

City of St. Petersburg
Health, Energy, Resilience & Sustainability Committee
July 28, 2022 – 10:50 AM
City Hall, Room 100

Members: Council Chair Gina Driscoll, Council Vice Chair Brandi Gabbard, Council Member Lisset Hanewicz, and Council Member Richie Floyd.

Alternate: Council Member Ed Montanari

Support Staff: Bryan Casañas-Scarsella – City Council Legislative Aide

1) Call to Order

2) Approval of Agenda

3) Approval of the April 28, 2022, Minutes

4) New Business – July 28, 2022

A discussion on Resilience Hub Concepts and an update on the Pilot funded by Foundation for a Healthy St. Petersburg: Childs Park Neighborhood Resilience Collective (NRC).

5) Upcoming Meeting Dates

a) **August 25, 2022**

A discussion on restricting smoking within the boundaries of city parks and beaches in accordance with HB 105.

b) **September 22, 2022**

A report regarding the implementation of a community food forest program. In addition, the discussion should focus on recurring funding from the general fund and with the initial seed funding coming from BP funds or other one-time funding sources.

General Attachments:

Minutes of the April 28, 2022, HERS Committee Meeting
Pending and Continuing Referral List
Agenda Item Support Material

City of St. Petersburg
Health, Energy, Resilience & Sustainability Committee
April 28, 2022 – 8:30 AM
City Hall, Room 100

Members: Council Chair Gina Driscoll, Council Vice Chair Brandi Gabbard, Council Member Lisset Hanewicz, and Council Member Richie Floyd,

Alternate: Council Member Ed Montanari

Also Present: Michael Dema, Rob Gerdes, Sharon Wright, Director of the Office of Sustainability and Resilience, Dean Hay, Urban Forester for the Office of Sustainability and Resilience, and Cathy Harrelson, Chairperson, Urban Forestry Committee, Andrew Marquis, Vegetation Management Program Manager for Duke Energy, and Nick Esposito, Distribution Manager for Duke Energy.

Support Staff: Bryan Casañas-Scarsella – City Council Legislative Aide

1) **Call to Order**– 8:30 AM

2) **Approval of Agenda**– CM Hanewicz moved approval. All voted in favor.

3) **Approval of the February 24, 2022, Minutes**– CM Floyd moved approval. All voted in favor.

4) **New Business** – **April 28, 2022**

A report to the Health, Energy, Resiliency and Sustainability Committee regarding city policies and tools to increase and protect our tree canopy.

Ms. Wright went gave an update on corridor plantings update and the tree canopy analysis by district and for the entire city. CM Hanewicz asked a question on the tree canopy analysis regarding goals on the urban canopy coverage. Ms. Wright said that anywhere from 30 to 40 percent is a general recommendation but now it is suggested that we work with the community to set goals. The city has set a first goal of 30 percent. Mr. Hay explained that they need to look at what they currently have down to the census block level and determine how much space they have for trees. He said that 30 percent is attainable and recommended. Ms. Wright also said that in the full analysis some of the other cities in Florida were also included for comparison.

Chair Driscoll asked how often the city should be taking a fresh look and what is a typical timeline for the city to use to measure its progress. Mr. Hay said five years is a good amount of time. Many municipalities that do not have a structured, formal urban canopy master plan are simply trying not to have any more losses, he explained. Vice Chair Gabbard asked about education in those areas that are meeting the tree canopy goals and how the city can get the word out about not losing our canopy. Mr. Hay said education is of the highest importance that should be included in the urban canopy master plan.

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CM Montanari asked for clarification regarding the food forest pilot and citizen science expenditure. Ms. Wright replied that they had some money left over from the corridor plantings. After spending \$1.9 million and having a little bit left from contingency, it seemed like a good value. CM Montanari said he would prefer to plant trees with those funds and that he would like to continue to find a way to fund the planting of trees. He also said that tree planting is a Council budget priority for him. Vice Chair Gabbard provided some background on the Food Forest Pilot, as part of the city's urban agriculture initiatives, and that this is something she has been working on for 1.5 years. The food forest incorporates large food trees into the urban canopy discussion, she explained, so that the city is increasing its canopy and feeding the community at the same time. Staff made Council aware of the leftover BP money and that is why it was suggested that it be used for food forest, she explained.

Ms. Wright discussed the tree canopy analysis and the urban forest master plan. This would be the next step in formalizing the city's urban forest goals. It would be a comprehensive process with the goal of looking at all the institutional knowledge across all the departments that work with trees. The process would involve engaging all property owners, commercial and residential, so that for the next 20 years the city can benefit from the knowledge that it gains from the engagement process and develop a flexible and responsive plan based on the needs of the community. Ms. Wright also provided examples of master plans in other cities, including Portland, Seattle and Austin, which share similar conservation goals as the City of St. Petersburg.

CM Hanewicz asked, what is being done in terms of commercial properties to make sure current plantings remain, given that the city has more flexibility on commercial properties. Ms. Wright replied that we have requirements in our city code related to all of the different property types. Ms. Abernethy said that the City's landscape code standards are broken into two groups: one- and two-unit residential and non-residential multifamily, which allows for retaining a certain amount of specimen tree canopy on a site. There are also requirements, she said, for planting around parking and vehicular use areas and for designing around grand trees or signature trees. In single-family lots, depending on the size of the lot, two shade trees are required. If trees are removed, then at least two shade trees must remain on the property. There is also a requirement to maintain those trees. The city may reinspect when needed.

Ms. Wright then introduced Ms. Harrelson, Chairperson of the Urban Forestry Committee, who gave an overview of the work of that committee, and Mr. Hay then discussed the citizen science program, which encourages residents to get involved in urban forestry, such as tree inventory and tree planting. Chair Driscoll asked if the wheels are in motion for the urban canopy master plan. Ms. Wright replied that although the wheels are not in motion, they are working on the citizen science program, and finding funding for tree plantings, which are things that would be included in that master plan. Chair Driscoll then asked about cost estimates for the FY23 budget. Chair Driscoll asked where a citizen science program would be housed. Ms. Wright said she would like it to be housed within the Urban Forestry Committee but that is still being worked out. Chair

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Driscoll emphasized that a citizen science program needs to be established before it can be funded and that it is time to start pushing to make it happen.

CM Hanewicz said that she would like to see urban canopy goals, particularly the 30 percent goal, as part of the comprehensive plan so that it has more teeth. Mr. Hay spoke about food forests and mentioned a resource guide, to better understand around peer-reviewed articles on several different worldwide programs. Vice Chair Gabbard added that there are many different ways in which food forests can be used, and that it is one of the oldest ways of using agricultural land. She said she wishes to have a robust conversation about food forests and that she will be filing a new business item on this topic.

Ms. Wright then went on to explain that the state policy on tree removal was clarified by requiring documentation. Andrew Marquis, Vegetation Management Program Manager for Duke Energy, said that about three years ago Duke, began flying LiDAR, which allows for more accuracy in the removal process. CM Hanewicz asked Mr. Marquis if there is any way to share what types of trees are being removed. Mr. Marquis said that there is and that he has been working with Mr. Hay and sharing those numbers. CM Hanewicz asked if there is a way to perform a tree canopy analysis that is more recent than 2017. Mr. Hay said that the city is due for a new one.

Vice Chair Gabbard asked about tree removal and carvings by Duke. Nick Esposito, with Duke's Distribution department, said it is a balancing act with every situation. He explained that trees cannot be removed, then they need to be "carved out" but they strive to only remove up to one third of any tree when possible.

Chair Driscoll then asked Ms. Wright to let her know when she is ready to present on regulations and the urban canopy master plan.

Chair Driscoll adjourned the meeting at 9:54 AM.

Health, Energy, Resilience, & Sustainability Committee Pending & Continuing Referral List					Thursday, July 28, 2022	
Topic	Return Date	Date of Referral	Prior Meeting	Referred by	Staff	Notes
Respectfully requesting a discussion on Resilience Hub Concepts and an update on the Pilot funded by Foundation for a Healthy St. Petersburg: Childs Park Neighborhood Resilience Collective (NRC)	7/28/22	7/21/22		Driscoll	Sharon Wright	
A report regarding the implementation of a community food forest program. In addition, the discussion should focus on recurring funding from the general fund and with the initial seed funding coming from BP funds or other one-time funding sources. Presenters to include our Urban Forester and Sustainability Coordinator, Chair or members of the Urban Forestry Committee, Chair or members of the St. Pete Food Policy Council, and any other relevant staff.	9/22/22	5/19/22		Gabbard	Sharon Wright Dean Hay Cathy Harrelson Member/s of the St. Pete Food Policy Council	
A report to the Health, Energy, Resiliency and Sustainability Committee regarding city policies and tools to increase and protect our tree canopy.		3/3/22	4/21/22	Gabbard	Sharon Wright Dean Hay	7/22/2022 —A follow-up on the community food forest program and funding is scheduled for September.
A discussion on continued or planned investments in the context of the American Cities Climate Challenge commitments and Integrated Sustainability Action Plan (ISAP) implementation.		2/17/22	2/24/22	Driscoll	Sharon Wright	2/24/2022 — Update provided at HERS.
Requiring 240-volt EV pre-wire in all new single-family home construction & a possible exemption for affordable housing		3/25/2021	9/6/2018	Gabbard	Liz Abernethy Sharon Wright	10/12/2020 -Will go to COW on 10/22 1/30/2020 -CM Gabbard stated that this item will be included as part of the St. Pete 2050 discussion 3/25/2021 -Item was discussed at HERS but more time was needed 9/23/2021 -item requires feedback from key stakeholders 2/24/2022 -CM Gabbard said that this is in the community outreach stages with OSR, as requested by Council.
Discuss current herbicide/pesticide use & the potential adoption of restrictions on those containing harmful chemicals		12/10/2020	10/28/2021	Driscoll	Mike Jefferis Barbara Stalbird	10/10/2019 -Per Chair Driscoll, County formed a taskforce for this specific issue and City staff members including Mike Jefferis, are participating. Driscoll will report back with their findings. 12/10/2020 -Barbara Stalbird provided update on pesticide/fertilizer use by Parks and because she represents the City on the Integrated Vegetation Management Plan countywide taskforce, she also provided an update on that. She said she would provide another County taskforce update in 2021. 10/28/2021 -Update from Barbara Stalbird and Bryan Eichler.
Discussion of the City’s Environmental Purchasing Policy (now being referred to as the “Sustainable Purchasing Policy”) and a potential ordinance to formalize the City’s commitment to sustainability as part of a broader discussion of a “Sustainable City Hall”		6/10/2021	6/4/2020	Driscoll	Sharon Wright	7/30/2020 – Combined with the discussion of a “Sustainable City Hall” per Chair Driscoll’s request 1/28/2021 - Update on EPP provided, action by Administration should occur by Spring 2021. 10/21/2021 - Mayor Kriseman approved the Sustainable Purchasing Policy
Creating an incentive program for homeowner hurricane mitigation efforts in repetitive loss neighborhoods		3/14/2019	7/12/2018	Gabbard	Noah Taylor	1/30/2020 - Chair Driscoll asked CM Gabbard to provide a brief update on the status of this program
Review of the conceptual future metered reclaimed water fee structure.		4/8/2021	7/29/21	Driscoll		3/8/2021 — Item was discussed at BFT 4/8/2021 — Referred to HERS Committee 7/29/2021 — RW Conservation Campaign Update occurred; update may come back to this committee in early 2022.



MEMORANDUM
City of St. Petersburg HERS Committee
Meeting of July 28, 2022

To: The Honorable Gina Driscoll, Chair and Members of the HERS Committee

Date: July 22, 2022

Subject: **Resilience Hub/Neighborhood Resilience Collective: Childs Park Pilot**

Introduction

[Realizing Resilience](#)

Implementation of the Integrated Sustainability Action Plan (ISAP) includes a spectrum of approaches and actions for resilience throughout the plan with some focused information in the Realizing Resilience sections. Realizing Resilience directs the city to shift from business as usual and to leverage resilience investments to build equity socially and economically. Considering vulnerable populations will help minimize disproportionate impacts to the effects of climate change including extreme weather and other shocks like a pandemic.

Realizing Resilience also directs the city to create strong, connected neighborhoods. Fortunately, the City and residents and businesses have been working on that a long time, and it shows. All neighborhoods can benefit from resilience approaches and investments. Like sustainability, resilience needs may be different in different areas.

Resilience Hub concepts were introduced about 12 years ago or more by the Urban Sustainability Directors Network (USDN). The early concept was to leverage existing facilities throughout the community to support residents and coordinate resource distribution and services before, during, or after a natural hazard event while centering around equity. Since then, the program has grown with many cities with neighborhoods making the resilience hub their own.

[Pilot in Childs Park: Where it all Started](#)

Once the ISAP was adopted in 2019, funding was requested for resilience initiatives like this one, but it did not come through for that year. The Foundation for a Healthy St. Petersburg/Center for Equity (FHSP) was engaged throughout adoption of the ISAP and especially in some of the presentations on how it will be implemented. From there, the interest, funding, and stakeholders made up the ingredients to try a

pilot for equity and resilience. Several ideas were discussed across City departments and with FHSP including a focus on emergency preparedness for Black businesses, a round of Your Real Stories/Arts Alliance for Youth, a focus on raising Black business profiles downtown, and several others. FHSP had just opened their new location in Childs Park, the Childs Park Neighborhood Association was doing a 2019 status report of their 2008 Greater Childs Park Strategic Initiatives, and Childs Park did not have the type of service hubs that existed at Enoch Davis and Campbell Park resource centers provided the momentum to decide on a Resilience Hub Pilot in Childs Park. The original 2019 scope of work is included in Attachment A.

Where is All of this Great Work Going?

Since late 2019, we have been working to develop this Pilot and then working on the resilience hub concepts. A lot of work in many areas has occurred. The work is not close to finished, but the grant schedule has been extended enough times and most of the budget has been expended. Therefore, this draft progress report and presentation is to share with the HERS Committee and public the work complete to date and to discuss if and how the City and its many collaborators should proceed. Following the July HERS Committee, this information will become a final report to FHSP.

What is Included in this DRAFT Executive Summary?

There was an original scope of work and agreement signed by the City, FHSP, and the Neighborhood Association President in late 2019. Early ramp up in 2020 was disrupted by the COVID pandemic, so we were off to the races and testing neighborhood resilience in real time. That is the main reason for the grant schedule to go from one year to now over 2.5 years.

During that time, the team realized that the pilot would not be able to be tied to one site or one resilience hub. Therefore, it is named the **Neighborhood Resilience Collective (NRC): Childs Park Pilot**. The many stakeholders leading and working on the pilot are referred to as the **NRC Team** and the key point of contact for Childs Park remains the **Community Organizer and Outreach Liaison (COOL)**. The NRC Team's work has been broad and deep, so there are several key report outs with this memo serving as an executive summary and the attachments including more detailed information. The following summarizes the key reporting areas included in this draft report.

1. What are Resilience Hubs?
2. COVID Response & Lessons Learned
3. Desktop Environmental Assessment
4. Neighborhood Resilience Collective (NRC) Potential and Proposed Approaches

1. What Are Resilience Hubs?

Resilience Hubs are community-serving facilities augmented to support residents, coordinate communication, distribute resources, and reduce carbon pollution while enhancing quality of life. Resilience Hubs can meet a myriad of physical and social goals by utilizing a trusted physical space such as a community center, recreation facility, or multi-family housing building as well as the surrounding infrastructure such as a vacant lot, community park, or local business.

Resilience is the ability of people and their communities to anticipate, accommodate and positively adapt to or thrive amidst changing climate conditions and hazard events. Resilient communities enjoy a high quality of life, reliable systems, and economic vitality, and they conserve resources for present and future generations. The term resilience is often used interchangeably with emergency preparedness and response, but these elements only address part of this important concept. As such, Resilience Hubs serve communities in three operating conditions: Everyday (>99% of the time), Disruption, and Recovery.

Three Resilience Hub Modes

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EVERYDAY

At its core, the Resilience Hub serves as a central point to design and implement a strategy to address root causes of vulnerability and help the community thrive. In addition, the Resilience Hub can deliver preparedness messaging to the communities the Hub serves, and site leaders can work with trusted community leaders to disseminate information and facilitate stronger community ties before a disruption.

DISRUPTION

A community's Resilience Hub can be the central point for gathering, assessing impact, sharing stories, assembling information, accessing resources, and spearheading response. Ideally, residents, businesses, and organizations will collectively manage the Hub including both internal and external communications.

RECOVERY

Resilience Hubs can play a critical role in post- disruption recovery and ongoing communications needs. For resilient communications, the site can remain a central point for gathering, sharing information, and accessing resources. Hubs can also provide space for additional experts, aid organizations, volunteers, and support networks to gather and better understand and help meet community needs.

2. COVID Response & Lessons Learned

Overview & Activities

In early 2020, the NRC Team was ramping up by engaging Community Connectors and setting up a team based on their strengths and interests (environment, jobs training, speaking) that would work within the neighborhood to reach out and increase engagement and input for what would be most impactful for them for services and a trusted place to go within the neighborhood so that the team could begin planning for increased resilience while leveraging great community bones like the recreation Center, the YMCA, Pinellas Trail, and more.

Shut down March 2020 also shut down the recreation center, the YMCA, and many churches or other gathering spots. Immediate attention went to getting masks, food, diapers, and other supplies households. Rather than reaching out to businesses for resilience hub and environmental engagement, the NRC Team was able to use the business inventory and telephones to connect businesses to resources like the Fighting Chance Fund and other business assistance for COVID. So now the NRC Team was doing more COVID response than Resilience Hub engagement for some time, but both were happening. Much of the COVID outreach went beyond Childs Park to adjacent areas throughout South St. Pete CRA. Below is an abbreviated list of activities and accomplishments.

- Virtual workshops for health, learning and connecting to resources and funding for community leaders
- Develop a Civic Engagement Training Program for Community Connectors including training, worksheets, homework, and attending City Council and committee meetings virtually or in-person (eventually).
- Multiple snail mail packages of information on COVID resources as well as resilience hub topics to be discussed at virtual upcoming neighborhood association meetings.
- Work with Healthy St. Pete, Mayor's Office, and Health Equity Navigator to set up pop up testing and pop-up vaccination sites in the neighborhood(s).
- Develop training using campaign approach with script and autodial for calling businesses; track calls
- Neighborhood clean ups, healthy walks, and walking workshops
- Develop COVID safety messaging specific to neighborhood audience
- Door Hanger canvassing to solicit compassion calls, calls to be connected to services, and engagement in virtual meeting

Lessons Learned

When the pandemic hit, the team was learning in real time. Below is an abbreviated list of lessons learned.

- Key community facilities shut down: food distribution and other immediate needs were done from the FHSP parking lot on 34th Street South.
- WiFi and computer equipment to work, study and attend class were needed; no community facilities open or have outdoor WiFi zones.
- Stipend for Community Connectors should be foundational.
- Walkie Talkies are great for walking workshops and emergency communications.

COVID Response Exhibits

HEALTHY LIVING GUIDELINES

- Stay at least 6 feet (about 2 arms' length) from other people.
- When in public, wear a face covering over your nose and mouth.
- Stay home when you are sick, except to get medical care.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.

COVID-19 INFORMATIONAL VIDEO:

TESTING SITE INFORMATION

Florida Department of Health
Pinellas County
(727) 824-6185
Monday - Friday 8am - 5pm
Saturday 9am - 1pm
Sunday 12pm - 4pm

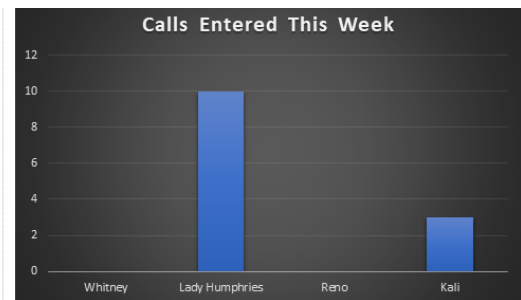
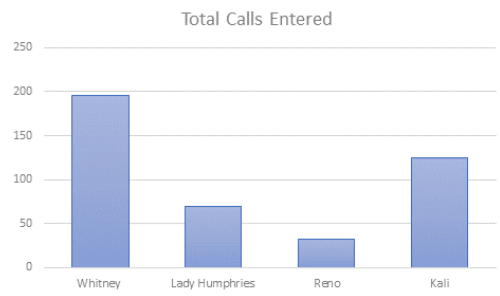
Advent Health
Waggener's Express Care Center
(877) 847-8747

YOU MAY CALL SITES IF YOU ARE ASYMPTOMATIC

FOR RESOURCES SCAN QR CODE:

Health Messaging and Information Postcard – front/back

Tracking Call Productivity for Community Connectors



Civic Engagement Training Worksheet

Asset Mapping Worksheet

wpb10/28/20

Use this video and find answers in the ABCD Presentation.

Why is it important to view a community based on assets instead of what may be lacking?

What are the 6 Key Community Asset types?

- o 1. _____
- o 2. _____
- o 3. _____
- o 4. _____
- o 5. _____
- o 6. _____

What are 3 assets that you see in your neighborhood?

- _____
- _____
- _____

Sometimes we may not view our abilities as valuable...What do you love to do?

How could you share this with your community?

Needs Based vs. Asset Based
(Please indicate if the following are constructed in a needs or asset based framework)

- | | |
|--|---|
| _____ People and relationships are key resources | _____ Leaders are community members |
| _____ Leaders are professional staff | _____ Changes community through citizen involvement |
| _____ Money is a key resource | _____ Empowers community members |
| _____ Possibility-oriented | _____ Problem-oriented |
| _____ Fosters dependency | _____ Builds on what the community has |
| _____ Changes community through increased services | _____ Believes every person has a gift to share |

Childs Park Neighborhood: Business Inventory

	BUSINESS NAME	BUSINESS TYPE	ADDRESS	PHONE	EMAIL
1	Green's Towing & Transport	Wrecker or Towing Service	500 49th St S	(727) 900-1629	greens.towing_transport@yahoo.com
2	Anthony Weldon's Repair Service	Repair Service	510 49th St S	(727) 712-7128	
3	Aminata's West African Hair Braiding N Boutique LLC	Hair Salon Service	514 49th St S	(727) 328-0763	aminata66@gmail.com
4	Pura Vida Wellness Spa	Spa Massage Therapy	530 49th St S	(727) 803-6884	MyPuraVidaSpa@gmail.com
5	All Seasons Landscaping and Nursery	Plant Nursery	558 49th St S		
6	Drew Roofing Inc	Roofing and Shingle Siding Contractor	600 49th St S	(727) 522-3739	lee@drewroofing.com



Updated Business Inventory with Location & Contact Info

3. Preliminary Desktop Environmental Assessment

Overview

As mentioned as part of Resilience Hub concepts, a community cannot be resilient unless everyday needs of health, employment, and xxx are met. It is much tougher to come back from shocks and disruptions when everyday needs are not met. Stated goals as part of the FHSP grant scope for the environmental assessment task include:

- To set the foundation and data for long-term environmental justice and improvements to natural and built environment.
- A successful project will have community environmental champions engaged, including businesses.

Neighborhood engagement, workshops, walking audits, and some data show that there has been growing concern around the proximity of heavy industry, schools, and residential housing in the neighborhood. Some neighbors report that their daily life has been impacted by objectionable odors coming from the area of industrial businesses. Engaging those businesses and learning about air quality has been a key focus of the work in 2022.

Data collection to date has mainly focused on neighborhood plans and profiles, historical context, and industrial permittees related to air operation and quality and industrial wastewater discharges. The Preliminary Desktop Environmental Assessment summarizes and recommends additional data collection.

Evaluation of data collected to date does not conclusively identify environmental justice issues, but it does show that the neighborhood has reported for some time that the industrial and residential land uses needed buffers as they were not compatible. Further analysis concurrent with odor mitigation and other measures are recommended. Below is a summary of environmental justice considerations and recommendations taken from the Preliminary Desktop Environmental Assessment in Attachment B.

Environmental Justice Considerations

For this assessment there is not a proposed construction project requiring this analysis. A full analysis of current environmental conditions with all the available data in a historical context could provide amplified justification for taking action in a current environmental justice context. Some considerations with only a preliminary review so far include:

- The Pinellas Trail used to be a railroad which brought industries and jobs to a less residentially developed area.
- Industrial businesses with the types of permits reviewed so far (Air Operation and IWDP) are distributed somewhat evenly throughout the city with a little more concentration between I-275/22nd Street South area to western edge of Childs Park along the railroad mainly, and which does not indicate a definitive disproportionate burden in one area.
- There are a comparable number of violations for the facilities permitted throughout the city as there are in Childs Park. However, most are not likely directly adjacent to residents. In addition, the numbers do not tell the whole story of potential harm and coming into compliance. The data also do not tell the whole story related to minimal resources for rigorous enforcement,

especially for air quality where there is regional monitoring and some regular site monitoring, but investigations mainly result from complaints.

- The preliminary data does not conclusively demonstrate that the existing industries are emitting pollutants at levels that are harmful to health.
- There has not been a monitoring or measuring of odors, and there are methods to do so.
- However, from the plan reviews, it is known that after about 20-30 years of co-existing however, it is documented at least as early as ~1995 that from a land use perspective, buffers were desired and that the adjacent land uses were not ideal for the residents.

The current takeaway is that there are reported odors and other factors that the neighborhood would like improved or changed. With unknowns and concerns about health impacts, there are actions that can be taken now and plans and policies that can minimize or eliminate perceived and/or real disproportionate impacts in the future. The next section summarizes several recommendations for next steps and investments.

Draft Summary Remarks Recommendations

Environmental assessments or even checklists are not a typical activity at the city level in Florida. If a City does not require some level of environmental assessment, they are usually only completed when tied to federal funding, DOT transportation projects, for example.

The work completed to date is only a partial assessment, but a needed start that begins document some conditions in the Childs Park neighborhood for improvements. Data collection has proven to be confusing and difficult without expertise in some areas like air quality, industrial wastewater discharge, and extracting data from reports that do go to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). Based on work to date, the NRC Team recommends the following next steps to occur concurrently:

1. Continue compiling data from Section 12 for a more complete Environmental Assessment with analysis:

- ✓ NRC Team Lead with City staff support:
 - TECO complaints, inspection and monitoring safety reports
 - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Program
 - Groundwater Discharge Permit Application
 - Non-Residential Wastewater Questionnaire
 - Transported Waste Discharge Permit Application
 - Slug/Spill Control Plan
 - Toxic Organic Management Plan
 - Flooding reports and stormwater infrastructure conditions
 - Litter and alley conditions
 - Codes compliance and violation review
 - Asset Mapping & cultural resources
 - Historic land use and development trends – Deeper Dive
 - EPA Environmental Justice and Other Screening Tools – Deeper Dive
 - Transportation and traffic infrastructure and traffic safety

2. Outdoor and Indoor Air Quality Analyses

- ✓ Consultant lead with NRC Team supporting neighborhood and business coordination
 - [Odor investigation](#)
 - Outdoor Air Quality data collection and analysis city wide – full history with focused analysis in Greater Childs Park Area (possibly expand to 22nd Street S)
 - Indoor Air Quality sampling services available as needed

3. Odor mitigation measures

- ✓ City staff collaborate with businesses and residents

4. Implement community design and buffer solutions to residents, community facilities, and trail adjacent to industrial land uses

- ✓ City Staff collaborate with neighborhood, possibly engage consultant

4. Neighborhood Resilience Collective Potential & Proposed Approaches

Neighborhood engagement to date supports Resilience Hub concepts. The pilot work has been a chance to test how engage around the topic of resilience, how to build a team and a bench of Community Connectors, and to see how the City and other organizations and businesses can shift power to the community while supporting those efforts to continuously improve and be resilient.

Other cities have used their own community centers and other facilities as the original building structure of the resilience hub. In this pilot, it was found that multiple structures including not City-owned may be the best place to start for a trusted building and location to consider a resilience hub. This led to the Neighborhood Resilience Collective (NRC) concept. The below bullets summarize a prevailing approach based on the pilot work to date:

- Establish a Neighborhood Resilience Collective (NRC)
 - The NRC could serve as an umbrella organization that can accept funding and mentor other neighborhoods that would like to begin resilience hub work.
 - Co-location for NRC Team is key. Transfer of knowledge and teamwork would be improved with a more balanced hybrid of virtual and in-person teamwork.
- Continue with resilience hub investment starting with site improvements at the Gospel Ministries/Community Services Involvement site.
- Restart collaboration with other community organizations like the YMCA, Foundation for a Healthy St. Petersburg to establish a network of resilience hubs offering differing and overlapping services throughout the neighborhood.

The NRC Team has conducted a preliminary site assessment of the Gospel Ministries/Community Services Involvement site and is estimating costs to make improvements that are foundational to a resilience hub structure. Attachments C - E include additional material related to resilience hubs, foundational building features and services, as well as some initial cost guidance.

