



HEALTHY PLACES

*for*

HEALTHY PEOPLE

Livingston, Alabama

FEBRUARY 7, 2019





For more information about Healthy Places for Healthy People visit:

<https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/healthy-places-healthy-people>

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## Community Story

Livingston, Alabama, located in the Black Belt region of the American South, is the seat of Sumter County and home to the University of West Alabama (UWA). The city was incorporated in 1835 and like many southern cities traces its growth to the rise of railroads. A pamphlet written in 1883 boasts of Livingston's excellent rail connections (through the Alabama Great Southern Railroad) to nearly every part of the United States.<sup>1</sup>



*Figure 1 – Sumter County Courthouse located in downtown Livingston. Image Credit: Renaissance Planning*

The Alabama and Mississippi counties making up the Black Belt<sup>2</sup> have played (and continue to play) significant roles in our country's economy, history, and culture. During the Cretaceous Period, the Black Belt region was under water, forming the bed of a shallow sea. Countless fossils are found today, from microscopic algae to huge reptiles, like the 50-foot predator *Mosasaurus*. These fossils contribute critical information to our understanding of prehistoric times, including changes in climate over the geologic time scale.<sup>3</sup>

Prior to arrival of European settlers, the Black Belt was home to the Nation of Choctaw Indians, who were forcibly removed in 1830 to "Indian Territory" in what is now Oklahoma. And before the United States Civil War, the region was an epicenter of agricultural production. Although planters could no longer take advantage of human chattel following the Civil War, many former slaves remained in the Black Belt as tenant farmers or sharecroppers.

During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Livingston gained a reputation as a health retreat following the boring of the Livingston Artesian Well in 1854. The well was said to cure drinkers of "dyspepsia and chronic afflictions of the bowels," likely prevalent conditions in the days before refrigeration, germ theory, and modern medicine.<sup>4</sup> Several other key developments contributed to the continued growth of Livingston through the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. One such establishment is the institution now called the University of West Alabama (UWA). The school was first chartered in 1835 but struggled with identity and enrollment through the Civil War and Reconstruction periods. Following Reconstruction and into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the all-female school was led by Julia Tutwiler (a noted educator and reformer). Ms. Tutwiler secured state funding to support the school in 1883 (possibly the first state funding made exclusively for the education of women) and established the Livingston Female Academy. In 1919, the State of Alabama assumed full control over the formerly private institution and in 1910 Dr. G. W. Brock

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<sup>1</sup> Webb, R.D. *Livingston Artesian Well*. 1883, as amended.

<sup>2</sup> The Black Belt is a region of the Southern United States. The term originally described the prairies and dark fertile soil of central Alabama and northeast Mississippi. The term later became associated with 19<sup>th</sup> century cotton plantations relying on enslaved African Americans.

<sup>3</sup> University of West Alabama, Center for the Study of the Black Belt. *Beneath our Feet: A Cross-Section of the Black Belt (via US Hwy 11)*. Date unknown.

<sup>4</sup> Webb, R.D. *Livingston Artesian Well*. 1883, as amended.

took over leadership from Ms. Tutwiler, ushering in nearly 25 years of growth. In 1995 the school adopted its current name – the University of West Alabama – demonstrating the institution’s commitment to providing education and opportunity to all residents of the West Alabama region. Today, UWA is a driving force in critical county and regional efforts to improve health, catalyze economic development, and increase opportunity.

Throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there were a series of resident migrations out of the Back Belt region to northern cities in search of job opportunities and to escape the oppression and racial persecution in the south. Dramatic declines in the population of Sumter County were experienced during the periods of 1900 to 1930 and 1940 to 1970, closely aligning with two of the three waves of these great migrations. Rural communities like Livingston suffered the effects of this exodus including the closing of locally owned businesses, the abandonment of homes and commercial buildings, and the loss of the tax base that supported infrastructure, schools, and other public services. In 1960, the City of Livingston mounted a campaign to attract new residents to the community based on the city’s history and cultural offerings. In 1972 Livingston was named a finalist in the "All American Cities Competition," sponsored by The Saturday Evening Post. This effort led to a large increase in the city’s population, from 1,544 residents in 1960 to 2,358 in 1970.

Today, Livingston is again attempting to take advantage of the city’s natural assets and opportunities through efforts such as *Sumter County Renaissance: A strategic plan for revitalization, renewal and redevelopment*. The purpose of the plan is “to provide the foundation and framework for an economic renaissance in Sumter County that leads to jobs and population growth, new investment, renewed and sustained economic vitality, quality living for all citizen, and full participation in the global economy.” Working collectively, Sumter County, the City of Livingston, and UWA have developed strategies in several areas such as Education & Workforce Development and Livability to help communities and organizations work towards a unified set of goals. It is imagined that the actions developed for the Healthy Places for Healthy People Community Action Plan will be integrated into this framework.

### Demographic Profile

In 2014, the population of Livingston was just over 3,400; this is over a 4% increase from 2000. The median household income is approximately \$16,000 and the poverty rate is nearly 50% (compared to \$46,000 and 17%, for the state of Alabama, respectively). Seventy percent of the families living in poverty in Livingston are Black or African America.<sup>5</sup> Educational services, utilities, and accommodation and food services are all specialized sectors in Livingston;



Figure 2 – Livingston’s artesian well attracted health-seeking visitors in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Image Credit: Renaissance Planning

<sup>5</sup> <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/livingston-al/?compare=alabama>

educational services is also the largest industry in Livingston, employing 416 individuals (Figure 3).

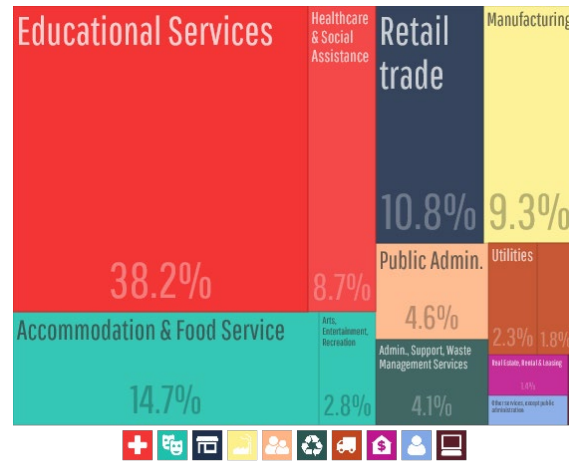


Figure 3. Employment by Occupations in Livingston, Alabama<sup>6</sup>

Most health-related statistics can only be reported at the county level. In Sumter County, for every 100,000 residents, there are:

- 46 primary care physicians (64 for every 100,000 residents in the state of Alabama)
- 15 dentists (46 for every 100,000 residents in the state of Alabama)
- 8 mental health professionals (79 for every 100,000 residents in the state of Alabama); and
- 23 “other” health care providers (59 for every 100,000 residents in the state of Alabama).<sup>7, 8</sup>

Residents aged 6-17 years, both male and female, are the demographic most likely to be covered by medical insurance in Sumter County, matching state and national trends.<sup>9</sup> Medicare patients in Sumter County are most likely to be treated for congestive heart failure, pneumonia, or acute myocardial infarction, tracking closely with state-level trends.<sup>10</sup> In Sumter County, 20% of adults aged 20 or older have been diagnosed with diabetes and 40.3% of adults are

<sup>6</sup> US Census Bureau, 2016 ACS 5-year estimate. Note: For anonymity, the ACS 1-year estimate groups occupations by broad parent groupings.

<sup>7</sup> Data USA Livingston, AL | Alabama. <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/livingston-al/?compare=alabama#health>

<sup>8</sup> Scaled to reflect actual population (approx. 13,000), there are 6.1 primary care physicians, 2 dentists, 1.1 mental health professionals, and 3.1 other health care providers.

<sup>9</sup> US Census Bureau, 2016 ACS 1-year estimate.

<sup>10</sup> Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, Dartmouth College.

considered clinically obese (reporting a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or higher).<sup>11</sup> Sumter County is also ranked as the third highest Alabama County for adult smoking prevalence (23.7% of adults).<sup>12</sup> Other relevant health and demographic information for Livingston and Sumter County can be found in **Appendix C: Community Data Profile**.

In 2017, Livingston requested assistance through the Healthy Places for Healthy People program to develop an action plan for creating a more walkable, healthy, economically vibrant community and for protecting the environment and human health by engaging with community health partners.

The goals of the Healthy Places for Healthy People program are to:

- Use health as an economic driver for the local economy;
- Revitalize downtowns through economic development by leveraging health partners and assets;
- Help provide primary care and preventive services for those without access;
- Promote healthy behaviors and lifestyles;
- Create physical activity programs;
- Support local entrepreneurs; and
- Foster collaboration between workforce development and economic development to renovate and repurpose abandoned sites into new health center sites.

The Healthy Places for Healthy People program is supported by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), and the Delta Regional Authority (DRA). Livingston was one of six communities across the United States selected to participate in the program in 2017.

A variety of community partners came together in Livingston to form a Healthy Places for Healthy People steering committee in preparation for this technical assistance award (see Figure 4). The committee intends to promote projects and strategies to implement the goals and actions outlined in this report.

In their request for Healthy Places for Healthy People technical assistance, UWA, the City of Livingston, and the Steering Committee identified their primary goals as opening a multi-use health and wellness facility in downtown Livingston; linking downtown Livingston, the University of West Alabama, and local natural resources to increase accessibility; and increasing health



*The technical assistance team tours an infill lot that has been creatively renovated in downtown Livingston. Image Credit: Renaissance Planning*

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<sup>11</sup> County Health Rankings, University of Wisconsin.

<sup>12</sup> County Health Rankings, University of Wisconsin.



education, awareness, accessibility and outcomes. Additionally, the Steering Committee wanted to provide a conduit for local farmers to reach citizens and demonstrate the cooperation needed to catalyze entrepreneurial efforts in downtown Livingston.

The remainder of this report and appendices document the engagement process, the activities of a two-day Healthy Places for Healthy People workshop in Livingston and, most importantly, the action plan and next steps for achieving the community's goals. Over the course of three planning calls and workshop discussions, the community's goals evolved from those in the initial request for technical assistance to the five shown below. They reflect the holistic, collaborative approach to community development already underway in Livingston, Alabama.

## Action Plan Goals

1. Use healthy, active living to revitalize downtown and support the goods, and services, and character needed to draw students, visitors, and newcomers to Livingston.
2. Improve the delivery of health care to residents and students by coordinating university and community resources and facilities.
3. Enhance inter-organizational communication and build capacity to move key projects forward and to identify/share resources efficiently.
4. Develop the technology and infrastructure needed to improve access to information, support high quality health care facilities, and enhance the delivery of health care services in Livingston.
5. Create a sustainable partnership model leveraging the collaborations and outcomes of HP2 Livingston into actions making a positive impact on the entire Black Belt region.

## HEALTHY PLACES FOR HEALTHY PEOPLE STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

**James Robinson** (Committee Chair): University of West Alabama

**Johnnie Aycock** (Co-Chair): University of West Alabama

**President Ken Tucker**: University of West Alabama

**Mayor Tom Tartt**: City of Livingston

**Commissioner Marcus Campbell**: City of Livingston

**Commissioner Pat Ezell**: City of Livingston

**James Dial**: City of Livingston

**Councilwoman Iola Williams**: City of Livingston

**Anthony Crear**: City of Livingston

**Chief Jeff Manuel**: University of West Alabama

**Tina Jones**: University of West Alabama

**David Hawley**: Livingston Alive

**Pat Buck**: Farmer and Livingston resident

**Gwen Delaine**: Author and Livingston resident

**Edmond Bell**: Pastor and Livingston citizen

**Lena Hardaway**: Sumter County Opportunity

**Betsy Compton**: University of West Alabama

**Rodney Granec**: University of West Alabama

**R.T. Floyd**: University of West Alabama

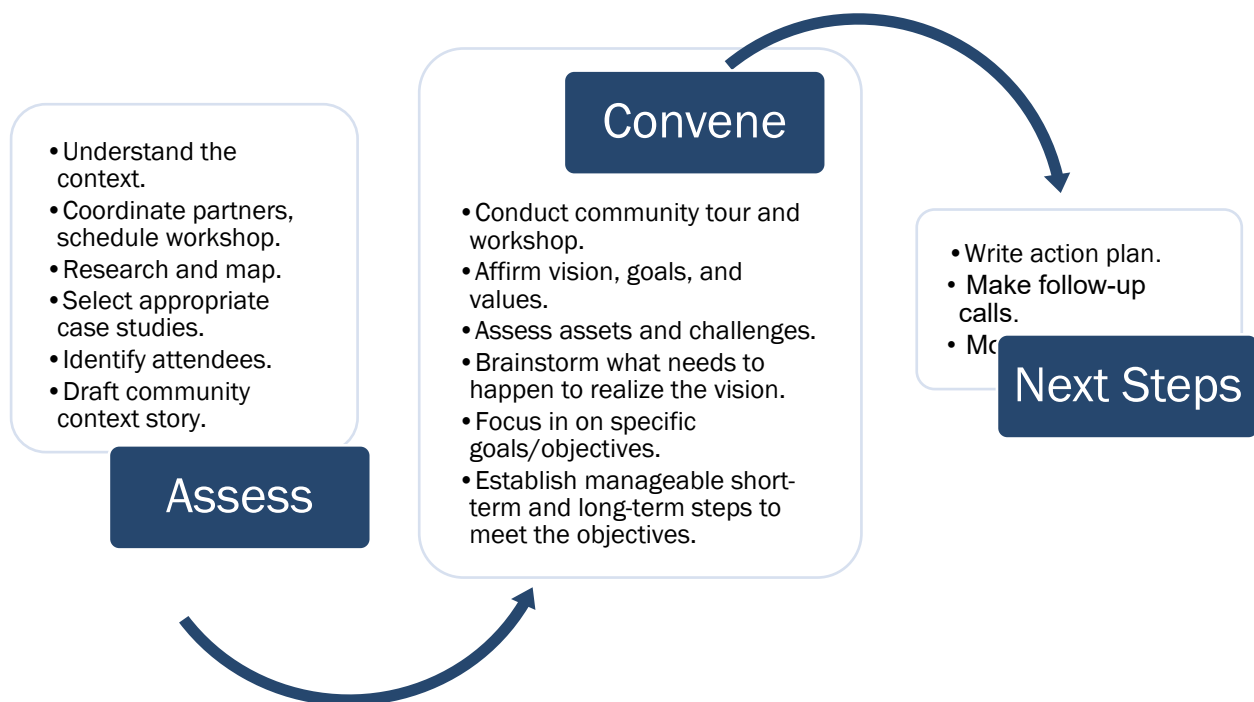
**Allison Brantley**: University of West Alabama

*Figure 4 – Livingston's Healthy Places for Healthy People Steering Committee*

## Engagement

The technical assistance engagement process for Healthy Places for Healthy People has three phases, illustrated in Figure 5 below. The assessment phase involves identifying community issues and opportunities and coordinating partners in preparation for the on-site workshop. This phase involves forming a local steering committee to guide the project and to participate in three or more preparatory calls. The convening phase includes a two-day workshop where the community gathers with the consulting team and federal and state partners to develop a set of goals and an action plan. During the next steps phase, the consulting team works closely with the steering committee to prepare the action plan and identify potential implementation resources.

The technical assistance workshop was held September 25-26, 2018. Events included a lunch with the steering committee members and federal partners, a tour of the community, and an evening community meeting at the Livingston Civic Center on Day 1 and an action-planning session, at the historic Callaway School on the campus of UWA on Day 2. The workshop sign-in sheets are provided in **Appendix D: Workshop Participants**.



*Figure 5 - Technical Assistance Phases*

## Community Tour

The Healthy Places for Healthy People steering committee organized lunch on September 25, 2018 with key stakeholders at the Ruby Pickens Tartt Library to introduce the project to the technical assistance team consisting of consultants and federal agency representatives.

Following lunch, the steering committee led a tour of key places and projects in Livingston including the historic downtown; the Sumter County Courthouse and artesian well; the soon-to-open Black Belt Museum; several of the city's residential neighborhoods; a potential riverfront access point; and the campus of UWA including key university buildings and athletic fields, walking trails, the newly opened university charter school, and several historic landmarks. The tour provided an excellent overview of the city's challenges and opportunities, and allowed for informal discussions about healthcare needs, downtown revitalization desires, and the powerful partnership between the city, the county, and UWA. Several of the locations visited are shown in pictures here and in **Appendix E: Workshop Photo Album.**

## Vision and Values

Over 100 community members, stakeholders, key partners, and federal and state agency representatives participated in the workshop. During the community meeting on the evening of September 25, 2018, the technical assistance team facilitated a series of exercises that captured the group's aspirations for the future of Livingston and their understanding of the current challenges and opportunities relating to the city's health network and economy.

Using index cards to record their feedback, participants were first asked to describe opportunities and challenges in three areas: health, economy, and place (Figure 6). Next, community members were asked to write a newspaper headline about something exciting happening in Livingston 20 years from now. This captured the community's vision for the future and ended the workshop on a positive note as participants shared their hopes and dreams for the city's future. The community produced ideas which are summarized in Figure 7 and fully presented in **Appendix B: Workshop Results.**

## CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

### Challenges:

#### **Health**

- Distance to quality health care/ transportation
- After hours/weekend care
- Mental health/poverty

#### **Economy**

- Lack of broadband
- Lack of job diversity
- Lack of education

#### **Place**

- Lack of retail and amenities
- Lack of public transportation
- Need to understand what the community wants/needs

### Opportunities:

#### **Health**

- Education: nutrition, exercise, preventive/maintenance care
- More walking trails and recreational facilities
- Bring providers together – avoid duplication of services

#### **Economy**

- Improve health education at all levels
- Improve training opportunities for trades
- Retail store – health/exercise equipment, services

#### **Place**

- Lots of capacity for education
- Improve transportation options
- More park facilities (i.e. river front near old water works)

*Figure 6 - Workshop Participants' summarized thoughts on the challenges and opportunities present in the health network and downtown revitalization efforts.*

The visioning exercises revealed many of the group's aspirations for more accessible health care, continued success of the UWA charter school, new jobs, economic development, rural prosperity, increased literacy rates, and growing tourism. It was against this positive, forward-thinking backdrop of values and visions for the future that the remainder of the workshop was built upon. The first day concluded with a review of the workshop goals and a discussion about the direction for action planning to follow the next day. On Day 2, the community's goals were further refined, evolving into the action plan implementation tables that are detailed at the end of this report. In addition to creating the action plan, the second day of the workshop included presentations of case studies by the consultant team covering downtown revitalization, broadband infrastructure development, strengthening partnerships, strengthening health care access, and ways to replicate Livingston's success throughout the Black Belt region (see **Appendix A: Workshop Presentations** for Day 1 and Day 2 presentations).

## LIVINGSTON IN 20 YEARS... BREAKING HEADLINES

"Rural emergency resources rival communities ten times their size due to training and telemedicine"

"Home grown healthy living alive and well in Livingston!"

"As a result of 'Healthy Places' grant, Livingston has become one of the healthiest places in Alabama"

"Economic growth in Livingston exceeds expectations!"

"Small town in Alabama turns downtown into tourist mecca!"

"100% employment in Sumter County!"

"United, Committed, Employed, Healthy, Connected!"

"Livingston comes alive!"

"Charter school great success in promoting race relations!"

*Figure 7 - Workshop Participants' summarized headlines for the future of Livingston.*

## Action Plan

The culminating product of the workshop is a community action plan focusing on a short-term timeframe of actions that can be taken in one month to two years. Livingston's plan is organized around five community goals and includes actions the participants brainstormed at the workshop and during follow-up calls. Goals and actions are described in the action tables on the following pages. This action plan includes a list of funding resources (**Appendix F: Funding Opportunities**) and additional resources (**Appendix G: Additional Resources**) to aid the community in implementing their action plan.

## Implementation and Next Steps

Three post-workshop conference calls were held on 11/8/2018, 11/29/2018, and 2/7/2019 following the workshop. The calls were held with the Healthy Places for Healthy People Steering Committee and additional stakeholders who expressed interest during the workshop. These calls helped to refine the action plan and add clarifying language. Some of key actions that the Steering Committee and others involved in the workshop have taken include the following:

- UWA is establishing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) to execute a collaborative “train the trainer” pilot program for bringing broadband infrastructure and services to rural Alabama communities. UWA students will collaborate with NTIA staff to develop broadband implementation plans for towns and cities the Alabama’s Black Belt region. NTIA will be in Livingston for two days at the end of January; prior to that, students, staff, and faculty will coordinate with NTIA via teleconference. Webinars and teleconferences will be provided, as needed, throughout the semester to advise students, and NTIA has committed to returning to Livingston if needed. The plans developed will help communities know exactly what they need to implement broadband, helping to secure resources.
- CUPP is presenting Livingston and UWA’s efforts as the keynote project at the National Environment Justice Conference in Washington, DC in 2019. CUPP staff hope to attract more schools to the program and work closely with EPA headquarters to connect with other communities, using Livingston as an example and resource.
- NTIA has agreed to attend the Rural Summit on Technology in April.
- Key future actions:
  - UWA will seek to:
    - Expand continuing education and other offerings in a broader range of healthcare professions
    - Develop a mental health counseling program at the Bachelor of Science level and a certificate program for current professionals
    - Provide financial incentives for graduates of mental health counseling programs to remain in Sumter County
    - Explore National Health Service Corps (NHSC) reimbursement for nurses
    - Fund Black Belt nursing scholarships to nursing programs in the region, for students who commit to work in the region.

## Appendices

- Appendix A – Workshop Presentations
- Appendix B – Workshop Results
- Appendix C – Community Data Profile
- Appendix D – Workshop Participants
- Appendix E – Workshop Photo Album
- Appendix F – Funding Opportunities
- Appendix G – Additional Resources

## Implementation Action Plan

### **GOAL 1: Develop the technology and infrastructure needed to improve access to information, support high quality health care facilities, enhance the delivery of health care that stimulate economic development initiatives.**

One of the biggest challenges facing Livingston is the lack of adequate broadband access to the internet. This puts the community at a disadvantage in terms of attracting businesses, growing local business, online access to education and healthcare services. Therefore, this goal area identifies specific actions to improve technology access within the community.

#### **Action 1.1: Establish a plan for delivering comprehensive broadband services within the community and grow local expertise in design, installation and maintenance of IT infrastructure.**

<b>What this is and why it's this important</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Broadband IT services provides fundamental infrastructure necessary to support businesses and attract young families to community</li> <li>Workforce development in IT infrastructure reflects a growth job sector within our community and beyond</li> <li>The community needs to identify its plan for creating broadband efforts and then seek funding to implement the plan</li> </ul>
<b>Measures of Success</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New broadband services funded and provided</li> <li>New training program in IT design, installation and maintenance created</li> <li>New graduates of program able to leverage training into new employment or other entrepreneurial opportunities</li> <li>Train the trainer program replicable within the Black Belt</li> </ul>
<b>Timeframe</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnership with UWA and NTIA established to create a pilot program to "train the trainer" in the development of IT infrastructure planning (9-12 months)</li> <li>Needs assessment and plan for broadband services created (12-15 months)</li> <li>Broadband services funded and implemented (18-36 months)</li> </ul>
<b>Immediate Next Steps</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) set up between NTIA and UWA – DEWD (already complete)</li> <li>Train the trainer programs conducted in Sumter County</li> <li>Resulting plan for IT infrastructure developed and communities join forces to seek funding for implementation</li> <li>Train the trainer program replicated throughout the Black Belt region</li> </ol>
<b>Taking the Lead</b>	UWA DEWD/ Sumter Renaissance
<b>Supporting Cast</b>	City of Livingston, City of York, Sumter County, Mike Burns (EPA CUPP), broadband providers
<b>Costs &amp; Implementation Resources</b>	People time and programmatic costs of developing new training program; Cost to install and pay for new services DRA and USDA funding for installing new broadband services

<b>Action 1.2: Establish free Wi-Fi in downtown</b>	
<b>What this is and why it's this important</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attract people to downtown area</li> <li>• Helps support local businesses</li> <li>• Used to market downtown</li> <li>• Improve visitation to downtown</li> </ul>
<b>Measures of Success</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wi-fi services launched</li> <li>• Increase sales in downtown</li> <li>• Increased foot traffic in downtown</li> <li>• New businesses seeking to locate in downtown</li> <li>• New business creation</li> </ul>
<b>Timeframe</b>	12-24 months
<b>Immediate Next Steps</b>	<p>This action will emerge from the plan developed in Action 1.1 which includes a partnership between the UWA Division of Economic and Workforce Development (DEWD) and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA). The City of Livingston will move forward with the downtown Wi-fi effort following recommendations from this plan as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Determine costs of establishing service</li> <li>2. Determine funding options</li> <li>3. Develop agreements with service providers</li> <li>4. Install services</li> <li>5. Set up monitoring system to track usage and reliability</li> <li>6. Launch a communications and promotional campaign to notify all of newly available services</li> </ol>
<b>Taking the Lead</b>	Johnnie Aycock (UWA – DEWD), Mayor Tartt (City of Livingston), Mike Pratt (UWA – IT)
<b>Supporting Cast</b>	Livingston Alive, NTIA, local businesses, Sumter Renaissance
<b>Costs &amp; Implementation Resources</b>	TBD

## **GOAL 2: Revitalize downtown and make it a key destination for locals and visitors.**

Downtown historically served as the cultural, economic and social center of the community. Many efforts are underway to continue strengthening the levels of activity, businesses and other key destinations located in the downtown. The following actions build upon those prior efforts and identify some additional key next steps.



