	◐	●	○
	SANTEE	◐	●	○
	VISTA	◐	●	○
	★	CARLSBAD	◐	◐
ESCONDIDO		◐	◐	○
SAN MARCOS		◐	◐	○
SOLANA BEACH		◐	◐	○
↖	ENCINITAS	○	◐	○
	POWAY	◐	○	○
-	CORONADO	○	○	○
	DEL MAR	○	○	○
	IMPERIAL BEACH	○	○	○
	OCEANSIDE	○	○	○













- Indicates policies do not explicitly address the topics addressed by this scan.

↖ Indicates a half-star rating.

Policy Rating Criteria

	FARMERS' MARKETS	COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE	HEALTHY GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT
○	Farmers' markets are not included in either the general plan or the municipal code.	The jurisdiction does not address community agriculture (e.g., community gardens, retail farms, etc.) in the general plan or municipal code, <i>OR</i> explicitly prohibits aspects of community agriculture.	The jurisdiction has not adopted a healthy government procurement policy.
◐	Farmers' markets are included in either the general plan or the municipal code (but not both) <i>OR</i> both the general plan and municipal code, but a special permit or license is required or may be required as requirements are unclear.	The jurisdiction mentions some aspect of community agriculture in either the general plan or the municipal code.	The jurisdiction has adopted a healthy government procurement policy that applies only to vending machines.
●	Farmers' markets are included in both the general plan and the municipal code, and no special license or permit is required.	The jurisdiction defines some aspect of community agriculture in the zoning code, and allows a variety of agriculture activities in most or all zones without a special permit.	The jurisdiction has adopted a healthy government procurement policy that applies to vending machines as well as a broader range of city events and facilities.

Policy Recommendations

Table 1 on the previous page reveals a range of strengths and opportunities in three policy areas for San Diego County’s local governments. Jurisdictions with a , , or  may start by educating policymakers about the importance of healthy food access strategies. Jurisdictions with  or  can adopt more supportive policies (i.e., “best practices”). Jurisdictions with  or  already demonstrate a strong policy commitment to healthy food access, but may benefit from concerted efforts to promote these policies to the public and monitor compliance.

Conclusion

In many ways, local jurisdictions in San Diego County are already statewide and national leaders in pursuing healthy food access. However, significant work remains to ensure low-income families share equally in that bounty. The County’s 19 jurisdictions can become effective proponents of healthy food access for all residents by developing additional prevention-oriented policies and programs that effectively target low-income communities.

Leaders in each of the jurisdictions, along with community residents, public health professionals, and other stakeholders will need to work together to decide which recommendations best meet residents’ needs and are the most feasible. Regardless of how these policies are implemented, having a long-range vision will avoid duplication; take advantage of complementary efforts; be implementable, enforceable, and sustainable; and reduce chronic disease rates in San Diego County.



Introduction

One of government's fundamental responsibilities is to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens it serves. A healthy citizenry not only enjoys a better overall quality of life, it also forms the foundation for a healthy economy, a robust educational system, and stronger, more resilient communities. Unfortunately, the damaging health effects of the obesity and chronic disease crises are creating a diminished quality of life for too many San Diego County residents.

Nearly three out of every five adults (59%) in San Diego County are overweight or obese.¹ More than one-third (35%) of San Diego County children are overweight or obese.² These high rates of obesity are related to other poor health outcomes, including high rates of chronic disease. For example, in 2014, nearly seven percent of San Diego County residents – more than 160,000 people – had been diagnosed with diabetes.³ In the same year, 134,000 County residents (six percent) had been diagnosed with heart disease.⁴

The high rates of many chronic diseases are associated with a lack of access to healthy foods. In San Diego County, there are more than four fast-food outlets or convenience stores for every grocery store or produce vendor.⁵ Low-income families in San Diego County are more likely to live in “food deserts,” areas where the nearest grocery store is far away and the food that is most readily available is disproportionately unhealthy.⁶ Low-income families are also more likely to live near an overconcentration of unhealthy food outlets (e.g., fast-food restaurants, convenience stores, liquor stores) than higher-income families.⁷ In these areas, the stores that accept CalFresh and other forms of food assistance are more likely to be small corner stores or gas stations with limited healthy options. These inequities in healthy food access are especially pronounced in neighborhoods where the majority of residents are people of color.⁸

Across the country, local jurisdictions are looking to understand and address the many social and environmental factors that contribute to high chronic disease rates and the health of their residents. Just as there is no single cause of chronic disease, there is no single solution. The good news is that local governments can have a significant impact on many of the complex factors that contribute to chronic disease by implementing strong policy interventions that promote health.

The purpose of this report is to provide information to stimulate discussion among San Diego's local jurisdictions, public health professionals, and residents about different policy options for improving healthy food access across San Diego County, particularly for those with the fewest resources.

Methodology

Officials in San Diego County are developing a better understanding of how the environments in which residents live, work, and play affect health, and how the policies they adopt can create environments that are more conducive to healthy lifestyles and promote health equity. To support that effort, this report focuses on municipal policy strategies that increase access to healthy foods. The three strategy areas reviewed include:

- Farmers' Markets;
- Community Agriculture; and
- Healthy Government Procurement.

To better understand the current policy landscape in San Diego County, ChangeLab Solutions conducted a scan and an analysis of existing municipal policies related to these three strategies – for each of the 18 incorporated cities within the county, as well as County of San Diego (19 jurisdictions in total).

The policy scan included a five-step process:

1. Policy Collection: A policy collection tool was developed and used to identify relevant policies through keyword searches of the general plan and municipal code of each jurisdiction to find policies related to the strategies of interest. A second round of crosschecking was conducted to ensure accuracy of the policy scan.
2. Policy Analysis: A policy analysis tool was developed and used to assess the strength and comprehensiveness of the identified policies. Follow-up via phone and/or email was conducted with a significant number of the local jurisdictions to confirm policies were being correctly interpreted in the analysis.
3. Identification of Best Practices: The analysis was compared to best practices from across the nation, along with ChangeLab Solutions' own experience working with numerous local jurisdictions on food systems policies.
4. Policy Ratings: Each jurisdiction was assigned a rating based on how its policies compared to the identified best practices. **The rating system is not a judgment on a jurisdiction, but an attempt to survey where opportunities exist. Not every strategy makes sense for every jurisdiction.**
5. Development of Recommendations: A set of recommendations for addressing policy gaps and opportunities was created based on the analysis and best practices. These policy recommendations are presented by policy strategy type.

The policy scan was completed on August 31, 2015 with follow-up and cross-checking occurring from March 2016 to July 2016. For policies that were initiated or adopted after August 31, 2015, the report mentions this progress, but the revised language was not included in the official policy scan.

Report Uses and Limitations

This report explores the clarity of the local legal environment of healthy food strategies. Specifically, it surveys the general plans and municipal codes of San Diego County's 19 jurisdictions to determine whether policies explicitly support farmers' markets, community agriculture, and healthy government procurement, on the assumption that a lack of such policy is, in itself, a discouragement. The report identifies where these policies exist and policy opportunities.

This is not an exhaustive assessment of the opportunities for healthy food options. Although it might not be apparent to someone wishing to start a project, an absence of explicit regulations may permit a use. Yet, explicit regulations, even when saying that a use is allowable, might be a de facto ban. For example, this is often the case with bees, where jurisdictions may allow beekeeping, but setback requirements restrict most hives from legal placement in a community. Further — and this is especially an issue with farmers' markets — regulations may put healthy food projects in the same category as significant structures or some construction projects, leading to paperwork, uncertainty, and expensive fees for what is in fact a recurrent special event. Conversely, conversations with local jurisdictions have made it clear that many are supportive of these strategies even if their regulations are not and will be as accommodating as their own laws allow.

This policy scan is not a definitive statement on the legality of farmers' markets, community agriculture, and healthy government procurement. Anyone wishing to pursue these strategies is strongly encouraged to reach out to their local elected officials and government staff for guidance and support.

Furthermore, since completion of the scan in the fall of 2015, several local jurisdictions in San Diego County have made changes or are in the process of reforming their regulations. The information in this report does not indicate these changes. The report gives a point-in-time snapshot of local jurisdictions; however, the authors would like to acknowledge this progress. In September 2015, Carlsbad updated its General Plan including a sustainability element that contains a "Sustainable Food" section, which supports local agriculture, farmers' markets, and eating locally-grown food.⁹ Encinitas is in the process of passing a new urban agriculture ordinance that streamlines permitting for community gardens, farmers' market, and temporary food stands.¹⁰ The County of San Diego plans to adopt comprehensive standards that emphasize health, the environment, and local economics for all foods and beverages offered by the County.¹¹ Additionally, Chula Vista is about to embark on updating its healthy procurement policy.

