### Smart Growth Self-Assessment for Rural Communities *Section IV: Improve Health and Promote Active Living*

### *This tool is part of the Smart Growth Self-Assessment for Rural Communities, developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. EPA suggests that communities using this tool complete Section I: “Revitalize Village and Town Centers,” before filling out other sections. For more information and the tool’s other sections, see* [*https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/smart-growth-self-assessment-rural-communities*](https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/smart-growth-self-assessment-rural-communities)*.*

Building walkable and bikeable communities helps people live more active lives and supports better health. Improving transportation options and bringing different land uses, such as houses, parks, medical facilities, offices, and stores closer together improves access to recreational facilities, health care facilities, and healthy foods. More compact development patterns also protect ecosystems that are critical to clean air, soil, and water. Setting aside land for parks and green space, better connecting streets in new development to make walking and biking easier, and reducing stormwater runoff that can pollute water supplies help achieve these goals.

| Goal: Improve Health and Promote Active Living | Adopted? | Add or Improve? | Context [[1]](#footnote-1) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Supporting Agriculture in Cities, Towns, and Villages for Easier Access to Healthy Foods* |  |  |  |
| Do codes allow appropriately scaled food production in residential areas? |  |  |  |
| Strategy 1: Zoning permits gardening or other small-scale plant cultivation and associated structures.[[2]](#footnote-2),[[3]](#footnote-3) *[Enter optional notes in gray boxes for all strategies]* |  |  | 1,2 |
| Strategy 2: Zoning permits small-scale animal husbandry, including chickens, goats, ducks, rabbits, and bees, and associated structures in appropriate areas.170 |  |  | 1,2 |
| Strategy 3: Zoning permits on-site composting and associated structures.[[4]](#footnote-4) |  |  | 1,2 |
| Strategy 4: Opportunities for community gardening exist on public land.[[5]](#footnote-5),[[6]](#footnote-6),[[7]](#footnote-7) |  |  | 1,2 |
| *Encouraging Opportunities for Stores That Sell Healthy Food* |  |  |  |
| Do codes encourage stores that sell healthy food? |  |  |  |
| Strategy 5: Zoning incentives encourage healthy food retailers to locate in villages and activity centers.[[8]](#footnote-8),[[9]](#footnote-9),[[10]](#footnote-10),[[11]](#footnote-11) |  |  | 1,2 |
| Strategy 6: Zoning allows farmers’ markets, farm stands, and community-supported agriculture distribution in appropriate locations.[[12]](#footnote-12),[[13]](#footnote-13),[[14]](#footnote-14),[[15]](#footnote-15) |  |  | 1,2 |
| ***Promoting Access to Open Space and Recreational Opportunities*** |  |  |  |
| **Do codes ensure access from residential areas to open space and recreation opportunities?** |  |  |  |
| Strategy 7: New residential developments are required when practical to include public open space or provide access to adjacent open space.[[16]](#footnote-16),[[17]](#footnote-17),[[18]](#footnote-18) |  |  | 1,2,3 |
| Strategy 8: Zoning, expedited review, and other incentives encourage private recreational facilities to locate in villages and activity centers.[[19]](#footnote-19),[[20]](#footnote-20) |  |  | 1,2,3 |
| ***Promoting Active Transportation*** |  |  |  |
| **Do codes make it safe and convenient to walk, bike, and take public transit?** |  |  |  |
| Strategy 9: Zoning requires compact, mixed-use development in key activity centers for new development and redevelopment.[[21]](#footnote-21),[[22]](#footnote-22),[[23]](#footnote-23),[[24]](#footnote-24),[[25]](#footnote-25) |  |  | 1,2,3 |
| Strategy 10: Pedestrian, bicycle, and transit infrastructure is required to be considered for inclusion in all new road construction, reconstruction, or maintenance projects.[[26]](#footnote-26),[[27]](#footnote-27) |  |  | 1,2,3 |
| Strategy 11: Zoning requires new developments to include pedestrian- and bicyclist-friendly features, including sidewalks, maximum setbacks from the street, reduced parking, and bicycle parking.[[28]](#footnote-28),[[29]](#footnote-29),[[30]](#footnote-30),[[31]](#footnote-31) |  |  | 1,2,3 |