<b>Action 2.1: Implement new gateway and Main Street placemaking infrastructure (signage, murals, wayfinding, pedestrian crossings, bikeways, bike racks, electric car charging, landscaping, etc.) for downtown</b>	
<b>What this is and why it's this important</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strengthen the sense of place</li><li>• Attract pass-by travelers</li><li>• Create better visual connectivity between downtown and UWA</li><li>• Promote active transportation (walk and bike access between UWA and Main Street)</li><li>• Orient visitors that come to town</li><li>• Boost commerce downtown</li></ul>
<b>Measures of Success</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Placemaking plan of infrastructure priorities defined</li><li>• Placemaking infrastructure funding secured</li><li>• Placemaking infrastructure implemented/installed</li><li>• Increase in foot traffic in downtown</li><li>• Increased retail sales</li><li>• Increase in 'pass through' traffic stopping in downtown</li></ul>
<b>Timeframe</b>	<p>Near term wayfinding (wayfinding off interstate to downtown) 6 months</p> <p>Comprehensive Placemaking and Branding Infrastructure Plan developed (6-18 months) coordinated with Center for the Study of the Black Belt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Install electric car charging stations</li><li>• Initiate dumpster removal or enclosures</li><li>• Commission murals and other options for public art (consider creating new bike racks as public art opportunities in downtown)</li><li>• Develop Tiger Trails concept to graphically connect all UWA walking trails and new connections to downtown</li><li>• Identify new walking and biking paths between UWA and Main Street</li><li>• Create a gateway plan (landscaping, signage, etc.) at corner of North Street/Washington St. to establish sense of arrival into downtown</li><li>• Design new downtown branding signage (12-18 months)</li></ul> <p>Comprehensive Placemaking Plan implemented (18-36 months)</p>
<b>Immediate Next Steps</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Pursue federal funding for placemaking infrastructure (US DOT, USDA, CDBG, CDC, etc.) example - BUILD grant already submitted</li><li>2. Establish placemaking committee to develop priorities and seek funding</li><li>3. Design and develop Comprehensive Placemaking Plan</li><li>4. Reach out to ALDOT to assess all funding opportunities and coordinate on any permitting needs.</li></ol>
<b>Taking the Lead</b>	Bird Dial (City of Livingston), David Hawley (Sumter County Chamber of Commerce)



**Action 2.1: Implement new gateway and Main Street placemaking infrastructure (signage, murals, wayfinding, pedestrian crossings, bikeways, bike racks, electric car charging, landscaping, etc.) for downtown**

<b>Supporting Cast</b>	Local businesses, local garden clubs/similar and other volunteer organizations; Mitch Carter, Willie Lampley, Erin Reznicek) CDC extension services; Kyle Edmonds (Mitchell Signs); Chris Bedwell (ALDOT) Alabama Communities of Excellence (ACE), DEWD
<b>Costs &amp; Implementation Resources</b>	Funding and people power to develop comprehensive placemaking plan Implementation funding and/or in-kind services for placemaking infrastructure DIY sign templates from Walk [Your] City ( <a href="http://www.walkyourcity.org">www.walkyourcity.org</a> ) USDA Rural Development Funding; DRA Funding; etc.

**Action 2.2: Develop and implement anchor tenant(s) recruiting strategy to bring new destinations/activities onto Main Street**

<b>What this is and why it's this important</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Making downtown a key destination requires a critical mass of activities in downtown – businesses, restaurants, cultural destinations, housing, student activities, public sector offices, etc. Examples include: UWA offices/student services, Senior Housing, Healthcare, Alabama Career Center, Expanded Center for the Study of the Black Belt, new UWA Division of Economic and Workforce Development (DEWD), a new Cooperative Market, Culinary Arts Educational Space/Restaurant, etc.</li><li>• Anchor institutions and businesses can have transformative impacts in terms of bringing more foot traffic in to the area which in turn fosters spill over business to retailers/restaurants</li><li>• Additional foot traffic increases social interactions and helps reinforce sense of community</li></ul>
<b>Measures of Success</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Zero vacancy rate of buildings in downtown</li><li>• At least one new anchor business or institution opens on main street within the next 1-2 years</li><li>• Trickle effect on other small business sales – steadily increase in revenues of downtown businesses over next 2-5 years</li></ul>
<b>Timeframe</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• City to update its strategic plan 3-6 months</li><li>• Building and site assessment complete 6-12 months: Work with existing property owners to assess properties in downtown for reuse, redevelopment and occupancy; what if any 'improvements' may be needed.</li><li>• Recruitment strategy developed; funding for façade or other building improvement identified (6-12 months)</li><li>• Recruitment for anchor tenants implemented 12-36 months; utilize the Livingston Alive website to position properties</li></ul>
<b>Immediate Next Steps</b>	1. City to update its strategic plan relative to determining 'who' will take the lead on downtown real estate efforts; and

**Action 2.2: Develop and implement anchor tenant(s) recruiting strategy to bring new destinations/activities onto Main Street**

	<p>determine how much investment City is willing to make on efforts (purchasing/rehabbing buildings)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. City to work with DEWD on identifying any UWA-based services/offices/etc. that could locate or relocate in downtown; UWA DEWD to consider new continuing education program in culinary arts with a demonstration kitchen/restaurant on Main Street</li> <li>3. City to continue working with DEWD and other partners on locating new Healthcare Facility in downtown</li> </ol>
<b>Taking the Lead</b>	Livingston Alive (David Hawley), City and Chamber
<b>Supporting Cast</b>	UWA DEWD (Johnnie Aycock, Allison Brantley), Tina Jones, Rodney Granec, Sumter County Chamber of Commerce
<b>Costs &amp; Implementation Resources</b>	<p>Cost of rehabilitating buildings</p> <p>People power/cost of services to conduct recruiting/secure anchor tenants</p> <p>Potential funding for building rehabs: Delta Regional Authority (DRA), USDA Rural Development; in-kind contributions</p> <p>Utilize Cooperative Tax District Structure (approved by City of Livingston, Sumter County Commission, University of West Alabama) and Opportunity Zones</p>

**GOAL 3: Improve health outcomes for Livingston residents and students.**

Improving health care services within the City of Livingston and for students of UWA means bringing more services to town in proximity and improving access to virtual services. It also includes promoting healthy living and access to local fresh foods. This goal aims to create a healthier community which in turn will position it for continued educational and economic growth. Additionally, strengthening the healthcare sector locally can foster growth of new jobs and provides opportunities for partnerships with UWA health practitioner programs.

**Action 3.1: Establish a federally qualified health center (FQHC) on Main Street in Livingston**

<b>What this is and why it's this important</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need more accessible health care (hours, days, services provided) in Livingston</li> <li>• Bigger potential patient base in Livingston</li> <li>• Economic stimulus in/on Main Street</li> <li>• FQHC can serve as umbrella organization for variety of health-related initiatives</li> </ul>
<b>Measures of Success</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FQHC opens in Livingston</li> <li>• Increased patient base and revenues making it a more sustainable entity</li> <li>• Expanded health services implemented including:</li> </ul>



**Action 3.1: Establish a federally qualified health center (FQHC) on Main Street in Livingston**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Providing new and coordinated transportation services between patients and providers (healthcare Uber; student volunteers)</li><li>• Expanded local healthcare offerings in urgent care, women's health (preventative) and mental health</li><li>• Expanded access to home health care workers</li><li>• Expanded access to virtual home health visits</li></ul>
<b>Timeframe</b>	3-4 months convene health summit 6-18 months to establish new FQHC 18-36 months to expand programs and services
<b>Immediate Next Steps</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. UWA DEWD to initiate direct talks with existing FQHC in York to determine feasibility of opening in Livingston</li><li>2. Conduct a health stakeholders' summit to review findings of health assessment and determine the focus/ need for expanded services by FQHC and others</li><li>3. Define program and services to drive building and site needs</li><li>4. Establish regional/county strategy for providing new /improved access to services</li></ol>
<b>Taking the Lead</b>	UWA DEWD, Mayor Tom Tartt, Dr. Ken Tucker, Marcus Campbell Dr. Todd Vaughn, Dr. R.T. Floyd
<b>Supporting Cast</b>	County representatives, other healthcare stakeholders/ advocates
<b>Costs &amp; Implementation Resources</b>	People time to push initiatives forward Funding for potential building rehab in downtown

**Action 3.2: Establish a volunteer transportation service to provide access to health care and other services in the area**

<b>What this is and why it's this important</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Many people in need of health care or other services live far away or do not have access to a car</li><li>• Resources (human capacity) may already exist to meet these needs through volunteer organizations, UWA, etc.</li></ul>
<b>Measures of Success</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• New services established</li><li>• More people able to connect with healthcare service providers</li></ul>
<b>Timeframe</b>	6-12-18 months (needs to be led by FQHC stakeholders and therefore tracks with that timing)
<b>Immediate Next Steps</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Look into models of volunteer transportation services to determine best options for overcoming insurance issues</li><li>2. Work with the school system to allow workers to ride buses to and from jobs. Workers and employers work around bus schedule. School should seek grant funding to support program</li><li>3. Conduct outreach with UWA organizations seeking to do community service</li></ol>



**Action 3.2: Establish a volunteer transportation service to provide access to health care and other services in the area**

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>4. Conduct outreach to local churches to assess opportunities to use church vans/organize transportation through church groups</li><li>5. Conduct outreach to healthcare providers to determine need/communication strategies to connect patients and drivers</li></ol>
<b>Taking the Lead</b>	Edmond Bell; Gwen Delaine, future FQHC providers/stakeholders
<b>Supporting Cast</b>	Byron Franklin; Brad Campbell; pastors who meet every first Friday; interfaith council
<b>Costs &amp; Implementation Resources</b>	People time Transportation costs (vehicles and gas) Rural transit/human services funding (look into this through ALDOT)

**Action 3.3: Expand community health workers, home health workers and virtual access to healthcare services**

<b>What this is and why it's this important</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Community health workers are public health professionals who are also trusted members of a community and can serve as liaisons between health and social services and the community to facilitate access to services and to improve the quality and cultural competence of service delivery. (<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/chw/">www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/chw/</a>) Given some of the concerns raised in the region, this could be a good approach to improving access to healthcare within the community. Additionally, as a rural community, many residents would benefit from follow up care in the home to overcome transportation challenges, but also to improve the level of care needed to help individuals follow through and gain 'coaching' to address health issues. Finally, access to virtual healthcare visits could also improve access to services for many people.</li></ul>
<b>Measures of Success</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Community health worker program established</li><li>• Local home healthcare services expanded</li><li>• Anyone in need of home visit can get one</li><li>• New virtual services made available to community members</li></ul>
<b>Timeframe</b>	1-2 years
<b>Immediate Next Steps</b>	Build off FQHC decision (e.g. this initiative would be a direct program of the FQHC) Research best practices in home health care/community health workers
<b>Taking the Lead</b>	New FQHC
<b>Supporting Cast</b>	UWA Nursing program/other healthcare champions, new home healthcare provider in town in early 2019 in downtown

### Action 3.3: Expand community health workers, home health workers and virtual access to healthcare services

<b>Costs &amp; Implementation Resources</b>	People time to organize Funding for additional services Volunteer time (Utilize community paramedics; Tuscaloosa Fire Department – EMT health visits)
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### Action 3.4: Improve access to healthy local foods

<b>What this is and why it's this important</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities nationwide are seeing a positive correlation between public health and access to fresh, healthy foods. As a rural community with nearby agriculture resources and a cultural history tied to the land, there is an opportunity to expand the local foods movement in the region. The establishment of a local foods program can not only help to create better access to local foods, but it can also support economic development (growth in food related businesses) and main street activities (farmer's markets, community kitchens, food hubs, etc.)</li> </ul>
<b>Measures of Success</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local food system assessment completed (what is grown locally, what are our resources, what is consumed locally and what at the opportunities to connect local supply and demand)</li> <li>More locally grown fresh produce and other products made available to residents, workers and students of UWA</li> <li>More local food-based businesses (farm to table restaurants, local fare culinary arts programs, farmer's markets, value added products created, etc.) established locally</li> <li>Create a veggie prescription program in conjunction with new FQHC</li> <li>Establish youth educational program (growing your own produce; eating healthy; becoming a food entrepreneur)</li> <li>Establish a summer student lunch program (providing kids in the community with a meal each day when not in school)</li> </ul>
<b>Timeframe</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1-3 years</li> </ul>
<b>Immediate Next Steps</b>	1. Find a champion
<b>Taking the Lead</b>	David Hawley (Livingston Alive) to reach out to existing farmer's market vendors/local foods advocates, Sumter County Chamber of Commerce
<b>Supporting Cast</b>	Extension Service
<b>Costs &amp; Implementation Resources</b>	TBD – several USDA resources available to promote local foods programs

## GOAL 4: Create a replicable HP2 partnership model to make a positive impact on the entire Black Belt region.

The local capacity organizing within the greater Livingston community can meaningfully impact the greater Black Belt region. Specifically, this means continuing to reinforce and celebrate the Black Belt name and brand as a key cultural relationship builder and determining how to expand the initiatives and programs for greater regional impact in the areas of education, economic development, improved health and community development. The UWA new Division of Economic and Workforce Development (DEWD) has a regional emphasis and can serve as the lead for the following actions.

<b>Action 4.1: Tell the stories of Livingston and Sumter County (audio, visual, news, web, podcast, social media)</b>	
<b>What this is and why it's this important</b>	Stories create connections between people and place and strengthen the understanding of the multi-faceted history that shapes the culture and economy of Livingston and Sumter County today. These stories are similar throughout the Black Belt region and documenting these can further unite the community and strengthen the attraction for visitors who want to see and experience a unique southern, rural American place.
<b>Measures of Success</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantitative: the number of media productions made; number of views, number of likes, etc.</li> <li>Qualitative: other towns/cities counties comments/visits want to know how to do it</li> </ul>
<b>Timeframe</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short to Medium term: 0-12 months; marketing longer term</li> </ul>
<b>Immediate Next Steps</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish program goals and targeted audience</li> <li>2. Look into viability of an NPR StoryCorps program</li> <li>3. Create story board; create a brand (#SaveSumter #LivableLivingston)</li> <li>4. Identify venue and audience (Black Belt Museum/Center for the Study of the Black Belt) to access information</li> </ol>
<b>Taking the Lead</b>	Dr. Tina Jones and Dr. Amy Jones (UWA)
<b>Supporting Cast</b>	Dr. Jones to contact IMC; telecommunications and marketing majors at UWA
<b>Costs &amp; Implementation Resources</b>	People time for creating stories UWA IMC students (integrated marketing and communications); USDA-RD; EPA HP2 videos

<b>Action 4.2: Conduct a “train the trainer” program modeled after HP2 to create new local civic capacity around the areas of health and economic development</b>	
<b>What this is and why it's this important</b>	Doing so allows us to leverage federal dollars and resources already brought to bear in Livingston and Sumter County to other communities in the Black Belt region. This can lead to sharing of best practices, resources, etc. and build capacity for regional economic and workforce development.

**Action 4.2: Conduct a “train the trainer” program modeled after HP2 to create new local civic capacity around the areas of health and economic development**

<b>Measures of Success</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of Healthy Places for Healthy People Black Belt Region Technical Assistance program HP2-BBR-TA</li> <li>• Conducting workshops with interested stakeholders</li> <li>• New regional economic and workforce development initiatives sparked from this process</li> </ul>
<b>Timeframe</b>	6-18 months
<b>Immediate Next Steps</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Work with EPA to expand current TA into a train the trainer model</li> <li>2. Organize a West Alabama HP2 Summit to introduce program and assess viability/support</li> <li>3. Write up program needs (funding/resources)</li> <li>4. Seek grant funding</li> <li>5. Implement throughout region</li> </ol>
<b>Taking the Lead</b>	UWA DEWD
<b>Supporting Cast</b>	UA Center for Economic Development, Economic Development Authority, Sumter County Commission, Sumter County Chamber of Commerce, Marengo County Economic Development Authority and Demopolis Chamber of Commerce
<b>Costs &amp; Implementation Resources</b>	People time; funding for program USDA, DRA and other grants; support from UWA

**Action 4.3: Recruit graduate program students in the School of Education**

<b>What this is and why it's this important</b>	The needs and issues of southern rural communities are distinct and worthy of addition research and study in support of improved capacity building in a wide range of community development topics. By creating a unique EdD program, we can build local capacity as students research, brainstorm and conduct community-based projects that can be replicable and further inform the HP2 for the Black Belt region program.
<b>Measures of Success</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of students recruited</li> <li>• Number of journal articles published</li> <li>• Number of presentations at conferences</li> <li>• Comments, visits, inquiries from other places</li> </ul>
<b>Timeframe</b>	Long term 2-3 years and beyond
<b>Immediate Next Steps</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contact appropriate Deans for prospective students to engage in rural EdD program</li> </ol>
<b>Taking the Lead</b>	Rodney Granec
<b>Supporting Cast</b>	Dr. James Robinson, Dr. Jan Miller, Dr. BJ Kimbrough
<b>Costs &amp; Implementation Resources</b>	Publication costs; travel costs; conferences



# Appendix A: Workshop Presentations



**HEALTHY PLACES**  
for  
**HEALTHY PEOPLE**

Livingston, Alabama  
September 25, 2018

Facilitated By: Caroline Dwyer, AICP  
Katharine Ange, AICP  
**Renaissance Planning**  
*A Program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, with support from the Delta Regional Authority and Health Resources & Services Administration*

 **HRSA** Health Resources & Services Administration 

## PROGRAM BACKGROUND



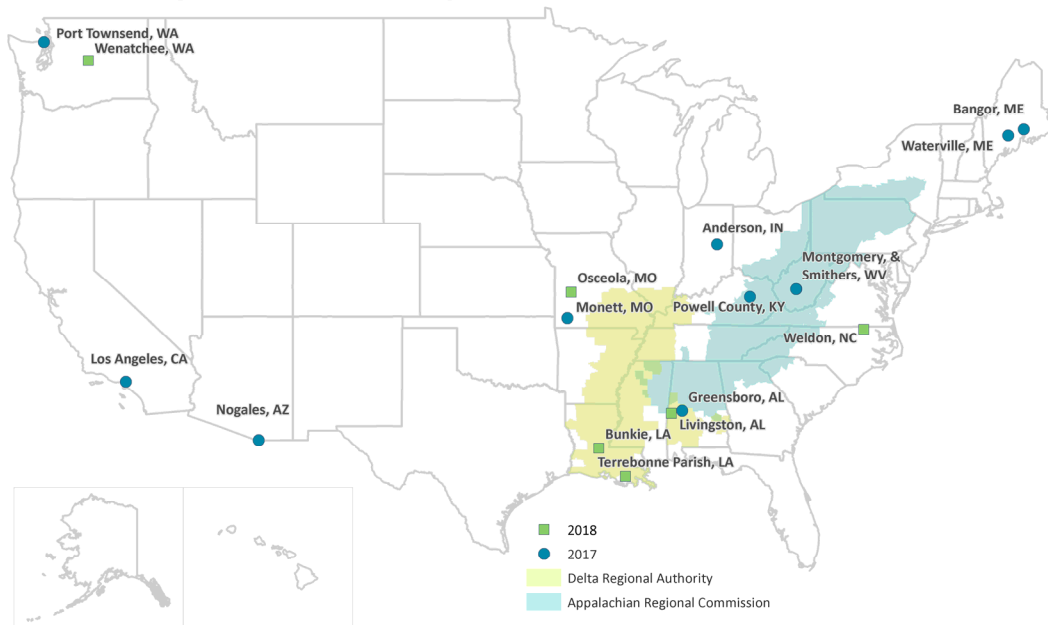
### A Joint Project Of:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Delta Regional Authority (DRA)
- Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA)

### With Participation From:

- Federal partners
- State, regional and local agencies and organizations
- Educational institutions

## Healthy Places for Healthy People Partner Communities



## Why EPA?



- The Office of Community Revitalization (OCR) helps communities build places that are good for people's **health, the environment, and the economy**.
- Building healthy, walkable, economically thriving neighborhoods and downtowns helps achieve EPA's mission to **protect human health and the environment**.
- Planning assistance can **help communities create a common vision and strategies for achieving what they want for the places where they live**.

## WORKSHOP AGENDA



### Day One:

- Community Tour
- **Work Session 1:**
  - **Visioning and Values - Where are we now? Where do we want to be?**

### Day Two:

- Work Session 2 :
  - What needs to happen?
- Work Session 3 :
  - How are we going to make it happen?



## DRAFT COMMUNITY GOALS



- **Revitalize downtown** and make it a key destination for locals and visitors.
- **Improve the delivery of health care** to residents and students.
- **Enhance inter-organizational communication and build capacity** to move key projects forward in Livingston.
- **Develop the technology and infrastructure** needed to improve access to information, support high quality health care facilities, and enhance the delivery of health care.
- **Create a replicable HP2 partnership model** to make a positive impact on the entire Black Belt region.





