



**2014 Idaho Summit on  
Hunger and Food Security:  
*"Together Nourishing Idaho"***

**2014 FINAL REPORT**





# Executive Summary

## Purpose of the October 2014 Summit on Hunger and Food Security in Idaho.

As Idaho's fifth gathering of anti-hunger advocates, the purpose of this summit was to:

- 1) *bring together* over 200 leaders from business, government, non-profit agencies, schools, faith communities, and Idahoans who have experienced hunger;
- 2) *celebrate successes* from the 2012 Summit on Hunger;
- 3) *educate and raise awareness* of hunger and food insecurity in Idaho;
- 4) *present best practices* in anti-hunger programs and policies;
- 5) *learn how to make a difference* in your community; and
- 6) *identify 'next steps'* in program and policy solutions for Idaho.

## Background of Idaho Summits on Hunger and Food Security

In October of 2006, the first-ever statewide *Summit on Hunger and Food Insecurity* was held in Boise. It was the first time our faith leaders, charitable emergency food providers, state and local government, health providers, advocacy groups, business and industry, and community members gathered together to learn of hunger and food insecurity issues in Idaho and to craft solutions appropriate to Idaho. Idahoans from 23 Idaho counties, 37 Idaho cities, two tribes, and 6 neighboring states traveled to Boise to talk about hunger in Idaho and craft 'next steps.'

The 2006 Idaho Summit on Hunger and Food Security evolved into biennial conferences held in 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2014. The statewide Summits continue to be well-attended and to produce 'next steps' in hunger relief for Idaho. The design of the conference is intentional with full-day workshop tracks on identified issues and to produce 'next steps' that Idaho organizations, agencies, and advocates pursue during the 2-year interim between summits.

## 2014 Conference Theme and Keynote Speakers

**Dr. Janey Thornton**, Deputy Under Secretary for USDA Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services, Washington DC, was the 2014 keynote speaker. **Hattie Kauffman**, author of *Falling into Place*, CBS news correspondent, journalist, and member of the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho was the luncheon speaker from Seattle, Washington. In addition to two keynote speakers, there were six workshop tracks addressing:

1. **Childhood Hunger Workshop—*Screen and Intervene***—Lynn Knox, Oregon Childhood Hunger Coalition [and] Charlotte Navarre, Providence Oregon Family Medicine Residency Program, Portland OR
2. **Blueprint to End Hunger—*Snapshot of Today; Picture of Tomorrow***  
Kelly Marschall, Social Entrepreneurs, Reno NV
3. **Local Food Systems—*Building Partnerships to Support Farmers and Improve Access*** Risa Waldoks, The Food Trust, Philadelphia PA
4. **Anti-Hunger Policy and Advocacy—*Strategic Mapping*** Matt Newell-Ching, Bread for the World, Portland, OR

5. **Multicultural Food Security—*Addressing Disparities and Community Assets*** Success Panel presenters included members of the Somali Bantu community, Duck Valley Indian Reservation, University of Idaho Extension and Coeur d’Alene Indian Tribe and the Caldwell School District.
6. **Senior Hunger—*Serving Independence*** Margaret Ingraham and Heather Cosson, National Foundation to End Senior Hunger, Arlington VA

**Conference Attendance.** The audience included 259 Idahoans from 49 Idaho cities, 22 Idaho counties, and three Idaho tribes.

**The Overall Top [6] Idaho Hunger Relief Priorities:**

From the six workshop tracks, ‘next steps’ in hunger relief and food security in Idaho were identified and include:

- **Childhood Hunger Workshop—*Screen and Intervene***
  - ✓ Pilot *Screen and Intervene* in school registration [and] medical clinic settings
- **Blueprint to End Hunger—*Snapshot of Today; Picture of Tomorrow***
  - ✓ Design and implement an inclusive collaborative non-partisan food security planning process for Idaho
- **Local Food Systems—*Building Partnerships to Support Farmers and Improve Access***
  - ✓ Increase awareness of and collaboration with small scale farmers by convening community partners
- **Anti-Hunger Policy and Advocacy—*Strategic Mapping***
  - ✓ Remove Idaho sales tax on food
- **Multicultural Food Security—*Addressing Disparities and Community Assets***
  - ✓ Preserve cultural culinary traditions and build upon common traits
- **Senior Hunger—*Serving Independence***
  - ✓ Find and identify seniors suffering from hunger and implement nutrition programs such as Senior Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program, Food Stamps EBT for homebound and Meals on Wheels Programs.

Details on all recommendations for each of the workshop tracks are provided in workshop-specific sections that follow in this report.

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# Acknowledgments

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## **Financial Sponsors of the Summit on Hunger and Food Insecurity:**

- Catholic Charities of Idaho
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- Idaho Dairy Council
- Idaho HEAL (Healthy Eating Active Living)
- Idaho Hunger Relief Task Force
- Idaho Interfaith Roundtable against Hunger
- James A & Louise McClure Center for Public Policy Research, University of Idaho
- Monastery of St. Gertrude
- Roman Catholic Diocese of Boise
- The Idaho Foodbank
- University of Idaho *Eat Smart Idaho*, Extension Nutrition Program
- Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC)

## **Time and Talent Affiliates of the Summit on Hunger and Food Insecurity:**

- Boise State University
- Bureau of Community & Environmental Health--DHW
- Clima-Tech Corporation
- Community Council of Idaho
- 2-1-1 Idaho CareLine
- Family, Career and Community Leaders of America, Idaho
- Grandparents as Parents
- Idaho Commission on Aging
- Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs
- Idaho Council on Developmental Disabilities
- Idaho Farmers Market Association
- Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Food Stamp Program
- Idaho State Department of Education, Child Nutrition Services
- Idaho State Department of Agriculture
- Idaho State University
- Life's Kitchen
- Metro Meals on Wheels
- University of Idaho
- USDA Food and Nutrition Services, Food and Nutrition Services, Western Region, San Francisco

**Planning Committee:**

The Planning Committee was comprised of over 60 people who represented a broad and diverse set of sectors that included the aging network, emergency food, local food systems, refugees, tribal organizations, state agencies, childhood nutrition and education, food stamps, WIC, agriculture, local, state and federal government, faith communities, grandparents as parents, Latino community, universities, Extension, school nutrition, coalitions, advocacy groups, disability communities, medical community, dieticians, students and youth groups, and AmeriCorps VISTA members.

