

Baltimore County Food Policy Task Force Meeting
September 21st- 8:00am Executive Conference Room
Annotated Agenda

8:00am Arrival

8:10am Mande -Welcome, overview on the meeting, goals and expectations and follow up that will be needed for October meeting

The presentations, for 10-15 minutes each (followed by Q&A):

- **Chris Young, Red Cross (Brooke introduce)**
- **Holly Freishtat, Baltimore City Food Policy Director (Lynne Introduce)**
- **Baltimore County Emergency Management team (Sam Moxley Introduce)**

8:50am Group Discussion:

- **Does the task force want to make a recommendation to the Council for legislation?**
- **What should that policy look like?**

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The presentations, for 10-15 minutes each (followed by Q&A):

- **Chris Young, Red Cross (Brooke introduce)**
 - Discussed Red Cross' work in Louisiana, serving 1.2 million meals in the last six weeks in response to recent disaster.
 - Red Cross sets up mobile food stations using food trucks
 - Partners with MD VOAD- including government agencies, nonprofits, and other disaster relief groups to provide immediate relief as well as long term recovery.
- **Holly Freishtat, Baltimore City Food Policy Director (Lynne Introduce)**
 - Discussed Food PAC
 - Strategy of mapping all food pantries within the city, and how it can benefit the county
 - What is the role of government when disaster strikes?
 - When EOC is activate, communication is key, and daily calls to coordinate efforts with those in alternate EOC locations
 - When was the last time the County updates its emergency plan?
 -
- **Baltimore County Emergency Management team (Sam Moxley Introduce)**
 - Baltimore County emergency management operates under the fire dept. and separates only in a time of need
 - It has no separate resources, its mission is to coordinate other resources and disaster relief efforts
 - Health Dept does all social services outreach, including preventative outreach prior to expected inclement weather
 - There is a public number for people to call during an emergency if they require food, the county distributes MRE's
 - The County focuses on stressing preparedness
 - EOC plan must remain flexible to allow approach to be to scale of incident
 - Each agency that is active during emergency has its own control and operations center

8:50am Group Discussion:

- Does the task force want to make a recommendation to the Council for legislation?
- What should that policy look like?

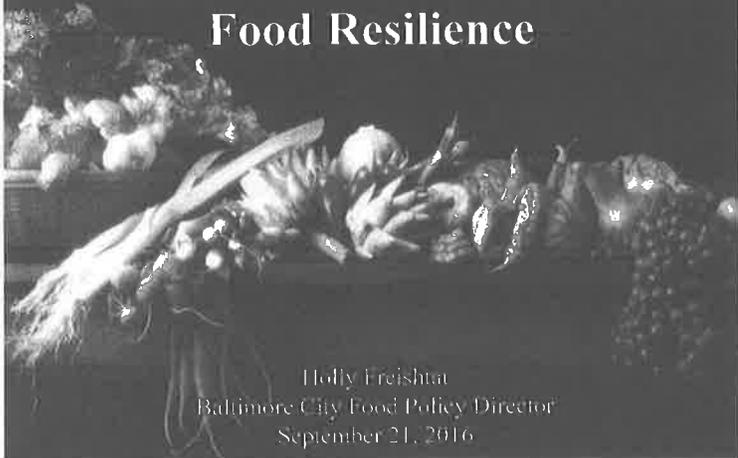
Task Force has invited the speakers from this meeting back in October for further discussion and review.

Food Policy Task Force Attendance Sheet



Date	Name	Representing
9/21	Lynne Bl Kahn	Baltimore Hunger Project
	Bonnie Block	Review El
	KAREN LEVENSTEIN	BALTO Co. Public Schools
	Laura Culbertson	BCPH
	Chris McCann	BC AG Co
	Josephine Smyth-Brown	BC HD & Councilman Jones
	Christin Shaw	Executive Office
	Holly Freishtat	Baltimore City
	Sam Moxley	COORD EXEC. KAMNETZ
	Nina McHugh	Baltimore County PTA Council
	Joe Goodman	Councilman David Marks
	CHARLES TUDOR	P.C. BALT. CO. FIRE DEPT. / EMERGENCY MGMT
	David Bycuff	Balt. Co. Fire Dept. / Emergency Mgmt
	Paul Lutz	BALTO Co. FD / EMERG. MGMT
	Chris Young	ARC
	Barbara Johnson	Councilman Wade Koch
	VIVIAN McCAATHY	Councilwoman Vicki Almond
	Laura Culbertson	Balt. Co. Dept of Health
	Terry Sapp	Balt Co Dept of Health
	Brooke McCauley	MDHS

