



**THE  
CONSERVATION  
FUND**

LAND SUSTAINS US

***Ready, Set,  
Activate!***

- **Activation & Readiness  
(Introduction, Tools, Examples)**
- **Breakout Groups:  
Take the Assessment &  
Discuss Development Strategies**
- **Group Recap + Q&A**

# Activating the Natural Resource Economy (Activation)



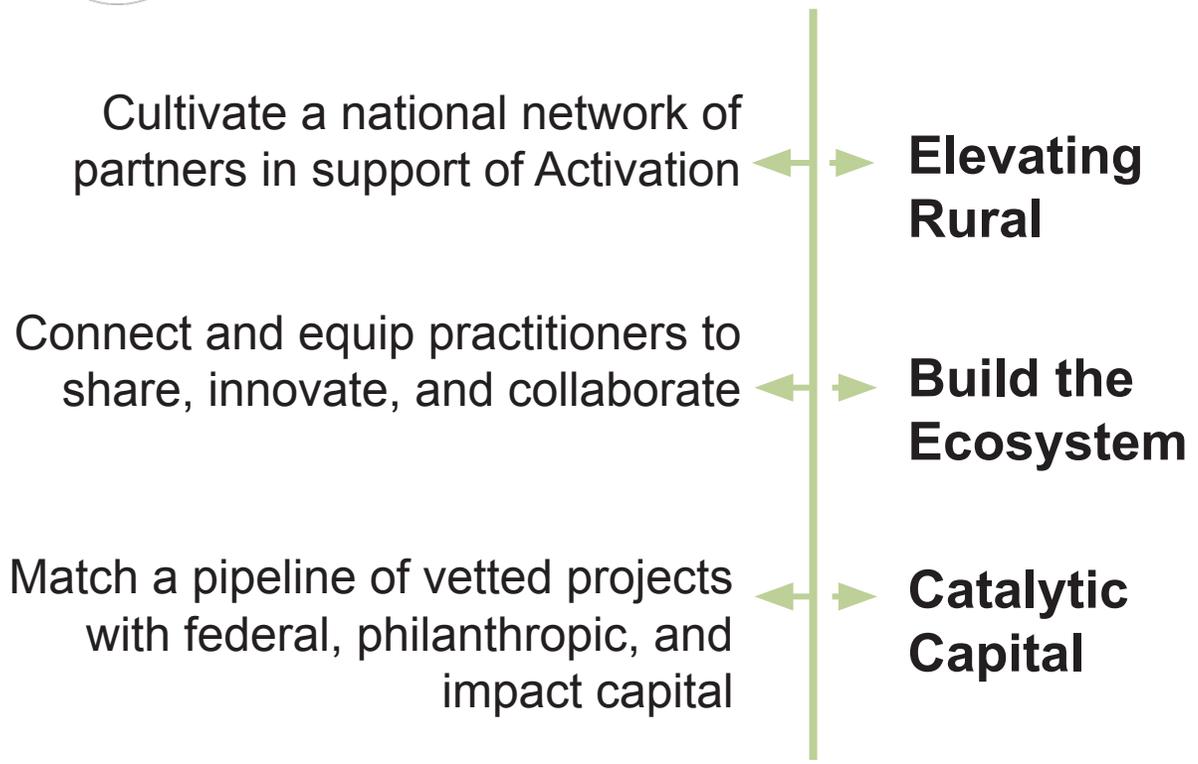
# Vision

- Natural resource-based economic development result in communities that are:
  - Inclusive
  - Resilient
  - Prosperous
- Builds generational wealth, public health, and quality of life
- Results in expanded community of support and increased advocacy for conserved lands

