

Chesapeake Conservation Partnership

Equity in Health and Access to Green Space in Urban Areas

A Working Session

October 14, 2020
Online – Zoom+Covision

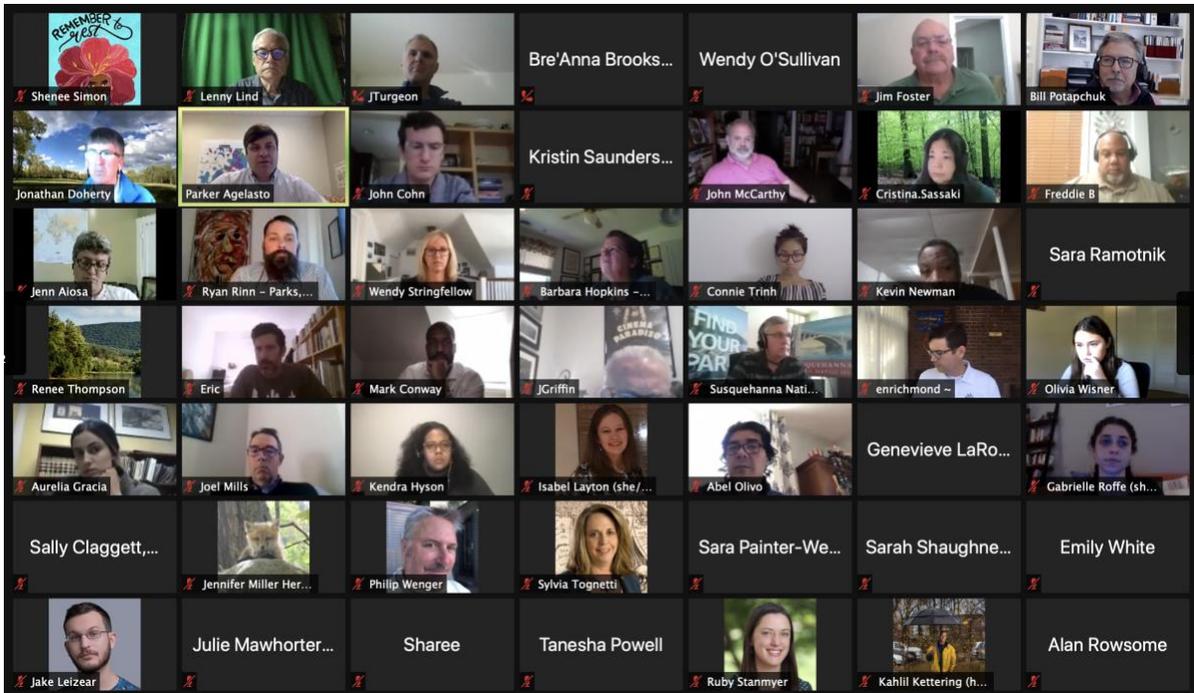
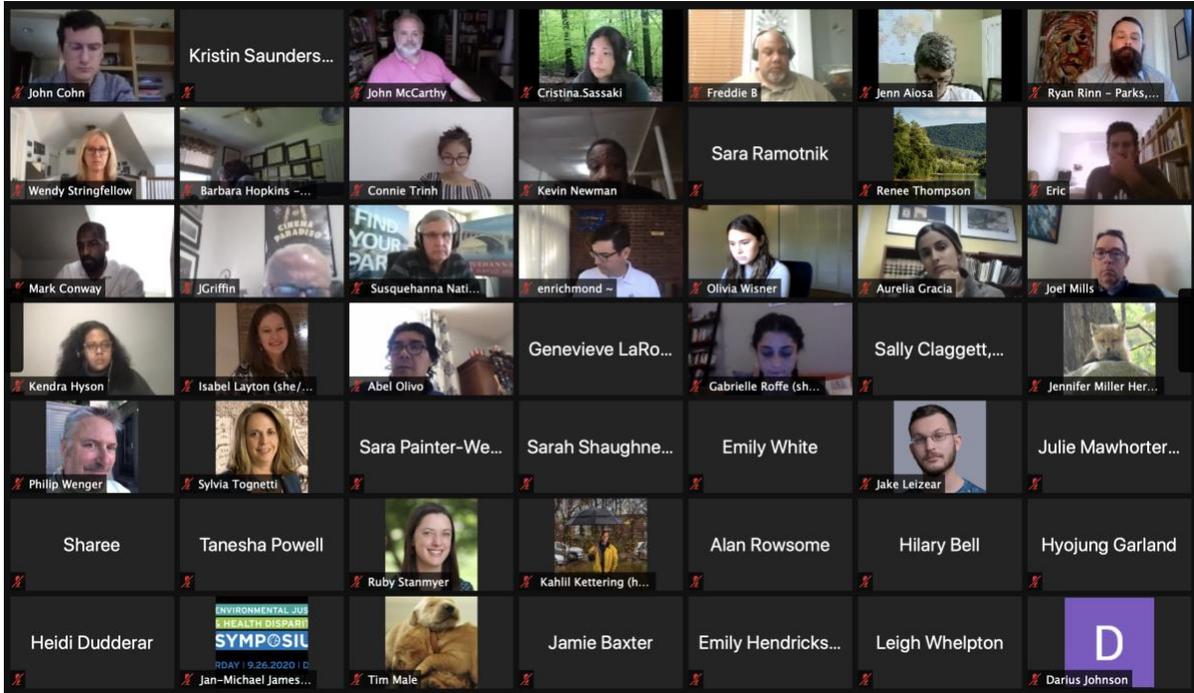
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00 Screen Photos



Note: photos overlap substantially; total 58 participants at 10:29a

01 About Us

What jurisdiction do you primarily work in?

(60 Participants chose one item)

Item	Votes	Percentage of Votes
Delaware	0	0%
District of Columbia	3	5%
Maryland	19	32%
Virginia	11	18%
Entire Bay Watershed	16	27%
Elsewhere	11	18%
Total Votes	60	

What kind of organization do you work for?

