



STIMULATING
SUPERMARKET
DEVELOPMENT
IN BI-STATE KANSAS CITY

*A report of the
Kansas City Grocery Access
Task Force*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Kansas City Grocery Access Task Force

Dear Neighbors,

As co-chairs of the Kansas City Grocery Access Task Force, we are honored to present this report outlining the task force's policy recommendations for developing healthy, affordable food retail in underserved communities throughout Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri.


Despite being in the heart of one of the richest agricultural regions in the country, bi-state Kansas City is home to many communities that lack access to places to purchase healthy and affordable food. Recent studies have found that 29.9% of Kansas residents and 29.6% of Missouri residents are obese and that each year these states combined spend on average an estimated \$2.2 billion treating obesity-related diseases. Additionally, reports have shown that 20% of children under age five in Kansas live in food insecure households and that Missouri has the fifth highest rate of child food insecurity in the United States. A significant and growing body of research has found that people with convenient access to a grocery store or supermarket eat more fruits and vegetables and are more likely to maintain a healthy weight.

This task force of nearly 30 experts representing leadership from government, public health, grocery retail, civic, and community and economic development organizations met to explore barriers to supermarket and grocery store development in neighborhoods that lack access to nutritious foods. The task force identified nine policy recommendations to advocate for change at both the state and local levels. We are thankful for the dedicated energy of this group, which blended a variety of perspectives to create realistic and effective solutions. We also would like to extend our gratitude to the Kansas Health Foundation for their support.

The recommendations are informed by existing efforts in the region, including the work that organizations and officials are leading in Wyandotte County and the Cities of Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri. For example, the Greater Kansas City Food Policy Coalition has been working on a multi-pronged bi-state food deserts initiative, which has included development and ongoing implementation support for a healthy food access resolution adopted unanimously by the Kansas City, Missouri, City Council in January 2012. The Nutrition Action Team of Healthy Communities Wyandotte has simultaneously been working on recommendations to improve Wyandotte County's food environment. In addition to these efforts, in June 2012, the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas, announced a request for proposals for urban grocery store development in their downtown.

Every community deserves to have convenient access to healthy, affordable food. We look forward to bringing these policies to fruition and supporting the expansion of healthy food retail development across bi-state Kansas City. Implementing the recommendations outlined in this report will require committed, broad-based leadership to build new as well as renovate and expand existing grocery stores and other fresh food retail. We deeply appreciate the hard work and commitment of the Kansas City Grocery Access Task Force members. Together, we can make healthy, affordable food available for all.

Sincerely,



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Beth Low, Co-chair
Vice President, Policy and Public Affairs, KC Healthy Kids
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INTRODUCTION

Too many residents of bi-state Kansas City lack sufficient access to healthy, affordable food. Despite being in the heart of one of the richest agricultural regions in the nation, bi-state Kansas City is home to many communities without supermarkets, grocery stores and other retailers of healthy food.

Limited access to nutritious food is an issue in specific neighborhoods, such as Douglas Sumner in Kansas City, Kansas, and Ivanhoe and Marlborough in Kansas City, Missouri. The resulting lack of access to healthy, affordable food undermines the health and well-being of children and families. Research indicates that people who live in communities without a supermarket suffer from disproportionately high rates of obesity, diabetes and other diet-related health problems. Recent studies have found that 29.9% of Kansas residents and 29.6% of Missouri residents are obese and that each year these states combined spend on average an estimated \$2.2 billion treating obesity-related diseases. Additionally, reports have shown that 20% of children under age five in Kansas live in food insecure households and that Missouri has the fifth highest rate of child food insecurity in the United States. A significant and growing body of research has found that people with convenient access to a grocery store or supermarket eat more fruits and vegetables and are more likely to maintain a healthy weight.

To address these concerns, the Kansas City Grocery Access Task Force was convened by KC Healthy Kids, IFF and The Food Trust. The task force is a cohort of leaders from the grocery industry, state and local governments, as well as the community and economic development, public health and civic sectors. Building upon the work of several Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas, organizations and agencies, such as Healthy Communities Wyandotte and the Greater Kansas City Food Policy Coalition, the task force developed nine recommendations for state and local public policies that will improve the availability of healthy, affordable food in underserved areas through the development of supermarkets and grocery stores.

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Recent studies have found that 29.9% of Kansas residents and 29.6% of Missouri residents are obese.



Supermarkets and grocery stores create quality jobs and contribute to the revitalization of urban and rural communities.

These recommendations call upon state and local governments to prioritize grocery store, supermarket and other healthy food retail development in underserved communities. Providing residents of bi-state Kansas City with greater access to healthy, affordable food will alleviate certain public health concerns and stimulate local economies. Supermarkets and grocery stores create quality jobs and contribute to the revitalization of urban and rural communities.

Recognizing that there is no one-size-fits-all solution for all communities in bi-state Kansas City, the task force foresees food retail projects taking on myriad different forms, including new supermarket development, the expansion or renovation of existing grocery stores and alternative models of healthy food retail. These efforts can also support initiatives that expand the local food system and promote the sale of foods produced in Kansas and Missouri.

