

New Mexico Food, Farm, & Hunger Initiative

Patricia Trujillo, Ph.D.,
Ben Rasmussen,
Kendal Chavez, Audrey Cooper, R.N.

November 8th, 2021

Presentation to the Rural & Economic
Opportunity Task Force



Office of the Governor
MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM

NMDA

NEW MEXICO AGING & LONG-TERM SERVICES DEPARTMENT

EDD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

NEW MEXICO GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

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BEFORE WE START...

On behalf of all colleagues in the community and state government, we humbly acknowledge we are on the unceded ancestral lands of the original peoples of the Apache, Navajo and Pueblo past and present.

With gratitude we pay our respects to the land, the people and the communities that have contributed to what today is known as the State of New Mexico.

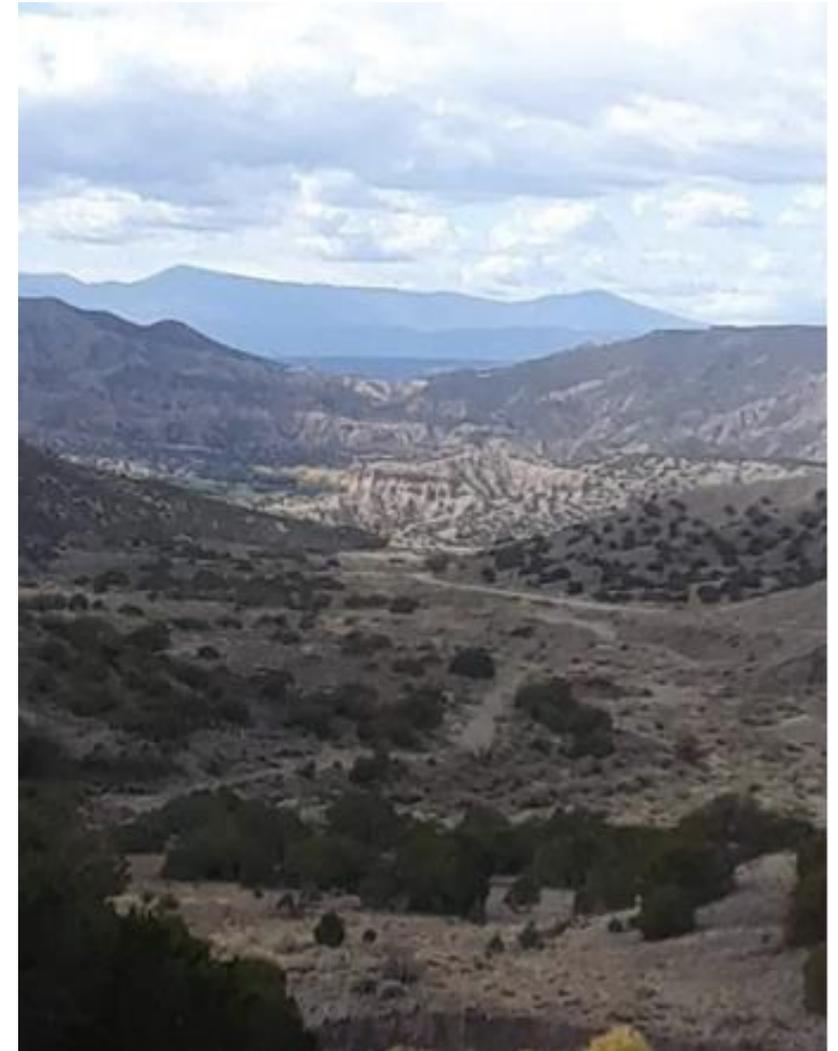


PHOTO COURTESY: HSD Employee

MEET HELGA GARZA

- Helga is the Executive Director of Agri-Cultura Network in New Mexico
- Agri-Cultura Network is a cooperative network of 40 small scale traditional farmers
- Helga oversees the contribution of sustainable & regenerative agriculture practices promoting healthy soil and water retention.
- Helga helps farmers with the opportunity to grow food for their community and contribute to community health while still ensuring their livelihood and business success
- However, there is need for balance of food hub infrastructure, sustainable growth in farm production and consumer demand, as well as production equity for all communities.



New Mexico Food, Farm, & Hunger Initiative

MISSION

To cultivate a just food system that measurably reduces hunger, provides equitable access to nutritious, culturally meaningful foods, and honors the wisdom of our land-based traditions.

Community Food Programs



Integrate and innovate NM's hunger relief and nutrition security efforts so resources can be optimized for health, equity, and efficiency.

Supply Chain



Inventory and measurably improve food supply chain infrastructure to address gaps, weak linkages, and regulatory roadblocks.

GOALS



New Mexico Grown

Invest in NM producers through the intentional and values-based expansion of New Mexico's farm to institution programs.



Sustainability

Work with the legislature and other partners to create a sustainable financial model to support our Mission.

AGENDA

TOPICS

- Welcome
- Overview
 - Food Security in NM
 - Food System Trends and Innovations
 - Food, Farm, and Hunger Framework
 - Mission & Goals
 - FY23 State Agency Budget Overview

SPEAKERS



Patricia Trujillo, Ph.D.
Deputy Secretary
NM Higher Education
Department



Ben Rasmussen
Program Manager,
National Center for
Frontier Communities



Kendal Chavez
Food & Hunger Coordinator,
Office of Governor Michelle
Lujan Grisham



Audrey Cooper, R.N.
Manager, Primary Care
&
Food Security, HSD

New Mexico Food, Farm, & Hunger Initiative

FOOD SECURITY IN NM



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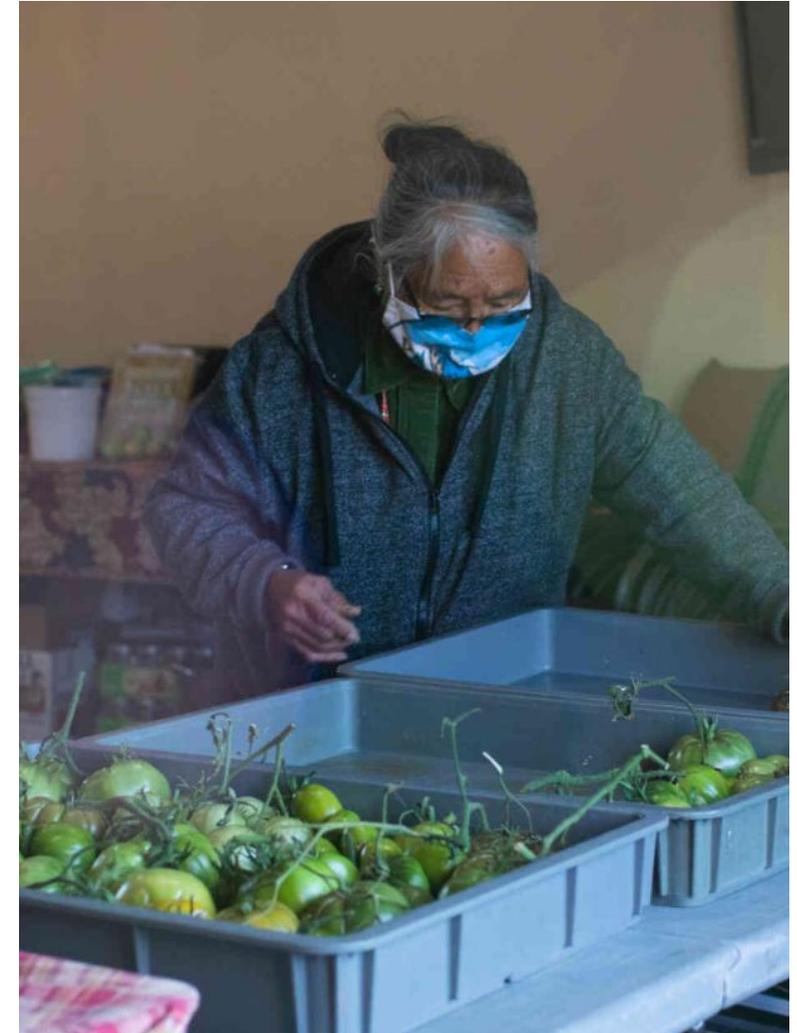
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NATIVE FOOD SYSTEMS

- Tribal and Indigenous farming and ranching
 - Long history of self-sustaining food systems prior to colonization
 - 24% of New Mexico's farmers and ranchers are Native American; the average farm size is 1.287 acres
 - Pueblo and Tribal water rights, Tribal sovereignty, land access and land improvement, and cross-jurisdictional regulations impact native food systems
 - Federal Tribal Reservation Program: generated loss of generational food knowledge; caused malnutrition

New York Times Profile on Small Farms Spirit Farm, New Mexico



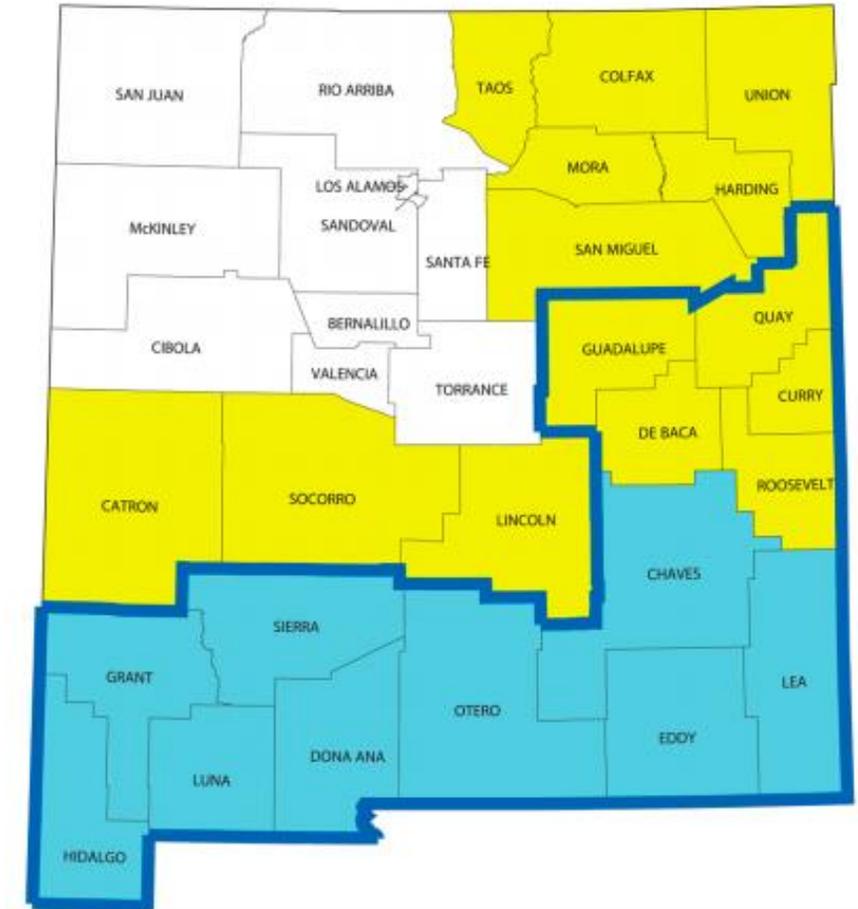
Link: <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/10/30/style/small-farms-harvest-2020-beekeeping.html>

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS

- \$2.6 billion of crops and livestock were sold; top commodities include milk and dairy, cattle and calves, and pecans
- Farm employment is particularly important in Harding, Mora, De Baca, Catron, Union, and Guadalupe counties
- Most farms in NM are small to mid-sized
 - 34.2% are less than 9 acres; the average size is 4 acres
 - 52% are less than 49 acres; the average size is 22 acres
 - 18% are 1,000 acres or more
- 86% of farms in New Mexico are small or mid-sized, and represent less than 4% of total agricultural products sold; investment in infrastructure is critical to optimizing the potential of New Mexico producers

Link: <https://www.nmlegis.gov/handouts/ERDT%20090418%20Item%201%20Resilience%20in%20New%20Mexico%20Agriculture%20Presentation.pdf>

Farming and Ranching: Major Economic Driver in Rural New Mexico



- ▶ **Yellow** = Ag #1 economic driver
- ▶ **Blue** = Ag a top 5 economic driver
- Blue outline** = major food processing counties