**Session Facilitators:**

Barbara Abo, Boise, University of Idaho, Eat Smart Idaho Nutrition Education Program

Heather Luff, Boise, Community Member

Jenny Neese, Twin Falls, Community Member

Joey Peutz, Payette, University of Idaho, Extension Nutrition Program

Raquel Reyes, Caldwell, Community Council of Idaho

Richard Stellway, Nampa, Community Member

Gayle Woods, Boise, Community Member

Many thanks also to the many volunteers who helped set up the summit, manned the registration table and assisted with the reception.

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## Introduction

As an introduction to the 2014 Summit on Hunger and Food Security in Idaho and the Final Report, an explanation of the definitions of hunger and food insecurity are provided as well as the information about the workshop structure and manner of selecting “next steps” in hunger relief for Idaho. The US Department of Agriculture study, *Household Food Security in the United States, 2013* (released September 2014), reports that nationally 14.6% were food insecure and 15.1% were food insecure in Idaho. That is an increase in Idaho from 14.3% in the last reporting period. At some point during 2011-2013, these households experienced difficulty providing enough food for all their members due to a lack of resources.

### What Do Hunger and Food Insecurity Mean in the United States and in Idaho?

**What Is Food Security?** Food security for a household means access by all members at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life. Food security includes at a minimum:

- The ready availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods.
- Assured ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways (that is, without resorting to emergency food supplies and pantries, scavenging, stealing, or other coping strategies).

**What is Food Insecurity?** Food insecurity is limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways.

#### USDA's labels describe ranges of food security

General categories	Label	Description of conditions in the household
Food security	<b>High food security</b>	No reported indications of food-access problems or limitations
	<b>Marginal food security</b>	One or two reported indications—typically of anxiety over food sufficiency or shortage of food in the house. Little or no indication of changes in diets or food intake
Food insecurity	<b>Low food security</b>	Reports of reduced quality, variety, or desirability of diet. Little or no indication of reduced food intake
	<b>Very low food security</b>	Reports of multiple indications of disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake

**How Many Households Are Interviewed in the National Food Security Surveys?** USDA's food security statistics are based on a national food security survey conducted as an annual supplement to the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is a nationally representative survey conducted by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPS provides data for the Nation's monthly unemployment statistics and annual income and poverty statistics.

In December of each year, after completing the labor force interview, about 50,000 households respond to the food security questions and to questions about food spending and about the use of Federal and community food assistance programs. The households interviewed in the CPS are selected to be representative of all civilian households at state and national levels.

### **Format of the 2014 Summit on Hunger and Food Security in Idaho.**

The Summit was organized into six workshop tracks addressing Childhood Hunger and Nutrition, Senior Hunger, Local Food Systems, Anti-Hunger Policy and Advocacy, Blueprint to End Hunger, and Multicultural Food Security.

Each workshop was structured into four 1-hour sections during the day: 1) the hunger issue overview; 2) issue solutions; 3) best practices and model solutions; and 4) identification of "next steps" for Idaho. Each workshop track discussed the current status of hunger, food insecurity, or food systems in Idaho and included widely recognized experts in their field to present some of the unique challenges in each focus area.

Participants in the third and fourth sections broke into smaller roundtable groups to discuss the day's information and to begin to identify "next steps." Each group then identified the top three solutions from their brainstorming and presented those to the larger group when the track participants came back together. The participants of each workshop track were then asked to select their top three priority choices.

Each workshop track brought their prioritized top three choices back to the Summit Closing Presentation and after a brief presentation of the individual track choices, the top six "next steps" were identified. On the successive pages, you will find more information on each workshop track, the issues and action steps identified by each workshop subgroup and the priorities identified by each track.

## What are the “Next Steps” in Hunger Relief and Food Security for Idaho?

The attendees of the 2014 Idaho Summit on Hunger and Food Security wrapped up the day by reconvening as a single, united group and discussed the next steps. The votes from each of the individual workgroups were tallied and the top 6 priorities for attendees were:

- **Childhood Hunger Workshop—*Screen and Intervene***
  - ✓ Pilot *Screen and Intervene* in school registration [and] medical clinic settings
- **Blueprint to End Hunger—*Snapshot of Today; Picture of Tomorrow***
  - ✓ Design and implement an inclusive collaborative non-partisan food security planning process for Idaho
- **Local Food Systems—*Building Partnerships to Support Farmers and Improve Access***
  - ✓ Increase awareness of and collaboration with small scale farmers by convening community partners
- **Anti-Hunger Policy and Advocacy—*Strategic Mapping***
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- **Multicultural Food Security—*Addressing Disparities and Community Assets***
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- **Senior Hunger—*Serving Independence***
  - ✓ Find and identify seniors suffering from hunger and implement nutrition programs such as Senior Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program, Food Stamps EBT for homebound and Meals on Wheels Programs.