(60 Participants chose one item)

Item	Votes	Percentage of Votes
Land Trust	3	5%
Environmental Non-Profit Organization	21	35%
State or Local Government	14	23%
Community Organization	3	5%
Grantmaker/Funder	4	7%
Federal Government	8	13%
Other	7	12%
Total Votes	60	

02 Equity & Public Health Goal

Public Health: Protect, conserve, and enhance lands that support equitable public health for all, with an urgent focus on underserved communities, both urban and rural:

- Safeguard land protecting drinking water, clean air, and cooling environments;
- Support access to locally grown and raised food;
- Provide neighborhood green spaces (interconnected where feasible) with a diversity of uses to enhance overall public physical, mental, and spiritual health;
- Ensure all people have access to natural areas, parks, trails and/or public green spaces within a ten minute walk; and
- Provide public access sites along Chesapeake Bay waterways within 30 minutes for all.

When you think of the urban areas throughout the watershed, how can the public health goal, with a particular focus on equity, be achieved through our collective work?

THEMES

- Coordinating approaches, identifying funding, meeting regularly. Can't solve problems in silos (parks, crime, water). Urban spaced require integrated collaboration. Not there yet. (see recent assessments in Richmond). Whole of community/government/organization efforts.
- Goal definition and application -- include other factors: need specific urban goal, land ownership, climate, transportation, access to sidewalks, accessibility for all communities (e.g. those in wheelchairs, gender, etc.) etc. City conservation looks different from landscape conservation. Need lens of urban livability. Conservation can drive that.
- Parks, open space, green infrastructure and how they benefit communities should be part of design, review and financing of housing and commercial development projects in low income, park deficient neighborhoods
- Partner with Healthcare orgs, insurance companies - recreation prescriptions -- and other unlikely partners. There are existing programs and funding we need to engage with. Don't silo ourselves either.

- Strategies for avoiding gentrification, -- green gentrification -- think strategically about this from the very beginning. Portland example. 11 Street Bridge Equitable Development Plan.
- Authentic communication/outreach/welcoming about access opportunities - Access should be free, Access to these spaces has a history of barriers for communities of color; Need places to welcome communities; see people like them there (including as staff); acknowledge different ways of recreating.
- Community context and leadership -- Bringing people to the table who might not necessarily be invited;
- Increase assistance and funding to neighborhood-based groups that haven't had access; activating those groups and offering seed funding to those mostly volunteer-based groups; sharing lessons learned and best practices across community groups struggling with similar challenges. Parks & Rec and Department of Health collaborate to make more funds available to community based orgs to design and implement programs

PARTICIPANT DATA

- 001 By coordinating approaches, identifying funding sources, and meeting regularly.
- 002 -How does the watershed-wide goal apply to specific regions like urban areas?
- 003 Partnering with healthcare initiatives. Combating obesity with exercise with free open space. Offering open space for public health. Linking trails to folks and organizations. Thinking about transportation and other access issues.
- 004 -Does land conservation drive gentrification in urban areas? How do we protect against that? Some possibilities is making land ownership local even if easement holder is not.
- 005 There is a need to bring private land and private waterfront into the conversation, especially in Annapolis. It is hard to expand access to waterfront areas. Good first step is comprehensive planning for cities and municipalities to outline barriers and challenges. Need to outline what equity actually is and using data to evaluate where equity exists.
- 006 In DC, NPS owns most of the land already. More work to be done to support local initiatives.
- 007 The bureaucratic process of land conservation can also be exclusive
- 008 Give away park membership, like gym membership.
- 009 The need for community champions, i.e. community leaders, families, etc. is critical to success

- 010 Issues with security and afraid of being outside. More rangers? More education?
- 011 Need to show where public access actually exist, need for GIS and maps as well as outreach. Need to educate and reach out to communities.
- 012 Historical community context is CRITICAL
- 013 "If it costs money, it's too much money". People still can't afford to do pay. It's still an obstacle.
- 014 Need to work through existing code.
- 015 DNR is using maps and tools to identify and interact with park equity: <https://dnr.maryland.gov/Pages/ParkEquity.aspx>
- 016 Richmond has been using a climate equity index (which has 36 factors) which allows them to put resources into places that need them the most and to make improvements. Looks at temperature, canopy, flooding, access to transportation, access to sidewalks, etc. Hopes to add five new parks to the city next week due to this process.

Office of Sustainability came up with this idea and executed this. This formula can be mapped pretty much anywhere (has core component of data). Already created, but should think of it as something that is a lens and have to decide how to use the lens.
- 017 Looking for funding? Health and wellness initiatives from employers
- 018 Bringing people to the table who might not necessarily be invited; increase assistance and funding to neighborhood-based groups that haven't had access; activating those groups and offering seed funding to those mostly volunteer-based groups; sharing lessons learned and best practices across community groups struggling with similar challenges; support more efforts like Richmond's East End Greening Collaborative that links neighborhood voices with city policy and programs
- 019 It's important and challenging to find land to acquire in urban areas, need for working through partnerships to enable those acquisitions.
- 020 Communication and education of land conservation issues is going to be critical, because people's general knowledge on land conservation/land history is lacking
- 021 parks, open space, green infrastructure and how they benefit communities should be part of design, review and financing of housing and commercial development projects in low income, park deficient neighborhoods
- 022 Work with the MDOT transportation to create better access to green space -- green routes

Provide trip sponsorships for field trip combining history and natural history

Create a "green career ladder" and educational resources that includes a CCP curriculum and set of resources and experts who can serve as speakers (in support of both teachers and students)

Occupational training to enable access to green spaces -- work experience doing conservation work as people build access to green spaces and trails (building skills)

An assessment and research (to include young people as well) on how close access is, including the nature of the journey, to a green space -- some of these routes are currently neither safe nor reasonable. Create safer routes to open space.

