

# Welcome!

## Creating Physical Activity (PA) Opportunities Through Joint Use

**September 20, 2016**

**1:30 PM- 3:00 PM**

**Telephone call**

**Long distance: +1 (510) 365-3331**

**Access code: 722-935-323**

**Audio PIN: Shown after joining the training**



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# Presenters



**Sandy Fagin**

Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention Branch /CDPH

Training Consultant, Training Development and Support Section



**Mikaela Randolph**

Director, Cities and Nature Initiative

Children and Nature Network



## **Anna Gruben**

Executive Director, People for Parks



## **Superintendent Ernie Anastos**

Lemon Grove School District



## **Lydia Romero**

City Manager for the City of Lemon Grove

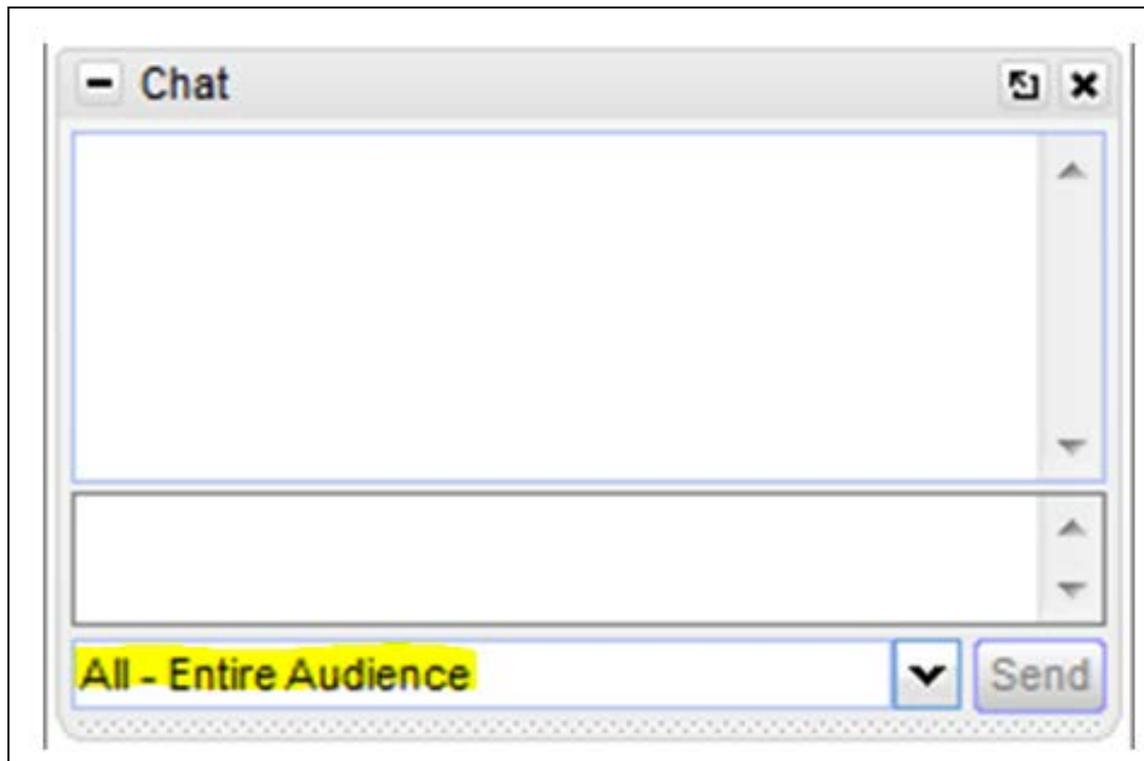


## **Mike James**

Assistant City Manager for the City of Lemon Grove

# Chat box Q & A

Answer questions in the chat box to “All Entire Audience” throughout the webinar.



# Objectives

- Define what joint use is and its benefits for the SNAP-Ed population
- Describe the categories of joint use and common joint use arrangements
- Explore joint use lessons and best practices from the field
- Identify helpful and practical joint use resources

# Poll

Please rate the amount of knowledge, experience and interest that you have working with joint use:

- None
- Some: have basic knowledge and have considered looking into contacting potential joint use sites and partners
- Working knowledge: have worked with partners and facilitated discussions in planning for a joint use site
- Lots of experience: have been a partner in a joint use agreement
- Have included a joint use as a strategy/activity in my IWP

# What is Joint Use?



# Common PA Joint Use Applications

- Expanded outdoor recreational opportunities
- Expanded indoor recreational opportunities
- Shared performance arts facilities
- Public or private meetings, events, and activities
- Broader land development and/or local revitalization