5. Action Requested

Provide feedback on neighborhood level resilience initiatives, approaches to developing resilience hubs if supported, and determine what cost and other additional information should be included in the final report.

6. Materials Included

- Attachment A: Original Scope of Work with the Foundation for a Healthy St. Petersburg
- Attachment B: Preliminary Desktop Environmental Assessment
- Attachment B1: USF Air Quality Presentation – Engagement & Education
- Attachment B2: Example: Community Member Assessment of Environmental Odors
- Attachment B3: Historical Context Childs Park Research by Hillary Van Dyke
- Attachment C: Abbreviated USDN Presentation: Centering Equity & Resilience Hubs
- Attachment D: USDN Illustrative Cost Guidance for Resilience Hub
- Attachment E: Resilience Hub Progress Profile Example: Tempe, AZ
- Attachment F: Draft Summary Slides for July 28, 2022 HERS Committee

FINALSCOPE OF WORK

CHILDS PARK EQUITY INVESTMENT + RESILIENCY HUB

OVERVIEW

The City of St. Petersburg has prepared this proposal for a coordinated investment in the Childs Park neighborhood to focus on environmental justice and equity. A windshield survey, formally documented collaborative labs with neighborhood leaders, and anecdotal community concerns have raised the need to assess the potential environmental health issues in Childs Park where industries are operating within residential neighborhoods.

The mighty bones or infrastructure of this great neighborhood lend itself to the Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) approach to become more of an anchor of community services and business development. A Pinellas Trail spine provides community and business access opportunities and has the potential to serve as an environmental and physical buffer between residents, commuters, and industry. Working industries in a residential neighborhood with already great health assets like the recreation center, parks, and trail can make for thriving and unique neighborhood character while retaining and creating jobs close to residents.

This proposal aims to determine the level and types of community concern and to do a preliminary environmental assessment with readily available data and community and business interviews. At the same time, funding could also contribute to visible and experienced actions enhancing previous work like community garden and catalogue of seeds to plant, green infrastructure, and other resiliency hub elements depending on the communities wants and needs. The proposed work aligns with the City's Integrated Sustainability Action Plan (ISAP), Health in All Policies approach, and other community and Foundation programs.

WORKING TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Equity working definition - Correction of broken systems to eliminate disparate outcomes based on one's identity.

Health equity is the attainment of the highest level of health for all people, free of avoidable and unfair differences among groups of people, whether those groups are defined socially, economically, demographically, or by other means.

Environmental justice - fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. This goal will be achieved when everyone enjoys the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards, and equal access to the decision-making process to have a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work.

Brownfield is a property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.

Whether they are actually contaminated or thought to be contaminated, these properties have unique challenges. Actual or perceived contamination can have health, economic, and quality of life issues.

Resiliency - The ability of our community to anticipate, accommodate, and positively adapt to or thrive amidst changing climate conditions or hazard events and enhance quality of life, reliable systems, economic vitality, & conservation of resources for present & future generations.

Neighborhood Resiliency Hub - Consists of a building or set of buildings and outdoor space that provide backup electricity, access to resources such as food, water, ice, charging stations, etc. Hubs should:

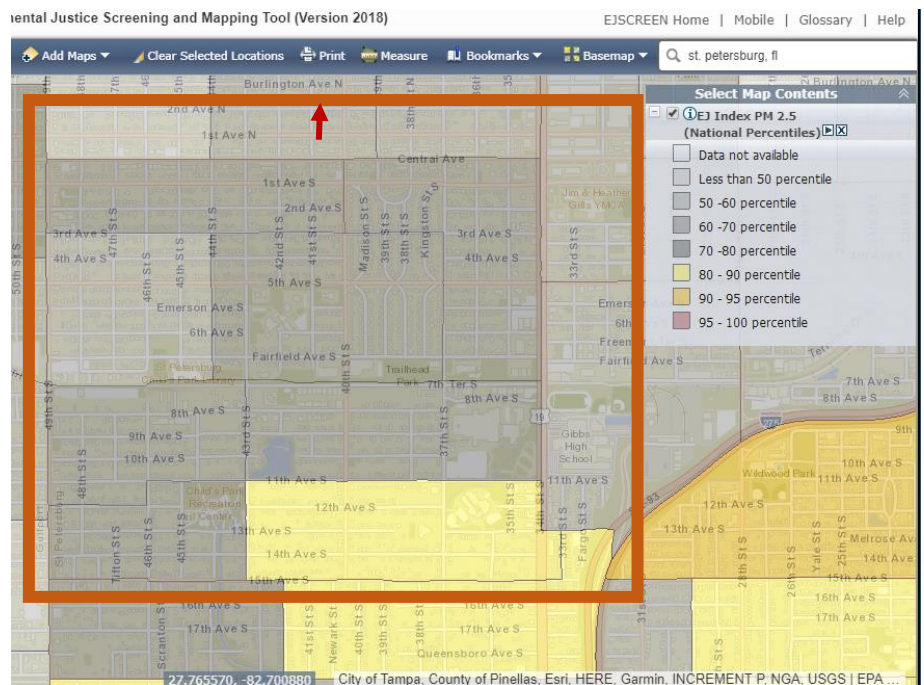
- Support community cohesiveness, before, during and after disruption.
- Strengthen communities and provide resources, programming, services and support.
- Shift power from government agencies and stakeholders to members of the community.

RECENT/CURRENT RELEVANT WORK

- Neighborhood Plan Implementation and Update
- City Satellite Office – services and non-profit SELF financing
- Health Impact Assessment of Potential Complete Streets Corridor Modifications of 18th Ave S. (HiAP)
- South St. Pete CRA Investments

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PREVIEW

The EPA's Environmental Justice (EJ) screening tool show most parts of the Childs Park Neighborhood in the 75th to 90th percentile on the EJ Index¹. The EJ index includes over ten environmental indicators relating mostly to air quality, lead paint and hazardous waste. For each environmental factor, the EJ Index finds the block groups that contribute the most toward the nationwide disparity in that environmental factor. By "disparity" in this case we mean the difference between the environmental indicator's average value among these demographic groups and the average in the US population.



¹ The EJ index is a number that combines environmental and demographic information for a place. There is an EJ Index for each environmental indicator. The EJ Index highlights which block groups contribute the most toward low-income/ minority residents nationwide having a higher environmental indicator score on average than the rest of the US population. To calculate a single EJ Index for one block group, EJSCREEN multiplies the environmental indicator by demographic information.

STRATEGY/SCOPE OF WORK

Working across City departments and with neighborhood group(s) and community members, environmental justice and resiliency hub outreach will be conducted and incorporated into current planning and outreach work. For environmental justice work, the City will use existing staff resources and available data to do a preliminary environmental assessment with next step recommendations. With neighborhood partner(s), the city will conduct community and business interviews related to environmental justice. Educational info sessions or other public engagement formats will be conducted separately and incorporated with current outreach as appropriate.

The City, in coordination with Childs Park Community Organizer, community activities and groups, will also work with long-time services staff (library, YMCA, recreation center, + more) to determine what current or previous programs and actions could be enhanced, revived, or added. Where appropriate, coaching and training by various city staff or other subject matter experts for Community Organizer and local champions will be provided.

Community and business input will also guide the resiliency elements work. It will be important to link to existing business development infrastructure and define barriers to business. Food and service access, community services access, energy systems, trees or other green infrastructure (like vegetation and low impact stormwater management), and emergency readiness trainings and resources would be introduced as readily available resiliency elements.

PRELIMINARY/DRAFT STAKEHOLDERS & ORGANIZATIONS – COLLABORATION

In addition to the Foundation for a Healthy St. Petersburg and partners, multiple city departments including Engineering & Capital Improvements, Stormwater, Pavement & Traffic, and Emergency Management, and the fiscal agent, preliminary stakeholders have been identified based on the community assets and businesses in Childs Park as well as the goals of the proposal.

The following list summarizes stakeholders and organizations that should be engaged for a successful investment. The list is preliminary and would likely be refined and enhanced based on initial engagement and feedback.

- Childs Park Neighborhood Association
- Greater Childs Park Business Association
- Pinellas County Air Quality Division
- Pinellas County Parks and Preserves (Pinellas Trail)
- PolicyLink/Unite Pinellas
- Childs Park YMCA + Library
- Childs Park Recreation Center
- Third-party equity trainers (Your Real Stories, Racial Equity Institute, Carter Woodson Museum, Holocaust Museum)
- Engage St. Pete – League of Women Voters
- Enoch Davis Youth Farm
- Urban Sustainability Directors Network (Resiliency Hub)
- Forward Pinellas and/or PSTA?
- South St. Pete Citizens Advisory Council

FISCAL AGENT, COMMUNITY ORGANIZER & STIPENDS

The City is interested in the funds being administered in the most impactful way that is also fair and welcomed by the community. The Pinellas County Urban League (PCUL) has agreed to be the fiscal agent and is expected to use funds towards an administrative fee. It is also expected that funding will be used as part of engagement and analysis in the community, and potentially to engage a consultant for EJ analysis and peer review.

Attachment A on following page describes and summarizes scope, schedule, deliverables, and budget.

Attachment A Summary Scope, Schedule, Budget

Task 1. Project Management

City team to lead Equity Investment effort, which includes working with Community Organizer & Outreach Coordinator (COOL) in identifying community and business leaders, developing goals and criteria for stipends for engagement leaders/organizations, consultants, trainers and trainees, and others as appropriate. City team to coordinate city internal efforts, external organizations, activities, and community and business stakeholder leads.

City will also work with fiscal agent for reporting requirements and stipend distribution as well as review and approve or amend COOL progress reports and payment requests.

Budget: \$0

Schedule: November 2019 – December 2020

Deliverable(s): Draft quarterly reports

Task 2.1 Fiscal Agent Administration

Pinellas County Urban League (PCUL) to administer funds for expenses and stipends, turn in quarterly reports, and participate in engagement activities.

Budget: \$24,750

Schedule: November 2019 – December 2020

Deliverable(s): Quarterly reports

Task 2.2 Community Organizer & Outreach Liaison - \$50,000

Community Organizer & Outreach Liaison (COOL) to be the “boots on the ground” full time to coordinate community, business, and other organizations’ involvement in this proposed investment. This role will be responsible for developing a draft community and business outreach plan that includes relevant work and activities in and, as appropriate, directly adjacent to Childs Park. This role will be responsible for engaging in a variety of City government activities to inform city and to learn more about government operations for the future information and benefit of Childs Park and community, business and equity work.

The topics of environment, resiliency, and green infrastructure are interconnected to other current activities like the 18th Ave S Corridor Health Impact Assessment, broader training and education for equity, other neighborhood community and business activities. Asset mapping contributing to Asset Based Community Development approach will also be part of the task work for this role.

Important: Relevant activities and stakeholders, if not listed in this scope of work, **should receive prior approval from City Core Team Member.** Most relevant activities will be other City of St. Petersburg Projects, Childs Park Neighborhood and Business Associations or collaborations of those groups and will not be lobbying, advocacy outside the brand established for this equity work.

Budget: \$50,000

Schedule: December 16, 2020 – December 2020

Deliverable(s): Draft Progress Report Template including space for summary of expenses, miles, and receipt copies; Draft Communication Plan including key anticipated training, conference and event travel; Writing and Review Input for Quarterly Reports; Technical Memo Writing Assignments (from City) including interview data for Tasks 3-4; Agendas, Meetings/Workshop Materials, Meeting Workshop Notes and other follow up, as necessary; bi-weekly progress reports approved by City Core Team Member

Task 3. Preliminary Environmental Assessment and Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis

City staff will conduct desktop environmental assessment and environmental justice analysis with readily available data. City will work with Community Organizer and stakeholders to identify interviewers for community members and businesses to assist with interviews. City and Community Organizer will develop a draft technical memorandum summarizing preliminary findings. City may engage a consultant to volunteer time and materials and/or work on small stipend to peer review and enhance EJ analysis. Draft memo may be updated once to address comments and questions from FHSP, but will develop the final memo into a final report. Budget anticipates \$20,000 for consultant, \$10,000 for interviewer training and stipend + “EJ Fellow” stipend.

Budget: \$30,000

Schedule: January 2020 – April 2020

Deliverable(s): Draft Technical Memo + Draft Final Technical Memo, if needed

Task 4. Resiliency Hub Assessment

City staff will conduct preliminary resiliency hub assessment. City will work with COOL and stakeholders to include resiliency hub potential in collaborative community and neighborhood activities. Asset mapping and other public engagement will be conducted as appropriate to prioritize a list of appropriate resiliency hub elements (CPR, other medical training, food access, energy redundancy, and more options).

Budget: \$10,000

Schedule: January 2020 – May 2020

Deliverable(s): Draft Technical Memo + Draft Final Technical Memo, if needed

Task 5. Other Public Engagement Activities

The topics of environment, resiliency, and green infrastructure are interconnected to many other current activities like the 18th Ave S Corridor Health Impact Assessment. Stipends and materials may be used to engage associations, non-profit and/or training organizations as appropriate to educate and contribute to neighborhood champions development, weave together multiple activities and goals for more visible, experienced positive impact. Reporting out findings of assessments and creating ownership of implementation work will also occur.

Budget: \$10,000

Schedule: January 2020 – October 2020

Deliverable(s): Engagement notes and results, including plus/delta (what went well, what needs improvement)

Task 6. Procure/Implement Environmental & Resiliency Elements

Under this task, funds would be expended on resiliency elements that are prioritized by the community. Elements could include expanded food resources, building improvements for safety and provisions, services identified by facility staff around health, job connections, or other unique, more closely accessible needs. In addition, funds could be expended on available quick wins to address identified environmental issues including green infrastructure design, enhancements to tree plantings, or educational signage, for examples.

Budget: \$25,000

Schedule: May 2020 – December 2020

Deliverable(s): TBD infrastructure/services purchases and development

Task 7. Final Report

City will work with stakeholders to roll up draft information and results from above activities to complete a final report with tangible next steps and recommendations to build on this foundational work. It may be worthwhile to also create educational materials and summaries for continued use on this work. Funds would be expended for printing and/or creation of interactive educational tools.

Budget: \$0

Schedule: May 2020 – December 2020

Deliverable(s): Final Report and Educational Material as appropriate or requested by stakeholders

Task 8. Printing, Interactive Outreach Materials, Supplies, Event Refreshments

Task 8 holds funds for printing, supplies, outreach materials and tools, and event rooms and refreshments as part of City's lead work and may need direct payment from fiscal agent. In addition, this task will supply the funding to set up office equipment and supplied for COOL.

Budget: \$5,000

Schedule: As-determined.

Deliverable(s): As-determined.

Task 9. Contingency Funds

Task 9 holds funds for unanticipated needs or expanded engagement. As this is generally a first of its kind exercise in this area, contingency funds will allow the flexibility to meet additional needs and/or implementation steps. Written notice will be given to the Foundation and to the PCUL for use of funds.

Budget: \$20,000

Schedule: As-determined.

Deliverable(s): As-determined.

Preliminary Desktop Environmental Assessment

1. Environmental Goals

As mentioned as part of Resilience Hub concepts, a community cannot be resilient unless everyday needs of health, employment, and equity are met. It is much tougher to come back from shocks and disruptions when everyday needs are not met. Stated goals as part of the FHSP grant scope for the environmental assessment task include:

- To set the foundation and data for long-term environmental justice and improvements to natural and built environment.
- A successful project will have community environmental champions engaged, including businesses.

Neighborhood engagement, workshops, walking audits, and some data show that there has been growing concern around the proximity of heavy industry, schools, and residential housing in the neighborhood. Some neighbors report that their daily life has been impacted by objectionable odors coming from the area of industrial businesses. Engaging those businesses and learning about air quality has been a key focus of the work in 2022.

2. Scope of Work

City staff will conduct a desktop environmental assessment and environmental justice analysis with readily available data. City will work with Community Organizer and Outreach Liaison (COOL) and stakeholders to identify interviewers for community members and businesses. Pilot may engage a consultant to volunteer time and materials and/or work on small stipend to peer review and enhance EJ analysis.

Disclaimer

Please note the work summarized in this section is based on available data collected and has not been verified and analyzed by technical subject matter experts.

This report is preliminary for the purpose of determining how to prioritize strategies and resources to be funded to appropriate technical experts in cooperation relevant businesses, residents, and City departments.

3. Data Collection Overview

The sections below summarize data and information reviewed and collected to date for the purposes of environmental understanding and evaluation. In some areas, the team has been able to extend beyond the desktop analysis into the field and engage technical assistance from experts.

The work to date helps draft a picture of natural and built environment conditions in the neighborhood but should not be considered a comprehensive analysis. The pilot is intended to help the neighborhood and City and community leadership determine how best neighborhood resilience work should continue and prioritize resources accordingly.

4. Plans and Profiles

- ~1995 Childs Park Neighborhood Profile (no date on document)
- 1998 Guide to St. Pete Neighborhoods
- 2008 Greater Childs Park Area Strategic Planning Initiative
- 2019 Draft/in progress status update of 2008 Strategic Planning Initiative
- 2019 A Complete Streets Approach to 18th Ave S: Health Impact Assessment
- 2021 Structural Racism Study
- Multiple Comprehensive Plan, ISAP, St. Pete 2050, Complete Streets Implementation Plan

4.1 Snapshots from the ~1995 Childs Park Neighborhood Profile

The following snapshots are from the ~1995 plan mentioned above. The boundaries from this profile are similar to today's neighborhood association boundaries. An update to select socioeconomic data is in progress for the final report and continuing work. In the meantime, the following snapshots offer reasonable neighborhood profile elements. Additional information from the above planning references are included in the Historic Context, Air Operation Permit, and other sections of this progress report.

The Childs Park Neighborhood planning area is located between Fairfield Avenue South and 18th Avenue South from 34th to 49th Streets. This area is approximately 600 acres (466 acres excluding right-of-way), and includes a mix of land uses. The predominate land use is residential which comprises approximately 63% (294 acres) of the Neighborhood. Public/semi-public land accounts for approximately 12% (56 acres) and industrial land uses comprise 10% (45 acres) of the Neighborhood.

POPULATION

The overall population total of the Neighborhood remained stable from 1980 to 1990, increasing by 46 persons, from 5,139 to 5,185 (see Figure 1). However, there was more significant variation among the block groups. The population over the past decade decreased in four out of the six block groups. Block groups two and six gained 103 and 101 persons respectively, while block group three decreased by 77 persons.

This Census Tract has the second highest percentage of youth in the City and County. In 1990, 35.6% of the population in the Neighborhood was less than 18 years of age, compared to 19.8% citywide. Persons over the age of 65 account for only 6.8% of the Neighborhood's population, compared to 22.2% of the City's population. The median age from 1980 to 1990 increased from 24.2 to 26.3, while the City's median age decreased from 42.1 to 38.6 years of age. Block groups five and six, located between 15th Avenue South and 18th Avenue South, have a younger residential population than block groups in the northern part of the Neighborhood. The median age by block group ranges from 23.8 to 30.3.

The racial composition of the Neighborhood in 1990 was 83.5% Black, 13.8% White, 2.0% Hispanic origin, and 0.7% other (i.e. American Indian, Asian, etc.).

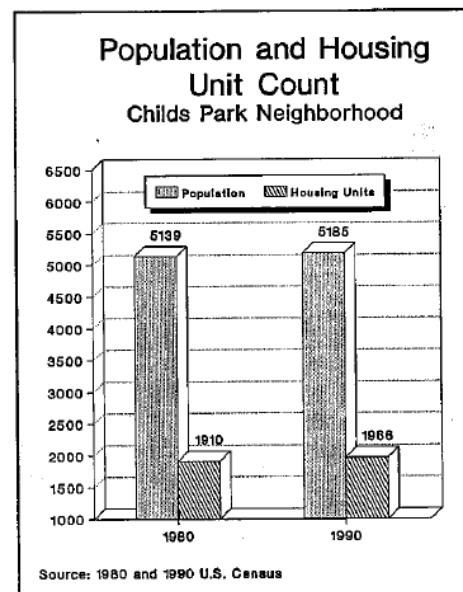


Figure 1

4.2 Snapshots from the 2008 Strategic Planning Initiative

The following highlights are from the 2008 plan mentioned above. The boundaries include neighborhoods surrounding Childs Park so the **information below is for a larger area in the 2000s**. An update to select socioeconomic data is in progress for the final report and continuing work. In the meantime, the following snapshots offer reasonable neighborhood profile elements. Additional information from the above planning references are included in the Historic Context, Air Operation Permit, and other sections of this progress report.

Source: Claritas Estimates (2006), Pinellas Planning Department

Indicators	Greater Childs Park Area		Land Use	Acreage	Percent	Count	Percent
2006 Estimated Population by Single Race Classification	12,740		Residential	738.4	63.9%	4,663	83.8%
White Alone	1,625	12.76%	Commercial	83.4	7.2%	246	4.4%
Black or African American Alone	10,584	83.08%	Public/Semi Public	120.1	10.4%	75	1.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	35	0.28%	Industrial	31.2	2.7%	65	1.2%
Asian Alone	80	0.63%	Conservation/Preservation	32.0	2.8%	48	0.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	3	0.03%	Recreation/Open Space	49.4	4.3%	21	0.4%
Some Other Race Alone	105	0.82%	Vacant	92.5	8.0%	432	7.8%
Two or More Races	308	2.42%	Miscellaneous	8.2	0.7%	15	0.3%
			Total	1,155.2	100.0%	5,565	100.0%

- In 2006, Greater Childs Park Area's population was estimated at 12,740, representing nearly 5% of the City's estimated population at 254,225. The area's population grew by 508 (4%) from 1990 to 2000, and gained another 53 residents by 2006.
- The average 2006 estimated household size in the Greater Childs Park Area consisted of 2.8 persons, significantly higher than the City and the County.
- Nearly 32% of the households were renter-occupied units and 12% of the units were reported vacant in the 2000 Census.
- Over the last 20 years, the racial composition of the Greater Childs Park Area has changed dramatically. Between 1980 and 2006, the share of African American population increased from 58% to 83%, while the share of White/ Caucasian population decreased from 41% to 13%.
- Greater Childs Park Area residents were significantly younger than those of the City or County in 2000. Over 33% of the area's total population was under the school age population (0-17 years) in 2006.
- Significantly high percentage of female householders (no spouse) with children, accounting for 60% of the total households with children in the area.
- Nearly 69% of the planning area's population had received a high school diploma or equivalent in 2000, compared to 82% for the City. However, 23% of the City's population had a bachelor's degree or equivalent, compared to only 9% for the Greater Childs Park Area.
- In 2000, the Greater Childs Park Area's unemployment rate was 10%, compared to 5% for the City.
- About one-fourth (24%) of Greater Childs Park Area residents have incomes that are below the federal poverty level.
- According to the preliminary estimates, provided by the City of St. Petersburg Business Tax Division records, there are approximately 543 businesses in the Greater Childs Park Area employing 1,043 employees.

4.3 Snapshots from the Recently Available Community Profile Data

The following snapshots are from the community profile data based on most recently available census data. The boundaries from this profile are aligned with current neighborhood association boundaries. An update to select socioeconomic data is in progress for the final report and continuing work. In the meantime, the following snapshots offer reasonable neighborhood profile elements. Additional information from the above planning references are included in the Historic Context, Air Operation Permit, and other sections of this progress report.



Community Profile

CHILDS PARK NBRHD ASSN

Prepared by Esri

2010 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	5,985
White Alone	11.2%
Black Alone	85.6%
American Indian Alone	0.1%
Asian Alone	0.5%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	0.7%
Two or More Races	2.0%
Hispanic Origin	3.2%
Diversity Index	30.1
2020 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	6,570
White Alone	15.3%
Black Alone	76.5%
American Indian Alone	0.4%
Asian Alone	0.4%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	1.7%
Two or More Races	5.6%
Hispanic Origin	5.3%
Diversity Index	44.9
2022 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	6,496
White Alone	14.8%
Black Alone	76.6%
American Indian Alone	0.4%
Asian Alone	0.4%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	1.8%
Two or More Races	6.0%
Hispanic Origin	5.5%
Diversity Index	45.2
2027 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	6,472
White Alone	14.2%
Black Alone	76.0%
American Indian Alone	0.4%
Asian Alone	0.4%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	2.0%
Two or More Races	7.0%
Hispanic Origin	5.7%
Diversity Index	46.3

5. Air Quality - Previous & Recent Plans & Neighborhood Engagement

A review of previous plans has not identified previous explicit documentation related to odors and potential air quality and health impacts. However, mentions needing a buffer for industrial and residential have been included for 20+ years. This section provides a few points in time and excerpt information from plans and information found to date. In later sections, the question of environmental justice is discussed.

It should be noted that many of the desired improvements, actions, and programs requested in the plans have since been implemented with some outstanding. The summary below focuses on actions relevant to the current air quality question.

1940s-70s	Pending conclusions: Currently working on research for demographic/ethnographic and land use history; red line maps included later in Environmental Assessment.
1948	JKT Petroleum Parcel Data Yr Built 1948 (closest to trail) – McMullen Oil
1947 – 1955	Most homes built that are closest to JKT, Howco, Stabil, also 2005, 2008, 2019.
1973	Howco Parcel Data: Yr Built 1973.
1980	Bay-N-Gulf Warehouses and Seafood Packing Established.
~1995	Childs Park Neighborhood Profile (data up to 1992; no date on document) <u>Pages 3 and 4</u> Land use and urban design “problems”: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are several locations where Industrial and Residential uses are adjacent without buffer. • The separation of industrial/commercial areas requires improvement to upgrade the visual quality of the neighborhood
2007	Greater Childs Park Area Strategic Plan Excerpts: <u>Page 25</u> There are sixty-five parcels (65) under the industrial land use category within the planning area boundaries, covering approximately 31 acres or 2.7% of the planning area’s total land area. The majority of the industrial uses are located along the abandoned CSX railway that has been converted into the Pinellas Trail. The industrial uses are adjacent to single-family residential units and lack adequate buffering, resulting in incompatible land use development patterns. These industrial uses are a health and safety hazard to the neighborhood leading to a deterioration of visual character and a significant decline in property values. The Howco Environmental Oil Recovery Facility, located on 8th Avenue South, is one such example identified by the community during the workshops as a detrimental use situated in the midst of residential homes. Other industrial uses include storage, wholesale, welding/fabrication establishments, auto repair facilities, and manufacturing.

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While the Greater Childs Park Area is predominantly residential, it also has a relatively strong presence of commercial and industrial establishments, located along Pinellas Trail, 34th Street South and 49th Street South, that provide the residents with access to jobs, retail services, and entrepreneurial opportunities. While most of this area consists of long-standing businesses that provide an economic base for the City, **the physical conditions of the properties in these areas have a negative effect on the community. The intent of the redevelopment program is to sustain the long-term viability of the businesses while buffering views of the harsh physical conditions of the properties.** This can be accomplished through clean-up of properties, code enforcement and establishing appropriate regulations for future commercial and industrial development.

