



FOOD SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

.....
*The District's efforts to support a more equitable,
healthy, and sustainable food system*

2018

Published Spring 2019

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LETTER FROM THE MAYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



Dear Washingtonians:

We all play a part in the District's food system—as consumers, gardeners, makers, and business owners, and as such, I am pleased to share with you the inaugural DC Food System Assessment. This assessment reports on key indicators related to food security, federal and local nutrition programs, food retail, urban agriculture, and the local food economy. Our Food Policy Council under the guidance of the DC Office of Planning developed this report.

This Assessment shows that our food system is strong, resilient, and rapidly growing. Washingtonians from all eight wards can find fresh, healthy food at 41 large full-service grocery stores, 73 active community gardens, 62 farmers markets, 134 school gardens, and through school and summer meal programs for our youth. These community assets contribute to our vibrant neighborhoods and improve residents' quality of life. I look forward to continuing to partner with business and community leaders to ensure that all District residents have equal access to these amenities.

The important work of my Administration to ensure that DC is a leader across U.S. cities for implementing progressive, innovative food policies is key to our success. We have made significant investments through the Neighborhood Prosperity Fund to open new grocery stores in Wards 7 and 8, and increased access to fresh produce for low-income residents through programs like Produce Plus and Joyful Markets.

In addition, as Co-Chair of the U.S. Conference of Mayors' Food Policy Task Force, I have shared best practices and collaborated with mayors from across the country to drive innovation and make our voices heard on important federal policies that affect our residents, including continued investment in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). In addition, in January 2018 I joined leaders from cities around the world in signing on to the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact to commit to strengthening urban food systems globally.

I offer my great thanks to our Food Policy Council, including Chair Spike Mendelsohn and Food Policy Director Ona Balkus, for their leadership and efforts to advance food policies and programs in Washington, DC. Since my formulation of the Food Policy Council in 2015, this body has convened community leaders, agency representatives, and residents from across the District to listen, learn, and ensure that our food system is serving all residents. The Food Policy Council will update the DC Food System Assessment annually to show our progress and identify future priorities.

As you review the DC Food System Assessment, I ask each of you consider how you can help us continue to make our food system more equitable, healthy, and sustainable.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Muriel Bowser'.

Muriel Bowser
Mayor

LETTER FROM THE DC FOOD POLICY DIRECTOR



Fellow Washingtonians,

It is my pleasure to present the inaugural DC Food System Assessment, an annual report required by the “Food Policy Council and Director Establishment Act of 2014.” This Assessment reports on key indicators of health, equity, and sustainability in the District’s food system, highlights innovative food programs and policies within the District, and recommends strategies to meet the District’s food policy goals and priorities. This report serves as the baseline assessment that subsequent annual assessments will build on to evaluate progress.

The District has made strides in the last decade towards increasing healthy food access in underserved communities, expanding the number of urban farms and community gardens, training District residents with skills to enter the food workforce, and reducing the amount of food that is wasted. There are many exciting efforts to celebrate and highlight in this report. At the same time, there is still significant work to be done to ensure that all District residents have access to the healthy, affordable food they need to thrive, and that local food businesses, entrepreneurs, and urban farms have opportunities to succeed. Of course, food is just one component of the District’s overall economy. Efforts to make the District a livable, inclusive community for all its residents – such as increasing the minimum wage, providing paid family leave, and investing in affordable housing and job training – are vital to strengthening the food system.

We would like to acknowledge the commitment of Mayor Muriel Bowser, Deputy Mayor of Planning and Economic Development, Brian Kenner, Director of the Office of Planning, Andrew Trueblood, and the many District government employees working tirelessly to implement policies and programs to make the District’s food system more healthy, equitable, and sustainable.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ona Balkus".

Ona Balkus

DC Food Policy Director, Office of Planning

DISTRICT AGENCY ACRONYMS

This report refers to the many District agencies working on food policies and programs. When an agency is first mentioned, its full name is included. In subsequent mentions, agencies will be referred to with the following acronyms:

DC Health: District of Columbia Department of Health

DCPS: District of Columbia Public Schools

DGS: Department of General Services

DHS: Department of Human Services

DMPED: Deputy Mayor of Planning and Economic Development

DOEE: Department of Energy and the Environment

DPR: Department of Parks and Recreation

DPW: Department of Public Works

DSLBD: Department of Small and Local Business Development

FPC: DC Food Policy Council

FPD: Office of the Food Policy Director

OP: Office of Planning

OSSE: Office of the State Superintendent for Education

OTR: Office of Tax and Revenue

METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION

This report uses existing data from federal, state, and nonprofit organizations. When available and appropriate, the report highlights three-year data trends using 2015, 2016, and 2017 data. For indicators without publicly available data, we draw on existing community knowledge and resources. Appendix A provides a full list of the key indicators highlighted in this report, the source of the data, and the link to the original data, if available.

OVERVIEW OF THE FOOD SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

The annual Food System Assessment reports on key indicators within the District's food system and highlights food policies and programs. Each section of the report focuses on different components needed to build an equitable, healthy, and sustainable food system in the city. Relevant District goals and priorities are listed at the end of each section.

Section 1 focuses on improving food security and health in Washington, D.C. and reports on food insecurity, chronic diseases including obesity, hypertension, and diabetes, and participation in federal nutrition assistance programs. Section 2 highlights opportunities for improving the city's food procurement and service and reports on child nutrition programs. Section 3 focuses on expanding healthy food access in the District and highlights healthy food retail including grocery stores, farmers markets, and healthy corner stores. Section 4 reports on growing healthy food in the city including in community gardens, urban farms, and school gardens. Section 5 highlights efforts to support local businesses, entrepreneurs, and the food workforce in the District's food economy. Section 6 focuses on reducing wasted food including through Food Waste Drop Off programs, community compost sites, organic recycling in schools, and expanded organics collection in Washington, D.C.

OVERVIEW OF THE DISTRICT'S FOOD SYSTEM GOALS AND PRIORITIES

The District government has established food system goals and priorities through several outlets. These goals and priorities are highlighted at the end of each section of this report as recommendations for where the District should focus its efforts to strengthen the food system.

1. **Sustainable DC 2.0 Public Draft:** The Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE) has released a public draft of the Sustainable DC Plan 2.0 (SDC 2.0), an interagency plan that outlines recommendations for improving the District's sustainability. The draft SDC 2.0 relied heavily on community input, including 700 volunteers who drafted the original plan and 180 public meetings with almost 5,000 attendees to roll out and gather feedback on the plan. SDC 2.0 includes a Food Section with strategies for increasing access to healthy food, improving school food, increasing urban agriculture, and decreasing food waste, among other topics. Since DOEE has yet to release the final SDC 2.0 Plan, this report refers to goals and strategies included in the draft plan.¹
2. **Milan Urban Food Policy Pact:** In January 2018, Mayor Bowser signed the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (MUFPP), a cooperative international agreement aimed at promoting more sustainable food systems signed by 180 cities from around the world. MUFPP is voluntary and provides recommended actions and guidance in six categories: Governance; Sustainable diets and nutrition; Social and economy equity; Food production; Food supply and distribution; and Food waste. The full list of actions can be found on the MUFPP website.²

¹Government of the District of Columbia. *Sustainable DC 2.0 Draft Plan*. August 2018. Pgs 42-48. <http://www.sustainabledc.org/in-dc/sdc2-0/draftsdc2plan/>

²Milan Urban Food Policy Pact. Pact text. October 2015. <http://www.milanurbanfoodpolicypact.org/text/>

3. **DC Food Policy Director/Council 2019 Priorities:** The DC Food Policy Director (FPD) and Council (FPC) voted on their 2019 DC Food Policy Priorities in December 2018.³ These Priorities were developed through discussions with District residents through working groups and other public events, and reflect the policy changes the FPD and FPC believe would make the most positive impact in the District's food system in 2019.

³DC Food Policy Council. *2019 DC Food Policy Priorities*. December 2018. <https://dcfoodpolicy.org/2019-dc-food-policy-priorities/>

SECTION 1: IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY AND HEALTH IN THE DISTRICT

In a prospering city like Washington, D.C., all residents should be food-secure, meaning that they have consistent access to affordable, nutritious food. This section reports on the District's current food insecurity rates and health outcomes impacted by inadequate food options. It then reports on resident participation in several federal and local nutrition assistance programs the District operates that aim to alleviate the immediate need for healthy food among food-insecure residents including young children, pregnant women, school-aged students, young adults, and seniors. Lastly, this section offers recommendations for expanding access to and participation in these programs.

Food Insecurity

From 2015-2017, 11.2% of the District households were food insecure, meaning they lacked consistent access throughout the year to enough food to meet their needs. Of these households, 4.5% experienced “very low” food security, meaning their normal eating patterns were disrupted because of a lack of money to buy food. By comparison, from 2012-2014, 13.2% of the District households were food insecure and 4.9% of those households had very low food security. Thus, while overall food security improved in the District from 2012-2014, very low food-security rates did not statistically improve.⁴

Food insecurity impacts individuals and families well beyond the food they eat. Research finds children in food-insecure households experience toxic stress, or prolonged periods of high stress hormones, which affect long-term health and development. Children and adults in food-insecure households experience higher rates of chronic health issues, mental health problems and trouble concentrating in school or work, and low diet quality leading to obesity and poor health.⁵ The compounded effects of food insecurity on children and adults result in lower quality of life and hinder their ability to thrive as District residents.

⁴US Department of Agriculture: Economic Research Service. *Household Food Security in the United States in 2017*. September 2018. Pg 20. <https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/90023/err-256.pdf?v=0>

⁵Food Research and Action Center. *The Impact of Poverty, Food Insecurity, and Poor Nutrition on Health and Well-Being*. December 2017. <http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/hunger-health-impact-poverty-food-insecurity-health-well-being.pdf>

Food Insecurity and Health

A consistent lack of healthy food has significant impacts on health and contributed to the development and exacerbation of diet-related chronic diseases, including diabetes. While Americans for all income groups may struggle to meet existing federal guidelines for healthy eating, those in food insecure households are especially at risk due to a lack of access to healthy foods. This lack of access can lead to an increased intake of processed and “fast” foods high in sugar, sodium, and saturated fat. Overconsumption of these calorically dense, nutrient-deficient foods can lead to an increased risk of obesity and chronic disease.⁶

Despite continual ranking within the top “fittest cities” in the nation by the American College of Sport’s Medicine, obesity rates in the District vary greatly by race, socioeconomic status, and geographic location. According to 2015 DC Health’s Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data, the rate of adult obesity in Washington, D.C. is 22.6%, which is below the national average of 30.1%.⁷ However, obesity disproportionately affects Black residents (37.4%), persons with earnings in the lowest income bracket (34.9%), and residents in Wards 7 and 8 (33.6% and 43.1%, respectively).⁸ Obesity is a major contributor to chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease (CVD) and type 2 diabetes. Modifiable risk factors for obesity include poor nutrition and lack of physical activity.

The rates of chronic disease in Washington, D.C. follow obesity trends in respect to race, socioeconomic status, and geographic location. The rate of heart disease or cardiovascular disease (CVD) and stroke are the 1st and 3rd leading causes of death within the city, respectively.⁹ According to 2015 BRFSS data, 29.4% of DC residents are diagnosed with high blood pressure, a major risk factor for heart disease. However, high blood pressure prevalence rates among Black residents in the District is more than twice as high as White residents. Residents who earn less than \$25,000 per year have rates of hypertension that more than double those residents earning greater than \$75,000 per year. Lastly, according to 2015 BRFSS data, geographic disparities in high blood pressure prevalence exist with the highest reported rates in Wards 7 (50.6%), 8 (42.2%), and 5 (39.5%).¹⁰

⁶Ibid.

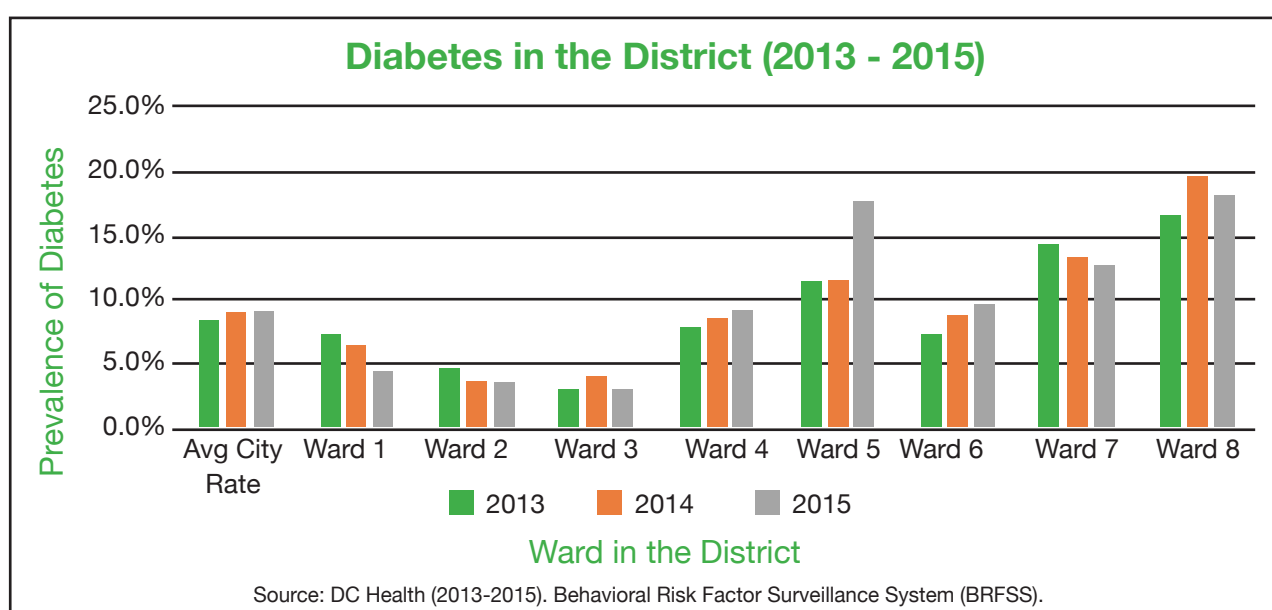
⁷Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Chronic Disease Indicators: Diabetes 2014*. No date. https://nccd.cdc.gov/cdi/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=DPH_CDI.ExploreByLocation&rdRequestForwarding=Form

⁸DC Health. *District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2015 Annual Health Report*. July 2018. Pg 28. <https://dchealth.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/doh/publication/attachments/DC%20BRFSS%202015%20Annual%20Report%20-%20Web%20Edition.pdf>

⁹DC Health. *DC Healthy People 2020 Framework*. April 2016. Pg. 41. <https://doh.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/doh/publication/attachments/FINAL%20DC%20HP2020%20Framework%20Report%205-23-16.pdf>

¹⁰DC Health. *District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2015 Annual Health Report*. July 2018. Pg 67. <https://dchealth.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/doh/publication/attachments/DC%20BRFSS%202015%20Annual%20Report%20-%20Web%20Edition.pdf>

In 2015, the average rate of adult diabetes in Washington, D.C. was 8.5%, a relatively low rate compared to the national rate of 23%.¹¹ However, the prevalence of diabetes is spread unevenly across the District, disproportionately affecting residents of color and low-income residents. According to 2015 BRFSS data, a Ward 8 resident is over six times more likely to have diabetes than a Ward 3 resident (18.2% to 3.0%, respectively). In 2015, a Black resident was seven times more likely to have diabetes compared to a White resident (15.0% to 2.0%, respectively), and a low-income resident in a household making less than \$25,000 a year was six times more likely to have diabetes compared to a resident in a household making \$75,000 or more (14.5% to 2.4%, respectively).¹² Diabetes also takes a financial toll on residents living with the disease. On average, people with diabetes have medical expenditures approximately 2.3 times higher than if they did not have diabetes.¹³



Federal Nutrition Assistance Programs

The District government administers several federal nutrition assistance programs. The eligibility and funding for these programs is largely determined by the federal government, but the District government has discretion regarding incentives, outreach, the enrollment process, and other factors that affect how many residents can participate in the programs.

¹¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *National Diabetes Statistics Report, 2017*. 2017. Pg 2. <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pdfs/data/statistics/national-diabetes-statistics-report.pdf>

¹²DC Health. *District of Columbia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2015 Annual Health Report*. July 2018. Pg 80. <https://dchealth.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/doh/publication/attachments/DC%20BRFSS%202015%20Annual%20Report%20-%20Web%20Edition.pdf>

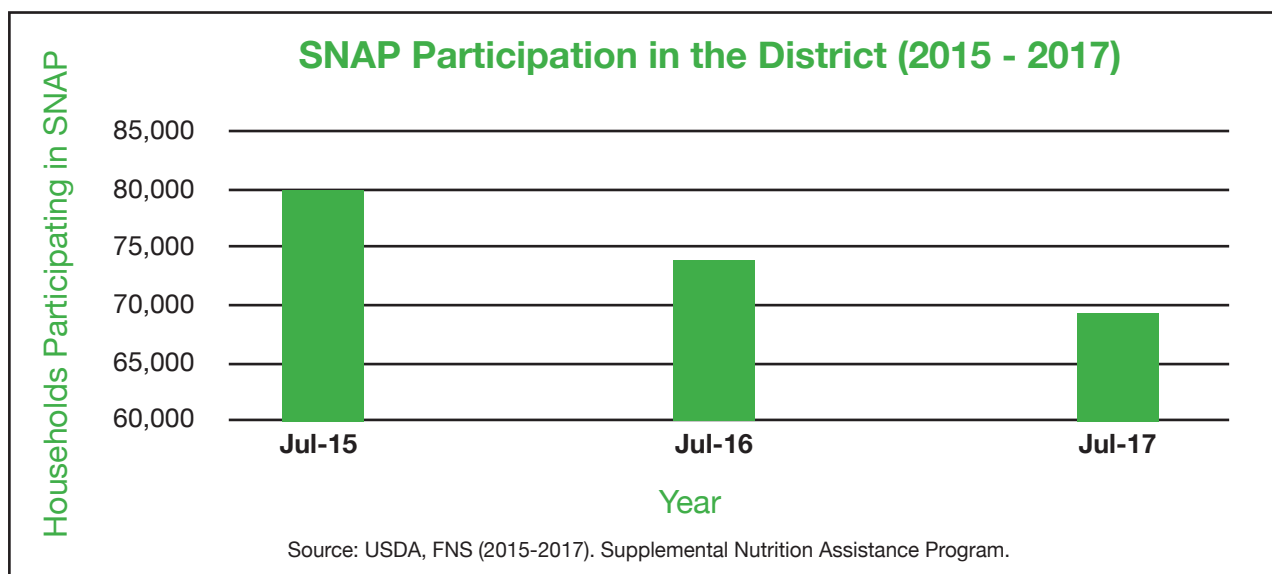
¹³American Diabetes Association. *The Staggering Costs of Diabetes*. 2017. <http://www.diabetes.org/diabetes-basics/statistics/infographics/adv-staggering-cost-of-diabetes.html>

SNAP

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly called food stamps, is the largest federal food assistance program. Participants in SNAP receive monthly allotments through Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards that they can use at retailers participating in SNAP including grocery stores, corner stores, and farmers markets. DC's Department of Human Services (DHS) administers the District's SNAP program.

The District has seen SNAP participation steadily decrease since the height of the Great Recession. In July 2017 there were approximately 69,400 households participating in SNAP compared to the almost 79,800 households participating in July 2015, a 13% decrease.¹⁴ SNAP is one of the most responsive federal programs to poverty alleviation – when the economy recovers, and more residents are employed, participation in SNAP decreases.¹⁵ Therefore, economic recovery both nationally and in the District might explain part of the decrease. However, the decrease is likely also due in part to SNAP-eligible households moving out of the District due to the rise in housing costs.

The District government is currently working to streamline SNAP benefits with other local and federal benefits like Medicaid and the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program through the District Access System (DCAS), a comprehensive online benefits and enrollment platform. Led by DC's Department of Health Care Finance, DHS and other agencies are working on an ambitious three-year rollout to ensure residents can apply for a wide range of government programs in a single online application. The streamlined system will allow residents to more easily apply for and access federal programs which may lead to more households participating in SNAP and other federal benefits important in poverty alleviation.



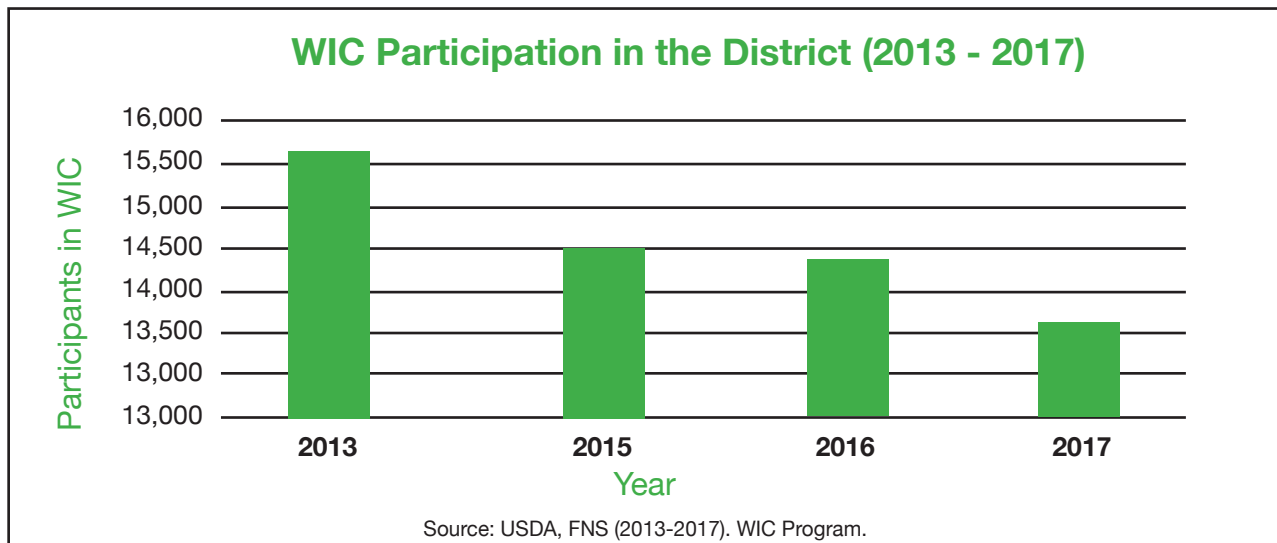
¹⁴US Department of Agriculture: Food and Nutrition Service. *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), National and/or State Level Monthly and/or Annual Data*. <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>

¹⁵Center for Budget and Policy Priorities. *Policy Basics: The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)*. February 2018. Pg 1. <https://www.cbpp.org/research/policy-basics-the-supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>

WIC

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) supports the health and development of pregnant women, infants, and young children by providing a specialized package of healthy food tailored by a nutritionist, nutrition counseling and education, breastfeeding support, and child wellness screenings. DC's Department of Health (DC Health) administers the District's WIC program. Participants in DC WIC receive monthly paper vouchers that must be used during one visit at a retail location that accepts WIC, which are exclusively large grocery stores over 10,000 square feet.

WIC participation in Washington, D.C. has decreased steadily over the last five years. In 2017, approximately 13,600 District residents participated in WIC, down by 13% from 2013 when almost 15,700 residents participated.¹⁶



National research has found that WIC participants face several barriers of participating in the program, including: length of appointments to enroll in the program; negative grocery store experiences such as embarrassment from using vouchers; and costs associated with participation including transportation and time.¹⁷ Additionally, like the decrease in SNAP participation, the rising costs of living in the District are likely contributing to WIC-eligible families moving out.

