



**HEALTHY
COMMUNITIES
COALITION**
OF EAGLE COUNTY
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PLAN4Health
An American Planning Association Project



Town of Red Cliff

*Healthy Eating and Active Living
Master Plan Policy Scan*



Town of Red Cliff 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.



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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

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Jurisdiction	Documents Reviewed
Town of Red Cliff	2006 Town of Red Cliff Master Plan

SCAN NOTES:

The Town of Red Cliff is looking to update their Master Plan in the near future.



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 Red Cliff. Commentary around particular policies may be found below listed in italics. Policies oriented towards aging populations are listed with a double asterisk (**).

No Healthy Food Access policies found for the Town of Red Cliff.



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 Red Cliff through themes of: Developing an attractive, unified pedestrian environment throughout the downtown area. Additional themes include: A bike path and separate pedestrian walkway could be proposed along the Union Pacific Railroad. Another recommendation includes initiation of a shuttle cost share program with local businesses to transport residents. A critical theme that emerged in the scan is the identification of potential public open space areas and a possible bicycle/pedestrian path system based on environmental constraints data including high visual quality, natural wildlife habitats or historical/archeological significance. Red Cliff has done some 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 (**).

2006 TOWN OF RED CLIFF MASTER PLAN

Section 5 Downtown Design Plan

- 5.3 Goals and Objectives
- 5.3.1 Goals
- 4. (p.64) The creation of a pleasant visual environment which relates to the pedestrian as well as the automobile, keeping in mind the goal of preserving the history and encouraging tourism.

5.3.2 Objectives

- 2. (p.64) Develop an attractive, unified pedestrian environment throughout the downtown area.

5.5.3 Pedestrian Pathways (p.71)

- Eventually, sidewalks should be constructed on all streets in the downtown core and through the transitional areas in the Water Street Performance District and Eagle Street Performance District. Once complete, the sidewalks will link to a community wide pedestrian system that includes Spruce Street, Water Street and High Street to the town limits. A bike path and separate pedestrian walkway could be proposed along the Union Pacific Railroad grade once the status of the railroad is determined.

The Town of Red Cliff has intermittent sidewalk in town, consider building a strategy around the policy above of identification and prioritization of filling gaps in the sidewalk system, also consider connecting the system to trails in town.

5.5.6 Additional Pedestrian Features (p.72)

- Other features which are recommended for the downtown may include a kiosk, trash receptacles and bike racks. The kiosk, a community bulletin board for local events and attractions, should be located in a highly visible place. Trash receptacles should be coordinated with the benches and provided wildlife resistant tops and sealed bottoms and to keep refuse dry and out of sight. Bike racks should be provided near high use public buildings such as the post office.

Also consider incentivizing local businesses to provide bicycle parking. A possibility exists to commission a local artisan to create custom themed bike racks for Red Cliff, further enhancing the sense of community identity.



ACTIVE AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION POLICIES:

2006 TOWN OF RED CLIFF MASTER PLAN (CONTINUED)

Section 6 Infrastructure Recommendations

6.6 Public Transportation (p.81)

Recommendation:

- The town may also consider agreements with other local agencies such as the ECO transportation system.
- Initiate a shuttle cost share program with local businesses to transport residents.

6.7 Bicycle/Pedestrian Trails (p.81)

Recommendation:

- The ECO Trails program has proposed a trail system using the railroad right of way connecting Red Cliff with the Eagle and Vail Valleys trail system. However, procuring access agreements has delayed such a trail system.
- The language above is an incomplete recommendation. Strengthen the language above by possibly adding a statement about creating a local trails coalition with Minturn and Leadville to present a unified front during discussions with the railroad and CDOT.
- Because vehicular traffic volumes pose a hazardous situation along US 24 a dangerous situation exists with bicycles and vehicles sharing the road. A designated bicycle lane could be utilized if there is sufficient roadway width.
- As new development is planned adjacent to proposed trails, the town would require construction or contribute to a trail system as a condition of approval. This may supplement public financing of a trail system within the corporate limits of the town.

6.8 Open Space (p.82)

- Identify potential public open space areas and possible bicycle/pedestrian path system based on environmental constraints data including high visual quality, natural wildlife habitats or historical archeological significance.
This is a critical policy item, the identification of new open space, parks and trails projects should be happening regardless of current funding levels. Once projects are identified, grants or other additional funding can be procured.

2006 TOWN OF RED CLIFF MASTER PLAN

Section 7 Administration and Implementation Program

7.4.2 Capital Improvement Program (p.116)

- 1st-5th Year
- Propose a financing program with fee schedules for road for road improvements including a phasing program for upgrading streets and sidewalks, traffic management and parking and drainage problems.

7.4.5 Downtown Design Plan (p.119)

- 2nd - 5th Year
- Begin implementing design guidelines that would include parking; landscaping; streetscape; lighting; pedestrian access to sidewalks, pathways, and trails.