Additional information, 2014 Summit presentation downloads and other Summit documents can be found at [www.idahohungersummit.org](http://www.idahohungersummit.org).

## Childhood Hunger —*Screen and Intervene*

In 2013, 14.6 percent of households were food insecure which means 17.4 million U.S. households. (Household Security in the United States in 2013, USDA, ERS, Sept. 2014). In Idaho, 15.1% of households are food insecure and Idaho's child poverty rate is 21.3% with some counties having child poverty rates as high as 31%.

Hungry children are at risk for a number of developmental, cognitive and even behavioral problems. They get headaches, stomachaches and colds far more frequently than children who eat regularly. They are more likely to be hospitalized, have iron deficiency anemia and suffer from depressive illness and suicidal symptoms. Inadequate food intake also has been linked to lower gains in academic achievement. In addition to the toll on individuals' health and well-being, hunger and food insecurity results in considerable economic costs.

The workshop focused on the Oregon *Screen and Intervene* medical model to address food insecurity in families with children presenting at medical clinics. Knowledge of indicators and impacts on childhood hunger allows health providers to identify patients at risk and to provide appropriate interventions. There are two simple, nationally validated and widely-used questions that can be added to patient check-in materials or included in the broader health assessment.

Workshop participants performed a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats) analysis to determine 'how well positioned Idaho is to consider piloting *Screen and Intervene*.'

### Strengths:

- ✓ valid and reliable screening tool
- ✓ people place more value on a recommendation from a physician
- ✓ physicians may be able to make a more accurate diagnosis with this information
- ✓ multiple organizations with same health and wellness initiatives
- ✓ many resources such as Eat Smart Idaho, Idaho Foodbank, Childrens' Health Improvement Collaborative; Nourishing Idaho Children, public health districts
- ✓ some schools are adding social workers to staff
- ✓ Boise State University students, volunteers, graduate students and researchers
- ✓ small and connected communities in Idaho
- ✓ EMR coding for data collection and validation
- ✓ available technology such as social media

### Weaknesses:

- ✓ no identified referrals
- ✓ do low income people go to the doctor?
- ✓ HIPPA concerns
- ✓ lack of county resources
- ✓ need to join efforts
- ✓ lack of transportation in rural areas
- ✓ need the right people at the table—decision makers
- ✓ if children are screened at school, who will take on the intervention follow up
- ✓ language and cultural barriers
- ✓ billable time from physician
- ✓ not knowing where all low income population is served
- ✓ no Medicaid expansion in Idaho

- ✓ Idaho is slow to implement change
- ✓ pride
- ✓ lack of social support

#### Opportunities:

- ✓ 3-year AmeriCorps VISTA member from the Idaho Hunger Relief Task Force
- ✓ develop and provide *Screen and Intervene* curriculum tool for academic/training institutions
- ✓ screenings in school settings, public health districts, WIC clinics and other low income clinics
- ✓ nutrition information such as healthy eating and cooking classes
- ✓ translators
- ✓ Head Start settings
- ✓ food behavior checklist from Eat Smart Idaho
- ✓ personal stories to share during legislative sessions
- ✓ raise awareness through outreach, PSAs to break down barriers to screening and intervention

#### Threats:

- ✓ resistance from clinics due to time issues
- ✓ polarized politics and one-party leadership
- ✓ stigma in small communities of being identified as ‘in need’
- ✓ accuracy of data and answers to questions
- ✓ getting the information in the hands of the right people
- ✓ lots of different primary care providers
- ✓ lack of paid staff to sustain project
- ✓ differences in different parts of the state
- ✓ parents might not feel comfortable answering the questions in the ‘school registration setting’
- ✓ pushback from school administrators
- ✓ student privacy act might not allow this in school setting

#### Presenters:

**Lynn Knox** is Clinical Outreach and Training Coordinator for Oregon Food Bank and Oregon Childhood Hunger Coalition working with health care providers across Oregon and in Southern Washington to encourage and assist them in implementing food insecurity screening and intervention in their clinics. There are now over 90 clinics or entire health care systems implementing recommended screening tools, localized food assistance and nutrition education resource information materials, and support activities. Working with health care partners across the state, Lynn is helping the state committee that sets Medicaid performance metrics look at the possibility of adopting food insecurity screening and intervention as a potential metric.

**Charlotte Navarre**, RN-BC, is on faculty at the Providence Oregon Family Medicine Residency Program in Portland, OR. She is board-certified in Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing and has over 35 years of professional nursing experience. Her curricular interests include communication skills, social determinants of health, health literacy and complex patient care coordination. Food Insecurity is a health problem and Charlotte has worked with the Childhood Hunger Coalition/Oregon Food Bank for more than 7 years to incorporate information on food insecurity into her program’s curriculum. She is the Clinical lead for the Screen and Intervene in Childhood Hunger Demonstration Project that will launch in the two residency clinics October 1, 2014.

**Ruth Schneider** is a Registered Dietitian Nutritionist who currently works at Idaho State University in Meridian, where she coordinates the ISU Dietetic Internship. Ruth has a Master's degree in Public Health Nutrition from the University of California at Berkeley, and is a Fellow of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics. She is also the Idaho Delegate to the Academy's House of Delegates. Ruth has been very active in her profession throughout her career, having been President of the Idaho Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics. She was named the Outstanding Dietitian of the Year in Idaho in 2010. Ruth has also been very involved in feeding and advocating for the poor. She has been the Coordinator for the monthly "Friendship Feast," a meal for the homeless through her congregation, for the past 20 years. She was a founding member of the Idaho Interfaith Roundtable Against Hunger, and has served on the planning committee of every Hunger Summit. She has a bumper sticker that reads: Peace begins when the hungry are fed.