¹⁶US Department of Agriculture: Food and Nutrition Service. *WIC Program, Annual State Level Data FY 2014-2018*. December 2018. <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/wic-program>

¹⁷National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine; Health and Medicine Division; Food and Nutrition Board; Committee to Review WIC Food Packages. *Appendix G, Table G-1: Literature Findings on Barriers and Incentives to WIC Participation and Redemption*. May 2017. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK435915/table/tab_G-1/?report=objectonly

Progress on WIC Participation:

Until recently, a significant barrier to WIC participation was the limited number of retail locations that accept WIC, particularly in low-income neighborhoods in Wards 7 and 8 where many WIC participants reside. DC WIC policies prohibited grocery outlets with less than 10,000 square feet from becoming authorized to accept WIC benefits. Working with community partners, DC WIC made significant changes to its vendor management operations, culminating in a reduction of both the minimum square footage and stocking requirements. The policy and procedure changes began in FY 2018 and were supported by the WIC Expansion Act of 2018¹⁸, which passed the DC Council in December 2018.

In addition, DC Health is preparing to transition away from the paper voucher system to an electronic benefit transfer system known as eWIC. This new system will afford families greater flexibility at the market, allowing them to redeem their benefits over multiple visits. Twenty-seven states have already launched eWIC, and an additional 15 states are currently implementing the program.¹⁹ DC Health will complete eWIC implementation by October 2020.

To further boost recruitment and retention efforts of families participating in WIC, DC WIC is collaborating with the Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE) to increase awareness of WIC at child development facilities through family engagement events, train childcare providers on the benefits of WIC, and coordinate community service programs like Strong Start Early Intervention Program.²⁰

¹⁸D.C. Act 22-0581, Women, Infants, and Children Program Expansion Act of 2018. <http://lms.dccouncil.us/Legislation/B22-0666>

¹⁹US Department of Agriculture. *WIC EBT Detail Status Report. November 2018*. <https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/wic/November2018WICEBTDetailStatusReportFinal.pdf>²⁰<http://lms.dccouncil.us/Download/39568/RC22-0124-Introduction.pdf>

²⁰DC Office of the State Superintendent of Education. *Promoting the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) at Child Development Facilities*. December 2017. <http://lms.dccouncil.us/Download/39568/RC22-0124-Introduction.pdf>

Goals and Priorities:

From Sustainable DC Plan 2.0:

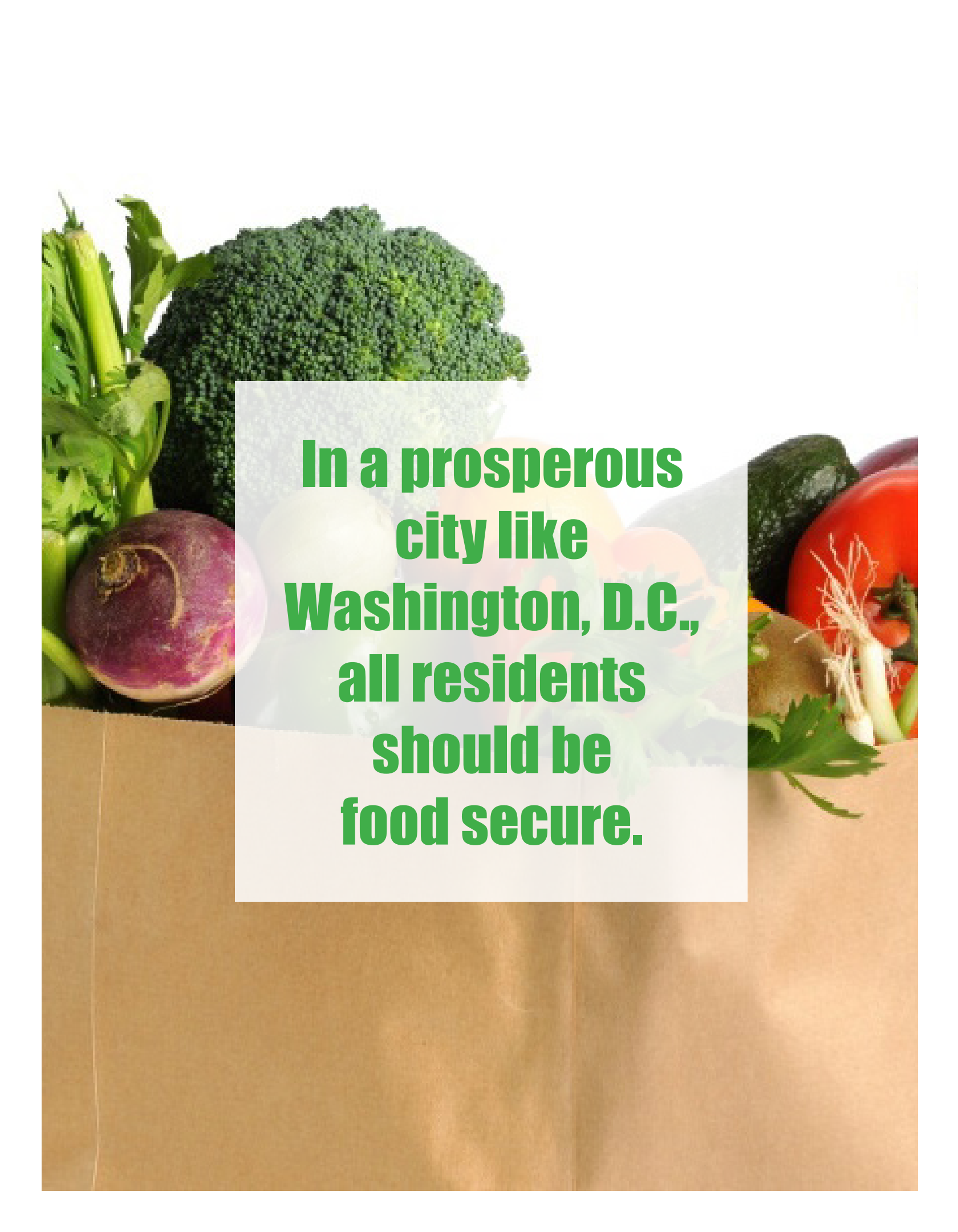
- o **Expand and promote food assistance programs at grocery stores, farmers markets, and corner stores citywide.** The District Government will ensure that SNAP and WIC can be used at all stores that offer the required variety of healthy food and will facilitate the use of nutrition assistance programs and incentive programs in grocery stores and corner stores in addition to farmers markets.

From the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact:

- o **Use cash and food transfers**, and other forms of social protection systems (food banks, community food kitchens, emergency food pantries etc.) to provide vulnerable populations with access to healthy food, while taking into consideration the specific beliefs, culture, traditions, dietary habits and preferences of diverse communities, as a matter of human dignity and to avoid further marginalization.

From the Food Policy Director/Council 2019 Priorities:

- o **Explore an Online Grocery Delivery Pilot:** The USDA is piloting online grocery purchasing/delivery for SNAP recipients in eight states, including Maryland. DC could move ahead with piloting online grocery purchasing/delivery for low-income residents, possibly targeting residents receiving SNAP or WIC benefits. This would expand access to healthy food for low-income residents in underserved parts of Washington, D.C. and put the District at a strategic advantage if USDA decides to expand the pilot.



**In a prosperous
city like
Washington, D.C.,
all residents
should be
food secure.**

SECTION 2: IMPROVING THE DISTRICT'S FOOD PROCUREMENT AND SERVICE

The District government purchases a significant amount of food to serve in institutional settings, and these purchases have a significant impact on the health of District residents as well as the local food economy. This section focuses on food purchased for the District's child nutrition programs, since this data is publicly available and released regularly. Future annual reports might also provide more information on other food procurement contracts that are currently not regularly reported on, including those for homeless shelters, correctional facilities, and senior centers. This section also provides recommendations for streamlining and increasing the quality of food procurement in Washington, D.C.

Child Nutrition Programs

School meals provide important nutrition for students. Since the passage of the District's Healthy Students Act of 2010²¹ and the federal Healthy-Hunger Free Kids Act of 2010²², school meals have greatly improved in nutritional quality, incorporated more local and fresh foods, and provided more students with the food they need to excel in the classroom. Yet there are still opportunities to increase the quality and student satisfaction of school meals.

The District is a national leader in child nutrition programs, with some of the highest rates of participation in child nutrition programs among U.S. states. The District currently ranks:

- 1st in summer meal participation²³
- 1st in afterschool meal participation²⁴
- 3rd in school breakfast participation²⁵

²¹D.C. Law 18-0209, Healthy Schools Act of 2009, D.C. Official Code § 38-822.02 et seq. <http://lims.dccouncil.us/Legislation/B18-0564>

²²Pub. Law No. 111-296, Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, 42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq. https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/PL_111-296.pdf

²³Food Research and Action Center. *Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: Summer Breakfast Status Report*: June 2018. Pgs 14-18. <http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/frac-summer-breakfast-report-2018.pdf>

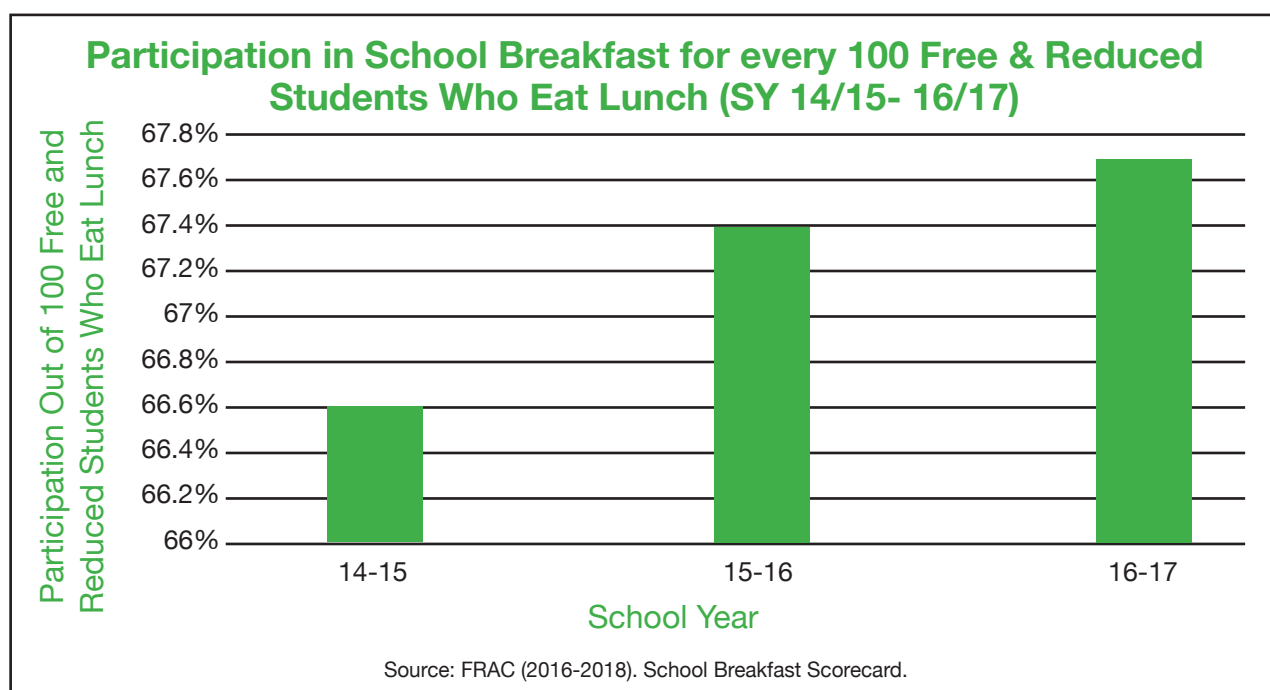
²⁴Food Research and Action Center. *Afterschool Suppers: A Snapshot of Participation*. October 2018. Pgs 17-22. <http://www.frac.org/wp-content/uploads/afterschool-report-october-2018.pdf>

²⁵Food Research and Action Center. *School Breakfast Scorecard: School Year 2016-2017*. February 2018. Pgs 17-20. <http://www.frac.org/wp-content/uploads/school-breakfast-scorecard-sy-2016-2017.pdf>

School Breakfast Program

School breakfast helps students start the school day ready to learn. Research shows that school breakfast positively impacts children's mental health, attendance, and academic performance in the classroom as well as improves access to healthy food for low-income children and their families.²⁶ In the 2016-2017 school year, nearly 34,500 students ate school breakfast in 206 District schools.²⁷

The ratio of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals (F&RP) who eat breakfast versus lunch at school provides a helpful snapshot of how many students are taking advantage of breakfast available at school. In the 2016-2017 school year, 67.7% of F&RP students who ate lunch also ate breakfast.²⁸ This was a slight increase from 66.6% in the 2014-2015 school year.²⁹



²⁶Food Research and Action Center. Research Brief: The Connections between Food Insecurity, the Federal Nutrition Programs, and Student Behavior. 2018. <http://www.frac.org/wp-content/uploads/breakfast-for-behavior.pdf>

²⁷Food Research and Action Center. *School Breakfast Scorecard: School Year 2016-2017*. February 2018. Pgs 17-20. <http://www.frac.org/wp-content/uploads/school-breakfast-scorecard-sy-2016-2017.pdf>

²⁸Ibid.

²⁹Food Research and Action Center. *School Breakfast Scorecard: School Year 2014-2015*. February 2016. Pgs 16-20. http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/School_Breakfast_Scorecard_SY_2014_2015.pdf

While the District ranks 3rd among U.S. states for school breakfast participation, the current rate still means that only two out of every three low-income children are receiving a free breakfast at school.

The Healthy Schools Act of 2010 (HSA) required all schools to provide free breakfast to all students every day. Elementary schools with more than 40% of F&RP students must serve breakfast in the classroom (BIC), a strategy nationally recognized for improving breakfast participation, and middle and high schools with 40% of F&RP students must serve an alternative breakfast serving model meant to increase breakfast participation. The HSA also provided one-time funding of \$7/student to support the adoption of BIC. The recently passed Healthy Students Amendment Act of 2018 (HSAA)³⁰ increased the District's investment in school breakfast by providing recurring funding of \$2/student to schools that implemented alternative breakfast serving models; required all schools to offer breakfast after the bell; and increased the local breakfast reimbursement to \$.20 per meal for all schools that meet with HSAA nutrition requirements.

Not maximizing school breakfast participation ultimately prevents schools from receiving more federal funding for school meals. In the 2016-2017 school year, District schools were estimated to have lost more than \$290,000 in school breakfast reimbursement by not achieving 70% school breakfast to school lunch participation.³¹ Over the last three years, District schools lost out on an estimated \$1.05 million dollars in low breakfast participation alone.^{32 33 34} Increasing school breakfast participation and the number of schools participating in the School Breakfast Program can better leverage existing federal funds while providing students with a healthy meal to start the school day.

School Lunch Program

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) is a federally funded program that reimburses schools for providing meals that meet certain nutrition standards. Although the U.S. Department of Agriculture has weakened those nutrition standards over the past year, the District has maintained the stronger nutrition standards that were previously required and, in some cases, gone beyond the federal requirements. The Healthy

³⁰D.C. Law 22-0240, Healthy Students Amendment Act of 2018, D.C. Official Code § 38-821.01 et seq.
<http://lims.dccouncil.us/Legislation/B22-0313>.

³¹Food Research and Action Center. *School Breakfast Scorecard: School Year 2016-2017*. February 2018. Pgs 17-20.
<http://www.frac.org/wp-content/uploads/school-breakfast-scorecard-sy-2016-2017.pdf>

³²Ibid.

³³Food Research and Action Center. *School Breakfast Scorecard: School Year 2015-2016*. February 2017. Pgs 17-20.
<http://www.frac.org/wp-content/uploads/school-breakfast-scorecard-sy-2015-2016.pdf>

³⁴Food Research and Action Center. *School Breakfast Scorecard: School Year 2014-2015*. February 2016. Pgs 16-19.
http://www.frac.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/School_Breakfast_Scorecard_SY_2014_2015.pdf

Students Amendment Act of 2018 (HSAA) ensured that all schools participating in the NSLP provide whole-grain rich products and serve only unflavored milk in school meals. Schools must also provide meals with a clearly labeled vegetarian food option as the main course and are encouraged to serve a plant-based food option as the main course, rotating the options to avoid repetition. The number of students participating in NSLP has remained relatively consistent over the past three years. Approximately 52,700 students participated in NSLP in FY 2017, as compared to 52,670 students who participated in FY 2015.³⁵

The HSAA also requires DC Public Schools (DCPS) to conduct a baseline study and follow-up assessments on how current food procurement aligns with the Good Food Purchasing Program (GFPP), making DC the first city on the east coast to endorse the GFPP in schools. The GFPP is a comprehensive procurement standard based on five core values: local economies, valued workforce, environmental sustainability, animal welfare, and improved nutrition. Originally created in Los Angeles, school districts in major cities across the country – including Chicago, Oakland, and San Francisco – have adopted the GFPP. DCPS has already begun conducting a baseline GFPP assessment with its two food service providers (DC Central Kitchen and Sodexo) to determine where the school district could improve their procurement to meet the five core values.

DC School Food Advisory Board

DCPS has taken steps to get more input from the school community over the past year through the DC School Food Advisory Board. Made up of parents, students, food service personnel, teachers, and non-profit partners, the Board meets quarterly to discuss important topics related to school meals and connect over a shared dinner. In 2018, the group addressed nutrition and compliance, food quality and availability, nutrition education, and food waste. These community conversations are important opportunities for DCPS to hear from students and parents and improve quality and satisfaction of school meals.

³⁵US Department of Agriculture: Food and Nutrition Service. *Child Nutrition Tables: State Level Tables FY 2014-2018*. No date. <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/child-nutrition-tables>

Child Development Facilities

The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) is a federally funded program that reimburses nutritious snacks and meals for child development centers, adult day care centers, afterschool programs, and emergency shelters. The program also provides technical assistance, nutrition education, and food safety information for those institutions.

The Healthy Tots Act of 2014³⁶ required childcare facilities with more than 50% of children eligible for the District's child care subsidy program to participate in CACFP. The Act also increased the reimbursement rate per meal, provided reimbursement for facilities that source local food, and supported eligible facilities to maximize the number of meals served in a day. Childcare facilities can apply for a waiver from this requirement if they are unable to operate CACFP.

CACFP participation in child development facilities has grown tremendously since the Healthy Tots Act of 2014 was passed. In 2017, 169 child development facilities participated in CACFP, with 104 of these centers caring for more than 50% or more children in subsidized care.³⁷ Compared to the 85 child development facilities that participated in CACFP in 2016, participation doubled in 2017.³⁸ The number of child development centers receiving waivers also decreased – from 33 receiving waivers in 2016 to only 7 receiving waivers in 2017. CACFP participation data in early childhood development facilities was not available for 2015.

Summer and After-School Meals

The federal Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) reimburses schools and other organizations for nutritious meals served to kids when school is not in session. Locally, the program is called the DC Free Summer Meals Program (FSMP). Summer meal sites include schools, recreation centers, nonprofit organizations, and summer camps. The Department of Parks and Recreation is the largest provider of free summer meals at 140 sites including recreation centers, libraries, and community organizations across the District. DC is rated the #1 top performing state in summer meal participation.³⁹

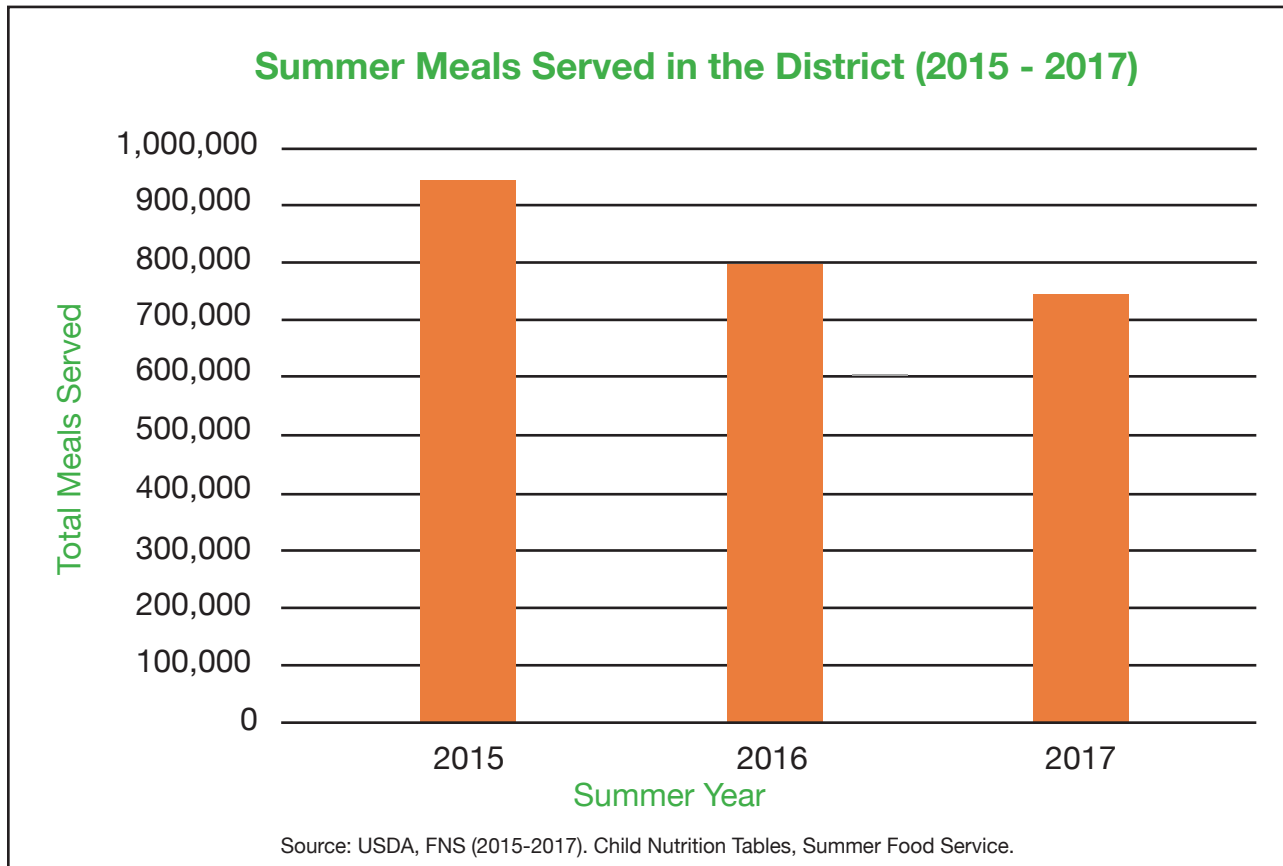
³⁶Healthy Tots Act, Title IV, Subtitle H of the Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Support Act of 2014, D.C. Official Code § 38–281 et seq. <http://lims.dccouncil.us/Legislation/B20-0750>

³⁷DC Office of the State Superintendent of Education. *2018 Child and Adult Care Food Program Report*. July 2018. Pg 6. <http://lims.dccouncil.us/Download/40691/RC22-0197-Introduction.pdf>

³⁸DC Office of the State Superintendent of Education. *Healthy Tots Act: Child Development Facility Participation in the Child and Adult Food Care Program*. June 2016. <http://lims.dccouncil.us/Download/36264/RC21-0102-Introduction.pdf>

³⁹D.C. Council Committee on Transportation and the Environment. *Committee Report: Healthy Parks Amendment Act of 2018*. <http://lims.dccouncil.us/Download/39675/B22-0681-CommitteeReport1.pdf>

Despite the high rates of participation, there is a trend of decreasing participation in the past three years. In 2017, there were nearly 740,900 summer meals served in the District to 47.9% of F&RP eligible children.⁴⁰ This represents a significant decrease from the almost 948,000 meals served in 2015 to 51.9% of F&RP eligible children.^{41 42}



In 2018, the non-profit Food Research and Action Coalition (FRAC) ranked Washington, D.C. as the top-performing state in the country for serving summer meals to almost half (47.9%) of the students who receive free or reduced lunch during the school year.⁴³

⁴⁰Food Research and Action Center. *Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: Summer Nutrition Status Report*. June 2018. Pgs 14-18.

