

**ONONDAGA CITIZENS LEAGUE
REPORT # 9**

**THE ROLE OF THE FOOD INDUSTRY IN THE ECONOMY
OF ONONDAGA COUNTY**

Approved and Issued

by

Board of Directors
Onondaga Citizens League
July 13, 1988

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PREFACE

In 1978, several members of the Thursday Morning Roundtable at Syracuse University's University College explored the need for, and the feasibility of, establishing a broad-based citizen organization to study and make recommendations on long-range problems facing Onondaga County. The idea for the citizens group was inspired by the successful 25-year history of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Citizens League, which has been responsible for initiating many of the progressive developments in that metropolitan area.

After much discussion, 21 people, who were active in the community and interested in the concept, were convened by University College Dean Lee Smith, to serve as an advisory board and to develop plans for an Onondaga Citizens League. They established guidelines for members, prepared and adopted by-laws, and oversaw the operations of the Citizens League in its early months.

The Onondaga Citizens League was incorporated in 1980 and received non-profit, tax-exempt status in 1981. The League's purpose is to encourage citizen education and involvement in public issues and problems. Members study all aspects of selected public issues. They review the facts, make considered judgments on approaches, alternatives and solutions, and develop recommendations to present to the community. The organization's objective is to forestall the development of problems into major crises. The League's mission is to encourage and provide civic education for local residents, not to promote specific legislation or function as a lobbying group.

The Onondaga Citizens League with a current membership of 150, is open to all residents in Onondaga County. While some choose to join in order to study a specific topic, others join and renew their membership because they support the principle of citizen study of issues of major concern to the community. In its 10-year history, the Citizens League has issued seven reports.

Reports of the Onondaga Citizens League:

"Equality and Fairness in Property Assessment"	June 1979
"Young People in Trouble: Can Our Services Be Organized and Delivered More Effectively?"	May 1980
"The County Legislature: Its Function, Size and Structure"	August 1981
"Declining School Enrollments: Opportunities for Cooperative Adaptations?"	July 1982

- "Onondaga County Public Works Infrastructure:
Status, Funding and Responsibilities" July 1983
- "Police Services in Onondaga County: A Review
and Recommendations" August 1984
- "The City and County Charters: Time for
Revision?" July 1985
- "Blueprints for the Future: Recommendations for
the Syracuse Area in the Year 2000" July 1987

APPRECIATION

In our community, as in many others, the dedication and active participation of volunteers is an essential ingredient in all civic enterprises. This is especially the case in regard to the work of the Onondaga Citizens League. The League is comprised of volunteers. Officers, board members, committee chairpersons and committee members give freely much time and thought to planning and carrying out the work of the League.

The people who contribute the most to an OCL report are the members who volunteer to serve on the study committee. These individuals spend many hours, for more than five or six months, listening to experts on the topic, discussing the issues, reading minutes and other documents, and deciding on recommendations. The members serving on this study committee are listed in the Appendix.

The League is especially appreciative of the great work of the study committee chairperson, Kay Benedict. In establishing schedules, arranging for speakers, conducting committee meetings, and helping to prepare this report, Kay was energetic, thoughtful and highly professional. Her leadership made this undertaking a productive and pleasant experience.

The many experts from the various sectors of the food industry who served as consultants or speakers at study committee meetings gave generously of their time and knowledge. They also are identified in the Appendix.

The OCL Board of Directors wishes to acknowledge the superior performance of the study committee secretary and writer of this report, Laurel Saiz. Without her complete and accurate meeting records and her writing skills, this report would have been impossible.

University College provided staff support, office and meeting facilities, telephone and other forms of assistance as a community service to implement the work of the Onondaga Citizens League. The college has continued this substantial contribution through the League's history. Jodi Moore served as secretary/typist for OCL during the year.

I. INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the importance of the food industry to the economy of Onondaga County. The recommendations in this report were derived from information shared with the Onondaga Citizens League by Cornell University and Syracuse University faculty members, farmers, business managers, restaurateurs, wholesalers, retailers, nutritionists and community leaders who have knowledge of the food system in Onondaga County.

In approaching this topic, the OCL study committee broke the food industry down into four major areas: Production, Processing, Distribution and Consumption. OCL's recommendations, therefore, deal with those four specific areas within the food industry. Some recommendations may overlap more than one of these crucial areas, since the food industry is highly complex and inter-related.

While this Citizens League report is essentially an economic development study, the recommendations offered on the following pages span economic development, safety, health and quality of life issues. Some findings of this six-month long study are necessarily general in nature and represent an ideal situation. As a citizens league, OCL believes that it is important to go on record supporting these important concepts. An example of one is the goal that all citizens of Onondaga County have access to an adequate and nutritious food supply. By highlighting these broad ideals, OCL hopes it will help focus the attention of the community on their importance and increase overall public awareness of the food industry.

In other recommendations, OCL clearly states the specific actors--those government bodies or other organizations who should act on the guidelines to help achieve these goals. The Citizens League also offers a recommendation regarding an overall means of overseeing the implementation of the findings of this report.

II. THE FOOD INDUSTRY IN NEW YORK STATE AND ONONDAGA COUNTY

The food industry is the largest industry in Onondaga County. It spans a broad range of specific activities and industries. The most elemental part, of course, is the basic production of food--farming. After it is produced, food must be shipped, processed and distributed. At each stage of the overall process more and more people become involved: farm equipment operators and pickers, truck drivers, food brokers, distributors, and food processing company employees. Thus, at each step of this complex process, a food product provides increased wealth, or "value-added," through additional employment and income.

This cycle can be followed all the way to the logical conclusion of the food industry spectrum--the consumption of food. Food that is grown, processed and distributed can be purchased, cooked and consumed at home, or can be eaten in institutions, fast-food establishments and restaurants. Here, again, the value-added factor of a food product becomes apparent as more and more people--food handlers, chefs, short-order cooks, servers, waiters and waitresses--become involved with preparing and serving the food.

The Importance of Agriculture

The importance of the food industry in Onondaga County mirrors the major importance of this industry to New York State's economy. Agriculture alone has a tremendous, and not often fully recognized, impact on the state's economy. Michael Edwards, assistant commissioner for agribusiness development for the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, stated that agriculture is New York's "number one industry." This economic importance has been reflected in the renewed emphasis being given to agriculture in the Cuomo administration, and witnessed by the landmark state report, New York Agriculture 2000.

New York State has 45,000 farms totalling 9 million acres. These farms account for \$3 billion in business each year. One-half of this amount--or \$1.5 billion--comes from dairy farming. In fact only two other states in the nation--Wisconsin and Minnesota--surpass New York in this field. New York State ranks second nationwide in production of apples, corn for silage, maple syrup and wine.

More than 50 percent of what is produced in the state is also processed in the state. There are 1,561 processing plants statewide with 78,600 employees. Gross sales of this processing industry is \$9 billion annually. New York is ranked first nationwide in the production of cottage cheese and second in the production of Italian cheese. New York ranks first in the country in apple processing.

The five-county region of Cayuga, Madison, Oswego, Onondaga and Cortland has 10 percent--or 4,000--of the farms in the state. As of 1986, the year for which the latest figures are available, Onondaga County itself had 1207 farms totalling more than 45,000 acres, including over 200 farms in the horticulture business. Of the 994 food-growing farms, 19 percent were dairy, 50 percent were in field crops, 7 percent were in vegetables and 5 percent in fruits. (See Figure One)

Based on 1986 figures, Onondaga County's farms bought \$53.6 million worth of goods and services and had \$67 million in sales. (See Figure One) Overall, Edwards stated that agriculture and the food industry provides a "tremendous contribution to Onondaga County."

