

**CommuniEats**

**CommuniEats**

**Mekhi Bradford**

**Justice Code**

**Sponsored by Ms. Becky Campbell**

**New Mexico Supercomputing Challenge**

**Final Report**

**2025-2026**



# CommuniEats

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# CommuniEats

## **Executive Summary**

Food insecurity remains one of the most persistent challenges in New Mexico, affecting families at rates higher than the national average. This project summarizes my work from the last two years by expanding my research, deepening community engagement, and refining the proposed solution. My proposed solution is CommuniEats, an application designed to support community-based food distribution systems. Through volunteering, outreach, interviews, and early-stage conceptual software development, I explored how digital tools can help organizations like Roadrunner Food Bank improve access to nutritious food for those in our community who have food insufficiency. Although the app is still conceptual, this year's work strengthened its design and began to establish partnerships that will guide future development. This project shows that technology can support the systems already working to address hunger in New Mexico.

## **Introduction**

### ***Problem Statement***

According to a 2023 report from the United States Economic Research Service, 13.5% of U.S. households, or approximately 18 million people, experienced food insecurity at some point during the year (United States Economic Research Service). For my project, I narrowed my focus to New Mexico, where food insecurity rates significantly exceed the national average. According to Feeding America, hunger rates in the state continued to remain above national levels between 2022 and 2024. Food insecurity is often shaped by economic instability, limited access to nutritious food, and structural barriers that affect low-income communities. Events like the recent government shutdown, which delayed SNAP benefits, revealed how fragile the food system is for families who rely on consistent support. Addressing this issue requires solutions that strengthen community distribution systems and respond to challenges in real-time.

### ***Background Research***

My interest in the impact of food insecurity in New Mexico began with a personal experience. A recently unemployed neighbor, new to the community, came to our apartment seeking food for her children. Despite my family's limited resources, my mother cooked a meal for the family and shared half of our groceries with them. She also referred the woman to a local food bank. Unfortunately, transportation challenges compounded the situation, as neither our family nor the neighbor could access the food bank. After volunteering at the Roadrunner Food Bank, one of the largest food banks in New Mexico, I learned just how widespread the problem of food insecurity is in our community.

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I sought guidance from experts in the community, one of whom is Mr. Brian Brown, Director of Volunteer Engagement at Roadrunner Food Bank, whom I had worked with during several volunteer sessions in the Roadrunner Food Bank warehouse. For further research, I attended numerous workshops and spoke with community leaders to better understand the impact of food insecurity, as well as its main contributing factors. I also talked to Dr. Mariana Chilton, author of *The Painful Truth About Hunger in America*. Dr. Chilton is a professor at Drexel University's Dornsife School of Public Health and director of the Center for Hunger-Free Communities. She is trained in anthropology and public health, with a focus on the intersection of poverty, trauma, and hunger. During the workshop with Dr. Chilton, I learned how policy failures and systemic racism remain key factors in the root causes of hunger and food insecurity. I also learned the difference between food deserts and food apartheid. The Albuquerque South Valley neighborhood is a prime example of food apartheid due to a lack of investment/funding into the neighborhood, which results in grocery stores choosing not to build in the vicinity of the South Valley community. Convenience stores and liquor stores are often built in poorly funded neighborhoods. The end result makes it difficult for families to access well-stocked grocery stores; instead, they are forced to buy food from small convenience stores. Dr. Lauri Andress (Associate Dean for the College of Population Health at the University of New Mexico) demonstrated what a meal purchased in a convenience store might consist of, which was pizza rolls, hot pockets, chips, and soda. Convenience stores do not provide access to a sufficient amount of fresh or nutritious food.

My understanding of food insecurity has been shaped not only by research and interviews but also by direct hands-on experience, such as volunteering at Roadrunner Food Bank (2024-2026; see bar graph below) and doing things like packaging dried goods and sorting produce. This gave me a behind-the-scenes look at how food is sorted, packaged, and prepared for distribution across New Mexico. I was also given a tour of the Roadrunner Food Pantry and Community Resource Center. In addition to volunteering, I also consistently advocate and spread awareness regarding food insecurity, especially by utilizing my appointment to the mayor's Youth Advisory Council. These experiences reinforced the urgency of creating solutions like CommuniEats.