| Strategy 12: Emphasize increased connectivity when expanding the street network by limiting cul-de-sacs and dead ends, which are disconnected and inefficient elements of urban form. |  |  | 1,2,3 |
| Strategy 13: Traffic calming and context-sensitive street design guidelines are adopted and apply to streets in downtowns, around schools, in residential neighborhoods, and in other key activity centers.[[32]](#footnote-32),[[33]](#footnote-33) |  |  | 1,2,3 |
| Strategy 14: All new private sidewalks are constructed to ADA standards.[[34]](#footnote-34),[[35]](#footnote-35) |  |  | 1,2,3 |
| Strategy 15: Property owners are required to keep sidewalks clear and free of obstructions, including vehicles, landscaping, and snow and ice.[[36]](#footnote-36),[[37]](#footnote-37) |  |  | 1,2,3 |
| ***Encouraging Land Use and Building Design That Promote Health*** |  |  |  |
| **Do codes encourage health-related facilities to locate in villages and activity centers and communities?** |  |  |  |
| Strategy 16: Zoning, expedited review, and other incentives encourage health care providers, housing for older adults, assisted living facilities, and rehab centers to locate in villages and activity centers with transit and pedestrian facilities. |  |  | 1,2 |
| Strategy 17: Adopt healthy building design standards.[[38]](#footnote-38),[[39]](#footnote-39),[[40]](#footnote-40) |  |  | 1,2 |
| *Improving Health and Promoting Active Living Through Comprehensive Plans and Local Government Policies* |  |  |  |
| Do local officials perform studies to identify, analyze, and reduce health threats? |  |  |  |
| Strategy 18: City health officials conduct Health Impact Assessments on major developments and infrastructure projects to promote healthy design and reduce potential negative health and environmental impacts.[[41]](#footnote-41),[[42]](#footnote-42),[[43]](#footnote-43) |  |  | 1,2,3 |
| Strategy 19: Identify and mitigate environmental threats such as air pollution, water pollution, toxic and chemical exposures, noise pollution, brownfield sites, and wildlife threats.[[44]](#footnote-44) |  |  | 1,2,3 |
| **Do policies support community collaboration on plans, investments, and policies?** |  |  |  |
| Strategy 20: Local and regional planning, school, recreation, transit, transportation, and public health departments and agencies collaborate on plans, investments, and policies.[[45]](#footnote-45) |  |  | 1,2,3 |
| Strategy 21: An accessible public involvement process engages residents in local health-related planning decisions.[[46]](#footnote-46) |  |  | 1,2 |
| Strategy 22: The local government offers publicly owned space or establishes a shared-use agreement with a private or nonprofit facility for a community kitchen that improves access to healthy foods for low-income people and engenders community interaction.[[47]](#footnote-47),[[48]](#footnote-48),[[49]](#footnote-49) |  |  | 1,2 |
| Strategy 23: Seek grant funding, loans, and other financial support to build or attract medical facilities.[[50]](#footnote-50),[[51]](#footnote-51),[[52]](#footnote-52) |  |  | 1,2 |
| **Are plans in place that support and improve walking and bicycling?** |  |  |  |
| Strategy 24: Shared-use agreements expand public access to recreational facilities at schools, churches, and other locations.[[53]](#footnote-53),[[54]](#footnote-54) |  |  | 1,2 |
| Strategy 25: The community offers recreational opportunities in parks, indoor facilities, and access to natural recreation opportunities.[[55]](#footnote-55) |  |  | 1,2,3 |
| Strategy 26: Critical gaps in pedestrian and bicycle networks are identified and filled in downtowns, around schools, in residential neighborhoods, and in other key activity centers.[[56]](#footnote-56),[[57]](#footnote-57) |  |  | 1,2 |
| Strategy 27: Sidewalks and trails between downtowns, schools, residential neighborhoods, and other activity centers connect to form a regional pedestrian and bicycle network.[[58]](#footnote-58),[[59]](#footnote-59) |  |  | 1,2,3 |
| Strategy 28: High-risk locations for pedestrians and cyclists are identified and targeted for improvement in community or neighborhood plans.[[60]](#footnote-60),[[61]](#footnote-61),[[62]](#footnote-62) |  |  | 1,2,3 |
| Strategy 29: The local government encourages walking and biking to school by collaborating with local schools on Safe Routes to School programs.[[63]](#footnote-63) |  |  | 1,2 |
| Strategy 30: Provide transit service (equipped to transport bicycles) between village, activity, and residential centers, and users can safely and conveniently reach transit stops.[[64]](#footnote-64) |  |  | 1,2 |