The Value-Added Factor

Looking at the role of agriculture and related food industries in the economy is especially important because of the value-added effect. These industries actually create more wealth than other sectors of the economy. Edwards noted, "Most new wealth comes from natural resources. Agriculture is one of the major places to have new wealth and for generating additional wealth." Edwards stated that agribusiness has a value-added factor of over three, while the value-added factor for manufacturing is just 2.4.

The value-added factor related to food has grown as agriculture and related industries have become increasingly sophisticated. Dr. Bernard Stanton, a professor of agricultural economics at Cornell University, described how a century ago the input to a farm basically consisted of the land, family labor and an ox. Now, the resources needed by farmers are much more complex, including banks, credit bureaus, fertilizer manufacturers, seed providers, machinery dealers and other firms. A century ago, food was marketed in a small area and eaten before it spoiled, or was preserved using simple means such as drying or salting.

Now, as technology is advancing and people's lifestyles are changing, eating habits are also changing. Today, consumers expect specialty frozen foods, microwaveable dishes, "gourmet" items, ethnic menus in restaurants, and out-of-season and even exotic produce to be readily available year-round. It is true that some of Americans' eating habits are certainly less than healthy, but an economic fact is that with a wider range of products and complex processing methods come additional areas for value-added growth to occur.

Farmers produce fruits, vegetables and other products, items which are then further processed, distributed and sold. The additional steps generate revenue for people in other

AGRICULTURE IN ONONDAGA COUNTY-1986

I. Agricultural Production

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Number of Farms</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Gross Receipts</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Dairy	227	19	\$31,500,000	47
Field Crops ¹	600	50	\$8,000,000	12
Vegetables	90	7	\$5,000,000	7
Fruit Trees	20	2	\$6,000,000	9
Berry	50	3	\$2,500,000	4
Ornamental-- Nurseries, etc...	85	7	\$6,000,000	9
Horticultural-- Greenhouses, Turf	128	11	\$3,000,000	5
Poultry	7	1	\$5,000,000	7
Total	1,207	100	\$67,000,000	100

1-Cash sales only--total value-added for field crops is \$23,000,000

II. Agribusiness

Approximate cost of inputs: \$53,600,000
(largely purchased in the community)

Dollars generated: \$174,000,000
(farm outputs, as multiplied in local businesses)

Some selected farm investments:

- \$13.8 million--feed
- \$1.55 million--animal health
- \$2.9 million--fertilizer
- \$1.3 million--chemicals
- \$45.4 million--value of farm machinery inventory

SOURCE: Cornell Cooperative Extension of Onondaga County

businesses. According to figures from the United States Department of Agriculture provided by Stanton, more than 20 percent of the value-added gained from outputs in the food industry is in the area of food processing. Processing can include milling, pasteurization, canning, freezing, bottling and numerous other steps. In other areas, 3.4 percent of the additional wealth generated is due to the transportation of food from place to place; 8.7 percent involves the consumption of prepared food in restaurants and fast-food establishments; and 17.8 percent of the value-added is gained from wholesale and retail trade. The production of other products, such as corn by-products, leather and textiles, accounts for about 20 percent of the revenue generated from farm outputs. Only 13.5 percent of the value-added accrues directly from farming itself.

Employment Generated by the Food Industry

Statistics provided by Dr. David Lee, a professor of agricultural economics at Cornell University, show that thousands of jobs are created by the myriad components of the food industry. Statewide, close to half a million people are employed by agricultural services, farms, and food manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. In Onondaga County, these five industries employ close to 13,000 people in more than 1,500 establishments. (See Figure Two)

According to this data provided by Lee, Onondaga County has 36 food manufacturing plants, including meat and dairy processors, grain millers, bakeries and beverage bottlers. These firms employ, on the average, 2,612 people, and have an annual payroll of \$60 million. (See Figures Three and Four) Lee pointed out that the payroll in food manufacturing compared to manufacturing as a whole was four percent statewide, and 6 percent in Onondaga County, indicating food processing is slightly more important to our local economy than it is statewide.

A more detailed breakdown of employment in the food industry in Onondaga County can be obtained from the Table provided on pages 26-28, just prior to the Appendix of this report.

The Food Industry and Quality of Life

Just as important as the economic multiplier effect of the food industry is the fact that farm land enhances our quality of life. The proximity of beautiful, lush farmland offers a distinct advantage to the residents of the metropolitan Syracuse area. The nearness of apple orchards and dairy, vegetable, berry and other farms provides an immediate source of fresh milk and produce. It also offers scenic vistas, as well as seasonal activities, such as apple or strawberry picking. Onondaga County's rural character, in conjunction with its developed, metropolitan core,

**FIGURE TWO : THE FOOD SYSTEM IN NEW YORK STATE
AND ONONDAGA COUNTY, 1985**

<u>Industry</u>	<u>New York State</u>		<u>Onondaga County</u>	
	# Establishments	Employment	# Estab.	Employment
Ag. Services	3,696	16,219	99	462
Farms	45,000	129,000	910	1,200
Food Man.	1,423	63,988	39	2,612
Food Wholesaling	4,654	55,832	116	2,419
Food Retailing	15,535	200,120	367	7,444
	<u>70,308</u>	<u>465,159</u>	<u>1,531</u>	<u>12,937</u>

**FIGURE THREE: FOOD MANUFACTURING IN NEW YORK STATE
AND ONONDAGA COUNTY-1985**

	<u>New York</u>	<u>Onondaga County</u>
Number of manufacturing establishments	30,901	570
Employment	1,353,000	46,154
Payroll, in millions	\$33,890	\$1,304
Food manufacturing establishments	1,423	36
Employment	63,988	2,612 (av.)
Payroll, in millions	\$1,433	\$60.7+

FIGURE FOUR: FOOD MANUFACTURING IN ONONDAGA COUNTY

<u>Onondaga County Food Manufacturing Industry</u>	<u>Number of Plants</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Annual Payroll</u>
Meat Processing	5	96	\$1,970,000
Dairy Processing	10	600	\$12,340,000
Grain Milling	3	20-99	na
Bakery Products	7	500-999	na
Beverage Products	8	1,009	\$44,200,000
Miscellaneous	3	123	\$2,200,000
	<u>36</u>	<u>2,348-2,926</u>	<u>\$60,710,000+</u>

SOURCE: United States Department of Agriculture figures provided by Prof. David Lee, New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cornell University

is one of the factors that has helped the Syracuse area grow.

Clearly, the nearness of productive farm land makes Onondaga County an attractive place to live. At the same time, many of today's farmers probably find that the "aesthetics" of farm life are often outweighed by the basic financial necessity of trying to earn a living and support their families.

On the other end of the spectrum, the food industry has significant implications for individual consumers and overall public health. Safe, affordable and nutritious food supplies have a direct bearing on standards of health and ultimate health care costs. Consumers are becoming more conscious of the possible adverse effects of food contamination and additives. In addition, the importance of state and federal food programs should not be overlooked. Money spent to allow disadvantaged people to have better diets actually saves much more money down the line on other problems. For example, studies have shown that for every dollar spent in the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants or Children (WIC), three dollars was saved in later health care costs.

In recent months, the public's attention has been focused on food much more than it has been in decades. Because of the severe national drought, consumers now face the possibility of rising food costs and even a food emergency. The national drought dramatically highlights how inter-dependent all segments of the food industry are and how tenuous the food system is when faced with natural disasters.

Onondaga County, due to its cold climate and relatively short growing season, can never hope to achieve full "food security"--the total viability of the food system in emergencies and the long-term. The county will never be self-sufficient in citrus fruits, meats, lettuce, grains and hundreds of other products. However, it does not make much economic sense for a community to rely completely on food that is shipped from hundreds, and even thousands of miles away. If local farms are abandoned and food processing plants and distribution centers close, the economy of Onondaga County will become even more vulnerable to price fluctuations caused by events in other parts of the country and world.

