

**City of St. Petersburg**  
**Health, Energy, Resiliency & Sustainability Committee Meeting**  
**July 30, 2020 – 10:50 AM**

Welcome to the City of St. Petersburg City Council Health, Energy, Resiliency & Sustainability Committee Meeting. The agenda and supporting documents are available on the City's website: [www.st.pete.org/meetings](http://www.st.pete.org/meetings) or by emailing: [city.clerk@stpete.org](mailto:city.clerk@stpete.org)

**NOTE:** City buildings are closed to the public due to the COVID-19 emergency. Accordingly, the meeting location has been changed from in-person to a “virtual” meeting by means of communications media technology pursuant to Executive Order Number 20-69, issued by the Governor on March 20, 2020, and Executive Order 2020-30 issued by the Mayor on July 8, 2020.

The public can attend the meeting in the following ways:

- Watch live on Channel 15 WOW!/Channel 641 Spectrum/Channel 20 Frontier FiOS
- Watch live online at <http://WWW.stpete.org/TV>

Watch on your computer, mobile phone, or another device at: <https://zoom.us/j/97927266575>

- Listen by dialing any one of the following phone numbers and entering - **Webinar ID: 979 2726 6575 #**
  - +1 312-626-6799
  - +1 646-876-9923
  - +1 669-900-6833
  - +1 152-215-8782
  - +1 301-715-8592
  - +1 346-248-7799

City of St. Petersburg  
**Health, Energy, Resiliency & Sustainability Committee**  
July 30, 2020 – 10:50 AM

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Members: Committee Chair Gina Driscoll, Committee Vice Chair Brandi Gabbard, Council Member Darden Rice, & Council Member Robert Blackmon

Alternate: Council Chair Ed Montanari

Support Staff: Jayne Ohlman - City Council Legislative Aide

**1) Call to Order**

**2) Approval of Agenda**

**3) Approval of May 28, 2020 Minutes**

**4) New Business – July 30, 2020**

- a) **Discuss the Creation of a *Food Policy Council*** – *Committee Chair Driscoll, Julie Rocco (Foundation for a Healthy St. Pete)*
- b) **A Discussion on Food Insecurity in St. Petersburg and Mechanisms for Expanding Healthy Food Options** – *Kim Lehto, Committee Chair Gina Driscoll*
- c) **Discuss Potential Changes to the Land Development Regulations (LDRs) to Accommodate Urban Agriculture Uses & Limited On-Site Sales in the City, as Part of a Broader Discussion Regarding Food Security** – *Michael Dema, Liz Abernethy, & Derek Kilborn*

**5) Upcoming Meeting Dates & Tentative Agenda Items**

**August 13, 2020**

- a) **Review Analysis of Duke Energy Florida’s [Clean Energy Connection Program](#) and Discuss a Resolution of Support for City’s Early Subscription to Cover Portion of Municipal Operations Electricity Use** – *Sharon Wright & Ann Livingston*
- b) **Continued Discussion on Energy Efficiency, Solar, Project Funding, and Prioritization** – *Sharon Wright, Ann Livingston, & Brejesh Prayman*

**General Attachments:**

Minutes of the May 28, 2020 HERS Committee Meeting  
Pending and Continuing Referral List  
New Business Item Support Material

City of St. Petersburg  
**Health, Energy, Resiliency & Sustainability Committee**  
**May 28, 2020 Meeting Minutes**  
*Zoom Virtual Meeting*

**Present:** Committee Members – Committee Chair Gina Driscoll, Committee Vice-Chair Brandi Gabbard, Council Member Darden Rice, Council Member Robert Blackmon, and Council Chair Ed Montanari (Alternate)

**Also Present:** Council Member Deborah Figgs-Sanders, Administrator/Deputy Mayor Dr. Kanika Tomalin, Assistant City Administrator Tom Greene, Assistant City Attorney Michael Dema, Assistant City Attorney Christina Boussias, and Sustainability & Resiliency Director Sharon Wright

**Support Staff:** Jayne Ohlman - City Council Legislative Aide

1. **Call to Order** – 10:52 AM
2. **Approval of Agenda** – CM Gabbard moved approval, all members voted in favor.
3. **Approval of January 30, 2020 Minutes** – CM Rice moved approval, all members voted in favor.
4. **New Business – May 28, 2020**

**Pinellas County Department of Health Presentation & Discussion: HIV/AIDS in Pinellas County** – *Sharlene Edwards - Disease Control Director, Darius Lightsey - HIV/AIDS Program Manager & Indica Harris - STD & HIV Strategic Planner*

Sharlene Edwards, Disease Control Director for the Florida Department of Health in Pinellas County, began the presentation by explaining that Pinellas County is one of seven counties with the highest rates of HIV in Florida. Ms. Edwards stated that between 2014 – 2018, Florida experienced a 6.9% increase in HIV cases, while Pinellas County saw an overall 8.3% increase in new cases. Ms. Edwards explained that males continue to make-up the highest percentage of new HIV cases in Pinellas County, stating that of the new cases reported between 2014 – 2017, males made up 80%. In referencing the age groups most affected by HIV in Pinellas County, Ms. Edwards explained that the 20 – 29 and 30 – 39 age groups make-up more than half of the new HIV cases reported between 2014 – 2018.

Ms. Edwards emphasized that the use of rates is crucial for HIV/AIDS statistics. Ms. Edwards explained that reporting on the rate of cases, rather than the number of cases, helps to achieve accuracy, as well as aids in the comparison of data in different population sizes.

Ms. Edwards continued with a racial break-down of new cases in Pinellas County. Ms. Edwards explained that Pinellas County’s racial make-up is approximately 84% black and 12% white. Ms. Edwards emphasized that between 2017 - 2018, there was a 4% decrease in the rate of new HIV cases in Non-Hispanic whites, while Non-Hispanic blacks experienced a 13% increase in the rate of cases. Regarding the ethnic make-up of new cases in Pinellas County, Ms. Edwards explained that since 2014, Hispanics have had an 18% decrease in the rate of new HIV cases.

Ms. Edwards explained that men with male sexual partners make-up the highest risk factor for new HIV cases. Ms. Edwards explained that of the new HIV cases reported in 2018, black individuals made up 42% of the new cases. In a further breakdown of the data, Ms. Edwards

stated that of the 42%, 80% were black males, 41% were within the 20 – 29 age group and 42% were men with male sexual partners.

In referencing the geographic make-up of new cases in Pinellas County, Ms. Edwards stated that the zip codes 33712, 33701, 33711, 33705, and 33713 represent approximately 12% of Pinellas County's population and 44% of new cases in the past five years.

Ms. Edwards introduced the HIV/AIDS program manager, Darius Lightsey, to discuss the structure of HIV services and resources provided in Pinellas County. Mr. Lightsey explained that prevention, such as condoms and pre-exposure prophylaxis medication ("PrEP"), is a key component of community resources provided through the department. Mr. Lightsey noted that in addition to prevention, HIV testing is also a crucial part of the services provided, although there are some limitations, such as hours of operation and locations, that need to be addressed.

Mr. Lightsey explained that funding is provided through both Federal and State resources, with a majority of Federal funding provided by the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program. The Ryan White program is administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS"), Health Resources and Services Administration ("HRSA"), and the HIV/AIDS Bureau ("HAB"). Mr. Lightsey explained that the Ryan White Program provides a comprehensive system of HIV primary medical care, essential support services, and medications for economically disadvantaged people living with HIV. The program provides grant funding to states, cities/counties, and local community-based organizations to provide care and treatment services to people living with HIV. The program is made up of multiple funding parts and the funding received by Pinellas County comes from Part A and Part B. Part A funding provides medical and support services to Eligible Metropolitan Areas ("EMAs") and Transitional Grant Areas ("TGAs"). Mr. Lightsey explained that to qualify for EMA status, an area must have reported at least 2,000 AIDS cases in the last five years and have a population of at least 50,000. Mr. Lightsey noted that the region's EMA consists of Hillsborough, Pasco, Hernando, and Pinellas County, and approximately \$10 million in funding is administered by the Hillsborough Board of County Commissioners. Part B administers funds directly to states and is intended to improve the quality, availability, and organization of HIV health care and support services. Mr. Lightsey stated that Pinellas County receives an estimated \$1.3 million per year.