The Kansas City Grocery Access Task Force recognizes that efforts to increase access to healthy, affordable food also fit with the states' greater economic development agendas. In today's challenging fiscal climate, the success of efforts to improve healthy food access will depend on coordinated action from state government agencies, community development organizations, charitable foundations, the supermarket industry and others.

The Kansas City Grocery Access Task Force members and The Food Trust are committed to working with state and local governments to implement these nine policy recommendations for children and families in bi-state Kansas City who deserve the opportunity to lead healthier lives.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

We, the Kansas City Grocery Access Task Force—a public-private partnership of leaders from the supermarket industry and the community and economic development, public health and civic sectors—call upon local and state governments to prioritize grocery store, supermarket and other healthy food retail access for underserved families and communities. The following nine recommendations describe critical steps toward achieving that goal:

- 1** An advisory group of task force members and other parties from the grocery industry, state and local governments, community and economic development, public health and civic sectors should guide the implementation of these recommendations to support improvements in public health, economic development, community sustainability, food security, neighborhood revitalization and social equity.

TOP PRIORITY
- 2** In partnership with the task force, the Cities of Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri, should prioritize food retailing, working with grocers to navigate the development review process and exploring ways to expedite the development process. Additionally, local governments and community groups should centralize information related to financial and other resources and incentives for grocery store development and renovation. A one-stop clearinghouse of such information should be made easily available to both new and existing stores.

TOP PRIORITY
- 3** Local and state governments should partner with charitable foundations and the financial sector to invest in existing healthy food financing programs and develop new initiatives that provide grants and/or loans to support the development, renovation and expansion of grocery stores and other healthy food retail projects in underserved communities. Such programs should provide funds for predevelopment and other soft costs, such as market studies and environmental remediation.

TOP PRIORITY
- 4** The supermarket industry, with support from local governments and in partnership with groups such as local workforce investment boards, nonprofit organizations and community colleges, should create new and expand existing training programs to educate the public on the opportunities for careers in the industry and ensure a quality, stable workforce and skilled management for grocery stores. Such a workforce should draw from surrounding neighborhoods to strengthen the grocery industry and local economies.
- 5** Grocers and other healthy food retail operators, in partnership with local governments, should work with regional transportation agencies and private carriers to develop safe, affordable and convenient transportation for shoppers who do not have access to a supermarket, grocery store or other healthy food retail. Additionally, local governments should investigate the development of emerging grocery delivery models to meet the needs of their residents.
- 6** Local governments should support grocery and other independent healthy food retailers with “buy local” campaigns that offer incentives to residents for shopping at those stores and provide grocery store and other healthy food retail owners with additional marketing and advertising outlets. In addition, local government should assess the impact of new grocery development on existing retailers to ensure market stability and confirm that new projects benefit local communities with a demonstrated need to achieve a maximum impact prior to providing additional public subsidy or approvals.
- 7** The supermarket industry, in partnership with local governments, should work with police departments and community organizations to support efforts that ensure safe and secure environments for both customers and store personnel. These efforts will help control costs associated with crime and ensure store affordability.
- 8** In line with consumers’ desire to eat healthfully, local governments should promote information related to healthy eating by supporting public-private partnerships between the grocery industry, community organizations and educational institutions that seek to increase the purchase and consumption of healthy food. These educational efforts should encourage the purchase and consumption of healthy food by residents, especially those living in underserved communities.
- 9** Local governments should, in collaboration with the grocery industry and community members, examine viable models for meeting the healthy food retail needs of their residents in high-need areas with low population densities or shrinking populations.

RECOMMENDATION 1:



An advisory group of task force members and other parties from the grocery industry, state and local governments, community and economic development, public health and civic sectors should guide the implementation of these recommendations to support improvements in public health, economic development, community sustainability, food security, neighborhood revitalization and social equity.

The active participation of leadership from the grocery retail, government, economic and community development and civic sectors has been essential to the successful redevelopment of supermarkets and other healthy, affordable food retail across the country.



Success Stories

Louisiana: Collaboration among public and private sector leadership has been one of the main drivers of the success of projects seeking to increase investment in new and expanded grocery stores for cities around the country. In 2008, the New Orleans Food Policy Advisory Committee (FPAC), a task force convened by The Food Trust and The Prevention Research Center at Tulane University, which included public health, economic development and supermarket industry leaders, developed 10 policy recommendations to

increase supermarket and other fresh food retail development in underserved communities. At the conclusion of FPAC proceedings, key members continued to work toward the implementation of recommendations. One proposal called for the development of a financing program for supermarkets and led to the creation of the New Orleans Fresh Food Retailer Initiative (FFRI), which provides direct financial assistance to grocery retail businesses by awarding forgivable and/or interest-bearing loans to supermarkets, grocery stores and other fresh food retailers. Launched in spring 2011, FFRI seeks

to increase access to healthy, affordable food in traditionally underserved neighborhoods in the city. Since its inception FFRI has funded four projects, including the historic Circle Food Store in the Seventh Ward neighborhood. The program has also provided funds for the ReFresh Development Project which will feature a Whole Foods Market as well as space for other commercial enterprises in an underserved community of the city.

RECOMMENDATION 2:

TOP
PRIORITY
...

