



A GUIDE TO

A vibrant photograph of various fresh vegetables arranged on a rustic wooden crate. The produce includes green leafy vegetables like basil and spinach, red and green bell peppers, purple eggplants, red and yellow tomatoes, a carrot, a red chili pepper, green bell peppers, a purple cabbage, and celery. The crate is made of dark wood with visible grain and is secured with twine at the corners.

STARTING OR
ENHANCING YOUR
SOUTH CAROLINA
COMMUNITY'S
FARMERS MARKET

SOUTHCAROLINAFARMERSMARKETS.COM





Farmers markets exist worldwide and reflect their local culture and economy. Their sizes range from a few stalls to several city blocks. Farmers markets have many benefits to the farmers, the communities as well as consumers.

Farmers markets offer farmers increased profit over selling to wholesalers, food processors, or large grocery firms. By selling directly to consumers, produce needs less transport, less handling, less refrigeration and less time in storage. By selling in an outdoor market, the cost of land, buildings, lighting and air-conditioning is also reduced or eliminated.

Communities with farmers markets find that farmers markets help maintain important social ties, linking rural and urban populations and even close neighbors in mutually rewarding exchange. Market traffic generates traffic for nearby businesses, and buying at markets encourages attention to the surrounding area and ongoing activities by providing outlets for 'local' products. Farmers markets also help create distinction and uniqueness, which can increase pride and encourage visitors to return.

Consumers favor farmers markets for the fresher foods, seasonal foods, healthier foods, and a better variety of foods. They meet the farmers that grow their food and gain knowledge of how their food is produced (e.g. organically grown foods, pasture-raised meats, free-range eggs and poultry, handmade

farmstead cheeses, heirloom produce, and heritage breeds of meat). Farmers markets are a place to meet and connect with neighbors, a place to enjoy an outdoor walk while getting needed groceries.

A wide range of organizations initiate, organize, and manage farmers markets, including farmers' groups, community groups, local governments, etc. Some markets are strictly managed, with rules for pricing, quality and vendor selection. Others are much more relaxed in their operations and vendor criteria. The usual emphasis is on locally-grown food products, some farmers markets allow co-ops and purveyors, or allow farmers to purchase some products to resell. This is just a drop in the bucket of what needs to be decided before starting a new farmers market.

To guide interested parties in starting or enhancing community farmers markets, a publication was produced in 2008. This 2017 publication is an updated version of *Homegrown: South Carolina's Guide to Starting or Enhancing Your Community's Farmers' Market*. It was supported by the Cooperative Agreement Number, NU58DP004841, funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.



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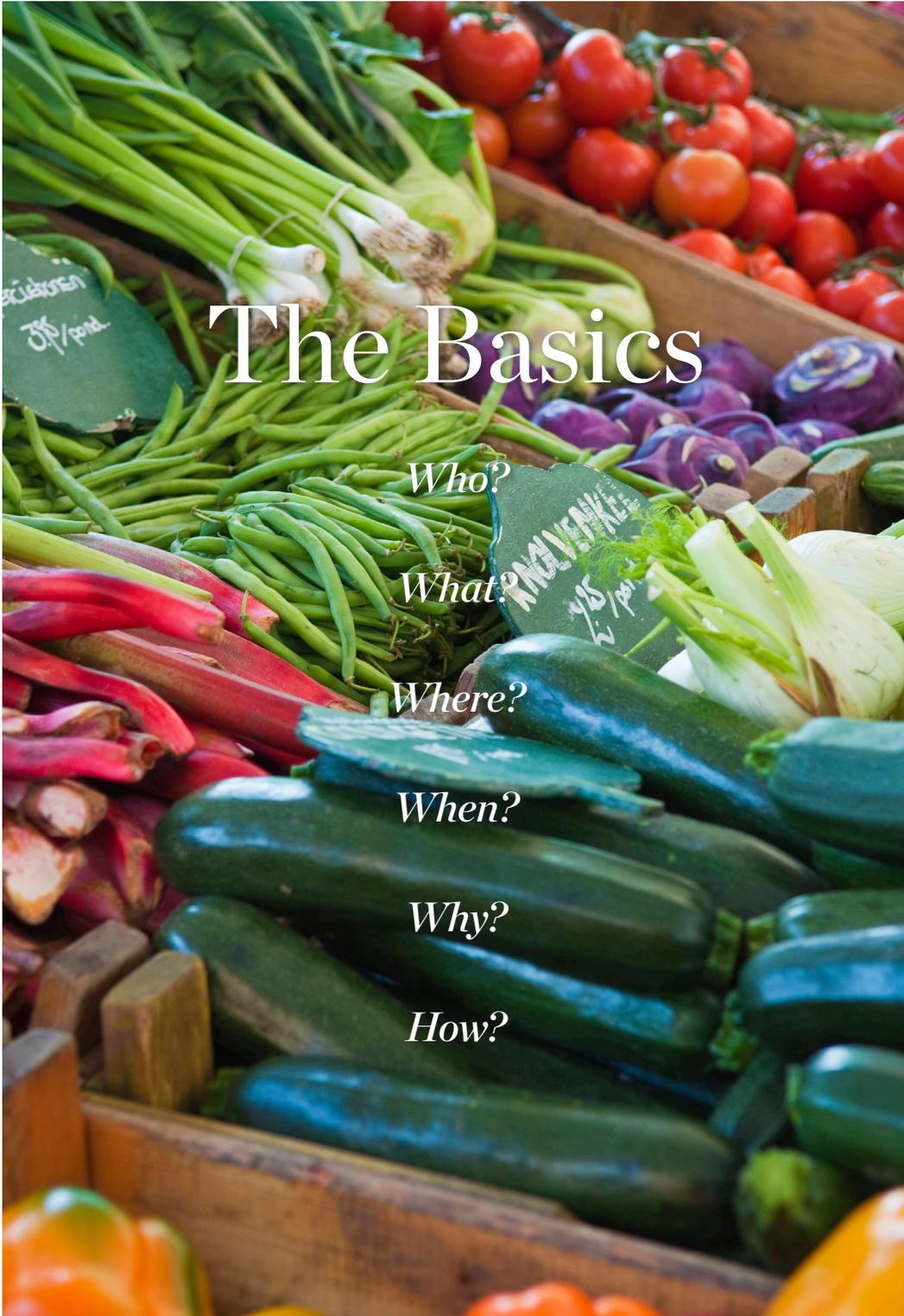
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The Basics

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The Basics: Who?

WHO WILL MANAGE THE MARKET?

Each type of managing organization has its pros and cons. Weigh the options carefully before detailed planning begins, as management will affect several issues concerning your market. Options include municipality-run, vendor-run, community-sponsored, and nonprofit managed.



WHO WILL SELL AT THE MARKET?

There are many different avenues to explore when considering who should sell at your market.

PRODUCER-ONLY: Only things allowed to be sold are items grown or produced by the person selling them. The vendor must propagate all plants or flowers from seed, cuttings, bulbs, or plant division. All value-added commodities must be made from products or ingredients, the majority of which are grown or produced by the seller. Processed foods must be produced by the vendor from raw ingredients.

CO-OPS: A group of producers that combine as one vendor and cooperatively sell using one booth.

RE-SALE/BROKERS: Vendors who have bought produce, plants, or flowers from a grower and do not grow anything themselves.

PERCENTAGE RULES: These are rules that allow for a percentage of the items a vendor is selling to fall under a resale category. Often, these rules are used to fill gaps in a local growing season.

COUNTY-ONLY FARMERS: Everything sold is produced and grown locally within your county.



WHO WILL FUND THE MARKET?

There are a variety of routes to pursue for the funds needed to start up your market. When considering potential funding sources, consider the amount of follow up work the source may require and whether your market is equipped to handle it. Some sources will require going before council, financial accountability from a certified public accountant, data collection, and reporting.

Some potential sources to consider, depending on your market's goals and your community's needs, include:

- **MUNICIPALITIES:** State budgets, county block grants, and city hospitality taxes revenue.
- **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS:** Groups committed to economic development or community revitalization efforts.
- **LOCAL FOUNDATIONS:** Your market's goals may be in line with funding strategies of local foundations.
- **FUNDRAISING:** Startup funds for your market can be generated by a variety of fundraising efforts. Fundraising efforts can include sponsorships and friends of the market events. Be sure to consider the time and investment before starting a fundraiser.
- **MARKET PRODUCTS AND CONCESSIONS:** Market management can sell t-shirts, tote bags, bumper stickers, coffee, bottled waters, juices, and more.
- **STALL FEES:** Most markets charge vendors to maintain the market. Fees can be structured in a variety of ways:
 - » **ANNUAL FEE:** A one-time payment for the entire season.
 - » **DAILY FEE:** A flat rate for participating in a single market day.
 - » **PERCENTAGE FEE:** Vendors pay relative to a predetermined percentage of their sales.

The Basics: What?

WHAT WILL BE SOLD AT THE MARKET?

It is important to consider which items will be sold at the market. Once one particular type of good is allowed to be sold, a precedent is established and it will become hard to limit the range of goods. Consider the goals of your market, the target audience you intend to serve, and the desired product mix before you begin accepting vendors.