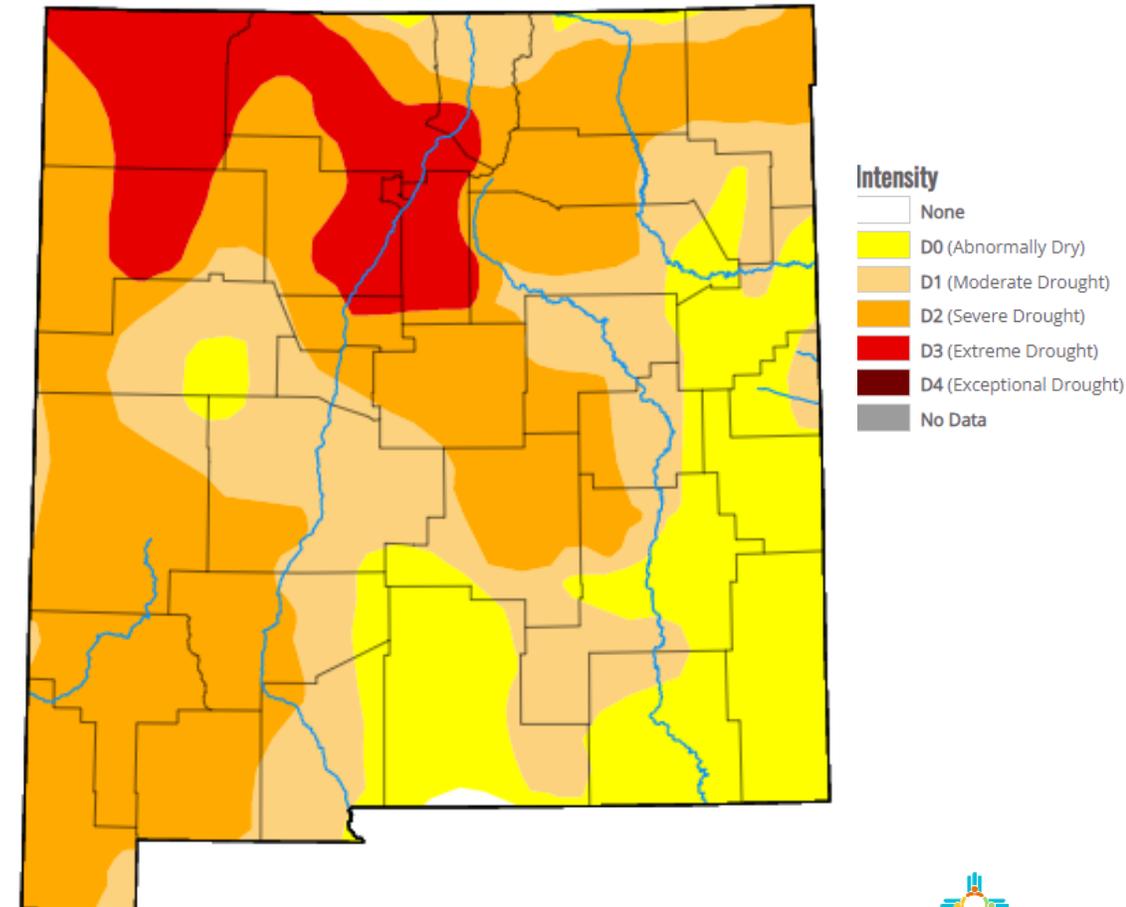
CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ON IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE

Summary of Surface Water and Ground Water Withdrawals (2015)

Table 2. Summary of withdrawals (acre-feet) in New Mexico, 2015

| Category | WSW | WGW | TW |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Public Water Supply | 87,399 | 196,758 | 284,157 |
| Domestic (self-supplied) | 0 | 27,949 | 27,949 |
| Irrigated Agriculture | 1,255,440 | 1,120,625 | 2,376,065 |
| Livestock (self-supplied) | 2,904 | 33,142 | 36,046 |
| Commercial (self-supplied) | 12,326 | 45,199 | 57,525 |
| Industrial (self-supplied) | 0 | 8,718 | 8,718 |
| Mining (self-supplied) | 1,141 | 41,153 | 42,294 |
| Power (self-supplied) | 39,677 | 10,742 | 50,419 |
| Reservoir Evaporation | 231,081 | 0 | 231,081 |
| State Totals | 1,629,968 | 1,484,287 | 3,114,255 |

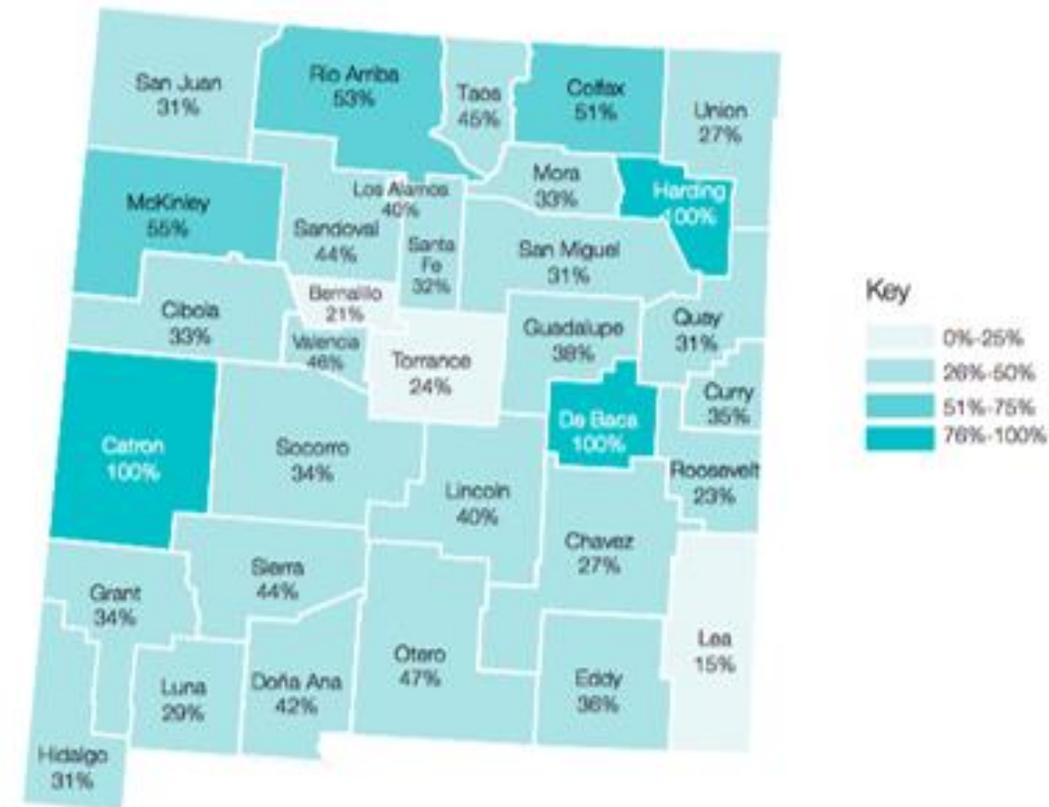
U.S. Drought Monitor (2021)



INTERSECTIONAL FOOD SYSTEM CHALLENGES

- Market dynamics
 - Only 6% of NM agricultural products are sold directly to household consumers or through wholesale markets
 - At least 90% of the food New Mexicans buy is from out of state
- Food insecurity (FI)
 - In 2021, ~323,296 New Mexicans expected to experience FI
 - FI is more prevalent in rural communities; child FI rate in rural counties is 4 points higher when compared to the state
- Supply chain inefficiencies
 - 3 NM counties are complete food deserts
 - Transportation challenges and limited cold storage infrastructure result in ineffective supply chains in rural communities

Share of the population in New Mexico with low access to a grocery store by county (2015)



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FOOD SECURITY TRENDS AND INNOVATIONS



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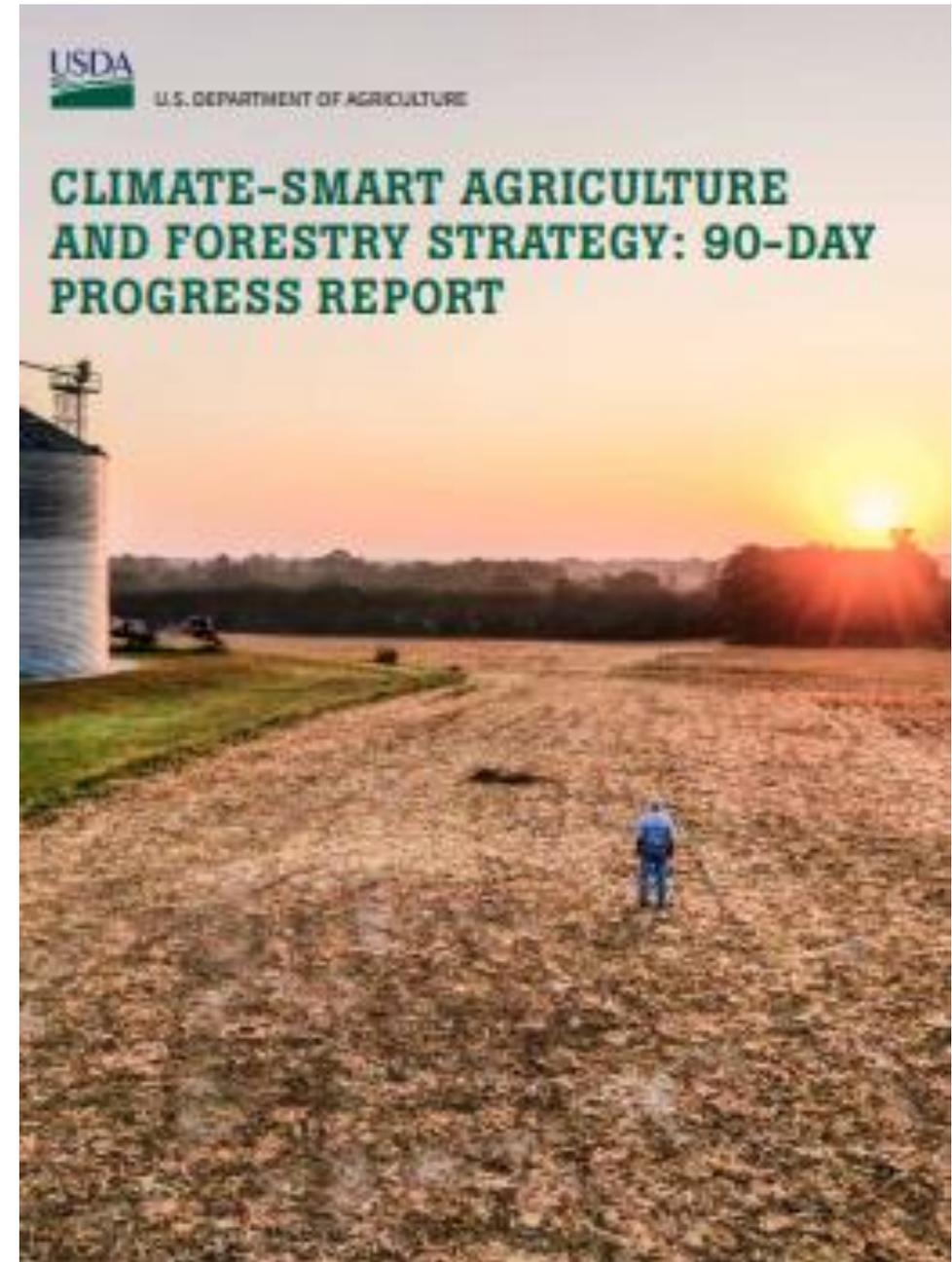
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U.S. FOOD SECURITY BEST PRACTICES

| State | Initiative | Description | Goals | Feasibility in NM |
|-------|--|---|---|--|
| VA | Roadmap to End Hunger | Develops strategies to end hunger mobilizing Local Hunger Action Coalitions with a ground up approach. | End hunger via state and community efforts. | Political, high; administrative, moderate |
| VA | Agriculture Food Assistance Program | Reimburses food producers for costs of harvesting, processing, packaging, or transporting ag products when donating, selling, or providing products to charitable assistance organizations. | Increase access to fresh produce to lower-income families. | Political, moderate; administrative, moderate |
| MA | Food Security Infrastructure Grant Program | Multi state agency collaboration. Direct funding for food system partners to scale up and expand their work. | Ensure equitable fresh food access for the whole state. | Political, high; administrative, high |
| MI | Good Food Charter | Roadmap food system that rooted in local communities and centered on good food access and economic development. | Grow food economy, emphasize local grown food, food access. | Political, high; administrative, moderate |
| PA | Farm Bill | Only state farm bill in U.S. Supports agriculture business, workforce, marketing, and sustainability. | Grow agricultural opportunities, remove barriers to entry, and develop future producers. | Political, moderate; administrative, moderate |
| TN | Agriculture Enhancement Program | Provides cost-share dollars to agricultural to make long-term investments in Tennessee farms and communities. | Help farmers maximize profits, adapt to market, improve operation safety, increase efficiency, and drive local economy. | Political, high; administrative, moderate |
| OR | Farm to Child Nutrition Grant Program | Comprehensive approach to building Oregon's farm to school program via funding procurement, farmer training, and producer infrastructure. | Provide access to locally grown, nutritious foods to school districts, principally low income. | Political, high; administrative, moderate |

INVESTMENTS IN CLIMATE SMART AND REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE

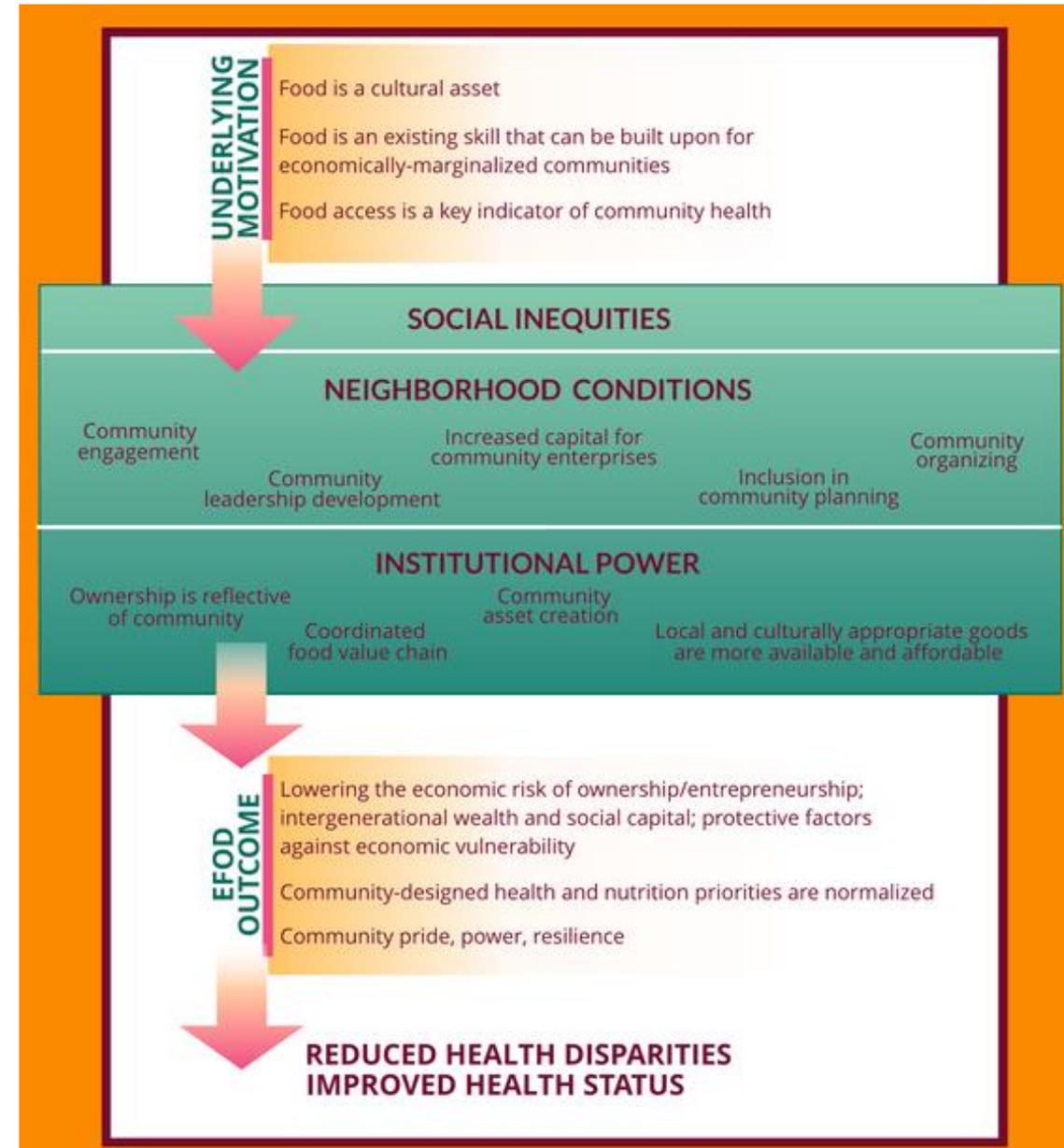
- Climate-Smart Agriculture
 - Identify and prioritize climate risks, adaptation opportunities, and potential carbon benefits of USDA programs.
 - Reduce food waste and loss.
 - Invest in infrastructure improvements critical to the implementation of climate-smart practices.
- Regenerative Agriculture
 - Recuperation and maintenance of soil health
 - Water conservation
 - Seed preservation
 - Respect for human beings and their labor
 - Reduction of non-synthetic chemical/herbicide use



EQUITABLE FOOD ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT

- Criteria
 - Equity and justice first
 - Place-based; embedded in a community or regional network with a strong community identity
 - Use market-based and business strategies; create real, sustainable market opportunities
 - Community leadership; serving to maintain community sovereignty and local planning
 - Community ownership; uses alternative economic structures so community can have ownership

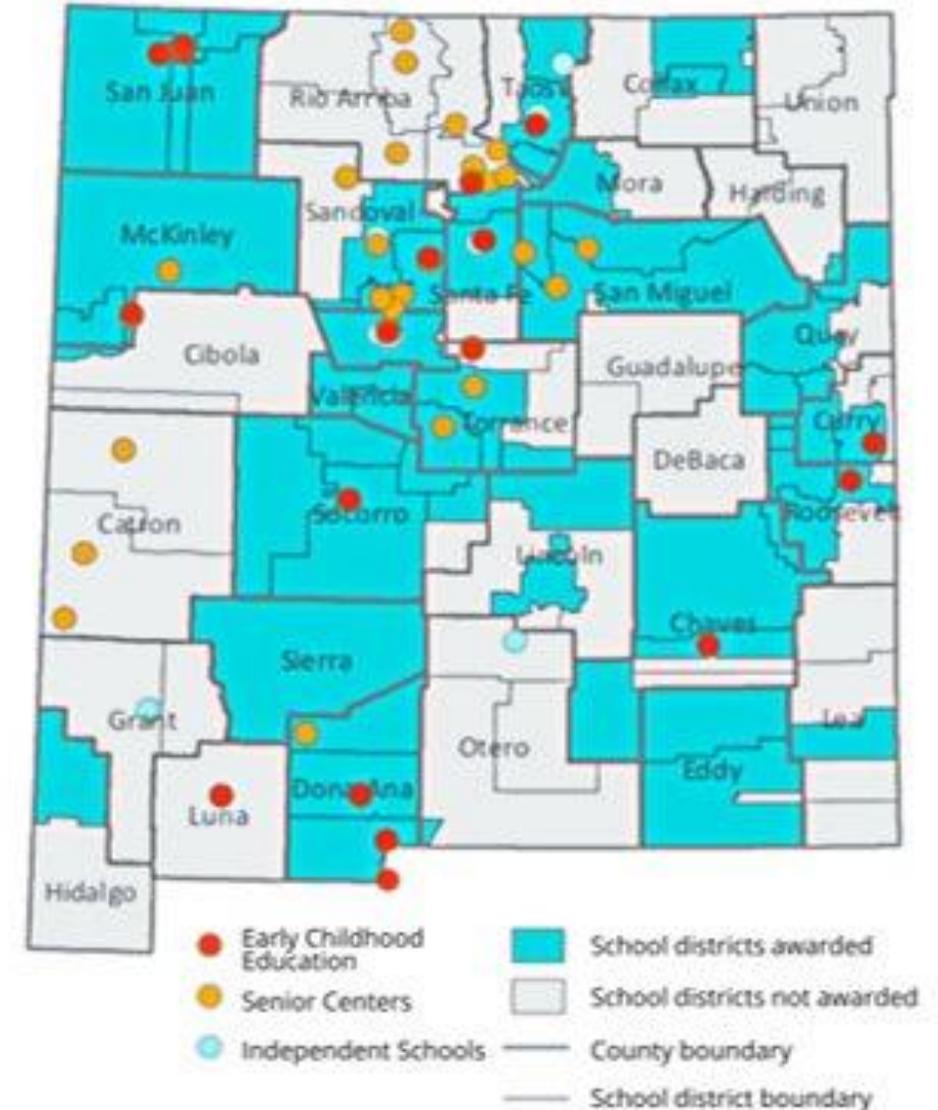
Equitable Food Oriented Development



VALUES-BASED PUBLIC PURCHASING

- Transforms the way public institutions purchase by creating a transparent and equitable food system built on place-based values
- Common purchasing standards include environmental sustainability, valued workforce, animal welfare, and farm size and location
- Purchasing standards are then supported through preferences and other incentives awarded to values-aligned producers
- New Mexico Grown provides a mechanism to operationalize values-based purchasing standards

NM Grown Locations FY 2021-2022



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FOOD, FARM, AND HUNGER FRAMEWORK


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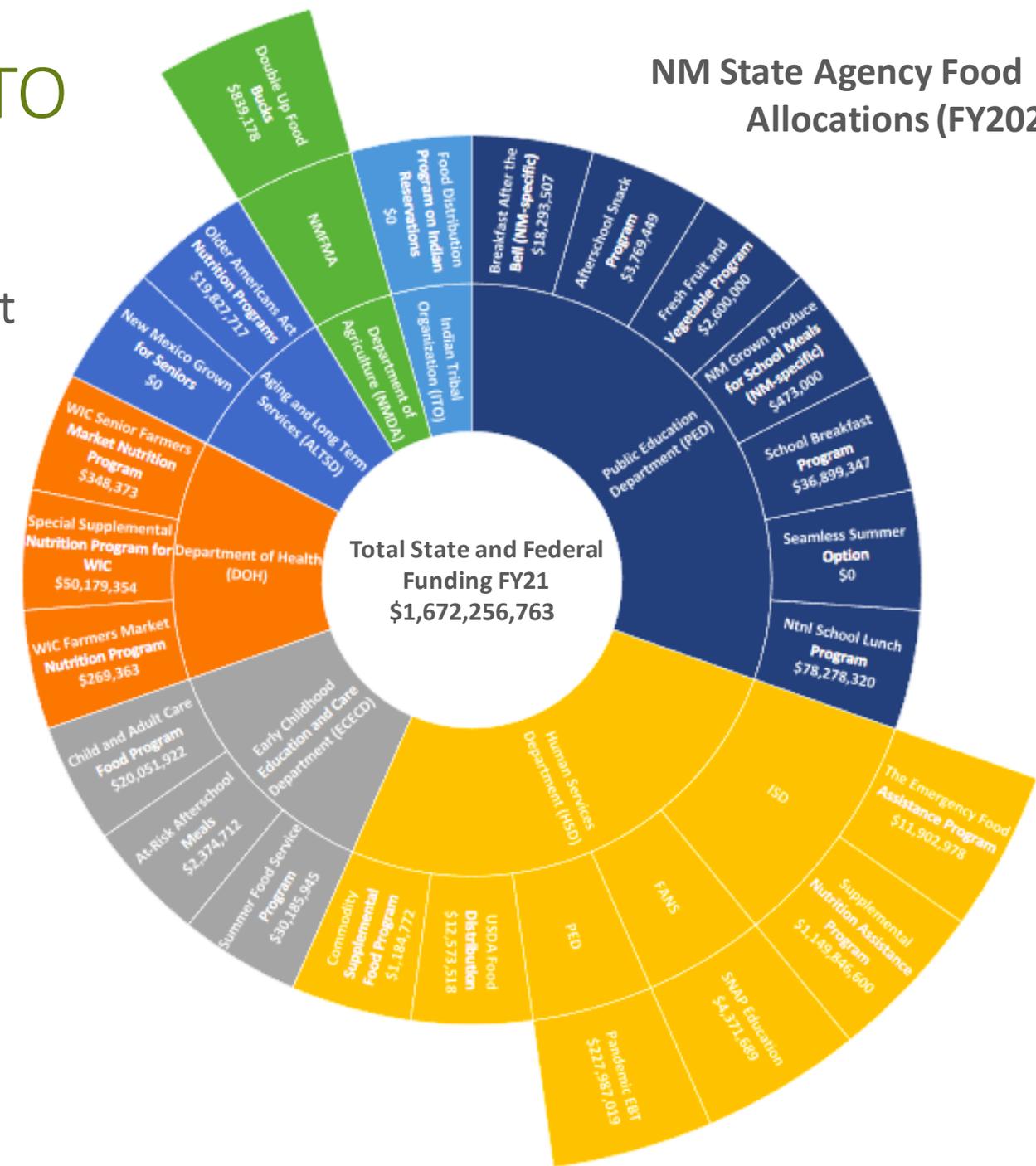

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INTERAGENCY APPROACH TO FOOD SECURITY

NM State Agency Food Security Allocations (FY2021)

- Governor Lujan Grisham's commitment to interagency collaboration
- Childhood hunger: 63 million free meals have been provided to NM communities
- Emergency food: 2,608,435 pounds of food were provided to counties across the state; 516,000 pounds of local foods were provided to Tribes
- The Governor's Office and HSD are partnering to coordinate and manage the implementation and oversight of a 5-year strategic plan across state government



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Integrate and innovate NM's hunger relief and nutrition security efforts so resources can be optimized for health, equity, and efficiency.

Supply Chain



Inventory and measurably improve food supply chain infrastructure to address gaps, weak linkages, and regulatory roadblocks.

GOALS



New Mexico Grown

Invest in NM producers through the intentional and values-based expansion of New Mexico's farm to institution programs.



Sustainability

Work with the legislature and other partners to create a sustainable financial model to support our Mission.