In partnership with the task force, the Cities of Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri, should prioritize food retailing, working with grocers to navigate the development review process and exploring ways to expedite the development process. Additionally, local governments and community groups should centralize information related to financial and other resources and incentives for grocery store development and renovation. A one-stop clearinghouse of such information should be made easily available to both new and existing stores.

State and local government approval processes can add substantial time and cost to the development of a grocery store or supermarket project in an underserved area, but there are ways to streamline these obstacles for grocery operators. Government can show preference to development it hopes to encourage through these measures:

- Create a single point of contact in government to assist the grocery industry in navigating the complex process of developing stores in underserved communities
- Expedite the approval process for healthy food retail projects
- Encourage public sector support to overcome the high costs of development through the use of business tools such as property and sales tax rebates, tax exempt financing bonds and low-cost financing to attract investment to underserved areas
- Package incentive programs to attract supermarkets and healthy food retailers to underserved communities

Success Stories

Illinois: In Chicago, the city has addressed healthy food retail needs in its communities by making the development process for retailers more streamlined and less burdensome. The city has designated a single agency, called Shop Chicago, to address the multiple concerns of potential retailers and to coordinate the development process for projects. Shop Chicago's programs simplify the approval process, identify measures to facilitate land assembly and provide customized market information on specific development opportunities and communities, among many other proactive measures.

Missouri: In Kansas City, Missouri, city staff are working to implement the Downtown Streetcar Transportation Development District Project Incentive and Coordination Program (TDD) to improve and streamline protocol for development in the downtown street car district of the city. This effort is being supported by the Development Assistance Team, a group of representatives of different city departments that provides assistance to new projects prior to formal submission of materials. The goal of TDD is to support new projects and serve as a centralized clearinghouse for information that would help developers locate resources, including land parcels and infrastructure, and more easily navigate the permitting process. This program can be expanded and marketed directly to the grocery industry to spur healthy food retail development and support the needs of these projects.

RECOMMENDATION 3:



Local and state governments should partner with charitable foundations and the financial sector to invest in existing healthy food financing programs and develop new initiatives that provide grants and/or loans to support the development, renovation and expansion of grocery stores and other healthy food retail projects in underserved communities. Such programs should provide funds for predevelopment and other soft costs, such as market studies and environmental remediation.

Across the country healthy food financing programs, created with funds from local, state and federal governments and/or charitable foundations and leveraged with additional public and private capital, are working to support and promote healthy food retail in underserved communities. Communities in bi-state Kansas City should tap into existing funds and call upon private and public institutions to dedicate more funds to create grant and loan programs that spur grocery retail development. New programs should be flexible enough to meet the needs of large supermarkets as well as small grocers and those invested in cultivating alternative grocery retail models.

Success Stories

Pennsylvania: In 2004, Pennsylvania created the nation's first statewide grocery financing program to address the lack of fresh food availability in its communities: the Pennsylvania Fresh Food Financing Initiative (FFFI). The initiative was started with \$30 million in state funds. A Community Development Financial Institution, The Reinvestment Fund (TRF), used the state's capital to leverage an additional \$90-plus million in other sources of public and private capital, for \$176 million in total program investment. Sources included banks, store operators, developers, and federal, local and philanthropic resources. The Food Trust partnered with TRF to co-administer the initiative. The initiative has approved nearly 90 new and expanded fresh food retail projects across the state representing 5,000 jobs created or retained and serving an estimated 500,000 people. The success of FFFI in Pennsylvania influenced the creation and design of similar initiatives, such as the New York Healthy Food & Healthy Communities Fund, the California FreshWorks Fund, the New Orleans Fresh Food Retailer Initiative in Louisiana, the New Jersey Food Access Initiative, the Illinois Fresh Food Fund and the national Healthy Food Financing Initiative.

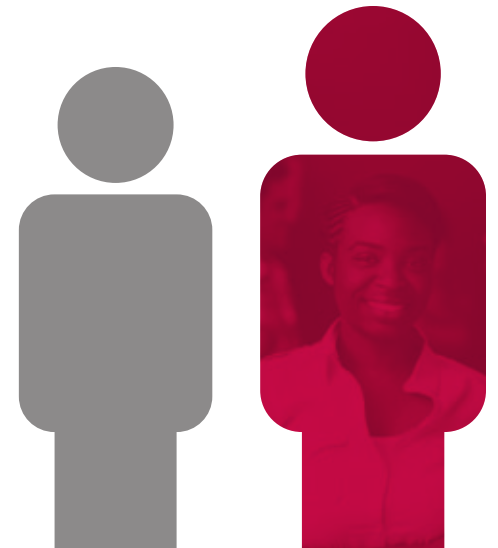
***See appendix for additional information on healthy food financing programs around the country.*



RECOMMENDATION 4:

The supermarket industry, with support from local governments and in partnership with groups such as local workforce investment boards, nonprofit organizations and community colleges, should create new and expand existing training programs to educate the public on the opportunities for careers in the industry and ensure a quality, stable workforce and skilled management for grocery stores. Such a workforce should draw from surrounding neighborhoods to strengthen the grocery industry and local economies.