Page 94**Major Issues surrounding Childs Park include:**

- Infrastructure and Economic Capacity (businesses) is missing
- Major corridors bisecting the neighborhoods
- Industrial areas and related incompatibility issues

2011	Furthest back for AQ complaints City has acquired 5 complaints for Howco between 2011 & 2019 – <i>reverify</i>.
2016	<p>Chardonnay Singleton connected with Sierra Club at a City Council Meeting inquiring about work with Black communities.</p> <p>Sierra Club does a neighborhood walk with Bro John to observe/experience the odor; momentum stalled after Fall 2016.</p> <p><i>Need to verify</i>, but this may have been when USF - St. Pete, Drs. Johns and Dixon (iCAR) started working in neighborhood, mostly related to flooding and interviews and CRIS, but did discuss AQ work too.</p>
April 2019	ISAP Adopted – included request for early action funding for resilience hub related work (not budgeted).
Jan 2020	Resilience Hub Pilot funded by FHSP kicks off (Childs Park NRC)
Feb 2020	First OSR engagement with County AQ Division – data request for Childs Park Permits, Violations, and Monitor locations in the City.
March 2020	COVID Shutdowns; Resilience Hub Pilot pivots to COVID response in the neighborhood while doing some scoped tasks in the background.
October 2020	<p>First OSR outreach to industrial businesses – spoke with a couple, left messages for many including Howco; stalled due to COVID waves – focused on business resources like Fighting Chance Fund +more until 2022.</p> <p>County AQ Division & City Industrial Pre-treatment staff are introduced to neighborhood via Neighborhood Association Meeting on zoom.</p>

- Nov 2021** OSR resumed focused calls to industrial businesses, mainly Howco.
- Feb 2022** **USF Tampa Technical Team** (Lead by Dr. Amy Stuart, Environmental and Occupational Health) – citizen science monitor samples provided.
- March 2022** **Coordination calls, meetings with County AQ Division** (Sheila Schneider, Director, and Sherril Culver, Environmental Program Coordinator).
- April 2022** **Field visit** with County AQ Division and USF Tampa Technical Team.
- City consultant** assists with AQ data summary task **pro bono**.
- May 2022** **County AQ Division and Howco Operations Director and staff attend neighborhood association meeting. TBT and ABC Action News present.**

6. Business Inventory

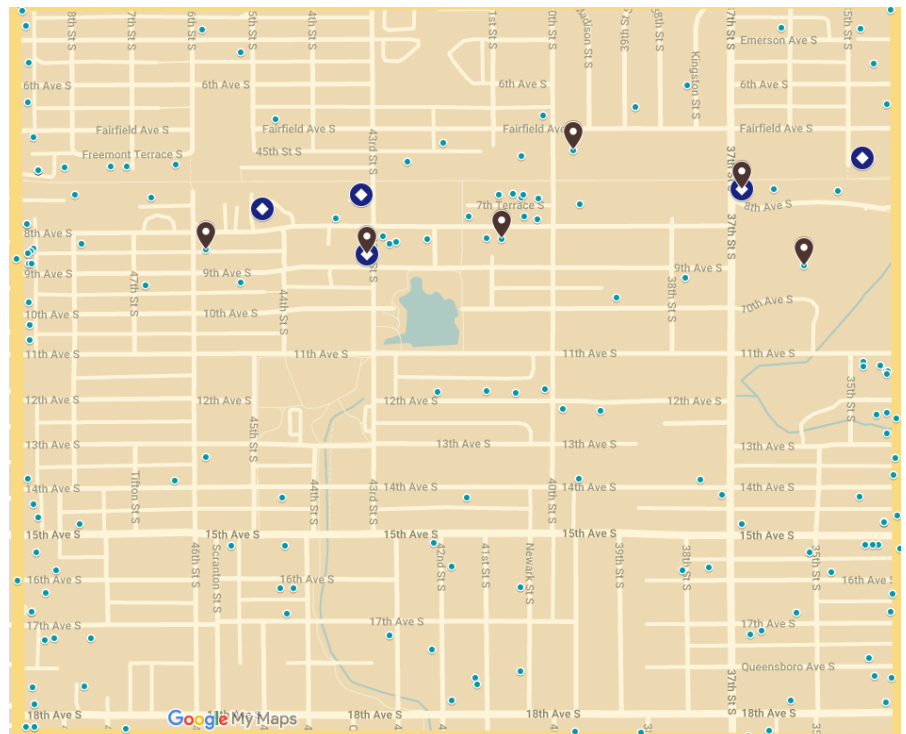
Using the plans listed above and 2019 and 2020 business tax certificates, a business inventory was developed. In addition, home businesses including childcare provider data was incorporated Early Learning Coalition of Pinellas County, Inc. Using these data sources, OSR compiled up-to-date location, type, and contact information to develop a Childs Park Businesses inventory that would be the basis of business mapping and outreach efforts.

There are about 161 businesses within the Childs Park Neighborhood Association Boundary. The majority of commercial enterprises (69 businesses) are situated along the 3 major corridors: 49th Street S. (34), 34th Street S. (27), and 18th Avenue S. (8). However, most industrial uses (29 out of 31 industrial businesses) are located along the Pinellas Trail. Of these industrial businesses, 6 have industrial wastewater discharge permits and 5 have air operation permits.

Business Type Summary

Business Type	Number
Commercial	73
Industrial	31
Home Occupation	28
Landlord / Apartment Rental	22
Home Child Care	7
Total Businesses	161

View Google Map Here(draft):
<https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/1/edit?mid=181G3xBDBVeOFshtmAzwNEml7fJfEQlqmO&ll=27.759375103277037%2C-82.6948318672324&z=16>



Industrial Business Permits & Environmental Regulations

Email introductions and phone calls to all of the industrial businesses began in 2020, but engagement was disrupted by COVID mainly. However, the NRC Team has spoken with M&P Plating, and more recently with Howco and McMullen Oil staff. Since the Tampa Bay Times has been writing stories around the air quality issue in Childs Park the last few months, Howco staff have attended neighborhood meetings and workshops.

One company that does not hold a permit for this list but that is still very important to documenting the issue is **TECO**. The NRC Team has spoken with TECO after spending a lot of time getting through. We have still not, however, received any documentation of their safety checks in the neighborhood.

Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit	Air Operation Permit
AlSCO Uniforms	McMullen Oil Company Inc (aka JKT Petroleum)
Delta Metal Finishing	Stabil Concrete Products LLC
Howco Environmental Services	Howco Environmental Services
M&P Plating Inc	NI-CHRO PLATING CORPORATION
Pinellas Technical College	Sacino & Sons Fine Dry Cleaning (inactive)
Save On Seafood	

7. Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits¹ in Childs Park

The City's Industrial Pretreatment Program ensures compliance with Federal and State regulations. The major objectives of the industrial pretreatment program are:

- Preventing introduction of pollutants into the City's Water Reclamation Facilities (WRF) which will interfere with the operation of the treatment works or contaminate the resulting biosolids or reclaimed water.
- Preventing the introduction of pollutants into the City's WRF's which may pass through any treatment plant inadequately treated into receiving waters, injection wells, biosolids, reclaimed water or the atmosphere or be incompatible with the WRF.
- Improving opportunity to recycle and reclaim municipal and industrial wastewaters and biosolids.
- Helping ensure the City does not violate its treatment plant operating permits.

The program issues permits to industries that are subject to regulation under federal, state and the City of St. Petersburg's City Ordinance. The program also collects wastewater samples and continuously monitors the system for unknown sources of toxic pollutants. The program has escalating enforcement powers including termination of sewer service to industries that show patterns of repeat violations with no active effort to come into compliance with their permits. Annual reports are turned in the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).

¹ https://www.stpete.org/residents/sustainability/environmental_compliance.php

IWDP Permit Violations Summary 2011 – 2021 in Childs Park

Business Name	# IWDP Permit Violations 2011 - 2021	Violation Timeframe	Violation Issue
Alsco	8	Jan 2011 Jul 2011 Oct 2018 Nov 2018 Dec 2018 Nov 2019 Jan 2021 Feb 2021	Oil & Grease
Delta	6	Jan 2011 Jul 2011 Apr 2015 Jul 2015 Oct 2015 Jan 2021	Nickel Nickel Zinc Zinc Zinc Cyanide
Howco	13	May 2012 April-Sept 2014 Feb 2015 Apr 2016 Aug 2016 Dec 2016 Mar 2017 Oct 2018 Sep 2019 Oct 2019 Jul 2020 Nov 2020 Aug 2021	Cyanide Total Toxic Organic Phenol TRPH Zinc Zinc Zinc Phenol Zinc COD Zinc Oil & Grease Zinc
M&P Plating Inc	13	Apr 2011 Apr 2012 Oct 2012 Feb 2013 Jan 2014 Jan 2015 Oct 2015 Oct 2015 Oct 2015 May 2016 May 2016 Apr 2019 Jan 2020	pH Chloride Nickel Cyanide Chromium Chromium Flow Nickel Chromium Nickel Chromium Flow Nickel

8. Air Operation Permits in Childs Park

8.1 Overview

The Air Monitoring Program has been in existence since 1975 and is an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved program. The program is subject to a rigorous quality assurance process that ensures the validity of the data. This quality assurance process is audited annually by both the EPA and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).

As noted in the business inventory, there are several industrial businesses with air operation permits from FDEP monitored by the Pinellas County Air Quality Division.

- McMullen Oil Company Inc (aka JKT Petroleum)
- Howco Environmental Services
- NI-CHRO PLATING CORPORATION
- Stabil Concrete Products LLC
- Sacino & Sons Fine Dry Cleaning (currently inactive)

It is worth noting that just outside the Childs Park boundary across 34th Street South by I-275, there are a few more industrial businesses holding an air operation permit. Those are not listed here, but may be worth considering in combination with traffic from 34th Street and I-275 in a future Environmental Air Quality Analysis.

8.2 Air Quality Complaints and Violations²

Based on data collected from the Pinellas County Air Quality Division and FDEP, there were about five air quality complaints, 3 reported for Howco and 2 reported for Stabil Concrete Products. **Several complaints were also found looking at the City's Service Center complaints bringing the total to about 10 odor complaints since 2008.** Upon inspection, odor and fumes were noted, but no violations were issued for those complaints. However, additional inspection data show that there have been some violations in the last several years. Below is a brief description of those violations reported.

Recent Air Quality Permit Violations

Air Operation Permit	Recent (~5 year) Violation Summary
McMullen Oil Company Inc (aka JKT Petroleum; <i>maybe Lancaster Oil</i>)	1 violation 2021 – Failed visible emission test.
Stabil Concrete Products LLC	5 violations 2016 -2021 – not maintaining correct documentation; ultimately determined from records found that they had not exceeded permitted VOC content.
Howco Environmental Services	3 violations 2017 - Minor-non compliance: Oil heater fuel usage exceeded 45.5 gallons per hour.

^{2 2} TECO complaints and safety check documentation have not yet been acquired. However, a TECO contact in the field stated that they are called to the area often, especially near Howco, but the safety checks have not show leaks in TECOs infrastructure (telephone communication, 5/19/22)

	<p>2018 - Inadequate secondary containment for two 55-gallon barrels caused a mixture of stormwater and oil to collect and mix. The second violation was flagged for damaged foundry bin lids.</p> <p>2021 - Fuel oil odor was detected off the property downwind from the reclaim fuel oil tank farm and oil heater. Mr. Dillen was informed by PCAQ after inspection and phone conversations that the possible noncompliance event should have been reported to PCAQ within 24 hours of occurrence, on 1/2/2021 according to the general permit conditions. Mr. Dillen submitted an email report 1/6/2021 with photos of the valves after Howco facility had taken apart valves for repairs.</p> <p>Howco needs to determine what contingency had occurred and provide an updated operation and maintenance plan to prevent objectionable odors during normal operations.</p>
NI-CHRO PLATING CORPORATION (aka M&P Plating)	<p>1 violation</p> <p>2021 - Incomplete Recordkeeping, associated with lack of documentation for scrubber maintenance & compliant operating pressures.</p>
Sacino & Sons Fine Dry Cleaning (inactive)	<p>2 violations</p> <p>2020 - The rolling-12 totals were not recorded correctly purchases were not added to the total and old purchases were not removed the same rolling-12 figure was carried forward regardless. PCE purchases of 10 gallons were indicated for January, February and June of 2020. The record review further indicated no condenser temperature data entries other than an affirmation that temperatures were under 45F. In addition, there were no leak checks indicated for May or June 2020, and no leak or temperature checks for July or August 2020. All this data is required weekly. A PCE leak detector was located by the manager during an after-the-fact telecon on 10/05/20. The manager turned the detector on and audible sounds heard over the phone suggested proper function. The manager indicated the detector case had an operating manual and the detector was operated in accordance with it. Market research on these detectors indicates they can detect PCE at 25ppm or below. This is the detection level referenced in the FDEP dry cleaning inspection form.</p> <p>2021 - Between 10/1/20 and 1/11/21 record-keeping requirements of the general permit were not in compliance: no record of condenser temperature checks, leak checks, or 12-month rolling totals were kept during this time period. No notice of shutdown is currently documented on AirCom or in PCAQ records.</p>

9. IWDP & Air Quality Violations in Childs Park Summary

Based on data collected to date, it shows there are several permit violations over five – ten years, and just a few formal complaints. Monitoring divisions from both the City and County have stated that generally when a IWDP or air quality permit violation is detected, the permittee has time to come into compliance, and that the permittee generally does. Based on this preliminary data collection and review, very minimal penalties have been assessed.

As mentioned in a previous section, some plans have documented that the industrial and residential land uses were incompatible and without buffers. In addition, after talking with some residents, they did not know that they could do anything about the odor or realize that it was not normal for their neighborhood. With environmental justice issues becoming more prominent among organizations and community leaders, a closer look in Childs Park Neighborhood slowly ignited. The next section highlights additional details.

10. Smell Something Say Something Campaign

10.1 Reporting Complaints – Lessons Learned

Based on recent workshops and outreach, the NRC Team learned while the odors residents smelled were unpleasant and sometimes affecting their daily lives, they may not have realized it is not normal since they grew up around it, or did not know that they could report it or where to report it. And based on their lived experience, did not think authorities would listen to them or do anything about the odors. Because of many histories with various government agencies have been a negative experience, reporting was not as common according to many neighbors. During canvassing by the Community Connectors, some neighbors showed concern, but it is clear that some are still not interested or ready to engage.

The Pilot team learned that the main ways to report odor complaints are for the technically savvy and even for technical subject matter experts. Also, it can be confusing as to where to report – city, county, state, federal EPA if you are not familiar with the system. Navigating to the online form and many questions on the form can be barriers to residents logging complaints also. However, the main number can be called once you see it on the [County Air Quality Division](#) website, and the staff will fill out the complaint report. Staff investigates every complaint, but it cannot usually be right away – usually within 48 hours.

Also, residents and businesses are advised to call the County Air Quality Division AND TECO if they smell a natural gas smell.

10.2 Engagement and Education on Air Quality Health and Reporting Odors

As a result of some lessons learned, the **Smell Something Say Something Campaign** launched fully in April 2022 to document where and when there were offensive odors in the neighborhood and the type, frequency, and intensity of these odors.

Using the questions from the County's Air Quality Report Form, the NRC Team created a Google form (<https://bit.ly/SmellSomething>) with a subset of the complaint questionnaire to simplify the process for residents that was made accessible by both a link and a QR Code – easily accessible by phone. The Google form was set up to notify the County Air Quality Department, the Childs Park COOL, and the Office of Sustainability & Resilience each time a complaint was received.

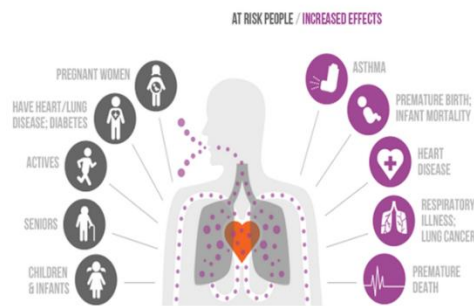
Also, the County Air Quality Division Director and staff have attended several neighborhood association meetings, field visits with NRC Team and residents, and a workshop that also included USF, Eckerd, and Pinellas County School Board technical experts. The presentation from that workshop is in **Attachment B.1**.

Equipped with some new knowledge, the Smell Something Say Something Campaign included Community Connectors and neighborhood volunteers canvassing the neighborhood to pass out postcards and door hangers with information for reporting odors as well as social media blasts from the neighborhood association.

Slides from Neighborhood Workshop with Technical Experts June 21, 2022

Health effects of Air Pollution

- Fatigue
- Headache
- Skin irritation
- Difficult breathing
- Risk of cancer



Common Types of Near-Source Pollutants in Urban Communities

- Particles: ultrafine (PM₁), fine (PM_{2.5}), and coarse (PM₁₀)
- Carbon monoxide (CO)
- Nitrogen oxides (NO_x, including NO₂)
- Sulfur compounds (including SO₂, H₂S)
- Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
 - including toxic organics (e.g., benzene, formaldehyde, chlorinated compounds)
- Metal compounds (lead, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, manganese, mercury, nickel)

Smell Something Say Something: Postcard/Door Hanger Design
**Smell Something?
Say Something!**

*Special Neighborhood Campaign
April – June 2022*

If you smell foul odors, please report it ASAP and Every Time. If you use the Smell Something link below, your report will go to neighborhood leaders and the County Air Quality Division for investigation.

Scan the QR Code to quickly get to a short form (Bookmark it!):



or Visit: <https://bit.ly/SmellSomething>

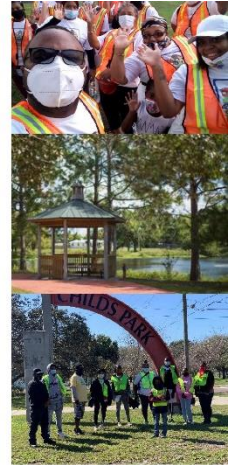
Don't have a Smart Phone?
Call County AQ Division
directly:
(727)464-4422

Childs Park Neighborhood

Smelling foul odors in our community is NOT OK. We have a right to clean air and a healthy environment. You will be asked:

- What time of day was the issue was observed?
- What are the nearest cross streets?
- Type of air quality issue:
 - Odor - Dust / Particulate - Smoke - Other
- What does it smell like?
 - Chemical - Burning Materials - Fishy - Fuel or Oil
 - Sewer or Sewage-like - Earthy, Moldy, Musty - Other
- Odor Intensity:
 - Mild - Moderate - Strong

Childs Park Neighborhood Association
Facebook: facebook.com/MyChildsPark

**Smell Something Say Something Email & Social Media Blast**

SMELL SOMETHING?

SAY SOMETHING!

Smelling Foul Odors in our Community is NOT OK. We have a Right to Clean Air and a Clean Environment.

Report Bad Smells (Every time) by calling : (727) 464-4422
Or online @ www.bit.ly/smellsomething2022




10.3 Smell Something Say Something Results to Date

From April to July, the Smell Something Say Something campaign has received 45 complaints that are summarized in the table below. It is worth noting that “Gas” was not a prefilled odor option but one that was filled in under the “other odor option” 10 times. Attachment B.2 is an example of a Community Member Assessment of Environmental Odors. It shows that this campaign is a first step toward more detailed documentation typically included. However, it also shows these types of smells in the **unpleasant** and **offensive** categories.

Odor Type	Number of Complaints
Fuel or Oil	25
Gas	10
Chemical	3
Sewer or Sewage-like	3
Electric Fire	2
Fishy	2

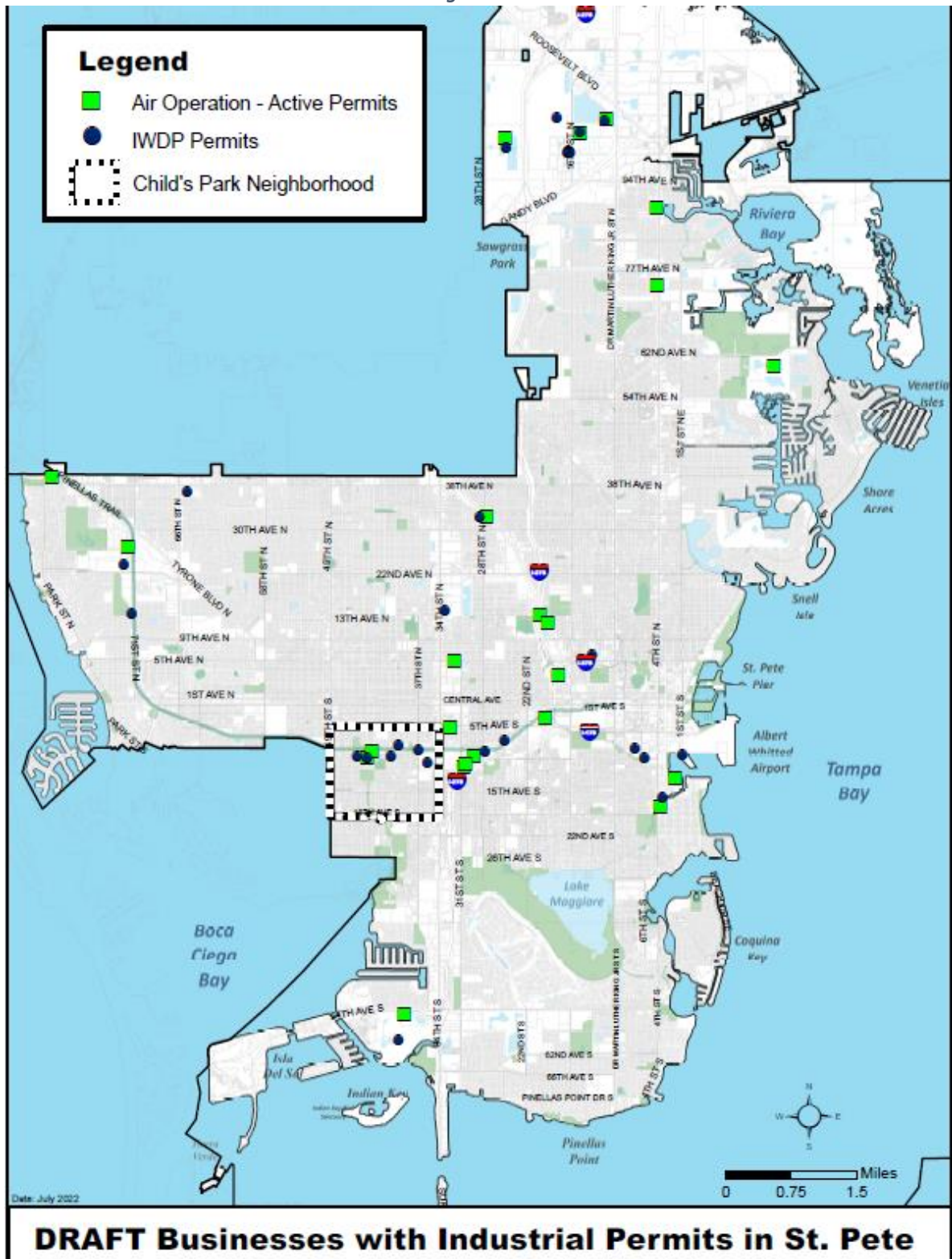
Odor Strength	#
Strong	33
Moderate	9
Mild	1
Did not report	2

Smell Something Say Something: Mapped Complaint Locations



11. Where are the Other Air Operation & IWDP Permits in the City of St. Pete?

Figure 11.1



11.1 Recent Air Quality Permit Violations Summary

The table below summarizes number of violations for permittees that are within city limits but not including within Childs Park as summarized in Section 8.2.

Facility/Site Name	Address	Neighborhood Area	2018	2019	2020	2021
Aquaworx Incorporated	10601 Oak Street Northeast, St. Petersburg, FL, 33716	Unincorporated	2	1		
Vogue Cleaners	3226 5th Ave South, St Petersburg, FL, 33712	Palmetto Park			2	
Cement Storage Silo	1650 3rd Ave N, St Petersburg, FL, 33713	Historic Park Street				
City Of St. Petersburg, Waste Water N.E.	1160 62nd Avenue Northeast, St Petersburg, FL, 33702	Edgemoor				
Southwest Water Reclamation Facility	3800 54th Ave S, St Petersburg, FL, 33711	Maximo		1		2
Cooper Marine Plant	340 17th Ave S, St Petersburg, FL, 33701	Old Southeast				
Ccc St Pete	3284 Morris St N, St Petersburg, FL, 33713	St. Pete Heights				
Bayboro Power Plant	13th Avenue & 2nd Street South, St Petersburg, FL, 33701	Old Southeast				
Carroll's Building Materials	2001 13th Ave N, St Petersburg, FL, 33713	Woolawn Oaks				
Jabil Circuit Mlk	10500 Dr. Mlk St N, St Petersburg, FL, 33716	North Of Gandy				
Our Cleaners	3163 5th Ave N, St Petersburg, FL, 33713	Historic Kenwood			1	
Lantmannen Unibake	1927 4th Avenue South, St Petersburg, FL, 33712	Palmetto Park				
Lifoam Industries	2601 Anvil Street North, St Petersburg, FL, 33710	Jungle Terrace				1
Lorad Chemical Corporation	1200 19th Street North, St Petersburg, FL, 33713	Woolawn Oaks				
M C Graphics, Inc., Dba, Sandy Alexander	1527 102 Avenue North, St Petersburg, FL, 33716	North Of Gandy				1
Seaside Dry Cleaners -Plant	7400 4th St N, St Petersburg, FL, 33702	Fossil Park				
\$1.99 Cleaners	8840 4th St N, St Petersburg, FL, 33702	Riviera Bay				1
Valpak Direct Marketing Systems, Inc.	1 Valpak Avenue North, St Petersburg, FL, 33716	North Of Gandy				
Maaco Collision Repair And Auto Painting	3984 Tyrone Blvd N, St Petersburg, FL, 33709	Jungle Terrace				

12. Other Key Environmental Data

The following data and information are also key to an environmental evaluation. Minimal review has been done on some of the following items, and some, like asset mapping are included in other parts of the report more related to neighborhood resilience at this time. Data collection and evaluation of the permits below, especially as they may relate to the most recent Stormwater Master Plan, should be part of continued environmental evaluations within Childs Park and citywide.

- TECO complaints, inspection and monitoring safety reports
- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Program
- Groundwater Discharge Permit Application
- Non-Residential Wastewater Questionnaire
- Transported Waste Discharge Permit Application
- Slug/Spill Control Plan
- Toxic Organic Management Plan
- Flooding reports and stormwater infrastructure conditions
- Litter and alley conditions
- Codes compliance and violation review
- Transportation infrastructure and traffic safety
- Cultural resources
- Asset Mapping
- Historic land use and development trends – Deeper Dive
- EPA Environmental Justice Screening Tool – Deeper Dive
- Other Screening Tools – Deeper Dive
- Air Operation & Quality city wide – full history

13. What is Environmental Justice?

Environmental justice is a jargon term used particularly in environmental analyses of proposed projects for disproportionate impacts to low income, minority and other vulnerable populations which require specific evidence and data to determine. The terms in the next section are all related to environmental justice and similar issues relating to groups of people who have unfairly endured more harmful impacts of a range of development impacts and policy impacts.

13.1 Working Terms and Definitions

Brownfield is a property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Whether actually contaminated or thought to be contaminated, these properties have unique challenges. Actual or perceived contamination can have health, economic, and quality of life issues.

Climate Justice - Climate justice means finding solutions to the climate crisis that not only reduce emissions or protect the natural world, but that do so in a way which creates a fairer, more just and more equal world in the process.

Environmental justice - fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. This goal will be achieved when everyone enjoys the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards, and equal access to the decision-making process to have a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work.

Justice40 Initiative - Federal Government has made it a goal that 40 percent of the overall benefits of certain Federal investments flow to disadvantaged communities that are marginalized, underserved, and overburdened by pollution. Investment types include climate change, clean energy and energy efficiency, clean transit, affordable and sustainable housing, training and workforce development, remediation and reduction of legacy pollution, and the development of critical clean water and wastewater infrastructure.

Childs Park is currently predominantly black. However, that was not always the case and key history, socioeconomic data would need to be further evaluated along with the key additional environmental data and assessment areas mentioned in above sections to make a formal determination, which could still be inconclusive. As a start to that effort, the section below summarizes research for one area of historic context.

14. Childs Park Research on Becoming a Predominantly Black Neighborhood

In addition to the plans and profiles compiled with some historical information, a local researcher and equity consultant dug into researching more about Childs Park. Because the Childs Park neighborhood is not a historically black settled neighborhood, the NRC Team wanted to find more information on factors that may have led to the neighborhood becoming predominantly black. The full research paper is in **Attachment B.3**, but below are some key summary points.

14.1 Excerpts from Research by Hillary Van Dyke (Newspaper Articles and Local Resident Interviews)

In 1911, Julius and Lysander Childs platted a subdivision called Childs Park. Childs Park first appears in St Petersburg Daily Times in 1911. One white editorial writer compared where he lived in Gulfport to Childs Park, calling Childs Park “forty neat and costly houses in the up-lands” and where he lived the “mud flats.” He stated that “Now, the Independent thinks Gulfport has no more need of a court house and jail than a fish wants a handkerchief. The land speculators are wiser than that—are wiser than that—they know that poverty makes crime, and when they sell us out for taxes they want to be ready. We have no negroes here, and there was a time when a blood hound had no terrors for a white man, but a slave is a slave” (Daniels, 1913). Furthermore, Childs Park neighborhood is described in terminology such as “ideal” and “pleasant.”