- Active Aging
- Adaptive Recreation
- Adults
- Aquatics
- Art Programs
- Bridgeway Lakes Boathouse
- Boating & Fishing
- Civic Center Galleria
- Community Center
- General Information
- Parks
- Recreation Center
- Rentals: Parks & Facilities
- Special Events
- Special Event Permit/Notification
- Spray Ground
- Trees
- Youth and Teens
- Contact Us



## Three Joint Use Strategies

- Basic Joint Use
- Joint development for joint use
- Joint use partnerships



# Common Joint Use Arrangements



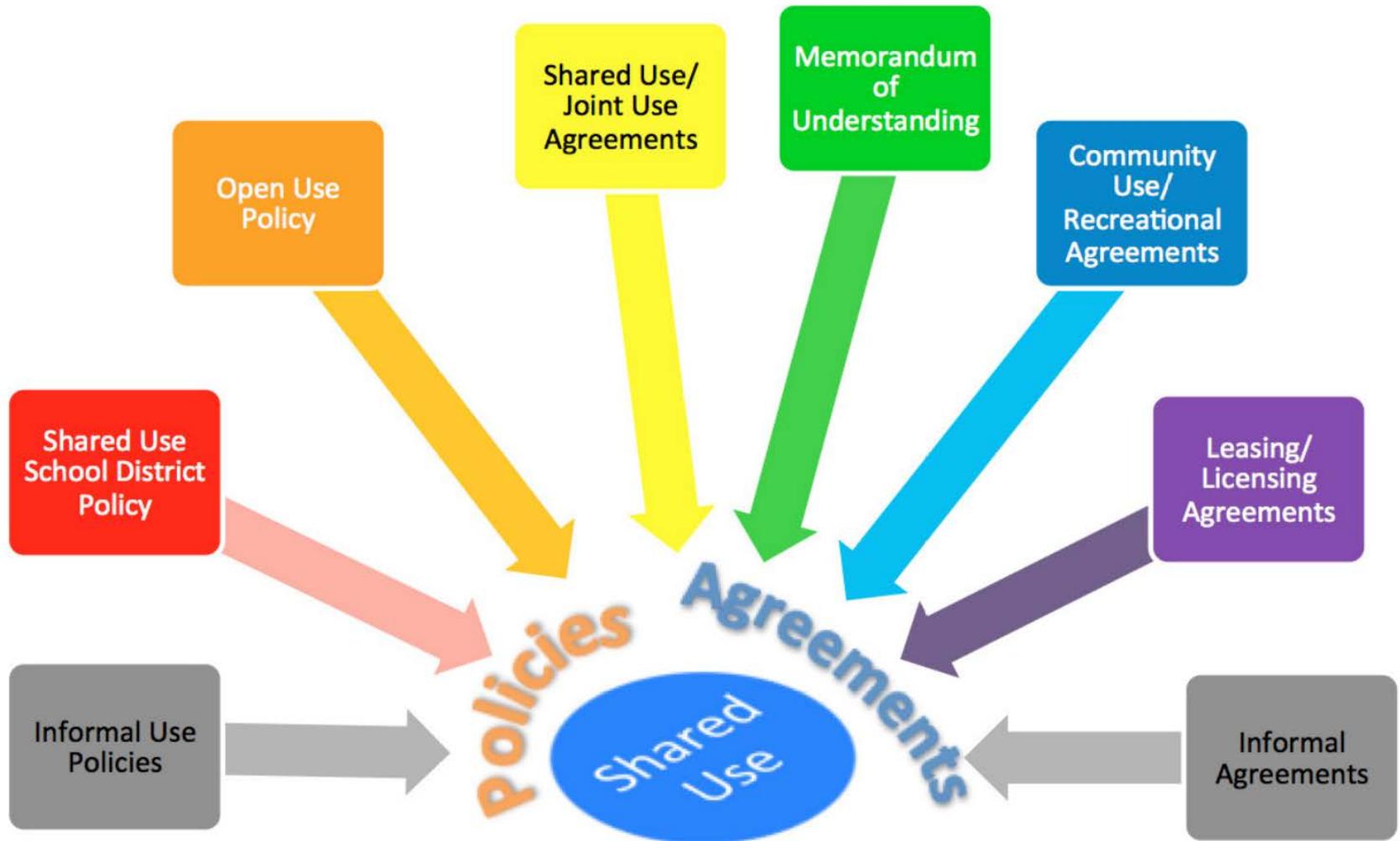


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# Why Shared Use/Joint Use?