Here are some items to consider:

- **FRESH FARM PRODUCTS:** Includes, but is not limited to, fresh fruits and vegetables, herbs, nuts, honey, dairy products, eggs, poultry, mushrooms, meats, and fish. Also included in this category are fresh flowers, nursery stock, and plants.
- **VALUE-ADDED COMMODITIES:** Includes, but is not limited to, preserves, jams and jellies, cider, syrup, salsa, cheese, dried fruit, and salad dressings.
- **DRIED FLOWERS, FARM WARES:** Allowed are bouquets, wreaths, roping, yarn, displays of fresh and dried flowers, vines, and gourds. Beeswax products are allowed by honey producers only.
- **PROCESSED GOODS:** Includes, but is not limited to, juices, coffee and tea, preserved foods, baked goods, pet products, lotions and soaps, pastas, dressings and sauces, and granola.
- **ARTS AND CRAFTS:** Handmade items that can include pottery, knit items, photography, paintings, jewelry, clothing, woodworking, bird houses, bat houses, etc.
- **FLEA MARKET ITEMS:** New or used mass-produced items that range from clothing to toys.



WHAT TYPE OF MARKET?

OPEN-AIR MARKETS adapt to the spaces where they are located. Shelter is provided by the vendors themselves in the form of tents or umbrellas or by structures that are already in place such as bridges, awnings, or breezeways. In some cases market sponsors provide tents to vendors.

SHED-ROOF STRUCTURES offer protection from inclement weather and provide permanence to the market. Because these structures have no walls, market vendors generally vacate their selling spaces after each market day.

MARKET HALLS accommodate permanent tenants, who have access to utilities, refrigeration, and storage.

WHAT WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE MARKET?

How do you envision the market? Is it a quick and efficient source for local produce? Are customers running in and out to get their goods and get on with their day? Are you looking to create an active public space where people can meet, linger, and enjoy music? Is the market an educational experience where customers can learn how to prepare their purchases or gather information about other area organizations? The market can be one or all these things.



The Basics: Where?

WHERE WILL THE MARKET BE LOCATED?

Location, location, location! It is critically important to take the time to evaluate potential locations. Your market needs visibility, access, flexibility, and room to grow. Other things to consider are the proximity to well-known landmarks, aesthetics, shade/shelter, and amenities such as restrooms, water, and electricity. One way to determine the best location for your farmers market is to analyze the traffic count near that area. To view the traffic count in your area, visit <http://dbw.scdot.org/Poll5WebAppPublic>. On this web page, clicking the marker closest to your farmers market's location will provide you with traffic counts for that particular area.

Location ownership is equally important. Can you partner with the owner, will you need to rent the

location, and is the site available during the market season or are there conflicts? Markets are in a variety of settings including public spaces, private spaces, parks, parking lots, train stations, workplaces, senior centers, schools, and downtown. It is important to check with your county or city for any potential zoning conflicts, making sure that a farmers market is a permissible use of the chosen property.

Again, it is important to consider the goals of the market. If you would like your market to be a destination for pedestrians, access is key. If you are looking to spur social integration, a neutral site is very important. If low income customers make up much of your target population, investigate bus routes.





WHERE WILL THE CUSTOMERS COME FROM?

Accessibility is a large aspect of the location. Determine how many of the customers are going to get to and from the market. Will they walk, bike, drive, or use public transportation?

Once modes of transportation have been established, are there short- or long-term improvements that need to be made to the site to encourage a safe and enjoyable trip to and from the market?

Also, keep in mind the connectivity of the market to other destinations. What is the proximity to downtown,

eateries, and shopping? How will people move between the market and these other destinations, and are those routes safe and enjoyable?

If you have a local active living organization, consider partnering with them to conduct a walking and biking suitability assessment of your site. This assessment can help determine potential enhancements as well as give market management the tools to bring these issues to the attention of local government.

WHERE WILL THE VENDORS COME FROM?

Is your market going to establish geographic boundaries for the vendors? Are those restrictions limited to vendors from the state, region, county, or city?

The Basics: When?

WHEN WILL THE MARKET OPERATE?

It is good to start small and allow your market to grow. Ensure there is enough supply and demand before expanding the number of days and/or hours the market is open. Determine the needs and habits of your potential customers as well as the needs and habits of your vendors, especially the farmers.

SEASONAL

Most open-air markets operate on a seasonal basis. The standard season in South Carolina generally begins in April or May continuing until October or November. This allows for a generous offering of warm and cool weather crops. It also allows downtime for the farmers and the market management to re-group, assess the prior season, and prepare for the coming season.

YEAR-ROUND

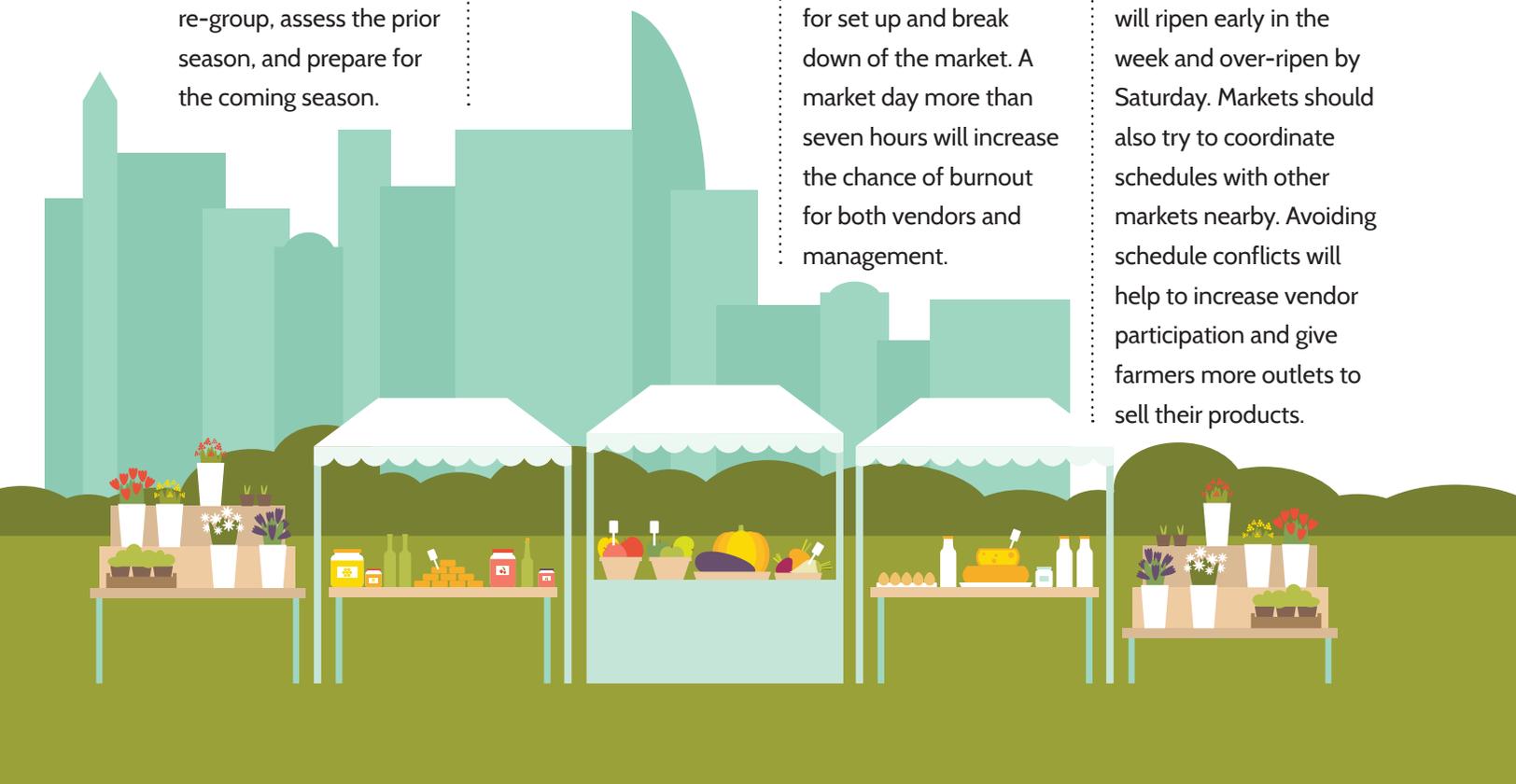
A market that runs all year allows for the most potential for sales, as it is simply open more days. The market can take advantage of the holiday season. This market, however, may depend largely on having an indoor space.

HOURS

Markets can be held at any time: morning, noon, or night. In a bustling urban area, customers may prefer to multi-task during lunch and shop, whereas another market may serve as a weekend activity, such as a place to meet up with friends on a Saturday morning. Take into consideration the additional time needed for set up and break down of the market. A market day more than seven hours will increase the chance of burnout for both vendors and management.

DAYS

You must determine what days and hours are best for your market. There is no set answer. Markets range from seven days to one day per week. Saturday morning markets seem to be the standard. It is important to think about the items for sale. Farmers may need a mid-week outlet for produce, as many crops will ripen early in the week and over-ripen by Saturday. Markets should also try to coordinate schedules with other markets nearby. Avoiding schedule conflicts will help to increase vendor participation and give farmers more outlets to sell their products.