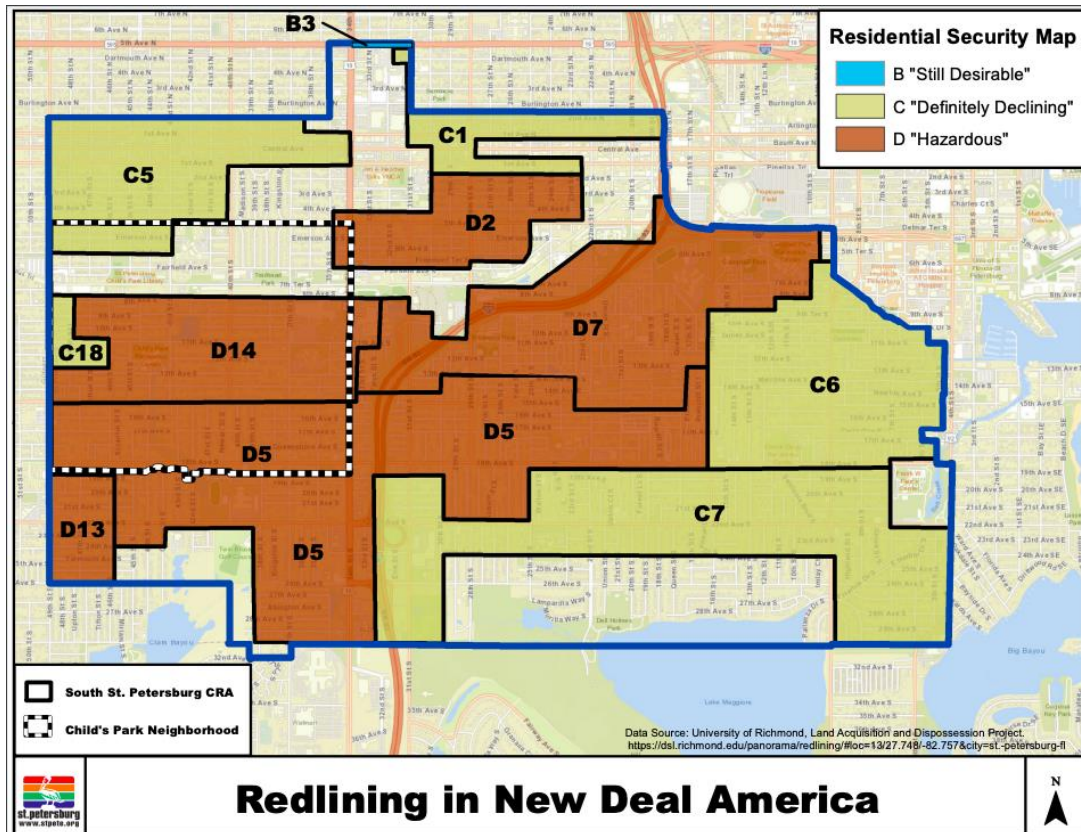
In the 1930s, the U.S. was amidst a depression that made paying mortgages difficult for many Americans. As part of the work of the New Deal, lawmakers created the Home Owners’ Loan Corporation (HOLC) in 1933. HOLC trained home appraisers in the system where they graded residential neighborhoods. “These maps and neighborhood ratings set the rules for decades of real estate practices.

The grades ranged from A to D” (Clavery, 2020). A neighborhoods were the “best” and generally were “upper- or upper-middle-class White neighborhoods;” B neighborhoods were “still desirable” and were nearly or complete white neighborhoods; C neighborhoods were “declining” which meant “the residents were often working-class and/or first or second generation immigrants from Europe,” and finally, D neighborhoods were “hazardous” because they were being “infiltrated” by “undesirable populations” which included Jewish, Asian, Mexican, and Black families (Clavery, 2020). This practice, now called redlining in reference to the D-grade’s red coloring, advised banks on where it was supposedly safe to give mortgage loans.

St. Petersburg, like many cities across the country, had a HOLC map in 1940 telling banks where to loan. Figure 2 shows an overlay of the 1940 HOLC map on a current map of the South St. Peterburg CRA., and Childs Park is in the dashed area. A part of C-5, D-2, and D-5 are in what is now Childs Park, while the majority of D-14, and the entirety of C-18 are in Childs Park (City of St. Petersburg, 2022; Argis, 2020). Reasons C-5 was downgraded include notes such as “Heavy weed growth” and “No sanitary sewers; septic tanks” (Digital Scholarship Lab & Wilm).

Another reason for downgrading an area were items related to race. The comments for C-5, D-2, and D-5 explicitly state there are no “Negro” residents. The notes for C-5 and D-2 state there is an infiltration of “lower grade” population. D-14 has the most explicit language about the potential for Black people in the notes, which state “This area adjoins Negro area ‘D7’ on the west, hence the eastern portion of ‘D14’ does not contain a particularly high grade of white occupant.”

South St. Pete CRA & Childs Park with HOLC 1940 Map Overlay



For more Mapping Inequality information and ease of navigation, check out this link:
<https://dsl.richmond.edu/panorama/redlining/#loc=14/27.768/-82.73&city=st.-petersburg-fl>

In reviewing St Pete Times mentions of Black people in Childs Park, 1970 seems to be the first real mention in discussion of Childs Park School, which had a projected enrollment of 200 “Negroes” and 190 white students (Times Staff, 1970). In 1971, the projected outcome for the racial composition of Childs Park School was 40.66% white and 19.1% Black (Times Staff, 1971).

In 1976, Pinellas County Schools (PCS) was considering making Childs Park School a fundamental school (Huntley, 1976). By 1978, it was a fundamental school. The enrollment for the 1978-1979 year was at 215 Black and 92 white students which would mean some Black students would be moved to a different school because no PCS school could have more than 30% of their school population be Black due to the Bradley vs Pinellas County Schools decision. This article also described Childs Park neighborhood as a “predominantly black neighborhood” (DeLoache, 1978). In a 1978 article, an editor calls Childs Park a “black neighborhood” (Editor, 1978).

The resident interviews are extremely interesting in the research paper included as **Attachment B.3**. They confirm some of the data and articles discussed so far. Here are a few bullets from the interviews, but strongly encourage readers to read all of the interviews for the full picture:

- Another former Childs Park resident who lived there from about 1978 to 2007 moved from the Dean Mohr projects when her parents immigrated to the United States. “I don’t remember a lot of white

people in Childs Park back then. I had a few mixed playmates where the mom was white, and the dad was Black. But definitely, it was a Black neighborhood.”

- She recalled when she was a child [1980] that the industrial corridor area in the neighborhood “was desolate other than the railroad track that went there. It was maybe two or three blocks and then you’d see a house. Empty field areas. And so, we used to go over there and hang out because there wasn’t many places to hang out. Back then, St. Petersburg was the old folk’s town.” It was when she grew older, she started to notice the main issue she thought Childs Park has which is environmental smells. “Back then from 12 till you become a mature adult, you don’t notice the different smells and things. Your focus at 12 are your friends and everything else besides that kinda stuff. We didn’t pay attention to that. The chemical plants, the places where they make wood stuff, all of that was here. That wasn’t my focus. As I got older and visited, I started to notice.” When her mother moved to Childs Park in 2000, “my antennas went up,” and she started to really notice the smells.... She says her family does not sit out front anymore because she has health issues and is concerned the air quality will impact her health...

Some notable environmental investment/divestment actions took place throughout the 1970s and on in Childs Park. Some examples include but are not limited to the following:

- 1975- City Council voted to purchase property where the city would create a drainage retention pond and to potentially build a park near the pond (Maunder, 1975)
- 1977- City Council asked for community input on land-use plan, including building a “linear park” from Childs Park to Clam Bayou (McMahon, 1977)
- 1978- A community center was being built in Childs Park (Brennan, 1978)
- 1980- Childs Park neighborhood was being considered for a Community Development Block Grant Program (Urban Development, 1980)
- 1984- A state-run work release program was set to be built in Childs Park. City Council offered an alternative location due to pressures from residents (Hollman, 1984). Later that year, residents went to Governor Bob Graham to protest having the center built in Childs Park (Stallings, 1984)
- 1996- St Pete’s Environmental Development Commission proposed 42 homes being built to “aid area redevelopment” (Smith, 1996). The neighborhood association was opposed, but the city approved the plan
- 1998- By this year, the neighborhood completed Operation Commitment in cooperation with the City of St. Petersburg “which looked at recreation, beautification, infrastructure, neighborhood securing, housing codes, and land use” (City of St. Pete Neighborhood Partnership Office, 1998, p. 14). By 1998, the following was competed or started: “landscaping major corridor with trees, Trailhead Park built for the Pinellas Trail, streets paved/repaved, sidewalks installed/repaved, crime watches started, ...a linear park along Clam Bayou, demolition of unsafe structures, new homes being built, and existing homes being renovated” (City of St. Pete Neighborhood Partnership Office, 1998, p. 14). And finally, the park received a “new parking lot, basketball courts, tennis courts, playground, multi purpose green space, and landscaping,” and by this point, the park had a lot of

programming for the community and a computer lab (City of St. Pete Neighborhood Partnership Office, 1998, p. 14).

- 2000- Girl Scouts marked storm drains in Child Park (Schreiber, 2000)
- 2007- The Childs Park pool was one of two city pools with a sprayground (Wilson, 2007)
- 2007- Civic organizations and businesses donated time and money to spruce up Childs Park via signs and landscaping (Raghunathan, 2007)
- 2008- St Petersburg Police Department had a designated “environmental detective” to investigate dumping cases in Childs Park (Times Staff, 2008)
- 2022- University of South Florida, St. Petersburg College, and Eckerd College researchers are working on environmental projects in Childs Park including “outfitting residents with personal air monitors, trying to place other measuring equipment in the neighborhood and canvassing the community about health concerns,” and the Childs Park Neighborhood Association launched the “Smell Something, Say Something” campaign so that residents would report and track odors (Wright & Evans, 2022).

15. Are there Environmental Justice Issues in Childs Park?

Under current federal regulations siting industries emitting pollutants where disproportionate impacts would occur for vulnerable populations when there are viable alternatives would cause an environmental justice issue. Most of these regulations were coming online in the late 60s and early 70s, and it is not clear that they would have applied to a local project or land use plan.

For this assessment there is not a proposed construction project requiring this analysis. A full analysis of current environmental conditions with all the available data in a historical context could provide amplified justification for taking action in a current environmental justice context. Some considerations with only a preliminary review so far include:

- The Pinellas Trail used to be a railroad which brought industries and jobs to a less residentially developed area.
- Figure 11.1 shows that industrial businesses with the types of permits reviewed so far (Air Operation and IWDP) are distributed somewhat evenly throughout the city with a little more concentration between I-275/22nd Street South area to western edge of Childs Park along the railroad mainly, and which does not indicate a definitive disproportionate burden in one area.
- There are a comparable number of violations for the facilities permitted throughout the city as there are in Childs Park. However, most are not likely directly adjacent to residents. In addition, the numbers do not tell the whole story of potential harm and coming into compliance. The data also do not tell the whole story related to minimal resources for rigorous enforcement, especially for air quality where there is regional monitoring and some regular site monitoring, but investigations mainly result from complaints.
- The preliminary data does not conclusively demonstrate that the existing industries are emitting pollutants at levels that are harmful to health.
- There has not been a monitoring or measuring of odors, and there are methods to do so.
- However, from the plan reviews, it is known that after about 20-30 years of co-existing however, it is documented at least as early as ~1995 that from a land use perspective, buffers were desired and that the adjacent land uses were not ideal for the residents.

All that said, there are reported odors and other factors that the neighborhood would like improved or changed. With said unknowns and concerns about health impacts, there are actions that can be taken now and plans and policies that can minimize or eliminate perceived and/or real disproportionate impacts in the future. The next section summarizes several recommendations for next steps and investments.

16. Final Remarks and Recommendations (DRAFT)

Environmental assessments or even checklists are not a typical activity at the city level in Florida. If a City does not require some level of environmental assessment, they are usually only completed when tied to federal funding, DOT transportation projects, for example.

The work completed to date is only a partial assessment, but a needed start that begins document some conditions in the Childs Park neighborhood for improvements. Data collection has proven to be confusing and difficult without expertise in some areas like air quality, industrial wastewater discharge, and extracting data from reports that do go to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).

Based on work to date, the NRC Team recommends the following next steps to occur concurrently:

1. Continue compiling data from Section 12 for a more complete Environmental Assessment with analysis:

- ✓ NRC Team Lead with City staff support:
 - TECO complaints, inspection and monitoring safety reports
 - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Program
 - Groundwater Discharge Permit Application
 - Non-Residential Wastewater Questionnaire
 - Transported Waste Discharge Permit Application
 - Slug/Spill Control Plan
 - Toxic Organic Management Plan
 - Flooding reports and stormwater infrastructure conditions
 - Litter and alley conditions
 - Codes compliance and violation review
 - Asset Mapping & cultural resources
 - Historic land use and development trends – Deeper Dive
 - EPA Environmental Justice Screening Tool – Deeper Dive
 - Other Screening Tools – Deeper Dive
 - Transportation and traffic infrastructure and traffic safety

2. Outdoor and Indoor Air Quality Analyses

- ✓ Consultant lead with NRC Team supporting neighborhood and business coordination
 - [Odor investigation](#)
 - Outdoor Air Quality data collection and analysis city wide – full history with focused analysis in Greater Childs Park Area (possibly expand to 22nd Street S)
 - Indoor Air Quality sampling services available as-needed

3. Odor mitigation measures

- ✓ City staff collaborate with businesses and residents

4. Implement community design and buffer solutions to residents, community facilities, and trail adjacent to industrial land uses

- ✓ City Staff collaborate with neighborhood, possibly engage consultant



Childs Park Air Quality Community Investigation

Presentation by Gennaro Saliceto, Whitney P. Blair, Shannah Nice, Yonghong Luo, Amy Stuart



What is Air Pollution?





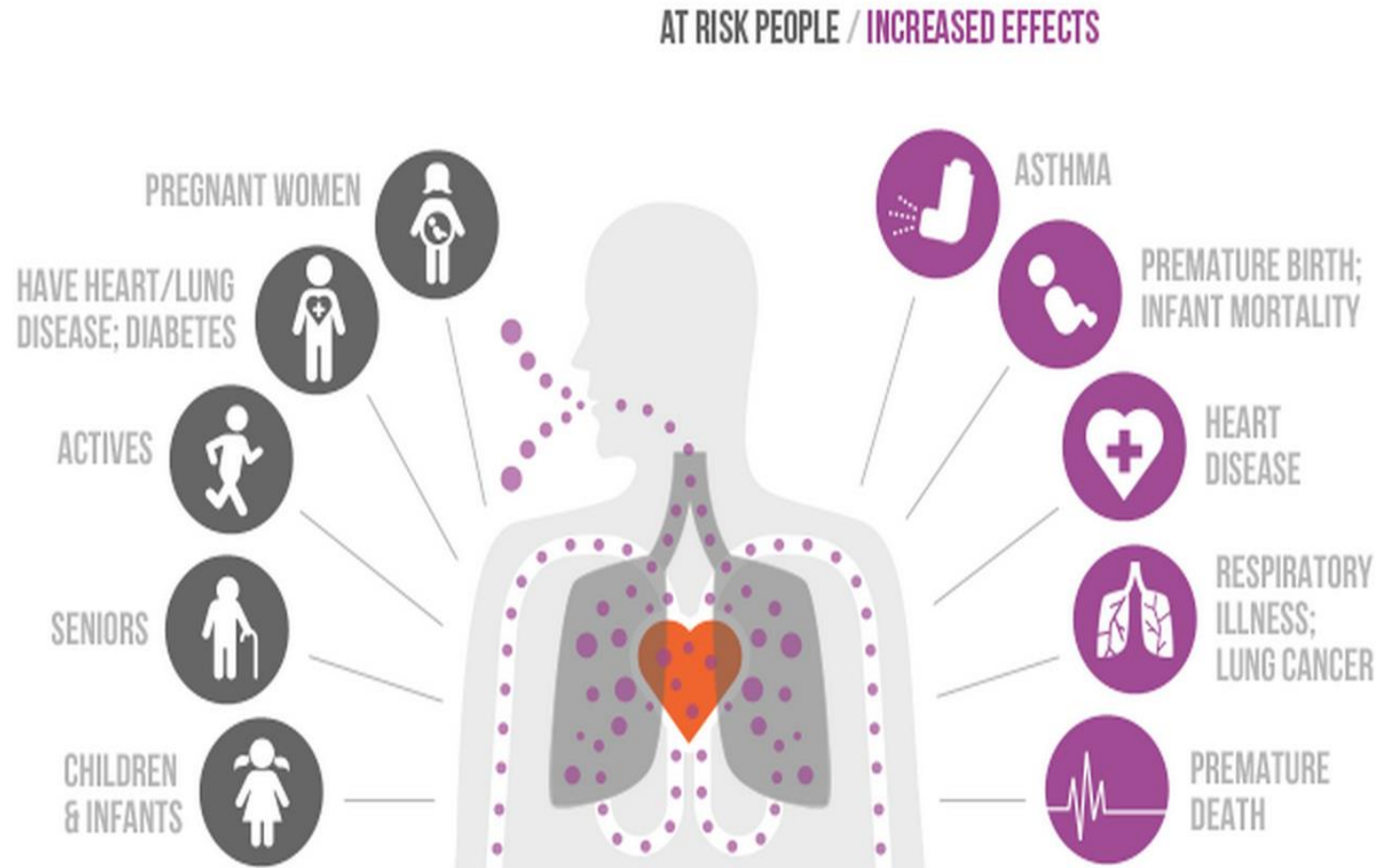
Air Pollution Sources and Effects

Common Types of Near-Source Pollutants in Urban Communities

- Particles: ultrafine (PM_{1}), fine ($PM_{2.5}$), and coarse (PM_{10})
- Carbon monoxide (CO)
- Nitrogen oxides (NO_x , including NO_2)
- Sulfur compounds (including SO_2 , H_2S)
- Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
 - including toxic organics (e.g., benzene, formaldehyde, chlorinated compounds)
- Metal compounds (lead, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, manganese, mercury, nickel)

Health effects of Air Pollution

- Fatigue
- Headache
- Skin irritation
- Difficult breathing
- Risk of cancer



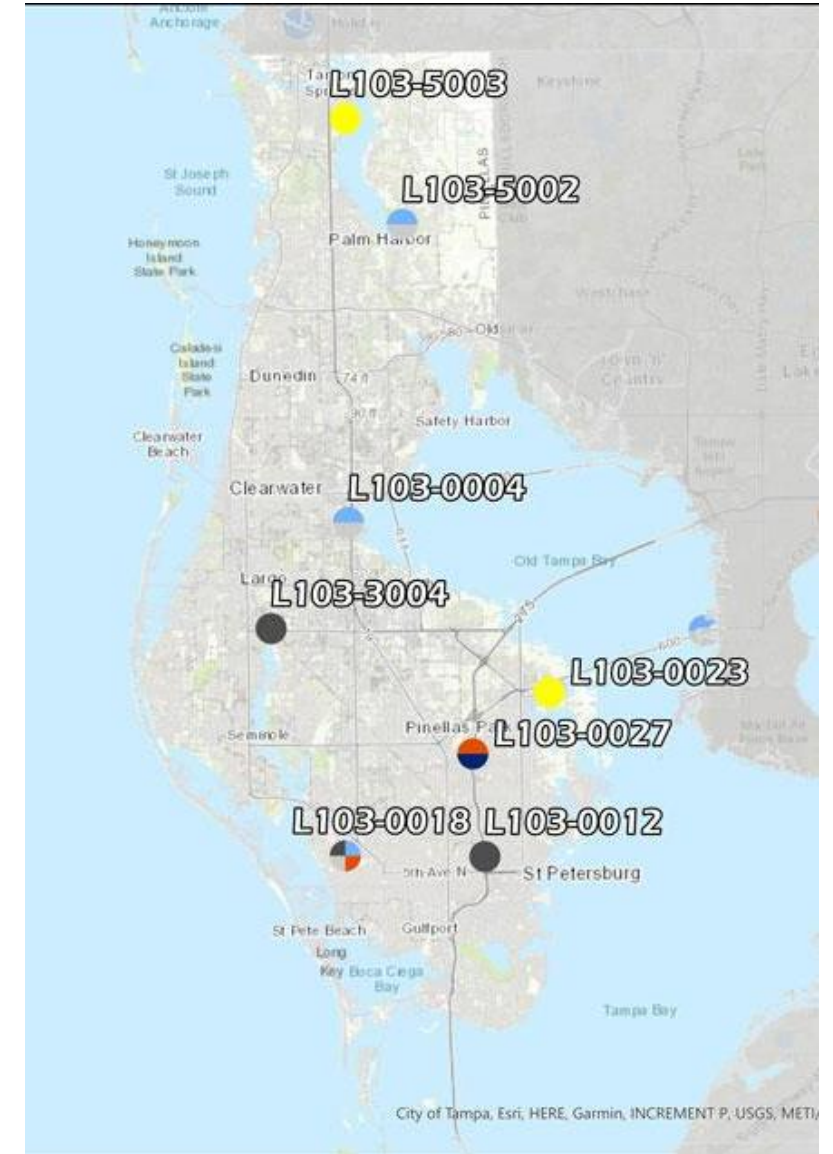
How and where is air pollution currently measured?

Regulatory Air Monitoring

- Pros
 - ✓ Accurate and reliable
 - ✓ High quality data
 - ✓ Long lifetime equipment (~10 years)
- Limitations
 - ✓ Expensive
 - ✓ Low spatial representation
 - ✓ Real-time data not provided
 - ✓ Difficult for non-experts to understand
 - ✓ Lack of trust in government data



- Ozone (O₃)**
- Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)**
- Particle Pollution (PM_{2.5})**
- Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)**
- Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)**
- Carbon Monoxide (CO)**



Other approaches to measuring air quality and air pollution exposure

- Small-footprint low-cost stationary community monitors
- Grab or passive samples at specific locations to collect air and send for laboratory analysis
- Mobile sampling throughout the neighborhood using pollutant-specific instruments

Low-cost community and personal monitors

- New technologies that are smaller in size and lower cost
- provide real-time data
- allow community and personal data sharing and ownership
- may help educate, engage, and empower communities to reduce air pollution
- But
 - only limited pollutants can currently be measured
 - data quality is less well established



PurpleAir



Clarity Node



AirBeam



Cairsens



Atmotube



Flow

Community low-cost monitor installations

- PurpleAir II monitor
- Measures particles
- 4 add'l monitors for installation



Mobile monitoring campaigns: 2 types

1) Designed sampling

- Choose routes in the area to traverse for sampling at specific times during a day or over a few days
- Use a pollutant-specific mobile monitor to identify pollutants and areas of pollution
- City is purchasing an Aeroqual mobile monitor

2) Personal exposure sampling

- People wear monitors and go about their regular activities over a longer period of time
- e.g., Atmotube and Flow2 monitors measure PM, NO₂, and VOCs and provide data to wearer via their cellphone



Atmotube

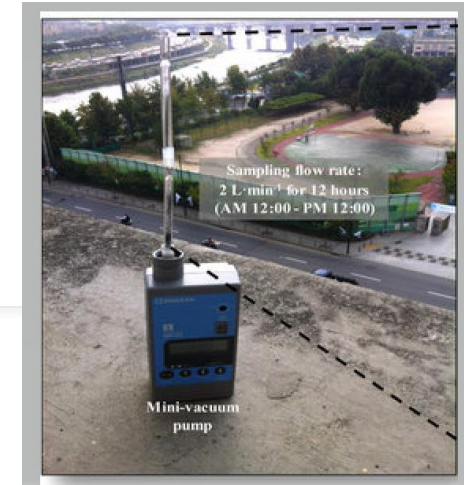


Flow

Grab or passive sampling with laboratory analysis

✓ Approach

- ✓ Choose locations with suspected pollution
- ✓ Use special equipment to collect pollutants at that location, e.g.
 - ✓ pump air through sorbent tubes over the course of a few hours for multiple days
- ✓ Send samples to the lab for analysis



Possible goals: What could be learned/achieved?

- ✓ Assess the air quality in the neighborhood
- ✓ Determine composition and source of the “smell” experienced in the area
- ✓ Build government-university-community partnerships for sharing data/expertise
- ✓ Build community understanding of data and monitoring methods
- ✓ Create a community air monitoring network to improve air quality data accessibility
- ✓ Use community air quality data to inform government and industry policies and practices
- ✓ Empower community to impact environmental decision-making processes that impacts health
- ✓ Equitably improve air quality in broader Tampa Bay area



What goals are important to you?



Where do you
want to monitor
pollution?



Community Member Assessment of Environmental Odors

Do you smell bad environmental odors in your community? How often? Every day or just once in a while? Do they annoy you or make you feel sick? How can you know how much environmental odor is too much and when an odor becomes a health hazard?

Everyone reacts to environmental odors differently. Some people are more sensitive to environmental odors than others. When you are more sensitive to an odor, you may have symptoms even at a low level of the odor in air. In general, as concentration levels increase, more people will have symptoms.

If an environmental odor is affecting your daily life, you can get help. Your local health department or code enforcement agency¹ can investigate odors and decide whether they are harmful. You can help them by keeping an odor diary.

Odor Diary Questions & Answers (Q/A)

Q. What is an odor diary?

A. An odor diary is a daily record of the environmental odors you smell in your neighborhood.

Q. Why do I need to keep an odor diary?

A. Your odor diary can help health officials and code enforcement officials know **where** and **when** the odor is worse, so they can take action to handle the odor problem quickly.

Q. How long should I keep an odor diary?

A. Sometimes odor diaries can provide useful information in as little as two weeks if the odor occurs daily or several times a day. But if the odor only occurs once a week, you will need to keep the odor diary long enough to record several different times when you smell the odor. Contact your local health department/code enforcement agency as you begin your odor diary if you have questions about how long you should record the odor or other details.

Q. What information is in an odor diary?

A. In an odor diary you will answer questions like, "What type of odor did you smell?" or "Did you stay indoors because of the bad smell?" Every day you will record information about the odor's **frequency**, **intensity**, **duration**, and **offensiveness** (FIDO characteristics). (See [ATSDR Odor Diaries](#))

¹ Organizations that ensure compliance with laws and rules such as a health inspector or zoning enforcement officer.

In general, environmental odors can affect your quality of life if you answer “yes” to any of these questions.

1. Does it interfere with your normal activities?
2. Does it make you feel sick?
3. Do you smell it
 - a. Every day?
 - b. Every week for more than one hour?
 - c. Every month for a few hours?

If you answered “yes” to any of these questions, begin keeping an odor diary. Every day, record information about the odor’s frequency, intensity, duration, and offensiveness (FIDO characteristics). (See [ATSDR Odor Diaries](#))

When you have completed your environmental odor diary, contact your local health department/code enforcement agency and offer it to the proper staff member..

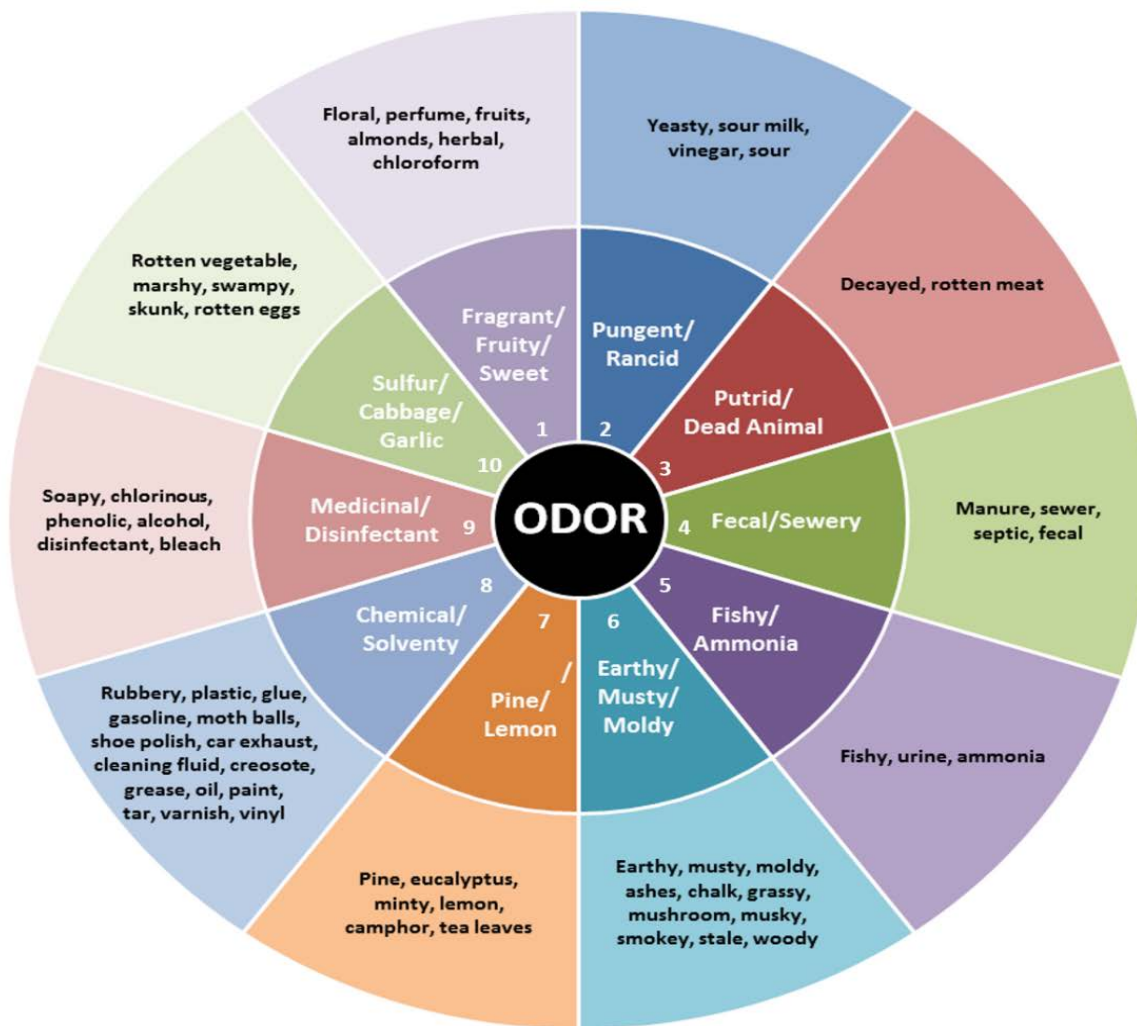
For more information on environmental odors, go to [ATSDR’s Environmental Odor website](#).

