



**Title:** Keep It Fresh: Improving Access to Fresh Produce in New York State Correctional Facilities – A Pilot Program at Sing Sing Correctional Facility

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## Part 1: Executive Summary

Justice impacted people incarcerated in the United States carceral system have higher levels of all-cause mortality than the general public (Binswanger et al., 2007; Bondolfi et al., 2020; Wilper et al., 2009). Those incarcerated<sup>1</sup> in state correctional facilities are more likely to die than those in federal facilities, with 79% of all deaths in state facilities stemming from illness (Carson, 2021). Common illnesses experienced by those incarcerated include diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease (Binswanger et al., 2007; Bondolfi et al., 2020; Wilper et al., 2009). The food available in state correctional facilities emerges as an area of concern in relation to this high prevalence of illness. People incarcerated in New York State Correctional Facilities (NYSCFs) have access to food through five main pathways – the mess hall, the commissary, cultural and organizational fundraisers, visiting room vending machines, and food packages mailed into the facility by loved ones<sup>2</sup>. High nutritional value food, including fresh produce, is not available through these pathways (Correctional Association of New York (CANY), 2021; New York Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS), 2019; J. Wilson, personal communication, October 2022). Eating fresh produce has been linked to decreased morbidity and mortality from the illnesses above but NYSCFs have not addressed these issues (He et al., 2007; Hung et al., 2004; Muraki et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2014).

The Keep It Fresh program is a multi-level program that is expected to decrease morbidity and mortality from increased accessibility to fresh produce in NYSCFs and will be piloted in Sing Sing Correctional Facility (SSCF) before being recommended to more NYSCFs. The program will address interpersonal, community, and policy level determinants. The overall aims of the Keep It Fresh program are to encourage the development of a system that brings fresh local produce to the commissary and mess hall, and to make fresh produce more accessible to the loved ones of those incarcerated as well as easier to send into those in NYSCFs. Possible quality of life improvements associated with the program include increased feelings of support, decreased financial strain, and increased ability to maintain healthy relationships between those incarcerated and their loved ones on the outside.

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<sup>1</sup> Person centered language is central to maintaining that people who are incarcerated are human beings worthy of basic rights and privileges. Sometimes language such as “those incarcerated” is utilized in this proposal to maintain brevity but a person and community-centered approach remains at the forefront of this work.

<sup>2</sup> The term “loved ones” is used to describe members of both chosen, constructed, and biological families that care for and have a relationship with those who are incarcerated.

## **Part II: Background and Significance**

Individuals held in New York State Correctional Facilities (NYSCFs) have limited access to fresh produce, and when there is fresh produce available it is often “out of stock” or too expensive for those incarcerated to afford (Correctional Association of New York (CANY), 2021). 90.6% of those surveyed in NYSCFs wished they had more fruits and vegetables accessible to them (CANY, 2021, p.3).

In NYSCFs there are five methods by which people who are incarcerated can get food – the mess hall, the commissary, cultural and organizational fundraisers, visiting room vending machines, and food packages mailed into the facility by loved ones (New York Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS), 2020). Given the privatized nature of contracts with fundraisers and vending machine suppliers this project will focus on three of these methods – the mess hall, the commissary, and food packages (J. Wilson, personal communication, October 2022). While incarcerated individuals have access to three free meals a day through the mess hall, 90.6% of those surveyed by CANY stated that they avoid eating meals in the mess halls because the food is poor quality and highly processed (CANY, 2021, p. 2; Westlaw – 9 NY-CRR- 7009.6, 2021). New York State (NYS) policy indicates that food served in NYSCFs is to be of high quality and nutritional value, but this survey demonstrates this is not the case. Under 9 NY-CRR 8009.2, “The food service program in each local correctional facility shall ensure that all prisoners are provided with an appropriate level of nutrients and calories. Such appropriate level of nutrients and calories shall be based upon current recommended dietary allowances of the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council” (Westlaw – 9 NY-CRR- 7009.2, 2021). It is recommended that male identifying adults consume between 1.5-2 cups of fruits and 2-3 cups of vegetables daily, comprising ~50% of one’s daily dietary intake, as a source of key vitamins and minerals (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2019; The Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, 1989; USDA, 2022). Additionally, under NYS Senate Bill S2836, paragraph (a) of subdivision 6 of section 137 of the correction law, as amended by chapter 490 of the laws of 1974, was amended to read: “(a) The inmate shall be supplied with a sufficient quantity of whole-some and nutritious food” (NY-SB S2836, 2021). Despite these recommendations to consume fresh produce to promote optimal health, and commitments from NYS policy to support this, food served in prison mess hall meals are

prepared using a “Cook/Chill” method where “food products are quickly steam or water-cooked and then frozen at a central processing plant, in which they are packaged and then distributed across the state prisons” (CANY, 2021, p. 2; Harvard School of Public Health, 2022). Heightened soy content combined with the fact that preparation of food in this manner results in “substantial losses of sensitive vitamins” creates food that is not healthy to consume (Soble, Stroud, & Weinstein, 2020; Williams, 1996). As of 1992, all meals for NYSCF are prepared at Oneida Correction Facility in Rome, NY “to streamline the manufacturing and service of meals to the inmate population” (NYS Office of the Inspector General, 2010). Examples of cook/chill or frozen vegetable options offered at NYS Psychiatric facilities (exact information for NYSCFs was unclear) include cooked carrots, green beans in garlic sauce, Mexican corn, creamed spinach, and “mixed vegetables frozen” (NYS Office of Mental Health, 2022). Looking at the nutritional labels provided for Mexican corn and cooked carrots, they provide close to 0% of the daily value of key vitamins or minerals (NYS Office of Mental Health, 2022).

People who are incarcerated can purchase food through the commissary using money they receive from various sources (DOCCS, 2020). Those incarcerated automatically receive \$1.50 every two weeks but can make more if they hold jobs inside (J. Wilson, personal communication, October 2022). Salaries among those incarcerated are low and vary between facilities and departments, but a typical two-week paycheck is roughly between \$7 and \$14 (DOCCS, 2017; W. Laracuate, personal communication, October 24, 2022). Those incarcerated can also receive money from their loved ones through JPay to use at the commissary (J. Wilson, personal communication, October 2022). In NYSCFs only 37.9% of incarcerated individuals said they were able to afford to buy healthy food options at the commissary, and 74.6% mentioned that less-healthy food options were cheaper (CANY, 2021, p. 2). Even when those incarcerated can purchase food at commissary, fresh produce is often out of stock or not offered at all. Michael Capers, a previously incarcerated individual, recounts in a 2022 article in *The Appeal*, a non-profit organization that supports prison reform efforts, how, “I was in Upstate Correctional Facility [located in Malone, NY] then, and the commissary had no fresh food options. I had just arrived at the facility and didn’t have much to eat in my cell. I was faced with a stark choice: go hungry or break the rules. This is still the only way that most people can get fresh food in prison. You have to steal it or pay someone to steal it for you” (Capers, 2022). What Capers was referring to in this article was taking vegetables from the mess hall that were about to be

discarded (Capers, 2022). Following a review of several years of DOCCS menus this fresh produce likely included a tossed salad containing iceberg lettuce, cabbage and carrots that are premade in Oneida (DOCCS, 2019; W. Laracuate, personal communication, October 24, 2022; J. Wilson, personal communication, October 2022). Cabbage and carrots are frequently left out of the salad mix; it is left up to the meal preparers to decide if they will mix them in (J. Wilson, personal communication, October 2022).

The last option for those who are incarcerated to access food is through packages from loved ones. As of August 2022, under a new draft of Directive #4911A (2022), all of those incarcerated in NYSCFs are only allowed to receive food packages directly from approved vendors and the number of packages received is also limited (DOCCS, 2022; Weprin & Salazar, 2022). A similar Directive #4911A (2018) was piloted in 2018, but was subsequently suspended by Governor Cuomo (Worth Rises, 2018). Before Directive #4911A (2018 & 2022), under Directive #4911 there was still a limit on the number and weight of packages received by those incarcerated, but loved ones were able to ship food packages from home or bring packages with them when they went in for a visit (DOCCS, 2019). Building on this, under Directive #4911, several New York based organizations worked to give free fresh produce to those incarcerated by giving their loved one's bags of items to bring in with them on their in-person visits, this is also no longer possible under Directive #4911A as these organizations are not commercial vendors (Hamilton, 2022). Approved secure vendors under Directive #4911A (2018) included Walmart, Emma's, Access Securepak, Union Supply, E-For Commissary, J.L. Marcus, Walkenhorst's, and Music by Mail (Worth Rises, 2022). Families have noted that these vendors have limited food options, higher prices than their local grocery stores, and are often poor quality according to some of the loved ones of incarcerated individuals at Sing Sing Correctional Facility (SSCF) (Sing Sing Family Collective, personal communication, November 2022; Worth Rises, 2022). For example, on the Union Supply website, the vegetable section has six options, four of these options are mashed potato pouches, and the other two of them are microwaveable green beans and corn<sup>3</sup>. Walmart and Emma's had more fresh fruit options, but many were priced higher than typical grocery store prices or were out of stock. At Emma's, one broccoli head was listed for \$4.50 (on sale from \$6.99), compared to \$2.39 for one head at Stop & Shop. Allowing families

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<sup>3</sup> Microwaves are only available in visiting rooms and in the Enhanced Housing Unit. Otherwise only an electric hot pot is available for use.

to ship food packages directly allowed them to find better prices (including fresh produce) and choose the types and quality of foods that their incarcerated loved ones preferred.

Dr. Sarah Luna, an employee at the CDC, has stated that “Eating a healthy diet helps prevent chronic diseases such as diabetes and heart disease. Public health officials should work to ensure that everybody —regardless of whether they are incarcerated or not—has access to safe, adequate, and nutritious food” (Luna, 2018). Those who are incarcerated in the United States are six times as likely to suffer from food-borne illnesses and have higher rates of diabetes, hypertension and all-cause mortality than the general public (Binswanger et al., 2007; Bondolfi et al., 2020; Wilper et al., 2009). The link between consuming fresh produce and decreased morbidity and mortality from diabetes, hypertension and cardiovascular disease is well documented, but has still not impacted the way that NYSCFs feed those who are incarcerated (He et al., 2007; Hung et al., 2004; Muraki et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2014). According to the Office of New York State Comptroller, “inmate health care costs can be a heavy burden on a county’s financial resources” (DiNapoli, 2013). In 2020, total correctional health spending in New York City alone was \$347 million, which is 22% of spending on corrections overall (Elias & Gallea, 2021). This grew from 17% in 2010, despite the population of those incarcerated decreasing (Elias & Gallea, 2021). Preventive care through adequate nutrition not only improves the quality of life of those incarcerated in NYSCFs but is exponentially cheaper than the cost of remedial care aimed at chronic disease management. Reversing directive #4911A (2022) would be a beneficial first step towards improving access to fresh produce in NYS facilities, but there is still much more that should be done.

The proposed program attempts to create a wholistic and feasible plan on how to prevent and improve morbidity and mortality associated with an inability to access fresh produce in NYSCFs, beginning with Sing Sing Correctional Facility (SSCF). SSCF is in Ossining, NY and has a population of 1,576 male identifying incarcerated individuals (Feicht, 2019). SSCF is a maximum-security prison operated by NYS DOCCS since 1826 (New York State Archives, 2010). Those incarcerated at SSCF speak positively about the programming opportunities available inside, indicating that SSCF may be an appropriate place to implement a health promotion pilot program – though historically interventions or programming provided for prisoners are mostly aimed at increasing educational and vocational opportunities (CANY, 2022). The Keep It Fresh program may not be directly in line with existing programming but

speaks directly to a need within SSCF to have increased access to fresh produce. SSCF is also unique in that there is a strong network of loved ones of those incarcerated in the facility that are working to bring in fresh produce to SSCF.

In addition to these reasons for the potential success of the Keep It Fresh program, there is extensive evidence that supports the need for increased access to fresh produce in SSCF. The typical two-week salary for those incarcerated in SSCF who have jobs is \$7 (W. Laracuate, personal communication, October 24, 2022). Incarcerated people may spend a maximum of \$90 on commissary items every two weeks, but typically only have their salary to spend unless they receive help from family members (Cuevas, 2022; DOCCS, 2020). Typical processed fruit and vegetable food items and prices available at commissary include black beans (\$1 per serving), diced box tomatoes (\$1.36 per serving), onions (\$1.75 for 2 lbs), and fruit cocktail (\$0.55 per packet) (DOCCS, 2022). However, it is worth noting that as of July 2022, 25.15% of all commissary items were out of stock including most of the vegetable options listed above (black beans, diced box tomatoes, and onions) (DOCCS, 2022). Diced box tomatoes have been out of stock for the last two years, and bananas have only been available once in recent years (J. Wilson, personal communication, October 2022). Within Sing Sing, there is limited access to a full kitchen. Approximately thirty men who live in the Earned Housing Unit<sup>4</sup> have access to a stove, oven, microwave, and refrigerator. There is no access to knives (J. Wilson, personal communication, October 2022). The entire population has the option to purchase a personal electric hot pot<sup>5</sup> to warm their food (J. Wilson, personal communication, October 2022; WestBend, 2019). Those incarcerated often use the hot pot to warm vegetables which highlights the desire on the part of those incarcerated to eat not only better tasting, but healthier food than what is served in the mess hall (CANY, 2021). Many of those incarcerated opt to purchase their own drinking water – given the reported poor water quality – which can be \$0.19 per 16oz bottle plus a \$0.05 fee per bottle (CANY, 2022; DOCCS, 2022). If those incarcerated drank the recommended 64 oz of water each day, a two-week supply of water would cost \$10.64, more

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<sup>4</sup> An Earned Housing Unit is a section of Sing Sing Correctional Facility in which people who are incarcerated who display “exemplar behavior” are allowed to live with certain privileges that are not delineated to the general prison population. There is a waiting list associated with gaining access to this unit.

<sup>5</sup> The electric hot pot heats water up in a vat and then packaged, or food wrapped in plastic, or another container can be placed inside the warm water to be heated up. Water takes approximately 20-25 minutes to heat, and food then takes 45-90 minutes to reach serving temperature. The manual states that this tool is “not intended to cook raw or unprocessed foods” but those incarcerated have still attempted to do so by rigging hot pots to heat food at higher temperatures (Wilson, 2022; WestBend, 2019).

than what many make in two weeks. On a recent out-of-stock list for Sing Sing, DOCCS notes that “due to the new commissary contract, current market prices, and supply chain issues, prices are going up on most items,” which will put further strain on the ability of those incarcerated to purchase food, let alone “healthy” food (DOCCS, 2022).

No mandatory minimums for the quality, amount, and affordability of fresh produce available to those experiencing incarceration have been set. This thesis project seeks to offer a potential solution to bridge this gap through a multi-level pilot program at Sing Sing. Part of this program will propose a new DOCCS directive that mandates the inclusion of at least one serving of fresh produce with every meal served in the mess hall. The other part of the program will work on expanding access to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (NYCDOHMH) Health Bucks program as well as Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits to the loved ones of those incarcerated who live on the outside to make produce more affordable. Within this plan there will also be a proposal to include a Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) program to source this produce from local farms (USDA, 2017).

Intervention Mapping (IM) was chosen as the program planning method utilized to develop an evidence- and theory-based program. IM lays out a clear multi-step process for designing a program and places emphasis on the use of an ecological perspective and community engagement approach (Bartholomew et al., 2016, p. 3 &7). IM was seen as the best fit for this program proposal because the issue of inaccessibility of fresh produce in NYSCFs requires attention at every level of the ecological model, is firmly rooted in community struggles, and the methods associated with IM have the potential to connect these topics. Using IM, the following program will propose a program that targets interpersonal, community, and policy level changes to increase the amount of fresh produce available to those inside through the commissary, the mess hall, and packages.

