

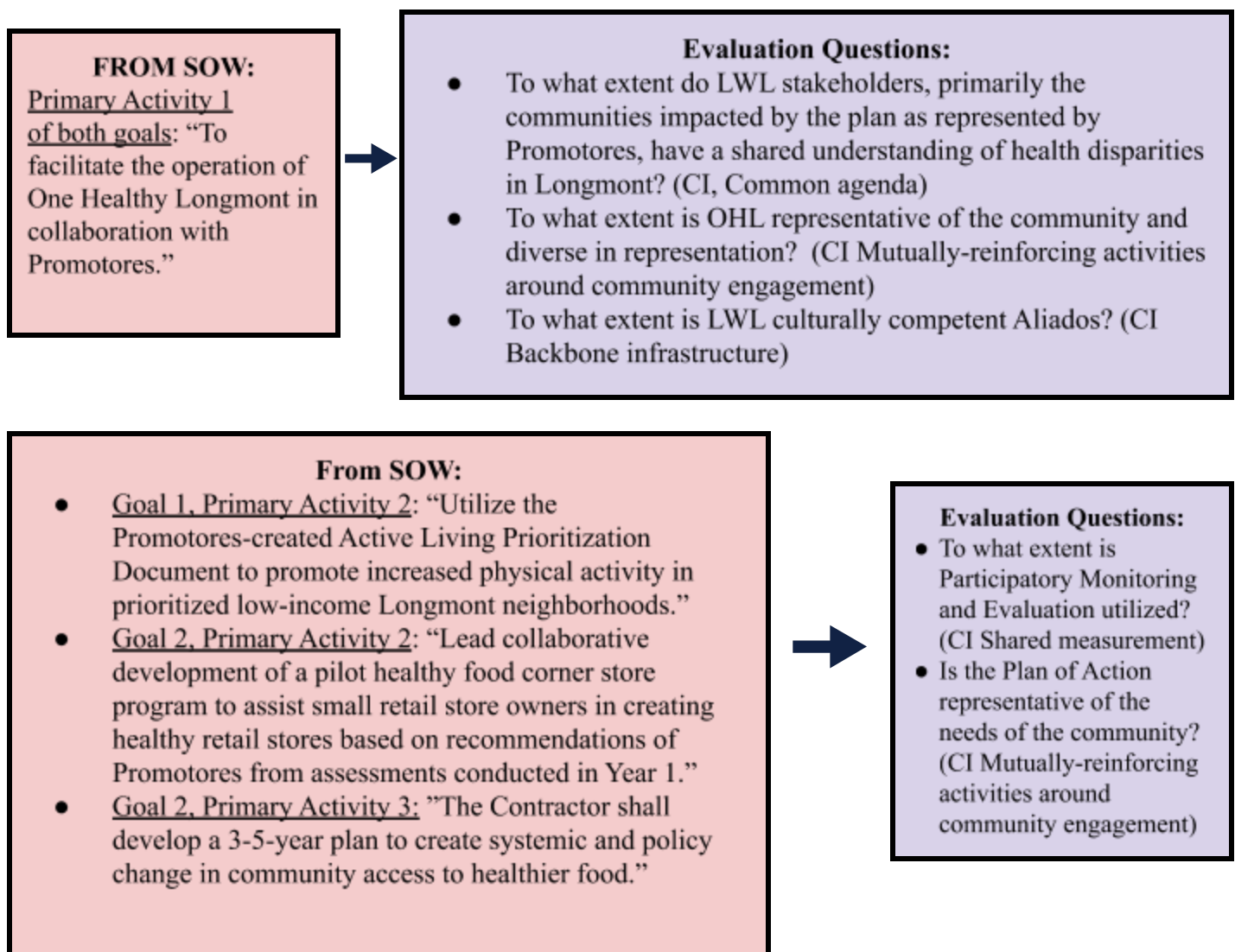
LWL EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS EVALUATION REPORT

