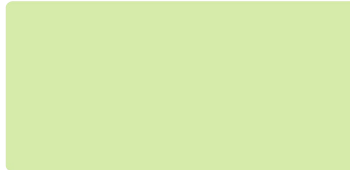
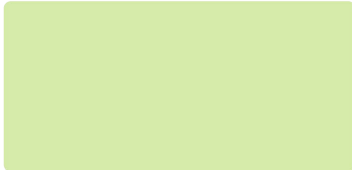
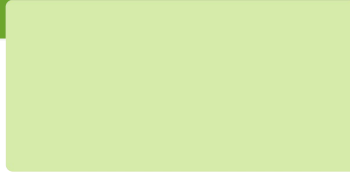
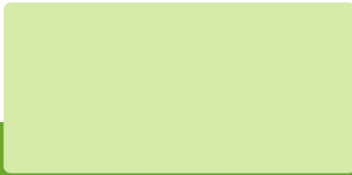
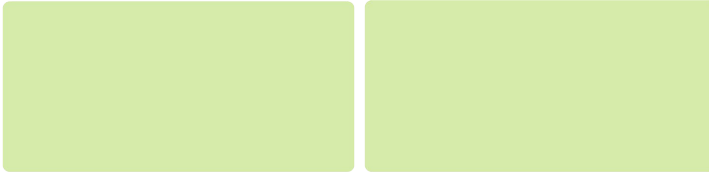




# LOCAL FOODS, LOCAL PLACES

## Technical Assistance Program



Local Foods, Local Places  
Community Action Plan  
for Nampa, Idaho  
September 2017



For more information about Local Foods, Local Places visit:

<https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/local-foods-local-places>

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## Community Story

Situated near the western Idaho border in Canyon County, just a 20-minute drive west of Boise, Nampa is the state's third-most populous city. Nampa was founded as a railroad town in the early 1880's when the Oregon Short Line Railroad was built between Wyoming and Oregon. Nampa is a growing city, due in part to the affordable real estate market compared to nearby Boise, and has seen an influx of new residents and businesses. The population of Nampa has increased by 11.8 percent between 2010 and 2016, from 81,772 to 91,382.<sup>1</sup>



Figure 1 – Downtown Nampa. Image Credit: Renaissance Planning

Major employers in the area include the Nampa School District, St. Alphonsus Medical Center, Terry Reilly Health Services, St. Luke's Regional Medical Center, and other manufacturing businesses. Presently, health care is the leading industry in Canyon County, employing over 11,000 residents. Compared to other counties, Canyon County has an unusually high number of agriculture jobs.<sup>2</sup> Nampa is also the heart of Idaho's wine country, attracting new visitors, residents, and business ventures.

While Nampa as a whole is experiencing economic growth, the North Central Nampa neighborhood (Northside), located just north of downtown faces economic challenges. The population of the Northside neighborhood is around 4,100 with a median age of 28, while downtown Nampa has around 1,000 residents with an older median age of 43. Additionally, the Northside neighborhood includes a large Hispanic population (47.3 percent) versus downtown (13 percent). These two neighborhoods represent a concentration of poverty within the city. The Northside and downtown Nampa have high rates of poverty (42.3 percent and 36.5 percent, respectively) compared to the city poverty rate at just under 17 percent of residents. Along with the economic challenges, both the Northside neighborhood and downtown are struggling with health challenges. The rate of adults living with diabetes in the Northside neighborhood is roughly 12.4 percent while downtown is slightly higher at 13.5 percent. Similarly, the percent of adults with fair or poor health is slightly higher in downtown (27.2 percent) than in the Northside (24.7 percent). For the full community data profile see **Appendix A**.



Figure 2 – The site of the former Paul's Market, closed since 2013. Image Credit: Renaissance Planning

In 2013, the Northside neighborhood lost Paul's Market, its local grocery store. The closing of the grocery store has resulted in a significant loss of access to healthy, fresh food for the residents of the Northside. Public transportation is limited, and 10.5 percent of Northside neighborhood residents do not have access to a vehicle. While the railroad provides efficient movement of goods in the area, it is a barrier for those living in the Northside, especially for those walking or biking to and from the neighborhood. Residents only have three access points between the neighborhood and downtown, where grocery stores, shopping, employment, and other daily needs are located.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/nampacityidaho/RHI105210>

<sup>2</sup> [https://datausa.io/profile/geo/canyon-county-id/#category\\_occupations](https://datausa.io/profile/geo/canyon-county-id/#category_occupations)

Limited sidewalks and safe places for people to bike leave residents without a vehicle with limited options. In a recent neighborhood survey, conducted by the City of Nampa, around 21 percent of Northside survey participants said they were not able to get to where they wanted or needed to go.

In addition to transportation and food access issues, the neighborhood faces physical investment challenges due to poor quality housing stock and the recently expanded floodway, which limits investment within the neighborhood. The former Paul’s Market grocery store site now falls within the expanded floodway, creating a situation in which the abandoned building will be left to deteriorate without significant investment from the private or public sector.

In 2016, the City of Nampa requested assistance through the EPA’s Local Foods, Local Places program to develop an action plan for promoting local foods and healthy, walkable, economically vibrant communities. The goals of the Local Foods, Local Places program are to create:

- More economic opportunities for local farmers and businesses.
- Better access to healthy, local food, especially among disadvantaged groups.
- Revitalized downtowns, main streets, and neighborhoods.

The Local Foods, Local Places program is supported by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Appalachian Regional Commission, and the Delta Regional Authority. Nampa was one of 24 communities across the United States selected to participate in the program in 2017.

A variety of community partners came together in Nampa to form a Local Foods, Local Places steering committee in preparation for this technical assistance effort (see **Figure 4**). Prior to forming the steering committee, these engaged stakeholders had already achieved numerous successes. Nampa was selected to be one of 50 cities to participate in the Invest Health initiative, a collaborative program from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Reinvestment Fund. The Nampa Invest Health initiative is focused on identifying strategies to improve long-term health in the North Central neighborhood, which experiences some of the greatest barriers to health in Nampa and the Treasure Valley. The projects and ideas identified through the Invest Health program’s neighborhood surveys and meetings, informed the Local Foods, Local Places workshop strategies and outcomes.



Figure 3 – The Hispanic Cultural Center – the location of the workshop. Image Credit: Renaissance Planning

## LOCAL FOODS, LOCAL PLACES STEERING COMMITTEE

Karla Nelson, City of Nampa  
Sheri Ainsworth, St. Alphonsus Hospital  
Marisa Erickson, Southwest District Health  
Bethany Gadzinski, Terry Reilly Health Services  
Jean Mutchie, St. Luke’s Hospital  
Kelly Grill, Nampa Housing Authority

Figure 4 – Local Foods, Local Places steering committee in Nampa, Idaho.

In their request for Local Foods, Local Places technical assistance, the steering committee identified their primary goals as better access to healthy food, nutrition education, and more opportunities for food to support the local economy, with a focus on the Northside and downtown. Additionally, the steering committee wanted to generate increased attention to the social and cultural opportunities afforded by local foods efforts.