<http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/2018-summer-nutrition-report.pdf>

⁴¹US Department of Agriculture: Food and Nutrition Service. *Summer Food Service Program: Total Meals Served*. February 2019. <https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/pd/03sfsmeals.pdf>

⁴²Food Research and Action Center. *Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: Summer Nutrition Status Report*. June 2016. Pgs 15-19. http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/2016_summer_nutrition_report.pdf

⁴³Food Research and Action Center. *Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: Summer Nutrition Status Report*. June 2018. Pgs 14-19. <http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/2018-summer-nutrition-report.pdf>

During the school year, after the school day is over, children can receive free nutritious suppers and snacks through the federally funded At-Risk Afterschool Meals Program component of CACFP at certain sites throughout the city. In 2016, there were 156 sites in the District serving afterschool meals through the Program, and a majority of those sites were at DCPS and DPR facilities.⁴⁴ The District currently leads the country in afterschool meal participation, serving 17.2 F&RP children for every 100 who participated in school lunch in 2016.⁴⁵ However, there are opportunities to grow the number of eligible sites serving afterschool meals and children served. For example, while 36 DPR sites host afterschool programming and are eligible to provide free meals through the Program, only 19 of those sites currently provide afterschool meals through a partnership with the Capital Area Food Bank and Child Care Resources.⁴⁶

The Healthy Parks Amendment Act of 2018⁴⁷, signed into law by Mayor Bowser in October 2018, aims to increase participation in both summer and afterschool meal programs. First, it requires DPR to create and implement an annual plan to increase participation in both their summer and afterschool meal programs. Second, it requires DPR to provide free afterschool meals at all recreation centers that are eligible to participate in the federal program. Additionally, the Healthy Students Amendment Act (HSAA) of 2018 requires DPR and OSSE to report annually on strategies to increase participation in the summer meal program and identify opportunities to continue to improve the program and reach all eligible children.

⁴⁴Food Research and Action Center. Afterschool Suppers: A Snapshot of Participation 2018 Afterschool Nutrition Report. March 2018. Pgs 18-23. <http://www.frac.org/wp-content/uploads/Afterschool-Report-2018-1.pdf>

⁴⁵*Ibid.*

⁴⁶DC Council Committee on Transportation and the Environment. *Committee Report: Healthy Parks Amendment Act of 2018*. July 2018. <http://lims.dccouncil.us/Download/39675/B22-0681-CommitteeReport1.pdf>

⁴⁷D.C. Law 22-0186, Healthy Parks Amendment Act of 2018, D.C. Official Code § 10-302.02 et seq <http://lims.dccouncil.us/Legislation/B22-0681>

Goals and Priorities:

From Sustainable DC Plan 2.0:

- o **Improve the quality of institutional food purchased with District local funds**, including in DCPS and public charter schools, childcare centers, jails, homeless shelters, and other institutional settings. The District spends significant dollars on food purchased to feed many District residents in institutional settings. Although schools and childcare centers have standards related to nutrition and sourcing, other institutional settings lack consistent standards. The District Government will analyze all its institutional purchasing and will develop and implement a strategy to make food procured for District institutions more nutritious and sustainable while supporting the local economy, businesses that practice fair wages, and animal welfare.

From the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact:

- o **Promote sustainable diets** (healthy, safe, culturally appropriate, environmentally friendly and rights-based) through relevant education, health promotion and communication programs, with special attention to schools, care centers, markets and the media.
- o **Develop sustainable dietary guidelines** to inform consumers, city planners (in particular for public food procurement), food service providers, retailers, producers and processors, and promote communication and training campaigns.
- o **Reorient school feeding programs** and other institutional food service to provide food that is healthy, local and regionally sourced, seasonal and sustainably produced.
- o **Review public procurement and trade policy** aimed at facilitating food supply from short chains linking cities to secure a supply of healthy food, while also facilitating job access, fair production conditions and sustainable production for the most vulnerable producers and consumers, thereby using the potential of public procurement to help realize the right to food for all.

From the Food Policy Director/Council 2019 Priorities:

- o **Streamline and improve institutional food procurement in the District.**
The District is purchasing food for institutional meals, such as in schools, correctional facilities, homeless shelters, and senior centers, through separate contracts. The District should take a comprehensive look at these food contracts and determine how best to streamline them, improve the quality of the meals served, and support more local food businesses.

- o **Move towards developing a DC Food Processing and Innovation Center (“central kitchen”) to:**

- (1) produce healthy food and meals for the District’s institutions, including schools, hospitals, childcare centers, and retirement homes;

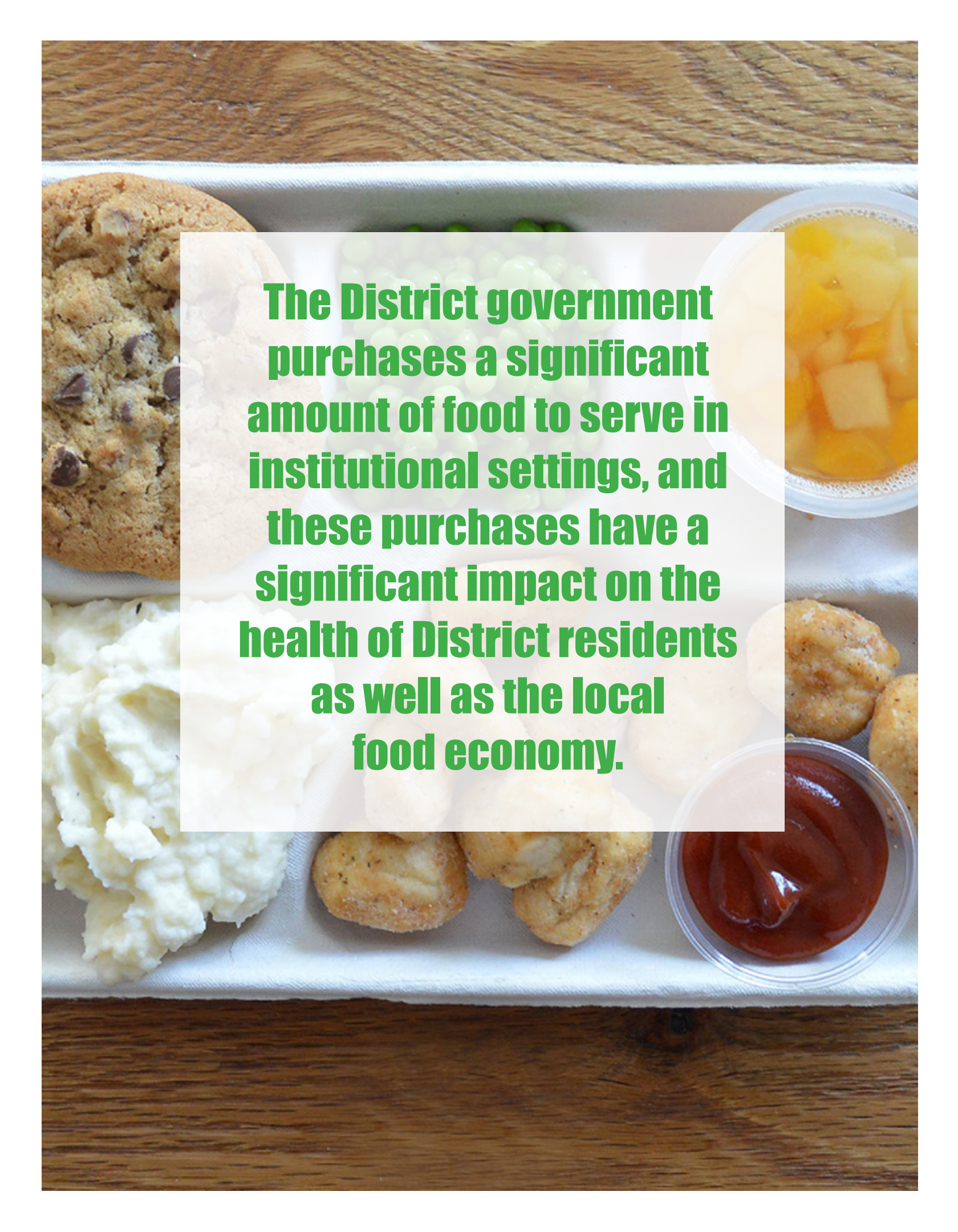
- (2) provide hands-on training on food preparation skills needed to enter the quickly-growing food workforce in DC;

- (3) provide commercial kitchen space for entrepreneurs; and

- (4) aggregate fresh produce to distribute to smaller food retailers.

Interim steps could include the central kitchen study in the Healthy Students Amendment Act and convening District agencies and developers.

- o **Pilot self-operated school food services in a limited number of DCPS schools:** Bringing school food services in-house has the potential to cut costs while also improving the quality of school meals. Every other major city has moved their school food services in-house, which has consistently saved money and improved quality. To test the concept and develop best practices for expanding to more schools, the District should conduct a pilot program where a small number of schools transition to self-operated school food services.

A photograph of a school lunch tray. The tray is white and sits on a wooden surface. It contains a large chocolate chip cookie, a small bowl of green grapes, a serving of mashed potatoes, several chicken nuggets, a small container of ketchup, and a small container of apple sauce. A semi-transparent white box with green text is overlaid in the center of the image.

The District government purchases a significant amount of food to serve in institutional settings, and these purchases have a significant impact on the health of District residents as well as the local food economy.

SECTION 3: EXPANDING HEALTHY FOOD ACCESS IN THE DISTRICT

The District's population growth over the last two decades has ushered in an unprecedented number of food retail stores, but Wards 7 and 8 continue to have a dearth of healthy food options. While there is one large full-service grocery store on average for approximately 16,400 residents, that ratio jumps to one grocery store for 55,000 residents in Wards 7 and 8 where there are only three grocery stores to serve the nearly 165,000 residents east of the Anacostia River. Corner stores, farmers markets, and both community and school gardens help increase access to fresh nutritious food, but are not substitutes for the affordability of and the variety of products available at full-service grocery stores.

Grocery Stores

The growth of grocery stores over the past two decades has paralleled the population growth in the District. Between 2000 and 2017, 39 grocery stores and other stores with a large grocery component (such as Costco and Walmart) opened in the District according to the Washington DC Economic Partnership (WDCEP).⁴⁸ As of 2018, 72 full-service grocery stores are operating in the District.⁴⁹ Of those 72 stores, 41 are large full-service grocery stores over 10,000 square feet, considered “big box stores.” The other stores are smaller, generally independently owned grocery stores.

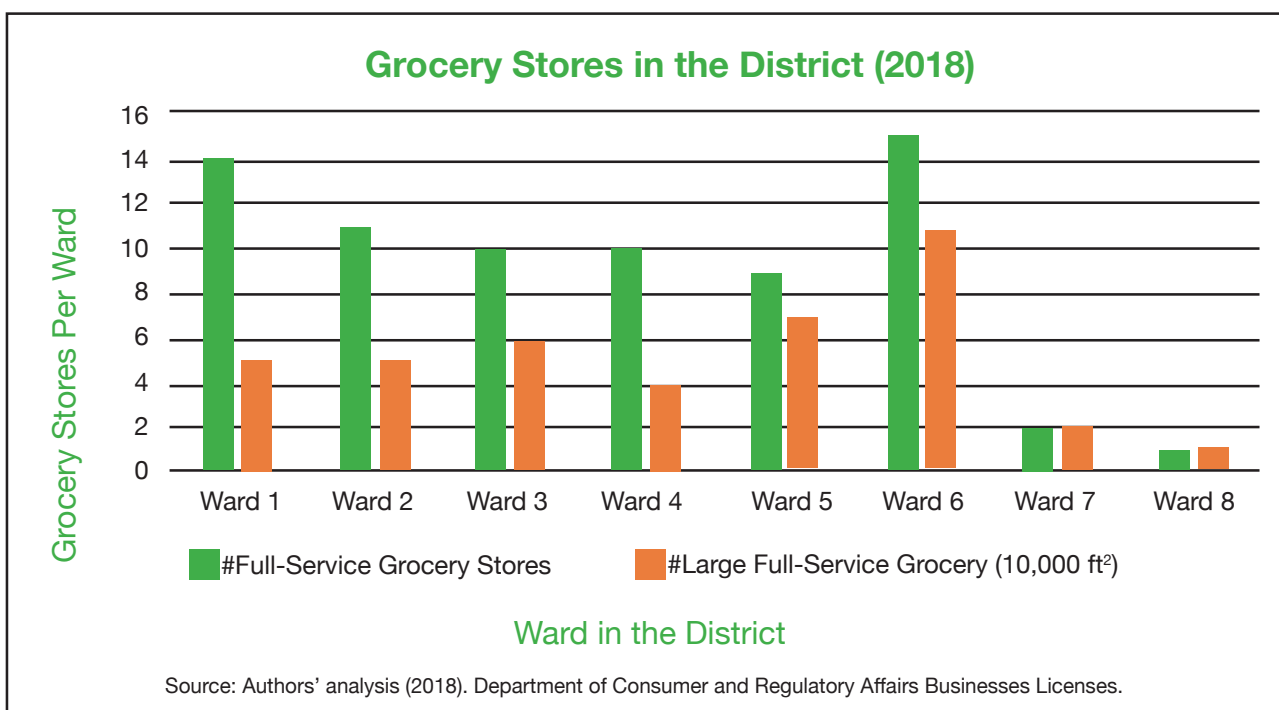
The distribution of both large and small grocery stores across the city is inequitable between wealthy and less wealthy neighborhoods. For example, with a median household income of \$102,200, Ward 6 had 15 grocery stores, or one grocery store per 8,300 residents in 2018; in contrast, Ward 8 with a median household income of almost \$32,000 had just one grocery store for its 85,200 residents. Similarly, Ward 7, with a median household income of almost \$40,000 had just two grocery stores for its 79,800 residents. New grocery store development is similarly inequitable. Between 2015-2017, every Ward except Ward 7 and 8 had at least one new large grocery store open, with up to five new stores in Ward 6 and three new stores in Ward 2.⁵⁰

⁴⁸Washington DC Economic Partnership. *Retail and Restaurants: New DC Grocery Stores (since 2000)*. 2018. <https://wdcep.com/dc-industries/retail/#new-dc-grocery-stores--since-2000->

⁴⁹To determine the number of grocery stores in the District, we analyzed existing business licenses in the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (2018) Business License Verification system (located at <https://eservices.dcra.dc.gov/BBLV/Default.aspx>). To distinguish grocery stores from convenience stores, we applied the Alcohol and Beverage Regulation Administration's (ABRA) definition of a full-service grocery store. This definition requires a store to be licensed as a grocery store, sell at least six different food categories, dedicate either 50% of the store's total square feet or 6,000 square feet to selling food, and dedicate at least 5% of the selling area to each food category. This definition can be found at <https://abra.dc.gov/page/full-service-grocery-stores>. To distinguish small grocery stores from large grocery stores, we categorized large grocery stores as those 10,000 square feet or more. This analysis was conducted using data from the WDCEP's Retail and Restaurants webpage (located at <https://wdcep.com/dc-industries/retail/>) and using ARCGIS Spatial Analysis tools when existing data was not available. Our final numbers differ slightly from existing reports like the DC Hunger Solutions' *Closing the Grocery Store Gap* and WDCEP's *Grocery Store Opportunities Map*; this difference likely comes from differences in our methodology and our exclusion of stores that have closed.

⁵⁰Washington DC Economic Partnership. *Retail and Restaurants: New DC Grocery Stores (since 2000)*. 2018. <https://wdcep.com/dc-industries/retail/#new-dc-grocery-stores--since-2000->

Grocery Stores in the District (2018)					
	# Full-Service Grocery Stores, 2018	# Large Full-Service Grocery Stores (>10,000 ft ²), 2018	Population Size, 2013-2017	Population per Large Full-Service Grocery Store	Median Household Income 2013-2017
Ward 1	14	5	83,598	16,720	\$93,284
Ward 2	11	5	77,940	15,588	\$104,504
Ward 3	10	6	84,021	14,004	\$122,680
Ward 4	10	4	84,643	21,161	\$82,625
Ward 5	9	7	86,136	12,305	\$63,552
Ward 6	15	11	91,093	8,281	\$102,214
Ward 7	2	2	79,800	39,900	\$40,021
Ward 8	1	1	85,160	85,160	\$31,954
District	72	41	672,391	16,400	\$77,649
Source: Authors' analysis of grocery stores (2018). DC Office of Planning (2013-2017) American Community Survey.					



Washington, D.C. had 31 small grocery stores and markets as of 2018. While these stores meet the District government's definition of full-service grocery stores⁵¹, they are smaller, offer a more limited range of products, and generally have fewer services (such as a deli or bakery) than large full-service grocery stores. Convenience stores were not counted towards the number of small grocery stores. The distribution of new small grocery stores mirrors the inequity of the large grocery store development. For example, in 2018, Ward 1 had nine small grocery stores while Wards 7 and 8 did not have any small grocery stores. For a full list of the grocery stores in the District, see appendix D.

Previous legislative attempts to spur the development of large grocery stores in underserved areas have largely failed. Since the passage of the Food, Environmental, and Economic Development in the District of Columbia Act of 2010 (FEED DC Act)⁵², which provides tax incentives to stores that open in underserved areas, no new grocery stores have opened in Wards 7 or 8 and one grocery store closed.

The District is using several other tools to attract grocery stores to these underserved neighborhoods. In October 2017, Mayor Bowser announced that the District was providing financial support to two new grocery stores in underserved areas through the Neighborhood Prosperity Fund⁵³, a pilot program that provides financial support for non-residential components of mixed-use projects in underserved neighborhoods. The first grocer will be part of a larger mixed-use development in Penn Hill in Ward 7; the second will be a Good Food Market on the ground floor of a 195-affordable housing development in Bellevue in Ward 8.

In addition, the DC Council passed two pieces of legislation in 2018 to further incentivize large grocers to open in Wards 7 and 8. The East End Grocery Incentive Act of 2018⁵⁴ establishes (but does not fund) an East End Construction Incentive Program to pay for the construction of buildings to house affordable grocery shopping opportunities to residents of Wards 7 and 8. The East End Grocery and Retail Incentive Program Tax Exemption Act of 2018⁵⁵ enhances tax exemptions for grocery stores and sit-down restaurants that locate in specific areas of Wards 7 and 8.

⁵¹To distinguish small grocery stores from convenience stores, we applied the Alcohol and Beverage Regulation Administration's (ABRA) definition of a full-service grocery store. This definition requires a store to be licensed as a grocery store, sell at least six different food categories, dedicate either 50% of the store's total square feet or 6,000 square feet to selling food, and dedicate at least 5% of the selling area to each food category. This definition can be found at <https://abra.dc.gov/page/full-service-grocery-stores>.

⁵²D.C. Law 18-353, Food, Environmental, and Economic Development in the District of Columbia Act of 2010, D.C. Official Code § 2-1212.01 et seq. <http://lims.dccouncil.us/Legislation/B21-0836>

⁵³Eligible areas for the Neighborhood Prosperity Fund can be found through DMPED's Great Streets program located at <https://greatstreets.dc.gov/page/neighborhood-prosperity-fund-npf>.

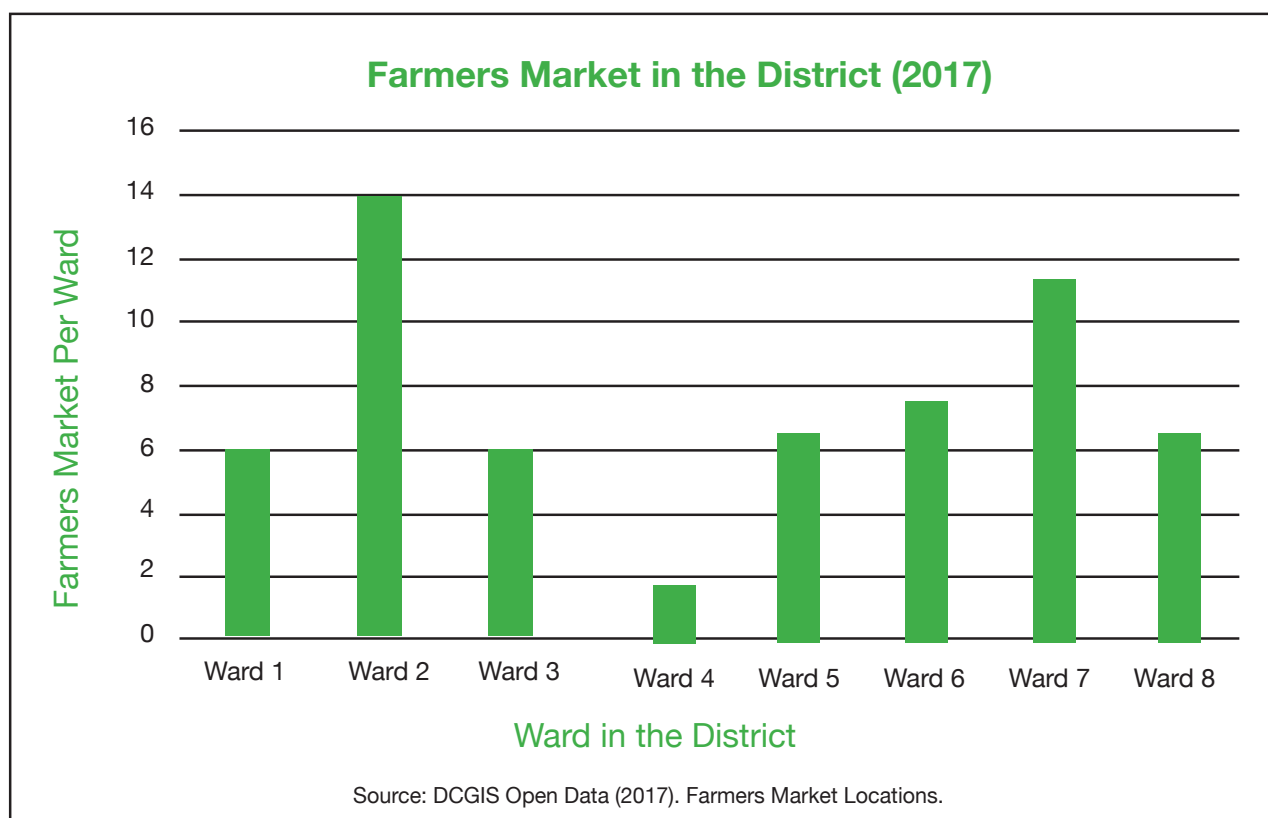
⁵⁴D.C. Act A22-612, East End Health Care Desert, Retail Desert, and Food Desert Elimination Act of 2017 (now known as "East End Grocery Incentive Act of 2018"). <http://lims.dccouncil.us/Legislation/B22-0207>

⁵⁵D.C. Law 22-0083, East End Grocery and Retail Incentive Tax Exemption Act of 2018, D.C. Official Code § 47-4667 et seq. <http://lims.dccouncil.us/Legislation/B22-0202>

Farmers Markets

The District has a robust network of farmers markets that provide healthy, local food to residents from across the region. There were 62 farmers markets located across all eight Wards in 2017.⁵⁶ District government and community organizations have worked hard to ensure farmers markets are accessible and affordable for all residents, including low-income residents. Slightly more than half of the markets distribute Produce Plus vouchers and/or provide some match to the amount that market attendees spend in federal nutrition benefits. Around three-quarters accept federal nutrition benefits from the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program and SNAP.⁵⁷

However, farmers markets remain only a supplemental food source because they are often not consistently available in neighborhoods year-round. Only seven of the 62 markets are open year-round. Of these, five are in Ward 3, and there is one in each of Wards 2, 6, and 7. The remaining markets are, on average, open for less than half the year (about 5.5 months). Most markets do not stay open for more than three or four hours on their operating days. These time limitations can make farmers markets inaccessible, depending on residents' work and school schedules. For a full list of the farmers markets in the District, see Appendix E.



⁵⁶In the city's collection of farmers' markets, each stop of Acadia's Mobile Market is counted individually as a farmers' market.