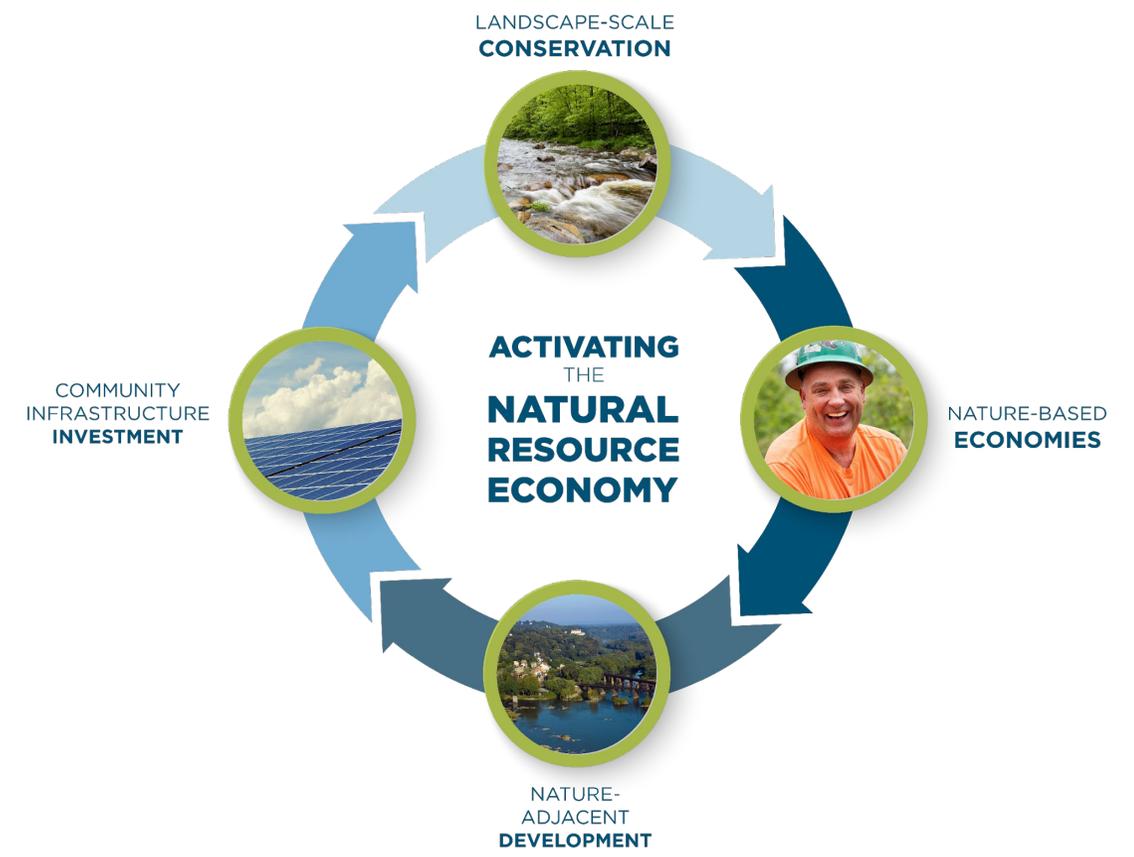




# Strategy



**Activate the Land Base**





# How We Work

- Technical Assistance and Advising
- Planning and Predevelopment
- Investing in People & Building Networks
- Increasing Visibility & Sharing Resources
- Building Scalable Tools
- Growing Presence with National Partners
- Flexible Funding & Leveraged Outside Investment

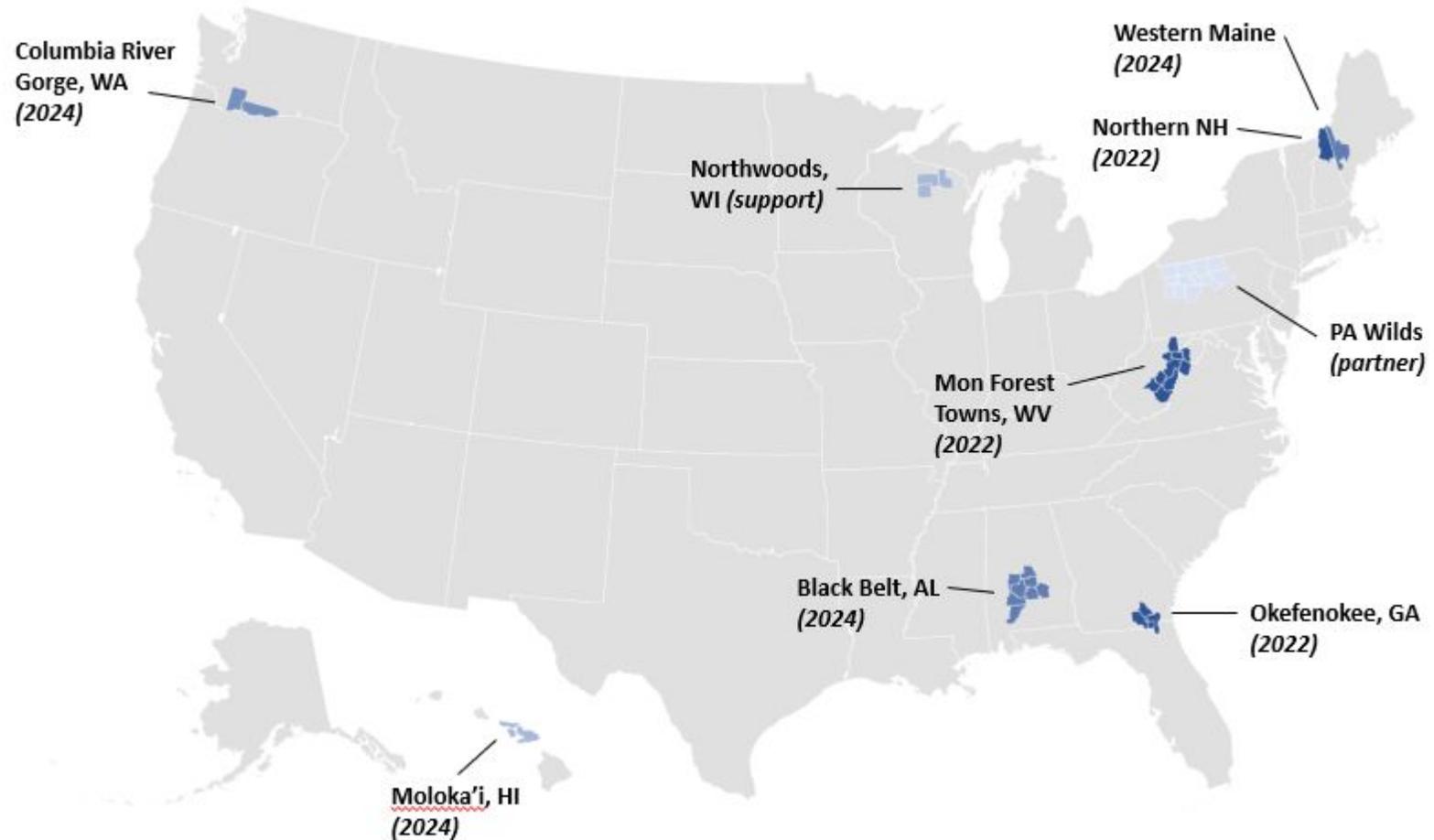
**\$1.3M** Catalytic Capital  
Deployed (TCF)