It does makes sense for Onondaga County to make best use of locally-grown products and extend their use as much as possible throughout the year, using state-of-the-art freezing and cold storage warehousing facilities. Such a move would make locally-grown produce more competitive for longer periods of time.

Despite its broad impact, the food industry has, until now, remained an unexamined and "unsung" enterprise. Unfortunately, it is often overlooked because it is not viewed in the same light

as manufacturing industries or the increasingly-publicized service industries. People have always talked about economic development and agriculture as if they were two different things; for a long time, agriculture and related food industries were outside of the economic development mainstream. For example, there is no comprehensive policy on agriculture on the county level, nor is there any concerted effort by governments and economic development agencies to incorporate the food industry into planning and decision-making. It has only been in recent years that local economic development agencies have begun to recruit new food processing companies into the Syracuse area.

Agriculture and the myriad food industries are major employers and have a massive economic impact. The food industry directly affects our health, community well-being and quality of life. The Onondaga Citizens League believes that all segments of the community--local government bodies, economic development agencies, businesses, the media and the Onondaga County citizenry--must become cognizant of the importance of the food industry. This report is an important step in that direction.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. PRODUCTION

Peter Hudson, one of the owners of the Hudson Egg Farm, described how he works an average of 70 to 75 hours a week tending to his business. His farm is now one of only seven egg farms left in Onondaga County, a number which has decreased significantly over the last few decades. One reason for this demise is that New York State cannot produce eggs as cheaply as the huge egg producers in other states. For example, Hudson said he cannot compete against large, Midwestern egg producers who have 12 million hens, compared to his 60,000. New York now produces only 25 percent of the eggs it needs and the rest are brought in from other states.

Harvey Skeele, a dairy farmer from Fabius noted that his farm has 530 animals, including 275 milkers, which provide 4 million pounds of raw milk a year. He adds, however that there used to be 700 dairy farms in the county, while now there are less than 300. Bill Casey, also of Fabius, described how he needs 230 acres of land to support his cows, which produce 1.2 million pounds of milk a year. He earns the same net income from just two acres of strawberries, which produce 10 tons of the fruit and are primarily sold to people who pick them themselves.

These men were among four farmers who spoke to the Onondaga Citizens League about the positive and negatives aspects of farming in the Syracuse area. Through their comments and additional research, OCL has developed some general and specific conclusions about ways to maintain and develop agriculture in this county.

The Onondaga Citizens League believes that:

1. County and town governments should take a stand saying they are committed to preserving the farms remaining in Onondaga County.

2. The community as a whole should become better informed about the importance of agriculture to the Syracuse area.

Recommended steps for action:

The State Government should:

* Pass legislation to ensure that farmers are protected from excessive regulations, restrictions and harassment, particularly "nuisance suits."

* Expand the New York State Seal of Quality

program to include additional types of produce grown in New York. This would ensure that produce grown in Central New York meets the highest standards of quality and quantity and would be fully competitive in the national and world-wide marketplace.

* Support agricultural education in our public schools, such as the Agriculture in the Classroom Project, in order to encourage awareness of the food system, as well as adequately prepare future employees of farms and related industries. The core curricula should include an awareness of the food industry.

* Quickly adopt a reasonable and workable definition of the word "organic," since organic farming and processing are expected to be future growth areas in the food industry.

The County Government should:

* Refrain from using the power of eminent domain to acquire active, prime farm land (Class 1 and 2 Soil) for a solid waste disposal facility.

The Town Governments should:

* Ensure that the existing agricultural districts legislation be implemented in a uniform and equitable fashion. (A map of the existing agricultural districts in Onondaga County is included on page 29.)

Farm-Related Organizations should:

* Encourage farmers to expand and diversify their production capacity, and examine the feasibility of farming alternatives. This can be achieved by continuing the networking between local farmers and Cornell Cooperative Extension, the Farm Bureau, Cornell University and the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry.

The Central New York Economic Development Community+ should:

* Continue to work towards the complete renovation of the Regional Market of Central New York to provide for a centralized, "state-of-the-art" Food Services Facility.

* Assist farmers in developing tourism-

related business by sponsoring workshops through the Chamber of Commerce's Convention and Visitors Bureau.

* Assist farmers in exporting locally-grown produce, especially by encouraging them to utilize the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Central New York Regional Planning and Development Board.

+ Note: In its reference to the "Central New York Economic Development Community," The Onondaga Citizens League includes the Greater Syracuse Area Chamber of Commerce, the Metropolitan Development Association, the Regional Office of the New York State Department of Economic Development, the Central New York Regional Development and Planning Board, the Syracuse/Onondaga County Planning Agency, and the city and county economic development offices.

B. PROCESSING

Dan Hutton, the plant manager of International Multifoods In Baldwinsville described how that grain-milling facility takes in three million bushels of durum wheat a year and grinds it into semolina flour for pasta manufacturers. Just a few weeks after Hutton spoke to OCL's food study committee, it was announced that International Multifoods parent company had sold it to another corporation, ConAgra. ConAgra, the nation's largest milling company, planned to increase the number of days per week milling would take place at the Baldwinsville plant.

Bob Bitz, the owner of Plainville Turkey Farm, described how specialization has been his key to expanding his business. Plainville Turkey Farm now further processes 70 percent of its turkeys into products such as turkey pastrami, ham, sausage and bologna. With the help of both New York State and Cornell University, Bitz is now attempting to branch out into a new business--the production of brook trout in indoor ponds.

Based on the presentations of these speakers and other research, OCL has developed specific guidelines for improving the food processing sector of the local economy.

The Central New York Economic Development Community should:

- * Support the Central New York Regional Market Authority in its plans to renovate the market. Renovation should include an increase in the food processing and packaging facilities. Serious study should be given to the possibility of locating an incubator center for entrepreneurs in the food processing industry at the renovated Regional Market.

- * Continue to work together to seek out food processing companies, some of which could capitalize on the plentiful local water supply.

- * Support the study currently being undertaken by the Central New York Regional Planning and Development Board to index the food processing industries in Central New York. Encourage additional funding for a second phase of this study, in which means could be found to help support and maintain these food processing industries.

- * Support creative financial packaging to enable existing processing plants to remain and expand, and to encourage new processing plants to locate in the Syracuse area. An example of how this can be accomplished is the recent successful effort by the

City of Syracuse to retain Sealtest Ice Cream on the city's West Side.

Farm-Related Organizations should:

* Support continued research by Cornell University and other institutions to develop new methods of food processing. Farm-support groups, such as Cornell Cooperative Extension, Agway and the Farm Bureau, should continue to act as a network in disseminating information about new research.

C. DISTRIBUTION

Barton Feinberg, president of Philip Feinberg and Son Inc., a wholesale fruit, vegetable and egg business, described how \$4.50 of a \$10 case of lettuce from California goes for transportation costs. At the same time, California growers do a better job in packaging their produce in attractive cellophane or other containers and have helped generate more and more local buyers. Small farms in the Syracuse area often cannot afford to buy new boxes or uniformly package all of their produce.

Larry Cimino, manager of the Regional Market of Central New York, described how the 50-year facility has become outmoded in the face of a rapidly-changing food transportation and distribution industry. For example, all shipping is palletized, and the current market cannot handle pallets. Each pallet must be broken down as soon as it arrives, in order for it to be handled by the facility. This results in large increases in the market's labor costs, he said.

Dale Conklin, vice president and division food manager for Flickinger Food Service, stated that his business makes an effort to buy "95 percent local produce" when it is in season. However, he noted that if he can buy California produce more economically than locally-grown items, he will do so. "The bottom line is [that] people won't want to pay more," he said.