(OpenAI, 2026)

## CommuniEats

My app is similar to Uber Eats, DoorDash, or Grubhub, and it is explicitly designed to address food insecurity. Collaborating with a close friend and former team member, Lukas Baires, I conceptualized CommuniEats. This app enables individuals experiencing food insecurity to order food discreetly and have it delivered to their homes, particularly in vulnerable communities.

### **Interview Between Lukas Baires, Mekhi Bradford, and Mr. Brian Brown of Roadrunner Food Bank**

**Lukas Baires:** To start, **how does Roadrunner Food Bank work with communities to identify their unique needs and create solutions?**

**Brian Brown:** “Roadrunner Food Bank collaborates closely with communities to address their specific needs and develop tailored solutions. Here are some key ways we achieve this:

- **Community Partnerships:** Roadrunner Food Bank works with a network of 500 partners, including food pantries, soup kitchens, shelters, schools, senior centers, and healthcare clinics around New Mexico. These partnerships help us understand the unique needs of different communities and ensure food reaches those who need it most.
- **Advocacy and Additional Services:** The food bank advocates for policies that benefit the people we serve and encourages our partners to provide additional services at distribution points. These services can include healthcare screenings, nutritional education, and help with SNAP applications.
- **Innovative Programs:** Roadrunner Food Bank has initiatives like the Childhood and Senior Hunger Initiatives, which focus on addressing the specific needs of these vulnerable groups. We also connect health and hunger by providing nutritious food through healthcare sites and an on-site medical referral food pantry.
- **Community Feedback:** The food bank actively seeks feedback from the communities we serve to continuously improve our services and address emerging needs effectively.

By leveraging these strategies, Roadrunner Food Bank ensures we are not just providing food but also supporting the overall well-being and self-sufficiency of the communities we serve.”

**Mekhi Bradford:** That’s inspiring. **Can you share a success story where the food bank’s work led to measurable improvements in food security in the most vulnerable areas?**

**Brian Brown:** “Our Healthy Food Center (HFC) opened in 2015 to provide food to New Mexicans who are facing food insecurity and living with chronic conditions such as cancer, diabetes, heart disease, and more. “We work with partner clinics to screen patients to see if the HFC would be beneficial. When a medical provider identifies a patient who could use this service, they are given a referral to become a client of the HFC.

The HFC is an onsite pantry where participants can come once a week to shop (no exchange of money) for groceries. The items in the center are healthier in nature, so patients can get the food

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that will help them heal. We have volunteers who conduct outreach over the phone to see if the food in the HFC is making a difference in participants' lives.”

Several participants have been able to lower their A1C thanks to the healthy food provided by the HFC. For example, we have a gentleman who was using a wheelchair due to his diabetes and weight. I am happy to say that he is no longer in a wheelchair and has lost over 100 pounds. This gentleman is just one of many success stories.”

**Lukas Baires:** Balancing immediate hunger relief with systemic issues like poverty must be challenging. **How does the food bank balance addressing immediate hunger needs with tackling root causes like poverty or policy gaps?**

**Brian Brown:** *[Answer pending; referred to another staff member]*

**Mekhi Bradford:** New Mexico has rich cultural diversity, including Indigenous communities. **Are there culturally specific programs designed for NM’s diverse populations, especially Indigenous communities?**

**Brian Brown:** “Yes, Roadrunner Food Bank has created a new position, Director of Tribal Affairs. The person that is in this role acts as the liaison between the food bank and the reservations. The person in this role is a Native American who knows the culture and languages. Thanks to this position, the food bank is now delivering food to 12-chapter houses on the Navajo Nation. Thanks to grants that we receive, we are able to provide culturally appropriate food items.”

**Lukas Baires:** **What are some of the misconceptions about food insecurity?**

**Brian Brown:** “The biggest misconception about food insecurity is [it only affects] the homeless. At our food bank, the homeless population is 8% of who we feed. The majority of the people receiving food from the food bank are households with at least 1 member having a job.”

**Mekhi Bradford:** Technology plays a big role in operations. **What technological tools or platforms help the Roadrunner coordinate efforts or engage volunteers effectively?**

**Brian Brown:** “There are several technological tools and platforms that can help organizations like Roadrunner Food Bank coordinate efforts and engage volunteers effectively:

1. **Volunteer Management Software:** We use [Ceres](#), which offers centralized databases to track volunteer information, hours, and impact. These tools streamline administrative tasks and provide valuable insights for program optimization.
2. **Communication Tools:** Digital engagement tools such as online social platforms, ABQ ONE Volunteer, listserves, and other platforms to facilitate seamless communication.