# Shared Use





# Shared Use and Physical Activity

## Benefits of Shared Use

People everywhere want access to safe and affordable recreational spaces. With shared use, public and private property owners can open underutilized facilities for community use. Though often used as a strategy to increase opportunities for physical activity, shared use has many wide-ranging benefits.

### Health

- INCREASED PHYSICAL ACTIVITY among people who live near recreational spaces
- REDUCED RISK OF CHRONIC DISEASE associated with more physical activity
- BETTER ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOODS through community gardens and kitchens
- IMPROVED MENTAL WELL-BEING for those who live near parks or recreational facilities
- REDUCED STRESS for people who spend more time outside

### Equity

- MORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY in low-income communities and communities of color, which are less likely to have access to recreational spaces
- REDUCED HEALTH INEQUITIES by creating more spaces for play and exercise in the communities that need them most

### Community

- DECREASED CRIME, VANDALISM, AND VIOLENCE in recreational spaces that residents use regularly
- STRONGER COMMUNITY TIES through informal interaction, organized activities, and volunteering

### Education

- IMPROVED ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE among kids who are more physically active
- BETTER CLASSROOM BEHAVIOR when students can play and be active

### Economy

- MORE COST-EFFECTIVE than building new resources or facilities
- INCREASES ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY when shared use supports small business incubation
- HIGHER PROPERTY VALUES for properties closer to parks, open spaces, and recreational facilities

Community Writings  
Illustration by [unreadable]

Learn more at [www.changelaolutions.org/shared-use](http://www.changelaolutions.org/shared-use)

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# The National Shared Use Task Force

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# Shared Use Ambassadors

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## Jamal Jones

**Organization:** Baltimore Algebra Project

**Title:** Co-Executive Director of the Baltimore Algebra Project

**Location:** Baltimore, Maryland



## Katie Stone

**Organization:** Columbus Public Health

**Title:** Creating Healthy Communities Program Director

**Location:** Columbus, Ohio



## George Block

**Organization:** San Antonio Sports and Voices for Children San Antonio

**Title:** President of the World Swimming Coaches Association

**Location:** San Antonio, TX



## Hitomi Kubo

**Organization:** Microclinic International (MCI)/Spread the Health Appalachia

**Title:** Senior Vice President, Policy Development

**Location:** Cumberland Valley, KY



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# Shared Use Ambassadors

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## **Teresa Wendell**

**Organization:** Kiser Elementary School

**Title:** Site Coordinator Kiser PreK-8 School

**Location:** Dayton, OH



## **Fahina Tavake-Pasi**

**Organization:** National Tongan American Society (NTAS)

**Title:** Executive Director

**Location:** Salt Lake City, UT



# Key Resources: Shared Use Clearinghouse



SHARED USE CLEARINGHOUSE

About Browse the Clearinghouse Contact

## Advanced Search Tool

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### HIGHLIGHTED RESOURCES

Preventive Medicine

Journal Homepages: www.elsevier.com/locate/jampr

Shared use agreements and leisure time physical activity in North Carolina public schools

Troy A. Carlson M.S.<sup>1,\*</sup>, Michael A. Kantors Ph.D.<sup>1</sup>, Jason N. Becanso Ph.D.<sup>1</sup>, Myron F. Flood Ph.D.<sup>1</sup>, Michael B. Edwards Ph.D.<sup>1</sup>, Luis J. Sosa Ph.D.<sup>2</sup>

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ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Although increasing community access to public schools through shared use agreements (SUA) has been recommended through the national physical activity (PA) strategy national, state and local organizations, empirical evidence examining the efficacy of SUA is limited. This study examined the degree of usage and prevalence of SUA among schools, city, regional, and state-level in Virginia. A descriptive, cross-sectional study of 100 schools, all of which had SUA, was conducted. Surveys were distributed to school administrators, teachers, and parents to determine usage and prevalence of SUA. The survey was conducted in 2014 and 2015. The survey was conducted in 2014 and 2015. The survey was conducted in 2014 and 2015.