The best way to capture information on your environmental odor’s FIDO characteristics (frequency, intensity, duration, and offensiveness) is to follow these steps. Begin in reverse order with offensiveness first.

Note: For better results, make your assessment during the odor event or immediately after. Also, using the FIDO process may show that your environmental odor does not reach the level of a nuisance odor.

FIDO Steps (frequency, intensity, duration, and offensiveness)

1. How offensive is the environmental odor?
 - a. Find more specific odors in the outer circle below.
 - b. Find the general type of odor in the inner circle.
 - c. Find the environmental odor or type of odor in the lists below to determine how offensive the odor is.



Not Unpleasant

1. *Floral and herbal smells*
7. *Pine and minty smells*

Alcohols
Fresh-cut grass or hay
Normal coffee roasting
Normal food preparation
Bakery
Perfume
Spice packaging
Winery

Unpleasant

5. *Fishy smells*
6. *Earthy, musty, musky, stale smells*
8. *Chemical smells*
9. *Medicinal and soapy smells*

Sewage during treatment
Cattle operation under best management practices
Water-based painting
Gasoline, diesel fuel
Diesel exhaust
Asphalt odors
Burned coffee/food
Burning brush or wood
Ammonia
Chlorine
Tobacco smoke
Marijuana smoke
Dry cleaner odors
Constant BBQ odors
Local industry or manufacturing (specify)
Natural gas drilling/fracking
Asphalt plants

Offensive

2. *Pungent and rancid smells*
4. *Fecal smells*

Landfill garbage/waste
Cattle lagoon cleanout
Confined hog operations
Confined poultry operations
Decaying compost
Unprocessed material and wastewater from dead animal recycling plants
Typical grease trap odor
Waste burning [rubber, plastic, tires, other non-wood materials]
Failing or improperly operated septic systems
Organic products like auto body paint & styrene

Highly Offensive

3. *Putrid smells*
10. *Rotten and marshy smells*

Untreated or barely treated sewage
Decaying animals/fish
Animal hide processing
Rotten grease
Blood drying operations [e.g., animal slaughter houses]
Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) [landfill gas, paper mill gas, rotten egg etc.]
Mercaptans [cause of natural gas odor]

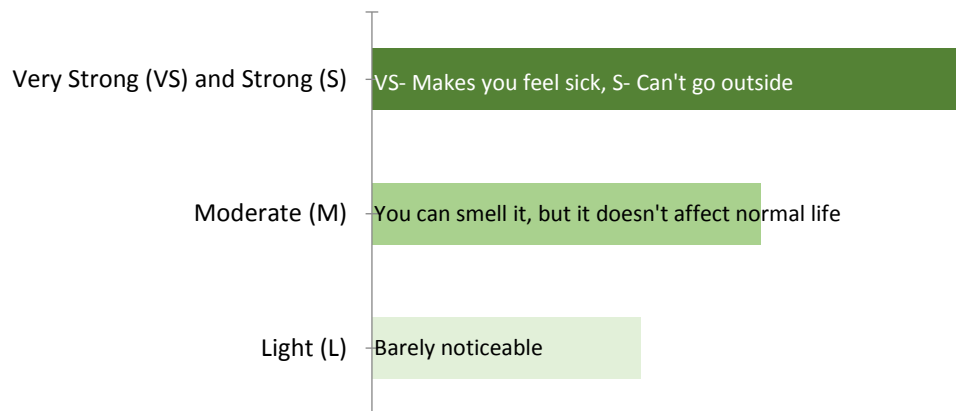
2. Choose the duration of the environmental odor.

How long does the odor last?

- ☐ 1 minute
- ☐ 10 minutes
- ☐ 1 hour
- ☐ 4 hours
- ☐ More than 12 hours

3. Choose the intensity level of the odor.

How strong is the odor?



4. Choose the frequency of the odor.

How often do you smell the odor?

- ☐ Once
- ☐ Daily
- ☐ Weekly
- ☐ Monthly
- ☐ Every 3 months

Preliminary assessment of nuisance environmental odors

After working through the FIDO steps, you may want to determine whether the environmental odor could be considered a nuisance. Start by finding the FIDO page with the odor's offensiveness level and follow the steps provided.

- **Highly offensive odors**
- **Offensive odors**
- **Unpleasant odors**
- **Not unpleasant odors**

Highly Offensive Odors

1. In the table below, first find the environmental odor's duration. Then follow that row across the table until you come to the column that matches the odor's frequency.
2. Look at the letters in each table box. They stand for the intensity of the odor (VS=Very Strong; S=Strong; M=Moderate; L= Light).
 - a. If the level you chose for the environmental odor intensity (VS, S, M, or L) is listed in that table box, then the environmental odor could be a nuisance and interfere with normal life. If you think the odor could be a nuisance, you may want to take your odor diary to your local health department or code enforcement agency and request an odor investigation².
 - b. If the level you chose for the intensity of the odor is not listed in that table box or is listed as N/A, then the odor is unlikely to be a nuisance.

Use for Highly Offensive Odors only

		Frequency				
		Single occurrence	Quarterly	Monthly	Weekly	Daily
Duration	1 minute	NA	NA	VS	VS	M, S, VS
	10 minutes	NA	VS	S, VS	M, S, VS	L, M, S, VS
	1 hour	VS	S, VS	M, S, VS	L, M, S, VS	L, M, S, VS
	4 hours	S, VS	M, S, VS	L, M, S, VS	L, M, S, VS	L, M, S, VS
	12+ hours	M, S, VS	L, M, S, VS	L, M, S, VS	L, M, S, VS	L, M, S, VS

Example:

A week ago you walked outside your house and smelled rotten eggs. You've noticed this usually happens once a month for about ten minutes, and you think the odor comes from the landfill down the road.

In FIDO step 3, you decide the intensity is moderate because you can still go about your daily life as usual. In step 1, you find that landfill gas like hydrogen sulfide is a highly offensive odor.

In the table above, you first find the duration of the smell (10 minutes). Then you follow the row across the table until you come to the box with the frequency that you smell the odor (monthly). The outlined box says the odor must be of at least strong intensity to be considered a nuisance. You have already decided that the odor is of moderate intensity, so the odor is unlikely to be a nuisance.

Now let's assume you decide in step 3 that the odor is strong. You can't go for your afternoon walk, but must stay inside because of the strong odor. In this case the odor is likely to be a nuisance. You may want to change your habits to avoid the odor (for example, go for morning walks). You may also decide to contact your local health official or code enforcement agency.

⁴ Many agencies are using a field olfactometer; a machine that objectively measures the amount of an odor or an odor intensity reference scale (OIRS) using n-butanol as the odorant.

Offensive Odors

1. In the table below, first find the environmental odor's duration. Then follow that row across the table until you come to the column that matches the odor's frequency.
2. Look at the letters in each table box. They stand for the intensity of the odor (VS=Very Strong; S=Strong; M=Moderate; L= Light).
 - a. If the level you chose for the environmental odor intensity (VS, S, M, or L) is listed in that table box, then the environmental odor could be a nuisance and interfere with normal life. If you think the odor could be a nuisance, you may want to take your odor diary to your local health department or code enforcement agency and request an odor investigation².
 - b. If the level you chose for the intensity of the odor is not listed in that table box or is listed as N/A, then the odor is unlikely to be a nuisance.

Use for Offensive Odors only

		Frequency				
		Single Occurrence	Quarterly	Monthly	Weekly	Daily
Duration	1 minute	NA	NA	NA	VS	S, VS
	10 minutes	NA	NA	VS	S, VS	M, S, VS
	1 hour	NA	VS	S, VS	M, S, VS	L, M, S, VS
	4 hours	VS	S, VS	M, S, VS	L, M, S, VS	L, M, S, VS
	12+ hours	S, VS	M, S, VS	L, M, S, VS	L, M, S, VS	L, M, S, VS

Example:

A week ago you walked outside your house and got a whiff of the hog farm down the road. You've noticed this usually happens once a month for the entire afternoon.

In FIDO step 3, you decide the intensity is moderate because you can still go about your daily life as usual, but the hog farm smells really bad. In step 1, you find out that hog or poultry farms can create offensive odors.

In the table above, you first find the duration of the smell (four hours). Then you follow the row across the table until you come to the box with the frequency that you smell the odor (monthly). The outlined box says your odor must be of at least moderate intensity or stronger to be considered a nuisance. You have already decided that your odor is of moderate intensity, so your odor is likely to be a nuisance. You may want to change your habits to avoid the odor (for example, keep your windows closed). You may also decide to contact your local health official or code enforcement agency.

Now let's assume you decide in FIDO step 3 that the odor is light. You barely smell it throughout the afternoon. In this case the odor is unlikely to be a nuisance.

³ Many agencies are using a field olfactometer; a machine that objectively measures the amount of an odor or an odor intensity reference scale (OIRS) using n-butanol as the odorant.

Unpleasant Odors

1. In the table below, first find the environmental odor's duration. Then follow that row across the table until you come to the column that matches the odor's frequency.
2. Look at the letters in each table box. They stand for the intensity of the odor (VS=Very Strong; S=Strong; M=Moderate; L= Light).
 - a. If the level you chose for the environmental odor intensity (VS, S, M, or L) is listed in that table box, then the environmental odor could be a nuisance and interfere with normal life. If you think the odor could be a nuisance, you may want to take your odor diary to your local health department or code enforcement agency and request an odor investigation².
 - b. If the level you chose for the intensity of the odor is not listed in that table box or is listed as N/A, then the odor is unlikely to be a nuisance.

Use for Unpleasant Odors only

		Frequency				
		Single Occurrence	Quarterly	Monthly	Weekly	Daily
Duration	1 minute	NA	NA	NA	NA	VS
	10 minutes	NA	NA	NA	VS	S, VS
	1 hour	NA	NA	VS	S, VS	M, S, VS
	4 hours	NA	VS	S, VS	M, S, VS	L, M, S, VS
	12+ hours	VS	S, VS	M, S, VS	L, M, S, VS	L, M, S, VS

Example:

You live in an apartment building next to a gas station. You've noticed that during the afternoon traffic rush for about one hour each day you can smell gasoline or diesel fuel when you go outside.

The odor is barely there, so in FIDO step 3, you decide the intensity is light. In step 1, you find gasoline and diesel fuel in the column for unpleasant odors.

In the table above, you first find the duration of the odor (1 hour). Then you follow the row across the table until you come to the box with the frequency that you smell the odor (daily). The outlined box says your odor must be of at least moderate intensity or stronger to be considered a nuisance. You have already decided that the odor's intensity is light, so your odor is unlikely to be a nuisance.

Now let's assume you decide in FIDO step 3 that the odor is strong. You can't go for your afternoon walk and must stay inside. In that case, the odor is likely to be a nuisance. You may want to change your habits to avoid the odor (for example., take morning walks instead). You may also decide to contact your local health official or code enforcement agency.

² Many agencies are using a field olfactometer; a machine that objectively measures the amount of an odor or an odor intensity reference scale (OIRS) using n-butanol as the odorant.

Not Unpleasant Odors

1. In the table below, first find the environmental odor's duration. Then follow that row across the table until you come to the column that matches the odor's frequency.
2. Look at the letters in each table box. They stand for the intensity of the odor (VS=Very Strong; S=Strong; M=Moderate; L= Light).
 - a. If the level you chose for the environmental odor intensity (VS, S, M, or L) is listed in that table box, then the environmental odor could be a nuisance and interfere with normal life. If you think the odor could be a nuisance, you may want to take your odor diary to your local health department or code enforcement agency and request an odor investigation⁵.
 - b. If the level you chose for the intensity of the odor is not listed in that table box or is listed as N/A, then the odor is unlikely to be a nuisance.

Use for Not Unpleasant Odors only

		Frequency				
		Single Occurrence	Quarterly	Monthly	Weekly	Daily
Duration	1 minute	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	10 minutes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1 hour	NA	NA	NA	NA	VS
	4 hours	NA	NA	NA	VS	S, VS
	12+ hours	NA	NA	VS	S, VS	M, S, VS

Example:

When you bought your apartment above the coffee shop two months ago, you thought it was the perfect breakfast solution. Now, you're not so sure. Every day from 4:00 in the morning until 8:00 at night, you smell roasting coffee and baked goods. In step 3, you decide the intensity is moderate because you can still go about your daily life as usual, but you do get tired of smelling roasting coffee all day! In step 1, you decide these odors are not unpleasant.

In the table above, you first find the duration of the odor (12+ hours). Then you follow the row across the table until you come to the box for the frequency that you smell the odor (daily). The outlined box says your odor must be of at least moderate intensity or stronger to be considered a nuisance. You have already decided that the odor's intensity is moderate, so the odor is likely to be a nuisance. You may want to change your habits to avoid the odor (for example, keep your windows shut, find another apartment). You may also decide to contact your local health official or code enforcement agency for other solutions.

If you decide in step 3 that the odor is light because you barely smell it on and off throughout the day, then the odor is unlikely to be a nuisance.

⁵ Many agencies are using a field olfactometer; a machine that objectively measures the amount of an odor or an odor intensity reference scale (OIRS) using n-butanol as the odorant.

Next Steps

Now that you have investigated and recorded the environmental odor concern, what's next? **If you think the odor may be a nuisance**, you may want to contact your local health department or code enforcement agency. You can turn in your odor diary and discuss the situation and options. The department or agency may conduct an investigation to help determine what should be done next, according to local legislation.

Even if you determined that the odor may not be a nuisance, if you are still concerned about either the source of the odor or its effect on your health, contact the appropriate agency in your area to explore this issue further.

Here is some information on methods often used in odor investigations

An odor investigation may involve determining the intensity using one of two methods: either an odor intensity reference scale (OIRS) using n-butanol as the odorant, or a field olfactometer like the Nasal Ranger® ([St. Croix Sensory, Inc.](#)).

The OIRS compares the problem odor to varying levels of n-butanol intensity. Investigators are trained in this method by first analyzing odor sensitivity, and then explaining the OIRS process. Investigations compare the odor in the ambient air to set amounts of n-butanol. The investigator usually wears a carbon-filtering mask between each sample to prevent them from becoming adapted to the smells. Below is a five-point OIRS which can be used to determine the intensity of the problem odor.

5-point Odor Intensity Reference Scale (OIRS)	
Reference Level	n-Butanol PPM in Air
0	0
1	25
2	75
3	225
4	675
5	2025

The field olfactometer method determines the Dilution-to-Threshold (D/T) of the odor, which is a measure of how diluted with fresh air the odor can be while still being able to smell the odor. The larger the D/T recorded, the more intense an odor is (e.g., 30 D/T is more intense than 7 D/T). Common thresholds for problem odors are greater than either 7 D/T or 15 D/T, depending on the type of land-use in the area where the odor occurs. Investigators

- **Begin with the highest D/T ratio on the field olfactometer (e.g., 60 D/T on the Nasal Ranger®).**
- **Reduce the D/T until they can detect the odor.**
- **Repeat the process for consistency. The D/T where they first detect the odor is the value used in the intensity scale below.**

Training in one of these two methods is central to accurately determining and placing the odor intensity along the scale below. The intensity scale is for general use and may need to be adjusted up or down depending on local legislation. Some states declare an odor a nuisance once it passes a certain D/T ratio without needing to know the frequency or durationⁱ.

Intensity Scale	VS	S	M	L	VL
	Very Strong	Strong	Moderate	Light	Very Light
<i>OIRS (5-point reference scale)</i>	5	4	3	2	1
<i>Field Olfactometer (D/T)</i>	15	7	4	2	0

For more information:

[ATSDR Environmental Odors](#)

Questions:

environmentalodors@cdc.gov

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

4770 Buford Hwy NE MS F-59

Atlanta, GA 30341

800-CDC-INFO

(800-232-4636)

TTY: (888) 232-6348

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LAST UPDATED 9/13/2016

ⁱ Maine Department of Environmental Protection. "Report on Odor and Gas Management at Solid Waste Facilities." Division of Solid Waste Management. January 2009. *Includes a table of odor legislation by state.*

⁶ This document was adapted from: [Texas Commission on Environmental Quality: Odor Complaint Investigation Procedures](#). The document is no longer available online. The information in this report is relevant for odor investigations in all states.

Childs Park

By Hillary Van Dyke

Abstract: This report is an attempt to determine when Child's Park neighborhood became described as a Black neighborhood. This is part of a larger study on the area by the Office of Sustainability & Resilience. This information was compiled primarily using the archives of Tampa Bay Times and interviews with former and current residents.

Since John Donaldson became the first Black settler in St. Petersburg in 1871, other Black people migrated to St. Petersburg. Often, they were relegated to their own segregated communities, like Black railway builders who created a community in the late 1880s “along Fourth Street S between Seventh and Ninth streets” (Hooker, 1973). Despite legal integration in the United States, there are still areas in St. Pete where Black people are essentially geographically concentrated. While some of these areas are historically Black neighborhoods, others became predominantly Black over time. One such neighborhood is Childs Park.

In 1911, Julius and Lysander Childs platted a subdivision called Childs Park (The RMPK Group, 2007, p.11). In the 19-teens, 1920s, and 1940s, more of the neighborhood was platted “by many persons” (City of St. Petersburg, 1998). The Greater Childs Park Area now “encompasses four neighborhood associations- the Childs Park Neighborhood Association, Twin Brooks, Perry Bayview and the southern portion of the Central Oak Park neighborhood,” and its boundaries are “1st to 22nd Avenues South from 34th to 49th Streets South” (The RMPK Group, 2007, p.11; City of St. Petersburg, 1998). Childs Park first appears in *St Petersburg Daily Times* in 1911 and has been spelled as Child's or Childs throughout the 111 years of mentions in the paper. The *St Petersburg Daily Times* (now the *Tampa Bay Times*) includes many home sale advertisements,

obituaries, wedding and baby announcements, church and school information, train and trolley stop times, and few crimes throughout the early 1900s.

One white editorial writer compared where he lived in Gulfport to Childs Park, calling Childs Park “forty neat and costly houses in the up-lands” and where he lived the “mud flats.” He stated that “Now, the Independent thinks Gulfport has no more need of a court house and jail than a fish wants a handkerchief. The land speculators are wiser than that—are wiser than that—they know that poverty makes crime, and when they sell us out for taxes they want to be ready. We have no negroes here, and there was a time when a blood hound had no terrors for a white man, but a slave is a slave” (Daniels, 1913). Furthermore, Childs Park neighborhood is described in terminology such as “ideal” and “pleasant.” In 1924, a school opened for Gulfport/Childs Park students. The school district thought only 60 students would come to this school made for 160 students, but 195 students enrolled. The school district decided to build upon the school to add more space (Times Staff, 1924).

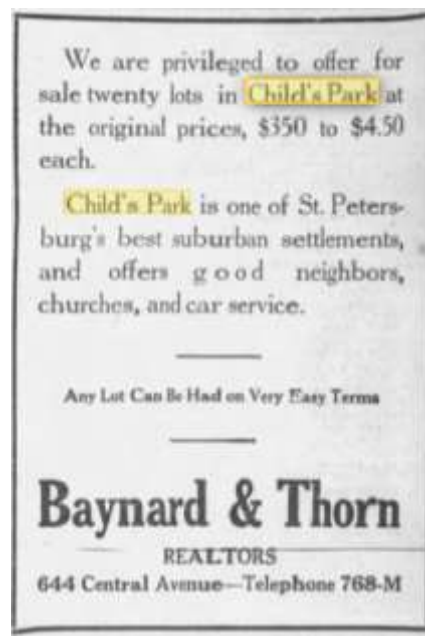


Figure 1: St Petersburg Times, May 26, 1923

In the 1930s, the United States was amidst a depression that made paying mortgages difficult for many Americans. As part of the work of the New Deal, lawmakers created the Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC) in 1933. HOLC trained home appraisers in the system where they graded residential neighborhoods. "These maps and neighborhood ratings set the rules for decades of real estate practices. The grades ranged from A to D" (Clavery, 2020). A neighborhoods were the "best" and generally were "upper- or upper-middle-class White neighborhoods;" B neighborhoods were "still desirable" and were nearly or complete white neighborhoods; C neighborhoods were "declining" which meant "the residents were often working-class and/or first or second generation immigrants from Europe," and finally, D neighborhoods were "hazardous" because they were being "infiltrated" by "undesirable populations" which included Jewish, Asian, Mexican, and Black families (Clavery, 2020). This practice, now called redlining in reference to the D-grade's red coloring, advised banks on where it was supposedly safe to give mortgage loans.

St. Petersburg, like many cities across the country, had a HOLC map in 1940 telling banks where to loan. Figure 2 shows an overlay of the 1940 HOLC map on a current map of the South St. Peterburg CRA., and Childs Park is in the dashed area. A part of C-5, D-2, and D-5 are in what is now Childs Park, while the majority of D-14, and the entirety of C-18 are in Childs Park (City of St. Petersburg, 2022; Argis, 2020). Reasons C-5 was downgraded include notes such as "Heavy weed growth" and "No sanitary sewers; septic tanks" (Digital Scholarship Lab & Wilm). Another reason for downgrading an area were items related to race. The comments for C-5, D-2, and D-5 explicitly state there are no "Negro" residents. The notes for C-5 and D-2 state there is an infiltration of "lower grade" population. D-14 has the most explicit language about the potential for Black people in the notes, which state "This area adjoins Negro area 'D7' on the

west, hence the eastern portion of ‘D14’ does not contain a particularly high grade of white occupant.” In the 2021 study, “Examination of Historical and Modern-Day Impact of Structural Racism on the Lives of Black People in the City of St. Petersburg, Florida,” Childs Park is noted in a list of “Black Housing Communities” from 1920s-1940s, which might have been located somewhere in D2 or D7 based off the notes (Sears, et. al, p. 98).

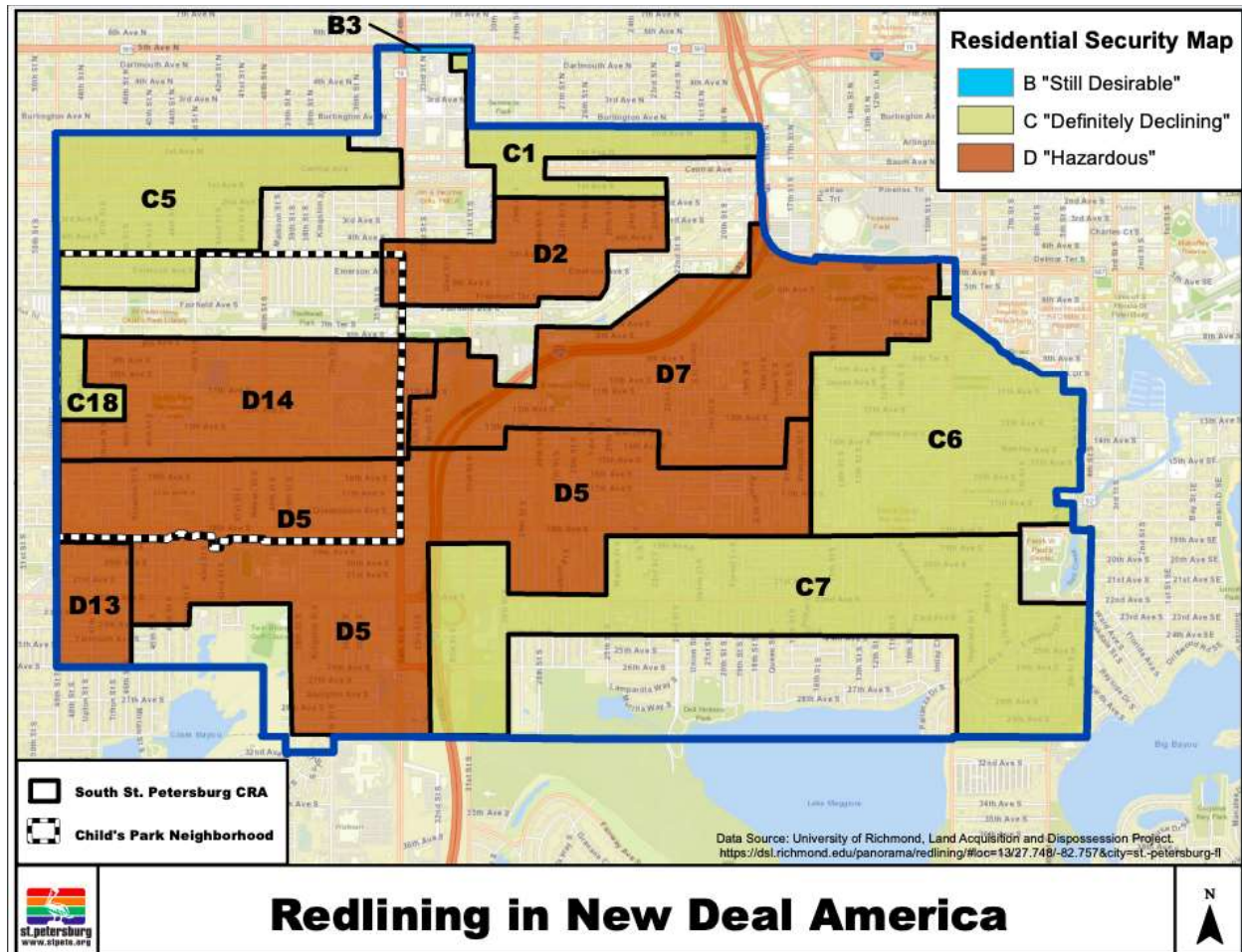


Figure 2: Current St. Pete Map of Childs Park with HOLC 1940 Map overlay

In reviewing *St Pete Times* mentions of Black people in Childs Park, 1970 seems to be the first real mention in discussion of Childs Park School, which had a projected enrollment of 200 “Negroes” and 190 white students (Times Staff, 1970). In 1971, the projected outcome for the racial composition of Childs Park School was 40.66% white and 19.1% Black (Times Staff,

1971). In 1976, Pinellas County Schools (PCS) was considering making Childs Park School a fundamental school (Huntley, 1976). By 1978, it was a fundamental school. The enrollment for the 1978-1979 year was at 215 Black and 92 white students which would mean some Black students would be moved to a different school because no PCS school could have more than 30% of their school population be Black due to the *Bradley vs Pinellas County Schools* decision. This article also described Childs Park neighborhood as a “predominantly black neighborhood” (DeLoache, 1978). In a 1978 article, an editor calls Childs Park a “black neighborhood” (Editor, 1978).

As part of this study to determine when Childs Park became a Black neighborhood, I also interviewed a few former and current Childs Park residents. I asked them several questions including, but limited to (1) How long did you live in Childs Park? (2) Where were you before you moved to Childs Park? (3) What brought your family to Childs Park? (4) What were the positive things about living in Childs Park? (5) What were issues you had while living in Childs Park? And finally, (6) Did you know anyone who lived in the neighborhood who was there because they were displaced by the Tropicana Field or Interstate projects?

Former Childs Park residents confirm Childs Park was a Black neighborhood by the 1970s. A Childs Park resident who lived there from 1973 to 1988 remembered two households of Asian families and several white children in the neighborhood, but “for the most part, it was an all-Black neighborhood.” He attended Gulfport, Azalea, and Tyrone Elementary Schools as well as Azalea Middle School- “they do that bussing still,” and St. Pete Alternative- “that was a school you went to when you were in trouble.” A lot of his childhood memories centered around being outside. He recalled walking to the park every day and riding his bike. His bike rides over the years included “riding our bikes to Laurel Park before [Tropicana Field] ever happened.” He

also used to ride his bike over to Childs Park Fundamental School stating it “was abandoned for a long time” after it closed. He remembered that two of his neighbors’ houses were bought out by the city because the city needed to build “a retention dam or a ditch,” and those neighbors moved to Lakewood Estates. He recalled a big storm that was bad enough that his family was evacuated to Pinellas Technical College and that the area the retention ditch was built in “used to overflow, and we played in it.” They [the city] bought them out. It was townhouses" (personal communication, May 11, 2022).

Another former Childs Park resident who lived there from about 1978 to 2007 moved from the Dean Mohr projects when her parents immigrated to the United States. “I don’t remember a lot of white people in Childs Park back then. I had a few mixed playmates where the mom was white, and the dad was Black. But definitely, it was a Black neighborhood.” She attended Childs Park Fundamental, Southside Fundamental, Azalea Middle School, Gibbs High School, and eventually graduated from Dixie Hollins High School. She lived in three houses along 14th Ave S during her time in Childs Park and what stood out to her about the time is that everyone owned the houses. When she lived on one part of 14th Ave S all her neighbors owned their homes (including her family), and later, when they moved to a different part of 14th Ave S, there were “some renters but [they] were renting from people who lived in it before who were Black owners.” The only issue she remembered was that “Back then, the drug epidemic was happening. Drugs were beginning to seep into the neighborhood. Some gun concerns, but it was not as prevalent” as now. She also knew of one person who moved from Laurel Park to Childs Park due to the Gas Plant area redevelopment into what is now Tropicana Field (personal communication, May 12, 2022).