Partner with community land trusts to provide affordable housing combined with open green space, community designed, led and driven

Funding -- we need to shift priorities to provide funding to make greening of urban communities a reality. (incl. state and local govt funding)

- 023 To start with the lens in which outdoor spaces are viewed, as an inviting place for all - utilizing bilingual signs - QR codes for Spanish interpretation. Transportation is a huge setback - work with public transport to ensure bus stops at public spaces. Have to reach out to York and Lancaster - traditionally not reached and have no access - create partnerships to pool funding - try and reach kids and make these spaces connect with their lives. In the traditional restricted areas that exist in NE Maryland along river communities provide education to welcome people of color and work to dismantle systemic racism. Specifically focus on watershed to translate to Spanish and in-person engagement with visitors - videos or pamphlets for people to come to park on their own in Spanish. Videos on how you can remotely learn at home creatures you find on bay.
- 024 Access to these spaces has a history of barriers for communities of color, how do we address and unpack these issues
- 025 better marketing of park access, resources, and connections to influencers. In DC we have a group called Soul Traks that helps get people engaged in activities in parks
- 026 A specific URBAN goal for the partnership, rather than couched in a public health category. Urban has nuances that are different and complicated.
- 027 In addition to considering physical access, urban areas need consideration of social access- what are maintenance needs? Are there other activities taking place which keep others from using the park?
- 028 How can we address gender?
- 029 How can we address accessibility for wheelchairs for example?
- 030 People have different ideas about recreation. Showing the different ways we can use public space (sunbathing, some like to listen to music, chill vs. not chill). MARKETING not selling.

- 031 How are we prioritizing these goals? Is there a timeline for them?
- 032 Need to identify private v public lands that are able to increase access to public lands but also to enable increase conservation of natural resources.
- 033 Opportunities for recreation proximate to residents, especially underserved neighborhoods.
- Seeking opportunities for solutions that meet multiple goals, such as green stormwater infrastructure that improves water quality, tree canopy for shade, improved air quality and greening.
- Walkability and accessibility, plus adequate support for maintenance and stewardship for the myriad existing small green spaces
- 034 Inner city conservation needs to look different than large landscape conservation.
- 035 "You have about a minute and a half to two minutes to get their attention, so use it to show them what you can do for communities, not what they can do for you, so start there"
- 036 Unlikely partners- work with new partners (here the water authority worked with parks to create/update parks which incorporate green infrastructure/flooding mitigation). What other new partners can we seek with similar goals?
- 037 Are there other tools that we can gain information from that already exist?
If we had a dropbox or toolbox that the whole watershed could use? What pieces and parts are relevant?
- 038 parks and rec and department of health collaborate to make more funds available to community based orgs to design and implement programs, utilizing park and open space to address the various social determinants of health of concern for that community. e.g. returning citizen training and networking, early childhood development,
- 039 The one size fits all approach to conservation may not work as well in urban areas. land is expensive and resources are limited.
- 040 Working with insurance companies since it is working with public health? There is a huge benefit for insurance companies for this work. Insurance and pharmaceuticals.
- 041 developing tools/strategies to address "green gentrification", the negative impacts on residents that can coincide with greening trends; how to make efforts truly inclusive not exclusive; create ongoing collaborative forums (even if just one or two times a year) that keep the momentum going of community engagement efforts over time (i.e. the kind of collaboration that is going on in this working session, at the regional scale to exchange ideas and information)
- 042 How to tie this issue to "lived realities and needs": food, water, shelter

- 043 How can people relate to space more? More signage?
- 044 Map increases in flooding to prioritize green or "critical natural infrastructure" giving special attention to low lying areas, & flooding of basements associated with stormwater runoff.
- 045 First, add more teeth to the source water protection program and plans, then bring those programs in more centrally to the conservation efforts.
- 046 urban farms, public access to eased properties for recreation
- 047 Move the green line out to cover the red line areas....all in on multiple efforts (not just land conservation) to green those red-line areas.
- 048 mapping of walking access to urban parks and green spaces, and overlaying areas of equity for prioritization of resources.
- 049 It is difficult to conserve green space or create green space in urban areas. We need a Urban Strategy that e out how to resolve this problem
- 050 I think operationalizing this goal requires some intentional strategies to avoid well-intentioned investments that contribute to gentrifying pressures in disadvantaged urban communities, as well as explicit strategies that can account for regional variance in technical capacity in local government and strategic partnerships that fit. Within the DC context, the map is particularly dynamic in the context of hyper gentrification - investments in some neighborhoods today may contribute to displacement rather than serve health equity goals. Thinking strategically about geography and projecting key intervention points along the timelines that are meaningful to this work are important. Also considering regional variations in technical capacity is important in devising strategies that will meet the goal across wide jurisdictional realities
- 051 Develop finance tools, loans and ownership models to allow neighborhoods to purchase and manage their own open space and parks.
- 052 Expansion of the Chesapeake Conservation Corps to encompass more urban projects and/or provide career paths for more POC...including the "next step" positions to move into after the CCC. (what is the career path sequence?)
- 053 We're talking about public access, we're ensuring all people have public access, which starts with awareness. So, perhaps awareness campaigns. Tactically, this might mean programming or events that also serve as education opportunities, also offers outdoor recreation opportunities. Accomplished through authentic engagement and participatory design process with community groups and local government.
- 054 More intentional programming to connect people with community "influencers". Example: Sponsored bike rides
- 055 I believe that increasing the tree canopy of areas is easiest way to install/educate the public. And tying in the health benefits (air quality,

pollination, providing shade, cooling down area/community) when speaking with the community.

- 056 Develop meaningful partnerships with Urban Community garden and Neighborhood improvement initiatives

03 Implementation

What policy ideas do you have for furthering work toward the equitable public health goal?

THEMES

- Funding:
 - Tax incentives for urban farming. Invest in soil or on the produce of the products of the land.
 - Green Bonds Bills, including funding workforce development. Prioritize equity zones.
 - Push funders to demonstrate equity criteria in their decision making and fund equity and HIAs
 - Re-prioritize current parks, rec and conservation fund to tip the scales in favor of orgs, neighborhoods and communities long under resources and disadvantaged
 - Equity requirements in funding programs.
 - Fund experimental concepts with smaller projects (ex: community gardens)
 - Money for urban land trusts and conservation on par or exceeding what rural land conservation gets.
- Minimize crowding should be goal and generate priorities for new park resources. Build criteria in funding to prioritize areas that are experiencing crowding. Track not just proximity to these spaces but track by population. It is a per capita issue.
- Private land opened for public access – open space plan in place for access
- Require public schools to provide multiple opportunities for students to engage in outdoor learning experiences. Policy to encourage/require more outdoor experiences in school. Funding for teacher training, professional development

- Intersectional Environmentalism: Form teams to bring the right people to the table to work on policy. Holistic approach. Identify champions. Needs to come from the top. secretaries for planning, natural resources, environment, and health dept need to co-lead this. Departments of public health could be doing more; we need to engage them. (Look at VA DOH - Health Opportunity Index) <https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/health-equity/virginia-health-opportunity-index-hoi/>
- Update ordinances for adequate public facilities. Develop and stick to health impact goals for assessment such as walkability and sidewalk.
- Connectivity policies in master plans. Bike-ped infrastructure as meeting access goals.