Working Together for One Healthy Longmont 6/2016 - 6/2018

Katie Bauer (July 2018)

LiveWell Longmont (LWL) increased healthy eating and active living (HEAL) in Longmont through CCPD funding of Working Together for One Healthy Longmont (OHL). There were two goals of OHL. 1) Improve access to physical activity through built environment policies and infrastructure enhancements to reduce chronic disease and improve health equity in the City of Longmont (COL) with the objective that through the Active Living Prioritization Document, access to walking, biking and other physical activities would be enhanced. 2) Transform communities to support health and make healthy behaviors easier and more convenient for Coloradans with objectives to improve access to healthier food retail in underserved areas and to create systemic and policy change in community access to healthier food.

This evaluation report highlights accomplishments of the two years of the program in answering the overarching evaluation question using Collective Impact (CI) evaluation methods, data collection, and evaluation questions: What is the utility and means by which a promotora-led community group facilitates & promotes HEAL to reduce chronic disease and improve health equity in low income neighborhoods in the COL?



Outcome data from these assessments is encouraging, indicating that community group success is predicated upon engagement of community members who are activated leaders in their communities or organizations. Tony Iton's training rings true that community organizers and community leaders, such as Promotoros allow for the most sustainability of work. Promotoros and other engaged community members have a deep understanding of the community and have created critical, trusted relationships within that community. Community organizers understand how to build power and LWL worked in collaboration with the COL to give Longmont community members direct engagement with local government policy and changes.

In re-imagining how to effectively access community prioritized strategies as part of Envision Longmont, LWL looked to the Enhanced Multi-Use Corridor Plan and partnered with the COL to offer community outreach in the corridors that have been included in the Plan and for the redevelopment of the Oligarchy Ditch System Trail Project. LWL's Neighborhood Project Outreach Partners offered door-to-door surveying and data collection. The City is using the collected data to inform the types of built environment changes to make. LWL's support of this project was a way for community members to identify what changes they wanted to see in their neighborhoods and voice those needs to create change.

Longmont 7-Eleven owner, Oliver Samra, has proven to be an influential and engaged community leader focused on workers' rights and healthy food access in food deserts. Twice weekly, Longmont Food Rescue collects unsold healthy items at his stores. His Lashley store not only committed to highlighting healthy foods but has also partnered with Miller Farms to host a weekly produce market that started June 20 with Double Up Food Bucks accepted. Samra indicated that: "If this pilot program is successful then in the future I would love to explore the potential of making local produce part of the 7-Eleven merchandise."

The Parent Leadership Group of Rocky Mountain Elementary School is made up of eight moms who were already passionate about their kids' lives and their families' health and well being which made for a natural partnership with LWL on healthy food access. The group is effective at spurring school and parent engagement. They partnered with LWL and the SVVSD School Wellness Coordinator to create a Strategic Plan for healthy food access in the community and at the school.

The Use of Evaluation Results section includes LWL's answers to the additional following evaluation questions:

- How and to what extent does communication help build trust, mutual objectives, and common motivation? (CI Continuous communication)
- To what extent is there an agreed upon joint approach to rectifying health disparities in low income communities of Longmont through agreed upon actions? (CI Common agenda)

The report concludes with the section on Sustainability (which is also the CI Readiness Summary), highlighting that HEAL work will continue through the City of Longmont, the Boulder and Broomfield Counties Food Security Network, the Parent Leadership Group of Rocky Mountain Elementary, and engaged community leaders and organizations.

EVALUATION METHODS

LWL's evaluation was structured through Collective Impact (CI) Evaluation. This Framework enables LWL to monitor work from 1) exploration of social-economic context to 2) design and implementation, through 3) intermediate outcomes to 4) ultimate impact through the lens of community participation and access. As part of CI, evaluation is a participatory process used to determine a common set of indicators and data collection methods. The process of designing, sharing and managing the shared measurement system is participatory and transparent. The Evaluation Plan for OHL focused primarily on the design and implementation of the process and the systems change portion of intermediate outcomes for CI. The social-economic context work preceded and informed OHL, while the bulk of the evaluation of individual behavior changes and health outcomes extend beyond the CCPD funding period.

