

Buying Local with an Economic Lens

Finding a "Win-Win" for schools and farms

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Agenda

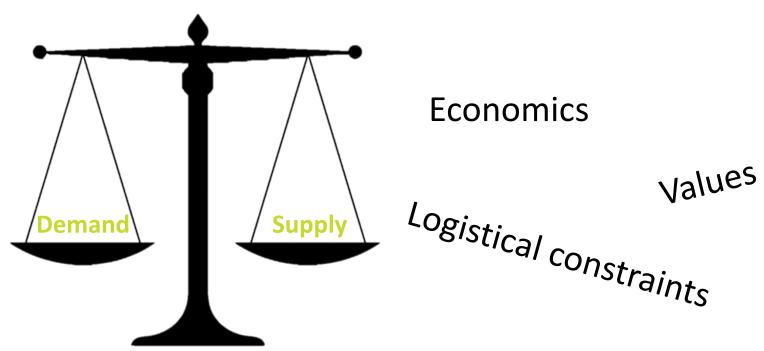
- Introductions
- What makes a "win-win" relationship between a farm and a school?
- What might a "win-win" local purchasing arrangement look like? (Market channels & examples)
- How can we establish "win-win" arrangements from the beginning?
- Wrap-up



How can local products be introduced in ways that work for both the demand side (school) and the supply side (farm/distributor/processor)?

Economics Values

Logistical constraints

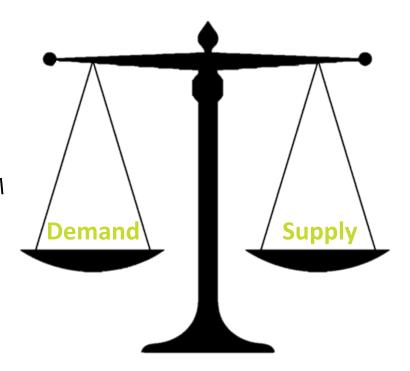




What scale are we talking here?

Montana Schools

- 80,000 lunches per day, 13 million lunches per year
- \$22 million spent on lunches each
- \$2 million of that spending is local (9%, excluding milk)



Montana Producers

- \$22 billion total agricultural sales More than \$8.6 million sold to direct-to-consumers, or marketed as "local" to retail, institutions or food hubs



Source: USDA Farm to School Census, 2019 (2018-19 School Year)

https://farmtoschoolcensus.fns.usda.gov Source: USDA Census of Agriculture 2017



Average lunch costs around \$4.00 to produce.