WHEN ARE CROPS AVAILABLE?

Before establishing the market season, consider the crop season. This is particularly important if you have a geographically limited or producer-only market. You don't want to open the market in spring, only to find that there will only be bedding plants and flowers available for sale.

Prepare to be flexible with your opening date. Several unforeseen events, such as a late frost or drought can make produce unavailable or late. Keep in contact with your vendors to have a good idea on crop availability.

Likewise, be prepared to educate customers on to the crop season as well. Often, customers will become frustrated when they continuously don't find what they are looking for week after week, not knowing that it is not in season.

WHEN WILL THE PLANNING BEGIN AND END?

Although several markets start on a burst of energy and inspiration, it is good practice to establish a time-frame for planning for a market. How much time will you need to determine the market logistics, conduct the appropriate promotion, identify vendors, etc.? Some markets take up to a year of planning before the first vegetable

is sold. If you are considering construction, one year is minimal.

It is important to involve the community in the process as well, and that takes additional time. Be sure to think about the time needed to plan and develop the market before setting any open dates.



The Basics: Why?

WHY DO YOU WANT TO START A MARKET?

There are many different reasons you may want to start a farmers market. It is good to define the purpose and goals of your market. This will help guide the decision-making process, as well as help promote the market, identify good partners and funding sources, and differentiate your market from other markets and retail outlets.

Common market goals include:

- Providing a source of fresh, local produce.
- Assisting small and medium farms.
- Creating an active public space or new community activity.
- Creating a destination for pedestrians and cyclists.
- Spurring economic development or revitalization.
- Developing new entrepreneurship opportunities.
- Encouraging social interaction, diversity and culture.

WHY DO YOU NEED A MARKET?

Identify the need for a market in your community. Form a market around the needs of the community first, then fill in with desired features and functions. Perhaps your community lacks access to fresh, affordable produce. Perhaps there is a growing demand for local food. Maybe there are low income families who do not have a place to redeem vouchers. These and other needs create demand, and demand creates sales. You don't want to open a market in an area that lacks demand.

WHY ISN'T THERE ALREADY A MARKET?

When determining the feasibility of a new market in your area, look back at the history of markets in your community. Did previous markets fail? If so, why did they fail? Learn from previous mistakes. Was it poor location, little need for a market, or did the market simply fade away when its champion or leadership moved on?

Previous failed market attempts should not be discouraging; rather, they should create a good basis of feasibility for your planning. Take time to research. If possible, speak with vendors and customers from past markets to determine what went wrong.



The Basics: How?

HOW WILL THE MARKET BE GOVERNED?

Early in the planning process, decide how the market will be governed. Will a single person make the decisions, enforce the rules, and handle disputes? Often an advisory committee or board of directors comprised of community members, customers, vendors, and others will help govern the market. In conjunction with market management, this group can handle disputes, amend rules and regulations, and serve as a creative think tank for developing activities, events, and funding ideas.

If you choose to form a committee, determine the logistics of that committee. Will the committee have regular meetings or meet as needed? How many people will serve on the committee, and who will those people represent? Will there be a chair, and will minutes be taken to document action? These are just a few questions to consider.

HOW WILL THE ABOVE QUESTIONS BE ANSWERED?

Several questions have been posed throughout this toolkit. Determine who is best to answer them. A small committee representing the parties necessary to help make your market a reality can save time and phone calls later down the road. Likewise, involving the community in some of the decision making can produce great ideas, as well as build ownership of the market within the public.

HOW WILL THE MARKET OPERATE ON A DAILY BASIS?

Although the planning period is a controlled time, opening a market can be very hectic. After the market gets in a rhythm, it will become easier to identify needs and determine staffing requirements.

Depending on the size and nature of your market, you may hire a paid market manager, establish a core team of volunteers, or operate a vendor-run market. In most cases, it is extremely helpful to have one key point person to serve as the main contact for vendors, customers, potential partners, and funders.

Site selection, however, can become a sticky situation when involving more than a small group of people. It seems everyone knows the perfect spot for the market; however, they may or may not be aware of the type of market you wish to establish or other factors that may be involved in making the decision.





The Details

Recruiting Vendors

General Liability and Management Tips

Municipality/Government Issues

Rules and Regulations

*Voucher Programs, SNAP, Healthy Bucks,
Senior, WIC*



The Details: Recruiting Vendors

There is no complete list of farmers, producers, and growers in the state of South Carolina. The best strategy is to compile as much contact information as possible for as many potential vendors within a reasonable distance of your market. As you contact each of the potential vendors, you can streamline the list to interested prospects. After the market opens, maintain a list of participating vendors.

There are several sources for vendor information. Start by looking in your local paper in the classified section for people already looking to sell produce. Contact the SC Department of Agriculture (SCDA), the SC Farm Bureau, and your local Clemson Extension Office to see if they have contact information or if they will pass your information on to farmers they meet. Look for local food guides (such as the one from Carolina Farm Stewardship Association), which may also have lists. You can also engage local food focused non-profit organizations.

Regardless of the size of your initial list, the biggest way to find farmers is through other farmers. Word of mouth is key; therefore, developing relationships with interested farmers and charter participants is very important.



The Details: General Liability and Management Tips

Disclaimer: The information gathered and shared in this toolkit related to legal issues surrounding the ownership and operation of a community farmers market is not intended to be, and should not be, relied upon as specific legal advice for individual persons and/or community markets. This information is provided as general information only, and is not intended to cover every legal liability and issue related to the ownership and/or operation of a community farmers market. If you have a specific legal issue or you suspect that you might need legal advice, you are strongly encouraged to consult directly with a local private attorney in your area who is familiar with the local rules and practices related to your legal issue(s).

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF SOME OF THE LEGAL ISSUES THAT THIS INFORMATION WILL TOUCH ON

BUSINESS/LEGAL ENTITY STATUS:

Is your farmers market a non-profit? For-profit? A partnership or cooperative? The business status of your farmers market organization can have a profound impact on the personal liability of managing partners and directors, as well as implications for filing and paying income tax.

COMMON TYPES OF BUSINESS ENTITIES:

- C Corporation (C Corp)
- S Corporation (S Corp)
- General Partnership (GP)
- Limited Partnership (LP)
- Family Limited Partnership (FLP)
- Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)
- Limited Liability Corporation (LLC)
- Non-Profit Corporation
- Cooperative (Co-op)

TAXATION AND TAX COLLECTION ISSUES

Do farmers markets pay income tax? Do vendors collect sales tax?

TAXATION OF THE MARKET ENTITY: The business status of the market will determine how taxes, if any, are remitted to the SC Department of Revenue, local governments, and the federal government.

SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS: Are fruits and vegetables subject to sales tax at a farmers market? If so, who is responsible for collecting and remitting the sales tax? The market manager or the farmer/vendor? In South Carolina, farmers are exempt from collecting and charging sales tax on vegetables, fruit, and vineyard products sold in their original state of production. This exemption is not available if the farmer processes his or her product beyond the usual and customary prepara-

tion for sale. For example, whole tomatoes are exempt from sales tax, but homemade salsa is subject to sales tax because it has been processed beyond its original state.

SALES TAX COLLECTION FOR UNPREPARED FOOD PRODUCTS: Generally speaking, unprepared food products are subject to a 3% sales tax. (For example, when you purchase an apple at the grocery store, it will be taxed at 3%). Grocery stores and produce brokers are responsible for charging and remitting this sales tax on unprepared food to the SC Department of Revenue. This would likely include produce brokers selling at farmers markets. In

other words, the Farmers' Sales Tax Exemption does not extend beyond the first point of sale, whether it's a grocery store or a produce broker. Furthermore, processed food items are subject to regular sales tax, which is usually 6% or higher.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS

What are you entitled to? Do you understand your legal responsibilities and risks under the contract terms? What about your obligations under a lease agreement?

LEASE AGREEMENTS/CONTRACTS:

- What are your obligations under the terms of the contract?
- Who is responsible in the event that an act of God occurs and causes destruction or damage to the market facility?
- What rights to you have to seek full performance of the contract?
- When does the contract terminate?

CONTRACTS: If you are overwhelmed by the contract or unsure about the meaning of the contract language, don't hesitate to ask an attorney to review it and/or clarify and explain it to you. Even if you have to pay a small fee for the attorney's time, it could end up saving you thousands of dollars down the road if there is ever a contract dispute. Remember, if the other party you're dealing with had an attorney invest the time and money into writing the contract, it is probably a good idea for you to ask your attorney to read and review the contract. He or she can inform you of the risks and liabilities you might incur by entering into the contract.

LEASE AGREEMENTS: Be aware of your rights and responsibilities under the terms of the lease. Understand the term or period of your lease agreement. Have a written lease agreement.

Sample lease: See Appendix A.

ADMISSION TAX: Charging fees for people to attend the market for special events and entertainment purposes may require you to collect an admission tax, which must be remitted to the State Department of Revenue.

INSURANCE COVERAGE AND PREMISES LIABILITY

As the owner or operator of a community farmers market, you could be held liable for injuries and damages occurring on the market or during market related activities.