PARTICIPANT DATA

001 What policy ideas:

Access and USE is important. TPL urban parks are smaller and crowded. A weak link policy. Track not just proximity to these spaces and track by population. It is a per capita issue.

Require government agencies to track Urban planners could help with this as they are trained in use.

Minimize crowding should be goal and generate priorities for new park resources.

Access / Use: build criteria in funding to prioritize areas that are experiencing crowding.

the heart of equity, we see a shift of power in resources.

We need to understand where communities are and understanding how perceptions of safety.

Land ownership is a huge factor. When you speak of use but equity. Most land has been taken from indigenous people.

Chain of title can adversely impact. Who owns the land? When we are protecting the land how do we protect is and what are those uses.

Need to meet community needs (nature vs. recreation i.e. More ball courts = more impervious surface)

Urban bonding opportunities. Capital investment can't justify the grant funders or Agrarian Trust

Tax incentives for urban farming

Investment in soil or on the produce of the products of the land

Private land opened for public access – open space plan in place for access
Richmond is interested in Green Bonds

Our water comes through James rivers, treated, sell back (protect water supply by protecting the lands upstream). Saving money by preventing degradation of river, protecting land from suburban sprawl

Chesapeake Bay Funders Network – reach the funders would be important partners. Expand or give more resources to partners organization and entities to share resources across priorities.

- 002 Push funders to demonstrate equity criteria in their decision making and fund equity and HIAs
- 003 Require public schools to provide multiple opportunities for students to engage in outdoor learning experiences.
- 004 Forming teams in order to bring the right people to the table to work on policy.
Pick a few areas that the CCP can look at and identify certain areas that have traditionally landed in heat island. Identify them, contact local folks and have them come together. Perhaps this will align with the GIT 5 funded project --> finding local leaders and work with them for the funded project and then have them come to the table later and continue their efforts.
- 005 identify local people (champions) and have them be leaders in this process
- 006 - Updating ordinances for adequate public facilities.
- Developing and sticking to health impact goals for assessment such as walkability and sidewalk.
- 007 Re-prioritize current parks, rec and conservation fund to tip the scales in favor of orgs, neighborhoods and communities long under resources and disadvantaged.
- 008 Bike-ped infrastructure as meeting access goals.
- 009 intersectionalism environmentalism--> taking a holistic approach in these communities
- 010 Pushing for connectivity in master plans. Analyzing goat paths. Thinking about more public right of way.
- 011 increase communication between agencies to facilitate intersectional/interdisciplinary partnerships. needs to come from the top. secretaries for planning, natural resources, environment, and health dept need to co-lead this. The profile of green space health benefits needs to be raised in the field of public health. They aren't prioritizing it like they should.
- 012 Increase the public right of way or improve bike-ped infrastructure. Example: Philly is an older city that made their streets one-way to accommodate more space for bikes.

- 013 Baltimore- green jobs bill to fund green "workforce development" (caring for the environment) and people to become environmental educators. Invest capital in green spaces AND the community to connect them. Prioritize health equity zones/districts. Connect with different cultural lenses.
- 014 Money for urban land trusts and conservation on par or exceeding what rural land conservation gets.
- 015 we want POC to have more access to parks. What are we doing on our behalf? Let's consider the fees, existing programs. Is what we're putting out appropriate for who we want to prioritize, how far does it reach, what about distance? these questions need to be asked WITH community.
- Jurisdictions can be a part of directing funding toward these goals. Funders can be a catalyst to do this through partnerships <..h6
- 016 From an education perspective
policy to encourage more outdoor experiences in school
funding for teacher training, professional development
- 017 Incorporating UNIVERSAL ACCESS instead of only ADA. We can do better. This includes the level of comfort, visual impairments, hearing impairments, limited mobility
- 018 need climate resilience efforts to not be marginal and adopt a broader community health/resilience scope and direct funding and resources to community resilience hubs who have identified needs and can address them directly
- 019 Thinking of things as human-centered streets instead of complete streets. What does this look like? Accommodating where bike facilities aren't available. Privileging human mobility for public health
- 020 - Lack of historic precedent for equitable policies
- How do we implement urban community voices in these policy decisions? What incentives can we offer, financial (what are the details for this?) What other incentives are there (food)?
- Base needs policy (food, water, shelter) vs conservation needs policy
- Standardize equity implementation requirements
- 021 land use policies-influences health, performance in school, then economic
- 022 Requirements for any new federal program to have certain amounts of equity components- to create amounts of green spaces and hire from certain groups. Time-community benefit agreements. Requirements for cities to do environmental analysis with potential incentives.
- 023 Land use policy- how it impacts the opportunities for people to access outdoor spaces.

024 One thing we are doing in Annapolis is looking at updating our Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance to include an equity lens. This would impact how a developer meets the requirement, that there is a clear methodology for how their contribution to improve adequate facilities would best meet existing inequities nearby.

Also, integrating bike/pedestrian infrastructure in urban policy as a key tool toward open space access and public health is really critical. A city can create great open spaces but unless there is an accessible way to get to them, they won't have the value toward public health equity.

What can land trusts, government, and other partners do to work toward the public health goal?

THEMES

- A lot of work to do to try and change the mindset in communities because of the historical disenfranchisement of those communities within the conservation community.
- Partnership needs to directly engage community groups.
- Increase funding and support for neighborhood and community based orgs that are already engaged, build trust/ acknowledge history
- Funding experimental concepts/ smaller projects
- Leverage local governments to implement systemic change
- Encourage equity in programming with funding partners
- Engage other workgroups at the Chesapeake Bay Program (Climate Resiliency, Education)
- Tap into the health aspect of food access
- Rural land trusts can partner with and mentor urban trusts.