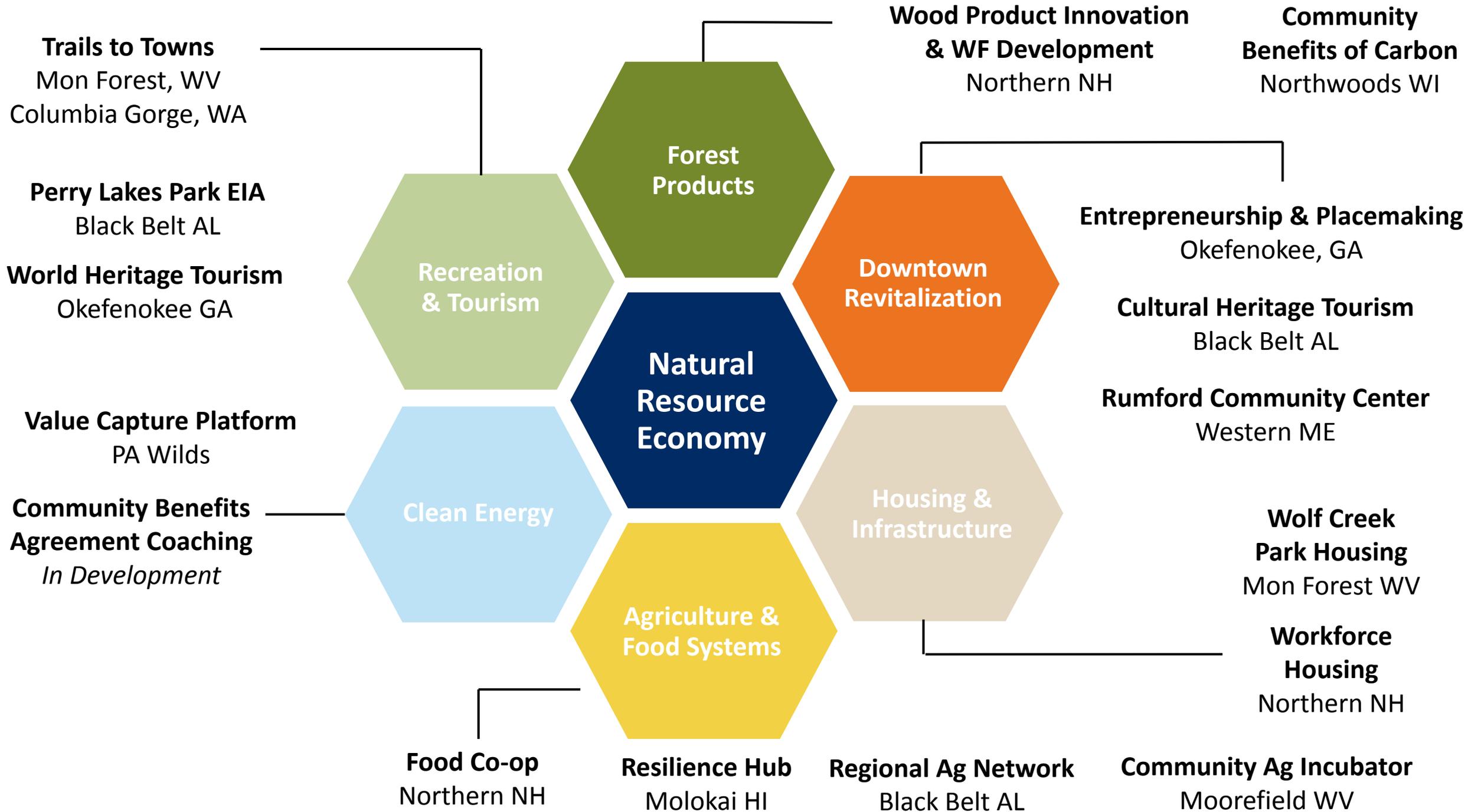
**\$4.8M**  
Partner Investment  
Secured





# Activation Collaborative Network





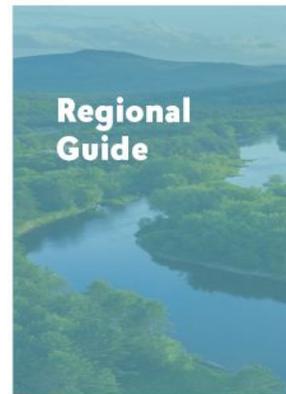
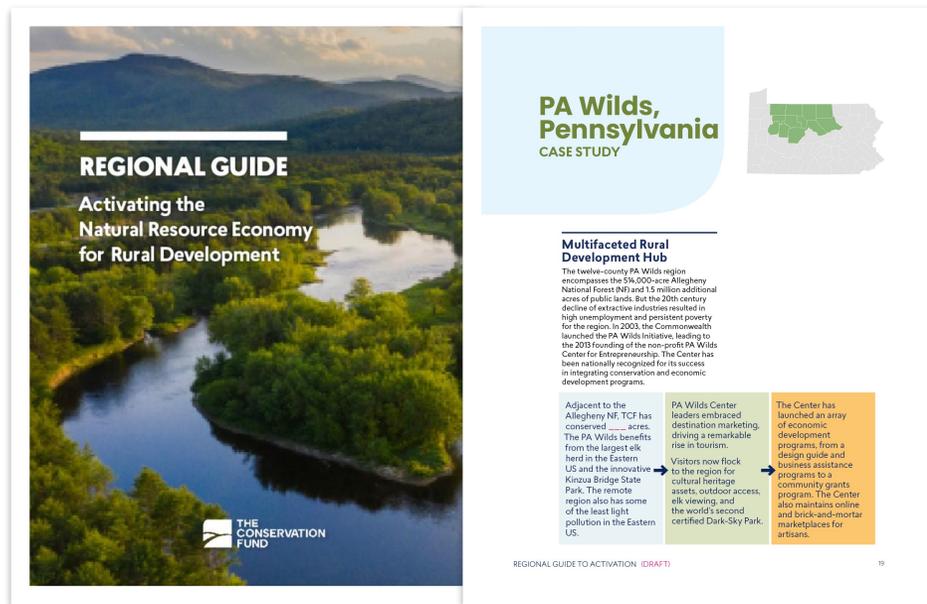
# Activation Priorities for 2025

- **Activation Collaboration Network**– continued subgrants, peer learning, case studies, technical assistance
- **“Warehouse” map-based web tool** (connecting partners and funders to fundable projects nationwide)
- **Special projects:** advance key acquisitions, develop nationally-relevant case-studies
- **National Field-Building** through dispersal of Activation tools such as a Regional Guide; building strategic partnerships for peer review and adoption (**Why we're here today!**)



# Regional Guide to Activating the Natural Resource Economy

- Resources & Applications for Practitioners, Rural Influencers & Community Champions



THIS GUIDE  
A vision and tool for activating economic opportunities in rural America