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By leveraging these technologies, Roadrunner Food Bank can enhance its volunteer engagement, streamline coordination efforts, and create a more impactful and rewarding experience for all involved.”

**Mekhi Bradford:** Based on your years of experience at Roadrunner Food Bank, what are your thoughts on my proposed CommuniEats app?

**Brian Brown:** "I think your CommuniEats app is very practical for combating food insecurity. You know, back in the early 2000s, there was actually an app available to help people locate food pantries. It was a good idea for its time, but it wasn't well funded. There was also less access to widespread technology compared to today. Fewer people had smartphones, and internet access wasn't as universal, especially in rural areas like much of New Mexico.

Today, the landscape is completely different. Almost everyone has a smartphone, and connectivity has improved dramatically, even in some of our more remote communities. The timing for an idea like yours is much better now. An app that not only locates food resources but actually coordinates delivery is addressing a real barrier. People know where the food banks are; the problem is getting there. Your idea of bringing the food to them discreetly and efficiently, that's what makes it practical and necessary."

**Mekhi Bradford:** Thank you, Mr. Brown, for your insights today and for your encouragement. I look forward to continuing this conversation and learning more about Roadrunner's critical work.

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### Volunteer photos



[My nephew volunteering with me at RRFB]

[with my nephew, Maxton in the RRFB lobby preparing for our shift]



## CommuniEats



[sorting and packaging goods]

CommuniEats



[packaging cereal in the warehouse]

## CommuniEats



[Receiving a tour of the RRFB community resource center]

## CommuniEats



[with Brian Brown, volunteer engagement director from RRFB]

