



The Nebraska Farmers Market Manager Handbook brings together ideas, inspiration, and insight from farmers markets across Nebraska. It is the culmination of research, hands-on experience, and interviews with market managers, vendors, and professionals.

There are a variety of market manager manuals and handbooks published at a state and local level across the nation. They are valuable resources no matter what state a manager resides in. With the ease of online searching, these manuals can benefit managers at all skill levels. For this Nebraska handbook, the project team combined broad best practices with ideas and encouragement from real Nebraska farmers market managers. We modelled this handbook after the lowa Valley RC&D lowa Farmers Market Toolkit.

This handbook was created by Nebraska Extension, Buy Fresh Buy Local Nebraska, and the Center for Rural Affairs and was modeled after the Iowa Farmers Market Manager Toolkit. Special thanks to all those that provided input into the development of this toolkit and all the work you do for Farmers Markets in Nebraska.

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Disclaimer: The information provided in this Toolkit is for educational purposes to assist farmers market management in improving their market operations. This material is not intended, and should not be used, as a substitute or replacement for individual legal, financial, or actuarial advice. Each market organization should consult a relevant professional advisor when making business decisions as appropriate.

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CHAPTER I: What Is a

FARMERS MARKET?



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A Rise, a Fall,

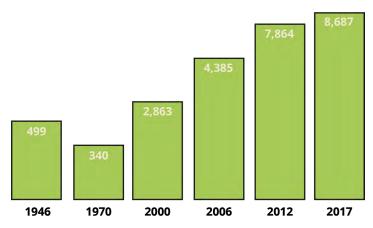
THE HISTORY OF FARMERS MARKETS

food (and more) at markets for thousands of years. In "local"—preserving local farmland, protecting the livelihood North America, Indigenous peoples established vast of local growers, and diversifying local economies—as trading networks, exchanging food and other goods with well as farm workers' rights, food safety, and training the European traders and neighboring tribes, setting the stage next generation of farmers. Farmers markets can play a for permanent markets.

The first recorded farmers market in the United States National Count Of Farmers Market Directory Listings opened in 1634 in Boston, Massachusetts. Others soon followed in the surrounding colonies. The Easton Farmers Market in Easton, Pennsylvania has been in operation since 1752—claiming the title of "America's longest continuous running open-air market." In 20th century America, farmers markets saw dramatic growth during the Great Depression, but started to decline after World War II as grocery stores became more commonplace and convenient. In the 1980s, interest in farmers markets picked up again.

The rise and fall of farmers markets reflects, in part, changes in economic conditions, consumer preferences,

Humans have been selling and purchasing farm-fresh and national policy. Today, there's growing interest in prominent role in this new food landscape.





Farmers Markets Throughout American History

1600s

1600s: "Street markets" are so commonplace that markets aren't given specific names—nobody pays much attention to one being established.

1634: The first farmers market establishment formally recorded in the English colonies is in Boston by order of Governor John Winthrop.

Late 1800s: Pattern of **declining importance** of city produce markets as transportation improves, cities grow, and agriculture becomes specialized.

1900s

Early 1900s: Most cities with 30,000+ residents sponsor municipal markets.

1913: USDA Office of Public Markets is established.

1914: USDA Cooperative Extension Service is established.

1916: The **first self-service grocery store** opens in Memphis, Tennessee. This is the first time customers select items directly off the shelf instead of asking the store clerk for items behind the counter.

1940s

Mid 1900s: Rise in markets across the country as families seek extra income and self-sufficiency.

1946: Four economists with the USDA identify 499 farmers markets in the United States.

1948: Farmers markets of all classes account for sales of less than 10% of the total fruit and **vegetable production** in the United States. Markets are formally defined as "Places where farmers congregate to sell their own products."

1950s

1950s: Better roads, western irrigation infrastructure, and refrigeration usher in supermarkets and wholesalers, leaving many small farms and markets out of the food system.

1970: Estimates at the national level log only about 340 farmers markets across the country, many populated by resellers—not farmers—and many on the verge of collapse.

1970s

1975: U.S. House Resolution 2458: Defines a Farmers Market as "Any marketplace where at least ten farmers congregate for the purpose of selling their agricultural commodities directly to consumers in a manner designed to lower the cost of food for the consumers while providing an increased income to the farmers."