⁵⁷DC GIS Open Data: Business and Economic Development. *Farmers Market Locations*. 2017. http://opendata.dc.gov/datasets/f2e1c2ef9eb44f2899f4a310a80ecec9_2

Local Nutrition Programs

The District funds several local nutrition programs to help increase healthy food access among different populations including pregnant women and children, seniors, and chronically ill residents. DC Health oversees these programs and works with community partners to implement them. These programs include Produce Plus and Produce Rx (in partnership with DC Greens); Healthy Corner Stores Partnership (in partnership with DC Central Kitchen); Joyful Food Markets (in partnership with Martha's Table and Capital Area Food Bank); Home Delivered Meals (in partnership with Food and Friends), and the Mobile Farmers Markets (in partnership with Arcadia Center for Sustainable Food and Agriculture). DC Health also supports the local implementation of federal nutrition programs not mentioned in report including Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP); Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP); Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP); and SNAP-Ed. Produce Plus, Produce Rx, and the Healthy Corner Stores Partnership are further detailed below, and the other programs were not included in this report as data were not available. Future yearly reports will include analysis and data trends of these programs as available and appropriate.

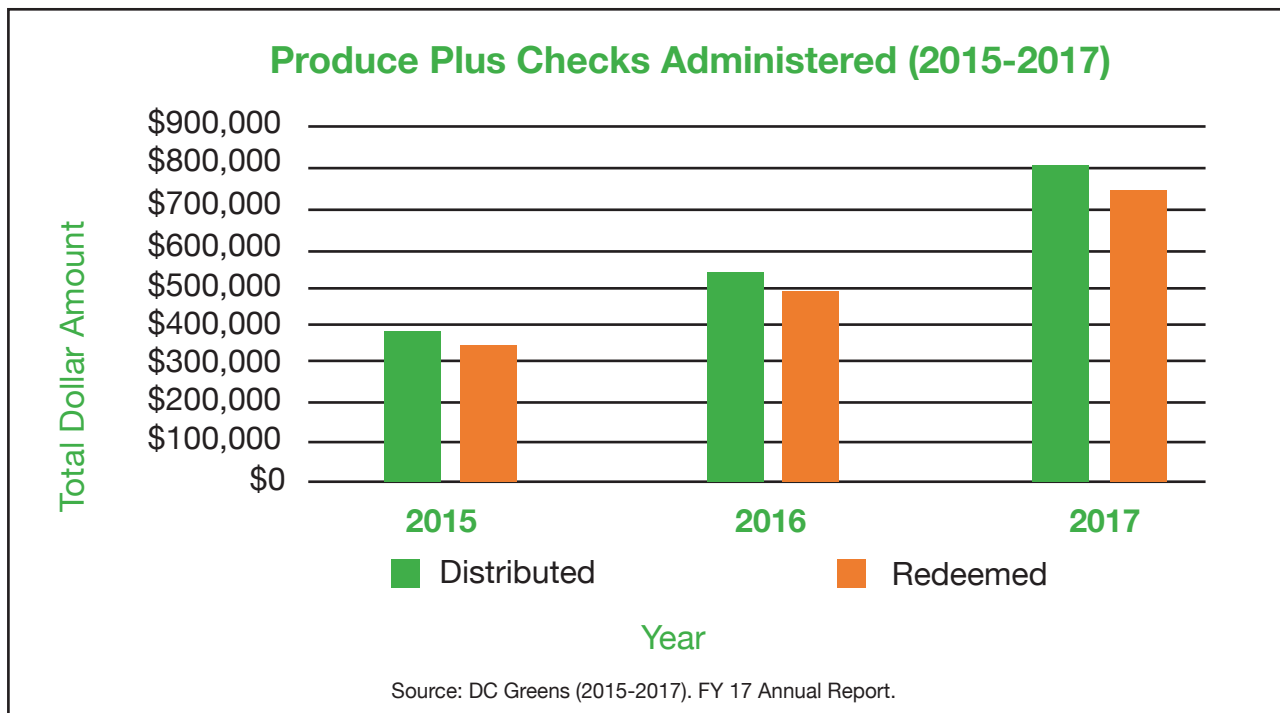
Produce Plus

DC Health and its partners oversee several farmers' market incentive programs to assist residents' access affordable, locally sourced produce. Administered by the non-profit organization DC Greens, Produce Plus provides residents participating in nutrition assistance programs two \$5.00 checks (up to twice per week, on different market visits) to spend on produce at farmers' markets. Residents qualify if they receive benefits from SNAP, WIC, Grocery Plus (Commodity Supplemental Food Program/FMNP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Disability, Medicaid, or Medicare QMB.

Produce Plus has grown significantly over its time in operation. In 2014, the first year of operation, DC residents redeemed approximately \$138,200 in Produce Plus vouchers. In 2017, residents redeemed almost \$759,800, serving 9,453 unique participants (47.7% of which were Ward 7 and 8 residents) and reaching almost 20,000 additional residents through household purchases.

While many cities have similar programs, Produce Plus is unique in that it does not require a matching expenditure by the participant and explicitly connects food and health by including Medicaid and Medicare participants. The program also directly engages with residents experiencing food insecurity to volunteer and run the program, thereby fostering community ownership of the program. In 2017, DC Greens hired 21 residents as Market Champions to promote the Produce Plus program in their neighborhoods, leading to an impressive 93.5% redemption rate of checks.⁵⁸

⁵⁸DC Greens. *2017 Annual Report*. 2018. <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5a0de798ccc5c53cfc15685c/t/5b9668a603ce64eefd27be06/1536583855636/DC+Greens+FY17+Annual+Report.pdf>



Produce Prescription Program (Produce Rx)

DC Health further supports healthy food as a public health intervention by funding the District's Produce Prescription program (Produce Rx). Also administered by DC Greens, the Produce Rx program enables healthcare providers to provide fruit and vegetable "prescriptions" to food-insecure patients at risk for or experiencing diet-related chronic diseases. Patients then use their prescriptions to buy fresh produce at farmers' markets. Since the beginning of the program in 2012, more than 1,500 residents have participated in Produce Rx.⁵⁹

Produce Rx Pilot

In October 2018, DC Greens, DC Health, AmeriHealth (DC's Medicaid provider), and Giant Foods announced a collaborative pilot to expand Produce Rx into grocery stores. Through the pilot, 500 AmeriHealth patients will receive \$20 worth of prescriptions for fruits and vegetables per week to use at the Ward 8 Giant grocery store. Patients will also meet with the in-store Giant nutritionist who can provide guidance on making healthy decisions and incorporating fresh produce into their diets. The impact of the enhanced access to healthy food on health outcomes will be evaluated, contributing to the national evidence on food-as-medicine programs.

⁵⁹DC Greens. *Produce Prescription Program (Produce Rx)*. 2019. <https://www.dcgreens.org/produce-rx>

Healthy Corners

The Healthy Corners Stores Partnership administered by DC Central Kitchen (DCK) and funded by DC Health and the Department of Small and Local Business Development (DSLBD), aims to expand access to healthful foods and wellness education, particularly east of the river.

Retailers receive technical assistance, marketing materials, necessary equipment, and minimally processed fresh food at cost. The program allows store owners to order and stock fresh produce in smaller quantities than are viable through commercial distributors. Employing former students trained in their Culinary Job Training program, DCK aggregates and distributes fresh produce and healthy snacks to corner stores at below-market prices and in quantities appropriate for small retailers. DCK also supports stores by providing equipment to display and sell fresh produce, like refrigeration, and coordinating tastings and recipe demonstrations.

In 2017, there were 71 Healthy Corners stores in Washington, D.C. Three-quarters of the participating stores were in Wards 5, 7, and 8 with the remaining in Wards 1, 4, and 6.⁶⁰ Since the launch of the program in 2011 with 33 stores, the number of participating stores has doubled. In an evaluation of program metrics from 2013-2017, half of the participating store owners reported an increase in profit, and 64% of customers reported that the increased availability of fruits and vegetables helped them eat healthier.⁶¹

In Fiscal Year 2019, DC Health provided \$250,000 to match the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive (FINI) grant that DCK received to expand the Healthy Corners program. This grant funding will last for three years and enable DCK to provide matching dollars for fresh produce at corner stores. Through the program, a customer who purchases \$5 of eligible food products with SNAP will receive an additional \$5 towards purchasing fresh fruits and vegetables. Seventeen to twenty corner stores will participate in the program, and customers can redeem their \$5 immediately, in the future at the same store, or in the future at another participating store.

For a full list of the Healthy Corners participating stores and those participating in the FINI grant program, see Appendix F.

⁶⁰DC Central Kitchen. *Building Healthy Corners: A Best Practice Guide in Three Phases*. March 2018. <http://dckcentralkitchen.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Building-Healthy-Corners-A-Best-Practice-Guide-in-Three-Phases-2018.pdf>

⁶¹Ibid.

Goals and Priorities:

From Sustainable DC Plan 2.0:


- o **Identify and implement effective, innovative policies to recruit quality, full-service grocery stores to underserved areas.** The DC Food Policy Council, in collaboration with the District's Grocery Ambassador, will examine the existing incentives provided thus far for grocery store development, determine why they have been ineffective, and then identify and implement more effective policies to attract full-service grocery stores to these areas.
- o **Provide financial support and technical assistance to small retailers and mobile food vendors to expand healthy, culturally appropriate food options for neighborhoods with limited access to fresh and healthy food.** In partnership with DSLBD and local nonprofits, the District Government will launch a program providing financial and technical support for small retailers and mobile food vendors to offer healthier, culturally appropriate food options. Examples of mobile food vendors include like healthy food trucks, produce stands, and mobile farmers markets. While these innovative models are not substitutes for full-service grocery stores, they can provide supplemental and diverse healthy food options.

From the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact:

- o **Provide policy and program support for municipal public markets** including farmers markets, informal markets, retail and wholesale markets, restaurants, and other food distributors, recognizing different approaches by cities working with private and public components of market systems.
- o **Support improved food storage, processing, transport and distribution** technologies and infrastructure linking peri-urban and near rural areas to ensure seasonal food consumption and reduce food insecurity as well as food and nutrient loss and waste with an emphasis on diversified small and medium scale food businesses along the value chain that may provide decent and stable employment.
- o **Assess the flows of food to and through cities** to ensure physical access to fresh, affordable foods in low-income or underserved neighborhoods while addressing sustainable transportation and logistics planning to reduce carbon emissions with alternative fuels or means of transport.
- o **Encourage and support social and solidarity economy activities**, paying special attention to food-related activities that support sustainable livelihoods for marginalized populations at different levels of the food chain and facilitate access to safe and healthy foods in both urban and rural areas.

From the Food Policy Director/Council 2019 Priorities:

- o **Create a Locally-Owned Healthy Food Retail Investment Fund** that matches private investments in locally-owned, community-driven grocery stores in underserved areas. This Fund would focus on small footprint stores, possibly co-located on the bottom floor of affordable housing, healthcare centers, and other community-serving facilities. Learning from best practices from other state grocery investment funds, this fund would target investment and technical assistance towards local entrepreneurs and businesses that create living wage jobs and offer products based on the needs/wants of the surrounding community. To support emerging business owners in opening their first stores as well as existing businesses looking to expand, the Program would also provide technical assistance and training on store operations, business strategy, and branding.
- o **Identify and promote strategies to invest healthcare dollars in healthy food as medicine programs for food-insecure populations.** Explore opportunities through Medicaid waivers and other means to strengthen the case for healthy food as an effective treatment for diet-related chronic disease and a strategy to decrease healthcare costs. Monitor the current DC Health pilot program with AmeriHealth, Giant, and DC Greens to provide prescriptions for healthy food to food-insecure patients and consider expanding this program if it shows positive results.
- o **Establish an Online Grocery Delivery Pilot.** *(See Section 1.)*



The District's population growth over the last two decades has ushered in an unprecedented number of food retail stores, but Wards 7 and 8 continue to have a dearth of healthy food options.

SECTION 4: GROWING HEALTHY FOOD IN THE DISTRICT

Growing healthy food in the District expands access to fresh produce and better connects residents to their food system. This section reports on key data related to the District's urban agriculture landscape, including community gardens, urban farms, and school gardens across Washington, D.C.

Community Gardens

Community gardens provide an opportunity for residents to grow food to supplement their food purchases, be physically active, and engage in a community space. Research finds that community gardens improve mental health, social cohesion in a community, and life satisfaction, and decrease depression, anxiety, and stress.⁶² Community gardens in the District are incredibly popular – residents can wait more than 3 years on a waitlist to join a community garden in their neighborhood.

There were approximately 73 active community gardens in 2017, according to the DC Urban Gardeners (DUG) Network.⁶³ More than 29 acres in the District are covered by community gardens.⁶⁴ A 2010 Urban Institute report found that there were 32 community gardens in the city, indicating that community gardens have more than doubled over the last eight years.⁶⁵

DPR operates the largest Community Garden program with 34 gardens located across all eight wards in 2018.⁶⁶ The National Park Service also operates a Community Garden program in the District with 10 community gardens across the city. Other gardens are operated by non-profit organizations or organized at the neighborhood level.⁶⁷ For a full list of community gardens and their locations throughout the city, see Appendix G.

⁶²Soga, M., Gaston, K.J., and Yamaura, Y. *Gardening is beneficial for health: a meta-analysis*. Preventive Medicine Reports. March 2017. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2211335516301401>

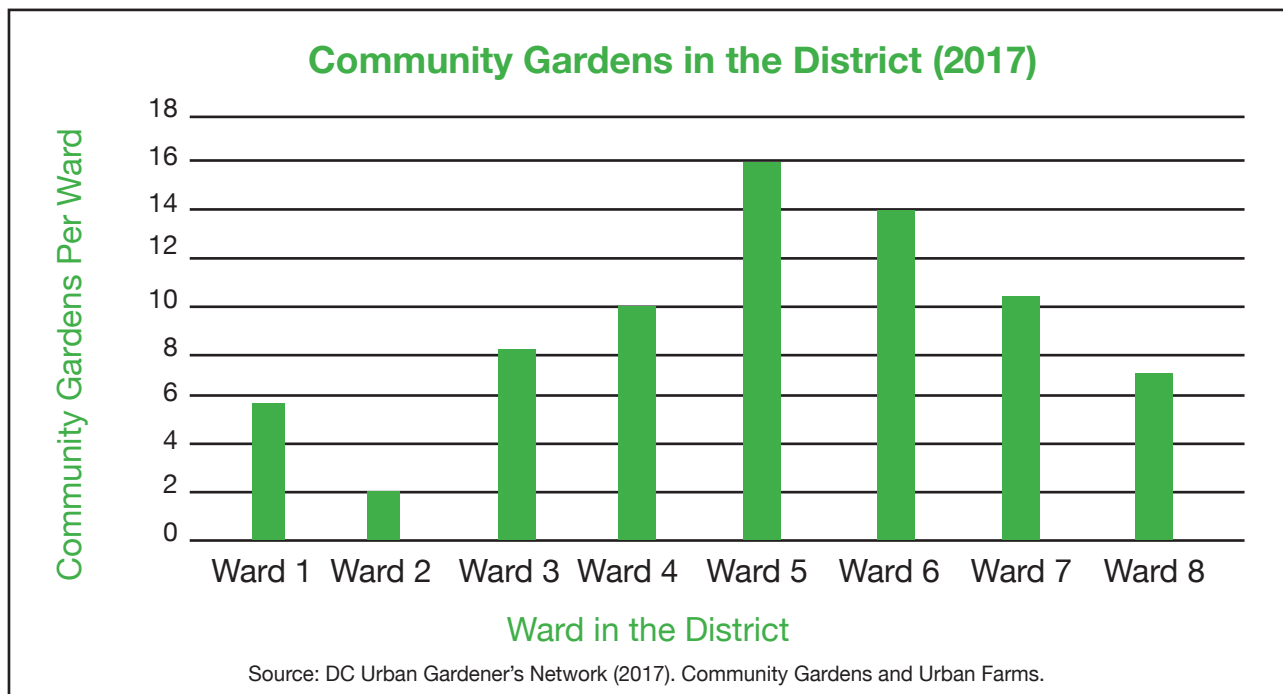
⁶³DC Urban Gardeners Network. *Gardens and Urban Farms*. 2018. <http://dugnetwork.org/gardens-and-urban-farms/#Community%20Gardens>

⁶⁴DC GIS Open Data: Business and Economic Development. *Community Gardens*. 2017. <http://opendata.dc.gov/datasets/community-gardens/data?page=5>

⁶⁵Urban Institute. *State of Washington, D.C.'s Neighborhoods 2010*. November 2010. <https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/27291/412333-state-of-washington-d-c-s-neighborhoods-.pdf>

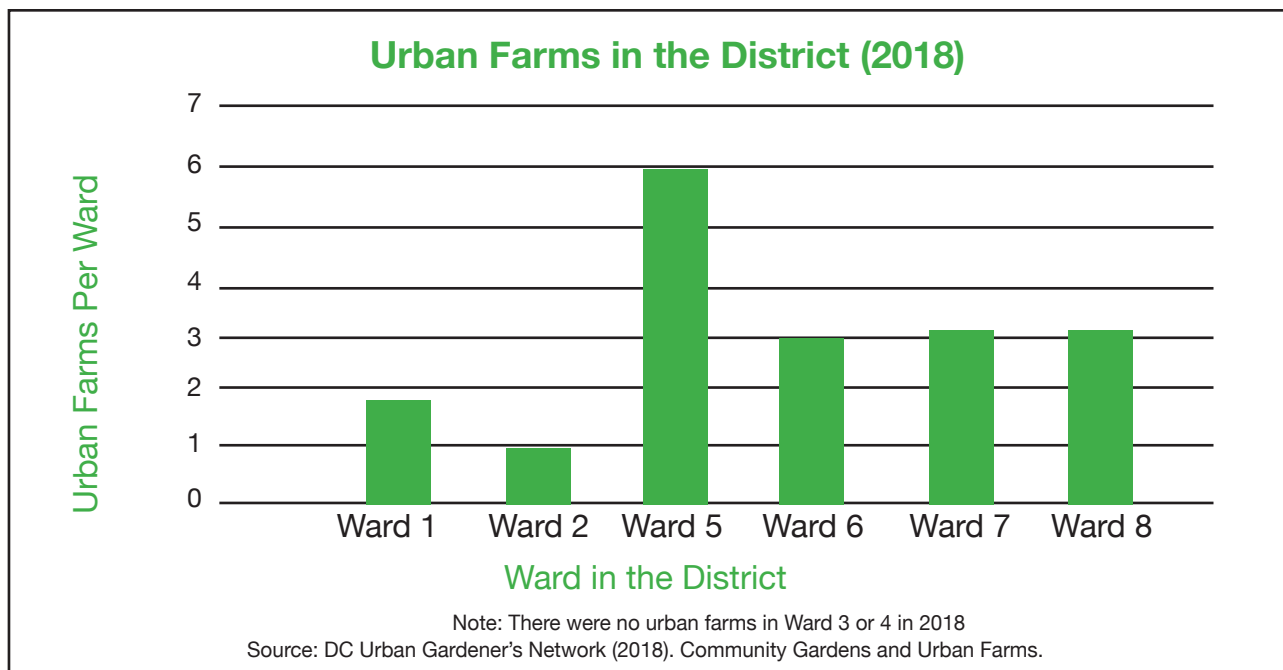
⁶⁶DC Department of Parks and Recreation. *DPR Community Gardens*. 2018. <https://dpr.dc.gov/page/dpr-community-gardens>

⁶⁷DC Urban Gardeners Network. *Community Gardens*. 2018. <http://dugnetwork.org/gardens-and-urban-farms/#Community%20Gardens>



Urban Farms

Unlike community gardens where residents can grow food for their personal use, urban farms are production farms, run by businesses or non-profit organizations that sell or donate the food they produce. The District had 18 urban farms in 2018, according to the DUG Network.⁶⁸ There is not reliable data on urban farms in previous years available for historic comparison. For a list of the urban farms and their operating organizations in the District, see Appendix H.



⁶⁸DC Urban Gardeners Network. Urban Farms. 2018. <http://dugnetwork.org/gardens-and-urban-farms/#Urban%20Farms>

Six of the District's urban farms are DPR partner farms located on DPR property and managed by nonprofit partner organizations. These farms are designed to grow healthy and affordable produce and offer gardening and nutrition programs.

In 2018, the Department of General Services (DGS) started to implement two key provisions of the Urban Farming and Food Security Act of 2015⁶⁹ and Urban Farming and Food Security Act of 2017⁷⁰ that will increase access to land for urban farms. First, DGS started to lease District-owned land parcels for urban farming. DGS released Requests for Proposals for two plots of land in October,⁷¹ and is working to identify additional parcels of land to lease in the near future. Second, DGS, in partnership with the Office of Tax and Revenue (OTR), implemented a property tax abatement for private property owners that lease their property, including ground and rooftops, for urban agriculture.⁷²

⁶⁹D.C. Law 20-0248, D.C. Urban Farming and Food Security Act of 2014. D.C. Official Code § 48-402.01. <http://lims.dccouncil.us/Legislation/B20-0677>

⁷⁰D.C. Law 21-0257, Urban Farming and Food Security Amendment Act of 2015. D.C. Official Code § 48-402.01. <http://lims.dccouncil.us/Legislation/B21-0293>

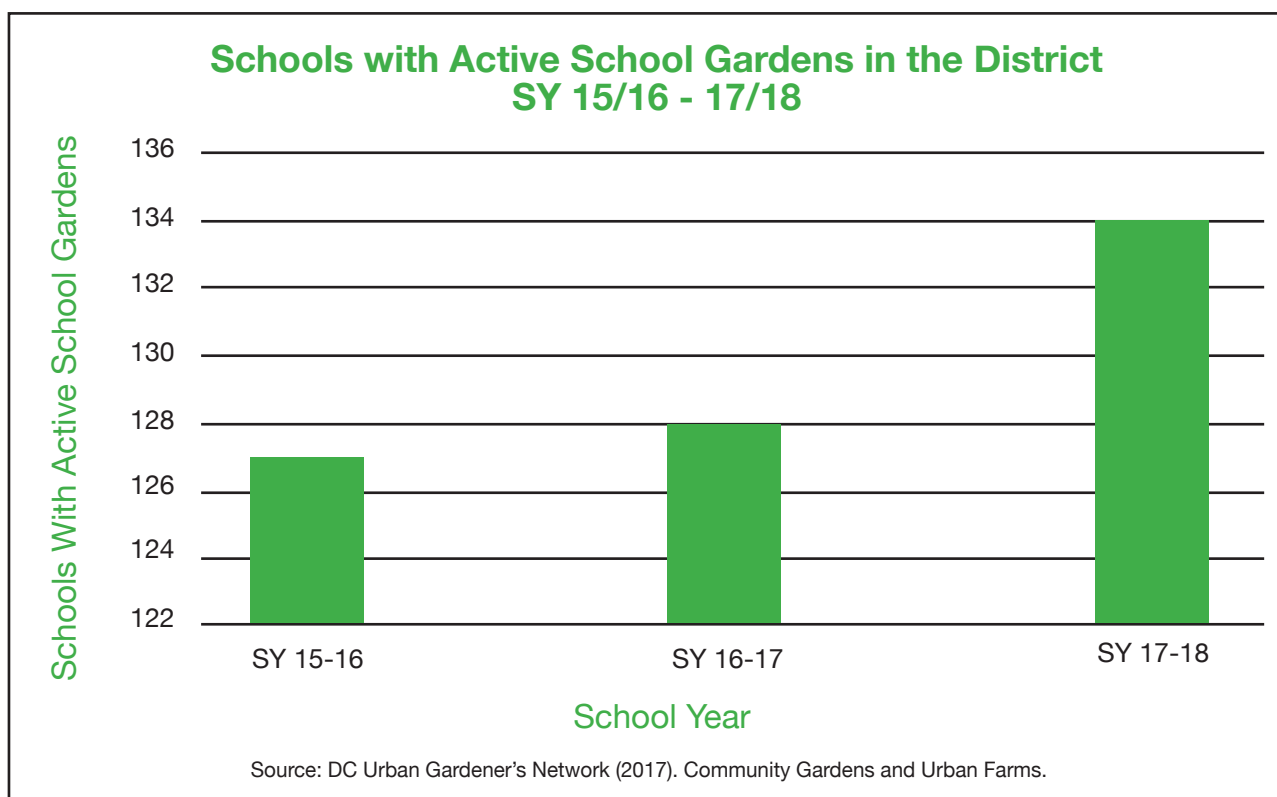
⁷¹Department of General Services. *Request for Proposals: Urban Farming Land Lease Program*. October 2018. https://dgs.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/dgs/publication/attachments/FINAL%20RFP%2010_10_18.pdf

⁷²Department of General Services. *Urban Farming Tax Abatement Program*. 2018. <https://dgs.dc.gov/page/urban-farming-tax-abatement-program>

School Gardens

School gardens provide an engaging, hands-on learning opportunity for students to learn about where their food comes from. Required by the Healthy Student Act of 2010, OSSE provides grants for schools to develop and maintain school gardens and garden-based education.