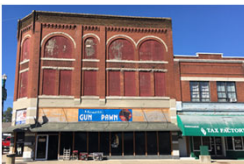
## PEOPLE



Our nation faces major health concerns:

- Obesity
- Diabetes
- Heart disease
- Cancer
- Sedentary lifestyles
- Access to fresh, healthy food
- Substance abuse disorders
- Mental health concerns

## PLACES



The health of our communities is suffering as well:

- Local economies in transition
- Decline of traditional downtowns and Main Street districts
- Loss of local businesses that make local places unique
- Leakage of local dollars to national retailers
- Slow job growth and stagnant wages



HEALTHY PLACES *for* HEALTHY PEOPLE

## PLACES AFFECT THE HEALTH OF PEOPLE

Economic Stability	Neighborhood and Physical Environment	Education	Food	Community and Social Context	Health Care System
Employment	Housing	Literacy	Hunger	Social integration	Health coverage
Income	Transportation	Language	Access to healthy options	Support systems	Provider availability
Expenses	Safety	Early childhood education		Community engagement	Provider linguistic and cultural competency
Debt	Parks	Vocational training		Discrimination	Quality of care
Medical bills	Playgrounds	Higher education			
Support	Walkability				

### Health Outcomes

Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditures, Health Status, Functional Limitations

Source: Kaiser Permanente

## SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

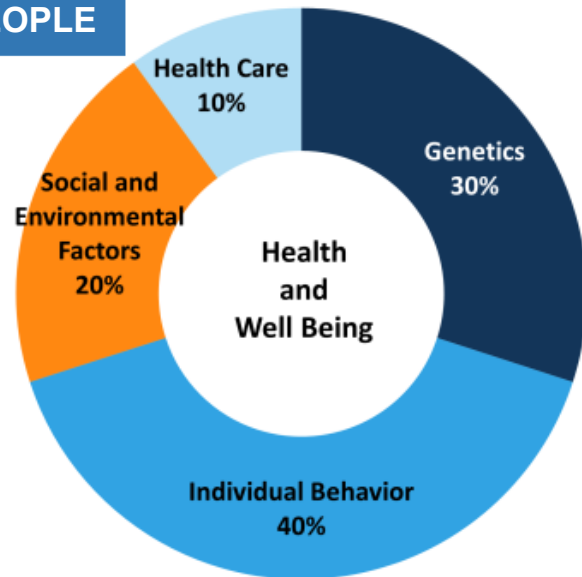
- “conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life.” (World Health Organization)



HEALTHY PLACES *for* HEALTHY PEOPLE

## PLACES AFFECT THE HEALTH OF PEOPLE

A person's zip code is as much a predictor of their health as their genetic code



Source: Kaiser Permanente



## WHAT IS A HEALTHY PLACE?



A community “designed and built to improve the quality of life for all people who live, work, worship, learn and play within their borders—where every person is free to make choices amid a variety of healthy, available, accessible, and affordable options”

-CDC, Health & Healthy Places



## BUILDING HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

HEALTHY  
PEOPLE



HEALTHY PLACE &  
OPPORTUNITY



HEALTHY  
COMMUNITY

*People AND place must  
BOTH be healthy for the  
community to be healthy!*



HEALTHY PLACES *for* HEALTHY PEOPLE

## PEOPLE



Our nation faces major health concerns:

- Obesity
- Diabetes
- Heart disease
- Cancer
- Sedentary lifestyles
- Access to fresh, healthy food
- Substance abuse disorders
- Mental health concerns



HEALTHY PLACES *for* HEALTHY PEOPLE



## HEALTHY COMMUNITIES: GROWING SMART

### Healthier Communities

Healthy place to live - gardens, farmers market, options to buy local, get active, meet neighbors

Many choices downtown for healthy eating, walking, celebrating, breathing

More opportunities to eat healthy, walk, reduce stress

Improved health, lower stress, more energy, higher quality of life

### Economic Impact

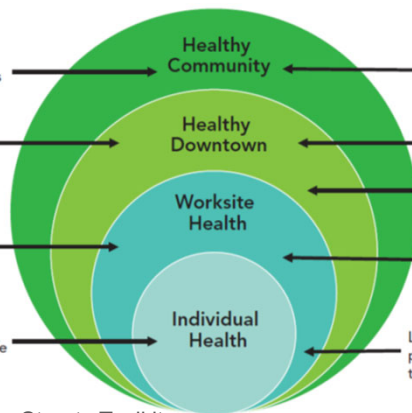
Growing population, strong business sector, solid tax base

Increased foot traffic, increased sales

Lower maintenance costs

Higher productivity, fewer absences, lower costs

Lower medical costs, fewer purchases, more opportunities to thrive



Communities that invest in and promote healthy choices are more vibrant, more attractive, and have healthier economies

• Through healthy growth, the built environment can support:

- Cleaner air and water
- Improved access to healthcare
- Improved access to healthy foods
- Economic health and development.

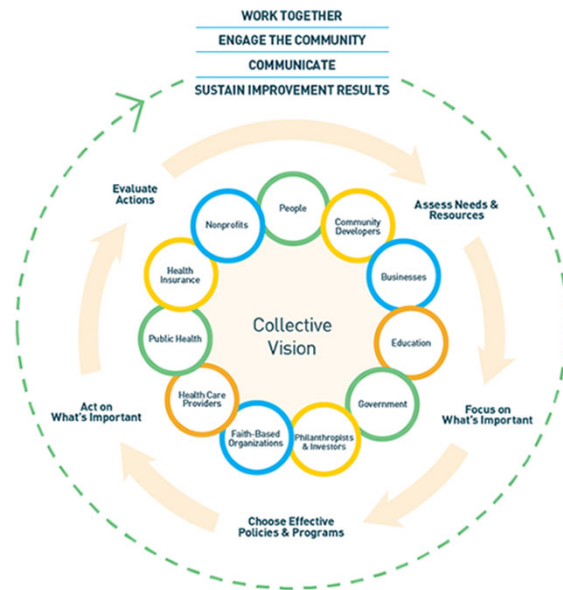
Source: Healthy Maine Streets Toolkit



HEALTHY PLACES *for* HEALTHY PEOPLE

## HEALTHY COMMUNITIES: PARTNERSHIPS

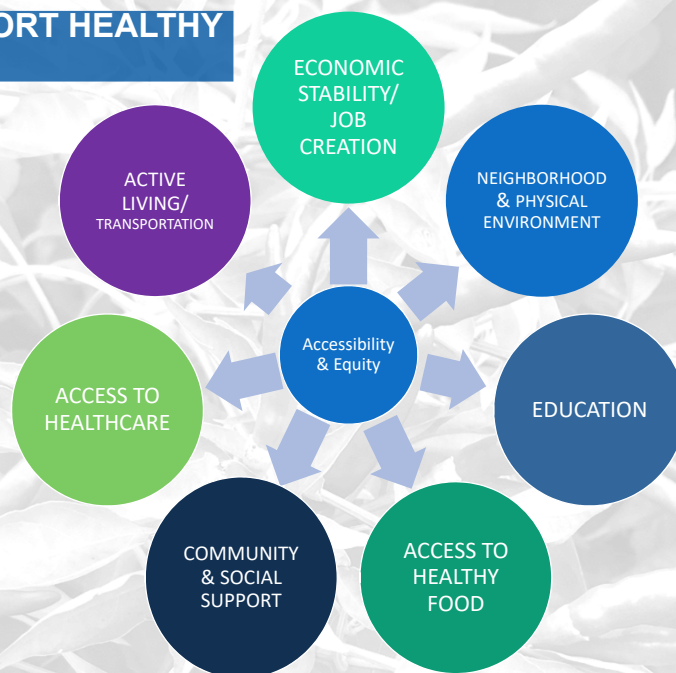
- Cross-sector collaboration and a community vision are needed
  - Assess the current environment
  - Identify the main areas of concern/focus
  - Develop strategies to overcome issues
  - Implement
  - Evaluate



HEALTHY PLACES *for* HEALTHY PEOPLE

## HOW CAN WE SUPPORT HEALTHY COMMUNITIES?

Healthy  
Communities  
Objectives

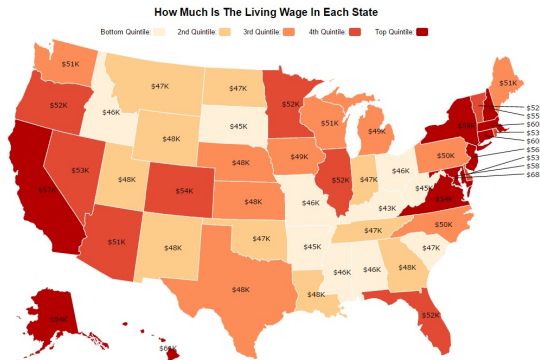
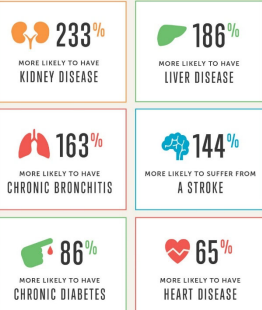


## ECONOMIC STABILITY

### HOUSEHOLD INCOME AFFECTS HEALTH OUTCOMES

Americans earning less than \$35k are far more likely to develop serious chronic health conditions than those earning over \$100k.

#### HOW MUCH MORE LIKELY?



- Household income affects health outcomes
- Americans earning less than \$35K are more likely to develop serious chronic health conditions than those earning over \$100K
- Many lack access to living wage jobs

Sources: <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/06/transforming-healthcare-for-the-low-income/>;  
<https://research.zipppia.com/living-wage.html>



## NEIGHBORHOOD & PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT



- More neighborhood parks and greater park cleanliness is linked to healthier adult weights
- Residents living in areas with more green space are 3x more likely to be physically active than those in areas with less green and open space
- A healthy built environment:
  - Supports physical activity
  - Creates connectivity
  - Has parks, trails, bicycle & pedestrian facilities



## EDUCATION



- Lower education levels are directly correlated with:
  - A lower income
  - A higher likelihood of smoking
  - A shorter life expectancy
- Children born to parents who have not completed high school are more likely to live in less healthy environments



HEALTHY PLACES *for* HEALTHY PEOPLE

## HEALTHY FOOD



Better access to supermarkets corresponds to healthier eating:

- For every additional supermarket in a census tract, produce consumption increases 32% for African Americans and 11% for Caucasians

Access to healthy food might include:

- Farmers Markets
- Mobile Markets
- Prescription veggie programs
- Community gardens
- Healthy corner store



HEALTHY PLACES *for* HEALTHY PEOPLE

## COMMUNITY & SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT



Source: Colorado Health Foundation

- Placemaking projects (building community character) improve social capital, sense of community, & individual well-being, including decreased reports of depression
- People with stronger sense of belonging in their community live healthier lives & have fewer mental health challenges



## HEALTHCARE



- People with a regular source of health care have better health outcomes, experience fewer health issues, and pay less for health care
- Health anchor institutions: Focus on community to make a greater impact:
  - Step outside of typical role as health care provider
  - Focus not just on treatment but prevention and community health
- Healthcare sector often largest employer in a community
  - Economic impact



## ACTIVE LIVING/ TRANSPORTATION



- Street-scale improvements (sidewalks, safer street crossing configurations, multi-use pathways and bike lanes) can result in an increase in some aspects of physical activity of up to 35 percent
- More bicycling and walking can also mean less air pollution in the community
- More opportunities for social interaction and community cohesion-positive impacts for mental health

 **HEALTHY PLACES** *for* **HEALTHY PEOPLE**



## WATERVILLE, MAINE



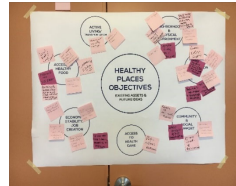
- City of 15,700 people in mid-Maine
- Health partners (including lead organization Healthy Northern Kennebec), colleges, and the city want to work together to enhance food equity and access for all Waterville residents
- Since the workshop, the city's economic development director along with the Dean of Colby College have joined the board of Healthy Northern Kennebec



## NOGALES, ARIZONA



- City of 250,000 on the U.S.-Mexico border
- Mariposa Community Health Center (FQHC) is exploring the potential for a new downtown location for their clinic to serve the needs of their patients
- Since the workshop, they have contracted with an architect to begin evaluating potential relocation sites for administrative offices and a site for the new health facility



## POWELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY



- County of over 12,000 people in central/eastern Kentucky
- Since the workshop, former KY Ben Chandler has joined their efforts after learning about the workshop/action plan
- Health and Wellness Clinic formed a committee to work on farmers market and Pharmacy prescription program
- Trip to Williamson, WV to learn about their health-related initiatives and connected with Forest County, PA to learn more about pop up market stalls/market square



## PICO-UNION/WESTLAKE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



- Neighborhood of over 100,000 people; northwest border of downtown LA
- Expanding community health services, but needed to understand the health needs of the community
- Since the workshop, connected via email with key stakeholders to keep them motivated and involved
- Held a Clean Streets Initiative event for Witmer Ave., an identified priority site
- Police and Neighborhood Council are using maps and clean ups to take back the worst streets in a less obvious and aggressive way



## GREENSBORO, ALABAMA



- Rural, diverse town of 2,500 in the Deep South
- Coordination between service providers – and ensuring equal access – was key in this community
- Since the workshop, Greensboro has created a series of events on main street to coordinate public health and downtown revitalization efforts



HEALTHY PLACES *for* HEALTHY PEOPLE



## COMMUNITY CONTEXT

### Civic engagement opportunities



Sumter County



US Median

Organizations per 10,000 people



### Broadband Internet Access

0%  
City of Livingston

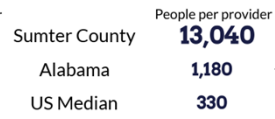
15%  
US Median

percent of homes with high speed, low cost broadband access

### Primary care provider access



### Mental health care provider access



Access to exercise opportunities  
Percent of population that lives within 3 miles of a recreational facility



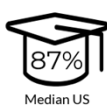
of the population has access to at least one vehicle

powered by  
**PIKTOCHART**

## COMMUNITY CONTEXT

### Educational opportunity

Population that has achieved a high school diploma



70% of Sumter County residents



33% of the eligible population



### Food insecure population



### Top Industries (by employment)

- 1 Manufacturing and Distribution
- 2 Educational Institutions
- 3 Health Care and Social Services
- 4 Waste Management

34%  
City of Livingston

Poverty rate  
Percent of households at or below federal poverty level

14%  
Alabama



\$16,063  
Median household income

44%  
of Area Median Income (AMI)

powered by  
**PIKTOCHART**








- **Revitalize downtown** and make it a key destination for locals and visitors.
- **Improve the delivery of health care** to residents and students.
- **Enhance inter-organizational communication and build capacity** to move key projects forward in Livingston.
- **Develop the technology and infrastructure** needed to improve access to information, support high quality health care facilities, and enhance the delivery of health care.
- **Create a replicable HP2 partnership model** to make a positive impact on the entire Black Belt region.



**HEALTHY PLACES** *for* **HEALTHY PEOPLE**

HEALTH CHALLENGES	ECONOMIC CHALLENGES	PLACE CHALLENGES
Obesity Diabetes Heart Disease Depression High Blood Pressure Substance Abuse Domestic Violence Poor Nutrition Smoking  Others?	High levels of poverty Access to quality education Job diversity Lack of broadband access Limited healthcare options (hours and services)  Others?	Lack of local amenities Main street not fully activated Lack of bike/walk connectivity Lack of walk/bike infrastructure Old bus depot, waterworks, vacant buildings Older buildings expensive to rehab  Others?
<i>What is the top health challenge you or your family are facing?</i>	<i>What is the top economic challenge facing the community?</i>	<i>What is the top place based challenge in Livingston?</i>
 <b>HEALTHY PLACES</b> <i>for</i> <b>HEALTHY PEOPLE</b>		

HEALTH	ECONOMIC	PLACE
<p>What are the <b>opportunities</b> in the community to....</p> <p>           Improve health            Improve local economy            Improve place         </p> <p>.....in Livingston?</p>		
 <b>HEALTHY PLACES</b> <i>for</i> <b>HEALTHY PEOPLE</b>		

## DEFINING SUCCESS



### “Our Community, Our Health, Our Future”

- Divide into small groups- find someone you don't know!
- Something good has happened in Livingston. What happened? Why is it important?
- Write a newspaper headline for this event occurring 20 years from now, on your index card
- As a group - summarize your story and aspirations for the future



## AGENDA FOR TOMORROW



- Summary of tonight's discussion
- Case study presentations
- Health asset mapping
- Community-specific strategies
- Action planning





**HEALTHY PLACES**  
for  
**HEALTHY PEOPLE**

Livingston, Alabama  
September 26, 2018

Facilitated By: Caroline Dwyer, AICP  
Katharine Ange, AICP  
**Renaissance Planning**  
A Program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, with  
support from the Delta Regional Authority and Health Resources  
& Services Administration

 **HRSA** Health Resources & Services Administration 

## PROGRAM BACKGROUND



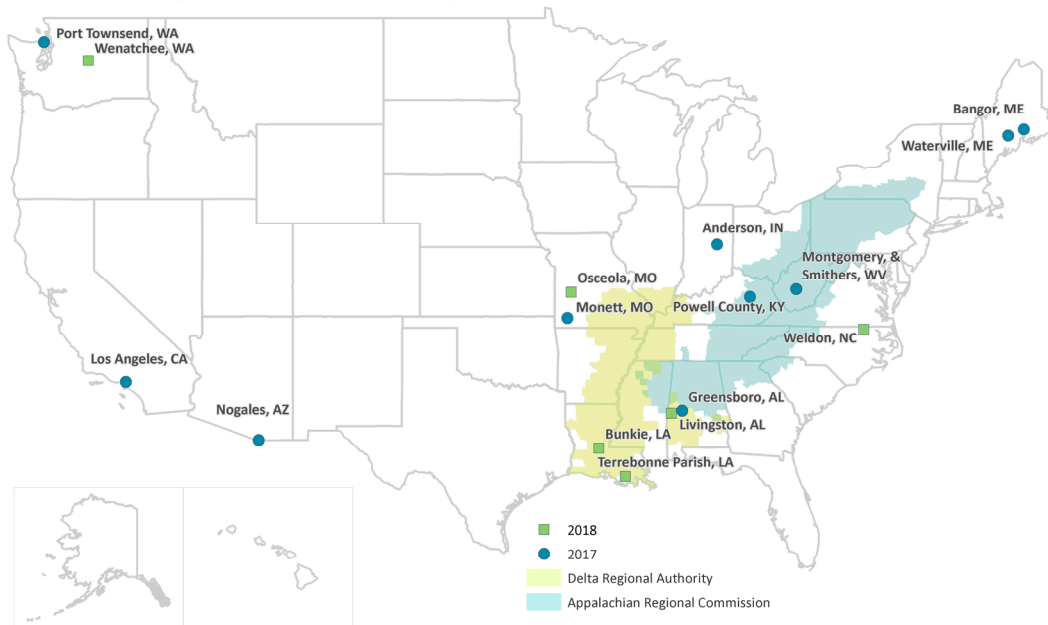
### A Joint Project Of:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Delta Regional Authority (DRA)
- Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA)

### With Participation From:

- Federal partners
- State, regional and local agencies and organizations
- Educational institutions

## Healthy Places for Healthy People Partner Communities



## Why EPA?



- The Office of Community Revitalization (OCR) helps communities build places that are good for people's **health, the environment, and the economy.**
- Building healthy, walkable, economically thriving neighborhoods and downtowns helps achieve EPA's mission to **protect human health and the environment.**
- Planning assistance can **help communities create a common vision and strategies for achieving what they want for the places where they live.**

## WORKSHOP AGENDA



### Day One:

- Community Tour
- Work Session 1:
  - Visioning and Values - Where are we now? Where do we want to be?

### Day Two:

- **Work Session 2 :**
  - What needs to happen?
- **Work Session 3 :**
  - How are we going to make it happen?



## DRAFT COMMUNITY GOALS



- **Revitalize downtown** and make it a key destination for locals and visitors.
- **Improve the delivery of health care** to residents and students.
- **Enhance inter-organizational communication and build capacity** to move key projects forward in Livingston.
- **Develop the technology and infrastructure** needed to improve access to information, support high quality health care facilities, and enhance the delivery of health care.
- **Create a replicable HP2 partnership model** to make a positive impact on the entire Black Belt region.





## PLACES AFFECT THE HEALTH OF PEOPLE

Economic Stability	Neighborhood and Physical Environment	Education	Food	Community and Social Context	Health Care System
Employment	Housing	Literacy	Hunger	Social integration	Health coverage
Income	Transportation	Language	Access to healthy options	Support systems	Provider availability
Expenses	Safety	Early childhood education		Community engagement	Provider linguistic and cultural competency
Debt	Parks	Vocational training		Discrimination	Quality of care
Medical bills	Playgrounds	Higher education			
Support	Walkability				

### Health Outcomes

Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditures, Health Status, Functional Limitations

Source: Kaiser Permanente

## SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

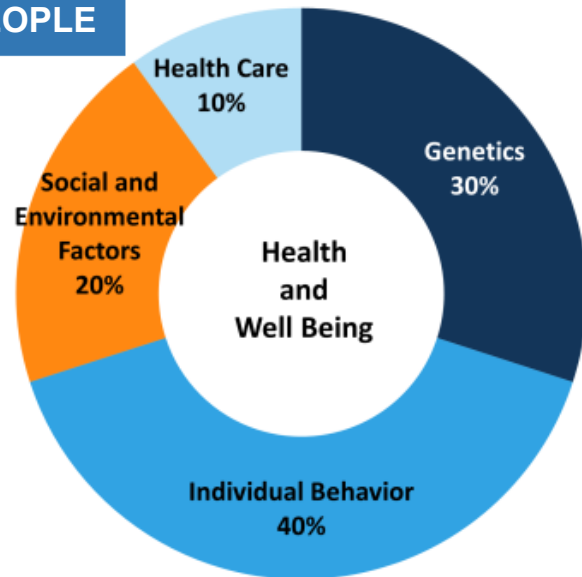
- “conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life.” (World Health Organization)



HEALTHY PLACES *for* HEALTHY PEOPLE

## PLACES AFFECT THE HEALTH OF PEOPLE

A person's zip code is as much a predictor of their health as their genetic code



Source: Kaiser Permanente



## WHAT IS A HEALTHY PLACE?



A community “designed and built to improve the quality of life for all people who live, work, worship, learn and play within their borders—where every person is free to make choices amid a variety of healthy, available, accessible, and affordable options”

-CDC, Health & Healthy Places

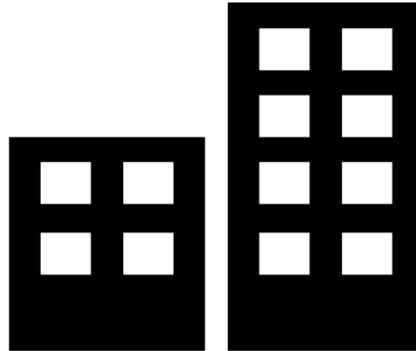


## BUILDING HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

HEALTHY  
PEOPLE



HEALTHY PLACE &  
OPPORTUNITY



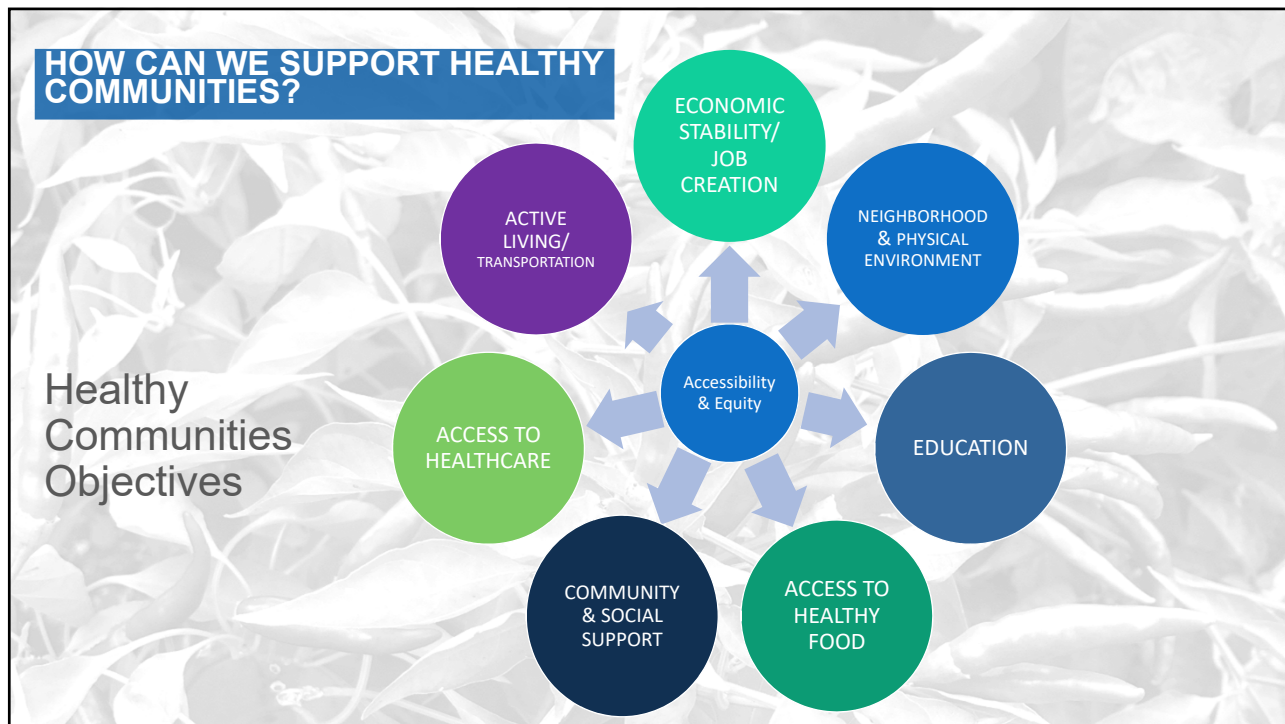
HEALTHY  
COMMUNITY

*People AND place must  
BOTH be healthy for the  
community to be healthy!*



HEALTHY PLACES *for* HEALTHY PEOPLE





## COMMUNITY CONTEXT

### Civic engagement opportunities



Sumter County



US Median

Organizations per 10,000 people



### Broadband Internet Access

0%  
City of Livingston

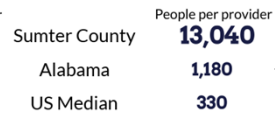
15%  
US Median

percent of homes with high speed, low cost broadband access

### Primary care provider access



### Mental health care provider access



Access to exercise opportunities  
Percent of population that lives within 3 miles of a recreational facility



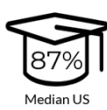
of the population has access to at least one vehicle

powered by  
**PIKTOCHART**

## COMMUNITY CONTEXT

### Educational opportunity

Population that has achieved a high school diploma



70% of Sumter County residents



33% of the eligible population



### Food insecure population



### Top Industries (by employment)

- 1 Manufacturing and Distribution
- 2 Educational Institutions
- 3 Health Care and Social Services
- 4 Waste Management

34%  
City of Livingston

Poverty rate  
Percent of households at or below federal poverty level

14%  
Alabama



\$16,063  
Median household income

44%  
of Area Median Income (AMI)

powered by  
**PIKTOCHART**








- **Revitalize downtown** and make it a key destination for locals and visitors.
- **Improve the delivery of health care** to residents and students.
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- **Develop the technology and infrastructure** needed to improve access to information, support high quality health care facilities, and enhance the delivery of health care.
- **Create a replicable HP2 partnership model** to make a positive impact on the entire Black Belt region.