INSURANCE COVERAGE:

What are your limits? Read and understand your policy limits and coverage. To receive full coverage under your insurance policy, your responsibilities as a market manager may include:

- Keeping common areas free from potential hazards.
- Warning visitors of potential hazards, such as wet spots and slippery areas, using signs or yellow paint to identify such areas.

TIP THE SCALE IN YOUR FAVOR: Having an attorney as part of the business planning team can help to anticipate and avoid potential problems down the road.

HOW DO I FIND A GOOD ATTORNEY?

1. Use a local attorney in the town where the market is located.
2. Use the lawyer referral service offered through the SC Bar Association by calling 1-800-868-2284 or visiting their website at: www.scbar.org



The Details: Municipality/ Government Issues

FOOD SAFETY

There are local, state, and federal regulations related to the sale of food products to the public. You should be familiar with them and understand your responsibilities and obligations as a market manager or market owner.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MARKET

MANAGER: As a market manager, it is probable that you will come across some vendors who are unaware of some or all the food safety regulatory requirements for selling processed food items to the public.

What are your responsibilities in these types of situations?

- You can ask the vendor to leave or remove the product.
- You can decide this in your policies and give copies of policies to all vendors prior to participating in the market.
- Contact the appropriate state regulatory agency to come talk with the vendor about food safety regulation.

FOOD SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

ACRONYMS:

SC Department of Agriculture (SCDA)

SC Meat and Poultry Inspection Division (SCMPID)

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (ATF)

SC Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR)

SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC)

A **direct-to-consumer market** is any place selling products directly to the public including, but not limited to farmers markets, roadside markets, flea markets, community events, etc.

Farmers markets and other direct-to-consumer markets may have vendors that fall into different regulatory jurisdictions. These individuals who prepare food and **only sell directly to the end consumer** regardless of packaging or product (other than raw in-shell eggs, alligator, raw rabbit/quail meat, and honey) are considered to be retail and must comply with SCDHEC Retail Food Establishment regulations.

Firms or individuals who sell or distribute to others (individuals or businesses who then sell or re-sell the products to the end consumer) are considered to be **wholesale**. Products sold at direct-to-consumer markets that are also wholesale require proper labeling in compliance with Fair Packaging and Allergen labeling laws.

Consignment or commission sales when the producer is NOT present at time of sale are considered to be wholesaled. Wholesale Foods are regulated by:

- **SCMPID** | (803)-788-8747 | *more than 3% raw or 2% cooked beef, pork, poultry, or lamb*
- **SCDHEC Dairy, Soft Drink and Bottled Water** | (803)-896-0644 | *dairy, cheese, milk, butter, carbonated beverages, bottled water*
- **SCDHEC Shellfish Sanitation** | (843)-846-1030 | *molluscan shellfish*
- **ATF** | (803)-251-4640 | *alcohol products containing more than ½ of 1% alcohol*
- **SCDA** | (803)-737-0147

NOTE: SCDA Food Safety and Compliance does not regulate farmers markets, roadside markets, flea markets, and other direct marketplaces, nor does it regulate fruits and vegetables or other products sold in their natural unprocessed state at direct markets in South Carolina.

- However, the SCDA does have regulatory authority over certain processed or manufactured food items that are sold wholesale to other businesses. If a market vendor is registered, permitted, and/or licensed by SCDA (possess a valid RVC, Egg License, Salvage Permit, etc.) to sell wholesale to other businesses, the vendor may also sell their products directly to the end consumer, however, complete labeling is required.
 - » RVC: Registration Verification Certificate, this must be obtained from SCDA. To obtain

this certificate, you must register and use an approved facility. Domestic kitchens are NOT an acceptable facility. The registration process includes review of retail labels, specialized training, and product testing which could be required for some products. You can find a registration packet at <https://agriculture.sc.gov/divisions/consumer-protection/foodfeed-safety-compliance/>

- However, products must bear complete and accurate labeling.
- Products produced out of state must be from approved and inspected sources and will require FDA involvement.
- Product liability insurance is recommended but not required by SCDHEC or SCDA.



I. FOODS PREPARED ON SITE

Ex: BBQ, Burgers, Sandwiches, etc. • SCDHEC (803-896-0640)

- Foods sold from Mobile Units are required to be permitted by SCDHEC and to operate under Regulation 61-25 Chapter 9-11.
- Provide inspection reports/certificates or a copy of the application/permit document for both facilities.
- Retail Food Establishments on-site much have a SCDHEC permit or at farmers markets be an off-site permitted Retail Food Establishment that is authorized to operate under R. 61-25 Chapter 9-11

NOTE: Businesses that serve low risk food or non-time/temperature control for safety foods as described in R. 61-25 Chapters 8-301.12 (A) (19) & (20) may be exempt from SCDHEC Retail Food Establishment permit requirements.

II. DAIRY

SCDHEC DAIRY (803-896-0644) • FDA (843-746-2990)

- SC DHEC Dairy Division handles all cheese, butter, and fluid milk products.

III. EGGS

SCDA (803-737-0147)

- Provide copy of SCDA current egg license.
- Eggs must be kept at 45°F or lower at all times. An accurate thermometer is required.
- Label your display carton, “Display Only-Not for Sale” (if display carton is off refrigeration)
- Eggs must be washed, graded, sized, and properly labeled according to USDA standards.
- A “packed on” or “expiration date” must be printed on all cartons/labels.

NOTE: Egg cartons from other producers or sources cannot be used. Egg cartons that bear other producers information or another USDA shield are prohibited from use.

In 2018, SCDA is pursuing law changes that will add more exemptions for small egg producers.





IV. FISH AND SEAFOOD

Whole and Unprocessed Fin Fish and Seafood • SCDNR (803-734-3833)

If you want to buy and resell fish and seafood whether whole and unprocessed or cleaned and processed, you will need either a:

- Commercial Fishing License or Wholesaler's License (issued by SCDNR).
- Provide a copy of commercial license or wholesale license. If you do not have a commercial fishing license, you must have a wholesale license and buy from licensed commercial fishermen or wholesalers.
- Keep receipts, bills of ladings, and invoices on hand at all times (including at the point of sale).
- Keep fish and seafood refrigerated at 45°F or below or properly iced at all times.
- Must have class 3 legal for trade sale certified by SCDA Consumer Services (803)-737-9690

V. PROCESSED, DRESSED, GUTTED FIN FISH AND SEAFOOD

SCDA (803-737-0147) • SCDHEC (803-896-0640)

- If the vendor is currently registered with SCDA as a wholesale fish/seafood processor the vendor must provide copy of current RVC with items allowed to be sold.
- If a vendor wishes to only sell retail directly to end consumer, the vendor must be permitted by SCDHEC.
- If a vendor wishes to sell wholesale with some retail, the vendor must use an approved facility, register with SCDA, and be subject to state and federal food safety regulations including completing Seafood HACCP Training, performing a hazard analysis, and developing a Food Safety Plan as needed.

NOTE: For Molluscan Shellfish (Clams, Oysters, Scallops), contact SCDHEC Shellfish Sanitation (843-846-1030).

VII. HONEY

SCDA (803-737-0147)

Honey must be extracted, processed, and packaged in a registered and inspected honey house or you must have been granted (and have in your possession) a “small honey producer exemption” by SCDA.

- Honey must be labeled in compliance with state and federal fair packaging laws.

Provide a copy of:

- (RVC) Registration Verification Certificate OR
- “Small Honey Producer” Certificate of Exemption

VIII. POULTRY, BEEF, PORK, AND LAMB

SCMPID (803-788-8747)

Regulated by SCMPID of the Clemson Livestock, Poultry and Healthy Agency, 500 Clemson Road, Columbia, SC.

- Must be licensed as a Registered Meat Handler to sell meat at farmers market.
- Inspection mark on package of meat (either SCMPID establishment # or USDA est. #)
- Frozen meat must be 0°F or less, fresh meat must be 45°F or less.

NOTE:

- Only a SCMPID or USDA establishment number on meat packages is allowed. Example: A mark of inspection from North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc. is NOT allowed. If meat crosses state lines, it must have a USDA (federal) mark of inspection.
- Door-to-door meat firms must comply with SC Weights and Measure Laws (SCDA 803-737-9606) requiring total weight, price per pound, right to cancel statement, random weight accuracy, and shall provide a receipt, for signature by the buyer.

IX. RABBIT, QUAIL, AND ALLIGATOR

SCDA (803-737-0147)

- Regulated by SCDA and must be produced in an approved and registered facility and labeled in accordance with state and federal labeling laws.
- Alligator is subjected to Seafood HACCP (see seafood section).
- RVC must be displayed at the point of sale.

NOTE: For meats not listed, call SCMPID (803-788-8747) for guidance.



X. THE HOME BASED FOOD PRODUCTION LAW (COTTAGE FOOD LAW)

SCDHEC (803-896-0640)

- SC Code 44-1-143 allows individuals to produce non-potentially hazardous (non-time/temperature control for safety) baked goods and candy in their home kitchen and sell directly to the end-consumer, provided he or she does not produce more than \$15,000 per year.
- These products are exempt from the permit requirements of DHEC R. 61-25 as per Chapter 8-301.12 (A) (12).
 - » For help with labeling visit <http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfCFR/CFRSearch.cfm?CFRPart=101>

NOTE: These are five points that should be kept in mind for DHEC to exempt someone under this law.