Shared use agreements and leisure time physical activity in North Carolina public schools

Benefits of Shared Use

People everywhere want access to safe and affordable recreational

Grass

Benefits of Shared Use Infographic

People everywhere want access to safe and affordable recreational



AREA AT A GLANCE  
Percent Population in Poverty

Minneapolis and Park Board MOU for City Swim Programs

Grass



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# Key Resources



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## Superintendents and the Shared Use of School Facilities



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## Shared Use Increasing Access to Physical Activity Opportunities



Shared use (also known as joint use) occurs when a school or other entity opens up its facilities for use by community members, often for recreational activities. Shared use improves health and academic performance, by helping students and community members get more physical activity. Shared use also increases community goodwill towards schools as community members direct from and engage with schools.

Superintendents can serve a key role in supporting shared use. Superintendents are the chief administrators of school districts. They work to develop the vision and policies that the school board establishes. Superintendents work with students, staff, and the community to make sure that shared use becomes a reality in the district, supporting students and the community.

"We know where there is physical activity, there will be learning."



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## School Principals and the Shared Use of School Facilities



Shared use (also known as joint use) occurs when a school or another entity opens up its facilities for use by community members, often for recreational activities. Shared use improves health and academic performance by helping students and community members get more physical activity. Shared use also increases community goodwill towards schools, as community members directly benefit from and engage with schools.

Principals can play a key role in championing shared use in their school systems. Principals are responsible for supporting the academic success of their students, and also for acting as a liaison to parents and the community. Efforts to provide more physical activity opportunities through shared use rely upon the support and promotion of principals. At the same time, shared use campaigns support the central goals of principals. Shared use efforts are a promising strategy to increase physical activity and student academic performance.

"When you do this work you become part of the community and they know who you are and that you are willing to be a part of them. Then we can all work together — teachers, neighbors, senior citizens, businesses, and everyone else...."

Lourdes Vasquez, former principal  
Martin Luther King Elementary School  
Lancaster, PA



Childhood obesity has more than tripled in children and adolescents in the past 30 years.<sup>1</sup> Low-income communities and communities of color tend to be adversely affected by obesity and have fewer adequate places for children and families to be physically active.<sup>2</sup> In many communities, schools are centrally located and have gymnasiums, playgrounds, athletic fields, courts, tracks and other recreational facilities that could allow residents to be more physically active if they were available outside of school hours for community use.

### What is Shared Use?

"e" or "joint use" occurs when entities (or sometimes nonprofit organizations) agree to open access to their property for community use, such as recreational activities.<sup>3</sup> The partnership can be formal (e.g. based on a legal document) or informal (e.g. historical practice). Formal agreements are often documented in a written agreement which sets forth the terms and conditions for the shared property or facility. Successful partnerships generally rely on the pooling of resources to expand community access.

physical activity.<sup>4,6</sup> The research is clear: the more active children are, the healthier they will be now and when they grow up. Yet certain places make physical activity harder instead of easier. Place matters, and experts know that where we live, work and play — the physical environment itself — determines, to a large degree, whether we will be healthy.<sup>7</sup>

Too often, children find the gate to their school's blacktop or basketball court locked after school hours, locking them out of opportunities to be physically active. Closing off recreational facilities after school leaves many children and families struggling to incorporate physical activity.

### Shared Use Helps Students Learn and Thrive

Students who are physically active learn better.<sup>1</sup> Improved academic performance for children who are physically active may result from the fact that such children generally show better learning behaviors and have improved concentration.<sup>2</sup>

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recommends that young people aged 6–17 years participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity every day.<sup>3</sup> However, children and adolescents are not getting enough physical activity. For example, in 2011, a mere 29 percent of high school students had participated in 60 minutes per day of physical activity.



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# Contact information

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**Mikaela Randolph**

**Director, Cities and Nature Initiative**

**Children and Nature Network**

**[mikaela@childrenandnature.org](mailto:mikaela@childrenandnature.org)**



## **An Overview of Community School Parks**

**Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Webinar  
September 21, 2016**

[www.peopleforparks.org](http://www.peopleforparks.org)

# Our Mission

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People for Parks works toward the day when every child in Los Angeles has a safe park within walking distance.



