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COMMUNITY STORY

The Municipality of Anchorage, or Dena'ina in the Athabaskan language, is situated in the south-central portion of Alaska, at the terminus of the Cook Inlet. In the early 1900s, soon after Alaska became a United States territory, the city grew up around the headquarters of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, the federal agency created to construct the Alaskan railway system.

The economy of the city centered on the railroad until air transportation took hold in the 1940s and 1950s. The city became an important hub for air traffic and a military base for the Air Force. To this day, Anchorage remains a critical center of international commerce thanks to an advantageous geographical location that places it less than 10 hours from 90 percent of the industrialized world.

The 1960s in Anchorage were marked by two key events. The first happened on March 27, 1964, when a magnitude 9.2 earthquake hit the city, the second most powerful recorded in world history. Known as the Good Friday Earthquake, it devastated the natural and built environments and killed 139 people between its direct impact and resulting tsunamis. The second event happened four years later. While the city and surrounding areas were still rebuilding and recovering, oil was discovered on Prudhoe Bay on the Alaska North Slope. This set off an oil boom and economic shift that has endured to present day.

Today, Anchorage is home to almost 300,000 people or about 40 percent of the state's population. It is one of the most ethno-racially diverse cities in the United States as three of the most diverse census tracts in America lay within its boundaries. Anchorage is home to the top 26 most diverse public schools (100 languages spoken) and ranks in the top 15th percentile for diversity in the nation. Unfortunately, some of the most diverse neighborhoods struggle with poverty. For the municipality, median household income is ~\$73,000, while in a neighborhood like Mountain View, known as a landing community for recent immigrants, it is just ~\$38,000. Data pertaining to the homeless population are incomplete, but it is estimated that 20 percent are minors,



Figure 1 – A street in downtown Anchorage features colorful wildlife art. Photo credit: Northbound Ventures



Figure 2 – In summer, Anchorage's Town Square Park is ablaze with flowers and plants. Photo credit: Northbound Ventures

Action Plan Process

The action planning process during the workshop consisted of a few phases of work. First was a brainstorming session, where participants were asked to write down on post-it notes an action for one or more goals. These post-it notes were then placed on posters with goal statements. As they were placed, the duplicate actions, or similar ones were clustered and/or merged. The next phase included a dot voting exercise where participants were given a set number of dots to place next to specific actions, or clusters of actions, to indicate which ones either were most important or needed immediate attention. The final phase included small working groups that assessed the prioritization voting and chose 2-5 actions for the action plan. The goals and supporting actions are listed below. The tables that follow provide additional detail for each action.

Goal 1: Further the community's mission and vision of the project by generating specific site planning, physical and design concepts to share in future community meetings for evaluation.

- Action 1.1 – Conduct an environmental assessment of the site.
- Action 1.2 – Plan and install 6-8 raised beds on the site, followed by a community event for planting day and sign unveiling.
- Action 1.3 – Develop a concept plan to (1) summarize the importance and details of the desired urban farm elements for the Heritage Land Bank Master Plan and (2) clearly communicate needs and wishes.
- Action 1.4 – Make a list of needed utilities, supplies, and storage for near-term programming and determine the process for getting them onto the site.
- Action 1.5 – Recruit a designer to mock up site.

Goal 2: Foster communities founded on a shared appreciation of healthy food through communicating and generating enthusiasm for the benefits of urban food production in terms of community engagement, beautification, health, activity, and education.

- Action 2.1 – Design and print a temporary sign.
- Action 2.2 – Develop branding for the urban farm.
- Action 2.3 – Create pages on Facebook, Instagram, and Alaska Food Policy Council Website to prompt communication with the community.
- Action 2.4 – Implement and add to an event calendar for the proposed 3rd Street site.

Goal 3: Use project programming to increase community capacity and collaboration through new and strengthened partnerships and empower champions to realize the success, vision, and mission of the project.

- Action 3.1 – Create a stakeholder map.
- Action 3.2 – Create a frequently asked questions (FAQs) about the proposed 3rd Street site.
- Action 3.3 – Invite stakeholders to advise on near-term projects under the temporary use permit.
- Action 3.4 – Establish a partnership network for collaboration with the Alaska Native Heritage Center and others to educate on Alaska and Arctic traditional foods through the proposed urban farm site.
- Action 3.5 – Develop a memorandum of understanding or cooperative agreement with Anchorage Community Land Trust and, or Catholic Social Services' Refugee Assistance and Immigration Services to work together on programming. Develop a template memorandum of understanding for partners who engage in the project.
- Action 3.6 – Research funding for an eventual program manager position for the urban farm.