**HEALTHY PLACES** *for* **HEALTHY PEOPLE**

HEALTH CHALLENGES	ECONOMIC CHALLENGES	PLACE CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Distance to quality health care/ transportation</b></li> <li>• <b>After hours/weekend care</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mental health/poverty</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Food desert/poor nutrition               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Substance abuse</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Women's health care               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decreases in reimbursements from insurance companies</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Emergency services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lack of broadband</b></li> <li>• <b>Lack of job diversity</b></li> <li>• <b>Lack of education:</b> vocational/trade jobs training, tech skills, soft skills training</li> <li>• Lack of new jobs for high school graduates               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High poverty</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Limited local jobs – must travel 30+ miles for high quality jobs</li> <li>• Money being spent elsewhere               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political and economic resources not aligned</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lack of retail and amenities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lack of public transportation</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Need to understand what the community wants/needs               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hard for medical responders/transportation to locate rural addresses</li> </ul> </li> <li>• No vacant buildings in downtown</li> <li>• Not enough restaurants               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of bike/walk infrastructure</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Geographic isolation</li> </ul>
 <b>HEALTHY PLACES</b> <i>for</i> <b>HEALTHY PEOPLE</b>		

OPPORTUNITIES		
HEALTH	ECONOMY	PLACE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Education: nutrition, exercise, preventive/maintenance care</b></li> <li>• <b>More walking trails and recreational facilities</b></li> <li>• Bring providers together – avoid duplication of services</li> <li>• Co-locate health assets/offerings</li> <li>• Utilize Anderson Clinic</li> <li>• Integrate health into education training at UWA</li> <li>• Lots of dedicated health professionals in Livingston!</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve health education at all levels</li> <li>• Improve training opportunities for trades</li> <li>• Retail store – health/exercise equipment, services</li> <li>• Fiber-ready industrial park</li> <li>• Potential culinary degree program at UWA with downtown retail establishment</li> <li>• Pop-up/retail incubator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lots of capacity for education</b></li> <li>• <b>Improve transportation options</b></li> <li>• <b>More park facilities (ie river front near old water works)</b></li> <li>• More festivals</li> <li>• Location of Livingston – interstate, river, university</li> <li>• Create a community center – host support groups, fitness, pool, healthy food, reason to leave the house)</li> <li>• Public wifi in downtown</li> </ul>

## BREAKING HEADLINES...

"Rural emergency resources rival communities ten times their size due to training and telemedicine"

"Home grown healthy living alive and well in Livingston!"

"As a result of 'Healthy Places' grant, Livingston has become one of the healthiest places in Alabama"

"Economic growth in Livingston exceeds expectations!"

"Small town in Alabama turns downtown into tourist mecca!"

"100% employment in Sumter County!"

"United, Committed, Employed, Healthy, Connected!"

"Livingston comes alive!"

"Charter school great success in promoting race relations!"



## HEALTH ASSET MAPPING

Identify existing assets and potential future ideas to create a healthy **COMMUNITY**

On the **green** post-its write:

- What current programs, projects, or other efforts are working towards these objectives
- Who are the lead organizations/agencies/people?

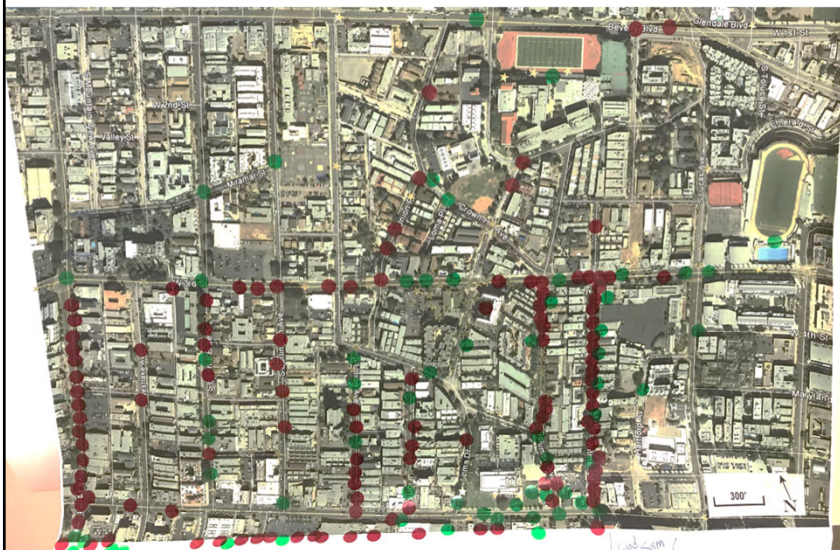
On the **yellow** post-its write:

- What new ideas could strengthen this healthy place objective?
- What organizations/agencies/people need to be involved?



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## MAPPING COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS

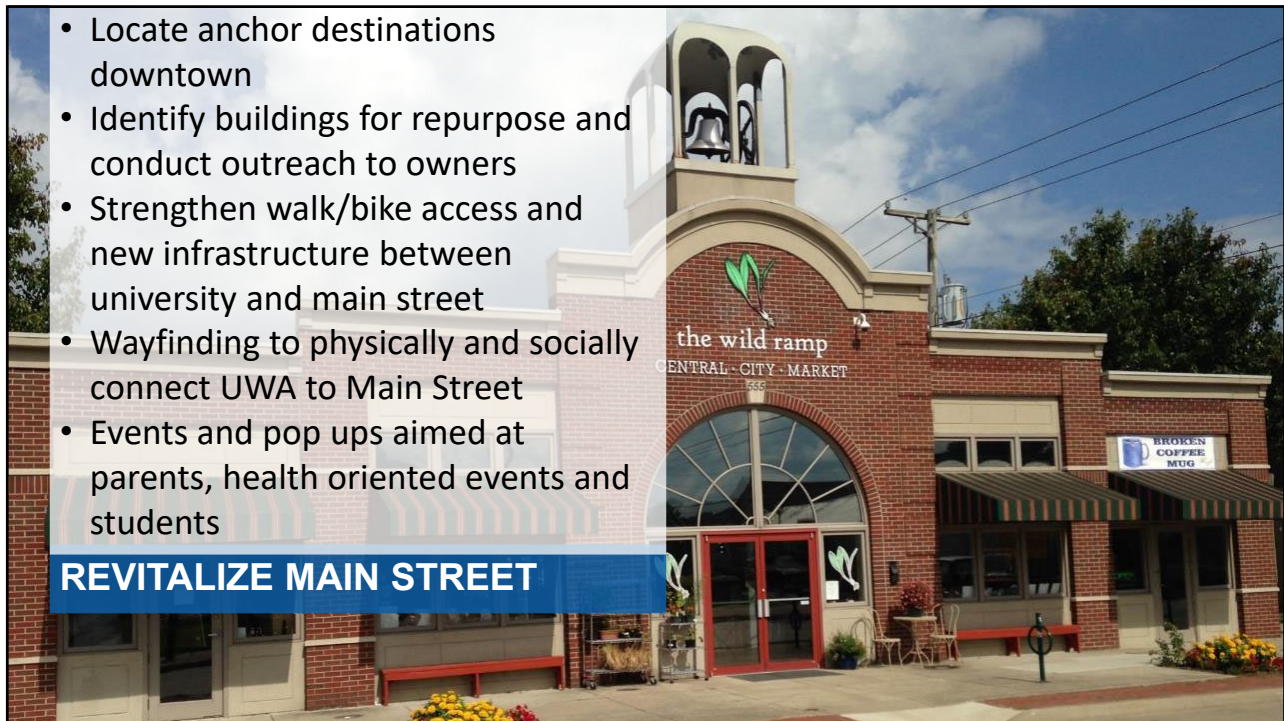


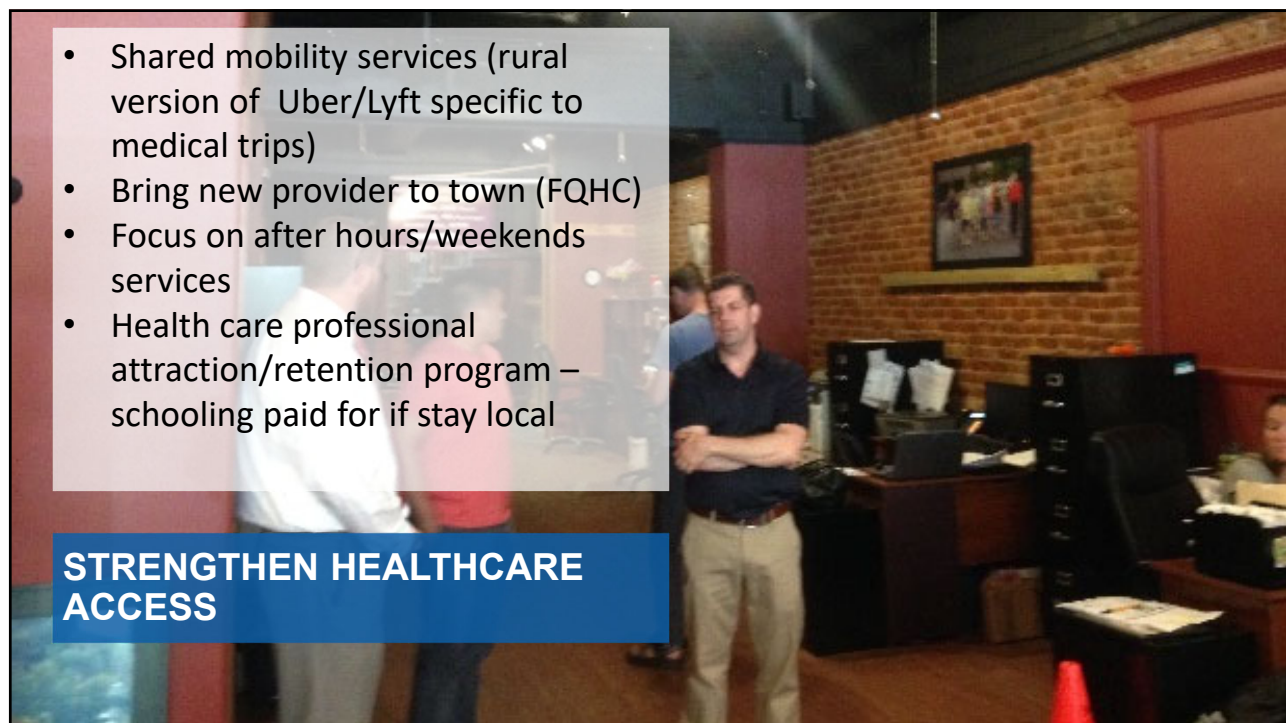
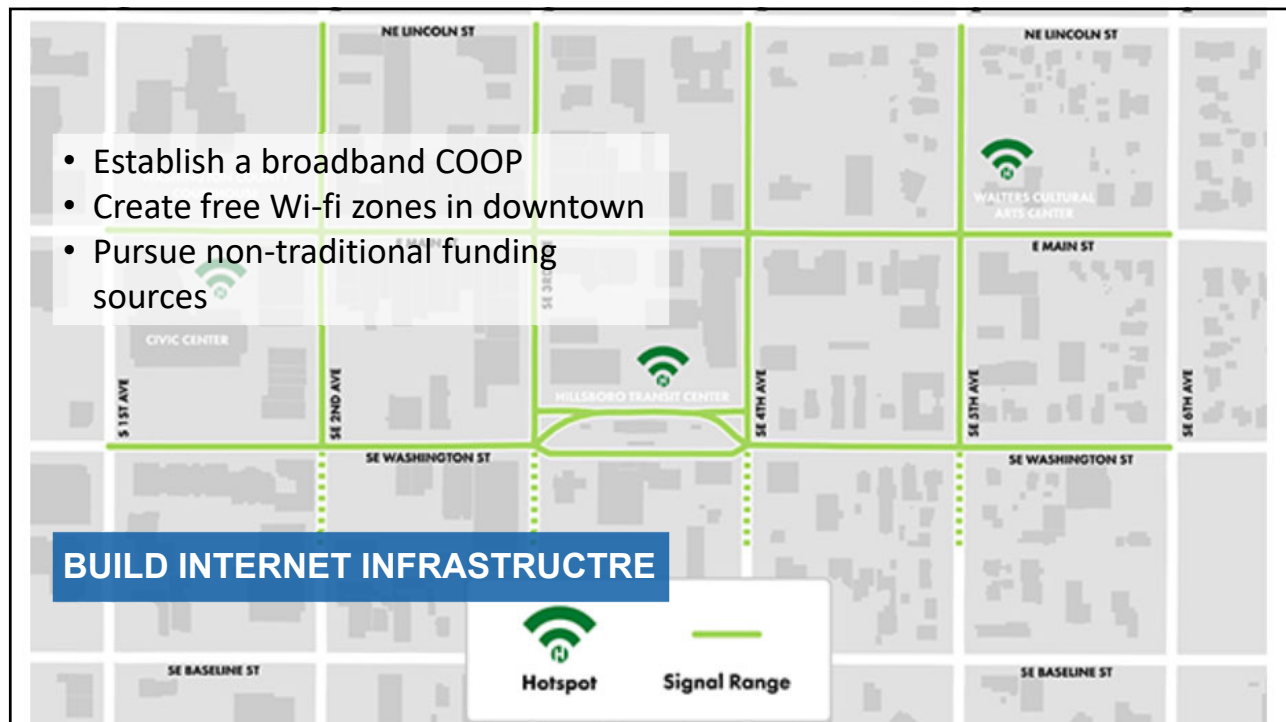
- **RED**: Amenities and destinations
- **BLUE**: Existing health assets
- **GREEN**: Existing food-related assets
- **LINES**: Existing and future walking and biking routes connecting these places



- Locate anchor destinations downtown
- Identify buildings for repurpose and conduct outreach to owners
- Strengthen walk/bike access and new infrastructure between university and main street
- Wayfinding to physically and socially connect UWA to Main Street
- Events and pop ups aimed at parents, health oriented events and students

## REVITALIZE MAIN STREET







- Leverage local resources for collective impact in the region

**REPLICATE THROUGHOUT THE BLACK BELT**

**2018 Books for the Alabama Black Belt Campaign**

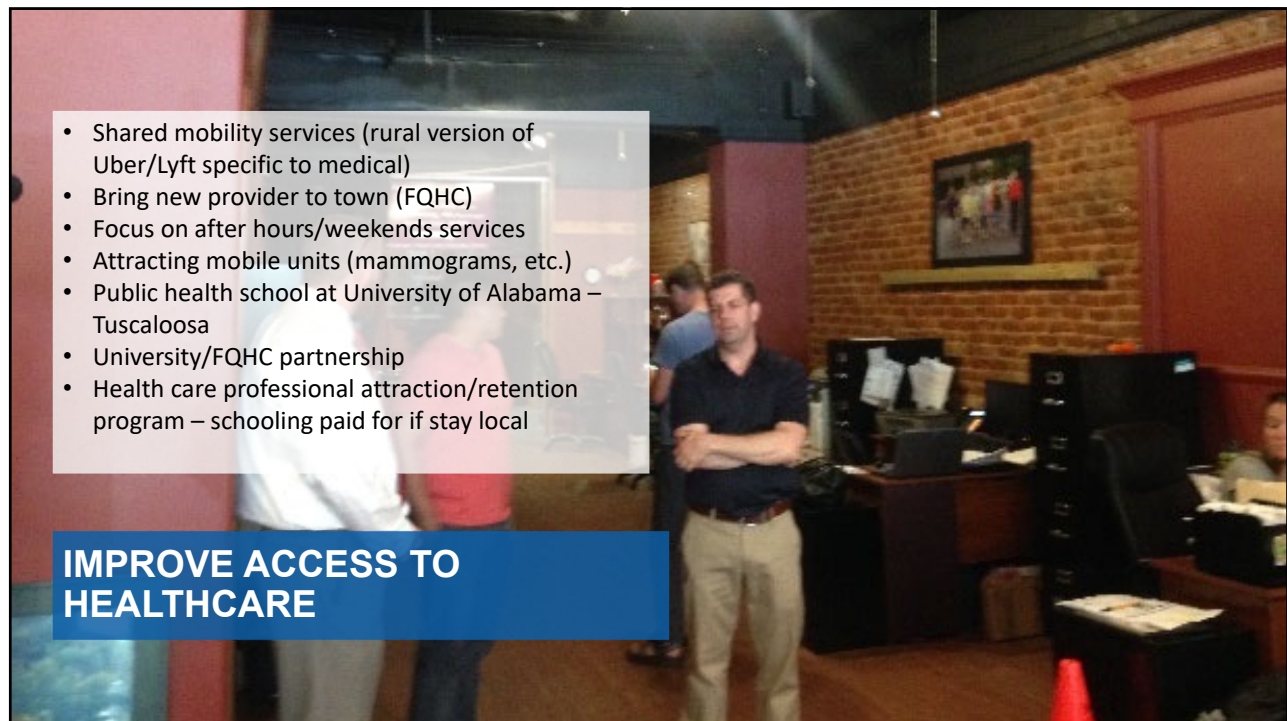
The University of Alabama Center for Economic Development (UACED) 2018 campaign has resulted in over 5,000 books collected. We will begin to deliver the books to schools in the thirteen counties that make up the Black Belt region: **Bullock, Butler, Choctaw, Dallas, Greene, Hale, Lowndes, Macon, Marengo, Pickens, Perry, Sumter and Wilcox.**

Today, Alabama's Black Belt includes some of the poorest counties in the United States. Along with high rates of poverty, declining populations and high unemployment, poor access to educational resources is a major concern for the future of K-12 students in this region. The primary goal of the University's campaign is to provide one book for each child in the Black Belt counties -- more than 42,000 books!

**The University of Alabama**  
Center for Economic Development

[HOME](#) [PROJECTS/PROGRAMS](#)

**HEALTHY PLACES** *for* **HEALTHY PEOPLE**





## ANCHOR INSTITUTIONS & CO-LOCATION

**LIBRARY**

**HEALTH  
CENTER**

**COMMUNITY  
COLLEGE**

**FAITH  
INSTITUTION**

**PRIVATE  
BUSINESS**

**NON-PROFIT**

- Diversification is resilient
  - Diverse tenants = creative funding structure & resilient facility
- Agglomeration – the benefit of locating similar businesses or services near each other
  - Strong history of co-location in the health field
  - Complementary uses & services
- Funding for specified uses especially from mission driven foundations & programmatic public agencies (eg. USDA)

## ANCHOR INSTITUTIONS | Walterboro, SC



### • Colleton Museum & Farmer's Market

- The Colleton Museum is an existing 501c3 that promotes and preserves the historical, natural, cultural, and agricultural heritage of Colleton County with research, education, and collections on display.
- Co-location of the South Carolina Artisans Center and the Colleton Museum, which houses the Farmers Market and Colleton Commercial Kitchen, creates a draw for residents and visitors to frequent downtown.
- The South Carolina Artisans Center is the state's official folk art and craft center and features the work of over 250 South Carolina artists, attracting thousands of visitors every year.
- The Farmers Market connects local small-scale farmers with residents in need of access to healthy, fresh foods.
- The Commercial Kitchen has a lunch counter and small market that sells food made at the kitchen.



## Williamson Health and Wellness Center Williamson, WV



Inside the WHWC

**Williamson Health and Wellness Center:** Primary care, behavioral health services, dental services, pediatric, optometry

**Diabetes Coalition:** Diabetes education, community garden, farmers market and mobile farmers market, active living programs and activities

**Health Innovation Hub:** entrepreneur assistance, co-work space, proposed commercial kitchen & co-op market

Image Credit: Renaissance Planning



### Within & Nearby Downtown

- WHWC
- Diabetes Coalition
- Farmers Market
- Community garden
- Health Innovation Hub
- Proposed Commercial Kitchen



From top and left to right: Health Innovation Hub, Ramella Community Garden, Farmers Market, Diabetes Coalition

Image Credits: Renaissance Planning



Health Innovation Hub

**Key Partners:**

- Mingo County Redevelopment Authority
- City of Williamson
- Healthy in the Hills
- AmeriCorps VISTA
- Williamson Redevelopment Authority
- Coalfield Development Corporation / Refresh Appalachia
- STOP Coalition
- Williamson Memorial Hospital
- Amizade Global Service-Learning
- Tug Valley Roadrunners Club
- Local businesses
- Regional partners
- State and national partners

Image Credits: Williamson Daily News

**COMMERCIAL KITCHENS | Walterboro, SC**

- **Colleton County Commercial Kitchen**

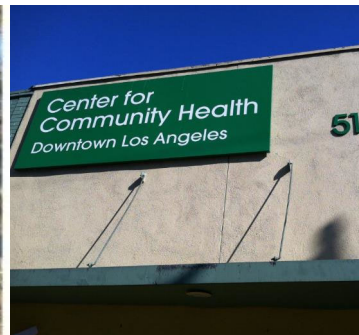
- A non-profit, commercial incubator kitchen.
- Facility is co-located with existing Colleton Museum and Farmer's Market.
- Project was funded by USDA REDLG.
- Supported by a varied and broad network of partners.

## ACTIVE LIFESTYLES | Lake Village, AR



- **Lake Village Community Wellness Initiatives**
  - Promoting public health and economic development by providing new park space and infrastructure for public access to the outdoors.
    - Features include Linear park, community gardens, sports complex, and workout equipment.
- Community Outreach Center offers free fitness classes, health screenings, gym space, and a weight management program under collaboration among the city, the Chicot Memorial Medical Center, and University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences (UAMS) in Lake Village.
- Healing Hearts brings together 25 partners to promote workplace wellness.
- Designated as a "Let's Move! City" and hosts community play days.

## ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE | KEY CONSIDERATIONS



- **Benefits of co-locating FQHC on "Main Street" include:**
  - Improve public health of community;
  - Increase accessibility;
  - Strengthen economic and downtown revitalization efforts;
  - Coordinate provision of educational and health services; and
  - Promote local businesses and farmers markets.



## ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE | Dubuque, IA

### • Crescent Community Health Center (CCHC)

- CCHC's mission to build a culture of health beyond the delivery of primary care service including (but not limited to):
  - workforce development,
  - job creation, and
  - neighborhood reinvestment.
- Serves more than 6,228 patients annually through comprehensive care, including:
  - Health Care Services: Primary and preventive care, oral health, women's health, well child, family planning and specialty services (physicals, screenings, X-ray, pharmacy).
  - Specialty Programs: Diabetes Education, HIV Testing and Health Coaching.
  - Healthy Food: Community Garden, Health and Nutrition Education.
  - Active Living: Gym, Exercise Classes, Planned Green Space and Walking/Biking Path.
- Located within walking distance to the neighborhood.