1990s

1996: USDA defines a farmers market as "a common facility or area where several farmers/growers gather on a regular, recurring basis to sell a variety of fresh fruit and vegetables and other farm products directly to consumers."

2000: More than \$888 Million in sales recorded at 2,863 U.S. farmers markets.

2000+

2006: USDA's Farmers Market Promotion Program grant began receiving funding. This competitive grant program awards about 11 million dollars per year to eligible projects that assist in the development, improvement, and expansion of domestic direct to consumer outlets like farmers' markets.

2020: Farmers markets adjust to COVID-19 pandemic, providing critical access to fresh foods.

CHAPTER 1 09 08 NEBRASKA RURAL FARMERS MARKET HANDBOOK

Farmers Markets in

NEBRASIA TODAY

ROOM TO GROW

MARKET TRENDS AT A GLANCE

NEBRASKA HAS ROUGHLY

MARKET PER DO PEOPLE.

NE Dept of Ag, 2020

BETWEEN 2000-2020, A

15496 TREASE

IN THE NUMBER OF FARMERS MARKETS IN NE

NE Dept of Ag, 2020

85%* OF NE'S FARMERS MARKETS ARE IN

60%* OF NE'S RURAL FARMERS MARKETS HAVE
NO FORMAL
STATUS/STRUCTURE
(LLC, NON-PROFIT, ETC.)

35%* OF NE'S RURAL FARMERS MARKETS ARE
501(c) 8 NON-PROFITS

66%* OF NE'S RURAL FARMERS MARKETS HAVE
LESS THAN 10
VENDORS ON A TYPICAL DAY

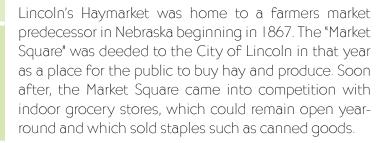
42%* OF NE'S RURAL FARMERS MARKETS PROCESS

CREDIT CARDS

*Of those surveyed, from a Spring 2020 rural farmers market manager survey, done by FMPP project partners.

With Nebraska's rich agricultural resources, entrepreneurial spirit, and community connections, farmers markets have grown and multiplied across the state—in towns of all sizes—in recent decades.

LINCOLN'S HAYMARKET



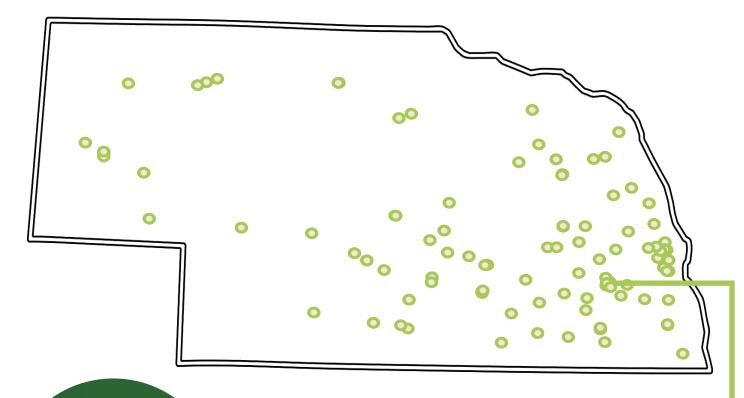
In the 1890s, truck farms arrived on the scene, selling produce in open air markets as well as delivering to grocery stores. These enjoyed peak popularity until the 1920s, when the ubiquity of the automobile put a premium on parking space and drove the truck vendors from the square, as well as minimized the need for hay for horses. The Haymarket square was replaced with a filling station.

Some murmurings were heard in the 1960s in favor of bringing back the open air markets, most likely due to the nation's growing interest in all-natural "health food." But farmers markets achieved their most lasting and indelible impression on the landscape beginning in the 1990s, and they have continued to this day, providing generations of Nebraskans with quality fresh, local ingredients for their tables.

For more information about operating as a registered market, check out **Chapter 3: Planning Your Farmers Market.**

SNAPSHOT OF NEBRASKA'S FARMERS MARKETS

As of 2022, there are 93 operating farmers markets across the state of Nebraska. The Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA) maintains a public database of farmers markets. To add your farmers market to the database, contact the Aq Promotion and Development program at NDA at 402-471-4876 or ne.gov/qo/neproduce





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