GOAL 1: Further the community’s mission and vision of the project by generating specific site planning, physical and design concepts to share in future community meetings for evaluation

The workshop participants understood that the longer-term development of the 15-acre, 3rd Avenue site will be much larger in scale and design than just an urban farm. A parallel master planning process managed by the Heritage Land Bank and their consultant team of designers is already underway and will include charettes and design workshops. Concepts for space use are requested to be submitted in late September in advance of the next community meeting in mid- or late-October. The next public meeting of the Heritage Land Bank Advisory Committee will be December 13th. The primary purpose of Goal 1 was to focus in on the near-term plans for getting something started on the site and to capitalize on the recently acquired use permit to place some raised beds and signage. The actions for this goal were to brainstorm what needs to happen in terms of planning, as well as physical and design needs to take the first steps towards realizing an urban farm at this location in Anchorage.

Action 1.1: Conduct an environmental assessment of the site.	
What this is and why it is important	In order to build confidence in the safety of the site for future users, it is important to obtain a true understanding of the presence, or not, of contamination on the site. Any findings will inform design and location constraints of the site. The plan is to move forward with an initial single soil test and to apply for Targeted Brownfield Assessment funding for more comprehensive testing at a future date.
Measures of success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When an application has been submitted • When the assessments have been done and a report on the state of the site has been delivered
Timeframe	6-8 months for assessment after the application is submitted
Lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage Land Bank • Alaska Food Policy Council • Joy Britt (Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium) • Lisa Griswold (Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation), and Vicky Salazar (EPA) – a subcommittee to work on this assessment and coordinate with the Downtown Anchorage Urban Farm Working
Supporting cast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary Goolie, EPA • Downtown Anchorage Urban Farm Working
Costs and/or resources needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time from committee • Funding for assessment
Possible funding sources	EPA Targeted Brownfields Assessment Grant

Action 1.2: Plan and install 6-8 raised beds on the site, followed by a community event for planting day and sign unveiling.

<p>What this is and why it is important</p>	<p>The importance of this action is to realize short-term, highly visible successes that establish an urban farm-related presence on the site. It takes advantage of the recently acquired municipal permit to allow raised beds. Since this is a new initiative, there was significant discussion by the working group on the process, and many of the details still need to be decided, such as location, number of beds, types of plants, soil, etc. The action was therefore divided into phases, where the first phase would be to hold a planning meeting (or more than one if necessary) for installing the beds. Proposed meeting topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget • Funding sources • Soil sources • What to plant and where they will come from • Date of installation • Advertising, communications, signage • Design of the beds • Planting scheme • Roles and responsibilities • Event and outreach planning <p>Following the meetings would be a second phase of implementation of the raised beds, culminating in a special community “unveiling” or celebratory event to commemorate the start of this effort.</p>
<p>Measures of success</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the beds are installed, planted, alive, and not weedy (well maintained) • When a community celebration is held to commemorate the new gardens
<p>Timeframe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First planning meeting to happen by September • Decide on logistics, procurement, plants, and planting schedule over the winter • Have a plan in place by February • New beds flowering and growing by Spring of 2019 • Commemoration event to be determined (Fall and/or Spring?)
<p>Lead</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downtown farm group steering committee, sub-committee to be coordinated by Micah Hahn (Assistant Professor of Environmental Health, University of Alaska Anchorage) • With support from Kelly Ryan (Seeds of Change) in this organizing effort
<p>Supporting cast</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alaska Pioneer Fruit Growers Association Sarah Miller: 277-6082, smiller.ret@gmail.com Debbie Hinchey: 278-2814, dhinchey@alaskan.com • Engage and invite Third Avenue Radicals in the bed building design and construction
<p>Costs and/or resources needed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget for raised bed materials (\$3000 for 8 beds) • Seeds or seedlings • Time and labor • List of potential funders to ask for support

Action 1.2: Plan and install 6-8 raised beds on the site, followed by a community event for planting day and sign unveiling.