# Parks Improve Quality of Life

Increased access to recreation facilities, parks, opportunities for physical activity is shown to:

- Improve health and reduce risk of various diseases
- Enhance psychological well-being
- Improve students' academic performance
- Strengthens communities



# Problem: Poor Access to Parks in LA

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Angelenos within  
0.5 mi. of a park

**33%**

vs. 60% of San Diego residents

Playgrounds per 10,000  
LA Residents:

**1**

Playground



# This hits low-income communities the hardest

Under-resourced, densely populated areas have little or no space available for a park

Park-Acres per 1,000  
Low-Income LA Residents:

**0.09**

vs. the City of LA Average: 4.2



# Solution: Community School Parks

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Open school playgrounds to the public on weekends, holidays and during the summer through a shared use agreement with the Los Angeles Unified School District



# Why Schools?

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- LAUSD is the second largest landowner in Los Angeles:
  - 400 LAUSD elementary and middle schools are in park-poor neighborhoods.
- Schools are (or can be) community hubs
- Strengthening and building upon an existing foundation for shared use in Los Angeles
- Atlantic Monthly Article “Why Schools Should Open Their Playgrounds to the Public”
  - <http://www.theatlantic.com/education/archive/2016/04/playgrounds-for-all/480453/>

# Creative, Inexpensive, Easy

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CSPs are a resourceful, cost-effective, and immediate solution for LA's park-poor areas.

**Resourceful:** CSPs utilize existing land and infrastructure to provide play space in high-density neighborhoods.

**Cost-effective:** Currently, \$6,000 can open up a schoolyard park each Saturday for a year.

**Easy to Implement:** CSPs can open up almost immediately once funding is secured.



# Existing Community School Parks

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**Round I: 2012** – Greened and Opened Vine St. Elementary (Hollywood) & Trinity Elementary (South LA). Each serves more than 200 kids and parents each month.

- **Challenges:** 1) Bureaucratic & time consuming greening process coupled with increase in demand for community access to schoolyards 2) Sustainability

**Round II: 2015 & 2016** – Opened 8 more CSPs with new strategy

- 1) Open school first (greening next phase) 2) Sustainability Plan: Community Empowerment
  - 20<sup>th</sup> St. Elementary School
  - Berendo Middle School
  - Esperanza ES
  - Leo Politi ES
  - Lockwood ES
  - Los Angeles ES
  - Micheltorena ES
  - Young Oak Kim Academy



# Lessons from the field: keys for success

- Keys for Success:
  - Principals' Support
  - Good Relationship with onsite monitors
  - Parent involvement
  - Partnerships



# Lessons from the Field: Parent Involvement at Flagship Community School Park – Vine St.

- **Parks thrived when:**
  - Parents participated in park activities
  - On site monitors gave parents tools to enhance their participation
  - Parents advocated for their park



# How can we help produce these outcomes at all of our schools?

## The Community School Park Incubator:

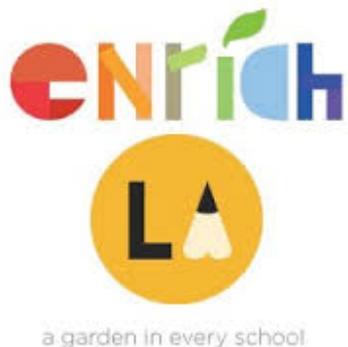
- Empower parents, neighbors and other community members to take ownership of CSPs through participation and leadership in park activity, vibrancy and sustainability.
- Equip parents, school staff and neighbors with resources and training to oversee existing CSPs and form new ones.
- PFP opens CSPs, parents keep them open



# The Incubator: How?

Activities carried out by PFP Community Organizer and Community Partners:

- Community School Park Wellness Council formation
- Playground management training
- Parent recruitment training
- Parent-led event planning and hosting
- Fundraising training



Thank You!



**PEOPLE**  
**FOR PARKS**

*Los Angeles*

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[www.peopleforparks.org](http://www.peopleforparks.org)



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## **Increasing Opportunities for Physical Activity through Joint Use Agreements in Lemon Grove**



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ERNIE ANASTOS, SUPERINTENDENT, LEMON GROVE SCHOOL DISTRICT

LYDIA ROMERO, CITY MANAGER, CITY OF LEMON GROVE

MIKE JAMES, ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER, CITY OF LEMON GROVE

ANITA LOPEZ, PROGRAM MANAGER, LEMON GROVE HEALTHY EATING ACTIVE LIVING

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## **Partnerships of the Lemon Grove School District and City of Lemon Grove**

**The City of Lemon Grove and the Lemon Grove School District have a long history of collaboration. Through informal and formal agreements, the community has benefitted from the partnerships that have been forged and revisited over the years by the City's Mayor, City Councilmembers and City Manager along with the administrators and School Board Members of the Lemon Grove School District. Last year, the partners once again looked for an opportunity to provide more shared space for community use on the weekend. The most recent Joint Use Agreement focused on the newly constructed track and field at Lemon Grove Academy.**

# City of Lemon Grove



**The City of Lemon Grove consists of:**

- **3.9 square miles of East San Diego County**
- **Including 6 Parks**
- **A population of approximately 25,500**