### **Part III: Program Design and Methods**

#### **Step 1: Logic Model of the Problem**

Intervention Mapping (IM) was chosen as the optimal program planning method and guides the development of an effective evidence- and theory-based program. IM guides health promotion professionals through each step of the program planning process using relevant evidence and theories, including an emphasis on the importance of using an ecological perspective and promoting community engagement when designing a program (Bartholomew et



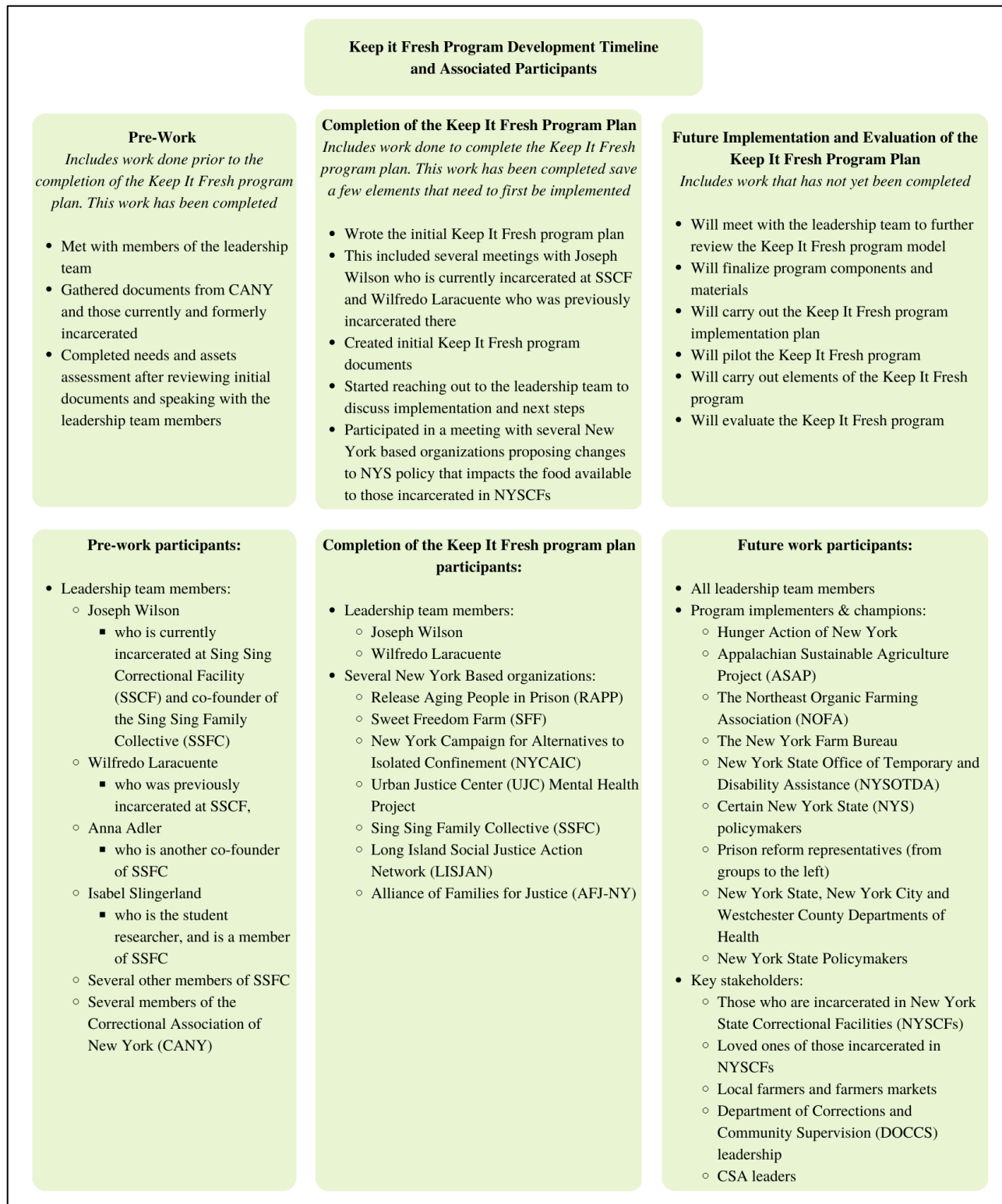


Figure 1: Overview of the timeline of Keep It Fresh elements including what was completed prior to the start of developing this plan, what has occurred while developing the plan, and what has yet to occur in the future. It also includes the associated participants involved in each phase of program development.

al., 2016, p. 3 &7). IM begins first by convening all the community members and key stakeholders that will be involved in or affected by the program to ensure their active participation in the forthcoming steps (Murrman, 2022, Session 1). Six steps then ensue in the IM framework following this initial groundwork and can be found in **Appendix I** (Bartholomew et al., 2016, p. 13-14). Refer to Figure 1 above for an overview of what steps were completed in writing this plan, and what steps have yet to occur.

To begin Step 1, a review of recent surveys of New York State Correctional Facilities (NYSCFs) from the Correctional Association of New York (CANY), New York Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS) documents, and relevant literature was conducted to unveil behavioral and environmental contributors to the health problems associated with the inaccessibility of fresh produce in NYSCFs as well as their determinants. Key settings where accessibility of fresh produce for those incarcerated at Sing Sing Correctional Facility (SSCF) may be increased included: the commissary, mess hall, food processing plants, and prior to draft Directive #4911A, local grocery stores and farmers markets near to the loved ones of those incarcerated at this facility. Key stakeholders within those settings who could be influential in helping or hurting health problems associated with the inaccessibility of fresh produce in NYSCFs included loved ones, peers, DOCCS staff, and NYS policymakers. The Leadership Team for the development of this thesis project and the Keep It Fresh program involves key community members, potential program implementers, and program beneficiaries (Bartholomew et al., 2016, p. 222). Such individuals included Joseph Wilson (who is currently incarcerated at SSCF and is co-founder of the Sing Sing Family Collective (SSFC)), Wilfredo Laracuentre (who was previously incarcerated at SSCF), Anna Adler (who is a key member of SSFC), as well as several members of CANY. Through the student researcher's prior connection to these individuals as a volunteer with SSFC for two years prior to the start of this project, the incarcerated population at SSCF and their loved ones were selected as target population, setting, and community for this program proposal. The Sing Sing Family Collective (SSFC) is a local grass-roots organization that was started by Joseph Wilson and his partner Renee Wilson to offer support to the loved ones of those who are incarcerated at Sing Sing Correctional Facility (SSCF). A prior project supported by the collective included having a free farm stand outside of the facility where loved ones could pick up fresh produce to bring inside (prior to the package

ban of 2022) and take home any fresh produce for themselves after their visit inside the facility at no cost to them.

To complete Step 1 of IM, a Logic of Risk model (LOR) was developed using an adapted PRECEDE-PROCEDE model (Gilmore, 2012, p. 24). The LOR incorporates the five levels of the social ecological model and personal determinants are used to describe factors (such as knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs) that influence the behaviors of those incarcerated themselves as well as environmental agents who can also influence those incarcerated at every level (Bartholomew et al., 2016; Gilmore, 2012; Murrman, 2022). Several considerations went into the design of the Keep It Fresh program. There is clear evidence that those incarcerated and their loved ones already express positive attitudes towards fresh produce, thus this program will not focus on changing determinants at the individual level (CANY, 2021). Additionally, during an initial planning phase, several key stakeholders mentioned that it is difficult to work with DOCCS at an organizational level (A. Adler, personal communication, October 2022). Therefore, this program will mainly focus on the community and policy levels of the social ecological model, though one aspect will also incorporate an interpersonal segment. When filling out the LOR, a backward mapping strategy was used where the health problem of increased morbidity and mortality from the inaccessibility of fresh produce for those incarcerated in SSCF and quality of life consequences from the health problem were identified. Responses for behaviors and personal determinants for agents at each level were informed by a preliminary needs and assets assessment that was completed before the final LOR was completed. Once the LOR was completed, it was assessed to ensure it included only the behaviors and personal determinants that are changeable given the constraints associated with the program. It is worth noting that the completed LOR is read from left to right.

A Logic model of Change (LOC) was then created using the finalized LOR. The creation of the LOC began by changing the health problem to the desired health outcome, and quality of life consequences to quality-of-life improvements. Previous risk factors identified in the LOR were converted to program outcomes in the LOC (De Luca, Schmeelk-Cone, & Wyman, 2015; Alonzo, Conway, & Modrek, 2016; Hernan et al., 2010). Like the LOR, the LOC is created using a backwards mapping approach, starting by filling out the model from right to left, but is then read from left to right (Bartholomew et al., 2016, p. 285). For the LOC, personal determinants included the knowledge, self-efficacy, and attitudes that environmental agents need to have to then achieve behavioral outcomes. Behavioral and environmental outcomes from these changes

were then identified at each level (Bartholomew et al., 2016, p. 287-289). Once these outcomes are achieved, it is expected that there will be decreased morbidity and mortality through increased accessibility of fresh produce for those incarcerated at SSCF resulting in expected quality of life improvements. Possible quality of life improvements associated with the program include improved health outcomes, increased feelings of support, decreased financial strain, and increased ability to maintain healthy relationships between those incarcerated and their loved ones on the outside (A. Adler, personal communication, October 2022; CANY, 2021; Capers, 2022; Wilson, 2022; Worth Rises, 2022). The final LOC was revised to include only those items that are evidence based and changeable given the program's time and resources. Ultimately, it is hoped that the SSFC and NYS Policymakers (such as Senator Julia Salazar, Representative Eric Dolan, Assemblywoman Dana Levenberg, and NYS Senate Majority Leader Andrea Stewart Cousins) will utilize this thesis proposal over the following years to push for the changes it identifies. Given that SSFC is a volunteer-based organization only a limited budget, if any, will be allocated to this program. The complete LOR and LOC can be found in **Appendices II and III**.

## **Step 2: Program Outcomes and Objectives, Logic Model of Change**

Step 2 began above by identifying behavioral and environmental outcomes that are needed to decrease the morbidity and mortality of those incarcerated at SSCF due to inaccessibility of fresh produce at the interpersonal, community, and policy levels (Bartholomew et al., 2016, p. 287-289). Outcomes were stated as behaviors or environmental changes that will be accomplished as a result of the proposed program and guided by the subsequent creation of performance objectives (Bartholomew et al., 2016, p. 290). To draft outcomes, three variables that are key determinants of behavior change were referenced: 1) that "the person has formed a strong positive intention to perform the behavior," 2) that "no environmental constraints make it impossible for the behavior to occur," and 3) that "the person has the skills necessary to perform the behavior" (Bartholomew et al., 2016).

Once the behavioral and environmental outcomes were established (see Step 1), performance objectives were specified for each outcome. Performance objectives break down the exact actions that actors on each level would need to take for the pre-specified outcomes to be achieved (Bartholomew et al., 2016, p. 295). Personal determinants were then chosen for the specified performance objectives. Personal determinants are evidence and theory informed

factors that influence an individual’s behaviors and are relevant and changeable (Bartholomew et al., 2016, p. 304 & 306). Choosing determinants based on related evidence and theories improves planning results and program outcomes at later stages and is thus a critically important step (Bartholomew et al., 2016, p. 306).

Personal determinants were then identified and included constructs from Social Cognitive Theory and the Theory of Planned Behavior (Glanz et al., 2015). Social Cognitive Theory (SCT) was chosen as it “explains human behavior as a model of reciprocal determinism in which behavior, cognitive, and other personal factors and environmental events interact” (Bandura, 1986). With the setting of this program being NYSCFs, the main barriers to people who are incarcerated there consuming more fresh produce exists because the environment they inhabit does not allow them to access this produce. Given this, it is important to utilize a theory that acknowledged the strength of environmental influences on behavior change. The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) was chosen as it can be applied to explain the behavior of environmental agents, which was important for this program given that there is not much available information on personal determinants of the environmental agents at hand (e.g., loved ones, local farmers, and NYS politicians) (Bartholomew et al., 2016, p. 66). Both SCT and TPB have the determinant self-efficacy (sometimes utilized as perceived behavioral control in TPB) in common and thus are complimentary to each other when completing Step 2 (Bartholomew et al., 2016, p. 66 & 79). Selected determinants are reviewed below in Figure 2 (Glanz et al., 2015, p. 97 & 160-161).

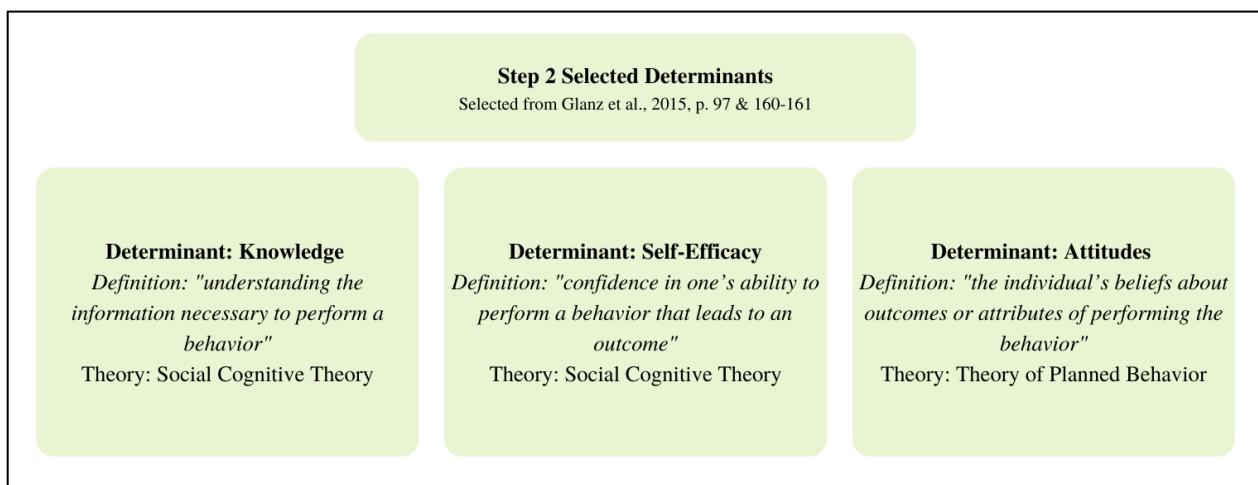


Figure 2: Selected determinants for the completion of step 2 of the IM process (Glanz et al., 2015, p. 97 & 160-161).

Personal determinants were then used to guide the creation of change objectives at each level. A change objective answers the question, “What needs to change related to the determinant for program participants to do the performance objective?” (Bartholomew et al., 2016, p. 314). Change objectives were referred to later in the planning process to guide program change methods and practical applications. Full tables with outcomes, performance objectives, personal determinants, and change objectives for each level are in **Appendix IV**.

### **Step 3: Program Design**

Step 3 began by considering theory-based program methods that could be applied to achieve the change objectives highlighted in Step 2. To begin this process, the student researcher spoke with other members of the Keep It Fresh Leadership Team including those currently and formerly incarcerated, about what methods may best address the various populations this research seeks to focus on. Given that this program has no formal budgeted allowance and will likely be carried out by local community-based organizations and key stakeholders in addition to the Keep It Fresh Leadership Team, the methods, scope, and timeline for this program were chosen based on what would be most feasible.

The central theme that was identified for the program was “Keep It Fresh” as the word fresh has a deep connection to New York slang and was used in 1980s Hip-Hop culture to describe something new such as sneakers, clothing, or music, or to describe that something looks good (Urban Dictionary, 2005). The word fresh can also be associated with fresh produce and thus can communicate that the aim of the program is related to increasing access to unprocessed quality vegetables and fruit. The connection between the program and fresh produce will be further developed through the program’s logo and subtheme which reads: “Improving Access to Fresh Produce in New York State Correctional Facilities.” A logo for the program was generated using a symbol of a fist raised in the air that is typically a symbol of activism and justice, imagery of lettuce to further solidify the aims of the program, and the color green which can be associated with fresh produce as well as New York State Correctional Facilities (NYSCFs) as those incarcerated are required to wear green pants at all times.

The main areas that this program will address were identified from the needs assessment, LOR, and LOC completed in Steps 1 and 2. The scope of the program was clarified as being what was achievable within three-years using an extremely limited budget given that the only funds that may be available would be from the partner organizations of key stakeholders whose

budgets are extremely limited. Organizations may appeal to NYS policymakers for additional funding to complete program activities that are more resource heavy. In the meantime, to ensure feasibility, program implementers may utilize a “plug and play” technique in which they choose various parts of the program to attempt when resources are available.

The Keep It Fresh program components will address the interpersonal, community, and policy levels of the Social Ecological Model. Program components will include virtual meeting events, informational pamphlets, physical and digital flyers, and several policy briefs (see Figure 3 for more detail). A general sequence of the program was laid out in terms of what will be achieved during each phase of the program, though this may need to be adapted in real world conditions (Table 1).

Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
Develop program materials	Assign roles to program champions and implementers	Ensure notetakers and program champions are trained to hold the events and present at virtual meetings to get conversation going	Implement any aspects of the program that may have been delayed
Review and pilot program materials with key stakeholders and community members	Collect any initial data or information on key outcomes and objectives that may be evaluated in the future	Hold virtual event series: 1. Part I: Meetings to form CSA, form contract with DOCCS, and set minimums for fresh produce available in NYSCFs 2. Part II: Meetings to offer SNAP and Health Bucks at farmers market, helped loved ones sign up for these benefits, and set policy that allows this produce to be shipped to incarcerated loved ones	Collect follow up data or information on key outcomes and objectives that may be evaluated
Identify or recruit program champions from the community for each area of focus (loved ones, local farmers, DOCCS leaders, NYS policymakers)	Reach out to members of the focus population with digital and physical flyers regarding informational pamphlets and virtual events		Work with program champions to ensure related program goals and outcomes are being followed up on
Draft initial program evaluation plan		Review and refine initial program evaluation plan	

Table 1: Proposed program sequence for the Keep It Fresh program. Each column corresponds to a unique phase of the program.

Once initial ideas were reviewed, attention was shifted to the change objectives and associated determinants specified in the logic of change generated in Step 2. The key determinants outlined in Step 2 included knowledge and self-efficacy from Social Cognitive Theory (SCT) and attitudes from the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) (Glanz et al., 2015, p. 97 & 160-161). These determinants were used to identify theories and solidify methods that may be appropriate to use in Step 3 (Murrman, 2022). Methods were then chosen based on what theory was appropriate for targeting that determinant and what complemented initial program ideas and if it was evidence-based. The main theories that informed the selection of methods at each of the three levels were the Elaboration Likelihood Model (ELM) as it suggests methods that target knowledge across levels, the TPB to target attitudes, as well as SCT and Multiple Streams Theory (MST) as they seek to target the systems of power at play that create barriers and facilitators to achieving program outcomes at all other levels (Bartholomew et al., 2016). An overview of how these theories guided the development of program methods is outlined in **Appendix V**.