The remainder of this report and appendices document the engagement process, the workshop activities, and most importantly, the action plan and next steps for achieving the community’s goals. Over the course of three planning calls and workshop discussions, the community’s goals evolved from those in the initial request for technical assistance to the five shown later in this report. They reflect the holistic, collaborative approach to community development already underway in Nampa, Idaho.

## Engagement

The technical assistance engagement process for Local Foods, Local Places has three phases, illustrated in **Figure 5** below. The assessment phase consists of three preparation conference calls with the steering committee to establish the workshop goals, agenda, logistics, and stakeholder invitation lists. The convening phase includes the effort’s capstone event—a two-day workshop in the community. The next steps phase includes three follow up conference calls as well as process reporting and documentation.

The community workshop was held on June 20-21, 2017. It included a small lunch gathering with the steering committee members and federal partners, a tour of the community, and an evening community meeting at the Hispanic Cultural Center on day 1, and an action-planning session, also at the Hispanic Cultural Center, on day 2. The workshop contact list is provided in **Appendix B**.

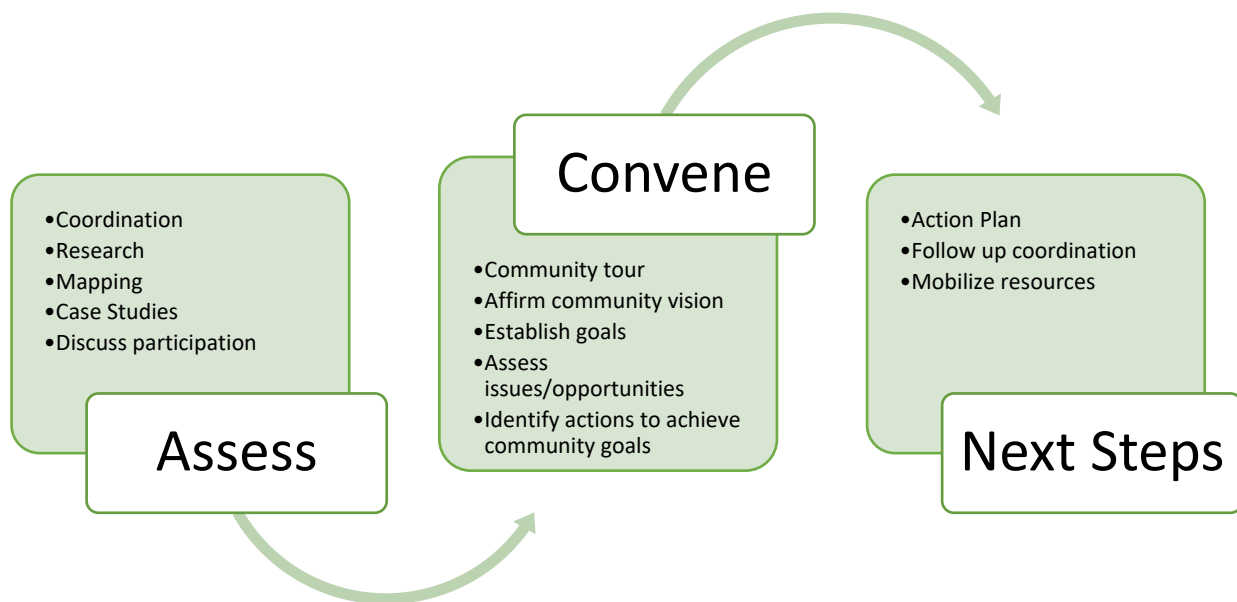


Figure 5 - Local Foods, Local Places technical assistance process diagram.

## Community Tour

The Local Foods, Local Places steering committee organized a luncheon on June 20<sup>th</sup> the technical assistance team consisting of consultants and federal agency representatives at Savage Bakery in



downtown Nampa. Following the luncheon, the steering committee led a walking and bus tour of key places and projects in the downtown and Northside neighborhoods, including several parks, the site of the current farmers market, the R3 Community Recovery Garden, the site of the former Paul’s Market, Friendly Fred’s, Terry Reilly Health Services, Gateway Crossing Apartments, and Community Builder. The tour provided an overview of the city’s challenges and opportunities and allowed for informal discussions about the local food system and placemaking efforts. A number of the locations visited are shown in photos in **Appendix C**.

## Vision and Values

The community meeting held on the first night was attended by about 40 Nampa residents and federal agency representatives. During this meeting, the technical assistance team facilitated a series of exercises that captured the group’s aspirations for the future of Nampa and their understanding of the current challenges and opportunities relating to the city’s food economy.

First, every person in the room was asked to write a newspaper headline about something positive happening in Nampa 10 years from now. This captured the community’s vision for the future. Second, participants used index cards to outline the challenges in achieving their vision and opportunities that can help Nampa overcome those challenges. The community’s ideas are summarized in **Figure 6** and presented in **Appendix D**.

The visioning exercises revealed many of the group’s aspirations for economic revitalization, improved health, entrepreneurship opportunities afforded by local foods, community pride, increased coordination among partner organizations, and the potential for an expanded pathway in the Indian Creek floodway. The first day concluded with a review of the seven workshop goals and a voting exercise where participants voted on their top three goals and discussion about the direction for action planning to follow the next day. After tallying the goal votes, the top five goals were carried forward and further refined, evolving into the action plan implementation tables that are detailed at the end of this report.

The second day of the workshop built upon the positive vision and community values defined during the community meeting. The second day of the

### DEFINING SUCCESS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND CHALLENGES

#### Defining Success:

- Improved health for all
- Safe bicycle and pedestrian connections between Northside and downtown
- Recreational opportunities connected to food
- Business development
- Thriving downtown
- Partnerships
- Community events centered around local foods

#### Challenges:

- Finding funding
- Initiating partnerships
- Understanding the needs of those in poverty
- Blighted and/or underused properties
- Difficult to access healthy food
- Transportation access issues
- Impediments to development in floodway

#### Opportunities:

- Leveraging community partners to increase access to healthy food
- Economic development
- Current health initiatives
- Parks and green space
- Strong local health partners
- Youthful population
- Desire to help one another
- Many existing programs, organizations, and place-based assets

*Figure 6 - Workshop participants’ summarized thoughts on the success, challenges, and opportunities for local food and downtown revitalization.*

workshop included presentations of case studies by the consultant team covering access to healthy foods, grocery store shuttle ideas, prescription veggie programs, commercial kitchens, downtown revitalization, complete streets, active living and other food system-related ideas and potential strategies for the participants to consider. The afternoon of the second day entailed identifying specific strategies to achieve the goals identified during the workshop. These goals include:

1. Identify short-term strategies for increasing access to healthy food for the Northside neighborhood and downtown.
2. Explore opportunities for creating a food hub that includes a commercial kitchen, cooking classes, and shared community meals.
3. Educate residents and youth on growing and eating healthy, fresh food through creation of community gardens and other educational programs.
4. Create physical connections to healthy food and places to recreate (such as the pathway along the Indian Creek floodway and 1<sup>st</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> streets North).
5. Research opportunities for bringing a small, neighborhood grocery store back to the Northside neighborhood.