PARTICIPANT DATA

- 001 Yes
- 002 listen to and increase funding and support for neighborhood and community based orgs who have plans, know what is needed and are best suited to get the work done.
- 003 important to acknowledge the history of an area and people to establish trust in order to make strides forward
- 004 Establish who the most effective "neutral ground" convener. With broad representation and an adaptive leadership/power shift. Power shift dynamics.
- 005 Stay open to new ideas and take chances by funding experimental concepts with smaller projects (ex: community gardens)
- 006 local governments are so important and that's how we can implement systemic change
- 007 make sure there is equity with our programs. is this funding for this project really needed there? we need our funding partners to look through a lens
- 008 Policies to connect the pieces between policy issues and current resources to make a greater impact. Make equity outcomes a stronger focus within Chesapeake bay program leadership and funding programs.
- 009 asking the climate resiliency workgroup about putting rain gardens on school grounds--> there is a poster for this and they can get started
upkeep can provide green jobs for those in the community
schools offer free land where we can teach the community about the importance of green spaces for adults as well as children <..h6
- 010 Park service can support park partner and that park partner can more directly connect with community.
A lot of the work stems from partners.
Some areas don't even have a grocery store, so this health aspect of food gardens is important. An understanding of neighbors (like a baseline assessment) will be a helpful start. Data is incredibly important to inform plans. Make it easy to access.
Consider compensation in some form or fashion. Let's make sure we're not overly tapping communities, particularly POC, and not considering their priorities and what could incentivize participation.
- 011 education is so important --> they can go to fun places (parks) and learn so much. easy way to teach about the public health benefits in a fun way
- 012 fund it!

raise awareness of correlation between public health and preservation of outdoor space.

Creative thinking, flexibility, openness to new ideas for a changing world.

Prescriptions for outdoor time, prescription for produce (fresh food).

- 013 Rural land trusts can partner with and mentor urban trusts.
- 014 Working with the DOT to make the route safe and accessible for universal access. Removing barriers for people.
- 015 understanding what communities really need as far as environmentalism and incorporating green spaces from there. knowing people's needs and fears are
- 016 Beyond facility and park boundary. Thinking about when someone leaves their front doorstep. Considering housing type
- 017 land trusts need to educate themselves. need an internal reflection so that you can be more intentional with your work.
- 018 some financial incentive
- 019 Help community understand processes and baseline data in their own language, own voice.
- 020 there might need to be a financial stimulus in order to get where we need to go
- 021 Try to establish complete streets guidelines.
- 022 - Funders are often the drivers of our work. Land trusts, government, community voices, and more can reverse that dynamic with the power of a shared voice. A convening of relevant partners to foster that shared voice would work to achieve this
- 023 Identify high-need areas through need assessments and create programs catering to their needs.
- 024 A collective work and identifying new folks. "Broadening the tent".
Make our organizations reflect the demographics of the region (race, gender, expertise).
DEIJ trainings, facilitation, deep engagements across the board.
Meeting people where they are. Who is not at the table? Don't bring people to the table, invite them and make sure the table is inclusive.
- 025 Utilize GIS for tracking Infant mortality, obesity (what are the problems in this community)
What are the health metrics we want to address?
What are the existing resources that can address some of these issues? (organizations, churches, community businesses)
1m natural resources should allow us to focus our health, wellness and opportunities for that last scale

11th street bridge park – community based listening sessions. – model and example for transferability

Work to id who the influencers and leaders in a community. Map community layers and resources at a hyper local scale. (cultural, historical, educational)

How often a vacant lot is an important piece of open space? ID vacant lots that are currently used for recreation.

Impacts of gentrification – potential increase in land values.

Go to communities where they area and see what they need: or utilize existing studies.

Anacostia – income, wealth, health and education (home ownership is an issues)

Established a home buyers' club.

Set a benchmark for land trusts to meet a certain proportion of their resources to urban areas.

AWS – Jim Foster – DEIJ work as an example as well.

An assessment of existing plans, meetings, community work etc. needs to be conducted to gain a holistic understanding and move forward collectively. These communities have often been over “community meeting” without any evidence of real change. We need a knowledge center. GIS could be a platform for this.

- 026 There could be better coordination between nonprofit conservation groups and public agencies to integrate open spaces into a comprehensive map, and bike/ped infrastructure to get to those spaces, particularly by underserved communities. Leveraging funding toward that infrastructure is critical as it is often extremely expensive to implement.

04 Ideas for Strengthening PH Goal

Public Health: Protect, conserve, and enhance lands that support equitable public health for all, with an urgent focus on underserved communities, both urban and rural:

- Safeguard land protecting drinking water, clean air, and cooling environments;
- Support access to locally grown and raised food;
- Provide neighborhood green spaces (interconnected where feasible) with a diversity of uses to enhance overall public physical, mental, and spiritual health;
- Ensure all people have access to natural areas, parks, trails and/or public green spaces within a ten minute walk; and
- Provide public access sites along Chesapeake Bay waterways within 30 minutes for all.

What ideas do you have for strengthening or improving the draft Public Health Goal?

PARTICIPANT DATA

001 Equitability and public health are both critical goals, but equitability is mostly seen in the public health goal. Is it worth it spreading equity focus to the other goals, or possibly making it a 6th goal?

002 Public health goals should be coming from the point of view of resolving the systemic racism that have impacted communities of color. When we resolve those issues, for example, land use policies, everyone will benefit.

003 Emphasize funding equity for urban and rural land conservation and public access programs since its more expensive in urban areas and there is less history of urban conservation, so they need to catch-up, will have more direct impact on public health where its most needed.

004 Identify and provide opportunities for citizens to receive training related to conservation and Chesapeake Bay restoration efforts.

005 I am not sure "underserved" is the right word. Perhaps align with Diversity workgroup or use more factual descriptive language?

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/please-do-refer-us-underrepresented-underserved-minority-ukaegbu/>

https://www.dcfpi.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Style-Guide-for-Inclusive-Language_Dec-2017.pdf

05 Most Important to Bring Forward ...

As we close, what is most important to bring forward to the Chesapeake Conservation Partnership Annual Meeting?

