

**Scope:** Actions in the food & agriculture sector related directly to mitigating climate change (reducing Greenhouse gases) and adapting to shifting climate and fuel costs

**Goals:** Mitigate climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the food and agriculture sector (I & II)  
 Prepare for and adapt to challenges of climate change & peak oil in the food and agriculture sector (reduce Eugene’s “exposure”) (III)

Information below sourced from Community Climate and Energy Action Plans from (name of community). LCFSA = Lane County Food Security Assessment

I. CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION: ACTIONS THAT ADDRESS FOOD CONSUMPTION	
<p><b>Objective 1: Reduce consumption of carbon-intensive foods (Portland)</b></p>	<p>Proposed Actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Spread the word about food choice as part of a climate-friendly lifestyle. (Portland, Berkeley). For example, encourage less consumption of carbon intensive foods such as red meat and dairy. (Portland)</li> <li>2. Create City and County partnerships with healthcare, schools and other organizations to promote healthy, low-carbon diets. (Portland)</li> <li>3. Institute a tax on fast food sales to pay for local food production and education programs. (San Francisco)</li> </ol>
II. CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION: ACTIONS THAT ADDRESS FOOD PRODUCTION	
<p><b>Objective 1: Preserve the productive capacity of the local/regional foodshed. (Portland)</b></p>	<p>Proposed Actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. <b>Strengthen current farmland protections at local and state levels. (Portland)</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Hold the current urban growth boundary to protect farmlands.</li> <li>b. Identify and remove incentives to convert farmland. (LCFSA)</li> <li>c. Identify and implement incentives to preserve farmland. (LCFSA)</li> <li>d. Place a development moratorium on all farmlands.</li> <li>e. Encourage appropriate agencies to preserve existing farmland and protect productive soils for agricultural uses, for example through agricultural sanctuaries, easements, and conservancies. (Portland, San Francisco)</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. <b>Transition to more sustainable, diverse and ecologically sound farming methods (San Francisco, LCFSA, CLI). Create new and/or support existing local initiatives, and support county and state level efforts to:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Promote organic production and/or whole system farm management methods (LCFSA)</li> <li>b. Create incentives to minimize the use of chemical inputs (LCFSA)</li> <li>c. Incentivize small farms (LCFSA)</li> <li>d. Incentivize high-biodiversity farms (LCFSA)</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<p><b>Objective 2: Expand local food production and processing (Portland)</b></p>	<p>Proposed Actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Identify and implement City and County strategies to encourage local food production, storage, processing, and distribution. (Portland)                     <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Support state and federal legislation prioritizing local food production. (Berkeley).</li> <li>b. Remove regulatory obstacles to local food production and distribution. (Portland)</li> <li>c. Remove regulatory obstacles to small-scale food production and distribution.</li> <li>d. Support small-scale cooperative food production by adjusting existing farmland zoning codes that do not permit multiple family or residential dwellings (LCFSA)</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e. Subsidize small, local food producers</li> <li><b>7. Rebuild local and regional food storage, distribution and processing facilities (Portland, Berkeley, LCFSA)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Make low-interest loans or grants available to entrepreneurs wanting to build food processing plants or storage facilities</li> <li>b. Facilitate public/private partnerships to create decentralized “food hubs” for sales, processing, storage, and distribution.</li> </ul> </li> <li>8. Improve farmer access to markets:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Adjust current policies to increase sales directly from local/regional farmers to consumers</li> <li>b. Facilitate development of local food business networks</li> </ul> </li> <li>9. Grow and diversify the local farm labor pool (LCFSA)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. Provide outreach, education, and training to grow local labor supply: education initiatives for small scale ecological farming and related skills like marketing and business</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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<b>Objective 3: Reduce carbon footprint of food production</b>	Proposed Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Work with regional and state authorities to support low-carbon foods and production methods and discourage high-carbon foods and production methods</li> </ul>
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**III. CLIMATE CHANGE & PEAK OIL: ADAPTATIONS AND PREPARATIONS (That don't fall under mitigation categories)**

