



**HEALTHY
COMMUNITIES
COALITION**
OF EAGLE COUNTY
LIVE PLAY EAT FEEL HEALTHY HERE



PLAN4Health
An American Planning Association Project



Town of Gypsum

*Healthy Eating and Active Living
Master Plan Policy Scan*



Town of Gypsum Plan4Health Policy Scan

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Plan4Health project is designed to leverage planners' roles as collaborators and conveners to improve health outcomes and influence healthy community design in the built environment. Plan4Health is launching in neighborhoods, cities, and counties across the United States, funding work at the intersection of planning and public health. Anchored by American Planning Association (APA) chapters and American Public Health Association (APHA) affiliate members, Plan4Health supports creative partnerships to build sustainable, cross-sector coalitions. Each coalition participating in the Plan4Health grant is committed to increasing access to healthy opportunities through nutrition or physical activity. And, each coalition is dedicated to meeting the needs of residents where they live, work, or play.

The Healthy Communities Coalition (Coalition) of Eagle County was awarded the Plan4Health grant in late 2015. The Coalition is comprised of multidisciplinary professionals and community members committed to fostering health among all residents in Eagle County. Since its inception in 2012, the Coalition has worked together to implement several evidence-based strategies to increase opportunities for healthy eating and active living (HEAL) for all. The Coalition's Plan4Health project was born out of prioritization of the built environment to affect sustainable and equitable change to support healthy eating and active living. The built environment is defined as settings designed, created, modified and maintained by humans (e.g. roads, schools, neighborhoods, transit systems, etc.). Creating a healthy built environment means communities are designed in a way that enables people to live, learn, work, play, and age in place and allow them to thrive by being in a safe, healthy, environment to reach their full potential.

Eagle River Valley municipalities are already working to assure healthy community design. The Plan4Health grant project has provided the opportunity for the Coalition to conduct a policy scan of municipal master plans for policies that support healthy eating and active living. This project enables the Coalition to understand how healthy community design has been prioritized in master plan and strategic plan policy language along with other adopted municipal plans, to encourage future policies that support healthy community design efforts, and enables communities to be recognized for their existing efforts.



**HEALTHY
COMMUNITIES
COALITION**
OF EAGLE COUNTY

LIVE PLAY EAT FEEL HEALTHY HERE

OUR VISION

By 2020, Eagle County will be a community that promotes and fosters a healthy environment for all.

OUR MISSION

The Healthy Communities Coalition facilitates and empowers the community into action for lifelong wellness through healthy eating and active living.

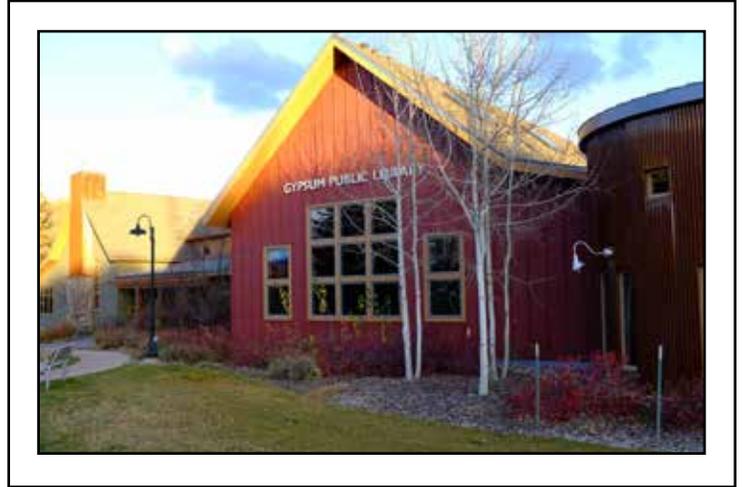


APPROACH:

The Plan4Health Policy Scan is a project of the Healthy Communities Coalition of Eagle County. The area of study includes: Towns of Avon, Eagle, Gypsum, Minturn, Red Cliff, Vail and unincorporated Eagle County. The Healthy Communities Coalition sought the permission and input of each listed municipality for this Policy Scan project. This Policy Scan covers topics of relevance to the Plan4Health project including: Healthy Food Access, Active Transportation and Public Transit, Community Design and Land Use, which were defined and vetted by the Healthy Communities Coalition. The Plan4Health policy scan will also highlight: initiatives, programs, resolutions, community engagement, and major accomplishments.

The Policy Scan includes a review of all recent or currently utilized:

- Comprehensive plans
- Community and Subarea Plans
- Transportation/Trails/Transit Plans
- Parks and Recreation Plans
- Strategic Plans



Other relevant community-based planning documents have also been included (see Table 1 below). Secondly, interviews were conducted with key staff within each jurisdiction to collect information on a sample of relevant programs and initiatives as well as information regarding policies that may be in process, but have not yet been approved.

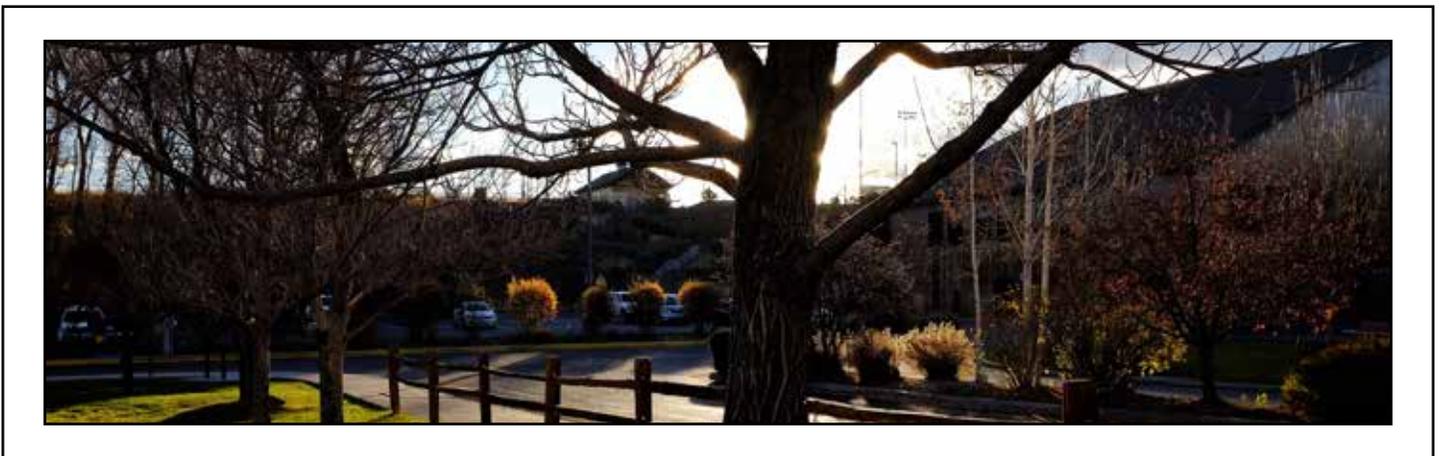
POLICY DOCUMENTS REVIEWED:

TABLE 1

Jurisdiction	Documents Reviewed
Town of Gypsum	Eagle River Area Plan (2008) Gypsum Foundation Plan (1999) IK Ranch Property Park Master Plan

SCAN NOTES:

The Town of Gypsum is updating their Master Plan in 2017.



HEALTHY FOOD ACCESS POLICIES:

The information contained in this section is the exact policy language from each planning document listed below. Listing this policy language is intended to remind the jurisdictions of healthy eating and food access policies currently in place. Healthy food access can be defined as the availability and access to fresh, healthy, or locally sourced food. The policy language below reflects healthy food access in Gypsum through themes of: Agricultural land preservation, rural area preservation, and access to hunting or fishing areas. Gypsum has a strong ranching and agricultural tradition alongside a tradition of both hunting and fishing creating opportunities for locally sourced, fresh food. Commentary around particular policies may be found below listed in italics. Policies oriented towards aging populations are listed with a double asterisk (**).



SOURCE: GYPSUM FOUNDATION PLAN (1999)

Major Planning Concepts Gypsum Creek Valley (p.30)

- Encourage the continuation of agriculture/ranching uses on prime agricultural lands. Use land trusts, Great Outdoors Colorado and other grants, conservation easements, informal transferable development rights programs, clustering of development, etc., as tools to achieve this goal

Existing Town Areas (p.32-33)

- Work with ranch owners to find ways to promote the preservation of agriculture/ranch uses in Town wherever possible.
- Work with the Colorado Division of Wildlife (DOW) to improve access to the DOW Ponds.
Improving access to ponds or fishing areas qualifies as a healthy food access policy as long as catch and release rules are not in place.

