



ABQ Fresh Forum: Community Input Report

Grounded in Panel Discussions, Roundtables, and Survey Responses

Part 1 – Executive Summary

ABQ Fresh is part of Affordable ABQ, the City’s initiative to make everyday life more affordable for families. We are bringing together city leaders, community partners, growers, producers, distributors, and local businesses to design a stronger, more sustainable, and more affordable food system for Albuquerque.

Community input, collaborative work, and policy combine with a focus on expanding access to fresh, healthy food, especially in undeserved neighborhoods and food deserts, while strengthening the local food economy.

We are working to craft and implement policies and programs to increase access to fresh, healthy, affordable foods for families in Albuquerque, including:

- Supporting the local food system at all levels, from local food growers and producers to local food distribution networks to local vendors and direct sales opportunities
- Working with all sectors within the local food system to establish an equitable, resilient and sustainable food system in Albuquerque.

The ABQ Fresh Forum, held December 16, 2025, worked to turn policy directives into actionable strategies, pilot programs, and community partnerships that strengthen Albuquerque’s local food system—from urban agriculture to food access to composting and food rescue.

This day-long, in-person forum brought together the diverse network of stakeholders who influence or participate in Albuquerque’s local food economy, including:

- Local farmers, growers, and agricultural cooperatives
- Neighborhood leaders and community garden coordinators
- Neighborhood market owners, small retailers, and food entrepreneurs
- Food rescue, food bank, food pantry, and food service organizations and agencies
- Sustainability and composting organizations and agencies
- APS and higher education partners involved in nutrition, sustainability, agricultural, economic development and/or equity education
- Nonprofits, foundations, and residents invested in food justice, climate action, and affordability
- City of Albuquerque staff from more than a dozen departments identified in the Mayor’s Local Food System Executive Order (EO)

The forum served as a collaborative workspace, not a lecture series—prioritizing community voices, co-creation, problem-solving, and measurable next steps.

The in-person December event was divided into three themes, with a panel discussion and workshop activity associated with each theme.

Block A	<i>Growing the Local Food System</i>
Discussion Panel A	Policy and Partnership for Urban Agriculture Discussion on zoning, incentives, public policy, and partnerships to support urban agriculture in Albuquerque Panelists: • Amanda Powers, Founder/Farmer, Enchanted Farms Mushrooms • Ben Bustos, Principal, Polk Middle School • Helga Garcia-Garza, Executive Director, Agri-Cultura Cooperative Network • Eugene Pickett, Chairman/Founder Black Farmers & Ranchers New Mexico Global, Governing Committee NM Food & Agricultural Policy Council, Vice President Latino Farmers & Ranchers International Inc Facilitator: Stefany Olivas, Local Agriculture Community Coordinator, CABQ Parks & Recreation Department Open Space Division
Interactive Session A	Urban Agriculture & Community Growing • Hands-on and interactive City-owned property map assessment of urban agriculture opportunities • Explore how City facilities, properties, and public spaces can support growing • Identify policies to support local/urban agriculture • Explore how partnerships can support urban agriculture in Albuquerque
Block B	Expanding Food Access and Affordability
Discussion Panel B	Access & Equity: Making Local Food Affordable Discussion about opportunities to address challenges/barriers to local food access – incentives, resources, partnerships, and policies Panelists: • Chris Whitson, Owner, Farm to You by Bom Vida Farms • Sean Humphrey, Director of Operations & Collaborative Food Systems, Rio Grande Community Development Corporation • Sarah Horowitz, Sales and Special Projects Manager, Three Sisters Kitchen • Alaska Piper, Director, Rail Yards Market Facilitator: Max Gruner, Director, CABQ Economic Development Dept.

Interactive Session B	Neighborhood Micro-Markets & Mobile Fresh Food Markets • Workshop for equitable, sustainable neighborhood food access • Connecting local growers/producers with local business and customers • Co-create “Neighborhood Food” models • Hands-on and interactive map assessment to identify opportunities to expand food access through the use of City-owned properties
Block C	<i>Circular Food Systems & Sustainability</i>
Discussion Panel C	Closing the Loop: Turning Waste into Resource Discussion about waste reduction, including surplus food rescue and redistribution and waste diversion and composting Panelists: • Dawn Dewey, Owner, Soilutions • Dana Yost, CEO, Roadrunner Food Bank • Janice Lucero, Owner, Cotton Blossom Gardens Facilitator: Sandra West, Sustainability Specialist, CABQ Environmental Health Department Office of Sustainability
Interactive Session C	Surplus Food Rescue & Composting Innovation Lab • Workshopping ways the City can support organizations, businesses, and networks doing food waste prevention, rescue, and composting work in Albuquerque • Hands-on and interactive map assessment to identify opportunities to utilize City-owned properties for surplus food rescue and redistribution and for composting

Following the in-person forum, an online ABQ Fresh Digital Workspace was launched in January to encourage additional participation and solicit additional community stakeholder input through the end of March.

This report summarizes the panel and survey responses, including identified action items for the City of Albuquerque.

What Success Looks Like in Five Years

Participants at the forum shared a vision for what Albuquerque’s food system could become with coordinated action and sustained investment. If the ideas and recommendations discussed are implemented, the city could see transformative progress within the next five years.

In this future, Albuquerque would have a coordinated food systems strategy supported by dedicated staff who work across departments to align policy, funding, and partnerships. Permitting and zoning processes would be streamlined and accessible, allowing farmers, food businesses, and composting organizations to operate more efficiently.

Urban agriculture would expand across the city through community gardens, school farms, and edible landscapes. Public land and open space would include areas designated for food production, providing farmers with stable access to land and water. Youth and workforce programs would create pathways into agriculture, food distribution, and sustainability careers.

Local food would become more accessible across Albuquerque. Farmers and food entrepreneurs would benefit from consistent local purchasing through City, school, and county procurement programs. Distribution systems—including markets, delivery programs, and neighborhood retail—would ensure that residents across the city, including seniors and families without reliable transportation, can access healthy food.

At the same time, Albuquerque would make major progress toward a circular food system. Food rescue efforts would divert edible food from landfills to community organizations, while composting programs would return organic waste to the soil. Schools, community centers, and residents would participate in composting and food education programs that strengthen environmental stewardship and food literacy.

Together, these changes would help Albuquerque build a food system that supports local farmers and businesses, improves food access, strengthens community resilience, and protects the land and water that sustain the region.

This report details the main themes and topics that emerged from the forum, including the digital workspace.

Part 2 – Summary of Themes and Interactive Input

Themes

1. Food Is Civic Infrastructure — and Albuquerque Is Under-Treating It

Across all panels and survey responses, participants consistently rejected the idea that urban agriculture, composting, and food access are optional or “nice to have.”

Panel A - explicitly stated that urban agriculture is treated as a “hobby” rather than essential infrastructure. Ben Bustos described school gardens being denied farm designation due to irrigation classification issues. Helga Garcia-Garza noted that departments often do not understand New Mexico’s seasonal production realities.

Panel B - reinforced that food security underpins housing stability, health, education, and economic mobility. Max Gruner framed food security as foundational to “getting the fundamentals right.”

Panel C - connected soil health and composting directly to climate resilience and long-term sustainability.

Survey and roundtable responses strengthened this narrative:

- Permitting, zoning, and waste management were identified as “exceptionally major” barriers.
- Land access and irrigation were named repeatedly as structural constraints.
- Multiple participants called for long-term policy reform, not temporary pilots.

Narrative Insight

Albuquerque’s food ecosystem is already functioning as critical civic infrastructure — but policy frameworks and investment levels do not yet reflect that reality. The gap is not community effort; it is institutional recognition and structural support.

2. The Primary Constraint Is Friction — Not Community Capacity

A recurring pattern across panels and survey responses is that organizations and producers are capable of scale — but slowed by bureaucratic drag.

Panel A examples:

- Months-long processes to secure irrigation access.
- Fragmented communication across City departments.
- Gatekeeping behavior rather than facilitation.

Panel B examples:

- High permitting fees and startup costs.
- English-only, paper-based permitting systems.
- Emergency funding works, but institutional funding does not.

Roundtable input included:

- Calls to streamline permitting and reduce paperwork.
- Requests for multilingual accessibility in the City portal.
- Concerns about departments providing inconsistent or incorrect guidance.

One survey respondent specifically noted that permitting and zoning were major obstacles to entry. Another pointed out that municipal processes make it difficult for small producers to navigate systems without specialized expertise.

Narrative Insight

The community is demonstrating capacity — 16,000 pounds per week from a single organization, 1,300 food boxes delivered to low-income families, statewide composting intake of thousands of pounds weekly. The limiting factor is not production or innovation. It is process design. Reducing friction may be the City's highest-leverage intervention.

3. Food Justice Cannot Be Built on Burnout: Workforce Is Structural

Participants across all sessions emphasized that food system labor is skilled, technical, and essential — yet structurally under-supported.

Panel A:

- APS had only one staff position supporting school gardens.
- Calls for City-funded food system coordinators at libraries, schools, and community centers.
- Explicit demand for youth career pathways and supervisory roles within City government.

Panel B:

- Businesses “challenged 1–2 times per year to stay open.”
- Thin margins in distribution and transportation.
- Need for non-restricted operating capital.

Survey responses:

Funding was cited repeatedly as the primary barrier across education, production, food rescue, and retail.

Respondents asked for low-barrier grants and operating support, not time-consuming competitive processes.

Narrative Insight

The current model relies heavily on nonprofit resilience and entrepreneurial survival. If Albuquerque wants a durable food ecosystem, workforce stabilization — including benefits, paid positions, internships, and long-term funding streams — must be institutionalized. Food system labor is economic development, not charity.

4. Land and Water Are the Quiet Levers of Long-Term Food Security

Land access and irrigation surfaced consistently across panels and written responses.

Panel A:

- Irrigation classification issues for school gardens.
- Difficulty coordinating with MRGCD.
- Calls for edible landscapes and City-wide planning.

Panel B:

- Land access before development.
- Discussion of protecting agricultural land through policy.

Survey responses included:

- Requests for 99-year leases.
- Calls to prioritize agricultural use within Open Space.
- Concerns about agricultural land being converted to low-density development.
- Repeated identification of water access as a constraint.

Narrative Insight

Without long-term land protection and irrigation coordination, food production remains fragile. Land-use planning and water policy are not peripheral issues — they determine whether Albuquerque’s food system can scale or remain dependent on short-term arrangements.

5. City Procurement Is an Untapped Economic Development Tool

Multiple participants across panels emphasized that the City’s purchasing power could stabilize local producers.

Panel B:

- Commit to buying local at fair production costs.
- Expand NM Grown-style procurement models.
- Use City facilities as distribution or retail hubs.

Survey input:

- Suggestion that CABQ leverage its size to centralize purchasing and distribution.
- Interest in local procurement for senior meal programs.
- Calls for committing a percentage of City purchasing to local producers.

Narrative Insight

Procurement reform is not administrative housekeeping — it is a structural investment tool. If the City consistently buys local, it stabilizes producers, improves food access, and retains economic value within Albuquerque.

6. Equity Is Logistical — Distribution Must Reflect Real Life

Participants stressed that food access cannot rely solely on farmers markets.

Panel B examples:

- Veggie box delivery programs reaching SNAP households and seniors.
- 1,300 boxes delivered through emergency contract funding.
- Emphasis that markets do not serve everyone.

Roundtables and surveys:

- Geographic fragility noted in certain neighborhoods.
- Calls for transportation integration.
- Recognition that consumers need convenience and one-stop access.

Narrative Insight

Food equity is a design challenge. Distribution models must consider mobility, geography, time constraints, and cultural relevance. Access increases when systems are designed around daily life realities.

7. Circular Systems Require Operational Infrastructure, Not Just Education

Panel C examples:

- Soilutions accepting thousands of pounds weekly.
- Need for green and brown waste streams.
- Education cited as essential, particularly in schools.

Roundtable findings:

- Lack of residential green waste pickup.
- Need for staffing to manage transport.
- Requests for compost dumpsters and convenient drop-off infrastructure.