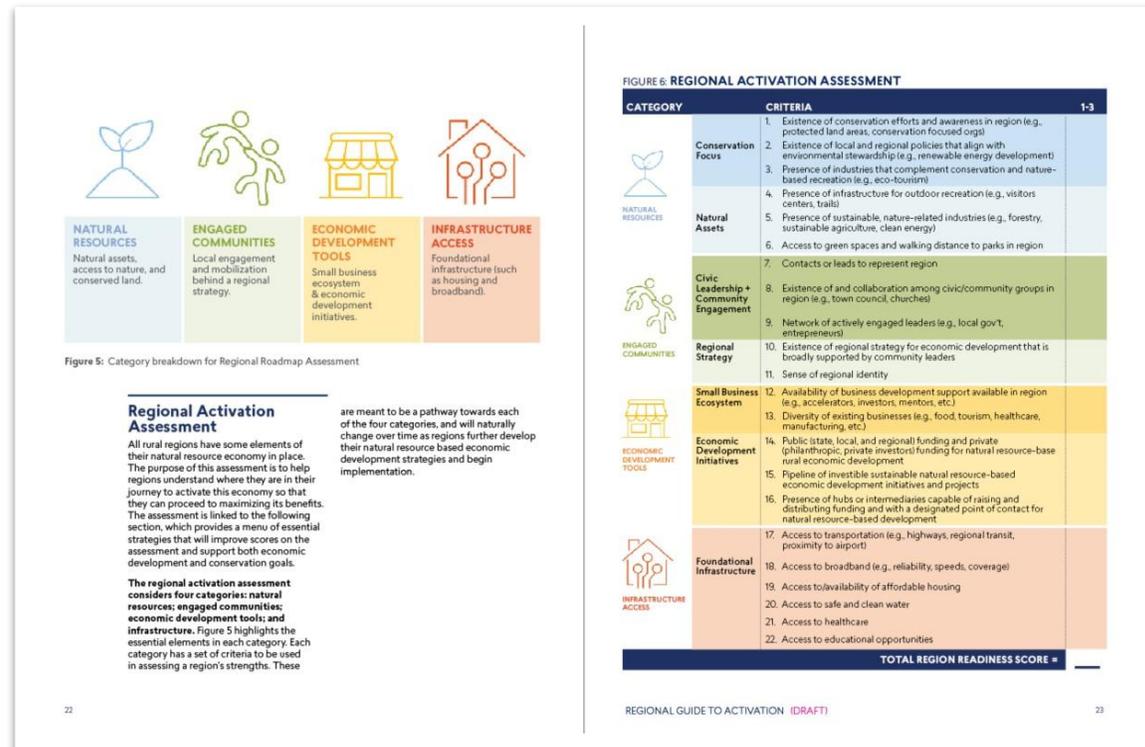
ASSESSMENT  
Analysis, convening and pre-development planning

ACTIVATION  
Access to capital, benchmarking and formation of implementation partnerships

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
Ready for development and stewardship

# Regional Guide to Activating the Natural Resource Economy

- Resources & Applications
- Regional Activation Assessment (Readiness Scorecard)



# Regional Guide to Activating the Natural Resource Economy

- Resources & Applications
- Regional Activation Assessment (Readiness Scorecard)
- Linked Strategies for Rural Development & Improving Scores