Speakers in the area of food distribution pointed out the need for local growers to become more competitive with out-of-state producers, and led the OCL study committee to develop some specific recommendations.

The City Government should:

- * Study the accessibility to wholesome, reasonably-priced foods and fresh produce in all areas of the city, and particularly in the inner city. The city should explore whether supermarkets are needed in the inner city, and strategies to encourage the opening of a supermarket in those areas.

The Central New York Economic Development Community should:

- * Support all efforts of the Central New York Regional Market Authority to completely renovate the market to provide a modern, efficient focal point for storage, processing, transportation and distribution.

- * Explore innovative and creative financing methods to find a new home for the Food Bank of Central New York, such as offering a favorable financial

package to a company willing to provide space for the Food Bank.

Farm-Related Organizations should:

* Encourage farmers to take part in farmer's markets downtown and in other areas, and to explore creative marketing of produce.

D. CONSUMPTION

Mary Ellen Burris, the director of consumer affairs for Wegmans, stated that "the marketplace is balanced only if both buyers and sellers have information." She noted the market is changing--there are now more single people living alone, single parents and dual-income families. And while consumers are adopting some healthier eating habits, such as eating more fruits and vegetables, some poor eating habits, such as a diet high in animal fats, have remained.

Liz Crockett, nutritionist for PEACE Inc.'s Headstart Program, stated that only 52 percent of the eligible seniors in Onondaga County actually take part in federally-funded food programs, such as food stamps or the Senior Nutrition Program. Other low-income people, both in the inner city and in poor areas of the county, have difficulty in maintaining a nutritious diet because they do not have access to fresh fruits and vegetables.

Consumer concerns were a prevailing theme throughout all of the presentations during the study, and helped the Citizens League come to certain conclusions about community goals regarding food consumption.

The Onondaga Citizens League believes that:

1. The community should work to provide a food supply that is sufficient in quantity and quality for its citizenry.

The State Government should:

* Explore the feasibility of a "Green Market Coupon Plan," whereby economically disadvantaged people could utilize special coupons to purchase fresh produce at local farmer's markets.

* Pass legislation permitting "gleaning"--that is allowing volunteers, senior citizens or economically-disadvantaged people to pick over fields that have already been harvested. Such legislation would protect farmers from any litigation brought by people picking the produce and allow them to claim the gleaned produce as a tax deduction.

The County Government should:

* Increase utilization of state and federally-funded food programs by all eligible, needy persons. Lobbying efforts should also be undertaken to make the eligibility criteria for these food programs more realistic.

* In concert with local farm organizations and the economic development community, implement a promotion and advertising campaign designed to inform and educate residents of Onondaga County about the availability of locally-grown produce.

* Increase the numbers of farmers markets that are available in rural areas of the county and at senior citizen housing complexes to provide avenues of better access to "home-grown" produce.

The City Government should:

* Increase the numbers of farmers markets that are available in the inner city and at senior citizen housing complexes to provide avenues of better access to "home-grown" produce.

Farm-Related Organizations should:

* Support and remain informed about the continued efforts of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Cornell University and Cornell Cooperative Extension in studying nutrition and paying special attention to the potential problems of food contamination.

The County, City and Economic Development Community should:

* Support the fund-raising efforts of local feeding programs, such as the Food Bank of Central New York, the Salvation Army and the Rescue Mission.

* Encourage local restaurants to offer special menus featuring locally-grown produce, and encourage promotional programs in stores for locally-grown and processed items.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

Onondaga County is unique in New York State in that it has an existing community body charged with examining all matters relating to food. The Food System Council was founded in 1983, and has 18 members, seven of who are ex-officio. The membership, which includes producers, processors, distributors, marketers and providers, is unique in that it brings together a cross-section of people in the community who work in segments of the food industry. The membership includes representatives of the Onondaga County departments of health and social services, the City of Syracuse Mayor's Office, Cornell Cooperative Extension of Onondaga County, the Syracuse/Onondaga County Planning Agency (SOCPA) and other community groups, who are to assist those working directly in the food industry. Onondaga County is one of just a few localities in the United States to have such an organization. Currently, the Food System Council serves as an advisory body to the County Legislature and the County Executive and, while not funded, has "good-will influence."

The Food System Council also has a key resource in that New York State has an official body for studying state policies relating to food. The New York State Food and Nutrition Council was founded during the last year of Governor Hugh L. Carey's term in office and was actually established and implemented under Governor Mario Cuomo. Onondaga County has two representatives on the advisory council to the state body, which is currently developing a five-year plan for the food system.

The Onondaga Citizens League believes that an organized, community body can serve as the focal point for implementing the recommendations of this report. A chief recommendation is, therefore, that the Onondaga County government designate the Food System Council to take these recommendations the necessary step further, by acting as an oversight body to encourage and follow up on implementation.

The Food System Council could serve as a coordinating body, helping to bring together the Chamber of Commerce, the city and county economic development offices, the Metropolitan Development Association (MDA), the regional office of the New York State Department of Economic Development, the local office of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, the Farm Bureau, the Central New York Regional Planning and Development Board, Agway, Inc., and other related groups and businesses. The Food System Council could call important issues to the attention of these bodies and track and monitor progress made regarding developments in the food industry.

This recommendation is well within the bounds of the Food System Council's objectives, which state in part:

* To identify, study, assess, articulate recommendations and set priorities pertaining to key local food system issues which need and are judged amenable to timely and well-informed attention by the Onondaga County Legislature and County Executive, as well as leaders of public and private agencies and organizations.

* To foster communication, understanding and coordination among the various parties involved in the food system within the county.

However, it is unrealistic to assume that a purely volunteer organization with no funding or support staff could help mobilize the entire food industry in Onondaga County. The Onondaga Citizens League recommends that the County Legislature should provide funding or support staff to the Food System Council to assist it with these efforts.

Table 2. Counties—Employees, Payroll, and Establishments, by Industry: 1985—Continued

(Excludes government employees, railroad employees, self-employed persons, etc.—see "General Explanation" for definitions and statement on reliability of data. Size class 1 to 4 includes establishments having payroll but no employees during mid-March pay period. "D" denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosure of operations of individual establishments, the other alphabets indicate employment-size class—see footnote.)