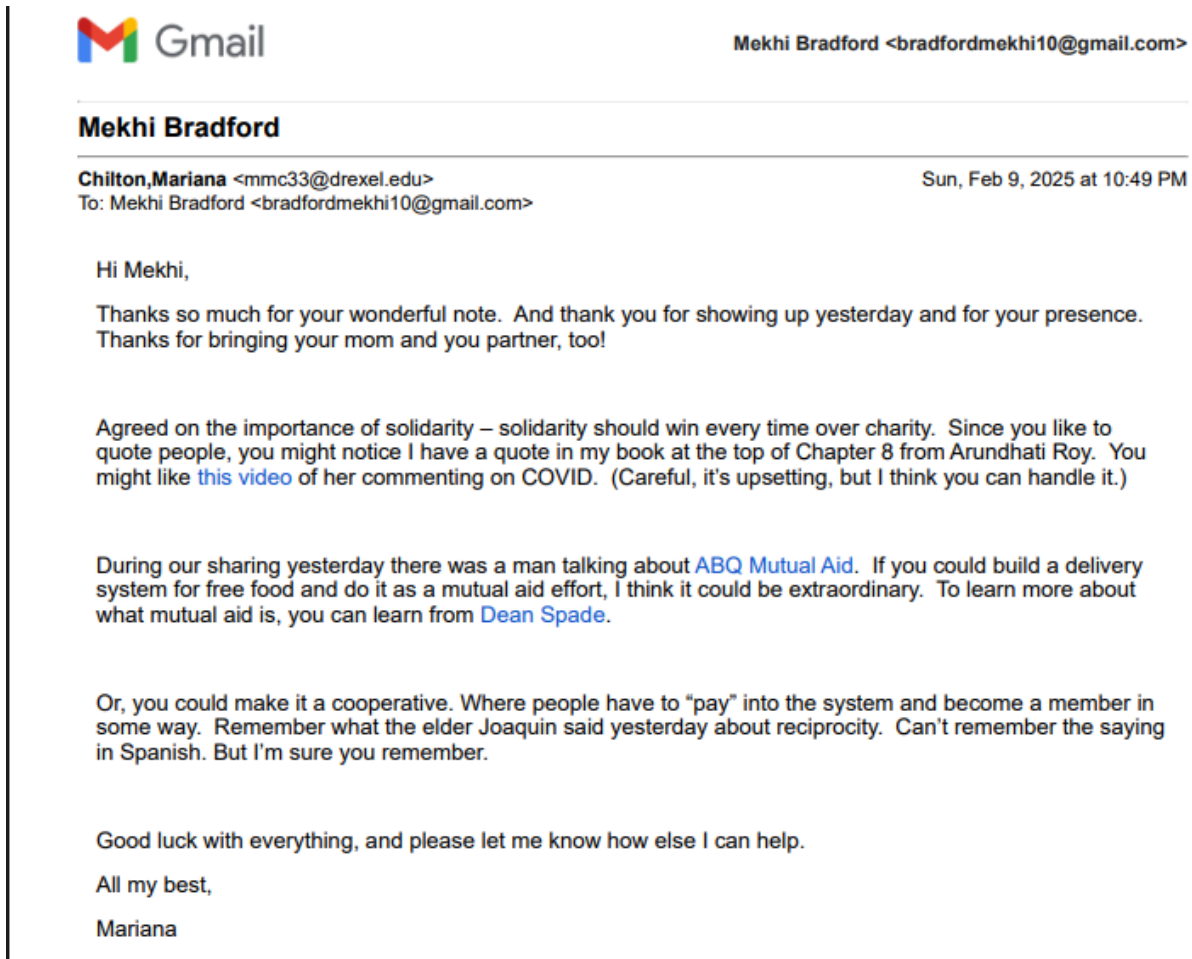
## CommuniEats

[Dr. Lauri Andress and Dr. Mariana Chilton at her workshop on food insecurity]



## CommuniEats

Below are excerpts from emails and messages I received from professionals I corresponded with during my time working on this project. These communications highlight the impact of volunteer work, political advocacy, and the ongoing need for innovative approaches to aiding the fight against food insecurity.



In her email, Dr. Mariana Chilton thanks me for attending the event with my family and emphasizes that “solidarity should win every time over charity,” a theme she connects to her own work. She encourages me to explore mutual aid and suggests that a free-food delivery system built through mutual aid or a cooperative model could be transformative.



Mekhi Bradford <bradfordmekhi10@gmail.com>

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**Panelist Invitation - ABQ Fresh Local Food System Forum**

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**Dolan, Diane** <ddolan@cabq.gov>  
To: "bradfordmekhi10@gmail.com" <bradfordmekhi10@gmail.com>

Wed, Dec 3, 2025 at 11:05 AM

Hello Mekhi,

I am following up on your interest in being a panel speaker at the ABQ Fresh Forum on December 16 that the Mayor is convening for community and stakeholder input on how the City can help to support and strengthen our local food system. You indicated through the forum web page that you would be interested in presenting or speaking, and we'd love to discuss which panel would be the best fit. We are a little late in inviting speakers for panels, but really hope that you are able to participate!

For an overview of the forum and details about the program, see the attached documents and the forum webpage: [ABQ Fresh — City of Albuquerque](#). Are you available for a call today or tomorrow to explore the possibility of your participation on one of the panels? We understand that this is a short timeline and will help to prepare panelists by providing the facilitator questions in advance, which may include questions suggested by panelists. The panel discussions will each include 4-5 panelists and will last approximately 45 minutes, with 15 additional minutes of audience Q&A.

You are welcome to attend the entirety of the forum, of course, and to invite others you think might be interested. This week you'll receive an updated save-the-dates/open invitation that you can share. There is no cost to attend the forum, but we are asking that people register.

Sincerely,



**Diane Dolan**

In this message, Diane Dolan from the Albuquerque Mayor's Office follows up on my expressed interest in speaking at the ABQ Fresh Local Food System Forum. She explains that the City is gathering community and stakeholder input on strengthening the local food system and invites me to join one of the discussion panels



Mekhi Bradford <bradfordmekhi10@gmail.com>

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## Response from Rep. Melanie Stansbury

1 message

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**Office of Rep. Melanie Stansbury** <repmelaniestansbury@mail15.housecommunications.gov> Thu, Mar 5, 2026 at 9:30 AM  
Reply-To: repmelaniestansbury@mail15.housecommunications.gov  
To: bradfordmekhi10@gmail.com

Thank you so much for contacting me about nutrition funding. I appreciate you taking the time to reach out and share your thoughts.

Nearly half a million New Mexicans rely on SNAP and WIC for fresh, nutritious food for their children and families. This is why I am proud to be a member of the bipartisan House Hunger Caucus.

I am fighting hard against cuts to the SNAP program. I want you to know I was a staunch opponent of the President's big ugly bill, which will cut SNAP funding by \$187 billion (about 20 percent) through 2034. I did not just vote no—I voted HELL NO. At its core, this law will give \$5 trillion giveaway to the ultra-wealthy while more than 40 million Americans will lose food assistance.