SOURCE: EAGLE RIVER AREA PLAN (2008)

Chapter 3. Vision

Land Use and Growth (p.28)

- Protect the rural character found within the Eagle River Corridor through continued agricultural and ranching uses.

Chapter 6. Plan Strategies & Implementation

Land Use and Growth

Goal 2 (p.73) Ensure that growth within the Eagle River Corridor upholds a distinct identity that draws from the area's unique history, heritage, and landscape.

Strategy 2.2. Protect the rural character found within the Eagle River Corridor through continued agricultural and ranching uses and the voluntary preservation of those lands.



ACTIVE AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION POLICIES:

The information contained in this section is the exact policy language from each planning document listed below. Listing this policy language is intended to remind the jurisdictions of active and public transportation policies currently in place. Active and public transportation can be defined as walking, biking or other physically active means of travelling and mobility. Public transportation is also included as a factor in active living as it often begins and ends with a walking or biking trip. The policy language below reflects active and public transportation policies in Gypsum through themes of: Maintaining a high quality multi-modal transportation and trails system while creating additional or better transportation and trail connections, and identification of new public land access points or trailheads. Additional themes include: The improvement of air quality via strong transit and trail systems, promotion of the revitalization of the “old downtown area” of Gypsum through enhanced pedestrian/bicycle movement in this area and small pedestrian-oriented transit station. A critical theme that emerged in the scan is that transportation network planning, land use planning, and land development decisions will be mutually supportive. Gypsum has done significant work in the past in both active transportation and public transportation policy. Commentary around particular policies may be found below listed in italics. Policies oriented towards aging populations are listed with a double asterisk (**).

GYPSUM FOUNDATION PLAN (1999)

Community Goals and Strategies (Chap. 2 p. 21-22)

Community Facilities & Services

Goal: Construct and maintain high quality community infrastructure including water supply and sewage disposal systems, an effective transportation network that includes transit systems, pedestrian and bicycle trails, and parks and recreational facilities.

Community Goals and Strategies (Chap. 2 p. 23)

Transportation Network

- a. Transportation network planning and land use planning decisions will be mutually supportive and shall include provisions that facilitate pedestrian and bicycle travel, and transit operation.
- c. Trails will be provided so that walking and bicycling will be practical, safe, and enjoyable means of travel, and a truly viable transportation choice for residents and visitors.
- g. Locate and build trails so that they interconnect between existing and planned recreational facilities and parks, public open space areas, schools, commercial centers, the Eagle County Regional Airport, residential subdivisions (existing and planned), future potential transit stations, and existing and planned public land access points, the Town of Eagle, and the Dotsero area.

Community Goals and Strategies (Chap. 2 p. 24)

Parks, Recreational, and Civic Center Facilities

- c. Provide through public/private partnerships one large community park for each urban/suburban core residential area indicated on the Land Use Guide maps. These parks would likely include active recreation play areas (soccer, softball, baseball, volleyball, basketball, skating, etc.), passive use open space areas picnic facilities, playground equipment, rest rooms and parking areas. If possible these parks should be located within the residential core area and be connected to adjacent neighborhoods via trails.
- f. Provide trails to allow for non-motorized access to all recreation areas, parks, open space areas, and public lands. Ensure that trailhead-parking areas are provided and designed appropriately to address anticipated user volumes and vehicle types.
- g. Preserve existing public land access points and identify appropriate new public land access points, designating appropriate travel modes in accordance with adopted public land management policies and plans, to preserve and enhance recreational opportunities on adjacent public lands.
- h. Provide trails along major transportation routes and within (or adjacent to) primary riparian corridors and public open space areas.



ACTIVE AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION POLICIES:

GYPSUM FOUNDATION PLAN (1999) (CONTINUED)

Community Goals and Strategies (Chap. 2 p. 26)

Natural Resources

Goal 1: Conserve our abundant natural resources and maintain or improve upon the quality of the environment in which we reside.

- a. Improve air quality by managing traffic congestion and developing a compact, interconnected land use pattern and by developing pedestrian and bicycle trails and transit systems.

Excellent policy language that speaks of a system-wide approach to the purposes behind multi-modalism.

Community Goals and Strategies (Chap. 2 p. 27-28)

Community Appearance

Goal 1: Improve the visual appearance of the community.

- c. Plan for and promote the revitalization of the “old downtown area” of Town. Replace/repair old infrastructure, provide for enhanced pedestrian/bicycle movement in this area, promote public/private partnerships to implement streetscape and other beautification projects, promote development redevelopment of commercially zoned lots along Railroad Avenue, and promote the idea of a small pedestrian-oriented transit station associated with the railroad corridor along Railroad Avenue. Encourage private landowners to improve maintenance and appearance of existing buildings.
- f. Streets and walkways will be planned, built, and maintained as attractive public spaces.
- h. Housing in many different forms will be constructed in attractive, safe neighborhoods that encourage walking and social interaction.

An example of policy language that covers both housing diversity and walkability.

Major Planning Concepts

Gypsum Creek Valley (p.30)

- Construct a multiple use trail along, but separated from, Valley Road/Gypsum Creek Road.
- Preserve and enhance existing public land access points, seek new public land access points where appropriate, construct trailhead parking areas and/or connect trails to collector roads where appropriate.

Spring Creek Area (p.30-31)

- Encourage development of a “core area” of light industrial uses while preserving opportunities for development of airport-related commercial uses and important multi-modal transportation infrastructure projects in areas immediately adjacent to the airport.
- Preserve and enhance existing public land access points, seek new public land access points where appropriate, construct trailhead parking areas and/or connect trails to collector roads where appropriate.

Eagle River Corridor (p.31-32)

- Encourage transit system development within the corridor. Preserve potential locations for and participate in the development of a major regional-serving transit center at or near the airport and a small pedestrian oriented transit center in the original downtown area along Railroad Avenue.
- Construct a bicycle/pedestrian commuter trail along Highway 6.

Existing Town Areas (p.32-33)

- Upgrade aging infrastructure and enhance the aesthetics and functioning of important street corridors with improvements to the pedestrian network, landscaping and lighting.
- Install park and pedestrian/bicycle trail enhancements.



ACTIVE AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION POLICIES:

GYPSUM FOUNDATION PLAN (1999) (CONTINUED)

Chapter 4 Infrastructure, Public Facilities & Community Services

Transportation (p.50)

Transportation network planning, land use planning, and land development decisions will be mutually supportive and shall include provisions that facilitate pedestrian and bicycle travel, and transit operation. Transportation corridors will be attractively landscaped and designed to promote safe and efficient movement of people and goods in vehicles. Trails will provide so that walking and bicycling will be a practical, safe, and enjoyable means of travel and a truly viable transportation choice for residents and visitors. The Town's transportation system will be integrated with the county, state and federal systems and the Town will leverage state and federal funds while forming regional partnerships to resolve regional problems.

Land developers will be expected to install internal transportation infrastructure completely at their own expense. Developers will also be expected to participate in funding their fair share off site transportation improvements, especially related to the applicable projects noted below.

Pedestrian & Bicycle Pathways (p.50-51)

The Town and private landowners/developers will partner to locate and build pathways so that they interconnect between existing and planned recreational facilities and parks, public open space areas, schools, commercial centers, the Eagle County Regional Airport, residential subdivisions (existing and planned), transit stations, and existing and planned public land access points, the Town of Eagle, and the Dotsero area.

The Town's Street and Roadway Classification and Design Standards, as modified by the adoption Table 3.1 of the Public Works Manual, set up a hierarchy of road and trail standards. The hierarchy is based upon the amount of traffic anticipated at buildout and the type of users/vehicles (commercial or residential). Table 3.1 requires developers to install either sidewalks or pathways to specific dimensions and standards. These requirements will ensure that a functional network of pedestrian/bicycle pathways develops that will encourage walking and bicycling as a practical, safe, and enjoyable means of travel and as a truly viable transportation choice.

Construction of other pathways may be required in certain new key development areas. A network of recreational trails, trails that are not connected to the roadway system, will be implemented as development occurs. In particular, recreational trails will be developed to and throughout parks, to and within open spaces, along riparian corridors, and to public lands. Partnerships will be formed to ensure construction of a multiple use commuter trail along Highway 6 from Dotsero to Eagle. Properties that develop within the Eagle River Corridor will be required to participate in this project. All of these special purpose trails will be built to various standards depending upon intended use. The Town will rely on the Eagle County Trails Committee for recommendations and standards related to trail design and construction.

The Town supports construction of a multiple use trail within the rail corridor. Such a trail should be implemented as soon as possible.