The number of school gardens in District schools has steadily increased over time. In SY 17-18, 134 District schools had active school gardens, a slight increase from the 127 schools with active school gardens in SY15-16.⁷³ For a list of active school gardens in SY 17-18, see Appendix I.



⁷³DC Office of State Superintendent of Education. *District of Columbia Healthy Schools Act 2018 Report*. Pg 4. <https://osse.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/osse/publication/attachments/2018%20Healthy%20Schools%20Act%20Report%209.19.18.pdf>

While the growth in school gardens over recent years is encouraging, school garden education could be expanded further. Only about half of DCPS' 115 schools have an active school garden program, and less than half of the 122 public charter schools in the District have an active school garden.^{74 75} Out of the 134 schools with active school gardens in SY 17-18, 67 were DCPS schools, 58 were public charter schools, and 9 were private schools.

In addition to providing school garden grants, OSSE manages the Field Trip Grant program, which funds field trips to local farms. Before SY 17-18, the Field Trip Grant provided schools up to \$1,500 to cover transportation to the farms, farm fees, and other follow materials like cooking equipment to connect students to the experience they had on the farm. In SY 2016-2017, OSSE granted \$19,500 to 13 schools including DCPS and charter schools across the District for farm field trips.⁷⁶ In SY 17-18, in response to feedback, OSSE changed the structure to allow community-based organizations to apply for grants up to \$40,000 to facilitate farm field trips for multiple schools or grants up to \$20,000 to facilitate farm field trips for early childcare facilities or homes.⁷⁷

Goals and Priorities:

From Sustainable DC Plan 2.0:

- o **Implement the “Urban Farming and Food Security Act” and expedite the process to make public and private lands available for a variety of urban agriculture uses.** DGS coordinates with other agencies to implement the “Urban Farming and Food Security Act” through its Urban Farm Land Lease Program to lease available public land to District residents to develop urban farms. Private property owners that lease land and rooftops to urban farmers can also now receive significant property tax abatement. Additionally, DPR should continue to expand the number of community gardens in the District, as the demand now currently outstrips the supply. Many residents wait for years to get off the waitlist for their neighborhood garden.

⁷⁴DC Public Schools. *DCPS Fast Facts 2017-2018*. <https://dcps.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/dcps/publication/attachments/DCPS%20Fast%20Facts%202017-18.pdf>

⁷⁵National Alliance for Public Charter Schools. *Estimated Public Charter School Enrollment, 2017-2018*. March 2018. Pg 3. <https://www.publiccharters.org/sites/default/files/documents/2018-03/FINAL%20Estimated%20Public%20Charter%20School%20Enrollment%2C%202017-18.pdf>

⁷⁶DC Office of State Superintendent of Education. *District of Columbia Healthy Schools Act 2017 Report*. Pg 5. <https://osse.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/osse/publication/attachments/2017%20Healthy%20Schools%20Act%20Report.pdf>

⁷⁷DC Office of State Superintendent of Education. *District of Columbia Healthy Schools Act 2018 Report*. Pg 4. <https://osse.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/osse/publication/attachments/2018%20Healthy%20Schools%20Act%20Report%209.19.18.pdf>

- o **Develop and support school gardens and garden-based food system education to engage DCPS and charter school students.** The benefits of school gardens are well documented, as they provide educational opportunities for children to better connect with their food system, and learn about environmental sustainability, nutrition, and health. OSSE, DCPS, and DOEE will continue to develop school gardens and work with community partners to provide the resources for these gardens to thrive and for children to receive at least ten hours of garden-based learning per year at DCPS and public charters schools. While not all school facilities are equipped to have a school garden, District Government will work to connect these schools with neighboring community or school gardens to ensure students have access to garden-based learning.

From the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact:

- o **Promote and strengthen urban and peri-urban food production** and processing based on sustainable approaches and integrate urban and peri-urban agriculture into city resilience plans.
- o **Protect and enable secure access and tenure to land** for sustainable food production in urban and peri-urban areas, including land for community gardeners and smallholder producers, for example through land banks or community land trusts; provide access to municipal land for local agricultural production and promote integration with land use and city development plans and programs.
- o **Help provide services to food producers in and around cities**, including technical training and financial assistance (credit, technology, food safety, market access, etc.) to build a multigenerational and economically viable food system with inputs such as compost from food waste, grey water from post-consumer use, and energy from waste etc. while ensuring that these do not compete with human consumption.

From the Food Policy Director/Council 2019 Priorities:

- o **Expand the Urban Land Lease Program and Urban Agriculture Tax Credit** by encouraging more District agencies to identify parcels of unused property that could be leased to urban farmers and promoting the Tax Credit with District developers and property owners. Agencies should be encouraged to work with DGS, which already has a database of government properties that could be used for urban agriculture.
- o **Increase financial support and resources for urban farms in the District.** The District is opening new pathways for urban agriculture through programs such as the Urban Agriculture Land Lease Program and the upcoming Urban Agriculture Tax Credit. Nevertheless, urban farms in the District struggle to navigate government requirements and identify resources to expand their operations. The District should provide staff to assist urban farms in meeting government requirements and should provide small infrastructure grants of \$5-20K to urban farms for the development of hoop houses, greenhouses, water infrastructure, cold storage, and other infrastructure. These relatively small investments would make a big impact on how much fresh, locally-grown produce is available year-round to District residents and would promote job creation as farms expand their operations.
- o **Identify needs and opportunities for increased nutrition and food system education** in coordination with other District coalitions, including the Healthy Youth and Schools Commission, the Diabesity Committee, and the Mayor's Committee on Nutrition, Health, and Physical Activity.

A photograph of a community garden in an urban setting. In the foreground, a gravel path leads through raised garden beds. The beds are filled with various plants, including leafy greens and red flowers. In the background, there are brick buildings, a street lamp, and a chain-link fence. A semi-transparent white box with green text is centered over the middle of the image.

**Growing healthy
food in the District
expands access to
fresh produce and
better connects
residents to their
food system.**

SECTION 5: SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES, ENTREPRENEURS, AND THE FOOD WORKFORCE

The District's food economy includes all the different sectors that grow, prepare and manufacture, supply, and serve food in the District. This section reports on key indicators of the strength of the District's food economy and provides recommendations on how to provide more meaningful employment and entrepreneurship opportunities to District residents in the food sector workforce.

In FY 2018, the District funded a study, led by the FPC and the Office of Planning (OP), to analyze the District's Food Economy. Using inputs from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the study identifies the current and future projected employment in the food sector, the economic impact of the food sector in the District, and the demand and supply of products within the food sector. For more in-depth information, see the District's Food Economy Study, published in Spring 2019.

The forthcoming District Food Economy Study found that over the past decade, the District's food economy has dramatically grown in its importance in the city and region. In 2016, there were more than 82,000 workers supported by the District's food economy, representing 9.2% of the District's total workforce. The food sector generated \$3.64 billion in wages, or 3.8% of wages in the city. The total impact of the goods and services produced in all the food sectors is approximately \$5.47 billion. This amount results in \$579.3 million in tax revenue from the city, with nearly half of the revenue coming from property tax (\$244.5 million) and over a third of the revenue coming from sales tax (\$182.2 million).

The District's strategic plans on economic growth and workforce development recognize the importance of the food sector. The District's Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Unified State Plan identifies "Accommodations and Food Services" as a fast-growing sector, and the Workforce Investment Council's (WIC) Career Pathways Task Force highlights "Hospitality" as a high-demand sector and mentions food industry jobs in that sector in its latest Strategic Plan.⁷⁸ However, these plans are more visionary in nature and could be supplemented with specific recommendations aimed at strengthening the food workforce.

⁷⁸Adult Career Pathways Task Force. Career Pathways in the District of Columbia. September 2015. <https://dcworks.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/dcworks/publication/attachments/Career%20Pathways%20Strategic%20Plan%20Final.pdf>

Food Sector Workforce Development Programs

The District's food sector is an important source of employment for District residents, particularly those entering the workforce for the first time or after a period of unemployment or underemployment. Several workforce development programs in the District focus on food sector skills specifically or as part of a broader hospitality or hotel training program; these workforce development programs include Amala Lives Culinary Arts Institute, DC Central Kitchen Culinary Jobs Program, Goodwill Industries Culinary Skills Training, Thrive DC Real Opps Training Program, and United Planning Organization Workforce Institute Program.

While these programs are an important source of job training for many District residents, more data and analysis are needed to determine whether these programs are sufficient for the growing food sector, and what other training programs or resources would be helpful in further strengthening the food sector and connecting District residents with high-quality jobs. The Office of the Food Policy Director (FPD) seeks to address these questions through a year-long project funded by the Kaiser Permanente Family Foundation. In summer 2019, the FPD will publish the District's first Food Workforce Development Strategy with recommendations on how the District can coordinate, support, and incentivize food workforce development and employment opportunities across the food sector to produce jobs that foster a healthy food system, have livable wages, and support safe working conditions.

Food Business Incubators

Food business incubators support entrepreneurs looking to scale up production of their food products and generate more revenue. Incubators generally provide commercial kitchen space to rent, as well as technical assistance with business developing, branding, and other small business considerations. There are five food incubators in Washington, D.C.

Name	Year Established	Ward	Zoned for Industrial Land?
Union Kitchen	2012	5	Y
Eats Place	2014	1	N
Mess Hall	2014	5	Y
TasteLab	2015	5	Y
Taste Makers	2018	5	Y

Although the number of food incubators has increased over the past five years, there are currently no incubators established or planned in Wards 7 and 8. Expanding incubators into low-income neighborhoods with high unemployment could spur entrepreneurship and workforce development in those neighborhoods.

Cottage Foods

For small-scale food producers making their products in their homes, known as “cottage food producers,” the District now allows the sale of their products within certain guidelines. In September 2017, DC Health finalized regulations⁷⁹ to implement the Cottage Food Amendment Act of 2013,⁸⁰ including identifying the types of products that could be sold under the Act and how they must be labeled and stored. The District’s cottage food law permits at-home producers of non-potentially hazardous foods to sell their products at farmers markets and special events, up to \$25,000 in annual revenue, without getting a permit from DC Health. To help cottage food producers navigate the guidelines, DSLBD provided a grant to the non-profit Dreaming Out Loud to hold training sessions for residents interested in starting cottage food businesses in Washington, D.C.

Small-scale producers that would like to earn more revenue or sell at more retail locations would have to lease commercial kitchen space from one of the food incubators listed above or other providers.

Goals and Priorities:

From Sustainable DC Plan 2.0:

- o **Develop a citywide workforce development strategy** focused on expanding food sector jobs that promote public health and fair working conditions. Currently, there is simultaneously unmet demand for skilled workers in the local food sector and significant unemployment in the District. Increasing the skilled workforce in the food industry can also create opportunities to improve healthy food access by increasing the supply and distribution of food in low food access communities. It can also ensure that workers know their rights and demand fair working conditions. The District Government will analyze existing District workforce development initiatives related to the food sector and develop a citywide workforce development strategy focused on expanding food sector jobs. The project will specifically focus on strategies to also improve the District’s overall food system, including promoting public health, sustainability, and fair working conditions.

⁷⁹PR22-0432, District of Columbia Cottage Food Regulations Approval Resolution of 2017. <http://lims.dccouncil.us/Legislation/PR22-0432>

⁸⁰L20-63, Cottage Food Act of 2003, D.C. Official Code §7-742.02. <http://lims.dccouncil.us/Legislation/B20-0168>

From the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact:

- o **Assess, review and/or strengthen food control systems** by implementing local food safety legislation and regulations that (1) ensure that food producers and suppliers throughout the food chain operate responsibly; (2) eliminate barriers to market access for family farmers and smallholder producers; and (3) integrate food safety, health and environmental dimensions.
- o **Improve and expand support for infrastructure** related to market systems that link urban buyers to urban, peri-urban and rural sellers while also building social cohesion and trust, supporting cultural exchange and ensuring sustainable livelihood, especially for women and young entrepreneurs.

From the Food Policy Director/Council 2019 Priorities:

- o **Elevate the importance of the DC food economy by promoting the DC Food Economy Study** (to be finalized in January 2019) at public events and through media outlets.
- o **Publish and begin implementation of the DC Food Workforce Development Strategy** (funded by Kaiser Permanente, to be finalized July 2019), which will outline a strategy for local government, investors, and other stakeholders to strengthen the District's food sector workforce.
- o **Expand the Cottage Food Act of 2013** to make it easier for small, at-home food producers to operate in the District, such as increasing the current annual revenue cap (\$25,000).
- o **Support local food producers that promote and preserve DC culture and food traditions:** The District already promotes local makers and producers through successful programs such as Made in DC. The District could further support small food producers, particularly minority and female business owners and those maintaining ethnic food traditions, by increasing engagement and promotion of these types of businesses through targeted programming and marketing.

SECTION 6: REDUCING WASTED FOOD

When food unnecessarily goes to waste, it hurts the economy, environment, and society. In 2017, Americans wasted 126 million tons of food across the food supply chain. Nationally, this amounted to an average of 915 pounds of food waste per person.⁸¹ The District estimates that the total amount of organic waste produced in the District – including food and yard waste – is between 167,000 and 235,000 tons, or 480 pounds per District resident.⁸² This section reports on several efforts by the District to decrease the amount of food that goes to waste, and provides recommendations on further reducing unnecessary food waste.

Two recently passed pieces of legislation could contribute to a decline in food waste in the District. First, the Home Composting Incentives Amendment Act of 2018⁸³ provides “up to” \$75 for residents to purchase at-home composting equipment and take a training course on proper composting techniques. Second, the Save Good Food Amendment Act of 2018⁸⁴ provides tax incentives for food donation, expands liability protections for food donors, limits the types of products on which the District requires date labels to only products where there is a safety concern, and requires that DPW and DC Health develop a food donation guide. More details on both pieces of legislation can be found in Appendix B.

Zero Waste DC Website

The Office of Waste Diversion within the Department of Public Works (DPW) has developed, along with agency partners, the Zero Waste DC website (<https://zerowaste.dc.gov>), which provides residents with resources on how to decrease their waste, including food waste. It includes information on the DPW Food Waste Drop Off Program at farmers markets, in addition to tips for preventing food waste and donating extra food.

⁸¹Commission for Environmental Cooperation. *Characterization and Management of Food Loss and Waste in North America*. 2017. <http://www3.cec.org/islandora/en/item/11772-characterization-and-management-food-loss-and-waste-in-north-america-en.pdf>

⁸²DC Department of Public Works. *Public Hearing on Bill 22-501, the “Residential Composting Incentives Act” and DPW’s Implementation of the Sustainable Solid Waste Management Amendment Act of 2014.* December 2017. Pg 5.

⁸³D.C. Law 22-0146, Home Composting Incentives Amendment Act of 2018. D.C. Official Code § 8-1031.12a. <http://lims.dccouncil.us/Legislation/B22-0501>

⁸⁴D.C. Law 22-212, Save Good Food Amendment Act of 2017, Official Code § 48-301. <http://lims.dccouncil.us/Legislation/B22-0072>

Food Waste Drop Off Program

DPW hosts a Food Waste Drop Off program at farmers markets throughout the city where residents can drop off their food scraps. The organic material collected at the drop off sites is then processed into a nutrient-rich soil amendment and distributed to community gardens.

There are currently nine drop off sites in the District that vary in length of operation – three sites operate year-round while the other six sites operate between the farmers market season of May to November. The year-round sites are in Ward 1 (Columbia Heights), Ward 2 (Dupont Circle), and Ward 6 (Eastern Market).

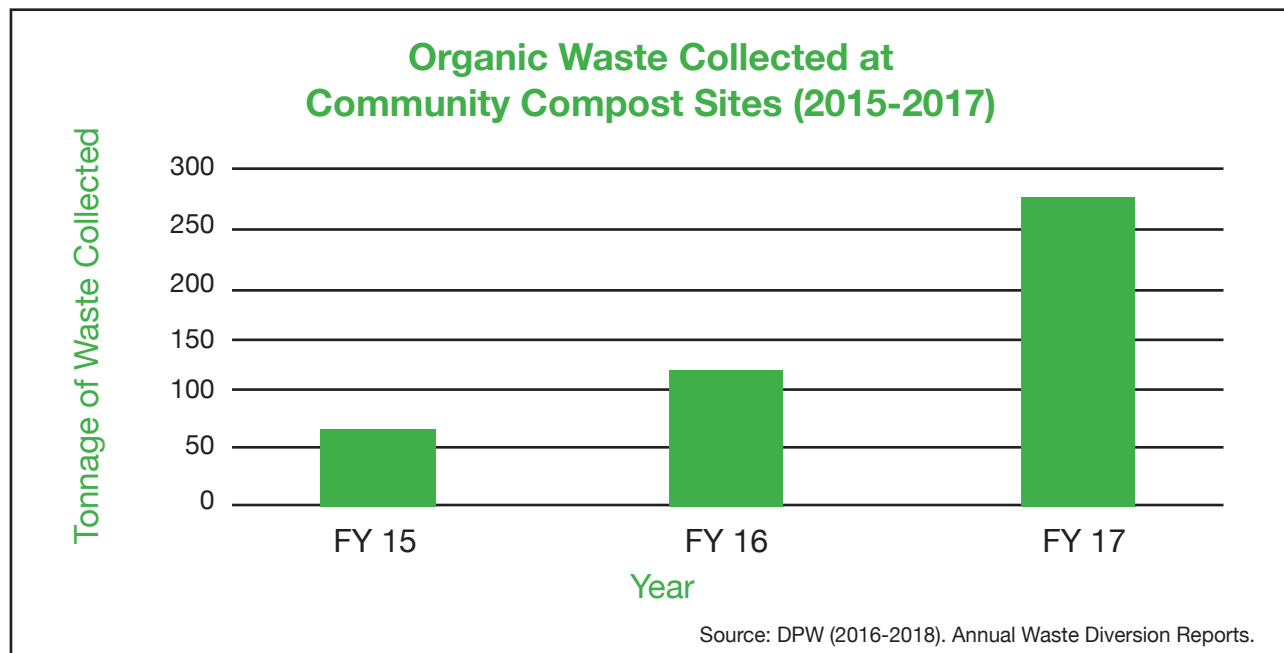
Ward	Location	Address	Program Closing Date
1	Columbia Heights Farmers Market	14 th & Kenyon St. NW	Year Round
2	Dupont Circle Farmers Market	1500 20 th St. NW	Year Round
2	Glover Park Burleith Farmers Market	34 th & Wisconsin Ave. NW	Closed for Winter
3	UDC Farmers Market	4340 Connecticut Ave. NW	Closed for Winter
4	14th And Kennedy Farmers Market	14 th & Kennedy St. NW	Closed for Winter
5	Brookland Farmers Market	716 Monroe St. NE	Closed for Winter
6	Eastern Market (In front of Rumsey Pool)	635 North Carolina Ave. SE	Year Round
7	Minnesota Ave Farmers Market	3701 Hayes St. NE (Previously 3924 Minnesota Ave)	Closed for Winter
8	Ward 8 Farmers Market	3200 6 th St. SE	Closed for Winter

First implemented in 2017, the Food Waste Drop Off program has been a great success. In 2017, approximately 86,000 pounds (or 43 tons) of organic waste were collected in five months from April to October.⁸⁵ The program continued to grow in 2018 – more than 340,600 pounds (or 170 tons) of organic waste were collected in 2018 (from January to December 2018) and residents participated almost 51,500 times in the program. The program is more popular in some parts of the city than others, and the District should continue to consider ways to incentivize all District residents to participating in composting. For a full list of the Food Waste Drop Off sites and the total weight of organic materials collected at each site, see Appendix J.

Community Compost Cooperative Network

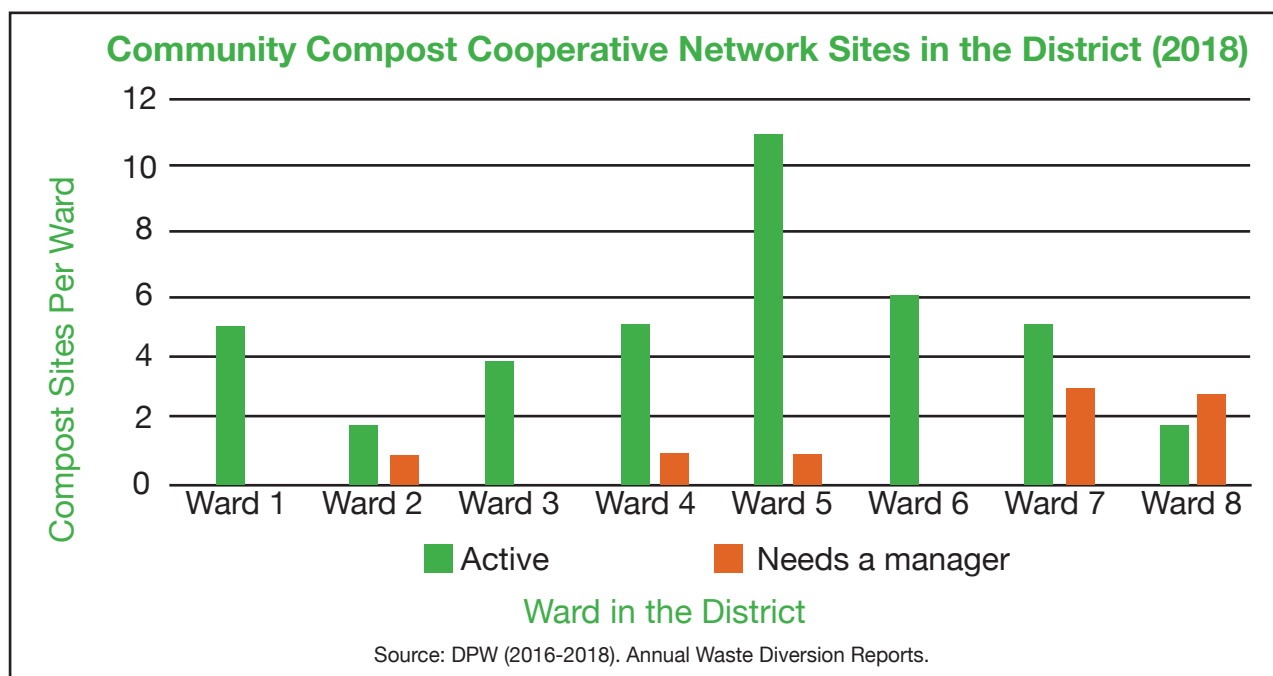
DPR runs a Community Compost Cooperative Network where residents can compost their food scraps at neighborhood composting sites. Each site can host up to 100 active composters or approximately one ton of organic materials, and residents can participate after taking a short training class.

In 2017, there were 49 Community Compost sites spread across all the Wards of the city and 9 other sites that had a compost bin already installed but needed a site manager.. DPR estimates approximately 1,500 residents participated in the Community Compost sites in 2017. The amount of organic waste composted through the program has doubled each year since implementation. In 2015, approximately 120,000 pounds (or 60 tons) of food waste were composted through the sites. In FY 2016, approximately 270,000 pounds (or 135 tons) were composted, and in FY 2017, 519,000 pounds (or 260 tons) were composted.⁸⁶ For a full list of community compost sites, see Appendix K.