Mr. Lightsey introduced the STD and HIV Strategic Planner, Indica Harris, to discuss the department's activities as part of the "Ending the HIV Epidemic Plan." Ms. Harris explained that in 2017, the department convened a group to develop strategies to solve the HIV/AIDS crisis in Pinellas County. The group, "ZERO Pinellas", consisted of community partners such as the Foundation for a Healthy St. Petersburg, AIDS Healthcare Foundation, BayCare, Empath Partners in Care, and Metro Inclusive Health.

In reference to prevention treatments available and provided by the department, CM Rice asked for clarification on the forms of treatment, both pre and post-exposure. Ms. Edwards explained that the Pre-exposure prophylaxis ("PrEP") is a daily medicine to prevent HIV for those individuals that are high-risk for exposure. While the post-exposure treatment or post-exposure prophylaxis ("PEP") is an antiretroviral medication that is meant to be taken after potential exposure to HIV. Ms. Edwards noted that PEP is more commonly used by health care professionals that have unintentionally come into contact with the virus, whether through blood or a needle, from an infected individual.

CM Rice also noted the lack of resources available at the state and federal levels and asked whether it would be prudent to bring the issue to the attention of Congressman Crist and lobby for more funding for Pinellas County. CM Montanari agreed with CM Rice's suggestion and

stated that the issue should be addressed at a future Legislative Affairs & Intergovernmental Relations (“LAIR”) committee meeting.

CM Driscoll noted that community outreach and education would be a great opportunity for collaboration with Healthy St. Pete. Deputy Mayor Tomalin agreed and stated that this type of potential collaboration is precisely what Healthy St. Pete was created to do, to improve the overall health of the community.

CM Driscoll asked Mr. Lightsey to elaborate on the testing limitations that individuals may experience in Pinellas County. Mr. Darius explained that the lack of testing on weekends and evenings excludes individuals from quick and accessible testing because they cannot find testing outside of their regular working hours.

Ms. Edwards added that true prevention starts with providing the community’s youth with adolescent sexual education and health and getting the message out with the help of community partners.

CM Driscoll asked that City Council be provided with upcoming meeting dates and details so that Council Members can stay engaged within the progress of the plan to end the HIV epidemic.

### **A Sustainable City Hall – Sustainability & Resiliency Director Sharon Wright**

Sustainability and Resiliency Director Sharon Wright presented the committee with an update on the sustainable measures in place at the newly renovated city hall, as well as a discussion of potential ideas for increased sustainability once city employees return to city hall this Summer. Ms. Wright detailed the following measures implemented for energy efficiency and renewable energy at city hall:

- A new HVAC system with new ductwork with improved controls
- New 11 kW solar installation
- Indoor lighting LED conversion
- Outdoor lighting converted to LED
- Energy bill tracking with Energy Star Portfolio Manager.

Ms. Wright also detailed the following existing features at city hall:

- Modern Water bottle filling stations w/counters (basement + first floor)
- Bike rack out front
- Bike Share station
- Transit stop(s)
- EV station out front
- Florida-friendly landscaping

Ms. Wright emphasized that many of the ideas for increased sustainability and efficiency at the renovated city hall will align with the goals established by the City’s Integrated Sustainability Action Plan (“ISAP”). Ms. Wright asked for the council member's feedback and input on best practices moving forward.

In referencing the potential for hand-dryers to cut-back on paper towel usage, both CM Rice and CM Montanari expressed concern with the antimicrobial deficiencies that hand-dryers may have. In addition, CM Driscoll expressed the need for more hand sanitizers at city hall and noted that refillable containers for individual hand sanitizers would be a sensible sustainability effort.

***CM Driscoll adjourned the meeting at 12:22 PM***

	Topic	Return Date	Prior Meeting	Referral Date	Referred By	Staff	Notes
1	A discussion on food insecurity in St. Petersburg and the expansion of healthy food options, especially where food insecurity is most concentrated	7/30/20	-	12/5/19	Driscoll	Kim Lehto	
2	Referring to Health, Energy, Resiliency and Sustainability Committee (“HERS”) for a discussion regarding a proposal for an update to the Land Development Regulations to accommodate urban agriculture uses and limited on-site sales within the City of St. Petersburg, as part of a broader City-wide discussion regarding food security.	7/30/20	-	7/16/20	Gabbard	Liz Abernethy Michael Dema	
3	Continued Discussion on Energy Efficiency, Solar, and Project Funding & Prioritization	8/13/20	7/26/18 9/12/19 11/14/19	9/15/16	Driscoll/Nurse	Sharon Wright Ann Livingston Brejesh Prayman	9/12/19 – BP reallocation approved to continue energy efficiency projects. Continued discussion of energy efficiency projects & funding options scheduled for 11/14/19 – Committee voted to approve 2020 Proposed Energy Efficiency & Funding Programs. Committee requested that staff return to present project priorities on an ongoing basis
4	Review analysis of Duke Energy Florida Clean Energy Connection Program for decision to support City subscription to cover significant portion of municipal operations electricity use	8/13/20	-	-	Staff	Sharon Wright Ann Livingston	
5	Discussion of the City’s Environmental Purchasing Policy & a potential ordinance to formalize the City’s commitment to sustainability as part of a broader discussion of a “Sustainable City Hall”			6/4/20	Driscoll	Sharon Wright	7/30/2020 – Combined with the discussion of a “Sustainable City Hall” per Chair Driscoll’s request
6	Requiring 240-volt EV pre-wire in all new single family home construction & a possible exemption for affordable housing	Fall 2020		9/6/18	Gabbard	Liz Abernethy Sharon Wright	1/30/2020 - CM Gabbard stated that this item will be included as part of the St Pete 2050 discussion.
7	Creating an incentive program for homeowner hurricane mitigation efforts in repetitive loss neighborhoods		3/14/19	7/12/18	Gabbard	Noah Taylor	1/30/2020 - Chair Driscoll asked CM Gabbard to provide a brief update on the status of this program
8	Discuss current herbicide/pesticide use & the potential adoption of restrictions on those containing harmful chemicals			5/2/19	Driscoll	Mike Jefferies Paul Booth	10/10/19 – Per Chair Driscoll: County formed a taskforce for this specific issue and City staff members including Mike Jefferies are participating. Driscoll will report back with their findings.

9	Potential ordinance to establish a user-fee for single-use plastic bags		11/15/18	--	HERS Committee	Michael Dema, Sharon Wright	<b>10/10/19</b> - Sharon Wright would like to bring this back for discussion in 2020 once the current plastic/straw ban is fully enforced
10	Respectfully requesting a discussion with the Pinellas County Health Department regarding the HIV/AIDS epidemic	May 2021	5/28/20	2/6/20	Wheeler-Bowman	Pinellas County Health Dept.	<b>5/28/20</b> – Presentation by Pinellas County Dept. of Health. Committee asked for annual updates.
<b>HERS 2020 Dates:</b> <del>1/30</del> , <del>5/28</del> , <b>7/30</b> , 8/13, 8/27*, 9/24, 10/22, 11/12*, 12/10*							* Tentative



Foundation for a  
Healthy St. Petersburg



CENTER FOR  
HEALTH EQUITY

# St Petersburg Food Policy Council

Presentation to HERS Committee: 7.30.2020



Foundation for a  
Healthy St. Petersburg



CENTER FOR  
HEALTH EQUITY

**Mission:**

*To achieve health equity through race equity.*

Foundation for a Healthy St. Petersburg works to improve the health and well-being of the local community through initiatives that end differences in health due to social and structural barriers and disadvantages rooted in systemic racism.