Healthy Food Systems Policy Scan Analysis

FARMERS' MARKETS

Farmers' markets are an example of a specific type of food retailing known as "direct marketing," in which producers sell directly to consumers.¹² Markets can be year-round or seasonal, indoors or outside, daily or monthly. Markets may be big or small; under California law, a certified farmers' market can be as small as one farmer.¹³ By supporting markets, local jurisdictions can take advantage of the benefits all markets offer: fresh, local produce and a direct connection between people who grow food and those who eat it, including consumers with limited means.^{14,15} Markets allow consumers to purchase regional and cultural specialties directly from the producer; minimize the energy use associated with food storage and transportation; help farmers grow their business and the local economy; and often support small, sustainable farms.

Municipal policies play a key role in helping markets thrive, or conversely, in hindering their development. By creating local policies that specifically address markets, communities can remove or ease regulatory barriers, and provide explicit protections and incentives. Regulatory omission can pose a major obstacle. Generally, if a type of land use is not defined and permitted in a zoning code, it is considered illegal. Omitting markets as a defined use or placing them with other temporary uses (e.g., street fairs or Christmas tree lots) can make it hard for organizers to find a location for a market or force them to pay thousands of dollars in special permit fees. In addition, organizers may be required to follow operating regulations that do not meet their needs, such as renewal schedules that do not match the market season.

San Diego County is well suited to support healthy food access through market policies. With more small farms, including 3,932 farms nine acres or less, and registered organic producers (363) than any other county in the United States, strong farmers' market policies can help make San Diego County's abundance of locally grown food accessible to community residents.^{16, 17}

FARMERS' MARKET POLICY BEST PRACTICES

Basic

Local governments have a range of policy options for supporting farmers' markets. At the most basic level, jurisdictions can allow markets to open and operate by explicitly including policies that support farmers' markets in both the general plan and municipal code. General plans can set the broad, long-term (i.e., 10-15 years) policy goals and program guidance for communities, while the municipal code can define farmers' markets as a permitted use and protect and incentivize market development.

Advanced

Jurisdictions can adopt more advanced policy elements that further support markets, making it easier for markets to open and for community members to access them.

The following are examples of advanced policy strategies for farmers' markets:

- Amend zoning and permitting to allow farmers' markets by right (no need for a zoning permit or license) on private property. Allow farmers' markets on public property with the approval of a temporary use or special event permit. This strategy can differentiate by size of market (e.g., small markets are exempt from permits while large markets require one).
- Require markets to accept CalFresh and other payments made through Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) Cards, WIC, and other farmers' market nutrition programs through zoning or licensing. This strategy can increase access to healthy foods for low-income shoppers and stimulate economic activity.
- Create a "one-stop shop" that administers all relevant permits for farmers' markets on public and private land.
- Identify potential sites and incentivize or encourage the siting of farmers' markets in those appropriate areas (e.g., neighborhoods that lack access to healthy foods; public parks and other public property; community institutions, such as schools, libraries, and hospitals; or near public transportation). Incentives might include reduced or waived fees and a streamlined regulatory process.

WHAT'S ON THE BOOKS: SAN DIEGO COUNTY FARMERS' MARKET POLICIES

Farmers' market policies vary widely among San Diego County jurisdictions. Table 2 below provides a summary of these policies in San Diego County's 19 jurisdictions. **See Appendix A for a summary of each jurisdiction's farmers' market general plan and municipal code language and citations.**

Farmers' Market Policy Rating Criteria

- Farmers' markets are not included in either the general plan or the municipal code.
- Farmers' markets are included in either the general plan or the municipal code (but not both) OR both the general plan and municipal code, but a special permit or license is required or may be required as requirements are unclear.
- Farmers' markets are included in both the general plan and the municipal code, and no special license or permit is required.

Table 2. Farmers' Markets Policy Summary

RATING	JURISDICTION	OPERATING FARMERS' MARKET	GENERAL PLAN SUPPORT	MUNICIPAL CODE MENTION	EXPLICITLY ALLOW BY RIGHT ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	WIC/ CALFRESH POLICY	ONE-STOP SHOP
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	●	●	●	●	¥	-
	COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO	●	●	●	●	¥	-
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	CARLSBAD [§] △	●	●	●	-	-	-
	CHULA VISTA [§]	●	●	●	-	¥	-
	EL CAJON	●	-	●	-	¥	-
	ESCONDIDO	●	●	●	-	¥	-
	LA MESA [§]	●	●	-	-	¥	-
	LEMON GROVE	-	●	-	-	-	-
	NATIONAL CITY [§]	-	●	●	-	-	-
	POWAY	●	●	-	-	¥	-
	SAN MARCOS [§]	●	●	●	-	-	-
	SANTEE [§]	●	-	●	-	¥	-
	SOLANA BEACH [§]	●	●	●	-	-	-
VISTA	●	●	●	-	¥	-	
<input type="radio"/>	CORONADO	●	-	-	-	-	-
	DEL MAR [§]	●	-	-	-	-	-
	ENCINITAS [∞]	●	-	-	-	¥	-
	IMPERIAL BEACH [§]	●	-	-	-	¥	-
	OCEANSIDE [§]	●	-	-	-	¥	-

- Indicates a lack of policy or policy does not explicitly address this specific issue.

§ Jurisdiction requires a permit costing over \$500 to operate a farmers' market.

△ Carlsbad's September 2015 General Plan Update states farmers' markets are part of its community's core value for sustainable food.

∞ Encinitas adopted an urban agriculture ordinance that permits farmers' markets in May 2016. The permit allows small, certified farmers' markets (15 or fewer vendors) to operate by right in most zones without the need for a special permit. Certified farmers' markets with 16 or more vendors are permitted in most zones with an Agriculture Permit.

¥ Indicates at least one farmers' market in the jurisdiction accepts WIC and/or CalFresh although not legally required.

NOTE: Municipal regulations are often unclear on whether they apply differently to publically owned and private property. Furthermore, some allowances may be limited to specific zoning codes.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Nearly every jurisdiction in San Diego County, including those that do not have explicit policies in place, has an operating farmers’ market. Jurisdictions can consider several strategies to institutionalize the operation of existing markets and facilitate the opening of new markets, particularly in areas with lower access to healthy foods. The policy recommendations below are grouped by rating.

Table 3. Farmers’ Market Policy Recommendations

RATING	JURISDICTIONS	RECOMMENDATIONS
●	CITY OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote Certified Farmers’ Markets by identifying sites in optimal locations, such as public parks and community institutions. Incentivize farmers’ markets in those locations through streamlined regulatory processes, reduced or waived fees, etc. Make it quicker and easier to establish Certified Farmers’ Markets. Amend zoning and permitting to allow farmers’ markets by right (no need for a zoning permit or license) on private property. Allow farmers’ markets on public property with the approval of a temporary use or special event permit. Require and/or promote acceptance of food assistance benefits, such as CalFresh and WIC, at all farmers’ markets. Create a one-stop shop that administers all relevant permits for farmers’ markets on public and private land.
◐	CARLSBAD CHULA VISTA EL CAJON ESCONDIDO LA MESA LEMON GROVE NATIONAL CITY POWAY SAN MARCOS SANTEE SOLANA BEACH VISTA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In jurisdictions where farmers’ markets are included in the general plan or municipal code, but not both, include and allow farmers’ markets in both. If including language in the general plan, specify how farmers’ markets support a jurisdiction’s vision for healthy food landscapes. See the ● rating for additional recommendations.
○	CORONADO DEL MAR ENCINITAS IMPERIAL BEACH OCEANSIDE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate policymakers about how farmers’ markets contribute to healthy communities, and the importance of removing policy barriers to establishing and maintaining markets. (Since each of these cities have operating farmers’ markets, highlight these markets in discussions with decision-makers on the positive contribution of markets and, if applicable, regulatory challenges.) Adopt policies specific to farmers’ markets in the general plan and municipal code. (General plan updates and zoning code changes provide an immediate opportunity for policymaker education and policy change.) See the ◐ and ● ratings for additional recommendations.