The grocery industry cites the lack of an available workforce as a barrier to developing supermarkets and grocery stores. It is often difficult to find candidates who have had suitable job training in specialized skills such as produce and meat handling. Industry leaders are cognizant of the value of their labor force and the need to educate employees to address issues of shrinkage, best practices, effective customer service techniques and employees' rights and obligations. New and existing programs should ensure that a quality workforce for various departments, including management, is available for grocery store retailing once a store opens in a community. These approaches can work to advertise the grocery industry as a viable option for young and career-driven professionals, thereby strengthening the business sector and creating new opportunities for growth.



Success Stories

Mississippi: Roberts Company Inc., a supermarket chain headquartered in Hattiesburg, partnered with Jones Junior College in Ellisville on a retail meat management training class. Roberts Company Inc. meat supervisors provided the instruction for the class, which included trainings on meat cutting techniques and an overview of basic market management principles. As a result of the training, several of the students found jobs in local supermarkets armed with a skill set that is in very short supply in the grocery

industry. These students have an opportunity to earn wages and benefits that are above average once they acquire experience to go along with their education.

Pennsylvania: Through grant and loan assistance from the Pennsylvania Fresh Food Financing Initiative, Brown's ShopRite of Island Avenue was able to open in Philadelphia's underserved Eastwick community. The 57,000-square-foot supermarket has brought healthy food and 258 quality jobs to the area. Funding from the initiative paid for a local workforce

development agency to develop a customized training program for the Island Avenue ShopRite and five other stores. This program improves employee retention and helps employees advance in their careers—setting them on the path for long-term success within the grocery industry. Most of the employees are residents of the surrounding community, which is home to large African-American and West African communities.

RECOMMENDATION 5:

Grocers and other healthy food retail operators, in partnership with local governments, should work with regional transportation agencies and private carriers to develop safe, affordable and convenient transportation for shoppers who do not have access to a supermarket, grocery store or other healthy food retail. Additionally, local governments should investigate the development of emerging grocery delivery models to meet the needs of their residents.

Transportation policy should support transit for area residents to nearby grocery stores and encourage the development of new stores along existing transportation routes. Lower-income households are less likely than other households to own a car and less likely to live in a neighborhood with a supermarket. Many lower-income families, as well as the elderly, disabled and other consumers dependent on public transit, have to take multiple bus rides to access the nearest supermarket. Lack of convenient and affordable transportation makes it difficult for these shoppers to purchase fresh, healthy foods. A transportation needs assessment should be conducted to explore transportation barriers in neighborhoods that lack a full-service grocery store. New options to deliver grocery store purchases to residents should also be explored.



Success Stories

Connecticut: In Hartford, the L-Tower Avenue bus route plays an important role in increasing access to major supermarkets for transit-dependent residents. Designed as part of the Jobs Access program to link lower-income residents with jobs, shopping and medical services, the L-Tower Avenue bus route saw its ridership double after a year, with grocery shopping cited as the primary reason to take the bus by one-third of its riders.

Wisconsin: The Madison Metro Public Transit “Ride Guide” includes routes to 20 area grocery stores among other popular destinations and has an arrangement with at least one grocer to drop off and pick up customers right at the door.

Tennessee: In Nashville, the Metropolitan Planning Organization’s 25-year Regional Transportation Plan included an analysis of how roadways in the Nashville area can better connect residents to food retailers. The analysis used overlay maps to identify lower-income,

minority and predominantly elderly neighborhoods that would benefit from public transportation routes that provide better access to food retailers. The Metropolitan Planning Organization used the analysis of food environments and community populations when ranking and funding transportation projects as one part of a comprehensive approach to promote the health and wellness of residents in the Nashville area.

RECOMMENDATION 6:

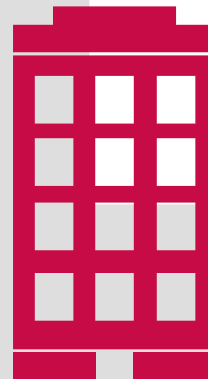
Local governments should support grocery and other independent healthy food retailers with “buy local” campaigns that offer incentives to residents for shopping at those stores and provide grocery store and other healthy food retail owners with additional marketing and advertising outlets. In addition, local government should assess the impact of new grocery development on existing retailers to ensure market stability and confirm that new projects benefit local communities with a demonstrated need to achieve a maximum impact prior to providing additional public subsidy or approvals.

Programs which support local and independent grocery stores and other healthy food retail outlets are important to the competitiveness of those stores, particularly in an industry in which large, big-box retailers have an edge due to volume discounts and other advantages. Independent stores not only keep local dollars and employment within a community, but also contribute to the diversity and unique character of towns and cities. These independent grocers often bolster the community through cash donations and sponsorships of civic organizations, faith-based groups and schools. These stores also function as anchor institutions for other, neighboring businesses such as hardware stores, clothing retailers and restaurants. Municipal and countywide programs should be created to help independent healthy food retail operators thrive. New programs that support independent healthy food retail should consider the impact of competition on the sustainability of a store by assessing the food retail landscape in the community and supporting only one store in a given trade area.

Success Stories

Mississippi: Delta Fresh Foods Initiative, a coalition dedicated to improving local food systems, is providing small grocers and other healthy food retail operators with technical assistance to connect with local farmers and increase the amount and quality of fresh produce in their stores. The initiative has provided marketing materials for these stores, including new signage and flyers to promote the new offerings. The initiative is improving access to healthy foods in Mississippi while supporting local economies and business owners.