⁸⁵DC Department of Public Works. Washington, DC Solid Waste Diversion Progress Report Fiscal Year 2015 & 2016. December 2016. https://dpw.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/dpw/page_content/attachments/FY15WasteDiversionReport_f.pdf

⁸⁶DC Department of Public Works. *FY 17 Solid Waste Diversion Progress Report*, forthcoming.



Organic Recycling Program in Schools

DGS encourages DCPS schools and students to participate in composting in their schools through the DCPS Recycles! program. Participating schools engage school nutrition staff, students, and teachers to separate and collect their organic waste from school meals. In 2017, there were 55 schools recognized on the DCPS Recycles! Honor Roll, which celebrates schools that consistently participate in DGS recycling programs in the classroom and the cafeteria.⁸⁷ Approximately 481 tons of food waste were collected from these participating schools in 2017.⁸⁸ In 2014, 40 schools were recognized on the DCPS Recycles! Honor Roll.⁸⁹ For a full list of the schools highlighted on the 2017 DCPS Recycles! Honor Roll, see appendix L.

Potential for Expanded Organics Collection in the District

While the Community Composting sites and Food Waste Drop Off program are popular programs for composting residential food waste, the District will need to take further steps to meet its goal of 80% waste diversion by 2050.

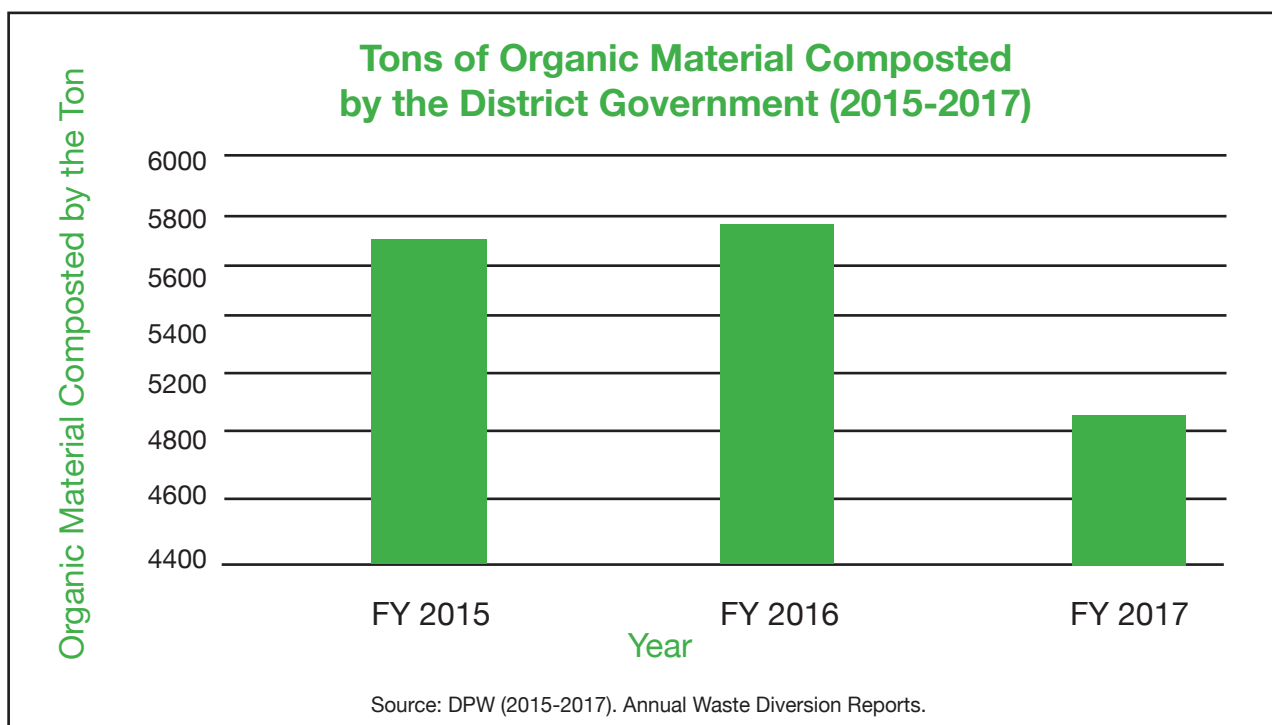
One way to significantly increase organics diversion would be through an organics collection program for businesses and residents. In 2017, the District government composted approximately 4,800 tons of organic material, including residential food waste and other compostable material like grass or leaves.⁹⁰ This amounts to just 1% of all the waste material coming in to the DPW transfer stations.

⁸⁷Department of General Services. *DCPS Recycles! 2017 Honorees*. <https://dgs.dc.gov/page/dcps-recycles-2017-honorees>

⁸⁸Department of Public Works. *FY 17 Solid Waste Diversion Progress Report*, forthcoming.

⁸⁹Department of General Services. *Happy Earth Day and Congratulations to the DCPS Recycles! Honor Roll*. April 2014. <https://dgs.dc.gov/release/happy-earth-day-and-congratulations-dcps-recycles-honor-roll>

⁹⁰Department of Public Works. *FY 17 Solid Waste Diversion Progress Report*, forthcoming.



In 2017, DPW commissioned a feasibility report to determine whether the District should build additional infrastructure to increase organic waste diversion.⁹¹ The report found that the District generates approximately 166,800 to 234,800 tons of organic waste (including both food waste and yard waste) a year that could be composted. The report estimated that the District could potentially collect 88,500-149,000 tons of this waste each year. More than two-thirds of the potential for recovery would come from the commercial and institutional sectors, and about 12% would come from a curbside collection program where residents could compost alongside their trash and recycling. The report recommended that the District build a composting facility within the District to collect both commercial and residential organic waste.

When the time comes, the Mayor has the authority to require both commercial properties and residents to separate their compostable materials from the rest of their solid waste. The Sustainable Solid Waste Management Act of 2014⁹² authorizes the Mayor to require this source separation by residents once the District implements a compost collection program.⁹³ Further, the law authorizes the Mayor to require private collection companies that serve businesses and multi-family residential buildings to separate compostable material even before the implementation of a compost collection program.

⁹¹Resource Recycling Systems. *District of Columbia Compost Feasibility Study*. April 2017. https://dpw.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/dpw/page_content/attachments/DC%20Compost%20Feasibility%20Study_vf_0417.pdf

⁹²D.C. Law 20-154, Sustainable Solid Waste Management Amendment Act of 2014. § 8-1031.03 <https://code.dccouncil.us/dc/council/laws/20-154.html#%C2%A7103>

⁹³*Ibid.*

Goals and Priorities:

From Sustainable DC Plan 2.0:

- o **Conduct a food waste assessment** to identify the types and quantities of food that are thrown away in the District. Understanding the makeup of the food that goes to waste is the first step in better addressing the amount of food waste. The District government will examine food waste in the District's households and businesses, building off initial research used for the 2017 District-wide compost feasibility study to pinpoint baseline levels of different types of food thrown away. This assessment will be used to develop recommendations on how to prevent and reduce food waste, and how to divert food waste from the solid waste stream.
- o **Educate businesses and institutions on how to prevent food waste, recover unused food, and understand liability protections.** The District government will work with nonprofit and private partners to inform them of existing District and federal policies protecting food donation. While these policies have existed for several decades, information gaps remain regarding liability protections and best practices. The District Government will also publish guidance for businesses on how to reduce excess food in their business practices. The District Government will also change any regulations on date labels that arbitrarily limit the sale or donation of food after its quality-related date has passed and ensure that health inspectors are providing education on current food donation best practices.
- o **Incentivize food donations by businesses, schools, and institutions through policy changes.** The District Government will encourage food donations from various institutions by providing incentives such as local tax credits and expanded liability protections for food donors. Incentives should be targeted to businesses that donate nutritious, fresh foods that are often the most difficult to donate but the most needed by the recipient organizations. The District government will help coordinate opportunities for enhanced connections between institutions providing and institutions receiving the food donations, such as the EPA Food Recovery Challenge.
- o **Educate residents and food related businesses on proper buying, storing, and disposing of food to minimize waste.** Properly storing food can preserve the freshness and safety of food, so residents can save on their grocery bills while also preventing good food from being thrown away or composted. In partnership with community groups such as the DC Food Recovery Working Group, the District Government will create awareness of best practices for

minimizing food waste in households and food-related businesses. Potential activities could include demonstrations at community locations such as grocery stores and farmers markets, or public awareness campaigns. Further, the District Government will work with community partners such as nutrition education providers to educate consumers about how to better read and use “sell by” and “use by” labels.

From the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact:

- o **Convene food system actors to assess and monitor food loss and waste reduction** at all stages of the city region food supply chain, (including production, processing, packaging, safe food preparation, presentation and handling, re-use and recycling) and ensure holistic planning and design, transparency, accountability and policy integration.
- o **Raise awareness of food loss and waste** through targeted events and campaigns; identify focal points such as educational institutions, community markets, company shops and other solidarity or circular economy initiatives.
- o **Collaborate with the private sector along with research, educational and community-based organizations** to develop and review, as appropriate, municipal policies and regulations (e.g. processes, cosmetic and grading standards, expiration dates, etc.) to prevent waste or safely recover food and packaging using a “food use-not-waste” hierarchy.
- o **Save food by facilitating recovery and redistribution for human consumption of safe and nutritious foods**, if applicable, that are at risk of being lost, discarded or wasted from production, manufacturing, retail, catering, wholesale and hospitality.

From the Food Policy Director/Council 2019 Priorities:

- o **Explore best practices for increasing organics diversion:** The District should explore strategies to incentivize businesses, schools, and other entities that create over a certain amount of organic waste to separate and send that waste to composting/anaerobic digestion facilities rather than combining it with the solid waste stream. This would create a market for more composting/anaerobic digestion facilities to open in the region. This would also create jobs and help the District achieve its sustainability goals.

CONCLUSION

The District has implemented a variety of innovative policy and programmatic solutions to strengthen our food system in the last several years. From increasing school breakfast participation, to piloting the Produce Rx Program in grocery stores, to providing food waste drop off locations across the city, District government leaders are taking a comprehensive approach to making the food system more equitable, healthy, and sustainable. This report has highlighted successful policies and programs already in progress, as well as recommendations for next steps to make Washington, D.C. a national leader in forward-thinking food policy. We hope to show progress and new innovative spotlights in future annual reports.

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Appendix A:

Key Indicators in the Food System Assessment

Key indicator	Definition	Source of the data	Link to data, if publicly available
Food Insecurity	Percent of households who lacked access to enough food throughout the year for an active, healthy life	US Department of Agriculture (USDA), Economic Research Service (ERS)	Link
Diabetes Rate	Percent of residents who have diabetes	DC Health Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)	Link
SNAP Participation	Number of households participating in SNAP	USDA, Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)	Link
WIC participation	Number of individuals participating in WIC	USDA, FNS	Link
School Breakfast Program Participation	Ratio of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals who eat breakfast versus those who just eat lunch	Food Research & Action Center (FRAC), Annual Breakfast Scorecard	Link
School Lunch Participation	Number of students who eat lunch through the National School Lunch Program	USDA FNS Child Nutrition Tables	Link
CACFP in Child Development Facilities	Number of child development facilities centers participating in CACFP	OSSE CACFP Report, available on the DC Council Legislative Information Management System (LIMS) website	Link
Summer Meals	Number of summer meals served in June, July, and August	FRAC, Annual Summer Nutrition Status Report	Link
Grocery Stores	Number of full service grocery stores and the number of large (greater than 10,000 square feet) grocery stores	Authors' analysis of several sources including DCRA's Business License Verification Database & Washington DC Economic Partnership (WDECP) Retail and Restaurants website	DCRA Link WDECP Link
Farmers Markets	Number of farmers markets operating throughout the year	Authors' analysis of several sources including Open Data DC website and Washingtonian List of Opening Farmers Markets	Open Data DC Link Washingtonian Link
Produce Plus	Redemption rate for Produce Plus checks	DC Greens, Annual Report	Link
Healthy Corners	Number of participating stores in the Healthy Corners program	DC Central Kitchen (DCKK), Annual Report	Link
Community Gardens	Number of active community gardens	DC Urban Gardener (DUG) Network website	Link
Urban Farms	Number of active urban farms	DUG website & DPR Partner Urban Farms website	DUG Link DPR Link
School Gardens	Number of active school gardens	OSSE Healthy Schools Act, Yearly Report	Link
Food Waste Drop Off Program	Number of drop off sites and total tonnage of organic material collected at those sites	DPW, Annual Solid Waste Report	Link
Community Compost Cooperative Network	Number of compost cooperative sites and total tonnage of food waste composted at those sites	DPR website & DPW Annual Solid Waste Report	DPR Link DPW Link
Organic Recycling at Schools	Number of schools recognized on the DCPS Recycles! Honor Roll for their participation in recycling programs in both the classroom and cafeteria	DGS website	Link

Appendix B: Legislation Guide

Title	Citation	Description	Implementation Status
<i>Save Good Food Amendment Act of 2018</i>	A22-0513	Incentivizes businesses and individuals to donate excess food rather than throwing it away. The bill includes 4 main fixes: (1) expand liability protections to cover more types of food donors and donations; (2) create a tax incentive for food donations; (3) relax DC Health regulations on the sale and donation of food past its quality-based date; and (4) commission a DC food donation best practices guide.	Funds not yet appropriated to implement the tax credit
<i>Home Composting Incentives Amendment Act of 2018</i>	L22-0146	Provides rebates or vouchers to District residents for the purchase of home composting systems. Residents have to complete an in-person training on composting hosted by DPW before receiving the rebate/voucher.	Funds have been appropriated and DPW is developing the program
<i>Sustainable DC Act of 2012; Sustainable DC Omnibus Amendment Act of 2014</i>	L19-0262; L20-0142	Implements recommendations in the Sustainable DC Plan by creating incentives to further the Plan and codifying several components of the Plan, such as launching an environmental literacy program and banning expanded polystyrene (commonly referred to as foam)	Implemented
Food Access			
Title	Citation	Description	Implementation Status
<i>Grocery Store Restrictive Covenant Prohibition Act of 2018</i>	L22-0138	Prohibits grocery store owners from imposing a restrictive land covenant or use restriction on the sale or other transfer of property used as a grocery store that prohibits the subsequent use of the property as a grocery store.	In effect
<i>Women, Infants, and Children Program Expansion Act of 2018</i>	B22-0666 A22-0581	Prohibits restrictions on the square footage, number of cashiers, or organic products for retailers accepting WIC beyond what is required by federal law; requires a plan to provide technical assistance to small stores to become WIC vendors; requires DC Health to host 4 community meetings per year to receive input on strategies to increase WIC participation and improve the experience of individuals enrolled in WIC.	Funds not yet appropriated to implement the legislation
<i>East End Grocery and Retail Incentive Tax Exemption Act of 2018</i>	L22-0083	Enhances tax exemptions for grocery stores and sit-down restaurants that locate in specific areas of Wards 7 and 8. This applies specifically to large, anchor stores that sell both groceries and retail goods. Eligible stores and restaurants would receive a number of tax exemptions, including from the recordation tax and transfer tax, a 30-year exemption from the real property tax, personal property tax, possessory interest tax, and corporate franchise tax.	Funds not yet appropriated to implement the tax incentives

Food Access (continued)			
Title	Citation	Description	Implementation Status
<i>East End Grocery Incentive Act of 2018 (introduced version entitled: "East End Health Care Desert, Retail Desert, and Food Desert Elimination Act of 2017")</i>	A22-0612	Establishes an East End Construction Incentive Program to pay for the construction of buildings to house affordable grocery shopping opportunities that provide affordable food and food-related grocery items to residents of Wards 7 and 8. For a grocery store to be eligible for the Program, it must accept SNAP and WIC benefits and offer fresh food items. The Mayor has the authority to direct funds to the Program through Pay-as-You-Go capital projects. The Program funds can only be used on 9 sites identified in the legislation: 1) Skyland Town Center 2) Capitol Gateway 3) East River Park 4) The Shops at Penn Hill 5) Parkside Planned Unit Development 6) St. Elizabeth's East Campus 7) United Medical Center 8) Columbian Quarter 9) Deanwood Town Center	Funds not yet appropriated to the Program
<i>Fresh Healthy Mobile Cart Vending Pilot in Underserved Areas Emergency and Temporary Amendment Acts of 2012</i>	L19-0144	Establishes a healthy mobile cart vending pilot program in underserved areas and limited the program to vendors who sell only fruits and vegetables in historically underutilized business zones. The legislation limited the program to 15 permits.	Mayor Gray tried to expand this program to 20 permits in 2013, but his legislation never passed.
<i>Food, Environmental, and Economic Development in the District of Columbia Act of 2010 (FEED DC Act)</i>	L18-0353	Establishes a program and tax incentive to attract grocery stores and renovate grocery stores in low-income areas in the District. The legislation requires participating grocery stores to employ District residents and provide them with quality jobs and accept SNAP benefits. It also designates a grocery ambassador to assist grocery retailers and establishes a program to expand access to healthy foods in low-income areas by providing assistance to corner stores, farmers markets and other small food retailers.	Several grocery stores have taken advantage of the tax incentives and DC Health is currently implementing the Healthy Corners Program.
Urban Agriculture			
Title	Citation	Description	Implementation Status
Urban Farming and Food Security Amendment Act of 2015; Urban Farming and Food Security Amendment Act of 2017	L20-0248; L21-0257	2015 Act established an urban farming land leasing initiative and a nonrefundable tax credit for food commodity donations (this provision was repealed in 2016). The legislation also established a real property tax abatement for unimproved real property leased for the purpose of small-scale urban farming. 2017 Act added provisions to the original act to clarify how the tax abatement for urban agriculture should be applied to a private property that has rooftop farm.	DGS Urban Land Lease Program and Property Tax Abatement in effect
Small Food Businesses			
Title	Citation	Description	Implementation Status
Cottage Food Act of 2013	L20-0063	Permits cottage food businesses under a certain revenue level to operate without a license from the Department of Health if the specific laws concerning cottage food businesses are followed and authorizes DOH to define what food products can be sold by cottage food businesses and to inspect cottage food businesses.	The final DOH regulations were released in September 2017, so the program can finally start running. In 2018, DSLBD provided grant funding to Dreaming Out Loud to providing trainings for potential cottage food producers.

Governance			
Title	Citation	Description	Implementation Status
Food Policy Council and Director Establishment Act of 2014	L20-0191	Establishes a Food Policy Director to promote food policy in the District, attract new participants to the local food economy, assist individuals already participating in the local food economy, and achieve the food goals identified in the Sustainable DC plan. The legislation also establishes a Food Policy Council to identify regulatory burdens on the local food economy, collect and analyze data on the food economy and food equity, promote positive food policies, and guide organizations and individuals involved in the food economy.	In effect. Food Policy Director and Food Policy Council positions are appointed by the Mayor with the consent of the Council.
Schools, Parks, and Childcare Centers			
Title	Citation	Description	Implementation Status
Healthy Students Amendment Act of 2018	B22-0313 A22-0566	Amends the Healthy Schools Act of 2010 by strengthening nutrition requirements for school meals; expanding breakfast after the bell and alternate serving models to increase breakfast participation; requiring DCPS to conduct a baseline study and progress reports to align purchasing with the Good Food Purchasing Program's core values; requiring the Office of Planning to submit a report regarding best practices for developing a central kitchen; and requiring that public and charter school students participate in specified amounts of age-appropriate physical education per week.	Funds have not yet been appropriated to implement the legislation.
Healthy Parks Amendment Act of 2018	L22-0186	Requires all food served by the Department of Parks and Recreation to meet school meal nutrition standards; requires DPR to offer afterschool meals at all eligible recreation centers and to increase outreach for the Summer Food Service Program.	Funds not yet appropriated to implement the afterschool meals expansion
Healthy Tots Act of 2014	Provisions incorporated into L20-0155, Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Support Act of 2014	Increased nutritional standards for meals in childcare settings, and provided a financial incentive to do so. The legislation made DC the first "state" to allocate local funding to pay for a third meal each day through the Child and Adult Care Food Program (only two meals and a snack are federally funded). The legislation also provided funding for physical activity, gardens, nutrition education and Farm to Preschool activities.	In effect
Healthy Schools Act of 2010; Healthy Schools Amendment Act of 2012	L18-0209; L19-0037	Established, at the time, the strongest nutrition standards for school meals in the country. The Act requires that the District provide free school breakfast, provide physical activity during the school day, and provide grant funding for school gardens, physical activity programs, farm to school programs, and others.	Implemented and funded. The FY 2018 budget included \$400,000 for two new grant programs under the HSA for kitchen staff training and equipment, and nutrition education.
Department of Parks and Recreation Fee-based Use Permit Authority Amendment Act of 2012	L19-280	Established nutritional standards for food and beverages provided, offered, or sold at parks and recreation facilities, maximized the District's participation in federal nutrition programs, and limited the marketing of unhealthy products to children at parks and recreation facilities.	In effect

Appendix C: Existing District Food Priorities

Sustainable DC 2.0 Food Priorities

Food Goal 1: Expand agricultural uses and production within the District.

Target 1: By 2032, put 20 additional acres, including public right of way and rooftops, under cultivation for growing food.

FD.1: Implement the “Urban Farming and Food Security Act” and expedite the process to make public and private lands available for a variety of urban agriculture uses.

FD1.2: Develop food-producing landscaping on five acres of District public spaces distributed throughout all eight wards.

FD1.3: Develop and support school gardens and garden-based food system education to engage DCPS and charter school students.

Food Goal 2: Ensure that all residents have access to affordable, quality, and nutritious food.

Target 2: By 2032, ensure that 100% of low-income residents live within a quarter mile of a quality full-service grocery store, with a focus on underserved communities.

FD2.1: Identify and implement effective, innovative policies to recruit quality, full-service grocery stores to underserved areas.

FD2.2: Provide financial support and technical assistance to small retailers and mobile food vendors to expand healthy, culturally appropriate food options for neighborhoods with limited access to fresh and healthy food.

FD2.3: Expand and promote food assistance programs at grocery stores, farmers markets, and corner stores citywide.

FD2.4: Support evidence-based nutrition and cooking education efforts across all populations to help residents make healthier choices.

FD2.5: Implement the Nutrition Education Plan to ensure that nutrition education is as comprehensive as possible and nurtures students’ healthy eating habits.

FD2.6: Improve the quality of institutional food grown or purchased with District local funds, including in DCPS and public charter schools, childcare centers, jails, homeless shelters, and other institutional settings.

Food Goal 3: Develop and support the food industry as a vibrant and equitable sector of the local economy.

Target 3: By 2032, expand the food sector of the economy by 2,000 jobs that pay a living wage, offer safe working conditions, promote sustainability, and increase healthy food access for residents.

FD3.1: Complete a comprehensive study of the District's food system and recommend policies to improve the current system.

FD3.2: Collaborate regionally on the creation of a local food hub and other facilities for aggregation, processing, and distribution of local food products.

FD3.3: Develop a citywide workforce development strategy focused on expanding food sector jobs that promote public health and fair working conditions.

Food Goal 4: Prevent, reduce, and recover food waste.

Target 4: By 2032, reduce food waste by 60%.

FD4.1: Conduct a food waste assessment to identify the types and quantities of food that are thrown away in the District.

FD4.2: Educate businesses and institutions on how to prevent food waste, recover unused food, and understand liability protections.

FD4.3: Incentivize food donations by businesses, schools, and institutions through policy changes.

FD4.4: Educate residents and food related businesses on proper buying, storing, and disposing of food to minimize waste.

2019 DC Food Policy Priorities

The DC Food Policy Director and Food Policy Council identified the following policy concepts as priorities for the District to act on in 2019. The Director and Council will work to promote these priorities, and welcome partners and other District leaders to help fulfill these ambitious goals. The Food Policy Council approved these priorities on December 12, 2018.