Community Participatory Process



WORKGROUPS



HOURS

135

4

18

WEEKS

54

MEETINGS



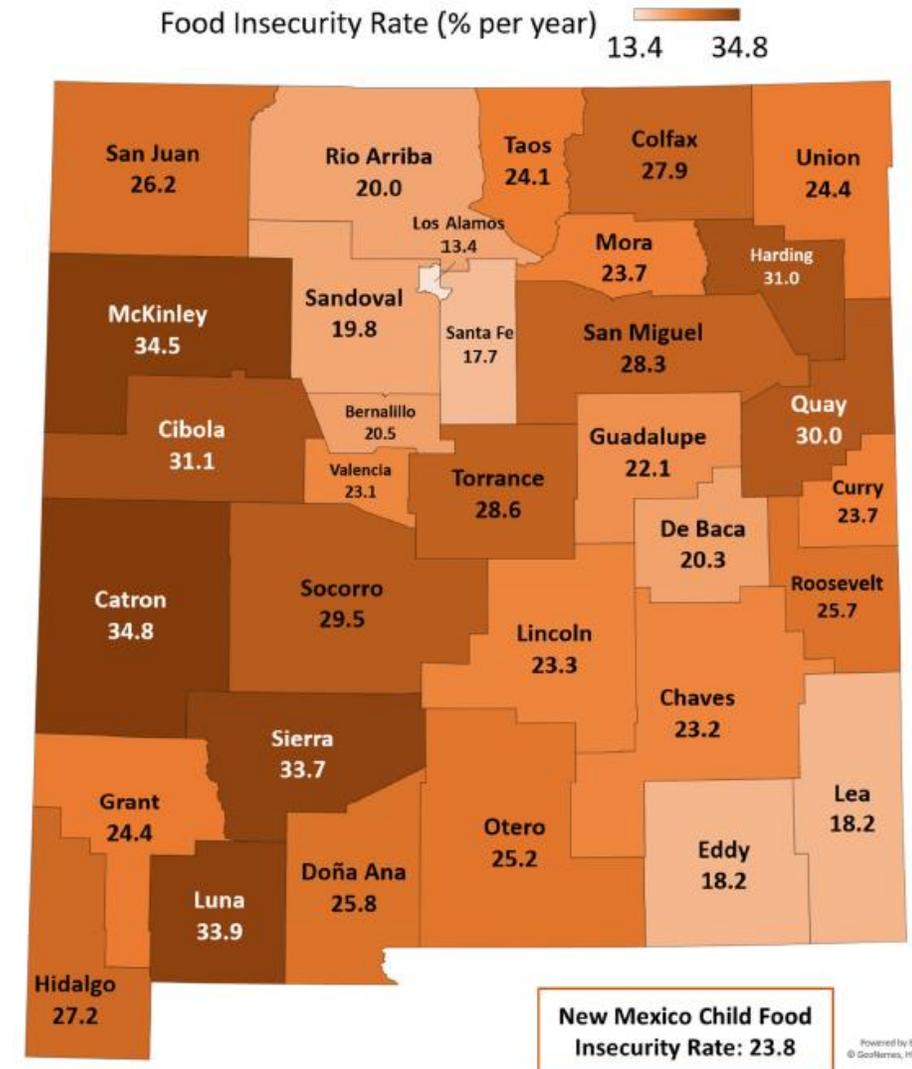
Current as of 11/3/2021

FOOD, FARM, AND HUNGER GOAL 1: COMMUNITY FOOD PROGRAMS

Goal 1: Community Food Programs – Integrate and innovate New Mexico’s hunger relief and nutrition security efforts so resources can be optimized for health, equity, and efficiency.

- **Objective 1:** Create a comprehensive statewide, cross-agency nutrition safety net.
- **Objective 2:** Create a statewide benchmark analysis of state and community nutrition programs based on nutrition quality standards and culturally appropriate and relevant foods.
- **Objective 3:** Expand federal nutrition programs to their optimum ability.
- **Objective 4:** Integrate food and nutrition literacy into the state's nutrition safety net.

Food Insecurity Rate of Children by County, 2018



FOOD, FARM, AND HUNGER GOAL 2: LOCAL INVESTMENT

Goal 2: New Mexico Grown Production Expansion - Invest in New Mexico producers through the intentional and values-based expansion of New Mexico's farm to institution programs.

- **Objective 1:** Substantially increase the institutional purchasing of New Mexico Grown foods that reflect values-based expansion priorities.
- **Objective 2:** Address issues of liability and risk in New Mexico Grown production expansion efforts.
- **Objective 3:** Develop a statewide NM Grown stakeholder network focusing on communication, education, and technical assistance.
- **Objective 4:** Develop a comprehensive, statewide land, water, and infrastructure access and improvement plan for New Mexico Grown production emphasizing climate stewardship.

Source: NM PED, NM ALTSD, NM ECECD

Farmers Participating in State Wholesale Programs

Farmers Accessing State-Supported Wholesale Outlets

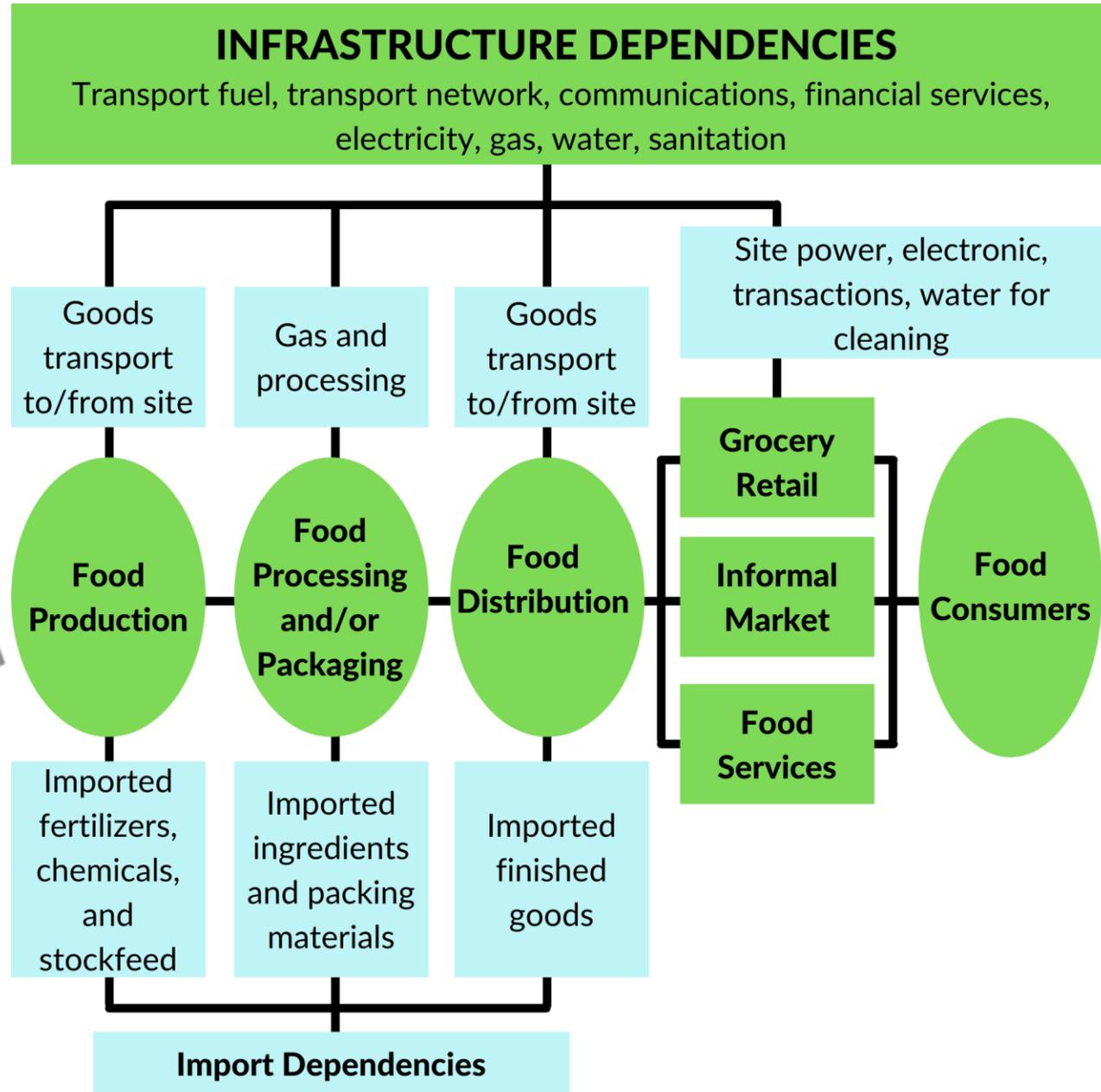


STRATEGIC PLAN: SUPPLY CHAIN

Food Supply Chains and Their Dependencies on Infrastructure

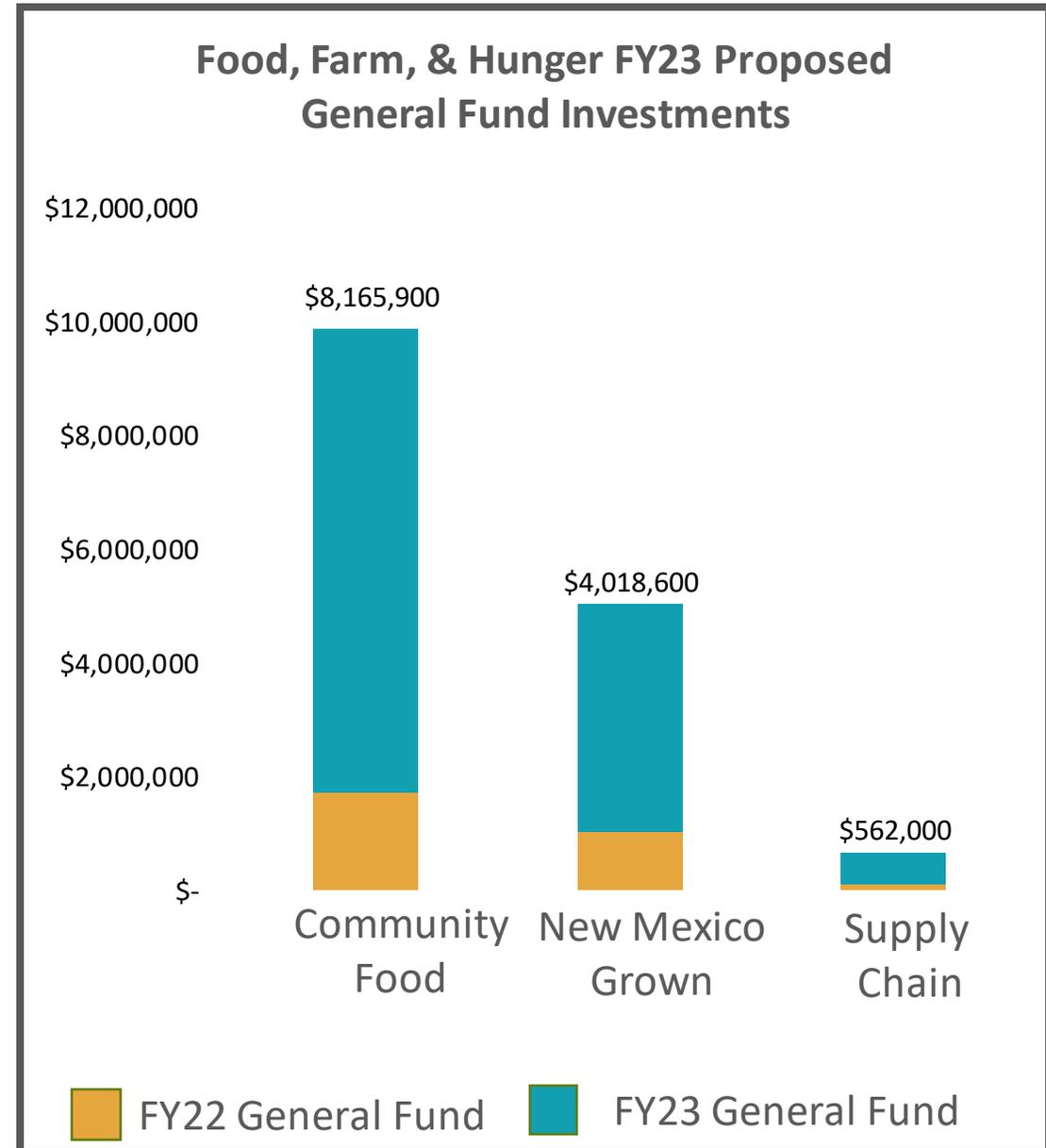
Goal 3: Inventory and measurably improve food supply chain infrastructure to address gaps, weak linkages, and regulatory roadblocks.

- **Objective 1:** Create a cross agency food and agriculture supply chain (supply chain) workforce infrastructure plan with the aim of equitably fulfilling the needs across New Mexico.
- **Objective 2:** Create a plan to conduct a comprehensive statewide data analysis on supply chain infrastructure.
- **Objective 3:** Identify and recommend how state government can facilitate a high-capacity supply chain.
- **Objective 4:** Create a community and capital investment plan in support for community-led supply chain infrastructure improvements.



INVESTMENTS AND PRIORITIES

- FY23 state agency budget priorities
 - Community Food Programs: \$8,165,900 GF Difference
 - New Mexico Grown: \$5,518,600 GF Difference
 - Supply Chain: \$562,000 GF Difference
- Food Security Innovation Capital Requests
 - Range from \$10M to \$15M
 - Working with key stakeholders to develop a capital request process for key supply chain investments



MEET HELGA GARZA

- Helga credits New Mexico Grown community driven markets' success to state agencies such as NM Public Education Department, Early Childhood Nutrition Sites, and Aging and Long-Term Services.
- Other important partners: University of New Mexico & Presbyterian RX food programs as well as schools in Clovis, Portales, and Fort Sumner.
- Agri-Cultura network would benefit from a state-wide infrastructure coordination leveraging the food and agriculture work across state agencies and community partners.
- Benefits range from reliable supply chains to stabilization of food markets through state investments to increasing access to communities across the state.