NOTABLE FARMERS' MARKET POLICY EXAMPLES

As local jurisdictions in San Diego County seek to improve opportunities for farmers' markets, there are a number of policies and programs from across the nation and California to consider as examples:

Streamlining the permit process for opening a new market

- San Jose, CA, created a distinct definition of a “small certified farmers’ market” that is allowed by right (i.e., does not require a zoning permit) in most areas of the city. These small markets, which have 15 or fewer agricultural vendors, may not operate for more than six hours a day, limiting any potential nuisances, such as traffic or noise. Larger markets, with more than 15 agricultural vendors, still need to apply for a Special Use Permit, which is less burdensome than a Conditional Use Permit but still requires review from planning department staff.¹⁸
- Seattle, WA’s Office of Economic Development serves as a one-stop shop and administers all relevant permits (including parks and recreation, fire, police, and transportation) for farmers’ markets on public and private land.^{19, 20}

Supporting markets of different sizes

- San Diego, CA, allows farmers to set up a daily farmers’ market stand in partnership with a retailer. A farmer sets up a temporary booth where they can sell produce on the retailer’s premise, with the owner’s permission.²¹
- Minneapolis, MN developed a “local produce market” license to allow small groups of farmers to set-up “mini-markets”. Under this policy, mini-market managers do not have to pay to renew permits, and the city reduced mini-markets’ zoning and health review fees by hundreds of dollars. Farmers do not have to pay to rent space at the market; instead, they can donate unsold food to local food shelves. Mini-markets can operate at any location in Minneapolis that complies with the health and zoning codes for locations with food sales.²²

Increasing access for low-income shoppers

- San Francisco, CA farmers’ market vendors are required to accept coupons, vouchers, and other forms of payment from federal, state, or local food assistance programs, including, but not limited to CalFresh, WIC Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program, and Senior Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program.²³
- San Jose, CA requires all new farmers’ market applicants to accept CalFresh and WIC/Senior Farmers’ Market Nutrition Programs or to allow a third party to conduct on-site redemption.²⁴
- Los Angeles County, CA has mandated that farmers’ markets accept Electronic Benefits (EBT) Cards in which CalFresh is distributed and received.²⁵
- San Diego, CA also piloted the “Fresh Fund” program, which doubles each federal food dollar spent at a participating market — up to \$20 in matching funds each month, at five markets. Of the 7,298 eligible participants 82% had never been to a farmers market. Among 252 surveyed participants, it was found that the portion who reported their diet to be “healthy or very healthy diets” increased from 4% to 63% over a 12-month period. Weekly spending on fruits and vegetables also increased, and vendors at participating farmers’ markets also reported increased revenue. At two markets, revenue increased by more than half from the first six months of the program to the last 12 months.²⁶

OTHER ISSUES TO CONSIDER

Farmers' markets represent one of several direct marketing opportunities. Direct marketing not only provides consumers with access to fresh produce, but also helps farmers develop stable markets and grow their businesses. Examples of other direct marketing strategies include:

- Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) programs allow farms to sell subscriptions of produce directly to local consumers. Typically, CSA customers pay in advance for their food, providing farmers with operating income before the harvest.
- Field retail stands are defined by the State of California as retail outlets located at or near the point of production (i.e., the farm), owned and operated by the producer, and established in accordance with local laws and land use codes.¹³
- Farm stands are defined by the State of California as a field retail stand that sells (1) California agricultural products the producer grows or makes, and (2) prepackaged food products that need no refrigeration from a source approved by health enforcement agencies, or bottled water or soft drinks.¹³
- Daily farmers' market stands, where a farmer can sell products on private property with the owner's permission, are allowed in the City of San Diego.²¹
- Retail farms, which produce and sell food on the same premises, are an allowable use in the City of San Diego.²⁷
- Mobile vending, which is loosely defined as selling food out of any portable vehicle, is not often considered a form of direct marketing, but can be used for this purpose. Mobile vendors have the flexibility to travel deep into areas where zoning laws may bar larger retail food establishments and quickly adjust inventory to meet a community's needs. Typically, mobile vendors sell unhealthy foods.²⁸ Several communities have taken steps to support and incentivize mobile vendors that sell healthy items. For example, New York City committed to issuing 1,000 permits to "green cart" vendors that sell only fresh, uncut produce and operate in designated lower-income areas that lack access to fresh produce.²⁹

FARMERS' MARKET POLICY RESOURCES

[*From the Ground Up: Land Use Policies to Protect and Promote Farmers' Markets*](#)

This guide provides an overview of farmers' market policy issues and community-tested best practices. It also features a set of complementary model land use policies for comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances.

[*California Certified Farmers' Markets & Farm Stands: A Closer Look at State Law*](#)

California certified farmers' markets and farm stands can help bring fresh fruits and vegetables directly to the communities that need them most. This guide explains how state law works to encourage this type of "direct marketing," which creates a win-win for farmers and consumers alike.



COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE

Growing food in home gardens, community gardens, and urban farms – collectively referred to as “urban agriculture” or “community agriculture” – contributes to community health in a variety of ways. Participating in community gardens is associated with eating more fruits and vegetables, especially for low-income families.³⁰⁻³³ Caring for food-producing spaces also provides physical activity opportunities for people of all ages.³³ Additionally, the shared gathering spaces created through community agriculture can encourage civic participation, boost public safety, provide job skills, and make neighborhoods greener. In short, community agriculture can help produce healthier, more vibrant, and equitable places.³⁴⁻³⁶

To be successful, community agriculture must be cultivated in a way that promotes food production without creating a nuisance for surrounding property owners and users. The most straightforward way to accomplish this is through policy, especially through changes to land use and zoning regulations. With careful planning and zoning, local jurisdictions can seamlessly integrate community agriculture into environments where farming is not the norm. At the most basic level, policies can remove barriers by defining community agriculture as a permitted use. Land use policies can also assist in securing access to and ensuring the preservation of land for agricultural uses. Zoning regulations can ensure that community agriculture activities, such as growing fruits and vegetables and raising chickens or bees, occur in suitable locations.

COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE POLICY BEST PRACTICES

Basic

Promoting a vibrant community agriculture landscape can be an integral part of a jurisdiction’s efforts to improve food access. Supportive policies can help community agriculture thrive. Jurisdictions can start with basic policy elements, like permitting fruit and vegetable gardening in all residential zones, including community agriculture such as agriculture production on public property, community gardens, chickens, bees, and goats in the general plan, and defining community agriculture in the municipal code.

Advanced

Jurisdictions looking to take their support of community agriculture to the next level may consider the following advanced policy strategies:

- Permit community gardens and retail farms in most zones without a special permit.
- Create policies or action steps related to community agriculture in the general plan.
- Allow bees and chickens without overly burdensome setback restrictions.
- Explicitly permit on-site sales of community agriculture products.
- Create incentives for community agriculture.
- Support or host a community garden or retail farm on public property.
- Create a one-stop shop for community agriculture within local government.
- Collaborate with the community to discuss and foster innovative policies (e.g., community agriculture position in local government, edible landscaping, edible rooftop gardens).

WHAT'S ON THE BOOKS: SAN DIEGO COUNTY COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE POLICIES

Community agriculture policies vary widely from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Table 2.2 below provides a summary of these policies in San Diego County's 19 jurisdictions. **See Appendix B for a summary of each jurisdiction's community agriculture general plan and municipal code language and citations.**

Community Agriculture Policy Rating Criteria

- The jurisdiction does not address community agriculture (e.g., community gardens, retail farms, etc.) in the general plan or municipal code, OR explicitly prohibits aspects of community agriculture.
- The jurisdiction mentions some aspect of community agriculture in the general plan or municipal code.
- The jurisdiction defines some aspect of community agriculture in the zoning code, allows many community agriculture activities in most or all zones without a special permit.

Table 4. Community Agriculture Policy Summary

RATING	JURISDICTION	URBAN AG GENERAL PLAN	COMMUNITY GARDENS					ANIMAL HUSBANDRY			INNOVATIVE SALES
			OPERATING COMMUNITY GARDEN(S)	GENERAL PLAN	MUNICIPAL CODE	NO PERMIT/ LICENSE REQUIRED	ON-SITE SALES	CHICKENS [†]	GOATS [‡]	BEEES	RETAIL FARMS
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	EL CAJON	-	●	-	●	●	-	●	●	-	-
	LA MESA	●	-	●	- [◇]	●	-	●	●	¥	-
	LEMON GROVE	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	-
	NATIONAL CITY	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-
	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	● [°]	●	●
	SANTEE	-	●	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	¥
	VISTA	● [∞]	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	¥
<input type="radio"/>	CARLSBAD [△]	-	●	-	●	-	-	●	●	●	-
	CHULA VISTA	-	●	●	-	-	-	●	-	●	¥
	ENCINITAS ^{††}	-	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	-
	ESCONDIDO	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	-
	COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO	-	●	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	-
	SAN MARCOS	●	●	●	●	-	-	●	● [°]	●	-
	SOLANA BEACH	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	-	-
<input type="radio"/>	CORONADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DEL MAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-
	IMPERIAL BEACH	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-
	OCEANSIDE	-	●	-	- [◇]	-	-	●	●	-	-
	POWAY	-	●	-	- [◇]	-	-	●	●	●	-

- Indicates a lack of policy or policy does not explicitly address this specific issue.

△ Carlsbad's September 2015 general plan update includes a sustainability element, which includes community agriculture policies.