1. Only Baked Goods and Candies that are Non-Time/Temperature Control for Safety (non-TCS) are allowed.
2. All food production must be in the home kitchen. Once you move out of your home kitchen to prepare products, a permit issued by SCDHEC is required.
3. They may only sell to the end consumer (the person who intends to eat the food).
4. They may not sell to a retail food establishment or sell their products at a retail food establishment (this includes permitted mobile food units). They may sell the product themselves at venues such as farmers markets.
5. They must label the product with the following: "NOT FOR RESALE- PROCESSED AND PREPARED BY A HOME-BASED FOOD PRODUCTION OPERATION THAT IS NOT SUBJECT TO SOUTH CAROLINA'S FOOD SAFETY REGULATIONS."

XI. BEVERAGES (PASTEURIZED JUICES, TEA, NON-CARBONATED DRINKS)

SCDA (803-737-0147) • SCDHEC (803-896-0640)

- Pasteurized juices prepared for wholesale distribution to other businesses are subject to HACCP regulations and must come from a SCDA registered and inspected facility.
- Processed, canned, or bottled juices or ciders are considered potentially hazardous and are subject to SCDA and Federal regulations, including Juice HACCP.
- Display your Registration Verification Certificate (RVC) at point of sale, and use labels that are in compliance with state and federal labeling laws.

- Fresh-squeezed and other juices prepared by the individual or firm for direct to consumer sales fall under the jurisdiction of SCDHEC.

NOTE: SCDA does not permit raw or cold-pressed juices.

XII. WHOLESALE CANNED/JARRED/BOTTLED FOODS

SCDA (803-737-0147) • FDA (843-746-2990)

Home-canned foods are considered hazardous and illegal and cannot be sold

- Canned/jarred/bottled foods (non-standard jams and jellies, sauces, chowchows, and pickled foods) that are **sold wholesale** must be sent to Clemson University (864-656-9986), NC State University (919-513-2090), or another FDA-recognized process authority for product analysis.

Go to Clemson's Food2Market site: http://www.clemson.edu/extension/food_nutrition/food2market/index.html

- Depending on the results of the product analysis, a Better Process Control School (BPCS) training and FDA Registration (product and facility filing) may be necessary.
- Canned/jarred/bottled food products that are processed and marketed for re-sale/wholesale are regulated by SCDA.
- Display your Registration Verification Certificate (RVC) at point of sale and use labels that are in compliance with state and federal labeling laws.

XIII. RETAIL CANNED/JARRED/BOTTLED FOODS

SCDHEC (803-896-0640)

Home-canned foods are considered hazardous and illegal and cannot be sold

- Canned/jarred/bottled foods (jams, jellies, sauces, chowchows, and pickled foods) that are **sold retail directly to end consumer** must be sent to Clemson University (864-656-9986), NC State University (919-513-2090), or another FDA-recognized process authority for product analysis.

Go to Clemson's Food2Market site: http://www.clemson.edu/extension/food_nutrition/food2market/index.html

- If products are deemed Acidified, a Better Process Control School (BPCS) training and FDA Registration (product and facility filing) may be necessary.
- Canned/jarred/bottled food products that are sold directly to the end consumer by a producer are regulated by SCDHEC.





XIV. PET FOOD/TREATS

SCDA (803-734-7321)

- Certificate of Registration is required to sell pet food/treats.
- Products must be registered with the South Carolina Department of Agriculture annually and meet all labeling requirements of the South Carolina Commercial Feed Law, including Protein, Fat, and Fiber content.
- Animal Feed and Pet Treat registration is \$15 per product.
- Proof of Product Registration must be available.

XV. MARKETING ASSISTANCE OR PRODUCTS UNDER OTHER AGENCY JURISDICTION ORGANIC PRODUCTS

USDA approved Accredited Certifying Agent – Clemson University Department of Plant Industry (864-646-2140)

- Organic Certification is required to advertise that you are selling organic products.
- Must be able to provide and display Organic Certification.

NOTE: Clemson University's Department of Plant Industry is a USDA approved Accredited Certifying Agent. This accreditation allows the Department of Plant Industry (DPI) to certify organic operations for crop production, processing and handling, livestock, and wild harvest.

XVI. RAW AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

SCDA Produce Safety Department (803-470-6286)

- Raw Agricultural Produce that is cut to harvest and not further processed falls under the SC Produce Safety Act 39-26. The SCDA Produce Safety Department manages the implementation of the FSMA Produce Safety Rule in South Carolina through the SC Produce Safety Act 39-26. The FSMA Produce Safety Rule is a requirement mandated by the Federal Government and all produce farms must comply.
- Some farms will be exempt from this rule and will have to fill-out and submit a Produce Safety Rule Exemption Application in order to secure that exemption. Applications are located on the SCDA Produce Safety website: agriculture.sc.gov/divisions/consumer-protection/produce-safety/

- Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Handling Practices (GHP) are voluntary programs that farmers can implement into their operation. Many buyers require these programs before they will purchase from a grower. The SCDA Grading and Inspection Services handle these programs and can be contacted at (803) 737-4597.

XVII. CERTIFIED SC GROWN

SCDA Marketing (803-734-2210)

- Membership in the Certified South Carolina Program is made by application to and acceptance by the South Carolina Department of Agriculture.
- All farms, producers, food manufacturers, specialty food producers, packing facilities, and others engaged in the production or manufacture of agricultural products in South Carolina are eligible to apply.
- Applications are on the website: www.certifiedscgown.com





The Details: Rules and Regulations

Providing vendors with written rules and policies can help the market treat all vendors and shoppers in a fair and uniform manner. Having a uniform set of rules can ensure all vendors are treated equitably and help the market run more efficiently, because everyone will know the rules and requirements ahead of time. Vendors can consult their rules and policies book without always having to ask the market manager. Examples of issues that many markets attempt to address through policies and rules include:

- “Pets must be leashed” or “Pets are not allowed at the market.”
- “Vendors are allowed to set up starting at 7 a.m. and all vendors must exit their assigned space by 6 p.m.”
- “Sale of meat products allowed” or “Sale of meat products not allowed.”
- “All signs and displays advertising vendor products must have prior approval from the market manager.”
- “Vendors are responsible for collecting and remitting any and all sales taxes associated with the sale of their products.”

The Details: Voucher Programs, SNAP, Healthy Bucks, Senior, WIC

ELECTRONIC BENEFITS TRANSFER PROGRAM (EBT PROGRAM)

The Farmers Market/EBT pilot began Spring of 2006 in eight farmers markets around the state. In February 2007, the USDA approved expanding the program to all interested markets in South Carolina.

A farmers market's first step to accept Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is to acquire a license from the USDA Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). For more information, visit www.fns.usda.gov/snap/retailer-apply

To participate, a market must be able to provide the following:

- A manager or other staff member able to oversee SNAP day to day
- Bank account with enough money to pay out vendors for same day sales

- Business license
- Market-wide sales total of \$100 each market
- Vendors who want to accept SNAP
- Community SNAP clients interested in shopping at the market

At participating markets, an SNAP cardholder tells the market staff how much they would like to spend. The market staff swipes the EBT card on a Point of Sale (POS) machine, the cardholder enters their PIN number, and the cardholder's account is debited for the desired amount. A receipt is printed for the cardholder (the market staff prints a copy for their records). The market staff gives the cardholder tokens which they use to purchase eligible items from any farmer at the market. The vendors turn in the tokens to the market manager to receive reimbursement.



SNAP HEALTHY BUCKS INCENTIVE PROGRAM

SC Department of Social Services has developed a program to allow recipients of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as food stamps, to be able to double the amount of fresh fruits and vegetables purchased with their EBT cards at participating farmers and farmers markets.

The Healthy Bucks program is an incentive of the SNAP program that allows:

- SNAP recipients who purchase at least \$5 of goods with their SNAP EBT card will receive \$10 in Healthy Bucks tokens.
- SNAP recipients can purchase additional fresh fruits and vegetables with their tokens.

- The token is only for use with SNAP customers and they can only purchase fruits and vegetables with the tokens.

In order to participate, a vendor must be classified as one of the following authorized USDA FNS Business Types when authorized for SNAP EBT: farmers markets, direct marketing farmers, specialty fruit and vegetable growers, non-profit food buying Co-op, or delivery route. If the vendor is classified as one of the following, the vendor can contact the coordinator for Healthy Bucks to become authorized.

Contact Healthy Bucks at (803) 898-7626.

USDA'S SENIOR FARMERS MARKET NUTRITION PROGRAM (SFMNP)

The Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP) is a program in which grants are awarded to State, U.S. Territories, and federally-recognized tribal governments to provide low-income seniors with vouchers that can be exchanged for eligible food at farmers markets, roadside stands, and community-supported agriculture programs.