CCPD Evaluation - Data Sources	Year 1	Year 2
Project-Related Materials	X	X
Program records, meeting notes, agendas	X	X
Conference, Event, and training curriculum and materials	X	X
Training attendance and completion	X	
Technical assistance log	X	X
Contract and hiring completion	X	X
Prioritization recommendations - Enhanced multi-use corridors		X
Prioritization recommendations - Healthy food access		X
Farm stand marketing		X
Qualitative Sources	X	X
Stakeholder and Executive Committee Interviews	X	X
Coalition Capacity Assessment	X	X
GIS Mapping	X	
Food System Assessment analysis	X	
Strategic Planning Session analysis		X
Food access policy scan of Envision Longmont, The HEAL City and Town Resolution, The Longmont Sustainability Plan, and Longmont Health and Human Services		X
Observational built environment data: parking utilization, rail crossing conditions, bus shelter conditions, traffic counts		X
Quantitative Sources	X	X
Demographic data	X	
Store owner survey and analysis	X	
Customer survey and analysis	X	X
Store site visits	X	X
Door-to-door and community hub surveying and data collection		X
Stakeholder/Partner survey and analysis		X
Food Waste log		X

EVALUATION RESULTS:

What is the utility and means by which a promotora-led community group facilitates & promotes HEAL to reduce chronic disease and improve health equity in low income neighborhoods in the COL?

To what extent do LWL stakeholders, primarily the communities impacted by the plan as represented by Promotores, have a shared understanding of health disparities in Longmont? (CI Common Agenda)

Effort was made by the SC to create a shared understanding of health disparities in Longmont by organizing presentations for SC members, their organizations, and community leaders. Dr. Tony Iton presented: "Community Organizing for Policy Change. Rebuilding the Social Compact and Improving Health Equity" in April 2017, with 100 RSVPs including the LWL SC and 7 Promotoras from the training. Iton's presentation was on the importance of committing to community organizing and how building collective community power is the best way to repair the fractured social structure. Also discussed was effective organizing through the Promotora Model and the importance of pairing Promotoras with community organizers. Promotoras have a deep understanding of the community and have created critical, trusted relationships within the community. Community organizers understand how to build power. He suggested to the Promotoras to find white allies and create a shared analysis of power and common purpose. Jorge de Santiago, highlighted the importance of empowering the community voice through Promotora programming and creating context by sharing that in BC, Latino families with children are 5 times as likely to live in poverty and Latinos are 3 times as likely to have diabetes. Olga Bermudez, drew attention to LWL's transition to promote Promotoras as the leaders and catalysts for long-term change in BC. The response indicated understanding from both SC and Promotoras of the challenges around health disparities in Longmont and the importance of working together to create change.

To what extent is OHL representative of the community and diverse in representation? (CI Mutually-Reinforcing Activities Around Community Engagement)

Between February and June of 2017, 84 hours of leadership training in Spanish were provided via the Promotora Model. The 2nd phase of the trainings concluded June 28 with 10 of the 11 participants from the first phase. The first phase, "Cultivando Mi Voz" (Cultivating My Voice), focused on individual leadership skills, recognition of personal strength, healthy/effective communication, and the power of collaboration. The second session, "Cultivando Mi Liderazgo" (Cultivating My Leadership), focused on putting leadership into action, defining values, leadership style, and purpose, finding opportunities for collaboration, understanding systems and policy change, power dynamics and shared power, and issue identification to create collective change. Although the SC lacked Promotora representation post-Trainings, the SC continued to provide development opportunities to the group. LWL paid for five of the Promotoras to attend the Latino Power Summit on June 10 2017. The Summit focused on the strengths, challenges, and opportunities Latina women face in their professional and personal development.