# What is the Problem We Want to Solve?

Optimal health outcomes for St. Petersburg residents are diminished due to racial and health inequities in our community-based food system.

# Food Insecurity in Pinellas County

- 134,650 persons are food insecure in Pinellas County, which equates to 14.2% of the population

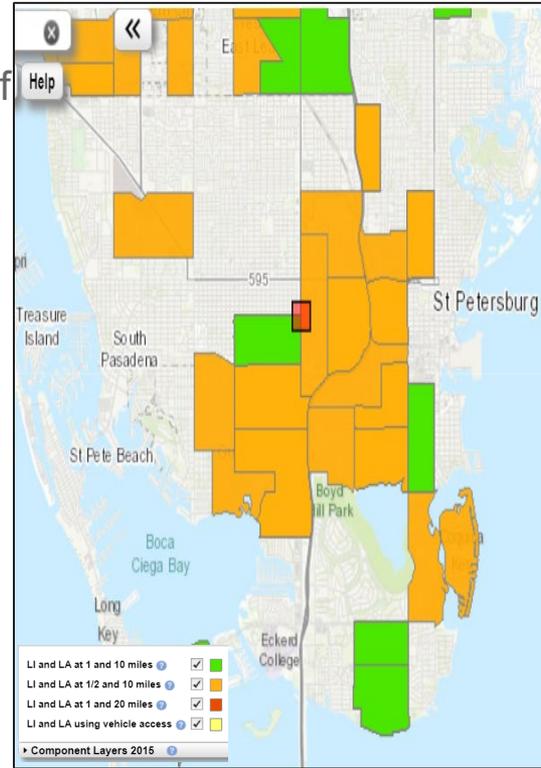
<https://feedingtampabay.org/hungerrealities/>

- 13.5% of Pinellas County Community Health Needs Assessment survey respondents indicated they ate less than they felt they should because of lack of money

<http://pinellas.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/community-health-planning-and-statistics/data-and-reports/documents/2018-pinellas-co-community-health-assess.pdf>

- 24.9% of Pinellas County Community Health Needs Assessment survey respondents had no place to go for food when money was tight

<http://pinellas.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/community-health-planning-and-statistics/data-and-reports/documents/2018-pinellas-co-community-health-assess.pdf>



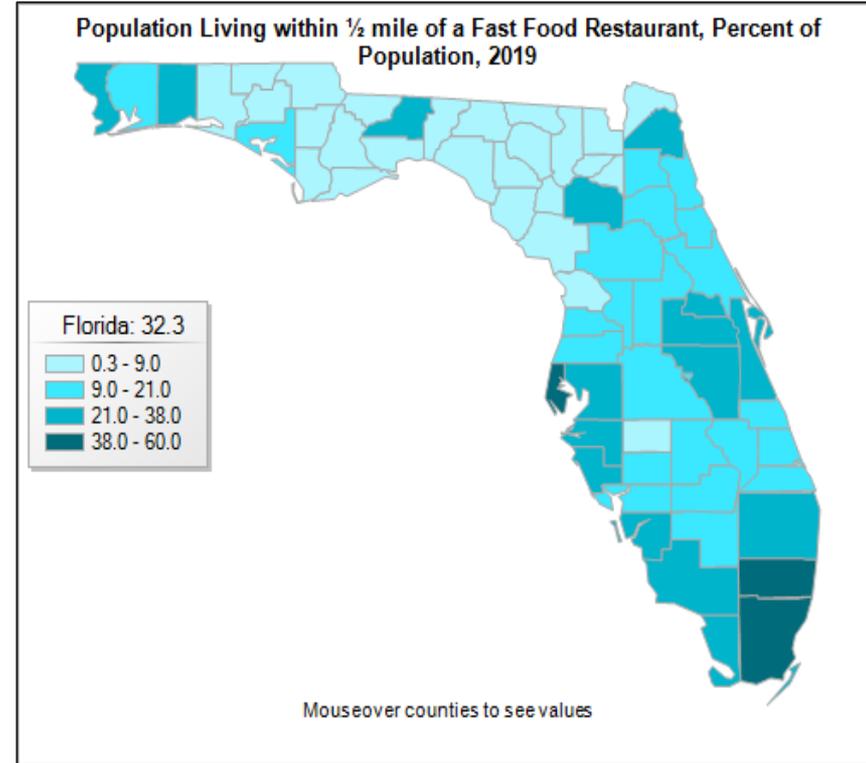
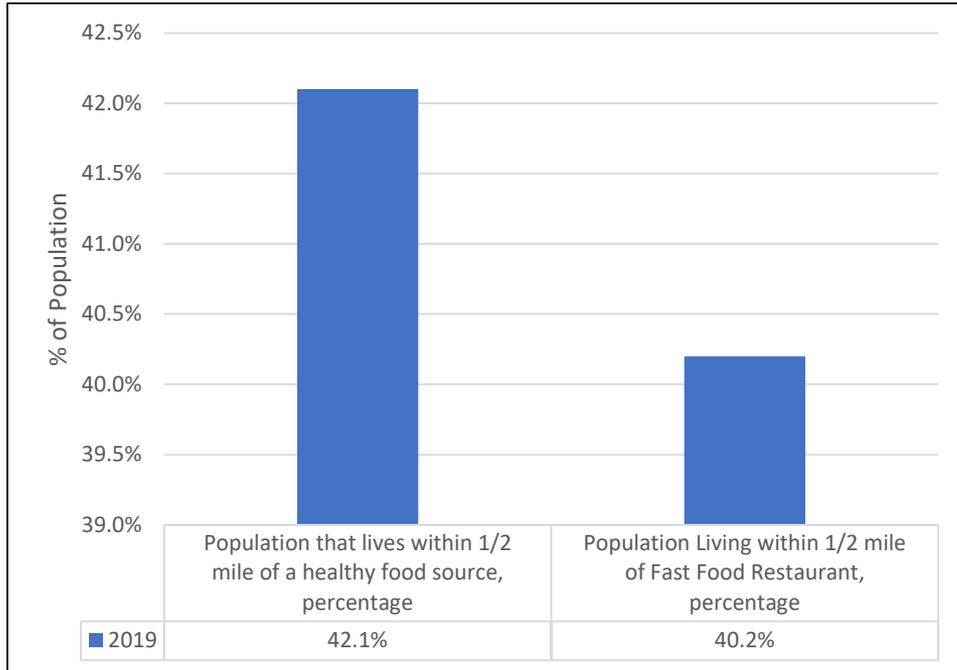
<https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/go-to-the-atlas/>

## Food Desert:

- Low-income with tract's poverty rate at 20% or greater; median family income is less than or equal to 80% AMI
- Low-access with at least 33% of the population being greater than 1 mile from the nearest supermarket, supercenter, or large grocery store in an urban area