## Action Plan

The culminating product of the workshop was a community action plan. The plan is organized around five goals and includes actions the participants brainstormed at the workshop and during follow-up calls. The following action plan matrix helps to identify needed actions, prioritize next steps, and define roles and responsibilities for moving forward. A list of funding resources (**Appendix E**) and references (**Appendix F**) are provided to aid the community in implementing the action plan.

### GOAL 1: Identify short-term strategies for increasing access to healthy food for the Northside neighborhood and downtown.

The city of Nampa and major health partners are currently working to improve the health of the city's residents, particularly those in the Northside neighborhood and downtown, who face greater health challenges than residents of other neighborhoods. While the long-term goal is to provide better access to healthy food, small, intermediate strategies to move towards that larger goal were identified. The actions in Goal 1 identify a variety of programs and activities that incrementally work to increase access to healthy food for Northside and downtown residents.

#### **Action 1.1: Bring the Boise Farmers Market Mobile Market to Nampa.**

##### **What this is and why it is important**

The Boise Farmers Market Mobile Market does not operate every day of the week. This presents an opportunity to bring the mobile market to the Northside neighborhood on those days when it is not in use to increase easy access to healthy, fresh food for residents. Bringing the Boise Farmers Market Mobile Market to Nampa on its off days makes use of the mobile market when it would otherwise sit idle, creating a win-win for the mobile market and the Northside neighborhood. There is a potential to tie the mobile market into the Prescription Veggie Program that is in the works at the Terry Reilly Health Services clinic as they have space available on the property to accommodate the mobile market.

| <b>Action 1.1: Bring the Boise Farmers Market Mobile Market to Nampa.</b> |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Immediate Next Steps</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Coordinate with Boise’s Farmers Market Mobile Market.</li> <li>-Find community champion(s) in Nampa to provide insight on needed foods, ideal locations, and how best to notify the neighborhood of the market.</li> <li>-Identify locations for stops (potentially Terry Reilly clinic, Gateway Crossing Apartments, Lakeview Park).</li> <li>-As a courtesy, coordinate with the Nampa Farmers Market to make sure they are okay with the idea.</li> <li>-Find funding to support the market, \$150 per day.</li> <li>-Advertise the market and explain that it accepts EBT.</li> <li>-Search the <a href="#">USDA Local Food Compass Map</a>, and identify previously funded mobile markets to get a better understanding of what is out there and how federal funds can be best utilized.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Measures of success</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Surveys of people using mobile market to gauge satisfaction with market (University of Idaho intern can help)</li> <li>- People visiting the mobile market</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Timeframe</b>  | Mid-July 2017  |
| <b>Lead</b>   | Tamara Cameron, Boise Farmers Market manager   |
| <b>Supporting cast</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Janie Burns, also with Boise Farmers Market</li> <li>-Need neighborhood champion to help with logistics</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Costs and/or resources needed</b>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-\$150 per day to cover costs</li> <li>-Staff / Volunteer time</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Possible funding sources</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Daily sponsors from organizations, businesses, and community members</li> <li>-USDA Local Food Promotion Program and Farmers Market Promotion Program</li> </ul>   |

| <b>Action 1.2: Develop a prescription veggie program to provide patients of health partner organizations with “prescriptions” to redeem for fresh produce.</b> |  |
|--|--|
| <b>What this is and why it is important</b>  | <p>Local health partners from the hospitals and federally qualified health centers could implement programs that provide patients with a coupon that can be redeemed for free or reduced-price fresh fruits and vegetables. Health partners can develop the program and identify vendors where patients can redeem the coupons. Identifying pick-up locations will be key so that patients are able to easily access the produce and redeem their coupons. There is a potential to tie the Boise mobile market into the Prescription Veggie Program that is in the works at the Terry Reilly clinic as they have space available on the property to accommodate the mobile market.</p> |



| <b>Action 1.2: Develop a prescription veggie program to provide patients of health partner organizations with “prescriptions” to redeem for fresh produce.</b> |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Immediate Next Steps</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Schedule a meeting with all potential partners.</li> <li>-Identify places where people would be able to redeem prescription.</li> <li>-Identify factors to determine qualifying patients.</li> <li>-Look into potential of incorporating into Snake River Elementary School.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Measures of success</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Program up and running</li> <li>-Redemption rate of coupons</li> <li>-Health improvements in patients</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Timeframe</b>   | 6-12 months: patients enrolled in program   |
| <b>Lead</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-St. Luke’s Hospital</li> <li>-Terry Reilly Health Services</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Supporting cast</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-St. Alphonsus</li> <li>-SW Health</li> <li>-Boise and Nampa farmers markets</li> <li>-Snake River School</li> <li>-Global Gardens</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Costs and/or resources needed</b>   | -Staff time to coordinate program with local farmers (i.e. pick-up locations, reimbursement, etc.)  |
| <b>Possible funding sources</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-RCHN Community Health Foundation Grant (\$100,000) – Terry Reilly Health Services is applying for the July 2017 grant cycle. They intend to use the funding to pay for the healthy food vouchers and to bring in a dietician to aid in the Prescription Veggie Program.</li> <li>-USDA grants</li> <li>-United Way</li> <li>-Pacific Source Insurance</li> <li>-Blue Cross Insurance</li> </ul> |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>Action 1.3: Continue pursuing options to improve and increase awareness of public transportation so that Northside residents will be able to access grocery stores, employment, education, training, health care, and more.</b></p> |   |
| <p><b>What this is and why it is important</b></p>  | <p>Improving and increasing awareness of public transportation will provide residents with better access to healthy food, education, training, jobs, health care, and much more. Public transportation is extremely limited in Nampa and the Treasure Valley due to insufficient funding. Valley Regional Transit can provide 50 percent of needed funding. Local match funding could potentially come from the city, grocery stores, health care providers or other community organizations that would like to see improved public transportation.</p> <p>Additional supportive services provided by Metro senior services, a Valley Regional Transit partner, could be deployed with additional financial support from local resources. Metro transportation services provide curb-to-curb services across Canyon County.</p> |
| <p><b>Immediate Next Steps</b></p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Talk to Winco or Walmart about contributing to increased service to their stores.</li> <li>-Identify other sources of funding to match the 50 percent available through Valley Regional Transit.</li> <li>-Continue community conversations about what public transportation would look like at various funding levels, and discuss how that could help Treasure Valley residents of all income levels with reduced congestion and true transportation options.</li> <li>-Develop a public transportation awareness campaign for North Nampa residents in conjunction with the planned January Service Change. Help residents learn about the public transportation options currently available including fixed route, paratransit, and community services.</li> </ul>                  |
| <p><b>Measures of success</b></p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Increased fixed route bus frequency and coverage in Nampa</li> <li>-Number of riders</li> <li>-Rider surveys</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Timeframe</b></p>   | <p>Potentially 6-12 months</p>  |
| <p><b>Lead</b></p>  | <p>Valley Regional Transit and community partners</p>   |
| <p><b>Supporting cast</b></p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Invest Health</li> <li>-Nampa food desert team</li> <li>-METRO Senior Services</li> <li>-Health partners (St. Luke’s, St. Alphonsus)</li> <li>Major employers in the area</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Costs and/or resources needed</b></p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Costs vary depending on the desired level of service.</li> <li>-\$45,000 of local contribution combined with Valley Regional Transit funding would add 900 service hours annually to Nampa.</li> </ul>  |