Transit Systems (p.51-52)

The Town will work together with the Eagle County Regional Transportation Authority (ECRTA) to meet the transit needs of the community. At some point in the future it would be appropriate to develop an in-Town shuttle or circulator service. The shuttle service would bring people to the existing ECRTA bus stop. It would also bring people to the transit/transportation centers that are anticipated to develop within Town in the future. The circulator could be used as an internal means of transport for people who can't drive or prefer not to drive. Land developers will be asked to consider providing convenient bus stop areas within new subdivisions.

The Town will be proactive in supporting and implementing a fixed guideway transit system. Such a system must provide service to the core of Town and the airport area. The system should be planned and implemented so that it connects with other existing and planned transit networks, with connections made in as seamless a manner as possible. Systems designed that require multiple transfers from one transit mode to another (more than 2) should not be supported.

Any transit system specified for development within the rail corridor must be complementary to and allow construction of the planned Heart of the Rockies Trail. Ideally this means that an elevated transit system should be installed.

Excellent example of long term forward thinking vision-level policy language regarding transit.



ACTIVE AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

EAGLE RIVER AREA PLAN (2008)

Chapter 3. Vision

Land Use and Growth (p.28)

- Encourage the development of commercial and residential uses along major transportation corridors and transit connections.
A broad policy encompassing both active/public transportation and community design.

Neighborhoods (p.30)

- “Promote high quality neighborhoods accessible to a wide range of residents in order to encourage social diversity and balance.”
- Promote new neighborhoods that are walkable and pedestrian and bicycle-friendly.

Economic Sustainability (p.34)

- “Foster economic opportunities that meet the community’s growing needs, allow more residents to live and work in Gypsum, and strengthen long-term economic stability.”
- Create walkable neighborhood centers within the Eagle River Corridor that provide basic community services, while also expanding Gypsum’s employment base.

Infrastructure (p.36)

- “Construct and maintain high quality community infrastructure, including water supply and sewage disposal systems; an effective transportation network that includes transit systems, pedestrian and bicycle trails; and parks and recreational facilities.”

Multi-modal Transportation (p.38)

- “Build off of Highway 6 and other existing community connections to promote safe, efficient multimodal transportation options within the Eagle River Corridor, including transit, bicycle trails, and pedestrian walkways.”
- Identify large scale transportation connections to ensure local and regional connectivity within the study area.
- Develop key transit hubs within the study area to ensure connections to regional transit systems.
- Incorporate proposed regional transportation projects into the planning process, including road enhancements, new interchanges and flyovers, and other improvements.
- Continue efforts to improve bus service west of Gypsum and towards the establishment of a regional rail line.

Chapter 6. Plan Strategies & Implementation

Infrastructure

Goal 1 (p.73) Manage the type, scale, location, and timing of growth so that community infrastructure, facilities, and service expansions can accommodate new developments without compromising the quality of service goals.

Strategy 1.2. Avoid “leapfrog” developments that leave discontinuous street and utility systems. Consider annexation proposals on the basis of the logical and cost effective extension of utilities, pedestrian connections, parks, and drainage and road systems.

Strategy 1.3. Ensure that new development pays its own way and does not burden the existing community with additional capital or operating costs. Ensure that new annexations share appropriately in the costs of connecting all utility, park, drainage, pedestrian, and road systems.

Multi-modal Transportation

Goal 1 (p.74) Promote a hierarchy of multi-modal transportation options throughout the community.

Strategy 1.1. Identify large scale transportation connections to ensure local and regional connectivity within the study area.

Strategy 1.2. Encourage walkability throughout the community by providing safe pedestrian connections to schools, shopping areas, and places of employment.

Strategy 1.3. Where possible, separate pedestrian walkways from vehicular traffic to ensure safe and efficient walkability.



ACTIVE AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION POLICIES:

EAGLE RIVER AREA PLAN (2008) (CONTINUED)

Goal 2 (p.74) Promote the establishment of both local and regional transit options within the Town and Valley.

Strategy 2.1. Develop key transit hubs within the study area to ensure connections to regional transit systems.

Strategy 2.2. Incorporate proposed regional transportation projects into the planning process, including road enhancements, new interchanges and flyovers, and other improvements.

Strategy 2.3. Continue efforts to improve public transit service in Gypsum.

Goal 3 (p.75) Continue to expand the regional trail network within the Eagle River Corridor.

Strategy 3.1. Establish new trail connections that connect community destinations, such as civic spaces, parks, schools, and shopping areas.

Strategy 3.2. Include provisions for new trails in development plans within the Eagle River Corridor.

Strategy 3.3. Promote a hierarchy of trail types to ensure that there is a wide variety of options for trail users, and also ensure that surfaces, widths, and level of uses are in context with the environmental setting.

Strategy 3.4. Work collaboratively with ECO Trails for specific trail locations at the time of site-level development planning.



COMMUNITY DESIGN AND LAND USE POLICIES:

The information contained in this section is the exact policy language from each planning document listed below. Listing this policy language is intended to remind the jurisdictions of community design and land use policies currently in place. Community design and land use can be defined as urban design and land use policies that support healthy eating and active living through a focus on creating interconnected walkable neighborhoods, affordable housing, parks, open space, community gathering spaces, and accessibility for people of all ages. The policy language below reflects community design and land use policies in Gypsum through themes of:

- Clustered development in rural areas to preserve open space and agricultural land.
- Development of a variety of housing types focused on affordable and attainable housing for locals.
- Preservation and public dedication of the Eagle River riparian corridor.
- Acquire additional property adjacent to the Town Hall in order to facilitate development of additional "Civic Center" facilities.
- Create new community gathering places in Gypsum that reinforce the Town's character and identity.
- Promote new neighborhoods that are walkable and pedestrian and bicycle-friendly.

A critical theme that emerged in the scan is the establishment of a new neighborhood for residents aged 65 and over that is well integrated into the surrounding residential areas, within walking distance to neighborhood services, and takes advantage of the nearby natural areas and parks. Gypsum will likely need to expand on this theme of accommodating aging populations for community design policies in the future. Commentary around particular policies may be found below listed in italics. Policies oriented towards aging populations are listed with a double asterisk (**).



COMMUNITY DESIGN AND LAND USE POLICIES:

GYPSUM FOUNDATION PLAN (1999) (CONTINUED)

Community Goals and Strategies (Chap. 2 p. 26)

Natural Resources

Goal 1: Conserve our abundant natural resources and maintain or improve upon the quality of the environment in which we reside.

- a. Improve air quality by managing traffic congestion and developing a compact, interconnected land use pattern and by developing pedestrian and bicycle trails and transit systems.

Community Goals and Strategies (Chap. 2 p. 26-27)

Natural Resources

- f. Promote land, water, and resource conservation by encouraging the clustering of dwelling units in certain areas planned for low density residential development (i.e. portions of the Country Residential, especially where Environmentally Sensitive Area designations occur).
- n. Promote preservation prime agricultural areas and large active ranch properties through various means including purchase of conservation easements, informal transfer of development rights, PUD open space set asides, land trust activity, clustering of development, etc.

Chapter 3 Major Planning Concepts & Land Use Designations Major Planning Concepts

Spring Creek Area (p.30)

** -Encourage development of a variety of housing types on lands that are outside the core area, with a primary focus on creating affordable and attainable primary housing for locals.

Policy language applies to a focus area of expanding housing diversity and providing housing options for aging populations.

- Support limited development of low to very low density residential uses (clustered where appropriate) in order to conserve wildlife habitat, limiting the extension of Town infrastructure and services into these areas to meet critical needs only.

Eagle River Corridor (p.31-32)

- Preserve and seek public dedication of the Eagle River riparian corridor, and develop parks and recreational trails within the corridor where appropriate. Implement applicable aspects of the Eagle River Watershed Plan.
- **Encourage development of high density residential “pockets” along both sides of Highway 6 adjacent to existing and planned commercial land, with a primary focus on creating affordable and attainable primary housing for locals. Require dedication of adjacent conservation areas and construction and dedication of park facilities built by developers in designated park areas.
- Encourage development of active adult recreation facilities (lighted) within designated park areas.

Existing Town Areas (p.32-33)

- Beautify the entryways into town and consider development of a welcome/information center at the existing I-70 interchange.
- Obtain land and develop a passive recreational park (open space strip) along Highway 6 between the Eagle River Bridge and the Gypsum Creek Bridge.
- Promote the rejuvenation of the original downtown area and plan for development of a pedestrian oriented transit station at Railroad Avenue.
- **Acquire additional property adjacent to the Town Hall in order to facilitate development of additional “Civic Center” facilities, including but not limited to an indoor recreation center, a police headquarters, an expanded library, additional park facilities, a community garden if desired, and possibly a teen center and a senior center.