<p><b>Objective 1: Prepare for and adapt to the climate change and peak oil challenges</b></p> <p><i>Climate Change:</i> Rising temperatures, warmer, wetter winters and drier summers (effects on growing potential--some crops may lose viability, some may gain), declining snowpack (diminished water supplies for irrigation) (CLI)</p> <p><i>Peak Oil:</i> Amount/variety of food produced will decrease, food will cost more, kinds of food produced will shift w/new business challenges and opportunities, households will face more pressure to produce their own food, food retailing options will shift, there will be less food waste and changes in packaging (Portland Peak Oil Task Force)</p>	Proposed Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Reexamine the existing water rights system, assess groundwater resources and well capacity, and reevaluate existing permits in light of future potential water limitations to avoid over-appropriation. (CLI)</li> <li><b>12. Develop a regional emergency food distribution plan (LCFSA)</b></li> <li>13. Encourage/aid onsite production of renewable energy/biofuels for farm machinery (LCFSA)</li> <li>14. Replace federal assistance to local food aid/food bank groups with redirected regional farm surpluses</li> <li>15. Support efforts to increase food crop acreage (LCFSA)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Promote conversion of grass seed operations to other types of seed production or alternative crops</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>16. Support efforts to increase food crop diversity (LCFSA)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Promote cultivation of staples – beans, grains, edible seeds (Southern Willamette Valley Bean &amp; Grain Project)</li> <li>b. Promote rotation of cash crops such as grass seed with appropriate food crops (LCFSA)</li> <li>c. Support research &amp; development of new crop varieties suitable for a warmer climate that may be wetter in the winter and drier in the summer (CLI, LCFSA)</li> <li>d. Encourage specialized farms to diversify (LCFSA)</li> </ul> </li> <li>17. Research and adopt new farmland conservation priorities based on an understanding of future climatic and ecological conditions. (CLI)</li> <li>18. Update methods and data for resource monitoring and evaluation continually to detect climate change impacts &amp; trajectories while testing efficacy of management strategies (CLI)</li> </ul>
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**Objective 2: Increase consumption of local food (Portland)**

Proposed Actions:

19. Require consideration of sustainable food systems in City and County planning efforts. (Portland, LCFSA).
20. Encourage consumption of locally grown food
  - a. Remove regulatory obstacles (Portland, Chicago, New York City, Washington D.C.)
  - b. Provide incentives for local food sales and consumption
21. **Increase home-grown, sustainably grown, and locally sourced food in the city (Portland, Burlington, San Francisco, Berkeley)**
  - a. Identify and preserve urban land suitable for food production (Portland, San Francisco, Berkeley)
  - b. Open suitable public land for growing food (city, state, federal, school district, etc) land for food production.
  - c. Lease private land for community gardens. (Portland, Berkeley)
  - d. Plant food-bearing trees and shrubs on public lands (Portland, Burlington)
  - e. Support community supported agriculture programs
  - f. Build new public and private community gardens
  - g. Create a grant program to create or support neighborhood food cooperatives, community gardens, or other neighborhood food projects (LCFSA)
  - h. Provide incentives for local restaurants and businesses to source foods locally (Berkeley)
  - i. Investigate water catchment systems, gray water systems, and local aquaculture to boost local food production (San Francisco)
  - j. Adjust small-scale animal husbandry regulations to allow for an increase in the number of chickens and rabbits that can be kept, also allowing residents to keep a small number of goats and hogs. (San Francisco).
22. **Implement a “Buy Local First” food purchasing policy for public institutions - schools, hospitals, prisons, city and county governments (Portland, San Francisco, Berkeley)**
23. Improve local food market accessibility (Berkeley)
  - a. Support existing, and establish new, farmer’s markets
  - b. Establish indoor and/or year-round farmer’s markets (WFFC, LCFSA)
  - c. Offer subsidized CSA shares and Farmer’s Market Dollars for those in need
  - d. Support school districts to promote local food in school lunch programs
24. Support and Promote educational programs about food
  - a. Inform residents about local food options and benefits
  - b. Teach skills in organic gardening, fruit production, animal husbandry, food preservation and cooking, and affordable, healthy eating. (Portland, San Francisco, Berkeley)
  - c. Facilitate on-site, hands-on gardening in schools
  - d. Work with school districts to encourage OR mandate K-12 sustainable food systems curricula
25. Increase accessibility of materials necessary for residential and neighborhood-scale food production
  - a. Create materials depots where residents can access (at reduced cost, depending upon income) essential materials such as organic compost, and possibly seeds, vegetable starts, hand tools, and irrigation equipment. (San Francisco)
  - b. Retrofit waste management programs to include processing food scraps to produce compost, biogas, and livestock feed
  - c. Begin a program of block or neighborhood-based composting centers to reduce miles compost travels. (San Francisco)