**Action 1.3: Continue pursuing options to improve and increase awareness of public transportation so that Northside residents will be able to access grocery stores, employment, education, training, health care, and more.**

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Possible funding sources</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Federal Transit Administration funding through Valley Regional Transit can cover 50 percent of operational costs.</li> <li>-Local groceries (Albertson’s, Walmart, Winco)</li> <li>-Community grants available through St. Luke’s and Saint Alphonsus Hospitals</li> <li>-Boise Commuter Rides (model)</li> <li>-CCOA on-demand</li> <li>-Increased contribution from the City of Nampa</li> <li>-State legislature allowance for a local option sales tax</li> </ul> |
|---------------------------------|---|

**Action 1.4: Provide cooking classes through Idaho Food Bank’s Cooking Matters program for those 185 percent under the poverty line.**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>What this is and why it is important</b> | <p>The program will help educate residents about nutrition and meal preparation. This is an existing program that can be brought to Nampa and located in the Northside neighborhood. Participants must be 185 percent under the poverty line. Participants receive a bag of groceries upon completion of the class to take home and prepare the meals they learn how to cook. The class is portable so does not require a location with an existing kitchen. Identifying chefs to lead the classes is the next step.</p> |
| <b>Immediate Next Steps</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Identify space to host programs (potentially Snake River Elementary or the Hispanic Cultural Center).</li> <li>-Identify program sponsor(s).</li> <li>-Identify chefs/volunteers.</li> <li>-Develop/distribute advertising to recruit participants.</li> <li>- Western Idaho Community Action Partnership could provide incentives.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Measures of success</b>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Number of people enrolled</li> <li>-Graduation rate (attend 4 out of 6 classes)</li> <li>-Pre- and post-class survey</li> <li>-Tracking number of classes</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Timeframe</b>                            | Potentially 1-3 months   |
| <b>Lead</b>                                 | Idaho Food Bank  |
| <b>Supporting cast</b>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Western Idaho Community Action Partnership</li> <li>-Southwest District Health (trained)</li> <li>-Laura Baker at Flying M</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Costs and/or resources needed</b>        | -Staff/volunteer time to coordinate program and market classes to neighborhood residents   |

**Action 1.4: Provide cooking classes through Idaho Food Bank’s Cooking Matters program for those 185 percent under the poverty line.**

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Possible funding sources</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Idaho Food Bank</li> <li>- Western Idaho Community Action Partnership</li> <li>-Key Champion</li> <li>-Funders in the community food bank</li> </ul> |
|---------------------------------|--|

**Action 1.5: Bring the Emergency Food Assistance Program to locations participating in the summer feeding program through local schools.**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>What this is and why it is important</b> | The Emergency Food Assistance Program distributes food boxes to families in need. During the summer, the Oasis summer feeding program offers lunch, and sometimes dinner, Monday-Friday at local parks. There is an opportunity to provide families receiving summer lunches with the food boxes to improve access to healthy food for families in need. Food boxes can be delivered monthly. |
| <b>Immediate Next Steps</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Talk to Royce Wright at Oasis to see if they want to coordinate, and note which locations have the most participants (COMPLETE).</li> <li>-Research if other food banks or pantries can also support the effort.</li> <li>-Develop a plan to implement the program with Oasis for the summer of 2018.</li> </ul>                                      |
| <b>Measures of success</b>                  | Number of food boxes distributed  |
| <b>Timeframe</b>                            | Starting in the summer of 2018  |
| <b>Lead</b>                                 | Western Idaho Community Action Partnership (WICAP)  |
| <b>Supporting cast</b>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Oasis</li> <li>-Other food pantries</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Costs and/or resources needed</b>        | Costs to Western Idaho Community Action Partnership for travel (already have trucks)  |
| <b>Possible funding sources</b>             | -Community Food Projects Competitive Grant Program  |

**Action 1.6: Divert leftover packaged food from waste to the food pantry at Snake River Elementary.**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>What this is and why it is important</b> | Diverting packaged food from waste to a food pantry at Snake River Elementary School will help eliminate food waste and put food into the hands of people in need.   |
| <b>Immediate Next Steps</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Talk to Karla (Snake River Elementary School Principal).</li> <li>-Talk to Lynne Hood at EPA about how she did it at the Oregon school.</li> <li>-Make connections.</li> <li>-Research logistics and programming.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Measures of success</b>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Less food wasted</li> <li>-Increase food in food pantry</li> </ul>   |

| <b>Action 1.6: Divert leftover packaged food from waste to the food pantry at Snake River Elementary.</b> |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Timeframe</b>  | 6-12 months   |
| <b>Lead</b>   | Snake River Elementary  |
| <b>Supporting cast</b>  | -EPA (Lynne Hood & Mary Lou Soscia)<br>-Community Builder (Teresa Short)<br>-School homeless liaison        |
| <b>Costs and/or resources needed</b>  | -Staff/volunteer time to coordinate diversion food program (i.e. sorting and distribution of leftover food) |
| <b>Possible funding sources</b>   | -EPA<br>-Other local partners   |

| <b>Action 1.7: Assist the Idaho Food Bank in identifying a permanent food pantry location.</b> |  |
|--|--|
| <b>What this is and why it is important</b>  | The Idaho Food Bank has been operating a mobile food pantry, locating in a church parking lot. They are looking for a more permanent location and have talked with Good News Church by Lakeview Park about using the church as a potential location. |
| <b>Immediate Next Steps</b>  | -Determine zoning and building code requirements.<br>-Design structure.<br>-Develop cost estimate.<br>-Seek funding from the community.<br>-Seek volunteers to staff the pantry at designated times.   |
| <b>Measures of success</b>   | -Permanent food pantry in North Nampa created<br>-Number of people/ families served  |
| <b>Timeframe</b>   | 6 months to 1 year   |
| <b>Lead</b>  | Good News Community Church   |
| <b>Supporting cast</b>   | -Idaho Food Bank<br>-Brian Dale, HUD Regional Office<br>-Nampa food desert team<br>-Neighborhood champions<br>-Faith community   |
| <b>Costs and/or resources needed</b>   | -Architect, structural engineer, storm drainage calculations<br>-Building permits<br>-Building materials<br>-Construction costs<br>-Volunteers to operate the pantry   |



**Action 1.7: Assist the Idaho Food Bank in identifying a permanent food pantry location.**

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Possible funding sources</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Go Fund Me site</li> <li>-Faith community</li> <li>-Idaho Food Bank – with food supplies</li> <li>-Donated freezers, refrigerators</li> <li>-Community Reinvestment Act lenders Wells Fargo, Washington Trust, Zion’s Bank</li> </ul> |
|---------------------------------|---|

Potential Future Actions

Other action items to consider for the future that were discussed at the workshop but not developed in detail were an open-air food stand at the Paul’s Market lot, vegetables/fruit exchanges, having the Nampa Farmers Market visit the Northside neighborhood once a week, and creating a larger mobile food pantry program.