SIC code	Industry	Number of employees for week including March 12	Payroll (\$1,000)		Number of establishments, by employment-size class									
			First Quarter	Annual	Total	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1000 or more
ONEIDA—Continued														
864	Civic and social associations	500	747	3 037	61	39	8	8	5	1	-	-	-	-
866	Religious organizations.....	732	1 073	4 213	89	36	34	6	13	-	-	-	-	-
869	Membership organizations, nec.....	90	243	1 011	12	5	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
89	Miscellaneous services.....	599	2 780	11 810	81	54	15	8	3	-	1	-	-	-
891	Engineering & architectural services.....	241	1 567	6 639	16	10	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
893	Accounting, auditing & bookkeeping.....	203	746	3 241	38	25	6	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
899	Services, nec.....	(C)	(D)	(D)	24	17	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Administrative and auxiliary.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Nonclassifiable establishments.....	722	1 080	6 058	421	380	28	12	1	-	-	-	-	-
ONONDAGA														
	Total	203 921	953 650	3 834 289	11 226	5 859	2 339	1 424	977	336	199	59	12	21
	Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries.....	462	1 063	6 364	99	89	15	13	1	1	-	-	-	-
07	Agricultural services.....	462	1 063	6 364	99	89	15	13	1	1	-	-	-	-
074	Veterinary services.....	165	516	2 129	20	8	4	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
078	Landscape and horticultural services.....	249	451	3 727	65	53	5	6	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Mining.....	272	1 802	7 666	13	6	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
14	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels.....	(C)	(D)	(D)	10	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
142	Crushed and broken stone.....	(C)	(D)	(D)	4	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1422	Crushed and broken limestone.....	(C)	(D)	(D)	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Contract construction.....	7 521	39 081	197 111	985	591	180	123	68	19	4	-	-	-
15	General contractors and operative builders.....	1 832	9 462	46 647	296	192	52	30	16	6	-	-	-	-
151	General building contractors.....	1 392	7 830	38 257	144	64	38	23	14	5	-	-	-	-
153	Operative builders.....	201	1 034	4 496	19	9	2	5	2	1	-	-	-	-
16	Heavy construction contractors.....	(F)	(D)	(D)	79	40	14	14	9	1	1	-	-	-
161	Highway and street construction.....	(C)	(D)	(D)	26	14	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
162	Heavy construction, except highway.....	648	3 440	20 710	48	24	5	10	7	1	1	-	-	-
17	Special trade contractors.....	4 808	24 501	116 302	609	359	114	79	42	12	3	-	-	-
171	Plumbing, heating, air conditioning.....	1 006	5 321	22 990	115	56	30	18	10	-	1	-	-	-
172	Painting, paper hanging, decorating.....	324	1 045	5 047	62	42	12	4	3	1	-	-	-	-
173	Electrical work.....	1 029	7 019	31 193	73	35	16	10	5	6	1	-	-	-
174	Masonry, stonework, and plastering.....	769	3 720	17 815	79	49	11	7	9	2	1	-	-	-
1741	Masonry and other stonework.....	259	1 126	6 959	49	36	6	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
1742	Plastering, drywall and insulation.....	465	2 435	10 034	21	8	3	2	5	2	1	-	-	-
175	Carpentering and flooring.....	233	848	4 040	70	54	11	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
1751	Carpentering.....	163	615	2 815	48	37	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
1752	Floor laying and floor work, nec.....	62	217	1 124	16	11	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
176	Roofing and sheet metal work.....	404	1 485	10 432	63	37	13	9	3	1	-	-	-	-
177	Concrete work.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	21	16	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
179	Misc. special trade contractors.....	811	4 226	19 902	92	50	12	20	8	2	-	-	-	-
1791	Structural steel erection.....	103	384	1 483	7	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
1794	Excavating and foundation work.....	192	930	4 648	25	17	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
1796	Installing building equipment, nec.....	205	1 577	7 140	13	4	1	5	2	1	-	-	-	-
1799	Special trade contractors, nec.....	250	1 555	6 020	35	18	7	7	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Manufacturing.....	49 154	344 784	1 304 040	570	152	83	80	106	54	38	19	7	11
20	Food and kindred products.....	2 612	17 425	73 581	39	5	7	4	11	5	5	1	1	-
201	Meat products.....	96	430	1 971	5	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
2013	Sausages and other prepared meats.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	4	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
202	Dairy products.....	600	2 690	12 342	10	2	1	-	2	2	3	-	-	-
2022	Cheese, natural and processed.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2024	Ice cream and frozen desserts.....	(C)	(D)	(D)	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
2026	Fluid milk.....	(E)	(D)	(D)	5	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
204	Grain mill products.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
205	Bakery products.....	(F)	(D)	(D)	7	-	2	3	-	-	1	1	-	-
2051	Bread, cake, and related products.....	(F)	(D)	(D)	7	-	2	3	-	-	1	1	-	-
208	Beverages.....	1 009	10 282	44 209	8	2	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	-
2082	Malt beverages.....	(F)	(D)	(D)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2086	Bottled and canned soft drinks.....	(E)	(D)	(D)	7	2	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-
209	Misc. foods and kindred products.....	123	572	2 152	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
2095	Roasted coffee.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
2099	Food preparations, nec.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
22	Textile mill products.....	(C)	(D)	(D)	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
222	Weaving mills, synthetics.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
23	Apparel and other textile products.....	(F)	(D)	(D)	11	6	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
231	Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	(F)	(D)	(D)	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
24	Lumber and wood products.....	414	1 445	5 890	25	9	3	8	2	3	-	-	-	-
242	Sawmills and planing mills.....	(C)	(D)	(D)	5	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
2421	Sawmills and planing mills, general.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	4	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
2428	Hardwood dimension and flooring.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
243	Millwork, plywood & structural members.....	84	392	1 450	9	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
244	Wood containers.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
2448	Wood pellets and skids.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
249	Miscellaneous wood products.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	6	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
2499	Wood products, nec.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	4	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
25	Furniture and fixtures.....	(C)	(D)	(D)	9	7	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
251	Household furniture.....	(C)	(D)	(D)	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2511	Wood household furniture.....	(C)	(D)	(D)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
26	Paper and allied products.....	781	3 820	16 373	16	1	2	2	7	2	1	1	-	-

A:0-19; B:20-99; C:100-249; E:250-499; F:500-999; G:1,000-2499; H:2,500-4,999; I:5,000-9,999; J:10,000-24,999; K:25,000-49,999; L:50,000-99,999; M:100,000 or more.

COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS — NEW YORK

Table 2. Counties—Employees, Payroll, and Establishments, by Industry: 1985—Continued

(Excludes government employees, railroad employees, self-employed persons, etc.—see "General Explanation" for definitions and statement on reliability of data. Size class 1 to 4 includes establishments having payroll but no employees during mid-March pay period. "D" denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosure of operations of individual establishments, the other alphabets indicate employment-size class—see footnote.)

