Research Assignment

Satellite U of I Campus
&
Community Agriculture

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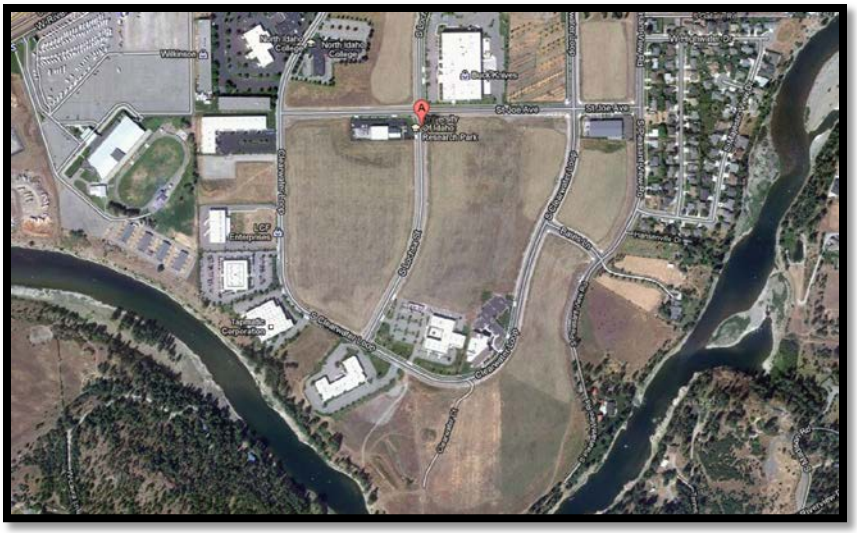
Satellite U of I Campus Precedents

University of Idaho Research Park

University of Idaho Research Park is located in Post Falls, Idaho just West of Coeurd' Alene. The facility sits just North of the Spokane River and surrounded by prime real-estate. With plenty of room for expansion the Research Park has room for future growth.



In 1997 the Jacklin Land Development Company gave 28 acres of land to the University of Idaho Foundation to create a Research Park. In 2002 the first building was completed and an additional four acres were donated to the University.

The University of Idaho Research Park offers career paths in Engineering, Geology, Geography and Education

Tenants:
The Ednetics Building in Post Falls is the Headquarters for the company. With locations in Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The company designs and supports network- based solutions for the education community. Ednetics is currently serving 150 k-12 institutions as well as higher education institutions in the NorthWest.

The U.S. Geological Survey provides information on water levels, current river flows and other information by streamgages. The USGS has an office at the University of Idaho Research Park.

Additional Tenants

- American Wagyu Association
- Quest Integration
- Sentry Dynamics, Inc.
- TechConnect North
- TechHelp
- United States Geological Survey (USGS)

California State University- Palm Desert Campus

California State University in San Bernardino has a satellite campus in Palm Desert, California. The Satellite campus was first called the Coachella Valley Center and opened in 1986 on leased land from the College of the Desert.

HISTORY

In the early 1980's Coachella Valley decided to bring a four year university to the area. They opened the Coachella Valley Center in 1986 on land they leased from the College of the Desert. Three modular buildings were added in 1988 and two more in 1991. In 1994 land was donated to bring a permanent campus in. In 2002 the first building was built, The Mary Stuart Rogers Gateway Building.

Mary Stuart Rogers Gateway Building

Indian Wells Theater

Profile:

Number of Students- 1000
Post Baccalaureate and Graduate Students- 17%
Undergraduate Students- 83%
Average age- 29 Years old
Alumni- 3,200

Strengths:

- 25 year history (backed by community support)
- Close proximity to large cities such as Los Angeles,
- Long Beach and Huntington Beach
- State of the Art buildings and technology.
- Graduate and Non-graduate degrees

Weakness:

- No on site housing (dorm rooms etc.)