GOAL 2: Explore opportunities for creating a food hub that includes a commercial kitchen, cooking classes, and shared community meals.

Workshop discussions included the idea of creating a food hub that would house a commercial kitchen where entrepreneurs could start their own food-related businesses and community members could have a place to take classes and share meals. Within the Northside neighborhood, the Hispanic Cultural Center has an existing commercial kitchen that could be used as a food hub space if more people become aware that it exists and is available for use. Additionally, one workshop attendee expressed interest in creating a food hub in downtown Nampa that could tie into other food assets already in place, such as restaurants and the downtown farmers market.

**Action 2.1: Use the Hispanic Cultural Center as a food hub and community gathering space.**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>What this is and why it is important</b> | <p>The Hispanic Cultural Center is a resource in the Northside neighborhood that provides an opportunity for creating a food hub that anchors the community. It has an existing commercial kitchen that could be used for cooking classes or as a space for food entrepreneurs. A plan to rent or lease the kitchen will leverage a great resource that already exists in the neighborhood. This creates a win-win for the community and the nonprofit Hispanic Cultural Center, which can use a fee-based model to generate revenue. It can help to improve food access and create opportunities to bring the community together to celebrate its diversity and culture. Promotional marketing materials should be developed to show the community that the space is available for public use.</p> |
| <b>Immediate Next Steps</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Create inventory:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt;What is available?</li> <li>&gt;What is the cost to use the space?</li> <li>&gt;Are there any restrictions?</li> <li>&gt;South West District Health needs, requirements, and licensing.</li> </ul> </li> <li>-Develop marketing materials to promote commercial kitchen.</li> </ul>  |

| <b>Action 2.1: Use the Hispanic Cultural Center as a food hub and community gathering space.</b> |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Measures of success</b>   | -Number of meals served, classes taught, and community events held.<br>-Food-based businesses accessing the kitchen.  |
| <b>Timeframe</b>   | 0 to 6 months   |
| <b>Lead</b>  | President of Hispanic Cultural Center / Chef Manny  |
| <b>Supporting cast</b>   | -Create Common Good (Tracy) – nonprofit interested in using commercial kitchen for 8-week food service training program<br>-City, farmers market, and health partners to help promote the facility and organize its use |
| <b>Costs and/or resources needed</b>   | -Kitchen<br>-Classrooms<br>-Large meeting rooms<br>-Outside area<br>-Full location<br>-Wages for leading and supporting roles   |
| <b>Possible funding sources</b>  | USDA Local Food Promotion Program   |

| <b>Action 2.2: Create a downtown culinary/food incubator tied into the farmers market and other food assets.</b> |   |
|--|---|
| <b>What this is and why it is important</b>  | Creating a downtown culinary and food incubator will support new and existing businesses and provide a commercial kitchen for individuals, families, and organizations in the area. It will also help increase foot traffic to downtown businesses and provide a space for food-related classes and other community-oriented activities. However, since the space is leased, any significant changes to the space should be coordinated with the building property manager. |
| <b>Immediate Next Steps</b>  | -Meet with architect to discuss potential layout designs (July 2017).<br>-Explore funding options.<br>-Work to form both profit and nonprofit partnerships.<br>-Start campaign fundraiser   |
| <b>Measures of success</b>   | -Funding amount<br>-Number of people using it<br>-Food hub opens<br>-Café opens<br>-Hosting events  |
| <b>Timeframe</b>   | 1-2 years   |
| <b>Lead</b>  | Nancy Canary & her daughter   |

| <b>Action 2.2: Create a downtown culinary/food incubator tied into the farmers market and other food assets.</b> |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Supporting cast</b>   | -St. Alphonsus (They may have commercial kitchen equipment that they can donate.)<br>-Val Dille (Property Owner)   |
| <b>Costs and/or resources needed</b>   | -Nancy currently pays month by month (no signed lease).<br>-\$2,000 per month for approximately 3 years then is expected to gradually increase to \$4,000 (progressive lease).<br>-Need money for commercial kitchen equipment (i.e. hood, three-compartment sink, stainless steel counters, high-temperature dish washer, pre-treatment system for grease, deck ovens). |
| <b>Possible funding sources</b>  | USDA AMS Local Food Promotion Program; USDA RD Rural Business Development Grants; USDA RD Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program   |

| <b>Action 2.3: Market the future downtown food hub and Hispanic Cultural Center hub to the community.</b> |  |
|---|--|
| <b>What this is and why it is important</b>   | Marketing the future downtown food hub and Hispanic Cultural Center will raise awareness of its existence in the community. This will also help residents who may be interested in starting their own food-related businesses. |
| <b>Immediate Next Steps</b>   | -Finalize premarketing materials.<br>-Explore graphic design assistance (i.e. logo creation).<br>-Create and maintain Facebook page.   |
| <b>Measures of success</b>  | -Hits on webpage<br>-Social media engagement   |
| <b>Timeframe</b>  | 6-12 months, ongoing   |
| <b>Lead</b>   | Nancy Canary for Downtown; Manny Velasco for the Hispanic Cultural Center  |
| <b>Supporting cast</b>  | -City Economic Development<br>-Chamber of Commerce   |
| <b>Costs and/or resources needed</b>  | -Need graphic design assistance for promotional materials<br>-Need a separate Facebook page for food hub (currently, food hub promotions are on Nancy's nonprofit business page, Basics Inc.)                                  |
| <b>Possible funding sources</b>   | USDA Local Food Promotion Program (Marketing can be part of a larger project, but it can't be the only part of the project.)   |

GOAL 3: Educate residents and youth on growing and eating healthy, fresh food through creation of community gardens, and other educational programs.

Nampa workshop participants identified getting more people involved in local food initiatives as an important element to increase knowledge of healthy foods and how to prepare them to improve the health of residents. Engaging youth instills a knowledge and appreciation of healthy food production and preparation that can be carried with them for life. It may also enable youth to take on leadership roles in the local food system to sustain the system long-term.

| <b>Action 3.1: Update 211 (Idaho CareLine) to include all food &amp; health-related resources</b> |   |
|---|---|
| <b>What this is and why it is important</b>   | Creating a food and health partners directory will provide a single source of information about existing programs, partners, and events in the community. |
| <b>Immediate Next Steps</b>   | -SW District Health looking into resources to update 211 with.<br>-Contact 211 to identify what additional resources can be incorporated.                 |
| <b>Measures of success</b>  | -Create, post, and advertise (via social media) the directory   |
| <b>Timeframe</b>  | 0-6 months (ongoing to keep updated)  |
| <b>Lead</b>   | North Nampa food security group   |
| <b>Supporting cast</b>  | -City of Nampa<br>-Hispanic Cultural Center<br>-Canyon County Schools<br>-State Department of Health and Welfare<br>(Contact from Jackie Amende)          |
| <b>Costs and/or resources needed</b>  | -Community site for people to upload their own event (similar to BaseCamp platform)<br>-Staff/volunteer time to manage directory                          |
| <b>Possible funding sources</b>   | N/A   |