PARTICIPANT DATA

- 001 We have to continue meeting people where they are
- 002 Key cross watershed policy changes and improvements. Also ways to redirect existing funding to address equitable green space in urban areas.
- 003 More funding and engagement with NGOs working in urban areas, more mentoring and support from rural NGOs with history of conservation success, build coalition of urban/rural partners for advocacy.
- 004 More comprehensive analysis of co-benefits to make the case for leveraging additional complementary funding sources. e.g., FEMA hazard mitigation grants.
- 005 specific urban goal with more urban representation within CCP
interdisciplinary work convened by CCP but bringing in other goal teams and experts to amass concentrated efforts in specific geographic areas to move the red-line to green.
- 006 Outreach & Engagement is extremely important. Community buy-in is vital to the success/failure of projects.
- 007 The development of working results and indicators tied to the Public Health goal in order help communicate to partners and focus efforts.
- 008 Large landscape and urban conservation are not the same thing. I would have appreciated the opportunity to be a part of the goal discussion rather than being asked to react to it. That goal should bubble up from the urban practitioners who know and understand what the needs are; the rest of the group can then comment on it and refine it. Not happy with the way this played out.

Saved Chat Text:

(Only relevant chats saved; time coding is in U.S. Eastern time)

10:18:51 can you make the presentation available to the public? thanks

10:19:26 Yes on presentation!

10:19:55 really appreciate the inclusion of heritage

10:21:08 is "urban" inclusive of suburbs in its use here?

10:21:44 Joel, good question. And the answer is yes.

10:21:57 great thanks

10:22:39 John, yes, we can make the ppt available. The information on goals is also available at: <https://www.chesapeakeconservation.org/our-work/goals-progress/>

10:23:24 Hello Everyone! This is Kendra Hyson. Lovely to see everyone this morning.

10:24:07 Here's the NYT article:
<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/08/24/climate/racism-redlining-cities-global-warming.html>

10:24:16 has there, or will there be discussion of whether the goal as proposed is adequate?

10:24:30 Hi, Kendra! Thanks for kicking us off this morning! (And Bill, can you roll back to the question before you send us into breakouts, so we can take a snapshot?)

10:24:48 We also did a CCP article on this:
<https://www.chesapeakeconservation.org/redline-heat/>

10:27:06 Jamie: Please feel free to bring up any ideas on how you think the goal should be expanded/revised, etc. It's not a specific question for today's discussion, but it is fair game to suggest that something may be missing when we go in the smaller groups. Also, put any ideas in the chat.

10:27:21 yes-proud Richmond native

10:28:12 I would appreciate the opportunity to discuss the adequacy of the goal as written

10:32:40 <https://www.groundworkrva.org/>

10:34:00 <https://thejamesriver.org/students-of-the-james/>

10:34:18 <https://thejamesriver.org/richmond-region-education/>

- 10:34:20 I'm sorry but I have to leave. I encourage people to look into FLAP grants through the Federal Highway Administration. There needs to be federal land nearby but projects can occur off federal land.
- 10:34:47 Should the goal include something specific to issues of land ownership, wealth building and displacement in communities adjacent to parks and GI? Maybe this could be informed by the growing number of community land trusts in the region?
- 10:35:42 Jamie, that's a great point. We have been thinking about that, and it seems directly relevant. Thanks for making the suggestion.
- 10:37:04 And the community land trusts in Richmond, DC, and Baltimore really need to be embraced by the conservation community.
- 10:37:26 It would be great to add tree canopy somewhere in the goal language, since that kind of greening makes the biggest impact on shade and air quality; plus it can be added throughout the streetscape, yards, schools, etc. not just parks.
- 10:38:11 Barbara, thanks for that observation!
- 10:39:30 Please turn on your videos for the small groups!
- 10:40:41 Will we be automatically but into our groups?
- 11:05:25 could community land trusts and community conservation work be combined in areas to create home-ownership opportunities for existing residents without leaving them vulnerable to gentrification
- 11:05:51 great working with everyone this morning needing to leave and look forward to the next convening
- 11:06:54 AMEN Jenn!
- 11:07:49 This effort, embodies a lot of the ideas referenced in the goal but does so with a people, community first approach. Might offer a frame for the goal and the work to implement it. <https://civiccommons.us/>
- 11:07:51 Absolutely!
- 11:08:29 We need foundations to step up investments without taking away from existing programmatic or unrestricted funding
- 11:11:02 Great example of coordination and partnership as a result of the Capacity Building Initiative - Baltimore Environmental Equity Partnership <http://www.baltimoreenvironmentalequity.org/our-work/>
- 11:09:46 Look at it from a lens of livability! I like that:)
- 11:14:01 PA started an intensive conservation landscapes initiative a decade ago that in its origins was really about all state agencies engaging in specific landscapes. A whole of government approach. Sounds like we are calling for the urban counterpart to that.

- 11:15:02 here's STEW-MAP <https://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/STEW-MAP/>
- 11:15:44 Some interesting work shared last week in We Need to Talk related to 11th Street Bridge -- 60M equitable development program focused in the community.
- 11:16:27 https://bbardc.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Equitable-Development-Plan_11.04.18.pdf
- 11:16:44 true - re the Pearl Dist. Many new loft spaces from old industrial spaces. Now office space in cities being converted to residences due to pandemic.
- 11:17:08 Sally is the list of cities the only ones where STEWMAP is operational?
- 11:19:10 good point Sally - also now that suburban strip retail is in a tailspin, opportunities to re-imagine suburban corridors become an opportunity
- 11:19:11 pretty much as far as I know but resources are there to apply more broadly where there is interest
- 11:19:34 that was to Jim
- 11:20:47 intersectional environmentalism!
- 11:21:14 Yes, Gabrielle!!
- 11:22:14 Apologies, I have to jump. Good discussion. Thanks all!
- 11:22:25 Thanks, Jenn!
- 11:47:16 Agreed! We should focus on that listening on the ground and do a better job filtering up policy and programmatic needs upward from there
- 11:47:31 Agreed :)
- 11:49:06 Have to leave early but thank you all for the conversation. Thank you Bill for facilitating.
- 11:52:02 VA dashboard
<https://apps.vdh.virginia.gov/omhhe/hoi/dashboards/counties>
- 11:54:31 I add my emphasis to the need to listen to and then resource community led groups to implement plans. You all know about all these things but this is another resource https://cityparksalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Equity_and_Parks_Funding_7.16.19.pdf
- 11:54:54 Thanks Jamie.
- 11:55:57 <https://preventioninstitute.org/sites/default/files/uploads/%20Park%20Equity%2C%20Life%20Expectancy%2C%20and%20Power%20Building%20Research%20Synopsis.pdf>