Ohio: In 2009, the nonprofit organization Energize Clinton County (ECC) created a countywide campaign to support local businesses in the region on behalf of the Clinton County Regional Planning Commission. For this Buy Local First campaign, ECC set up a website highlighting local businesses, utilizing email and social media to allow business owners to tell their story. During its 2011 annual holiday promotion, the campaign resulted in a 25 percent increase in local shopping, equivalent to \$266,320 in local economic activity during the three-week promotional period. Today, nearly 250 businesses participate in the program. Thanks to a 2012 grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, ECC is expanding the Buy Local First campaign to six other counties in south central Ohio.



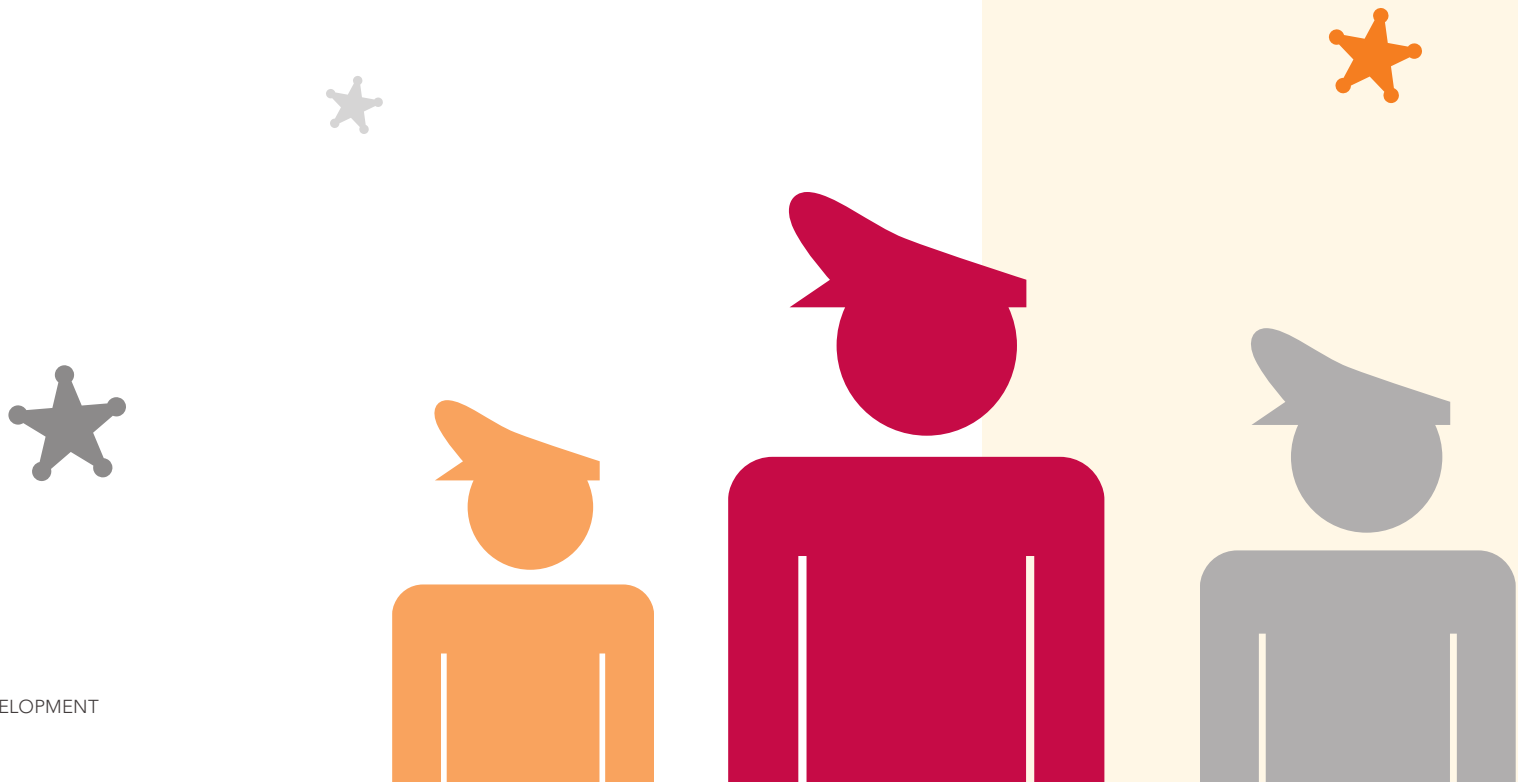
RECOMMENDATION 7:

The supermarket industry, in partnership with local governments, should work with police departments and community organizations to support efforts that ensure safe and secure environments for both customers and store personnel. These efforts will help control costs associated with crime and ensure store affordability.

Perceived lack of security can be a major problem for supermarket operators. Stores find it financially difficult to locate and do business in areas with high rates of theft and other types of crime. Security concerns also discourage customers from walking to a neighborhood store and possibly from shopping there altogether. Bi-state Kansas City should prioritize and ensure a safe environment at and around grocery stores and other healthy food retailers, which are critical establishments in the community.