Presentation documents from this track can be found at [www.idahohungersummit.org](http://www.idahohungersummit.org)

### **Top 3 Priorities Identified by the Childhood Hunger Workgroup:**

1. Pilot the 'Screen and Intervene' food insecurity assessment into the school registration process.
2. Pilot the 'Screen and Intervene' food insecurity assessment in medical settings utilizing AmeriCorps VISTA in Family Medicine Residency of Idaho.
3. Utilize the public health offices as a 'one stop shop' of health settings for 'Screen and Intervene'

### **Sub-group priorities**

1. *Introduce 'Screen and Intervene' questionnaire to the Children's Health Initiative through Idaho Health and Wellness Collaborative for Children*
2. *Expand Medicaid in Idaho*
3. *Incorporate food insecurity training for Family Medicine Residency of Idaho residents*
4. *Create a PSA program, use city buses, to raise awareness and educate the public*
5. *Create a resource flyer*
6. *Public Health District community resource guide to introduce the idea statewide*
7. *Standardize EMR coding for food insecurity for data collection and analysis and EMR resources on the patient's side*
8. *Implement screening into sports physicals to reach youth beyond 5 years (YMCA, high school coaches, recreation centers, etc.)*
9. *Send resource flyers home with students*
10. *Create a toolkit based on Oregon model for proposing Screen and Intervene to clinics, including training and referrals*
11. *Apply for grant funding for Screen and Intervene*
12. *Sponsor speaker at the Idaho Academy of Family Physicians annual conference in May around the Screen and Intervene questions*
13. *Promote farmers markets double funding*
14. *Cultivate school nurse champions for children who fall through the cracks and are not receiving free and reduced price meals*
15. *Provide list of state resources at the retail level*
16. *Need to have an advocate and find funding for the advocate*
17. *Identify financial benefits of Screen and Intervene*

**Facilitators:** Richard Stellway and Gayle Woods, Community Members

## **Blueprint to End Hunger—*Snapshot of Today; Picture of Tomorrow***

From small, rural towns to inner-city neighborhoods, communities possess an unrealized potential to strengthen sustenance and nutrition programs and ensure a robust and affordable food system for the entire state. This can include the promotion of local businesses that grow and distribute food to create economic vitality. The future can be one where farmers work with school districts to provide fresh fruits and vegetables for students' meals, and where neighbors coordinate with neighbors to start community-supported agriculture projects. It can be a place where service providers from across the state help their clients obtain food and nutrition resources, while also providing skills and information to prepare healthy, nutritious meals. By leveraging their strengths and relationships with one another, communities can vastly reduce or eliminate the hunger gap. The community food security movement encourages all members to invest and be active in the wellbeing of the community at multiple levels. Through a network of local and corporate supermarkets, farmer's markets, community gardens, and anti-hunger initiatives, it is possible to create a distinct food web that minimizes barriers to food access. This system enables more families to purchase nutritious and culturally-sensitive ingredients that allow them to prepare wholesome meals for children and the elderly. Beyond the family sphere, local institutions such as schools and health centers partner with other community actors, area farmers, social justice workers, and religious leaders to construct programs and services that improve the overall quality of life.

### **Presenters**

**Kelly Marschall** earned a Masters of Social Work, with High Honors, from the University of Nevada, Reno and received a Bachelor of Arts in Psychology from the Pennsylvania State University. Ms. Marschall has over 25 years of professional experience, of which the last 19 years involved providing direct consulting services to public and private organizations (16 years in a consulting firm and three years providing consulting and technical assistance on behalf of a Nevada state agency). She joined SEI in 1998 and is President and a principal/owner in the firm.

She has exemplary strategic planning and facilitation skills and has facilitated a convening of international oral health professionals, several statewide university and association planning efforts and over 60 state or local strategic plans in a variety of environments and topic areas including aging services, health, housing, technology, universal preschool, hunger, civil legal needs, and community wide planning. She has led planning for a number of initiatives including a countywide strengthening families initiative, behavioral health integration, and health and human services. For the past four years she has served as the project lead for a county Capacity Building Academy resulting in sustainability plans for over 30+ diverse nonprofit organizations. She is highly skilled in identifying system improvement opportunities and working with those involved to implement changes. In 2010, Kelly served as the project lead for Nevada's Food Security Plan, facilitating the statewide Steering Committee that guided the planning process.

**Colette DePhelps** is a food systems consultant and University of Idaho Extension Associate in Community Food Systems & Small Farms. She is the President of the Moscow Food Co-op Board of directors, a founding member of the Palouse-Clearwater Food Coalition and chair of the Wellness Committee at the Palouse Prairie School of Expeditionary Learning. Colette was the founding director of Rural Roots, Inc., a Moscow-based sustainable food and farming organization, and has over 20 years' experience working collaboratively with farmers, community members, sustainable agriculture organizations, government agencies and the University of Idaho to enhance and strengthen our regional food system. She holds a bachelor's degree in Environmental Studies from Western Washington University and a master's degree in Environmental Science from Washington State University. Some of Colette's personal passions include preparing, sharing and eating local food, organic gardening, kayaking and spending time outdoors with her

husband and two children.

**Priscilla Salant** directs the University of Idaho's McClure Center for Public Policy Research, which conducts and promotes research on public policy issues that impact Idaho, the region, and the nation. For the last 25 years, she has built connections between universities and their statewide constituents, with a focus on rural development.