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QUESTIONS & COMMENTS




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APPENDIX



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INTERAGENCY APPROACH TO FOOD SECURITY

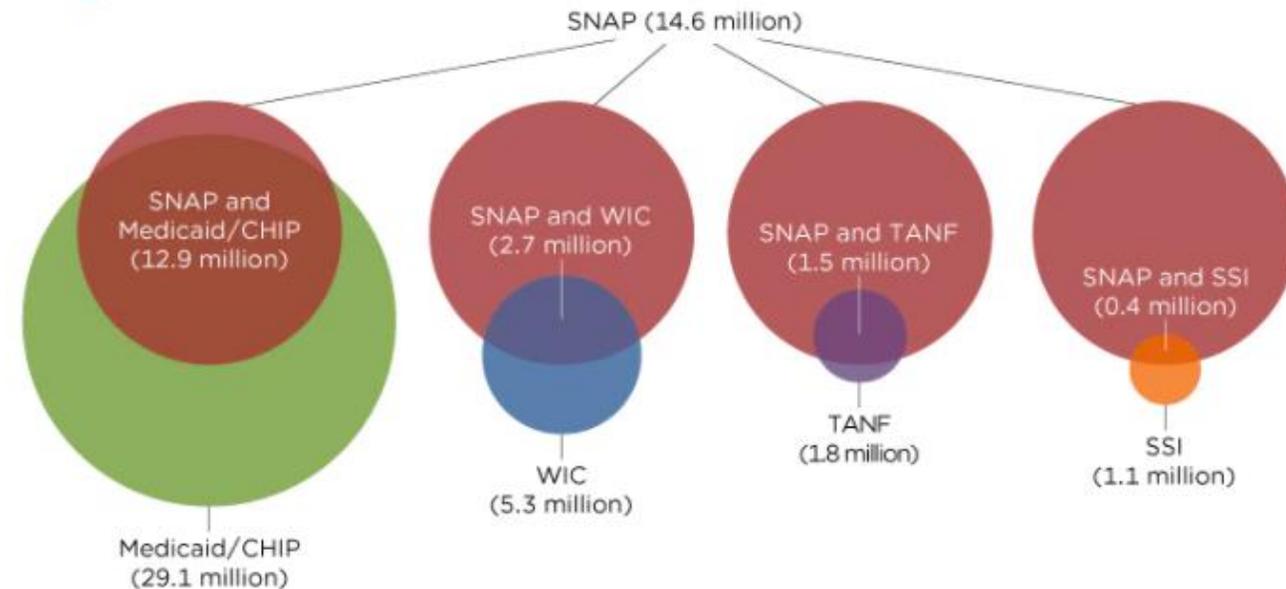
| State Agency | | Program | FY21 Federal and State Funding |
|---|------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Aging and Long Term Services (ALTSD) | | Older Americans Act Nutrition Programs: Home delivered & Congregate Meals | \$ 19,827,717.72 |
| | | New Mexico Grown for Seniors | \$ - |
| Department of Health (DOH) | | WIC Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program | \$ 348,373.00 |
| | | Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children | \$ 50,179,354.00 |
| | | WIC Farmers Market Nutrition Program | \$ 269,363.00 |
| Early Childhood Education and Care Department (ECECD) | | Child and Adult Care Food Program | \$ 20,051,922.00 |
| | | At-Risk Afterschool Meals | \$ 2,374,712.00 |
| | | Summer Food Service Program | \$ 30,185,945.13 |
| Human Services Department (HSD) | | Commodity Supplemental Food Program | \$ 1,184,772.00 |
| | | USDA Food Distribution | \$ 12,573,518.00 |
| | with PED | Pandemic EBT | \$ 227,987,019.00 |
| | with FANS | SNAP Education | \$ 4,371,689.00 |
| | with ISD | Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program | \$ 1,149,846,600.00 |
| | | The Emergency Food Assistance Program | \$ 11,902,978.07 |
| Indian Tribal Organization (ITO) | | Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations | \$ - |
| New Mexico Department of Agriculture (NMDA) | with NMFMA | Double Up Food Bucks | \$ 839,178.00 |
| Public Education Department (PED) | | National School Lunch Program | \$ 78,278,320.39 |
| | | Seamless Summer Option | \$ - |
| | | School Breakfast Program | \$ 36,899,346.52 |
| | | NM Grown Produce for School Meals (NM-specific) | \$ 473,000.00 |
| | | Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program | \$ 2,600,000.00 |
| | | Afterschool Snack Program | \$ 3,769,448.89 |
| | | Breakfast After the Bell (NM-specific) | \$ 18,293,506.55 |
| Total Federal and State Funding, FY21 | | | \$ 1,672,256,763.27 |

FOOD, FARM, AND HUNGER GOAL 1: COMMUNITY FOOD PROGRAMS

Objective 1: Create a comprehensive statewide, cross-agency nutrition safety net.

- Tactic 1: Develop and conduct an assessment aimed at understanding the barriers to accessing and administering nutrition safety net programs at the individual, community, and state agency level.
- Tactic 2: Create and implement a comprehensive, harmonized nutrition safety net data tracking system highlighting the areas of greatest need.
- Tactic 3: Research and recommend a common application/data portal for all food and nutrition needs based programs.
- Tactic 4: Research and recommend streamlined oversight over, and administration of, nutrition safety net programs.
- Tactic 5: Incentivize hunger relief organization participation in the state's nutrition safety net efforts.
- Tactic 6: Conduct outreach and strategic campaign in underperforming nutrition programs (WIC, SNAP college population, Supper Meals for K-12)

Number of Children in the U.S. Participating in SNAP, Other Government Assistance Programs, or Both (2021)



Note: Children age 17 and younger.

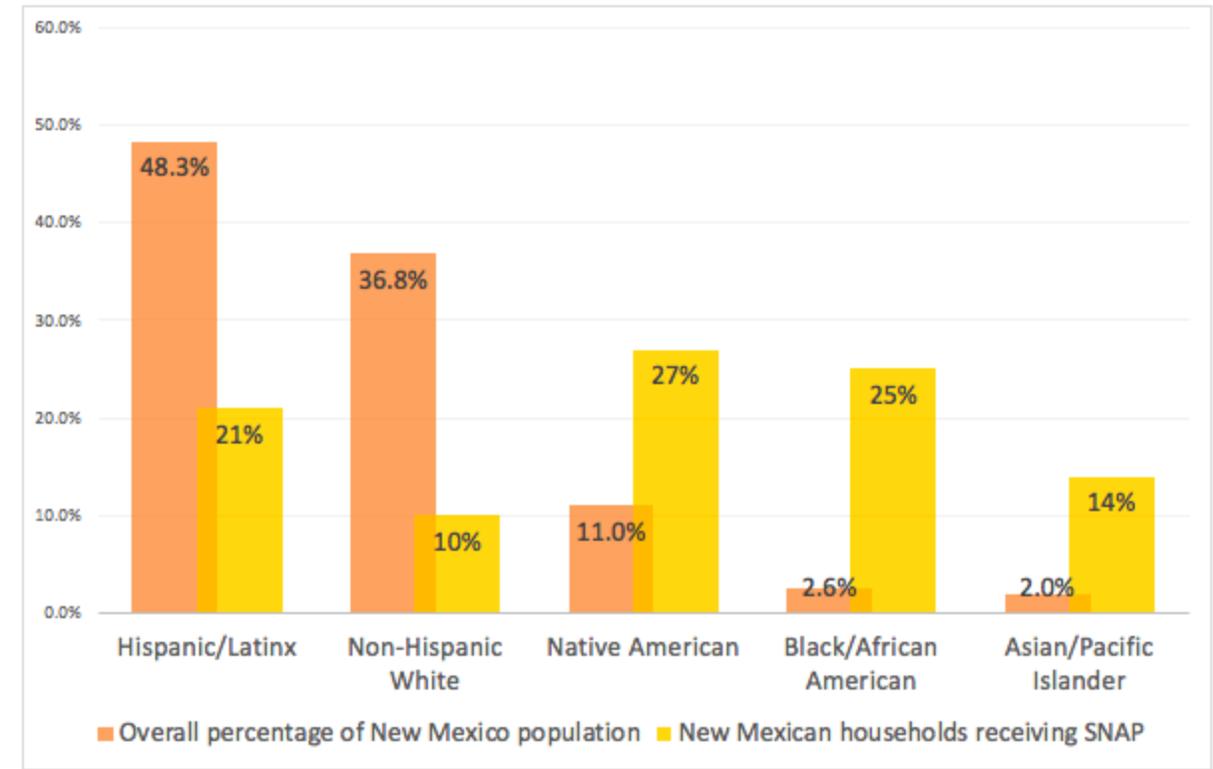
SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; CHIP = Children's Health Insurance Program; WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; SSI = Supplemental Security Income.

FOOD, FARM, AND HUNGER GOAL 1: COMMUNITY FOOD PROGRAMS

Objective 2: Create a statewide benchmark analysis of state and community nutrition programs based on nutrition quality standards and culturally appropriate and relevant foods.

- Tactic 1: By xxx, evaluate national, state, and community nutrition quality standards with a focus on culturally appropriate and nutrient dense foods.
- Tactic 2: By xxx, create NM statewide nutrition standards guidelines and benchmark analysis of food quality and substance by agency and community organization.
- Tactic 3: By xxx, incentivize implementation of NM statewide nutrition standards.

New Mexican households receiving SNAP by race and ethnicity vs. overall demographics of New Mexico (2019)



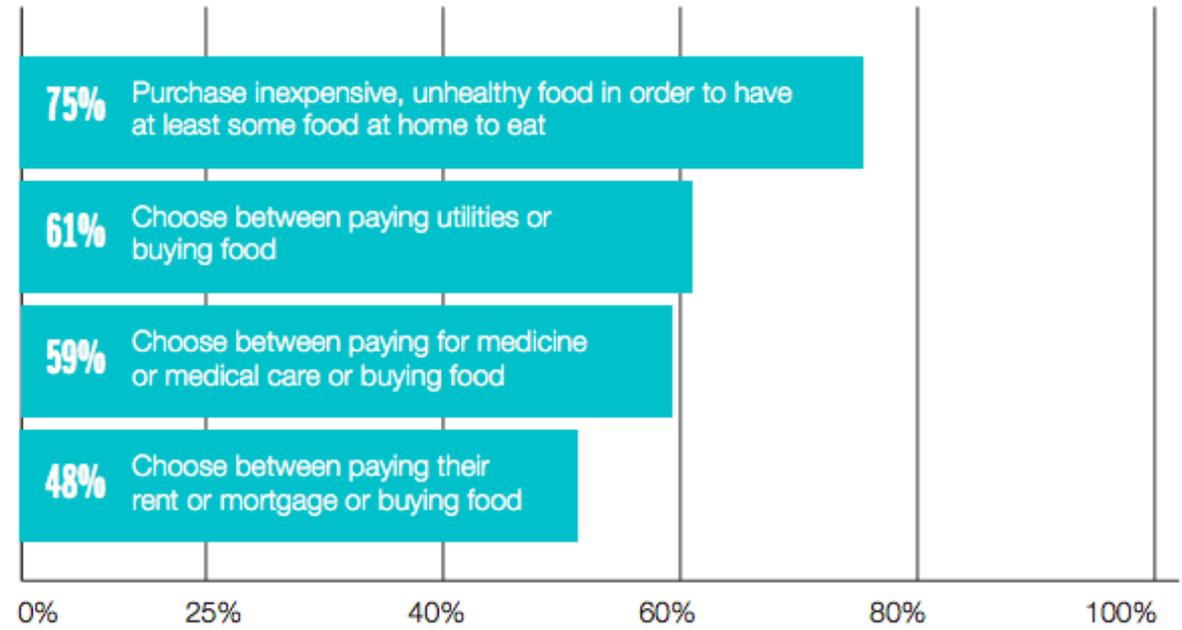
Link: <https://www.nmvoices.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Food-Insecurity-Rpt-Sept-2021-update.pdf> , <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/NM>

FOOD, FARM, AND HUNGER GOAL 1: COMMUNITY FOOD PROGRAMS

Objective 3: Objective 3: By xxx, expand federal nutrition programs to their maximum ability.

- Tactic 1: Establish current baseline federal nutrition program usage and federal nutrition program targets to expand programs to their maximum ability.
- Tactic 2: Identify and recommend state statutory changes required to enable federal nutrition program maximization.
- Tactic 3: Research and recommend guidelines to support a bundled approach to multi-generational nutrition programs.
- Tactic 4: Create and implement a resource utilization plan that maximizes draw down of discretionary and formula federal programs for community food programs.
- Tactic 5: Research and recommend models for state contributions to federal nutrition reimbursements or allocations for priority programs.
- Tactic 6: Research and recommend federal waivers to increase the impact of food assistance programs.

Share of New Mexicans with low food security making tradeoffs by type of choice



Link: <https://www.nmvoices.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Food-Insecurity-Rpt-Sept-2021-update.pdf>

FOOD, FARM, AND HUNGER GOAL 1: COMMUNITY FOOD PROGRAMS

Objective 4: Integrate food and nutrition literacy into the state's nutrition safety net.

- Tactic 1: Research and recommend food waste and food reuse guidelines for priority programs.
- Tactic 2: Expand and integrate programs that incentivize the consumption of fruits and vegetables.
- Tactic 3: Research and recommend cradle to grave nutrition education interventions.