†† Encinitas adopted an urban agriculture ordinance in May 2016. The policy makes broad allowances for community agriculture.

∞ The general plan does not mention "urban agriculture" but the goals and policies are broadly inclusive. Zoning code may be restrictive.

◇ The agricultural or horticultural language in the zoning code could cover community gardens, though they are not explicitly called out.

¥ This report did not verify setback or lot size requirements for chickens and goats. Some jurisdictions' requirements may be restrictive.

¥ Indicates a possible de facto ban because most locations would be unable to engage in the use legally.

° Indicates jurisdiction only permits miniature goats in urban areas.







○ Indicates goats only allowed in agricultural areas. Explicitly not allowed in residential or mixed use zones.

NOTE: Some allowances may be limited to specific zoning codes.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

There is a wide variety of community agriculture policies in place in San Diego County jurisdictions. Depending on a jurisdiction’s current policies, each city or the County may take a different approach in supporting community agriculture. The policy recommendations below are grouped by rating.

Table 5. Community Agriculture Policy Recommendations

RATING	JURISDICTIONS	RECOMMENDATIONS
	<p>EL CAJON LA MESA NATIONAL CITY CITY OF SAN DIEGO SANTEE VISTA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add community agriculture language to general plans in jurisdictions where it is not currently included. Be specific and purposeful. The general plan holds the vision for a jurisdiction’s future. Including community agriculture encourages policymakers to think about its benefits over the next generation and ensure it remains a priority. • Many jurisdictions in this category have some advanced policies but lack others. Expand community garden and agriculture policies to offer a comprehensive set of policies that allow more residents to engage in community agriculture practices. For example, allow community agriculture in high-density zones and decrease setback requirements to encourage broader community participation. • Build up consumer-oriented community agriculture efforts in jurisdictions where the policy foundations are already very strong. Marketing community gardens to the public, creating a one-stop shop for community agriculture needs, and connecting community agriculture to other community nutrition efforts will help build resident awareness and support.
	<p>CARLSBAD CHULA VISTA ENCINITAS ESCONDIDO COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO SAN MARCOS SOLANA BEACH</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance language in general plans with more specific community garden policies or action items. Translate all community agriculture goals and objectives from the general plan into municipal code to avoid ambiguity and ensure legality of activities. • In jurisdictions where community agriculture is included in the general plan, but not municipal code, add community agriculture language to the municipal code. Include specific definitions and operating standards. An omission of community gardens from the municipal code can put gardens on tenuous legal ground. • Expand zones that permit community gardens and/or remove requirements for community gardens to have a Conditional Use Permit. • Permit small-scale animal agriculture and decrease setback or lot size requirements, where overly restrictive. Reduce setbacks to allow people with small lots to participate. • Adopt more advanced policies and practices such as community gardens or retail farms on underutilized public property, jurisdiction agency to facilitate community agriculture (e.g., “one stop shop”), and/or on-site sales. • See the  rating for additional recommendations.
	<p>CORONADO DEL MAR IMPERIAL BEACH OCEANSIDE POWAY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grow support for community agriculture and community agriculture policies through outreach and education campaigns. • Add community agriculture language to the general plan and municipal code. • Define community agriculture (e.g., community gardens, retail farms) in the zoning code. • Remove unnecessary zoning barriers to community agriculture, such as prohibitions on bees, chickens, and on-site sales of agricultural products and restrictions in higher-density zones. Restrictions in higher-density zones may unequally affect low-income populations. • Many jurisdictions have restrictions on the height of fences at a resident’s property line. These height limits may affect community agriculture. For example, high fences are a beekeeping best practice, but low fence requirements that apply to vegetation may restrict certain plant growth (e.g., corn). • See the  and  ratings for additional recommendations.

NOTABLE COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE POLICY EXAMPLES

Across the country and within California, much of the innovation in community agriculture policy is happening at the city and county government level. Jurisdictions use a variety of policy and programmatic strategies to promote community agriculture. These activities fall into three broad categories:

Removing regulatory obstacles to community agriculture, especially local land use regulations

- City and County of San Francisco, CA, amended its municipal code to permit “neighborhood gardens” of less than an acre in all zones. Gardens larger than one acre are permitted in commercial zones; industrial zones; and production, distribution, and repair zones. As a result, residents are not required to obtain permits for most community gardens.³⁶
- Vista, CA, included three policies in its General Plan related to community gardens: (1) encourage community gardens, (2) identify existing and potential garden sites, and (3) consider setting a community garden goal.³⁷
- Lemon Grove, CA, defined community gardens in its municipal code. This avoids the “not prohibited, not permitted” problem that frequently arises in jurisdictions, where community agriculture is not specifically addressed in municipal code.³⁸
- City of San Diego, CA, amended its municipal code in 2012 to allow bees, chickens, and miniature goats in some zones. The City published an easy-to-understand guide for residents that explain the new rules.³⁹ The City also allowed a limited number of animals on smaller lots so that more people are able to participate in that type of community agriculture.

Making public land available for community agriculture projects

- San Jose, CA, through its community garden program, allows local nonprofits to manage, and to assume liability for, community gardens on city-owned land. This effort required the creative resolution of liability and leasing issues.⁴⁰
- Columbus, OH, encourages community groups to create gardens on vacant properties owned by the city’s Land Bank. This “one-stop shop” identifies vacant properties, processes community garden applications, makes grants to gardening groups, and offers helpful resources like water containment and rain catchment systems.⁴¹
- La Mesa, CA, plans to collect data on community garden locations to determine which residents have ready access.⁴²

Providing education and support for community agriculture activities

- Seattle, WA, released a “client assistance memo” that describes regulations for retail farms, community gardens, and animal husbandry. The memo also provides links to resources on other relevant topics, such as soil testing, rainwater harvesting, and food safety.⁴³
- San Francisco, CA’s Public Utilities Commission recently launched a new grant program designed to help urban agriculture projects and community and demonstration gardens better track and manage their irrigation water use. This grant program offers a subsidized installation of a dedicated irrigation water service and meter for qualifying applicants.⁴⁴

OTHER ISSUES TO CONSIDER

Issues may arise in a jurisdiction beyond the policies presented in the general plan or municipal code. Proponents of community agriculture policy may need to keep the following in mind:

- Homeowners' Association (HOA) restrictions: Even when a city permits community agriculture, homeowners' associations may have stricter rules about activities like maintaining a vegetable garden or raising chickens. These rules and the process for changing them are unique to each HOA.
- Drought concerns: Because of the drought, policymakers may be concerned about encouraging an activity that can be water-intensive. However, there are several ways to make gardening more water efficient, including the use of mulch, raised beds, onsite water storage, and drip irrigation.

COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE POLICY RESOURCES

[*Dig, Eat, and Be Healthy: A Guide to Growing Food on Public Property*](#)

This comprehensive guide includes sample agreements from real-world community agriculture projects on public land.

[*Ground Rules: A Legal Toolkit for Community Gardens*](#)


This toolkit is designed to help overcome the legal and practical barriers to establishing community gardens on land that is not municipally owned. It provides several model agreements and other documents that can easily be tailored, simplifying the process of building an agreement that benefits both landowners and the community.

[*Seeding the City: Land Use Policies to Promote Urban Agriculture*](#)

This toolkit provides model land use policy language that local policymakers can tailor to promote and sustain community agriculture in their communities.



CHANGE IS IN THE AIR: CITIES UPDATING COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE POLICIES

Two cities within the  category were in the process of updating their general plan and zoning code during the writing of this report. Due to the timing of the updates, these policies are not reflected in the report's policy summaries, but are noted below. Update processes offer a prime opportunity for residents and organizations to educate city staff and decision-makers on the importance of farmers' markets in creating healthy communities and on policies that support farmers' markets.

Carlsbad: General Plan Update

The City of Carlsbad, as part of its general plan update in September 2015, added a sustainability element that contains a "Sustainable Food" section. The introductory paragraph for the section states, "The Carlsbad Community Vision core value for sustainable food supports local agriculture, farmers' markets, and eating locally-grown food." The update includes a number of directives supportive of community agriculture such as:

- "support home gardening and small-scale urban farming efforts by considering the adoption of a home gardening and urban agriculture ordinance",
- "incorporate community gardens as part of city parks and recreation planning", and
- "develop and implement a healthy food purchasing and vending policy for...city-sponsored activities, meetings, and facilities".⁹

Encinitas: Urban Agriculture Ordinance

In 2014, the City Council directed the establishment of an Urban Agriculture Subcommittee, and tasked the group with drafting an urban agriculture ordinance. In May 2016, the City Council heard and adopted the urban agriculture ordinance.¹¹ The ordinance as adopted expands urban beekeeping; permits temporary food stands; and amends existing regulation to allow community gardens, ag roadside stands, small animal husbandry with a new Agriculture Permit, which costs \$250. The Urban Agriculture Ordinance is scheduled to go before the California Coastal Commission in September 2016 for approval.