Food: 45%

Labor: 45%

Supplies, equipment, utilities, etc: 10%



Demand Side (School) Revenues



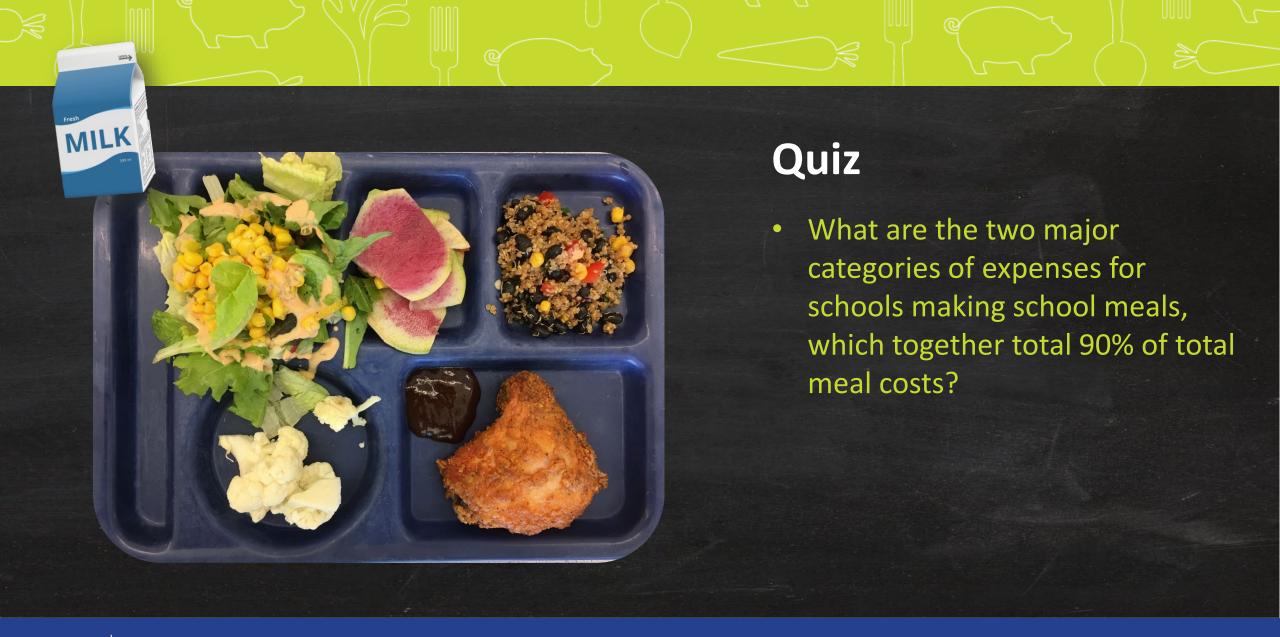
Other: 1%

USDA National School Lunch Program Reimbursement: 45%

Student Payments for Meals: 24%

A la Carte State & Local Sales: 16% Funds: 9%







Quiz

- What are the two major categories of expenses for schools making school meals, which together total 90% of total meal costs?
- FOOD and LABOR!

Supply Side (Producer) Expenses

Average Share of Variable Expenses for Local Producers by Scale, U.S.







- Small volume
 - High value

Value per Unit of Sales

Value-Based Food Chains

- Mid volume
- Mid value

Sales Volume

Danger Zone

- Low Volume
- Low value

Commodity

- High volume
 - Low value





Value per Unit of Sales

Farmers'
Market

Roadside Stand

CSA

Online Direct Sales Direct Marketing

- Small volume
 - High value

Value-Based Food Chains

- Mid volume
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Broadline Distributor

Produce Company?





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- Small volume
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Cooperative

Value-Based Food Chains

- Mid volume
- Mid value

Sales Volume

Food Hub

Multi-Farm CSA

> Farm Direct Wholesale

Danger Zone

- Low Volume
 - Low value

Commodity

- High volume
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Broadline Distributor

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Value per Unit of Sales

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Food Hub

Multi-Farm CSA

Farm Direct Wholesale

Intermediated!

Broadline Distributor

Produce Company?







Bottom Line

- Producers selling through local markets have different variable expenses by scale, by product, and by market channel that must be considered, as they'll impact profitability.
- They seek markets that have the right balance of value and volume for their operations, through a variety of market channels (direct & intermediated), in order to be profitable.

Storage capacity

USDA Foods

Procurement rules

Kitchen equipment

Meal pattern requirements



Planning time

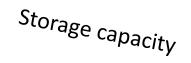
Preparation time

Student preferences

Administrator priorities

Staff skills





Staff skills

Seasonality

Weather

Soil

Land



Access to capital

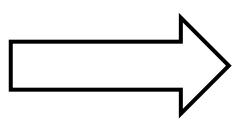
Access to seeds and other inputs

Water

Equipment









How does food travel from farm to school? (Market Channel!)



- School or community garden/farm
- Individual farmer, rancher, or fisher
- Farmers' market or roadside stand



- Broadline distributor, wholesale
- Produce distributor
- Producer cooperative or food hub
- Grocery store
- USDA Foods
- USDA DoD Fresh





How does food travel from farm to school? (Market Channel!)



- School or community garden/farm – 28%
- Individual farmer, rancher, or fisher 52%
- Farmers' market or roadside stand – 12%



- Broadline distributor, wholesale 11%
- Produce distributor 26%
- Producer cooperative or food hub 21%
- Grocery store 38%
- USDA Foods 43%
- USDA DoD Fresh 35%











Distributor, wholesale









INDIRECT

Grocery Store



Image source: Billings Gazette



Which might work well for you?



- School or community garden/farm
- Individual farmer, rancher, or fisher
- Farmers' market or roadside stand



- Broadline distributor, wholesale
- Produce distributor
- Producer cooperative or food hub
- Grocery store
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- USDA DoD Fresh

















How busy is a farmer?