- Health in all Policies
- Support a culture of health beyond the delivery of primary care service including:
  - workforce development,
  - job creation
  - neighborhood reinvestment
- Locate clinic/health facilities on Main Street/downtown
- Health District
- Provide accessible mental health services
- Integrate health and entertainment



### BRAINSTORM

What needs to happen to achieve to these goals?

Take 2-3 minutes and individually jot down **one** key action per goal.

As a group, share your actions. Place each in a goal area

There is **no need to duplicate** similar actions, if you are unsure about something, just ask!



HEALTHY PLACES *for* HEALTHY PEOPLE



## ACTION PLAN DETAILS



### PRIORITIZE

Break into groups around each goal

Choose which actions should be included in action plan

### PLAN

For each action, describe:

- Time frame
- Lead role and supporting cast
- Cost estimate and funding sources

# Appendix B:

## Workshop Results

Vision

Challenges & Opportunities

HP2 Assets



## Vision: Create a newspaper headline describing an event in Livingston, 20 years in the future.

*September 25, 2018, Community Meeting*

At the community meeting on September 25, 2018, the first day of the workshop, facilitators engaged community meeting participants in a vision and story telling exercise. This story telling exercise is a group visioning activity designed to capture the community's vision and hopes for the future of Livingston. The facilitator asked community meeting attendees to come up with news story about something positive happening in Livingston 20 years from now. Participants developed a headline to capture the essence of the story, and wrote it down on index cards. The facilitator asked volunteers to share their headlines with the rest of the room. The responses were used to update and refine the workshop goals for the action planning exercise on day 2. All headlines or stories developed by the workshop participants are listed below:

- Rural emergency resources rival communities ten time their size due to training and telemedicine.
- Sumter County recognized as perfect retirement community due to wonderful charter school, telemedicine availability, low unemployment, numerous small farms being run by families producing healthy foods, small hospital available to stabilize patients, the elderly have full access to hospital benefits.
- The new Phoenix – Livingston!
- Livingston – the new Phoenix!
- The new “it” place to live!
- The secret is out – how to rebuild your small town!
- Sales tax for health care: all health care needs, economic development, graduates will be able to have a successful career in whatever field they choose, the model started here in Sumter County!
- The most innovative charter school in the US!
- Livingston, AL – a town where people of all backgrounds trust each other.
- Charter school was a success.
- Sumter County Renaissance leads Black Belt to new prosperity.
- Sumter County opens its first cultural and history center.
- Sumter County charter school graduates its first class.
- Local innovation drives Alabama Black Belt resurgence!
- Alabama Black Belt tops list for healthy places to live.
- A rising tide lifts all boats – community collaborations lead to a positive, healthy (integrated) county culture.
- Livingston University Charter School is declared a tremendous success! After 20 years of operation that brought Sumter County together to realize the true potential of our youth, our natural, god-given resources, and the goodness of our people. Grand opening of new plaza/mall!
- Sumter County bus transportation!
- Livingston opens its first health food store – God's Divine Garden.
- The Livingston flea market!
- Charter school still only charter school sponsored by a University.
- Charter school great success in promoting race relations.
- Charter school first of its kind – “Future redirected!” “Nation's flagship!”



- Livingston opens first charter school in the country that's sponsored by a University – Livingston comes alive!
- This is what a unified commitment to improving rural life looks like.
- United; committed; employed; healthy; connected.
- Livingston revitalized!
- In ten years our education system has improved to the point where both adult and students have improved the literacy situation.
- "Home Grown Healthy Living Alive and Well in Livingston"
- "Small town Alabama demonstrates ability to help themselves toward better health."
- UWA exceeds 5k on campus
- Livingston lands large distribution center, 150 jobs
- Livingston experiences largest population growth in its history
- Sumter County experiences largest population growth in its history
- Collaborative community
- Economic growth exceeds expectations
- Be rural America's case study of economic development
- Sumter County gets high tech complex.
- As a result of Healthy Places grant, Livingston has become on the healthiest places in Alabama.
- Housing boom in Livingston – U.S. Steel has located at the Port of Epes(?)
- Housing market booming!
- Unemployment is down!
- More spin-off businesses to relocate to Livingston due to interstate, railway, Tombigbee River, and Highway 80.
- Economic growth in Livingston and Sumter County exceeds expectations!
- Livingston experiences largest population growth in its history.
- Sumter County makes top 10 list!
- Small town in Alabama turns downtown in to tourist mecca.
- Education in Sumter County on the upswing with test scores.
- Charter school unites citizens in Sumter County.
- Literacy rate 100%!
- 100% employment in Sumter County

## Challenges

*September 25, 2018, Community Meeting*

Meeting participants were asked to identify barriers or challenges related to health, economy, and place. Participants' responses included the following:

### Health Challenges

- Health care access issues
- Decreased reimbursement from insurance companies making teaching and instructing limited due to not having many employees and not enough time (Medicare/Medicaid)
- Local health care facilities, local doctors, after hours
- Not enough family practice physicians
- Not enough telemedicine particularly in homecare



- Not enough emergency services and training
- GPS address – ambulances
- City sponsored recreation
- Gym – less expensive
- Education regarding health
- Transportation
- After hours
- Diabetes
- Mental health
- Quality medical care
- Obesity
- Hypertension/ high blood pressure
- “Transition” smoking
- Food desert
- Unhealthy patient population
- Substance abuse
- Poor nutrition
- Connectivity of exercise opportunities
- Health care education throughout the life
- 24 hour pharmacy
- Emergency health care “doc in the box”
- Preventative health care
- Lack of bike/walk
- Access to affordable health care
- Distance to quality health care – unhealthy
- Demonstrations – how to cook health meals
- Women’s health care
- 24-hour drug store; emergency health care; weekend
- No culture of positive self-care
- Mental health education
- Access to fresh foods
- Fitness not affordable or accessible to all residents
- Culture of health doesn’t exist
- Lack of resources for women’s health care; accessing vouchers for mammograms and prostate screening exams

#### Economic Challenges

- Non-skilled workforce – no high paying jobs
- Opportunities for jobs for those choosing a vocation
- Political and economic resources not aligned
- Poverty
- Broadband telemedicine
- Education/training
- Access to quality education
- New jobs
- Limited jobs
- Lack of computer training
- Need for public transportation (no work)
- Broadband access (rural communities)



- Faithbase
- A lot of churches
- Job force
- Job insecurity
- Job diversity
- Resources are not being maximized; a series of fiefdoms; longstanding systemic division persists
- Most money spent elsewhere
- Buy locally; money spent elsewhere
- Knowing what jobs are available
- Vocational training
- Luring in new industry
- Challenging community collaboration and communication
- Black/white relations

#### Place Challenges

- No vacant buildings in downtown or very limited
- Not enough restaurants
- Not all buildings painted – some decaying
- Lack of activities
- Loss of businesses
- Loss of buildings
- Lack of amenities
- Old businesses
- Lack of local businesses
- Main Street
- Lack of retail
- Geographic isolation in relation to other destinations
- True farmers market
- Downtown merchants; need more businesses
- Connections to downtown
- Healthy infrastructure, particularly in outlying areas
- Facilities for all seasons
- Public transportation

## Opportunities

*September 25, 2018, Community Meeting*

Along with identifying challenges, meeting participants were also asked to identify opportunities for health, economy, and place. Participants' responses included the following:

#### Health Opportunities

- Tiger Trails: connect, name, list and publicize walking/bike trails in Livingston; publicize brochure on the internet
  - Livingston Junior High through downtown, nature trails, histories and ghost trails; Loop Trail – Highway 28 – Jaycees Park
  - Speaker series for Livingston/UWA – well-publicized health topics (diet, arthritis, etc.)
- Community center
- Health education
- Community Supported Agriculture (CSA)



- Mobile library
- Army National Guard
- Transportation to health care
- Hospital promoting healthy lifestyle
- Local hospital – “Doc in a Box”
- After hours clinic – evenings and weekends
- Greater access to mental health care
- Telemedicine access
- Teach children the effects of drugs and alcohol
- Mobile mammograms – grant program
- Fix address system (ambulances)
- Fix dispatcher system/training
- Community gardens to teach about healthy food
- UWA Teacher Training program to emphasize health curriculum partnership with vocational junior college/ UWA to offer electrical/plumbing/masonry/HVAC/appliance repair/ computer skills and repair training
- Align economic and political resources
- Works with new partners to expand health care service delivery
- Better medical outreach
- Food pharmacy (Veggie Rx)
- Exercise and training programs
- County Health Department
- Health Food Store
- Park league for young adults/young professionals
- Vacant Anderson building
- Parent/child involvement
- City/county/UWA/race cooperation
- A will to prioritize health

#### Economic Opportunities

- Provide soft skills training
- Vocational and other targeted education, K-12; post-secondary
- Mobile markets
- Financial literacy training
- Career center that focuses on identifying resources, public transportation, broadband access, training skills, temp center, community bulletin board
- Business incubator (multiuse)
- Broadband access
- Encourage hunting business in Sumter County
- Job training – development of a work ethic
- More food places
- Computer training
- More grocery stores
- Educational programs for adults
- Teach gardening in schools
- Expand industrial and retail base
- Potential workforce
- University
- Small business outreach



- Local small business development
- More affordable housing
- Pop up shops, incubator space
- Public wifi in downtown for students
- Uber or rideshare program

#### Place Opportunities

- Pop ups
- Transportation
- Develop the museum downtown
- Better historical signage
- Hunting/fishing mecca
- Signs/streetlights
- Hotel
- Downtown retail
- Active community center
- Spotlight hunting/fishing in Sumter County
- Renovation of city park, walking trails, expand opportunities
- Rural Uber
- Rewards and grants for business façade improvements
- New parks and recreation opportunities
- Old downtown
- Community service
- Improve rural roads
- More festivals downtown
- Sunday alcohol sales
- Public wifi
- Increased connectivity between campus and downtown

## Healthy Places Asset Network Mapping Activity Feedback

*September 26, 2018, Stakeholder Workshop*

On day 2 of the Healthy Places for Healthy People workshop in Livingston, participants identified existing assets and ideas for future actions around seven objectives for creating healthy places. These responses are organized into each topic area in the tables below. Some of these ideas were incorporated into the goals and actions identified during action planning that followed this exercise



**ACTIVE LIVING & TRANSPORTATION**

Existing Assets	Future Ideas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Alabama Department of Transportation (contact Chris Bedwell)</li><li>Livingston Fire/Ambulance transports dialysis and emergencies</li><li>DOT BUILD Grant – Mayor Tartt/Tim</li><li>Walking trails</li><li>UWA</li><li>Sumter County Nature Trust (John McCall)</li><li>Alabama Extension</li><li>Alabama ProHealth</li><li>West Alabama Public Transport</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No future ideas were identified</li></ul>

**NEIGHBORHOOD & PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**

Existing Assets	Future Ideas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Alabama Extension</li><li>Alabama ProHealth</li><li>Sumter County Soil and Water (Mickey Smith)</li><li>Treasure Forest Association (Elliott Poole, Becky Williams)</li><li>Beautification board and Livingston Alive Chamber</li><li>CSBD – interpretive signage builder</li><li>Regional Development Center</li><li>Alabama wastewater on-site treatment center (Alan Tartt)</li><li>Sumter County Historical Society (Valerie Burnes)</li><li>UWA Invasive Species Program (Dr. John McCall)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Pool and park facility – city?</li><li>Pocket park (previous grocery store) – City of Livingston</li><li>Wayfinding/downtown signage (Livingston Alive – David Hawley) (DEDO – Allison B)</li><li>Mural creation – Livingston Alive (David Hawley)</li></ul>

**EDUCATION**

Existing Assets	Future Ideas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Head start/early head start</li><li>Sumter county board of education (board members and superintendent)</li><li>Sumter county opportunity headstart (Lena Hardaway)</li><li>UWA trade certificate program (for all Black Belt)</li><li>Shelton State Community College</li><li>UWA (president, admin)</li><li>Alabama Extension SNAP-Ed</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Expansion of workforce development and training for region (UWA – Tina Jones, Johnnie Aycok, Alejeppa Allen)</li><li>New health degree in PEAT</li><li>New school of Health and humnatieis (Dr. Natalie Satcher, Dr. Gunnar Cazers)</li></ul>



EDUCATION	
Existing Assets	Future Ideas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Treasure Forest classroom in forest training (John Besh, Becky Williams)</li><li>• EdD program (Jan Miller, BJ Kimbrough)</li><li>• CNA training program</li><li>• After school program</li><li>• University Charter School (JJ, John)</li></ul>	

COMMUNITY & SOCIAL SUPPORT	
Existing Assets	Future Ideas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Book club (Becky W)</li><li>• Primrose</li><li>• Lions Rotary (Tim Edwards)</li><li>• Sumter County Nature Trust (John McCall)</li><li>• DVD Parade, New Years</li><li>• Masquers Club, City</li><li>• Bird Dial</li><li>• Alabama Department of Human Resources Medicaid and childcare (Della Whitfield)</li><li>• AL Career Center (Larry Jowers) WIOA</li><li>• Children of Village food bank (Tommy Montgomery)</li><li>• Leadership Sumter</li><li>• Faith-based groups</li><li>• City committees and boards</li><li>• UWA student organizations (Richard, Jason, Byron)</li><li>• City Parks and Recreation (youth basketball, baseball, flag football, basketball camp)</li><li>• Livingston Alive!</li><li>• UWA Center for Workforce Development (vocational and technical)</li><li>• UWA Workforce Advisory Council</li><li>• York Arts &amp; Culture Program</li><li>• Black Belt Heritage Area (Tina Jones)</li><li>• Center for the Study of the Black Belt and place-based education (DEDO)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Christmas event – Livingston Alive (David H)</li><li>• Public safety night out – city</li><li>• Sumter County Boys &amp; Girls Club (at former high school)</li></ul>

**ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE**

Existing Assets	Future Ideas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• UWA Health Fair</li><li>• UWA Food Bank (James R)</li><li>• AL Department of Human Resources</li><li>• Sumter County Health Department</li><li>• Legacy Hospice (and other hospice providers) (Becky)</li><li>• Sumter County Health and Wellness (Debra Clark)</li><li>• Rush – private medical office</li><li>• UWA Sports Medicine (RT Floyd)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Expanded rural health care system (Whatley Health (Johnnie A))</li><li>• Professional organization for health care providers</li><li>• UWA as eligible applicant for establishing community health center</li></ul>

**ECONOMIC STABILITY & JOB CREATION**

Existing Assets	Future Ideas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Alabama career center (Larry Jowers)</li><li>• Sumter County Chamber of Commerce (Lindsey Truelove)</li><li>• Livingston Alive (David H)</li><li>• Welding program at UWA (Donnie Cobb)</li><li>• Sumter County and Livingston Industrial Board (Judge Hardaway and Bob Holycross)</li><li>• UWA Workforce Advisory Council</li><li>• CNA program – Youth, Adult</li><li>• DEDO – DRA region 3 workforce</li><li>• CLG program – 5 part workshop (Tina Jones)</li><li>• UWA DEDO (Tina, Gena, San, Allison, James, Jim, etc)</li><li>• Ingles Shipbuilding (approx. 100 welders/week)</li><li>• DEDO –<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ ACE Leadership Summit</li><li>○ Leadership Sumter</li><li>○ Sumter County Economic Development Leadership Academy</li><li>○ Business incubator</li><li>○ AL Communities of Excellence</li><li>○ Livingston Alive</li><li>○ Development Center</li><li>○ Workforce Training Center</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• State/county tourism?</li><li>• Reorganization of Sumter chamber of Commerce for economic and community development (Lindsey Truelove/Mike Davis/Johnnie Aycok)</li><li>• Mercedes workforce training partnership</li><li>• Incubator network with Chamber and DEDO (Allison and Lindsey)</li><li>• Active commercial and industrial recruitment (city, DEDO, chamber)</li></ul>

**ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD****Existing Assets**

- Grocery store
- Alabama Extension
- Alabama ProHealth
- Alabama Department of Human Resources (DHR) SNAP Program (Della Whitfield)

**Future Ideas**

- Library
- Schools
- Farmers
- Farmers Market

**ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY****Existing Assets**

- Sumter county commission
- IT/tech team (Johnnie Aycok)

**Future Ideas**

- No future ideas were identified



# Community Data Profile

This appendix summarizes some key data describing the impacts to a community's health care system across a number of topic areas: demographics, socioeconomics, health, food insecurity, grocery store access, business, and community assets.

### Abbreviations

ACS American Community Survey  
AMS Agricultural Marketing Service  
BLS Bureau of Labor Statistics  
BRFSS Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System  
CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
CES Consumer Expenditure Survey  
CPS Current Population Survey  
NASS National Agricultural Statistics Service  
SAIPE Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates  
SFMNP Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program  
SNAP Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program  
TRF The Reinvestment Fund  
USDA United States Department of Agriculture  
WIC Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children

### Community Context

Indicator	Geography	Statistic
Percentage minority population <sup>1</sup>	City	58.3%
Percentage White <sup>2</sup>	City	41.7%
Percentage Black <sup>3</sup>	City	46.8%
Percentage Asian <sup>4</sup>	City	11.5%
Percentage Hispanic or Latino Origin (of any race) <sup>5,6</sup>	City	0%
Age cohorts (Percent of population in each cohort) <sup>7</sup>		
Under 5 years	City	3.7%
Age 5 to 14	City	6.10%
Age 15 to 24	City	43.2%
Age 25 to 34	City	10.8%
Age 35 to 44	City	6.6%
Age 45 to 54	City	8.10%
Age 55 to 64	City	7.3%
Age 65 to 74	City	7.8%
Age 75 and older	City	6.3%

<sup>1</sup> Healthy Food Access Portal Mapping Tool, <http://www.healthyfoodaccess.org/get-started/research-your-community>

<sup>2</sup> 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP05, "ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates"

<sup>3</sup> Ibid

<sup>4</sup> Ibid

<sup>5</sup> Ibid

<sup>6</sup> The US Census Bureau distinguishes between race and ethnicity. Ethnicity refers to Hispanic or Latino origin, defined as someone of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin. The percentages for race provided above refer to those who report being of White, Black, or Asian race and not of Hispanic ethnicity. For more information, please refer to Census brief "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010," <https://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP05, "ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates"

**Health Behaviors and Outcomes**

Indicator	Geography	Statistic
Primary health indicators of concern <sup>8</sup> (List of relevant primary health indicators identified as areas to explore)	County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Percent of adults who are current smokers: 23%</li><li>• Percent of adults who report a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or more: 40%, compared to 35% in Alabama and 14% among top-performing counties in the US</li><li>• Percent of driving deaths with alcohol involvement: 40%, compared to 26% for Alabama and 13% among top-performing counties in the US</li><li>• Number of newly diagnosed chlamydia cases per 100,000 population: 934.2</li></ul>

<sup>8</sup> 2018 County Health Rankings, <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>

**Active Living and Transportation**

Indicator	Geography	Statistic
Percent of adults age 20 and over reporting no leisure-time physical exercise in past month <sup>9</sup>	County	31%
	State	29%
	Top performing US counties <sup>10</sup>	20%
Percent of adults with access to exercise opportunities <sup>11</sup>	County	18%
	State	63%
	Top performing US counties	91%
Vehicle access <sup>12</sup> (at least one vehicle available)	City	34.2%
Percent of residents who live within a 10-minute walk to a park <sup>13</sup>	City	No data available
Walkability <sup>14</sup>	City	WalkScore: 53 out of 100. The city is considered somewhat walkable, which means residents can accomplish some errands on foot.

<sup>9</sup> 2018 County Health Rankings, <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>

<sup>10</sup> Top performing US counties is the value for which only 10 percent of counties in the country are doing better.

<sup>11</sup> 2018 County Health Rankings, <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>. Access defined in part as those who live within 3 miles of recreational facilities.

<sup>12</sup> 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S0802, "Means of Transportation to Work by Selected Characteristics"

<sup>13</sup> ParkServe, <https://parkserve.org>

<sup>14</sup> Walkscore, <https://www.walkscore.com/>

### *Economic Stability and Job Creation*

Indicator	Geography	Statistic
<b>Top employers/industries<sup>15</sup></b>	City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational services, and health care and social assistance: 51.2%</li> <li>• Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services: 14%</li> <li>• Manufacturing: 11.6%</li> <li>• Retail trade: 10%</li> <li>• Public administration: 4.3%</li> </ul>
<b>Income inequality<sup>16</sup></b> (households with income at the extremes of the national income distribution (top and bottom 20%))	City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bottom 20% of households earn less than \$10,000</li> <li>• Top 20% of households earn \$100,000 or more</li> </ul> <p>The top 20% earns more than ten times more than the bottom 20%</p>
<b>Poverty rate (families in poverty)<sup>17</sup></b>	City	35.4%
	State	13.98%
<b>Child poverty rate<sup>18</sup></b>	City	44%

<sup>15</sup> 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03, "Selected Economic Characteristics"

<sup>16</sup> Ibid

<sup>17</sup> Healthy Food Access Portal Mapping Tool, <http://www.healthyfoodaccess.org/get-started/research-your-community>

<sup>18</sup> 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03, "Selected Economic Characteristics." Percentage of families and people whose income in the past 12 months is below the poverty level, under 18 years old.



<b>Median household income</b> <sup>19</sup>	City	\$13,272
	State	\$46,472
<b>USDA-defined low-income (&gt;20% poverty median family income &lt;80% Alabama or metro area median)</b> <sup>20</sup>	Area Census Tract	Yes

**Access to Healthcare**

Indicator	Geography	Statistic
<b>Primary care provider access</b> <sup>21</sup> This number is the ratio of Sumter County residents to local primary care physicians. This means there are 1,870 county residents per local physician. This figure provides insight into the availability of primary care physicians in your area. For comparison, ratios for the state and the top performing US counties (the figure which only 10 percent of counties are doing better than) are also provided.	County	1,870 : 1
	State	1,530 : 1
	Top performing US counties	1,030 : 1
<b>Dental care provider access</b> This number is the ratio of Sumter County residents to local dentists. This means there are 6,520 county residents for each local dentist. This figure provides insight into the availability of dental care in your area. For comparison, ratios for the state and the top performing US counties (the figure which only 10 percent of counties are doing better than) are also provided.	County	6,520 : 1
	State	2,140 : 1
	Top performing US counties	1,280 : 1
<b>Mental health care provider access</b> This number is the ratio of Sumter County residents to local mental health care providers. This means there are 13,040 county residents for each local mental health care provider. This figure provides insight into	County	13,040 : 1
	State	1,180 : 1

<sup>19</sup> Healthy Food Access Portal Mapping Tool, <http://www.healthyfoodaccess.org/get-started/research-your-community>

<sup>20</sup> USDA Food Access Research Atlas, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/go-to-the-atlas.aspx>

<sup>21</sup> 2018 County Health Rankings, <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>



the availability of mental health professionals in your area. For comparison, ratios for the state and the top performing US counties (the figure which only 10 percent of counties are doing better than) are also provided.	Top performing US counties	330 : 1
<b>Estimated healthcare costs<sup>22</sup></b>	County	\$9,920
	State	\$10,261
	Top performing US counties	Data unavailable
<b>Population between 18 and 65 with no health insurance<sup>23</sup></b>	County	15%
	State	15%
	Top performing US counties	7%
<b>Population under 18 with no health insurance<sup>24</sup></b>	County	3%
	State	3%
	Top performing US counties	3%
<b>Quality of health care (measured in the number of preventable hospital stays per 1,000 patients)<sup>25</sup></b>	City	65
	State	62
	US median	35

<sup>22</sup> Ibid<sup>23</sup> 2018 County Health Rankings, <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/><sup>24</sup> Ibid<sup>25</sup> American Association of Retired Persons Livability Index, <http://livabilityindex.aarp.org/>

### Access to Healthy Food

Indicator	Geography	Statistic
<b>Food insecurity rate<sup>26</sup></b> The USDA defines food insecurity as the lack of access to sufficient food for an active, healthy lifestyle and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate food for all household members.	County	29%
	State	17%
	US	13%
<b>Childhood food insecurity rate<sup>27</sup></b>	County	28.7 %
	State	22.5%
	US	17.5%
<b>Average meal cost<sup>28</sup></b>	County	\$2.95
	State	\$2.97
	US	\$3.00
<b>Additional money required to meet food needs<sup>29</sup></b> The total additional dollar amount those who lack food security report needing to purchase an adequate amount of food. The figure, which is adjusted for local food prices and applicable taxes, is provided at the county, state, national levels.	County	\$1,951,000
	State	\$406,639,000
	US	\$21,122,544,000
<b>Estimated SNAP eligibility among food-insecure populations<sup>30,31</sup></b>	County	70%
	State	53%

<sup>26</sup> Feeding America Map the Meal Gap, <http://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2013/overall>

<sup>27</sup> Ibid

<sup>28</sup> Ibid

<sup>29</sup> Ibid

<sup>30</sup> Ibid

<sup>31</sup> SNAP, or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, is a program of the US Agriculture Department that provides monthly benefits for the purchase of food. Eligibility rules are determined by income and household size.