University of Idaho Ada County Presence

The University of Idaho was established in 1889 with the Ada County Extension in 1910 and the Boise Center in 1953. Currently the campuses serve approximately 1,100 students each year providing over 6,500 credit hours of instruction. Nearly ninety percent are part-time students and working professionals. In addition, over 1,300 individuals are served through professional development workshops and seminars. The University of Idaho is the only institution in the state to earn the prestigious Carnegie Foundation ranking for high research activity. Researchers attract nearly $100 million in research grants and contracts each year with approximately $8 million being conducted in southern Idaho. The University focuses on Water, natural resources and the environment, community sustainability, organizational development and leadership, and professions include law, medicine, architecture, engineering and education. The economic impact facilitates over 320 faculty and staff in southern Idaho with a payroll exceeding $9.4 million and nearly 34,000 alumni reside in Idaho – 46% work and live in southern Idaho. The University of Idaho, Boise is strategically located in the economic, governmental and population center of Idaho. It is the gateway connecting southern Idaho to the intellectual resources and services of the state's land grant institution. We distinguish ourselves through:

- Quality programs that accommodate working professionals and full-time students
- Outreach to southern Idaho's communities to foster their sustainability, growth and educational access
- Proactive research for domestic and global solutions
- Professional and workforce development for economic vitality
- Collaborative and interdisciplinary work with the public and private sectors, including other institutions of higher education
- Enduring relationships with alumni and friends to carry forward the proud history and traditions of the University of Idaho

At the University of Idaho, Boise, we are accessible and responsive to the public. We are committed to strength through diversity.

Strategic Focus: The University of Idaho, Boise is uniquely suited to provide graduate programs, research, and professional development opportunities in a metropolitan setting. The University of Idaho, Boise supports teaching, learning, research, and outreach in: organizational development and leadership; water, natural resources and the environment; community sustainability; and the

professions of law, medicine, architecture, engineering and education. Through water research of international prominence, a commitment to environmental and social stewardship, and economic growth through efficient technologies, we advance a prosperous Idaho. The University of Idaho, Boise is the place where opportunity and mission converge.

All information is from the University of Idaho website at
http://www.uidaho.edu/boise/about.
For any questions regarding this article please visit
https://www.uidaho.edu/prospective-students/requestinfo

Community Agriculture Precedents

backyard harvest

Backyard Harvest is an agricultural program based across the Palouse and throughout the Lewiston Clarkston Valley. Its mission is to provide low-income families and senior citizens with fresh local foods, as well as educational benefits surrounding the farming process. Backyard Harvest's philosophy holds belief that everyone should have access to healthy food. The aid provided to the needy usually consists of canned and packages foods. The goal of Backyard Harvest is to provide fresh foods, therefore avoiding diabetes and heart disease. Backyard Harvest also believes that small things matter; Meaning, small vegetable farms and fruit orchard have an outstanding impact on a community's food system. Backyard Harvest's philosophy also expands on the concept that self-sufficiency is good for the planet and food grows strong communities.

Amy Grey started Backyard Harvest in 2005. In 2006, PCEI agreed to pilot the program. The start up funds were donation based. The initial season yielded 4,000 lbs. of produce. Through the expansion of the program and inclusion of fruit tress the second year yielded 14,000 lbs. of fruit and veggies, which supported 16 food pantries and meal programs. The third year yielded 18,000 lbs. of produce. In 2009, PCEI and Backyard Harvest separated; Backyard Harvest is now able to successfully access grants and fundraising.

In 2009, the program expanded once again after receiving $30,000 in grant funding. At this time, a smart part time staff was hired, which consisted of an executive director, a project coordinator, and outreach coordinator, growing and gleaning assistant, a market coordinator and a University of Idaho intern. 28,319 lbs. of produce was grown in 2009, reaching the counties of Latah, Nez Perce, and Whitman Counties. 2010 sprouted a new opportunity. Backyard Harvest connected with Soggy Bottoms Farm, a pilot Crop Sharing Association. The CSA is available to buy a share at the full price of $500 a season, and the reduced weekly price of $5. The CSA distributed food with a Harvest Share Mobile Food Stand. In 2010, due to extended freezing temperatures in the region, several local farms yielded only 10% of their usual average production. Still, Backyard Harvest and Soggy Bottoms Farm CSA were able to yield

32,302 lbs. of fresh food and distribute it across the Palouse and the Lewiston Clarkston Valley.
Backyard Harvest has several sites around the Palouse and the Lewiston and Clarkston Valley. These sites range from residential gardens, to outreach gardens (schools, churches,) to market gardens and farms. There are 6 residential gardens ranging in size from 25 'x 75' to 30' x 125'. The residential gardens have been planted with one to two crops, a weed barrier and use a drip irrigation system. Staff and landowners maintained the residential gardens.