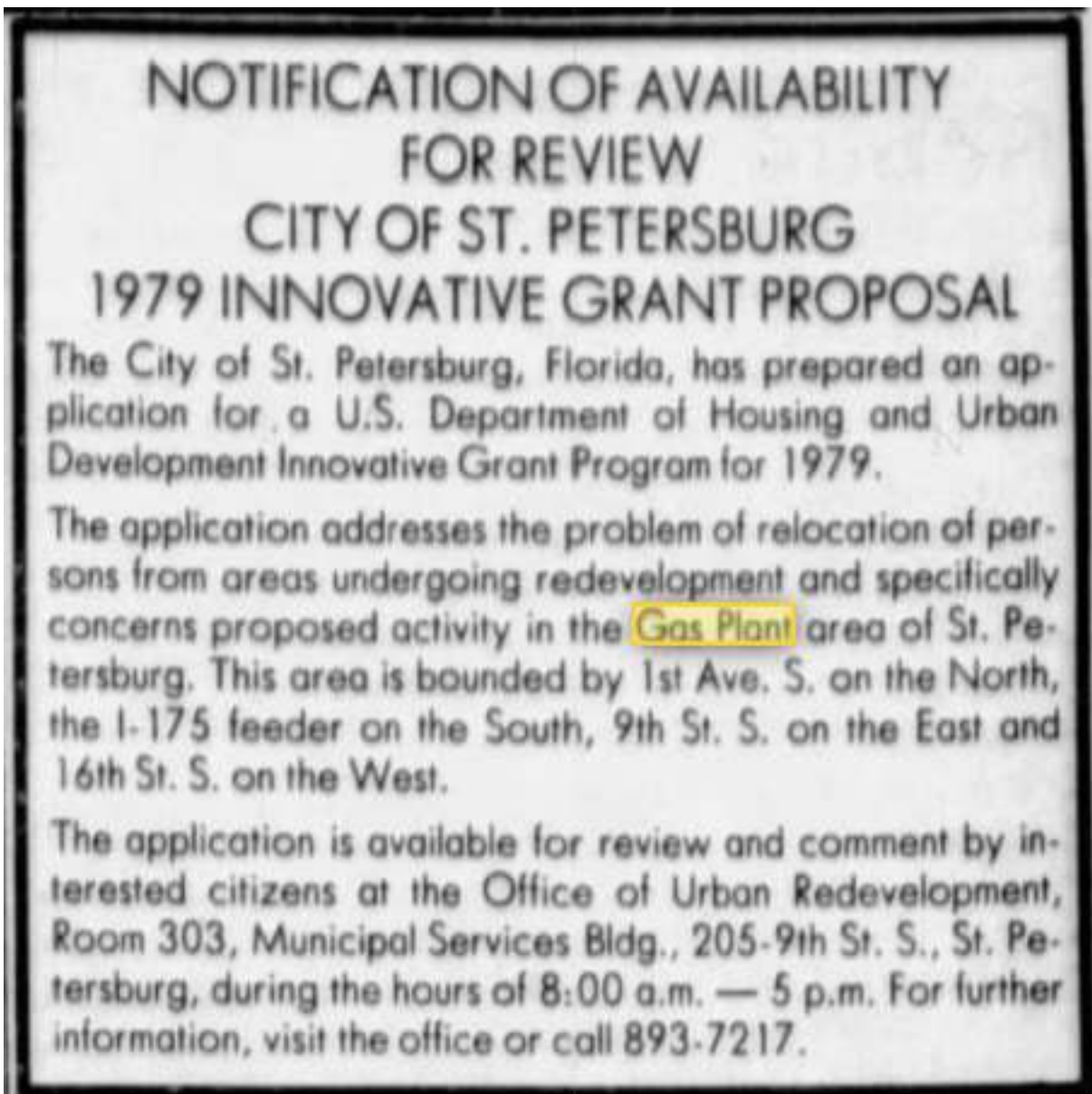


Figure 3: St Petersburg Times, April 17, 1979

Another former Childs Park resident moved there in 1980 from Brooklyn when she was 12 to live with her grandmother who was a resident. She loved Childs Park because:

It was quiet. It was different. I was coming from a robust type of city... I was coming from a very fast-paced environment. Being a child was difficult and remaining a child was as difficult. Things were happening in New York City that weren't really happening here like they are now. It was like Dr. Jekyll to Mr. Hyde... We were able to get flips. We would walk different places; well, we did that in New York, too. We'd go to the park. It was peaceful for us... It was like coming to a resort. We could pick mangoes right off the trees. My grandmother had a bunch of fruit trees out back. We hung clothes on the line

and mowed grass. You don't really have grass in New York. We learned how to mow grass, pull weeds, do what children do, play outside. We were really able to be kids here, not having to worry about coming out on the stairs and finding somebody overdosed... And that's what drew me back here, years later. The weather. Going to the beach, just relaxing. The beach is my peace of mind. The crime rate was very low here. Back in the 80s, most of the kids we knew lived in Gulfport. I might have had maybe five friends that were my age in this area..."

She remembered Childs Park as a mixed neighborhood because she had some white neighbors, like Ms. Marie and also Donna and Jim. "I learned about smoked mullets from [Jim] because he used to make me smoked mullets" (personal communication, June 4, 2022).

She moved away in 1984 but visited St. Pete and the neighborhood regularly for decades after. Her mother moved to Childs Park in about 2000, and she moved back in 2013. She recalled when she was a child that the industrial corridor area in the neighborhood "was desolate other than the railroad track that went there. It was maybe two or three blocks and then you'd see a house. Empty field areas. And so, we used to go over there and hang out because there wasn't many places to hang out. Back then, St. Petersburg was the old folk's town." It was when she grew older, she started to notice the main issue she thought Childs Park has which is environmental smells. "Back then from 12 till you become a mature adult, you don't notice the different smells and things. Your focus at 12 are your friends and everything else besides that kinda stuff. We didn't pay attention to that. The chemical plants, the places where they make wood stuff, all of that was here. That wasn't my focus. As I got older and visited, I started to notice." When her mother moved to Childs Park in 2000, "my antennas went up," and she started to really notice the smells and wondered "where is it coming from.... Once, I started asking questions when we were outside; John [Muhammad] heard me talking and was like 'yeah we smell it over here too, and we've *been* smelling it.'" She realized that was why the industrial area was so desolate in her childhood. She joined the a Childs Park Neighborhood community walk

one day, and “I said oh my god. They really built a lot of houses over here... We passed by the chemical plant, and I was like ‘mommy, do you smell that? That’s the smell we smell on the porch’... Ironically, it’s coming down to where we are... That’s a long way for those smells to be coming... it’s stronger over here than by us.” She says her family does not sit out front anymore because she has health issues and is concerned the air quality will impact her health (City of St. Petersburg, 1998; personal communication, June 1, 2022).

Another former Childs Park resident lived there from 1984 to 1993. “My dad grew up in Child’s Park area... he was down the street from where they had the literal Child’s Park.” Her mother moved into the neighborhood in 1978 after her parents married, and her parents bought their house from a white woman. Their neighbor was white, but everyone else on the street was Black. “I don’t remember when Mr. Bob, who was the white neighbor, moved, and I think he rented out their house.” Growing up, she remembered that “The village was looking out for you... that village mentality... all the kids got together and hung out at each other’s houses and knew the flip lady down the street or the candy man down the street. It wasn’t a big deal if you walked down the street, always with somebody though” (personal communication, June 1, 2022).

She recollects some issues with living in Childs Park. For one, she noticed environmental smells “two streets over from us, heading away from the actual park, there’s this oil refinery thing, and the closer you got to it, the stronger the smell.” As she got older, there were other issues in the neighborhood such as encountering drug dealers. “Our house got broke into twice. We went from having no burglar bars to having burglar bars which became a trend in the neighborhood.” She remembered Lil’ Ceasers eventually stopped delivering to her house after dark and installed bulletproof glass, and they had a partition “like at the bank” to pay for and receive the pizza. She remembered her mom having her get down on the ground when people

were shooting. Eventually, she was not allowed to move past her block without her sister. “In all the years I’ve lived in St. Pete, we were not allowed to visit the literal Child’s Park which was one block away. That was a literal ‘nope’ from my mom.” Her dad passed in 2019, and when they sold his house, she noticed that many of his neighbors are white now (personal communication, June 1, 2022).



Figure 4: *St. Petersburg Times*, December 30, 1985

In 1984, an article discussed Childs Park residents protesting having a state-run work release center built there because it might cause “white flight” (Stallings, 1984). The Childs Park Neighborhood Association was formed in 1992 and “was one of the first... where residents walk the neighborhood along with motorcycle police officers as part of the Wrice anti-drug effort” (City of St. Pete Neighborhood Partnership Office, 1998, p. 14). While the *St Petersburg Times* continued to include home sales, obituaries, church and school information, weddings, lost pets, sports results, and anniversaries about Childs Park, there was a notable shift in coverage in the 80s and 90s because the paper included coverage of violent crime and drug-related articles. In 1993, the St Pete Police Department targeted Childs Park for random car stops to search for

drugs (Washington, 1993). Throughout the 90s, the newspaper covered different community anti-violence efforts.



Figure 5: St Petersburg Times, July 22, 2005

Some notable environmental investment/divestment actions took place throughout the 1970s and on in Childs Park. Some examples include but are not limited to the following:

- 1975- City Council voted to purchase property where the city would create a drainage retention pond and to potentially build a park near the pond (Maunder, 1975)
- 1977- City Council asked for community input on land-use plan, including building a “linear park” from Childs Park to Clam Bayou (McMahon, 1977)
- 1978- A community center was being built in Childs Park (Brennan, 1978)
- 1980- Childs Park neighborhood was being considered for a Community Development Block Grant Program (Urban Development, 1980)

- 1984- A state-run work release program was set to be built in Childs Park. City Council offered an alternative location due to pressures from residents (Hollman, 1984). Later that year, residents went to Governor Bob Graham to protest having the center built in Childs Park (Stallings, 1984)
- 1996- St Pete's Environmental Development Commission proposed 42 homes being built to "aid area redevelopment" (Smith, 1996). The neighborhood association was opposed, but the city approved the plan
- 1998- By this year, the neighborhood completed Operation Commitment in cooperation with the City of St. Petersburg "which looked at recreation, beautification, infrastructure, neighborhood securing, housing codes, and land use" (City of St. Pete Neighborhood Partnership Office, 1998, p. 14). By 1998, the following was completed or started: "landscaping major corridor with trees, Trailhead Park built for the Pinellas Trail, streets paved/repaved, sidewalks installed/repaved, crime watches started, ...a linear park along Clam Bayou, demolition of unsafe structures, new homes being built, and existing homes being renovated" (City of St. Pete Neighborhood Partnership Office, 1998, p. 14). And finally, the park received a "new parking lot, basketball courts, tennis courts, playground, multi purpose green space, and landscaping," and by this point, the park had a lot of programming for the community and a computer lab (City of St. Pete Neighborhood Partnership Office, 1998, p. 14).
- 2000- Girl Scouts marked storm drains in Child Park (Schreiber, 2000)
- 2007- The Childs Park pool was one of two city pools with a sprayground (Wilson, 2007)
- 2007- Civic organizations and businesses donated time and money to spruce up Childs Park via signs and landscaping (Raghunathan, 2007)

- 2008- St Petersburg Police Department had a designated “environmental detective” to investigate dumping cases in Childs Park (Times Staff, 2008)
- 2022- University of South Florida, St. Petersburg College, and Eckerd College researchers are working on environmental projects in Childs Park including “outfitting residents with personal air monitors, trying to place other measuring equipment in the neighborhood and canvassing the community about health concerns,” and the Childs Park Neighborhood Association launched the “Smell Something, Say Something” campaign so that residents would report and track odors (Wright & Evans, 2022)

Limitations and Future Research

To find interview participants, I put a call out on my personal Facebook account. In doing this, I found people I knew who grew up in Childs Park. One participant was referred to me by the Office of Sustainability & Resilience in the City of St. Pete. Because of the small interview pool, I would recommend further research include a wider net of residents/former residents and have a wider range of gender, age, and race. Furthermore, I think quantitative data about neighborhood demographics would help in triangulation and add to the archival and interview data findings.

Conclusions

While I cannot pinpoint a specific year, I know that within the 1970s-decade Childs Park became a neighborhood with primarily Black residents. Racism has been ingrained in the history of the land that Childs Park sits on. According to Native Land Digital, Childs Park St. Petersburg sits on the land of Mascogo, Tocobaga, and Miccosukee people. The history of Native Americans in Pinellas County starts with Paleoindian migrating tribes arriving in Florida between 12,000 to 15,000 years ago and is carried on through modern-day Seminole, Mascogo, and Miccosukee tribes. Whether discussing the fact that “the Indian Claims Commission

awarded the Seminoles... \$12,347,500 for the land taken from them by the U.S. military,” and they received six reservation areas in Florida, or discussing how the Miccosukee Tribe formed separately in 1962, but only “got several parcels and a lease to use 189,000 acres of the Everglades,” or discussing the Mascago’s existence as born of escaped enslaved people becoming Black Seminoles, there is no denial in how racism impacted what would become Childs Park (Funcheon, 2016; Wittich, 2002).

Even as Childs Park became settled by white people, a 1913 editorial writer who lived in neighboring Gulfport could not fathom the idea that he, a white settler on stolen indigenous land, lived in squalor despite the fact that “We have no negroes here” (Daniels, 1913). It is no surprise that these white inhabitants could keep the area majority-white when its western and southern borders were shared with the sundown town of Gulfport (Hubbard, 2019). Within the confines of Jim Crow laws and social customs of sundown towns, it is no surprise that HOLC would lower the grade of parcels of land that could potentially be “infiltrated” by Black people simply because of proximity to the legally segregated Black sections of town. It is no surprise that as school integration was forced on Childs Park residents, white residents would flee. It is no surprise that as the area became Blacker, the newspaper coverage of the area shifted to highlight negative stories and criminal behavior. And finally, it no surprise that the police department would target the now Black neighborhood for drug activity.

In the stories of Childs Park residents, I heard of the sense of family and the sense of freedom. I hope that the efforts of the work like Childs Park Neighborhood Association, the Office of Sustainability & Resilience in the City of St. Pete, and the structural racism study might will only continue to show the resilience and brilliance of the Greater Childs Park Area as its story continues to unfold.

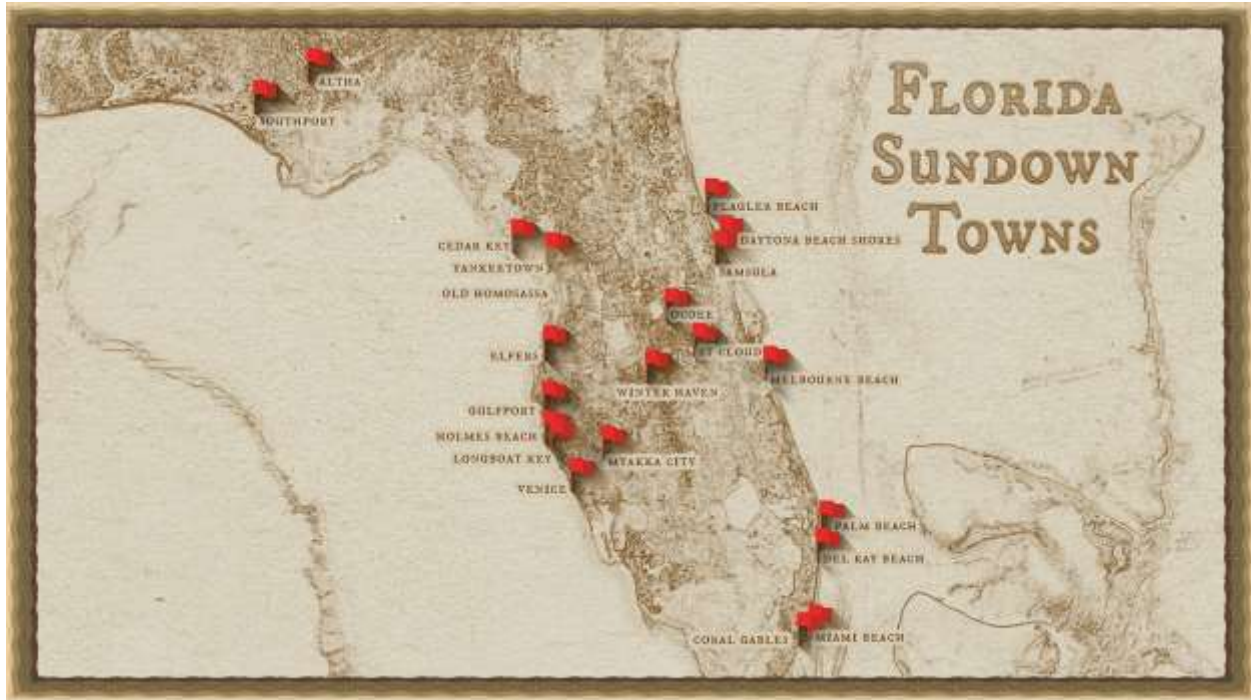


Figure 6: Map of Florida Sundtown Towns, WFTV

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USDN


urban sustainability
directors network

Climate Resilience & Equity

FSDN Annual Meeting, March 2-3, 2020

K. Baja, USDN

Program Director, Climate Resilience



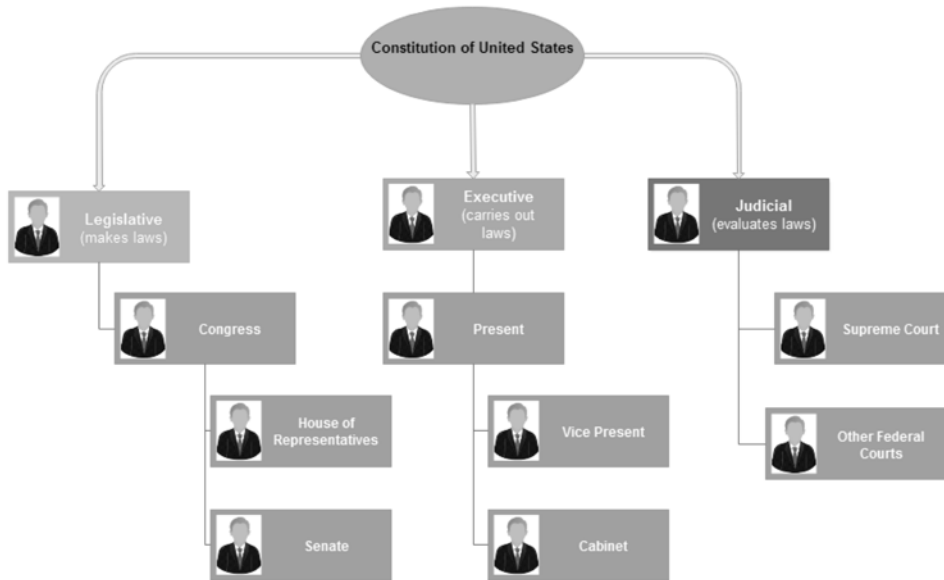
Establishing a Safe and Brave Space

Please let go of:

Excuses
Control
Guilt
Your facade
Condescension
Eye Rolling
Acting
Fear
The status quo


Bring:

Active Listening
Empathy
New ideas
Open minds
Curiosity
Compassion
Forgiveness
Respect
Trust



Government

- Government was created to protect citizens
- At the time it was created, citizens were considered white men who owned land
- Government systems and structures were designed to protect these white land owners



“The institution of domestic slavery is recognized, and the right of property in slaves is expressly guaranteed” in the U.S. Constitution.

— John C. McGhee

Disparate Outcomes

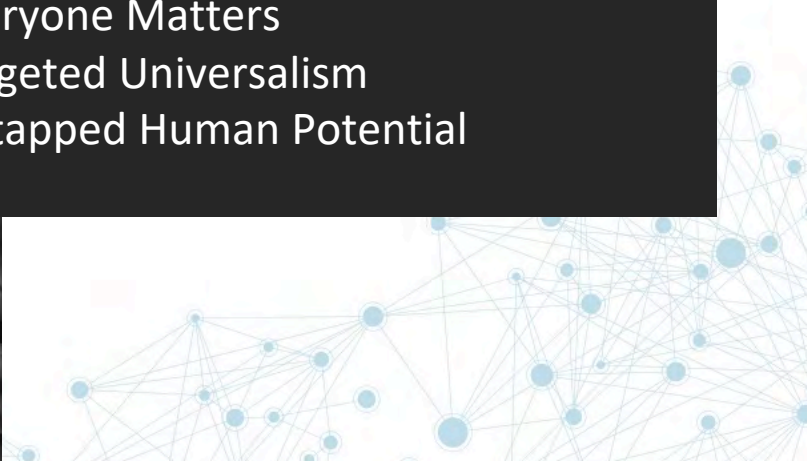


1. Slaves treated as property and free labor. Meant only to maximize profits.
2. U.S. was seen as land that could be taken with infinite natural resources. Land was stolen, as were people.
3. Based on the belief that white men had superior knowledge.
4. Women were second class citizens and treated as property.



Correction

How do we correct these disparities?

- Equity work is a correction
 - Awareness and practice
 - Establish new principles
 1. Limited Natural Resources
 2. Protect the Commons
 3. Inclusion & Collaboration
 4. Everyone Matters
 5. Targeted Universalism
 6. Untapped Human Potential
- 



Our Minds

Only 2% of emotional cognition is available to us consciously



Racial Bias

Racial bias tends to reside in the unconscious. We have little pockets of prejudice without any intent to have them. (mass media & social stimuli)

Bias & Implicit Bias

Bias/Prejudice

Snap judgment that impacts decision-making, usually in a negative manner

Racial Bias/Prejudice

Judgment based on race that impacts decision-making, usually in a negative manner. For example, not hiring people with ethnic sounding names

Implicit Bias

We unconsciously think about race even when we do not explicitly discuss it

Awareness – Race & Racism

Institutional Racism

Policies, programs, and other actions within institutions that serve to privilege white people and create inequitable outcomes for people of color.

Ex. Redlining

Race

A societal construct based on skin color and ancestry designed to divide people into different groups.

Ex. White, Black, Asian

Structural Racism

The interaction of multiple institutions that work cooperatively to create inequitable outcomes based on race.

Ex. School to Prison pipeline

Policies and Practices

Differences in the level of racial segregation, homeownership rates, home values and credit scores are still apparent where lines and boundaries were drawn that successfully segregated black people from whites.

Attempt of a dominant group to protect their own material interests

Classification of people is often externally imposed by the outside world

Example – Despite deep subsidy by public funds and land, Stuyvesant Town opened in 1947 completely racially segregated.



SR

Structural Racism

Structural racism identifies dimensions of our history and culture that have allowed privileges associated with “whiteness” and disadvantages associated with “color” to endure and adapt over time. The lower end of the privilege scale, characterized by socioeconomic disadvantage and political isolation, has historically been associated with “blackness” or “color.” Meanwhile, the upper end of the scale that gives access to opportunity, benefits, and power has been associated with “whiteness.”

Structural racism is not something that a few people or institutions choose to practice. Instead it has been a feature of the social, economic and political systems in which we all exist.




Structural Racism

- **Education-** The foundational perspective from which the curricula is developed is still white, middle-class, Western. What work is done ignores historical and current power imbalances-including, in the classroom.
- **Hiring and Advancement Practices-** white people) tend to feel more comfortable with people who talk and act most like themselves, and because of this institutions and systems tend to reproduce themselves in ways that perpetuate the status quo.
- **Access to Sports and Recreation-** Sports are often expensive (fees and gear), are time consuming for families, require transportation and an accommodating work schedule, and are most often conducted entirely in English.



Why Lead with Race?

History has positioned us in a way that has taken away our humanity

- 1) Race predicts the deepest and greatest disparities.
 - 2) Leading with race ensures it won't be left off the table.
 - 3) Our economy was founded on the racialization of people.
- 



Privilege & Power

Racial Privilege - Opportunities and access afforded to one because of the system of race and racism. For example, to not have to think of your race as being “different.”

Power - The ability to define what is real. To direct or influence the behavior of others or the course of events.



Procedural Equity:

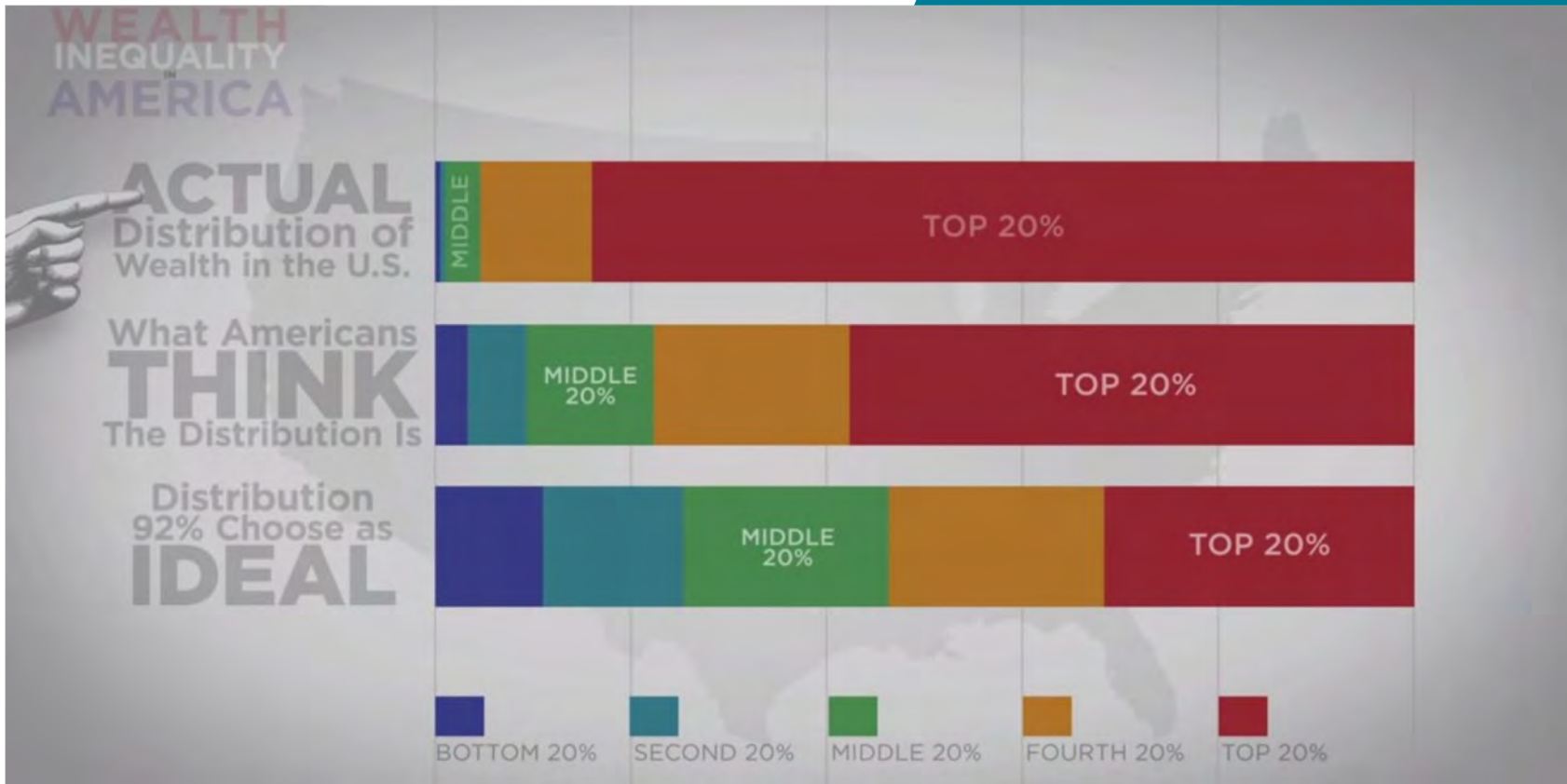
Ensuring that processes are fair and inclusive in the development and implementation of any program or policy.

Distributional Equity: Ensuring that resources or benefits and burdens of a policy or program are distributed fairly, prioritizing those with highest need first.

Structural (Intergenerational) Equity: A commitment and action to correct past harms and prevent future negative consequences by institutionalizing accountability and decision-making structures that aim to sustain positive outcomes.