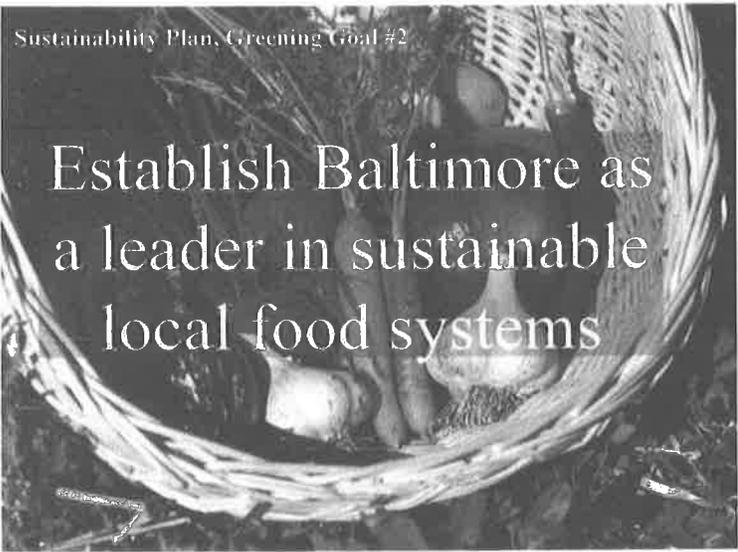
Baltimore Food Policy Initiative: Food Resilience



Holly Freishtat
Baltimore City Food Policy Director
September 21, 2016

Baltimore Food Policy Overview





Sustainability Plan, Greening Goal #2

Establish Baltimore as
a leader in sustainable
local food systems



Food Policy Taskforce Recommendations

Improve health outcomes by
increasing access to healthy
affordable food in food
deserts in Baltimore City



Baltimore Food Policy Initiative (BFPI)

- Inter-governmental collaboration:

- Baltimore Office of Sustainability, Department of Planning, Health Department & Baltimore Development Corporation



- Food Policy Advisory Committee (Food PAC)

- Provide Advisory Capacity to implement Food Policy Taskforce recommendations
- 60 Diverse stakeholders (such as Anti-hunger community, extension, city government, community nonprofits, schools)



Background:

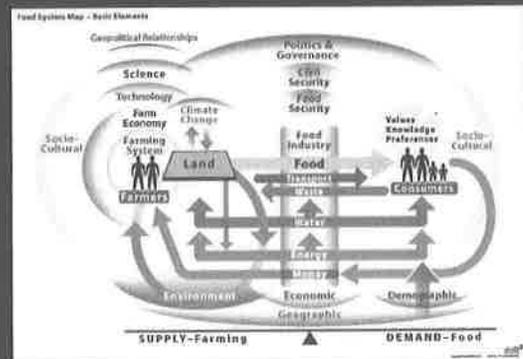


What is Resilience?

The ability of our community to:

1. Anticipate, accommodate, and positively adapt to changing climate conditions or hazard events and
2. Enhance quality of life, reliable systems, economic vitality, and conservation of resources for present and future generations.

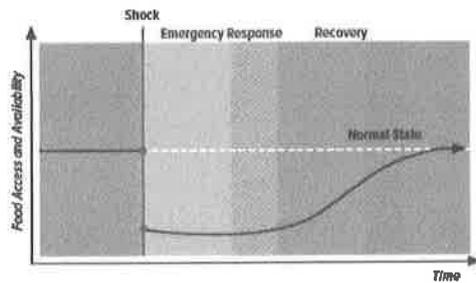
What is Food Resilience?