Food Access & Equity:

1. **Create a Locally-Owned Small Grocery Investment Fund** that matches private investments in locally-owned, community-driven grocery stores in underserved areas. These stores would generally be smaller than the typical big-box store, and could be co-located on the bottom floor of affordable housing, healthcare centers, and other community-serving facilities. While other states have created Grocery Investment Funds, this fund would be unique in its targeted investment in local entrepreneurs and businesses that create living wage jobs and offer products based on the needs/wants of the surrounding community. The Program would also provide training to entrepreneurs and businesses on store operations, business strategy, and branding.

2. **Identify and promote strategies to invest healthcare dollars in healthy food as medicine programs for food-insecure populations.** Explore opportunities through Medicaid waivers and other means to strengthen the case for healthy food as an effective treatment for diet-related chronic disease and a strategy to decrease healthcare costs. Monitor the current DC Health pilot program with AmeriHealth, Giant, and DC Greens to provide prescriptions for healthy food to food-insecure patients, and consider expanding this program if it shows positive results.
3. **Establish an Online Grocery Delivery Pilot:** The USDA is piloting online grocery purchasing/delivery for SNAP recipients in several states, including Maryland. DC could move ahead with piloting online grocery purchasing/delivery for low-income residents using local dollars. This would put the District at a strategic advantage if USDA decides to expand the pilot.

Sustainable Procurement:

1. **Streamline and improve institutional food procurement in the District:** The District is purchasing food for institutional meals, such as in schools, correctional facilities, homeless shelters, and senior centers, through separate small contracts. The District should take a comprehensive look at these food contracts and determine how best to streamline them, improve the quality of the meals served, and support more local food businesses.
2. **Move towards developing a DC Good Food Center (“central kitchen”)** to:
 - (1) produce healthy food and meals for the District’s institutions, including schools, hospitals, childcare centers, and retirement homes;
 - (2) provide hands-on training on food preparation skills needed to enter the quickly-growing food workforce in DC;
 - (3) provide commercial kitchen space for entrepreneurs; and
 - (4) aggregate fresh produce to distribute to smaller food retailers.

Interim steps could include the central kitchen study in the Healthy Students Amendment Act and convening District agencies and developers.

3. **Pilot self-operated school food services in a limited number of DCPS schools:** Bringing school food services in-house has the potential to cut costs while also improving the quality of school meals. Every other major city has moved their school food services in-house, which has consistently saved money and improved quality. To test the concept and develop best practices for expanding to more schools, DCPS should conduct a pilot program where a small number of schools transition to self-operated school food services.
4. **Require organics diversion by some District businesses:** The District should require businesses that create over a certain amount of organic waste to separate and send that waste to composting/anaerobic digestion facilities rather than combining it with the solid waste stream. This would create a market for more composting/anaerobic digestion facilities to open in the region, which would decrease the need for the District to build a large new facility to compost its organic waste. This would also create jobs and help the District achieve its sustainability goals.

Urban Agriculture:

1. **Expand the Urban Land Lease Program and Urban Agriculture Tax Credit** by encouraging more District agencies to identify parcels of unused property that could be leased to urban farmers, and promoting the Tax Credit with District developers and property owners.
2. **Increase financial support and resources for urban farms in the District:** The District is opening up new pathways for urban agriculture through programs such as the Urban Agriculture Land Lease Program and the upcoming Urban Agriculture Tax Credit. Nevertheless, urban farms in the District struggle to navigate government requirements and identify resources to expand their operations. The District should provide staff to assist urban farms in meeting government requirements and should create an Infrastructure Grant Program that would provide grants of \$5-20K to urban farms for the development of hoop houses, greenhouses, water infrastructure, cold storage, and other infrastructure. These relatively small investments would make a big impact on how much fresh, locally-grown produce is available year-round to District residents and would promote job creation as farms expand their operations.

Local Food Business & Labor Development:

1. Elevate the importance of the DC food economy by promoting the **DC Food Economy Study** (published Spring 2019) at public events and through media outlets.
2. Publish and begin implementation of the **DC Food Workforce Development Strategy** (funded by Kaiser Permanente, to be finalized Summer 2019), which will outline a strategy for local government, investors, and other stakeholders to strengthen the District's food sector workforce.
3. **Expand the Cottage Food Act of 2013** to make it easier for small, at-home food producers to operate in the District, such as increasing the current annual revenue cap (\$25,000) and allowing sales in a broader variety of venues (not just farmers markets and special events).

Nutrition & Food System Education:

1. **Identify needs and opportunities for increased nutrition and food system education** in coordination with other District coalitions, including the Healthy Youth and Schools Commission, the Diabetes Committee, and the Mayor's Committee on Nutrition, Health, and Physical Activity.
2. **Partner to launch 202 Eats:** Partner with Made in DC to highlight small food producers, particularly minority and female business owners and those maintaining ethnic food traditions.

Appendix D: Grocery Stores in the District

Information on grocery stores in the District is from the author's analysis of DCRA business license data.

WARD	STORE NAME	BUSINESS ADDRESS	LARGE GROCERY?
1	BEST WORLD MARKET	3178 MT PLEASANT ST NW	
1	EL GAVILAN GROCERY	1646 COLUMBIA RD NW	
1	GIANT FOOD STORE	1345 PARK RD NW	X
1	HANA JAPANESE MARKET	2000 17 TH ST NW	
1	HARRIS TEETER	1631 KALORAMA ROAD NW	X
1	INTERNATIONAL PROGRESO MARKET	3158 MOUNT PLEASANT ST NW	
1	ODD PROVISIONS	3301 11 TH ST NW	
1	SAFEWAY	1747 COLUMBIA RD NW	X
1	STREETS MARKET	2400 14 TH ST NW	
1	TARGET	3100 14TH STREET NW	X
1	TRADER JOE'S	1914 14 TH ST NW	X
1	YES NATURAL FOODS	1825 COLUMBIA RD NW	
1	YES ORGANIC MARKET	2123 14 TH ST NW	
1	YES ORGANIC MARKET	1825 COLUMBIA ROAD NW	
2	CAPITOL SUPER MARKET	1231 11 TH ST NW	
2	DEAN AND DELUCA	3276 M ST NW	
2	GIANT FOOD STORE	1400 7 TH ST NW	X
2	GLEN'S GARDEN MARKET	2001 S ST NW	
2	OPEN DOOR MARKET	2160 CALIFORNIA ST NW	
2	SAFEWAY	1855 WISCONSIN AVE NW	X
2	SAFEWAY	1701 CORCORAN ST NW	X
2	STREETS MARKET	1221 MASSACHUSETTS AVE NW	
2	TRADER JOE'S	1101 25 TH ST NW	X
2	UNION KITCHEN GROCERY	1251 9 TH ST NW	
2	WHOLE FOODS MARKET	1440 P STREET NW	X
3	GIANT FOOD STORE	3336 WISCONSIN AVE NW	X
3	GIANT FOOD STORE	4303 CONNECTICUT AVE NW	X
3	MAGRUDER'S	5626 CONNECTICUT AVE NW	
3	RODMAN'S DISCOUNT FOOD & DRUG	5100 WISCONSIN AVE NW	X
3	SAFEWAY	4865 MACARTHUR BLVD NW	X
3	SAFEWAY	5545 CONNECTICUT AVE NW	X
3	STREETS MARKET	3427 CONNECTICUT AVE NW	
3	WAGSHAL'S	4857 MASSACHUSETTS AVE NW	
3	WAGSHAL'S ON NEW MEXICO	3201 NEW MEXICO AVE.	
3	WHOLE FOODS MARKET	4530 40 TH ST NW	X

WARD	STORE NAME	BUSINESS ADDRESS	LARGE GROCERY?
4	AVENUE SUPERMARKET	5010 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE NW	
4	DELICIAS MARKET II	5505 14 TH ST NW	
4	JOCELYN'S MARKET	6404 GEORGIA AVE NW	
4	MORAZON GROCERY STORE	3928 14 TH ST NW	
4	SAFEWAY	6500 PINEY BRANCH RD NW	X
4	SAFEWAY	3830 GEORGIA AVE NW	X
4	TROPIMART	607 KENNEDY ST NW	
4	WAL-MART	310 RIGGS RD NE	X
4	WAL-MART	5929 GEORGIA AVE NW	X
4	YES ORGANIC MARKET	4100 GEORGIA AVE NW	
5	ALDI	901 17 TH ST NE	X
5	COSTCO WHOLESALE #1120	2441 MARKET ST NE	X
5	GIANT FOOD STORE	1050 BRENTWOOD RD NE	X
5	GOOD FOOD MARKETS	2006 RHODE ISLAND AVE NE	
5	MOMS ORGANIC MARKET	1501 NEW YORK AVE NE	X
5	SAFEWAY	1601 MARYLAND AVE NE	X
5	SAVE A LOT	528 RHODE ISLAND AVE NE	X
5	TRADER JOE'S	350 FLORIDA AVE NE	X
5	YES ORGANIC MARKET	3809 12 TH ST NE	
6	CONGRESS MARKET	421 EAST CAPITOL ST SE	
6	GIANT FOOD STORE	300 H ST NE	X
6	HARRIS TEETER	1350 POTOMAC AVE SE	X
6	HARRIS TEETER	201 FIRST ST NE	X
6	HARRIS TEETER	401 M ST SE	X
6	OFFICINA	1120 MAINE AVE SW	
6	SAFEWAY	490 L ST NW	X
6	SAFEWAY	1100 4 TH ST SW	X
6	TRADER JOE'S	750 PENNSYLVANIA AVE SE	X
6	UNION KITCHEN GROCERY	538 3 RD ST NE	
6	WAL-MART	99 H ST NW	X
6	WHOLE FOODS MARKET	101 H ST SE	X
6	WHOLE FOODS MARKET	2201 I ST NW	X
6	WHOLE FOODS MARKET	600 H ST NE	X
6	YES ORGANIC MARKET	410 8 TH ST SE	
7	SAFEWAY	2845 ALABAMA AVE SE	X
7	SAFEWAY	322 40 TH ST NE	X
8	GIANT FOOD STORE	1535 ALABAMA AVE SE	X

Appendix E: Farmers Markets in the District

Information on farmers markets in the District is from DCGIS Open Data and the Washingtonian website.

WARD	NAME	ADDRESS	DAY	YEAR ROUND?
1	14 TH & U FARMERS' MARKET	2000 14 TH ST NW	SATURDAY	
1	ADAMS MORGAN FARMERS' MARKET	2475 18 TH ST NW	SATURDAY	
1	ARCADIA'S MOBILE MARKET AND COMMON GOOD CITY FARM'S MARKET AT LEDROIT PARK	300 ELM ST NW	WEDNESDAY	
1	COLUMBIA HEIGHTS FARMERS' MARKET	1375 KENYON ST NW	WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY	
1	MOUNT PLEASANT FARMERS' MARKET	3200 MT PLEASANT ST NW	SATURDAY	
2	ARCADIA'S MOBILE MARKET AT WAH LUCK HOUSE CHINATOWN	800 6 TH ST NW	WEDNESDAY	
2	CAPITAL HARVEST ON THE PLAZA	1300 PENNSYLVANIA AVE NW	FRIDAY	
2	CITYCENTERDC FRESHFARM MARKET	1098 NEW YORK AVE NW	TUESDAY	
2	DUPONT CIRCLE FRESHFARM MARKET	1500 20 TH ST NW	SUNDAY	X
2	FARM TO FAMILY/BUS FARM	355 E ST SW	WEDNESDAY	
2	FOGGY BOTTOM FRESHFARM MARKET	901 23 RD ST NW	WEDNESDAY	
2	GEORGETOWN FRESHFARM MARKET	1044 WISCONSIN AVE NW	SATURDAY	
2	GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY FARMERS' MARKET	3623 O ST NW	WEDNESDAY	
2	GLOVER PARK-BURLEITH FARMERS' MARKET	1819 35 TH ST NW	SATURDAY	
2	ORCHARD COUNTRY PRODUCE FARM STAND AT NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC	1145 17 TH ST NW	TUESDAY	
2	PENN QUARTER FRESHFARM MARKET	801 F ST NW	THURSDAY	
2	ROSE PARK FARMERS' MARKET	1404 26 TH ST NW	WEDNESDAY	
2	SHAW FARMERS MARKET	925 RHODE ISLAND AVE NW	SUNDAY	
2	USDA FARMERS MARKET	1400 INDEPENDENCE AVE SW	FRIDAY	
2	WHITE HOUSE FRESHFARM MARKET	810 VERMONT AVENUE NW	THURSDAY	

WARD	NAME	ADDRESS	DAY	YEAR ROUND?
3	CHEVY CHASE/BROAD BRANCH FARMERS' MARKET	5601 CONNECTICUT AVE. NW	SATURDAY	X
3	CLEVELAND PARK SATURDAY FARMERS' MARKET	3400 CONNECTICUT AVE NW	SATURDAY	
3	NEW MORNING FARMERS MARKET AT THE SHERIDAN SCHOOL	3600 ALTON PLACE NW	TUESDAY, SATURDAY	X
3	PALISADES FARMERS MARKET	4865 MACARTHUR BLVD NW	SUNDAY	X
3	TWIN SPRINGS MARKET SCHOOL MARKET	3000 CATHEDRAL AVE. NW	SATURDAY	X
3	UDC FARMERS MARKET	4200 CONNECTICUT AVE NW	SATURDAY	
4	14 TH & KENNEDY FARMERS' MARKET	5425 14 TH ST NW	SATURDAY	
4	PETWORTH COMMUNITY MARKET	4121 9 TH ST NW	SATURDAY	
5	ARCADIA'S MOBILE MARKET AT CHILDREN'S NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER WIC CLINIC	111 MICHIGAN AVE NW	WEDNESDAY	
5	ARCADIA'S MOBILE MARKET AT EDGEWOOD COMMONS	601 EDGEWOOD ST NE	FRIDAY	
5	ARCADIA'S MOBILE MARKET AT PERRY STREET PREP	1800 PERRY ST NE	THURSDAY	
5	BLOOMINGDALE FARMERS' MARKET	1700 1 ST ST NW	SUNDAY	
5	BROOKLAND FARMERS' MARKET	1000 OTIS ST NE	TUESDAY	
5	BROOKLAND'S MONROE STREET FARMERS' MARKET	716 MONROE ST NE	SATURDAY	
5	RHODE ISLAND ROW FARMERS' MARKET	2350 WASHINGTON PL NE	SATURDAY	
6	EASTERN MARKET OUTDOOR FARMERS' MARKET	225 7 TH ST SE	TUESDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY	X
6	FRESHFARM CAPITOL RIVERFRONT FARMERS' MARKET	200 M ST SE	SUNDAY	
6	H STREET FRESHFARM MARKET	800 13 TH ST NE	SATURDAY	
6	MOUNT VERNON TRIANGLE FRESHFARM MARKET	499 I ST NW	SATURDAY	
6	NEW MORNING FARMERS MARKET (WATKINS SCHOOL)	1325 D ST SE	WEDNESDAY	
6	PEOPLE'S HEALTH INITIATIVE MARKET	1229 G ST SE	SATURDAY	
6	SOUTHWEST DC FARMERS MARKET	425 M ST SW	SATURDAY	
6	USDOT FARMERS MARKET	300 M ST SE	TUESDAY	
7	ARCADIA'S MOBILE MARKET AT DEANWOOD RECREATION CENTER	1350 49 TH ST. NE	FRIDAY	
7	ARCADIA'S MOBILE MARKET AT PARKSIDE UNITY CLINIC/ CIRCLE 7 EXPRESS	740 KENILWORTH TERRACE NE	TUESDAY	
7	D.C. OPEN-AIR FARMERS' MARKET AT RFK STADIUM	2651 BENNING RD NE	THURSDAY, SATURDAY	X

WARD	NAME	ADDRESS	DAY	YEAR ROUND?
7	DC URBAN GREENS FARM STAND	3779 ELY PL SE	WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY	
7	EAST CAPITOL COMMUNITY MARKET	4900 EAST CAPITOL ST NE	WEDNESDAY	
7	KENILWORTH-PARKSIDE FARMERS' MARKET	750 PARKSIDE PL NE	SATURDAY	
7	MINNESOTA AVENUE - BENNING ROAD FARMERS' MARKET	3924 MINNESOTA AVE NE	THURSDAY	
7	PARADISE FARMERS' MARKET	3598 HAYES ST NE	SATURDAY	
7	PARKSIDE FARM STAND	3517 JAY ST NE	SATURDAY	
7	QUARLES ST FARMERS' MARKET/KENILWORTH FARM STAND	4400 QUARLES ST NE	SATURDAY	
7	RIVERSIDE CENTER MARKET	601 DIVISION AVE NE	SATURDAY	
7	UDC EAST CAPITOL FARMERS' MARKET	5901 EAST CAPITOL ST SE	SATURDAY	
8	ARCADIA'S MOBILE MARKET AT BARRY FARM RECREATION CENTER	1230 SUMNER RD SE	FRIDAY	
8	ARCADIA'S MOBILE MARKET AT COMMUNITY OF HOPE/ BELLEVUE NEIGHBORHOOD LIBRARY	115 ATLANTIC ST SW	THURSDAY	
8	ARCADIA'S MOBILE MARKET AT CONGRESS HEIGHTS SENIOR WELLNESS CENTER	3500 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR AVE SE	THURSDAY	
8	ARCADIA'S MOBILE MARKET AT HENDLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	425 CHESAPEAKE ST SE	WEDNESDAY	
8	ARCADIA'S MOBILE MARKET AT THE OVERLOOK AT OXON RUN	3700 9 TH ST SE	TUESDAY	
8	ARCADIA'S MOBILE MARKET AT UNITED MEDICAL CENTER	1310 SOUTHERN AVE SE	FRIDAY	
8	WARD 8 FARMERS' MARKET	3200 6 TH ST SE	SATURDAY	

Appendix F: Healthy Corners Stores in the District

Information on Healthy Corners is from the DC Central Kitchen's website and annual report.

WARD	STORE NAME	BUSINESS ADDRESS	PARTICIPATING IN FINI
1	CROWN GAS STATION FLORIDA AVE	908 FLORIDA AVE NW	
1	SONYA'S MARKET	2833 11 TH ST NW	
1	STOP AND GO	3001 SHERMAN AVE NW	
4	MARKET 77	3021 GEORGIA AVE NW	
4	STARLIGHT FOOD	5424 5 TH ST NW	
4	BP BLAIRE GAS STATION	7000 BLAIR RD NW	
4	UPTOWN MARKET	2701 14 TH ST NW	
4	KWIK STOP	4801 GEORGIA AVE NW	
4	MISSOURI AVENUE MARKET	5900 GEORGIA AVE NW	
5	AMBO MARKET	301 P ST NW	
5	BODEGA MARKET	1136 FLORIDA AVE NE	
5	BODEGA MARKET (FRANKLIN ST)	2409 FRANKLIN ST NE	
5	CAPITOL FOOD MART	1634 NORTH CAPITOL STREET NW	
5	CAPITOL MARKET	2501 NORTH CAPITOL ST NE	X
5	CIRCLE 7	1211 MT. OLIVET ROAD NE	X
5	DC MINI MART	1828 1 ST STREET NW	
5	DOLLAR PLUS FOOD STORE (BLADENSBURG RD.)	3182 BLADENSBURG RD NE	
5	EXXON GAS STATION	1601 NEW YORK AVE NE	
5	MCKINLEY MARKET	321 T STREET NE	
5	MIDTOWN MARKET	936 RHODE ISLAND AVE NE	
5	NEIGHBORHOOD MARKET	1611 RHODE ISLAND AVE NE	
5	NEWTON MARKET	3600 12 TH ST NE	X
5	NORTHEAST SUPERMARKET	1201 MT OLIVET RD NE	
5	QUICK TRIP	1356 BRENTWOOD RD NE	
5	SUNBEAM MARKET	2324 NORTH CAPITOL ST NW	
5	T & G GROCERY	1727 NORTH CAPITOL ST. NE	
6	ECONOMY MARKET	1804 D ST NE	X
6	MILLIE'S MARKET	1452 D ST NE	

WARD	STORE NAME	BUSINESS ADDRESS	PARTICIPATING IN FINI
6	THE CUPBOARD	1504 EAST CAPITOL STREET NE	
7	A & S GROCERY	4748 SHERIFF ROAD NE	
7	BP BENNING MARKETPLACE	4400 BENNING RD NE	
7	CAPITOL VIEW MARKET	4920 CENTRAL AVE NE	
7	DOLLAR PLUS FOOD STORE (PENN AVE)	2529 PENNSYLVANIA AVE SE	X
7	FLEXCARE PHARMACY	3857 ALABAMA AVE SE	X
7	G & G GROCERY	2924 MINNESOTA AVE SE	
7	HELEN MART	4907 NANNIE HELEN BURROUGHS AVE NE	
7	MINNESOTA FOOD MART	3728 MINNESOTA AVE NE	
7	NIGHT N DAY 24-HOUR STORE	5026 BENNING RD SE	
7	TEXAS CONVENIENCE STORE	4350 TEXAS AVE SE	X
7	THOMAS & SONS FOOD MARKET	3425 BENNING RD NE	
7	TONI'S MARKET	5319 EAST CAPITOL STREET SE	
7	Z MART	1507 KENILWORTH AVE NE	
8	ANACOSTIA MARKET	1303 GOOD HOPE ROAD SE	
8	DOLLAR PLUS FOOD SUPER MARKET (HOWARD RD.)	1453 HOWARD ROAD SE	
8	ELMIRA GROCERY	4401 SOUTH CAPITOL STREET SW	
8	GRUBB'S SOUTHEAST PHARMACY	1800 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR AVE SE	X
8	HOLIDAY MARKET	3509 WHEELER RD SE	X
8	LIFF'S MARKET	600 ALABAMA AVE SE	X
8	MARTIN'S FOODTOWN	2765 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR AVE SE	
8	MELLON'S MARKET	2921 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR AVE SE	X
8	MLK MINI MART	3333 MLK JR. AVE SE	
8	NEW SEVEN MARKET	1406 GOOD HOPE RD SE	
8	SECRETS OF NATURE	3923 SOUTH CAPITOL ST SW	
8	SHIPLEY SUPER MARKET	2283 SAVANNAH ST SE	X
8	SMILEY MART	3019 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR AVE SE	
8	WHEELER MARKET	4133 WHEELER RD SE	

Appendix G: Community Gardens in the District

Information on community gardens is from the DC Urban Gardener's Network website.