Indicator	Geography	Statistic
Percentage receiving SNAP <sup>32</sup>	US	53%
	County	32.88%
	State	17.81%
SNAP benefits per county in 2011 <sup>33</sup>	County	\$7,831,000
<b>Low grocery store access at 10 miles (rural)</b> <sup>34</sup> The USDA considers Census tracts in rural areas to have low grocery store access if at least 33 percent of the population lives more than 10 miles from the nearest grocery store.	Area Census Tract	No
<b>Low vehicle access</b> (>100 households have no access to a vehicle and live >1/2 mile from supermarket) <sup>35</sup>	Area Census Tract	Yes
Percentage adults consuming less than 1 serving fruits and vegetables per day <sup>36</sup>	Area Census Tract	13.75%
	County	12.7%
Percentage adults consuming less than 5 servings fruits and vegetables per day <sup>37</sup>	Area Census Tract	84.01%
	County	83.69%

<sup>32</sup> Healthy Food Access Portal Mapping Tool, <http://www.healthyfoodaccess.org/get-started/research-your-community>

<sup>33</sup> Ibid

<sup>34</sup> USDA Food Access Research Atlas, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/go-to-the-atlas.aspx>

<sup>35</sup> Ibid

<sup>36</sup> Healthy Food Access Portal Mapping Tool, <http://www.healthyfoodaccess.org/get-started/research-your-community>

<sup>37</sup> Ibid



Indicator	Geography	Statistic
<b>Civic Engagement Opportunities</b> (number of organizations per 10,000 people)	County	11.2
	US median	7
<b>Social Involvement Index (scale of 0 to 2)</b> <small>This index measures social involvement as defined by how often residents eat dinner with other household members, engage with friends, family, and neighbors, and do favors for neighbors. Communities with a value higher than 1 socialize more frequently than average.</small>	City	1.09
<b>Social Engagement Institutions</b> (number of institutions per 10,000 people) <small>The number of performing arts companies, museums, concert venues, stadiums, and theaters per 10,000 people.</small>	County	0.0
	US median	0.1
<b>Internet access (percent of homes with high speed, low cost broadband access)</b>	City	0%
	State	24.4%
	US	14.6%

<sup>38</sup> American Association of Retired Persons Livability Index, <http://livabilityindex.aarp.org/>

**Neighborhood and Physical Environment**

Indicator	Geography	Statistic
<b>Housing tenure<sup>39</sup></b> Percent of owner occupied and renter occupied households in 2016 by housing tenure (year of move-in)	City	Owner-occupied: 34.9% Renter-occupied: 65.1%
<b>Number of evictions in 2016<sup>40</sup></b>	City	No Data Available
<b>Personal safety (incidence of violent and property crime per 10,000 in 2014)<sup>41</sup></b>	County	120
<b>Access to safe drinking water<sup>42</sup></b> (percent of population exposed to violations)	City	48%
	State	4.96%
	US	1%
<b>Air quality (unhealthy air quality days per year)<sup>43</sup></b>	City	0.3
	State	6.6
	US	5.7
<b>Lead exposure risk<sup>44</sup></b>	Area Block Groups <sup>45</sup>	Low to moderate risk based on percentiles (0-66)
<b>Proximity to extraction, processing and discharge related to industry<sup>46</sup></b>	Area Block Groups	High proximity based on percentiles (67-100)

<sup>39</sup> 2013-2017 American Community Survey, Table DP04, "Selected Housing Characteristics," Housing Tenure

<sup>40</sup> The Eviction Lab, <https://evictionlab.org/map>

<sup>41</sup> American Association of Retired Persons Livability Index, <http://livabilityindex.aarp.org/>

<sup>42</sup> Ibid

<sup>43</sup> Ibid

<sup>44</sup> EPA Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool, <https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/>

<sup>45</sup> Census block groups are collections of blocks that usually contain populations between 600 and 3,000.

<sup>46</sup> EPA Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool, <https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/>



Indicator	Geography	Statistic
Proximity to toxic materials and waste (e.g. brownfield or SUPERFUND sites) <sup>47</sup>	Area Block Groups	Low proximity based on percentiles (0-33)
Proximity to extremely hazardous substances (measured by proximity to risk management plan (RMP) facilities) <sup>48</sup>	Area Block Groups	Low proximity based on percentiles (0-33)

### Education

Indicator	Geography	Statistic
Percent of population that has at least a high school diploma <sup>49</sup>	City	86.9%
	US	87.3%
Percent of population with at least a bachelor's degree <sup>50</sup>	City	30.5%
	US	30.9%
Absenteeism (public school students who miss more than 15 days of school in an academic year) <sup>51</sup>	City	62 (8% of total)

<sup>47</sup> EPA Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool, <https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/>

<sup>48</sup> Ibid

<sup>49</sup> 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP02, "Selected Social Characteristics in the United States"

<sup>50</sup> Ibid

<sup>51</sup> Civil Rights Data Collection, Student Chronic Absenteeism, <https://ocrdata.ed.gov/flex/Reports.aspx?type=school>



# Appendix D:

## Workshop Participants



# HEALTHY PLACES FOR HEALTHY PEOPLE WORKSHOP

## SIGN-IN SHEET

Tuesday, September 25, 2018

6 pm to 8 pm



Name	Mailing Address	Phone	E-mail
JJ Wedgworth	45 Mt Olive Rd Gallah 36742	205-652-5459	jwedgworth@universitycharterschool.org
Winstine Roswell	P.O. Box 216, Livingston 35470	205-652-4742	ohsweethome@yahoo.com
Steve & Kelly Spiving	P.O. Box 30 Livingston 35470	334-328-6384	steve.spiving@gmail.com
Meely Alenore	P.O. Box 1019 Livingston 35470	205-652-4337	malydorman@bellsouth.net
Simmons Evans	P.O. Box 98, Livingston, AL 35470	205-444-4440	SEE HAFSE@hotmail.com
Shanie Aycock	P.O. Box 2388-Tuscaloosa AL 35403	205-765-9332	Jaycok@uua.edu
Sebbie Robinson	P.O. Box 610 Livingston 35470	601-201-7682	Robinson.sebbie@usgmaail.com
Ka Juan A. Hutchinson	1305 Independence Drive	205-246-1530	LHUTCHINSON@uila.edu
Margot Brown	US EPA	202-546-6874	brown.margot@epa.gov
Tim Edwards	LWVA Station 25 Livingston AL 36745	205-652-3531	tedwards@uua.edu
Theresa McNeale	P.O. Box 716 Livingston, AL 35470	205-449-0577	MVeritha@yahoo.com



# HEALTHY PLACES FOR HEALTHY PEOPLE WORKSHOP

## SIGN-IN SHEET

Tuesday, September 25, 2018  
6 pm to 8 pm



Name	Mailing Address	Phone	E-mail
Tina Noremore Jones	PO Box 462 Livingston, AL 35470	205-495-6650	tnj@usa.edu
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Robert C. Beare	P.O. Box 602 - York, AL - 36925	205-499-0304	rbear@yadda.com
Tom Thatt	101 Canonic Row Livingston AL	205-742-3509	THATT@UVA.EDU
Todd Vaughan	PO Box 1349 Livingston, AL	205-394-2788	Todd.Vaughan@rushhealth.com
Carolyn Porter	42 Meadows Apt. Livingston AL	205-377-3386	
Natasha Satcher	908 Osvald Ave York, AL	205-652-3653	Nsatcher@uua.edu
Terry Roswell	507 Monroe ST. Livingston	205-652-4742	obsweethome@hotmail.com
Mary Tarr	P.O. Box 68 Livingston	205-652-3396	marytarr@yahoo.com
Kate Clever	P.O. Box 561 Livingston	205-652-3732	k.clever@uua.edu
John Bunner	705 Meady Lane Butler AL 36404	205-499-9511	banner@uua.edu



# HEALTHY PLACES FOR HEALTHY PEOPLE WORKSHOP

## SIGN-IN SHEET

Tuesday, September 25, 2018

6 pm to 8 pm



Name	Mailing Address	Phone	E-mail
Nikki Sanford	Sumter Co Health Dept	205-652-7972 ex. 3	Nikki.Sanford@adph.state.al.us
Vivian Hauser	P.O. Box 767 Livingston	205-652-778	nvhauser@bellsouth.net
Morgan Allen	3440 Bellamy Rd Livingston	205-652-7854	vmgrimes@gmail.com
Joe Moore	P.O. Box 607 Livingston	205-489-4588	Joe.moore27@yahoo.com
Byrne Hawley	PO Box 1801 Livingston	334) 303-7301	bhawley@universitycharterschool.org
Lisa Floyd	Station # 14, UWA, Livingston	205-499-0878	lfloyd@uwa.edu
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James Davis	P.O. Box 1141 Livingston, AL 35470	205-499-2364	jimdavis@windstream.net
John Bess	1613 1357 Livingston AL 35416	" 499-8210	
Kindsey Inelore	PO Box 12 Livingston, AL 35470	205-499-1381	sumterclanber@gmail.com
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Ernestine Doria	P.O. Box 1885 Livingston, AL 35470	205-499-3978	mKayqueen@yahoo.com



# HEALTHY PLACES FOR HEALTHY PEOPLE WORKSHOP

## SIGN-IN SHEET

Tuesday, September 25, 2018

6 pm to 8 pm



Name	Mailing Address	Phone	E-mail
Anthony Crear	P.O. Box 1512 Livingston, AL 35470	205-499-0462	acrear1@hotmail.com
Clete Board	101 Melanie St Livingston, AL 35470	205-499-6833	cboard@bankyork.com
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Jackie Clay	630 Ave A York, AL	205 312 2005	jackie@gmail.com
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CARL SUDUTH	PO Box 738 Livingston AL	205 652 5332	suduthc@bellsouth.net
Dr. Becky Williams	PO Box 1000 Livingston AL	205 499 4163	dr.becky.williams@icloud.com
Lollie Phua	PO Box 26 35470	205 478 8779	jhrabmsn@uwa.edu
Tomie + Malyn Armistead	4116 Altmanst York	205 549 0397	t.armistead@mchsi.com
RTT LLOYD	Station #14, UWA, Livingston, AL	205 652-3714	RTT@uwa.edu
Dennis Bird Dial	PO Box 1423 Liv AL	205 742-8506	Birdjac@yahoo.com
Romon Dubose	P.O. Box 622 / Liv. AL 35470	499-1807 (205)	romon.dubose@gmail.com



HEALTHY PLACES FOR HEALTHY PEOPLE WORKSHOP

SIGN-IN SHEET

Tuesday, September 25, 2018

6 pm to 8 pm

UNIVERSITY OF  
WEST ALABAMA  
LWVA

Name	Mailing Address	Phone	E-mail
Lovie Burren Parks	384 St John Dr, Aliceville, AL	(205) 499-6510	parkes.lovie@yahoo.com
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Michelle McCall	1008 N Washington St Livingston AL	205 499 9000	m.partridge@yahoo.com
Hoda Hassan	PO Box 1846	775 830 4506	h.hassan@uva.edu
Sandra Rogers	PO Box 1499 Livingston, AL 35470	205 499-9295	coleysand@jhu.com
Alexandra Curcio	P.O. Box 98 Livingston AL 35470	205-499-1302	ssetatf@hotmail.com
Tammy White	204 Parkway Dr. Livingston, AL	205 652-3721	thw@uva.edu
Terry Peel	P.O. Box 1513-Lt Hon	205 174 851	chieftpeel@gmail.com
Boo Gilder	101 Rumley Rd York AL 36425		boo@celemanarts.org



# HEALTHY PLACES FOR HEALTHY PEOPLE WORKSHOP

## SIGN-IN SHEET

Tuesday, September 25, 2018

6 pm to 8 pm



Name	Mailing Address	Phone	E-mail
Gene Robbiny	802-3rd Ave York, AL 36985	(205) 499-4575	genarobbing@phones.com
Harry Kungels	61 Forsyth St., SW Atlanta, GA 30303	(901) 484-5082 c/o 4-302-8440	akungels@dra.gov
Denise Tennessee	PO Box 626215, Middleton, WI 53562	505-795-5917	tennessee.denise@epa.gov
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Kolnes Caranec	80 Box 1801 Livingston AL 35470	205-499-0763	kganec@uua.edu
David Hawley	219 Country Club rd Nashville AL	205-652-3441	dhawley@missyale.com
James Robson	WUA c/o 59 Livingston	205-652-5397	jrobson@uua.edu
Russ Davis	2938 Summit 33 Coatspca	205-652-6828	cup487703@icloud.com
Daisy Carter	24 Stadium Drive, Livingston, AL 35460	" " 3527	rtucker@uua.edu
Ken Tucker	P.O. Box 1349	205-394-2788	
Brodie Miller	1318 US Highway 11 N	205-1604-0083	
James Carter			



## HEALTHY PLACES FOR HEALTHY PEOPLE WORKSHOP

## SIGN-IN SHEET

**Tuesday, September 25, 2018**

**6 pm to 8 pm**

[illegible]

Date: 9/26/18

Community: Livingston, AL

Name	Affiliation/Org	Telephone	E-Mail Address
Rodney Grane	UWA	205-652-5392	rgrane@uwa.edu
Tam Tarr	Livingston Mayor		ttarr@uwa.edu
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Allison Brantley	UWA	205-652-3018/ 391-8269	abrantley@uwa.edu
David Howler	Livingston Fire	205 499 0763	dhowler@msnyc.com
Dr. Becky Williams	Legacy Hospice	205-499-4163	dr.becky.williams@icloud.com
James Robinson	UWA	205-652-3441	jrobinson@uwa.edu
Pat Eysel	SUMTER COUNTY COMMISSIONER	205-844-0145	RPETCEL@gmail.com
Johnnie Aycock	UWA	205-765-9332	jaycock@uwa.edu
Tina N. Jones	UWA	205-652-3828	tnj@uwa.edu
Erin Reznicker	Alabama Co Ex. System	205-367-8148	ermr0029@aces.edu
Ruth Brock	Alabama Extension	334-734-4805	rlub031@auburn.edu
Mich Carter	Alabama Extension	334-734-0127	wmc0005@auburn.edu
Willie Lamphey	Alabama Extension	205-742-8040	lamphe@aces.edu
Anthony Craver	Sumter County Engineer	205-652-9608	scrav@uwa.edu



HEALTHY PLACES for HEALTHY PEOPLE

Date: 9/26/18

Community: Livingston, AL

Name	Affiliation/Org	Telephone	E-Mail Address
Denise Tennessee	EPA - Region 4 (Atlanta)	404-572-8460	tennessee.denise@epa.gov
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Monica Nies	The Write Choice Network	505 795 5917	monica@thewritechoicenetwrt.com
Daniela Rossi	U.S. EPA - OCE	717 683 0073	rossi.daniela@epa.gov
Caroline Dwyer	Renaissance Planning	919 636 5032 *	cdwyer@ciesthetech.com
Nikki Sanford	Sumter Co Health Dept	205-652-7972	Nikki.Sanford@adph.state.al.us



HEALTHY PLACES for HEALTHY PEOPLE



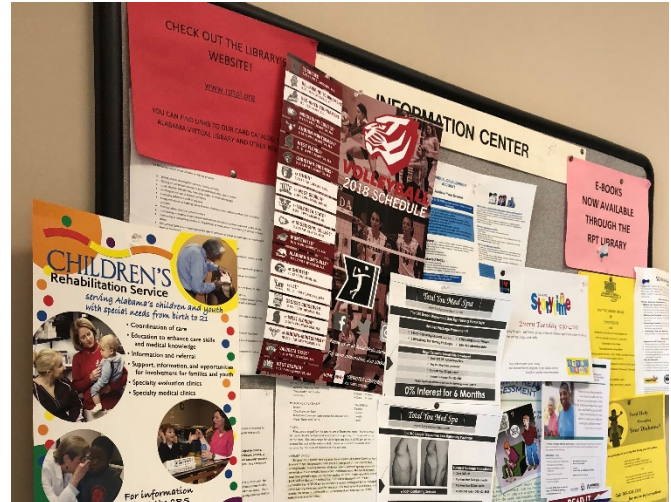
# Appendix E:

# Workshop Photo Album

*All photos taken by Renaissance Planning, unless otherwise noted*



*Figure 1 – The HP2 steering committee hosted lunch at the Ruby Pickens Tartt Library on the campus of UWA.*



*Figure 2 – A library bulletin board illustrates how active civic groups are in Livingston!*



*Figure 3 – The steering committee led a walking tour of downtown Livingston.*



*Figure 4 – Streetscape improvements in downtown help calm traffic.*



*Figure 5 – UWA and the City of Livingston have a strong partnership.*



*Figure 6 – Participants admire a pocket park located in a gap between buildings.*



*Figure 7 – The shell of a building frames the park and captures the attention of passersby.*



*Figure 8 – One goal of Livingston's HP2 workshop is to help bring new life to downtown.*



*Figure 9 – Streetscape improvements in downtown help calm traffic and support active transportation.*



*Figure 10– The Beautification Board maintains a garden in downtown.*



*Figure 11 – Street lighting has character and is pedestrian scale in downtown Livingston.*



*Figure 12 – The steering committee would like to attract more people to downtown Livingston.*



Figure 73 – Livingston's early development was stimulated by the boring of an artesian well.

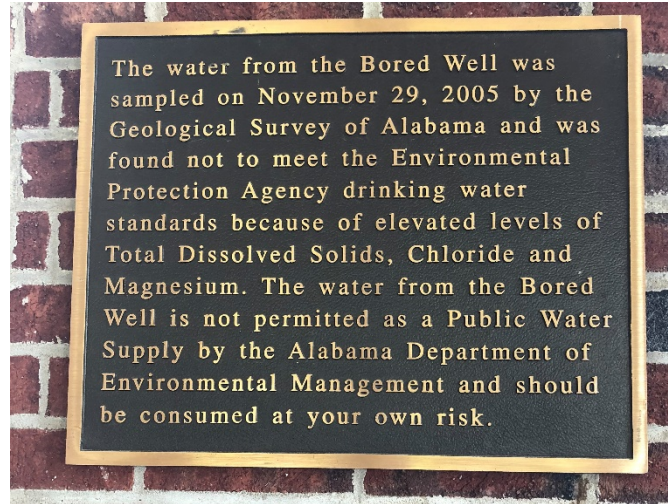


Figure 14 – Visitors once traveled to Livingston from all over the country to drink the "curing" waters.



Figure 15 – A brick gazebo has been constructed to house the Bored Well (now a drinking fountain).



Figure 16 – The Sumter County Courthouse provides a majestic focal point for downtown Livingston.



Figure 17 – Alabama Strategic Alliance for Health has designated a walking trail at the courthouse.



Figure 18 – Downtown Livingston has an old-time charm.



Figure 19 – Icons on the exterior of the soon-to-open Black Belt Museum, located in downtown Livingston.



Figure 20 – The Black Belt Museum highlights the region's history, from pre-history to modern times.



Figure 21 – The Black Belt Museum highlights the region's history, from pre-history to modern times.

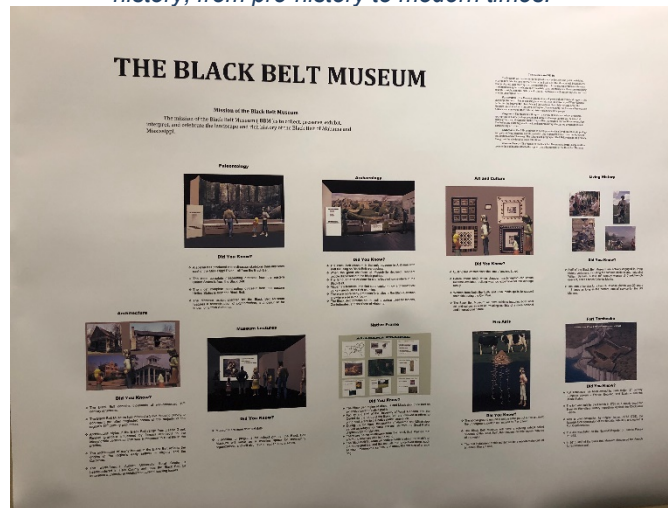


Figure 22 – The Black Belt Museum will be a unique attracting, bringing visitors to downtown Livingston.



Figure 23 – Another view of the pocket park in the vacant building lot.



Figure 24 – The tour continued in vans through many of Livingston's residential neighborhoods. This house got "flocked" – a local tradition!



*Figure 25 – Many of Livingston’s homes have distinctly Southern architectural features.*



*Figure 26 – Many of the city’s homes are duplexes designed to look like single family homes.*



*Figure 27 – The City of Livingston is investing in accessibility, a great way to support active transportation.*



*Figure 28 – Prystup Memorial Garden.*



*Figure 29 – Livingston’s City Hall is in the City’s renovated railway depot.*



*Figure 30 – Livingston Civic Center, from across Lake LU, a local recreational asset.*



Figure 31 – Bicycles fill a rack outside of a UWA building.

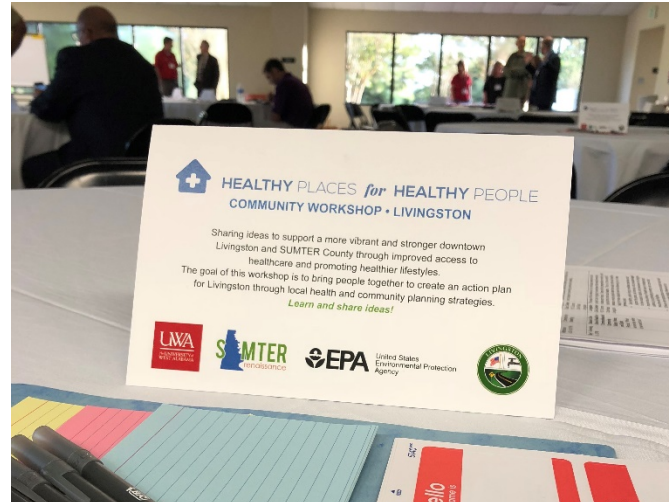


Figure 32 – Livingston's community meeting was held at the Livingston Civic Center on September 25, 2018.



Figure 33 – Over 100 community members and stakeholders participated in the meeting.



Figure 34 – Participants identified Livingston's opportunities and challenges for health, economy, and place.

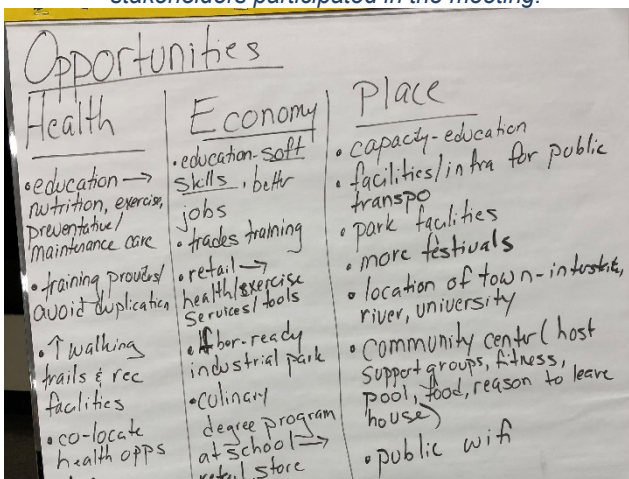


Figure 35 – Participants provided great feedback and discussed their visions for Livingston's future.



Figure 36 – Margot Brown (US EPA) welcomed participants to Day 2 – action planning!