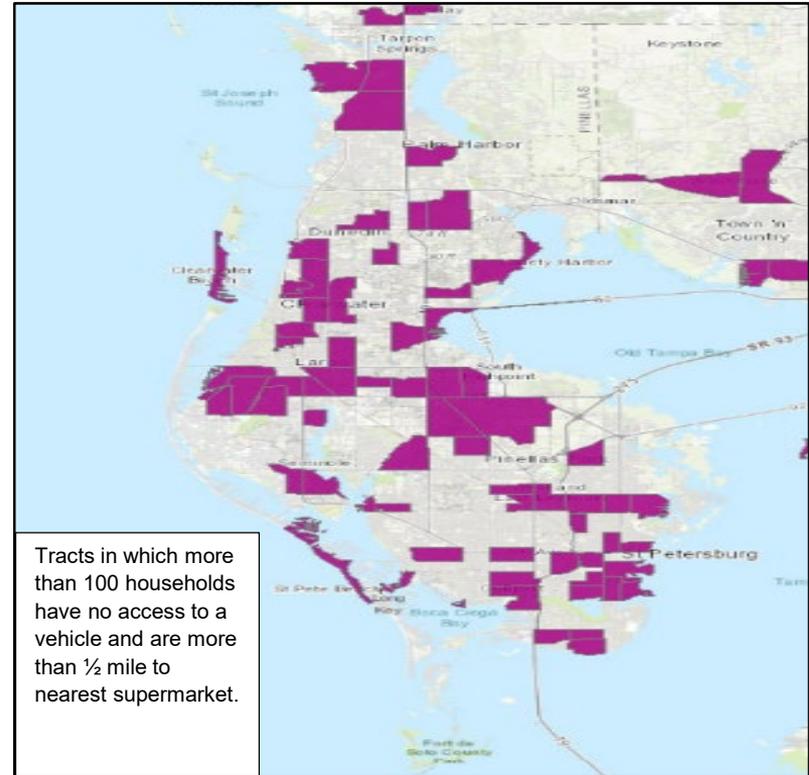
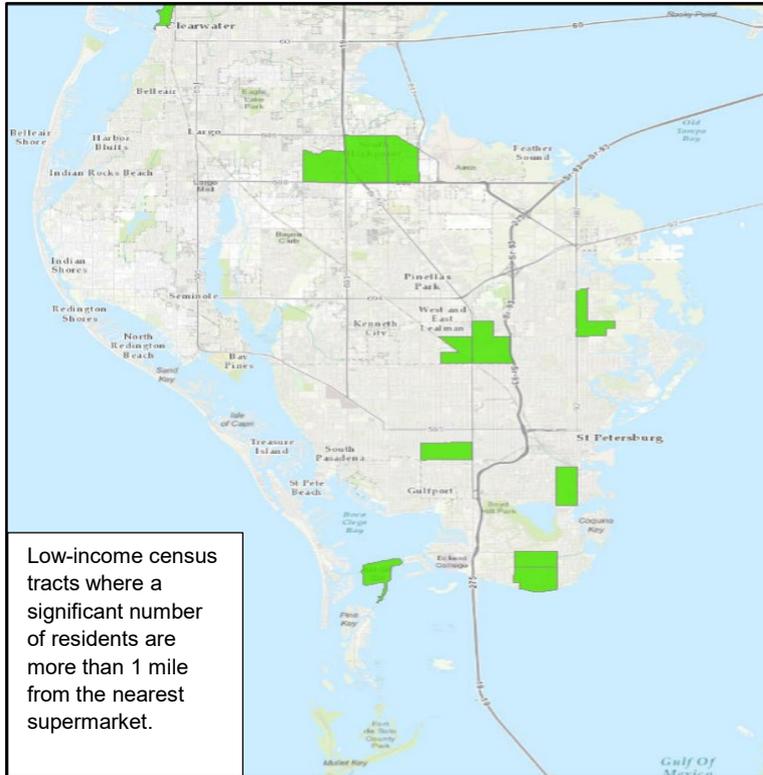
# Access to Healthy Food Choices



<http://www.flhealthcharts.com/Charts/OtherIndicators/NonVitalIndRateOnlyDataewer.aspx?cid=9779>



## Accessibility to Supermarket

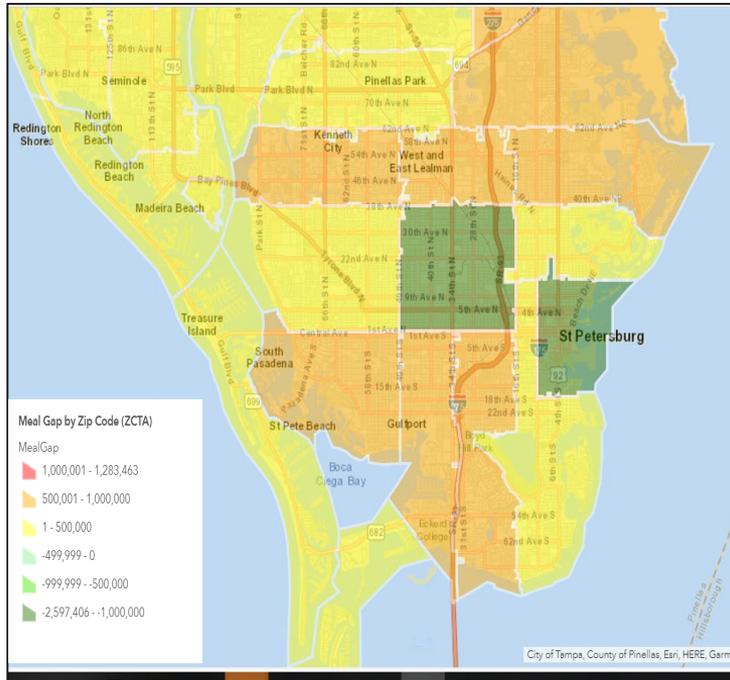


<https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/>



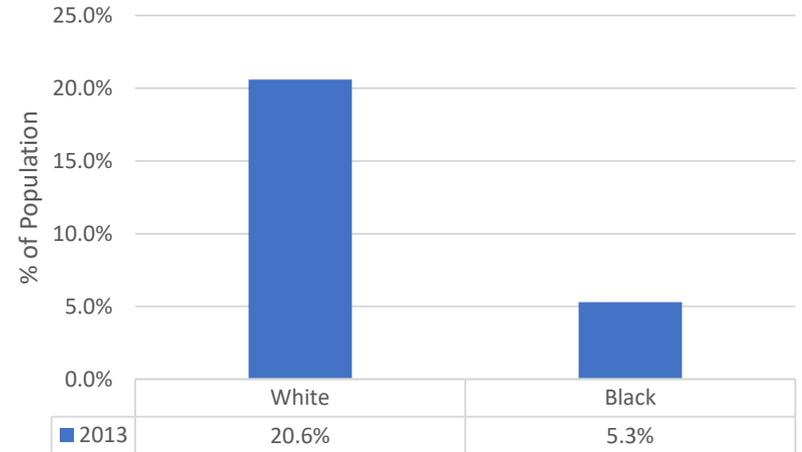
# Access to Healthy Food Choices

## Meal Gap by Zip Code



<http://networktoendhunger.org/map/>

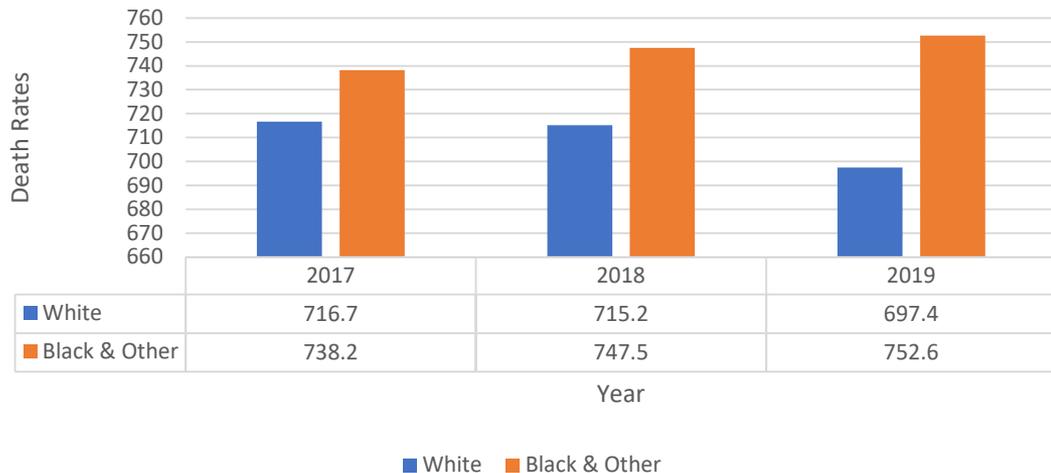
## 2013 Pinellas County Adults Who Consumed 5 or More Servings of Fruits or Vegetables per Day.