COMMUNITY DESIGN AND LAND USE POLICIES:

EAGLE RIVER AREA PLAN (2008)

Chapter 3. Vision

Community Character and Design (p.26)

"Preserve and promote Gypsum's friendly, small town atmosphere and unique identity within the Eagle Valley."

- Create new community gathering places in Gypsum that reinforce the Town's character and identity.
- Enhance the Town's gateways with appropriate land uses, natural resource features, and signage.
- Promote quality design in new residential, commercial, civic, and industrial land uses that complements Gypsum's small town character and natural setting.
- Protect the scenic quality and viewsheds associated with the Eagle River, such as from Highway 6 and I-70.
- Promote a sense of community that encourages social interaction through gathering places that play off of the character of the Recreation Center and historic properties in Gypsum.

Land Use and Growth (p.28)

"Promote high quality growth that preserves Gypsum's character, increases economic sustainability, and protects the valuable natural resources found within the Eagle River Corridor."

- Encourage the development of commercial and residential uses along major transportation corridors and transit connections.
- Encourage a transition of uses from higher density and intensity along Highway 6 to more sensitive uses adjacent to the riparian corridor of the Eagle River.
- Maintain rural or natural separation between the growing communities of Gypsum and Eagle. -Protect the rural character found within the Eagle River Corridor through continued agricultural and ranching uses.
- Ensure that continued gravel mining is balanced with and separated from the location, character, and timing of new growth within the Eagle River Corridor.

Neighborhoods (p.30)

"Promote high quality neighborhoods accessible to a wide range of residents in order to encourage social diversity and balance."

- Ensure that new neighborhoods complement the character of the Eagle River Corridor through quality design and integration of natural features.
- ** -Develop a variety of high quality housing options for existing and future residents.
- Promote new neighborhoods that are walkable and pedestrian and bicycle-friendly.
- Where desirable, continue the establishment of small ranches and large-lot neighborhoods, similar to those already found within the Eagle River Corridor.
- Preserve public access to the Eagle River at key locations.

Parks and Recreation (p.32)

"Establish a variety of recreational opportunities along the Eagle River that meet the needs of the community, promote tourism, and protect natural resources."

- Recognize opportunities to expand upon existing public access points to the Eagle River, such as the Gypsum Ponds, in order to improve the quality of life for Gypsum residents and visitors while not encroaching on private properties.
- Uphold Gypsum's outstanding level of service for parks and recreation by adding new facilities at a variety of scales as new residents move to the Town.
- Diversify recreational opportunities along the Eagle River, such as through the establishment of a kayak course, more catch and-release fishing areas, a boat ramp near Gypsum Ponds, additional rustic and nordic trails, and picnic areas.

This policy could apply to healthy food access if the catch and release provision is removed.



COMMUNITY DESIGN AND LAND USE POLICIES:

EAGLE RIVER AREA PLAN (2008) (CONTINUED)

Chapter 6. Plan Strategies & Implementation

Community Character & Design

Goal 1 (p.72) Use design to elevate community character throughout the Town.

Strategy 1.3. Use landscape features and public art throughout the community to celebrate Gypsum's unique identity in the Eagle River Valley.

Strategy 1.4. Incorporate the natural environment into the architecture and design of new developments found within the Eagle River Corridor, in order to complement the natural setting and protect viewsheds looking into the Town.

Strategy 1.6. Avoid uniform development along the northern edge of the plan area in order to maintain an appealing viewshed from the natural areas and I-70. This may include a variety of building forms and roof heights, and softened edges through parks and civic spaces.

Goal 2 (p.72) Emphasize the importance of community spaces in reinforcing the Town's character, sense of place, and social fabric.

Strategy 2.1. Include community spaces, both natural and constructed, in the design of new neighborhoods and commercial areas in order to encourage social interaction and elevate quality of life for residents and visitors.

Strategy 2.2. Highlight community spaces with design elements or signage to focus attention there, as well as to create recognizable and enduring landmarks within the Eagle River Corridor.

Goal 3 (p.72-73) Enhance the Town's gateways with appropriate land uses, natural resource features, and signage.

Strategy 3.1. Continue to improve the I-70/ Highway 6 interchange area to enhance driver's experience as they arrive in Gypsum through landscaping, redevelopment, and design features.

This group of policies could be improved simply by mentioning pedestrian wayfinding signage in addition to the enhanced driver's experience.

Strategy 3.2. Research state or federal programs that might provide funding for the restoration of the Gypsum bridge as a gateway amenity and local landmark.

Land Use and Growth

Goal 1 (p.73) Encourage a compact urban form and mix of uses within the Eagle River Corridor, which encourages the use of multi-modal transportation options and respects the natural environment.

Strategy 1.1. Locate commercial and residential uses along major transportation corridors and transit connections, such as Highway 6.

Strategy 1.2. Encourage a transition of uses from higher density and intensity along Highway 6 to more sensitive uses adjacent to the riparian corridor of the Eagle River.

Excellent policy language that covers the transition of densities and uses scaling down towards the Eagle River.

Goal 2 (p.73) Ensure that growth within the Eagle River Corridor upholds a distinct identity that draws from the area's unique history, heritage, and landscape.

Strategy 2.1. Maintain rural or natural separation between the growing communities of Gypsum and Eagle.

Strategy 2.2. Protect the rural character found within the Eagle River Corridor through continued agricultural and ranching uses and the voluntary preservation of those lands.



COMMUNITY DESIGN AND LAND USE POLICIES:

EAGLE RIVER AREA PLAN (2008) (CONTINUED)

Infrastructure

Goal 1 (p.73) Manage the type, scale, location, and timing of growth so that community infrastructure, facilities, and service expansions can accommodate new developments without compromising the quality of service goals.

Strategy 1.1. New developments should demonstrate the provision of adequate infrastructure. Annexation to the Town of Gypsum should be required for proposals that would be best served by domestic and wastewater systems.

The goal above could be supported by an additional strategy listing tools for how to manage the type, scale, location and timing of growth.

Goal 2 (p.74) Be proactive and strategic in identifying large scale utility needs to ensure an adequate funding and planning for growth.

Strategy 2.2. Restore disturbed land areas (e.g., gravel, brownfields, degraded habitat areas) to serve the community's need for increased water storage, future development, recreation, and wildlife habitat.

Parks and Recreation

Goal 1 (p.75) Recognize opportunities to expand upon existing public access points to the Eagle River, such as the Gypsum Ponds, in order to improve the quality of life for Gypsum residents and visitors while not encroaching on private properties.

Strategy 1.1. Establish a new community park that complements the Eagle River and surrounding natural areas.

Goal 2 (p.75) Diversify recreational opportunities along the Eagle River.

Strategy 2.1 Research the economic and social feasibility of establishing a kayak course near new park space along the Eagle River.

Strategy 2.2. Uphold Gypsum's outstanding level of service for parks and recreation by adding new facilities at a variety of scales as new residents move to the Town.

Strategy 2.3. Promote recreational opportunities that appeal to a wide range of residents and visitors, such as catch-and-release fishing areas, a boat ramp near Gypsum Ponds, additional rustic and Nordic trails, and picnic areas.

This could be a health food access policy if it did not include the catch and release language.

Goal 3 (p.75) Ensure that new growth does not compromise the ability of the Town to provide an outstanding level of service to residents.

Strategy 3.1. Continue to require park dedication or fees to maintain a high level of service for parks and recreational amenities.



COMMUNITY DESIGN AND LAND USE POLICIES:

EAGLE RIVER AREA PLAN (2008) (CONTINUED)

New Neighborhoods

Goal 1 (p.75-76) Ensure that new neighborhoods complement the character of the Eagle River Corridor through quality design and integration of natural features.

Strategy 1.1. Promote new neighborhoods that are walkable and pedestrian and bicycle-friendly.

Strategy 1.2. Preserve public access to the Eagle River at key locations.

Strategy 1.3. Develop design guidelines to ensure smooth transitions between project areas.

Strategy 1.4. In the limited area where new neighborhoods abut open lands or natural areas (towards the ERAP's eastern edge of development), encourage clustering of homes and preservation of contiguous open areas in order to preserve natural resources and character.

****Goal 2 (p.76)** Provide a variety of housing and neighborhood types in order to reach a broad spectrum of household sizes, incomes, and lifestyles within the Eagle River Corridor.

****Strategy 2.1.** Promote a range of densities within new neighborhoods, including higher density townhomes or apartments and traditional single family homes.