- B.S. in economics from the University of California—Berkeley
- M.S. in agricultural economics from the University of Arizona
- Books
  - *How to Conduct Your Own Survey* (with Don Dillman, published by John Wiley and Sons);
  - *Guide to Rural Data* (with Anita Waller, published by Island Press); and
  - *Small Towns, Big Picture* (published by the Aspen Institute).

She currently oversees and contributes to *Idaho at a Glance*, a series of policy research briefs on critical issues in Idaho, including five recent editions on Idaho's growing Hispanic population.

Presentation documents from this track can be found at [www.idahohungersummit.org](http://www.idahohungersummit.org)  
The workshop focused on the overarching question:

***How well is Idaho positioned to develop a food security plan?***

After a review of food systems components and the McClure Center 2014 research report on food security, workshop participants self-identified their involvement or interest in the various food system components. There was representation from each of the components in the workgroup.

**SWOT Analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats) brainstorm session:**

Strengths:

- ✓ Idaho Hunger Summits
- ✓ Strong leaders (Idaho Department of Agriculture and Idaho Department of Health and Welfare as organizations)
- ✓ Coalitions
- ✓ Hydro—lower electricity costs and renewable
- ✓ Idaho Farmers Market Association
- ✓ Non-profits work well with state agencies
- ✓ 25,000 farms in Idaho
- ✓ Strong faith-based and interfaith movement
- ✓ Department of Health & Welfare self-reliance program
- ✓ Cooking Matters—Idaho Foodbank
- ✓ University of Idaho Nutrition Programs
- ✓ Collaboration trending upwards
- ✓ Starting to have diverse representation across the food system
- ✓ Economic development around what is produced in a community being consumed in the community
- ✓ Diverse agricultural production that can be expanded upon
- ✓ Strong school feeding program
- ✓ Legislators interested in helping people find jobs

Weaknesses:

- ✓ Schism between northern and southern parts of the state
- ✓ 15% food insecurity

- ✓ Lack of knowledge of how to prepare meals
- ✓ Rural areas don't have same summer feeding programs as urban areas
- ✓ Political system dominated by Republican party
- ✓ Lack of production of fruits and vegetables that schools want
- ✓ No statewide formal communication to know of resources
- ✓ Products, infrastructure not available across the spectrum
- ✓ Minimum wage and lack of a living wage
- ✓ Geography
- ✓ Lack of organizational structure to take on a leadership role—especially in rural areas

#### Opportunities:

- ✓ Idaho Departments of Agriculture and Health and Welfare to partner in policy
- ✓ Compassionate policy makers
- ✓ Apply technology for growing product (e.g., fertilizers, hoop houses; passive solar green houses)
- ✓ Geothermal
- ✓ Develop non-profits/organizations that are invested in focusing on this topic area (Food Webs; coalitions; etc.)
- ✓ Find ways for everyone to contribute
- ✓ Increase farm to institution programs
- ✓ Increase grower capacity to meet this need
- ✓ Waste diversion?
- ✓ Publicize what is true
- ✓ Map what is in place
- ✓ Certified USDA facility
- ✓ Needs assessment
- ✓ Educate policy makers
- ✓ Low interest farming opportunities (incentives)
- ✓ Interest in employment versus 'food stamps' (economic approach)

#### Threats:

- ✓ Siloed approach
- ✓ Painting legislature with a broad brush
- ✓ Thinking that local foods is the only answer
- ✓ Energy—not renewing fast enough

#### **Top Priorities Selected by the *Blueprint to End Hunger* Workgroup**

1. Design and implement an inclusive collaborative non-partisan food security planning process for Idaho

##### **Sub-group 'next step' priorities**

1. *Pre-planning (mapping social capital) to identify potential steering committee members (Idaho Hunger Relief Task Force, Idaho Foodbank, McClure Center for Public Policy Research)*
2. *Identify diverse representatives, policymakers (include faith base, non-profit) state agencies, universities*
3. *Identify one or more influential past or current legislator(s) to be a key champion(s).*
4. *Identify potential funding sources for planning process.*
5. *Design and document in concept the 'Imagine Idaho' process (see Nevada; Dreaming New Mexico)*
6. *Approach Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Idaho State Department of Agriculture, Idaho State Department of Education administrators about a concept paper.*

**Facilitator:** Joey Peutz, University of Idaho Extension, Eat Smart Idaho, Payette

## Local Food Systems —*Creating Partnerships to Support Farmers and Improve Access*

In communities across the nation, advocates and organizations are working hard to develop solutions to local food system access barriers and create innovative models that meet community needs. Healthy food retailers—grocery stores, farmers’ markets, cooperatives, mobile markets, and other vendors of fresh, affordable, nutritious food—are critical components of healthy, thriving communities. As the country inches its way out of the Great Recession and seeks to grow a more sustainable and equitable economy, ensuring that healthy food is accessible to all is crucial. Without access to healthy foods, a nutritious diet and good health are out of reach. And without grocery stores and other fresh food retailers, communities are also missing the commercial vitality that makes neighborhoods livable and helps local economies thrive. (Policy Link and The Food Trust. *Access to Healthy Food and Why it Matters*, 2013, [www.policylink.org](http://www.policylink.org))

### Presenters

**Risa Waldoks** is a Project Associate with the National Campaign for Healthy Food Access at The Food Trust, a Philadelphia-based nonprofit working to ensure that everyone has access to affordable, nutritious food. In this role, she supports local, state and federal advocacy efforts for public policy change related to healthy food retail development in underserved areas. She currently assists with the implementation of the New York Healthy Food & Healthy Communities Fund and the City of New Orleans’ Fresh Food Retailers Initiative to verify that projects align with the programs’ missions of improving access to healthy food in low income, underserved communities. Risa has a B.A. in Policy Management and Political Science from Dickinson College and is a certified Citizen Planner through the Philadelphia City Planning Commission.