#### **Step 4: Program Production**

The Keep It Fresh program includes four categories of program materials aimed at local farmers, loved ones, DOCCS leadership and NYS policymakers including virtual meeting events, informational pamphlets, physical and digital flyers, and policy briefs. Outlines and several initial drafts of program materials were created by the student researcher in collaboration with the Keep It Fresh Leadership Team, including those currently and formerly incarcerated at SSCF to ensure their involvement throughout this process. Ideally, there would have been more formal preproduction research with those incarcerated at SSFC and other key stakeholder groups at each level of the Social Ecological Model to ensure that the program materials are tailored to the needs of each group but given the limited resources of this program, this step was replaced by meetings with the Keep It Fresh Leadership Team to brainstorm program elements and materials (Bartholomew et al., 2016, Chapter 4; Murrman, 2022). While developing the initial program materials the student researcher aimed to utilize messages that speak to the program participant's "central processing," which can be defined as "when a person carefully considers a message and compares it against other messages and beliefs" (Bartholomew et al., 2016, p. 102). According to the Elaboration Likelihood Model (ELM), central processing can be targeted by making program messages personally relevant, unexpected, and repeated (Bartholomew et al., 2016, p. 103).



Program messages are personally relevant through the use of words like “you” or “we.” Messages contain clear and repeated calls to action that further clarify the participant’s role in the Keep It Fresh program. Program materials were drafted and reviewed to ensure wording and visual choices comply with the CDC Clear Communication Index, an evidence-based tool that assists with the development of health program materials (Baur & Prue 2014; CDC, 2014). Final program materials will be shared with the Keep It Fresh Leadership Team for review before being piloted with key stakeholder groups.

There are two main parts of the Keep it Fresh program, each targeting its own way of getting fresh produce to those incarcerated (Figure 3). The first aspect of the Keep it Fresh program consists of components that aim to get fresh produce offered in the mess hall and at commissary by working with local farmers to form a collaborative multi-farm Community Support Agriculture (CSA) program. The Keep It Fresh Leadership Team will then work with the CSA and with NYS policymakers and DOCCS leadership to draft contractual agreements and policy changes needed to source produce from this CSA. The second aspect of the Keep it Fresh program consists of those components that work to get fresh produce to those incarcerated through their loved ones at an affordable price. This segment of the program involves working with local farmers and farmers markets to offer Health Bucks and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits at their farmers markets, help loved ones sign up for these benefits, and then work with NYS policymakers to allow families to be able to purchase and ship produce from farmers to their incarcerated loved ones. Sample Keep It Fresh program materials can be found in **Appendix VI**. Program materials provided below are only drafts and will need to be beta tested and further developed in partnership with various collaborators and key stakeholders.

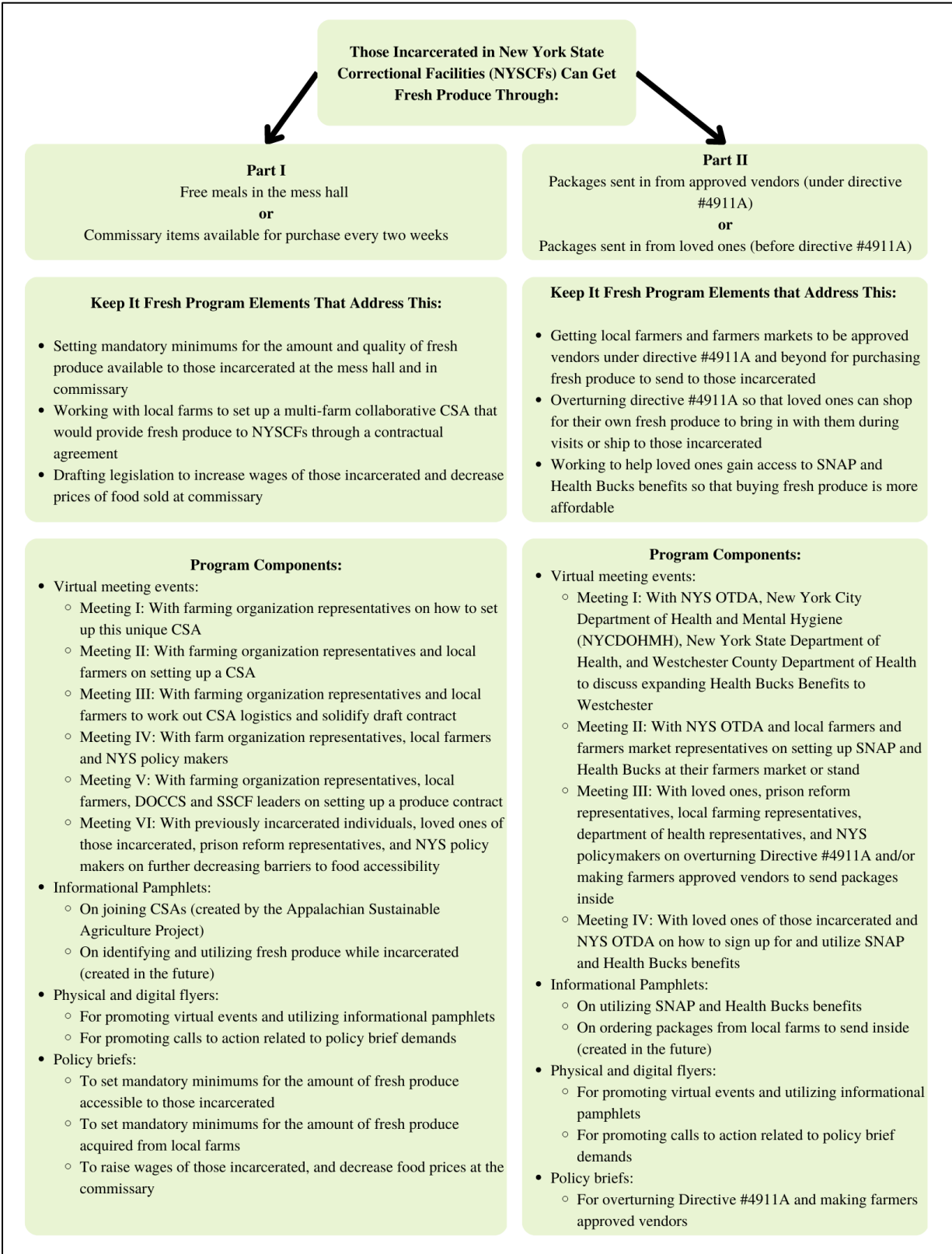


Figure 3: Overview of the ways those incarcerated can gain access to fresh produce and the main Keep It Fresh program elements that address them.

### ***Part I: Fresh produce in the mess hall and at commissary***

The first meeting series will focus on working with local farmers near Ossining, NY to set up a collaborative multi-farm Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) program that will provide fresh produce to SSCF. Physical and digital flyers will be used to spread knowledge about virtual event meetings and will contain links to informational pamphlets about the topics discussed at each meeting (Appendix VII & IX). Given the volume of food that institutions such as prisons require, creating a collaborative multi-farm CSA would allow farmers to keep up with this demand and offer a diverse range of produce (Wilkins et al., 2015). A multi-farm model will also be beneficial given that New York State (NYS) has a limited outdoor growing season for certain produce, often turning out more root-based vegetables in the winter months that may be harder for those incarcerated to prepare unless they are cooked in the mess hall (Wilkins et al., 2015). However, farms in NYS now use “tunnels” or greenhouses to extend the growing season, and indoor hydroponic facilities are also gaining traction in the state, which may help increase the diversity of fresh food options available year-round (Cornell Cooperative Extension, 2023). Typically, CSAs are comprised of one farm that sets up a “straight to consumer” model where individuals can order and pay for fresh produce ahead of time (Brown & Miller, 2008; Pole & Gray, 2012). The CSA model allows farmers to better plan how much produce they will need to grow each season, and limits waste and underselling. Economically, CSAs provide more stable economic support to farmers by creating contracts for pre-ordering large amounts of produce to serve in NYSCFs which would potentially bring increased economic prosperity to NYS overall (American Farmland Trust, 2011; Pole & Gray, 2012). Sourcing from local CSAs can be beneficial for NYSCFs as they have previously dealt with supply chain issues, resulting in a variety of produce being out-of-stock at the commissary and a poor quality of food served in the mess hall (DOCCS, 2022; J. Wilson, personal communication, October 2022). Ultimately, creating a collaborative CSA program with local farms in the Ossining, NY area would provide the structure needed for the local farms to work with DOCCS to create a contractual agreement through which they could provide fresh produce to SSCF’s mess halls and commissary.

In Part I: Meeting I, the Keep It Fresh Leadership Team and a group of farming organization representatives from the Hunger Action Network of New York, the Northeast Organic Farming Association (NOFA), and the New York Farm Bureau will discuss the unique collaborative CSA set up that the Keep It Fresh program aims to promote. Inviting key

stakeholders such as the Hunger Action Network, NOFA and the Farm Bureau is important as they have interests in promoting farm sustainability and their support may serve as a valuable asset when discussing policy changes with NYS policymakers later in the program (Hunger Action Network, 2020; NOFA-NY, 2023; New York Farm Bureau, 2023). Part I: Meeting II will be with the Keep It Fresh Leadership Team, representatives from the farming organizations listed above, and local farmers to review the idea for a collaborative multi-farm CSA and how it would supply correctional facilities with fresh produce. Part I: Meeting III be with local farmers to promote the development of a CSA and will utilize the CSA Incentives toolkit created by the Appalachian Sustainable Agriculture Project (ASAP) as it provides an overview of what it takes to create a CSA and provides specific information on building multi-farm CSA (ASAP, 2020). The toolkit will be distributed to program participants prior to the Zoom meetings through physical and digital flyers that speak to the benefits of joining CSAs. Some farms may already offer a CSA, given the large number of CSAs near Ossining, NY, so they would just need to understand the need for a collaborative CSA model to meet the high volume and diversity of food needed to enter a contract with DOCCS. A subsequent meeting to work on laying out the specifics of the CSA for those farms who are interested will then need to take place, and this meeting could be supplemented by inviting a representative from ASAP or the Hunger Action Network of New York to attend the event as well as leaders of other local CSAs in the New York area. During this meeting, CSA members should clarify the products and prices they will offer, and work to draft potential contract demands that may then be brought to DOCCS during a later meeting with the ultimate goal of having the CSA serve as a fresh produce provider to SSCF.

Part I: Meeting IV will be with key stakeholders from the CSA and local farming community as well as NYS policymakers who focus on correctional policy. This meeting will focus on discussing information outlined in the policy briefs created in the Keep it Fresh program that focus on setting mandatory minimums for the amount of fresh produce served in NYSCFs and for the amount of that produce that is acquired from local farms (Appendix X). Physical and digital flyers related to the calls to action outlined in the policy briefs will be passed out with the flyers detailing information on how to sign up for the virtual event. Flyers will feature Quick Response (QR) codes that allow individuals to sign a petition, generate prefabricated emails or access a script to use when calling their NYS policy makers to ask that the demands outlined in the policy briefs be met.

Part I: Meeting V will include leaders from SSCF, DOCCS, the collaborative multi-farm CSA and the local farming community. During this meeting, the CSA will work with DOCCS to negotiate rates for supplying specific amounts of several fresh produce products to SSCF's commissary and mess hall. In terms of commissary items, CSAs may consider focusing on offering fruits and vegetables that require minimal preparation – such as those that can be eaten raw, or only need to be warmed up rather than boiled or cooked given the limited cooking resources available to those incarcerated at SSCF.

After this meeting, for Part I: Meeting VI, the Keep It Fresh Leadership Team would meet with previously incarcerated individuals, loved ones of those incarcerated, prison reform representatives, and NYS policymakers to draft legislation that ensures easier access to food preparation tools for those incarcerated in NYS facilities, which could culminate in CSAs offering a wider range of produce options in the commissary. On top of this, the policy suggested by the Keep It Fresh program would include language around raising wages for those incarcerated and lowering commissary prices to further increase accessibility of food. Additionally, once more produce is offered at commissary and in the mess hall, the Keep It Fresh program could then create an informational pamphlet on how to utilize what is offered, including recipes and ways of preparing the items.

***Part II: Fresh produce shipped from loved ones***

The second meeting series will focus on working with the New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (NYS OTDA) and local farmers markets near Ossining, NY to offer affordable fresh produce to loved ones and allow for loved ones to ship this produce to those incarcerated. Part II: Meeting I will be with the NYS OTDA, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (NYC DOHMH), New York State (NYS) Department of Health, and Westchester Department of Health to review the role of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)<sup>6</sup> and Health Bucks benefits in the Keep It Fresh program and discuss the idea of expanding Health Bucks benefits to Westchester County. SNAP “is designed to promote the general welfare and to safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation’s population by raising the levels of nutrition among low-income households” (7 CFR 271.1(a), 2013). Health Bucks “are \$2 coupons that can be used to purchase fresh fruits and vegetables at all New York City (NYC) farmers markets” and “for every \$2 spent at farmers

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<sup>6</sup> SNAP benefits were previously referred to as Food Stamps (Zenger, 2013).

markets using SNAP on an EBT card, you can get \$2 in Health Bucks up to \$10 per day” so it increases the amount of fresh produce individuals can afford to purchase (City of New York, 2022). In addition, organizations can apply to receive free Health Bucks “as an incentive to participate in nutrition education and other health-related activities” (City of New York, 2022). According to the social media sites associated with both the Ossining, NY and the Tarrytown, NY farmers markets, both farmers markets currently offer SNAP benefits. It is unclear if they offer Health Bucks, as it appears that this initiative is currently limited to NYC and not the surrounding metropolitan area or Upstate New York (City of New York, 2022). Information on the benefits of and how to sign up for SNAP and Health Bucks will be linked in the physical and digital flyers distributed to program participants so that they can be reviewed at the meeting (Appendix VI & VIII). Part II: Meeting II will be with local farmers and farmers market leaders as well as representatives from NYS OTDA to focus on how local farmers can offer SNAP benefits and Health Bucks at their farm stands or at farmers markets more broadly.

Part II: Meeting III will be with loved ones, prison reform representatives, local farming representatives, department of health representatives, and NYS policymakers who focus on correctional policy to review information outlined in the policy brief created in the Keep It Fresh program that focuses on overturning Directive #4911A and/or including local farms as approved vendors for sending packages into NYSCFs (Appendix VI). Following the decision of how loved ones can order fresh produce for those incarcerated at SSCF from local farmers, local farmers and DOCCS staff should work together to draft a new directive that outlines this information, and then condense it into an informational flyer for loved ones.

Part II: Meeting IV will be with NYS OTDA and loved ones to help the loved ones of those incarcerated sign up for SNAP and Health Bucks benefits. A physical and digital flyer will be distributed to the loved ones of those incarcerated at SSCF and will feature meeting information and a QR code to an informational flyer on the benefits of and how to sign up for SNAP and Health Bucks benefits.

### **Step 5 Program Implementation Plan**

Planning for Step 5 began with the refinement of matrices of change objectives and outcomes for potential program adopters, implementers, and maintainers at the three levels of the social ecological model that Keep It Fresh focuses on. These change objectives and outcomes were then used to guide the creation of a program adoption, implementation, and sustainability

plan, which will help see this program to fruition (Fernandez, 2019). Following implementation of the Keep it Fresh Program, efforts to institutionalize program components will preserve any improvements in health that result from increased access to fresh produce (Bartholomew et al., 2016, p. 483; Fernandez, 2019). Given the limited budget of the Keep It Fresh program, program implementers will be comprised of the Keep It Fresh Leadership Team. The Keep It Fresh Leadership Team may consider creating specific working groups with program champions from key organizations that will allow them to focus in on a specific aspect of Part I or Part II of the program. Program adopters and maintainers will be identified from the key stakeholder groups (refer to Figure 1), specifically by asking those who emerge as opinion leaders for their support in carrying out the Keep It Fresh program (Rogers, 2003). Step 5 follows a similar theoretical and logical approach to Step 2 and selects determinants for the implementation program including knowledge and self-efficacy from the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR) and outcome expectations from the Stakeholder Theory. The rationale for using CFIR is based on the advantages of utilizing this framework to implement programs in institutional settings (Damschroder et al., 2022; Damschroder et al., 2013). Stakeholder Theory was chosen as it acknowledges that the relationships and interactions between stakeholders across various levels can work to facilitate or hinder institutional change (Bartholomew et al., 2016, p. 161; Foster-Fishman et al., 2007). A table outlining the outcomes and personal determinants needed for program adopters, implementers and maintainers can be found in **Appendix VII**.