| Strategy 31: New school facilities are located in village centers or near existing communities.[[65]](#footnote-65) |  |  | 1,2 |
| Strategy 32: Health care providers, transit providers, taxi services, and nonprofits collaborate to establish reliable transportation to medical appointments for people who do not drive.[[66]](#footnote-66),[[67]](#footnote-67) |  |  | 1,2,3 |
| *Improving Health and Promoting Active Living Through Programs and Services* |  |  |  |
| Are there programs for health providers and employers to improve residents’ access to health care? |  |  |  |
| Strategy 33: Local and regional coalitions of government agencies, nonprofits, businesses, and institutions pool resources and expertise to design healthier communities and encourage healthier living.[[68]](#footnote-68),[[69]](#footnote-69),[[70]](#footnote-70) |  |  | 1,2,3 |
| Strategy 34: Major employers provide health insurance, incentives for healthy living, and health promotion programs.[[71]](#footnote-71) |  |  | 1,2,3 |
| Strategy 35: Local employers, health care providers, state agencies, and insurance providers provide incentives/subsidies to expand health insurance coverage as broadly as possible. |  |  | 1,2,3 |
| Strategy 36: Provide health services, with an emphasis on health promotion and preventative services, to the under- or un-insured, either directly or through local care providers. |  |  | 1,2,3 |
| Strategy 37: Encourage local health care providers to establish regularly scheduled clinics in villages or activity centers near underserved populations.[[72]](#footnote-72) |  |  | 1,2,3 |
| **Are there programs promoting access to healthy food?** |  |  |  |
| Strategy 38: Incentives ensure economic access to healthy foods for low-income residents.[[73]](#footnote-73) |  |  | 1,2,3 |
| Strategy 39: Local farmers have program vehicles to serve fresh food in school lunches.[[74]](#footnote-74) |  |  | 1,2 |
| Strategy 40: Local retailers and restaurants increase fresh & healthy food offerings while limiting stock, sizes, and advertising for unhealthy food and beverages, alcohol, and tobacco products.[[75]](#footnote-75),[[76]](#footnote-76) |  |  | 1,2 |
| Strategy 41: Healthy eating and cooking programs are available to the community.[[77]](#footnote-77),[[78]](#footnote-78) |  |  | 1,2 |
| **Are there programs supporting recreation and fitness?** |  |  |  |
| Strategy 42: Recreational equipment such as bikes, snowshoes, and cross-country skis is available through a community center, school, library, or commercial partner for residents to rent or borrow.[[79]](#footnote-79) |  |  | 1,2 |
| Strategy 43: Schools provide afterschool physical activity programs for students. |  |  | 1,2 |
| Strategy 44: The community has recreational or exercise clubs and programs. |  |  | 1,2 |
| Strategy 45: Encourage or incentivize landowners to provide recreational trails and access to or through private lands.[[80]](#footnote-80) |  |  | 3 |
| Strategy 46: The local government offers education, encouragement, and incentives for residents to walk, bike, use transit, or carpool.[[81]](#footnote-81) |  |  | 1,2,3 |

1. Self-assessment topics and recommendations apply to one or more of the following scales: 1 – large town/small city (population of approximately 10,000 or greater); 2 - village/small town (population typically under 10,000) 3 – rural (very low density places, working lands, and natural areas outside of towns, villages, and cities). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Promoting Urban Agriculture Through Zoning (<http://www.sustainablecitiesinstitute.org/topics/food-systems/urban-agriculture/promoting-urban-agriculture-through-zoning>). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Cleveland, Ohio: Urban Agriculture Policies (<http://www.sustainablecitiesinstitute.org/topics/food-systems/urban-agriculture/urban-agriculture-policies-city-of-cleveland-ohio>). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Urban Agriculture, Composting, and Zoning (<http://cccfoodpolicy.org/document/ohio-epa-urban-agriculture-composting-and-zoning-zoning-code-model-promoting-composting-and>). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Establishing Protections for Community Gardens (<http://changelabsolutions.org/publications/establishing-protections-community-gardens>). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Cleveland and Cuyahoga County Food Policy Coalition Land Use & Planning policy brief (<http://cccfoodpolicy.org/working-group/land-use-planning>). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Community gardens can also help connect residents to each other and their community; see the “Engage and Connect Community Members” tool section. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Promoting Food Access with Comprehensive Planning and Ordinances (<http://designforhealth.net/food-access/>). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Getting to Grocery: Tools For Attracting Healthy Food Retail to Underserved Neighborhoods (<http://changelabsolutions.org/publications/getting-grocery>). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Opportunities for Increasing Access to Healthy Foods in Washington, Chapter 4 (<http://depts.washington.edu/waaction/tools/featured_resources/access_report.html>). [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Community Design for Healthy Eating: How Land Use and Transportation Solutions Can Help (<https://folio.iupui.edu/handle/10244/561>). [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Farmers’ markets can also help support local farmers; see the “Strengthen the Local and Regional Economies” tool section. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. From the Ground Up: Land Use Policies to Protect and Promote Farmers’ Markets (<http://changelabsolutions.org/publications/land-use-farmers-markets>). [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Commonwealth of Massachusetts: Farm Stand Zoning Law (<https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleVII/Chapter40a/Section3>). [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Urban Food Zoning Code Update (<http://www.portlandoregon.gov/bps/article/402598>). [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Metropolitan North Georgia: Model Conservation Subdivision/Open Space Development Ordinance (<http://www.northgeorgiawater.org/stormwater/model-ordinances>). [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Madison County, Idaho: Open Space Development Ordinance (<http://www.co.madison.id.us/index.php/depts/planning-a-zoning/41-ordinances>). [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Open Space Incentive Zoning in Saratoga Springs, New York (<http://www.saratoga-springs.org/index.php?option=com_remository&Itemid=67&func=startdown&id=1345>). [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Georgia Department of Community Affairs Opportunity Zones (<http://www.dca.ga.gov/economic/DevelopmentTools/programs/opportunityZones.asp>). [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. City of Elba, Alabama: Planning and Zoning (<http://www.elbaalabama.net/government/planning-and-zoning>). [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Essential Smart Growth Fixes for Rural Planning, Zoning, and Development Codes (<http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/essential_fixes.htm>). [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Sustainable Planning & Zoning Handbook (<http://vibrantneo.org/news/learn-and-act-sustainable-planning-and-zoning-in-stark-county/>). [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Innovative Land Use Planning Techniques Handbook: Section 1.5 Village Plan Alternative (<http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/wmb/repp/innovative_land_use.htm>). [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Form-Based Zoning for Small Towns and Historic Neighborhoods (<http://mrsc.org/Home/Explore-Topics/Planning/Development-Types-and-Land-Uses/Traditional-Neighborhood-Development-and-Form-%281%29.aspx>). [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Vermont Natural Resources Council: Mixed Use Development (<http://vnrc.org/resources/community-planning-toolbox/tools/mixed-use-development/>). [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Complete Streets Local Policy Workbook (<http://www.smartgrowthamerica.org/guides/complete-streets-local-policy-workbook/>). [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Model Local Ordinance on Complete Streets (<http://www.smartgrowthamerica.org/complete-streets/changing-policy/model-policy>). [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Georgia Pedestrian & Streetscape Guide (<http://www.pedbikeinfo.org/data/library/details.cfm?id=87>). [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Design Guidelines for Pedestrian-Oriented Business Districts (<http://mrsc.org/Home/Explore-Topics/Planning/Specific-Planning-Subjects,-Plan-Elements/Design-Review/Design-Review-Guidelines-and-Code-Provisions.aspx>). [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Design Guidelines: Village and Gateway Districts, Town of Coventry (<http://www.coventryct.org/index.aspx?nid=189>). [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. Design Guidelines for Traditional Neighborhood Developments (<http://www.mass.gov/envir/smart_growth_toolkit/pages/mod-tnd.html>). [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. Evaluation of Gateway and Low-Cost Traffic Calming Treatments for Major Routes in Small, Rural Communities (<http://www.ctre.iastate.edu/research/detail.cfm?projectID=-226410767>). [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Town of Moraga Traffic Calming Guide (<http://www.moraga.ca.us/committees/tsac/about>). [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design (<http://www.ada.gov/regs2010/2010ADAStandards/2010ADAstandards.htm>). [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Designing Sidewalks and Trails for Access (<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/bicycle_pedestrian/publications/sidewalks/>). [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. Common Pedestrian Problems and Solutions: Sidewalks (<http://www.walkinginfo.org/problems/problems-sidewalks.cfm>). [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. Carrboro Town Code: Chapter 7 - Streets and Sidewalks (<http://www.ci.carrboro.nc.us/139/Carrboro-Town-Code>). [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. Healthy Buildings, Healthy People - an EPA publication addressing the future of indoor environmental quality (<http://www.epa.gov/iaq/pubs/hbhp.html>). [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Housing and Building Codes (<http://www.nchh.org/Portals/0/Contents/Coalition_briefing_paper_standards.pdf>). [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. Laws, Rules, and Codes for Healthier Homes (<http://www.healthyhomestraining.org/codes/index.htm>). [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. CDC’s Health Impact Assessment (<http://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/hia.htm>). [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. Health Impact Assessment: A Guide for Practice [(http://www.sfhealthequity.org/component/jdownloads/finish/18/89](file:///C:\Users\Sdale\Documents\_MovedData\Desktop\Madison%20SGIA\FOLLOW%20UP%20CONTRACT\(http:\www.sfhealthequity.org\component\jdownloads\finish\18\89)). [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. National Association of County and City Health Officials’ Health Impact Assessment: (<http://www.naccho.org/topics/environmental/health-impact-assessment/>). [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. EPA’s Human Health Risk Assessment (<http://www.epa.gov/risk_assessment/health-risk.htm>). [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. Intergovernmental Collaboration Goals and Objectives (<http://www.dubuquesmartplan.org/chapters/intergov/goals.cfm>). [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. Developing Effective Citizen Engagement: A How-To Guide for Community Leaders (<http://www.rural.palegislature.us/publications_reports.html>). [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. Community Kitchen Program Manual (<http://66.51.166.128/toolbox_kitchens07.htm>). [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. Shared-use Kitchen Planning Toolkit (<http://www.leopold.iastate.edu/news/09-22-2014/shared-use-kitchen-toolkit>). [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
49. Playing Smart: Maximizing the Potential of School and Community Property through Joint Use Agreements (<http://kaboom.org/resources/joint_use>). [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
50. Capital Assistance Funding: A Rural Health Resource Guide (<http://www.nal.usda.gov/ric/ricpubs/capital_assistance.htm>). [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
51. Manning Regional Healthcare Center Celebrates Groundbreaking (<http://rurdev.sc.egov.usda.gov/STELPRD4017629.html>). [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
52. Rural Health Funding Sources: National Foundations (<http://www.nal.usda.gov/ric/ricpubs/foundat.htm>). [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
53. Model Joint Use Agreement Resources (<http://changelabsolutions.org/publications/model-JUAs-national>). [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