Healthy Government Procurement

Jurisdictions across the U.S. serve millions of meals each year. Foods and beverages are often offered to the public and employees in retail outlets (e.g., cafeterias, vending, concession stands) and at detention facilities, public hospitals, child-care centers, schools, senior programs, foster care, or shelters. Jurisdictions may procure (i.e., purchase) or contract with businesses to offer food and beverages. These procurement practices can create significant influence in the market place. For example, the County of San Diego alone offers more than 10,000,000 meals per year. Foods and beverages offered by jurisdictions can help drive demand and supply of specific types of food.

Depending on the source of funds used to purchase food, governments generally have discretion over the types of foods they procure. In fact, government entities exercising “market participant power” (i.e., spending their own money to purchase items for government use as a regular market shopper) may face fewer legal restrictions than they do when exercising their regulatory power (i.e., the act of governing). By establishing policies to improve the nutrition of the food they or their contractors buy and serve or sell, government agencies can improve public health, lower overall costs, increase demand for healthier products, and provide leadership for the private sector to do the same. Jurisdictions that also factor in sustainability can leverage their food and beverage choices to improve the environment and economy.

HEALTHY GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT POLICY BEST PRACTICES

Basic

Healthy government procurement policies can take many forms. A simple and common form is the healthy vending policy, which establishes nutrition standards for products sold in vending machines on government property. Some policies require that healthy items be given preferential placement (usually the top few rows with the highest selling potential) and be comparably priced to unhealthy items.

Advanced

More advanced policies can also encourage or require healthy foods and beverages at internal and external meetings, events, and government-run programs. Policies can apply to specific facilities or programs — like those for youth, for instance — or require that a set percentage of foods and beverages meet nutrition standards. The most effective government procurement policies, however, will apply to all foods and beverages purchased with government funds. These policies should be included in food and beverage bids and contracts and monitored for compliance.

An increasing number of jurisdictions are going beyond nutrition to consider the environmental and economic impacts of food. The Health and Sustainability Guidelines for Federal Concessions and Vending Operations set healthy standards for all foods and beverages sold in federal cafeterias and vending machines, benchmarks local and organic food purchases, and promote the use of earth-friendly serviceware and equipment.⁴⁵ The Good Food Purchasing Program, a program adopted by jurisdictions and institutions across the country, encourages healthy, sustainable, fair, local, and humanely raised food purchases.⁴⁶ These policies should also be included in bids and contracts and monitored.

WHAT'S ON THE BOOKS: SAN DIEGO COUNTY HEALTHY GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT POLICIES

Government procurement policies vary widely from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. The table below provides a summary of these policies in the 19 jurisdictions within San Diego County. **See Appendix C for a summary of each jurisdiction's procurement general plan and municipal code language and citations.**

Healthy Government Procurement Policy Rating Criteria

The policy scan did not include an inventory of jurisdictions' food and beverage facilities. Some jurisdictions may not have food and beverage facilities nor offer foods and beverages. Therefore, government procurement policies may not be applicable.

- The jurisdiction has not adopted a healthy government procurement policy.
- The jurisdiction has adopted a healthy government procurement policy that applies only to vending machines.
- The jurisdiction has adopted a healthy government procurement policy that applies to vending machines as well as a broader range of city events and facilities.

Table 6. Healthy Government Procurement Policy Summary

RATING	JURISDICTION	BEVERAGE STAND-ALONE	VENDING	MEETINGS & EVENTS	CAFETERIAS & CAFES	MEAL PROGRAMS
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	LEMON GROVE	-	●	●	-	-
<input type="radio"/>	CHULA VISTA	-	●	-	-	-
<input type="radio"/>	COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO [¶]	-	●	-	-	-
<input type="radio"/>	CARLSBAD [□]	-	-	-	-	-
<input type="radio"/>	CORONADO*	-	-	-	-	-
<input type="radio"/>	DEL MAR	-	-	-	-	-
<input type="radio"/>	EL CAJON	-	- [¥]	-	-	-
<input type="radio"/>	ENCINITAS	-	-	-	-	-
<input type="radio"/>	ESCONDIDO	-	-	-	-	-
<input type="radio"/>	IMPERIAL BEACH	-	-	-	-	-
<input type="radio"/>	LA MESA	-	-	-	-	-
<input type="radio"/>	NATIONAL CITY*	-	-	-	-	-
<input type="radio"/>	OCEANSIDE	-	-	-	-	-
<input type="radio"/>	POWAY	-	-	-	-	-
<input type="radio"/>	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	-	- [§]	-	-	-
<input type="radio"/>	SAN MARCOS	-	-	-	-	-
<input type="radio"/>	SANTEE	-	-	-	-	-
<input type="radio"/>	SOLANA BEACH	-	-	-	-	-
<input type="radio"/>	VISTA	-	-	-	-	-

- Indicates a lack of policy or policy does not explicitly address this specific issue.

□ Carlsbad's September 2015 General Plan Update declares intent to develop a healthy food purchasing and vending policy.

*Coronado and National City passed resolutions pledging to create nutrition standards for foods sold and served on city property, but have not yet done so. These resolutions call for policies that would apply to vending machines, as well as city events and meetings.^{47,48}

¶County of San Diego approved a board letter on June 21, 2016 to develop nutrition standards for food beverages purchased and offered at County facilities and through County-sponsored programs to expand healthy and sustainable options.

¥Indicates staff report vending machines in jurisdiction recreation centers adhere to Senate Bill 12, school food and beverage standards.

§Snack Vending Machine Request for Sponsorship requests vending machines stocked with 50% "healthy" options as defined by the City.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Governments can increase access to healthy foods and beverages and limit access to less healthy options on public property by exercising their “market participant power” – the power to buy and sell goods and services. By adopting healthy procurement policies, governments can provide healthier foods and beverages to employees and community members and make a positive impact on community health, as well as the environment and economy. The recommendations below are grouped by rating.

Table 7. Healthy Government Procurement Policy Recommendations

RATING	JURISDICTIONS	RECOMMENDATIONS
●	LEMON GROVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully review current policy for strength and effectiveness, and adopt stronger nutrition standards. For example, require fruit-juice beverages to contain 100 percent juice, and/or require that snack items in vending machines contain no saturated fat. Expand the scope of the policy to apply to 100 percent of government facilities, meetings, programs and events. Increase the percentage of food and beverages required to meet nutrition standards, including 100 percent of vending machine items. Require vendors to use preferential placement and/or pricing for food and beverages that meet nutrition standards. Make free drinking water widely available, especially where beverages are served or sold. Include policy language in food and beverage bids and contracts, and monitor contracts for compliance.
◐	CHULA VISTA COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require that 100 percent of food and beverage items sold in vending machines in government-owned and operated buildings meet nutrition requirements. Broaden policy scope to include food and beverage sales and/or service on all government property, and extend nutrition requirements to all food and beverage sales in government-owned and operated buildings (e.g., concession stands, snack bars, cafeterias, etc.). Extend the nutrition standards to foods and beverages served through government-run and/or government-funded programs. Alternatively, jurisdictions may begin by applying healthy procurement policies to programs serving youth. Make free drinking water available, especially where there are beverage options that do not meet nutrition standards. Identify in the policy the party or agency responsible for implementation and enforcement. Require that policies are made easily accessible to the public and employees and posted online or in relevant locations (e.g., employee lounge, meeting rooms, vending machine areas). See the ● rating for additional recommendations.
○	CARLSBAD NATIONAL CITY CORONADO OCEANSIDE DEL MAR POWAY EL CAJON CITY OF SAN DIEGO ENCINITAS SAN MARCOS ESCONDIDO SANTEE IMPERIAL SOLANA BEACH BEACH VISTA LA MESA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct outreach and education campaigns to build momentum for healthy procurement policies and grow community understanding of the significance of the policy. Collaborate with community and leadership to establish nutrition standards for foods and beverages sold or served on government property (after educating the community and building support). A healthy vending machine policy can be a good first step. See the ◐ and ● ratings for additional recommendations.