<http://www.flhealthcharts.com/Charts/Brfss/DataViewer.aspx?bid=7>

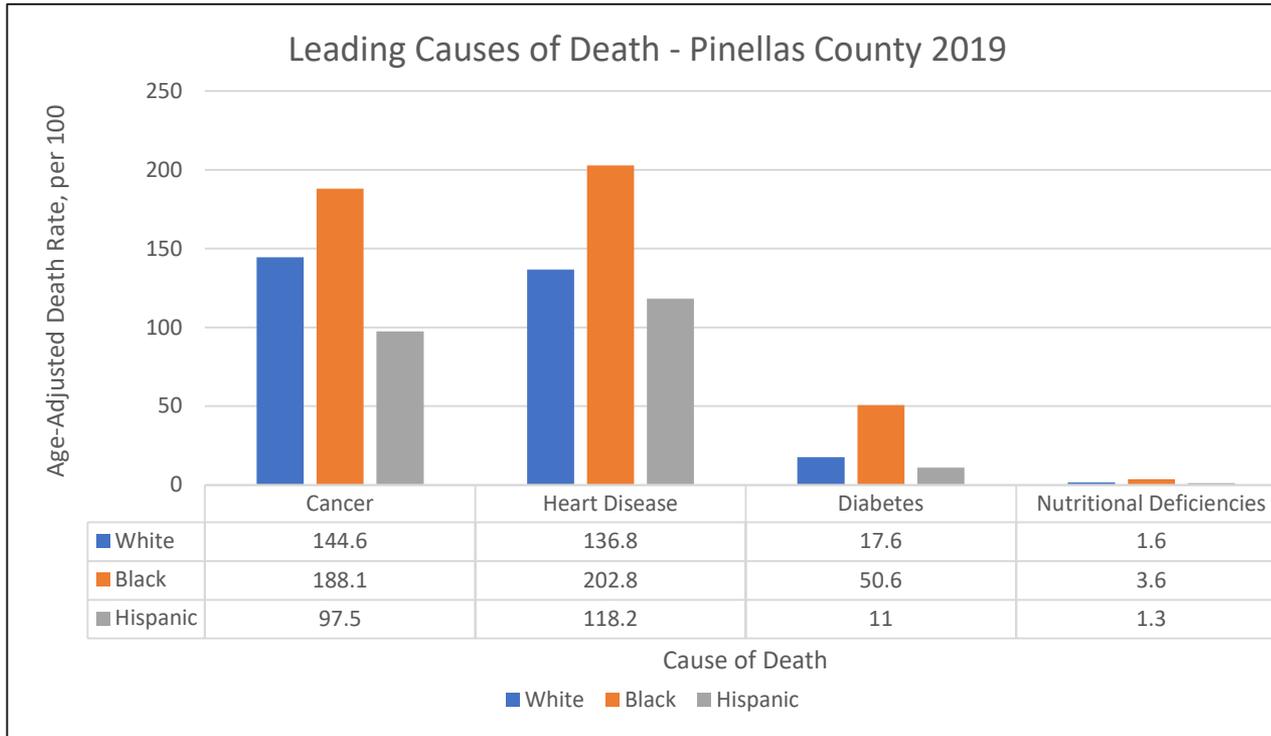
## Race & Health Disparities

Pinellas County Age-Adjusted Death Rates,  
All Causes



The age-adjusted rates are rates that would have existed if the population under study had the same age distribution as the “standard” population.

# Age-Adjusted Rates of Leading Causes of Death – Pinellas County 2019



<http://www.flhealthcharts.com/ChartsReports/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=ChartsProfiles.LeadingCausesOfDeathProfile>



# Food for Thought: A Community Conversation to Explore Creating an Equitable, Regenerative, and Resilient Community-Based Food System in Pinellas County

When Foundation for a Healthy St. Petersburg asked: What is the boldest idea our community should activate?

The most commonly held boldest idea was the creation of a Food Policy Council.

- Local policies that encourage private business to open grocery stores or produce markets in food deserts
  - City Council adopts / passes a “Food Policy” from where all future plans come
  - An officially recognized Food Policy Council that works closely with local governments and is comprised of a team with diverse backgrounds.
- ❖ N = 96, from 5 focus groups throughout Pinellas County and online survey

## Role of a Food Policy Council

Food Policy Councils examine how the local food system operates and provide policy recommendations to improve that system. Primary goals include:

- Connecting economic development, food security efforts, preservation and enhancement of agriculture, and environmental concerns
- Supporting the development and expansion of locally produced foods
- Reviewing proposed legislations and regulations that affect the food system
- Making recommendations to government bodies
- Gathering, synthesizing, and sharing information on community food systems

# Proposed Purpose of St. Petersburg Food Policy Council

Recognized by the City of St. Petersburg as policy and programming advisory group to create an equitable community-based food system in St. Petersburg.

# Framework

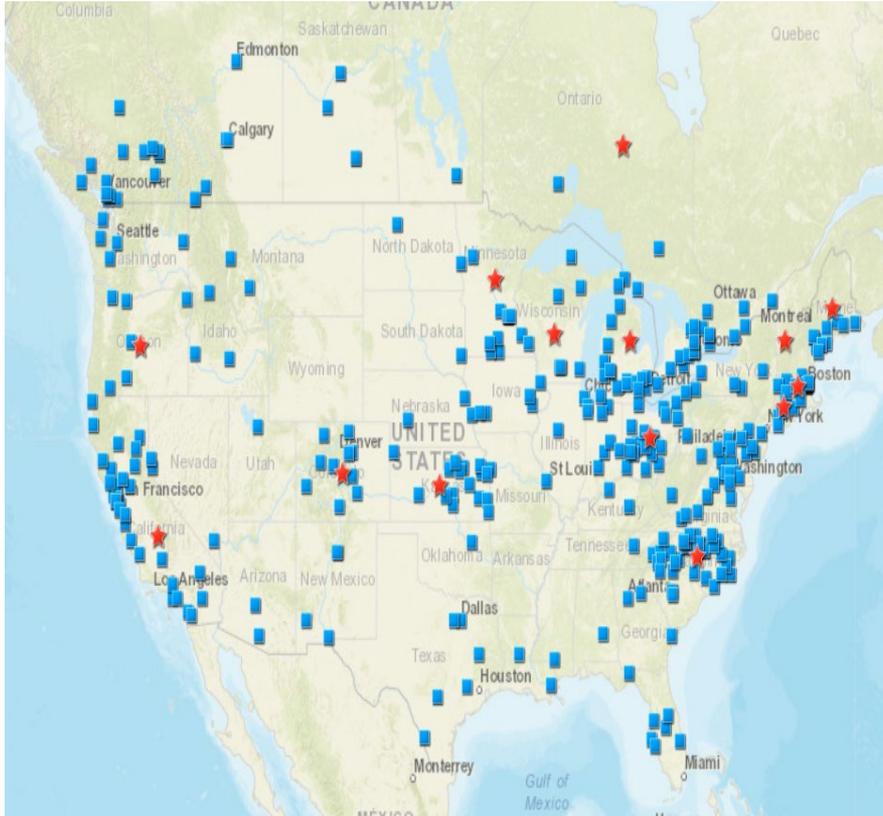
St. Petersburg Food Policy Council will be composed of diverse stakeholders representing the various components, influencers, and consumers of an equitable community -based food system.