Strategy 2.2. Where desirable, continue the establishment of small ranches and large-lot neighborhoods, similar to those already found within the Eagle River Corridor.

Strategy 2.3. Establish a new neighborhood for seniors that is well integrated into the surrounding residential areas, within walking distance to neighborhood services, and takes advantage of the nearby natural areas and parks.

Strategy 2.4. Introduce new housing products, such as clustered cottage development, to broaden the appeal of the Town and promote sustainable choices.

Economic Sustainability

Goal 1 (p.76) Create walkable neighborhood centers within the Eagle River corridor that provide basic community services, while also expanding Gypsum's employment base.

Including policy language speaking directly about residential development above active ground floor retail amenities strengthens the economic case for this type of development.

Strategy 1.1. Within the Eagle River Corridor, encourage new commercial centers to have a distinct identity separate from the nearby Tower Center, and include a variety of locally oriented businesses.

Strategy 1.2. Promote one primary commercial destination within the Eagle River Corridor, rather than dispersing uses throughout.

IK RANCH PROPERTY PARK MASTER PLAN (2015)

Section 3 Final Design Option

Neighborhood connection (p.48)

This path connects the existing asphalt path located in the neighborhood just south of the park to the IK Bar Ranch Property. The width of the path will be congruent with the existing asphalt path and the materials proposed are concrete or asphalt. A benefit of concrete is less heat projecting from the path during the summer months; where as a benefit of asphalt is more heat convection to melt snow in the winter time. It is also the same material used by the boarding neighborhood.

Perimeter walking path (p.48)

The perimeter path is a 6 feet wide circulating route through the whole site. The length of this path is .5 miles with just two laps equaling a mile. Ten fitness stations are dispersed along this half-mile trail for outdoor resistance training and stretching techniques. Material suggested for this path is a crusher fine or something of similar materiality. Crusher fines is a permeable material that helps alleviate storm water runoff, while also decreasing joint impact on exercise enthusiasts. Asphalt or concrete could also be used, any of these options provide ADA accessibility.



COMMUNITY DESIGN AND LAND USE POLICIES:

IK RANCH PROPERTY PARK MASTER PLAN (2015) (CONTINUED)

Viewing berm (p.48)

The viewing berm is located just past the baseball homerun fence with an elevation of approximately 10 feet. During the baseball season game viewers can utilize it, whereas during the winter it can be used as sledding hill. The back portion of the view berm is intended to be vegetated with regional plants, potentially including trees, perennials and ornamental grasses. The side facing the baseball should be kept clear of large plants to allow for use. The slope of the berm on the backside would be greater than the side facing the baseball field, allowing for a gentle and comfortable slope on the opposite side. Regulation size baseball field (striped) The regulation baseball size field will be striped and include a conventional pitching mound. The outfield is 195' from the grass line to the home run fence. This field could also be striped for regulation softball standards. When games are not in process the field acts as open space for everyone to enjoy. A typical fence line should surround the baseball field but could potential be open at the homerun fence to all unobstructed views from the viewing berm. Demarcation can be shown through the treatment of landscaping including leaving one side "overgrown" while keeping the baseball field well mowed.

Horseshoe pits (p.48)

There are four regulation size horseshoe pits in close proximity to the parking lot and park entrance. The horseshoe pit measures 6' x 48'. Benches are dispersed around the pits for seating.

Bocce ball (p.48)

There are four regulation size bocce ball pits located just south of the parking lot. Each bocce ball court measures 13' x 91'. Benches and picnic tables are dispersed around the courts for seating with larger shade trees surrounding the area to help create a cooler microclimate

Central corridor and public amenities (p.49)

The central walk way is a permeable path that connects the east side of the park to the west side. The path spans 40' wide with two 10' wide paths for pedestrian circulation. Within the 10' wide paths are intermittently spaced ornamental trees approximately 20' apart. The middle 20' wide space is used also for circulation but also acts as a place for rest and relaxation. The middle 20' wide space includes shade structures, picnic tables, flowering beds, benches, and water features.

Developed Water Access (p.49)

Located at the lower east central section of the park, the water access provides both manmade as well as natural water settings for users to enjoy. Easily accessible from the parking lot, pavilion, kids play area, and the picnic spaces; the water area is intended to provide a service that is not currently represented within Gypsum. Both the bridge and the granite standing blocks allow people to access the water in a variety of ways, while engaging them with their surroundings. Providing a complementary backdrop to the water access an emphasis has been placed on an ecological riparian buffer both helping to clean the water and educate the public on native plant species. The central path dissipates at a loamy type "beach" where individuals can access the water's edge. Granite or stone blocks can be arranged in a way that makes them easy to walk on or can be scattered throughout the area in a more educational capacity, potentially with engravings of wildlife. This site offers a unique learning opportunity to study a more riparian landscape for the surrounding schools and community. The bridge connection loops to the north just off the central access creating a cove like setting for users to engage the exposed creek. This bridge lies just above the water line and is wide enough to accommodate two people side by side.

Kids Play (p.49)

Kids play is located just off the central walkway and just east of the multi-purpose ball field/open space. This area includes a conventional, likely a custom design play structure reminiscent of Gypsum culture with aspects of nature play. The playground is shaded by trees and is near a shade structure located in the central walkway, while being close to the 2 restroom sites nearby. One restroom is located at the shade structure (100 ft. away) with the other being in the pavilion (80 ft. away).



COMMUNITY DESIGN AND LAND USE POLICIES:

IK RANCH PROPERTY PARK MASTER PLAN (2015) (CONTINUED)

Pavilion and Pergola Space (p.50)

The pavilion is located close by the parking for easy drop-off access. The pavilion includes restrooms, warming kitchen, and flex space. Adjacent to the pavilion is a large pergola structure with seating to help extend the space of the pavilion. The pavilion and outdoor pergola space can serve as a gathering place for reunions, weddings, and other various ceremonies. The outdoor seating and pergola space is designed to feel more welcoming with no fence or structure blocking access. Although it is open and not bounded by a fence, the site becomes a bit more intimate and secluded due to the design of the surrounding trees and the pergola structure.

Multi-purpose athletic field (p.50)

The multi-purpose field is an open space that allows for activities like soccer, rugby, and lacrosse to be stripped on to the field when needed. Other activities in this area include but are not limited to volleyball, Frisbee, ultimate Frisbee, sun bathing, etc.

Pickle ball courts | perennial gardens (p.50)

The pickle ball courts are located in close proximity to the parking lot on the north side of the park. There are 4 courts available for games, with each court being fenced. The dimensions for the pickle ball courts are 20' x 40'. In close proximity to the pickle ball courts lies a large perennial garden providing a separation backdrop to the dog park, the plantings provide a means for beautification. A potential alternative to pickle ball courts can be the inclusion of a tennis court, a mixture of the two activities can provide additional amenities to park users.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT POLICIES:

The information contained in this section is the exact policy language from each planning document listed below. Listing this policy language is intended to remind the jurisdictions of community engagement policies currently in place. Community Engagement can be defined as policies that support two-way communication between local government agencies and citizens. The two-way process of community engagement allows for multiple avenues for a local agency to inform citizens of meetings, news, upcoming decisions, plans, and processes while allowing for multiple avenues for citizens to give feedback or to feel and see that they are part of the plan or process. The policy language below reflects community engagement policies in Gypsum through themes of: community surveys, and encouragement of dialogue between the town staff, landowners and developers. However, many jurisdictions do not currently have policy language around community engagement. Commentary around particular policies may be found below listed in italics. Policies oriented towards aging populations are listed with a double asterisk (**).

GYPSUM FOUNDATION PLAN (1999)

Community Survey (P.66)

A lot of people would like to be involved in the Town's decisions on growth, and these same people said they would attend meetings if notified. People really liked the survey approach to collecting information. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday after 7:00 P.M. are the best times for meetings. The best paper for notifying people is the Eagle Valley Enterprise, and the best place to post information is the Post Office followed by Columbine Market. Posting items on the reader board is helpful. Several people would like the Town to consider doing a newsletter.

EAGLE RIVER AREA PLAN

Partnerships (p.71-72)

Goal 2 Recognize the goals of private landowners as growth begins Chapter VI. Plan Strategies & Implementation 72 Eagle River Area Plan to take shape within the Eagle River Corridor.

Strategy 2.1. Recognize that the Eagle River Area Plan may be flexible to account for changes in the area to ensure that the most appropriate uses can be realized with the Eagle River Corridor in the future.

Action) Encourage ongoing dialogue between the Town, landowners, and developers to ensure that future development plans meet the community vision for sustainable growth.