Financial incentives increase fruit and vegetable intake among Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program participants: a randomized controlled trial of the USDA Healthy Incentives Pilot

Lauren Ew Olsho¹, Jacob A Klerman², Parke E Wilde³, Susan Bartlett²

Background: US fruit and vegetable (FV) intake remains below recommendations, particularly for low-income populations. Evidence on effectiveness of rebates in addressing this shortfall is limited.

Objective: This study evaluated the USDA Healthy Incentives Pilot (HIP), which offered rebates to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) participants for purchasing targeted FVs (TFVs).

Design: As part of a randomized controlled trial in Hampden County, Massachusetts, 7500 randomly selected SNAP households received a 30% rebate on TFVs purchased with SNAP benefits. The remaining 47,595 SNAP households in the county received usual benefits. Adults in 5076 HIP and non-HIP households were randomly sampled for telephone surveys, including 24-h dietary recall interviews. Surveys were conducted at baseline (1-3 mo before implementation) and in 2 follow-up rounds (4-6 mo and 9-11 mo after implementation). 2784 adults (1388 HIP, 1396 non-HIP) completed baseline interviews; data were analyzed for 2009 adults (72%) who also completed ≥ 1 follow-up interview.

Results: Regression-adjusted mean TFV intake at follow-up was 0.24 cup-equivalents/d (95% CI: 0.13, 0.34 cup-equivalents/d) higher among HIP participants. Across all fruit and vegetables (AFVs), regression-adjusted mean intake was 0.32 cup-equivalents/d (95% CI: 0.17, 0.48 cup-equivalents/d) higher among HIP participants. The AFV-TFV difference was explained by greater intake of 100% fruit juice (0.10 cup-equivalents/d; 95% CI: 0.02, 0.17 cup-equivalents/d); juice purchases did not earn the HIP rebate. Refined grain intake was 0.43 ounce-equivalents/d lower (95% CI: -0.69, -0.16 ounce-equivalents/d) among HIP participants, possibly indicating substitution effects. Increased AFV intake and decreased refined grain intake contributed to higher Healthy Eating Index-2010 scores among HIP participants (4.7 points; 95% CI: 2.4, 7.1 points).

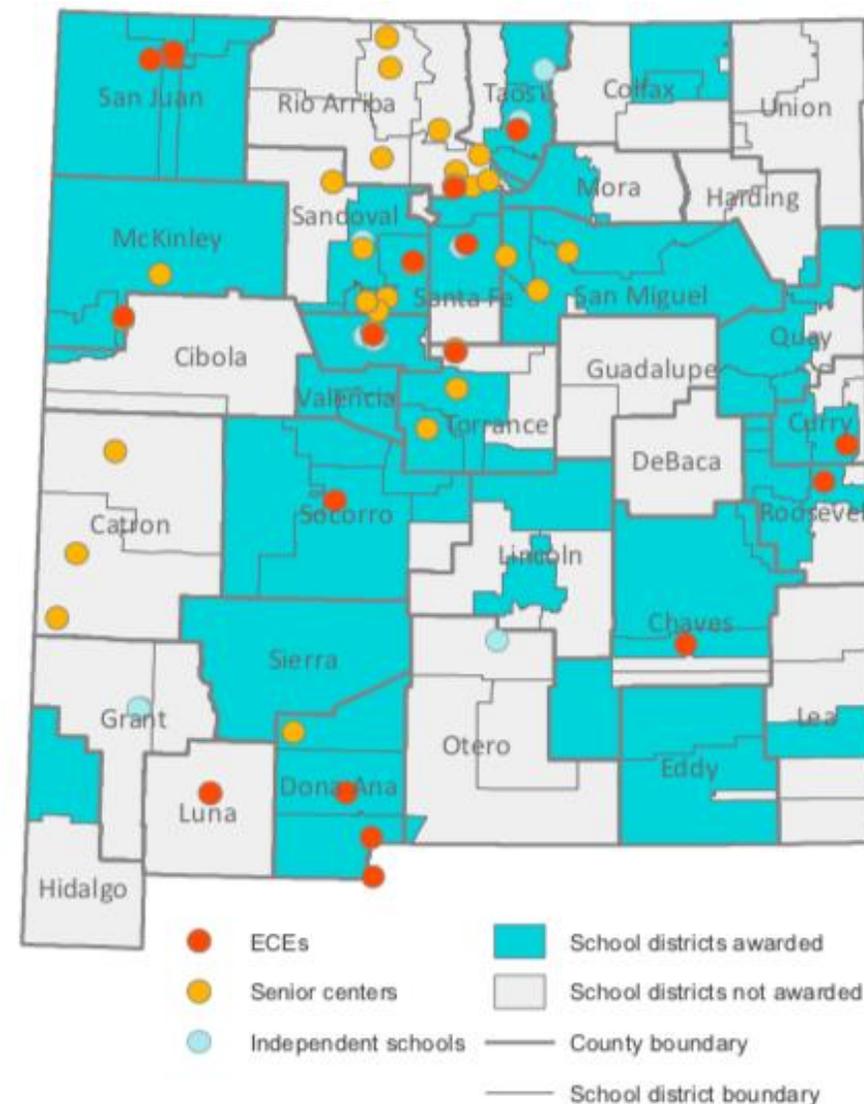
Conclusions: The HIP significantly increased FV intake among SNAP participants, closing ~20% of the gap relative to recommendations and increasing dietary quality. More research on mechanisms

FOOD, FARM, AND HUNGER GOAL 2: LOCAL INVESTMENT

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- Objective 4: Develop a comprehensive, statewide land, water, and infrastructure access and improvement plan for New Mexico Grown production emphasizing climate stewardship.

Participation in New Mexico Grown FY 2021-2022



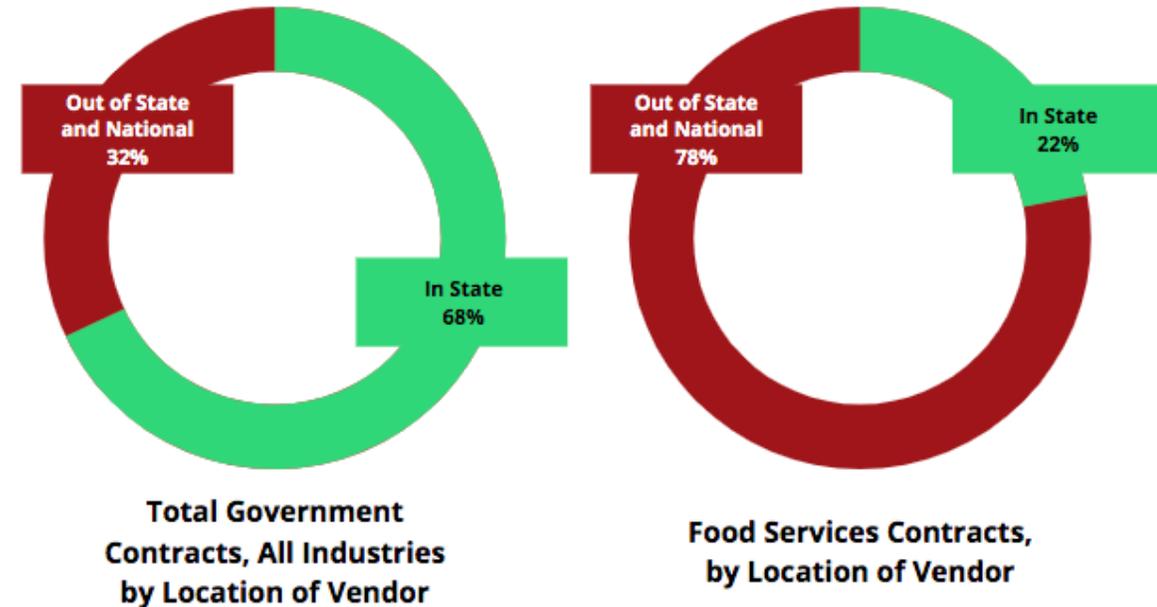
Source: NM PED, NM ALTSD, NM ECECD

FOOD, FARM, AND HUNGER GOAL 2: LOCAL INVESTMENT

Objective 1: Substantially increase the institutional purchasing of New Mexico Grown foods that reflect values-based expansion priorities.

- Tactic 1: Conduct a comprehensive baseline assessment focusing on New Mexico's institutional sourcing capacity, needs, assets, and opportunities.
- Tactic 2: Using a community based participatory process, conduct a statewide needs and assets assessment of priority populations' access to New Mexico Grown.
- Tactic 3: Recommend policies to nurture priority populations' access and utilization of NM Grown based on needs and assets assessment.
- Tactic 4: Formalize purchasing benchmarks and supportive purchasing mechanisms for NM institutions.
- Tactic 5: Formalize values-based expansion guidelines that prioritize climate resiliency, nurturing economy principles, and land-based traditions.
- Tactic 6: Coordinate key state agencies, local governments, and nutrition providers to report annually on NM Grown financial expenditures and progress towards established benchmarks.

Comparison of out of state/national purchasing and in state purchasing, in all industries and food services, 2017



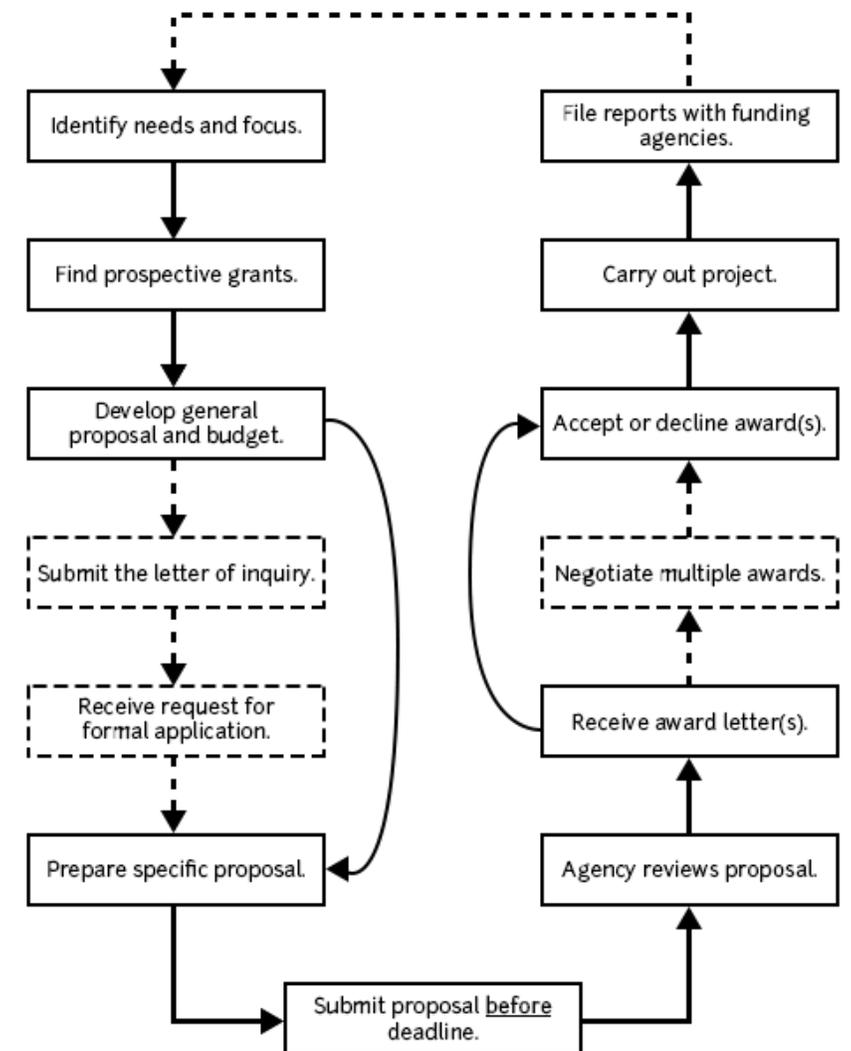
Link: <https://www.nmlegis.gov/handouts/ERDT%2083117%20Item%203%20Statewide%20Procurement%20Report.pdf>

FOOD, FARM, AND HUNGER GOAL 2: LOCAL INVESTMENT

Objective 2: Address issues of liability and risk in New Mexico Grown production expansion efforts.

- Tactic 1: Research and recommend liability and crop insurance supports for NM Grown producers.
- Tactic 2: Recommend a pooled capital request program for governmental and quasi-governmental support of the agricultural sector.
- Tactic 3: Research and recommend grant-writing and grant management support, including federal match requirements, for NM Grown producers.
- Tactic 4: Develop and implement incentive programs for priority productions practices, including value-added foods.

Diagram 1. The Grant Writing Process



----- Dashed lines indicate possible additional steps.

FOOD, FARM, AND HUNGER GOAL 2: LOCAL INVESTMENT

Objective 3: Develop a statewide NM Grown stakeholder network focusing on communication, education, and technical assistance.

- Tactic 1: Assess education, training, and technical assistance needs and assets of NM Grown stakeholders.
- Tactic 2: Develop a comprehensive communication hub designed to meet the education, training and technical assistance needs of NM Grown stakeholders across New Mexico with particular attention on literacy, language, culture, and technology access.
- Tactic 3: Formalize culturally competent, statewide food safety and vendor requirements curriculum for NM producers, ranchers, and food businesses selling to NM institutions.
- Tactic 4: Determine how to formalize a network of New Mexico Grown value chain navigators/coordinator positions in state agencies, NMSU Cooperative Extension offices, and/or community-based organizations.
- Tactic 5: Develop and implement a robust communications and marketing strategy featuring NM Grown stakeholders.



