How can we use community gardening to address food insecurity without displacement of current food insecure communities?

**Food Insecurity**
- Food Security (NV: DEER-SMART, 2013)
- Physical/Mental Stress (Buckles & Chen, 2016; Castille et al., 2012; NCHEC, 2017; O’Loughlin et al., 2016; Port et al., 2014; Courter-Lang et al., 2015; CDC, 2013; Sigman-Devries et al., 2014)
- Cognitive impairment (Mohr et al., 2006)
- Racial/ethnic minorities (Okin et al., 2012; Alkon and Agnewman 2011)
- Poverty (Mills et al., 2014; Alkon and McCullen, 2011)

**Community Gardening**
- 2012 Las Vegas municipal code (Schafer, 2016)
- Vacant/blighted land (Nevada’s Plan for Action, 2013; S.B. 429)
- Community participation (Gould et al., 2016; Nevada’s Plan for Action, 2013)
- Greening initiatives (Gould et al., 2016; NEJAC, 2006; Curran et al., 2018; Schafer, 2014)
- Nevada is high desert (USDA, 2018)
- Agriculture advancements (Orlandi, 2017)
- Alternative food networks (Kato et al., 2015)
- Environmental justice (Bullard, 2007; Curran et al., 2018)
- Nevada’s Committee on Natural Resources (S.B. 429)
- Southern Nevada Strong (Cougenhour et al., 2014)
- Vegas Roots (Schafer, 2016)
- LULU (locally unwanted land use) (Gould et al., 2016)
- Food system (Orlandi, 2017)
- Food justice (Alkon et al., 2012)
- Food sovereignty (U.S. Food Sovereignty Alliance, 2007)

**Property Value**
- Beautification (Wolch et al., 2014; Marche, 2015)
- Homeownersh (Cougenhour et al., 2014; Voicu, 2008)
- Residential apartheid (Bullard et al., 1994; Gould et al., 2016)
- Green gentrification (Voicu, 2008; NEJAC, 2006; Anguelovski, 2016; Voicu, 2008; Bullard, 1999; Gould, 2016; Curran et al., 2018)
- Environmental justice (Bullard, 2007; Curran et al., 2018)
- Nevada’s Committee on Natural Resources (S.B. 429)
- Southern Nevada Strong (Cougenhour et al., 2014)
- Vegas Roots (Schafer, 2016)

**Methods:**
- This study uses the socio-ecological model of health with environmental justice frameworks. A review of the literature using keyword searches has enabled a “phase study” instead of “case study” which helps emphasize the ecology, culture, and history of a specific place (NEJAC, 2006). From the literature, interviews will be conducted with community gardening stakeholders. This is part comes from a recommendation from the NEJAC to include community voices in decision making (NEJAC 2006).
- Stakeholders will be identified from existing relationships had by the student and faculty advisor. The study will also use targeted outreach sampling to increase the number of participants. If existing stakeholders recommend additional appropriate contacts, they will be included.
- The study population includes key stakeholders who work for public, private, and nonprofit agencies that specialize or provide resources for community gardening in Las Vegas, NV.
- An oral consent process will be used at the beginning of every potential phone interview. The oral consent process will detail why the research study will consist of. The participant will be asked if they agree to participate in the study before the interview is conducted.

**References:**
- 2012 Las Vegas municipal code (Schafer, 2016)
- Food Security (NV: DEER-SMART, 2013)
- Physical/Mental stress (Buckles & Chen, 2016; Castille et al., 2012; NCHEC, 2017; O’Loughlin et al., 2016; Port et al., 2014; Courter-Lang et al., 2015; CDC, 2013; Sigman-Devries et al., 2014)
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(1) Where are community gardens located in SNV?
(2) What efforts community gardens are doing to address food insecurity (most interested in their efforts using community gardens)?
(3) What are the perceptions of supports and barriers to using gardening as a tool to address food insecurity?
(4) If any, were there any changes in housing values after the implementation of community gardens (using existing, publicly available data sets)?
(5) What are community gardens perceptions on changes in property values after the implementation of community gardens?