Survey reinforcement:

- Waste management was identified as a significant barrier.
- Calls for City partnership in waste diversion.

Narrative Insight

Composting and food rescue will scale only if collection, transport, and contamination management are treated as municipal services. “Make it easier than disposal” emerged as a clear behavioral principle.

8. Education Is the Long-Term Multiplier

Across panels and surveys:

- Schools identified as central to culture change.
- Composting and gardening is proposed as an integrated curriculum.
- Food literacy is linked to long-term consumer behavior.

One survey respondent working in food/nutrition education stated funding as the primary barrier to scaling impact.

Narrative Insight

Embedding food systems education into schools builds workforce pipelines, shifts consumer behavior, and normalizes sustainability practices. Underinvestment in education perpetuates reactive systems.

9. Producers Must Be Centered in Ongoing Design

A survey comment noted the limited number of producers present relative to government staff.

Throughout discussions:

- Participants called for ongoing working groups.
- Requests for follow-up beyond annual convenings.
- Explicit concern about summits without implementation.

Narrative Insight

Sustained producer engagement — compensated and structured — is necessary for legitimacy and effective policy design.

Overarching Synthesis

When grounded in all source material, three structural truths emerge:

- The ecosystem exists — the City must align and remove friction.
- Investment in people and land determines long-term viability.
- Policy coherence (permitting, procurement, land use, waste) will determine whether Albuquerque becomes a model city or remains fragmented.

Interactive Input Analysis

Forum attendees had the opportunity to provide direct input through four interactive sessions. These activities were included in the online ABQ Fresh Forum Digital Workspace, which was active through March 2026. The input from these activities is summarized below; maps and individual responses are included in the Appendices of this report.

Urban Agriculture & Community Growing

This interactive block included a mapping activity and input on possible solutions to barriers for community gardens and urban agriculture activities.

The mapping activity identified all City-owned properties and invited participants to suggest sites for food-system related activities. There were 75 total site selections, including sites selected without specific activity recommendations. The majority of recommendations were for community garden sites, including at Hyder Park, Kit Carson Park, Washington Middle School Park. Edible landscaping and pollinator garden sites were also suggested for multiple parks and golf courses where irrigation already exists. Other specific recommendations include:

- Sustainable diet education and community gardens at Alamosa Community Center and West Mesa Community Center.
- Edible landscaping or community garden at John Adams Middle School Park, where there is an existing food distribution program.
- Food Pantry/Refrigerator at Civic Plaza and the Main Library downtown.
- Farm stand, warehousing, and community garden at Wells Park.
- Composting at the Sunport.
- Urban agriculture position at Cesar Chavez Community Center to partner with community garden and agriculture initiatives at Phil Chacon Park.

The “solutions” activity was divided into two categories – Community Gardens and Urban Agriculture (Farmers/Growers/Producers). The top recommendations for overcoming barriers to community gardens were:

- Use of City-owned properties
- Harvest-sharing programs
- Grants for materials
- Grants for water meter installation
- Irrigation-accessible sites
- Education & training

Other popular recommendations include technical assistance, volunteer programs and coordination, indoor growing/controlled environment growing, management partnerships, and distribution of excess harvest through partner organizations.

The top recommendations for overcoming barriers for farmers/growers/producers were:

- Grants
- Food Hubs
- Mobile Markets
- Incentives
- Workforce training – City, partners
- Connecting with local food retailers
- Use of City-owned properties
- Locally grown procurement preferences
- Buy Local initiatives/promotion
- Sustainable diets education

Neighborhood Micro-Markets & Mobile Fresh Food Markets

This interactive solicited input on possible solutions to barriers for micro-markets, mobile food markets, farm stands, and farmers'/growers' markets.

The top recommendations for **micro-markets** were:

- Low-cost loans/financing
- Incentivize locations near public transportation access with frequent service
- Grants
- Reduce regulatory hurdles – zoning, development process
- Distribution strategies

A wide variety of other strategies were also supported to a lesser extent, including incentivizing the stocking local/NM-produced foods, reducing regulatory hurdles for food retail permits, and making City-owned properties available for micro-markets.

The top recommendations for **mobile food markets** included:

- Incentivize routes and scheduled “parked” locations in food deserts and high-need, low-income areas
- Reduce regulatory hurdles – food retail permits
- Make City-owned properties available for “market hours” locations
- Equipment/infrastructure assistance

Most support from the interactive activity was concentrated among these top recommendations, although there were suggestions for a variety of other strategies.

The top recommendations for **farmers’/growers’ markets** were:

- Make City-owned properties available for regular/recurring as well as pop-up markets, incentivizing locations in food deserts and high-need, low-income areas
- Connect vendors with local micro-market retailers

All other strategies in for this category received minimal support.

Part 3 – Policy Recommendations for the City of Albuquerque

The following policy recommendations reflect input received through the ABQ Fresh Forum panel discussions, interactive sessions, and the online digital workspace.

- Plan regular convenings, working groups, and/or webinars to continue the dialogue with the local food system community.
- Create a Local Food Policy Advisory Council to make policy recommendations to the Mayor and City Council on matters related to the local food system and circular economy.
- Make City-owned properties, including vacant properties and active public sites (such as community centers, parks, and senior centers) available for a wide variety of local food-system related uses.
- Revise procurement procedures to increase local food procurement for City facilities and programs.
- Pursue food waste/organics collection and management as a City service.
- Explore options for strengthening support systems and programs for local food system related businesses, including incentives programs, technical assistance, grants, low-cost financing, and equipment and infrastructure assistance; improve visibility and accessibility of supports and programs.
- Identify ways to connect local growers with local food retail businesses and other means to support the distribution of local food to local vendors.
- Reduce regulatory hurdles related to zoning as well as food business permitting.

Appendix

1. Workshop/survey responses
2. Interactive map – pinned locations

Interactive/Workshop Session A

Solutions

Community Gardens

- Use of City-owned properties ■■■■ ■■■■
- Management Partnerships ■■■■
- City management ■■■
- Irrigation-accessible sites ■■■■ ■■
- Technical Assistance ■■■■ ■■
- Grants for materials ■■■■ ■■
- Grants for water meter installation ■■■■ ■■
- Volunteer programs/coordination ■■■■ ■
- Harvest-sharing programs ■■■■ ■■
- Training & education ■■■■ ■■
- Distribution of excess harvest through partner organizations ■■■■ ■
- Distribution of excess harvest through City programs ■■■■
- Hoop houses ■■■■
- Indoor growing/controlled environment agriculture ■■■■ ■
- Working with or developing more community land trust and tenure opportunities
- Participant front yards
- Public ROW
- Use of spaces and infrastructure available
- Education – City resourced soil testing
- Resources for testing soil for contamination
- Education and training on bioremediation
- Using regenerative practices
- Extend Growers' Markets Seasons
- Hoop Houses – leverage recycled resources, find local builders
- Management partnerships – between CABQ, County, and non-profits
- Farmer training constellation between current farm sites, integrating youth and elders
- Requiring certain uses in spaces with water access
- Seed development for more resilient genetics with respect to water needs
- Use of City properties – pair with tree overstory instead of rock, remove landscape fabric materials, especially with plastic content
- Grants to help navigate irrigation on small scale
- Reduce insurance requirements for uses on City property, limit cost increases, require claim payouts
- Alongside community gardens, offer a kitchen space to teach people how to prepare foods and provide
- Third spaces that offer resources *food, shelter from heat/cold, connections with social services, etc
- Places that can offer educational value to students, elderly, refugees, etc
- Creating a way for low income and unhoused people to learn to grow food in return they're able to keep food and it helps them build skills and self-sufficiency

- Medians, corners of parks
- Each neighborhood specialize in specific items
- Tea/herb gardens

Farmers/Growers/Producers

- Grants |||| |||| |||| |||| I
- Incentives |||| ||||
- Workforce training – City |||| ||||
- Workforce training – Partners |||| ||||
- Aggregation, processing, distribution collectives
- Zoning changes – agricultural uses |||| ||||
- Zoning changes – aggregation, processing, warehousing |||| I
- “Food hubs” |||| |||| |||| I
- Connecting with local food retailers |||| ||||
- Technical assistance – zoning, permitting |||| ||||
- Use of vacant City-owned properties |||| |||| I
- Mobile markets |||| |||| II
- Locally grown procurement preferences |||| |||| II
- Sustainable diets education |||| |||| II
- Buy Local initiatives/promotion |||| |||| ||||
- Use of City properties – grow food, process food, house people to grow and process food
- Ag zoning – remove 1 acre minimum
- Zoning changing – agriculture uses w/bodega/farmstand/retail combo
- Zoning changes – agricultural uses – facilities for composting, industrial composting facilities
- Pop up markets, infill development w/rooftop gardens
- Zoning changes – utilize the space that is there now
- Use of vacant City property for indoor production/aquaponics
- Grants for hoop houses
- Sustainable diets education – and local food
- Grants – easy, non-competitive applications for infrastructure, supplies
- Distribution of excess harvest through City programs
- Zoning changes – more growing space = more food
- Mobile Markets at community centers and underserved neighborhoods
- City owned and operated food hubs to remove risk/liability for producers
- Remember “food hub” spaces should not be elitist – remember to welcome our hungry
- Grants and technical support for farmstands at farms/near farms/at food hubs
- Mobile Markets, Bodegas, farmstand support
- Introduce farming/gardening into school curriculums
- City Workforce Training – Farmer training constellation
- City Workforce Training – engaging high school graduates to get involved w/agricultural training
- City Workforce Training – train young farmers on public and private farms
- Workforce Training Partners – RoadRunner has a program
- Grants to support hiring seasonal workers
- Collaboration between organizations, ie grow, market, distribution

- Sustainable diets education – fund partners that do this work now
- Create jobs for farmers and gardeners in public schools
- Connecting with local food retailers – brick and mortar local markets
- Transportation or delivery to homebound
- Subsidies/incentives for farmers and growers so they are paid for their work/production
- Volunteer programs/coordination
- Grants to address the contradiction of affordability and paying small producers well
- Connecting with local food retailers – weekly supply chains
- Food hubs – easily accessible to farmers throughout the city
- Food hubs – hyper local, business city or organization running so farmers don't spend time/energy on organizing
- Grants for cold storage vans/trucks
- Mobile Markets – expand funding for integrating double up food bucks
- Compost hubs at community gardens and school gardens to collect from w/in ½ mile to 1 mile
- Help with non-food waste (cardboard)
- Use of vacant City properties in underserved areas
- Grants to help pay for labor
- Grants for materials
- Grants education – what entities/who can apply
- Regulate insurance increases to better control costs
- Incentives – get bonuses for growing certain amounts of food in first 3-5 year
- Zoning, permitting technical assistance – starting bodegas, farmstands
- Grants/funding sources – HFFF through state EDD, more mental health focus
- Petition NMDA for mobile abattoir local meat processing
- Ag land and water as private property is a huge hurdle
- Minimize red tape in all possible areas. Farmers hate paperwork and runaround
- Instead of scaling up, find a working model and replicate
- Make it easier for food banks and pantries to support local
- It seems like agricultural bottom lands in ABQ were given low priority 100 years ago, and now they are developed and the acequia infrastructure is being abandoned. Where can real urban ag or bottomland ag be supported? In Germany, sprawl doesn't consume ag lands near cities. Can we prioritize that here, and make it feasible for farming the remaining plots?
- To take urban farming to scale, making it less expensive to be poor could reduce labor costs for farm workers and solve labor issues.
- Universal health care would reduce liability exposure and labor expense.
- Make "Double-Up Food Bucks" with SNAP usable in every grocery store.