# Stakeholders Representation

- Farmer
- Food Supply Distributor
- Waste Stream
- Citizen Advocate
- Academia / University
- Emergency Food Provider
- Healthcare Provider
- Elderly Services
- Faith-Based Organization
- Transit-Oriented
- Community-Based Organization
- City Government
- Policy Advocates
- Conservation / Land Use
- Education
- Business



# Communities with Food Policy Councils



## State of Florida

- Florida Food Policy Council
- Tallahassee Food Network
- Good Food Central Florida – Region
- Pasco County Food Policy Council
- Manasota Food Action Council
- Sarasota Food Policy Council
- St. Lucie County Food Council

<http://clf.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=cd9c3625d9b34d728e58d3f3af95a5ed>



# Current Overview of Food Policy Council Structures

At the end of 2017, 341 Food Policy Councils were active or in development in the United States and Canada, according to the 2018 Food Policy Council Report conducted by Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future, an increase from 246 in 2012. 71% of Food Policy Councils operate at the local level, city or county

- 34% of Food Policy Councils are housed within another non-profit; 26% within government; 20% independent grassroots organizations; 13% independent non-profit; and 5% within a university or Extension office
  - 83% of US Food Policy Councils have a relationship with government via advisory role, roles appointed by government, financial and/or in-kind support
  - 2/3 of Food Policy Councils receive some funding; correlation between funding and longevity of Councils
- ❖ N = 278 [http://www.foodpolicynetworks.org/food\\_policy-resources/?resource=1263](http://www.foodpolicynetworks.org/food_policy-resources/?resource=1263)



# Current Overview of Food Policy Council Priorities

In accordance with the Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future Food Policy Council Report, 2018, Councils prioritize varying activities.

- Top Three Council Priorities: 1. 60% - Community Engagement; 2. 40% - Advocacy and Policy Capacity Building; 3. 33% - Education
- Top Three Policy Priorities: 1. Healthy Food Access; 2. Economic Development; 3. Anti-Hunger
- Advocacy Activities: 86% participated in a form of advocacy, including meeting with a policymaker, policy recommendations, support policy campaign, support a partner's policy agenda

❖ N = 278 [http://www.foodpolicynetworks.org/food\\_policy-resources/?resource=1263](http://www.foodpolicynetworks.org/food_policy-resources/?resource=1263)



# Food Policy Councils in Action and Outcomes

Montgomery County FC (MD)	Led development and implementation of the first year of the County's Food Security Plan
Jefferson County FPC (CO)	Worked with City of Golden to pass an ordinance requiring farmer's markets on city property to accept SNAP
Dane County FC (WI)	Supported a county resolution naming 2017 the year of Food Waste and Recovery and developed a guide
Southern Maryland FC (MD)	Assisted in passing legislation to provide an additional tax incentive to farmers for second round produce donations
Faribault, Martin, & Watonwan Counties Community Food Partnerships (MN)	Facilitated meetings to change existing and create new routes from low-income areas to grocery stores
San Diego Food System Alliance (CA)	Created brief linking climate-friendly farming practices to the San Diego County's Climate Action Plan and advocated for state Healthy Soils funding

<http://www.foodpolicynetworks.org/food-policy-resources/?resource=1263>



# Role of Foundation for a Healthy St. Petersburg

## Convening and Facilitation

FHSP will convene Food Policy Council stakeholders and co-facilitate the process of creating the governance structure, strategic priorities, and partnerships with a focus on health and race equity.

An outcome of the facilitation will be the creation of a toolkit the St. Petersburg Food Policy Council will use when reviewing topics and potential policy implications that emphasize health and racial equity.

## Learning Partners

In an effort to optimize national, state, and local experience and expertise, partnership and advisory opportunities will be sought as issues and ideas are brought before the St. Petersburg Food Policy Council.

- Research Partners
- Food Policy Council Experts
- Advocacy and Policy Experts
- Racial Equity Experts
- Food and Systems Design
- Community of Practice Peer Learning Groups



Foundation for a  
Healthy St. Petersburg



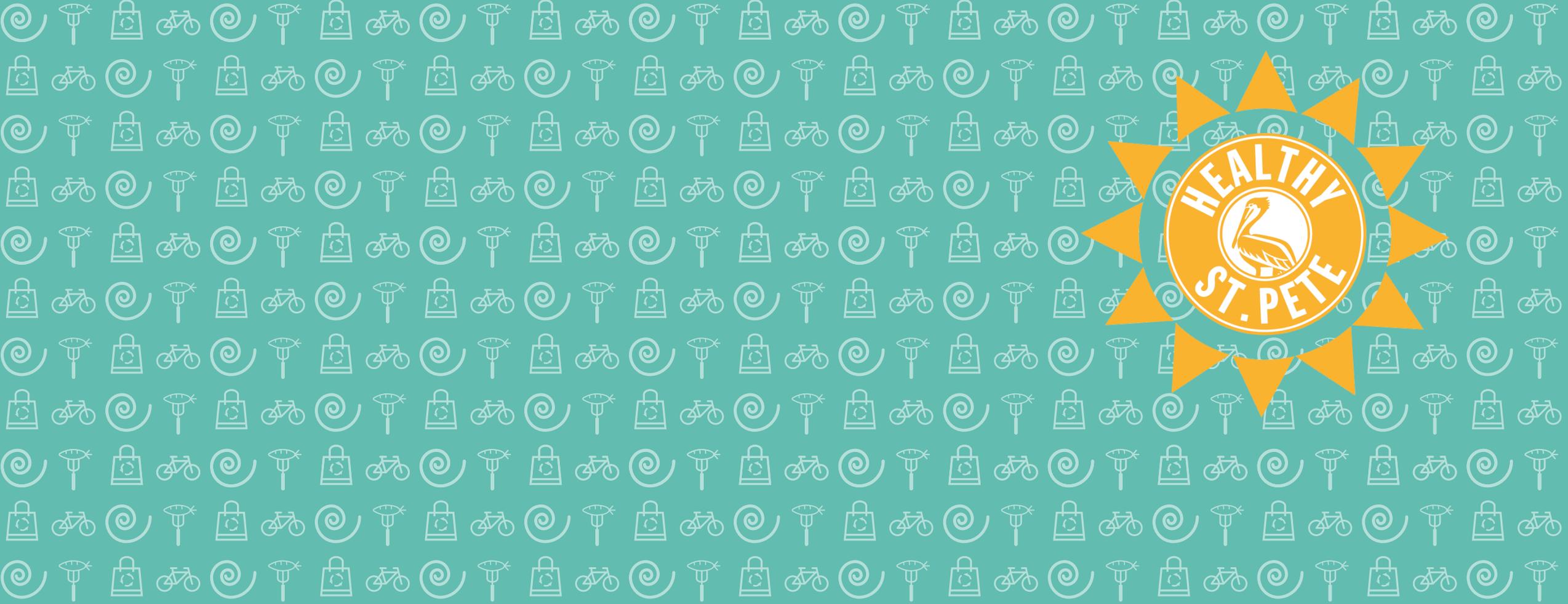
CENTER FOR  
HEALTH EQUITY

# Julie Rocco

## Senior Community Engagement Advocate

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City of St. Petersburg Parks & Recreation Department

# Healthy St. Pete



## OUR MISSION

Build a culture of health

Reduce health inequities

Making the healthy choice the easy choice

Strive to implement health promoting policies and programs



**Eat, Shop, Live** and **Play** Healthy in a city where the sun shines on ALL

## OUR FOCUS

Health conditions and health outcomes can change by working together. That is why in our role as servant leaders we work to bring important partners to the table to advance health in this city. Through Healthy St. Pete, we work to implement institutional change, build community capacity through education and partnership, and implement innovative projects and programs to advance St. Petersburg's health and well-being