7.4.6 Signage (p.119)

- 2nd - 5th Year
- Scale of sign emphasizing the pedestrian rather than vehicle viewing.
Consider using one signage design theme for pedestrians and another for autos.



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 Red Cliff through themes of:

- The overall design of new developments should provide an aesthetically pleasing layout of lots, safe access, and efficient internal circulation.
- New structures should reinforce and enhance the character of the downtown.
- The provision of a safe and attractive place where the family can carry out their daily errands, socialize, and better relate to the community on a personal basis.
- The downtown core should be oriented toward pedestrian related retail frontage. The amount of non commercial frontage should be minimized.
- Investigate various methods for obtaining public open space area.

A critical theme that emerged in the scan is the expansion of opportunities for shopping, socializing, business, entertainment, and housing to enhance the economic viability and health of the entire community. Red Cliff will also likely need to expand on the 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 (**).

2006 TOWN OF RED CLIFF MASTER PLAN

Section 4 Land Use

4.4 Performance Standards and Districts

4.4.1 Natural Systems

Open Space (p.49)

- In new developments, areas which exhibit environmental constraints that cannot be effectively mitigated should be reserved as open space in perpetuity with adequate provisions for continued maintenance.

Land Use/Design: (p.51)

- The overall design of new developments should provide an aesthetically pleasing layout of lots, safe access, and efficient internal circulation.

Streetscape: (p.51)

- New development should provide trees and shrubs on the project site and on all public or private streets in accordance with a Street Tree Master Plan. Additional, new developments in the downtown core should provide landscaping, street furniture, facade treatments and other amenities as recommended in the Downtown Design Plan.

Parking: (p.51)

- Off-street parking facilities should provide spaces as required by the land use regulations and should be designed to conserve land and minimize conflicts with vehicular and pedestrian traffic.
Look for opportunities for shared parking, consider relaxing any minimum parking requirements.

4.4.2 Performance Districts

#2 Downtown District: (p.53)

- New structures should reinforce and enhance the character of the downtown.

Section 5 Downtown Design Plan

5.3 Goals and Objectives

5.3.1 Goals

1. (p.64) The expansion of opportunities for shopping, socializing, business, entertainment, and housing to enhance the economic viability and health of the entire community.
2. Establish a "sense of place" that strengthens a family community, pride and identity.
3. The provision of a safe and attractive place where the family can carry out their daily errands, socialize, and better relate to the community on a personal basis.
5. The protection, development, and enhancement of those natural, historical, and architectural resources of downtown which give it a unique character.



COMMUNITY DESIGN AND LAND USE POLICIES:

2006 TOWN OF RED CLIFF MASTER PLAN

5.4.1 Downtown District (p.65)

- The downtown core should be oriented toward pedestrian related retail frontage. The amount of non commercial frontage should be minimized. Combined and well integrated parking to serve several establishments is highly recommended. The parking areas should also be landscaped and buffered to integrate with the surrounding uses.
- Strengthen this policy language by adding language focused on the completion of sidewalks and enhancing the pedestrian realm downtown.

Section 6 Infrastructure Recommendations

6.8 Open Space (p.82)

Recommendation:

- Investigate various methods for obtaining public open space area. For example, Colorado Open Lands and the town's zoning ordinance that would require a subdivider to dedicate five percent of the total area of a development or cash in lieu of public purposes including open space.

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 Red Cliff through themes of: community surveys. 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 (**).

2006 TOWN OF RED CLIFF MASTER PLAN

Section 7 Administration and Implementation Program

7.5 Community Recommendations (p.120-131)

Citizens Survey Questionnaire

Red Cliff completed a citizen survey as part of their master planning effort, consider making future surveys available online and going out into the community to gather survey responses.

INITIATIVES, PROGRAMS, AND RESOLUTIONS:

Lots of families with kids live in Red Cliff, the Town provides an expeditionary learning program during the summer months.

- Red Cliff completed a Planning Questionnaire and Walking Tour Visual Preference Survey.



MAJOR HEALTHY EATING AND ACTIVE LIVING ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Healthy Food Access - Accomplishments