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Small and minority farmers' knowledge and resource sharing networks, and farm sales: Findings from communities in Tennessee, Maryland, and Delaware

Abstract A network analysis can quantify the depth and breadth of a farmer's relationships with other local farmers, buyers and sellers, or other groups and organizations. Such an analysis can potentially also reveal farmers' incentives, situations, and behaviors, and it may explain their economic success more generally.

Method This study examines small and minority farmers' networks using a primary survey in three farming communities. We emphasize networks related to production, marketing, and resource-sharing activities of 127 farmers (nodes) in Tennessee, 46 in Maryland, and 23 in Delaware, and compute three different measures of network importance or "centrality" for each farmer. We then use generalized least squares analysis relating farmer's age, gender, race, educational attainment, labor use on the farm, and farm location to the farmer's centrality position or importance in the network, defined by number and strength of links or connections.

Results In additional regression analyses, we find significantly positive effects of the centrality position on farm sales of specialty crops: our model predicts that a farmer who adds one additional link or connection can expect a 19% to 25% increase in sales, all else equal. Our results can potentially be used not only to disseminate information more efficiently, but also to identify farmers who would benefit the most from more targeted extension services.

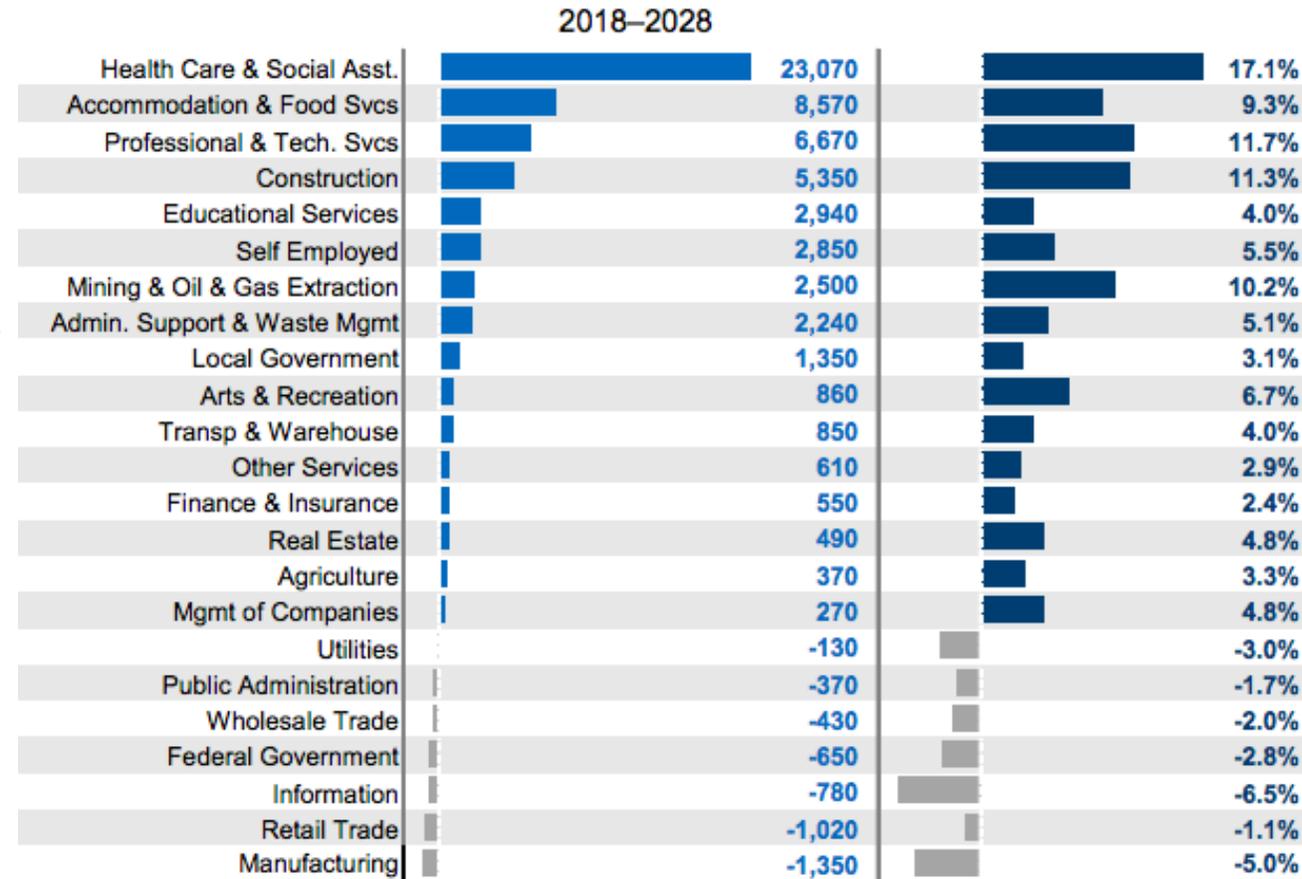
Link: <https://www.foodsystemsjournal.org/index.php/fsj/article/view/804/790>

FOOD, FARM, AND HUNGER GOAL 2: LOCAL INVESTMENT

Objective 4: Develop a comprehensive, statewide land, water, and infrastructure access and improvement plan for New Mexico Grown production emphasizing climate stewardship.

- **Tactic 1:** Conduct a baseline assessment on ownership and availability of land, water, and infrastructure resources available to New Mexico producers, ranchers, and food businesses.
- **Tactic 2:** Formalize recommendations on state investment in resource conservation programs that enable regenerative agricultural practices.
- **Tactic 3:** Formalize recommendations on state and municipal tax incentives for farmland protection, conservation easements, and/or new or beginning farmers engaged in regenerative agriculture.
- **Tactic 4:** Research and develop recommendations on incentive programs for owners of land and water to produce and distribute NM Grown foods or provide access to growers to produce and distribute NM Grown foods.
- **Tactic 5:** Educate state agencies and legislators about the role of regenerative agriculture in supporting achievement of the state's climate, health, and economic goals.

**Need for Increased Growth & Investment in Agriculture:
Projected Employment Growth by
Major Industry in New Mexico**

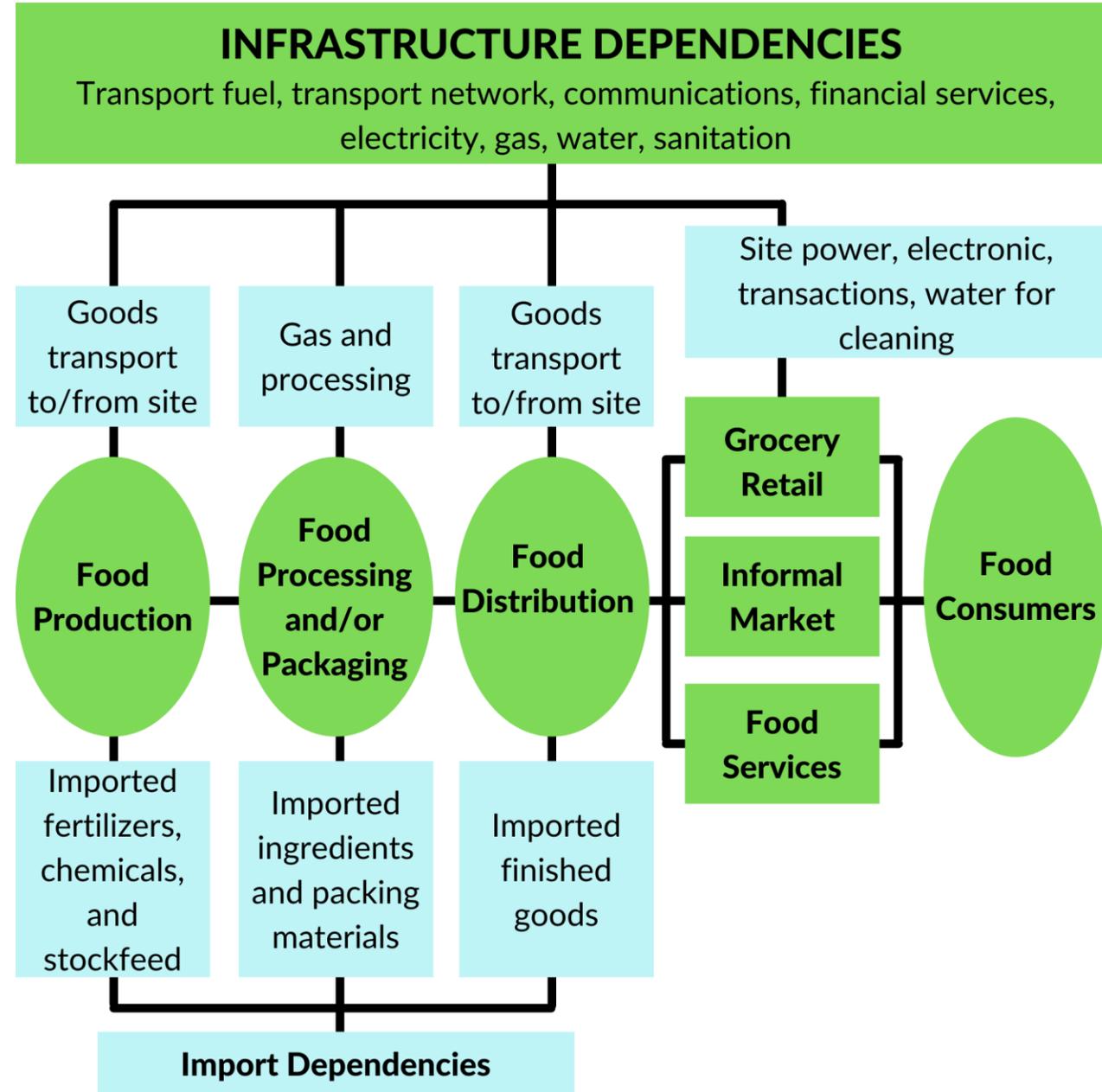


FOOD, FARM, HUNGER GOAL 3

Food Supply Chains and Their Dependencies on Infrastructure

Goal 3: Inventory and measurably improve food supply chain infrastructure to address gaps, weak linkages, and regulatory roadblocks.

- **Objective 1:** Create a cross agency food and agriculture supply chain (supply chain) workforce infrastructure plan with the aim of equitably fulfilling the needs across New Mexico.
- **Objective 2:** Create a plan to conduct a comprehensive statewide data analysis on supply chain infrastructure.
- **Objective 3:** Identify and recommend how state government can facilitate a high-capacity supply chain.
- **Objective 4:** Create a community and capital investment plan in support for community-led supply chain infrastructure improvements.

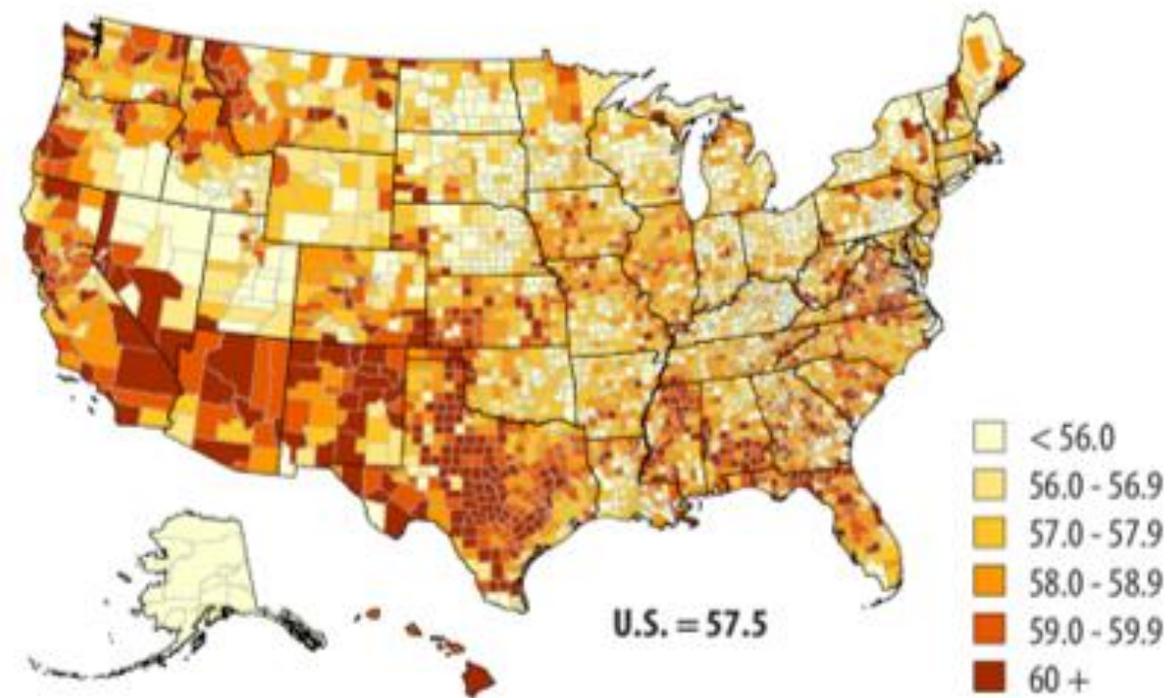


FOOD, FARM, AND HUNGER GOAL 3: SUPPLY CHAIN INFRASTRUCTURE

Objective 1: Create a cross agency food and agriculture supply chain (supply chain) workforce infrastructure plan with the aim of equitably fulfilling the needs across New Mexico.