Possible funding sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donated materials (e.g. soil, plants) • Sponsorships • Home improvement retailer grants • Crowdfsource funding • Alaska Mill and Feed
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Action 1.3: Develop a concept plan to (1) summarize the importance and details of the desired urban farm elements for the Heritage Land Bank Master Plan and (2) clearly communicate needs and wishes.

What this is and why it is important	The masterplan dictates the development of the property, so it's important to coordinate where and how the urban farm fits into that larger, longer-term master plan.
Measures of success	When a plan is drafted and is coordinated and integrated into the Heritage Land Bank process
Timeframe	Target: September 24 th meeting of Heritage Land Bank
Lead	Liz Hodges Snyder, Co-Chair, Alaska Food Policy Council and Associate Professor of Public Health, University of Alaska
Supporting cast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-committee of downtown farm group committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Katie Dougherty, Communications Specialist, Mayor's Office ○ Danny Consenstein, Board Member, Alaska Food Policy Council ○ Holly Spoth-Torres, PLA, Huddle (master planning consultants to Heritage Land Bank) • 3rd Avenue Radicals
Costs and/or resources needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time • Use concept drafts of place • Executive summary of LFLP Action Plan
Possible funding sources	N/A

Action 1.4: Make a list of needed utilities, supplies, and storage for near-term programming and determine the process for getting them onto the site.

What this is and why it is important	The Heritage Land Bank has an existing map of the utilities on the 3 rd Avenue site, but the utility requirements of all potential uses are not known and should be researched with stakeholder groups. It will be important to understand both the process (e.g. who to call) and cost for activating utilities on the site for when water and electricity or other supplies are needed to support programming.
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Action 1.4: Make a list of needed utilities, supplies, and storage for near-term programming and determine the process for getting them onto the site.

Measures of success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A list is created of potential users’ utility needs, ranging from growing food to hosting events that may feature pop-up food stands, food trucks, music, art, and more. • The explanation of existing utilities is available with corresponding information about connectivity and planned uses. • This information is included in the frequently asked questions (Action 4.2) and made available to the public.
Timeframe	3-6 months
Lead	James Glover, Sound Contracting, LLC, volunteered to do some initial investigations as he is familiar with design and construction projects in the municipality.
Supporting cast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality of Anchorage • Utility companies • Programming partners
Costs and/or resources needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utility map (Heritage Land Bank) • List of potential uses and requirements
Possible funding sources	N/A

Goal 2: Foster communities founded on a shared appreciation of healthy food through communicating and generating enthusiasm for the benefits of urban food production in terms of community engagement, beautification, health, activity, and education.

The impetus behind this goal was to broaden the message and community ownership over the downtown urban farm, generate excitement and enthusiasm for it, and convey the overall benefits and potential this site has for so many positive purposes related to health, physical activity, education and overall civic engagement. Meetings and a workshop have taken place, including the Local Foods, Local Places event, but more outreach and messaging is needed, especially as the first physical and visible elements of the farm will soon be realized with the installation of raised beds in late 2018 and early 2019. The actions below are the prioritized next steps to move this goal forward.

Action 2.1: Design and print a temporary sign.

What this is and why it is important	A sign at the Third Avenue location will serve to: increase visibility of the project, inform the public about what is planned and who is involved, and provide a link to more information about planning for the site.
Measures of success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When an interim name has been determined • When the design is done, and the sign is hung
Timeframe	Fall 2018 (aligned with raised bed implementation)
Lead	Alaska Food Policy Council

Action 2.1: Design and print a temporary sign.

Supporting cast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Tatham, Owner of Pip Printing & Anchorage Sign and Design • Third Avenue Radicals • Jerrad and Joe
Costs and/or resources needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content • Design and printing
Possible funding sources	Pro bono

Action 2.2: Develop branding for the urban farm.