↳ How quickly can community adapt?

What is Food Resilience?

Figure 1: Resilience Timeline



Context for Baltimore City

- All residents are affected
- Some residents and communities are more vulnerable or less able to recover
 - 25% of residents live in food deserts
 - 42% of residents live at or below 185% Federal Poverty Level
 - 1/3 of city's population - 294,000 individuals - rely on SNAP benefits each month
 - 60,000 kids eat free lunch and/or breakfast



Food Resilience in Planning



Disaster Preparedness Project and Plan (DP3)

PS-10	DOE1	Increase Baltimore's Food Security	
Develop a food security plan for Baltimore	DDP	BOS, DOP, MDA, Urban Farms and Community Gardens (P&P and CGRG)	Ongoing, Long
Increase land under cultivation for commercial urban agriculture	DOP	BOS, DOP, MDA, Urban Farms and Community Gardens (P&P and CGRG)	Ongoing, Long
Link Jessup, Maryland Food Hubs, and regional/local food producers to local neighborhoods	NO Dept. or Agriculture	BOS, DOP, MDA, Urban Farms and Community Gardens (P&P and CGRG)	Ongoing, Long
Integrate Baltimore's food policy initiative into planning efforts	DOP	BOS, DOP, MDA, Urban Farms and Community Gardens (P&P and CGRG)	Ongoing, Long
Double the size and number of food producing community gardens by 2025	DOP	BOS, DOP, MDA, Urban Farms and Community Gardens (P&P and CGRG)	Ongoing, Long

BALTIMORE FOOD POLICY INITIATIVE (BFPI): ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION

Understanding that food does not fit solely into one government agency, the City of Baltimore takes an interagency approach to increasing access to healthy, affordable food. BFPI is a formal collaboration between the Department of Planning, Office of Sustainability, Health Department, and Baltimore Development Corporation, drawing on the expertise of each. Many other agencies contribute to and support this work.

Establish Baltimore as a leader in sustainable local food systems.