Please see these two press releases published by my office discussing the details of the bill [here](#) and [here](#). I also sponsored the SNAP BACK Act to prevent disruptions to food assistance during government shutdowns.

Here is what I've said about protecting food assistance programs:

*"Hunger is a policy choice. There is no reason why any family, any child, any senior, any veteran in the United States should be hungry. There is plenty of food in this country. We are a wealthy country with a multitude of agriculture and food, and we have the ability to take care of our people."*

Thank you again for taking the time to reach out and share your thoughts with me. Your voice is important to me and hearing your thoughts about the issues helps me to better serve our communities. If you'd like to keep up to date on what I am working on in Washington on behalf of New Mexico's First Congressional District and our communities, you can subscribe to our newsletter [here](#), and follow us on [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#), [Instagram](#), [Bluesky](#), [Threads](#), [YouTube](#) and [TikTok](#).

In her response to my inquiry about nutrition funding, Representative Melanie Stansbury emphasizes the scale of food insecurity in New Mexico, noting that nearly half a million residents rely on SNAP and WIC. She explains her strong opposition to federal cuts to SNAP, describing the proposed legislation as a major loss for low-income families, and highlights her work with the bipartisan House Hunger Caucus. Stansbury also references her advocacy efforts, including the SNAP BACK Act and public statements asserting that hunger is preventable. She closes by thanking me for reaching out and encouraging me to stay connected with her ongoing work.

## **The Role of Dietitians in Understanding and Resolving Food Insecurity**

Through my research and conversations with experts, I have learned that addressing food insecurity requires more than just providing calories; it requires ensuring that people have access to nutritious food that supports their health. This is where registered dietitians (RDs) and their expertise become essential.

Because CommuniEats includes an AI dietitian feature, understanding the role of nutrition professionals was essential. A comprehensive review by Aashna Kundra examined the evolving role of dietitians in addressing food insecurity and found that dietitians are uniquely positioned to intervene at multiple levels, from direct patient care to community programming and policy advocacy. The review identified five key domains where dietitians make critical contributions: screening and assessment, intervention design, interprofessional collaboration, advocacy, and research.

## **Research & Data**

*What Does Food Insecurity Look Like?*

- Skipping meals
- Forced to choose between paying bills or buying medicine over food
- Not having access to nutritional foods

*What Are the Major Contributing Factors for Food Insecurity?*

- Poverty
- Systemic racism
- Food Deserts/Food apartheid
- Unemployment
- Food wastage (40% of food is wasted each year)

*What Are Some of the Effects of Food Insecurity?*

- Health impacts such as chronic conditions like diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, and obesity
- Mental health contributes to depression and anxiety.
- Developmental problems in children: lack of concentration/focus
- Learning disabilities/delays

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### New Mexico vs. National Data: A Comparison

To understand the severity of food insecurity in New Mexico, it is essential to compare state data with national averages. According to Feeding America's Map the Meal Gap study, the disparities are striking.

Metric	New Mexico	United States
<b>Overall Food Insecurity Rate</b>	<b>1 in 6 people</b> (16.8%)	1 in 8 people (13.5% in 2023)*
<b>Child Food Insecurity Rate</b>	<b>1 in 4 children</b> (25%)	1 in 6 children (16.7%)
<b>People Facing Hunger</b>	350,010 total	44 million+
<b>Children Facing Hunger</b>	104,390 children	13 million+
<b>Annual Food Budget Shortfall</b>	\$220.5 million needed	Varies by region
<b>Average Cost Per Meal</b>	\$3.32	\$3.35 (national average)

\*\*USDA ERS data, 2023\*

\*\**Feeding America national estimate*

**Key Takeaway:** New Mexico's child food insecurity rate (1 in 4) is significantly worse than the national average (1 in 6), placing the state among the highest in the nation for childhood hunger.