Success Stories

California: The Coalition for Responsible Community Development partnered with the Los Angeles Police Department to promote neighborhood security, particularly in regard to retail and economic development. The organization hired local youth and young adults to improve public safety and the appearance of local streets in South Los Angeles by abating 80,000 square feet of graffiti per week. The community partnership resulted in an increased perception of safety in the neighborhood and the creation of a better retail business environment. Similar types of linkages between police enforcement and commercial/retail partners can have the effect of providing safer communities surrounding grocery store development.



RECOMMENDATION 8:

In line with consumers' desire to eat healthfully, local governments should promote information related to healthy eating by supporting public-private partnerships between the grocery industry, community organizations and educational institutions that seek to increase the purchase and consumption of healthy food. These educational efforts should encourage the purchase and consumption of healthy food by residents, especially those living in underserved communities.

Improving food access in bi-state Kansas City should complement a comprehensive approach to improving the health and well-being of communities in the region. Efforts to increase nutrition education are an integral part of the process to inform local residents about healthy diets and related outcomes. Stakeholders from different sectors can work together to adopt and popularize in-store marketing strategies in grocery stores that promote the purchase of healthy items.



Success Stories

Washington: The Eat Better, Feel Better program is a school-based nutrition education initiative that works with community groups and Solid Ground, a Seattle-based nonprofit, to encourage healthier eating. The

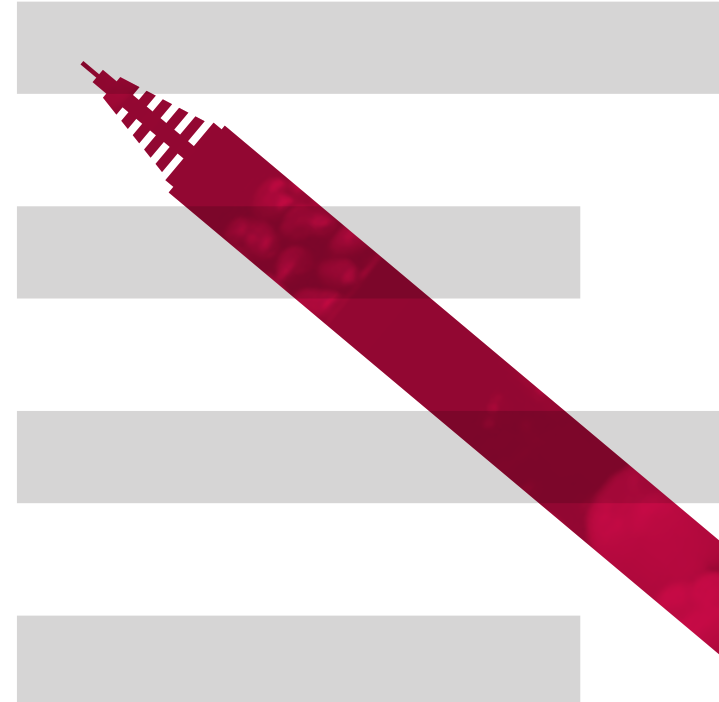
program introduces students in five elementary schools in the Seattle School District to the nutritional value of fruits and vegetables. Eat Better, Feel Better facilitates school events, where farmers' markets are set up to allow students and their families to taste and practice purchasing a variety of produce using special currency

called Market Night bucks. Students meet with on-site nutrition educators and receive easy kid-friendly recipes to try at home.

RECOMMENDATION 9:

Local governments should, in collaboration with the grocery industry and community members, examine viable models for meeting the healthy food retail needs of their residents in high-need areas with low population densities or shrinking populations.

Food retail projects can take on a variety of formats and sizes and there is no one-size-fits-all solution for all communities in bi-state Kansas City. Alternative grocery retail models that are adaptable to fit the size and culture of different communities have the potential to better serve local residents, sustain the economic viability of stores and increase the business bottom-line for grocery operators. While burgeoning efforts are underway across the country to examine new models, more research and technical assistance are needed to identify and promote successful retail and distribution strategies for providing healthy, affordable foods in Kansas City communities that may not be able to support traditional supermarket business models.



Success Stories

Kansas: In the last few years, Kansas has lost more than one-third of its small-town grocery stores. After a fire destroyed the only store in Onaga, a town of 700 residents, the owners decided not to rebuild the store. Instead, area residents committed to reopening the establishment. A local bank and county officials helped put together a package of low-interest rural development loans, and the Onaga City Council provided \$375,000 towards a new building. Similar

partnerships of public and private funding and active participation from the local community have helped to establish and sustain several other grocery stores across the country.

Minnesota: Food co-ops can also help meet the needs of underserved urban and rural communities. Seward Co-op Grocery & Deli has been serving a diverse community in South Minneapolis since 1972. The co-op provides a broad array of healthy and locally grown

foods, as well as classes on nutrition, cooking and shopping on a budget. Seward accepts Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) benefits and offers discount membership for those enrolled in public assistance programs. Additionally, Seward Co-op's SEED program has raised more than \$135,000 for local nonprofits.