Interactive/Workshop Session B

Solutions

Micro-Markets

- Economic development programs to incentivize and support micro-market development, renovations, and expansions, prioritizing food deserts and high-need, low-income areas
 - Grants **||||**
 - Low-cost loans/financing **|||| |||**
 - Infrastructure assistance (shelving, refrigerated displays, etc)
 - Technical support **||**
 - Merchandizing and marketing support **||**
- Incentivize stocking fresh produce **I**
- Incentivize stocking local/NM-produced foods **|||**
- Incentivize locations near public transportation access with frequent service **|||| ||**
- Reduce regulatory hurdles – zoning, development process **||||**
- Reduce regulatory hurdles – food retail permits **|||**
- Ombudsman to assist with regulatory processes **I**
- SNAP and double-up program information **|||**
- Make City-owned properties available for micro-markets **|||**
- Distribution strategies **||||**
- Partner with community organizations to educate and promote healthy and sustainable diets **I**
- Workforce training and job placement
- Safety surveys/recommendations (APD) **I**
- “Buy Local” campaigns **I**
- Create networking opportunities **I**
- “Store within a store” (leasing shelf space)
- Offer opportunities for small indoor markets at City-owned properties
- Make City-owned properties available for regular/recurring as well as pop-up markets, incentivizing locations in food deserts
- Education about healthy and sustainable diets **||**
- Don’t forget about supporting local dairy producers and their value added products

Mobile Food Markets

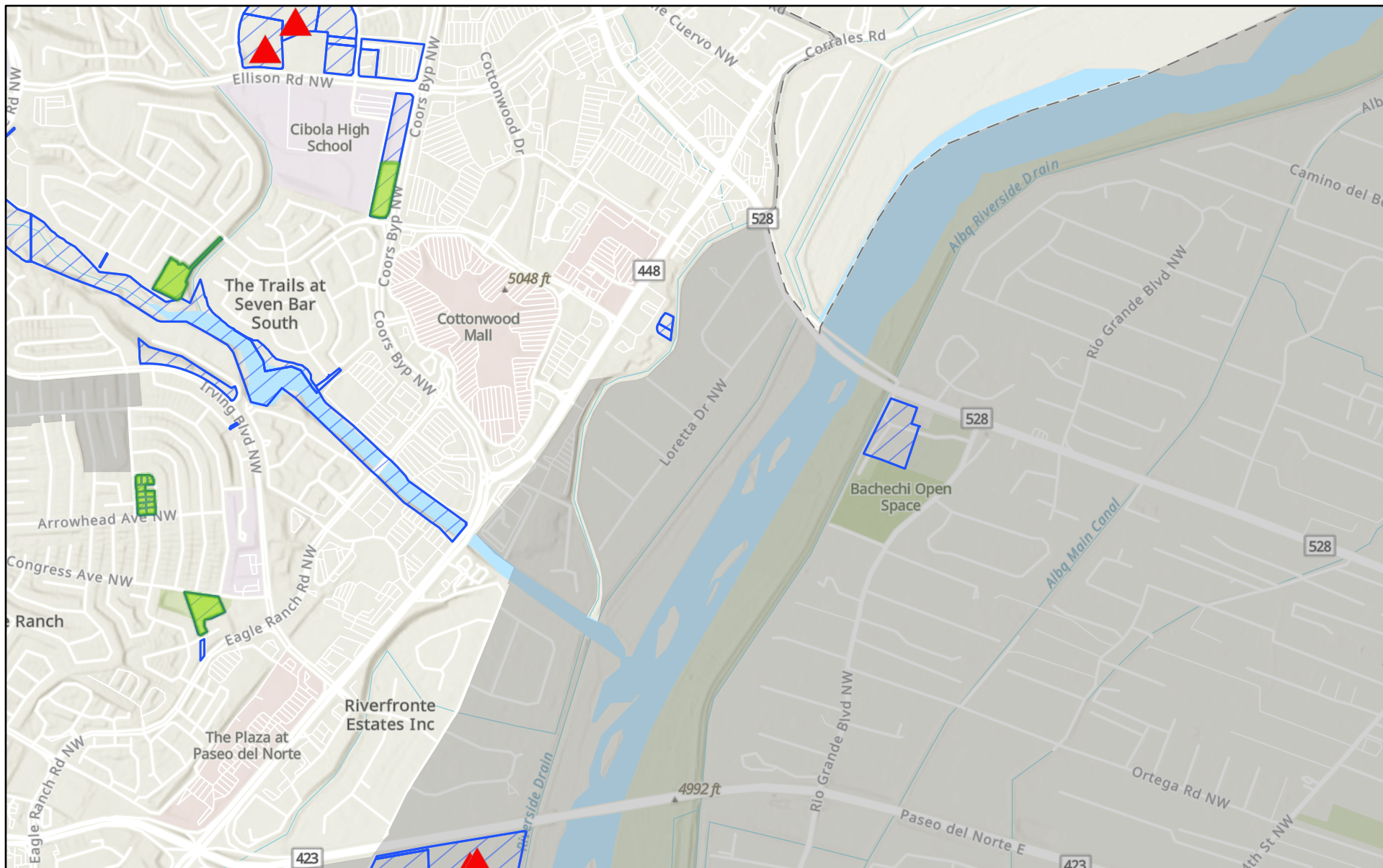
- Economic development programs to incentivize and support mobile food markets
 - Grants **||**
 - Low-cost loans/financing **I**
 - Equipment/Infrastructure assistance **|||**
 - Technical support **I**
 - Merchandizing and marketing support **I**
- Incentivize stocking fresh produce
- Incentivize stocking local/NM-produced foods **I**

- Incentivize routes and scheduled “parked” locations in food deserts and high-need, low-income areas ||||
- Reduce regulatory hurdles – food retail permits |||
- SNAP and double-up program information
- Make City-owned properties available for “market hours” locations |||
- Partner with community organizations to educate and promote healthy and sustainable diets |
- “Buy Local” campaigns
- Distribution strategies
- Reduce regulatory hurdles – zoning
- Workforce training and job placement
- Education about healthy and sustainable diets
- Safety surveys/recommendations for site crime-detering improvements
- Consider smart refrigerators with swipe card access

Farmers’/Growers’ Markets

- Reduce/waive fees for street closure, traffic barricades ||
- Provide areas for loading/unloading and parking at reduced or no cost ||
- Make City-owned properties available for regular/recurring as well as pop-up markets, incentivizing locations in food deserts and high-need, low-income areas |||| |
- Offer opportunities for small indoor markets at City-owned properties ||
- “Buy Local” campaigns |
- Partner with community organizations to educate and promote healthy and sustainable diets |
- Connect vendors with local micro-market retailers ||||
- Zoning – temporary and permanent use regulations and zoning restrictions ||
- Make City-owned properties available for micro-markets
- Reduce regulatory hurdles – food retail permits
- Workforce training and job placement

ABQFresh_Editors Map



3/26/2026

Recommendation Points 2 Edit

▲ No Value

■ City Parks

□ COA Owned Parcels

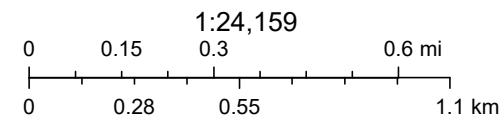
□ COA Vacant Parcels

City Limits

City

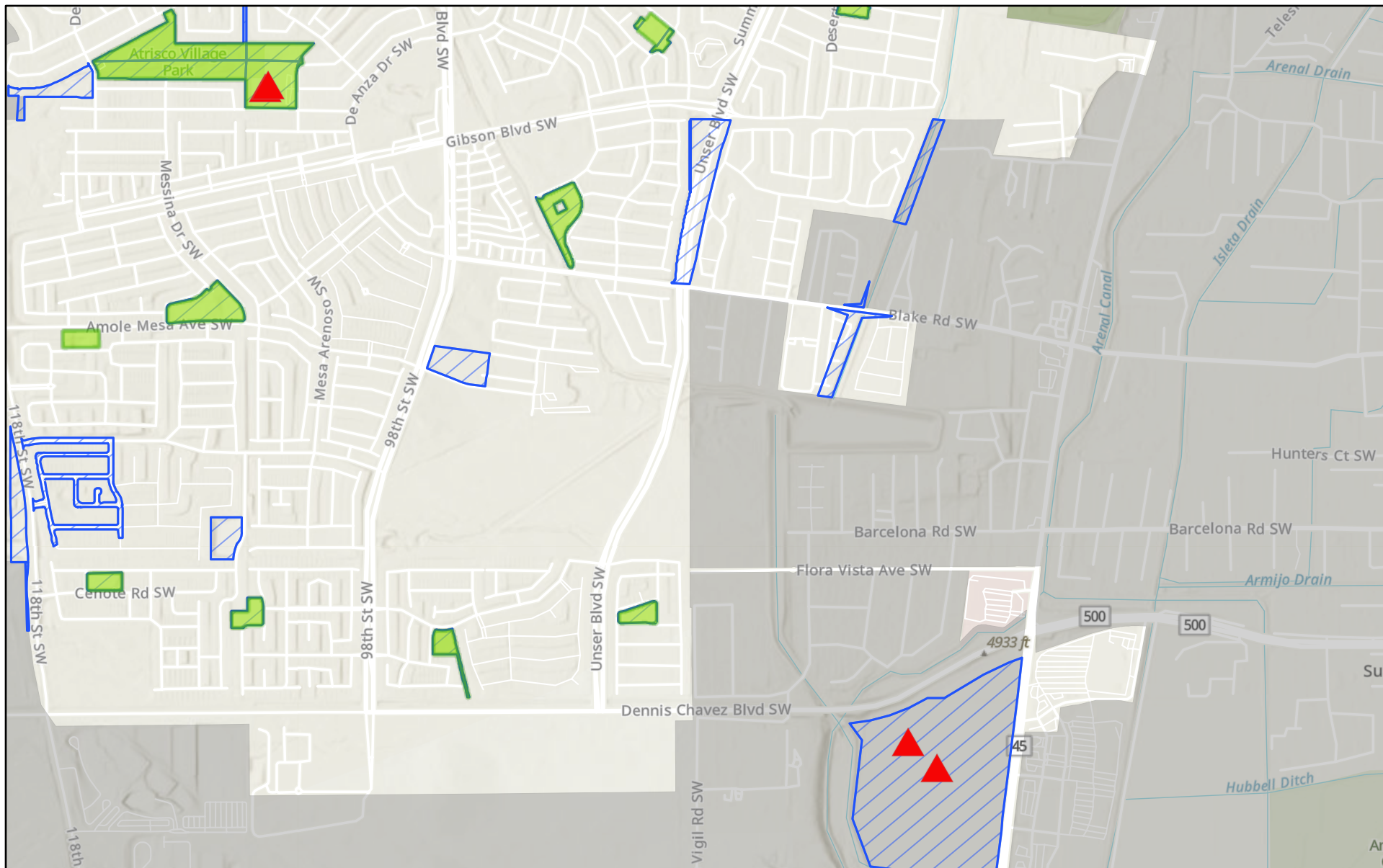
■ County

World_Hillshade



AGIS, Planning Department, City of Albuquerque, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS

ABQFresh_Editors Map



3/26/2026

Recommendation Points 2 Edit

▲ No Value

■ City Parks

■ COA Owned Parcels

■ COA Vacant Parcels

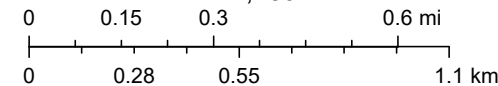
City Limits

City

County

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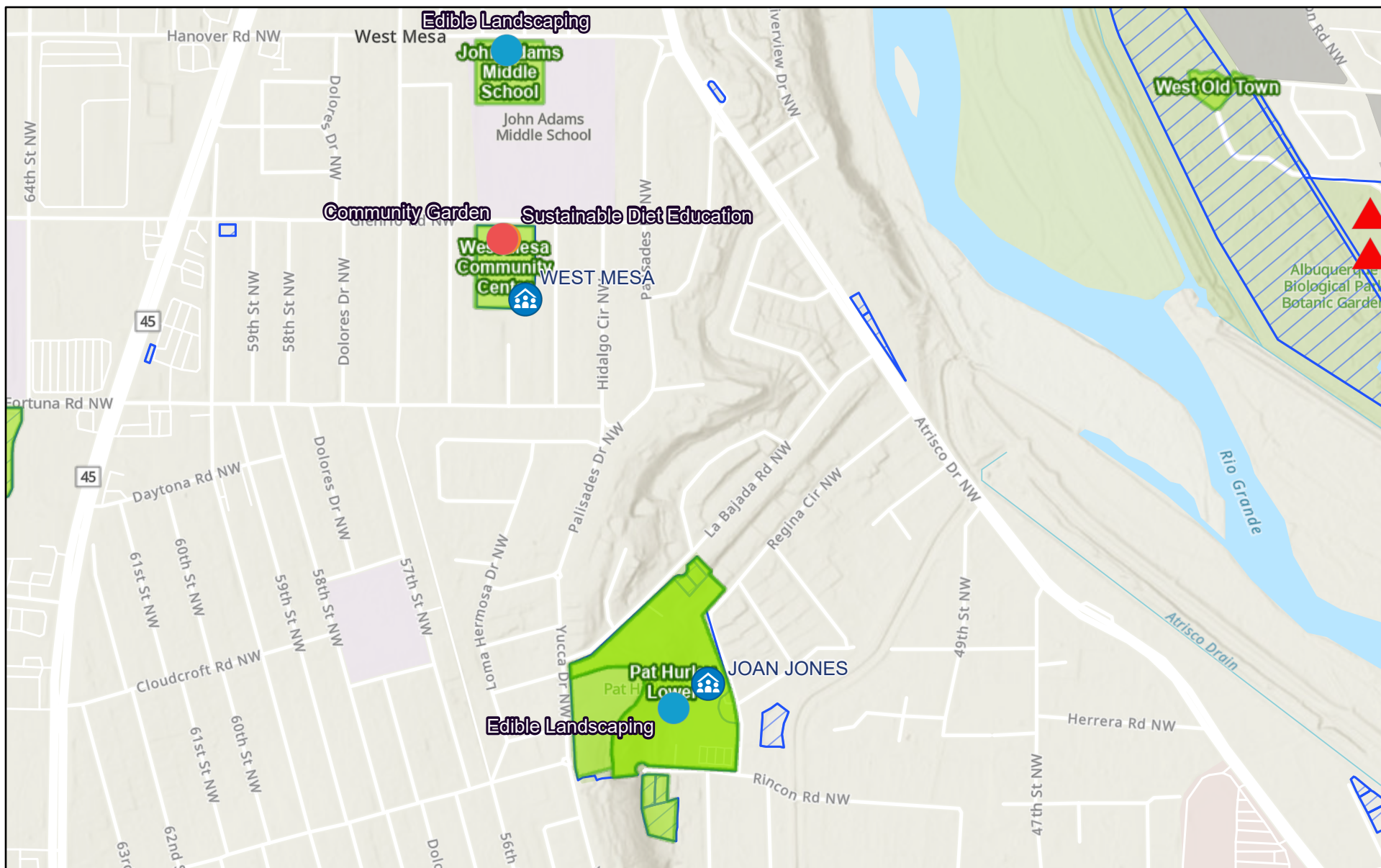


AGIS, Planning Department, City of Albuquerque, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS

A map of the Alamosa area, showing various locations and landmarks. The map includes a large green area labeled "ALAMOSA/ROBERT L. MURPHY" and a smaller green area labeled "Alamosa". Key locations marked include "Sustainable Diet Education", "Edible Landscaping", "Community Garden", and "ALAMOSA". The map also shows streets such as "Airport Dr SW", "Ivy Pl SW", "Bataan Dr SW", "Eucariz Ave SW", and "Sunset Gardens Rd SW". A scale bar indicates a distance of 5010 ft.

AGIS, Planning Department, City of Albuquerque, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS

ABQFresh_Editors Map



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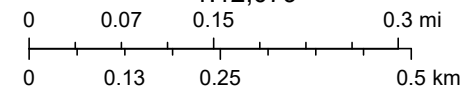
- Community Garden
- Edible Landscaping
- Sustainable Diet Education
- ▲ No Value
- Public Facilities
- City Parks

- COA Owned Parcels
- COA Vacant Parcels

- County
- World_Hillshade

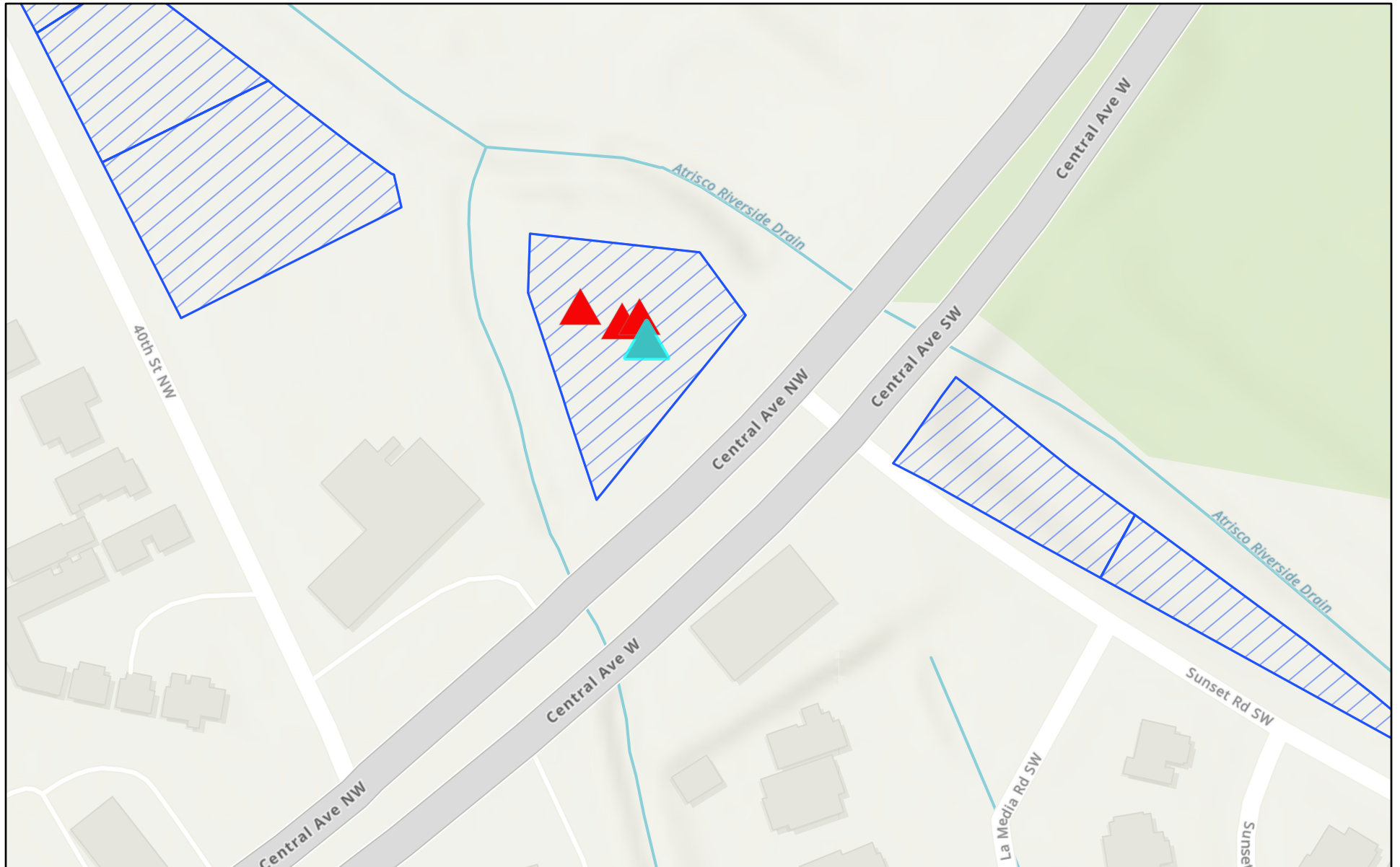
City Limits
City

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AGIS, Planning Department, City of Albuquerque, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS

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Recommendation Points 2 Edit

▲ No Value

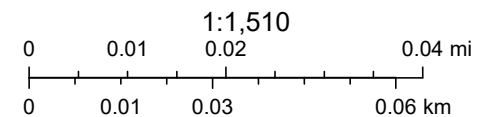
□ COA Owned Parcels

▨ COA Vacant Parcels

City Limits

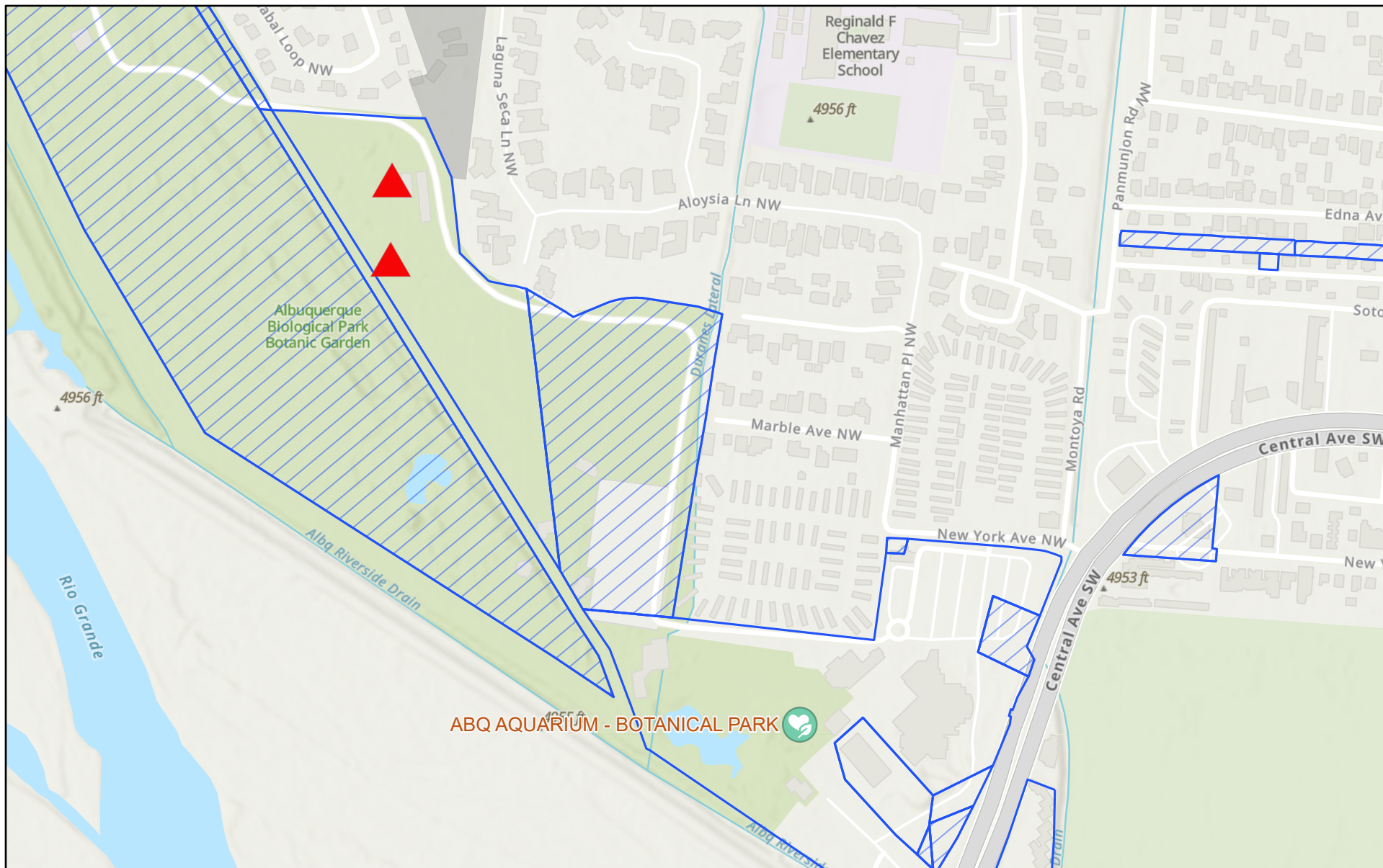
City

World_Hillshade



AGIS, Planning Department, City of Albuquerque, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS

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Recommendation Points 2 Edit Public Facilities

▲ No Value

♥ CULTURAL

□ COA Owned Parcels

▨ COA Vacant Parcels

City Limits

City

County

World_Hillshade

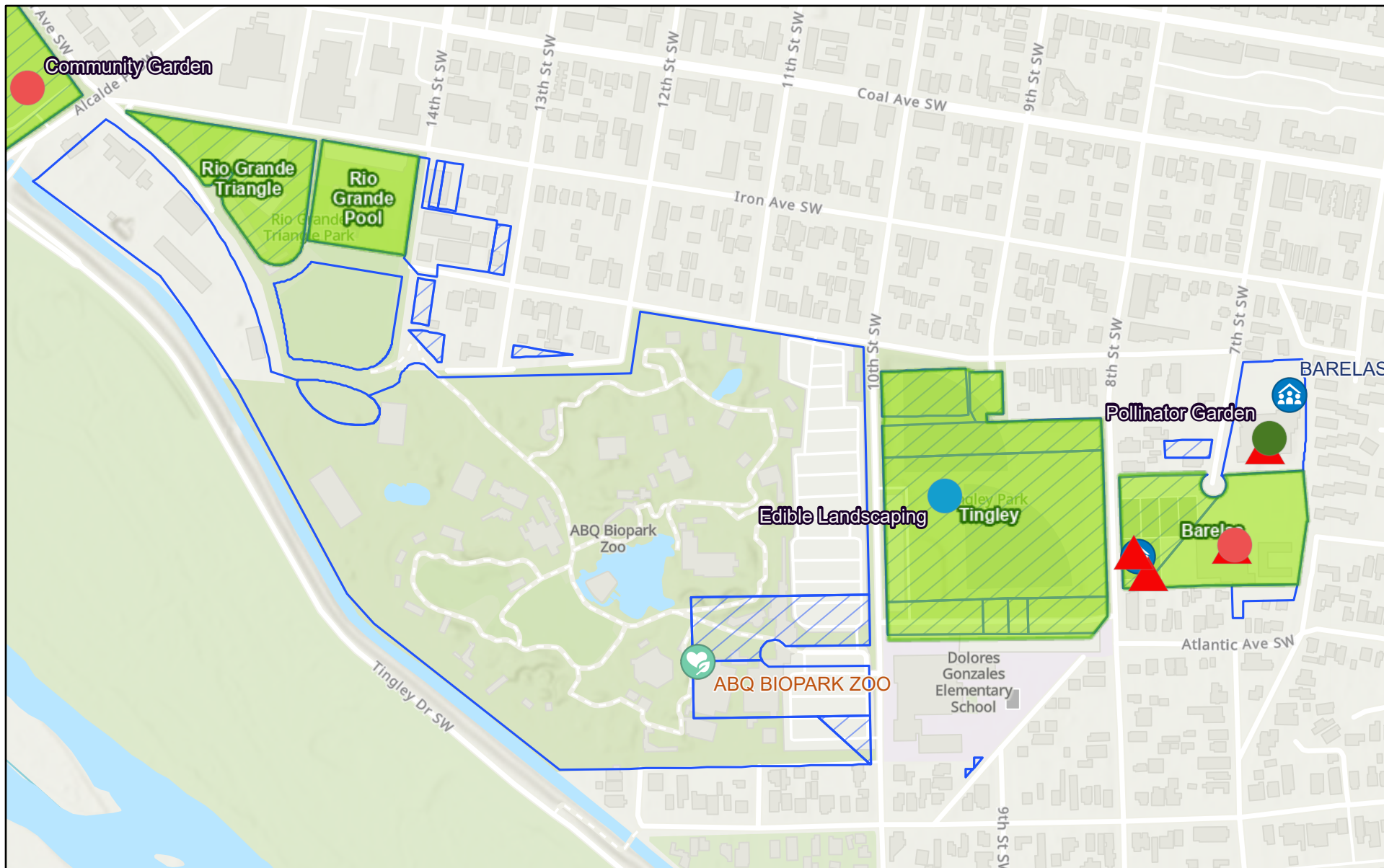
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0 0.04 0.08 0.16 mi

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 km

AGIS, Planning Department, City of Albuquerque, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS

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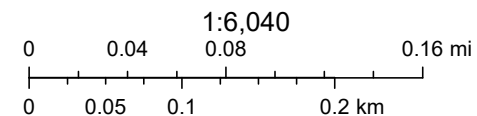
Recommendation Points 2 Edit

- Community Garden
- Edible Landscaping
- Pollinator Garden

- ▲ No Value
- CULTURAL
- COMMUNITY/ SENIOR CENTER

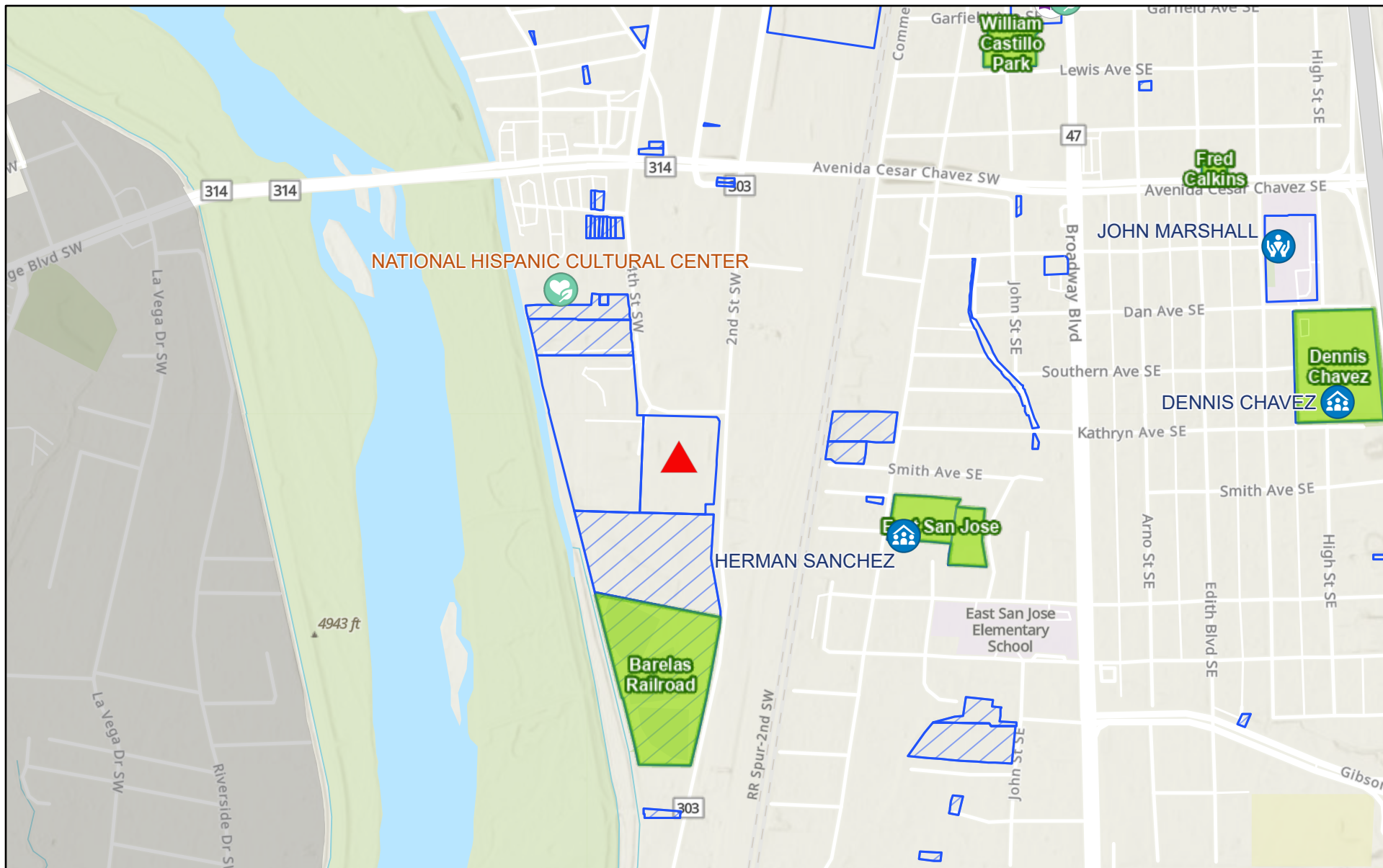
- City Parks
- COA Owned Parcels
- COA Vacant Parcels

- City Limits
- City
- World_Hillshade



AGIS, Planning Department, City of Albuquerque, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS

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3/26/2026

Recommendation Points 2 Edit

▲ No Value
Public Facilities

📖 LIBRARY



CULTURAL



COMMUNITY/ SENIOR CENTER



HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE CENTER



City Parks

COA Owned Parcels

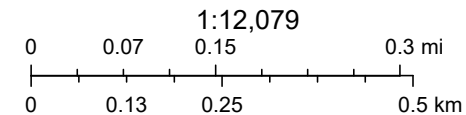
COA Vacant Parcels

City Limits

City

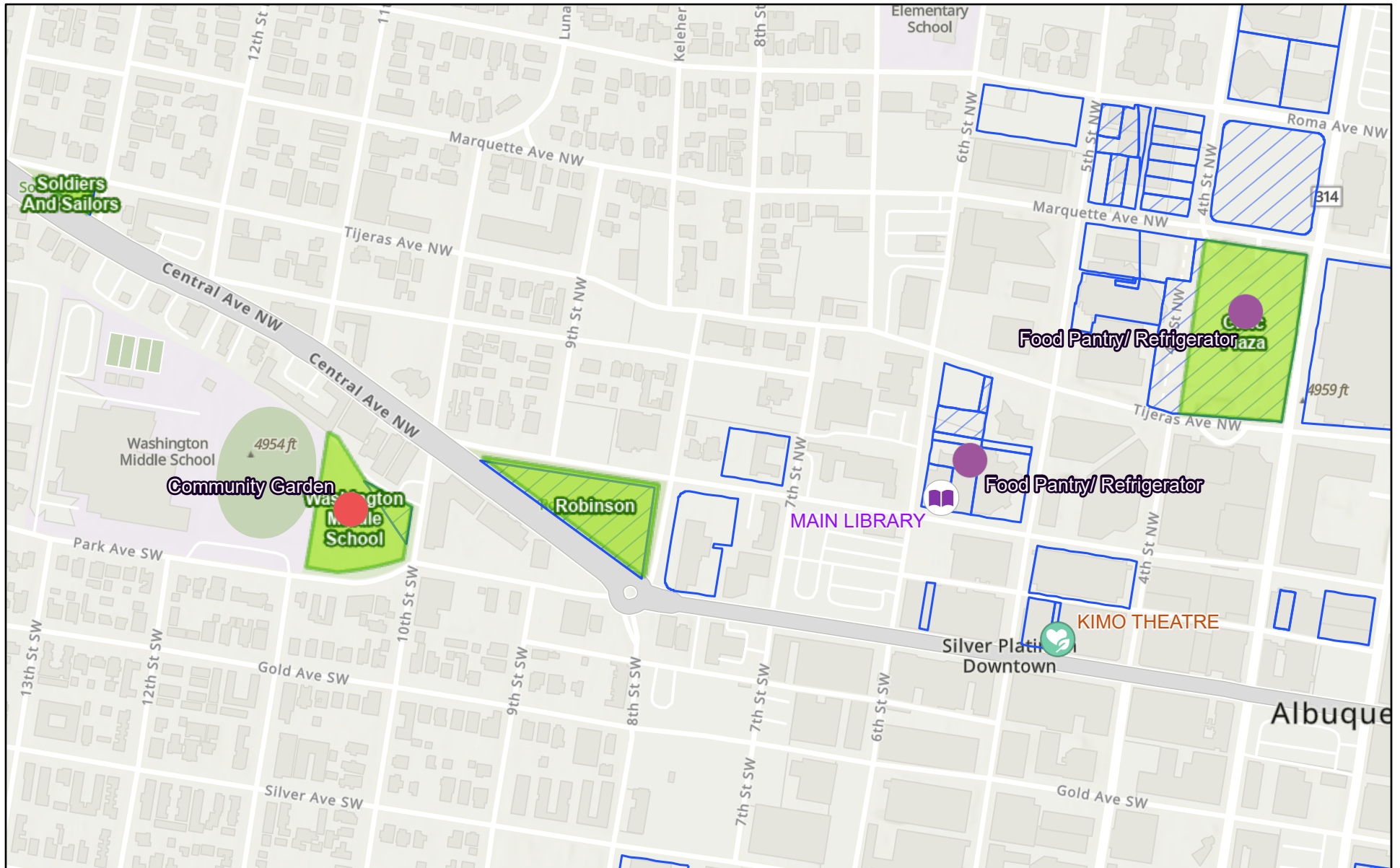
County

World_Hillshade



AGIS, Planning Department, City of Albuquerque, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS

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Recommendation Points 2 Edit

Public Facilities

City Parks

City Limits

Community Garden



LIBRARY

COA Owned Parcels

City

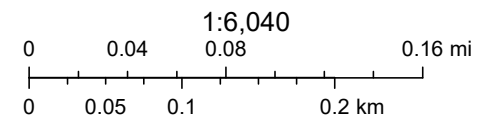
Food Pantry/ Refrigerator



CULTURAL

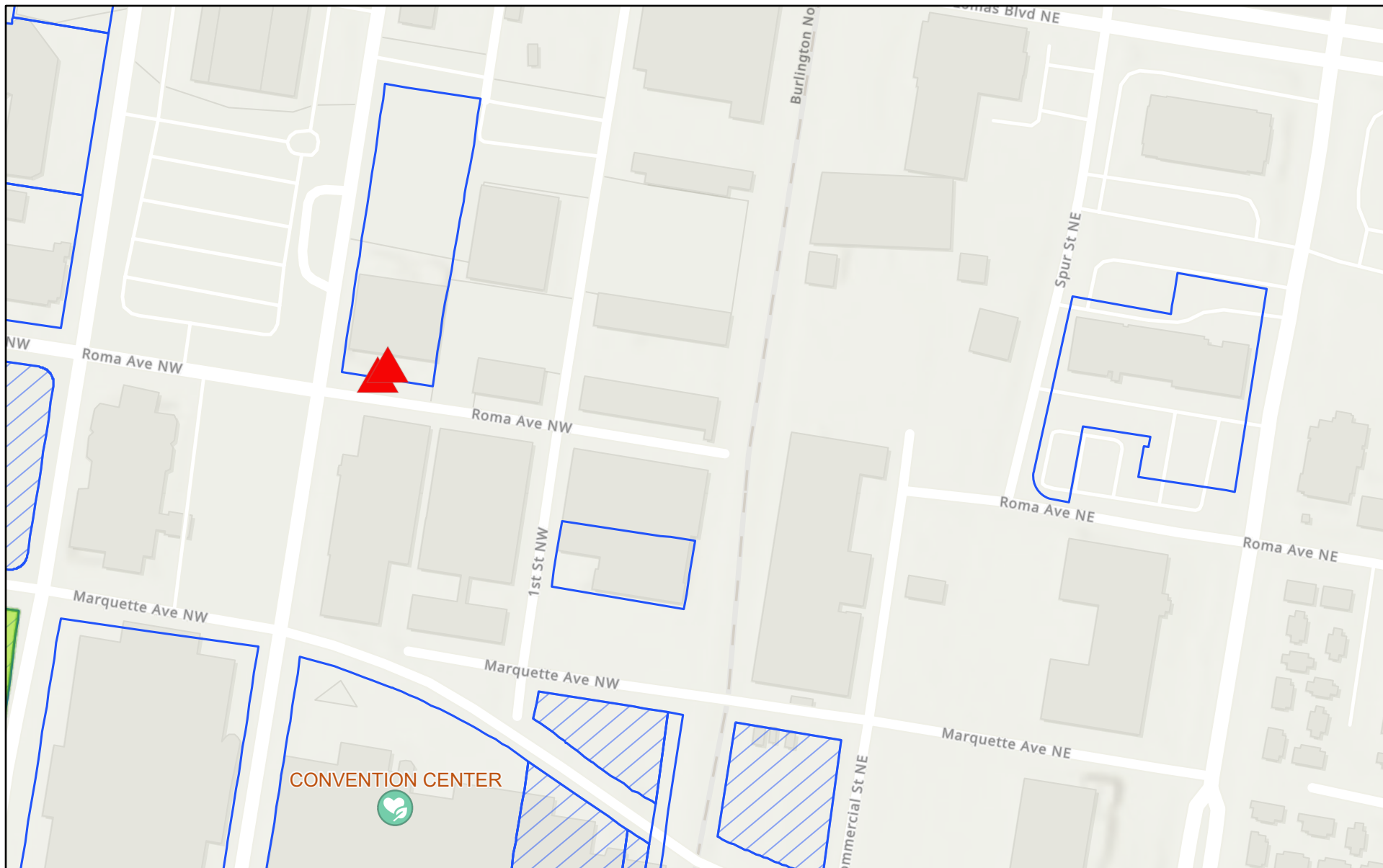
COA Vacant Parcels

World_Hillshade



AGIS, Planning Department, City of Albuquerque, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS

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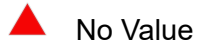
Recommendation Points 2 Edit

Public Facilities



COA Owned Parcels

City Limits



No Value



CULTURAL



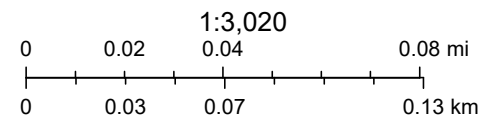
City Parks



COA Vacant Parcels

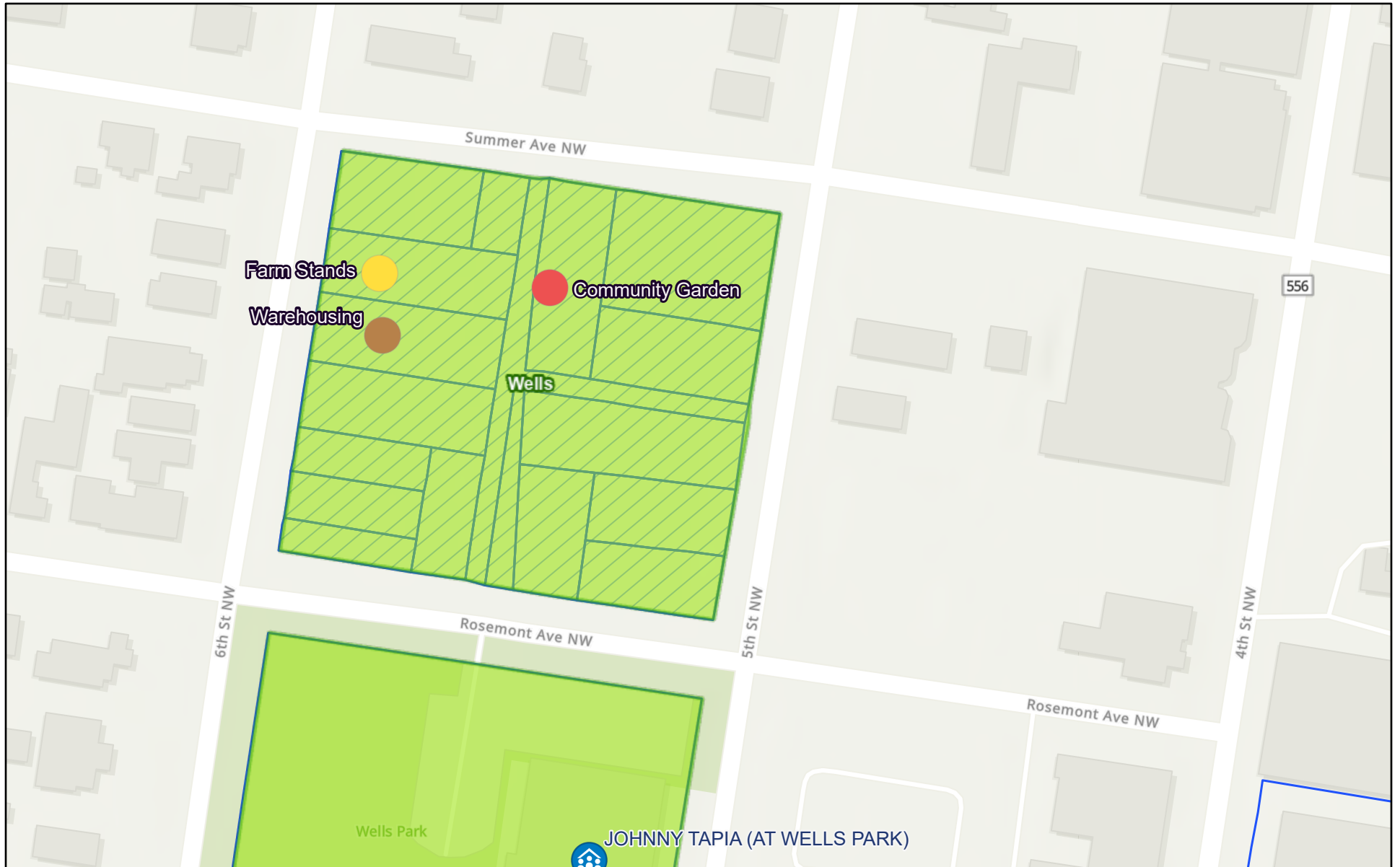
City

World_Hillshade



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Recommendation Points 2 Edit Public Facilities