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## Understanding New Mexico's Context

The data above reflects deeper structural and geographic factors that make New Mexico unique:

- **High Food Insecurity:** NM consistently ranks among the top states for food insecurity and child hunger, with rates that have remained persistently above national averages for years.
- **Vast Rural Areas:** Most of New Mexico qualifies as a food desert, a large area without access to affordable, healthy nourishment. With limited transportation options, many families cannot reach the grocery stores that do exist.
- **Strong Cultural Communities:** Tight-knit Hispanic, Native American (Pueblo, Navajo), and rural communities value mutual aid but may be underserved by large charities. Organizations like the Indigenous Farm Hub in Corrales are working to reconnect communities with traditional agricultural practices while feeding families in need.
- **Agricultural Diversity:** Local farms produce incredible food, from chile and blue corn to heritage apples and posole, but distribution to those in need can be inefficient. New Mexico imports 95% of the food consumed while exporting 97% of what is grown, creating a paradox where local food does not always reach local tables.
- **Innovative Solutions:** Programs like the state's farmers market delivery initiative are bridging the gap, bringing fresh produce to rural pueblos and senior centers that lack nearby markets. Similarly, NMSU's "Path to Plate" platform is helping local producers connect with institutional buyers like schools and senior centers.

## Roadrunner Food Bank Data (FY25)

## Feeding America National Data (2023)

*(Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap 2023)*

- **Overall U.S. Food Insecurity Rate:** 13.5% (approximately 1 in 8 people)
- **U.S. Children Facing Hunger:** Approximately 1 in 6
- **Total U.S. Individuals Facing Hunger:** 44 million+
- **New Mexico's National Ranking:** Consistently among the highest rates of food insecurity and childhood hunger in the nation

## Summary

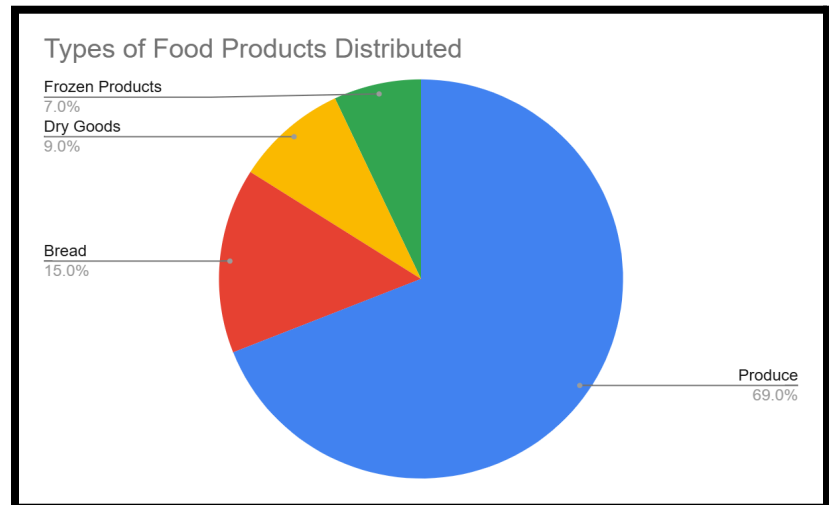
The comparison reveals that New Mexico faces a hunger crisis significantly more severe than the national average. While the average cost of a meal is comparable to the rest of the country (\$3.32 vs. \$3.35), the impact is disproportionately felt in New Mexico, particularly among children.

This context reinforces the need for solutions like CommuniEats that address the unique challenges of New Mexico's rural geography, cultural diversity, and agricultural paradox. To better understand the scale of the problem and the potential for a solution like CommuniEats, I gathered more detailed operational

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and fiscal data from Mr. Brown for the current fiscal year (FY25, July-June). This data highlights both the incredible work being done and the challenges that remain.

- **Massive Food Distribution:** In FY25, Roadrunner Food Bank distributed a staggering 51,925,800 pounds of food. The breakdown of this food is:
  - 69% Produce (The largest category, showing a focus on fresh, healthy food)
  - 15% Bread
  - 9% Dry Goods (Non-Perishable)
  - 7% Frozen Products
- **Innovative Food Waste Management:** While the food bank reported 1,500,000 pounds of food loss, they have a sustainable solution for it. Mr. Brown explained, *"The majority of the food that we could not send out was produce. But we don't actually throw it in the trash. We work with local hog farmers to take the produce that was not fit for human consumption to feed their animals."* This keeps waste out of landfills and supports local agriculture.
- **Diverse Funding Sources:** The food bank's operations are funded by:
  - 80% Private Donations: From individuals and corporations.
  - 10% State Contracts: From the State of New Mexico.
  - 5% Federal Government
  - 5% Grants



(Figure 1. Percent composition of types of food distributed)

### Computational Model

Last year, I built an initial prototype of CommuniEats using **JotForm**, which allowed me to create a basic form-based interface for food requests and donations. While this proved the concept was viable, the platform had limitations in terms of scalability and data input. This year, I have been rebuilding CommuniEats using **Google Studio AI** (link to webpage: [CommuniEats](#)), which offers more possibilities. Beginning development with my mentor, Carlos Alvarez, showed me that the project has the potential to grow into a real tool with practical uses, not just a concept. These steps demonstrated that CommuniEats can move beyond theory and toward real-world application, supported by both community insight and early technical groundwork. What started as a theoretical solution became something more

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concrete once we began building the app with Python and sharing the concept with people who work directly in this field.