| <b>Action 3.2: Create food education programs to teach the importance of healthy food and how to prepare it.</b> |   |
|--|---|
| <b>What this is and why it is important</b>  | Creating food education programs will inform residents about the impact of diet on their health. This includes demonstrating how a healthy diet can prevent health issues and reduce personal costs towards medicine and treatment. Examples of classes include crockpot cooking, WIC and EBT how-to classes, gardening, and “Cooking Matters” classes. |
| <b>Immediate Next Steps</b>  | -See what kinds of programs are desired and currently available.<br>-Brainstorm outreach strategies for how to get people to attend program meetings.   |
| <b>Measures of success</b>   | 7-10 people show up per class   |
| <b>Timeframe</b>   | 6-12 months   |

| <b>Action 3.2: Create food education programs to teach the importance of healthy food and how to prepare it.</b> |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Lead</b>  | Jackie Amende and Rich Guggenheim, University of Idaho Extension Office   |
| <b>Supporting cast</b>   | -Idaho Food Bank<br>-Grocery stores<br>-Nancy Canary<br>-Eat Smart Idaho  |
| <b>Costs and/or resources needed</b>   | -Donations from grocery stores or home improvement stores (e.g. Home Depot)   |
| <b>Possible funding sources</b>  | -Farmers Market SNAP Support Grant Program<br>-Farmers Market Promotion Program (Food/healthy eating education can be a component, but it can't be the only part of the project.)<br>-Local Food Promotion Program<br>-People's Garden Initiative Grant |

| <b>Action 3.3: Identify partners to organize and develop healthy food education programs.</b> |  |
|---|--|
| <b>What this is and why it is important</b>   | Organizing and developing healthy food education programs will help share information with potential participants about existing programs. New program ideas include a farmer/crew lunch-and-learn where a variety of topics could be covered—from proper hydration to eating healthy, mobile market door-to-door advertising demonstrations while delivering, and cooking classes in Spanish (can use Chop Chop Magazine as a reference—Spanish/English material available at the library). |
| <b>Immediate Next Steps</b>   | -Create a questionnaire that asks people what they want to get out of the food education classes and where would they like the programs to be held. Also, ask if anyone is interested in partnering / teaching classes.<br>-Reach out to the Oregon Food Bank about their Cooking Matters Courses. They have a very successful program and have previously been willing to help others create similar programs.  |
| <b>Measures of success</b>  | -Outreach—people are aware of programs<br>-Number of fliers handed out about programs<br>-Feedback: Health stats improved (longer-term classes), surveys, and number of people at classes  |
| <b>Timeframe</b>  | 6-12 months  |
| <b>Lead</b>   | Julie Rodriguez, Community Council of Idaho  |
| <b>Supporting cast</b>  | St. Paul's Church (education facility / kitchen)   |
| <b>Costs and/or resources needed</b>  | Staff/volunteer time to market and develop food education programs   |
| <b>Possible funding sources</b>   | TBD  |



| Action 3.4: Encourage community gardens at parks, schools, and at other public/quasi-public institutions and consider tax incentives for landowners to lease or trust land (vacant lots) for community garden space. |  |
|--|--|
| <b>What this is and why it is important</b>  | Community gardens can increase the availability of healthy food by providing a space for residents to grow food near their homes. If enough space cannot be found at parks, schools, and other institutions, creation of a city tax incentive could encourage landowners of vacant lots to donate land for community gardens.  |
| <b>Immediate Next Steps</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explore placing community gardens on city-owned land (i.e. parks), neighborhood schools, and at other community institutions.</li> <li>-Determine if more land is needed to meet the demand for community gardens—if so research implications of a community garden tax incentive.</li> <li>-Map potential community garden spaces.</li> <li>-Identify community members interested in running community gardens and match them with available land.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Measures of success</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Established community gardens</li> <li>-Number of producing gardens and beds created</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Timeframe</b>   | 1-2 years  |
| <b>Lead</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Property appraiser / City of Nampa / Canyon County</li> <li>-Economic Development / Chamber of Commerce</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Supporting cast</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Existing community gardens – Alex Hackett</li> <li>-Residents</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Costs and/or resources needed</b>   | -Staff/volunteer time to research and implement tax incentive program  |
| <b>Possible funding sources</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Home Depot donations, etc.</li> <li>-Investigate property incentives/credits</li> <li>-Walking fundraiser</li> <li>-Summer probation program (volunteers)</li> </ul>   |

GOAL 4: Create physical connections to healthy food and places to recreate (such as the pathway along the Indian Creek floodway and 1<sup>st</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> streets North)

The residents of the Northside neighborhood and downtown Nampa face many transportation-related barriers when trying to access healthy food. There is limited public transportation and the percentage of those without access to a vehicle is significant. Residents who rely on walking or bicycling to reach their food needs are faced with narrow sidewalks and limited bicycle facilities. In some areas, there are no sidewalks. A pathway alternative would aid in creating a safer and more pleasant multimodal environment. Additionally, there is an opportunity to utilize the existing floodway for food-related uses, where development opportunities are limited.

| Action 4.1: Integrate food and health connections into the current city transportation plan update to demonstrate the link between health, food, and transportation access. |   |
|---|---|
| <b>What this is and why it is important</b>   | The community needs better connections to healthy food options. Integrating food and health connections into Nampa’s city transportation plan update will help ensure that bicycling and walking receive consideration.   |
| <b>Immediate Next Steps</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-City of Nampa to include suggested bicycle/pedestrian improvements from workshop into bicycle/pedestrian plans. (These plans include enhancing connections along 1<sup>st</sup> Street North and 6<sup>th</sup> Street North, as depicted in Appendix D.)</li> <li>-City of Nampa to keep workshop participants informed of next transportation meeting.</li> <li>-Voice transportation concerns to MPO (COMPASS) to include in larger transportation plans.</li> <li>-Host a bicycle “Food Crawl” in the Northside Neighborhood to highlight food assets in the neighborhood.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Measures of success</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Visible transportation connectivity improvements.</li> <li>-Residents feel safe on streets and able to walk or bike to get healthy food.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Timeframe</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-0-6 months – incorporate specific walking and biking access projects into transportation plan.</li> <li>-6-12 months – develop implementation plan.</li> <li>-1-2 years and beyond – secure funding to implement plan.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Lead</b>   | All community voices – attend meetings and write letters to community leaders and the City of Nampa Engineering Department  |
| <b>Supporting cast</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-City of Nampa Engineering, Planning and Parks Departments</li> <li>-Bike Walk Nampa</li> <li>-Nampa Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee</li> <li>-Environmental Protection Agency</li> <li>-St. Luke’s</li> <li>-St. Alphonsus</li> <li>-Terry Reilly Health Services</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Costs and/or resources needed</b>  | -Staff/volunteer time to educate residents about how they can get involved in local transportation-related meetings   |
| <b>Possible funding sources</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-City of Nampa</li> <li>-Federal Highway through Compass</li> <li>-State of Idaho</li> <li>-Department of Transportation (drivers’ education and signs)</li> </ul>   |