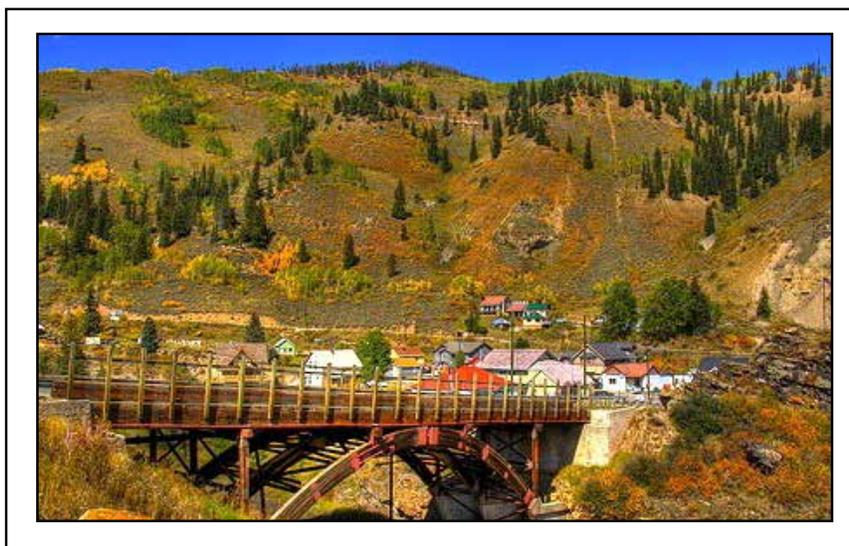
- There is a store in town that sells some basic food.
- Door to Door Organics delivers in Red Cliff and has gained in popularity.
- Residents grow lettuce, and other local crops. An idea was posed to build a greenhouse on the roof of the schoolhouse.
- Many households are hunters and get meat through wild game. Many households usually split a locally sourced cow or pig.
- Many fishermen live in town and regularly fish for trout.
- The closest Farmers Market is in Minturn, mentioned some good depth in variety of foods offered by the Farmers that staff the market. Occasionally farmers come to town and set up a mobile produce stand.
- The town has a community garden, it has low participation. Mainly one family maintains this garden but mostly grows flowers.

Active Transportation and Public Transit - Accomplishments

- Lots of people walking and biking in town, especially kids.
- The Town of Red Cliff would like to see all streets have a sidewalk on at least one side.
- Municipal trash cans exist, as well as dog waste bag stations.
- EcoTransit comes by but they pick up at the highway between Leadville and Minturn, almost a half mile outside of town. EcoTransit only runs two busses a day. Red Cliff is in the EcoTransit tax district but service is not convenient.
- Kids in town go to school in Minturn, Vail, Edwards, and Eagle-Vail. There is school bus service to Red Cliff.
- Abundant access exists to wilderness trails, and forest service roads. Shrine Pass road has increased levels of motorized traffic now that has scared away non-motorized users. Many trails exist around Red Cliff, the town owns social trails near the cemetery.
- Town staff works with the snowmobile rental business in town to keep wintertime trails groomed. Town staff works with the snowmobile rental business in town to keep wintertime trails groomed.

Community Design and Land Use - Accomplishments

- Red Cliff adopted the 2014 UBC Building Code.
- Red Cliff has relatively affordable housing compared to the rest of Eagle County, but houses rarely come on the market, most are sold via word of mouth.
- Downtown has mixed use and neighborhood commercial. Red Cliff could have its first mixed use building constructed this year,
- A Baseball field, and two parks exist in Red Cliff. The town would like more active public spaces, including covered places and meeting spaces.
- The town owns a patchwork of properties, the opportunity exists to trade properties strategically and create spaces such as high-use parks.
- Red Cliff has a high amount of accessibility to National Forest lands.



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 or HIA's. 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.
- Create designated sections of the community garden, then advertise that spots in the community garden are available. Use this approach to increase participation in the garden. Red Cliff also owns another sunny space that could be used for another community garden. The town should consider designating sections inside of this space as well. Perhaps host a gardening competition to increase participation.

Active Transportation and Public Transit:

- The Town of Red Cliff can take a detailed look at how to implement sidewalks on their streets. Considerations include areas for snow storage, on-street parking, impervious vs. permeable treatments, street trees, benches, etc. All of the above listed opportunities need to be weighed against the physical width of each street as well as ROW considerations between streets and private parcels.
- Red Cliff should consider leaving the EcoTransit tax district and funding a Red Cliff shuttle bus or car share to access outside locations. Red Cliff staff could look at what levels of ridership exist at the Eco Transit/ Red Cliff transit stop at the highway to aid in this decision.
- Reopen discussions with railroad about a rail/trail conversion while forming a trails coalition with partners such as: Town of Minturn, Town of Leadville and the Vail Valley Mountain Bike Association. Look to state and national partnerships such as Bicycle Colorado and the Rails to Trails Conservancy as well.
- Shoulder widening is an excellent and cost effective way to add bicycle/pedestrian connectivity in longer corridors or rural areas than a striped bike lane.
- An opportunity exists to increase the physical activity in school children by holding a Walking Wednesdays Safe Routes program to have the school bus drop kids off at the end of Water Street and Highway 24 to walk into town under supervision.
- Consider creating a Parks and Trails Master Plan for Red Cliff, part of this plan could include an activation of the river in town to provide places for fishing, sitting areas, swimming areas, kayak or tubing courses and other ideas to better utilize Red Cliff 's aquatic asset.

Community Design and Land Use:

- Consider the installation of a limited number of updated streetlights.
- Create a town master plan update and process for trading properties.
- Policies focused on aging populations can be beneficial for the entire community, as policies benefitting 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 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.

Community Engagement:

- Consider hiring a part-time events coordinator to plan and host additional events in town.
- Consider holding bi-monthly town hall meetings to increase public participation and provide an open face to face forum in addition to gathering feedback online.
- 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.



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. www.plan4health.us.

For more information:

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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

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