Implementation of Step 5 will begin by holding virtual event meetings with key stakeholders. These meetings will take place during Phase 3 of the Keep it Fresh program overall (see Table 1). It is particularly important to focus on gaining buy-in from the leadership associated with the target populations to ensure that the Keep It Fresh program will be implemented and sustained. Key stakeholder meetings will be held remotely, using Zoom or another platform that is within the project budget. Prior to the virtual meeting events, flyers and informational pamphlets will be distributed virtually via email or social media messaging and physically at local events by the Keep It Fresh Leadership Team. Emails with PDF versions of flyers attached will be targeted to specific organizational leaders while handing out physical flyers will be done more on an ad hoc basis when Keep It Fresh Leadership Team members are present at events where focus populations may be present. Information from the initial needs

assessment will be used to identify key stakeholders and potential opinion leaders to contact. Examples of messages sent to key stakeholders can be found in **Appendix VII**. The Keep It Fresh Leadership Team will delineate who will reach out to which stakeholders based on their prior connection to or familiarity with these groups to increase response rates. Flyers will feature a QR code that allows individuals to scan the code to sign up for the virtual meeting events and locate the informational pamphlets or policy briefs associated with each event prior to attending. The sign-up sheet for the virtual events will be created using Google Forms as that is a free platform that the Keep It Fresh Leadership Team is already familiar with. Within the form, individuals will be asked to provide their names and their affiliations to ensure they are signing up for the appropriate meeting. Once individuals sign up for the meeting, they will be sent two email reminders, the first will be sent one week before the meeting and the second one day before the meeting to increase participation rates. During initial meetings, time will be set aside for key stakeholder groups to draft a pledge with the Keep It Fresh Leadership Team that outlines their commitment to be part of the Keep It Fresh program. The pledge should indicate the responsibilities associated with the Keep It Fresh program they are taking on, and how they will sustain their role in the program. An initial draft of the pledge will be created by the Keep It Fresh Leadership Team before being beta tested with representatives from the focus population to ensure that the language is reflective of their perspective. Aside from a pledge, partnership agreements or Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) may need to be filled out based on the requirements of each organization involved in the Keep It Fresh program.

Program materials that are developed by the Keep It Fresh Leadership Team, such as the flyers themselves and informational pamphlets that are not from other organizations or toolkits will be piloted prior to their use in the Keep It Fresh program. Piloting will be an iterative process where program materials are tested with representatives from the focus populations, suggested changes from these groups are incorporated, and then updated versions are approved by them before the materials are implemented. Several repetitions of this process may be needed for each of the focus populations, and with each of the proposed program materials. Piloting program materials as an iterative process may lead to increased buy-in from focus populations and improved program fidelity (Chen, 2015, p. 245).

#### **Step 6: Program Evaluation Plan**



Given that this program is novel in nature, a process evaluation has been chosen to guide refinement of program components. Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR) was chosen to frame the evaluation of the Keep It Fresh program as it is evidence-based and offers a number of measures and techniques for evaluating key constructs that can be utilized (CFIR, 2009; Damschroder et al., 2022; Damschroder et al., 2013). CFIR has several constructs that exist within five key domains (program characteristics, outer setting, inner setting, characteristics of individuals, and implementation process) and acknowledges the relationships between them (Bartholomew et al., 2016, p. 491). Using CFIR, this evaluation will home in on examining the characteristics of key stakeholders related to their knowledge, beliefs and self-efficacy related to the program. Another CFIR construct that will be evaluated will include the perceived complexity of the Keep It Fresh program, since it is multi-level and involves several stakeholder groups. Since the main aim of the Keep It Fresh program is to achieve institutional change, conducting an evaluation using CFIR will highlight key areas of the program implementation process that may be changed to increase the likelihood of program success. To supplement the domains of the CFIR approach and further unveil barriers and facilitators to program implementation, Diffusion of Innovations (DOI) theory will also guide the Keep It Fresh evaluation. DOI theory builds on CFIR by looking at the program characteristics themselves, along with system level influences and external change agents that may impact the program's success (Glanz et al., Table 16.3). The DOI concepts that the evaluation will look at include the program's cost, compatibility, and relative advantage compared to what is already in place (Bartholomew et al., 2016, p. 118; Glanz et al., 2015, Table 16.3).

A list of evaluation concepts and their associated measures can be found in **Appendix VIII**. Drawing from CFIR and DOI, questions from evidence-based measurement tools will be adapted to the Keep It Fresh program components and will be organized into pre and post questionnaires. Example questions that may be included in the questionnaires can also be found in **Appendix VIII** and could be implemented using Google Forms as the Keep It Fresh Leadership Team is already familiar with this software. Questionnaire questions will need to be beta tested with the community, and changes made based on participant responses before the questionnaires are used in the program and associated evaluation. One questionnaire will be administered prior to the start of the virtual meetings, while the second will be administered after the virtual meetings have ended. Though this process may increase the likelihood of the

Hawthorne Effect<sup>7</sup> influencing results, utilizing pre and post questionnaires and setting aside time during the meetings to complete them will allow for notable comparisons to be made and will likely increase response rates (Merrett, 2006). To “enhance understanding of program effects within and across levels” questionnaires will utilize a mixed methods approach and feature yes-no, scaled, and open-ended questions (Natasi & Hitchcock 2007, p. 363). Given the likely small sample size of respondents, quantitative analysis may not have much power, but will still yield results that are internally valid (Kukull & Ganguli, 2012; Suresh & Chandrashekar, 2012). Instead of extensive quantitative analyses, the Keep It Fresh Leadership Team may utilize the quantitative information to track raw changes in proportions or percentages related to key indicators. This information is often already available within the Google Forms software, which will ease data analysis. Given that participants are unlikely to fill out open-ended questions in length, qualitative information will be supplemented by having a designated note taker at events to keep track of the meeting discussion, particularly those concepts outlined in **Appendix VIII** (De Bruijne & Wijnant, 2014; Natasi & Hitchcock 2007). Analysis of associated notes will be done utilizing an inductive approach to avoid biased interpretation of qualitative data (Strauss, 1998). Given the sensitive nature of many of the meetings’ topics, they will not be recorded. In the future, if time and resources allow, this evaluation may incorporate larger scale quantitative analyses, as well as interviews or focus groups with key stakeholders and the Keep It Fresh Leadership Team to further unveil facilitators and barriers to program implementation.

#### **Part IV: Conclusion**

Over the course of the six steps of Intervention Mapping, a multi-level program titled Keep It Fresh, including plans for its’ implementation and evaluation, was developed. Utilization of the Intervention Mapping framework, along with relevant theories and empirical evidence has culminated in a program that will decrease morbidity and mortality through increased accessibility to fresh produce in New York State Correctional Facilities (NYSCFs). NYSCFs have long ignored the struggles of those incarcerated behind their walls, with little being done to address the lack of access to quality nutritional foods, like fresh produce. Those incarcerated in NYSCFs will continue to suffer from increased rates of diabetes, hypertension, and all-cause mortality, along with associated quality of life consequences unless steps are taken to support

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<sup>7</sup> The Hawthorne Effect occurs when a program participant’s answers on an evaluation tool (survey or questionnaire etc.) are affected by the presence of a member of the research team while the tool is being completed (Merrett, 2006)

this population. Implementing the Keep It Fresh program will help Sing Sing Correctional Facility (SSCF) take the first step towards supporting the basic needs and rights of those incarcerated.

Given the capacity for this program to be expanded to other NYSCFs, it is important to consider how the Keep It Fresh program may need to be adapted to fit the specific climate of that facility. Prior to applying this program to other NYSCFs in the future, key stakeholders from each of those correctional facilities and that geographic area should be involved in the program planning, implementation and evaluation process so as to not assume all facilities are the same or will yield the same results as SSCF.

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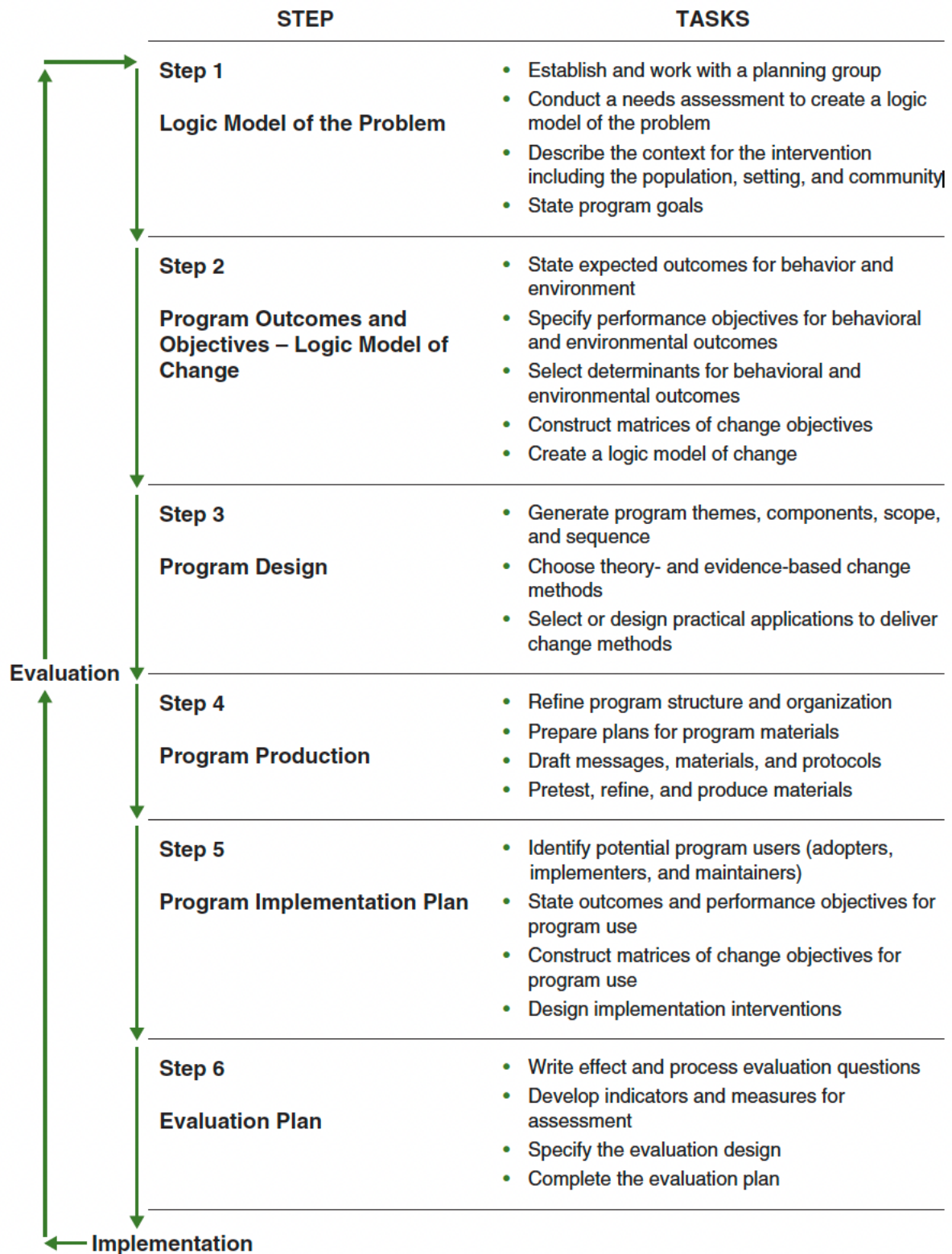
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## Appendices

### Appendix I: Program Mapping Steps (Bartholomew, 2016, p. 13-14)



## Appendix II: Logic of Risk

Level	Personal Determinants of Risk	Behavioral Risk Factors	Health Problems	Quality of Life Consequences
Interpersonal Level (IL)	IL1. Loved ones do not understand the benefits of the SNAP program (NYS OTDA, 2022)	IL1. Loved ones are not enrolled in the SNAP program (NYS OTDA, 2022)	Increased morbidity and mortality from inaccessibility to fresh produce in NYSCFs (Luna, 2018; Binswanger et al., 2007; Bondolfi et al., 2020; Wilper et al., 2009; He et al., 2007; Hung et al., 2004; Muraki et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2014)	Q1. Increased feelings of neglect (Capers, 2022) Q2. Increased financial strain (A. Adler, personal communication, October 2022; CANY, 2021)  Q3. Increased strain on relationships with loved ones (Worth Rises, 2022; Adler, personal communication, October 2022)
	IL2. Loved ones cannot afford or identify vendors that sell fresh produce to include in packages to those incarcerated (Worth Rises, 2022)	IL2. Loved ones do not purchase fresh produce to include in packages to those incarcerated (Worth Rises, 2022)		
Community Level (CL)	CL1. Local farmers do not express favorable attitudes towards forming CSAs (Farmer et al., 2014)	CL1. Local farmers do not form CSAs (LocalHarvest, 2022)		
	CL2. Local farmers are not aware of opportunities to sell produce to those incarcerated and their loved ones	CL2. Local farmers do not approach DOCCS for produce contracts		
Policy Level (PL)	PL1. NYS policy makers express negative attitudes towards overturning draft Directive #4911A (Alba, 2022; DOCCS, 2022)	PL1. NYS policy makers continue to enforce draft Directive #4911A (DOCCS, 2022)		
	PL2. NYS policy makers do not understand the benefit of offering fresh produce to those	PL2. NYS policy makers support policies that offer limited if any produce to those incarcerated in		

	incarcerated in NYSCFs (DOCCS, 2022)	NYSCFs (DOCCS, 2022; CANY, 2021; Soble, 2020)		
	PL3. NYS policy makers believe that food sold in commissary is accessible to those incarcerated	PL3. NYS policy makers raise the amount allocated to spend in commissary without raising wages (Cuevas, 2022; DOCCS, 2020)		
	PL4. NYS policy makers express negative attitudes towards allowing food preparation to be accessible in NYSCFs	PL4. NYS policy makers support policies that only allow for limited food preparation to be conducted by those incarcerated in NYSCFs (Soble, 2020)		

### Appendix III: Logic of Change

Level	Change Objectives (Personal Determinants: Knowledge; Self-Efficacy; Attitude from Social Cognitive Theory and the Theory of Planned Behavior)	Performance Objectives	Behavioral Outcomes	Health Outcomes	Quality of Life Improvements
Interpersonal Level (IL)  Part II: Fresh produce shipped from loved ones	Loved ones understand how to fill out the SNAP and Health Bucks program sign up forms and who to send it to; Loved ones express confidence that they can utilize and complete the SNAP and Health Bucks program sign up forms; Loved ones express favorable attitudes towards signing up for the SNAP and Health Bucks programs	Loved ones fill out the SNAP and Health Bucks program sign up forms	IL1. The loved ones of those incarcerated utilize the SNAP and Health Bucks programs to purchase fresh produce for those inside	Decreased morbidity and mortality through increased accessibility to fresh produce in NYSCFs (Luna, 2018; Binswanger et al., 2007; Bondolfi et al., 2020; Wilper et al., 2009; He et al., 2007; Hung et al., 2004; Muraki et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2014)	Q1. Increased feelings of support (Capers, 2022)  Q2. Decreased financial strain (A. Adler, personal communication, October 2022; CANY, 2021; Wilson, 2022)  Q3. Increased ability to maintain healthy relationships with loved ones (Worth Rises, 2022; A. Adler, personal communication, October 2022)
	Loved ones describe how they will utilize their SNAP and Health Bucks benefits at grocery stores, farm stands, and vendors; Loved ones express confidence that they can utilize their SNAP and Health Bucks benefits at grocery stores, farmers markets, and vendors; Loved ones believe that utilizing their SNAP and Health Bucks benefits at grocery stores, farm stands, and vendors will be easy	Loved ones use their SNAP and Health Bucks benefits at grocery stores, farm stands, and vendors			
	Loved ones identify foods that constitute fresh produce that is allowable in NYSCFs; Loved ones express confidence in their ability to purchase fresh produce using their SNAP and Health Bucks benefits; Loved ones express positive	Loved ones purchase fresh produce using their SNAP and Health Bucks benefits			



	attitudes towards purchasing and consuming fresh produce				
Community Level (CL)  Part I: Fresh produce in the mess hall and at commissary	Local farmers identify other farmers that would be interested in creating a CSA and identify a meeting place; Local farmers express confidence in their ability to convene with other local farmers to talk about creating a CSA; Local farmers believe that discussing the potential of creating a CSA is worth their time and energy	Local farmers convene to discuss the potential of creating a CSA	CL1. Local farmers create a CSA		
	Local farmers record how they will price their CSA's products and review other CSA's pricing and previous DOCCS contracts for comparison; Local farmers express confidence in their ability to set the price of their CSA products; Local farmers express positive attitudes towards the price points they have selected for their CSAs	Local farmers determine the pricing of the CSA's products			
	Local farmers list out what produce each farmer produces; Local farmers express confidence in their ability to offer a diverse and ample amount of produce at their CSA; Local farmers express positive attitudes towards their designated roles in providing for the CSA	Local farmers determine each farm's role in what the CSA will grow			
	Local farmers recognize what joining a collaborative multi-farm CSA entails; Local farmers express confidence in their ability to form a CSA; Local farmers	Local farmers decide to move forward with creating a			