Baltimore Sustainability Plan
Greening Goal #2

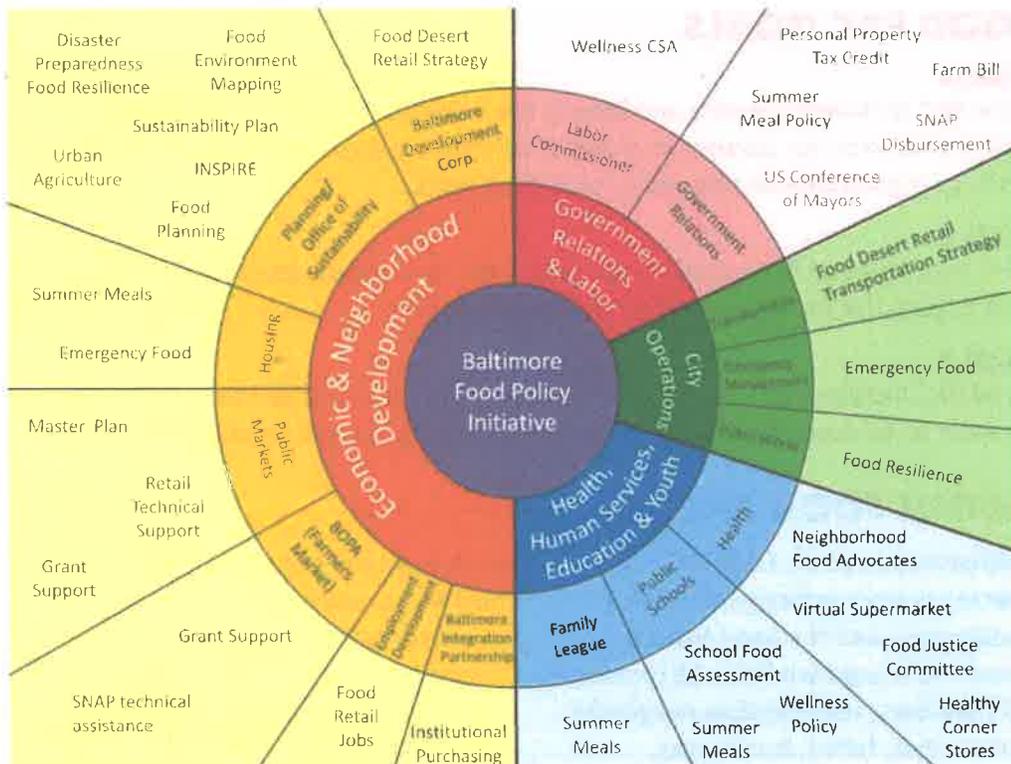


Figure 1. Visualization of food integration across government agencies.

BFPI translates how food supports new and existing plans, programs, and policies throughout city government. By facilitating collaboration around food, BFPI aims to improve the well-being of all city residents.

BUILDING A FOOD POLICY FRAMEWORK

Food must be addressed from social, economic, health, and environmental perspectives.

Planning and Policy: The Food Policy Director sits in the Department of Planning and directs the strategic planning and policy agenda related to food for the City, along with Food Access Planners.

- Food Desert Retail Strategy
- State and Federal Nutrition and Agricultural Policy
- Food System Maps and Plans

Economic Development: The Baltimore Development Corporation's Food Retail Economic Development Officer implements the Food Desert Retail Strategy to support existing food stores and stimulate retail development in food deserts.

- Attraction and retention
- Supermarket Tax Credit in Food Desert Incentive Areas
- Financing Opportunities

Community-Based Programming: Baltimarket is a suite of community-based food access and food justice programs through the Health Department with the mission to

improve health and wellness by using food access and food justice as strategies for community transformation.

- Healthy Stores
- Virtual Supermarket
- Neighborhood Food Advocates

Environmental Benefit: The Office of Sustainability implements Homegrown Baltimore, an initiative to increase the production, distribution, sales, and consumption of locally grown food within the city.

- Land Leasing
- Urban Farm Tax Credit
- Food Resilience Plan



STEPHANIE RAWLINGS-BLAKE
MAYOR

THOMAS J. STOSUR
DIRECTOR OF PLANNING



**FIGHTING HUNGER IN MARYLAND
CONFERENCE**

Face Forward

Register now at MDHungerSolutions.org

=====**MFANN**=====

MARYLAND FOOD ACCESS AND NUTRITION NETWORK

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September 27, 2016

8 a.m. - 4 p.m.

House Office Building

6 Bladen Street, Annapolis, MD

#MFANN16



Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (D-SNAP)

- ▶ Through the Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (D-SNAP), FNS is able to quickly offer short-term food assistance benefits to families suffering in the wake of a disaster.
- ▶ Eligible households receive one month of benefits, equivalent to the maximum amount of benefits normally issued to a SNAP household of their size. Benefits are issued via an electronic benefits transfer (EBT) card, which can be used to purchase food at most grocery stores.
- ▶ Through D-SNAP, affected households use a simplified application. D-SNAP benefits are issued to eligible applicants within 72 hours, speeding assistance to disaster victims and reducing the administrative burden on State agencies operating in post-disaster conditions.
- ▶ Households not normally eligible for SNAP may qualify for D-SNAP as a result of their disaster-related expenses, such as loss of income, damage to property, relocation expenses, and, in some cases, loss of food due to power outages.
- ▶ When States operate a D-SNAP, ongoing SNAP clients can also receive disaster food assistance. Households with disaster losses whose SNAP benefits are less than the monthly maximum can request a supplement. The supplement brings their benefits up to the maximum for the household size. This provides equity between D-SNAP households and SNAP households receiving disaster assistance.
- ▶ FNS approves D-SNAP operations in an affected area under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act when the area has received a Presidential disaster declaration of Individual Assistance (IA) from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
- ▶ State agencies request FNS approval to operate a D-SNAP within the disaster area. FNS approves program operations for a limited period of time (typically 7 days) during which the State agency may accept D-SNAP applications.

For more information and resources, please visit the FNS website at:
www.fns.usda.gov/disaster