| Action 4.2: Use Paul’s Market and adjacent flood area for food production. |  |
|--|--|
| <b>What this is and why it is important</b>                                | The land Paul’s Market is on has limited development potential due to its location in the floodway. Producing food on this land would create access to healthy food on the city’s north end where there’s no grocery store. Revitalizing this prime location would also put a vacant building back into active use.  |
| <b>Immediate Next Steps</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Work with University of Idaho Extension Program to learn about indoor Controlled Environmental Agriculture.</li> <li>-Contact Zatica Family about opportunity for Paul’s Market.</li> <li>-Reach out to potential food stand vendors.</li> <li>-If Paul’s location is not feasible, seek other locations.</li> <li>-Develop an implementation plan for the Paul’s site or other location if Paul’s is not viable.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Measures of success</b>   | There is healthy food available in lot at Paul’s either growing and/or for sale.   |
| <b>Timeframe</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-0-6 months – Talk to Paul’s Market owners and fruit stand vendors and put collected data about need into user-friendly format for marketing.</li> <li>-0-6 months – Talk to University of Idaho Extension Office.</li> <li>-6 months–1 year - Develop plan based on first phase tasks.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Lead</b>  | -Invest Health Team  |
| <b>Supporting cast</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Jean Mutchie from St. Luke’s</li> <li>-Jackie Amende from University of Idaho Extension</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Costs and/or resources needed</b>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Staff/volunteer time to research feasibility of food production at site</li> <li>-Construction / gardening materials</li> <li>-Purchase or lease of site</li> <li>-Operating expenses</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Possible funding sources</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Nampa Ministerial</li> <li>-Samantha Schafstall, USDA for Controlled Environment Agriculture information</li> <li>-Jackie Amende, University of Idaho Extension Office</li> <li>-Community Reinvestment Act dollars from local banks</li> </ul>  |

| Action 4.3: Create a coalition to find resources to make sidewalks possible for homeowners that do not have funds to pay for them. |   |
|--|---|
| <b>What this is and why it is important</b>  | <p>In the City of Nampa, sidewalk maintenance and development is the responsibility of the adjacent property owner. While this policy is common in cities, it does limit sidewalk connectivity especially in areas like the Northside that developed before sidewalks were required by code and where low-income residents cannot afford the improvements.</p> <p>The city of Nampa offers a sidewalk Local Improvement District (LID) that provides long-term, low interest loans to property owners who wish to repair or install sidewalks. The sidewalk LID rotates around the city every seven years, and property owners can opt in when their zone is up for improvements.</p> <p>Unfortunately, in low-income areas like the Northside, few property owners can afford the sidewalk LID even with its favorable and long-term rates. Connected sidewalks in the Northside are also complicated because the majority of residents are renters. Landlords are unlikely to invest in sidewalks at these homes despite the desire for sidewalks by those living in the neighborhood.</p> <p>Connected and continuous sidewalks provide safe routes for all, including children and the elderly, to important destinations like downtown, parks, and commerce. This action focuses on creating a coalition to represent the Northside community to advocate for sidewalk improvements where sidewalk connectivity is limited and the prevalence of residents without vehicles is high.</p> |
| <b>Immediate Next Steps</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Connect to transportation plans.</li> <li>-Document potential grants and their funding cycles.</li> <li>-Develop a list of potential funding options.</li> <li>-Consider the feasibility of a forgivable Community Development Block Grant loan for low income property owners.</li> <li>-Confirm priority sidewalk areas (i.e. connecting 1<sup>st</sup> Street North and 6<sup>th</sup> Street North).</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Measures of success</b>   | There are connected sidewalks and routes  |
| <b>Timeframe</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-0-6 months – Develop list of funding options and share with key people.</li> <li>- 6-12 months or 1-2 years – look at grant cycle and apply.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Lead</b>  | North Nampa Food Security Group   |
| <b>Supporting cast</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-City planning and Engineering staff (data collection)</li> <li>-City of Nampa Economic and Community Development Department</li> <li>-Bike Walk Nampa</li> <li>-Nampa Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Costs and/or resources needed</b>   | -Staff/volunteer time to research resources and create coalition  |

**Action 4.3: Create a coalition to find resources to make sidewalks possible for homeowners that do not have funds to pay for them.**

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Possible funding sources</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Federal Highway Administration grants</li> <li>-Transportation Alternative Grants</li> <li>-Federal Transit Authority Grants</li> <li>-Community Development Block Grant forgivable loans for low-income property owners</li> </ul> |
|---------------------------------|---|

**Action 4.4: Construct a pathway along the Indian Creek floodway that would aid in creating a safer and more pleasant multimodal environment for the Northside neighborhood**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>What this is and why it is important</b> | <p>The community needs better multimodal connections to improve community health and vitality. A pathway along the Indian Creek floodway would promote physical access to healthy foods and increase opportunities for physical activity. If the pathway were developed as a linear park, spaces such as community gardens would aid in social and cultural connections by creating a space for families and neighbors to connect with each other through gardening.</p> <p>The pathway alignment and need has been identified in several adopted plans including the North Nampa Indian Creek Trail Master Plan and the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan.</p> |
| <b>Immediate Next Steps</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Assess the feasibility of a railroad underpass and willingness of other property owners to allow a pathway easement.</li> <li>-Collect environmental data to support feasibility of desired pathway alignment.</li> <li>-Document potential grants and their funding cycles.</li> <li>-Develop a list of potential funding options.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Measures of success</b>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Plans for pathway are developed.</li> <li>-Pathway is constructed.</li> <li>-Pathway counter used to gauge use.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Timeframe</b>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-0-6 months – Collect environmental data and develop a list of potential options.</li> <li>-1-2 years – Develop plan for pathway and construct.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Lead</b>                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-City Planning, Parks and Engineering staff</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Supporting cast</b>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-City of Nampa Economic and Community Development Department</li> <li>-Bike Walk Nampa</li> <li>-Nampa Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Costs and/or resources needed</b>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Environmental studies/permits</li> <li>-Construction materials</li> <li>-Amenity Infrastructure (i.e. benches, trash cans, etc.)</li> </ul>  |



**Action 4.4: Construct a pathway along the Indian Creek floodway that would aid in creating a safer and more pleasant multimodal environment for the Northside neighborhood**

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Possible funding sources</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Federal Highway Administration Bicycle Funding Opportunities</li> <li>-Transportation Alternatives Program</li> <li>-Recreational Trails Program</li> <li>-People for Bikes Community Grant Program (same grant used for the Partridge Trail Connections in Nampa in 2013)</li> </ul> |
|---------------------------------|---|

Potential Future Actions

Other action items to consider for the future that were discussed at the workshop but not developed in detail were educating drivers to become more aware of pedestrians and bicyclists; exploring the idea of using the inside of the Paul’s building for growing food; and adding food, health, and library type stops along exiting pathways.

GOAL 5: Research opportunities for bringing a small, neighborhood grocery store back to the Northside Neighborhood.

Paul’s Market served the Northside neighborhood for its grocery needs until 2013 when the grocery store closed leaving in its place a large lot and building that have deteriorated over its years of vacancy. The site is also within the recently expanded floodway leaving an arduous situation to remediate without significant economic investment. There are several other grocery stores within Nampa but they are not within an easy walking or bicycling distance from the Northside neighborhood, which has a large proportion of residents who do not own a vehicle. Goal 5 identifies ways to bring a smaller neighborhood grocery store back to the community to increase food access for the residents.