INITIATIVES, PROGRAMS, & RESOLUTIONS:

The Town of Gypsum recently approved a master plan for a 13 acre park. Currently doing a trails mapping activity, focused on both hard and soft surface trails, looking at how to connect with the Town of Eagle.

- The Town of Gypsum currently holds a 280 acre piece of property called Drylake, the valley will be turned into motocross park and the woods will be held in conservation trust.
- Town staff is working with the school district to take over maintenance on ball fields and maintain them to a higher standard.
- The Town of Gypsum received a DOLA grant to build a new clubhouse at the shooting range, includes shooting and archery.
- The Town of Gypsum has a Recreation Committee the town also created the IKbar recreation area.
- The Town of Gypsum has a recreation Center, it is 10 years old this year and is paid for by a 1% sales tax Western Eagle County Metropolitan Recreation District (WECMRD) will be dedicating \$1.8M for Golf Course improvements and improving the pool at the Golf Course. The Town of Gypsum will be turning 2 of 3 tennis courts into pickleball courts and can get 4 pickleball courts out of 1 tennis court.
- Gypsum is a Playful City USA, a national recognition that honors cities and towns for taking bold steps to create more play opportunities for children.
- Town of Gypsum employees get a free rec center pass. Extensive Worksite Wellness program, composed of different challenges, many employees are counting steps fitness trackers. Employees can get new stand up desks paid for by Worksite wellness.



MAJOR HEALTHY EATING AND ACTIVE LIVING ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Healthy Food Access - Accomplishments

- Gypsum has a fair amount of operating and active ranches in and outside of town. 2 in town, 4-5 out of town.
- Grocery retail in Gypsum consists of a Ridley's Market, Family Dollar and a Costco.
- A Subway franchisee bought property in Gypsum and has obtained a building permit.
- Food trucks occasionally show up in Gypsum.

Active Transportation and Public Transit - Accomplishments

- Gypsum supports EcoTransit and the EcoTrails Map, the Gypsum town manager sits on the EcoTransit Board, discussion have begun of a Gypsum feeder route if the population in town doubles again, this potential feeder route may have to be subsidized by Gypsum.
- CDOT is getting ready to turn Hwy 6 over to Gypsum and Eagle, this represents an opportunity to build trails and transit along the road. The consulting firm Design Workshop created a Hwy, 6 Improvement Plan.
- Gypsum is considering converting a piece of land near the roundabout into an information kiosk and rest stop.
- Gypsum is eyeing SRTS grant funding from the Interstate to Eagle Valley High School.
- Gypsum policy requires developers to install sidewalk or trails sections where feasible.
- Gypsum enforces the rule that developers must install bike/ped infrastructure when developing along routes where this bike/ped infrastructure is planned.
- Gypsum hosts many BLM land access points, including a planned trail head parking lot near Saddle Ridge.
- A paved bike trail exists on Hwy 6 from the Town of Eagle to the Town of Gypsum and connects with Costco grocery retail. An example of an active transportation linkage to retail offering healthy food access.

Community Design and Land Use - Accomplishments

- Large Light Industrial area near the airport, attracting construction and landscaping companies. Many companies moving down valley to Gypsum because they cannot afford the land prices up valley.
- Costco area east of airport has its own regional draw, Especially from people coming from the airport. Eagle County Regional Airport can land 757 jets, United and American airlines run this service, rental cars are available.
- The Town of Gypsum is getting better and more comfortable with Mixed Uses. Gypsum does not currently have a downtown area, but the upcoming master plan will help to create one with Mixed Use zoning.
- The Town of Gypsum gives density bonuses to affordable workforce housing.
- The town is also looking to allow more ADU's and tiny houses as they seem to be popping up already without the ADU rules in place. They seem to be mostly built to code.
- Public Space - A conservation easement exists along the Brightwater project, this allows public access to hike and fish.
- The Town of Gypsum built a Skate Park next to the library.

Community Engagement - Accomplishments

- Gypsum has policy requirements to notify adjacent parcel owners within 300 ft. of a development.
- The Town of Gypsum is always marketing events, festivals, etc.
- Norris Design will be kicking off their Gypsum Master Planning effort with Community meetings and engagement.
- Gypsum town staff is reaching out to the Hispanic Community, Youth, Seniors, Businesses and Property owners, businesses and homeowners, the agriculture and ranching community, and Gypsum chamber for planning projects including 2017 Gypsum Master Plan, IKB Ranch plan, Eagle River Area Plan.



FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

Future opportunities based on best practices and evidence-based strategies for healthy eating and active living.

Healthy Food Access:

- Expansion of healthy food access policy language in future planning efforts. Some examples include: Including food access and health goals into comprehensive plans or subarea plans. Including food access goals such as proximity to food retail in development checklists. Monitoring the balance of healthy to less healthy stores. Conduct a community food assessment (CFA) or food system assessment (FSA).
- Food retail options could be increased by: expediting the permitting process for grocery development in priority areas, identification of potential sites for new grocery, offer density bonuses for new grocery retail, allow for mobile produce markets/carts, reduce parking requirements for grocery retail.
- The Town of Gypsum should identify a location for a community garden, work with local stakeholders to create and make the community garden ready for the next growing season. Consider a location for a community garden that is close to town and existing neighborhoods.

Active Transportation and Public Transit:

- Continue to work with the NWCCOG Regional Transit Coalition to plan, advocate and implement an expanded regional transit network, advocate for new regional transit routes, service, extended service hours, and alternative transportation options.
- The Bike Path from Dotsero to Gypsum diverts in Gypsum at Jules Drive. Make the connectivity between the trails more consistent, obvious and direct along Hwy 6.

Community Design and Land Use:

- Public spaces provide a great opportunity for healthy community design features. Examples include community gardens, bike parks, slacklines, low-ropes courses, bouldering courses, whitewater/kayak courses.
- Main Streets and corresponding zone districts create tremendous opportunities to incorporate healthy eating, active transportation and community design elements. Opportunities include: a permanent space to hold farmers markets and other community events, integration of housing diversity with transit access should help this area achieve economic sustainability while providing opportunities for aging populations to locate there. Trail connectivity to any Main Street is vital and on street bicycle facilities can complement a trail connection.
- Policies focused on aging populations can be beneficial for the entire community, as policies benefiting aging populations tend to also benefit the disabled, low-income, children, and traditionally overlooked populations. Policy language could be adopted that encourages not only diverse housing options for the elderly, but universal community design guidelines and considerations for the elderly. Urban design features such as ramps, handrails, handicapped parking spaces, upgraded traffic signals, pedestrian refuge islands, and signalized crosswalks with pedestrian push buttons are a few examples.
- Consider adopting policy language prohibiting smoking in public places. Policy language could limit smoking public places such as: indoor or outdoor sports pavilions, stadiums, gymnasiums, health spas, boxing arenas, swimming pools, roller and ice rinks, bowling alleys, fairgrounds, skate parks, soccer fields, ball fields, playgrounds, trails and other venues similar to those listed above where members of the general public assemble either to engage in physical exercise, participate in athletic competition, or witness sports or other events, including all the spectator stands for such events. "Smoking" means inhaling, exhaling, burning or carrying any lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe, or other lighted plant or combustible substance in any manner or in any form. Eagle County Ordinance 06-01 has been passed and is a good example for policy language.



FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (CONTINUED)

Future opportunities based on best practices and evidence-based strategies for healthy eating and active living.

Community Engagement:

- Come up with an easy to remember URL for citizens to review and provide comment on planning efforts documents.
- When conducting public outreach during planning processes consider going out to the public rather than making the public come to meetings or open houses which can suffer from low attendance. This could mean setting up information tables with staff at grocery stores, schools, parks, and other community gathering areas.
- Gypsum could find a new latino sponsor or co-promoter connected to the latino community to better engage the latino population and reinstate some latino oriented events.
- Gypsum should utilize social media in an open forum fashion, utilize Facebook in a responsible way as a public engagement tool.
- Consider an annual strategic grant application plan that identifies grants, application dates and priorities.



THANK YOU

This project was made possible by the contribution of time, effort, ideas, and resources of many individuals and organizations: thank you!