Equity

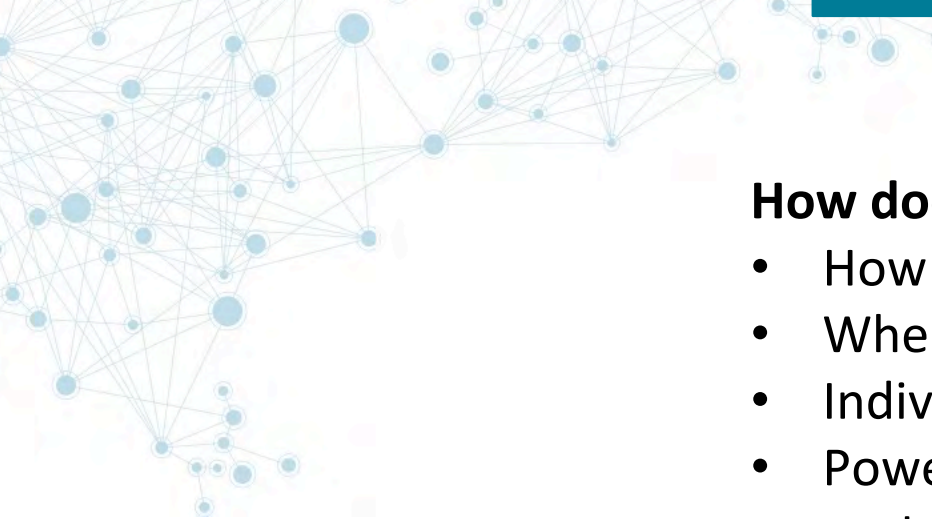
Distributional Equity



A large teal circle containing two concentric white circles. The text "Targeted Universalism" is centered within the inner white circle, with a short horizontal white line underneath the word "Universalism".

Targeted Universalism

“A targeted universal strategy is inclusive of the needs of both dominant and marginalized groups but pays particular attention to the situation of the marginalized group ... Targeted universalism rejects a blanket approach that is likely to be indifferent to the reality that different groups are situated differently relative to the institutions and resources of society.” - John Powell, Haas Institute



Power

How does power play out in this step?

- How has power existed in the past?
- Where does power exist now?
- Individual and organizational power
- Power dynamics in each space and with each set of stakeholders

How can you shift power in this step?

- Time
- Language & Naming things
- Accessibility
- Agenda setting
- Acknowledge and respect history
- Listen and empathize



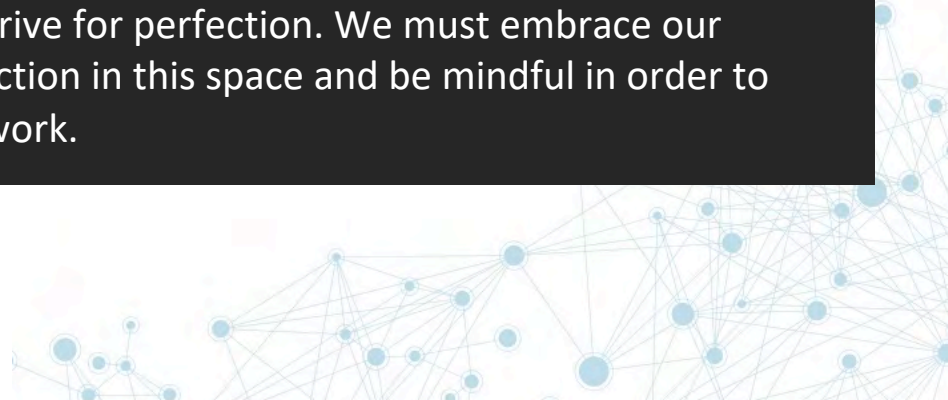


How can we fix the problem?

Equity is not a lens that we take on and off. It is an analysis and goal we need to incorporate permanently, like LASIK surgery.

Personal hygiene is a continuous process. You have to brush your teeth and take a shower regularly. Similarly, a person working on equity needs to continuously engage and do the work to advance and improve.

We must continually practice! There is no perfect so never strive for perfection. We must embrace our imperfection in this space and be mindful in order to do the work.



Racism in Media

MEDIA IS POWERFUL

Power in the way stories are told

Power in use of Images

Power in Language



Acknowledge this is another broken system

Climate Change

“

Millions of low-income people, many of them minorities, tend to live in the geographical areas that are most impacted by climate change.”

— Etienne Deffarges



New Orleans resident post-Katrina, Photo by Eric Gay

1. Climate change and pollution go hand in hand, and they hit communities of color first and worst.
2. Due to redlining, low-income communities of color are most likely to be located alongside factories, refineries and busy highways, and also have the fewest resources to cope with heat waves, droughts, floods and other climate-related disasters.
3. Those on the front line of impacts from climate change are living in places where there will be more floods and higher incidence of different [climate-related] diseases.
4. Not having access to health insurance or medical services.

Climate Change & Equity

● **Indigenous Nations**

Native rights are primarily place-based rights, based on their longtime occupation of Indigenous territories. Climate change shifts and disrupts plant and animal habitats, and in doing so, forces cultures to adapt to these conditions or die

● **Farmers & Farm Workers**

Fruit and vegetable crops are shrinking from lack of water. In state's like California majority-Latino farmworkers are struggling most as a result and scramble to get enough hours picking crops to earn a livable wage. Latinos are first to be displaced from jobs, and they'll often be among the last to recover economically.

● **Race**

Race – even more than class – is the number one indicator for the placement of toxic facilities in this country and, because of the inequities in policy, governmental disaster funds also often skip over communities of color.

People are saying we have to make our communities more climate-resilient, but it has to be a resilience that cuts across race, class, and geography.

— Dr. Robert D. Bullard



Resilience in the Normal Mode = Equity

- Improving the baseline
- Not “bouncing back”- need to focus on improving and thriving without the disruption being the catalyst
- All three equity considerations (procedural, distributional, structural)

Reframing Resilience

Three Modes

Normal Mode

- 98% of the time.
- No disruption. Increase Adaptive Capacity.
- Focus on everyday stressors.

Disruption

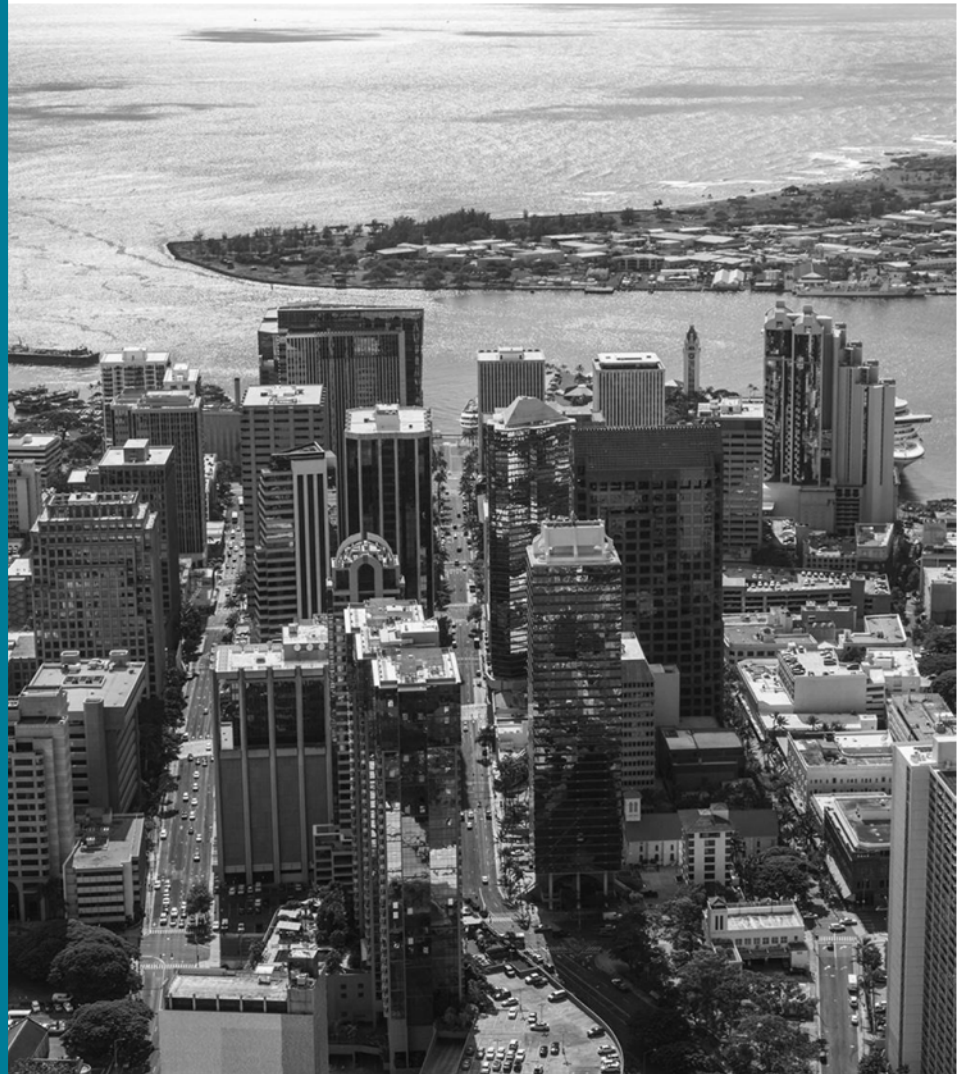
- Shock/Hazard event
- Major focus of most “resilience efforts” now

Recovery

- Assist communities in becoming more connected
- Increase adaptive capacity
- Positively adapt and thrive- connect to Normal

USDN Definition of Resilience

The ability of our community to anticipate, accommodate, and **positively adapt to or thrive** amidst changing climate conditions or hazard events and **enhance quality of life**, reliable systems, economic vitality, & conservation of resources for present & future generations.



Reframe- Not Just Shocks & Stressors

SHOCKS

Typically considered single event disasters

Fires

Hurricanes

Earthquakes

Floods

STRESSORS

Factors that pressure on a daily or reoccurring basis

Endemic Violence

High Unemployment

Endemic Drug Use

Poverty

EVERYDAY NEEDS

Daily needs not being met and requiring

Healthcare

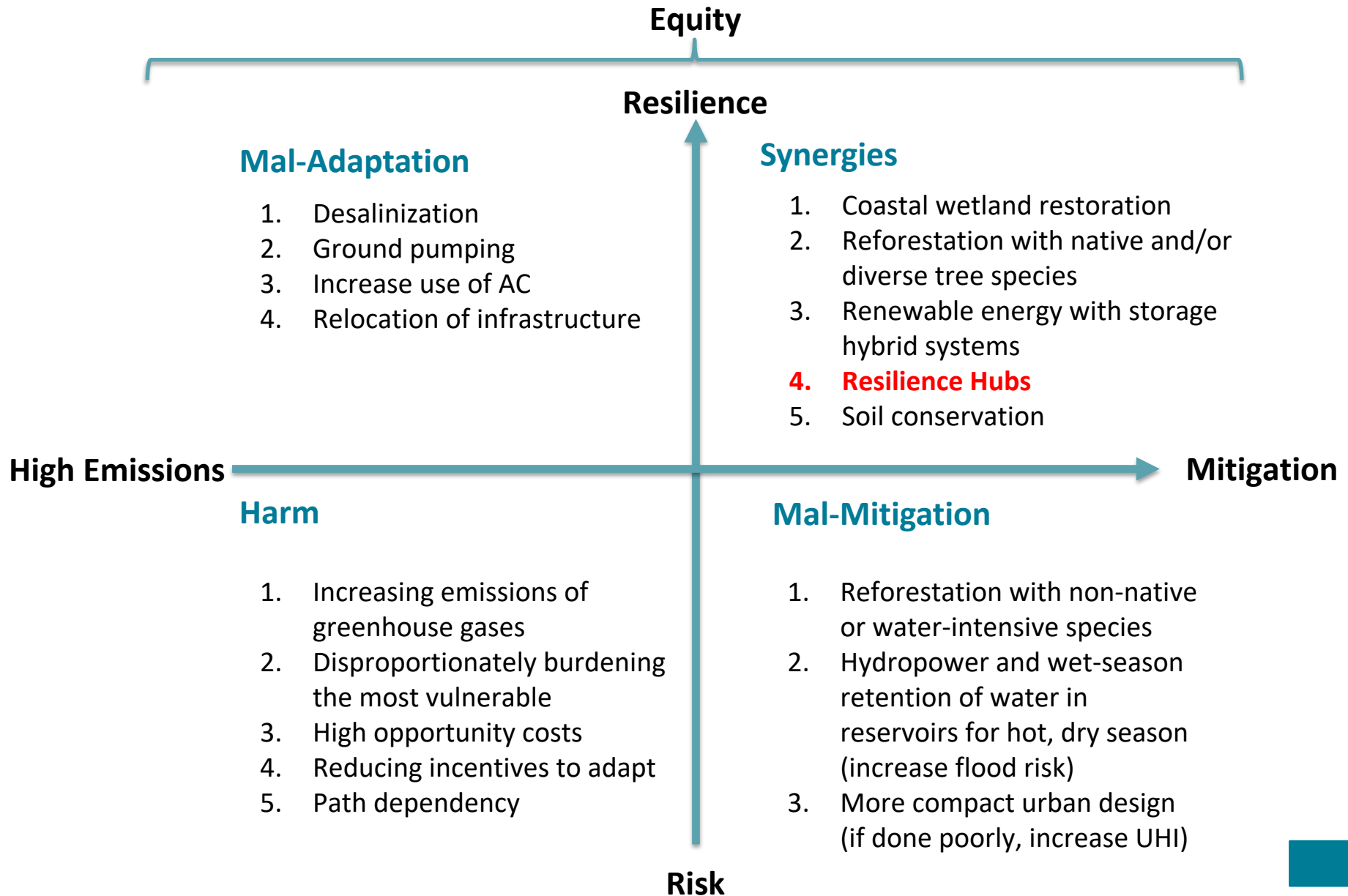
Affordable Housing

Clean Water & Food

Safe Transportation

Acknowledge both shocks and stresses, but focus on enhancing community well-being, social connectivity, and meeting daily needs first and foremost, especially in frontline communities

Nexus- Equity-Resilience-GHG Mitigation



Resilience Hubs

General Definition- Resilience Hub

- Resilience Hubs require governments and stakeholders to willingly **shift power** over to members of the community
- Consists of a building or set of buildings and outdoor space that provide backup electricity, access to resources such as food, water, ice, charging stations, etc. and could possibly act as temporary shelter.
- **Support community cohesiveness**, before, during and after disruption.
- Strengthen communities and provide resources, programming, services and support.



Background – Community Resilience

- Collected stories
- Co-developed Asset Inventories
- Approached people with empathy
- Followed up after individual preparedness campaign and invited community members to participate on advisory committees
- Demonstrated that every voice is valued, heard and appreciated
- Continued to engage and re-engage
- Discussed multiple needs for all functioning modes- normal, disruption and recovery



Resilience Hub- Three Modes

Resilience Hubs are well-trusted locations utilized year-round

Three Modes:

1. **Everyday**- Normal everyday use. All infrastructure and services are available, no major disruptions are present and focus is on community services. Focus on community needs and community cohesion.
2. **Disruption**- Disruption to normal function for any duration. Disruptions can include natural disasters and human-influenced disruptions and can vary from minutes to months (72 hours).
3. **Recovery**- Process of returning to normal mode. The aftermath of the disruption during which the community works to restore normal or better conditions. Can last days to years.

Resilience Hubs- Five Basic Elements

Resilient Elements to Consider:

1. **Resilient Programing and Services** – Offering additional services and programs that build relationships, promote community preparedness, and improve residents' health and well-being.
2. **Resilient Structure & Landscape** – Strengthening the resilience of the facility to ensure that it meets operational goals in all conditions.
3. **Resilient Power System** – Ensuring uninterrupted power to the facility during a hazard while also improving the cost-effectiveness and sustainability of operations in all three operating modes.
4. **Resilient Communications** – Ensuring the ability to communicate within and outside the service area during disruptions.
5. **Resilient Operations** – Ensuring personnel and processes are in place to continue operating the facility during disruption and recovery.



Return On Investment

- Economic Stability
- Public Health and Safety
- Job Training & Opportunities
- Social Equity
- Community Cohesion
- Environmental Sustainability
- Municipal Cost Savings
- Community Energy Cost Savings
- Resources & Materials
- Emergency Preparedness, Response and Recovery

Making the Case

Chronic under-investment

A legacy of discriminatory policies and practices have made low-income and communities of color more vulnerable to impacts

Shift Power and Capacity to Communities

Can help reduce stress on systems and infrastructure such as public safety, hospitals and transportation while increasing community adaptive capacity.

Year-Round Holistic Approach

Resilience Hubs can become community cornerstones where neighbors come together to better understand one another, cooperate toward common goals and bolster the health of their shared community. They can also help expedite and improve logistics for support networks and other relief agencies in the event of a disruption by providing established and well-trusted sites where people can access relief materials and resources easily and efficiently .

Hubs- Employment Opportunities



Job Creation

- Skills training and introductory job opportunities as part of any new project. *Ex. Weatherization and cool roof installation*



Opportunities

- Reentry and employment opportunities for formerly incarcerated. *Ex. Strategic demolition and vacant lot revitalization*



Barriers

- Consider barriers such as language, ability to read, access to and use of technology, etc. and focus on removing those barriers

Ideal Hubs Capture & Treat Water



- Drinkable water is critical to life
- Retrofits to capture water from surrounding areas and direct it into capture zone.
- Water pools, relieving pressure on surrounding drainage.
- Water drains at a much slower rate through a central point.
- Utilize filters fitted on the drains feeding into the capture area, so that it won't fill up with dirty water.



Ideal Hubs Air Filtration



Hubs- Community Network Building

- People **trust** their own friends, family and community leaders more than government or institutions.
- **Peer network** that is trained and supported on response, recovery and preparedness
- Train community members to identify neighbors in need and check-in on them or assist with response
- **Provide stipends** that value their time and efforts





Green Infrastructure



Vacant Lot Regeneration



Youth Engagement



Job Creation



Resources & Information



Tool Checkout



Asset Inventory & Tracking



Training on Tool Use



Water, Food, Air



**Each one of us can make a
difference. Together we
make change** Barbara Mikulski

K. Baja
kristinbaja@usdn.org

Resilience Hub Cost Estimate Sheet

For Illustrative Purposes only. Ex. Resilience Hub Implementation and Ongoing Costs

Resilient Services and Programming

RESILIENCE HUB ELEMENT	RANGE OF COST UP-FRONT	RANGE OF COST (ANNUAL)
Youth Programming	\$10,000-\$100,000	\$250,000-\$400,000
Senior Programming	\$10,000-\$100,000	\$250,000-\$400,000
Childcare Services & Afterschool Support	\$20,000-\$40,000	\$38,000-\$55,000
Mental Health Programming & Support	\$40,000-\$60,000	\$40,000-\$90,000
Food Pantry	\$5,000-\$10,000	\$100,000-\$200,000
Supplies & Sanitary Supplies	\$70,000-\$100,000	\$20,000-\$50,000
Computers (est. five)	\$7,500	\$500
Arts Programming		\$75,000-\$200,000
Sheltering (optional)	\$5,000-\$10,000	
Workforce Development & Programming	30000	\$10,000 - \$30,000
Health Services - Medical & Dental	\$200,000-\$400,000	\$200,000-\$500,000
Toolshare	\$5,000-\$25,000	\$1500-\$3500
Maker Space	\$1,000-\$10,000	\$3,000-\$7,000
Animal and Pet Services (fenced in area and food)	\$3,000-\$5000	\$1,000-\$3,000

Resilient Communications

RESILIENCE HUB ELEMENT	RANGE OF COST UP-FRONT	RANGE OF COST (ANNUAL)
Two-way Radios & Internal Communication Devices	\$1,500-\$2,500	\$500-\$1000
Emergency Operations Radio	\$20,000-\$35,000	\$2000-\$5000
CERT Leader Proactive Outreach (Monthly)	\$500	\$12,000-\$36,000
Cell Phone Charging Stations	\$500-\$1,000	\$100-\$200
Land Line (backup phone)		\$50-\$100
Internet/Wifi Access	\$250	\$1,200-\$3,600

Resilience Buildings and Landscapes

RESILIENCE HUB ELEMENT	RANGE OF COST UP-FRONT	RANGE OF COST (ANNUAL)
Landscaping & Xeriscaping	\$5,000-\$10,000	\$5,000-\$15,000
Weatherization and Energy Upgrades	\$4-\$12/ square foot	
Green Roofs	\$10-\$30/ square foot	\$900-\$2500
Shade trees	\$450-\$9,000	\$900-\$2500
Rainwater Capture & Recycling Infrastructure	\$10,000-\$100,000	\$5,000
Atmospheric Water Machine	\$18,000-\$30,000	\$2,000
Commercial kitchen	\$20,000-\$100,000	\$10,000-\$30,000
Rainwater Harvesting (bioswales, etc...)	\$50,000	
Maintenance and Repair		\$40,000-\$80,000
Capital improvements (weatherization and floodproofing, facility expansion and upgrades)	\$500,000-\$3,000,000	
Air Filtration	\$1,000 - \$3,000	
Community gardens, vertical gardens	\$8,000-\$12,000	
Earthquake Proofing	8-20% cost of building	
Floodproofing	\$75-\$100 / square foot	
New Building	\$2,000,000 - \$20,000,000	
Land Acquisition	\$50,000- \$500,000	

Resilient Power

RESILIENCE HUB ELEMENT	RANGE OF COST UP-FRONT	RANGE OF COST (ANNUAL)
Energy Audit (Solar + Storage)	\$15,000	N/A
Solar PV System + Battery storage system	\$400,000-\$900,000	
Hybrid PV and Generator	\$300,000-\$600,000	
Moveable Generator Hookup (Quick Connects)	\$1300-\$1500	

Resilient Operations and Maintenance

RESILIENCE HUB ELEMENT	RANGE OF COST UP-FRONT	RANGE OF COST (ANNUAL)
Accessibility Upgrades (ramps, sinks, audio, visual)	\$60,000-\$150,000	\$10,000.00
Administration and Operations Salary (est. 2 people)	\$100,000-\$200,000	\$100,000-\$200,000
Utilities (Water, Waste)	\$3,000-\$10,000	\$3,000-\$10,000
Contracted Project Manager	\$50,000	\$50,000

Stipends for Community Partners	\$5,000-\$20,000	\$5,000-\$20,000
Technical Support	\$10,000-\$20,000	\$10,000-\$20,000
Re-entry program	\$5,000-\$10,000	\$5,000-\$10,000
Marketing and Publicity	\$10,000-\$20,000	\$10,000-\$20,000
For Questions about these estimates, please contact Baja at baja@usdn.org		



ENVISION TEMPE RESILIENCE HUB



CITY OF TEMPE ARIZONA

A Resilience Hub pilot project by the City of Tempe, EnVision Tempe will be a community-serving facility upgraded to support residents and coordinate resource distribution and emergency services. The goal of resilience hubs is to create a network of trusted spaces across the city containing important community services.

REGIONAL LEAD:
TEMPE SUSTAINABILITY
DEPARTMENT

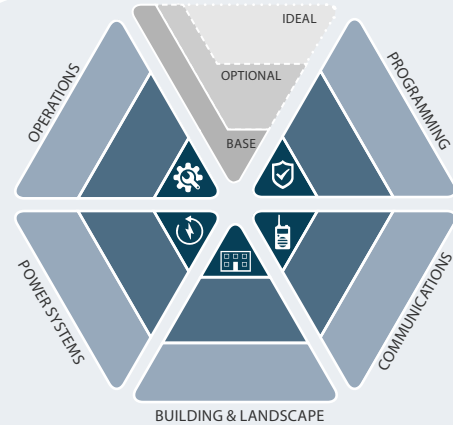
LAST UPDATED FEB. 2022

RATINGS

No two Resilience Hubs are alike. Each community will have different goals and priorities for all three resilience modes. The degree to which they meet their goals can be described as **Baseline**, **Optional**, and **Ideal**.

Baseline sites meet the minimum criteria for being a Resilience Hub and provide community benefit in all three resilience modes. **Optional** Resilience Hubs incorporate a range of expanded services and resilience-enhancing retrofits. **Ideal** Resilience Hubs meet ambitious goals that provide community benefits year-round.

MODE:



EVERYDAY

- Mental health programming
- Food Pantry
- Workforce development
- Job support
- Health and wellness programming
- Response to extreme heat programming

- Community listening sessions
- Wifi

- Electrical system upgrades
- H-vac systems
- Structural weatherization
- Upgraded shower and sanitation facilities
- Onsite affordable housing (400 units)
- *Need vertical farming*

- Solar + Storage
- Microgrids

- Accessibility for individuals with physical limitations, including consideration for physical, auditory and visual disabilities
- City-led operations team in place

RESILIENT PROGRAMMING

Offering additional services and programs that build relationships, promote community preparedness, and improve residents' health and well-being.

RESILIENT COMMUNICATIONS

Ensuring the ability to communicate within and outside the service area year-around and especially during disruptions and throughout recovery.

RESILIENT BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPE

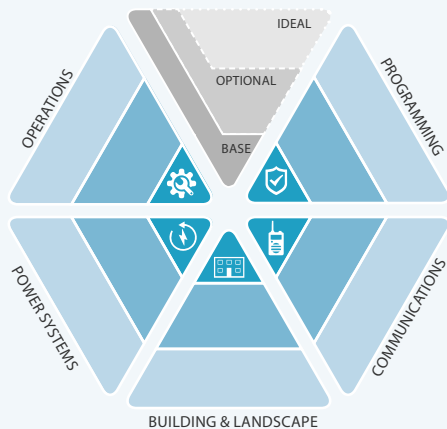
Strengthening the resilience of the facility to ensure that it meets operational goals in all conditions.

RESILIENT POWER

Ensuring reliable backup power to the facility during a hazard while also improving the cost-effectiveness and sustainability of operations in all three operating modes.

RESILIENT OPERATIONS

Ensuring personnel and processes are in place to operate the facility in all three modes.

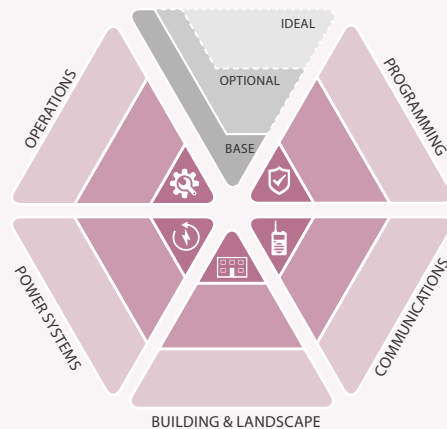


DISRUPTION

- Provision of critical services, including ice, food, water, and medical suppliers
- Proactive training for community emergency preparedness
- *Need youth engagment for climate response to extreme heat*

- Emergency communication system
- Emergency radio






- Cell phone charging infrastructure
- Walk in refrigerator and freezer
- Emergency cooling center
- *Need onsite water machine, water recycling and reuse infrasrtucture*



RECOVERY

- Proactive training for communitiy recovery
- *Need expansion of mental health services and support on site*

NEEDS & OPPORTUNITIES

	OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUNDING	OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION	OPPORTUNITIES FOR CAPACITY BUILDING
PROGRAMMING 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding for an expansion of available services and programming, specifically relating to youth engagement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of available programs and services, co-developed alongside community residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighborhood resilience coordinator Neighborhood resilience specialist Local food specialist
COMMUNICATION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding for community co-design and co-development workshops 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-design and co-development resources via community organization partnerships
BUILDINGS & LANDSCAPE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utility funding for structural upgrades Funding for an atmospheric water system, water recycling and reuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobility Hub infrastructure Water recycling and reuse systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building and communications with electrical utilities
POWER 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding to support community solar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community solar 	
OPERATIONS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding for ongoing operations and maintenance 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of community leadership in site operations and activation

CURRENT PARTNERS

- USDN
- Unlimited Potential
- Tempe Human Services Department
- Tempe Fire Medical Rescue Department

FUNDING

- The City of Tempe, Arizona
- Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
- HUD





HERS Committee

July 28, 2022:

Neighborhood Resiliency Collective
(NRC): Childs Park Pilot

Overview

- Resilience Hub Pilot Background
- What are Resilience Hubs?
 - COVID Response & Lessons Learned
- Preliminary Desktop Environmental Assessment
 - Neighborhood Profile & Plans Review
 - Data Collection with focus on Industrial Permits for Air Quality & Industrial Wastewater Discharge
 - Smell Something Say Something Campaign
 - Historical Context
- Neighborhood Resilience Collective Potential Approaches



NRC: Childs Park Pilot



- Core Team + Collaborators
 - Foundation for a Healthy St. Petersburg (FHSP), Pinellas County Urban League (PCUL), City Depts., Greenhouse, Neighborhood Assoc.+ Businesses
 - Faith organizations, County, Innovation District, +
- Pilot Scope of Work
 - COOL "boots on the ground"
 - Community Connectors
 - Desktop environmental analysis
 - Asset mapping
 - Resiliency Hub Assessment
 - Purchase resiliency elements/features (training, green infrastructure)



What Are Resilience Hubs?