ELIGIBILITY: Low-income seniors, defined as individuals who are at least 60 years of age and who have household incomes of no more than 185% of the

federal poverty income guidelines, which can be found here: www.fns.usda.gov/sfmnp/sfmnp-income-guidelines.

CERTIFICATION: Vendors must be certified to accept the vouchers. Certification requires attending a training session, typically held once per year between January and March, and a limited amount of paperwork. Once certified, farmers can deposit vouchers into the bank as they would a personal check.

Contact SFMNP at (803) 737-9238.

USDA'S WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) FARMERS MARKET NUTRITION PROGRAM

During the summer months, select health departments in South Carolina participate in the WIC Farmers Market Nutrition Program (FMNP). This is a joint effort with the SC Department of Agriculture that provides participants with vouchers that may be used only for South Carolina fresh produce at local farmers markets and farm stands. Markets and stands must be approved by the FMNP administrative agencies. Participants also take part in nutrition education classes that help them choose, store, and prepare fresh produce.

Currently, 38 WIC offices in the following counties participate in the WIC FMNP: Aiken, Anderson, Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Chester, Colleton, Darlington, Dorchester, Florence, Georgetown, Greenville, Greenwood, Hampton, Horry, Jasper, Kershaw, Lee, Lexington, Newberry, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, Williamsburg, and York.

Contact WIC at (803) 898-0743.



Marketing

Marketing Your Market

Public Relations

Special Events

Advertising

Branding & Marketing Affiliations

Romancing the Media

Economic Development



Marketing: Marketing Your Market

Direct marketing is all about repeat business. Consumers of all ages are the target market for direct marketers. But there are certain age groups that prefer to visit a farmers market more than others. You will need to decide who they are in your area. Consumers will visit your market and come back often because they know that they...

- Want fresh, locally-grown produce at a reasonable price.
- Want an enjoyable social outing.

- Want to support their local economy by supporting your market.

For your market to be successful, you must develop a strategic marketing plan to include a goal, objectives, timeline, budget, etc. Also, you will need to include public and media relations, advertising, publicity, and promotional events in the plan. The following are a few tips on using public relations and advertising in marketing your market.



Marketing: Public Relations

FREE PROMOTION: Try to get the media to promote your market for FREE. Nothing is better than earned media – free television, radio, and print coverage – as opposed to paid media or expensive ads. As a market manager or advocate, you can get free media coverage by offering a news story about your market or information about an upcoming event.

MEDIA ADVISORIES: A media advisory alerts the media, in a concise manner, to upcoming events and developments pertinent to your farmers market. Think of it like an invitation and answer only the important questions: Who, What, When, Where, and Why.

- Be brief and to the point.
- Include a headline detailing the most important information.
- Include the five Ws – Who, What, When, Where, and Why.
- Include contact information for reporters to get more information for their pieces and the contact information you would like to be published if this is for a listing.
- Include a fact sheet about your farmers market – a brief description, history, location, etc.



Media Advisory Format – See Appendix B.

PRESS RELEASE: A press release is a news item written in third person that demonstrates to an editor or reporter the newsworthiness of a particular person, event, service, or product. The release should be typed, double-spaced, and have at least a one-inch margin on both sides of the page.

- Keep it simple and to the point.
- The lead sentence should contain the main point of the story, answering the Who? What? When? Where? and Why?
- The body of the press release builds on the facts, supporting and expanding them.

Marketing: Special Events

Use events to create interest, draw customers, and get free media coverage. Have your event listed on the calendar for the media outlet. Most have calendar sections. See if they will post it on their website calendar as well. Abide by the deadlines for submission of events. Ask how they prefer to receive the information: by e-mail, fax, or postal service. Find out the name of the appropriate editor/writer for your needs. Often there is not an agriculture reporter or assignment editor, so you will need to decide who needs to get your information. (Example 1: You are having a bake sale/bake-off at your market using locally-grown produce. You would probably send your information to the Food Editor or the Lifestyle Editor. Example 2: You are having a grand opening of the farmers market. In that case, you would probably send your information to the Business Editor.) You will need to write a press release or media advisory to promote your event.

- Send to newspapers, radio, television stations, and SCDA at least one week before it is to appear.
- Follow up with a phone call. If they say they didn't receive the press release, send another.

Press Release Format - See Appendix C.



CREATE AN EVENT

Plan seasonal produce events:

“Peaches and Beaches” / “Watermelon Mania” / “Pumpkin Carving Contest”

- Use the opportunity to educate consumers.
- Do a tasting of the featured product.
- Incorporate your farmers market into local festivals and events.
- Sponsor an event that has cross-promotional power.
- Sponsor cooking demonstrations. Good smells motivate customers to buy. Offer recipes.
- Promote healthy programs such as “Fruits and Veggies More Matters” lunches and snacks. These kinds of events draw interest from press.
- Promote awareness programs such as Earth Day, National Agriculture Week, Farm-City Week, and Farmers Market Month.



ESTABLISH Friends of the Farmers Market in the community and invite them to be a part of the marketing effort. Get to know newspaper editors, food writers, gardening writers, radio hosts, magazine editors, the local TV personalities, government officials (send them VIP invitations inviting them to the market), local hotel managers (leave brochures with them at the desk), and local store owners (ask them for door prizes, etc.).

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Cooperate with local charities and community service groups. Allow them to set up a table at the market to promote their cause. Ask them to email their constituents about the market. It’s called “compassionate publicity.” If you raise money for an organization like a food bank, don’t be shy about letting the press know what your market did.



Marketing: Advertising

Advertising is paying for promotion and publicity of your market. The only FREE advertising is a Public Service Announcement (PSA). PSAs are free advertising, but most media outlets provide PSAs on a very limited basis. They are generally offered as a community service for non-profit organizations, for publicizing events or services, or for requesting volunteers. Occasionally, you can purchase left-over or “remnant” broadcast and print space at a discount.

There are two types of newspaper advertising. Classified ads are located in the midst of a whole page of

other like ads. Fees are calculated on a per word basis. Display ads attract the reader’s eye by using larger, stylized letters and/or graphics. Fees are based on measured dimensions, either in column inches or page portions. These types of ads typically cost more than classified ads.

Use radio and television promotional tie-ins (live remotes, contests), sponsorships, and giveaways. Each radio station has a preference for 15, 30, or 60 second ads. You need to find out what they prefer and the outreach before you buy.

Marketing: Branding & Marketing Affiliations

Apply to become a member of the South Carolina Department of Agriculture's Certified South Carolina Grown or the Certified South Carolina Product branding and marketing program. The programs are free to join and involve a simple membership process which includes an application to and acceptance by the South Carolina Department of Agriculture (SCDA). The Certified South Carolina slogan is "It's a Matter of Taste"

The Certified South Carolina program is a cooperative effort among producers, processors, wholesalers, retailers, and SCDA to brand and promote South Carolina products. The goal is for consumers to be able to easily identify, find, and buy South Carolina products. The public's interest, perceptions, and awareness, along with agribusiness's image, distribution, legislation, and regulations all impact agribusiness's sustainability and growth. In order to tackle these issues, overcome obsta-

cles, and keep agriculture profitable, SCDA in cooperation with public and private partners has implemented the Certified South Carolina program. Certified South Carolina is a call to action for South Carolina citizens, as we ask you to Buy South Carolina because "It's a Matter of Taste".

For more information about the Certified South Carolina program or to receive an application to participate in the program, contact:

Certified South Carolina Program
 South Carolina Department of Agriculture
 PO Box 11280
 Columbia, SC 29211
 803-734-2200
www.certifiedscgown.com





Marketing: Romancing the Media

BUILDING MEDIA RELATIONSHIPS FOR EFFECTIVE PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION

One of the fundamental rules of winning in the publicity game is your ability to develop a working relationship with the media. Nurturing the relationship puts the reporter in a receptive frame of mind when you want publicity.

DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE MEDIA RELATIONS

The news media – radio, television, newspaper, magazines, and other outlets – are your best ways of getting news and information about your operation out to the public, the consumers (your buyers). You might not like the media, but you need them. And they also need you.

EFFECTIVE MEDIA RELATIONS CAN...

- Enhance the public's knowledge and understanding of your operation. It keeps your message in front of leaders and decision-makers.
- Build credibility in your operation, since people think that what they see and hear in the media is important.
- Extend the reach and increase the frequency of your message.

HOWEVER, MEDIA RELATIONS CANNOT...

- Eliminate the negatives. Bad news is bad news. If something has put you in a bad light, the media won't eliminate those negatives, but it can help accentuate positives.
- Eliminate your competition.
- Control the media or the media's message. You do not own the television station; you don't have editorial control of what the station says.
- Be a "quick fix." If something is "broken" in your operation, media relations will not be able to "fix" it. But you can use the media to help you sell your product.



HOW TO DEVELOP A MEDIA RELATIONS STRATEGY

You must develop a strategy in order to build an effective relationship with the media. It doesn't happen by itself. You have to be proactive. Go to the media, instead of having the media come to you first. Here are suggestions as you map out your plan.

Decide who in your operation will be responsible for talking to the media. What you don't want is someone speaking about your operation who doesn't know your operation.

Visit your media outlets and get to know your reporters and news producers.