	express favorable attitudes towards joining CSAs	collaborative multi-farm CSA			
	Local CSA identifies a point person at DOCCS who deals with commissary and mess hall produce contracts; Local CSA expresses confidence in their ability to meet with DOCCS; Local CSA believes in the importance of meeting with DOCCS to discuss providing fresh produce to those incarcerated	Local CSA approaches DOCCS for produce contracts	CL2. The CSA formed by local farmers provide produce to NYSCFs (commissary and mess halls)		
	Local CSA recalls how to enter into contract with DOCCS to provide fresh produce at NYSCFs; Local CSA believes they will be able to fulfill the amount of produce set forth by their contract with DOCCS; Local CSA expresses favorable attitudes towards entering a contract with DOCCS	Local CSA makes the decision to pursue commissary and mess hall food sourcing contract with NYSCFs			
	Local farmers are aware of opportunities to sell produce at local farmers markets; Local farmers expresses confidence in their ability to meet with farmers markets and sign up to sell produce there; Local farmers believes it will be beneficial to them to sell fresh produce at local farmers markets	Local farmers markets decide to sell fresh produce to the loved ones of those incarcerated	CL 3. Local farmers markets sell produce to the loved ones of those incarcerated		
	Local farmers recognize how they will sell fresh produce at local farmers markets; Local farmers expresses confidence in their ability to attend and sell fresh produce at local farmers	Local farmers decides to sell produce at local farmers markets			

	markets; Local farmers expresses favorable attitudes towards selling fresh produce at local farmers markets				
Community Level (CL)  Part II: Fresh produce shipped from loved ones	Health department representatives recall key elements of the Health Bucks program and list how they could expand it to Westchester County; Health department representatives express confidence in their ability to expand Health Bucks benefits to Westchester County; Health department representatives believe it will be beneficial to expand Health Bucks benefits to Westchester County	Health department representatives draft a plan for how to expand Health Bucks benefits to Westchester County	CL 4. Health department representatives will agree to expand Health Bucks benefits to Westchester County		
	Local farmers and farmers market representatives list the steps for how they will contact Elida Esposito from NYS OTDA and how they will meet; Local farmers and farmers market representatives expresses confidence in their ability to set up a meeting with Elida Esposito from NYS OTDA; Local farmers and farmers market representatives believe it is important to set up a meeting with Elida Esposito from NYS OTDA to discuss how they will implement SNAP and Health Bucks benefits at their farmers market	Local farmers and farmers market representatives meet with Elida Esposito from the New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (NYS OTDA) about how to implement SNAP and Health Bucks benefits at their farmers market	CL 5. Local farmers and farmers markets accept SNAP and Health Bucks benefits when selling at local farmers markets		
	Local farmers and farmers market representatives describe how they will implement SNAP and Health Bucks at their farmers market; Local farmers and	The CSA develops a plan with NYS OTDA on how to implement SNAP and			

	<p>farmers market representatives expresses confidence in their ability to implement SNAP and Health Bucks benefits at their farmers market; Local farmers and farmers market representatives believe it is important to offer SNAP and Health Bucks benefits at their farmers market</p>	<p>Health Bucks at their farm stand</p>			
<p>Policy Level (PL)  Part I: Fresh produce in the mess hall and at commissary</p>	<p>NYS policy makers define where and when they will meet to review current fresh produce standards; NYS policy makers express confidence in their ability to convene to review current fresh produce standards; NYS policy makers believe it is worth their time and effort to meet to review current fresh produce standards</p>	<p>NYS policy makers convene to review current fresh produce standards</p>	<p>PL2. NYS policy makers set mandatory minimums for the amount and quality of fresh produce that is available to those incarcerated in NYSCFs</p> <p>Additional policy changes may be recommended such as raising wages for those incarcerated, lowering the price of commissary foods, and increasing access to food preparation tools</p>		
	<p>NYS policy makers summarize the health and other benefits of providing more quality fresh produce to those incarcerated in NYSCFs; NYS policy makers express confidence in their ability to set mandatory minimums for the quality and amount of fresh produce available to those in NYSCFs; NYS policy makers express positive attitudes towards setting mandatory minimums for the quality and amount of fresh produce available to those in NYSCFs</p>	<p>NYS policy makers decide to set mandatory minimums for the amount and quality of fresh produce that is available to those in NYSCFs</p>			
	<p>NYS policy makers list key changes to the daily food menus offered at the mess hall and commissary options that will go into effect under the new policy; NYS</p>	<p>NYS policy makers implement the changed policy</p>			

	<p>policy makers express confidence in their ability to get DOCCS to implement the changed policy; NYS policy makers believe that it will be worthwhile for DOCCS to implement the changed policy</p>				
	<p>NYS policy makers identify where and when they will meet to review current commissary and mess hall produce contracts; NYS policy makers express confidence in their ability to convene to review current commissary and mess hall produce contracts; NYS policy makers believe it is worth their time and effort to meet to review current commissary and mess hall produce contracts</p>	<p>NYS policy makers convene to review current commissary and mess hall produce contracts</p>			
	<p>NYS policy makers recognize the economic and other benefits of procuring their produce from local NYS CSAs and farms; NYS policy makers express confidence in their ability to get produce for NYSCFs from local farms and CSAs; NYS policy makers express positive attitudes towards setting mandatory minimums for the quality and amount of fresh produce that is acquired from local CSAs and farms</p>	<p>NYS policy makers decide to set mandatory minimums for fresh produce that is acquired from local CSAs and farms</p>	<p>PL3. NYS policy makers set mandatory minimums for produce served in NYSCFs that is acquired from local farms through a collaborative multi-farm CSA model</p>		
	<p>NYS policy makers list key changes to the daily food menus (by incorporating fresh produce) offered at the mess hall and commissary options that will go into effect under the new policy; NYS policy makers express confidence in their ability</p>	<p>NYS policy makers and DOCCS staff meet with local farms and CSAs to implement this policy and draw up new</p>			

	to work with DOCCS and local farms and CSAs to implement the changed policy; NYS policy makers believe that implementing this policy will be beneficial to the NYS economy, and the livelihood of local farms and CSAs	fresh produce supply contracts for NYSCFs			
Policy Level (PL)  Part II: Fresh produce shipped from loved ones	NYS policy makers list reasons why draft Directive #4911A should be overturned; NYS policy makers express confidence in their ability to overturn draft Directive #4911A; NYS policy makers express positive attitudes towards overturning draft Directive #4911A	NYS policy makers decide to work to overturn draft Directive #4911A	PL1. NYS policy makers overturn draft Directive #4911A		
	NYS policy makers identify where and when they will meet to review strategies to overturn draft Directive #4911A; NYS policy makers express confidence in their ability to convene to discuss overturning draft Directive #4911A; NYS policy makers believe it is worth their time and effort to meet to discuss overturning draft Directive #4911A	NYS policy makers convene to review strategies to overturn draft Directive #4911A			
	NYS policy makers explain the effects of overturning draft Directive #4911A and identify ways the change will need to be implemented by DOCCS; NYS policy makers express confidence in their ability to get DOCCS to implement the changed policy; NYS policy makers believe that it will be possible for DOCCS to implement the changed policy	NYS policy makers implement the changed policy			

**Appendix IV: Step 2 – Outcomes and Performance Objectives**

Outcome	Performance Objectives:	Personal Determinant: Knowledge Theory & Definition: Social Cognitive Theory – "Knowledge is an understanding of the health risks and benefits of different health practices and the information necessary to perform a behavior." (Glanz et al. 2015, p.161)	Personal Determinant: Self-efficacy Theory and Definition: Social Cognitive Theory – "a person's confidence in their own ability to perform a behavior that leads to an outcome." (Glanz et al., 2015, p.161)	Personal Determinant: Attitude Theory and Definition: Theory of Planned Behavior – "Attitude is determined by individuals' beliefs about outcomes or attributes of performing the behavior (behavioral beliefs), weighted by evaluations of those outcomes or attributes." (Glanz et al., 2015, p. 97).
Interpersonal Outcome: The loved ones of those incarcerated utilize the SNAP program to purchase fresh produce for those inside	Loved ones fill out the SNAP program sign up form	Loved ones understand how to fill out the SNAP program sign up form and who to send it to	Loved ones express confidence that they can utilize and complete the SNAP program sign up form	Loved ones express favorable attitudes towards signing up for the SNAP program
	Loved ones use their SNAP benefits at grocery stores, farm stands, and vendors	Loved ones describe how they will utilize their SNAP benefits at grocery stores, farm stands, and vendors	Loved ones express confidence that they can utilize their SNAP benefits at grocery stores, farm stands, and vendors	Loved ones believe that utilizing their SNAP benefits at grocery stores, farm stands, and vendors will be easy
	Loved ones purchase fresh produce using their SNAP benefits	Loved ones identify foods that constitute fresh produce that is allowable in NYSCFs	Loved ones express confidence in their ability to purchase fresh produce using their SNAP benefits	Loved ones express positive attitudes towards purchasing and consuming fresh produce

Outcome	Performance Objectives:	Personal Determinant: Knowledge Theory & Definition: Social Cognitive Theory – "Knowledge is an understanding	Personal Determinant: Self-efficacy Theory and Definition: Social Cognitive Theory – "a person's confidence in their own ability	Personal Determinant: Attitudes Theory & Definition: Social Capital Theory – "Attitude is determined by individuals' beliefs about outcomes or attributes of
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		of the health risks and benefits of different health practices and the information necessary to perform a behavior.” (Glanz et al. 2015, p.161)	to perform a behavior that leads to an outcome.” (Glanz et al., 2015, p.161)	performing the behavior (behavioral beliefs), weighted by evaluations of those outcomes or attributes.” (Glanz et al., 2015, p. 97).
Community Level Outcome 1: Local farmers create a CSA	Local farmers convene to discuss the potential of creating a CSA	Local farmers convene locate other farmers that would be interested in creating a CSA and identify a meeting place	Local farmers express confidence in their ability to convene with other local farmers to talk about creating a CSA	Local farmers believe that discussing the potential of creating a CSA is worth their time and energy
	Local farmers determine the pricing of the CSA’s products	Local farmers record how they will price their CSA’s products and review other CSA’s pricing for comparison	Local farmers express confidence in their ability to set the price of their CSA products	Local farmers express positive attitudes towards the price points they have selected for their CSAs
	Local farmers determine each farm’s role in what the CSA will grow	Local farmers list out what produce each farmer produces	Local farmers express confidence in their ability to offer a diverse and ample amount of produce at their CSA	Local farmers express positive attitudes towards their designated roles in providing for the CSA
	Local farmers decide to move forward with creating a CSA	Local farmers recognize what joining a CSA entails	Local farmers express confidence in their ability to form a CSA	Local farmers express favorable attitudes towards joining CSAs
Community Level Outcome 2: The CSA formed by local farmers provide produce to NYSCFs (commissary and mess halls)	Local CSA approaches DOCCS for produce contracts	Local CSA identifies a point person at DOCCS who deals with commissary and mess hall produce contracts	Local CSA expresses confidence in their ability to meet with DOCCS	Local CSA believes in the importance of meeting with DOCCS to discuss providing fresh produce to those incarcerated
	Local CSA makes the decision to pursue commissary and mess hall food contract with NYSCFs	Local CSA recalls how to enter into contract with DOCCS to provide fresh produce at NYSCFs	Local CSA believes they will be able to fulfill the amount of produce set forth by their contract with DOCCS	Local CSA expresses favorable attitudes towards entering a contract with DOCCS



<p>Community Level Outcome 3: The CSA formed by local farmers creates farm stands where they can sell produce to the loved ones of those incarcerated at local farmers markets</p>	<p>Local CSA approaches local farmers markets about selling fresh produce there</p>	<p>Local CSA is aware of opportunities to sell produce at local farmers markets</p>	<p>Local CSA expresses confidence in their ability to meet with farmers markets and sign up to sell produce there</p>	<p>Local CSA believes it will be beneficial to them to sell fresh produce at local farmers markets</p>
	<p>Local CSA decides to sell produce at local farmers markets</p>	<p>Local CSA recognizes how they will sell fresh produce at local farmers markets</p>	<p>Local CSA expresses confidence in their ability to attend and sell fresh produce at local farmers markets</p>	<p>Local CSA expresses favorable attitudes towards selling fresh produce at local farmers markets</p>
<p>Outcome 4: Health department representatives will agree to expand Health Bucks benefits to Westchester County</p>	<p>Health department representatives draft a plan for how to expand Health Bucks benefits to Westchester County</p>	<p>Health department representatives recall key elements of the Health Bucks program and list how they could expand it to Westchester County</p>	<p>Health department representatives express confidence in their ability to expand Health Bucks benefits to Westchester County</p>	<p>Health department representatives believe it will be beneficial to expand Health Bucks benefits to Westchester County</p>
<p>Outcome 5: The CSA formed by local farmers accepts SNAP and Health Bucks benefits when selling at local farmers markets</p>	<p>The CSA meets with Elida Esposito from the New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (NYS OTDA) about how to implement SNAP and Health Bucks benefits at their farm stand</p>	<p>The CSA lists the steps for how they will contact Elida Esposito from NYS OTDA and where they will meet</p>	<p>The CSA expresses confidence in their ability to set up a meeting with Elida Esposito from NYS OTDA</p>	<p>The CSA believes it is important to set up a meeting with Elida Esposito from NYS OTDA to discuss how they will implement SNAP and Health Bucks benefits at their farm stand</p>
	<p>The CSA develops a plan with NYS OTDA on how to implement SNAP and Health</p>	<p>The CSA describes how they will implement SNAP and Health Bucks benefits at their farm stand</p>	<p>The CSA expresses confidence in their ability to implement SNAP and Health Bucks benefits at their farm stand</p>	<p>The CSA believes it is important to offer SNAP and Health Bucks benefits at their farm stand</p>

	Bucks benefits at their farm stand			
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Outcome	Performance Objectives:	Personal Determinant: Knowledge Theory & Definition: Social Cognitive Theory – "Knowledge is an understanding of the health risks and benefits of different health practices and the information necessary to perform a behavior." (Glanz et al. 2015, p.161)	Personal Determinant: Self-efficacy Theory and Definition: Social Cognitive Theory – "a person's confidence in their own ability to perform a behavior that leads to an outcome." (Glanz et al., 2015, p.161)	Personal Determinant: Attitudes Theory & Definition: Social Capital Theory – "Attitude is determined by individuals' beliefs about outcomes or attributes of performing the behavior (behavioral beliefs), weighted by evaluations of those outcomes or attributes." (Glanz et al., 2015, p. 97).
Policy Level Outcome 1: NYS policy makers overturn draft Directive #4911A	NYS policy makers decide to work to overturn draft Directive #4911A	NYS policy makers list reasons why draft Directive #4911A should be overturned	NYS policy makers express confidence in their ability to overturn draft Directive #4911A	NYS policy makers express positive attitudes towards overturning draft Directive #4911A
	NYS policy makers convene to review strategies to overturn draft Directive #4911A	NYS policy makers identify where and when they will meet to review strategies to overturn draft Directive #4911A	NYS policy makers express confidence in their ability to convene to discuss overturning draft Directive #4911A	NYS policy makers believe it is worth their time and effort to meet to discuss overturning draft Directive #4911A
	NYS policy makers implement the changed policy	NYS policy makers explain the effects of overturning draft Directive #4911A and identify ways the change will need to be implemented by DOCCS	NYS policy makers express confidence in their ability to get DOCCS to implement the changed policy	NYS policy makers believe that it will be possible for DOCCS to implement the changed policy

<p>Policy Level Outcome 2: NYS policy makers set mandatory minimums for the amount and quality of fresh produce that is available to those incarcerated in NYSCFs</p> <p>Additional policy changes may be recommended such as raising wages for those incarcerated, lowering the price of commissary foods, and increasing access to food preparation tools</p>	<p>NYS policy makers convene to review current fresh produce standards</p>	<p>NYS policy makers define where and when they will meet to review current fresh produce standards</p>	<p>NYS policy makers express confidence in their ability to convene to review current fresh produce standards</p>	<p>NYS policy makers believe it is worth their time and effort to meet to review current fresh produce standards</p>
	<p>NYS policy makers decide to set mandatory minimums for the amount and quality of fresh produce that is available to those in NYSCFs</p>	<p>NYS policy makers summarize the health and other benefits of providing more quality fresh produce to those incarcerated in NYSCFs</p>	<p>NYS policy makers express confidence in their ability to set mandatory minimums for the quality and amount of fresh produce available to those in NYSCFs</p>	<p>NYS policy makers express positive attitudes towards setting mandatory minimums for the quality and amount of fresh produce available to those in NYSCFs</p>
	<p>NYS policy makers implement the changed policy</p>	<p>NYS policy makers list key changes to the daily food menus offered at the mess hall and commissary options that will go into effect under the new policy</p>	<p>NYS policy makers express confidence in their ability to get DOCCS to implement the changed policy</p>	<p>NYS policy makers believe that it will be worthwhile for DOCCS to implement the changed policy</p>
<p>Policy Level Outcome 3: NYS policy makers set mandatory minimums for produce served in NYSCFs that is acquired from local farms or CSAs</p>	<p>NYS policy makers convene to review current commissary and mess hall produce contracts</p>	<p>NYS policy makers identify where and when they will meet to review current commissary and mess hall produce contracts</p>	<p>NYS policy makers express confidence in their ability to convene to review current commissary and mess hall produce contracts</p>	<p>NYS policy makers believe it is worth their time and effort to meet to review current commissary and mess hall produce contracts</p>
	<p>NYS policy makers decide to set mandatory minimums for fresh produce that is acquired from local CSAs and farms</p>	<p>NYS policy makers recognize the economic and other benefits of procuring their produce from local NYS CSAs and farms</p>	<p>NYS policy makers express confidence in their ability to get produce for NYSCFs from local farms and CSAs</p>	<p>NYS policy makers express positive attitudes towards setting mandatory minimums for the quality and amount of fresh produce that is acquired from local CSAs and farms</p>
	<p>NYS policy makers and DOCCS staff meet with local farms</p>	<p>NYS policy makers list key changes to the daily food menus offered at the mess hall and</p>	<p>NYS policy makers express confidence in their ability to work with DOCCS and local</p>	<p>NYS policy makers believe that implementing this policy will be beneficial to the NYS economy,</p>

	and CSAs to implement this policy and draw up new fresh produce supply contracts for NYSCFs	commissary options that will go into effect under the new policy	farms and CSAs to implement the changed policy	and the livelihood of local farms and CSAs
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**Appendix V: Program Methods and Associated Theoretical Constructs**