**Action 5.1: Conduct a market analysis and identify locations to share with potential grocers to show need and opportunity.**

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|---|--|
| <b>What this is and why it is important</b> | The analysis would demonstrate the need for a neighborhood grocery store, highlighting the viability and sustainability of a grocery in this neighborhood. It will also show there are appropriate locations for a store in the community.   |
| <b>Immediate Next Steps</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Compile information to determine demand potential from population in the area.</li> <li>-Gather support from the community.</li> <li>-Try to get Paul’s Market data including the sales that were made in the closed store to show future grocers what could be expected in terms of demand in that neighborhood.</li> <li>-Find a way to show market demand graphically (i.e. mapping)</li> </ul> |
| <b>Measures of success</b>                  | Completed market analysis that can be shared with potential grocers  |
| <b>Timeframe</b>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-6 months – in-house compilation of data.</li> <li>-2 years – If unsuccessful, apply for local food promotion planning grant.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Lead</b>                                 | Invest Health core team  |

| <b>Action 5.1: Conduct a market analysis and identify locations to share with potential grocers to show need and opportunity.</b> |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Supporting cast</b>  | Steering committee   |
| <b>Costs and/or resources needed</b>  | -0-6 months staff time<br>-Staff time  |
| <b>Possible funding sources</b>   | -Socially Disadvantaged Groups Grant<br>-Local Food Promotion Program Grant (If you will be sourcing some of the produce for future grocery stores from local farmers) |

| <b>Action 5.2: Take market study to potential grocers.</b> |   |
|--|---|
| <b>What this is and why it is important</b>                | Discussing the market study with potential grocers will allow them to explain their needs and the potential opportunity for expanding into the neighborhood. There is a \$9 million gap in food spent outside of Nampa that could be filled by a new grocery store. |
| <b>Immediate Next Steps</b>                                | -Find a person who is well-connected to talk to potential grocers   |
| <b>Measures of success</b>                                 | Having a conversation with each of the grocers, especially successful if it sparks other action   |
| <b>Timeframe</b>   | Immediately for feedback on what is needed in the market analysis and again after the analysis  |
| <b>Lead</b>  | Invest Health Home Team and Nampa food desert team  |
| <b>Supporting cast</b>                                     | Connected individuals to talk with grocers  |
| <b>Costs and/or resources needed</b>                       | -Staff/volunteer time   |
| <b>Possible funding sources</b>                            | N/A   |

| <b>Action 5.3: Identify grocery store design: scale, add-ons, parking requirements, possible sites, and general costs.</b> |  |
|--|--|
| <b>What this is and why it is important</b>  | Exploring these details shows the needs and necessary resources for the possible grocery store site. It also addresses potential questions and concerns and ensures community needs are met.           |
| <b>Immediate Next Steps</b>  | -Work with identified grocer/entrepreneur/developers interested in rehabilitating building space (discuss work on design).<br>-Involve community.<br>-Work with engineers/architects on cost estimate. |
| <b>Measures of success</b>   | Basic design and cost estimate available to share with funder  |
| <b>Timeframe</b>   | Approximately 6 months to 1 year, or a bit longer  |
| <b>Lead</b>  | Invest Health and Nampa food desert team   |
| <b>Supporting cast</b>   | TBD  |
| <b>Costs and/or resources needed</b>   | -Unclear (\$10,000+ ?) for design<br>-Facilitating the process involves staff and volunteer time.  |

| <b>Action 5.3: Identify grocery store design: scale, add-ons, parking requirements, possible sites, and general costs.</b> |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Possible funding sources</b>  | Possibly, Ron Batcher, architect with USDA Agricultural Marketing Service (Samantha Schaffstall’s colleague) |

| <b>Action 5.4: Pull together funding and incentives to bring a small grocer into the neighborhood.</b> |   |
|--|---|
| <b>What this is and why it is important</b>  | Having funding and incentives will help encourage a grocer to open a new location.  |
| <b>Immediate Next Steps</b>  | -Talk to banks (Jane Pavet at Wells Fargo, Washington Trust Bank, Idaho Credit Union).<br>-Look at Community Development Block Grant and other grant funds and Community Redevelopment Area funding.<br>-Convene meeting with banks and lenders to identify healthy food financing. |
| <b>Measures of success</b>   | Diverse funding and financing identified  |
| <b>Timeframe</b>   | 1 year  |
| <b>Lead</b>  | Invest Health and Nampa food desert team  |
| <b>Supporting cast</b>   | -Slum/blight analysis – Robin Collins<br>-City of Nampa Chamber of Commerce   |
| <b>Costs and/or resources needed</b>   | -Staff/volunteer time to develop the funding/incentive package.<br>-The money to build the building will be identified and shared with bankers.   |
| <b>Possible funding sources</b>  | TBD   |

## Implementation and Next Steps

Three post-workshop conference calls were held during July, August, and September 2017, following the workshop. The calls were held with the Local Foods, Local Places steering committee and a few additional stakeholders whose interest was cultivated during the workshop. They worked to refine the action plan and add clarifying language. Some of the key actions and post-workshop developments included the following:

- Several community sponsors, including the Mayor, Chamber of Commerce, and the Washington Trust Bank, were secured to support a pilot program to bring the Boise Mobile Farmer’s Market to Nampa one day per week in September 2017. So far, two mobile farmers markets have been held at the Terry Reilly Health Services site on September 5<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>. One or two additional mobile markets are planned for the remainder of September 2017. The hope is to bring the mobile farmers market back to Nampa in May 2018.
- The Blue Cross High Five community grant aimed at reducing childhood obesity has agreed to utilize some funding to purchase a small fruit and veggie structure which could be located in North Nampa.

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- Tracy Hitchcock, with Create Common Good, has been in discussion with the Hispanic Cultural Center to utilize their commercial kitchen for training. Currently, Create Common Good needs approximately \$100,000 to install a larger freezer and refrigerator in the space as well as pay for staff to run the program. Brian Dale (HUD), stated that he will connect Karla Nelson with his contact (Cindy Williams) so they can discuss potential Community Development Financial Institutions funding for the commercial kitchen.
- Terry Reilly Health Services received a grant to implement a prescription veggie program.
- The Boise Rescue Mission Ministries is interested in running a three-month pilot grocery shuttle program to gauge community interest in the service. They currently have an 18-passenger van available but would need funding for a driver.
- The Healthy Impact Nampa Coalition met on August 17, 2017. During this meeting several priority areas and needs were discussed including: food access, transportation, affordable housing, homelessness, and employment/education. The hope is that some of the action items within this report such as the fruit and veggie hut, mobile market, and community schools will aid in addressing those priority areas.

## Appendices

- Appendix A – Community Data Profile
- Appendix B – Workshop Participants List
- Appendix C – Workshop Photo Album
- Appendix D – Workshop Visioning Exercises and Mapping Documentation
- Appendix E – Funding Resources
- Appendix F – References