Send, or better yet, deliver news releases to your local media. If you have an event at your operation, go to the media outlet with a news release two weeks before your event. One week before your event, go back with one of your products.

Provide materials to reporters on a regular basis. For example, send news releases, public service announce-

ments (PSAs), photographs, and, if there is a subject you have a strong opinion on, a letter to the editor. You will want to make sure that the information is significant. You will need to know how many readers/viewers could benefit from it. Is the story timely? Is it local or does it have local impact? Is the information accurate? Is the information new or different?

Offer your operation for a remote show. For instance, early morning shows are always looking for good visuals for their live remotes, especially around the holidays.

Become a reputable and dependable expert source. Become recognized in your community as the expert on your subject. If reporters trust you and know that you are an expert in a particular subject matter area, you will be called on time after time for comments.

Create a local media source book to keep in your office. Find out what the rules are for submitting materials to the media and enter that information in your media source book. Keep the list updated.

HOW TO WRITE A NEWS RELEASE

Write news releases about activities, interesting news, or important events at your market to help reporters with the basics they need to develop a news story. TV, radio stations, and newspapers receive dozens of news releases in a day, so your news release must be special.

Send the release to a particular person at a media outlet. Don't just send it to the "Editor." Send it to a "somebody" (and make sure you spell the person's name correctly!).

The news release should answer six basic questions in an easy-to-read format. Answer "who, what, when, where, why, and how" in the first paragraph. Some reporters won't go any further than the first paragraph.

Write short paragraphs with quotations in an inverted pyramid style. That means you want to include the most important information first (usually what is going on), followed in descending order by less-important information.

Finish the release with contact person and phone number. Reporters will call a contact person for more information.

To find your nearest newspaper, radio, or TV outlets, look in the telephone directory or log on to <http://sciway.net/news/>.

Marketing: Economic Development

Farmers markets can play a tremendous role in economic and community development. The markets provide numerous benefits and opportunities, not only to the growth of vendors' business/farmers' incomes, but they also provide economic benefits to their communities. For example:

- Farmers markets help communities undergoing economic problems/restructuring.
- Markets can recapture some dollars that had been leaving the community for food and goods purchased elsewhere.
- The blend of farm and other businesses can help with tourism opportunities, drawing tourists and dollars from outside the community.
- Shoppers at farmers markets often patronize other local businesses in the community.
- Farmers markets provide an environment for starting new businesses/business opportunities.

- Farmers markets contribute to preservation of agriculture and rural land development.

Additional benefits and opportunities that farmers markets provide to vendors and communities include:

- Connects community, food, and the environment.
- Impacts health, open space, local economy, and partnership development.
- Makes fresh products available to consumers/communities and farmers find a market for their products.
- Helps increase interaction among community members and creates a more cohesive community.
- Creates a feeling of local community ownership.
- Serves as a community event or a catalyst for more community events and opportunities for involvement.





Key Contacts

Before you begin planning your market, here are some key contacts you are going to want to identify in your community. Compile the contact's name, mailing address, phone number, fax, email, and if applicable, the assistant's name and contact information as well.

MUNICIPALITY LEADERSHIP

- Mayor _____

- City Manager _____

- Public Safety _____

- Special Events Staff _____

- Finance Department _____

- Marketing Department _____

- Parks and Recreation Department _____

- Convention and Visitors Bureau _____

- Chamber of Commerce _____

- Local USDA Office _____

- Local Health Department Office: Public Health Educator, Food Safety/Inspections _____

- Local Clemson Extension Office _____

- Local Active Living Organization _____

- Downtown Association, if applicable _____



Resources



Resources

SOUTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS MARKETS

SCAFM is a non-profit, statewide organization focused on supporting and promoting sustainable food in South Carolina. The SCAFM's mission is to serve as the voice for the farmers markets in South Carolina supporting the state's small farmers by creating and sustaining economic opportunities through these venues.

www.southcarolinafarmersmarkets.com



SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SCDA's mission is to promote and nurture the growth and development of South Carolina's agriculture industry and its related businesses while assuring the safety and security of the buying public.

www.agriculture.sc.gov



SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

SCDSS's mission is to serve South Carolina by promoting the safety, permanency, and well-being of children and vulnerable adults, helping individuals achieve stability and strengthening families.

www.dss.sc.gov

SOUTH CAROLINA FRUIT & VEGETABLE OUTLET INVENTORY MAP

Inventory of all South Carolina farmers markets and roadside markets.
Information based on the South Carolina Fruit and Vegetable Outlet Inventory.

gis.dhec.sc.gov/farmersmarkets



USDA - FNS

The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) and Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP) are agencies of USDA's Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services. FNS and CNPP are committed to ensuring access to healthy and safe food for those participating in our programs including expecting mothers, infants and children in child care and school, low-income families going to food banks, local farmers markets, and local supermarkets.

www.fns.usda.gov



FARMERS MARKET COALITION

The Farmers Market Coalition is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit dedicated to strengthening farmers markets across the United States so that they can serve as community assets while providing real income opportunities for farmers.

www.farmersmarketcoalition.org

EAT SMART MOVE MORE SOUTH CAROLINA

Eat Smart Move More South Carolina (ESMMSC) is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization that works with community partners to create healthy eating and active living options where we live, learn, work, pray, and play. The focus of our work is advocacy, community action, and youth engagement. Since 2007, we have been working with community and other partners, such as state agencies, business and industry, health care organizations, schools, academia, and community-based groups to bring lasting and healthy change to local communities. ESMMSC is actively involved in working on the South Carolina State Obesity Plan and on Let's Go! South Carolina.

www.eatsmartmovemore.org



CARRBORO FARMER'S MARKET

The Carrboro farmers market demonstrates the benefits of community involvement, town planning, and state-level support in pursuit of urban livability.

www.gradschool.unc.edu/Weiss/interesting_place/lifestyles/farm.html



UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

Establishing and Operating a Community Farmers Market including importance of community leaders, policy makers, consumers, and producers working together for efficient and successful markets

www.ca.uky.edu/agc/pubs/aec/aec77/aec77.pdf



Appendices

*Appendix A: Sample Lease Agreement for
Market Location*

Appendix B: Sample Media Advisory

Appendix C: Sample News Release

Notes



Appendix A: Sample Lease Agreement for Market Location

INSERT NAME)
) LEASE CONTRACT (Draft)
)

This Lease Contract made and entered this ____ day of _____, 20____, by and between the INSERT, hereinafter referred to as the “Lessor”, and _____, whose mailing address is _____, shall hereinafter be referred to as the “Lessee.”

WITNESSETH:

The Lessor, for and in consideration of the rent to be paid as provided herein and in consideration of the covenants herein to be kept and performed by the Lessee does hereby lease and convey unto the said Lessee the premises situated on the INSERT LOCATION, hereinafter called “the Market”, and described as:

Stall(s) _____

Warehouse(s) _____

Other Areas _____

The premises described above are to be occupied and used for the following purposes:

This Lease shall be for a term of _____ beginning on the ____ day of _____, 20____, and ending on the ____ day of _____, 20____. It is mutually covenanted and agreed that the above described premises are leased upon the following terms and conditions:

1. The agreed rental payment is \$ _____ per month, to be paid in advance by the ____ day of each month.
2. The Lessee is responsible for obtaining and shall pay all charges which may be assessed or charged against the said premises for utilities needed and used therein by Lessee such as lights, water, heat, gas, waste disposal and power.
3. The Lessee shall not assign his interest in this Lease, nor underlet the whole or any part of said premises, nor shall the same be used or permitted to be used for any other purposes than as above stipulated, nor make any alterations therein or additions thereto, nor erect any signs upon the premises without first having obtained the written consent of the Lessor and the Lessee further covenants that the said premises will not be used in any manner that will invalidate any policies of insurance now or hereafter written on the building or buildings in which said premises are located, or will increase the rate or premium(s) thereof.
4. In the event that above described premises shall be destroyed or so damaged or injured by fire, wind, hurricane or other casualty during the term of this Lease, whereby the same shall be rendered untenable, then the Lessor shall have the right to render the same premises tenantable by repairs within ninety (90) days therefrom. If said

premises are not rendered tenantable within said time, is shall be optional with either party hereto to cancel this Lease by written notice to the other party and in the event of such cancellation, the rent shall be paid only to date of such fire or other casualty.