## Selection

Using Google AI Studio allowed me to create a web-based application with little to no prior coding experience. This proved to be the best course of action due to the fact that when starting this project, there were 3 additional team members, one of whom was focusing mainly on visual design and the other two being our dedicated programmers. Unfortunately, due to other obligations, they had to part ways with the project. I, as the main researcher, only had a rudimentary understanding of webpage building, so Google AI Studio proved to be useful because of its ability to quickly and efficiently be given data and create an interactive conceptual platform.

## Limitations

Because the platform is still conceptual, several limitations remain. First, the model has not been deployed in a real-world setting, meaning it has not yet been tested against the unpredictable flow of donations or demand. The accuracy of the system currently depends on simulated data rather than live inventory feeds. Also, while the interface supports culturally specific filters and stock indicators, these features have not been evaluated by community members. These limitations do not diminish the model's potential, but they highlight the need for future collaboration and field testing.

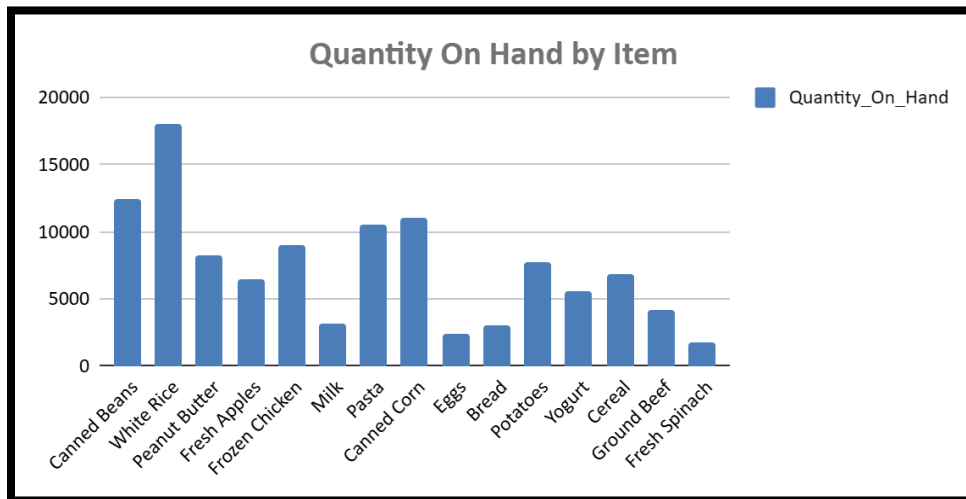


Figure 2. Mock Data used for application

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## Inside CommuniEats

The CommuniEats application is built on a modern, high-performance full-stack design for rapid data processing and a smooth user experience. Here is the breakdown of the stack:

### Frontend (The Interface)

- React 19: The core library for building the user interface, utilizing functional components and hooks for state management.
- TypeScript: Provides strict type safety across the entire application, ensuring data consistency between the backend and frontend.
- Tailwind CSS 4.0: Used for all styling, utilizing a utility-first approach to create the custom "New Mexico Modern" aesthetic.
- Motion: Powers the smooth view transitions, modal animations, and interactive hover effects.
- Lucide React: A clean, consistent icon library used for navigation and UI indicators.

### Backend (The Server)

- Node.js & Express: A lightweight and fast web server that handles API routing, order processing and serves the static frontend files.
- tsx: A TypeScript execution engine used to run the server-side code directly without a separate compilation step during development.

### Database (The Data Layer)

- SQLite: A robust, file-based relational database. It stores the food inventory, pantry locations, and delivery orders. It was chosen for its speed and simplicity in handling localized data.

### AI & Integration (The Intelligence)

- Gemini API: powers the AI dietician chat, providing real-time nutritional guidance.
- Google Maps Grounding: Integrated within the Gemini model to provide real-time, location-accurate data for the Find Pantry search tool.