NOTABLE HEALTHY GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT POLICY EXAMPLES

Local governments across the country have adopted healthy procurement policies. These policies vary greatly in scope and strength. Some notable examples include:

- County of Monterey, CA requires that 100 percent of foods and beverages offered in vending machines on county property meet the county's nutrition standards.⁴⁹
- Brentwood, CA requires that all vending and concession foods made available on city premises meet Brentwood's nutrition standards and healthful choices marketing requirements.⁵⁰
- El Monte, CA requires that 100 percent of food snacks and beverages sold for consumption at city-run youth-oriented programs and facilities meet nutrition standards. El Monte also requires that future procurement or contractual negotiations include the city's nutrition guidelines.⁵¹
- County of San Diego, CA requires all County Departments to establish monitoring procedures and continued non-compliance is to be reported to General Services. The County also requires that items meeting the nutritional standards must be comparatively priced to products that do not meet the nutritional standards, and the Public Health Officer must maintain a list of compliant items, which shall be available on the County's website to the general public and vending machine vendors.⁵²
- Los Angeles, CA requires all City departments with food purchases greater than \$10,000 to abide by the Good Food Purchasing Guidelines, which emphasize foods that support five key values: local economies, environmental sustainability, valued workforce, animal welfare, and nutrition.⁴⁶
- County of Santa Clara, CA requires that all foods and beverages offered, purchased, or served at County facilities and provided by County departments meet comprehensive nutrition standards.⁵³ In addition to nutrition standards, the County has adopted environmental policies that impact foods and beverages served, such as the elimination of non-reusable, single serve water bottles.
- Boston, MA requires that its Healthy Beverage Standards apply to all beverages at vending machines and concessions in or around city-owned buildings.⁵⁴ The standards require that all beverages contain less than or equal to one gram of sugar per fluid ounce.

OTHER ISSUES TO CONSIDER

A common barrier in implementing government procurement policies is that governments have existing contracts in place for food and beverage vending and concessions. In jurisdictions where this is the case, it will be necessary to either renegotiate existing contracts to ensure compliance with any new policy, or to wait until existing contracts end, at which point nutrition standards can be added to the food and beverage procurement process.

Healthy Government Procurement Policy Resources

[Understanding Healthy Procurement: Using Government's Purchasing Power to Increase Access to Healthy Food](#)

This resource demonstrates how governments can adopt healthy food service to help improve public health, lower overall costs, and provide leadership for the private sector to do the same.

[*Making Change: A Guide to Healthier Vending for Jurisdictions*](#)

This guide explores different options for jurisdictions looking to develop a healthy vending policy to improve the food environment for people working for, visiting, and being served by local government agencies.

[*Model Healthy Municipal Snack and Beverage Vending Agreement*](#)

This model, designed for those tasked with drafting and negotiating municipal vending contracts, provides model contract language to help nutrition advocates and jurisdictions improve the food environment while maintaining a reasonable cash flow.

[*Improving the Food Environment through Nutrition Standards: A Guide for Government Procurement to Help Create Healthier Food Environments*](#)

This guide from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention provides practical guidance to states and localities for use when developing, adopting, implementing, and evaluating a food procurement policy.

[*Policy Clearinghouse*](#)

The San Diego County Childhood Obesity Initiative offers a policy clearinghouse, which includes government policies that promote healthy living in San Diego County. Policies include, but are not limited to, local healthy vending and concession policies and municipal wellness policies.



Conclusion

The Cities and County of San Diego County are making progress toward improving health outcomes overall, but there are disparities and inequities in access to healthy food among residents. Policies that support access to healthy foods can be effective tools in reducing these disparities. The use of these policies varies widely in San Diego County, both among the 19 jurisdictions in the county and among the three policy strategies researched and discussed in this report.

Each jurisdiction has a different way forward based on the current state of its nutrition-promoting policies. In places with ○ ratings, residents and organizations will need to educate local jurisdiction staff and policymakers on the importance of replacing overly restrictive policies with ones that can concurrently support health and chronic disease prevention, the environment, and the local economy. These jurisdictions may also need to see where the goals and objectives in general plans do not align with their municipal codes. The jurisdictions with a ◐ rating have basic healthy food access policies in place but could take their support to the next level by adopting more advanced policy. Jurisdictions with a ● rating, where the policy foundations are strong, should consider the consumer-oriented aspects of their work. Policies can have their intended effect only if the public knows about them and if monitored for compliance.

Because policy affects the environment and systems in which people purchase food, it is a critical tool for addressing a problem with the scope and complexity of the chronic disease and obesity epidemic. By adopting new policies and strengthening existing policies, San Diego County jurisdictions can improve access to healthy foods for low-income residents, and, in turn, begin to create communities where the healthy choice is the easy choice.



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Appendix A.

San Diego County Farmers’ Market Policy Summaries and Jurisdiction Ratings

JURISDICTION	RATING	CITATION	SUMMARY
CARLSBAD		GP: Land Use and Design Element, 2-P56 MC: 21.29.030	Listed in GP as an example of a periodic community event to be supported ²⁴ . MC includes farmers’ markets as a permitted use in Commercial Tourist Zone with approval of a conditional use permit via a planning commission hearing process.
CHULA VISTA		GP: Ch. 5 (Land Use & Transportation Element), Objective LUT 34, LUT 34.3 MC: 19.58.148	GP includes policy to promote access to healthy foods through opportunities such as farmers’ markets. MC defines Certified farmers' markets as a use permitted with conditional use permit.
CORONADO		GP: N/A MC: N/A	Not mentioned in GP or MC.
DEL MAR		GP: N/A MC: N/A	Not mentioned in GP or MC. City staff anticipates updating the zoning code in the near future.
EL CAJON		GP: N/A MC: 17.145.050, 17.225.110	Not mentioned in GP. MC permits farmers’ markets in certain zones with administrative use permit. Farmers’ markets must abide by standards, which include but are not limited to the provision of containers for composting, recycling, and solid waste removal.
ENCINITAS		GP: N/A MC: N/A	Not mentioned in GP or MC. In 2014, the City Council directed the establishment of an Urban Agriculture Subcommittee, and tasked the group with drafting an urban agriculture ordinance. In May 2016, the City Council heard and adopted the urban agriculture ordinance. ¹¹ The ordinance as adopted expands urban beekeeping; permits temporary food stands; and amends existing regulation to allow community gardens, ag roadside stands, small animal husbandry with a new Agriculture Permit, which costs \$250. The Urban Agriculture Ordinance is scheduled to go before the California Coastal Commission in September 2016 for approval.

JURISDICTION	RATING	CITATION	SUMMARY
ESCONDIDO		GP: Ch. V, Health and Wellness Policy 1.8; Ch. VII, Agricultural Resources Policy 4.5; Ch. IX, Marketing and Image Policy 7.4; Ch. X, Implementation MC: Ch. 16, Article 1, Sec 16-3	Community Health and Services element in the GP highlights the role farmers' markets play in promoting healthy lifestyles. The element includes a call-out box that defines certified farmers' markets and lists associated benefits, such as conserving resources by reducing transportation and storage impacts. GP includes policies to allow the creation and operation of farmers' markets that enhance access to healthy foods, support for the operation of certified farmer's markets to allow farmers in the area to sell their products on or off-site, and policy to promote collaboration with local businesses and organizations to promote events including farmers' markets. MC defines farmers' markets in the "Licenses and Business Regulations Generally" chapter, but farmers' markets do not appear as a permitted use in the zoning code. The planning department verbally stated that farmers' markets on provide would be treated as a temporary use.
IMPERIAL BEACH		GP: N/A MC: N/A	Not mentioned in GP or MC.
LA MESA		GP: Health & Wellness Element, Goal HW-2, Objective HW-2.1, Policy-2.1.1 MC: N/A	GP includes policy to encourage outlets that offer fresh locally grown food. Not mentioned in MC.
LEMON GROVE		GP: Health and Wellness Element, Goal 3, Objective 3.2, Policy 3 MC: N/A	GP includes an Existing Conditions Report, which highlights the city's strengths; the challenges it faces; resident health data; and maps of the food retail environment. The GP also includes a policy to support the operation of a Farmer's Market in the city. Not mentioned in MC.
NATIONAL CITY		GP: Open Space and Agriculture Element, Goal OS-3, Policy OS-3.10; Health and Environmental Justice Element, Goal HEJ-4, Policy HEJ-4,1, HEJ-4.6; Implementation Measures C-10, C-11 MC: 18.30.240; 18.24.050; 18.26.020; 18.27.020	GP includes policies to identify appropriate locations for farmers' markets; prioritize healthy food supplies in economic development efforts, especially in areas where a healthy food supply, farmers' market, or community garden is not located within a half to a quarter mile away; and work with appropriate partners to require markets to accept food assistance benefits. MC includes farmers' markets as a permitted use with conditional use permit in all mixed-use zones, institutional zones, and open space zones.
OCEANSIDE		GP: N/A MC: N/A.	Not mentioned in GP or MC.