## ACTION STRENGTHS



Organizational Strength



Regionality



Conservation Strategy



Climate & Biodiversity



Public Health



Placemaking



Equity



Wealth Building

<p><b>C4 IDENTIFYING FUTURE CONSERVATION PRIORITIES</b></p> <p><b>LINKED STRATEGIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prot and</li> <li>Reg</li> <li>Trail</li> <li>Par</li> <li>Inv</li> <li>Imp</li> <li>Focus</li> </ul> <p><b>ACTION STRENGTHS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation Strategy</li> <li>Climate &amp; Biodiversity</li> <li>Public Health</li> </ul> <p>The opportunity to protect land arises for different reasons and with timing that can be hard to predict. This means that the final decision to protect a given property may need to be taken quickly based on a wide range of factors. Regions can strategize to ensure that conservation is driven by meaningful criteria and that scarce resources are allocated as efficiently as possible. This requires regions to establish criteria and to map these criteria onto the landscape of areas that can be conserved in the future, should the opportunity arise. A region can begin by determining which values are most important to the health of their landscapes</p>	<p><b>N2 ACCESS TO FARMLAND</b></p> <p><b>LINKED STRATEGIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dis Im</li> <li>Foc</li> <li>For</li> <li>Par</li> <li>Inv</li> </ul> <p><b>ACTION STRENGTHS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation Strategy</li> <li>Regionality</li> <li>Equity</li> <li>Wealth Building</li> </ul> <p>successful farm operations. Promoting inclusive access helps expand economic opportunity and supports greater diversity and resilience in rural communities. Regions can support access with tools like <b>cooperative farming</b>—where farmers share land, equipment, and infrastructure—<b>farm incubators</b> that offer affordable entry points for new producers, and <b>land-link programs</b> that connect aspiring farmers with retiring landowners. Agricultural zoning and conservation easements can also help keep productive land in agricultural use. <b>Therefore, promote access to farmland—especially for young farmers—through assistance programs, training opportunities, and regulatory tools such as zoning and conservation easements. Avoid converting prime agricultural land to non-agricultural uses.</b></p> <p>Farmland is critical to a region's food security, climate resilience, and cultural heritage. Smaller, local farms are often best positioned to provide fresh, healthy food in areas with limited access, improving public health and reducing vulnerability to food shortages. Agriculture is not only about food production—it's a way of life and starting point. Importantly, conservation priorities should also be integrated into county and regional comprehensive planning efforts to align land use decisions with long-term environmental and economic goals.</p> <p>Ensuring access to farmland also supports equity in the agricultural sector. BIPOC farmers and women have historically faced barriers to acquiring land and building</p>	<p><b>L1 IDENTIFY A REGIONAL HUB</b></p> <p><b>LINKED STRATEGIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>D</li> <li>M</li> <li>B</li> <li>C</li> <li>L</li> <li>Ca</li> <li>LG</li> <li>Pr</li> <li>W</li> <li>Pl</li> </ul> <p><b>ACTION STRENGTHS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organizational Strength</li> <li>Regionality</li> <li>Equity</li> <li>Placemaking</li> </ul> <p>requiring changes in mindset, practices, and institutional frameworks. The Regional Hub Model "A Rural Development Hub is place-nood organization working hand-in-glove with people and organizations within and across a region to build inclusive wealth, increase local capacity and create opportunities for better livelihoods, health and well-being" — The Aspen Institute, Community Strategies Group Regional Hubs are organizations that serve as catalysts for economic growth and community development working across a specific geographic area. These hubs act as intermediaries, bringing together diverse stakeholders such as government agencies, businesses, nonprofits, and community members to address shared challenges and opportunities.</p> <p>Traditional community and economic development strategies often focus on individual counties, towns, and cities, which has created a competitive environment among communities vying for resources and economic growth. While this approach reflects our nation's more rigid system of county and municipal government, it fails to account the interconnectedness of regional systems to assess how growth happens, ensuring that development is both strategic and sustainable. In rural regions, planning often happens in silos—individual towns, counties, and agencies each develop their own plans focused on specific needs like infrastructure, land use, or economic growth, and the most rural or under-resourced areas might not have any formal planning at all. When communities work together across jurisdictional lines—whether to address shared infrastructure challenges, manage growth, or steward natural resources—they often discover gaps, contradictions, or missed opportunities that stem from fragmented planning.</p>	<p><b>R2 REGIONAL PLAN</b></p> <p><b>LINKED STRATEGIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reg</li> <li>An</li> <li>Ch</li> <li>Ca</li> <li>LG</li> <li>Pr</li> <li>W</li> <li>Pl</li> </ul> <p><b>ACTION STRENGTHS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organizational Strength</li> <li>Regionality</li> <li>Conservation Strategy</li> <li>Placemaking</li> </ul> <p>A well-crafted regional plan serves as a unifying roadmap, enabling multiple communities to tackle complex challenges that cross county lines—such as workforce development, broadband access, or environmental conservation. When implemented, a regional plan ensures that growth is intentional, coordinated, and inclusive, providing all communities in the region, especially rural ones, with the opportunity to share in economic and environmental gains. <b>Physical Plans</b> focus on land use, transportation corridors, and infrastructure investment. These plans help coordinate where and how growth happens, ensuring that development is both strategic and sustainable. <b>Economic Development Plans</b> align local economies to maximize regional assets. These plans focus on strategies for workforce development, business attraction, and infrastructure with the goal</p>	<p><b>E2 ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS</b></p> <p><b>LINKED STRATEGIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equity</li> <li>Regionality</li> <li>Wealth Building</li> </ul> <p>chain. For example, in the timber industry, a saw board passes through timberland owners, harvesting operators, transport sawmills, and distributors. When goods or services must leave a region to continue along the value chain, the resulting value creation also leaves. To address this, regions can seek to expand their coverage across the value chain by attracting or growing businesses that fit existing gaps. Value chain analysis provides insight needed to identify what potential value is being lost and how more of it can be captured locally. Effective value chain analyses examine complex factors beyond simple product flow, including workforce conditions like affordable housing, essential input costs (water, energy), and property tax impacts on businesses. Furthermore, comprehensive analyses can uncover</p>	<p><b>D6 WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p><b>LINKED STRATEGIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regionality</li> <li>Placemaking</li> <li>Wealth Building</li> </ul> <p>growth and long-term community sustainability. To address these challenges, rural workforce development efforts must prioritize broad-based skill development, responsive training opportunities, and connectivity between education and industry infrastructure. By leveraging partnerships among local businesses, community colleges, workforce development boards, and government agencies, regions can create a pipeline of skilled workers that meets the needs of local employers. Strategies such as apprenticeship dual-enrollment programs for high school students and upskilling first responders and service industry employees—often find themselves priced out or forced into substandard housing in the communities in which they work. The challenge is even more severe in tourism and outdoor recreation driven communities, where high housing costs, short-term rentals,</p>	<p><b>I1 ATTAINABLE WORKFORCE HOUSING</b></p> <p><b>LINKED STRATEGIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equity</li> <li>Public Health</li> <li>Wealth Building</li> </ul> <p>and second-home ownership have reduced the availability of workforce housing options. Without affordable, accessible housing solutions, rural communities risk stagnation, business closures, and population decline. Addressing this challenge requires a coordinated effort among multiple stakeholders. Local governments, employers, developers, financial institutions, and nonprofit organizations all play a critical role in building sustainable workforce housing solutions. Employees can invest in housing to secure a stable workforce, while municipalities can revise zoning policies and offer incentives to attract development. Nonprofits and community land trusts help preserve long-term affordability, while financial institutions and state agencies provide crucial funding and financing tools. No single entity can solve this crisis alone, and success depends on collaboration, innovation, and a shared commitment to ensuring that rural communities remain vibrant, livable, and economically competitive. <b>Resources (embed links)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Main Street America's Housing Quiz</li> <li>2. At Home on Main Street: A Housing Guidebook for Local Leaders, Main Street America</li> <li>3. The Amenity Trap: How high-amenity communities can avoid being lured to death, Headwaters Economics</li> <li>4. Housing Assistance Council's Training and Technical Assistance</li> <li>5. Healthy Housing Workforce Toolkit, National League of Cities</li> </ol>
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# Readiness Scorecard



## NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural assets, access to nature, and conserved land.

## ENGAGED COMMUNITIES

Local engagement and mobilization behind a regional strategy.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

Small business ecosystem & economic development initiatives.

## INFRASTRUCTURE ACCESS

Foundational infrastructure (such as housing and broadband).