54. Best Practices Tool Kit for Shared Use Agreements in Mississippi (<http://www.communitycommons.org/saresources/best-practices-tool-kit-for-shared-use-agreements-in-mississippi/>). [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
55. Planning for Parks and Open Space in Your Community (<http://mrsc.org/Home/Explore-Topics/Parks-and-Recreation/Parks,-Open-Space,-and-Trails-Planning/Park-Planning,-Design,-and-Open-Space.aspx>). [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
56. Bicycle and Pedestrian Sample Plans (<http://www.pedbikeinfo.org/planning/sample_plans.cfm>). [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
57. Kane County Pedestrian Design Guide (<http://www.manualmake.com/system/854080/>). [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
58. Wisconsin Rural Bicycle Planning Guide (<http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/projects/bike.htm>). [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
59. Scott County Rural Regional Trail Development & Design Guidelines (<http://www.co.scott.mn.us/PropertyGISLand/2030CompPlan/DetailedAreaPlanStudy/Pages/DAPRuralTrailAnalysis.aspx>). [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
60. Factors Contributing to Pedestrian and Bicycle Crashes on Rural Highways (<http://www.trb.org/Main/Blurbs/163774.aspx>). [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
61. Pedestrian Safety Guide and Countermeasure Selection System (<http://www.walkinginfo.org/pedsafe/>). [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
62. Bicycle Safety Guide and Countermeasure Selection System (<http://www.pedbikeinfo.org/training/webinars_PBIC_LC_021915.cfm>). [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
63. Introduction to Safe Routes to School: the Health, Safety, and Transportation Nexus (<http://guide.saferoutesinfo.org/introduction/>). [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
64. Toolkit for Rural Transit Planning (<http://nationalcenterformobilitymanagement.org/by-topic-rural-transportation/>). [↑](#footnote-ref-64)
65. Planning for Schools and Livable Communities: The Oregon School Siting Handbook (<http://www.ncef.org/rl/site_selection.cfm>). [↑](#footnote-ref-65)
66. Medical Transportation Toolkit and Best Practices (<http://trid.trb.org/view.aspx?id=846197>). [↑](#footnote-ref-66)
67. Senior Transportation: Toolkit and Best Practices (<http://webbuilder.nationalrtap.org/findanything/FreeandLowCostResources/InformationandBestPractices.aspx>). [↑](#footnote-ref-67)
68. Gold Country Region Healthy Eating Active Living Collaborative (<https://healthedcouncil.org/programs/nutrition-fitness/>). [↑](#footnote-ref-68)
69. Mount Ascutney Prevention Partnership, a prevention coalition focused on policy and community environment improvements (<http://www.mappvt.org/>). [↑](#footnote-ref-69)
70. California Healthier Living Coalition (<http://www.cahealthierliving.org/healthier-living-coalition/).> [↑](#footnote-ref-70)
71. Workplace Health Promotion Toolkit (<http://www.cdc.gov/workplacehealthpromotion/>). [↑](#footnote-ref-71)
72. Mobile Health Clinics Association (<http://www.mobilehca.org/>). [↑](#footnote-ref-72)
73. 3 SquaresVT, a federal USDA program for stretching food budgets (<http://dcf.vermont.gov/esd/3SquaresVT>). [↑](#footnote-ref-73)
74. Getting Started with Farm to School (<http://www.farmtoschool.org/get-started>). [↑](#footnote-ref-74)
75. Healthy Corner Stores Network: New Orleans (<http://www.healthycornerstores.org/tag/new-orleans>). [↑](#footnote-ref-75)
76. State Initiatives Supporting Healthier Food Retail: An Overview of the National Landscape (<http://www.healthyfoodaccess.org/resources/library/state-initiatives-supporting-healthier-food-retail>). [↑](#footnote-ref-76)
77. Community-Based Nutrition Awareness Program (<https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/educational-and-community-based-programs>). [↑](#footnote-ref-77)
78. Eat Your Way to Good Health (<http://www.rocklandsteps.org/nutrition-program>). [↑](#footnote-ref-78)
79. Organizers say bike rental program for low-income adults a success (<http://minnesota.publicradio.org/display/web/2010/08/26/bike-lending-program>). [↑](#footnote-ref-79)
80. Model Trail Easement Agreement and Commentary (<http://conservationtools.org/libraries/1/library_items/324>). [↑](#footnote-ref-80)
81. Alternative Transportation Incentive Program (<http://www.smc.edu/StudentServices/transportation/Pages/STIP-FAQ.aspx>). [↑](#footnote-ref-81)