Community Garden

Farm Stands

Warehousing



COMMUNITY/ SENIOR CENTER City Limits

City Parks

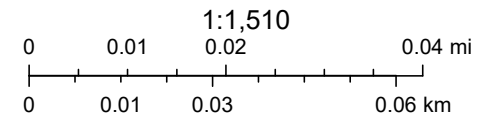
COA Owned Parcels



COA Vacant Parcels

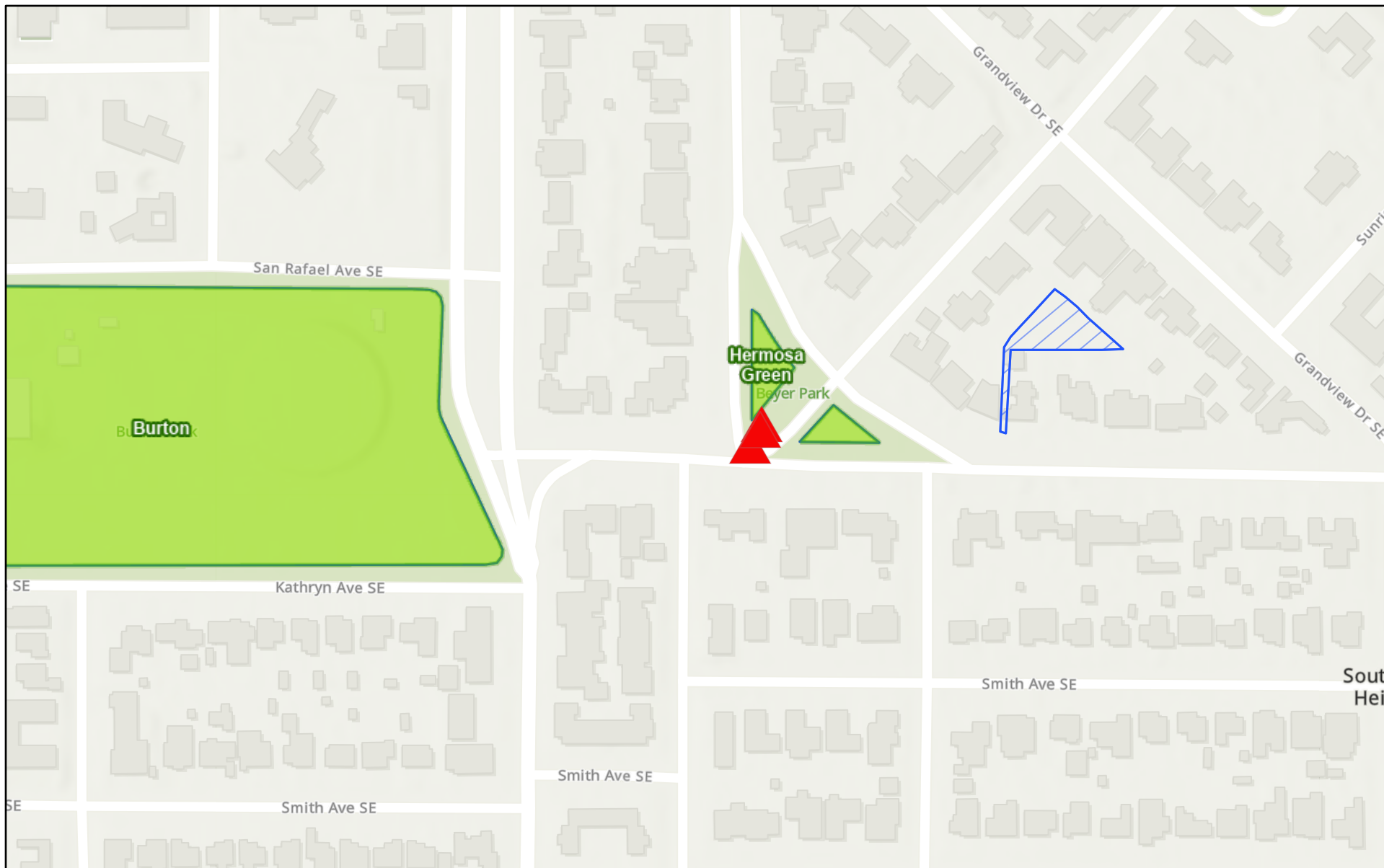
City

World_Hillshade



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3/26/2026

Recommendation Points 2 Edit

- ▲ No Value
- City Parks



COA Owned Parcels

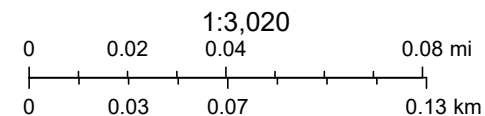


COA Vacant Parcels

City Limits

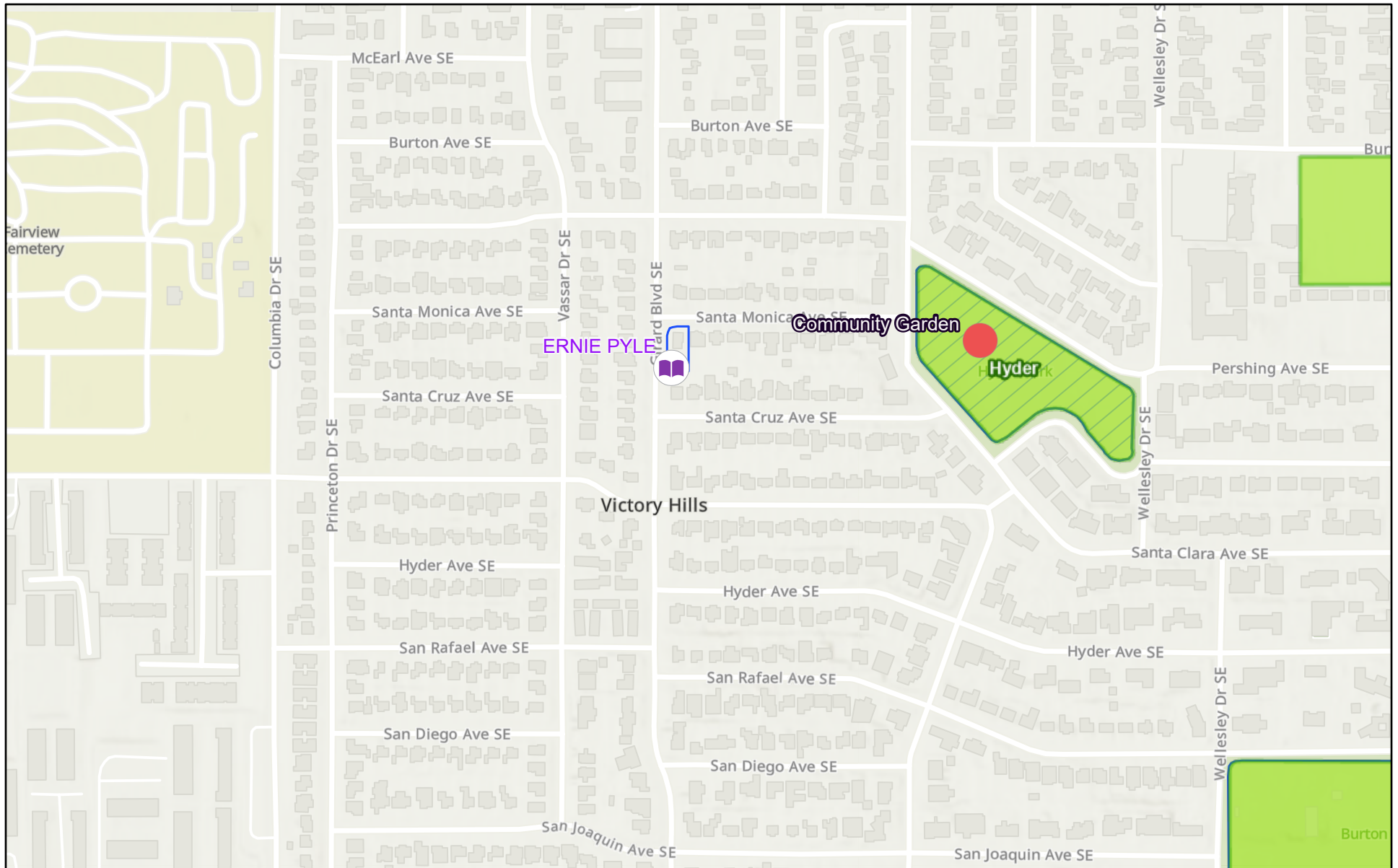
City

World_Hillshade



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3/26/2026

Recommendation Points 2 Edit

Public Facilities



COA Owned Parcels

City Limits



Community Garden



LIBRARY



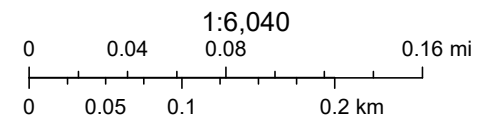
COA Vacant Parcels

City



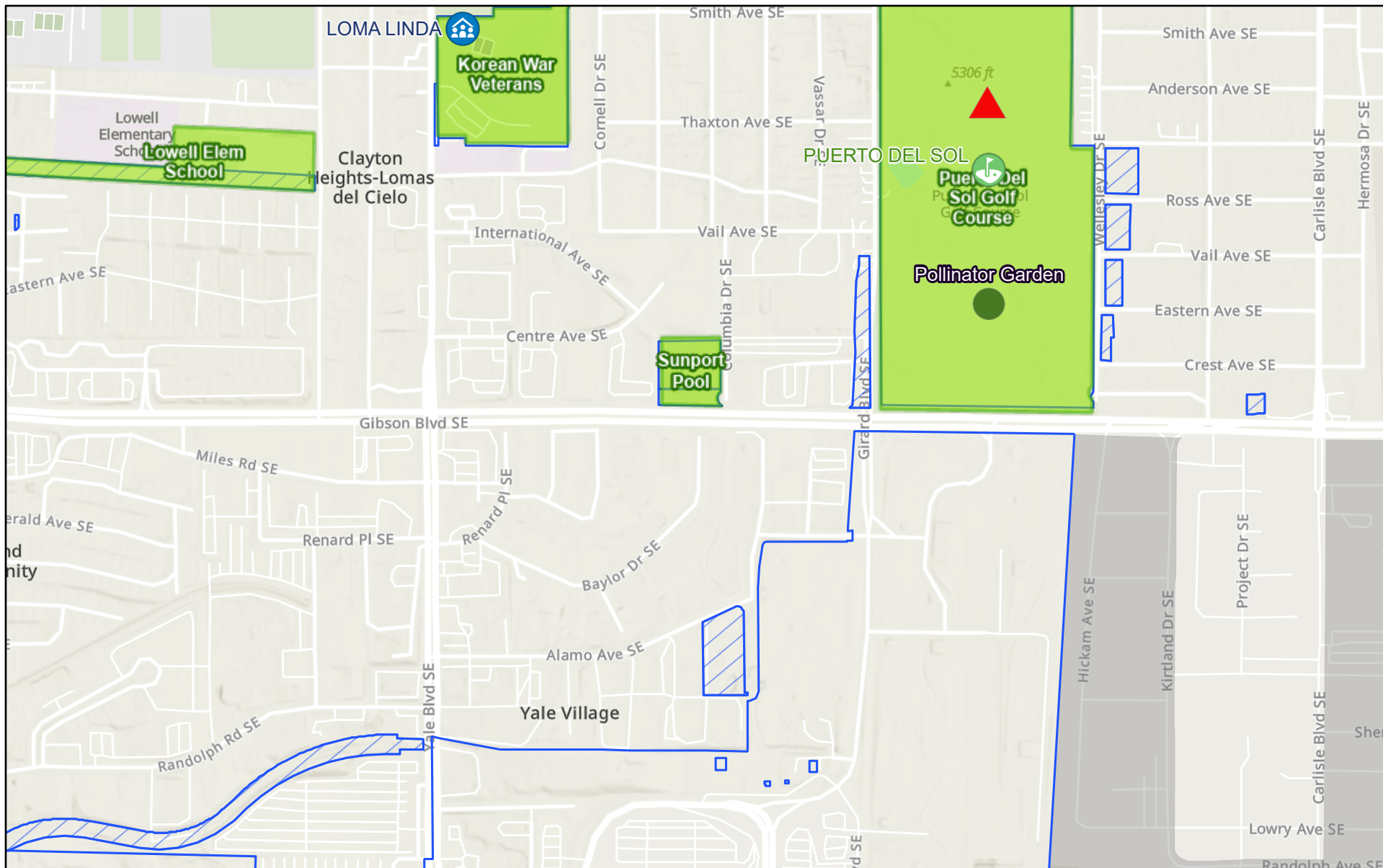
City Parks

World_Hillshade



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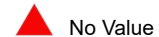


