

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 12

1. Name of the Planned Program

Food Systems

Reporting on this Program

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
601	Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management	10%		0%	
604	Marketing and Distribution Practices	20%		0%	
608	Community Resource Planning and Development	20%		0%	
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior	10%		0%	
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities	40%		0%	
	Total	100%		0%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2014	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	{NO DATA ENTERED}	{NO DATA ENTERED}	{NO DATA ENTERED}	{NO DATA ENTERED}
Actual Paid	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Actual Volunteer	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
82641	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
82641	0	0	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
257694	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

The Food Systems team has come together, drawing from a diverse set of personnel with backgrounds in agriculture, horticulture, food safety, nutrition, community development, and youth education. This team works to increase literacy on food and ag issues, facilitate community discussions and assessments on ag and food issues, provide technical assistance to an increasingly diverse set of food producers and support new market opportunities.

2. Brief description of the target audience

Youth and Adults who want to better understand the linkages between their food system and other community issues. Adults involved in specialty crop, vegetable, & fruit or integrated livestock production whose personal income is derived in large part from their farming activities.

3. How was eXtension used?

eXtension was not used in this program

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2014	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	91987	25009	3166	25242

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2014
 Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2014	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	110	0	0

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- Classes, trainings, workshops, demonstrations, field days, technical assistance, etc. conducted

Year	Actual
2014	142

Output #2

Output Measure

- One-on-one direct client contacts by site visit, office drop-in, e-mail, telephone, Ask an eXpert, etc.

Year	Actual
2014	662

Output #3

Output Measure

- Meetings convened and /or facilitated

Year	Actual
2014	154

Output #4

Output Measure

- Kits or similar resources loaned or provided

Year	Actual
2014	0

Output #5

Output Measure

- Extension-related research and assessment projects

Year	Actual
2014	149

Output #6

Output Measure

- Web hits

Year	Actual
2014	456

Output #7

Output Measure

- Indirect contacts through Media releases/appearances, newsletters, blog posts, or other non-peer reviewed publications

Year	Actual
2014	91421

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	FS 1.2) Colorado communities and stakeholders develop and conduct food and agricultural assessments, initiatives and planning efforts.
2	FS 1.3) Food producers gain access to new market opportunities that foster food access, community development, environmental stewardship, and public health
3	FS 1.1) Colorado communities and stakeholders become knowledgeable about and engage in civil public discourse on food and ag issues.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

FS 1.2) Colorado communities and stakeholders develop and conduct food and agricultural assessments, initiatives and planning efforts.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2014	35

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

The agriculture and food issues, clientele and level of community engagement that Extension personnel are being asked to provide knowledge and assistance on, or facilitate discussions around, are changing. For example, a Northern Colorado Food Assessment showed that over 70% of those defined as farmers were not operating at a commercial level that could use conventional production, budgeting and marketing models Extension has readily available.

What has been done

Extension is being asked to play a more significant role in food system planning, including facilitating discussions between consumers, producers and organizations interested in ag and food issues.

Results

35 Colorado communities and/or stakeholders reported they developed and conducted food and agricultural assessments, initiatives and/or planning efforts.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
601	Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management
604	Marketing and Distribution Practices
608	Community Resource Planning and Development
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

FS 1.3) Food producers gain access to new market opportunities that foster food access, community development, environmental stewardship, and public health

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2014	135

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

The Colorado Cottage Food Act passed in 2012 states that a home food producer must take a food safety course given by Colorado State University Extension or a state, county or district public health agency. At the time of passing, neither CSU Extension nor health agencies had developed an appropriate curriculum for this audience. The only option for Colorado Cottage food producers was to take a food service manager class for retail food establishments. Although this training covered basic food safety topics, it did not cover specific foods items allowed under the Colorado Cottage Food Act (preserved jams, jellies, candy, eggs, nuts and seeds, dried fruits and vegetable, fresh eggs, honey, etc.) and included end temperatures and holding temperatures of foods not allowed in the act (meats, low acid foods, fish, cooked vegetables, etc.). It is estimated there are thousands of Cottage Foods producers in Colorado that either could not find any food safety training to receive the needed certification in food safety to start their business or could only attend a food service manager class that partially met their business needs.

What has been done

CSU Extension stepped up to meet an immediate need for food safety training statewide. Specialists Bunning, Schroeder and Sullins worked with Agents, Zander, Snow, Gains, Illick, Massey and Follman to develop, test, modify and retest the current CSU EXT. Food Safety for Colorado Cottage Foods Producers workshop and certification program in 2014. A total of 217 participants in 2014 attended the face-to-face training, passed the certification test and received a 3 year certificate. Additionally, another 30 participants completed the Online Plus courses- Developing a Safe Food Business and Cottage Food Safety, also developed by CSU Extension.

Results

CSU Extension has become a vital resource for answering questions about cottage foods and

assisting persons wishing to start a cottage food business in obtaining food safety certification as required by the CO Cottage Food law. We are the only resource in Colorado with a training developed specifically to address food safety for cottage foods producers.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
601	Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management
604	Marketing and Distribution Practices

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Measures

FS 1.1) Colorado communities and stakeholders become knowledgeable about and engage in civil public discourse on food and ag issues.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2014	617

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Local demand for streamlining the regulatory process for local foods.

What has been done

In partnership with Routt County departments of Environmental Health, Planning, Building and Assessor, Routt County Extension has worked to streamline the process of local food projects. The county commissioners asked the Community Agriculture Alliance and Extension to find a way to help frustrated citizens navigate the various departmental regulations.

Results

Now, new projects are directed to the Extension office first where we educate them about Cottage Foods and other pertinent issues. They are then encouraged to complete an online form that the Extension office shares with county departments and the local Division of Water Resources. The Extension office schedules a meeting with representatives from all of the departments to suggest any changes or considerations for the project. We have received positive feedback from the

county commissioners and all parties involved.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
604	Marketing and Distribution Practices
608	Community Resource Planning and Development

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Economy
- Public Policy changes
- Government Regulations
- Competing Public priorities
- Competing Programmatic Challenges
- Populations changes (immigration, new cultural groupings, etc.)

Brief Explanation

USDA has Global Food Security as a National priority, and not all the activities needed to support such a goal are addressed through production-oriented teams. One consideration listed in national outcomes is the need for resiliency, and given current global market pressures, pest pressures, supply chain risks (food safety, transportation costs), it would suggest a more diverse set of food production models is needed.

USDA food security priorities also address natural resources and the long-term management of agricultural lands. Long term land conservation requires some new models of land transitions, since the average age of farmers is in the high 50's and increasing and this team addresses new models of agriculture which may lower barriers to entry into agricultural production.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies)

Evaluation Results

Food safety training for cottage food producers is helping to ensure that safe food products are being produced in home kitchens for sale to the public.

Key Items of Evaluation

Cottage food sales benefit local communities by providing a low risk means for individuals to start a small scale business. Additionally, food safety education is critical in preventing the incidence of foodborne illness, where an estimated cost of foodborne illness to Colorado is \$2.3 billion (Scharff, 2010), with the average cost per case of foodborne illness estimated to be \$1814 (CDPHE 2014).