WARD	GARDEN NAME	ADDRESS
1	BRUCE MONROE	3000 GEORGIA AVE NW
1	COLUMBIA HEIGHTS GREEN	3318 SHERMAN AVE NW
1	EUCLID STREET GARDEN	14 TH STREET NW AND EUCLID STREET NW
1	INTERGENERATIONAL WISDOM GARDEN AT CASA IRIS	2201 12 TH AND E ST NW
1	KALORAMA GARDEN	19 TH STREET NW AND COLUMBIA ROAD NW
1	SHIPLEY COMMUNITY GARDEN	23 RD STREET SE AND SAVANNAH STREET SE
2	INDEPENDENCE AVE COMMUNITY GARDEN	INDEPENDENCE AVE SW & 6 TH ST SW
2	WEST END GARDEN	25 TH STREET NW AND N STREET NW
3	FORT RENO GARDEN	BELT ROAD NW AND DAVENPORT STREET NW
3	FRIENDSHIP GARDEN	45 TH STREET NW AND VAN NESS STREET NW
3	GLOVER ARCHBOLD GARDEN	42 ND STREET NW AND NEW MEXICO AVENUE NW
3	HARDY COMMUNITY GARDEN	4500 Q ST NW
3	MELVIN HAZEN COMMUNITY GARDEN	SEDGWICK STREET NW AND CONNECTICUT AVENUE NW
3	NEWARK STREET COMMUNITY GARDEN	NEWARK STREET NW AND 39 TH STREET NW
3	PALISADES GARDEN	5200 SHERIER PLACE NW
3	WHITEHAVEN GARDEN	40 TH STREET NW AND W STREET NW
4	BLAIR ROAD COMMUNITY GARDEN	NICHOLSON STREET NW AND BLAIR ROAD NW
4	EMERY GARDEN	9 TH STREET NW AND MISSOURI AVENUE NW
4	FORT STEVENS COMMUNITY GARDEN (NPS)	13 TH STREET NW AND FORT STEVENS DRIVE NW
4	FORT STEVENS GARDEN (DPR)	1327 VAN BUREN STREET NW
4	HAMILTON GARDEN	1340 HAMILTON STREET NW
4	PEABODY GARDEN	8 TH STREET NW AND PEABODY STREET NW

WARD	GARDEN NAME	ADDRESS
4	ROCK CREEK GARDEN	OREGON AVENUE NW AND NORTHAMPTON STREET NW
4	TAKOMA GARDEN	300 VAN BUREN STREET NW
4	TWIN OAKS COMMUNITY GARDEN	14 TH STREET NW AND TAYLOR STREET NW
4	UPSHUR GARDEN	14 TH STREET NW AND UPSHUR STREET NW
5	ARMED FORCE RETIREMENT HOME COMMUNITY-RESIDENT GARDEN	140 ROCK CREEK CHURCH RD NW
5	DPR ARBORETUM INTERGENERATIONAL YOUTH GARDEN	2412 RAND PLACE NE
5	EDGEWOOD COMMUNITY GARDEN	301 FRANKLIN STREET NE
5	EVERYBODY GROWS FIRE STATION E-26 GARDEN	1340 RHODE ISLAND AVE NE
5	FRANCISCAN MONASTERY GARDEN GUILD	1400 QUINCY ST NE
5	HARRY THOMAS GARDENS	1743 LINCOLN ROAD NE
5	LANGDON YOUTH & COMMUNITY GARDEN	FRANKLIN STREET NE AND MILLS AVENUE NE
5	LEDROIT GARDENS	ELM STREET NW AND 3 RD STREET NW
5	MAMIE D. LEE COMMUNITY GARDEN	100 GALLATIN STREET NE
5	MONTANA COMMUNITY GARDEN	17 TH STREET NE AND MONTANA AVENUE NE
5	NOYES COMMUNITY GARDENS	10 TH STREET NE AND FRANKLIN STREET NE
5	ROCKSTAR GARDEN	19 TH STREET SE AND BURKE STREET SE
5	TAFT FIELD GARDEN	1800 PERRY STREET NE
5	THEODORE HAGANS SENIOR GARDEN	3201 FORT LINCOLN DRIVE NE
5	TURKEY THICKET GARDENS	1100 MICHIGAN AVENUE NE
5	WANGARI GARDENS	KENYON STREET NW AND IRVING STREET NW
6	13 TH STREET COMMUNITY PARK & GARDEN	1301 C STREET SE
6	DREAMING OUT LOUD ORGANIC GARDEN AT BLIND WHINO	700 DELAWARE AVE SW
6	GREEN SEED COMMUNITY GARDEN	ALLEY LOT BETWEEN 17 TH , 18 TH , D, AND E ST SE
6	HILL EAST COMMUNITY GARDEN	BETWEEN 17 TH STREET SE, 18 TH STREET SE, D STREET SE, AND C STREET SE
6	HILTON GARDEN	6 TH STRET NE BETWEEN C STREET NE AND CONSTITUTION AVENUE NE
6	KINGMAN PARK-ROSEDALE COMMUNITY GARDEN	ON 20 TH ST NE BETWEEN E STREET NE AND D STREET NE
6	KING'S COURT COMMUNITY GARDEN	KINGS COURT SE AND 15 TH STREET SE
6	LOVE JOY COMMUNITY GARDEN	E STREET NE AND 12 TH STREET NE
6	POMEGRANATE ALLEY COMMUNITY GARDEN	911 11 TH STREET SE

WARD	GARDEN NAME	ADDRESS
6	POTOMAC AVENUE COMMUNITY GARDEN	1200 POTOMAC AVE SE
6	SOUTHWEST GARDEN	K STREET SW AND DELAWARE AVENUE SW
6	VICTORY GARDENS FARM	15 TH HALF STREET SE
6	VIRGINIA AVE COMMUNITY GARDEN	9 TH STREET SE AND L STREET SE
6	WATERSIDE ST. COMMUNITY GARDEN	600 M ST. SW
7	BEET ST GARDEN - RICHARDSON DWELLINGS	260 54 TH STREET NE
7	BENNING GARDEN	FABLE STREET SE AND SOUTHERN AVENUE SE
7	DIX ST GARDEN (SOILFUL GARDENS)	5314 DIX STREET NE
7	FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF DEANWOODS GARDEN	4408 SHERIFF RD. NE
7	FORT DUPONT PARK GARDENS	FORT DUPONT DRIVE SE AND FORT DAVIS DRIVE SE
7	HILLCREST GARDEN	3100 DENVER STREET SE
7	LEDERER YOUTH GARDEN	4801 NANNIE HELEN BURROUGHS AVENUE NE
7	LINCOLN HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARDEN	400 50 TH STREET NE
7	MARVIN GAYE COMMUNITY GARDEN	15 61 ST STREET NE
7	UDC EAST CAPITAL FARM	5900 EAST CAPITOL ST. SE
8	DOUGLASS GARDEN	1898 STANTON TERRACE SE
8	FEREBEE HOPE COMMUNITY GARDEN	3999 8 TH STREET SE
8	FORT GREBLE GARDEN	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR AVENUE SW AND ELMIRA STREET SW
8	FORT STANTON COMMUNITY GARDEN	1812 ERIE STREET SE
8	MOTHERS PEACE GARDEN	MISSISSIPPI AVENUE SE AND 13 TH STREET SE
8	PROJECT EDEN	3754 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR AVE SE
8	UNION TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH GARDEN (11 TH STREET BRIDGE PARK PLOT)	1225 W STREET SE

Appendix H: Urban Farms in the District

Information on urban farms is from the DC Urban Gardener's Network website and the Department of Parks and Recreation's Partner Farm page.

WARD	NAME	OPERATING ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	DPR PARTNER FARM?
1	GIRARD STREET GARDENS	CITY BLOSSOMS	GIRARD AND 15 TH STREET NW	Y
1	COMMON GOOD CITY FARM		V STREET, NW BETWEEN 2 ND AND 4 TH STREET NW	Y
2	OLD CITY FARM AND GUILD		925 RHODE ISLAND AVE NW	
5	BIDWELL ROOFTOP FARM (UNION MARKET)	BIDWELL GROUP	1309 5 TH ST NE	
5	H ST FARMS	CULTIVATE THE CITY	910 BLADENSBURG ROAD NE	
5	INDOOR FARM	LITTLE WILD THINGS	1307 4 TH ST NE	
5	OUTDOOR FARM	LITTLE WILD THINGS	2131 LINCOLN RD NE	
5	LOCALS (INDOOR VERTICAL FARM)		411 NEW YORK AVE NE	
5	THREE PART HARMONY FARMS		3104 4 TH ST NE	
6	THE FARM AT OYAMEL	UP TOP ACRES	401 7 TH ST NW	
6	THE FARM AT 1015 HALF STREET	UP TOP ACRES	1015 HALF STREET	
6	THE FARM AT 55 M STREET	UP TOP ACRES	55 M ST SE	
7	FORT DUPONT URBAN FARM	DC URBAN GREENS	3779 ELY PL SE	Y
7	MARVIN GAYE GREENING CENTER	WASHINGTON PARKS AND PEOPLE	LOWRIE PL AND NANNIE HELEN BURROUGHS AVE NE	Y
7	FARM AT KELLY MILLER	DREAMING OUT LOUD	301 49 TH STREET NE	Y
8	FORT STANTON URBAN FARM		1812 ERIE STREET SE	Y
8	THEARC FARM	BUILDING BRIDGES ACROSS THE RIVER	1901 MISSISSIPPI AVE SE	
8	UJIMA URBAN GARDEN	UNION TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH	1225 W STREET SE	

Appendix I: Active School Gardens (17-18) in the District

Information on active school gardens in the 17-18 school year is from the 2018 Healthy Schools Act report, an annual report on healthy food and nutrition education within the District's schools.

WARD	LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITY (LEA)	SCHOOL NAME	NEW OR RE-ESTABLISHED GARDENS	TOTAL NUMBER OF YEARS ACTIVE
1	DCPS	BANCROFT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		7
1	DCPS	BENJAMIN BANNEKER HIGH SCHOOL	X	1
1	BRIYA PCS	BRIYA PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL	X	6
1	DCPS	BRUCE-MONROE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL @ PARK VIEW		7
1	DCPS	CARDOZO HIGH SCHOOL		4
1	DCPS	CLEVELAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		7
1	DCPS	COLUMBIA HEIGHTS EDUCATION CAMPUS		6
1	CREATIVE MINDS INTERNATIONAL PCS	CREATIVE MINDS INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL		3
1	DC BILINGUAL PCS	DC BILINGUAL PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL		6
1	E.L. HAYNES PCS	E.L. HAYNES PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL GEORGIA AVENUE MIDDLE SCHOOL		7
1	DCPS	H.D. COOKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		7
1	HOWARD UNIVERSITY MIDDLE SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE PCS	HOWARD UNIVERSITY MIDDLE SCHOOL OF MATH AND SCIENCE PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL	X	2
1	LAYC CAREER ACADEMY PCS	LATIN AMERICAN YOUTH CENTER CAREER ACADEMY PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL		2
1	DCPS	MARIE REED ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		7
1	MERIDIAN PCS	MERIDIAN PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL	X	4
1	SELA PCS	SELA PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL		4
1	SHINING STARS MONTESSORI ACADEMY PCS	SHINING STARS MONTESSORI ACADEMY PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL		2
1	DCPS	TUBMAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		7
2	MUNDO VERDE BILINGUAL PCS	MUNDO VERDE BILINGUAL PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL		7

WARD	LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITY (LEA)	SCHOOL NAME	NEW OR RE-ESTABLISHED GARDENS	TOTAL NUMBER OF YEARS ACTIVE
2	DCPS	SCHOOL WITHOUT WALLS AT FRANCIS STEVENS		6
2	PRIVATE	THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF WASHINGTON		7
2	DCPS	THOMSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		6
3	DCPS	EATON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		7
3	PRIVATE	GEORGETOWN DAY		7
3	DCPS	JANNEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		7
3	DCPS	KEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		6
3	DCPS	MANN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		7
3	PRIVATE	MARET SCHOOL		7
3	DCPS	MURCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X	6
3	DCPS	OYSTER-ADAMS BILINGUAL SCHOOL		6
3	DCPS	STODDERT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		7
3	PRIVATE	THE EPISCOPAL CENTER FOR CHILDREN	X	1
3	PRIVATE	THE FIELD SCHOOL	X	1
3	DCPS	WILSON HIGH SCHOOL		7
4	DCPS	BARNARD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		7
5	DC PREP PCS	DC PREPARATORY ACADEMY PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL EDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY		6
5	DC PREP PCS	DC PREPARATORY ACADEMY PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL EDGEWOOD MIDDLE		2
5	ELSIE WHITLOW STOKES COMMUNITY FREEDOM PCS	EW STOKES FREEDOM PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL		7
5	FRIENDSHIP PCS	FRIENDSHIP PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL WOODRIDGE ELEMENTARY		5
5	FRIENDSHIP PCS	FRIENDSHIP PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL - WOODRIDGE MIDDLE		5
5	INSPIRED TEACHING DEMONSTRATION PCS	INSPIRED TEACHING DEMONSTRATION PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL		2
5	KIPP DC PCS	KIPP DC NORTHEAST ACADEMY		4
5	KIPP DC PCS	KIPP DC PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL CONNECT ACADEMY		3
5	KIPP DC PCS	KIPP DC PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL SPRING ACADEMY		3
5	KIPP DC PCS	KIPP DC WEBB ACADEMY	X	1
5	DCPS	LANGLEY EDUCATION CAMPUS		5
5	LATIN AMERICAN MONTESSORI BILINGUAL PCS	LATIN AMERICAN MONTESSORI BILINGUAL PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL- SOUTH DAKOTA CAMPUS		4
5	LEE MONTESSORI PCS	LEE MONTESSORI PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL	X	2

WARD	LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITY (LEA)	SCHOOL NAME	NEW OR RE-ESTABLISHED GARDENS	TOTAL NUMBER OF YEARS ACTIVE
5	MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE DAY ACADEMY PCS	MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE DAY ACADEMY PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL		7
5	DCPS	MCKINLEY TECHNOLOGY HIGH SCHOOL	X	4
5	PERRY STREET PREPARATORY PCS	PERRY STREET PREPARATORY PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL	X	4
5	WASHINGTON YU YING PCS	WASHINGTON YU YING PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL		7
6	DCPS	AMIDON-BOWEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		5
6	DCPS	CAPITOL HILL MONTESSORI @ LOGAN		7
6	DCPS	EASTERN HIGH SCHOOL		7
6	DCPS	ELIOT-HINE MIDDLE SCHOOL	X	3
6	DCPS	J.O. WILSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		5
6	DCPS	JEFFERSON MIDDLE SCHOOL		6
6	KINGSMAN ACADEMY PCS	KINGSMAN ACADEMY		3
6	DCPS	LUDLOW-TAYLOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		5
6	DCPS	MAURY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X	6
6	DCPS	MINER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		7
6	DCPS	PEABODY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		7
6	DCPS	SCHOOL WITHIN SCHOOL AT GODING		7
6	DCPS	SEATON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		7
6	DCPS	TYLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		7
6	DCPS	VAN NESS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X	1
6	DCPS	WALKER-JONES EDUCATION CAMPUS		7
6	DCPS	WATKINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		7
7	DCPS	BEERS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		7
7	BRIDGES PCS	BRIDGES PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL		7
7	DCPS	BURRVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		3
7	DC PREP PCS	DC PREPARATORY ACADEMY PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL BENNING ELEMENTARY CAMPUS		6
7	DC PREP PCS	DC PREPARATORY ACADEMY PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL BENNING MIDDLE CAMPUS		5
7	PRIVATE	DUPONT PARK SCHOOL		2

WARD	LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITY (LEA)	SCHOOL NAME	NEW OR RE-ESTABLISHED GARDENS	TOTAL NUMBER OF YEARS ACTIVE
7	FRIENDSHIP PCS	FRIENDSHIP PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL – BLOW PIERCE ELEMENTARY		6
7	FRIENDSHIP PCS	FRIENDSHIP PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL – BLOW PIERCE MIDDLE		6
7	DCPS	HOUSTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		3
7	IDEA PCS	IDEA PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL		2
7	DCPS	KELLY MILLER MIDDLE SCHOOL	X	4
7	DCPS	KIMBALL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		7
7	MAYA ANGELOU PCS	MAYA ANGELOU PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL		2
7	DCPS	NALLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X	6
7	DCPS	NEVAL THOMAS	X	1
7	DCPS	RANDLE HIGHLANDS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		5
7	DCPS	RIVER TERRACE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		4
7	SEED PCS OF WASHINGTON, DC	SEED PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL		6
7	DCPS	SMOTHERS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		6
7	DCPS	SOUSA MIDDLE SCHOOL		5
7	ST. COLETTA SPECIAL EDUCATION PCS	ST. COLETTA SPECIAL EDUCATION PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL		7
8	DCPS	ANACOSTIA HIGH SCHOOL		5
8	PRIVATE SCHOOL	BISHOP WALKER SCHOOL FOR BOYS	X	1
8	CEDAR TREE ACADEMY PCS	CEDAR TREE ACADEMY PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL		3
8	DC PREP PCS	DC PREPARATORY ACADEMY PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL ANACOSTIA ELEMENTARY		2
8	DEMOCRACY PREP CONGRESS HEIGHTS PCS	DEMOCRACY PREP PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL- CONGRESS HEIGHTS		3
8	EAGLE ACADEMY PCS	EAGLE ACADEMY PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL CONGRESS HEIGHTS		3
8	PCS	EXCEL ACADEMY PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL		7
8	FRIENDSHIP PCS	FRIENDSHIP PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL - TECH PREP HIGH SCHOOL		4
8	FRIENDSHIP PCS	FRIENDSHIP PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL - TECH PREP MIDDLE SCHOOL		3
8	DCPS	HENDLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		4

WARD	LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITY (LEA)	SCHOOL NAME	NEW OR RE-ESTABLISHED GARDENS	TOTAL NUMBER OF YEARS ACTIVE
8	DCPS	KETCHAM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		3
8	DCPS	KING ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		5
8	KIPP DC PCS	KIPP DC PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL HEIGHTS ACADEMY		3
8	DCPS	LECKIE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		4
8	DCPS	MALCOLM X ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AT GREEN		3
8	DCPS	ORR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		7
8	DCPS	PATTERSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X	1
8	ROCKETSHIP DC PCS	ROCKETSHIP DC PCS	X	1
8	DCPS	SIMON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		3
8	DCPS	STANTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		3
8	THURGOOD MARSHALL ACADEMY PCS	THURGOOD MARSHALL ACADEMY PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL		7
8	DCPS	TURNER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		3

Appendix J: Food Waste Drop Off Sites in the District

The information for Food Waste Drop Off Sites is from the Department of Public Works' (DPW) Food Waste Drop-Off website and DPW's internal tracking on organic waste collected.

WARD	LOCATION	ADDRESS	PARTICIPANTS	TOTAL ORGANICS COLLECTED IN 2018 (LBS)
1	COLUMBIA HEIGHTS FARMERS' MARKET	14 TH & KENYON ST. NW	12,480	77,210
2	DUPONT CIRCLE FARMERS' MARKET	1500 20 TH ST. NW	15,700	106,710
2	GLOVER PARK BURLEITH FARMERS' MARKET	34 TH & WISCONSIN AVE. NW	1,100	8,990
3	UDC FARMERS' MARKET	4340 CONNECTICUT AVE. NW	3,570	21,990
4	14TH AND KENNEDY FARMERS' MARKET	14 TH & KENNEDY ST. NW	1,610	11,820
5	BROOKLAND FARMERS' MARKET	716 MONROE ST. NE	1,990	13,6770
6	EASTERN MARKET (IN FRONT OF RUMSEY POOL)	635 NORTH CAROLINA AVE. SE	14,600	96,810
7	MINNESOTA AVE FARMERS' MARKET	3701 HAYES ST. NE (PREVIOUSLY 3924 MINNESOTA AVE)	190	1,580
8	WARD 8 FARMERS' MARKET	3200 6 TH ST. SE	240	1,840

Appendix K: Community Compost Collective Network Sites in the District

The information for Community Compost Cooperative Network sites in the District is from the Department of Parks and Recreation's website.

WARD	NAME	ACTIVE	NEEDS MANAGER
1	BRUCE MONROE GARDEN	Y	
1	COMMON GOOD CITY FARM	Y	
1	HOWARD GREENING CENTER	Y	
1	KALORAMA GARDEN	Y	
1	GIRARD ST. GARDENS	Y	
2	WEST END GARDEN	Y	
2	BRAIN FOOD YOUTH GARDEN		Y
2	MARION ST. GARDEN	Y	
3	FRIENDSHIP GARDEN	Y	
3	NEWARK STREET GARDEN	Y	
3	JANNEY ELEMENTARY GARDEN	Y	
3	PALISADES GARDEN	Y	
4	FORT STEVENS GARDEN		Y
4	HAMILTON GARDEN	Y	
4	TAKOMA GARDEN	Y	
4	TWIN OAKS COMMUNITY GARDEN	Y	
4	EMERY COMMUNITY GARDEN	Y	
4	UPSHUR GARDEN	Y	
5	WANGARI GARDENS	Y	
5	LANGDON COMMUNITY GARDEN	Y	
5	THEODORE HAGANS GARDENS		Y
5	HARRY THOMAS GARDENS	Y	
5	MUNDO VERDE SCHOOL	Y	
5	WASHINGTON YU YING SCHOOL	Y	
5	NOYES GARDEN	Y	
5	TURKEY THICKET GARDENS	Y	
5	EVERYBODY GROWS ENGINE 26 FIREHOUSE	Y	
5	MAMMIE LEE GARDENS	Y	
5	BURROUGHS SCHOOL GARDEN	Y	
5	DC BILINGUAL SCHOOL	Y	
6	LOVEJOY GARDENS	Y	
6	VIRGINIA AVE GARDEN	Y	
6	DREAMING OUT LOUD'S MICRO FARM	Y	
6	SW COMMUNITY GARDEN	Y	
6	GREENSEED GARDEN	Y	
6	JOY EVANS SCHOOL GARDEN	Y	

WARD	NAME	ACTIVE	NEEDS MANAGER
7	BENNING GARDEN		Y
7	HILLCREST GARDEN	Y	
7	LEDERER GARDENS	Y	
7	MARVIN GAYE COMMUNITY GARDEN		Y
7	EDEN GARDEN	Y	
7	DC URBAN GREENS FORT DUPONT CENTER	Y	
7	MARVIN GAYE GREENING CENTER		Y
7	KINGMAN PARK-ROSEDALE COMMUNITY GARDEN	Y	
8	FEREBEE HOPE GARDEN		Y
8	DOUGLASS GARDEN		Y
8	FORT GREBLE GARDEN	Y	
8	THEARC	Y	
8	FORT STANTON COMMUNITY GARDEN		Y

Appendix L: DCPS Recycles! Program Honor Roll (2017)

Information on schools recognized on the 2017 DCPS Recycles! Program Honor Roll is from the Department of General Services' website. Schools are honored with distinction if they show excellent commitment to both mixed recycling and organics recycling in their cafeterias, kitchens, and classrooms.

WARD	SCHOOL NAME	HONORED WITH DISTINCTION
1	BANCROFT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X
1	BENJAMIN BANNEKER HIGH SCHOOL	
1	BRUCE-MONROE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL @ PARK VIEW	X
1	CARDOZO EDUCATION CAMPUS	X
1	COLUMBIA HEIGHTS EDUCATION CAMPUS	
1	H.D. COOKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X
1	MARIE REED ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
1	TUBMAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X
2	ROSS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
2	SCHOOL WITHOUT WALLS @ FRANCIS-STEVENS	X
2	THOMSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X
3	DEAL MIDDLE SCHOOL	X
3	HEARST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X
3	JANNEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X
3	KEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X
3	MANN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X
3	OYSTER-ADAMS BILINGUAL SCHOOL (ADAMS CAMPUS)	X
3	STODDERT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X
3	WOODROW WILSON HIGH SCHOOL	
4	COOLIDGE HIGH SCHOOL	
4	DOROTHY HEIGHT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X
4	LAFAYETTE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
4	POWELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X
4	ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL	

WARD	SCHOOL NAME	HONORED WITH DISTINCTION
4	ROOSEVELT STAY HIGH SCHOOL	
5	BROOKLAND MIDDLE SCHOOL	
5	BURROUGHS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X
5	DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL	
5	LANGDON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
5	MCKINLEY MIDDLE SCHOOL	
5	MCKINLEY TECHNOLOGY HIGH SCHOOL	
5	PHELPS ARCHITECTURE, CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING HIGH SCHOOL	
5	WHEATLEY EDUCATION CAMPUS	
5	YOUTH SERVICES CENTER	
6	CAPITOL HILL MONTESSORI @ LOGAN	
6	EASTERN HIGH SCHOOL	
6	J.O. WILSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
6	MAURY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X
6	PEABODY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
6	SCHOOL-WITHIN-SCHOOL @ GODING	X
6	SEATON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X
6	STUART-HOBSON MIDDLE SCHOOL	
6	VAN NESS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X
6	WATKINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
7	BURRVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
7	C.W. HARRIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X
7	DREW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
7	RANDLE HIGHLANDS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
7	RIVER TERRACE EDUCATION CAMPUS	
7	RON BROWN COLLEGE PREPARATORY HIGH SCHOOL	
8	BALLOU HIGH SCHOOL (WARD 8)	
8	GARFIELD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X
8	KETCHAM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X
8	MALCOLM X ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
8	ORR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	X