**Cinda Williams** works for University of Idaho Extension as an Area Educator with a focus on community food systems. She recently came into this position after almost 20 years working for UI Extension on numerous projects related to small-scale farm production and direct-to-consumer marketing. She helped to develop the *Cultivating Success<sup>TM</sup>: Small Farms Education Program* and has taught courses to farmers, community members and students since 2001. She has been the Idaho Coordinator for Western Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (WSARE) since 1996 and is dedicated to promoting a more sustainable agriculture in Idaho. Cinda is currently a member of the Palouse Clearwater Food Coalition, the Moscow Farmers Market Commission and actively engaged in community food systems projects in northern Idaho.

**Leah M. Clark** is the Trade Specialist and Manager of the Idaho Preferred® Program of the Idaho State Department of Agriculture. Leah joined the Marketing division of the Idaho State Department of Agriculture in 2004 to manage the Idaho Preferred® program. Idaho Preferred® is a program designed to identify and promote Idaho food and agriculture products through advertising, public relations, retail and foodservice promotions. She served as the state lead for the National Farm to School network for two years and works with the Idaho State Department of Education to carryout statewide Farm to School programs. Leah serves on the Idaho Agriculture in the Classroom Advisory Board and the Leadership Idaho Agriculture Board of Trustees. Prior to joining the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, Leah served as the Executive Director of the Idaho Beef Council for 15 years. She has a Bachelors degree in Agribusiness Management from Arizona State University and a Master of Agriculture degree in Marketing and Finance from Oklahoma State University.

This workshop included four session topics focusing upon: 1) review of local food system components; 2) a comprehensive approach to supporting local food systems and improving access—farmers markets; farm to school; healthy corner stores; healthy food financing; Farm Bill and FINI; 3) community successes in Idaho; 4) identifying and prioritizing ‘next steps’ for Idaho.

Presentation documents from this track can be found at [www.idahohungersummit.org](http://www.idahohungersummit.org)

**Top 3 Priorities Selected by the Local Foods Track**

1. Increase awareness of and collaboration with small scale farmers by convening community partners
2. Create mobile food market(s)
3. Increase access in Idaho farmers markets through expanding EBT, Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP), and outreach/education.

**Sub-group priorities**

1. *Increase consumption of local foods in Idaho school's through expansion of the Farm to School program*
2. *Increase quality of emergency food by moving from processed to real food with an emphasis on local sourcing*

**Facilitator:** Jenny Reese, Community Member, Twin Falls

## Anti-Hunger Policy and Advocacy—*Strategic Mapping*

Anti-hunger advocacy can include activities on many levels that draw attention to the issue of hunger and unite us in our efforts to fight hunger. Advocacy activities can include taking action to influence public policy, coordinating efforts in local communities, and educating government officials, the public, and the media on hunger in America. Policy and Advocacy are critical to long term food security solutions.

### Presenters

**Matt Newell-Ching**, is the Deputy Director of Organizing for Bread for the World's Western Region in Portland. Matt has 14 years of experience as a grassroots organizer and policy analyst on issues relating to hunger, homelessness, global health, and international development. At Bread, Matt leads efforts in 13 states (including Idaho) to urge our nation's decision-makers to end hunger at home and abroad by developing grassroots leaders, building coalitions, speaking out through the media, and building relationships with members of Congress and their staff. Prior to Bread, he worked at Sojourners, Feeding America, the Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee, and the National Alliance to End Homelessness.

**Peter Lichtenstein** is a professor emeritus of economics at Boise State University with a PhD in Economics. He is a convener of the Idaho Interfaith Roundtable Against Hunger and a member of Congregation Ahavath Beth Israel.

The Advocacy Workshop focused on an in-depth presentation and application of the strategic tool of power mapping. Matt Newell-Ching led the group through a power mapping exercise using Idaho's Grocery Tax Credit as a case study. Peter Lichtenstein provided a review of the status of Idaho's Grocery Tax Credit. Small groups had the opportunity to apply power mapping strategy to a second issue of their own choice.

### Goals of a Power Analysis

1. Produce a roughly accurate picture of current power relations for a given community and struggle.
2. Develop a shared understanding and language of what power is, the nature of our power and that of our opposition, and how campaigns can influence decision makers and change power relations.
3. Identify the most promising constituencies and partners on which to focus our limited resources for direct organizing and relationship-building.
4. Develop effective strategies for permanently altering relations of power through campaigns that both build power and win social change.
5. Use collaborative, popular education methods to demonstrate that together we have the experience and knowledge to do an accurate assessment.

Presentation documents from this track can be found at [www.idahohungersummit.org](http://www.idahohungersummit.org)

### Top 3 Priorities Selected by the Anti-Hunger Policy and Advocacy Workgroup:

1. Remove sales tax from food purchases in Idaho (except for soda)
2. Expand Medicaid to eliminate gap coverage
3. Preserve Grocery Tax Credit

### Sub-group priorities

1. *Implement a soda surcharge of \$.03 per ounce—one half of funds generated goes to subsidizing healthy local foods; one half goes to childhood/community nutrition programs*

**Facilitator:** Heather Luff, Community Member, Boise

## **Multicultural Food Security: *Addressing disparities and community assets***

Hunger and Food Insecurity affect communities throughout the United States, but researchers have found a disproportionate occurrence in racial and ethnic minorities, low income families and households with children. The USDA Economic Research Service report on Food insecurity in the United States in 2013 showed that food insecurity rates were substantially higher than the national average for households with incomes near or below the Federal poverty line, households with children headed by single women or single men, Black and Hispanic-headed households.