Scoring Deep Dive helps assess score of 1-3 for each criteria on the scorecard

## CATEGORY

## CRITERIA

## 1-3



NATURAL RESOURCES

### Conservation Focus

1. Existence of conservation efforts and awareness in region (e.g., protected land areas, conservation focused orgs)
2. Existence of local and regional policies that align with environmental stewardship (e.g., renewable energy development)
3. Presence of industries that complement conservation and nature-based recreation (e.g., eco-tourism)

3  
3  
3

### Natural Assets

4. Presence of infrastructure for outdoor recreation (e.g., visitors centers, trails)
5. Presence of sustainable, nature-related industries (e.g., forestry, sustainable agriculture, clean energy)
6. Access to green spaces and walking distance to parks in region

3  
3  
3



ENGAGED COMMUNITIES

### Civic Leadership + Community Engagement

7. Contacts or leads to represent region
8. Existence of and collaboration among civic/community groups in region (e.g., town council, churches)
9. Network of actively engaged leaders (e.g., local gov't, entrepreneurs)

3  
2  
3

### Regional Strategy

10. Existence of regional strategy for economic development that is broadly supported by community leaders
11. Sense of regional identity

2  
3



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

### Small Business Ecosystem

12. Availability of business development support available in region (e.g., accelerators, investors, mentors, etc.)
13. Diversity of existing businesses (e.g., food, tourism, healthcare, manufacturing, etc.)

2  
3

### Economic Development Initiatives

14. Public (state, local, and regional) funding and private (philanthropic, private investors) funding for natural resource-based rural economic development
15. Pipeline of investible sustainable natural resource-based economic development initiatives and projects
16. Presence of hubs or intermediaries capable of raising and distributing funding and with a designated point of contact for natural resource-based development

3  
3  
3



INFRASTRUCTURE ACCESS

### Foundational Infrastructure

17. Access to transportation (e.g., highways, regional transit, proximity to airport)
18. Access to broadband (e.g., reliability, speeds, coverage)
19. Access to/availability of affordable housing
20. Access to safe and clean water
21. Access to healthcare