HEALTHY ST. PETE  
**HEALTHY  
KIDS**

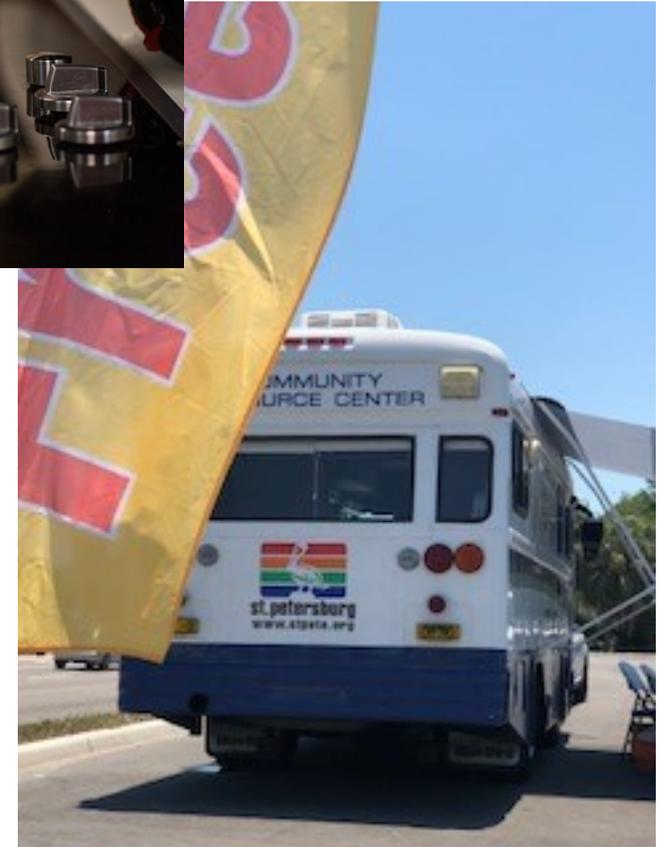


Healthy St. Pete   
**Get Fit St. Pete**





HEALTHY ST. PETE  
COMMUNITY  
RESOURCE BUS



HEALTHY ST. PETE  
HEALTH360 





HEALTHY ST. PETE

**HEALTH IN ALL POLICIES**

for a healthier community



Internal capacity building, tool kits, matrices.  
Health consultations for policies, plans, programs, and projects.  
Institutionalize of HiAP principles for project planning.  
Integration of data-driven health equity considerations into  
strategic & master planning.

[U:\HiAP\HiAP Resource Library\Healthy Retail- Healthy Food,  
Alcohol, Tobacco Policy Solutions](#)



# Summary of Interventions

## Food Access - Policies – Programs

- Healthy Corner Store Program
- Mobile Produce Program
- Farmers Market Support & Research (Deuces)
- Food Hub – SMM Food Hub @ Thomas “Jet” Jackson (support)
- Mobile Produce Vending (P & R Policy 2016)
- Healthy Vending Standards (Admin. Policy 2016)
- Healthy St. Pete Food Policy Council (2016)
- Community Garden Infrastructure Improvements (Grant 2016)
- Healthy Food Vending/Concessions ( P & R Policy 2018)
- Health360 / Produce Vouchers
- Fun Bites Program
- My Mobile Market site (Sunshine Center)
- SFSP & Snack Grant (RFP support )
- USDA Grant – Farmer’s Market (Econ & Work Force Dev. TA support)



Kim Lehto  
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# Urban Agriculture

## HERS Committee

July 30, 2020



## BACKGROUND

**2009**

Ordinance 933-G

**2011**

Ordinance 1029-G

**2013**

## NOTES

- Allowed “Community Gardens” via annual permit.

- Created “Commercial Garden and Greenhouse” in the *Use Matrix*
- Allowed by Special Exception in industrial zoning districts

- Staff began to research urban agriculture beyond the scope of “Community Gardens”;
- Stakeholders included: Sustainable Urban Agriculture Coalition, Bon Secours, Edible Peace Patch and the Local Food Project.

## BACKGROUND

# 2014

## Ordinance 141-H

Staff generated two working drafts:

1. Short-term solution (within the framework of the Countywide Rules)
2. Long-term solution for future consideration after the Countywide Rules were updated.

## NOTES

- Requirement for *Community Garden Permit* exempt when accessory use. Accessory use expanded from residential to also include education, restaurant, café, house of worship.
- Not-for-profit requirement retained.
- Restriction on power tools substituted with generic reference to City's noise ordinance.
- Added on-site retail sales of products grown on-site, plus value added products, in Commercial Corridor (CCT, CCS), Center (DC, RC, EC, IC) and Industrial (IT, IS) categories.

## BACKGROUND

# 2014

Ordinance 141-H

## NOTES

- Added on-site retail sales of products grown on-site, subject to certain criteria, in Neighborhood Traditional (NT), Neighborhood Suburban (NS, NSM, NMH, NPUD) and Commercial Residential (CRT, CRS) categories:
  - Max 1-sales event per month;
  - Each sales event shall not exceed 3-consecutive days, or when national holiday, 4-consecutive days;
  - Limited to Friday-Sunday, plus national holidays;
  - No sales in the right-of-way;
  - Temporary sign only on days when sales allowed; and

## BACKGROUND

# 2014

Ordinance 141-H

## NOTES

- Allowed construction of an accessory shed;
- Clarified garbage container language; and
- Added environmental compliance requirement for soil, water, pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer.

## BACKGROUND

**2017**

## NOTES

- Revisited long-term solution/proposal from 2014.
- August 15, 2017 stakeholder meeting at Enoch Davis Center.
- Partnership with USFSP Open Wiki Pilot
- Effort inspired creation of Youth Farm project at Enoch Davis.

### Companion Programs

Health in all Policies Program

Enoch Davis Youth Farm Project

Regional Food Policy Council



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## BACKGROUND

**2017**

## NOTES

- Eliminate annual “Community Garden” permit;
- Replace with “Urban Agriculture, Outdoor” and “Urban Agriculture, Indoor” by adding to *Use Matrix*;
- Eliminate not-for-profit requirement;
- Expand retail sales; and
- Add livestock, fowl, and bees.

### Two Challenges:

1. Florida Right-to-Farm Act
2. Countywide Rules



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# FIRST CHALLENGE

## Florida Right to Farm Act

(Section 823.14 of the Florida Statutes)

- Designed to protect bona fide agricultural operations in rural areas from nuisance suits from encroaching development.
- Protects farms that have been established for a year or more.
- Local governments may not impose regulations limiting agricultural activity where that activity is regulated through the State's Generally Accepted Agricultural Management Practices.
- Concerns about Act's application in dense urban areas.



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## BACKGROUND

**2018/19**

## NOTES

- Met with County Planning and Legislative Staff
- Met with State Legislators
- Met with Staff from Florida Farm Bureau and Department of Agriculture
- Lobbied during Florida Legislative Session for exemption
- More permissive interpretation communicated from Dept of Ag staff to City Attorney's office

# SECOND CHALLENGE

## AGRICULTURE LIGHT

### (Countywide Rules)

A public or private property devoted to the growing of produce and/or horticultural plants, small-animal husbandry, aquaculture, beekeeping, or related uses, where noise, odor, runoff, insects, pests, and other impacts are contained on-site and do not negatively affect adjacent land uses, consistent with such standards as may be prescribed by the local government with jurisdiction. This use **may allow for some exterior storage of equipment or materials, and the incidental processing, preparation, packaging and distribution** of non-livestock agricultural products. **On-site sales of agricultural products produced on-site are allowed** at the discretion of the local government. See also: Community Garden Use.