<b>Determinant</b> Associated Theory Definition (Glanz et al., 2015, p. 97 & 160-161).	<b>Methods</b> Associated Theory Definition (Bartholemew et al., 2016, p. 66, 398 and tables 6.5, 6.6, 6.9, and 6.13)	<b>Program Methods that Speak to This and How</b>
<b>Knowledge</b> Social Cognitive Theory “Understanding the information necessary to perform a behavior”	<b>Discussion</b> Elaboration Likelihood Model “Encouraging consideration of a topic in open informal debate”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Virtual meeting events will include discussion of the issues at hand relevant to each group.</li> </ul>
	<b>Elaboration</b> Elaboration Likelihood Model “Stimulating the learner to add meaning to the information that is processed”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Virtual meeting events will include elaboration of the issues at hand relevant to each group as well as elaboration of information on pamphlets.</li> <li>Informational pamphlets will elaborate on information presented in flyers.</li> </ul>
	<b>Creating and Enforcing Laws and Regulations</b> Multiple Streams Theory “Forcing compliance or dictating or precluding choices. Sometimes implementing existing laws to accomplish change. Laws and regulations may also provide incentives”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Virtual meeting events will review needed policy changes and how creating these laws will achieve program outcomes.</li> <li>Policy briefs will focus on key policy changes that will be needed to achieve program outcomes and how these policies can be enforced.</li> </ul>
<b>Self-Efficacy</b> Social Cognitive Theory “Confidence in one’s ability to perform a behavior that leads to an outcome”	<b>Facilitation</b> Social Cognitive Theory “Creating an environment that makes the action easier or reduces barriers to action”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy changes proposed under policy briefs will seeks to target barriers to getting fresh produce to those incarcerated.</li> <li>Flyers and informational pamphlets will seek to make it easier for loved ones to register for and utilize SNAP benefits, for farmers to join CSAs, and for those incarcerated to utilize fresh produce.</li> <li>Virtual meetings will facilitate partnerships between key groups where barriers to accessing fresh</li> </ul>

		produce may exist to begin to discuss how they can be dismantled.
	<p><b>Advocacy and Lobbying</b> Multiple Streams Theory “Arguing and mobilizing resources on behalf of a particular change; giving aid to a cause; active support for a cause or position”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At virtual events program champions within each group will advocate for associated policy changes and program outcomes.</li> <li>• Policy briefs will advocate for needed changes.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Attitudes</b> Theory of Planned Behavior “The individual’s beliefs about outcomes or attributes of performing the behavior”</p>	<p><b>Persuasive Communication</b> Elaboration Likelihood Model “Guiding individuals and environmental agents toward the adoption of an idea, attitude, or action by using arguments or other means”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Virtual meeting events will include presentations and messages from program champions that seek to persuade participants of importance of program outcomes.</li> <li>• Flyers and informational pamphlets will include persuasive communication about the benefits of utilizing program components and consuming fresh produce.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Belief Selection</b> Theory of Planned Behavior “Using messages designed to strengthen positive beliefs, weaken negative beliefs, and introduce new beliefs”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flyers and informational pamphlets will include language that seeks to strengthen positive beliefs associated with consuming fresh produce and other program outcomes (joining a CSA, utilizing SNAP etc).</li> </ul>

## Appendix VI: Keep it Fresh Program Materials

### Keep It Fresh Program Meetings: Part I Meeting I



# Setting Up a Multi-Farm CSA I

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**DATE / TIME / PLACE / (ZOOM INFORMATION)**

## ATTENDEES

Leadership Team, farming organizations: Hunger Action Network of New York, the Northeast Organic Farming Association (NOFA), and the New York Farm Bureau

## AGENDA

- Review the Keep It Fresh program overall
- Review Part I of the program
- Review idea for multi-farm CSA and how it would supply correctional facilities with fresh produce
- Discuss and draft potential policy changes that may be needed to facilitate this idea that will then be placed in a policy memo
- Discuss interest in assisting with implementing the Keep It Fresh program including:
  - Guiding the formation of the multi-farm CSA
  - Lobbying for policy changes to promote this relationship and an increase in availability of fresh produce
- Discuss signing the program pledge and review if any other contracts need to be established (Memorandum of Understanding, or partnership agreement)

## ACTION ITEMS

- Sign pledge to participate in the Keep It Fresh Program
- Sign up for the next meeting with local farmers if interested in implementation
- Sign up for the policy makers meeting if you are interested in lobbying
- Review and add suggestions for draft policy memo

## Keep It Fresh Program Meetings: Part I Meeting II



# Setting Up a Multi-Farm CSA II

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**DATE / TIME / PLACE / (ZOOM INFORMATION)**

## ATTENDEES

Leadership Team, farming organization representatives, and local farmers

## AGENDA

- Review the Keep It Fresh program overall
- Review Part I of the program
- Review idea for multi-farm CSA and how it would supply correctional facilities with fresh produce
- Discuss interest in assisting with implementing the Keep It Fresh program including:
  - Forming a multi-farm CSA
  - Entering into a contract with DOCCS
- Discuss signing the program pledge and review if any other contracts need to be established (Memorandum of Understanding, or partnership agreement)

## ACTION ITEMS

- Sign up for the next meeting series to work out the specifics of the CSA and contract, for those who are interested
- Sign pledge to participate in the Keep It Fresh Program



## Keep It Fresh Program Meetings: Part I Meeting III



# Setting up a Multi-Farm CSA III

---

**DATE / TIME / PLACE / (ZOOM INFORMATION)**

## ATTENDEES

Leadership Team, farming organization representatives, and local farmers

## AGENDA

- Review the steps needed to form a multi-farm CSA
- Review specifics of draft contract with DOCCS

## NOTES

- Utilize the the CSA Incentives toolkit created by the Appalachian Sustainable Agriculture Project to guide discussion

## ACTION ITEMS

- Set-up meeting time and place for the multi-farm CSA to meet to work out any logistics
- Finalize draft contract with DOCCS

## Keep It Fresh Program Meetings: Part I Meeting IV



# Potential New York State Correctional Facility Supplier and Policy Changes I

---

**DATE / TIME / PLACE / (ZOOM INFORMATION)**

## ATTENDEES

Leadership Team, farm organization representatives, local farmers, and NYS policymakers

## AGENDA

- Review the Keep It Fresh program overall
- Review Part I of the program
- Review idea for multi-farm CSA and how it would supply correctional facilities with fresh produce
- Review needed policy changes that would help implement the Keep It Fresh program
- Discuss proposed policy changes and invite feedback
- Discuss signing the program pledge and review if any other contracts need to be established (Memorandum of Understanding, or partnership agreement)
- Discuss interest in assisting with implementing the Keep It Fresh program including:
  - Lobbying for policy changes to promote this relationship and an increase in availability of fresh produce

## NOTES

- Refer to policy memo for more information on proposed policy changes and specifics

## ACTION ITEMS

- Sign pledge to participate in the Keep It Fresh Program
- Finalize policy memo and offer any changes
- Bring suggested policy changes to New York State representatives

## Keep It Fresh Program Meetings: Part I Meeting V



# Supplier Contractual Agreement

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**DATE / TIME / PLACE / (ZOOM INFORMATION)**

## ATTENDEES

Leadership Team, farming organization representatives, local farmers, Department of Corrections and Community Supervision, and Sing Sing Correctional Facility leaders

## AGENDA

- Review the Keep It Fresh program overall
- Review Part I of the program
- Review the multi-farm CSA and how it would supply correctional facilities with fresh produce
- Review the policy changes that support this new supplier relationship
- Discuss signing the program pledge and review if any other contracts need to be established (Memorandum of Understanding, or partnership agreement)
- Discuss the proposed contract with the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision
- Finalize the contract specifics

## NOTES

- Refer to the draft contractual agreement for more specific information
- Refer to the policy memo for an overview of related policy changes

## ACTION ITEMS

- Sign pledge to participate in the Keep It Fresh program
- Finalize contractual agreement and incorporate any agreed upon changes
- Set-up meeting time and place to meet to work out any logistics

## Keep It Fresh Program Meetings: Part I Meeting VI



# Potential New York State Correctional Facility Supplier and Policy Changes II

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**DATE / TIME / PLACE / (ZOOM INFORMATION)**

## ATTENDEES

Leadership Team, previously incarcerated individuals, loved ones of those incarcerated, prison reform representatives, and NYS policymakers

## AGENDA

- Review the Keep It Fresh program overall again briefly
- Review Part I of the program again briefly
- Review barriers to the success of the Keep It Fresh program
- Discuss proposed policy changes that support the success of the Keep It Fresh program
- Finalize proposed policy changes specifics

## NOTES

- Refer to the policy memo for an overview of related policy changes

## ACTION ITEMS

- Finalize policy memo and offer any changes
- Bring suggested policy changes to New York State representatives

## Keep It Fresh Program Meetings: Part II Meeting I



# Expanding Health Bucks to Westchester and Offering SNAP Benefits

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**DATE / TIME / PLACE / (ZOOM INFORMATION)**

## ATTENDEES

Leadership Team, New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (NYS OTDA), New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (NYC DOHMH), New York State Department of Health, and Westchester County Department of Health

## AGENDA

- Review the Keep It Fresh program overall
- Review Part II of the program
- Review barriers to the success of the Keep It Fresh program
- Review SNAP and Health Bucks benefits
- Review idea to expand Health Bucks benefits to Westchester County
- Discuss signing the program pledge and review if any other contracts need to be established (Memorandum of Understanding, or partnership agreement)

## ACTION ITEMS

- Sign pledge to participate in the Keep It Fresh Program
- Share contact information to set up an additional meeting with them to figure out any other logistics needed to expand Health Bucks Benefits and offer SNAP at farmers markets
- Sign up to join policy changes meeting related to other Keep It Fresh program elements

## Keep It Fresh Program Meetings: Part II Meeting II



# Setting Up SNAP and Health Bucks Benefits

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**DATE / TIME / PLACE / (ZOOM INFORMATION)**

## ATTENDEES

Leadership Team, New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance, local farmers and farmers market representatives

## AGENDA

- Review the Keep It Fresh program overall
- Review Part II of the program
- Review barriers to the success of the Keep It Fresh program
- Review SNAP and Health Bucks benefits
- NYS OTDA to review how to sign up to offer these benefits at farm stands and markets
- Discuss signing the program pledge and review if any other contracts need to be established (Memorandum of Understanding, or partnership agreement)

## NOTES

- Refer to fliers sent in advance of the meeting for more information on SNAP and Health Bucks benefits

## ACTION ITEMS

- Sign pledge to participate in the Keep It Fresh Program
- Sign up to receive more information from NYS OTDA or to set up an additional meeting with them to figure out any other logistics

## Keep It Fresh Program Meetings: Part II Meeting III



# Potential New York State Correctional Facility Policy Changes

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**DATE / TIME / PLACE / (ZOOM INFORMATION)**

## ATTENDEES

Leadership Team, loved ones, prison reform representatives, local farming representatives, department of health representatives, and NYS policymakers

## AGENDA

- Review the Keep It Fresh program overall
- Review Part II of the program
- Discuss signing the program pledge and review if any other contracts need to be established (Memorandum of Understanding, or partnership agreement)
- Review barriers to the success of the Keep It Fresh program related to Directive #4911A
- Discuss proposed policy changes that support the success of the Keep It Fresh program related to Directive #4911A
- Finalize proposed policy changes specifics

## NOTES

- Refer to the policy memo for an overview of related policy changes

## ACTION ITEMS

- Sign pledge to participate in the Keep It Fresh Program
- Finalize policy memo and offer any changes
- Bring suggested policy changes to New York State representatives

## Keep It Fresh Program Meetings: Part II Meeting IV



# Signing Up for SNAP and Health Bucks Benefits

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**DATE / TIME / PLACE / (ZOOM INFORMATION)**

## ATTENDEES

Leadership Team, New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance, loved ones of those incarcerated in New York State Correctional Facilities

## AGENDA

- Review the Keep It Fresh program overall
- Review Part II of the program
- Review barriers to the success of the Keep It Fresh program
- Review SNAP and Health Bucks benefits
- NYS OTDA to review how to sign up for these benefits at farm stands and markets

## NOTES

- Refer to fliers sent in advance of the meeting for more information on SNAP and Health Bucks benefits and how to sign up

## ACTION ITEMS

- Sign up to receive more information from NYS OTDA or to set up an additional meeting with them to answer any remaining questions



# Keep It Fresh Policy Memo Template



Header:

To:

From:

Date:

Subject:

Executive Summary:

Background and Issue Statement:

Policy Options:

Recommendation:

Rationale:

Conclusion:

Citations:



**CALL TO ACTION (REFER TO STEP 5)**  
**FOCUS POPULATION**

# **MEETING TOPIC**

Date

**DAY OF  
THE WEEK**

**Start Time  
End Time**

Location: Zoom  
Sign up here: [Link](#)

**QR CODE  
HERE**

# (CALL TO ACTION)!

EVERYONE DESERVES ACCESS TO FRESH FOOD, INCLUDING PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN INCARCERATED IN NEW YORK STATE (NYS) FACILITIES

(Overview of the benefits of fresh produce)

•

(Overview of the problem)

•

(Overview of proposed policy changes)

•

QR CODE  
HERE

**This is no way to live. Take action now if you agree.**

Click here (LINK) more information or scan the QR code

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO

# (CALL TO ACTION)!

CALL, EMAIL, OR TWEET AT YOUR LOCAL NYS REPRESENTATIVE AND (OTHER STAKEHOLDERS) TO (DEMANDS)!