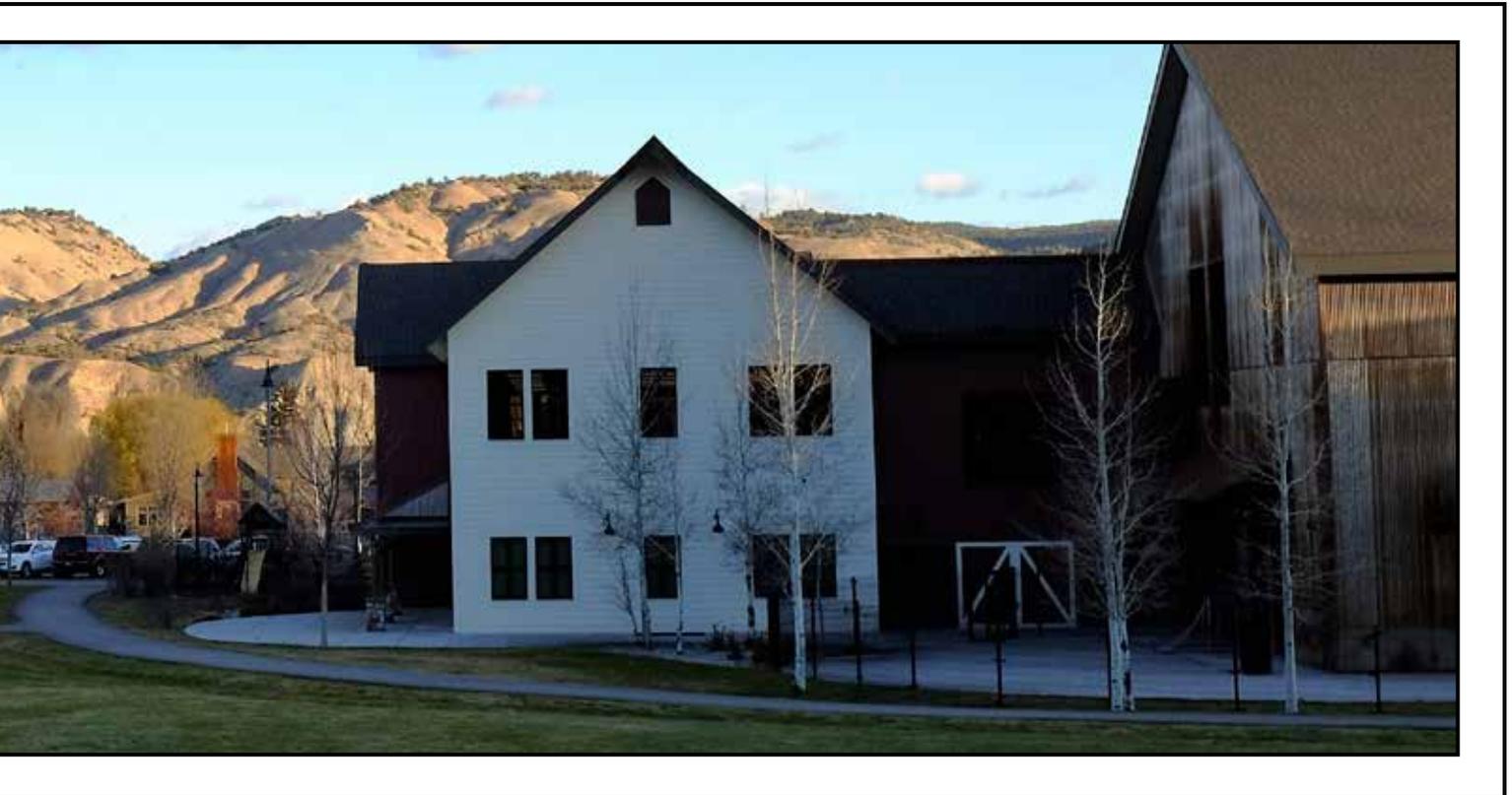
- The participation of the seven municipalities (Towns of Avon, Eagle, Gypsum, Minturn, Red Cliff, Vail and Eagle County) of the Eagle River Valley were central to this project. A special thank you for taking the time to meet with the Healthy Communities Coalition, Public Health and Planning staff, and the hired subcontractor to help us understand your community's priorities and challenges.
- The Healthy Communities Coalition Built Environment work group provided the initial vision for this project and continued providing ongoing support throughout the policy scan's implementation.
- The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment's Built Environment staff provided key guidance and expertise.
- Jefferson County Public Health shared insight and examples from their healthy eating and active living policy scan project.
- Open Plan Consultants, LLC was the subcontractor hired to conduct the policy scan whose previous experience with policy scans and expertise in healthy eating and active living were critical.

Funding for this project and report was provided by Plan4Health, a project of the American Planning Association and American Public Health Association to support coalitions and cross-sectoral partnerships dedicated to increasing health equity through healthy eating and active living. To learn more about the grant program, please visit: www.plan4health.us.

For more information:

Katie Haas, Eagle County Public Health and Environment: katie.haas@eaglecounty.us

Kris Valdez, Eagle County Planning Department: kris.valdez@eaglecounty.us



APPENDIX - PLAN 4 HEALTH POLICY SCAN RESOURCES AND TOOLS

HEALTHY FOOD ACCESS RESOURCES:

- Colorado Fresh Food Financing Fund
- Colorado Housing and Finance Authority
- The Colorado Fresh Food Financing Fund (CO4F) improves access to healthy food in underserved Colorado communities by financing grocery stores and other forms of healthy food retail. More information about this program can be found in the link below:
<https://www.chfainfo.com/CO4F/>
- Community Food Assessment (CFA): Introduction
- WhyHunger
- The Why Hunger Website provides insight on Community Food Assessments, and when a CFA can be useful.
<http://whyhunger.org/connect/item/1-community-food-assessment-introduction>
- Should we conduct a community food assessment in our city?
<http://whyhunger.org/right-to-food/item/1376-should-we-conduct-a-community-food-assessment-in-our-city>
- Cultivate Your Food Economy - Food Systems Assessments (FSA)
- Tufts University
- Tufts University provides some useful information about Food Systems Assessments including explanations of the different types of FSA, and case studies of Food Systems Assessments.
<https://sites.tufts.edu/foodeconomyfinalreport/practical-visionaries-history/theoretical-framework/food-systems-assessment/>

ACTIVE AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION RESOURCES:

- Bicycle Library
- City of Golden, Colorado
- The City of Golden hosts a bike share program, where visitors, residents, local employees and students can “check-out” a bike for a limited time period for local use in Golden. Resources for the Bicycle Library can be found below.
<http://www.cityofgolden.net/play/recreation-attractions/bicycling-in-golden/golden-bike-library/>
- Cable Propelled Transit Primer
- Creative Urban Projects
- Cable Propelled Transit (CPT) is a way to create a grade separated transit route possibly replacing heavily used bus routes. An especially useful tool for communities that are within proximity of an existing gondola system that could be expanded for transit purposes. Creative Urban Projects hosts a website with resources relating to CPT.
<http://gondolaproject.com/learn-the-basics-what-is-cable-propelled-transit/>
- CDOT Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)
- Colorado Department of Transportation
- The CDOT Transportation Alternatives Program provides funding for programs and projects defined as transportation alternatives, including on- and off-road pedestrian and bicycle facilities, infrastructure projects for improving non-driver access to public transportation and enhanced mobility, community improvement activities, and environmental mitigation; recreational trail program projects; and projects for planning, designing, or constructing boulevards and other roadways largely in the right-of-way of former Interstate System routes or other divided highways.
<https://www.codot.gov/programs/planning/documents/resources/tap/TAP-guidelines.pdf>



APPENDIX - PLAN 4 HEALTH POLICY SCAN

RESOURCES AND TOOLS

- Complete Streets: Guide to Answering the Costs Question
- Smart Growth America
- Answering the question of “What are the costs of building complete streets?” can be a difficult one. The Guide to Answering the Costs Question aims to help jurisdictions answer some of the challenging questions associated with building complete streets.
<https://www.smartgrowthamerica.org/app/legacy/documents/cs/resources/cs-answering-the-costs-question.pdf>
- Creating Equitable, Healthy, and Sustainable Communities: Strategies for Advancing Smart Growth, Environmental Justice, and Equitable Development
- United States Environmental Protection Agency
- Communities across the country are integrating smart growth, environmental justice, and equitable development approaches to design and build healthy, sustainable, and inclusive neighborhoods. This guide explores the strategies, partnerships and funding mechanisms needed to do so through case studies.
<https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/creating-equitable-healthy-and-sustainable-communities>
- Electric Bicycle (E-bike resources)
- City of Boulder, Colorado
- The City of Boulder permits Electric Assisted Bicycles on certain multi-use paths within their city limits. Resources found regarding this E-bike policy can be found below.
<https://bouldercolorado.gov/goboulder/electric-assisted-bikes-policy-review>
- National Association of City Transportation Officials
- Creators of three user friendly and instructive guides: The Urban Street Design Guide (2013), Urban Bikeway Design Guide (2014), and Transit Street Design Guide (2016). The NACTO guidebooks are highly illustrated and provide detailed descriptions of roadway redesigns, bicycle design treatments, and urban design principles.
<http://nacto.org/>
- New Mobility West
- An initiative of community builders focused on helping western communities create great transportation systems. New Mobility West’s website has a clearinghouse of tools and resources related to downtown street design.
<http://newmobilitywest.org/>
- Parking Code Guidance: Case Studies and Model Provisions
- MTC Smart Growth Technical Assistance: Parking Reform Campaign
- The Parking Code Guidance document provides guidance on how to regulate and manage parking in a way that supports development in urban infill areas, priority development areas, while encouraging balanced multimodal access, and reducing vehicle traffic.
www.cityofmillvalley.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=8988
- Smart Growth America
- National Complete Streets Coalition
- The National Complete Streets Coalition has a clearinghouse of free resources on a variety of topics related to street design.
<https://smartgrowthamerica.org/program/national-complete-streets-coalition/>
- Transportation and Health Tool
- U.S. Department of Transportation
- The Transportation and Health Tool was developed by the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to provide easy access to data that practitioners can use to examine the health impacts of transportation systems.
<https://www.transportation.gov/transportation-health-tool>