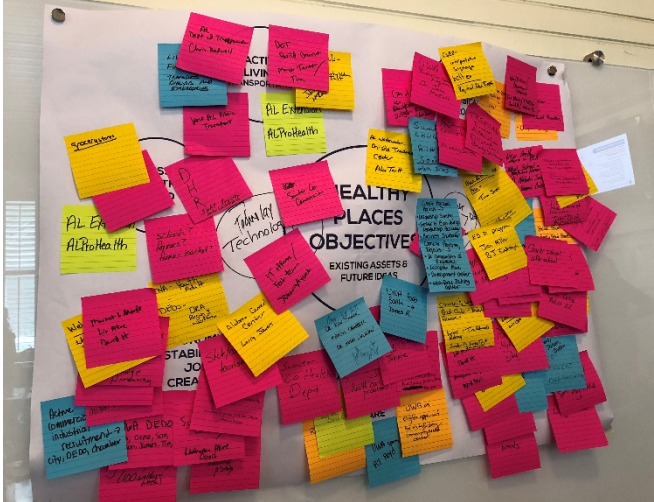


Figure 37 – Participants identified many community assets for Healthy Places Objectives.



Figure 38 – Lots of discussion and information was shared as a group.



Figure 39 – Each participant strengthened the group by sharing their expertise, skills, and resources.



Figure 40 – Johnnie Aycock facilitating action planning for his small group.



Figure 41 – Dr. James Robinson had big ideas to share.



Figure 42 – Livingston Mayor Tom Tartt shares his ideas with his group.



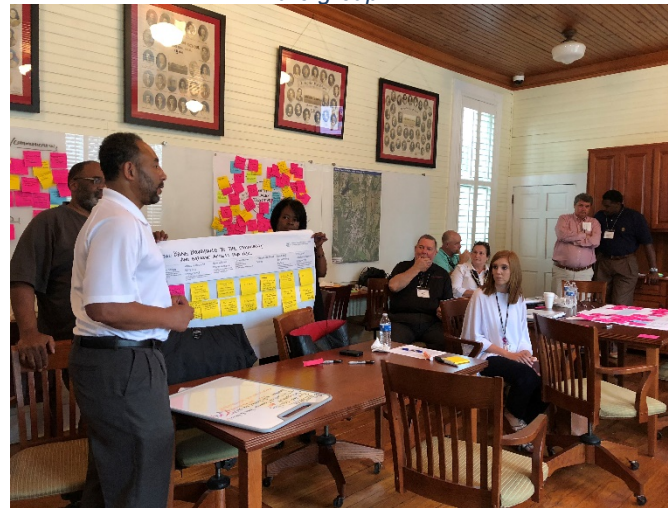
*Figure 43 – David Hawley has a vision for downtown that he wants to make happen.*



*Figure 44 – Each breakout team shared their progress with the group.*



*Figure 45 – Great ideas were shared and discussed.*



*Figure 46 – Everyone worked hard and made great progress towards the Community Action Plan.*



*Figure 47 – Time for one last picture after the work was done – Livingston has much to celebrate!*



# Appendix F: Funding Opportunities

## Active Living & Transportation-Related Opportunities

### Community Transportation Association of America (CTAA) Rural Passenger Transportation Technical Assistance Program

The Rural Passenger Transportation Technical Assistance Program helps rural communities enhance economic growth and development by improving passenger transportation services and facilities. Short Term Technical Assistance provides planning assistance in solving relatively small scale, discrete problems. Typically, Short Term Technical Assistance is provided through a site visit of one to four days, and subsequent follow-up work. No local match is required, but recipients should be prepared to provide in-kind support for the project. Proposed projects must meet the following eligibility requirements:

- Project must benefit an existing or new non-profit or for-profit small and emerging business. A community transportation system can be a small and emerging business.
- Project must be located in a rural area, defined as being not within the outer boundary of a city having a population of 50,000 or more and its immediately adjacent urbanized or urbanizing area with a population density greater than 100 persons per square mile.

Applications for Short Term Technical Assistance can be submitted at any time and will be evaluated on a continuing basis. More information is available here: [https://ctaa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/USDA\\_Rural\\_Brochure\\_2016.pdf](https://ctaa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/USDA_Rural_Brochure_2016.pdf)

### Transportation Alternatives (TA) Set-Aside Block Grant

The Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act replaced the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) with a set-aside of Surface Transportation Block Grant. These set-aside funds include all projects and activities that were previously eligible under TAP, encompassing a variety of smaller-scale transportation projects such as pedestrian and bicycle facilities, recreational trails, safe routes to school projects, community improvements such as historic preservation and vegetation management, and environmental mitigation related to stormwater and habitat connectivity. For more information, visit:

[https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/transportation\\_alternatives/guidance/guidance\\_2016.cfm](https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/transportation_alternatives/guidance/guidance_2016.cfm)

For more information on Safe Routes to School projects and programs (which are eligible for funding under TA Set-Aside), visit:

[http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/safe\\_routes\\_to\\_school/](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/safe_routes_to_school/)

## Communications and Marketing Opportunities

### Causality Brand Grant

Causality offers both **full** (pro bono) and **matching** (partial, funding requirement of 50%) service grants to help nonprofits and good causes access their services at no or low cost. They help build a “toolbox” of dynamic and sustainable communications elements and empower communities to use them—elevating their brand and enhancing their ability to serve. Recent awards have ranged in value of services from \$500 – \$40,000. Eligibility includes community needs for:



- brand assessment and development
- identity design or logo refresh
- marketing materials (brochures, newsletters, annual reports, appeals)
- event branding (luncheons, galas, festivals)
- campaign development (awareness, messaging, capital, membership)
- WordPress web site design and build
- Digital/social media graphics

<https://www.causalitybrandgrant.com/>

## Community and Social Support-Related Opportunities

### Distance Learning & Telemedicine Grants

The USDA Rural Development Distance Learning and Telemedicine program helps rural communities use the unique capabilities of telecommunications to connect to each other and to the world, overcoming the effects of remoteness and low population density. For example, this program can link teachers and medical service providers in one area to students and patients in another.

<http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/distance-learning-telemedicine-grants>

### Farm Bill Broadband Loans & Loan Guarantees

The USDA Rural Development Rural Broadband Access Loan and Loan Guarantee Program (Broadband Program) furnishes loans and loan guarantees to provide funds for the costs of construction, improvement, or acquisition of facilities and equipment needed to provide service at the broadband lending speed in eligible rural areas.

<http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/farm-bill-broadband-loans-loan-guarantees>

### Federal Communications Commission's Fixed Broadband Deployment Map

The Fixed Broadband Deployment Map is a searchable and interactive map that allows users to explore broadband availability across the United States. Released by the FCC in February 2018, the map also allows users to compare broadband availability among communities. The data is updated twice a year.

<https://broadbandmap.fcc.gov/#/>

### Vista Volunteer Grant Assistance

The Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) is an independent, federal grant-making government agency whose mission is to improve lives, strengthen communities, and foster civic participation through service and volunteering. For almost 20 years, CNCS—through its programs: Senior Corps, AmeriCorps, Volunteer Generation Fund (VGF), and Social Innovation Fund (SIF)—has helped to engage millions of citizens in meeting community and national challenges through service and volunteer action. CNCS provides grants to national and local nonprofits, schools, government agencies, faith-based and other community organizations and other groups committed to strengthening their communities through volunteering. Grants are either made directly to an organization or through an intermediary group that handles the

distribution of grant funding. Eligibility requirements and funding opportunities vary by program. AmeriCorps is an umbrella that consists of three distinct programs: AmeriCorps VISTA, the AmeriCorps National Civilian Community Corps program or NCCC, and AmeriCorps State and National.

<http://www.nationalservice.gov/build-your-capacity/grants>

## **Comprehensive Grant Resource Centers**

### **Federal Resources for Sustainable Rural Communities**

A useful guide from the Partnerships for Sustainable Communities that describes additional funding resources for rural communities.

[https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/documents/federal\\_resources\\_rural.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/documents/federal_resources_rural.pdf)

### **GrantSpace**

GrantSpace provides easy-to-use, self-service tools and resources to help nonprofits become more competitive grant applicants and build strong, sustainable organizations. GrantSpace lists Requests for Proposals for a variety of grant opportunities, including those related to health.

<http://grantspace.org/>

### **Plan4Health: Funding Opportunities**

Aggregates health related funding and other opportunities from a variety of sources, including federal, state, and private.

<http://plan4health.us/funding-opportunities/>

### **The Kresge Foundation**

The Kresge Foundation offers a variety of grant and social investment opportunities in a variety of “focus areas” including: place-based initiatives, local systems, accelerating community-centered approaches, and developing healthy places. Grant opportunities are available on a rolling basis, a time-limited basis, and by invitation.

<http://kresge.org/opportunities>

### **The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation**

Through grant programs and funding partnerships, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation funds a wide array of research and initiatives to help address some of America’s most pressing health challenges.

<http://www.rwjf.org/en/how-we-work/grants/funding-opportunities.html>

## **Economic Stability & Workforce Opportunities**

### **Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program**

This program provides grants to organizations that train, educate, and provide outreach and technical assistance to new and beginning farmers on production, marketing, business management, legal strategies and other topics critical to running a successful operation. The Agriculture Act of 2014 provided an additional \$20 million per year for 2014 through 2018. The reasons for the renewed interest in beginning farmer and rancher programs are: the rising average age of U.S. farmers, the 8% projected decrease in the number of farmers and ranchers between 2008 and 2018, and the growing recognition that new programs are needed to address the needs of the next generation of beginning farmers and ranchers. More information is available here:

<https://nifa.usda.gov/program/beginning-farmer-and-rancher-development-program-bfrdp>

### **Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program**

The USDA Rural Development Business and Industry (B&I) Guaranteed Loan Program improves, develops, and finances business, industry, and employment and improves the economic and environmental climate in rural communities. Through this program, USDA provides guarantees on loans made by private lenders to help new and existing businesses gain access to affordable capital by lowering the lender's risk and allowing for more favorable interest rates and terms. Projects that are eligible under the locally or regionally produced agricultural food products initiative may be in urban areas as well as rural areas. The Business and Industry Loan Guarantee program is available on a rolling basis throughout the year. More information is available here: <http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/business-industry-loan-guarantees/>

### **Community Economic Development (CED)**

Funded by Health and Human Services, the Treasury, and USDA, CED is a federal grant program funding Community Development Corporations that address the economic needs of low-income individuals and families through the creation of sustainable business development and employment opportunities.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/programs/ced>

### **Delta Regional Authority (DRA) Funding Programs**

**The States' Economic Development Assistance Program (SEDAP)** is the main investment tool of the Delta Regional Authority (DRA) to improve infrastructure, enhance workforce, and support business opportunities in the Delta region. The DRA has a congressional mandate to invest at least 75 percent of its funds in economically distressed counties and parishes. Launched in 2016, the **Community Infrastructure Fund** supplements SEDAP with direct investment into community infrastructure needs, including transportation and other infrastructure improvements. Half of the funds required to be deployed in economically distressed counties and parishes are dedicated to this initiative. Additional funds are directed to the **Workforce and Business Development Fund**, with a focus on entrepreneurship. Finally, in partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture-Rural Development, the DRA makes strategic investments in change-making programs for rural communities through the **Rural Communities Advancement Program (RCAP)**. This funding is directed to communities and counties with a population of 50,000 or less. Eligibility criteria and more information about these programs are available here:

<http://dra.gov/funding-programs/investing-in-the-delta/>

**EPA Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training (EWDJT) Grant**

Funds to deliver Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training programs that recruit, train, and place local, unemployed and under-employed residents with the skills needed to secure full-time employment in the environmental field. More information available here:

<https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/types-brownfields-grant-funding>

**National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)***State and Local Implementation Grant Program (SLIGP)*

Provides resources to assist regional, state, local and tribal government entities as they plan for the nationwide public safety broadband network (PSBN) being developed by the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet).

<https://www.ntia.doc.gov/category/state-and-local-implementation-grant-program>

**Opportunity Finance Network (OFN) CDFI Locator Tool**

The Opportunity Finance Network (OFN) offers a locator tool to find community development financial institutions, or CDFIs, that can offer affordable, responsible credit to entities pursuing community-oriented projects, small businesses, and affordable housing developments, to list a few. More information available here:

<https://ofn.org/cdfi-locator>

**Rural Business Development Grants**

The USDA Rural Development enterprise and opportunity grant program is designed to support targeted technical assistance, training, and other activities leading to the development or expansion of small and emerging private businesses in rural areas.

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-business-development-grants>

**Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program**

SBIR grants help small businesses conduct high quality research related to important scientific problems and opportunities in agriculture. Research is intended to increase the commercialization of innovations and foster participation by women-owned and socially and economically disadvantaged small businesses in technological innovation. Grants can be applied towards many areas of research, including projects that manage the movement of products throughout a supply chain, develop processes that save energy, and capture and relay real-time market data. More information is available here:

<http://nifa.usda.gov/program/small-business-innovation-research-program>

**Socially-Disadvantaged Groups Grant (SDGG)**

The primary objective of the SDGG program is to provide technical assistance to socially-disadvantaged groups through cooperatives and Cooperative Development Centers. Each fiscal year, applications are requested through a Notice published in the Federal Register and an announcement posted on Grants.gov. Examples of technical assistance are feasibility studies, business plans, strategic planning, and leadership training.

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/socially-disadvantaged-groups-grant>



## Education-Related Opportunities

### Farm to School Grants

Farm to School Grants are available to help schools source more food locally, and to provide complementary educational activities to students that emphasize food, farming, and nutrition. Schools, state and local agencies, tribal organizations, producers and producer groups, and non-profits are eligible to apply. Planning, implementation, and support service grants are available from \$20,000 to \$100,000. More information and resources are available at: <https://www.fns.usda.gov/farmtoschool/farm-school-grant-program>

## Food-Related Opportunities

### Community Food Projects Competitive Grant Program

Community Food Projects are designed to increase food security in communities by bringing the whole food system together to assess strengths, establish linkages, and create systems that improve the self-reliance of community members over their food needs. Grants are intended to help eligible private nonprofit entities in need of a one-time infusion of federal assistance to establish and carryout multipurpose community food projects. More information is available here: [http://www.nifa.usda.gov/funding/cfp/cfp\\_synopsis.html](http://www.nifa.usda.gov/funding/cfp/cfp_synopsis.html)

### Farmers Market and Local Food Promotion Program

This program makes approximately \$30 million available annually to farmers markets, other direct producer-to-consumer venues, and other businesses in the local food supply chain. Funding is evenly split between two components: Farmers Market Promotion Program (FMPP) for direct consumer-to-producer marketing opportunities, and Local Food Promotion Program (LFPP) for local and regional food business enterprises. Both FMPP and LFPP have a maximum grant of \$500,000, and the LFPP applicants must have 25% matching funds or in-kind donations. By supporting development and marketing activities for farmers markets, food hubs, roadside stands, agri-tourism activities and other local and regional enterprises, the grants can help small and mid-sized farmers access new markets and meet growing consumer demand. Agricultural cooperatives, producer organizations, nonprofit corporations, farmers market organizations, Tribal and local governments, and other business entities are among those eligible to apply for the grants. For more information, visit

<https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/grants/fmpp> (FMPP) or  
<https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/grants/lfpp> (LFPP).

### Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive (FINI) Grant Program

The 2014 Farm Bill created this USDA program, which supports projects to increase the purchase of fruits and vegetables among people participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. Applicants may propose small pilot projects (up to \$100,000 for 1 year), multi-year community-based projects (up to \$500,000 for up to 4 years), or larger-scale multi-year projects (more than \$500,000 for up to 4 years). USDA is looking to fund innovative projects



that will test community-based strategies for how to increase the purchase of fruits and vegetables by SNAP participants through incentives at the point of purchase. USDA will give priority to projects in underserved communities and to projects that provide locally- or regionally-produced fruits and vegetables.

<https://nifa.usda.gov/program/food-insecurity-nutrition-incentive-fini-grant-program>

### **Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program**

This program, like FMNP, awards grants to States, United States Territories, and federally-recognized Indian tribal governments to provide low-income seniors with coupons that can be exchanged for eligible foods (fruits, vegetables, honey, and fresh-cut herbs) at farmers' markets, roadside stands, and community supported agriculture programs. For more information, visit:

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/sfmnp/overview>

### **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)**

As of 2014, more than 2,500 farmers' markets nationwide are set up to accept SNAP's electronic benefit transfer (EBT) cards. Benefits can be used to purchase many of the foods sold at farmers' markets, including fruits and vegetables, dairy products, breads and cereals, and meat and poultry. They can also purchase seeds and plants which produce food for the household to eat. More information about SNAP benefits at farmers' markets is available from USDA here:

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/ebt/snap-and-farmers-markets>

### **Value-Added Producer Grants (VAPG)**

The primary objective of USDA's Value-Added Producer Grant Program (VAPG) is to help agricultural producers enter value-added activities related to the processing and/or marketing of bio-based value-added products. VAPG grants are available to producers or producer groups in urban and rural areas. Eligible projects include business plans to market value-added products, evaluating the feasibility of new marketing opportunities, expanding capacity for locally and regionally-grown products, or expanding processing capacity. More information is available here:

<http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/value-added-producer-grants>

### **WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP)**

This program provides coupons for local food purchases to women, infants, and children that are eligible for WIC benefits. The coupons can be used to purchase eligible foods from farmers, farmers' markets, and roadside stands. Only farmers, farmers' markets, and roadside stands authorized by the State agency may accept and redeem FMNP coupons. Individuals who exclusively sell produce grown by someone else such as wholesale distributors, cannot be authorized to participate in the FMNP. For more information, visit:

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/fmnp/overview>

## **Hazards/ Disaster Planning-Related Opportunities**

## **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program**

The PDM Program is designed to assist States, U.S. Territories, Federally-recognized tribes, and local communities in implementing a sustained pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation program. The goal is to reduce overall risk to the population and structures from future hazard events, while also reducing reliance on Federal funding in future disasters. This program awards planning and project grants and provides opportunities for raising public awareness about reducing future losses before disaster strikes. Mitigation planning is a key process used to break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. PDM grants are funded annually by Congressional appropriations and are awarded on a nationally competitive basis. FEMA requires state, territorial, tribal, and local governments to develop and adopt hazard mitigation plans as a condition for receiving certain types of non-emergency disaster assistance, including funding for PDM mitigation projects. For more information on the mitigation plan requirement, visit the [Hazard Mitigation Plan Requirement](#) web page or refer to the current [HMA Guidance](#) for detailed information on the PDM Program.

<https://www.fema.gov/pre-disaster-mitigation-grant-program>

## **Health-Related Opportunities**

### **CDC Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity**

**Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH)** program addresses health disparities in racial and ethnic communities with a focus on proper nutrition, physical activity, chronic disease prevention, and risk reduction and management. For more information visit:

<https://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpao/state-local-programs/reach/>

### **Partners in Information Access for the Public Health Workforce: Grants and Funding**

This webpage provides an exhaustive listing of fellowships, grants, and other funding opportunities relating to health. There are also resources on how to prepare a competitive grant application.

<https://phpartners.org/grants.html>

### **Rural Health Funding Opportunities**

Aggregates funding and other opportunities for rural communities from a variety of sources, including federal, state, and private.

<https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/funding>

### **The Community Health Center Fund: In Brief**

Provides an overview of the federal funding structure for Community Health Center Fund.

<https://www.everycrsreport.com/reports/R43911.html>

### **Walmart Community Grant Program**

This program aims to support the needs of communities by providing grants to local organization. Grants range in size from \$500 to \$5,000. Eligible nonprofit organizations must operate within the service area of the facility from which they are requesting funding. More information available here:

<http://giving.walmart.com/apply-for-grants/local-giving-guidelines>

## **Neighborhood & Physical Environment Opportunities**

### **AARP Community Challenge Grants**

For the first-ever [AARP Community Challenge](#), AARP invested nearly \$780,000 to create change and improve the quality of life for people of all ages in communities across the nation. AARP received almost 1,200 applications, resulting in a highly competitive selection process.

Each project delivers on one or all of the following:

- Improve social connections through the built environment for people of all ages and abilities
- Expand work, volunteer, educational and/or training opportunities for all residents
- Drive inclusive community engagement and interaction across a diverse population

<https://www.aarp.org/livable-communities/about/info-2017/aarp-community-challenge.html?CMP=RDRCT-CSN-LIVABLE-COMMCHALL-52617>

### **Aetna Foundation Cultivating Healthy Communities Grant Program**

The Cultivating Healthy Communities (CHC) grant program is geared specifically to local nonprofit organizations that work with underserved, low-income, and minority populations in the continental United States. The program seeks grantees committed to improving the health of their participants by focusing on activities that align to one or two of five domains including built environment, community safety, environmental exposures, healthy behaviors, and social/economic factors. The program awards grants from \$50,000 to \$100,000 for projects lasting between 18 and 24 months.

<https://www.aetna-foundation.org/grants-partnerships/grants/cultivating-healthy-communities-rfp.html>

### **Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program**

The USDA Rural Development community facilities loan and grant program provides affordable funding to develop essential community facilities (including health care facilities) in rural areas.

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities-direct-loan-grant-program>

### **Community Facilities Technical Assistance and Training Grant**

This USDA Rural Development program offers grants to intermediary organizations to provide technical assistance and training for rural organizations and agencies to identify and plan for community facility needs that exist in their area. Grants up to \$150,000. Matching funds are not required, but preference is given to applications with a cash match.



<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities-technical-assistance-and-training-grant>

### **Creative Placemaking Initiative Grant**

The Delta Regional Authority (DRA), in partnership with leading national arts and government organizations, launched its pilot Delta Creative Placemaking Initiative to strengthen the Delta economy and improve the quality of life for the region's 10 million residents. DRA will contribute nearly \$460,000 to stimulate economic and community development efforts through promoting the unique places, arts, culture, music, and food of Delta communities. FY 2018 grants have already been awarded; however, future funding may be available. More information available here:

<http://dra.gov/initiatives/promoting-tourism-cultural-economy/creative-placemaking-initiative/>

### **EPA Brownfields Programs**

EPA's Brownfields Program provides direct funding for brownfields assessment, cleanup, revolving loans, environmental job training, technical assistance, training, and research. Several of EPA's brownfield grants are described below.

- **Area-Wide Planning Grants:** provide funding to recipients to conduct research, technical assistance and training that will result in an area-wide plan and implementation strategy for key brownfield sites, which will help inform the assessment, cleanup and reuse of brownfields properties and promote area-wide revitalization. Funding is directed to specific areas, such as a neighborhood, downtown district, local commercial corridor, or city block, affected by a single large or multiple brownfield sites.
- **Assessment Grants:** Assessment grants provide funding for a grant recipient to inventory, characterize, assess, and conduct planning and community involvement related to brownfields sites. Eligible entities may apply for \$200,000 and up to \$350,000 with a waiver.
- **Revolving Loan Fund Grants:** Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) grants provide funding for a grant recipient to capitalize a revolving loan fund and to provide subgrants to carry out cleanup activities at brownfield sites.
- **Cleanup Grants:** Cleanup grants provide funding for a grant recipient to carry out cleanup activities at brownfield sites. An eligible entity may apply for up to \$200,000 per site.

More information is available here: <https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/types-brownfields-grant-funding>

### **KaBoom! Playground Grants**

KaBoom! provides several different grants that support the creation of playgrounds in communities.

<https://kaboom.org/grants>

### **National Endowment for the Arts Our Town Grants**

The National Endowment for the Arts' Our Town grant program is the agency's primary creative placemaking grants program. Projects may include arts engagement, cultural planning, and design activities. The grants range from \$25,000 to \$200,000. Our Town invests in creative and



innovative projects in which communities, together with their arts and design organizations and artists, seek to:

- Improve their quality of life;
- Encourage greater creative activity;
- Foster stronger community identity and a sense of place; and
- Revitalize economic development.

<https://www.arts.gov/grants/apply-grant/grants-organizations>

### **National Recreation and Park Association, Meet Me at the Park**

*Meet Me at the Park* is a collaboration between the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) and The Walt Disney Company to bring the magic of parks and recreation to children and families across the United States. As part of this program, park and recreation agencies shared their best ideas on increasing access to inclusive play spaces for children and families in underserved communities. Agencies with the most innovative, scalable and impactful project ideas received grants to build their projects. This investment supports NRPA and Disney's combined goal of providing **one million kids and families** with greater access to play.