In addition, the First Nations Development Institute ([www.firstnations.org](http://www.firstnations.org)) report on Native Food Sovereignty found:

- One-fourth of all Native American households are food insecure or can't access quality and healthy food in sufficient quantities;
- Native Americans and Alaska Natives have the highest age adjusted rate of diabetes of any group within the United States at nearly 16.1 percent.
- American Indian children are experiencing obesity at a startling rate with 31.2% of four year olds currently obese, a rate higher than any other racial or ethnic group.

Addressing these disparities has given rise to the concept of food justice and food sovereignty. This is described by the Just Food.org as:

Food Justice is: communities exercising their right to grow, sell and eat healthy food. Healthy food is fresh, nutritious, affordable, culturally-appropriate and grown locally with care for the well-being of the land, workers and animals. People practicing food justice leads to a strong local food system, self-reliant communities and a healthy environment. (Just Food.org)

The workshop track highlighted disparities and also successes in addressing disparities through culturally appropriate and strengths-based efforts. A four-person Success Panel was comprised of:

- **Dadiri Nuro**, Somali Bantu Community, moving from food pantries to farming and jobs
- **Iris Mayes**, University of Idaho Extension and Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribe 'One Sky, One Earth'
- **Vicky Blankenship**, Director, Caldwell School District Food Service, Community Eligibility Provision, policy implementation to provide free school breakfast and lunch to all school children.
- **Frances Prior**, Duck Valley Indian Tribe, business and farming training that includes building and using hoop houses

The workshop session and Success Panel were facilitated by Jaime Delavan and Raquel Reyes.

**Jaime Delavan** is the State Minority Health Coordinator & Cultural Liaison with the Bureau of Community & Environmental Health in the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. She is also the Co-Chair of the Regional Health Equity Council (RHEC) in Region X. She has extensive experience in developing health education and recruitment programs for populations experiencing health disparities and works with Native American, Hispanic, and refugee communities.

**Raquel Reyes** is the Grants Specialist at the Community Council of Idaho, Inc., a rural-centered, multi-service nonprofit organization that has impacted Idaho communities since 1971 and is the largest nonprofit serving Latinos in the state.

Presentation documents from this track can be found at [www.idahohungersummit.org](http://www.idahohungersummit.org)

**Top 3 Priorities Selected by the Multicultural Food Security Workgroup:**

1. Preserve cultural culinary traditions and build upon common traits
2. Identify, meet with, and educate communities re: refugee, Native American, Latino and their leaders—do not assume these communities are in need.
3. Research and identify ways to assist communities that do not involve or rely upon government programs.

**Subgroup Priorities:**

1. *Educate legislators and the general population on cultures and cultural sensitivity.*
2. *Work with communities to influence legislators regarding Food Action Boards, witnesses to hunger, etc. and get the communities directly involved in the movement.*
3. *Communities self-identify on food insecurity, language and literacy.*
4. *Educate people to feel comfortable expressing their needs and gain their trust.*
5. *Gleaning programs—community networking through culturally-related events.*
6. *Create statewide resource packets that can be tailored to meet unique community needs.*
7. *Craft cultural sensitivity guides to assist organizations and individuals working with identified communities.*
8. *Training or guidance from Idaho State Department of Education on navigating Community Eligibility Provision—train-the-trainer model or toolkit.*
9. *Implement Community Eligibility Provision for more schools*
10. *Educate on healthy options available and culturally sensitive*
11. *Identify transportation solutions*

**Facilitators:** Raquel Reyes, Community Council of Idaho [and] Jaime Delavan, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

## Senior Hunger: *Serving Independence*

The National Foundation to End Senior Hunger (NFESH) has initiated the discussion of senior hunger in our country. How do we confront the issue of senior hunger in America? How do we have a reasoned discussion about an issue that too few people even know exists? And most important of all – when will we have that discussion? It needs to happen now. America’s infrastructure is aging. America’s bridges, tunnels, highways and city streets are cracking, sagging, buckling, and disintegrating. But our national aging phenomenon doesn’t stop there. Americans themselves are aging. The Congressional Research Service has reported that America “has been in the midst of a profound demographic change: rapid population aging.” It is estimated that by 2050, one in five Americans will be 65 or older. Also by 2050, America’s most populous age group will be the oldest old. The oldest old are those who are 85 and above. In fact, this cohort will account for 7.4% of the entire U.S. population. The report goes on to state that the numbers of older people in poor health are “almost certain to rise.” We know for a fact that poor health is a contributor to and a result of poor nutrition. We know that there are millions of seniors who suffer from food insecurity and hunger. We know that for as long as we have been tracking these numbers (for over a decade) the numbers of seniors who face the threat of hunger or who are hungry have been rising steadily ([www.nfesh.org](http://www.nfesh.org))

### **Presenters:**

**Margaret B. (Peggy) Ingraham** is the Executive Vice President of NFESH, where her responsibilities include coordination and oversight of the Foundation’s research activities and agenda. Prior to taking on this full-time role at NFESH, Ms. Ingraham spent over 20 years at the Meals on Wheels Association of America, most recently serving as its Executive Vice President. During her tenure, she was responsible for the strategic design and implementation of the organization’s public policy and legislative agendas. Before joining the nonprofit world, Ms. Ingraham held several positions in the public sector. She served as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislation (Human Services) at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. She also previously worked as a senior staff member and speechwriter in the United States Senate. Ms. Ingraham has also worked as a consultant, providing government relations services to a variety of clients, primarily not-for-profit entities in the health and human services arena. Ms. Ingraham earned her BA from Vanderbilt University, an MA in English from Georgia State University and pursued doctoral study at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

**Heather Renae Cosson** is the Director of Communications for NFESH. Prior to joining NFESH, Heather worked with a public relations firm in NYC and as an event design consultant in South Carolina. She received her MS in public relations from the S.I. Newhouse School of Public Communications at Syracuse University and her BA in mass communications from Francis Marion University. Before attending graduate school, Heather worked for five years in retail management.

