



Maryland Food System Resiliency Council

Distribution & Access Subcommittee
May 19, 2022 1:00pm-2:00pm

1. Welcome

2. Group Discussion

a. Invited Speakers - Local Management Boards

- Pamela M. Brown, Ph.D. (A.A. Co. Partnership for Children, Youth & Families)

1. Local management boards (LMB) are unique to Maryland and there is one in every jurisdiction
2. Created as part of Maryland's code in the 90's, every county created their own LMB, this model is now being evaluated at the White house level to determine how to improve relationships between the Federal and State level, and localities (created with the goal to resolved silos, and act as a neutral partner)
3. LMB responds to local needs, a needs assessment is developed by a diverse group including community members, LMB staff, Social services, Mental Health Services, etc. Meetings are scheduled once a month
4. During COVID-19 LMBs provided food, transportation resources, coordinating PPE, Mental Health resources, and other community needs
5. Anne Arundel County Community Needs Assessment is



updated every three years, every LMB creates an needs assessment which provides recent quantitative and qualitative data for the county

6. LMBs are funded, but are also funders of grassroots organizations (LMB blends and braids funds consistently)
 7. Partnership and Communities of Hope are located in several areas (West County, Brooklyn Park, Annapolis, and South County), providing housing for the homeless, community food pantries, mobile health vans, trauma training, etc.
 8. Sharing data is another key component of LMB's functions, one LMB uses Apricot 360 to share information across programs internally and externally
- Questions:
 1. Is there any consistency across LMB? Is there standard charter? Are there measurement tools that all LMBs use?

The Children's Cabinet 8 Statewide Results determines measurable outcomes at the population and program level for LMBs Results-based accountability standards are held in a statewide database

LMB sizes range from region to region; operations range based on regional needs, funding, etc.

2. What is the impact of support from elected officials, how can or does support change, how is it managed



by the LMB?

LMBs are not impacted by elected officials due to LMBs focus on local needs

LMBs is support by multiple parties, funding may vary but has not impacted operations

b. Open Group Discussion

- Can the LMB model work as a local food policy council?
- What is the capacity of LMBs to take on food policy councils?
- LMBs focus different in each region (example: rural areas will differ from the central Maryland area, which has a larger population)
- Potential recommendation could be: To fund increasing the capacity of LMBs to support food policy councils.
- Information on existing food councils are mentioned in the Nov 1 report
- What are the standards to be considered a food policy council?
- Community mediation (checklist and additional information will be emailed separately)

~~e. Review shared documents/resources from JHU and BMC:~~

- ~~• Food System Resilience Guide Overview~~
- ~~• Food policy councils' responses to COVID-19 Survey~~
- ~~• Round 2 Survey on food policy councils and COVID-19: Spring 2021~~
- ~~• Baltimore UASI RCPGP Food and Water Supply Chain RCPGP Emergency Housing~~
- ~~• RCPGP: Food/ Water & Emergency Housing (Presentation)~~

3. **Next Steps and adjourn**

- Review Community Mediation Checklist
- Recommendation development – begin drafting standards for local food policy councils
- Invited Speakers