APPENDIX - PLAN 4 HEALTH POLICY SCAN RESOURCES AND TOOLS

- Bike State 38
- A bicycling resource website that includes links to route and trail maps, chat rooms, and bicycle resources for any type of bike rider.
<http://bikestate38.com/>
- Active Living Research
- Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
- A searchable library of active living research filled with the latest peer-reviewed papers, reports and publications for information you need to help inform policies that support more active, healthy communities for children and families.
<http://activelivingresearch.org/promoting-active-living-rural-communities>

COMMUNITY DESIGN AND LAND USE RESOURCES:

- Green Stormwater Infrastructure Toolkit
- Georgetown Climate Center
- This new set of strategies seeks to manage stormwater, reduce urban heat island effects, improve air quality, and promote economic development and other sustainability goals. Green infrastructure can provide an attractive alternative to traditional concrete (or “gray”) infrastructure by making paved and hard surfaces vegetated or permeable.
<http://www.georgetownclimate.org/adaptation/toolkits/green-infrastructure-toolkit/introduction.html>
- Housing Strategy Policies
- The Town of Basalt Master Plan
- The Town of Basalt has enacted progressive policy language around affordable housing. The policy language below had had a stagnating effect on new development in Basalt, and jurisdictions should keep this in mind when adopting similar policy language.
<http://www.basalt.net/DocumentCenter/Home/View/99>

1. The Town of Basalt will not lose ground on the existing level of affordable housing available in and around Basalt. This means: All new residential developments will include and integrate affordable housing into their projects, or if integration is impractical, provide affordable housing in, or near, Basalt; methods will be developed to maintain the existing affordability of housing in Basalt; non-residential projects will mitigate for impacts they create for housing; and existing affordable housing will not be lost through displacement or demolitions.

2. Affordable housing will be disbursed throughout the community and integrated into the existing community fabric.

3. The Town will pursue affordable housing through the annexation agreement process and will utilize the housing policies in the Goals and Objectives section of this master plan update, particularly Objective 4.5.5, to guide affordable housing aspects of the annexation process.

4. The Town encourages community participation in solving and benefiting from solutions to the affordable housing concern. The Town will develop a program that looks more at the total benefits to a neighborhood and to the community and relies not only on numerical standards and limitations.

5. The Town will emphasize programs that will result in the creation of affordable housing units through the construction of new attainable units or by existing units being permanently restricted for affordable housing (either through deed restrictions or other methods).

6. Affordable housing will be transit-friendly, integrate with intermodal transportation, and perpetuate the Town’s history of pedestrian walkability and transit use.



APPENDIX - PLAN 4 HEALTH POLICY SCAN RESOURCES AND TOOLS

7. The Town will consider the total costs for all housing, including life cycle costs such as painting, building materials and energy costs (e.g. including heating the housing unit). The Town will work toward a zero energy footprint for all housing.

8. The Town's housing program should acknowledge regional issues and encourage coordination among jurisdictions including affordable housing standards and requirements. The Town will seek out partnerships with other entities supporting affordable housing and develop reciprocal agreements. The Town will discourage jurisdictional shopping for development approvals.

9. The Town will support creative housing solutions including projects that honor sweat equity by those benefiting from the housing subsidy.

10. The Town considers affordable housing an important aspect of the community, as important as trails, parks, open space, libraries, etc. Therefore, developers should not expect housing rents or prices to reflect the developer's costs. Affordable housing must be considered a cost of doing business in Basalt and rents and prices must reflect wages and salaries in Basalt.

- Plan4Health Tools and Resources
- American Planning Association
- The Plan4Health Resources page contains links to: The Peer Learning Network (PLN), Topic and Organization based resource libraries, and Plan4Health Toolkits on: Food Systems, Active Living, and Health in all Planning Policies.
<http://plan4health.us/tools-and-resources/>
- Planning and Zoning for the Built Environment
- American Planning Association
- This Essential Info Packet (EIP) offers planners a collection of resources to help them better understand the connections between health and the built environment and integrate community health considerations into their planning and zoning work. The EIP is an annotated resource list that allows users to click through to the various websites, APA resources, and non-APA documents collected for this packet.
<https://www.planning.org/pas/infopackets/eip38/>
- Shared Parking Toolkit
- Metropolitan Area Planning Council
- Shared parking means that a parking facility serves multiple destinations. Shared parking is usually an intrinsic part of downtown settings where there is public parking because the same parking facility serves many different destinations within walking distance. However, shared parking spaces can also be used in mountain or resort style communities where space is at a premium. The link below highlights a useful shared parking toolkit.
<http://www.mapc.org/resources/parking-toolkit/strategies-topic/shared-parking>
- Smart Growth Self-Assessment for Rural Communities (2015)
- US Environmental Protection Agency
- The Smart Growth Self-Assessment for Rural Communities is a compilation of strategies, organized by 11 common "goal areas," that villages, towns, and small cities can use to evaluate their existing policies to create healthy, environmentally resilient, and economically robust places. Organized in an easy to use checklist the link to this document is shown below:
https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-12/documents/rural_self_assessment_121815.pdf



APPENDIX - PLAN 4 HEALTH POLICY SCAN RESOURCES AND TOOLS

- Urban Growth Management Strategies (2008)
- The Rocky Mountain Land Use Institute, Peter Pollock, FAICP
- The Urban Growth Management Strategies whitepaper from the Rocky Mountain Land Use Institute covers a range of growth strategies including: sustainability measures, land use codes, incentives and regulations.
<http://www.law.du.edu/images/uploads/rmlui/rmlui-sustainable-UrbanGrowthManagement.pdf>
- Where We Live
- AARP
- The AARP's Where We Live: Communities for All Ages compendium highlights more than 100 initiatives that mayors nationwide have launched to improve their communities, respond to pressing issues, and build partnerships.
<http://www.aarp.org/livable-communities/tool-kits-resources/info-2016/where-we-live-communities-for-all-ages.html>

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:

- ChangeLab Solutions
- ChangeLab Solutions resources and trainings help communities reduce health disparities and create more livable communities.
<http://www.changelabsolutions.org/healthy-planning>
- Building Healthy Places Toolkit
- Urban Land Institute
- The Building Healthy Places Toolkit outlines opportunities to enhance health through changes in approaches to buildings and projects. Developers, owners, property managers, designers, investors, and others involved in real estate decision making can use these strategies and tactics to create places that contribute to healthier people and communities and to enhance and preserve value.
<http://bhptoolkit.uli.org/#about>
- Community Action Model
- Active Living By Design
- The Community Action Model highlights the importance of a community's context, defines six essential practices that undergird success, and focuses the action approach to 3Ps: Partner, Prepare, and Progress. It also describes some expected impacts. The Active Living By Design website allows for search by topic such as "Land use and zoning" and "Farmers markets".
<http://activelivingbydesign.org/resources/>







**HEALTHY
COMMUNITIES
COALITION**
OF EAGLE COUNTY
LIVE PLAY EAT FEEL HEALTHY HERE

August 2016

Contact: Lana Gallegos, Planner, Town of Gypsum Lana@townofgypsum.com (970) 524-1729

Katie Haas, Healthy Communities Coordinator, Eagle County Public Health and Environment

katie.haas@eaglecounty.us (970) 328-8855

Kris Valdez, MURP, AICP, Planner, Eagle County Planning Department kris.valdez@eaglecounty.us 970.328.8752

www.plan4health.us