



Joint Use PSE Teleconference Call

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Purpose of the Call

1. LHD Sharing of Successes & Challenges
2. Providing Resources
3. Identifying Needs



Poll #1

What stage are you at?

- a) Assessing community/school needs
- b) Establishing relationships with school and/or community partners
- c) Identifying and reaching agreement among partners
- d) Developing language for joint use agreements/policies
- e) Working to implement joint use agreements or policies

Joint Use Definition & Examples



**Ellie Gladstone, Staff Attorney,
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JOINT USE AS A PSE STRATEGY



Presented by
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ChangeLab Solutions creates innovative law and policy solutions that transform neighborhoods, cities, and states. We do this because achieving the common good means everyone has safe places to live and be active, nourishing food, and more opportunities to ensure health. Our unique approach, backed by decades of solid research and proven results, helps the public and private sectors make communities more livable, especially for those who are at highest risk because they have the fewest resources.



DISCLAIMER

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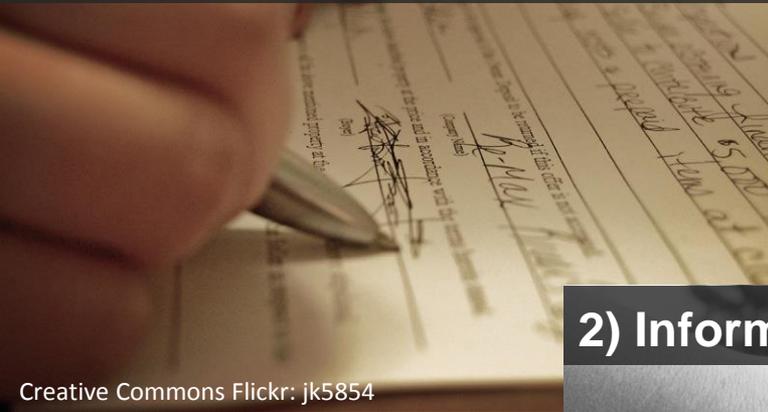
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WHAT IS JOINT USE?

- Term often used interchangeably with **Shared Use** to describe when:
 - **government entities** or **nonprofit organizations**
 - agree to open or broaden **access**
 - to their **facilities**
 - for **community use**.
- Provides communities with access to **safe**, **affordable**, and **convenient** recreational facilities.

HOW DOES JOINT USE HAPPEN?