CONCLUSION

Providing better access to healthy, affordable food is an important strategy to reduce and prevent obesity and improve residents' health. Having more supermarkets and stores that sell nutritious options in underserved areas will ensure that residents of bi-state Kansas City can purchase healthy food for their families. Efforts to improve food access will also create needed jobs and economic opportunities and revitalize struggling neighborhoods in bi-state Kansas City.

The nine recommendations developed by the Kansas City Grocery Access Task Force are achievable steps toward creating healthier communities. Current efforts undertaken by elected officials and community groups, such as the Greater Kansas City Food Policy Coalition and Healthy Community Wyandotte, are improving the food environment in bi-state Kansas City. These efforts speak to the potential of public-private partnerships to enact change and encourage healthy food retail in underserved communities. By continuing to work together, we can improve the health of our children and increase their ability to lead active lives.

The Kansas City Grocery Access Task Force encourages state and local leaders to expedite the implementation of these recommendations. The result will be economic development, strong communities and better health for the people of bi-state Kansas City.

Efforts to improve food access will also create needed jobs and economic opportunities and revitalize struggling neighborhoods in bi-state Kansas City.

APPENDIX: HEALTHY FOOD FINANCING PROGRAMS

LOCATION	NAME OF PROGRAM	PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS	FUNDING SOURCES	TYPES OF FINANCING
PA	Pennsylvania Fresh Food Financing Initiative www.trfund.com/financing/Healthy_food/FreshFoodFinancing.html	PA Department of Community and Economic Development, The Food Trust, The Reinvestment Fund and the Urban Affairs Coalition	Seeded with \$30 million from the state's Department of Community and Economic Development. Matched with \$146 million in additional public and private investment.	Loans: Maximum loan amount subject to TRF's current lending exposure policies. Grants: Up to \$250,000 per store and \$750,000 in total for one operator. Extraordinary grants of up to \$1 million were made available for projects with high potential for serving areas of extreme need.
NY	New York Healthy Food & Healthy Communities Fund www.liifund.org/nyhealthyfood	NY Empire State Development Corporation, Low Income Investment Fund (LIIF), The Reinvestment Fund and The Food Trust	Seeded with \$10 million from the state's Empire State Development Corporation. Matched with a \$20 million commitment from The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. LIIF also received a \$3 million national HFFI award in 2011.	Loans: Range in size from \$250,000 to \$5 million or larger for New Markets Tax Credit transactions. Grants: Range in size from \$5,000 to \$500,000 for capital grants and \$5,000 to \$200,000 for predevelopment grants.
LA	New Orleans Fresh Food Retailer Initiative www.hope-ec.org	City of New Orleans, Hope Enterprise Corporation and The Food Trust	Federal and private funding. Seeded with \$7 million in Disaster Community Development Block Grant funds. Matched 1:1 with HOPE investment.	Loans: Not to exceed \$1 million. Forgivable Loans: Up to \$500,000 or 20% of total financing needs.
NJ	New Jersey Food Access Initiative www.trfund.com/financing/Healthy_food/NJ_HealthyFoodRetailInitiative.pdf	NJ Economic Development Authority (NJEDA) and The Reinvestment Fund	To date, financial partners include: NJ Economic Development Authority (\$4 million), Living Cities (\$2 million credit) and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (\$10 million program-related investment).	Loans: Range in size from \$200,000 to \$4.5 million or larger for New Markets Tax Credit transactions. Grants: Range in size from \$5,000 to \$125,000. Recoverable Grants: Early-stage financing with no-interest loans, typically repaid by construction financing.
CA	California FreshWorks Fund www.cafreshworks.com	The California Endowment, NCB Capital Impact and Emerging Markets	The California Endowment and other private funding: To date, approximately \$264 million raised from a variety of private investors.	Loans: Up to \$8 million. Grants: Up to \$50,000.
IL	Illinois Fresh Food Fund www.iff.org/illinois-food	IL Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity and IFF	Seeded with a \$10 million grant from the IL Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity. IFF has committed to matching the state dollars 3:1. Additionally, \$3 million in funding has been secured by IFF through the national Healthy Food Financing Initiative.	Loans: Typical loans range from \$250,000 to \$1 million. Grants: Grants are only available to those who are also applying for a loan. The grant amount can be up to 10% of the loan amount, not to exceed \$100,000.
CO	Colorado Fresh Food Financing Fund www.chfainfo.com/CO4F	The Colorado Health Foundation, Colorado Enterprise Fund and Progressive Urban Management Associates	The Colorado Health Foundation commitment: \$7.1 million. Goal is to leverage an additional \$20 million in other public and private funding.	Loans: Up to \$1.5 million per project. Grants: May not exceed \$100,000 per project, except in extraordinary, high-impact cases.
OH	Cincinnati Fresh Food Financing Fund mediad.publicbroadcasting.net/p/wxwu/files/201210/Cin_reportFINAL.PDF	Center for Closing the Health Gap and Cincinnati Development Fund	\$15 million over 3 years from the city. Funds appropriated by the city's Focus 52 allotted funds, sponsored by Cincinnati's Department of Trade and Development.	Loans: Pending Grants: Pending
National	Healthy Food Financing Initiative www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/programs/community-economic-development/healthy-food-financing <i>Regional Example:</i> IFF's Healthy Food Access Program	US Departments of Treasury, Agriculture, and Health and Human Services HFFI grantee IFF administers funds in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Wisconsin.	To date, the US Department of Treasury (CDFI Fund) has allocated \$47 million and the US Department of Health and Human Services (Office of Community Services) has allocated \$20 million. CDFI Fund of the U.S. Department of Treasury (through the HFFI program) commitment: \$9 million over three years. Matched with funds from banks, foundations and other financial institutions. The program will invest approximately \$30 million in a variety of predevelopment and capital projects that support an increase in access to healthy and fresh food in high-need communities.	Financing packages vary. HFFI dollars are given to Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs) and Community Development Corporations (CDCs) to disseminate to projects in their regions. Loans: No minimum or maximum requirements.