**Appendix VII: Personal Determinants and Outcomes for Step 5 & Step 5 Implementation Messages**

	Program team member	Program Messages	Behavioral Outcomes	Performance Objectives	Change Objectives & Corresponding Personal Determinants		
					Knowledge “Familiarity with facts, truths, and principles related to the intervention.” (CFIR, 2009) Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research	Self-Efficacy “Belief in their own capabilities to execute courses of action to achieve implementation goals.” (CFIR, 2009) Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research	Outcome Expectations "Ability to foresee the outcomes of given behavior patterns" (Glanz et al., 2014, p. 161) Stakeholder Theory
Interpersonal Level (IL)  Part II: Fresh produce shipped from loved ones	Adopters  (NYS OTDA, health department representatives, local farmers and farmers market representatives)	<p><b>Message to all involved parties</b></p> <p><b>Primary message:</b> We need you to help us Keep It Fresh in New York State Correctional Facilities!</p> <p><b>Secondary message:</b> It's time to take care of incarcerated individual's health in New York State</p>	Program adopters agree to adopt the Keep it Fresh program – specifically to assist with offering SNAP and Health Bucks benefits at local farmers markets and helping loved ones sign up for benefits – as indicated by a pledge	Program adopters review the description of the related elements of the Keep It Fresh program at the request of the leadership team	Program adopters recall elements of the Keep It Fresh program	Program adopters express confidence in their ability to review the description of the Keep It Fresh program	Program adopters expect that reviewing the Keep It Fresh program will be worth their time and effort
		<p><b>Secondary message:</b> It's time to take care of incarcerated individual's health in New York State</p>		Program adopters meet to discuss the potential benefits of implementing these elements of the Keep It Fresh program along with associated facilitators and barriers to adoption	Program adopters describe the benefits, barriers, and facilitators of adopting the Keep It Fresh program	Program adopters express confidence in their ability to meet and identify benefits, barriers, and facilitators to adopting the Keep It Fresh program	Program adopters expect that meeting to discuss the potential of adopting the Keep It Fresh program will be worth their time and effort

		Correctional Facilities. For too long those incarcerated have not had access to fresh produce. We need you to help us increase the accessibility of fresh produce by offering and helping the loved ones of those incarcerated utilize SNAP and Health Bucks benefits at your farmers market or stand.		Program adopters agree to participate in the Keep It Fresh program by signing a pledge	Program adopters list the benefits of the Keep It Fresh program and recall how their institution will be involved	Program adopters express confidence in their ability to adopt the Keep It Fresh program as indicated by a pledge	Program adopters expect that adopting the Keep It Fresh program, and signing an associated pledge will be beneficial to the health of those incarcerated and their loved ones
	Implementers  (NYS OTDA, leadership team, key farmers market representatives, and potentially health department representatives)		Program implementers support the leadership team in implementing the Keep it Fresh program with high fidelity – specifically to assist with offering SNAP and Health Bucks benefits at local farmers markets, helping loved ones sign up for benefits, and lobbying for policy changes to support farmers as approved package vendors	Program implementers familiarize and align themselves with the intended goals and program outcomes of the Keep It Fresh program	Program implementers recall the intended goals and program outcomes of the Keep It Fresh program	Program implementers express confidence in their ability to describe the intended goals and program outcomes of the Keep It Fresh program	Program implementers expect that familiarizing themselves with the Keep It Fresh program’s goals and intended outcomes will ensure the program is well implemented
				Program implementers interact with members of the community in a compassionate and empathetic manner	Program implementers describe how they can interact with members of the community in a compassionate and empathetic manner	Program implementers express confidence in their ability to interact with members of the community in a compassionate and empathetic manner	Program implementers expect that interacting with members of the community in a compassionate and empathetic manner will improve program outcomes
				Program implementers deliver elements of the Keep It Fresh program effectively	Program implementers list elements of the Keep It Fresh program and who is responsible for implementing them	Program implementers express confidence in their ability to deliver elements of the Keep It Fresh program effectively	Program implementers expect that implementing the Keep It Fresh program effectively will be beneficial to the health of those incarcerated and their loved ones

	Maintainers  (NYS OTDA, leadership team, key farmers market representatives, and potentially health department representatives)		Program maintainers set up a commitment to meet every year to evaluate if program policy changes – specifically those related to directive #4911A and/or utilizing farm vendors for packages – are being maintained and loved ones are still utilizing SNAP and Health Bucks Benefits	Program maintainers meet with local farmers and farmers market representatives once every six months during the first year to ensure SNAP and Health Bucks benefits are being offered	Program maintainers list the steps they must complete to meet with local farmers and farms market representatives once every six months during the first year to ensure SNAP and Health Bucks benefits are being offered	Program maintainers express confidence in their ability to organize and hold a meeting with local farmers and farms market representatives once every six months during the first year to ensure SNAP and Health Bucks benefits are being offered	Program maintainers expect that meeting with local farmers and farms market representatives once every six months during the first year will help ensure SNAP and Health Bucks benefits are being offered
				Program maintainers check in with local farmers and farmers market representatives during bi-annual meetings to gather feedback on barriers and facilitators to maintenance	Program maintainers describe how they will check in with local farmers and farmers market representatives during bi-annual meetings to gather feedback on barriers and facilitators to maintenance	Program maintainers express confidence in their ability to check in with local farmers and farmers market representatives during bi-annual meetings to gather feedback on barriers and facilitators to maintenance	Program maintainers expect that checking in with local farmers and farmers market representatives will allow them to gather useful feedback on barriers and facilitators to maintenance of the Keep It Fresh program
Community Level (CL)  Part I: Fresh produce in the mess hall	Adopters  (Local farmers and farmers market representatives, farming organization)	<b>Message to farmers, farmers market representatives, and farming organizations</b>  <b>Primary message:</b> We need you to help	Program adopters agree to adopt the Keep It Fresh program – specifically to assist with forming CSAs, writing up a contract between	Program adopters meet with each other and the leadership team to discuss the details of the Keep It Fresh program and how they can get involved	Program adopters describe the benefits, barriers, and facilitators of adopting the Keep It Fresh program	Program adopters express confidence in their ability to meet and identify benefits, barriers, and facilitators to adopting the Keep It Fresh program	Program adopters expect that meeting to discuss the potential of adopting the Keep It Fresh program will be worth their time and effort

and at commissary	representatives, NYS policy makers, DOCCS leadership)	us Keep It Fresh in New York State Correctional Facilities!	DOCCS and the local CSA to be a supplier for the mess hall and commissary, and supporting policy changes associated with acquiring more fresh produce from local farms for those incarcerated – as indicated by a pledge	Program adopters meet to discuss the potential benefits of implementing these elements of the Keep It Fresh program along with associated facilitators and barriers to adoption	Program adopters describe the benefits, barriers, and facilitators of adopting the Keep It Fresh program	Program adopters express confidence in their ability to meet and identify benefits, barriers, and facilitators to adopting the Keep It Fresh program	Program adopters expect that meeting to discuss the potential of adopting the Keep It Fresh program will be worth their time and effort
		<p><b>Secondary message:</b> It's time to take care of incarcerated individual's health in New York State Correctional Facilities. For too long those incarcerated have not had access to fresh produce. We are looking to set up a multi-farm CSA of local farmers who would provide fresh produce to the commissary and mess halls within New York State Correctional Facilities through a contract with the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision. If you believe in food justice and are looking for a</p>	<p>Program implementers support the leadership team in implementing the Keep it Fresh program with high fidelity –</p>	Program adopters designate key staff to assist the leadership team in completion of program components	Program adopters list what staff will take on what roles to assist the leadership team in completion of program components	Program adopters express confidence in their ability to designate key staff to assist the leadership team in completion of program components	Program adopters expect that to designating key staff to assist the leadership team in completion of program components will be beneficial in achieving program outcomes
				Program adopters agree to participate in the Keep It Fresh program by signing a pledge	Program adopters list the benefits of the Keep It Fresh program and recall how their institution will be involved	Program adopters express confidence in their ability to adopt the Keep It Fresh program as indicated by a pledge	Program adopters expect that adopting the Keep It Fresh program, and signing an associated pledge will be beneficial to the health of those incarcerated and their loved ones
	Implementers (Leadership team, farming organization representatives)		Program implementers familiarize and align themselves with the intended goals and program outcomes of the Keep It Fresh program	Program implementers recall the intended goals and program outcomes of the Keep It Fresh program	Program implementers express confidence in their ability to describe the intended goals and program outcomes of the Keep It Fresh program	Program implementers expect that familiarizing themselves with the Keep It Fresh program's goals and intended outcomes will	

		sustained income join us!	specifically to assist with forming a CSA, drafting a contract between the CSA and DOCCS, and with acquiring more fresh produce from local farms for those incarcerated				ensure the program is well implemented
		<p><b>Message to NYS policymakers</b></p> <p><b>Primary message:</b> We need you to help us Keep It Fresh in New York State Correctional Facilities!</p> <p><b>Secondary message:</b> Those incarcerated in New York State Correctional Facilities have gone too long without access to fresh produce! Join the fight to make fresh produce more accessible by supporting the policy changes outlined in the Keep It Fresh program. The program is also working with local farmers so that this fresh produce may be sourced from them</p>		Program implementers interact with members of the community in a compassionate and empathetic manner	Program implementers describe how they can interact with members of the community in a compassionate and empathetic manner	Program implementers express confidence in their ability to interact with members of the community in a compassionate and empathetic manner	Program implementers expect that interacting with members of the community in a compassionate and empathetic manner will improve program outcomes
			Program maintainers set up a commitment to meet every year to evaluate if program elements changes – specifically those related to maintaining a contract between DOCCS and the	Program implementers deliver elements of the Keep It Fresh program effectively	Program implementers list elements of the Keep It Fresh program and who is responsible for implementing them	Program implementers express confidence in their ability to deliver elements of the Keep It Fresh program effectively	Program implementers expect that implementing the Keep It Fresh program effectively will be beneficial to the health of those incarcerated and their loved ones
	Maintainers  (Local farmers and farmers market representatives, NYS policy makers, DOCCS leadership)		Program maintainers set up a commitment to meet every year to evaluate if program elements changes – specifically those related to maintaining a contract between DOCCS and the	Program maintainers meet with local farmers who have decided to create a CSA, as well as DOCCS leadership once every six months during the first year to ensure the CSA’s functioning and contractual agreement	Program maintainers describe how they will organize and meet with local farmers who have decided to create a CSA, as well as DOCCS leadership once every six months	Program maintainers express confidence in their ability to organize and meet with local farmers who have decided to create a CSA, as well as DOCCS leadership once every six months during the first year to ensure	Program maintainers expect that meeting with local farmers who have decided to create a CSA, as well as DOCCS leadership once every six months during the first year will ensure that the CSA’s functioning and contractual agreement



	<p>and support the New York State economy. Help us keep New York healthy and thriving!</p> <p><b>Message to DOCCS leadership</b></p> <p><b>Primary message:</b> We need you to help us Keep It Fresh in New York State Correctional Facilities!</p> <p><b>Secondary message:</b> New York State is considering changing providers of fresh produce in mess halls and commissary at correctional facilities across the state. Instead of big production teams, the state is working to bring in more produce from local farms and support the local economy surrounding New York State Correctional</p>	<p>local CSA in regard to supplying fresh produce for the mess hall and commissary</p>	<p>with DOCCS are going smoothly</p>	<p>during the first year to ensure the CSA's functioning and contractual agreement with DOCCS are going smoothly</p>	<p>the CSA's functioning and contractual agreement with DOCCS are going smoothly</p>	<p>with DOCCS are going smoothly and will ultimately improve the health of those incarcerated through consumption of fresh produce</p>
	<p><b>Program maintainers check in with CSA and DOCCS leadership during bi-annual meetings to gather feedback on barriers and facilitators to maintenance</b></p>	<p><b>Program maintainers recall steps they will take to check in with CSA and DOCCS leadership during bi-annual meetings to gather feedback on barriers and facilitators to maintenance</b></p>	<p><b>Program maintainers express confidence in their ability to check in with CSA and DOCCS leadership during bi-annual meetings to gather feedback on barriers and facilitators to maintenance</b></p>	<p><b>Program maintainers expect that checking in with CSA and DOCCS leadership during bi-annual meetings to gather feedback on barriers and facilitators to maintenance will improve program outcomes</b></p>		

		Facilities. We need your help to institute this change and see it through. Join us!					
Community Level (CL)  Part II: Fresh produce shipped from loved ones	Adopters  (NYS OTDA, Local farmers and farmers market representatives, NYS policy makers, DOCCS leadership)	<p><b>Message to NYS OTDA, and local farmers market representatives</b></p> <p><b>Primary message:</b> We need you to help us Keep It Fresh in New York State Correctional Facilities!</p> <p><b>Secondary message:</b> It's time to take care of incarcerated individual's health in New York State Correctional Facilities. For too long those incarcerated have not had access to fresh produce. We need you to help us increase the accessibility of fresh</p>	Program adopters agree to adopt the Keep It Fresh program – specifically to assist with setting up SNAP and Health Bucks benefits at local farmers markets and supporting policy changes associated with overturning draft directive #4911 and allowing local farms to be approved vendors – as indicated by a pledge	Program adopters meet with each other and the leadership team to discuss the details of the Keep It Fresh program and how they can get involved	Program adopters describe the benefits, barriers, and facilitators of adopting the Keep It Fresh program	Program adopters express confidence in their ability to meet and identify benefits, barriers, and facilitators to adopting the Keep It Fresh program	Program adopters expect that meeting to discuss the potential of adopting the Keep It Fresh program will be worth their time and effort
		<p><b>Secondary message:</b> It's time to take care of incarcerated individual's health in New York State Correctional Facilities. For too long those incarcerated have not had access to fresh produce. We need you to help us increase the accessibility of fresh</p>		Program adopters meet to discuss the potential benefits of implementing these elements of the Keep It Fresh program along with associated facilitators and barriers to adoption	Program adopters describe the benefits, barriers, and facilitators of adopting the Keep It Fresh program	Program adopters express confidence in their ability to meet and identify benefits, barriers, and facilitators to adopting the Keep It Fresh program	Program adopters expect that meeting to discuss the potential of adopting the Keep It Fresh program will be worth their time and effort
		<p>Program adopters designate key staff to assist the leadership team in completion of program components</p>		Program adopters list what staff will take on what roles to assist the leadership team in completion of program components	Program adopters express confidence in their ability to designate key staff to assist the leadership team in completion of program components	Program adopters expect that to designate key staff to assist the leadership team in completion of program components will be beneficial in achieving program outcomes	

		produce by offering and helping the loved ones of those incarcerated utilize SNAP and Health Bucks benefits at local farmers markets and stands.		Program adopters agree to participate in the Keep It Fresh program by signing a pledge	Program adopters list the benefits of the Keep It Fresh program and recall how their institution will be involved	Program adopters express confidence in their ability to adopt the Keep It Fresh program as indicated by a pledge	Program adopters expect that adopting the Keep It Fresh program, and signing an associated pledge will be beneficial to the health of those incarcerated and their loved ones
	Implementers  (Leadership team, NYS OTDA, local farmers market representatives)	<p><b>Message to NYS policy makers</b></p> <p><b>Primary message:</b> We need you to help us Keep It Fresh in New York State Correctional Facilities!</p> <p><b>Secondary message:</b> It's time to take care of incarcerated individual's health in New York State Correctional Facilities. For too long those incarcerated have not had access to fresh produce. We need you to help us increase the accessibility of fresh produce by allowing</p>	<p>Program implementers support the leadership team in implementing the Keep it Fresh program with high fidelity – specifically to assist with setting up SNAP and Health Bucks benefits at local farmers markets and supporting policy changes associated with overturning draft directive #4911 and allowing local farms to be approved vendors</p>	Program implementers familiarize and align themselves with the intended goals and program outcomes of the Keep It Fresh program	Program implementers recall the intended goals and program outcomes of the Keep It Fresh program	Program implementers express confidence in their ability to describe the intended goals and program outcomes of the Keep It Fresh program	Program implementers expect that familiarizing themselves with the Keep It Fresh program's goals and intended outcomes will ensure the program is well implemented
				Program implementers interact with members of the community in a compassionate and empathetic manner	Program implementers describe how they can interact with members of the community in a compassionate and empathetic manner	Program implementers express confidence in their ability to interact with members of the community in a compassionate and empathetic manner	Program implementers expect that interacting with members of the community in a compassionate and empathetic manner will improve program outcomes
				Program implementers deliver elements of the Keep It Fresh program effectively	Program implementers list elements of the Keep It Fresh program and who is responsible for implementing them	Program implementers express confidence in their ability to deliver elements of the Keep It Fresh program effectively	Program implementers expect that implementing the Keep It Fresh program effectively will be beneficial to the health of those incarcerated and their loved ones

	<p>Maintainers (NYS OTDA, Local farmers and farmers market representatives, NYS policy makers, DOCCS leadership)</p>	<p>local farms to be approved vendors for selling fresh produce that can be brought or sent inside by loved ones and by overturning directive #4911A.</p> <p><b>Message to DOCCS leadership</b></p> <p><b>Primary message:</b> We need you to help us Keep It Fresh in New York State Correctional Facilities!</p> <p><b>Secondary message:</b> New York State is considering allowing local farms to be approved vendors for buying and sending in fresh produce to those incarcerated in New York State Correctional Facilities. Directive #4911A is also under the process of being reimagined so that more fresh produce can get to those</p>	<p>Program maintainers set up a commitment to meet every year to evaluate if program elements changes – specifically related to offering SNAP and Health Bucks benefits at local farmers markets and supporting policy changes associated with overturning draft directive #4911 and allowing local farms to be approved vendors</p>	<p>Program maintainers meet with local farmers and farmers market representatives once every six months during the first year to ensure SNAP and Health Bucks are being offered</p>	<p>Program maintainers describe how they will organize and meet with local farmers and farmers market representatives once every six months during the first year to ensure SNAP and Health Bucks are being offered</p>	<p>Program maintainers express confidence in their ability to organize and meet with local farmers and farmers market representatives once every six months during the first year to ensure SNAP and Health Bucks are being offered</p>	<p>Program maintainers expect that meeting with local farmers and farmers market representatives once every six months during the first year to ensure SNAP and Health Bucks are being offered and will ultimately improve the health of those incarcerated through consumption of fresh produce</p>
		<p>Program maintainers check in with local farmers and farmers market representatives during bi-annual meetings to gather feedback on barriers and facilitators to maintenance</p>		<p>Program maintainers recall steps they will take to check in with local farmers and farmers market representatives during bi-annual meetings to gather feedback on barriers and facilitators to maintenance</p>	<p>Program maintainers express confidence in their ability to check in with local farmers and farmers market representatives during bi-annual meetings to gather feedback on barriers and facilitators to maintenance</p>	<p>Program maintainers expect that checking in with local farmers and farmers market representatives during bi-annual meetings to gather feedback on barriers and facilitators to maintenance will improve program outcomes</p>	