1) Formal Agreement or Policy



Creative Commons Flickr: jk5854

2) Informal Agreement or Policy



Creative Commons Flickr: LucDeLeuw

3) No Agreement or Policy



Joint Use Agreements

www.rplanonline.org



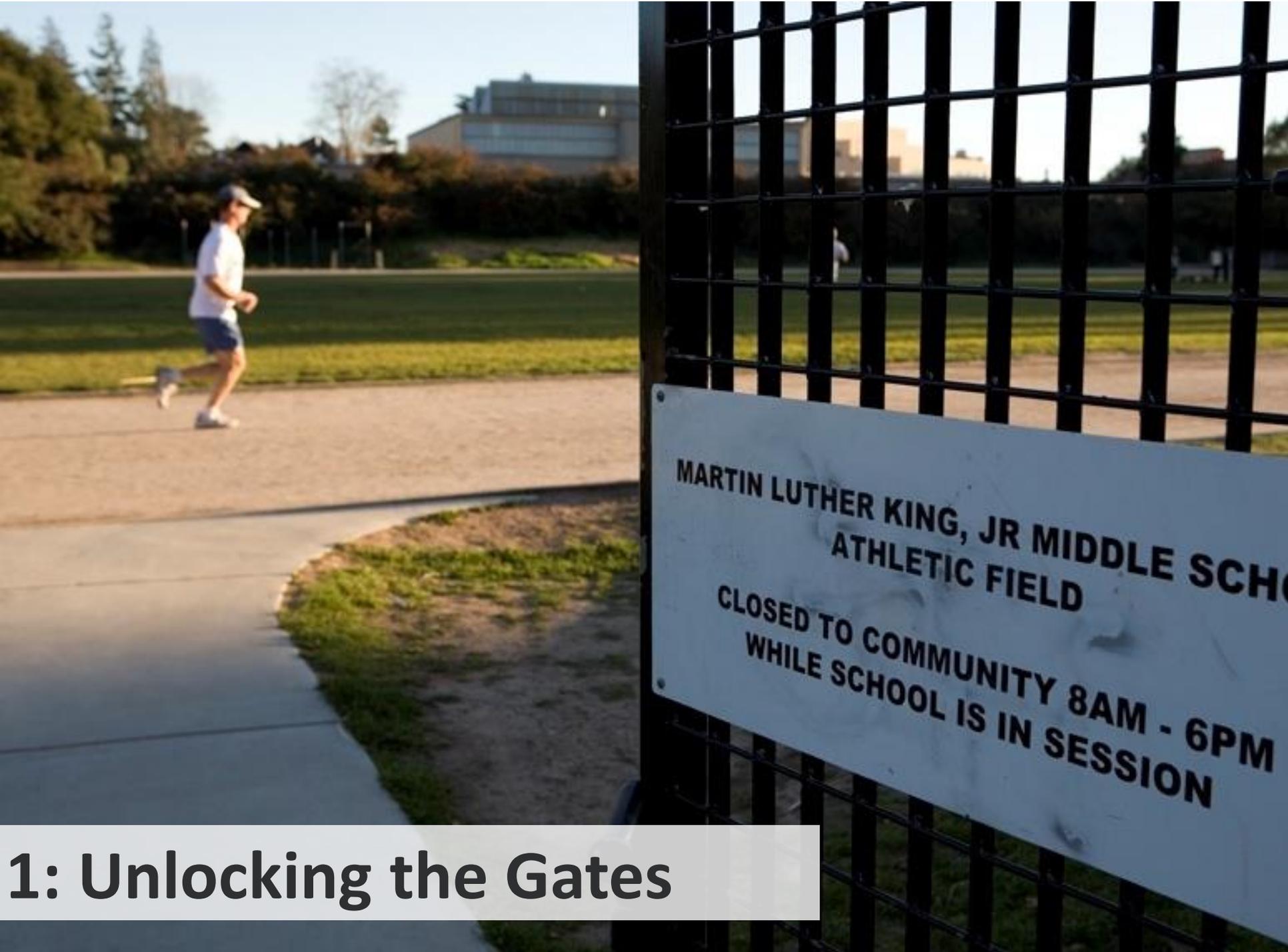
What Is a Joint Use Agreement? A Fact Sheet for Parents, Students, and Community Members

Many communities lack safe, adequate places for children and their families to exercise and play. Schools might have a variety of recreational facilities—gymnasiums, playgrounds, fields, courts, tracks—but many districts close their property to the public after school hours because of concerns about costs, vandalism, security, maintenance, and liability in the event of injury.

Most states currently have laws that encourage or even require school to open their facilities to the community for recreation or other civic uses! Nonetheless, school officials may be reluctant to do so, cautious about the expense in times of increasingly tight budgets.

The good news is that city, county, and town governments can partner with school districts through what are known as joint use agreements to address these concerns.

A joint use agreement is a formal agreement between two separate government entities—often a school district and a city or county—setting forth the terms and conditions for the shared use of public property or facilities.



**MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR MIDDLE SCHOOL
ATHLETIC FIELD**

**CLOSED TO COMMUNITY 8AM - 6PM
WHILE SCHOOL IS IN SESSION**

1: Unlocking the Gates



2: Indoor and Outdoor Access



Boys & Girls

645

3: Nonprofit Partnerships



4: Reciprocal Access

ROLE OF LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

- *Probably* not as Partner or Negotiator
- **More likely as Matchmaker**
 - Convene partners
 - Educate partners

Questions?

LHD Sharing: Success and Challenges

- **Santa Barbara LHD (Trina Long and Fidel Villanueva)**
 - Partnership with Marian Medical Center and the Santa Maria Bonita School District
- **Others?**



JOINT USE RESOURCES

<http://changelabsolutions.org/childhood-obesity/joint-use>



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NATIONAL POLICY & LEGAL ANALYSIS NETWORK
TO PREVENT CHILDHOOD OBESITY

Checklist for Developing a Joint Use Agreement

Identify and Reach

The parties need to agree on operational and management issues.