SIC code	Industry	Number of employees for week including March 12	Payroll (\$1,000)		Number of establishments, by employment-size class									
			First Quarter	Annual	Total	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1000 or more
ONONDAGA—Continued														
493	Combination utility services.....	(H)	(D)	(D)	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
4931	Electric and other services combined.....	(H)	(D)	(D)	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
495	Sanitary services.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	5	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	Administrative and auxiliary.....	(E)	(D)	(D)	8	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
.....	Wholesale trade.....	15 923	92 844	371 966	1 197	524	262	211	145	34	19	2	-	-
50	Wholesale trade-durable goods.....	11 202	68 973	275 730	862	388	211	147	102	19	13	2	-	-
501	Motor vehicles & automotive equipment.....	1 197	5 645	22 987	107	50	26	12	16	2	1	-	-	-
5012	Automobiles and other motor vehicles.....	374	1 785	7 269	18	6	4	1	5	2	-	-	-	-
5013	Automotive parts and supplies.....	720	3 187	13 045	78	40	19	8	10	-	1	-	-	-
5014	Tires and tubes.....	103	673	2 673	11	4	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
502	Furniture and home furnishings.....	373	1 781	7 620	38	16	9	9	4	-	-	-	-	-
5021	Furniture.....	166	804	3 434	15	9	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
5023	Home furnishings.....	203	958	4 093	22	6	8	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
503	Lumber and construction materials.....	737	4 193	16 345	60	25	14	9	1	-	-	-	-	-
5031	Lumber, plywood and millwork.....	400	1 854	7 657	22	6	6	4	3	3	-	-	-	-
5039	Construction materials, nec.....	333	2 324	8 661	35	16	8	5	6	-	-	-	-	-
504	Sporting goods, toys, and hobby goods.....	123	636	2 832	20	15	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
5042	Toys and hobby goods and supplies.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
505	Metals and minerals, except petroleum.....	335	1 893	7 422	25	9	9	3	3	-	1	-	-	-
5051	Metals service centers and offices.....	(E)	(D)	(D)	22	6	9	3	3	-	1	-	-	-
506	Electrical goods.....	2 164	14 611	58 312	164	70	37	35	16	4	1	1	-	-
5063	Electrical apparatus and equipment.....	732	4 496	17 978	67	24	14	20	8	-	1	-	-	-
5064	Electrical appliances, tv and radios.....	219	1 145	4 812	17	6	5	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
5065	Electronic parts and equipment.....	1 204	8 931	35 101	74	34	18	12	5	4	-	1	-	-
507	Hardware, plumbing & heating equipment.....	1 647	10 452	42 541	98	43	20	20	8	2	5	-	-	-
5072	Hardware.....	570	2 369	9 850	26	7	4	9	3	2	1	-	-	-
5074	Plumbing & hydronic heating supplies.....	375	1 850	7 510	32	15	7	6	3	-	-	-	-	-
5075	Warm air heating & air conditioning.....	670	6 068	24 474	31	14	7	5	2	-	3	-	-	-
508	Machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	4 231	27 842	111 234	323	132	84	55	40	6	5	1	-	-
5081	Commercial machines and equipment.....	1 616	12 383	50 626	78	23	23	15	11	2	3	1	-	-
5082	Construction and mining machinery.....	348	2 116	8 699	16	7	-	4	2	2	1	-	-	-
5083	Farm machinery and equipment.....	386	3 026	12 202	20	7	6	4	2	-	1	-	-	-
5084	Industrial machinery and equipment.....	696	4 252	16 527	82	38	26	8	10	-	-	-	-	-
5085	Industrial supplies.....	512	2 757	10 391	51	23	13	7	7	1	-	-	-	-
5086	Professional equipment and supplies.....	406	2 240	7 907	35	10	8	11	5	1	-	-	-	-
5087	Service establishment equipment.....	(C)	(D)	(D)	26	10	7	6	3	-	-	-	-	-
509	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	378	1 844	6 060	41	23	9	3	4	2	-	-	-	-
5093	Scrap and waste materials.....	233	878	3 700	16	5	4	2	4	1	-	-	-	-
5094	Jewelry, watches, & precious stones.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
51	Wholesale trade-nondurable goods.....	(H)	(D)	(D)	304	134	49	61	42	13	5	-	-	-
511	Paper and paper products.....	393	2 214	9 084	40	17	7	11	5	-	-	-	-	-
5111	Printing and writing paper.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
5112	Stationery supplies.....	171	1 027	4 170	21	10	5	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
5113	Industrial & personal service paper.....	(C)	(D)	(D)	15	6	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
512	Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries.....	91	494	2 174	4	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
513	Apparel, piece goods, and notions.....	85	260	1 103	13	6	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
514	Groceries and related products.....	2 419	11 364	47 045	116	38	20	22	24	7	5	-	-	-
5141	Groceries, general line.....	658	3 331	13 184	15	3	2	1	6	-	3	-	-	-
5142	Frozen foods.....	(E)	(D)	(D)	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
5143	Dairy products.....	125	591	2 426	10	5	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
5145	Confectionery.....	233	929	4 239	12	3	2	4	1	2	-	-	-	-
5147	Meats and meat products.....	270	1 054	4 892	11	1	3	1	4	2	-	-	-	-
5148	Fresh fruits and vegetables.....	130	477	1 960	15	4	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
5149	Groceries and related products, nec.....	659	3 468	13 896	31	10	5	5	8	2	1	-	-	-
516	Chemicals and allied products.....	167	977	4 014	26	16	3	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
517	Petroleum and petroleum products.....	196	1 164	4 817	24	12	1	9	2	-	-	-	-	-
5171	Petroleum bulk stations & terminals.....	113	784	3 260	15	7	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
5172	Petroleum products, nec.....	81	376	1 537	8	4	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
518	Beer, wine, and distilled beverages.....	569	3 005	12 847	11	2	-	1	2	6	-	-	-	-
5181	Beer and ale.....	165	662	2 477	4	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
5182	Wines and distilled beverages.....	403	2 334	10 334	6	1	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-
519	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	424	1 784	6 841	66	39	12	11	4	-	-	-	-	-
5191	Farm supplies.....	98	469	1 794	17	9	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
5194	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	79	313	1 174	5	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
5198	Paints, varnishes, and supplies.....	51	177	707	8	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5199	Nondurable goods, nec.....	189	803	3 073	33	25	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
-	Administrative and auxiliary.....	(E)	(D)	(D)	11	2	2	3	1	2	1	-	-	-
.....	Retail trade.....	40 245	98 497	419 486	2 845	1 216	720	432	317	108	47	4	-	1
52	Building materials & garden supplies.....	(G)	(D)	(D)	135	62	36	25	11	1	-	-	-	-
521	Lumber and other building materials.....	481	1 721	8 631	48	16	9	14	7	-	-	-	-	-
523	Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores.....	115	321	1 560	28	16	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
525	Hardware stores.....	291	633	2 866	35	18	11	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
526	Retail nurseries and garden stores.....	142	305	1 700	19	10	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
527	Mobile home dealers.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	9	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	General merchandise stores.....	4 114	8 026	32 856	48	7	4	2	4	13	16	2	-	-
531	Department stores.....	3 550	6 913	28 145	27	-	-	-	11	14	2	-	-	-
533	Variety stores.....	267	529	2 320	10	2	3	-	4	-	1	-	-	-

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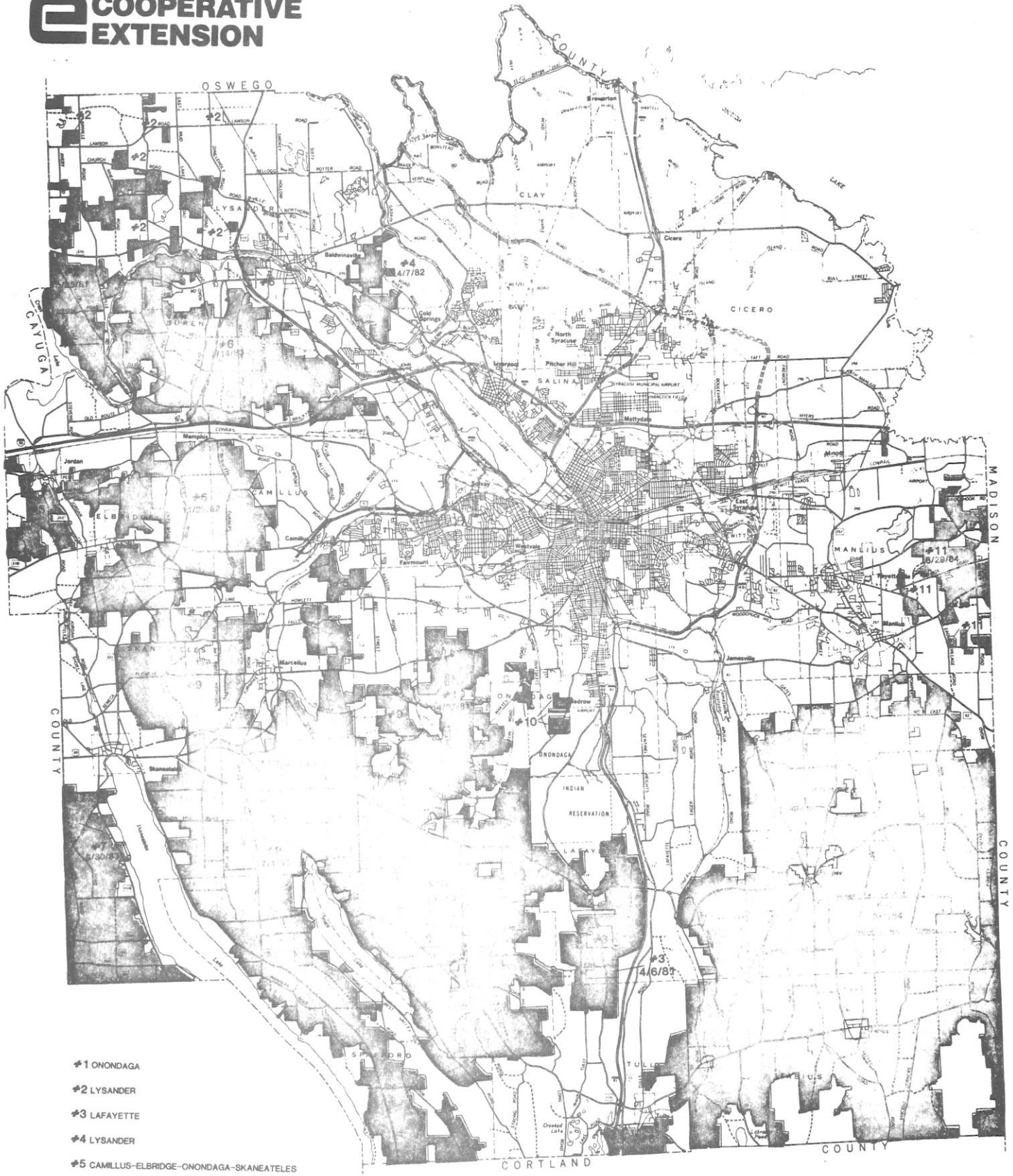
Table 2. Counties—Employees, Payroll, and Establishments, by Industry: 1985—Continued