2  
2  
2  
3  
3

22. Access to educational opportunities

2

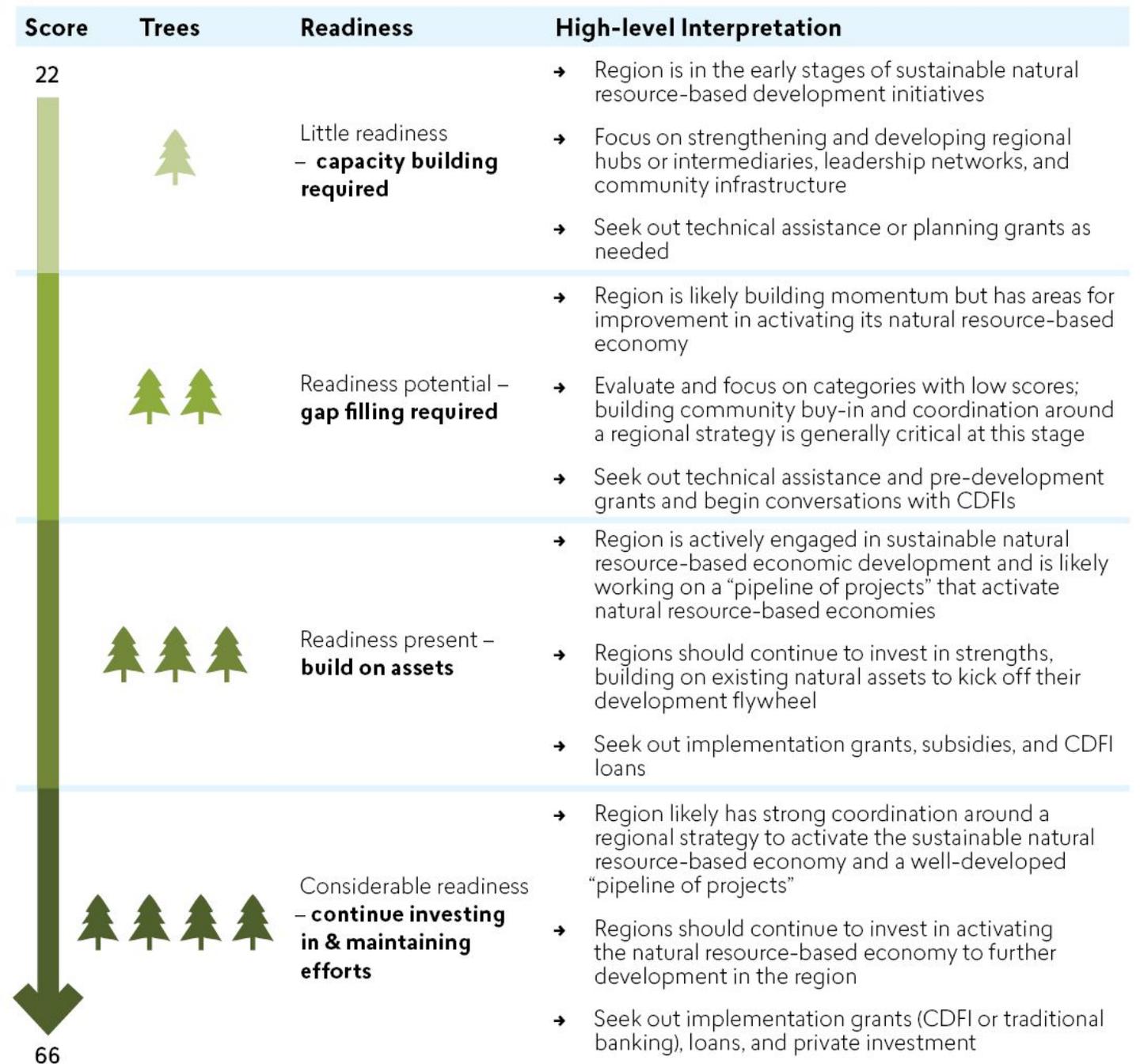
TOTAL REGION READINESS SCORE =

59

JERRY M. TAYLOR

# Interpret Readiness

Four stages based on score →



# Link Activation Strategies

## Rural Development Strategies

CATEGORY	CRITERIA	1-3
 NATURAL RESOURCES	<b>Conservation Focus</b> 1. Existence of conservation efforts and awareness in region (e.g., protected land areas, conservation focused orgs) 2. Existence of local and regional policies that align with environmental stewardship (e.g., renewable energy development) 3. Presence of industries that complement conservation and nature-based recreation (e.g., eco-tourism)	3
		3
		3
<b>Natural Assets</b>	4. Presence of infrastructure for outdoor recreation (e.g., visitors centers, trails)	3
	5. Presence of sustainable, nature-related industries (e.g., forestry, sustainable agriculture, clean energy)	3
	6. Access to green spaces and walking distance to parks in region	3
 ENGAGED COMMUNITIES	7. Contacts or leads to represent region	3
	8. Existence of and collaboration among civic/community groups in region (e.g., town council, churches)	2
	9. Network of actively engaged leaders (e.g., local gov't, entrepreneurs)	3
<b>Regional Strategy</b>	10. Existence of regional strategy for economic development that is broadly supported by community leaders	2
	11. Sense of regional identity	3
<b>Small Business Ecosystem</b>	12. Availability of business development support available in region (e.g., accelerators, investors, mentors, etc.)	2
	13. Diversity of existing businesses (e.g., food, tourism, healthcare, manufacturing, etc.)	3
<b>Economic Development Initiatives</b>	14. Public (state, local, and regional) funding and private (philanthropic, private investors) funding for natural resource-based rural economic development	3
	15. Pipeline of investible sustainable natural resource-based economic development initiatives and projects	3
	16. Presence of hubs or intermediaries capable of raising and distributing funding and with a designated point of contact for natural resource-based development	3
 INFRASTRUCTURE ACCESS	17. Access to transportation (e.g., highways, regional transit, proximity to airport)	2
	18. Access to broadband (e.g., reliability, speeds, coverage)	2
	19. Access to/availability of affordable housing	2
	20. Access to safe and clean water	3
	21. Access to healthcare	3
	22. Access to educational opportunities	2

Hone in on strengths



## NATURAL RESOURCES

C1	<b>Protect Essential Landscapes + Wildlife</b>	Implement strategies to conserve critical natural habitats and biodiversity, ensuring healthy ecosystems that support both environmental resilience and community well-being.
C2	<b>Conservation Suited to Needs and Risks</b>	Design conservation strategies that address local environmental risks—such as wildfire, climate change, and natural disasters—while creating opportunities for sustainable economic growth, ecosystem resilience, and community well-being.
C3	<b>Elevate Charismatic Landscapes and Species</b>	Highlight and promote iconic natural features and wildlife to boost community pride, attract tourism, and galvanize support for conservation efforts.
C4	<b>Identifying Future Conservation Priorities</b>	Gather community input and scientific data to create a map of priority conservation areas, and use this map to guide investments in conservation.
C5	<b>Conserve Working Forests</b>	Protect and manage sustainably harvested forests to maintain economic benefits, support local livelihoods, and preserve ecological health for future generations.

N1	<b>Trails to Towns</b>	Connect trail infrastructure directly to nearby communities to boost local economies, enhance livability, and attract visitors and investment.
N2	<b>Access to Farmland</b>	Promote access to farmland through assistance programs, training opportunities, and regulatory tools such as zoning and conservation easements. Avoid converting prime agricultural land to non-agricultural uses.
N3	<b>Trail System Infrastructure</b>	Provide essential services and educational opportunities at trailheads, enhance accessibility to welcome a broader range of users, and consider overnight amenities where appropriate to extend visits and boost local economic activity.
N4	<b>Public Water Access</b>	Plan and develop strategically located access points that connect waterways with business districts and trail networks to boost economic activity, support conservation, and enhance community engagement.
N5	<b>Connect Youth to Nature</b>	Provide hands-on outdoor experiences and educational programs that foster young people's appreciation for the environment, promote stewardship, and support physical and mental well-being.
N6	<b>Visitor Services Infrastructure</b>	Develop and maintain amenities such as visitor centers, signage, restrooms, and parking that enhance the visitor experience, support tourism growth, and encourage longer stays.
N7	<b>Knowledgeable Locals</b>	Empower residents with easy access to local information and resources so they become confident, authentic ambassadors for their community.
N8	<b>Accessible and Functionable Maps</b>	Design and distribute maps that show the region the way its residents want it to be seen. Use maps to improve the visitor experience, create opportunities for local businesses, and steer tourists in the right direction.
N9	<b>Community Forests</b>	Establish community-owned and managed forests to protect local natural assets while generating economic, environmental, and cultural benefits. These forests provide opportunities for recreation, education, sustainable timber, and climate resilience.

# Example Scorecard: ORCA

- Plot location:**

Readiness Present- **build on assets**

- Strengths:**

Engaged Communities

Economic Development Initiatives

- Weaknesses:**

Conservation Focus- policies

Natural Assets- Access

Foundational Infrastructure- Broadband & Education

- Opportunities:**

Regional Strategy- Brand & Identity

CATEGORY	CRITERIA	1-3
 NATURAL RESOURCES	<b>Conservation Focus</b> <b>5</b>	1. Existence of conservation efforts and awareness in region (e.g., protected land areas, conservation focused orgs) <b>2</b> 2. Existence of local and regional policies that align with environmental stewardship (e.g., watershed protection, zoning) <b>1</b> 3. Presence of industries that complement conservation and nature-based recreation (e.g., eco-tourism, guides, gear outfitters) <b>2</b>
	<b>Natural Assets</b> <b>6</b>	4. Presence of infrastructure for outdoor recreation (e.g., visitors centers, trails) <b>2</b> 5. Presence of sustainable, nature-related industries (e.g., forestry, sustainable agriculture, clean energy) <b>3</b> 6. Access to green spaces and walking distance to parks in region <b>1</b>
	<b>Civic Leadership + Community Engagement</b> <b>7</b>	7. Accessibility of local and regional leadership <b>2</b> 8. Existence of and collaboration among civic/community groups in region (e.g., town council, churches) <b>3</b> 9. Network of actively engaged leaders (e.g., local gov't, entrepreneurs) <b>2</b>
 ENGAGED COMMUNITIES	<b>Regional Strategy</b> <b>4-5</b>	10. Existence of regional strategy for economic development that is broadly supported by community leaders <b>2</b> 11. Sense of regional identity <b>2-3</b>
 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TOOLS	<b>Small Business Ecosystem</b> <b>4</b>	12. Availability of business development support available in region (e.g., accelerators, investors, mentors, etc.) <b>2</b> 13. Diversity of existing businesses (e.g., food, tourism, healthcare, manufacturing, etc.) <b>2</b>
	<b>Economic Development Initiatives</b> <b>7-9</b>	14. Public (state, local, and regional) funding and private (philanthropic, private investors) funding for natural resource-based rural economic development <b>3</b> 15. Pipeline of investible sustainable natural resource-based economic development initiatives and projects <b>2-3</b> 16. Presence of hubs or intermediaries capable of raising and distributing funding and with a designated point of contact for natural resource-based development <b>2-3</b>
	<b>Foundational Infrastructure</b> <b>10</b>	17. Access to transportation (e.g., highways, regional transit, proximity to airport) <b>2</b> 18. Access to broadband (e.g., reliability, speeds, coverage) <b>2</b> 19. Access to/availability of affordable housing <b>1</b> 20. Access to affordable healthy food and clean drinking water <b>2</b> 21. Access to healthcare <b>2</b> 22. Access to educational opportunities <b>1</b>
 INFRASTRUCTURE ACCESS	<b>TOTAL REGION READINESS SCORE = 43-46</b>	