- Tactic 1: Conduct a review of existing supply chain workforce programs and assets in NM including agricultural incubator, apprenticeships, internships, work study, and youth education programs.
- Tactic 2: Assess state and national food and agricultural pipeline programs.
- Tactic 3: Expand and integrate existing supply chain workforce programs.
- Tactic 4: Research and recommend ways to incentivize participation in the supply chain workforce.

**Average Age of Producers by County
(2017)**



U.S. Average = 57.5 years

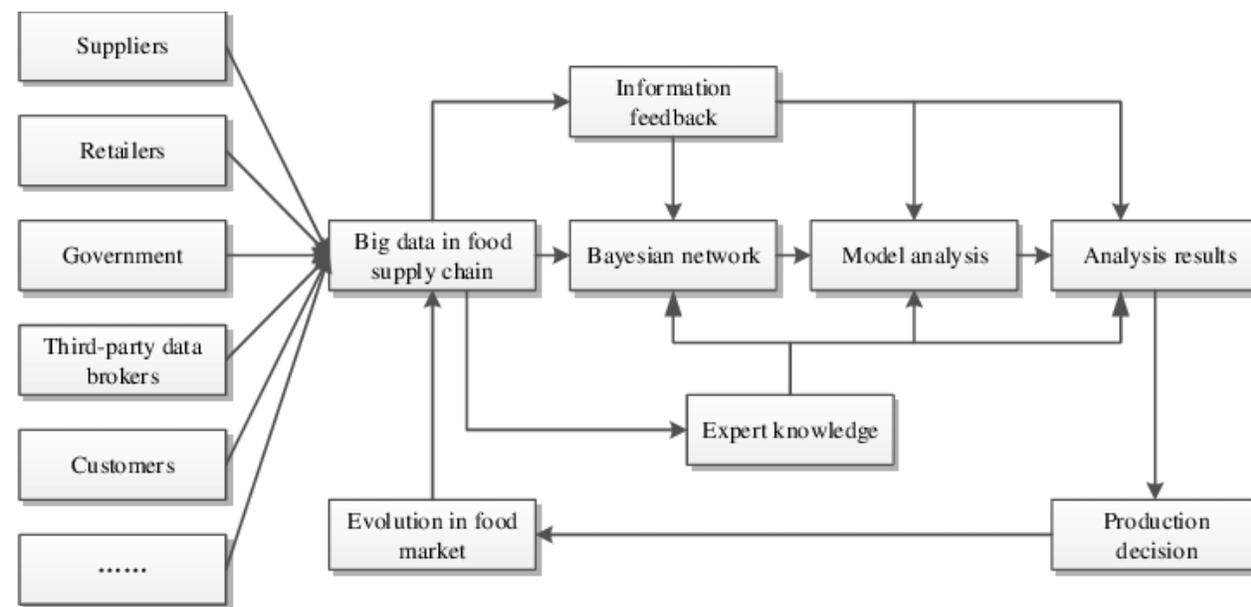
New Mexico Average = 61 years

FOOD, FARM, AND HUNGER GOAL 3: SUPPLY CHAIN INFRASTRUCTURE

Objective 2: Create a plan to conduct a comprehensive statewide data analysis on supply chain infrastructure.

- Tactic 1: Determine data needed, and location of data, to address supply chain infrastructure gaps and weak linkages.
- Tactic 2: Coordinate across key state agencies and community partners to supply data for analysis.
- Tactic 3: Research and recommend supportive legislation to require shared metrics and reporting requirements across state agencies and community partners.
- Tactic 4: Research and recommend a centralized system for the collection and dissemination of supply chain data and information.

Decision making based on big data in the food supply chain

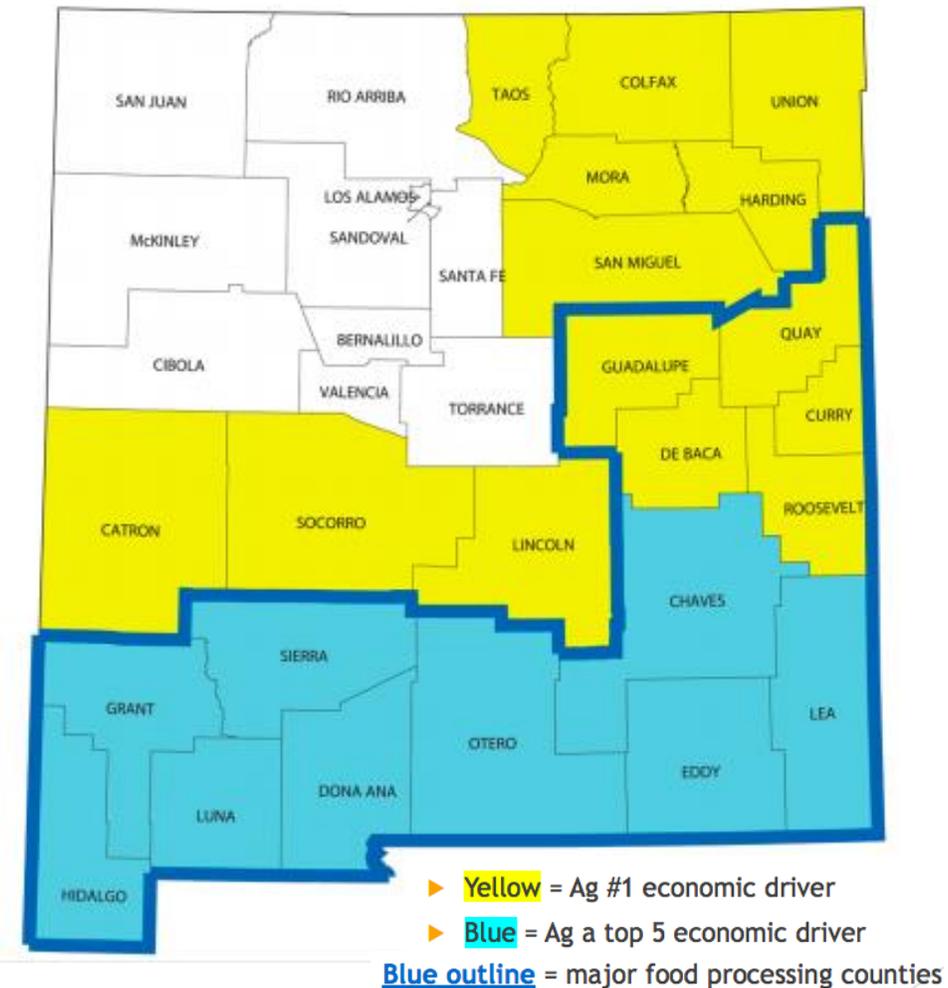


FOOD, FARM, AND HUNGER GOAL 3: SUPPLY CHAIN INFRASTRUCTURE

Objective 3: Objective: Identify and recommend how state government can facilitate a high-capacity supply chain.

- **Tactic 1:** Conduct a policy scan on state, Tribal, and local regulatory barriers that prevent a high capacity supply chain.
- **Tactic 2:** Develop guidance on addressing regulatory roadblocks.
- **Tactic 3:** Research and recommend updates to the procurement code.
- **Tactic 4:** Establish a process and protocols for community and non-profit use of government-owned physical assets.
- **Tactic 5:** Research and recommend how to integrate supply chain support mechanisms across agencies and local governmental entities to eliminate silos and increase communication for collaboration.

**Farming and Ranching:
Major Economic Driver in 23 of 33 Counties**



FOOD, FARM, AND HUNGER GOAL 3: SUPPLY CHAIN INFRASTRUCTURE

Objective 4: By xxx, create a community and capital investment plan in support for community-led supply chain infrastructure improvements that reflect Equitable Food Oriented Development principles.

- Tactic 1: Research and recommend cost-sharing models for producer and food business operations.
- Tactic 2: Research and recommend tax incentives to inspire private sector supply chain investments.
- Tactic 3: Research and recommend creative financing mechanisms that support grassroots solutions.
- Tactic 4: Establish a process for all scales and sizes of supply chain actors to access capital outlay funds.
- Tactic 5: Establish an oversight board to address equitable access to community and capital investment resources.

Equitable Food Oriented Development



FY23 STATE AGENCY BUDGET OVERVIEW

Dollars in Thousands

TOTAL STATE &
FEDERAL
INVESTMENT:
\$29.2 million

| Agency Name | Business Unit | P-Code | BUDGET ITEM DESCRIPTION | FY22 GENERAL FUND | FY23 GENERAL FUND | GF DIFFERENCE | FY23 FEDERAL FUND | FY23 Early Childhood Trust Fund |
|------------------------|---------------|--------|--|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| RECURRING | | | | | | | | |
| ALTS | 624 | P594 | NM Grown for Senior Programs | \$147.6 | \$500.0 | \$352.4 | \$0.0 | |
| ALTS | 624 | P594 | NM Grown Specialist FTE | \$0.0 | \$81.1 | \$81.1 | \$0.0 | |
| ALTS | 624 | P594 | In-House Pantries/Food Boxes for Seniors | \$0.0 | \$400.0 | \$400.0 | \$0.0 | |
| ALTS TOTAL | | | | \$147.6 | \$981.1 | \$833.5 | \$0.0 | |
| DOH | 665 | P002 | Senior Farmers Market Program | \$38.0 | \$90.0 | \$52.0 | \$617.7 | |
| DOH | 665 | P002 | Fruit and Vegetable Prescription Program (FreshRx) | \$0.0 | \$500.0 | \$500.0 | \$0.0 | |
| DOH TOTAL | | | | \$38.0 | \$590.0 | \$552.0 | \$617.7 | |
| HED | 950 | P505 | College Hunger Initiative | \$100.0 | \$1,000.0 | \$900.0 | \$0.0 | |
| HED TOTAL | | | | | \$1,000.0 | \$900.0 | \$0.0 | |
| HSD | 630 | P525 | Meal Gap Funding | \$1,200.0 | \$5,100.0 | \$3,900.0 | \$11,903.0 | |
| HSD | 630 | P522 | Hunger Relief FTE | \$0.0 | \$81.0 | \$81.0 | \$0.0 | |
| HSD TOTAL | | | | \$1,200.0 | \$5,181.0 | \$3,981.0 | \$11,903.0 | |
| ECECD | 611 | P621 | New Mexico Grown for Preschools | \$0.0 | \$500.0 | \$500.0 | \$0.0 | |
| ECECD | 611 | P621 | Summer Nutrition Base Increase | \$0.0 | \$750.0 | \$750.0 | \$0.0 | |
| ECECD | 611 | P621 | CACFP At-Risk Base Increase | \$0.0 | \$750.0 | \$750.0 | \$0.0 | |
| ECECD | 611 | P621 | Farm to Pre-K Education Administrator 1 New FTE | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$70.9 |
| ECECD TOTAL | | | | \$0.0 | \$2,000.0 | \$2,000.0 | \$0.0 | \$70.9 |
| EDD | 419 | P512 | Healthy Food Financing Initiative | \$100.0 | \$500.0 | \$400.0 | \$0.0 | |
| EDD | 419 | P512 | Healthy Food Financing Specialist FTE | \$0.0 | \$162.0 | \$162.0 | \$0.0 | |
| EDD TOTAL | | | | \$100.0 | \$662.0 | \$562.0 | \$0.0 | |
| NMDA | 954 | P9541 | Double Up Food Bucks | \$367.1 | \$700.0 | \$332.9 | \$825.0 | |
| NMDA | 954 | P9541 | Healthy Soils Program | \$267.9 | \$1,000.0 | \$732.1 | \$250.0 | |
| NMDA | 954 | P9541 | New Mexico Value-Added Innovation Grant | \$0.0 | \$750.0 | \$750.0 | \$0.0 | |
| NMDA | 954 | P9541 | Farm to Food Bank Program | \$0.0 | \$500.0 | \$500.0 | \$0.0 | |
| NMDA | 954 | P9541 | Agricultural Workforce Development Act | \$125.0 | \$250.0 | \$125.0 | \$0.0 | |
| NMDA | 954 | P9541 | Approved Supplier Program Support | \$0.0 | \$200.0 | \$200.0 | \$0.0 | |
| NMDA | 954 | P9541 | FTE for all expansion projects (3 FTEs including fringe) | \$0.0 | \$250.0 | \$250.0 | \$0.0 | |
| NMDA TOTAL | | | | \$760.0 | \$3,650.0 | \$2,890.0 | \$1,075.0 | |
| PED | 924 | | New Mexico Grown for School Meals | \$472.0 | \$1,500.0 | \$1,028.0 | \$81.0 | |
| PED TOTAL | | | | \$472.0 | \$1,500.0 | \$1,028.0 | \$81.0 | |
| RECURRING TOTAL | | | | \$2,717.60 | \$15,564.10 | \$12,746.50 | \$13,676.70 | \$70.90 |

Investing for tomorrow, delivering today.