JURISDICTION	RATING	CITATION	SUMMARY
POWAY		GP: Public Facilities Element, Goal III, Policy F, Strategy 4 MC: N/A	GP includes policy to encourage a farmers' and arts and crafts fair at Old Poway Park. Not mentioned in MC.
CITY OF SAN DIEGO		GP: Conservation Element, Section L, CE-L.9 MC: 131.0222, 131.0322, 131.0422, 131.0522, 131.0622, 141.0503	Conservation Element of the GP includes policy to develop land use regulations that increase opportunities for farmers' markets on public and private lands. MC permits farmers' markets that comply with defined limitations in commercial base zones and industrial base zones.
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO		GP: Land Use Element, Goal LU-18, LU-18.1; Conservation and Open Space Element, Goal COS-6, COS-6.1 County Code (CC): Part 6, 6102, 6122	GP includes policies to locate and design Civic uses and services, such as farmers' markets, to assure compatibility with the character of the community; and support the economic competitiveness of agriculture and encourage the diversification of potential sources of farm income, including farmers' markets. Land Use and Conservation and Open Space elements specifically mention farmers' markets. County Code includes Certified Farmers' Markets (CFM) as a permitted temporary use provided certain conditions are met regarding location, duration, hours of operation, sales area, and Certified Farmers' Market certification.
SAN MARCOS		GP: Land Use and Community Design Element, Goal LU-2, LU-2.6; Parks, Recreation, and Community Health Element, Goal PR-2, PR-2.3 MC: Table 20.455-1	GP includes policies to attract and promote farmers' markets to provide locally grown food; and facilitate safe, convenient access to healthy foods through increasing access to locally grown food, fresh produce, and healthy meal options. MC includes outdoor farmers' markets as a permitted use with Director's Permit in commercial & light industrial zones. City of San Marcos staff reported that a Director's Permit for a farmers' market on private property is approximately \$1,175. It takes 4-6 months from the day of submittal.
SANTEE		GP: N/A MC: 17.12.030A, 17.22.060A	Not mentioned in GP. MC includes farmers' markets as permitted use in Neighborhood Commercial District and General Commercial District subject to conditional use permit.

JURISDICTION	RATING	CITATION	SUMMARY
SOLANA BEACH		GP: Implementation, Table I-1 MC: 17.12.010.D.12.k, 17.12.020	GP includes an implementation measure to encourage healthy and sustainable food consumption, through means including allowing for additional small farmer's markets. MC defines farmers' markets under "Outdoor markets and swap meets". Farmers' markets are allowed in the office-professional and certain commercial zones and on private property with a Director's Use Permit (similar to a Conditional Use Permit but does not have to go to full council). In a public right-of-way, a Conditional Use Permit is required for permissible zones.
VISTA		GP: Healthy Vista Element, HV Goal 2, HV Policy 2.4, 2.7. MC: 18.35.60	Healthy Vista element in the GP includes a goal to increase community food security. It also aims to make fresh produce and other safe, nutritionally sound, and culturally appropriate foods available, accessible, and affordable to all residents. GP includes policies to support the continued operation of the farmers' market in the city at least once weekly and identify food outlets, including farmers' markets, as a priority for economic development and neighborhood revitalization. MC includes farmers' markets as a permitted use in mixed-use zones upon the granting of a Temporary Use permit.





(MC = Municipal Code, GP = General Plan)






Famers' Market Policy Rating Criteria

- Farmers' markets are not included in either the general plan or the municipal code.
- Farmers' markets are included in either the general plan or the municipal code (but not both) OR both the general plan and municipal code, but a special permit or license is required or may be required as requirements are unclear.
- Farmers' markets are included in both the general plan and the municipal code, and no special license or permit is required.





Appendix B.

San Diego County Community Agriculture Policy Summaries and Jurisdiction Ratings

JURISDICTION	RATING	CITATION	SUMMARY
CARLSBAD		GP: 2-P.34 MC: Ch. 7.12, 21.08.020, 21.04.320 Community gardens: 21.45.060 Goats (21.07.020, 21.09.020, 21.39.020)	Community gardens and small-scale farms supported in agriculture goals. Community gardens described as passive recreation for community recreation standards. Bees and poultry allowed in zoning with signage and setback restrictions. Apiaries must be located at a distance greater than 150 feet from the nearest dwelling, except buildings owned or controlled by the apiary owner or which written permission was first granted. Agriculture and farm stands permitted. Goats permitted in exclusive agriculture, rural residential estate (minor conditional use permit) and limited control zones.
CHULA VISTA		GP: Land Use & Transportation Element, Objectives LUT 8.4, 34B; Environmental Element, Objective E4.3 MC: Chs. 6.04.080--100, 8.08.120, 8.25, 19.20.080 Resolution No. 2010-043	GP has objectives related to Community Garden Policy implementation. MC does not mention community gardens. It allows chickens subject to lot size and setback restrictions. Bees allowed with 600' setback restriction. Roosters, pigs, and goats prohibited. Growers can get a free permit to sell produce on-site. The City adopted a community garden policy in 2010 on the placement and use of community gardens on city-owned vacant land, not including parks. The policy includes terms and guidelines.
CORONADO		GP: N/A MC: Section 32.20.020, 86.10.120	Not mentioned in GP. In the MC, no mention of community agriculture or gardens. Chickens, other fowl, goats, and bees are considered nuisances and are not allowed within city limits.
DEL MAR		Community Plan: N/A MC: Ch. 4.04, Ch.30.10-30.13	Not mentioned in Community Plan. MC adopts County of San Diego animal regulations by reference but not the section on bees. Domestic animals are allowed in low-density housing with setback restrictions. No other mention of community agriculture.

EL CAJON		GP: N/A MC: Sections 6.04.010, 17.140, 17.145, 17.195, 17.205, 17.205.050 (Goats)	Not mentioned in GP. Community gardens allowed in all residential and commercial zones. Farm stands allowed in some zones for produce grown on-site. No mention of sales at community gardens. Chickens allowed in all single-family residential zones in detached houses in backyard only. Roosters prohibited. Goats are considered a “domesticated animal” with weight, number, and zoning code restrictions. Bees prohibited because not explicitly mentioned and thus not an allowed use.
ENCINITAS		GP: Resource Management Element, Goal 11, Policy 11.8, 11.15, 11.16 MC: Ch. 30.09.010, 30.48.040, 30.55.020	GP has policies encouraging/promoting the right to community gardens. Most agricultural uses require a conditional minor use permit. Sales not permitted in residential areas. City adopts the County of San Diego’s bee ordinance by reference. City generally allows chickens, including roosters, based on numbers, in most zones. Goats are considered a "large animal" and permitted in RR, R-1 and R-2 zones. City is awaiting approval for a new community ag ordinance.
ESCONDIDO		GP: Health and Wellness Policy 1.8; Parks and Recreation Policy 2.6, 2.17, Agriculture Policy 4.6 MC: Sections 17-14, 17-240 (5), 33-41, 33-102, 33-122, 33-144, 33-1116	GP has policies to allow community gardens, urban farms, and farmers’ markets and to incorporate community gardens into park improvements. Community gardens permitted in open space district. Chickens allowed in residential zones, subject to noise complaints. Bees not allowed if they annoy or harm anyone. Goats permitted in Residential Estates (R-E) zone and Residential Agricultural (R-A) zones at one per acre.
IMPERIAL BEACH		GP: N/A MC: Sections 6.04.30--35, 8.36.240.	Not mentioned in GP. Community ag not defined in MC. Community gardens would be handled on a case-by-case basis. Up to three chickens allowed in single-family residential zones with setback requirements. Roosters prohibited. Bees and goats not addressed or allowed.
LA MESA		GP: Conservation and Sustainability Element, CS-7, CS-8; Health and Wellness Element, Policy HW-2.1.2—6 MC: Sections 8.04.040--050, 24.05.020, 14.29.070	GP mentions community ag and community gardens in several elements. Community ag policies in the Health and Wellness Element. Urban farming "encouraged." Plan to collect data on community gardens, including data on residents’ proximity to gardens. MC allows agriculture in residential zones. Goats permitted on some residential lots over half an acre. Chickens and bees allowed in some residential zones with setback requirements. No roosters.