Selected Resources

Center for Science in the Public Interest – Nutrition Policy
http://www.cspinet.org/nutritionpolicy/nutrition_policy.html#eat

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Overweight and Obesity <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/index.html>

City of Baltimore – Baltimore City Food Policy Initiative
<http://www.baltimorecity.gov/Government/AgenciesDepartments/Planning/BaltimoreFoodPolicyInitiative.aspx>

City of Chicago – Shop Chicago http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/dcd/supp_info/shop_chicago.html

City of Kansas City Missouri Development Assistance Team
<http://www.kcmo.org/CKCMO/Depts/CityPlanningandDevelopment/DevelopmentReview/DAT/index.htm>

City of Louisville – Economic Growth and Innovation Newsroom
<http://www.louisvilleky.gov/economicdevelopment/News/2012/FirstChoiceMarketOpensinParkDuValle.htm>

City of Philadelphia – Philadelphia Food Charter http://www.phila.gov/green/greenworks/equity_LocalFood.html

Clinton County Buy Local Campaign
<http://energizecc.com/?portfolio=buy-local-first-campaign>, <http://buylocalcc.com/>
and <http://www.theatlanticcities.com/jobs-and-economy/2013/04/how-design-buy-local-campaign-actually-works/5399/>

Community Redevelopment Agency of Los Angeles <http://www.crala.org/internet-site/About/index.cfm>

Community Health and Food Access: Local Government Role <http://bookstore.icma.org/freedocs/E43398.pdf>

Delta Fresh Foods Initiative <http://deltafreshfoods.org>

Greater Kansas City Food Policy Coalition <http://www.kcfoodpolicy.org/initiatives/food-deserts>

Health Food Access Portal <http://www.healthyfoodaccess.org>

Illinois Food Retailer Association <http://www.ilfood.org/>

Kings County School Health <http://www.seattleschoolbasedhealthcenters.org/?p=797>

Metropolitan Planning Organization http://www.nashvillempo.org/plans_programs/rtp/default.aspx

National Conference of State Legislatures
<http://www.ncsl.org/research/health/obesity-statistics-in-the-united-states.aspx>

Onaga County Market <http://ocountrymarket.com>

Seattle Nutrition Education Consortium <http://www.kingcounty.gov/healthservices/health/nutrition/snac.aspx>

Seward Co-op <http://seward.coop>

The Coalition for Responsible Community Development <http://www.coalitionrcd.org/about.html>

The Grocery Gap: Who Has Access to Healthy Food and Why it Matters
http://www.policylink.org/site/c.lklXLBmNjRE/b.5860321/k.89D7/The_Grocery_Gap_Who_Has_Access_to_Healthy_Food_and_Why_It_Matters.htm

The Low Income Investment Fund – Healthy Food Healthy Communities Program
<http://www.liifund.org/programs/healthy-food/>

The Reinvestment Fund – Pennsylvania Fresh Food Financing Initiative
http://www.trfund.com/resource/downloads/Fresh_Food_Financing_Initiative_Comprehensive.pdf

Uplift Solutions <http://www.upliftsolutions.org/>

Ensuring That Everyone Has Access To Affordable, Nutritious Food

The Food Trust, a nationally recognized nonprofit founded in Philadelphia in 1992, strives to make healthy food available to all. Research has shown that lack of access to healthy food has a profound impact on food choices and, therefore, a profound impact on health.

For more than 20 years, The Food Trust has worked with neighborhoods, schools, grocers, farmers and policymakers to develop a comprehensive approach to improving the health of America's children. The Food Trust's innovative initiatives integrate nutrition education with increased availability of affordable, healthy foods.

This approach has been shown to reduce the incidence of childhood overweight; a study in the journal *Pediatrics* found that the agency's School Nutrition Policy Initiative resulted in a 50 percent reduction in the incidence of overweight among Philadelphia school children.

The Food Trust is recognized as a regional and national leader in the prevention of childhood obesity and other diet-related diseases for this and other notable initiatives to increase food access in underserved neighborhood, including the Healthy Corner Store Initiative and the Pennsylvania Fresh Food Financing Initiative, a public/private partnership which has approved funding for nearly 90 fresh-food retail projects across Pennsylvania.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention honored the Fresh Food Financing Initiative in its Showcase of Innovative Policy and Environmental Strategies for Obesity Prevention and Control, and the program was named one of the Top 15 Innovations in American Government by Harvard University. For more information or to order additional copies of this report, visit thefoodtrust.org or contact The Food Trust.

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