### Infrastructure

- Vite: The build tool and development server that provides lightning-fast refresh times.
- Cloud Run: The production environment where the application is containerized and deployed for public access.

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## Progress

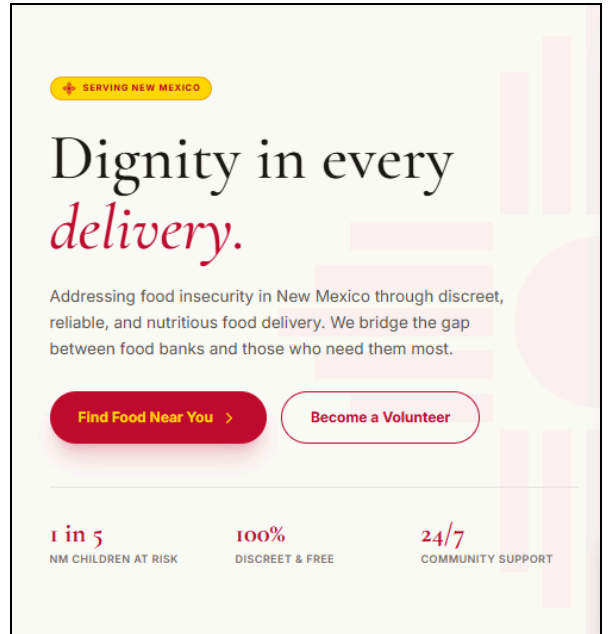
One of the biggest steps forward was implementing a full inventory-tracking model. Instead of static lists, the system now manages detailed fields like quantity on hand, unit types (pounds, cans, dozens), and weekly distribution rates. We also introduced automated stock-level logic, allowing the interface to flag items as “low stock” based on pre-defined thresholds. This change might seem purely technical, but it fundamentally improves how families plan their meals and how resources are allocated. The design has grown along with the platform, and the webpage now has a New Mexican aesthetic with a Zia-style color palette. The goal was to have a tone that feels welcoming. Elements like stock progress bars and dietary-specific filters like Halal, Kosher, and Indigenous staples help the interface speak directly to the diverse communities it serves. In the future, I plan to deepen my engagement with the community through CommuniEats. I plan to further publish edits made to the webpage and build a database using real-world and real-time information gathered from the Roadrunner Food Bank.

**Before...**

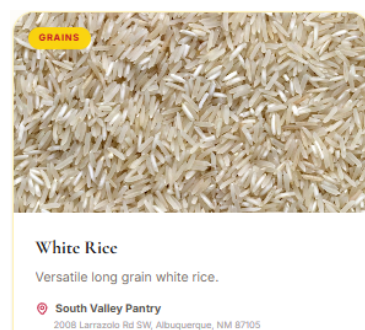
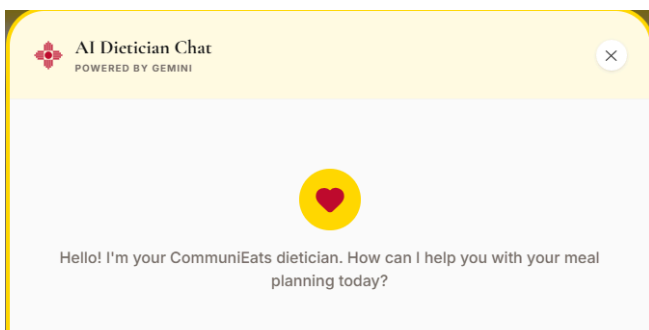


**Figure 3.** Jotform model


**... After**



**Figure 4.** Python model



## CommuniEats

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## CommuniEats

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package.json
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26 +  "devDependencies": {
27 +    "@types/node": "^22.14.0",
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29 +    "tailwindcss": "^4.1.14",
30 +    "tsx": "^4.21.0",
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32 +    "vite": "^6.2.0",
33 +    "@types/express": "^4.17.21"
```

# CommuniEats

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  - Mariana Chilton - Doctor and Author of *The Painful Truth About Hunger In America*
  - Rae Bennu - Horticulturist and local business owner
  - Joaquin Lujan - Organizer, farmer, and founder of Project Feed the Hood
  - Lauri Andress - Associate Dean for the College of Population Health at UNM

**Link to GitHub Repository: <https://github.com/CommuniEats/CommuniEats>**