What this is and why it is important	Currently the urban farm concept does not have a firm, single name and identity. The process of naming the site could be an initial community engagement tool. A name and identity would make the concept of the urban farm more concrete or “official” in the minds of stakeholders and could be used to help communicate its function (e.g. farm, garden, learning center, civic space, etc.). Branding should be developed with the objective of supporting existing #growlocal and #eatlocal campaigns to promote the local food economy.
Measures of success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community has input on the eventual name and branding. • The branding is created. • The brand is implemented through communication channels. • The name and brand are recognized and used as hoped and designed. • The branding is portable.
Timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1: 1-3 months (initial basic signage) • Phase 2: 6-9 months (more formal branding once project is solidified)
Lead	Rachael Miller
Supporting cast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MBA students at Alaska Pacific University • Alaska Food Policy Council • Heritage Land Bank • Third Avenue Radicals and neighbors • Community councils • Assemblyman Christopher Constant • Department of Natural Resources (re: Alaska Grown)
Costs and/or resources needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and development: \$1,500 • Print materials • Legal fees • Local businesses
Possible funding sources	Pro bono

Action 2.3: Create pages on Facebook, Instagram, and Alaska Food Policy Council Website to prompt communication with the community.

What this is and why it is important	Using social media is a low-effort, high-impact way to spread the word about the potential benefits of urban farming in Anchorage. Social media enables strategic partnerships and easily and efficiently connects those interested in urban agriculture to one another to build momentum in the community. Using social media will diversify the channels of promotion about urban farming and establish two-way communications with the community that can help form a network of potential volunteers and inform future programming at the site.
Measures of success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the above-mentioned media page is created • The number of likes, followers, and shares generated by increased social media content • The level of engagement with the pages and posts • The number of hours required to administer and manage (e.g., Michelle needs help)
Timeframe	2-4 weeks
Lead	Michelle Hayworth, Alaska Design Forum
Supporting cast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alaska Food Policy Council • Content creators • Content ambassadors • Katie Dougherty, Communications Specialist, Mayor's Office • Organizations and individuals that attended the workshop with social media accounts
Costs and/or resources needed	Volunteers
Possible funding sources	N/A

Action 2.4: Implement and add to an event calendar for the proposed 3rd Street site.

What this is and why it is important	Beyond the initial step of installing the raised beds, the site needs regular events and opportunities to create buzz about what is “growing” there. A calendar provides structure, and having consistency creates expectations and a place for the community to go to for information so that they can learn more and/or participate in events. Planned programming should include demonstrating different agricultural techniques using the raised beds (action 1.2) with interpretive signs, maintenance and weeding instructions, growing seasons, etc. Maintaining the calendar would be a core responsibility of a future project/program manager.
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Action 2.4: Implement and add to an event calendar for the proposed 3rd Street site.

Measures of success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of participation in events (# of participants) • Number of events happening, including at least one monthly • If events deliver on their objectives • Media coverage • Social media hits and RSVPs provide accurate forecasts • Numbers of additional ideas generated • Number of partnerships established through events
Timeframe	Now until the end of summer 2019 (October)
Lead	Liz Hodges Snyder and Danny Consenstein, Co-chairs, Alaska Food Policy Council Event specific
Supporting cast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Michelle Hayworth • Leadership Anchorage • Third Avenue Radicals • Anchorage Art Museum • Municipality of Anchorage • Anchorage Downtown Partnership • Community councils • Seeds of Change
Costs and/or resources needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteers • Time • Event fund
Possible funding sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sponsors • Donations • Event registrations • USDA’s Local Food Promotion Program • Alaska Director of Agriculture

Goal 3: Use project programming to increase community capacity and collaboration through new and strengthened partnerships and empower champions to realize the success, vision, and mission of the project.

To accomplish the vision and mission for the downtown urban farm, more community engagement and collaboration will be required. New partners and champions, yet to be identified, will need to be sought and brought into the process to help it succeed, get off the ground, and keep going. For example, participants on the workshop community tour met and talked with William Young at the C Street Community Garden. Mr. Young had been part of that garden for 15 years. He is the kind of long-term, invested stakeholder that will play a critical role in sustaining efforts. For the objective of developing the site as a demonstration facility for sub-arctic growing practices and workforce development resource, it will be important to identify

academic and organizational partners with a variety of subject matter expertise to gain recognition from afar and create opportunities for program participants close to home.

Action 3.1: Create a stakeholder map.