(Excludes government employees, railroad employees, self-employed persons, etc.—see "General Explanation" for definitions and statement on reliability of data. Size class 1 to 4 includes establishments having payroll but no employees during mid-March pay period. "D" denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosure of operations of individual establishments, the other alphabets indicate employment-size class—see footnote.)

SIC code	Industry	Number of employees for week including March 12	Payroll (\$1,000)		Number of establishments, by employment-size class									
			First Quarter	Annual	Total	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1000 or more
ONONDAGA—Continued														
539	Misc. general merchandise stores.....	285	564	2 281	10	5	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-
54	Food stores.....	7 444	15 367	64 245	367	136	85	63	45	19	18	1	-	-
541	Grocery stores.....	6 320	13 569	56 620	209	70	31	37	33	19	18	1	-	-
542	Meat markets and freezer provisioners.....	225	404	1 639	28	13	9	1	5	-	-	-	-	-
5423	Meat and fish (seafood) markets.....	225	404	1 634	27	12	9	1	5	-	-	-	-	-
544	Candy, nut, and confectionery stores.....	95	130	535	21	8	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
545	Dairy products stores.....	184	293	1 289	31	11	18	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
546	Retail bakeries.....	469	721	2 853	48	14	12	16	6	-	-	-	-	-
549	Miscellaneous food stores.....	62	116	489	14	11	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Automotive dealers & service stations.....	3 609	12 858	60 121	339	141	100	57	27	13	1	-	-	-
551	New and used car dealers.....	1 942	8 499	40 490	58	7	3	11	24	12	1	-	-	-
552	Used car dealers.....	72	245	1 066	14	8	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
553	Auto and home supply stores.....	389	1 427	6 638	59	21	25	12	1	-	-	-	-	-
554	Gasoline service stations.....	1 004	2 161	8 973	173	86	59	26	1	1	-	-	-	-
556	Recreation & utility trailer dealers.....	63	153	962	6	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
557	Motorcycle dealers.....	55	143	721	9	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	Apparel and accessory stores.....	3 288	6 271	25 064	322	110	128	64	8	8	4	-	-	-
561	Men's & boys' clothing & furnishings.....	295	851	2 957	41	17	14	9	1	-	-	-	-	-
562	Women's ready-to-wear stores.....	1 243	2 108	8 256	106	18	48	33	5	3	1	-	-	-
565	Family clothing stores.....	1 031	1 903	7 881	38	5	15	7	1	5	3	-	-	-
566	Shoe stores.....	571	1 197	5 121	109	54	43	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	1 757	5 965	25 509	191	84	58	28	17	4	-	-	-	-
571	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	1 098	3 686	15 164	103	43	27	19	10	4	-	-	-	-
5712	Furniture stores.....	691	2 567	9 772	54	20	16	10	4	4	-	-	-	-
5713	Floor covering stores.....	262	900	4 428	28	10	8	7	3	-	-	-	-	-
5719	Misc. home furnishings stores.....	128	183	813	17	10	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
572	Household appliance stores.....	245	866	3 788	22	8	7	2	5	-	-	-	-	-
573	Radio, television, and music stores.....	406	1 399	6 432	65	33	23	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
5732	Radio and television stores.....	257	941	4 553	42	25	12	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
5733	Music stores.....	148	456	1 876	22	7	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	Eating and drinking places.....	10 381	15 856	70 818	785	352	135	112	140	46	-	-	-	-
5812	Eating places.....	8 839	13 636	61 671	573	210	108	94	121	40	-	-	-	-
5813	Drinking places.....	1 163	1 574	6 361	172	120	22	13	13	4	-	-	-	-
59	Miscellaneous retail.....	4 856	11 292	47 151	625	315	170	72	63	3	2	-	-	-
591	Drug stores and proprietary stores.....	1 626	3 628	14 927	100	14	26	20	39	1	-	-	-	-
592	Liquor stores.....	317	433	1 758	63	44	12	2	5	-	-	-	-	-
593	Used merchandise stores.....	196	520	2 160	37	26	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
594	Miscellaneous shopping goods stores.....	1 147	2 258	9 948	198	94	74	24	6	-	-	-	-	-
5941	Sporting goods and bicycle shops.....	291	607	2 632	44	23	10	9	2	-	-	-	-	-
5942	Book stores.....	160	342	1 420	27	9	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5944	Jewelry stores.....	194	493	2 104	33	16	12	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
5945	Hobby, toy, and game shops.....	120	211	992	21	13	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
5947	Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops.....	145	232	1 038	29	13	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
5949	Sewing, needlework, and piece goods.....	132	151	644	19	6	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
596	Nonstore retailers.....	600	1 524	6 454	47	28	3	7	6	1	2	-	-	-
5962	Merchandising machine operators.....	351	1 080	4 500	23	15	1	3	2	-	2	-	-	-
5963	Direct selling organizations.....	224	397	1 677	17	8	1	3	4	1	-	-	-	-
598	Fuel and ice dealers.....	113	473	1 860	12	3	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
5983	Fuel oil dealers.....	75	290	1 108	7	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
599	Retail stores, nec.....	789	2 306	9 441	143	87	36	16	3	1	-	-	-	-
5992	Florists.....	266	553	2 174	45	27	9	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
5999	Miscellaneous retail stores, nec.....	470	1 663	6 865	79	46	23	8	1	1	-	-	-	-
-	Administrative and auxiliary.....	(H)	(D)	(D)	33	9	4	9	2	1	6	1	-	1
...	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	17 529	82 246	321 299	876	449	197	118	54	25	17	13	1	2
60	Banking.....	4 249	16 877	63 844	134	10	62	46	7	2	1	5	-	1
602	Commercial and stock savings banks.....	(H)	(D)	(D)	102	7	58	27	5	2	1	3	-	1
603	Mutual savings banks.....	(F)	(D)	(D)	32	3	6	19	2	-	-	2	-	-
61	Credit agencies other than banks.....	602	2 741	11 276	86	50	21	6	8	1	-	-	-	-
611	Rediscount and financing institutions.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
6112	Rediscounting, not for agricultural.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
612	Savings and loan associations.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	7	1	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
614	Personal credit institutions.....	383	1 548	6 361	64	40	15	4	5	-	-	-	-	-
616	Mortgage bankers and brokers.....	72	479	2 094	12	7	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
62	Security, commodity brokers & services.....	337	4 722	16 295	26	13	3	5	3	2	-	-	-	-
621	Security brokers and dealers.....	(E)	(D)	(D)	20	7	3	5	3	2	-	-	-	-
63	Insurance carriers.....	7 989	40 719	160 123	98	22	16	12	15	15	10	6	1	1
631	Life insurance.....	3 292	16 675	66 154	40	9	6	6	8	6	3	1	-	1
632	Medical service and health insurance.....	948	4 642	19 090	6	-	1	1	1	1	-	2	-	-
6324	Hospital and medical service plans.....	(F)	(D)	(D)	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-
633	Fire, marine, and casualty insurance.....	3 618	18 819	72 580	38	4	7	4	5	7	7	3	1	-
636	Title insurance.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	4	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
64	Insurance agents, brokers & service.....	1 818	8 232	32 597	235	162	42	18	8	1	3	1	-	-
65	Real estate.....	2 217	7 278	30 555	272	176	50	28	12	3	2	1	-	-
651	Real estate operators and lessors.....	1 109	2 654	12 183	154	98	29	19	6	-	2	-	-	-
653	Real estate agents and managers.....	893	4 031	15 298	79	49	15	7	5	2	-	1	-	-
655	Subdividers and developers.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	27	22	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
6553	Cemetery subdividers and developers.....	(B)	(D)	(D)	19	16	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