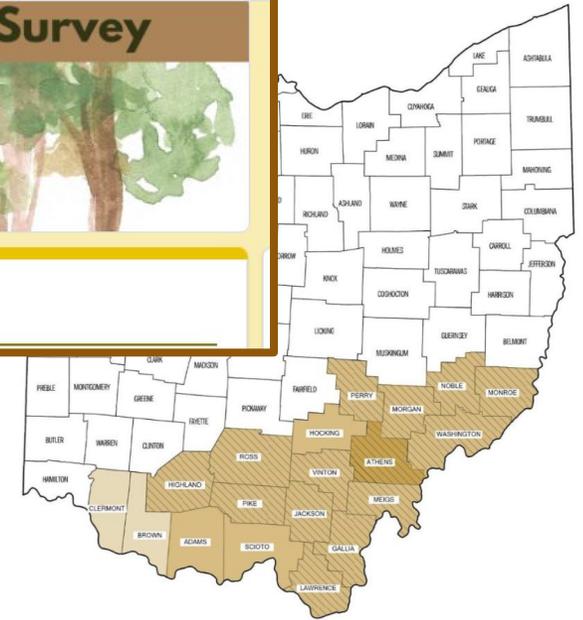
# Strategies: ORCA



**Action or Project:** Regional Brand Development

**Strategy:** Elevate Charismatic Landscapes & Species

## ACTION STRENGTHS



**Action or Project:** Develop Regional Business Maker/Producer Collaborative

**Strategy:** Build and Online Presence

## ACTION STRENGTHS



# Example Scorecard:

## PA Wilds

- **Plot location:** Considerable Readiness
- **Strengths:** Civic Leadership + Community Engagement, Regional Strategy, Small Business Ecosystem
- **Weaknesses:** Foundational Infrastructure
- **Opportunities:** Strong Capital Partnerships, Incentivize Desirable Development

FIGURE 6: REGIONAL ACTIVATION ASSESSMENT

CATEGORY	CRITERIA	1-3	
 NATURAL RESOURCES	<b>Conservation Focus</b>	1. Existence of conservation efforts and awareness in region (e.g., protected land areas, conservation focused orgs)	3
		2. Existence of local and regional policies that align with environmental stewardship (e.g., watershed protection, zoning)	3
		3. Presence of industries that complement conservation and nature-based recreation (e.g., eco-tourism, guides, gear outfitters)	3
	<b>Natural Assets</b>	4. Presence of infrastructure for outdoor recreation (e.g., visitors centers, trails)	3
		5. Presence of sustainable, nature-related industries (e.g., forestry, sustainable agriculture, clean energy)	3
		6. Access to green spaces and walking distance to parks in region	3
 ENGAGED COMMUNITIES	<b>Civic Leadership + Community Engagement</b>	7. Accessibility of local and regional leadership	3
		8. Existence of and collaboration among civic/community groups in region (e.g., town council, churches)	3
	<b>Regional Strategy</b>	9. Network of actively engaged leaders (e.g., local gov't, entrepreneurs)	3
 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TOOLS	<b>Small Business Ecosystem</b>	10. Existence of regional strategy for economic development that is broadly supported by community leaders	3
		11. Sense of regional identity	3
	<b>Economic Development Initiatives</b>	12. Availability of business development support available in region (e.g., accelerators, investors, mentors, etc.)	2
		13. Diversity of existing businesses (e.g., food, tourism, healthcare, manufacturing, etc.)	3
		14. Public (state, local, and regional) funding and private (philanthropic, private investors) funding for natural resource-based rural economic development	2
		15. Pipeline of investible sustainable natural resource-based economic development initiatives and projects	3
16. Presence of hubs or intermediaries capable of raising and distributing funding and with a designated point of contact for natural resource-based development	3		
 INFRASTRUCTURE ACCESS	<b>Foundational Infrastructure</b>	17. Access to transportation (e.g., highways, regional transit, proximity to airport)	2
		18. Access to broadband (e.g., reliability, speeds, coverage)	2
		19. Access to/availability of affordable housing	2
		20. Access to affordable healthy food and clean drinking water	3
		21. Access to healthcare	1
		22. Access to educational opportunities	2

TOTAL REGION READINESS SCORE =

58

# Strategies: PA Wilds



**Action or Project:** PA Wilds Collaborative Series  
**Strategy:** Project Appropriate Financing, Placemaking/Regional Strategy, Workforce Development, Regional Value Chains

**ACTION STRENGTHS**



Placemaker Market Platform

Playbook Library & Consulting



**Action or Project:** Placemaker CoLab  
**Strategy:** Benchmark and Measure Small Business, Placemaking/Regional Strategy, Workforce Development, Regional Value Chains, Capitalize on Arts and Culture, Entrepreneurial Support Organizations, Coherent Regional Identity

**ACTION STRENGTHS**





***35 MINUTES***

- **Take the Assessment (25 min)**
- **Discuss results and strategies with your group (10 min)**



# *Recap + Q&A*

- Takeaways
- Next Steps

# TAKE A POLL!

>>> to Mentimeter