<https://www.nrpa.org/our-work/partnerships/initiatives/meet-me-at-the-park/>

### **Partners for Places**

A successful matching grant program, Partners for Places creates opportunities for cities and counties in the United States and Canada to improve communities by building partnerships between local government sustainability offices and place-based foundations. National funders invest in local projects to promote a healthy environment, a strong economy, and well-being of all residents. Through these projects, Partners for Places fosters long-term relationships that make our urban areas more prosperous, livable, and vibrant. The grant program will provide partnership investments between \$25,000 and \$75,000 for one year projects, or \$50,000 and \$150,000 for two year projects, with a 1:1 match required by one or more local foundations.

<https://www.fundersnetwork.org/partners-for-places/>

### **Playworld - Playground Related Opportunities**

Playworld aggregates funding and other opportunities for planning and construction of playgrounds and play spaces for children, to address healthy concerns such as obesity and diabetes, and promote active living among youth.

<https://playworld.com/grant-guide>

### **The Awesome Foundation**

The Awesome Foundation awards monthly \$1000 micro-grants to small scale, innovative projects. Anyone can apply – individuals, groups, or organizations. Projects are more likely to be funded if they have a community impact and if they will see significant incremental benefit from a small grant. There are about 50 chapters throughout the United States – mainly in larger cities. See the website for chapter locations and eligibility.

<http://www.awesomefoundation.org/en>

### **The Ford Family Foundation**

The foundation is accepting applications to two funding opportunities for small or rural communities with populations under 35,000. The Good Neighbor Grant offers funding to address unexpected needs or simple projects. Grants are available between \$1,000 and \$10,000. Applications are accepted on a rolling basis. Additionally, the Community Building Spaces Grant offers funding for the development of public spaces. Various uses of funding include land acquisition, purchasing buildings, construction and renovations, among other activities. Grants are available between \$50,000 to \$250,000 and accepted on a rolling basis.

<http://www.tfff.org/>

## **State-Specific Opportunities**

### **Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA)**

The Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA) offers several funding opportunities for a variety of community needs, ranging from community safety to broadband access and water resource management.

<http://adeca.alabama.gov/about/Pages/Funding-Opportunities.aspx>

### **Alabama Department of Transportation (ALDOT) Transportation Alternatives Set-Aside Program**

Grants offered to eligible entities to fund, among other activities, construction of on-road and off-road trail facilities for pedestrians, bicyclists, and other non-motorized forms of transportation, including sidewalks, bicycle infrastructure, pedestrian lighting, and downtown streetscapes (combination of sidewalks, pedestrian lighting and landscaping). More information available here:

<https://www.dot.state.al.us/ltweb/transAlternatives/pdf/FY2019TAPSetAsideProgramGuidelines.pdf>



# Appendix G: Additional Resources

## Resource Guides

### **Community Health Centers Leveraging the Social Determinants of Health**

The Institute for Alternative Futures developed this research project to assist community health centers that want to move beyond the traditional provision of health care services by addressing the social determinants of health. Through their findings, they have developed a set of recommendations to “assist, expand, support, and enhance the work of CHCs in leveraging the SDH.”

<http://www.altfutures.org/pubs/leveragingSDH/IAF-CHCsLeveragingSDH.pdf>

### **Creating Equitable, Healthy, and Sustainable Communities: Strategies for Advancing Smart Growth, Environmental Justice, and Equitable Development**

Builds on past successes and offers low-income, minority, tribal, and overburdened communities approaches to shape development that responds to their needs and reflects their values. It provides a menu of land use and community design strategies that bring together smart growth, environmental justice, and equitable development principles and that community-based organizations, local and regional decision-makers, developers, and others can use to revitalize their communities.

<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-01/documents/equitable-development-report-508-011713b.pdf>

### **EPA College Underserved/Community Partnership Program (CUPP)**

The College Underserved/Community Partnership Program (CUPP) was created to provide a creative approach to partnering and delivering technical assistance to underserved communities from local colleges and universities. CUPP enlists colleges and universities with appropriate programs to assist these underserved communities with vital technical support through student internships and capstone projects. Students work on a range of plans and projects that help communities gain access to resources that can improve the economic future and overall quality of life for the community. At the same time, CUPP provides practical experience for participating students in their areas of academic study, and students generally receive academic credit for their efforts. The communities receive vital services at no cost, and the schools provide their services at no cost to the federal government. This assistance enhances the communities’ ability to gain access to the resources needed to move their communities forward economically, environmentally, and provide better health outcomes. At the same time, the program provides valuable practical experience for college and university students in their areas of academic study. The work done by the schools is provided on a voluntary basis, but the experiential learning opportunity given to students provides a two-fold benefit: it makes their academic work more meaningful and gives them practical experience that improves their post-graduate work opportunities. For the communities, CUPP gives them an opportunity to compete with larger cities for resources. For the federal government, it helps smaller communities compete for federal resources, thereby improving the diverse distribution of federal assets.

To learn more, visit <https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/collegeunderserved-community-partnership-program>



### **Framework for Creating a Smart Growth Economic Development Strategy: A Tool for Small Cities and Towns**

A step-by-step guide to building a place-based economic development strategy. It is intended for small and mid-sized cities, particularly those that have limited population growth, areas of disinvestment, and/or a struggling economy.

[https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-01/documents/small\\_town\\_econ\\_dev\\_tool\\_010516.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-01/documents/small_town_econ_dev_tool_010516.pdf)

### **Hospital-based Strategies for Building a Culture of Health**

This report from the Health Research & Educational Trust and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation investigates the ways hospitals and other community health care providers are building a “culture of health.” Using research and case studies, the report provides resources and “real world examples” to help more health care providers integrate this goal into their organization missions.

[http://www.hpoe.org/Reports-HPOE/hospital\\_based\\_strategies\\_creating\\_culture\\_health\\_RWJF.pdf](http://www.hpoe.org/Reports-HPOE/hospital_based_strategies_creating_culture_health_RWJF.pdf)

### **Hospitals Building Healthier Communities**

This Democracy Collaborative report provides an in-depth look at six hospitals in five cities that are rethinking their economic and community engagement strategies. These hospitals have recognized that health is more than just treating the patients that come through their doors and are beginning to adopt an “anchor institution mission” that can help build not only more prosperous, but also healthier communities. The report includes best practices and case studies that can serve as resources for hospitals and health care providers looking to expand their influence beyond the walls of their facility.

<http://community-wealth.org/content/hospitals-building-healthier-communities-embracing-anchor-mission>

### **Overcoming Obstacles to Health**

This report from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to the Commission to Build a Healthier America investigates the reasons for Americans’ declining health and proposes recommendations, beyond traditional medical care, to help improve health outcomes.

<http://www.rwjf.org/content/dam/farm/reports/reports/2008/rwjf22441>

### **Place-Based Investing: Creating Sustainable Returns and Strong Communities**

Nationally, health systems have an estimated \$400 billion in investment assets. Redirecting even a small portion of these resources to place-based investments would shift billions of dollars toward addressing economic and environmental disparities in local communities. It would allow institutions to more effectively improve community health and well-being, even as they continue



to earn a healthy rate of return. This toolkit outlines a range of strategies for how health systems are using their investment assets to help address the resource gaps that keep communities from achieving better health and well-being.

<http://hospitaltoolkits.org/investment/>

### **Rural Multimodal Planning: Why and How to Improve Travel Options in Small Towns and Rural Communities**

Multimodal planning creates communities where it is possible to get around by walking, bicycling and public transport. This provides various direct and indirect benefits to individuals and communities. This report explores why and how to implement more multimodal planning in rural areas and small towns. Current trends are increasing demand for non-auto travel options in rural communities, including aging populations, rising poverty, growing health and safety concerns, and growing tourist industries. Various strategies can help rural communities improve and connect walking, cycling, public transport, including innovative facilities and services, and Smart Growth development policies. New planning resources described in this report can help rural communities and small towns develop integrated multimodal plans and programs.

[www.vtppi.org/rmp.pdf](http://www.vtppi.org/rmp.pdf)

### **The Case for Healthy Places: Improving Health Outcomes Through Placemaking**

The Project for Public Spaces produced a report of peer-reviewed research that offers evidence-based guidance, recommendations, and numerous case studies to which health institutions, community organizations, and other partners can refer in order to create and support healthy placemaking initiatives. Produced with generous support from Kaiser Permanente and Anne T. and Robert Bass, this important study focuses on five key areas: Social Support & Interaction; Play & Active Recreation; Green & Natural Environments; Healthy Food; and Walking & Biking. The final chapter addresses health care institutions specifically, detailing ways they can take action to become placemaking champions in the communities they serve.

<https://www.pps.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Healthy-Places-PPS.pdf>

### **The Anchor Dashboard: Aligning Institutional Practice to Meet Low-Income Community Needs**

The Democracy Collaborative developed this report and its recommendations through extensive research and in-depth interviews conducted with more than 75 leaders of anchor institutions, national nonprofit organizations, federal agencies, and community organizations. The “Anchor Mission Dashboard” presents twelve critical areas where anchor institutions can provide benefits to the community. The Dashboard suggests indicators for each of these critical areas to: 1) provide a baseline to assess current conditions in the community; and 2) evaluate institutional efforts in each category such as dollars spent, procurement shifted, people hired, and policies and accountability procedures in place. The Dashboard provides likely sources of data for each indicator to help collect the information necessary to measure changes over time.

<http://community-wealth.org/sites/clone.community-wealth.org/files/downloads/AnchorDashboardCompositeFinal.pdf>



## Toolkits

### Center for Disease Control and Prevention's Healthy Community Design Initiative: Health Planning Tools

CDC's **Health Planning Tools** page (which is now archived but still useful) provides links to a variety of CDC and partner-developed tools to assist communities with health-related planning.

[https://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/health\\_planning\\_tools.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/health_planning_tools.htm)

### Enterprise Health Action Plan Toolkit

Enterprise, in partnership with [USGBC](#) and [The Health Impact Project](#), created a toolkit for affordable housing developers to integrate health into the design and development or rehabilitation of their housing. This innovative process pairs affordable housing developers with public health professionals to prioritize the health needs of their community through data analysis and community engagement.

<https://www.enterprisecommunity.org/resources/health-action-plans-and-enterprise-green-communities-overview-6211>

### Enterprise Aging-in-Place Toolkit

The Aging-in-Place toolkit supports affordable housing owners and developers who seek to assess and respond to the needs of their aging residents through the built environment. These tools include: Design Guidelines, Recommendations, Existing Conditions Checklist, and a Strategy Prioritization Matrix.

<https://www.enterprisecommunity.org/solutions-and-innovation/health-and-housing/affordable-housing-designed-for-health/aging-in-place>

### Health Impact Assessment Toolkit for Planners

The **Health Impact Assessment Toolkit** was developed by the American Planning Association to introduce communities to health impact assessments (HIA) and promote greater collaboration between communities and public health professionals.

<https://www.planning.org/publications/document/9148443/>

### Health in All Planning Policies Toolkit

The **Health in All Planning Policies Toolkit** was developed by Plan4Health, an American Planning Association project, to help communities consider the health implications of community planning decisions. The toolkit includes report summaries, videos, "real world" examples, best practices, pod casts, and more to assist communities.

<http://plan4health.us/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Toolkit-Plan4Health-HIAPP-1.pdf>



### Hospitals Aligned for Healthy Communities: Purchasing Toolkit

The **Purchasing Toolkit** was developed by the Democracy Collaborative as part of the Hospitals Aligned for Healthy Communities initiative. This toolkit aims to help hospitals and health systems leverage their position as an economic driver in their community by using and purchasing goods, services, and food.

<http://hospitaltoolkits.org/purchasing/>

### Hospitals Aligned for Healthy Communities: Workforce Toolkit

The **Workforce Toolkit** was developed by the Democracy Collaborative as part of the Hospitals Aligned for Healthy Communities initiative. This toolkit aims to help hospitals and health systems create “a local and inclusive hiring strategy” that benefits all residents in their communities.

<http://hospitaltoolkits.org/workforce/>

### How to Create and Implement Healthy General Plans Toolkit

This toolkit addresses existing community health conditions and how to incorporate health into the general plan and offers fact sheets on land use and health from planning public health perspectives.

[http://www.changelabsolutions.org/sites/default/files/Healthy\\_General\\_Plans\\_Toolkit\\_Updated\\_20120517\\_0.pdf](http://www.changelabsolutions.org/sites/default/files/Healthy_General_Plans_Toolkit_Updated_20120517_0.pdf)

### National Association of Community Health Care Centers: PRAPARE Implementation and Action Toolkit

The Protocol for Responding to and Assessing Patient’s Assets, Risks, and Experiences (PRAPARE) is an initiative that aims to help health care providers better understand the social determinants of health affecting their patients. The Implementation and Action Toolkit guides potential users through the process of setting up and initiating use of PRAPARE, and provides example interventions that can help address patient needs.

<http://nachc.org/research-and-data/prapare/toolkit/>

### National Center for Rural Health Works: Community Health Needs Assessment

The **Community Health Needs Assessment Toolkit** was developed by the National Center for Rural Health Works to help non-profit health care providers meet the requirements of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA). The toolkit provides templates, instructions, and appendices to help health care providers or other designated parties prepare their own communities health needs assessment.

<http://ruralhealthworks.org/tools-templates/community-health-needs-assessment/>

### The Gehl Institute Inclusive Healthy Places Framework

The Gehl Institute, with generous support from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, developed the Inclusive Healthy Places Framework as a tool for evaluating and



creating inclusive, healthy public places that support health equity. The Framework and supporting analysis presented in the Inclusive Healthy Places report and on this site represent a synthesis of research and expertise in public health and urban planning and design, with specific focus on the social determinants of health that can be viewed clearly through the lens of public space. The Guiding Principles of Inclusive Healthy Places introduced in the report and Framework outline four distinct but interrelated areas in which public space intersects with health equity and inclusion. A link to learn more about the Framework, and to download the report, can be found here:

<https://gehl institute.org/work/inclusive-healthy-places/>

### Urban Land Institute Building Healthy Places Toolkit

ULI's **Building Healthy Places Toolkit: Strategies for Enhancing Health in the Built Environment** outlines evidence-supported opportunities for enhancing health outcomes in real estate developments. Developers, owners, property managers, designers, investors, and others involved in real estate decision making can use the report's recommendations and strategies to create places that contribute to healthier people and communities, and to enhance and preserve value by meeting growing desires for health-promoting places.

<http://uli.org/research/centers-initiatives/building-healthy-places-initiative/building-healthy-places-toolkit/>

### USDA Economics of Local Food Systems Toolkit

The **Local Food System Toolkit** was developed by the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) to help communities reliably evaluate the economic impact of investing in local and regional food systems. The Local Food System Toolkit's provides detailed guidance in seven modules to measure and assess the expected economic impacts of local food investments.

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/files/ILAMSToolkit.pdf>

## Useful Links

### Websites

#### American Public Health Association

This website is the home of the professional organization for public health practitioners. It contains a variety of resources on many topics dedicated to the practice and improvement of public health.

<http://www.apha.org/>



### **Center for Disease Control and Prevention's Healthy Community Design Initiative**

This website (which is now archived but still useful) provides numerous resources relating to the various topic areas of healthy community design such as health impact assessments, transportation, healthy food, and building social capital.

<https://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/>

### **Kaiser Permanente: About Community Benefit**

This webpage provides information on a variety of community benefits initiatives that Kaiser Permanent offers including state-specific information and topical programming such as environmental stewardship, educational theater, and community health needs assessments.

<https://share.kaiserpermanente.org/category/about-community-benefit/>

### **National Association of Community Health Care Centers (NACHC)**

This page is the home of NACHC, the nation's leading advocacy group for providers of community health care. The site provides a variety of resources and information to help providers and allied organizations "promote the provision of high quality, comprehensive and affordable health care that is coordinated, culturally and linguistically competent, and community directed for all medically underserved populations."

<http://nachc.org/>

### **National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO)**

NACCHO is a professional advocacy organization whose "mission is to be a leader, partner, catalyst, and voice for local health departments to ensure conditions that promote health and equity, combat disease, and improve the quality and length of all lives."

<http://www.naccho.org/>

### **National Center for Rural Health Works**

The National Center for Rural Health Works provides tools and templates by which community residents can evaluate their health systems. This is typically accomplished by training state teams to assist rural communities.

<http://ruralhealthworks.org/>

The National Center (or RHW) develops tools and templates and provides training and technical assistance in the following areas:

- Economic Impact - <http://ruralhealthworks.org/tools-templates/economic-impact/>
- Community Health Needs Assessment - <http://ruralhealthworks.org/tools-templates/community-health-needs-assessment/>
- Healthcare Workforce Needs Analysis - <http://ruralhealthworks.org/tools-templates/healthcare-workforce-needs-analysis/>



## **National Information Center on Health Services Research and Health Care Technology (NICHSR): Community Benefit/Community Health Needs Assessment**

This page provides a useful overview of the community benefits and community health needs assessment requirements for tax-exempt health care providers. Also available are resources, data, tools, news, and a catalogue of useful organizations that can provide information or assistance relating to community benefits and community health needs assessments.

[https://hsric.nlm.nih.gov/hsric\\_public/display\\_links/799](https://hsric.nlm.nih.gov/hsric_public/display_links/799)

## **Rural Health Information Hub**

The RHI Hub (formerly the Rural Assistance Center) provides a variety of resources relating to rural health including an online library, state-specific information, a community health gateway, tools for success, and publications.

<https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/>

## **Articles**

### **Broadband and Economic Development**

This is a series of articles on broadband and economic development from Camoin Associates, an economic development consulting firm in Saratoga Springs, New York.

- Funding Broadband Via Reverse Auctions  
<http://www.camoinassociates.com/funding-broadband-reverse-auctions>
- Broadband's Economic Impacts: The Public ROI on Investment in Broadband Deployment  
<http://www.camoinassociates.com/broadband%E2%80%99s-economic-impacts-public-roi-investment-broadband-deployment>
- Innovation Communities and Broadband: Critical for 21<sup>st</sup> Century Economic Development  
<http://www.camoinassociates.com/innovation-communities-and-broadband-critical-21st-century-economic-development>
- Developing an Integrated Digital Economy and Culture  
<http://www.camoinassociates.com/developing-integrated-digital-economy-and-culture>

### **City Green: Innovative Green Infrastructure Solutions for Downtowns and Infill Locations**

This EPA publication is for stakeholders who shape redevelopment projects in downtowns and infill locations. Using twelve case studies, it provides inspiration and identifies successful strategies and lessons learned for overcoming common barriers to green infrastructure in these contexts.

<http://smartgrowth.org/city-green-innovative-green-infrastructure-solutions-downtowns-infill-locations/>



### **Community Health Centers: A Vital Strategy for Community Development**

This article from Community Development Investment Review investigates the ways that community health centers contribute to the economic and social well-being of low-income communities.

[http://www.frbsf.org/community-development/files/sporte\\_donovan.pdf](http://www.frbsf.org/community-development/files/sporte_donovan.pdf)

### **The Economic Impact of a Critical Access Hospital on a Rural Community**

This brief research study from the National Center for Rural Health Works posits that critical access hospitals are the “cornerstone” of the local health care network and that they play a major in the economies of rural communities.

<http://ruralhealthworks.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/CAH-Study-FINAL-101116.pdf>

### **Federal Agencies Aim to Improve Access to Healthcare**

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) convened a meeting of the Coordinating Council on Access and Mobility (CCAM) to discuss options for improving the “availability, quality, and delivery of transportation services relating to healthcare.” This website discusses how the Coordinating Council plans to move forward towards implementing solutions.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/ccam/about>

### **From Treating the Ill to Preventing Illness**

This article explores the benefits of the integration of health care systems, health care insurers, and community development.

<https://medium.com/bhpn-crosswalk/from-treating-the-ill-to-preventing-the-illness-902efdde20b1#.cej8vtpqx>

### **Improving Health through Placemaking**

An article highlighting “The Case for Healthy Places,” an evidence-based guidance with recommendations and numerous case studies to which health institutions, community organizations, and other partners can refer to in order to create and support healthy placemaking initiatives.

<http://www.pps.org/blog/pps-releases-new-report-the-case-for-healthy-places-how-to-improve-health-through-placemaking/>

### **Kaiser Permanente: Total Health Approach**

Kaiser Permanente’s Total Health initiative is an innovative approach to health care that considers the health of the community the health care facility serves, along with the health of the patients it serves.

<https://share.kaiserpermanente.org/category/about-community-benefit/>



### **The Importance of Community Health Centers**

Through the lens of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), this article investigates the impacts that community health centers have on both resident health and neighborhood economic development. The article discusses specifically how federal funding was leveraged to improve the delivery of health and municipal fiscal health. Finally, the author attempts to estimate the positive impact that broad health care legislation like the ACA can have on job creation and economic development.

<https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/healthcare/reports/2010/08/09/8195/the-importance-of-community-health-centers/>

### **The Next Destination for Millennials: Small Cities with Innovation Districts**

This article, originally published in the Huffington Post, elaborates on the benefits of establishing innovation districts, particularly for small cities.

<https://smartgrowth.org/next-destination-millennials-small-cities-innovation-districts/>

## **Data Resources**

### **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Public Health Professionals Gateway: Data and Benchmarks**

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention provides some general information on data validity and a list of data sources for a variety of health indicators.

<https://www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/cha/data.html>

### **Community Commons: Community Health Needs Assessment Assistance**

A free, web-based platform to help health care providers complete a community needs assessment. The platform can help identify vulnerable populations, run a regional-level indicator report, and create maps to present the data from key indicators.

<http://www.communitycommons.org/chna/>

### **County Healthy Rankings & Roadmaps**

The annual County Health Rankings (a collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute) measures vital health factors, including high school graduation rates, obesity, smoking, unemployment, access to healthy foods, the quality of air and water, income, and teen births in nearly every county in America. The Roadmaps provide guidance and tools to understand the data, and strategies that communities can use to move from education to action.

<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>



### **Creating a Health Profile of Your Neighborhood - A How-To Guide**

This quick guide from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention provides a roadmap to developing an assessment of community health using publicly available data.

[https://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/toolkit/sources\\_of\\_health\\_data.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/toolkit/sources_of_health_data.pdf)

### **Federal Reserve Bank Community Development**

A clearinghouse of community development resources from all 12 Federal Reserve Banks and the Federal Reserve Board of Governments. Resources include reports, studies, toolkits, tools, interactive media, etc. More information available here:

<https://www.fedcommunities.org/>

### **Federal Transit Administration (FTA) National Rural Transit Assistance Program (RTAP)**

The National Rural Transit Assistance Program (RTAP) is a program of the Federal Transit Administration dedicated to creating public and rural transit solutions in America through technical assistance, partner collaboration, free training, and other transit industry products. More information is available here:

<http://www.nationalrtap.org/>

### **Finding and Using Health Statistics**

National Information Center on Health Services online course that describes the range of available health statistics, their sources, and provides guidance for using them.

<https://www.nlm.nih.gov/nichsr/usestats/index.html>

### **Health Resources and Services Administration: Find a Health Center**

This website helps locate HRSA Health Center Grantees and Look-a-likes, based on location.

<https://findahealthcenter.hrsa.gov/>

### **Partners in Information Access for the Public Health Workforce: Health Data Tools and Statistics**

This webpage provides an exhaustive listing of resources for finding health-related data and statistics.

[https://phpartners.org/health\\_stats.html](https://phpartners.org/health_stats.html)

### **Smart Growth Network**

The Smart Growth Network works to encourage development that boost the economy, enhances community vitality and protects the environment through its network of partners.



The Smart Growth Network is a partnership of government, business, and civic organizations that support smart growth. EPA is one of the founding partners of the network. Since its creation in late 1996, the network has become a clearinghouse for information about smart growth strategies. The Smart Growth Network website, Smart Growth Online, features an extensive array of smart growth-related news, events, information, research, presentations, and publications.

<http://smartgrowth.org/what-is-the-smart-growth-network/>

## State-Specific Resources

### University of Alabama Center for Economic Development (UACED) Toolkits

UACED provides a repository of resources for communities to use as self-help tools, ranging from grant resources to templates for conducting inventories of tourism-related sites. More information available here:

<http://www.uaced.ua.edu/tool-kits.html>