		<p>incarcerated. We need your help to institute this change and see it through.</p> <p>Join us!</p>					
<p>Policy Level (PL)</p> <p>Part I: Fresh produce in the mess hall and at commissary</p>	<p>Adopters (NYS policy makers, DOCCS leadership, CSA leaders)</p>	<p><b>Message to farming organization representatives and CSA leaders</b></p> <p><b>Primary message:</b> We need you to help us Keep It Fresh in New York State Correctional Facilities!</p> <p><b>Secondary message:</b> It's time to take care of incarcerated individual's health in New York State Correctional Facilities. For too long those incarcerated have not had access to fresh produce. We need your help to lobby for changes related to</p>	<p>Program adopters agree to adopt the Keep it Fresh program – specifically by planning to accept policy that sets a mandatory minimum for the quality and amount of fresh produce available to those incarcerated as indicated by a pledge</p>	<p>Program adopters meet with each other and the leadership team to discuss the details of the Keep It Fresh program and how they can get involved</p>	<p>Program adopters describe the benefits, barriers, and facilitators of adopting the Keep It Fresh program</p>	<p>Program adopters express confidence in their ability to meet and identify benefits, barriers, and facilitators to adopting the Keep It Fresh program</p>	<p>Program adopters expect that meeting to discuss the potential of adopting the Keep It Fresh program will be worth their time and effort</p>
		<p>Program adopters meet to discuss the potential benefits of implementing these elements of the Keep It Fresh program along with associated facilitators and barriers to adoption</p>		<p>Program adopters describe the benefits, barriers, and facilitators of adopting the Keep It Fresh program</p>	<p>Program adopters express confidence in their ability to meet and identify benefits, barriers, and facilitators to adopting the Keep It Fresh program</p>	<p>Program adopters expect that meeting to discuss the potential of adopting the Keep It Fresh program will be worth their time and effort</p>	
		<p>Program adopters designate key staff to assist the leadership team in completion of program components</p>		<p>Program adopters list what staff will take on what roles to assist the leadership team in completion of program components</p>	<p>Program adopters express confidence in their ability to designate key staff to assist the leadership team in completion of program components</p>	<p>Program adopters expect that to designating key staff to assist the leadership team in completion of program components will be beneficial in achieving program outcomes</p>	

		setting mandatory minimums for the quality and amount of fresh produce to be provided to commissaries and mess halls within New York State Correctional Facilities through a contract with the Keep It Fresh program CSA and the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision. If you believe in food justice join us in our fight to make fresh produce more accessible!		Program adopters agree to participate in the Keep It Fresh program by signing a pledge	Program adopters list the benefits of the Keep It Fresh program and recall how their institution will be involved	Program adopters express confidence in their ability to adopt the Keep It Fresh program as indicated by a pledge	Program adopters expect that adopting the Keep It Fresh program, and signing an associated pledge will be beneficial to the health of those incarcerated and their loved ones
	Implementers  (Leadership team, farming organization representatives)	<p><b>Message to NYS policymakers</b></p> <p><b>Primary message:</b> We need you to help us Keep It Fresh in New York State Correctional Facilities!</p>	<p>Program implementers support the leadership team in implementing the Keep It Fresh program with high fidelity – specifically with implementing policy changes related to mandatory minimums for the quality and amount of fresh produce available to those incarcerated as well as the amount of produce acquired from local farms and CSAs</p>	Program implementers respond to initial recruitment messages from the leadership team	Program implementers describe the contents of the initial recruitment messages from the leadership team and how they will respond	Program implementers express confidence in their ability to recognize and respond to initial recruitment messages from the leadership team	Program implementers expect that responding to initial recruitment messages from the leadership team will allow them to assist with implementation of the Keep It Fresh program and achieve program outcomes
				Program implementers will familiarize and align themselves with the intended goals and program outcomes of the Keep It Fresh program	Program implementers recall the intended goals and program outcomes of the Keep It Fresh program	Program implementers express confidence in their ability to describe the intended goals and program outcomes of the Keep It Fresh program	Program implementers expect that familiarizing themselves with the Keep It Fresh program’s goals and intended outcomes will ensure the program is well implemented
				Program implementers discuss how they will implement the various aspects of the Keep It Fresh program within their institution	Program implementers describe the various elements of the Keep It Fresh program and recall how	Program implementers express confidence in their ability to implement various aspects of the Keep It Fresh	Program implementers expect that implementing the Keep It Fresh program within their institution will improve the health of those incarcerated

		<p><b>Secondary message:</b> Those incarcerated in New York State Correctional Facilities have gone too long without access to fresh produce! Join the fight to make fresh produce more accessible by supporting the policy changes outlined in the Keep It Fresh program. The program is also working with local farmers so that this fresh produce may be sourced from them and support the New York State economy. Help us keep New York healthy and thriving!</p>			they will implement them within their institution	program within their institution	through consumption of fresh produce
				Program implementers follow up with key stakeholders to ensure understanding and intent to follow through with Keep It Fresh program elements	Program implementers list steps they will take to follow up with key stakeholders to ensure understanding and intent to follow through with Keep It Fresh program elements	Program implementers express confidence in their ability to follow up with key stakeholders to ensure understanding and intent to follow through with Keep It Fresh program elements	Program implementers expect that following up with key stakeholders to ensure understanding and intent to follow through with Keep It Fresh program elements will improve program outcomes
				Program implementers deliver elements of the Keep It Fresh program effectively	Program implementers list elements of the Keep It Fresh program and who is responsible for implementing them	Program implementers express confidence in their ability to deliver elements of the Keep It Fresh program effectively	Program implementers expect that implementing the Keep It Fresh program effectively will be beneficial to the health of those incarcerated and their loved ones
	Maintainers  (NYS policy makers, DOCCS leadership, CSA leaders)	<p><b>Message to DOCCS leadership</b></p> <p><b>Primary message:</b> We need you to help us Keep It Fresh in New York State</p>	Program maintainers set up a commitment to meet every year to evaluate if program policy changes – specifically those related to	Program maintainers discuss how the changes associated with the Keep It Fresh Program will continue after the program ends	Program maintainers identify ways that the changes associated with the Keep It Fresh Program will	Program maintainers express confidence in their ability to maintain changes associated with the Keep It Fresh program after the program ends	Program maintainers expect that maintaining changes associated with the Keep It Fresh program after the program ends will sustain any health improvements that

		<p>Correctional Facilities!</p> <p><b>Secondary message:</b> New York State is considering changing providers of fresh produce in mess halls and commissary at correctional facilities across the state. Instead of big production teams, the state is working to bring in more produce from local farms and support the local economy surrounding New York State Correctional Facilities. We need your help to institute this change and see it through. Join us!</p>	<p>mandatory minimums for the quality and amount of fresh produce available to those incarcerated as well as the amount of produce acquired from local farms and CSAs – are being maintained</p>		<p>continue after the program ends</p>		<p>those incarcerated experience as a results of increased fresh produce consumption</p>
				<p>Program maintainers designate duties, resources, and individuals within their institution to take on in order to ensure the aims of the Keep It Fresh program continue</p>	<p>Program maintainers list people, resources, and duties that their institution will take on to ensure the aims of the Keep It Fresh program continue</p>	<p>Program maintainers express confidence in their ability to designate people, resources, and duties that their institution will take on to ensure the aims of the Keep It Fresh program continue</p>	<p>Program maintainers expect that designating people, resources, and duties for their institution to take on to ensure the aims of the Keep It Fresh program continue will sustain any health improvements that those incarcerated experience as a results of increased fresh produce consumption</p>
				<p>Program maintainers work together to plan how they will track the program elements' success</p>	<p>Program maintainers describe key ways that they will track the success of program elements</p>	<p>Program maintainers express confidence in their ability to track the success of program elements</p>	<p>Program maintainers expect that tracking the success of program elements will be beneficial for program outcomes</p>
<p>Policy Level (PL)</p> <p>Part II: Fresh produce shipped from loved ones</p>	<p>Adopters (NYS policy makers, DOCCS leadership, local farmers</p>	<p><b>Message to NYS OTDA, and local farmers market representatives</b></p>	<p>Program adopters agree to adopt the Keep it Fresh program – specifically by planning to lobby for and accept</p>	<p>Program adopters meet with each other and the leadership team to discuss the details of the Keep It Fresh program and</p>	<p>Program adopters describe the benefits, barriers, and facilitators of adopting the Keep It Fresh program</p>	<p>Program adopters express confidence in their ability to meet and identify benefits, barriers, and facilitators to</p>	<p>Program adopters expect that meeting to discuss the potential of adopting the Keep It Fresh program will be worth their time and effort</p>



	and farmers market representatives)	<p><b>Primary message:</b> We need you to help us Keep It Fresh in New York State Correctional Facilities!</p> <p><b>Secondary message:</b> It's time to take care of incarcerated individual's health in New York State Correctional Facilities. For too long those incarcerated have not had access to fresh produce. We need you to help us increase the accessibility of fresh produce by offering and helping the loved ones of those incarcerated utilize SNAP and Health Bucks benefits at local farmers markets and stands.</p> <p><b>Message to NYS policy makers</b></p>	policy changes related to directive #4911A, adding local farms as an approved vendor, and allowing packages to be shipped or brought in to NYSCFs with food purchased from local farmers markets – as indicated by a pledge	how they can get involved		adopting the Keep It Fresh program	
				Program adopters meet to discuss the potential benefits of implementing these elements of the Keep It Fresh program along with associated facilitators and barriers to adoption	Program adopters describe the benefits, barriers, and facilitators of adopting the Keep It Fresh program	Program adopters express confidence in their ability to meet and identify benefits, barriers, and facilitators to adopting the Keep It Fresh program	Program adopters expect that meeting to discuss the potential of adopting the Keep It Fresh program will be worth their time and effort
				Program adopters designate key staff to assist the leadership team in completion of program components	Program adopters list what staff will take on what roles to assist the leadership team in completion of program components	Program adopters express confidence in their ability to designate key staff to assist the leadership team in completion of program components	Program adopters expect that to designating key staff to assist the leadership team in completion of program components will be beneficial in achieving program outcomes
				Program adopters agree to participate in the Keep It Fresh program by signing a pledge	Program adopters list the benefits of the Keep It Fresh program and recall how their institution will be involved	Program adopters express confidence in their ability to adopt the Keep It Fresh program as indicated by a pledge	Program adopters expect that adopting the Keep It Fresh program, and signing an associated pledge will be beneficial to the health of those incarcerated and their loved ones

	Implementers  (Leadership team, NYS OTDA, local farmers market representatives)	<p><b>Primary message:</b> We need you to help us Keep It Fresh in New York State Correctional Facilities!</p>	<p>Program implementers support the leadership team in implementing the Keep it Fresh program with high fidelity – specifically with implementing policy changes related to directive #4911A, adding local farms as an approved vendor, and allowing packages to be shipped or brought in to NYSCFs from local farmers markets</p>	<p>Program implementers respond to initial recruitment messages from the leadership team</p>	<p>Program implementers describe the contents of the initial recruitment messages from the leadership team and how they will respond</p>	<p>Program implementers express confidence in their ability to recognize and respond to initial recruitment messages from the leadership team</p>	<p>Program implementers expect that responding to initial recruitment messages from the leadership team will allow them to assist with implementation of the Keep It Fresh program and achieve program outcomes</p>
		<p><b>Secondary message:</b> It's time to take care of incarcerated individual's health in New York State Correctional Facilities. For too long those incarcerated have not had access to fresh produce. We need you to help us increase the accessibility of fresh produce by allowing local farms to be approved vendors for selling fresh produce that can be brought or sent inside by loved ones and by</p>		<p>Program implementers will familiarize and align themselves with the intended goals and program outcomes of the Keep It Fresh program</p>	<p>Program implementers recall the intended goals and program outcomes of the Keep It Fresh program</p>	<p>Program implementers express confidence in their ability to describe the intended goals and program outcomes of the Keep It Fresh program</p>	<p>Program implementers expect that familiarizing themselves with the Keep It Fresh program's goals and intended outcomes will ensure the program is well implemented</p>
				<p>Program implementers discuss how they will implement the various aspects of the Keep It Fresh program within their institution</p>	<p>Program implementers describe the various elements of the Keep It Fresh program and recall how they will implement them within their institution</p>	<p>Program implementers express confidence in their ability to implement various aspects of the Keep It Fresh program within their institution</p>	<p>Program implementers expect that implementing the Keep it Fresh program within their institution will improve the health of those incarcerated through consumption of fresh produce</p>

		<p>overturning directive #4911A.</p> <p><b>Message to DOCCS leadership</b></p> <p><b>Primary message:</b> We need you to help us Keep It Fresh in New York State Correctional Facilities!</p> <p><b>Secondary message:</b> New York State is considering allowing local farms to be approved vendors for buying and sending in fresh produce to those incarcerated in New York State Correctional Facilities. Directive #4911A is also under the process of being reimagined so that more fresh produce can get to those incarcerated. We need your help to institute this change</p>		<p>Program implementers follow up with key stakeholders to ensure understanding and intent to follow through with Keep It Fresh program elements</p>	<p>Program implementers list steps they will take to follow up with key stakeholders to ensure understanding and intent to follow through with Keep It Fresh program elements</p>	<p>Program implementers express confidence in their ability to follow up with key stakeholders to ensure understanding and intent to follow through with Keep It Fresh program elements</p>	<p>Program implementers expect that following up with key stakeholders to ensure understanding and intent to follow through with Keep It Fresh program elements will improve program outcomes</p>
				<p>Program implementers deliver elements of the Keep It Fresh program effectively</p>	<p>Program implementers list elements of the Keep It Fresh program and who is responsible for implementing them</p>	<p>Program implementers express confidence in their ability to deliver elements of the Keep It Fresh program effectively</p>	<p>Program implementers expect that implementing the Keep It Fresh program effectively will be beneficial to the health of those incarcerated and their loved ones</p>
	<p>Maintainers (NYS policy makers, DOCCS leadership, local farmers and farmers market representatives)</p>		<p>Program maintainers set up a commitment to meet every year to evaluate if program policy changes – specifically those related to related to directive #4911A, adding local farms as an approved vendor, and</p>	<p>Program maintainers discuss how the changes associated with the Keep It Fresh Program will continue after the program ends</p>	<p>Program maintainers identify ways that the changes associated with the Keep It Fresh Program will continue after the program ends</p>	<p>Program maintainers express confidence in their ability to maintain changes associated with the Keep It Fresh program after the program ends</p>	<p>Program maintainers expect that maintaining changes associated with the Keep It Fresh program after the program ends will sustain any health improvements that those incarcerated experience as a results of increased fresh produce consumption</p>

		and see it through. Join us!	allowing packages to be shipped or brought in to NYSCFs from local farmers markets are being maintained	Program maintainers designate duties, resources, and individuals within their institution to take on in order to ensure the aims of the Keep It Fresh program continue	Program maintainers list people, resources, and duties that their institution will take on to ensure the aims of the Keep It Fresh program continue	Program maintainers express confidence in their ability to designate people, resources, and duties that their institution will take on to ensure the aims of the Keep It Fresh program continue	Program maintainers expect that designating people, resources, and duties for their institution to take on to ensure the aims of the Keep It Fresh program continue will sustain any health improvements that those incarcerated experience as a results of increased fresh produce consumption
				Program maintainers work together to plan how they will track the program elements' success	Program maintainers describe key ways that they will track the success of program elements	Program maintainers express confidence in their ability to track the success of program elements	Program maintainers expect that tracking the success of program elements will be beneficial for program outcomes

**Appendix VIII: Theoretical Concepts and Associated Measures**

Theory	Construct	Definitions (CFIR, 2009; Glanz, 2015, Table 16.3)	Associated Measures	Example Questionnaire Questions*	
				Pre	Post
Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR)	Knowledge & Beliefs	Individuals' attitudes toward and value placed on the program as well as familiarity with facts, truths, and principles related to the program	Aarons, 2004 & Aarons, 2005	The main elements of the Keep It Fresh program "made sense" to me	I felt I had enough training to implement the Keep It Fresh program correctly
	Self-efficacy	Individual belief in their own capabilities to execute courses of action to achieve implementation goals	Assefa & McGovern, 2019	How confident are you that you will be able to successfully implement the Keep It Fresh program well?	How easy or hard do you think it was to complete the ___ aspect of the Keep It Fresh program?
	Complexity	Perceived difficulty of the program, reflected by duration, scope, radicalness, disruptiveness, centrality, and intricacy and number of steps required to implement	Pankratz, Hallfors, and Cho, 2002	I believe that implementing the Keep It Fresh program will require my organization / NYSCFs to make substantial changes to our previous practice	Implementing the Keep It Fresh program required more work than can be done with current funding
Diffusion of Innovations (DOI)	Program Cost	Perceived cost of adopting and implementing innovation	Assefa & McGovern, 2019	Can you tell me more about how costs of the doing the Keep It Fresh program might impact the organization?	How, if at all, have the costs of the Keep It Fresh program impacted implementation ?
	Compatibility	The fit of the innovation with the intended audience to accomplish desired goal(s)	Pankratz, Hallfors, and Cho, 2002	I think that using the Keep It Fresh program to increase access to fresh produce fits well with the way I like to work	Using the Keep It Fresh program to increase access to fresh produce is compatible with current

					activities/practices in my organization/NYSCFs
	Relative Advantage	The extent to which the innovation works better than that which it will displace	Scott et al., 2008	The Keep It Fresh program will be more effective than our prior practices for increasing access to fresh produce for those incarcerated in NYSCFs	The Keep It Fresh program is more effective than our prior practices for increasing access to fresh produce for those incarcerated in NYSCFs