# City of Lemon Grove



The City of Lemon Grove's Diversity is Represented Below:

Race	City	Gender	City
White	51.6% 13,072 people	Female	51.2% 12,963 people
Hispanic	41.2% 10,435 people	Male	48.8% 12,357 people
Black or African American	13.8% 3,495 people	Age	City
Two or more races	7.1% 1,801 people	< 25	35.7% 9,041 people
Asian	6.4% 1,624 people	25 - 44	30.8% 7,798 people
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1.1% 275 people	45 - 64	25.9% 6,550 people
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.9% 225 people	> 64	11.2% 2,829 people

# Lemon Grove School District



- Lemon Grove Academy for the Sciences and Humanities Elementary (Preschool-Gr. 6)
- Lemon Grove Academy for the Sciences and Humanities Middle (Gr. 7 & 8)
- Vista La Mesa Academy Preschool-Gr. 8
- Mount Vernon Dual Immersion Academy (DIA) Preschool – Gr. 8
- San Miguel Elementary (Arts Focus) P-Gr. 6
- Monterey Heights Elementary P- Gr. 6
- San Altos Elementary P – Gr. 6
- Lemon Grove Academy Preschool Program



# Lemon Grove School District



## Racial/Ethnic Diversity

Hispanic	58.9%
African American	17.1%
White	10.9%
Asian	6.0%
Multiple	5.5%
Pacific Islander	1.1%
Native American	.6%
Free/Reduced Lunch	76.0%

# History of City and School Collaboration in Lemon Grove

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- 1979 Community Recreation Agreement
- 1982 Community Recreation Center
- 1985 Joint Use Agreement
- 2004 Joint Use Agreement

# 1979 Community Recreation Agreement

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- Mutual interest and concern “with the provision of adequate facilities for recreation and physical well-being of the people of the City and School District.”
- Ed. Code 10900 authorizes the parties “by agreement to organize, promote and conduct programs of community recreation...for children and adults.”
- Government Code 6500 authorizes the parties to “enter into agreements to promote the health and general welfare of the community and contribute to the attainment of education and recreation goals and objectives for children and adults within the community.”
- Amendment (1981) Permission for classes to take place in the Community Center.

# 1982 Lease Agreement

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- Community Recreation Center to be constructed on the Lemon Grove Junior High School site
- .7 acres deemed available for lease
- July 1, 1982 to June 30, 2037 (55 years)
- \$1.00 per year (in advance on the first day of each year)
- Care, maintenance, repair and utilities handled by the City

# 1985 Joint Use Agreement

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- Parks and Recreation Department responsible for carrying out the purposes of community recreation
- 8.92 acre adjacent to Lemon Grove Junior High School
- Parties agree that property is adequate and suitable for a public athletic facility
- Softball field improvement (\$60,000 for lighting), tennis court rehab, etc.

# 2004 Joint Use Agreement

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- The construction and operation of additional outdoor recreation facilities
- Facilities available to City during non-school hours; parking permitted on District property
- City will not permit commercial enterprises or activities operated for private gain
- City shall conduct all maintenance of synthetic field and shall pay utilities for the synthetic field
- Reference to DSA

# 2015 Ongoing JUA

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- Initial term: one year
- Softball field, Recreation Center, open field behind Recreation Center, blacktop courts and track
- Priority use: District, City Use, Community Use, General Public Use. Non-district use managed by the City
- Third party requirements and

- District shall have priority use of the Facilities during school hours and when children are present on campus for afterschool programs or at other times for educational programs and related school activities.
- City shall have priority use at all other times, including evenings following the student day and weekends.
- District and City shall allow the use of the Facilities for public recreation and community activities with City's oversight.
- Third party use of Facilities governed by rules set forth in the agreement.
- Extended additional agreement by 5 years (to 2016)

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## **To be further discussed...**

- Supervision, security, rules and enforcement
- Specific hours of use
- Inspection
- Maintenance schedules
- Custodial
- Toilet facilities
- Parking

# Next Steps...

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- Adoption of JUA for other open spaces in Lemon Grove
- Promotion of Community Use
- Leverage Resources

# Q & A

Please type your questions into the chat box



# Wrap-Up



**What is your  
take-away from  
today's webinar?**

**How will you  
apply what you  
learned?**

Please type your  
answers in the chat box

***Thanks for sharing!***

**Thank you for participating!**

**Please fill out the electronic evaluation**