A:0-19; B:20-99; C:100-249; E:250-499; F:500-999; G:1,000-2499; H:2,500-4,999; I:5,000-9,999; J:10,000-24,999; K:25,000-49,999; L:50,000-99,999; M:100,000 or more.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION



- #1 ONONDAGA
- #2 LYSANDER
- #3 LAFAYETTE
- #4 LYSANDER
- #5 CAMILLUS-ELBRIDGE-ONONDAGA-SKANEATELES
- #6 VAN BUREN
- #7 SKANEATELES
- #8 POMPEY-FABIUS-TULLY
- #9 SKANEATELES-ONONDAGA-MARCELLUS-SPAFFORD
- #10 LAFAYETTE-ONONDAGA-OTISCO
- #11 MANLIUS

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS
ONONDAGA COUNTY
 SYRACUSE-ONONDAGA COUNTY PLANNING AGENCY

1 0 1 2 3
 SCALE IN MILES

NORTH
 1967

APPENDIX

The study committee for OCL's 1988 report, "The Role of the Food Industry in the Economy of Onondaga County," met weekly from January through May 1988. The committee then reviewed several drafts of this report before submitting it to the OCL Board of Directors in July 1988. The study committee members were:

Kay Benedict, Chairperson	Stephen Martin
Ann H. Bernardi	Tore Mita
Janet Besse	Walter Neuhauser
Kate Clancy	Carrie Penner
Liz Crockett	Marilyn Higgins Rohde
Ian Cuthill	Roger Scott
Kay O. Ellis	Eleanor Shopiro
Rietta Gantter	Lorraine M. Smoral
Howard Gartner	Janet Starr
John Kramer	Jim Starr
Joyce Larrison	Miriam Swift
John LaVine	Burt Weidenkopf
Sarah Stuart McIlvain	

Presentations:

Note: Minutes are available for presentations made before the Onondaga Citizens League by the following people:

Michael Edwards, assistant commissioner for agribusiness development, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets
OCL Annual Meeting, Nov. 12, 1987

Bernard Stanton, professor of agricultural economics
Cornell University
Jan. 20, 1988

Harvey Skeele, dairy farmer, Fabius, N.Y.
Walter Blackler, owner of Apple Acres, LaFayette, N.Y.
Jan. 27, 1988

Peter Hudson, co-owner, Hudson Egg Farm, Camillus, N.Y.
Bill Casey, dairy and strawberry farmer, Fabius, N.Y.
Feb. 3, 1988

David R. Lee, professor of agricultural economics
Cornell University
Feb. 10, 1988

Dan Hutton, plant manager, International Multifoods,
Baldwinsville, N.Y.

- Bob Bitz, owner, Plainville Turkey Farm, Plainville, N.Y.
Feb. 17, 1988
- John Fridici, vice-president for corporate development,
Dairylea, Inc.
Feb. 24, 1988
- Barton Feinberg, president, Philip Feinberg and Son, Inc., and
director, Central New York Food Bank
March 2, 1988
- Dale Conklin, vice-president and division manager,
Flickinger Food Service
March 9, 1988
- Larry Cimino, manager
Regional Market of Central New York
March 16, 1988
- Mary Ellen Burris, director of consumer affairs, Wegmans Inc.
March 24, 1988
- Liz Crockett, nutritionist for PEACE's Headstart Program,
president of the Food System Council
April 6, 1988
- Betty Clement, owner, the Trivet House, Liverpool, N.Y.
Former president, New York State Restaurant Association
April 13, 1988
- Kate Clancy, professor of nutrition, College for Human
Development, Syracuse University
April 20, 1988
- Peggy Hill, director of marketing and planning for Agway Inc.'s
agriservices group
April 27, 1988
- Terry Toscano Shenfeld, agricultural export program and
agricultural marketing service of the Central New York
Regional Planning and Development Board
- Marilyn Higgins Rohde, vice president for governmental
relations, Greater Syracuse Area Chamber of Commerce
May 11, 1988

Interviews:

- Thomas Abend, president
Onondaga County Farm Bureau
- Frank Adamski, production credit
Merchants Bank of Central New York
- Michael J. Cunningham, deputy director, and Paul Cacchione,

environmental planner, Syracuse/Onondaga County Planning Agency

Raymond R. Dionne, president

Pioneer Warehousing and Distribution Company

Melanie O'Donnell, assistant to the executive vice president

Metropolitan Development Association

John A. Okunski, president

Pioneer Freezers and Cold Storage Inc.

Susan Taylor, Farm Credit Service

Conferences:

"Growing Success: A Workshop to Help You Market Your Agricultural Products," March 17, 1988, Agway Farm Research Center, Tully, N.Y.

"New York Farming Alternatives Conference: Strategies for Supporting Agricultural Innovation and Diversification" March 2-3, 1988, Ithaca, N.Y.

Publications:

Agricultural District Legislation in New York State: As Amended Through December 1986, Department of Agricultural Economics, New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cornell University

Agricultural News, Cooperative Extension of Cayuga/Onondaga/Madison/Oswego

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Agriculture: The Agricultural Industry: Its Impact and Future in Genesee County, Cooperative Extension of Genesee County

Agriculture's Emissaries Overseas, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service

Annual Report, 1984, Cooperative Extension of Onondaga County

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- Minutes, Central New York Regional Planning and Development Board
- New York's Food and Life Sciences Quarterly, Volume 16, Number 3, New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cornell University
- New York State Agriculture 2000, Donald Butcher, Project Director
- New York State Five-Year Food and Nutrition Plan 1988-1992, New York State Council on Food and Nutrition Policy
- 1986-87 New York State Guide to Farm Fresh Food: Central Region, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets
- New York State is an Agricultural State, New York State Agricultural Statistics Services, Department of Agriculture and Markets
- New York State Seal of Quality Newsletter
- Newsletter, December 1987, Garlic Seed Foundation of New York State
- Selected articles, The Post-Standard, The Herald-Journal and The Herald-American, Syracuse Newspapers
- Selected publications, Agricultural Marketing Service of Central New York, Central New York Regional Planning and Development Board
- Selected publications, Port Authority Trading Company of New York and New Jersey
- A Study and Plan to Establish Policy, Planning and Development Organization Structures in the Onondaga County Food System, Onondaga County Food System Council
- Survey of Agricultural Innovators in New York State: Preliminary Results, March 1988, Farming Alternatives Project, Cornell

University

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Markets

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