Augmented Community-Serving Facilities

- Coordinate communication
- Distribute resources
- Reduce carbon pollution while enhancing quality of life
- Meet a myriad of physical and social goals by utilizing a trusted physical space such as a community center, recreation facility, or multi-family housing building as well as the surrounding infrastructure such as a vacant lot, community park, or local business.



What Are Resilience Hubs?

EVERYDAY



DISRUPTION



RECOVERY



General Definition- Resilience Hub

- Resilience Hubs require governments and stakeholders to willingly **shift power** to community members
- Building or set of buildings and outdoor space that provide backup electricity, access to resources such as food, water, ice, charging stations, etc. and possibly temporary shelter.
- **Support community cohesiveness**, before, during and after disruption.
- **Strengthen communities** and provide resources, programming, services and support.



Greater Childs Park COVID Response

- COVID Response
 - Postcards
 - Business outreach – Fighting Chance Fund + More
 - Public health information
 - Food, supplies distribution



CHILDS PARK COVID-19 RESOURCES

The Childs Park Neighborhood Association would like you to know WE ARE HERE FOR YOU.



April 2020



HEALTHY LIVING GUIDELINES

- Stay at least **6 feet** (about 2 arms' length) from other people.
- When in public, wear a **face covering** over your nose and mouth.
- **Stay home** when you are sick, except to get medical care
- **Wash your hands** often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.
- **Clean and disinfect** frequently touched objects and surfaces.

MASK-ON



**COVID-19
INFORMATIONAL VIDEO:**



COVID Response Example: Community Services Involvement Site

Services and resources at **CSI Site** will be determined by considering what is currently available in area, what meets the mission and is a good fit with the CSI team and by working with the surrounding community.

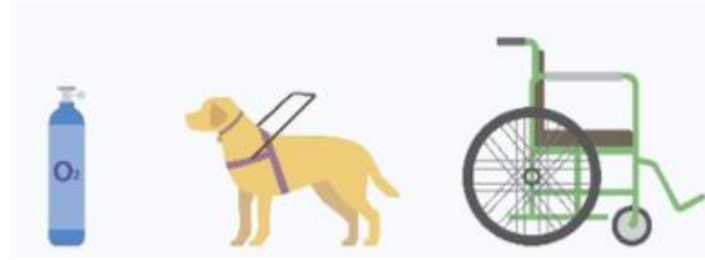
So far, CSI has contributed to neighborhood resilience in the following ways:

- Distribute hurricane prep supplies,
- Food distribution as available
- Host publicly accessible WiFi sponsored by GoZone,
- Host one of the neighborhood's [Purple Air Sensors](#)
- Host community meetings, events, and environmental learning sessions





Phone Tree



Special Needs & Medications Residents List



Cooling/Heating



Internet & Computer/Phone
Access



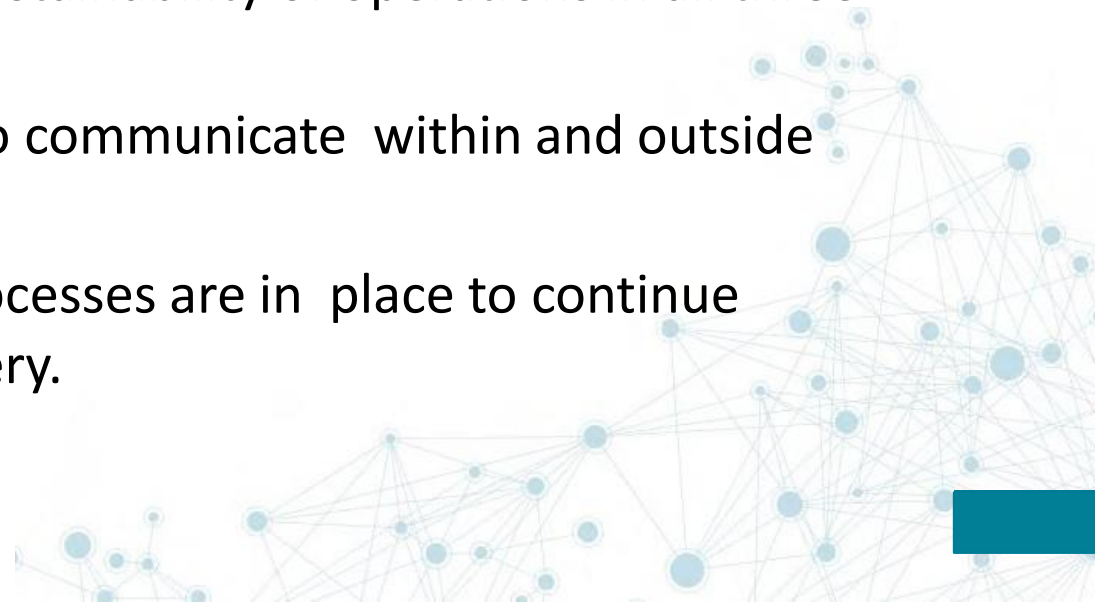
Emergency Funding

What Else?



Resilience Hubs- Five Basic Elements

1. **Resilient Programing and Services** – Offering additional services and programs that build relationships, promote community preparedness, and improve residents' health and well-being.
2. **Resilient Structure & Landscape** – Strengthening the resilience of the facility to ensure that it meets operational goals in all conditions.
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Hubs- Community Network Building

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- **Peer network** that is trained and supported on response, recovery and preparedness
- Train community members to identify neighbors in need and check-in on them or assist with response
- **Provide stipends** that value their time and efforts





Green Infrastructure



Vacant Lot Regeneration



Youth Engagement



Job Creation



Resources & Information



Tool Checkout



Asset Inventory & Tracking



Training on Tool Use



Water, Food, Air

Childs Park Pilot

- Review Greater Childs Park Area Plan (circa 2007)
- Business outreach – networking/resources beyond COVID response

Greater Childs Park Area Businesses

Engagement – Networking – Resilience – Resources



Childs Park Business Inventory Questionnaire

Link to Childs Park Map of Businesses: https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/viewer?mid=12a1cE17o6Helg0L6VzSRjAx4Nyc5xKv_&ll=27.758862762577913%2C-82.68970024999999&z=15

Choose Your Business Group:

☐ Storefronts #1-50

☐ Storefronts #51-103 (Kali)

☐ Home Businesses #104-131 (Reno)

☐ Home Childcare #132-174 (Lady Humphries)

☐ Home Childcare #175-217

☐ Other: _____

Next



Childs Park Neighborhood: Business Inventory

	BUSINESS NAME	BUSINESS TYPE	ADDRESS	PHONE	EMAIL
1	Green's Towing & Transport	Wrecker or Towing Service	500 49th St S	(727) 900-1629	greens.towing_transport@yahoo.com
2	Anthony Weldon's Repair Service	Repair Service	510 49th St S	(727) 712-7128	
3	Aminata's West African Hair Braiding N Boutique LLC	Hair Salon Service	514 49th St S	(727) 328-0763	aminata66@gmail.com
4	Pura Vida Wellness Spa	Spa Massage Therapy	530 49th St S	(727) 803-6884	MyPuraVidaSpa@gmail.com
5	All Seasons Landscaping and Nursery	Plant Nursery	558 49th St S		
6	Drew Roofing Inc	Roofing and Shingle Siding Contractor	600 49th St S	(727) 522-3739	lee@drewroofing.com



Legend

Commercial

Residential

Park

Industrial

Gov't/Utility

Institutional

Vacant

Childs Park Pilot

- Preliminary asset mapping

Six Community Assets

Individuals

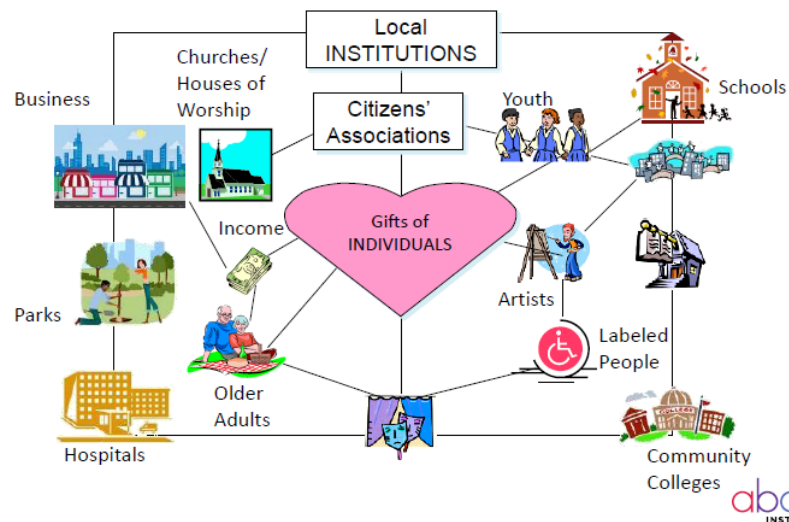
Associations

Institutions

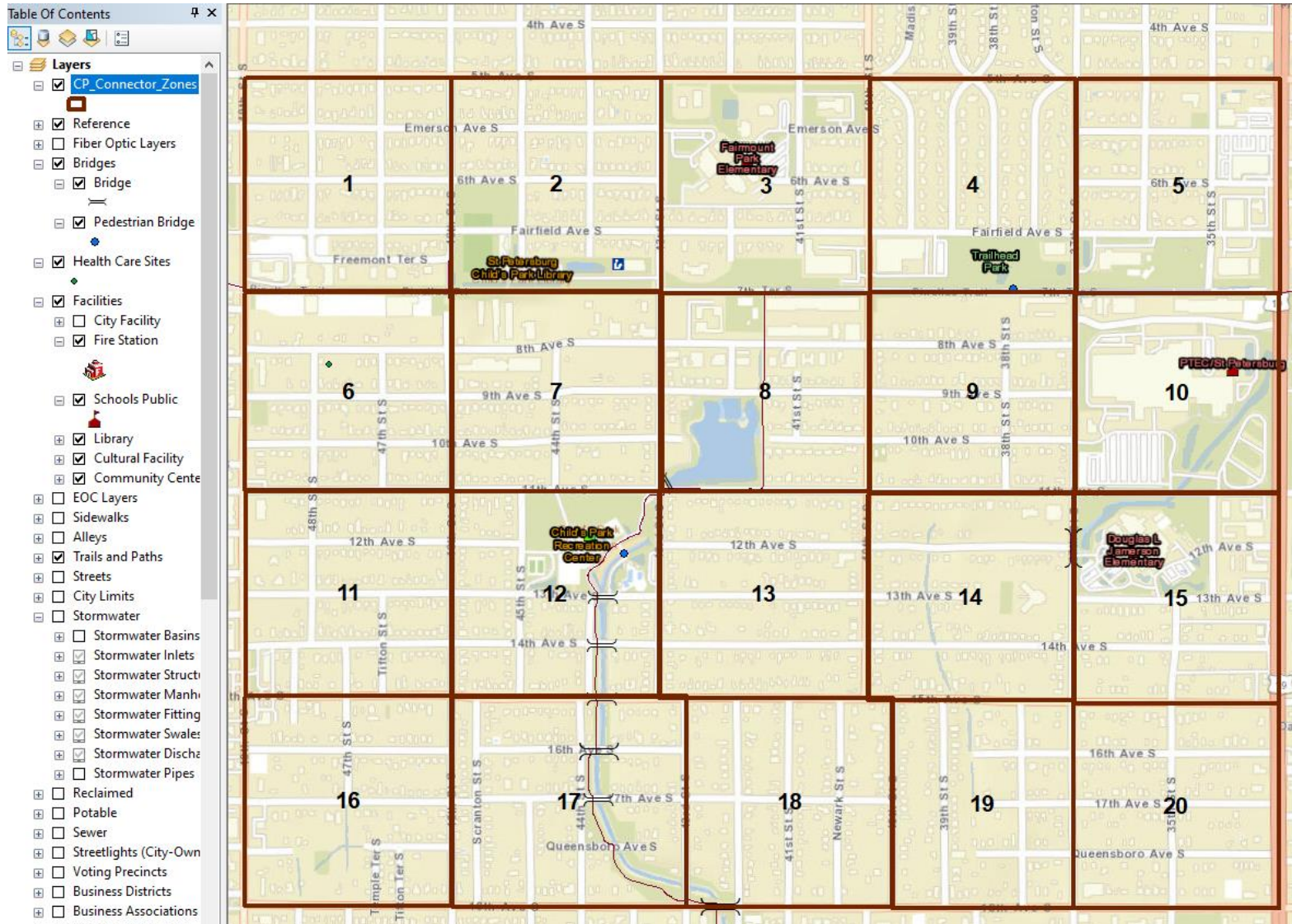
Physical Space

Exchange

Culture/Stories/History



- Preliminary neighborhood mapping



Preliminary Desktop Environmental Assessment

Business Type Summary

Business Type	Number
Commercial	73
Industrial	31
Home Occupation	28
Landlord / Apartment Rental	22
Home Child Care	7
<i>Total Businesses</i>	<i>161</i>

View Google Map Here(draft):

<https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/1/edit?mid=181G3xBDBVeOFshtmAzwNEml7fJEQlqmO&ll=27.759375103277037%2C-82.6948318672324&z=16>



Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit	Air Operation Permit
AlSCO Uniforms	McMullen Oil Company Inc (aka JKT Petroleum)
Delta Metal Finishing	Stabil Concrete Products LLC
Howco Environmental Services	Howco Environmental Services
M&P Plating Inc	NI-CHRO PLATING CORPORATION
Pinellas Technical College	Sacino & Sons Fine Dry Cleaning (inactive)
Save On Seafood	

Preliminary Desktop Environmental Assessment





Smell Something Say Something

- The NRC, using the questions from the County's Air Quality Report Form, created a Google form: (<https://bit.ly/SmellSomething>)
 - Assessable by residents by link and QR Code
 - Also provided direct phone number to County Air Quality Office
- The Form was set up to automatically notify:
 - The County Air Quality Department,
 - The Childs Park COOL,
 - Office of Sustainability & Resilience



Smell Something? Say Something!

Special Neighborhood Campaign
April – June 2022



If you smell foul odors, please report it ASAP and Every Time. If you use the Smell Something link below, your report will go to neighborhood leaders and the County Air Quality Division for investigation.

Scan the QR Code to quickly get
to a short form (Bookmark it!):



or Visit: <https://bit.ly/SmellSomething>

Don't have a Smart Phone?
Call County AQ Division
directly:
(727)464-4422

Childs Park Neighborhood

Smelling foul odors in our community is NOT OK. We have a right to clean air and a healthy environment. You will be asked:

- What time of day was the issue was observed?
- What are the nearest cross streets?
- Type of air quality issue:
 - Odor - Dust / Particulate - Smoke - Other
- What does it smell like?
 - Chemical - Burning Materials - Fishy - Fuel or Oil
 - Sewer or Sewage-like -Earthy, Moldy, Musty -Other
- Odor Intensity:
 - Mild - Moderate - Strong

Childs Park Neighborhood Association
Facebook: facebook.com/MyChildsPark



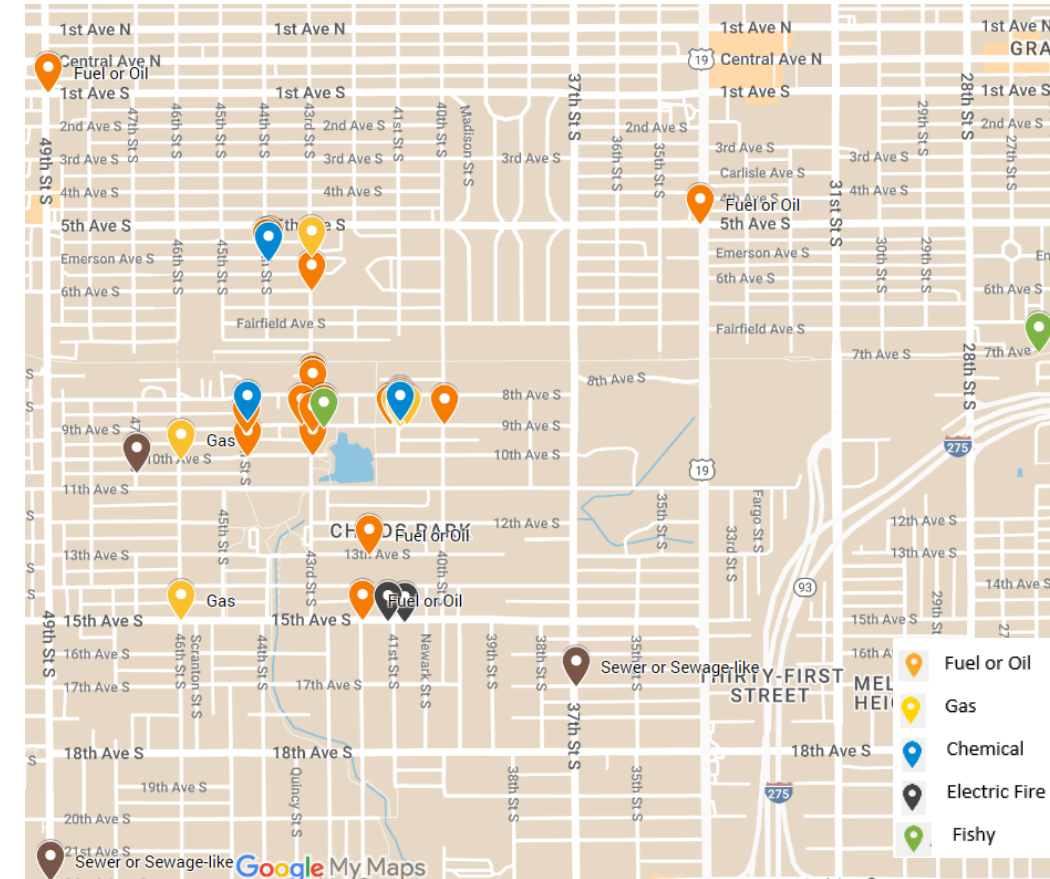
Smell Something Say Something

Campaign ran from April to July of 2022

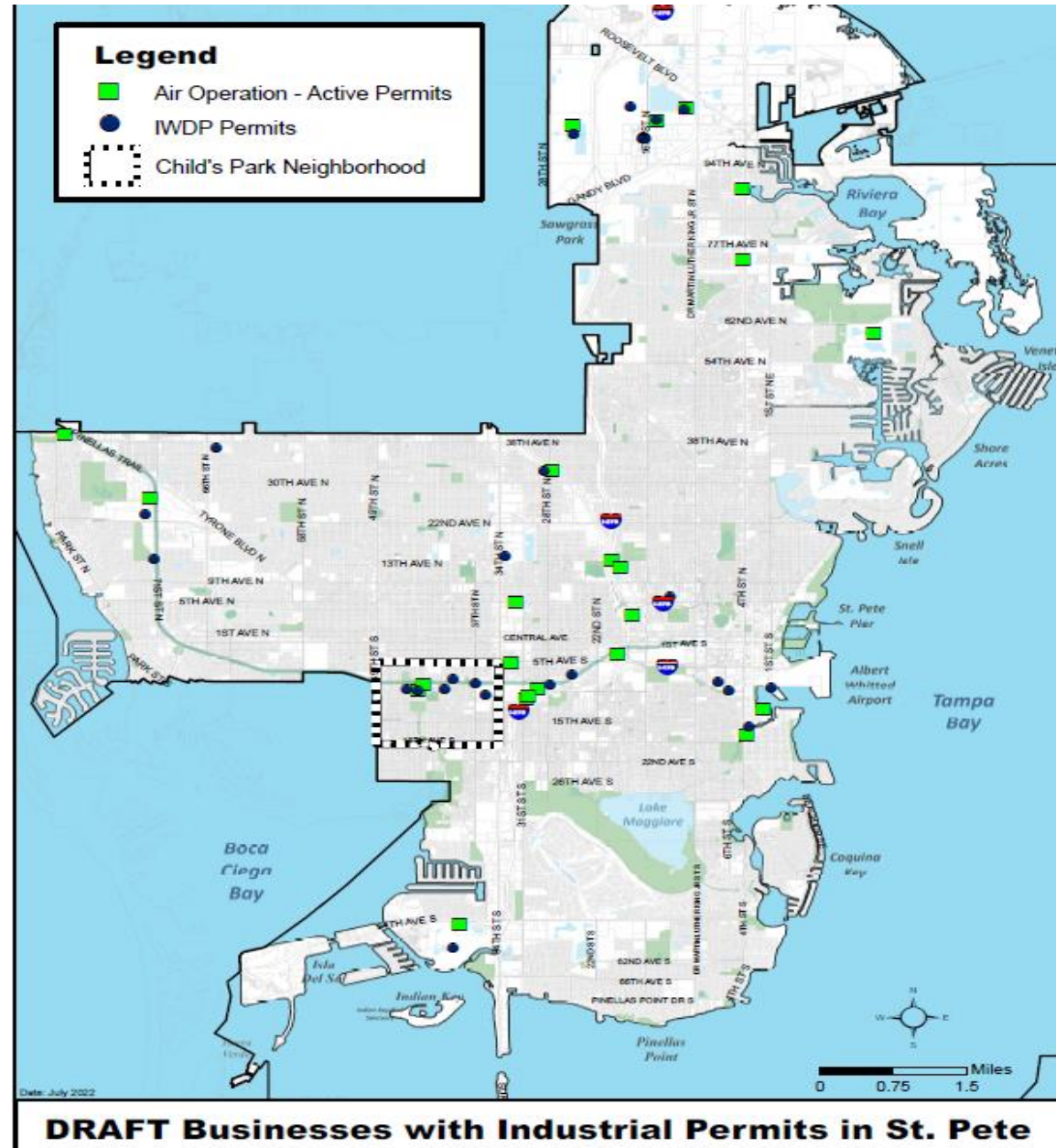
- Received 45 complaints
- Residents added “Gas Odor”

Odor Type	Number of Complaints
Fuel or Oil	25
Gas	10
Chemical	3
Sewer or Sewage-like	3
Electric Fire	2
Fishy	2

Odor Strength	#
Strong	33
Moderate	9
Mild	1
Did not report	2



Preliminary Desktop Environmental Assessment



Technical Support – Thank You!



USF College of Public Health

Dr. Amy Stuart Professor, Lead Concentrations in Environmental and Occupational Health (MPH, MSPH, PhD)

John Troutt Retired associate and Environmental Manager



Masters and Doctoral students:

Gennaro Saliceto (Rino)

Yonghong Luo

Shannah Nice



USF

Dr. Linsey Grove

Public Health Practitioner (DrPH, MPH, CPH)

Eckerd College

Polina Maciejczyk

Chemistry Professor



Pinellas County School Board

Lutricia Johnson

Pinellas School Board Real Estate Dept.

Timothy Caughey

School Board Industrial Hygienist

Pinellas County Air Quality Division

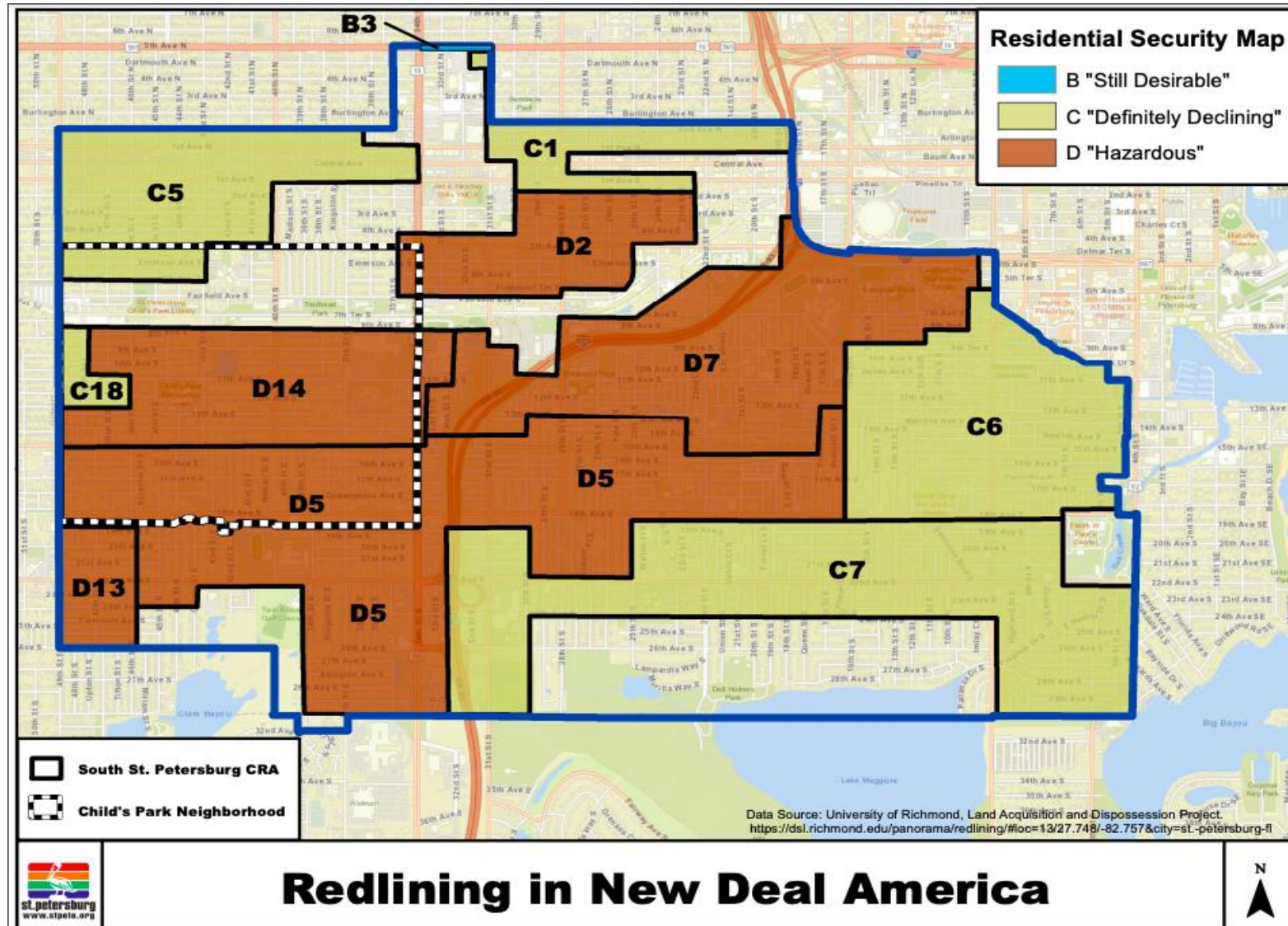
Sheila Schneider

Director

Sherrill Culliver

Specialist

Historic Context



Environmental Assessment Continued

1. Continue compiling data for a more complete Environmental Assessment with analysis:

- TECO complaints, inspection and monitoring safety reports
- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Program
- Groundwater Discharge Permit Application
- Non-Residential Wastewater Questionnaire
- Transported Waste Discharge Permit Application
- Slug/Spill Control Plan
- Toxic Organic Management Plan
- Flooding reports and stormwater infrastructure conditions
- Litter and alley conditions
- Codes compliance and violation review
- Transportation infrastructure and traffic safety
- Cultural resources
- Asset Mapping
- Historic land use and development trends – Deeper Dive
- EPA Environmental Justice Screening Tool – Deeper Dive
- Other Screening Tools – Deeper Dive
- Air Operation & Quality city wide – full history

Citizen Science: Purple Air Sensors

PurpleAir sensors measure airborne particulate matter (PM)

- Recommended by Dr. Amy Stuart
- Particulate matter describes solid particles suspended in air such as: dust, smoke, other organic and inorganic particles.

Locations and Installation Timeline:

1. June 9th 2022 at Gospel Ministries: 4030 15th Ave S
2. June 16th 2022 at a resident's home: 4063 9th Ave S
3. June 30th 2022 at a resident's home: 4401 10th Ave South

The NRC is reaching out to the YMCA, Howco and Fairmount Elementary to establish if the remaining monitors can be set up at these locations.



Environmental Assessment Continued

1. **Continue compiling data for a more complete Environmental Assessment with analysis:**
2. **Outdoor and Indoor Air Quality Analyses**
 - ✓ Consultant lead with NRC Team supporting neighborhood and business coordination
 - [Odor investigation](#)
 - Outdoor Air Quality data collection and analysis city wide – full history with focused analysis in Greater Childs Park Area (possibly expand to 22nd Street S)
 - Indoor Air Quality sampling services available as-needed
3. **Odor mitigation measures**
 - ✓ City staff collaborate with businesses and residents
4. **Implement community design and buffer solutions to residents, community facilities, and trail adjacent to industrial land uses**
 - ✓ City Staff collaborate with neighborhood, possibly engage consultant



Discussion



st.petersburg
www.stpete.org

Other Relevant Work/Collaborations



- Other Relevant Work

- CP Neighborhood Plan Implementation and Update
- [18th Ave S Health Impact Assessment/Complete Streets](#)
- City Satellite Office – services and non-profit SELF financing
- Active South St. Pete CRA Investments/Programs
- [Healthy St. Pete Food Map](#)