Volunteers, school, church organizations and the Backyard Harvest Staff staffed the outreach gardens. The size of these plots ranges from 10 4' x 8' raised beds to 25' x 75' beds. These gardens were planted with a broad range of vegetables. The Market Garden is located on 7th Street in Moscow and is primary used to grow cash crops such as a variety of berries, cut flowers, herbs, peppers and pumpkins. The Market Garden's plot is 20' x 80'. The large-scale farm was .5 acres and is Soggy Bottoms Farm. The landowner of the farm grew produce to supply the CSA and also donated produce as well.

Through a partnership with the City of Moscow and the Moscow Food Coop, EBT and SNAP dollars can be used to shop the Farmer's Market and the Tuesday Growers Market. The USDA oversees these transactions. The Quest card is swiped and the patron receives "Market Money" to purchase fresh foods, no changed will be given for the Market Money but it will roll over and can be used at the next Farmer's Market or Grower's Market.

All information can be found at Backyardharvest.org

Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) in Alberta

Community supported agriculture is a concept that allows produce consumers to be closely linked to the local growers. Alberta Canada has adopted this concept. In CSA Alberta website (www.csaalbert.com) it explains that Community Supported Agriculture is similar to a magazine subscription. One would pay a nominal fee in the spring, rend a set amount of hours of manual labor each week, and in return receive fresh produce every week from local gardens. All produce in these gardens are organically grown (have been grown without chemicals). Some farms are organic. All grow sustainably. Some offer non-working shares. Most require a labor commitment. Some deliver right to your door, while most have designated drop off sites. CSA offers a more sustainable approach to healthy eating in Alberta. Take a look at the options, and find your perfect fit.

In Edmonton Alberta an organization which is part of the CSA in Alberta is call "On Borrowed Grounds". This concept is described in its title. Borrowed gardens in the city are used and turned into productive, and intensive vegetable plots. This organization explains that their mission is "Education, Land Reclamation, and Community Building." Through this method of Community Supported Agriculture one can learn valuable growing information.

Another group that is part of the CSA in Alberta is called the "Greens, Eggs & Ham. Through the CSA program this facility will have the operating capital needed to purchase essential items such as seed, feed, chicks and ducklings (that they raise), drip irrigation, row cover and mulches to extend growing seasons and finally hire

laborers to produce excellent crops. This is the same concept as “On Borrowed Grounds” except instead of having multiple locations in the city they have one central farm located in Leduc Alberta. So the CSA program gives a large variety of goods. (most information found on CSA Alberta website – www.csaalberta.com)

Empowering A Community Through Urban Agriculture

The history of agriculture in Cuba has extensively been that of colonial agriculture. Mainly growing and exporting luxury crops such as sugar cane, and tobacco, Cuba traditionally imported 50% of its food consumption. With the collapse of the Soviet Union in the 1990's, and the US embargo on Cuba, greatly impacted the Cubans livelihoods and traditional way of life. With the breakup of the Soviet Union meant pulling aid from Cuba. Fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides were among the items cut. Furthering the economic pressures the US embargo made food supplies, medicine, fossil fuels, seeds, tools, machinery parts and other items scarce. The traditional use of agriculture in Cuba relied heavily on natural gas for fertilizer, and fossil fuels for pesticides. Oil was also needed to run machinery equipment. As a consequence health began to deteriorate. Citizens only received government aid equivalent to that of the WHO (the World Health Organizations) recommended caloric intake. Malnutrition, underweight babies, and anemic mothers, among other things became a rampant problem throughout Cuba, as the average Cuban citizen lost 40 lbs. in a four year time span.

In response to the oil crisis and embargo, Cuba had to change the way they produced everyday items, such as food. A country wide shift to agriculture changed the way people looked at and produced food. Citizens started squatter farms on empty parcels of land throughout Havana. As a community, they cleaned and maintained the sites. At the time two permaculturalist from Australia, traveled to Cuba and began to train citizens on how to grow food sustainably. The first year alone 400 people were trained through this program, and1000 kiosks were started. As of 2006, 50% of the million people in Havana get their fruits and veggies from these local kiosks. The number increases in smaller towns to 80-100%.

One major philosophy and culture shift for the Cuban people is to "Work with nature and not against it." They greatly reduced their pesticide and fertilizer use, for 21,000 lbs of fertilizer to just under 1,000 lbs, decreasing their use by 21 times. Switching from larger scale production, to smaller plots of land was one focus shift in Cuban agriculture. Smaller

farms became more manageable, and did not require the use of machinery to do field work. Benefiting from this was the soil, and environmental elements. No longer was soil being compacted and destroyed by the weight of the machines, but farmers no longer relied on fossil fuels to produce a product. Farmers also implemented crop rotation, feeding the earth's soil, and supporting nutrients in the topmost 3 in of soil, which is the most viable. Microorganisms began to reappear due to the crop rotation cycles, green manure, and worm humus.

