Creating Partnerships to Promote Physical Activity: Joint-Use Schools

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Overview
1. Intro to Joint-Use Schools
2. Introductions
3. Joint-Use Discussion
4. Small Group Strategizing
5. Wrap-up

What is Joint-Use?
Two or more public/private entities utilizing one shared resource to achieve goals while saving other resources (such as money or land)

An agreement between a district and another public or private entity where facilities, land, utilities, or other common elements are shared between two or more parties on a site

Common Joint-Uses
- Sports fields/parks
- Swimming pools
- Gymnasiums
- Libraries
- Performing arts

Why Joint-Use?
- Cost savings
- Maximize public resources
- Smart Growth goals
- Additional student space
- Enhance services and learning
- Create neighborhood centers
- Neighborhood revitalization
- Build community
- Promote increased physical activity
Types
1. Single use
2. Co-located
3. Joint-use
4. Integrated

San Diego
City Heights Urban Village

Elements:
1. 9 city blocks
2. New elementary school
3. Joint-use fields
4. Rec/aquatics center
5. Private retail
6. Community college
7. Other

Roseville

Partners:
1. City of Roseville
2. Placer County
3. Four school districts

Numerous Projects:
1. Mahany Park and Roseville Aquatics Center by Woodcreek H.S.
2. Courts and Track by Placer E.S.
3. Ball diamond by Douglas Ranch School
4. Childcare programs

Lodi/Stockton

Partners:
1. City of Stockton
2. Lodi Unified

Elements:
1. 75 acres
2. High school
3. 7 soccer fields
4. 4 softball complexes
5. 3 baseball diamonds
6. Other fields
7. Community Center
8. Future library

Livermore

Partners:
1. Livermore Valley Union SD
2. Livermore Area Rec and Park District
3. City of Livermore

Elements:
1. 3 agency bond measure
2. $110 school renovation
3. $20 mil youth community center (LARPD)
4. $20 mil city library

Emeryville
Center of Community Life

Partners:
1. Emery Unified
2. City of Emeryville, Park and Rec
3. Emery Education Foundation (EEF)

Elements:
1. ~20 acres
2. Mod/Exp schools
3. Community center
4. Park/fields
5. Community services
6. Housing
7. Police station
Joint-Use Agreements (JUA)

Typical Characteristics:
1. Definition of services provided
2. Source and use of funds
3. Construction responsibility
4. Hours of use (priority, agencies, public)
5. Ownership of site improvements
6. Community uses acceptable
7. Use cost
8. Terms of agreement
9. Future site provisions
10. Liability clauses
11. Dispute settlement provisions

California Joint-Use Guidelines

Two main types:
1. New construction
2. Reconfiguration of existing

Eligible joint-uses include:
1. Gymnasiums
2. Multipurpose rooms
3. Libraries
4. Childcare facilities
5. Teacher education facilities

Site:
1. Supplemental grants (i.e., land, site dev costs, security)
2. Parks negotiated with local governments

California Joint-Use Guidelines

Partner(s): Government agency, higher education, or nonprofit

Ownership:
- Facility: school district must own facility if they own the land; partners are tenants
- Parks: can be owned by partners

Funding:
- 50/50 state/local match
- Partner contribution minimum = 25%
- State Max: K-6=$1m; 7-8=$1.5m; 9-12=$2m

Challenges to Joint-Use

1. Lack of understanding between partners
2. Lack of commitment from partner leaders
3. Capacity of partners to support the partnership
4. Institutional inertia
5. Aligning funding
6. Turf issues
7. Design logistics
8. Safety and security of school
9. Facility operations and maintenance
10. Establishing continued communication

Insights from CA School Districts

1. 50% of new schools in CA likely to be joint-use
2. Types of joint-use
   - Library
   - Play fields
   - Swimming pool
   - Community center
   - Church
   - Preschool/daycare
   - Other school district
   - Community college
   - City or county programs

Q: Why building joint-use?
- Availability of state-level funds
- Saving money by partnering
- Lack of available land
- School board philosophy
- Local advocates
Insights from CA School Districts

Q: Why NOT building joint-use?
   - Inadequate state funding
   - State regulations too restrictive/lengthy/difficult
   - Difficulty passing local bonds
   - No local partner interest
   - No local need (especially in rural areas)
   - Defining local partnerships too complex

Steps to Joint-Use:
Putting Best Practices to Work

1. Explore joint-use possibilities
2. Define incentives and obstacles
3. Build political support
4. Establish venue for communication
5. Institutionalize partnership(s)
6. Develop funding plan
7. Conduct participatory facility planning
8. Continually evaluate use and operation

Resources

- Center for Cities & Schools
  http://citiesandschools.berkeley.edu

- National Clearinghouse for Educational Facilities
  http://www.edfacilities.org

- New Schools, Better Neighborhoods (Los Angeles)
  http://www.nsbn.org

- Cities, Counties, Schools Partnership of California
  http://www.csspartnership.org

- Great Schools by Design / American Architectural Foundation
  http://www.archfoundation.org/aaf/gsbd/index.htm

- 21st Century School Fund / BEST Initiative
  http://www.21csf.org/csf-home/

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