- 11:56:57 Sorry the main page for the Prevention Institute report is <https://preventioninstitute.org/tools/park-equity-life-expectancy-and-power-building-advocacy-toolkit>
- 11:58:26 very good!
- 11:58:41 yes- kudos to the organizers
- 11:59:02 Thanks everyone for great thoughts. This will really feed into the sessions that come. We will follow up!
- 11:59:30 Thank you! So well organized and great conversation.
- 11:59:35 Great meeting!
- 11:59:43 Thanks everyone
- 11:59:43 Wendy--- I think the breakout rooms were a great idea and the functionality of them worked really well
- 11:59:49 Valuable session-thanks!
- 11:59:51 Great meeting - thank you!
- 11:59:57 Thank you Wendy! Thank you Bill, Johnathan, and everyone for organizing a good discussion.
- 11:59:59 Great discussion - thanks!
- 12:00:02 Thank you! Very well done.
- 12:00:07 Thank you!!

Slides from Presentation:



Equity in Health and Access to Green Space in Urban Areas

A Working Session

Our Co-sponsors:



Goals and Outcomes

► Long-term Conservation Goals

Time-based Outcomes/Milestones

2025 Outcome:

- **Land Protection:** Protect an additional two million acres of lands throughout the watershed—currently identified as high-conservation priorities at the federal, state, or local level—including 225,000 acres of wetlands and 695,000 acres of forest land of highest value for maintaining water quality. (From a 2010 baseline.)
- **Public Access:** Add 300 new public access sites, with a strong emphasis on providing opportunities for boating, swimming, and fishing, where feasible. (From 2011 baseline.)

2030 Outcome: Protect thirty percent of the Chesapeake Bay watershed by 2030.

2050 Outcome: Protect our [most highly valued lands](#) — half the Chesapeake watershed by 2050.

Our Principles

Pooling our priorities gives greater influence.

Everyone's land conservation goals and priorities are important.

The Partnership's landscape conservation goals must be inclusive of all partners' goals.

Dividing the pie is not our interest. Making the pie bigger is.

A set of inclusive, cumulative, and mappable long-term landscape conservation goals reflecting what we all want to address through conservation in the Chesapeake watershed.

Long-term Goals

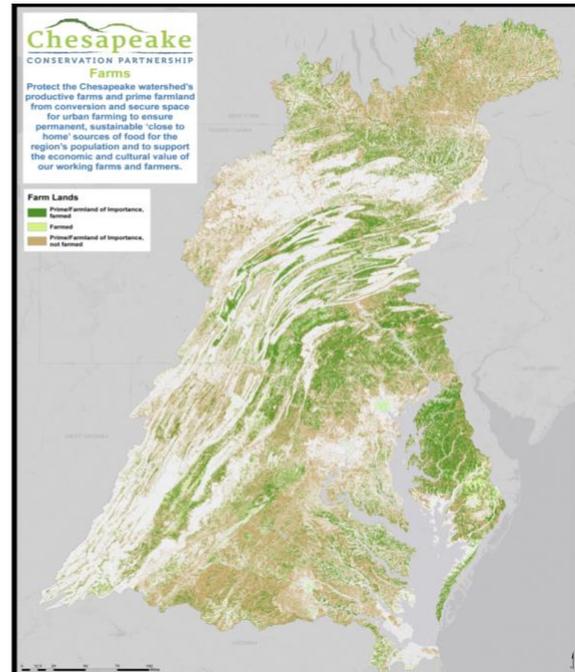
Farms
Forests
Habitat
Heritage
Human Health

All interconnected:
Vibrant economy
Strong communities
Healthy people
Working farms/forests
Thriving native wildlife
Clean water
Healthy watersheds
Shared heritage
Recreation
Quality of life



Farms

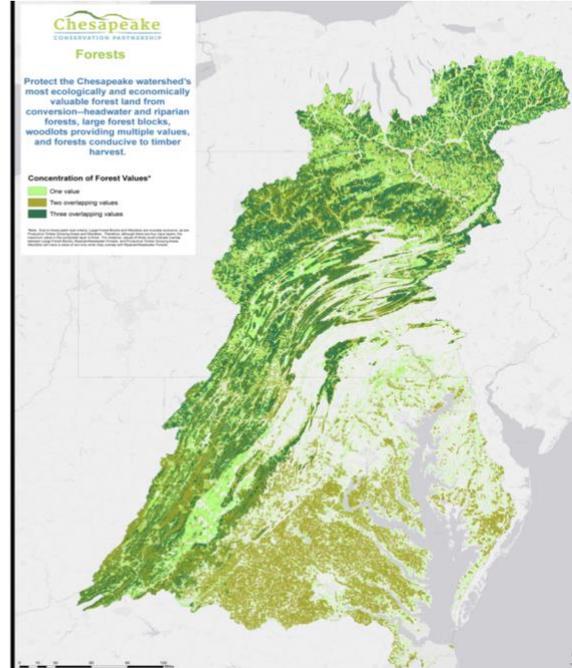
Protect the Chesapeake watershed's **productive farms** and **prime farmland** from conversion and secure **space for urban farming** to ensure permanent, sustainable 'close to home' sources of food for the region's population and to support the economic and cultural value of our working farms and farmers.