### **The Top 2 Priorities identified by the Senior Hunger Workgroup:**

1. Find and identify seniors suffering from hunger and implement nutrition programs such as Senior Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program, Food Stamps EBT for homebound and Meals on Wheels Programs.
2. Examine existing Idaho and Older Americans Act regulations and policies across senior nutrition programs to identify conflict and collaboration opportunities (i.e. transportation and nutrition).

### **Subgroup Priorities:**

1. *Consolidate data sources on senior hunger from various organizations*
2. *Maintain or improve senior hunger rate in Idaho*
3. *Educate public, media, and seniors about the prevalence of hunger*

4. *Provide places and knowledge on preparing food*
5. *Faith community educated leaders in government about the prevalence of senior hunger.*
6. *Create a media blitz to create more awareness of senior hunger across the state.*

**Facilitator:** Barb Abo, University of Idaho Extension, Boise

# Opening Keynote



## **DR. JANEY THORNTON**

### **Deputy Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services**

As Deputy Under Secretary for USDA's Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services, Dr. Janey Thornton is responsible for improving the health and well-being of all Americans by expanding access to nutritious, affordable food and providing dietary guidance, nutrition policy coordination, and nutrition education across USDA's 15 nutrition assistance programs. Dr. Thornton has served as FNCS Deputy Under Secretary since 2009.

Prior to coming to USDA, Dr. Thornton acted as School Nutrition Director for Hardin County Schools in Elizabethtown, Kentucky and served as president of the 55,000-member School Nutrition Association during the 2006-2007 school year. She has also served as President of the School Nutrition Foundation and as an active member of the Global Child Nutrition Foundation. Dr. Thornton began her career teaching vocational home economics and has also worked at the Kentucky Department of Education.

A native of Kentucky, Dr. Thornton holds a Doctoral degree from Iowa State University, as well as a Master of Science degree in Vocational Education and School Administration from the University of Kentucky. Dr. Thornton received her Bachelor of Science degree in Home Economics from Western Kentucky University.

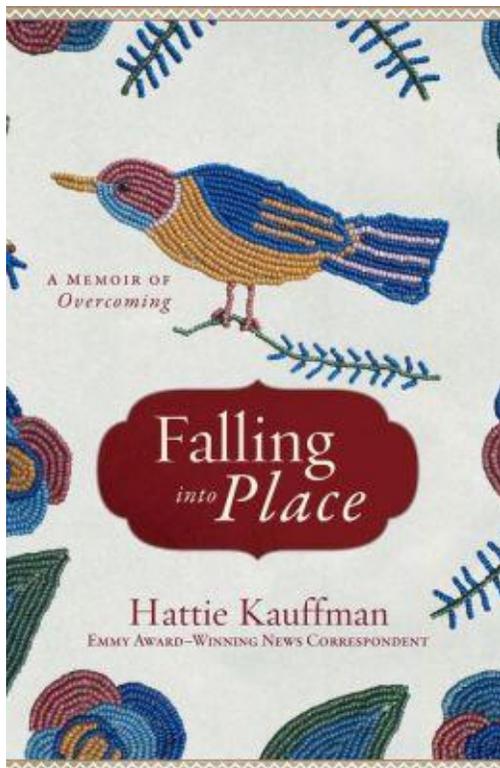
# Luncheon Keynote



## **HATTIE KAUFFMAN**

**News Anchor and correspondent, author and member of the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho**

Hattie Kauffman made history as the first Native American journalist to ever file a report on a national network evening news broadcast, and she has over two decades of experience as an on-camera correspondent and news anchor for ABC and CBS. She is a member of the **Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho** and is also a speaker and writer.



Hattie Kauffman started her broadcast career on college radio at the University of Minnesota.

Next, she began to report and anchor for KING 5 News in Seattle, earning four Emmy awards. ABC's Good Morning America whisked Hattie to New York in 1987, where she served as a Special Correspondent and frequent substitute anchor.

In 1990, Hattie moved to CBS News as a correspondent and substitute anchor on CBS This Morning. In her two decades with the network, Hattie also reported for 48 Hours, Street Stories, Sunday Morning, CBS Radio, CBS Special Reports, the Early Show, and CBS Evening News.

Hattie's memoir, *Falling Into Place*, was released in September 2013.

# Master of Ceremonies

**Dr. Jim Weatherby** is a Boise State University emeritus professor. In 2007, Boise State established an endowed scholarship in his name for his many contributions to the field of public policy and administration. Weatherby is a political analyst for KTVB (“Idaho’s News Channel 7”) and Idaho Public Television. He is a former executive director of the Association of Idaho Cities and served on the faculty at the University of Idaho and Northwest Nazarene University. He is co-author of *The Urban West: Managing Growth and Decline* and *Governing Idaho: Politics, People, and Power*. Dr. Weatherby serves on the board of directors of the City Club of Boise and the Idaho Tax Foundation. His wife, Dana, is the former Director of Legal Education for the Idaho State Bar and Associate Director of the Idaho Law Foundation, Inc. They enjoy their daughter, son, and daughter-in-law who live in Boise.

We cannot thank Dr. Weatherby enough for his instrumental role in the success of the 2014 Summit on Hunger and Food Security in Idaho.