What this is and why it is important	Asking the question and documenting who's who can help bring voices to the table. Organizations and individuals may be identified by their interest in the project (e.g. user, beneficiary) and if they have relevant skills, resources, and energy to lend to the project.
Measures of success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A demonstration tool of diverse community support, especially for Heritage Land Bank plan • A comprehensive, shared understanding and knowledge and identification of gaps • Identification of gaps in stakeholder engagement and opportunities for broadening support for urban farm project
Timeframe	Within 90 days – few meetings
Lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liz Hodges Snyder, Co-Chair, Alaska Food Policy Council • Members of the Local Foods, Local Places steering committee
Supporting cast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alaska Food Policy Council • Workshop participants
Costs and/or resources needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time • Meeting space • Google form to collect and document results
Possible funding sources	N/A

Action 3.2: Create a frequently asked questions (FAQs) about the proposed 3rd Street site.

What this is and why it is important	There is a complex site history, and many people hold pieces of the whole story. For example, at the workshop, many people had questions about possible contamination, and collectively, the group could address many of the top questions, though there might not be one single person who knows all of the details of the site. By creating an FAQ, not only will the leadership group be able to reference this, but they will also be able to share with members of the public and provide a united message. Having an outline of the questions will illustrate the baseline of what the group collectively knows and demonstrate where there are gaps. This is envisioned to be an iterative document that can grow over time.
Measures of success	A FAQ resource is posted on the Alaska Food Policy Council website
Timeframe	0-3 months
Lead	Liz Hodges Snyder, Co-Chair, Alaska Food Policy Council
Supporting cast	Ryan Witten, Seeds of Change

Action 3.2: Create a frequently asked questions (FAQs) about the proposed 3rd Street site.

Costs and/or resources needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ryan will create a Google form and email Local Foods, Local Places list-serve to gather the “Q’s.” • Requires investment in time/possible meetings by lead and supporting cast to develop the document.
Possible funding sources	N/A

Action 3.3: Invite stakeholders to advise on near-term projects under the temporary use permit.

What this is and why it is important	The temporary use permit presents an opportunity for simple (low-effort, high-impact) pilot projects to engage the community, including under-represented community members and organizations. Because this project is on a relatively short timeframe, the level of activity can be more immediate and more responsive to community input, building trust for future and longer-term projects and initiatives on the site and elsewhere. Finally, by engaging with new groups and residents, the Alaska Food Policy Council can also demonstrate the wide range of partnerships to the Heritage Land Bank as they complete the master-planning process and determine community priorities. Hosting a few activities will help build momentum and energy, increase project engagement, and provide an opportunity to ask for input and act on it quickly.
Measures of success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other groups are asked how they might use the site for a pop-up event. • The temporary use permit is utilized to activate the space beyond raised beds. • Information is collected about attendance/participation (can be provided to Heritage Land Bank and other decision-makers about the long-term use of the site).
Timeframe	2-6 months
Lead	Alaska Food Policy Council
Supporting cast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mauri Parks, Alaska Aquaponics (volunteer) • Parks and Recreation • Anchorage School District administrators, teachers, and students • Anchorage Museum • Alaska Museum of Science and Nature • Alaska Native Heritage Center • Anchorage Convention & Visitors Bureau DBA Visit Anchorage • Alaska Botanical Garden
Costs and/or resources needed	Staff and volunteer time
Possible funding sources	The Alaska Community Foundation

Action 3.4: Establish a partnership network for collaboration with the Alaska Native Heritage Center and others to educate on Alaska and Arctic traditional foods through the proposed urban farm site.

What this is and why it is important	As workshop participants discussed community engagement, there was an emphasis on honoring the Native history of the site, the community, and Native growing practices. There were several proposals for activating and opening up this conversation, including partnering with the Anchorage Museum on the “What Why How We Eat” exhibition. Ultimately, this action will help establish a critical connection with stakeholders to develop a more inclusive project and plan. Ideally this initiative could be a way to engage with other Arctic-based universities.
Measures of success	A list of ideas of collaborative projects with the role of each party defined and a plan for how they could be realized (aka Memorandum of Cooperation)
Timeframe	6 months
Lead	Joy Britt, Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium
Supporting cast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anna Ponurkina, AmeriCorps Vista, Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium • Alaska Food Policy Council • Local Foods, Local Places committee • University of Alaska Anchorage • Alaska Pacific University • Other Arctic universities • Mauri Parks, Alaska Aquaponics
Costs and/or resources needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff and volunteer time • Access to university library and resources
Possible funding sources	N/A

Action 3.5: Develop a memorandum of understanding or cooperative agreement with Anchorage Community Land Trust and/or Catholic Social Services’ Refugee Assistance and Immigration Services to work together on programming. Develop a template memorandum of understanding for partners who engage in the project.