3/26/2026

Recommendation Points 2 Edit Public Facilities



Pollinator Garden



No Value



GOLF COURSE



COMMUNITY/ SENIOR CENTER



City Parks



COA Owned Parcels



COA Vacant Parcels



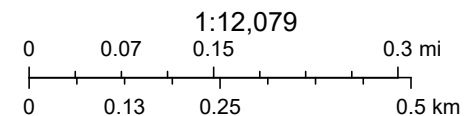
City Limits

City



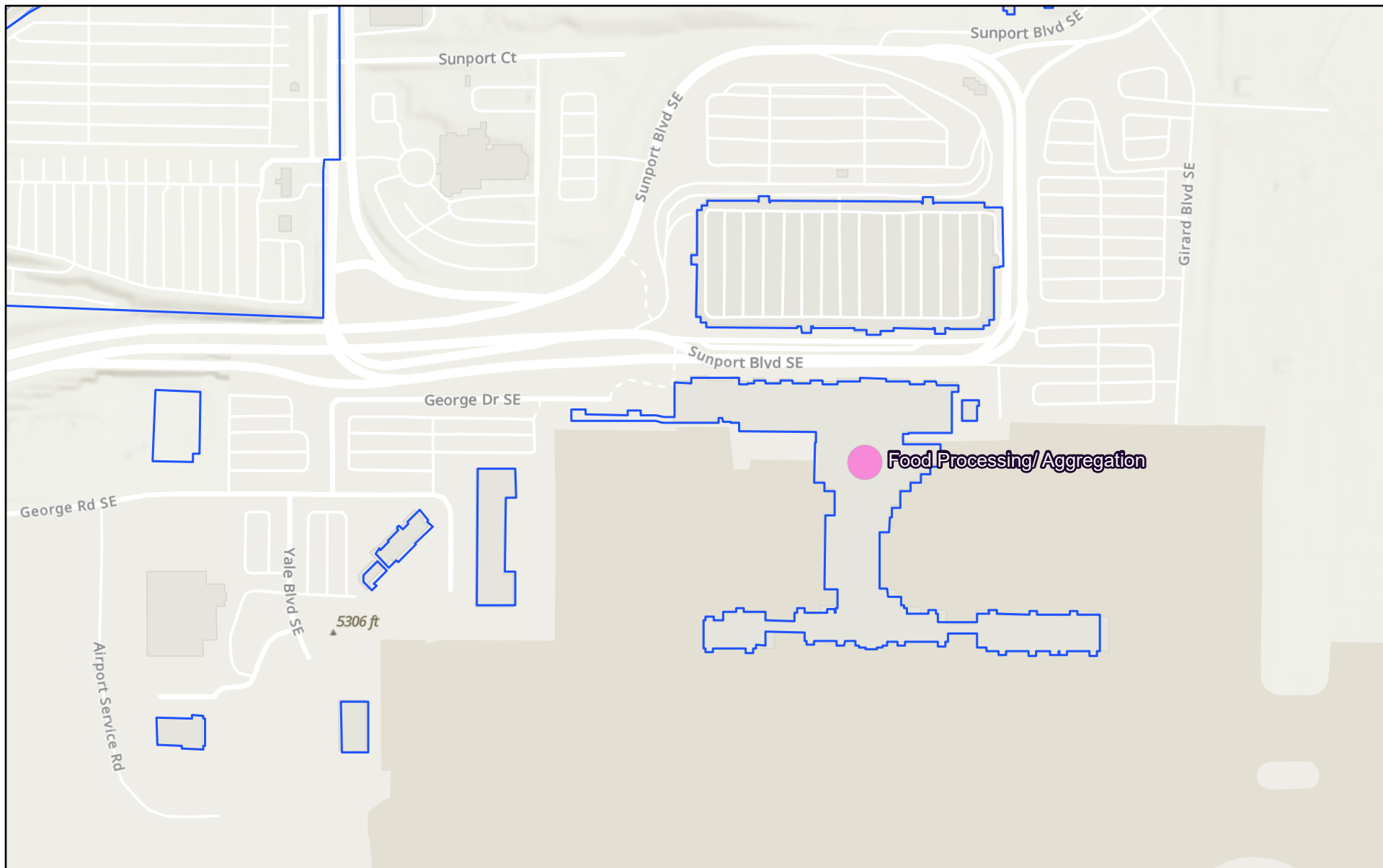
County

World_Hillshade



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Recommendation Points 2 Edit



COA Vacant Parcels

World_Hillshade

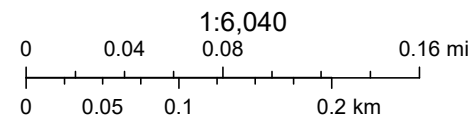


Food Processing/ Aggregation City Limits



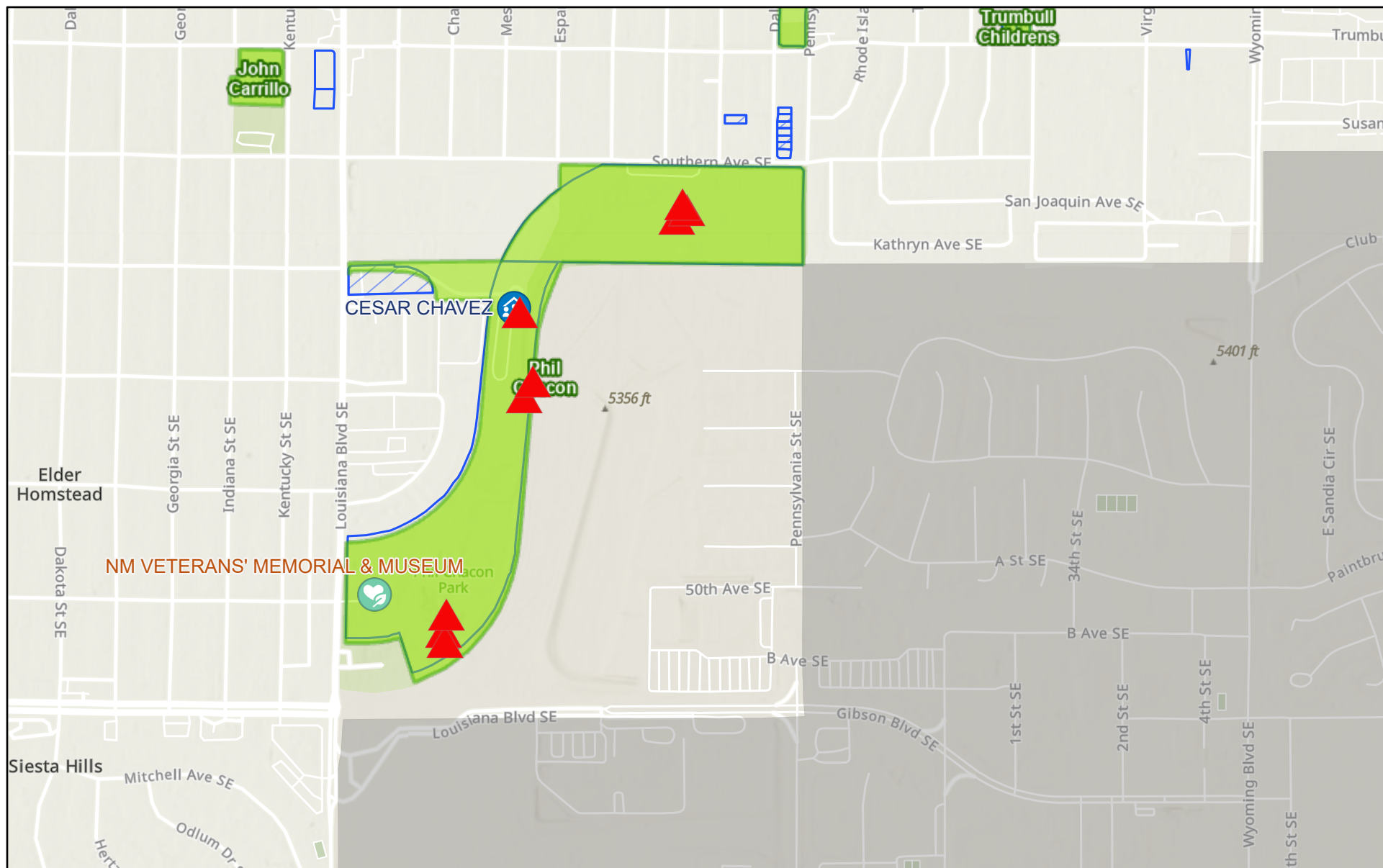
COA Owned Parcels

City



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Recommendation Points 2 Edit

COMMUNITY/ SENIOR CENTER

City Limits

 No Value
Public Facilities

 City Parks

 COA Owned Parcels

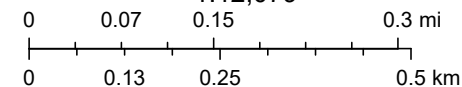
 COA Vacant Parcels

City

 County

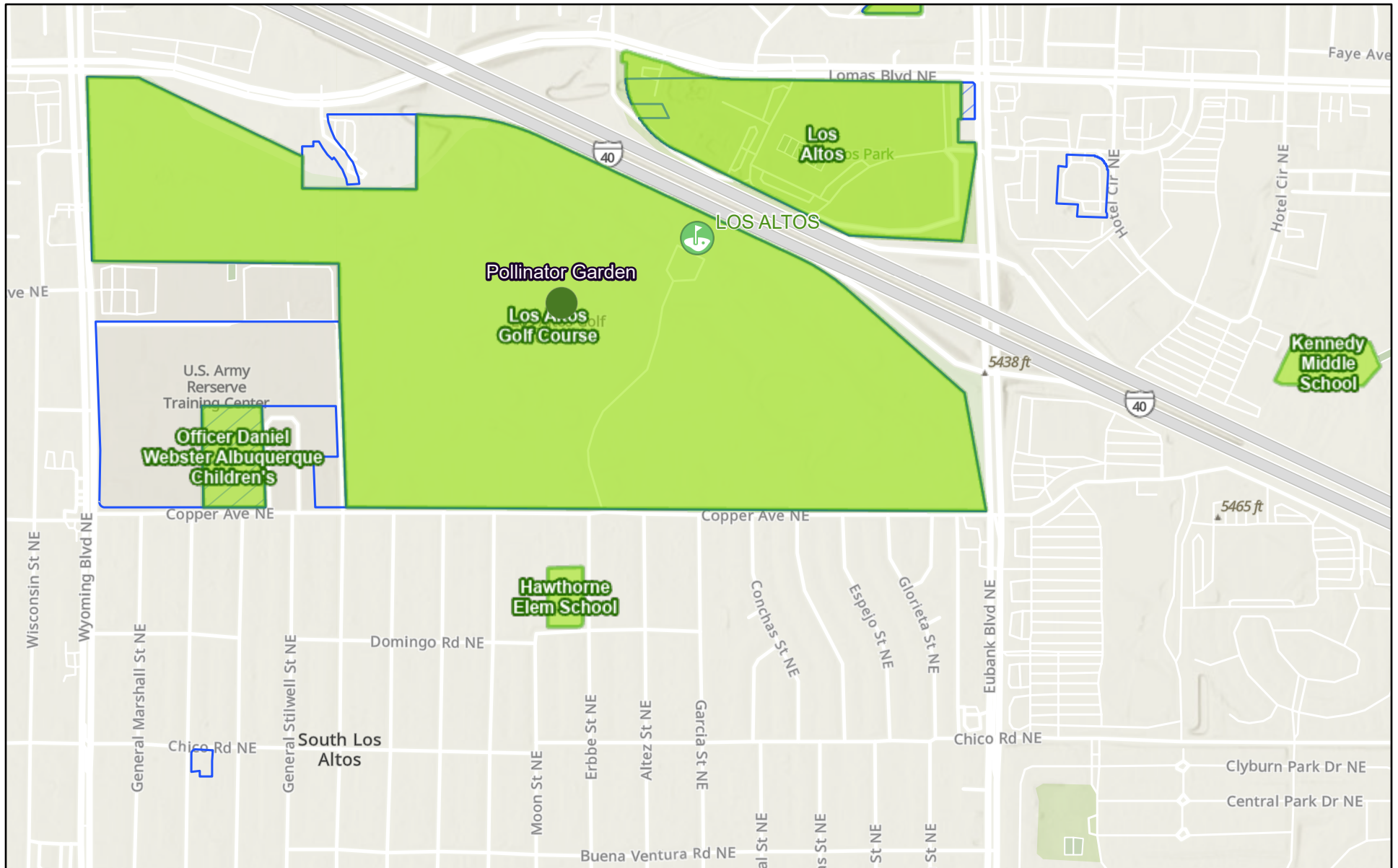
World Hillshade

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Recommendation Points 2 Edit Public Facilities

 Pollinator Garden

 GOLF COURSE

 City Parks

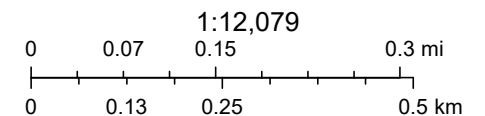
 COA Owned Parcels

 COA Vacant Parcels

City Limits

City

World_Hillshade



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