The Structure of these farms vary throughout Cuba. Typically the government leases land to participants tax and fee free. They are generally less regulated than mass production farms. Making startup farms easy to obtain, Cubans wages have been greatly supplemented through these small farms. Agriculture no longer became a poor man's field, but became an option for many community members included educators and doctors. Private farms have the highest yield per acre and person than any other agriculture source. Co-operative farms come in second, and mass produced farms came in last.

Finally, community agriculture has greatly changed the Cuban way of life for the better. First and foremost Cuba has become less dependent on foreign fossil fuels, making them more economically viable and independent from foreign sources. Furthermore, Cuba has developed programs to use crop waste as a biomass to produce energy. Since the decline of fossil fuels in the area, Cuba was experiencing energy blackouts. Using crop biomass Cuba is able to use a harvest period of 3-4 months to produce 30% of Cuba's total energy. Community gardens has greatly impacted the social fabric of Cuba. It has created a sense of community among citizens. People have become more aware and caring of their environments, they have a common goal to work towards. It also built community support by eliminating some reliance on foreign aid. Finally, community gardens have greatly impacted Cuba's health. It not only added fruits and veggies to the traditional diet of pork, rice, and beans, but citizens became more active in gardens, which gave them a greater exercise benefit. Mortality rates dropped among Cubans, and are comparable to the United States, even in an economic depression. Overall, community gardens, and urban agriculture have greatly impacted the Cuban way of life, socially, culturally, and economically.

All information obtained from *The Power of Community: How Cuba Survived Peak Oil.* Community Service Inc. 2006.
All images obtained from "Cuba: An Urban Agriculture Utopia?" Down the Garden Path. <http://tgcgarden.wordpress.com>.

Satellite U of I Campus Program

ADMINISTRATION/ SUB	Square Footage
4 offices	150
Reception	200
Common area	1000
Library/ Bookstore	500
Storage	150
Mechanical	150
Restrooms (Male/ Female)	300
Halls	10% of space
Total	3200

LEARNING CENTER	
4-6 Classrooms	300-500
Auditorium	3000
Kitchen	500
2 Storage Rooms	150
Mechanical	150
Restrooms (Male/ Female)	300
Halls	10% of space
Total	7500

NATURAL RESOURCES/ AG. BUILDING
Classrooms/ Lab/ Hot Houses
Restrooms (Male/ Female)
(1-3 Buildings)
+ Existing Building on Campus
FACULTY HOUSING/ OFFICES (MIXED USE)

DORMATORIES (200 STUDENTS)	
Single Occupancy Rooms	3 Floors ea. At 1500 sq.ft.
4 Buildings	
8 Rooms per floor	
2 Bath per floor	
Common Space/ kitchenette per floor	
Halls	10%
Total	18,000

Community Agriculture Program

Experimental Green Houses
- Hot Houses
    - Passive solar heated green houses
    - Minimum 1 house 20'x50'
- Hydroponic Green House
    - Minimum 1 house 20'x50'
    - Possible aquaponics addition
- Unheated Green House
    - Minimum 1 house 20'x50'
- U of I Agriculture Science Program
    - 2 laboratory room (min 400sq ft.)
    - 2 class rooms (400sq ft.)

Herbal Medicine Garden
- Therapeutic garden
    - Raised planters (18-22 inches)
    - Culinary herbal garden (500sq ft.)
    - Medicinal herbal garden (500sq ft.)
    - Maintained by Community Supported Agriculture shareholders

Farm to Table Program
- Minimum 2 food carts

Orchard
- Minimum 6 different species (min 500sq ft. per orchard)

Community Supported Agriculture
- Shares will be sold according to predicted production
- Compost areas (worm farm)
- Irrigation (drip irrigation fed from cisterns)
- Runoff area
- Equipment storage (storage shed 100sq ft. min)
- Produce sorting area (prep areas, 300sq ft. min)
- Product pickup space (connected to sorting area)
    - Food bank collection area
- Chickens, Aquaponics, Bees
    - Minimum 4, 50sq ft. chicken coops
    - Minimum 10 beehives

Urban Agriculture

- 50 sq ft vegetable garden per residential lot
- Responsibility of home owner to maintain garden
- Gardening workshops and information available for community