What this is and why it is important	Inviting partners in to guide and co-develop the programming is a great way to ensure that key community voices are included both in the planning and implementation of programming. Another key community group that emerged in the discussion was the refugee and immigrant community, and the site has great potential to be an opportunity for these community members, whether through job training, home-gardening, or providing social support. A memorandum of understanding shows potential funders the commitment of partners and standardizes and formalizes the structure and expectations. This also ensures everyone is ready to act after the Heritage Land Bank process to form new partnerships.
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Action 3.5: Develop a memorandum of understanding or cooperative agreement with Anchorage Community Land Trust and/or Catholic Social Services' Refugee Assistance and Immigration Services to work together on programming. Develop a template memorandum of understanding for partners who engage in the project.

Measures of success	When the template memorandum of understanding has been created and put to use
Timeframe	3 months
Lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Danny Consenstein, Alaska Food Policy Council • Kelly Valentine, Seeds of Change
Supporting cast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anchorage Outreach Center Cooperative Extension Services • Michelle Hayworth, Anchorage Museum (Seed Lab) • Mauri Parks, Alaska Aquaponics
Costs and/or resources needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time • Shared capacity with other local farms
Possible funding sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anchorage Outreach Center Cooperative Extension Services • Anchorage Museum • USDA Community Food Projects

Action 3.6: Research funding for an eventual program manager position for the urban farm.

What this is and why it is important	The level of programming anticipated will require dedicated capacity, so it will be important to research and apply for funding that could support a future recruitment and hiring process for a program manager for the site.
Measures of success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project manager position description is created. • Funding has been identified in support of a clearly defined program manager position.
Timeframe	Present-12 months
Lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micah Hahn, Assistant Professor of Environmental Health, University of Alaska Anchorage • Liz Hodges Snyder, Alaska Food Policy Council and Associate Professor of Public Health, University of Alaska
Supporting cast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Alaska students (graduate intern and food security class) • Anchorage Community Land Trust • Kelly Valentine, Seeds of Change
Costs and/or resources needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time • Student coordination
Possible funding sources	N/A

IMPLEMENTATION AND NEXT STEPS

The steering committee held three calls in the weeks following the workshop to share progress updates, review the community action plan for relevancy and accuracy, and discuss outreach strategies for maintaining momentum and stakeholder engagement in the process. Early progress and planning include the following:

- The sub-committee of the Alaska Food Policy Council, identified in the community action plan, formed to execute getting raised beds on the site. The project has received some soil contributions from the municipality's compost program, and the Habitat for Humanity store may donate some lumber, perhaps enough for three boxes. There may be collaboration with Catholic Social Services which is working on a farm in the nearby Mountain View neighborhood.
- Another sub-committee formed to begin writing the vision/use proposal for the Heritage Land Bank site planning process will meet the week of September 3. Participants include Anna Ponurkina, the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, AmeriCorps VISTA, two representatives from Sound Contracting, Catherine Kemp in the Mayor's Office, and Ryan Witten from Seeds of Change.
- The Local Foods, Local Places steering committee members continue to participate in the Heritage Land Bank's site planning process (late September). The next community meeting will be in mid- or late-October and the next public meeting of the Heritage Land Bank Advisory Committee will be December 13th, 2018.
- The Alaska Food Policy Council, Heritage Land Bank, and Municipality of Anchorage are discussing a joint application for a Targeted Brownfield Assessment grant from EPA.
- An initial sign design is complete with the name "Anchorage Urban Farm," a skyline logo, and the Alaska Food Policy Council and City of Anchorage logos.
- The Third Avenue Radicals held a party in late September that helped build awareness of the proposed urban farm site.

APPENDICES

- Appendix A – Workshop Exercise Results
- Appendix B – Workshop Sign-in Sheets
- Appendix C – Workshop Photo Album
- Appendix D – Community Data Profile
- Appendix E – Funding Resources
- Appendix F – References