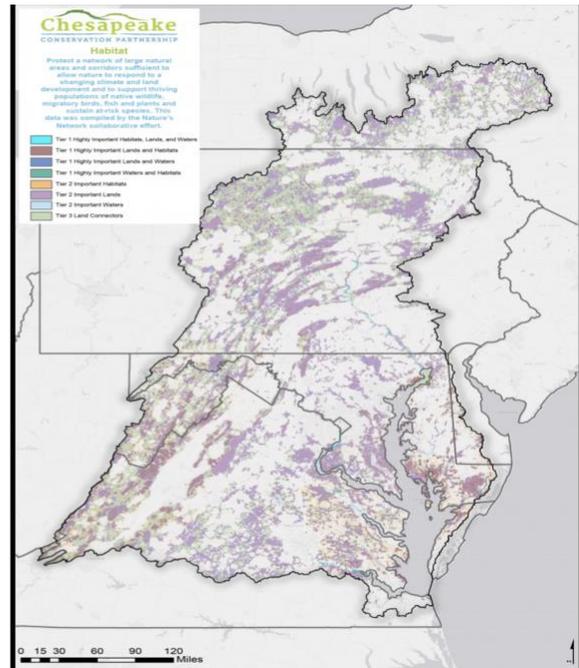
Forests

Protect the Chesapeake watershed's most ecologically and economically valuable forest land from conversion--**headwater and riparian forests, large forest blocks, woodlots providing multiple values, and forests conducive to timber harvests.**



Habitat

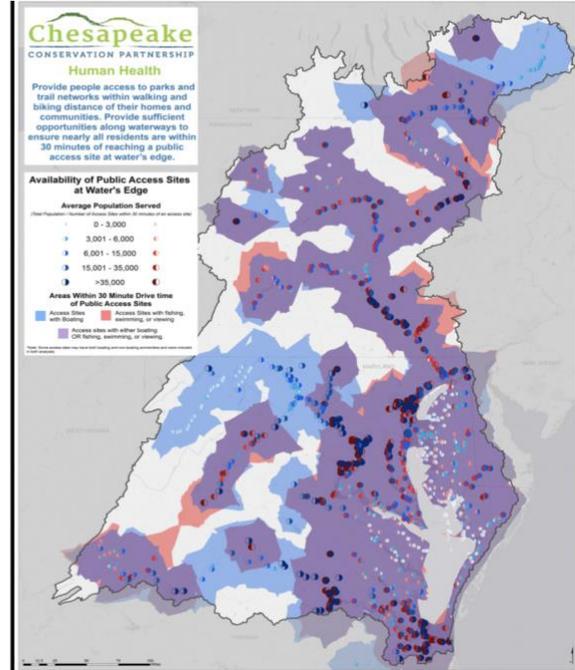
Protect a **network of large natural areas and corridors** sufficient to allow nature to respond to a changing climate and land development and to support thriving populations of native wildlife, migratory birds, fish and plants and sustain at-risk species.





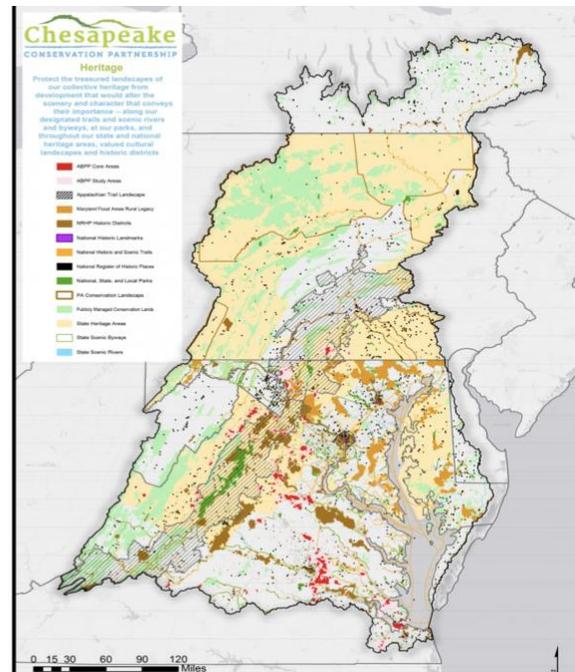
Human Health

Provide people access to parks and trail networks within walking and biking distance of their homes and communities. Provide sufficient opportunities along waterways to ensure nearly all residents are within 30 minutes of reaching a public access site at water's edge.



Heritage

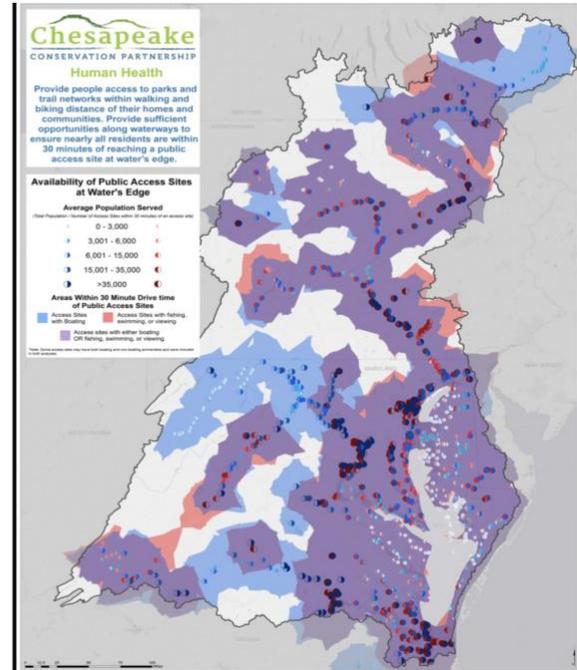
Protect the treasured landscapes of our collective heritage from development that would alter the scenery and character that conveys their importance -- along our designated trails and scenic rivers and byways, at our parks, and throughout our state and national heritage areas, valued cultural landscapes and historic districts.





Human Health

Provide people access to parks and trail networks within walking and biking distance of their homes and communities. Provide sufficient opportunities along waterways to ensure nearly all residents are within 30 minutes of reaching a public access site at water's edge.



Proposed Public Health Goal

Protect, conserve, and enhance lands that support equitable public health for all, with an urgent focus on underserved communities, both urban and rural:

- safeguard land protecting drinking water, clean air, and cooling environments;
- support access to locally grown and raised food;
- provide neighborhood green spaces (interconnected where feasible) with a diversity of uses to enhance overall physical, mental, and spiritual health;
- ensure all people have access to natural areas, parks, trails and/or public green spaces within a ten minute walk; and
- provide public access sites along Chesapeake Bay waterways within 30 minutes for all.