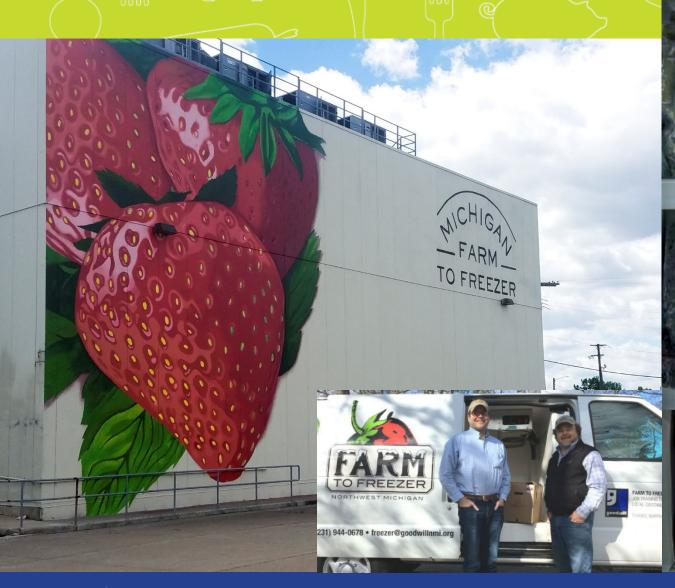


Produce Item	Product Description/Usage	Wash/Pack Description	Delivery Quantity/ Frequency	Total 18-19 Quantity	Additional Notes	Price, typical pack size	Price, bulk pack (e.g. 500# tote)	Expected Months Available
	Large baking apple (bigger the better), hard and flavorful. Will peel	\			Fa mers			
	and cut for apple crisp or other		80 - 40# cs		er couraged to			
	baked recipes. Cosmetic	Z	delivered once		srecify varieties,		\$	
Apples	imperfections ok since they will be peeled and cook.	Fully washed 40# case	in Nov and once in Feb	160 cs total	nonths available, and case counts.	\$ per 40# case	per pound (bulk pack)	
Apples Notes:		1			I	I		
						\$		
		Rinsed,				per pound		
			Two 200#			(packed in		
	For steaming and roasting as a hot	free of	1W0 200#	1				
	For steaming and roasting as a hot side dish. Some size variation ok.	debris/soil. 1#	deliveries in			11# or 28#		
Asparagus				400#		11# or 28# cases)	N/A	
	side dish. Some size variation ok. Minimal blemish ok.	debris/soil. 1#	deliveries in	400#			N/A	
	side dish. Some size variation ok. Minimal blemish ok.	debris/soil. 1# bunches.	deliveries in	400#			N/A	
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	side dish. Some size variation ok. Minimal blemish ok. For dicing and roasting as a hot side	Rinsed, free of debris/soil. Trimmed, bulk, no leaves,	deliveries in May	2,000#		\$		
Asparagus Notes	side dish. Some size variation ok. Minimal blemish ok. For dicing and roasting as a hot side dish. Large sizes preferred (ie.	debris/soil. 1# bunches. Rinsed, free of debris/soil. Trimmed, bulk,	deliveries in May			\$per pound	\$	
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Our values are at the heart of any "win-win" relationship.

Fun!

Nutritional Value!

Marketing! Less waste!

Fresh!

Fair wages!

Better yield!

Tastes better!

Staff empowerment & pride!



Keeps longer!

Curriculum connection!

Investment in local community!

Parent Support our Participation engagement! neighbors! increase!

Convenient! Cheap!







Using equipment wisely!

Open flow of information!

Processing & storing!

How can we make it work?

Creativity! Partnerships! Perseverance!

Labor efficiencies!

Multi-district cooperatives!

Forward contracting!





local is delicious!





Our Values

- Cooperation
 - Skill sharing, cost sharing, building relationships, strengthening community
- Using appropriate technology
 - Produce and market to regions that fit our scale and minimize environmental & economic costs
- Land stewardship
 - Manage land sustainably
- Social equity
 - Interact with and provide for all segments of local community population









Activity

In small groups, share examples of "win-win" local purchasing relationships. What made them work so well? (If you don't have positive examples, brainstorm why a local purchasing relationship didn't work out.)

Think in terms of economics, logistical constraints, and values.





Brainstorm

- What topics should be covered in an initial conversation between a farmer and a school food service director to ensure that they're setting up a "win-win" relationship?
- Think in terms of economics, logistical constraints, and values.