Priority of Uses

- Rank the priority of types of users to allocate facility use accordingly

Scheduling

- Determine which entity will be responsible for scheduling use
- Determine how to accommodate schedule changes/cancellations

Access and Security

- Determine security needs
- Identify employees who will need access to properties and facilities
- Develop security protocol

Materials and Equipment

- Allocate responsibility for providing equipment/materials
- Determine the need for storage
- If storage is needed, determine location, access, and security

Supervision

- Determine the type of supervision required
- Identify which party will be responsible for providing supervision

Custodial Services

- Determine the type of custodial services/equipment needed
- Allocate responsibility for providing custodial services/trash containers

Toilet Facilities

- Determine access to existing facilities
- Determine need for portable/temporary facilities
- Allocate responsibility for providing and servicing portable toilets

Parking

- Determine access to parking facilities



NATIONAL POLICY & LEGAL ANALYSIS NETWORK
TO PREVENT CHILDHOOD OBESITY

Checklist for Developing a Joint Use Agreement (JUA)

Many communities lack safe, adequate places for children and their families to exercise and play. Schools might have a variety of recreational facilities – gymsnasiums, playgrounds, fields, courts, tracks – but many districts close their property to the public after school hours because of concerns about costs, vandalism, security, maintenance, and liability in the event of injury.

Most states currently have laws that encourage or even require schools to open their facilities to the community for recreation or other civic uses. Nonetheless, school officials may be reluctant to do so, cautious about the expense in times of increasingly tight budgets. The good news is that city, county, and town governments can partner with school districts through what are known as joint use agreements to address these concerns.

A joint use agreement (JUA) is a formal agreement between two separate government entities – often a school and a city or county – setting forth the terms and conditions for shared use of public property or facilities. JUAs can range in scope from relatively simple (e.g., opening school playgrounds to the public outside of school hours) to complex (allowing community individuals and groups to access all school recreation facilities, and allowing schools to access all city or county recreation facilities).¹

Just as there is no one model JUA, there is no single method to develop an agreement. Successful JUAs require a lot of thought, effort, and cooperation to



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NATIONAL POLICY & LEGAL ANALYSIS NETWORK
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JOINT USE AGREEMENT 1:

Opening Outdoor School Facilities for Use During Non-School Hours



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JOINT USE AGREEMENT 3:

Opening School Facilities for Use During Non-School Hours and Authorizing Third Parties to Operate Programs



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JOINT USE AGREEMENT 2:

Opening Indoor and Outdoor School Facilities for Use During Non-School Hours

Developed by the National Policy & Legal Analysis Network to
Prevent Childhood Obesity (NPLAN)



NATIONAL POLICY & LEGAL ANALYSIS NETWORK
TO PREVENT CHILDHOOD OBESITY

JOINT USE AGREEMENT 4:

Joint Use of District and City Recreation Facilities

Developed by the National Policy & Legal Analysis Network to
Prevent Childhood Obesity (NPLAN)

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Playing Smart

*Maximizing the Potential of School and Community Property
Through Joint Use Agreements*



nplan | NATIONAL POLICY & LEGAL ANALYSIS NETWORK
TO PREVENT CHILDHOOD OBESITY

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 **K2BOOM!**
It starts with a
playground.

Dig, Eat, and Be Healthy

A Guide to Growing Food on Public Property



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THANK YOU!



Additional Resources

- **SNAP-Ed Deliverables Document:**
<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/cpns/Documents/Deliverables%20Document%20FFY%202014%20Final.pdf> (November 2013)
- **2015 SNAP-Ed Guidance:**
<http://snap.nal.usda.gov/snap/Guidance/FinalFY2015SNAP-EdGuidance.pdf>
- **USDA SNAP-Ed PSE Strategies and Interventions Toolkit:**
<http://snap.nal.usda.gov/snap/SNAP-EdInterventionsToolkit.pdf>
- **RE-AIM one-pager: Joint Use Evaluation Indicators (see handouts)**
- **NEOPB Resources:**
<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/cpns/Pages/FFY15SNAP-EdResources.aspx>

Questions?

Poll #2

Do you plan to work on joint use as part of your PSE efforts?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Poll #3

What are your needs for the next joint use call?

- a) Joint use 101: How to begin working on joint use?
- b) Assessment and evaluation tools and strategies
- c) Overcoming barriers, such as liability
- d) Negotiating a joint use agreement, with model language
- e) Strategies to implement a joint use agreement

Thank You!

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