5. The Lessee agrees to provide prompt payment of the rent for said premises when it becomes due and also agrees to fully comply with the rules and regulations of the Market as promulgated by the Lessor, and which are hereby made a part of this covenant, including any other and further rules, regulations and policies of the Market as established by Lessor at some date in the future. Lessee is aware of the conditions upon which this Lease has been made and accepted and failure on the part of the Lessee to comply with any of the terms of this Lease, or any of said rules and regulations now in existence, or which may be hereafter prescribed by the Lessor, shall at the option of the Lessor, work a forfeiture of this Lease and all of the rights of the Lessee hereunder, and thereupon the Lessor, its agents or employees, shall have the right to enter said premises and remove all persons and/or property therefrom forcibly or otherwise, and the Lessee hereby expressly waives any and all notice required by Law to terminate the tenancy, and waives any and all legal proceeding to recover the possession of said premises, and expressly agrees that in the event of any violation of any of the terms of this lease, or of said rules and regulations now in existence, or which may hereafter be made, said Lessor, its agents or employees, may immediately reenter said premises and dispossess the Lessee without legal notice or the institution of any legal proceedings whatsoever.
6. The Lessee shall have the right of removal of all personal property, including but not limited to, equipment, machinery or any other personal property installed at his expense, provided such removal does not impair, deface or otherwise detract from the value of the premises, but in all instances the Lessee shall be obligated to restore the leased premises to a condition comparable to that in which they were on the occasion of the letting.
7. The Lessee shall use said lease premises in strict compliance with all laws and ordinances now or hereafter applicable to said premises, for the correction, prevention, and abatement of nuisances, disorderly conduct or other grievances in, upon or near said premises during said term; and the Lessee shall not permit or suffer any noise, disturbance, or nuisance whatsoever on or about said premises that may be detrimental to same or annoying to the public. The Lessee shall use all reasonable care in the use of the streets, roadways, aisles, parkways, toilets and other parts of the said Market which may be necessary for the preservation of the property.
8. The Lessee acknowledges that the leased premises have been received in both thoroughly good order and habitable condition and repair upon the execution of this Lease and taking possession hereunder shall be conclusive evidence of such. The Lessee further acknowledges that no representation as to the condition of said premises have been made by the Lessor or its agents, and that no obligation as to the repairing, adding to, or improving said premises have been assumed or promised by the Lessor, and that no oral agreements or arrangements of any kind have been entered into in consideration of making this Lease, and this Lease contains a full statement of the obligations and agreements of both parties hereto.
9. The Lessee acknowledges that no changes or alterations can be made in the premises without the expressed, written prior approval and permission of the Lessor and further, in the event that the Lessor should approve and permit such change or alteration, that the Lessee undertakes same at its sole risk and any permanent change or alterations made in the premises having the characteristics of a fixture shall become the sole property and possession of the Lessor upon the termination of this Lease.

10. The Lessee, during the term of the Lease, will keep in good condition the interior of said leased premises, and every part thereof, and will keep the same in good, sound and clean condition and repair, ordinary wear and tear, hurricane or other Act of God alone excepted, and will not suffer or permit any strip or waste of the leased premises. This shall include, but is not limited to the maintenance of the leased premises and the area immediately surrounding it so as to prevent overgrown vegetation and the accumulation of waste or residue.
11. The Lessor, or its agents or representatives may at any reasonable time or times, enter upon and view and inspect said premises and make repairs, if the Lessor should elect to do so. The right of entry shall likewise exist for the purpose of removing any signs, fixtures, alterations, or additions, which do not conform to the terms and conditions of this Lease, or to the rules and regulations of the Market.
12. It is expressly agreed by and between the parties hereto, that the Lessor shall not be liable for any damage or injury by water, which may be sustained by the Lessee, or for any other damage or injury resulting from the carelessness, negligence or improper conduct on the part of any other Lessee, their agents or employees, or by reason of the breakage, leakage, or obstruction of the water, sewer or soil pipes, or other leakage in or about the said Market.
13. That the Lessee shall indemnify and save harmless the Lessor from and against any and all claims, suits, actions, damages and/or causes of action arising during the terms of this Lease for any personal injury, loss of life and/or damage to property sustained in or about the leased premises by reason or as a result of the Lessee's occupancy thereon, and from and against all costs, attorneys' fees, expenses and liabilities incurred in and about the defense of any such claim and the investigation thereof, provided that before said Lessee shall become liable for all of said costs, attorneys' fees, expenses and liabilities, the Lessee shall be given notice in writing that the same are about to be incurred and he shall have the option to make the necessary investigation and employ legal counsel of his own selection, but satisfactory to the Lessor, for the necessary defense of any such claims.
14. The terms "Lessor" and "Lessee" as herein contained shall include the singular and/or plural and the masculine and/or feminine wherever the context requires or admits, and this Contract shall bind the Lessor and its assigns or successors, and the heirs, assigns, administrators, legal representatives, executors or successors, as the case may be of the Lessee.
15. It is distinctly understood and agreed that time is of the essence of this Contract and this applies to all terms and conditions contained herein.
16. Written notice mailed or delivered to the premises leased hereunder shall constitute sufficient notice to the Lessee, and written notice mailed or delivered to the office of the Lessor as listed on the front of this agreement shall constitute sufficient notice to the Lessor to comply with the terms of this Lease.
17. If the Lessee shall abandon, vacate, cease utility services at that location or remove the major portion of the produce, goods, ware and merchandise usually kept on said premises when the same is open for business and shall cease doing business in said premises to all intents and purposes, then in such event, this Lease may immediately become canceled and null and void at the option of the Lessor.
18. Lessee shall not improperly dispose of chemicals and or other hazardous wastes on the Market premises, and shall indemnify the Lessor for any and all costs associated with the clean-up and restoration resulting from the improper disposal of chemicals and other hazardous wastes.

- 19. In addition to the rent payable under this Lease, Lessee shall pay and discharge promptly as the same becomes due and before delinquency, all taxes and assessments whether general or special, of every kind which may be assessed or become a lien on or against the leased premise or any part thereof, or any building or improvements on the leased premises, or on or against the leasehold of the Lessee during the term of this Lease. Any such taxes of assessments which shall relate to a fiscal year during which the terms of this Lease shall commence or terminate shall be prorated between the Lessor and the Lessee.
- 20. If at any time during the term of this Contract the INSERT should cease to operate the Market as a farmers market, this Contract shall become canceled and null and void at the option of either party upon ninety (90) days written notice to the other party.
- 21. The rights of the Lessor under this Lease shall be cumulative, and failure on the part of the Lessor to exercise promptly any rights given hereunder shall not operate to forfeit any of the said rights.
- 22. Failure of the Lessee to abide by the terms of this lease may result in the termination of the leasehold.
- 23. In the event that any one or more of the foregoing lease terms be declared for any reason by a court of competent jurisdiction to be null and void, such judgment or decree shall not in any manner whatsoever effect, modify, change, aberrant, or nullify any of the remaining lease terms so that the lease agreement shall continue unimpaired and in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused these presents to be signed sealed and delivered on the day and year first written.

ATTEST:

INSERT ORGANIZATION NAME

DATE

LESSOR

Witnesses to Lessor:

Witnesses to Lessee:

INSERT NAME OF LESSEE

LESSEE

Business Phone Number

Emergency Phone for After Hours

Appendix B: Sample Media Advisory

Townville Community Farmers' Market

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 31, 2017

Contact: Jane Smith

Market Manager

803-505-5050

MEDIA ADVISORY

WHAT: Grand Opening of the Townville Community Farmers' Market

WHEN: Saturday, June 3, 2017 - 8 a.m. to 12 p.m.

WHERE: Corner of Main and Oak Streets, Townville, S.C.

WHO: Everyone is invited!!!

Public invited to Grand Opening of Townville Community Farmers Market

TOWNVILLE, S.C. – Mayor John Doe and the City Council invite everyone to attend the grand opening of the Townville Community Farmers' Market at the corner of Main and Oak Streets in Townville, S.C. Hugh Weathers, Commissioner of Agriculture, will be on hand to cut the ribbon at 8 a.m.

Sixteen growers and vendors are primed and ready to sell their products at the Townville Community Farmers' Market. The grand opening will mark the opening of the season. The market will be open each Saturday from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m.

What better way to celebrate summer than with fresh produce for the table and fresh flowers for the garden. Parking will be available in the Bank of Townville parking lot.

To become a vendor or for more information about the Townville Community Farmers' Market, call Jane Smith, Market Manager, 803-505-5050.

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Appendix C: Sample News Release

Townville Community Farmers' Market

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 11, 2017

Contact: Jane Smith
Market Manager
803-505-5050

Townville Community Farmers' Market Receives Grant

TOWNVILLE, S.C. – Representative Jim Farmer announced today that the Townville Community Farmers' Market is the recipient of a USDA specialty crops grant. The specialty crop grants program is administered by the South Carolina Department of Agriculture, under the direction of Hugh Weathers, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Representative Farmer, working with Commissioner Weathers, was able to secure the grant to improve the site to make it more consumer and grower friendly. Established in 2008 in downtown historic Townville, the Community Farmers' Market enjoyed a very successful inaugural year, attracting wide community participation. The market also receives support from its partnerships with the Bank of Townville, the City of Townville and Clemson University Extension Service.

"While our funds are limited, we are pleased to provide some assistance to the Townville Community Farmers Market," said Commissioner Weathers. "The market is off to a great start. I want to thank all involved, but I especially commend Representative Farmer for his continued interest in agriculture and his support of the Townville Community Farmers' Market, which helps create opportunities."

The market is looking towards the future with plans to improve signage and establish a Web site with up-to-date information including available produce, vendor participation and special events at the Townville Community Farmers' Market. A new support group, Friends of the Market, has been established to help raise funds for these projects.

The 2018 Market is scheduled to open on May 5th. Any grower who is interested in participating in the market, or anyone who wishes to receive weekly email updates from market manager, Jane Smith, is encouraged to call 803-505-5050.

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