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# POTENTIAL CODE CHANGES

- ✓ Retain annual “Community Garden” permit
- ✓ Eliminate not-for-profit restriction thereby allowing commercial enterprises
- ✓ Expand retail sales:
  - Weekdays ?
  - More than one sales event per month ?

# POTENTIAL CODE CHANGES

## Additional Design Elements

- ✓ Expand permitted accessory structures to include enclosed unheated/uncooled accessory structures like hoopouses and cold frames:
  - Add maximum combined area (for e.g. 500 SF or 15%)
  - Add maximum height
  - Add allowable building setback encroachments
- ✓ Edit sign regulations
- ✓ Consider parking requirement



# HOOP HOUSE

Means an unheated, uncooled outdoor structure made of PVC piping or other material covered with translucent plastic, constructed in a half-round or “hoop” shape, in which seedlings and plants are cultivated and given protection from adverse weather.



# COLD FRAME

Means an unheated, uncooled outdoor structure consisting of a wooden or concrete frame and a transparent top, built low to the ground, in which seedlings and plants are cultivated and given protection from adverse weather.



## NEXT STEPS

### Public Outreach

- Stakeholders
- CONA

### Finalize Draft Language

### Public Hearings

## TIMELINE

08-\_\_-2020 – Public Outreach

09-02-2020 – DRC Workshop

10-07-2020 – DRC Public Hearing

11-05-2020 – CC 1<sup>st</sup> Reading

11-23-2020 – CC Public Hearing



# Urban Agriculture

## HERS Committee

July 30, 2020

## **SECTION 16.50.085. - COMMUNITY GARDENS**

### **Sections:**

#### **16.50.085.1. - Applicability.**

- A. This section shall apply to community garden uses as a principal use.
- B. This section shall not apply to a garden which is accessory to a principal use. Garden uses are often accessory uses to many principal uses, including residential uses, educational uses, restaurant uses, café uses, and house of worship uses.
- C. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a community garden without a permit as required by this chapter.

(Ord. No. 933-G, § 1(16.50.085.1), 6-4-2009; Ord. No. 141-H, § 1, 11-24-2014)

#### **16.50.085.2. - Purpose and intent.**

Community gardens may create impacts which can be detrimental to the quality of life on adjacent properties. The purpose and intent of this section is to establish appropriate standards that allow for a community garden use, while mitigating any associated undesirable impacts. A community garden is a principal use that allows the growing, harvesting and in districts allowing retail sales, the incidental retail sale, of edible fruits or vegetables or other plant products intended for ingestion by neighboring residents, friends, owners, and the permittees of the owner for their consumption and enjoyment and for the consumption and enjoyment of others on a not-for-profit basis, except as expressly allowed herein.

(Ord. No. 933-G, § 1(16.50.085.2), 6-4-2009; Ord. No. 141-H, § 1, 11-24-2014)

#### **16.50.085.3. - Establishment.**

Community garden uses are allowed in any zoning district and shall comply with the development standards of the zoning district, the general development standards, and this section.

(Ord. No. 933-G, § 1(16.50.085.3), 6-4-2009; Ord. No. 141-H, § 1, 11-24-2014)

#### **16.50.085.4. - Use specific development standards.**

##### **16.50.085.4.1. - Property maintenance.**

- A. The property shall be maintained in an orderly and neat condition consistent with the City property maintenance standards.
- B. No trash or debris shall be stored or allowed to remain on the property outside of approved garbage containers.

- C. Tools and supplies shall be stored indoors or removed from the property daily.
- D. Vegetative material (e.g., compost), additional dirt for distribution and other bulk supplies shall be stored to the rear or center of the property, shall be kept in a neat and orderly fashion and shall not create a visual blight or offensive odors.
- E. Large power tools (e.g., mowers, tillers) shall be stored at the rear of the property.
- F. The community garden shall be designed and maintained to prevent any chemical pesticide, fertilizer or other garden waste from draining off of the property. Pesticides and fertilizers may only be stored on the property in a locked building or shed and must comply with any other applicable requirements for hazardous materials.

(Ord. No. 933-G, § 1(16.50.085.4.1), 6-4-2009; Ord. No. 141-H, § 1, 11-24-2014)

#### **16.50.085.4.2. - Hours of operation and noise limitations.**

No retail sale activities shall take place before 7:00 a.m. or after 9:00 p.m. All activities shall comply with the noise ordinances (currently section 11-47 et seq.).

(Ord. No. 933-G, § 1(16.50.085.4.2), 6-4-2009; Ord. No. 141-H, § 1, 11-24-2014)

#### **16.50.085.4.3. - Sale of produce.**

- A. A community garden is not allowed to be a commercial enterprise; however, there may be occasions when surplus is available. On-site retail sales of products grown on-site, including value added-products such as pickles and jams, are permitted only in the Corridor Commercial Traditional (CCT), Corridor Commercial Suburban (CCS), Downtown Center Core and 1, 2, and 3 (DC Core, 1, 2, 3), Retail Center (RC), Employment Center (EC), Institutional Center (IC), and Industrial (IT, IS) zoning districts and shall comply with all the requirements of this section.
- B. On-site retail sales of products grown on-site are not permitted in any other zoning district.
- C. Surplus produce may be sold off the premises to assist in defraying the costs of the community garden.

(Ord. No. 933-G, § 1(16.50.085.4.3), 6-4-2009; Ord. No. 141-H, § 1, 11-24-2014)

#### **16.50.085.4.4. - Accessory structures.**

Structures, including sheds, buildings or signs, shall comply with the requirements of the zoning district.

(Ord. No. 933-G, § 1(16.50.085.4.4), 6-4-2009; Ord. No. 141-H, § 1, 11-24-2014)

#### **16.50.085.4.5. - Garbage containers.**

Garbage container types, use and maintenance shall comply with the Solid Waste Collection, Disposal Section of the Code (currently Chapter 27, Article V). The property owner shall coordinate the location of the trash container used on the site with the POD. Trash containers shall be located abutting the alley. If there is no alley, then they shall be located to the rear of the property unless the POD determines that another location creates less impact on the adjacent properties and is accessible by the City's solid waste collection vehicles.

(Ord. No. 933-G, § 1(16.50.085.4.5), 6-4-2009; Ord. No. 141-H, § 1, 11-24-2014)

#### **16.50.085.4.6. - Fencing.**

All fencing shall comply with the requirements in the fence, wall and hedge regulations section (currently section 16.40.040).

(Ord. No. 933-G, § 1(16.50.085.4.6), 6-4-2009; Ord. No. 141-H, § 1, 11-24-2014)

#### **16.50.085.4.7. - Required yards.**

Plantings shall not be planted closer than five feet to the side or rear property line and not closer than ten feet to the front or street side property line. Climbing plants, such as beans and snow peas, may encroach out of these boundaries when grown on structures allowed by this chapter. All plantings shall comply with the visibility at intersections requirements.

(Ord. No. 933-G, § 1(16.50.085.4.7), 6-4-2009; Ord. No. 141-H, § 1, 11-24-2014)

#### **16.50.085.4.8. - Environmental compliance.**

- A. *Soil.* The community garden shall comply with all federal, state and local regulations pertaining to agricultural production and soil suitability.
- B. *Water.* Water conservation and stormwater runoff prevention practices shall be employed in accordance with applicable regulations adopted by the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) and the City. In addition, it is recommended that community gardens use water conservation techniques, including sheet mulching, basins and swales, and drip irrigation systems.
- C. *Pesticides and herbicides.* Community gardens shall comply with all federal, state and local regulations pertaining to pesticides and herbicides.
- D. *Fertilizer.* Community gardens shall comply with all federal, state and local regulations pertaining to fertilizer.

(Ord. No. 141-H, § 1, 11-24-2014)