LEMON GROVE	●	GP: Health Element, Goal 3 Policy 2—3 MC: 17.24.080, 18.16.040, 18.16.050, 18.16.060, 8.04.390,	GP encourages development of community gardens and has a policy to continue to support them. Community ag ordinance passed in 2014. Community gardens allowed as accessory use for vacant land if adjacent landowner is a participant. Chickens allowed in low and medium-density residential areas with lot size requirements. Setback restrictions more lenient for small animals than general provisions. Goats allowed in some zones. Bees allowed in residential zones with permit. Outdoor food displays prohibited.
NATIONAL CITY	●	GP: Land Use Element, Policy LU-2.5; Open Space Element, Policies OS 3.1--14, 1.7, 5.9; Health and Environmental Justice Element, Policies HEJ 4.9—10 MC: Chs. 18.26, 18.27, Sections 1.08.050, 8.32.015, 10.18.010, 18.30.240	GP has policies and goals related to urban ag and community gardens. MC specifically defines urban ag, community farms, neighborhood gardens. Urban ag is an allowed use in Institutional and Open Space Zones. Chickens allowed in single-family residential zone with lot size and setback requirements. Goats allowed on some lots greater than 20,000 square feet with restrictions on number. Beekeeping prohibited.
OCEANSIDE	○	GP: N/A MC: Sections 4.5, 4.6, 13.2	GP elements that include agriculture focus on preservation of traditional ag, not community ag. Fowl and goats allowed with setback restrictions. There is no ordinance specific to or banning bees. City staff report bees would likely be treated as a “bug infestation” if a complaint was received.
POWAY	○	GP: N/A MC: Ch. 15.24.090 Section 2808.1.3; Sections 8.08.140 (C)(7), 17.08.110 (A) and (J), 17.32.020	Not mentioned in GP. Community ag not defined in MC. Horticulture allowed in all residential zones. Bees allowed in some residential zones. Up to 6 chickens allowed in some residential zones with setback restrictions. Goats allowed as small animals with the number based on lot size.
CITY OF SAN DIEGO	●	GP: Conservation Element, CE-L.8—11 MC: Sections 4.2.07.09 (e), 4.4.04, 14.1.02.03, 14.1.05.05	GP policies encourage increasing opportunities for sustainable urban ag. Up to 5 chickens allowed in Single Family Residential zones, community gardens, and retail farms regardless of size. More chickens allowed with setback restrictions. Two or fewer beehives allowed with setback and signage restrictions.

<p>COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO</p>		<p>GP: N/A MC: Sections 6912; 62.690-2; 62.904—905; Zoning section 3100, “Animal Schedule”</p>	<p>Not mentioned in GP.</p> <p>Community gardens allowed where row crops are allowed, subject to specific regulations. No onsite sales or goats allowed.</p> <p>Roosters permitted with lot size requirements. Hen chickens not mentioned. Bees allowed with setback restrictions. Goats considered “large animals” and allowed in certain areas based on acreage.</p>
<p>SAN MARCOS</p>		<p>GP: Policies COS-2.3; PR-2.3 MC: 20-201-2; 20.215-2; 20-600; 20.415.020</p>	<p>GP supports community gardens, small-scale agriculture, and organic produce. It also contains language that supports a broad range of methods for increasing healthy food access, from ethnic grocery stores to school gardens to healthy restaurants.</p> <p>Non-commercial horticulture permitted in all residential zones. Community gardens permitted with Director's permit in agricultural and residential zones. Up to four chicken hens allowed in lower density residential zones with number restrictions. No roosters. Goats allowed only in agricultural zones except for special youth projects.</p>
<p>SANTEE</p>		<p>GP: N/A MC: 8.36.130; 17.10.030, 17.10.030</p>	<p>Not mentioned in GP.</p> <p>Agricultural uses permitted, with lot size requirements, in all residential zones except the highest density zone. Sales of produce grown on-site permitted as an accessory use. Farm stands permitted with free permit. Chickens permitted in lower-density residential zones on lots of at least 2,000 sq. ft. Goats allowed in the same zones on lots of at least 10,000 sq. ft. (defined as “small animals”). Bees allowed in residential zones with setback restriction of at least 400 feet.</p>
<p>SOLANA BEACH</p>		<p>GP: Land Use Element, Policy LU-1.10. MC: 17.20.040</p>	<p>GP encourages private and community gardens as a way to "foster healthy eating habits" and "facilitate access to nutritious food."</p> <p>Community gardens not addressed in MC. Chickens allowed with lot size restrictions in several low-density zones. Goats likewise allowed with lot size restrictions in a few residential zones. Apiaries prohibited in residential zones.</p>

VISTA	●	GP: Healthy Vista Element, Policies 2.1--2.3 MC: 6.16, 18.08, 18.10.010, 18.12.030, 18.28, 18.30, 18.34.010, 18.66	GP includes three community garden policies: (1) encourage community gardens, (2) identify existing and potential garden sites, and (3) consider setting a goal related to community gardens. Flower and vegetable gardening permitted in all residential zones. Community gardens permitted in Open Space zone only. Chickens permitted in most residential zones. Goats allowed in lower density residential with tight restrictions on number and sometimes requiring a minor use permit. Bees permitted in agricultural zones only.
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(MC = Municipal Code, GP = General Plan)









Community Agriculture Policy Rating Criteria

- The jurisdiction does not address community agriculture (e.g., community gardens, retail farms, etc.) in the general plan or municipal code, OR explicitly prohibits aspects of community agriculture.
- The jurisdiction mentions some aspect of community agriculture in the general plan or municipal code.
- The jurisdiction defines some aspect of community agriculture in the zoning code, allows many community agriculture activities in most or all zones without a special permit.

Appendix C.

San Diego County Healthy Government Procurement Policy Summaries and Jurisdiction Ratings

JURISDICTION	RATING	CITATION	SUMMARY
CARLSBAD	○	N/A	No healthy procurement policy
CHULA VISTA	◐	Resolution No. 840-04	Vending: Requires that offerings in 100 percent of public snack and beverage vending machines in City of Chula Vista facilities meet nutrition standards. Policy is up for revision soon.
CORONADO	○	Resolution No. 8545	No healthy procurement policy. Coronado passed a resolution pledging to create nutrition standards for foods sold and served on city property. The resolution calls for a policy that would apply to vending machines, as well as city events and meetings.
DEL MAR	○	N/A	No healthy procurement policy. Jurisdiction staff report no permanent vending machines permitted on city property.
EL CAJON	○	N/A	No healthy procurement policy. Recreation Department staff report foods and beverages in recreation center vending machines meet the requirements of Senate Bill 12, which sets nutrition standards for snacks and beverages sold in schools. Concession stands at El Cajon parks are operated by Youth Leagues, not the City, and are not required to meet the SB 12 standards.
ENCINITAS	○	N/A	No healthy procurement policy
ESCONDIDO	○	N/A	No healthy procurement policy. Vending machines on city property handled by employee associations. Vending machine at City skate park is managed privately; space is rented from the City.
IMPERIAL BEACH	○	N/A	No healthy procurement policy
LA MESA	○	N/A	No healthy procurement policy
LEMON GROVE	●	Resolution No. 2013-3184	Meeting and Vending: Requires healthy snacks and/or beverages made available as an option, if snacks and/or beverages are served at City facilities or City-organized events, meetings, and programs. Requires all snack food and beverages sold in city-contracted vending machines offer healthy options.
NATIONAL CITY	○	Resolution No. 2013-60	No healthy procurement policy. National City passed a resolution pledging to create nutrition standards for foods sold and served on city property. The resolution calls for a policy that would apply to vending machines, as well as city events and meetings.

JURISDICTION	RATING	CITATION	SUMMARY
OCEANSIDE		N/A	No healthy procurement policy
POWAY		N/A	No healthy procurement policy
CITY OF SAN DIEGO		N/A	No healthy procurement policy. Request for Sponsorship (RFS) in Snack Vending Machine Category requests vending machines be stocked with 50% “healthy” options that are consistent with nutritional standards as defined in the RFS. Healthy vending choices must not contain more than 250 calories, 35% of calories from fat (except nuts/seeds), 10% calories from saturated fat, no trans fat, and no more than 35% from sugar.
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO		Policy No. K-14	Vending: Requires all County Departments to establish monitoring procedures to ensure that all vending machines located in their respective Departments meet healthy-choice nutrition standards and establishes reporting procedures for noncompliance. Establishes a percentage of vending machine items that must meet the healthy-choice nutritional standards set forth in this policy for facilities primarily serving youth (100%) and all other facilities (50%). Requires that items meeting these nutritional standards must be comparatively priced to products that do not meet the nutritional standards.
SAN MARCOS		N/A	No healthy procurement policy
SANTEE		N/A	No healthy procurement policy
SOLANA BEACH		N/A	No healthy procurement policy
VISTA		N/A	No healthy procurement policy

(MC = Municipal Code, GP = General Plan)

Healthy Government Procurement Policy Rating Criteria

The policy scan did not include an inventory of jurisdictions' food and beverage facilities. Some jurisdictions may not have food and beverage facilities nor offer foods and beverages. Therefore, government procurement policies may not be applicable.

- The jurisdiction has not adopted a healthy government procurement policy.
- The jurisdiction has adopted a healthy government procurement policy that applies only to vending machines.
- The jurisdiction has adopted a healthy government procurement policy that applies to vending machines as well as a broader range of city events and facilities.