To what extent is LWL culturally competent Aliados? (CI Backbone Infrastructure)

As part of Coalition Capacity Assessment and utilizing a restorative approach, LWL recognized that everyone was impacted by the Promotoras' group dynamics and could learn from the challenge in building a cohesive Promotora group and offered feedback sessions with the Promotoras that included different partners so that everyone was set up to create justice in their communities. LWL met with the Longmont Community Justice Partnership to explore collaboration. On March 15, 2018, LWL hosted "A Purposeful Conversation About Bias" presented by the COL Community and Neighborhood Resources Manager to 16 participants. Ten handouts and topics discussed included a research guide for understanding bias, strategies for confronting unconscious bias, cultural competency for leaders, discussions of white privilege, transforming dialogue through less talk, and a sample for hiring procedures to address bias before interviewing.

STEERING COMMITTEE
& type of member's/stakeholders on OHL: 18: Community Org (3), Community residents (2), Design practitioners (1), Health care providers (5), Local government (2), Local public health agency (3), School (2)
of OHL meetings: 35; # of OHL members attending meetings (average): 12
Stage of group development: Coalition
Coalition activities/engagement: 1) Develop leadership team 2) Recruit diverse members/org's 3) Convene coalition 4) Hold capacity building events 5) Identify mission 6) Assess needs 7) Collect, analyze & provide feedback on data 8) Identify priorities 9) Develop action plan (including goals, objectives & strategies) 10) Initiate & monitor strategies 11) Implement strategies 12) Evaluate strategies 13) Sustain strategies 14) Integrate prioritized work into existing partnerships.
Policy development activities: 1) Conduct grassroots activities 2) Provide community education/awareness on impact of policy 3) Communicate with policy makers 4) Develop advocacy/policy plan 5) Develop an advisory/ planning committee 6) Develop

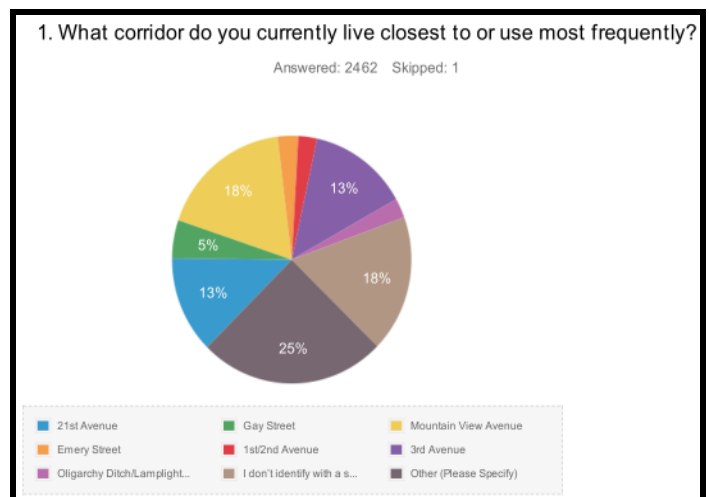
recommendations 7) Enhance existing policy language
 8) Secure funding for support of policy implementation
 9) Policy education

PROMOTORAS/NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERS
of community members recruited for LSFS training: 34
of graduates of LSFS training: 11
of LSFS graduates of LYA training: 10
of Promotores activated in the community: 7
Stage of group development: Networking
Coalition activities: 1) Develop leadership team 2) Capacity building 3) Identify mission 4) Assess needs 5) Identify priorities 6) Develop action plan 7) Initiate/monitor strategies
Community Engagement Strategist activation: 12/19/16
Neighborhood Project Coordinator activation: 1/1/18
of Project Partners hired and activation: 6 on 1/1/18

Specific to Goal 1: Improve access to physical activity through built environment policies and infrastructure enhancements

To what extent is Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation utilized? (CI Shared measurement)

The Longmont Multi-Use Corridor Survey, active in February and March of 2018, exceeded its goal of 2000 survey results, gathering 2,462. A multi-modal approach was used in collecting the survey. The five Community Outreach Partners targeted the priority corridors—21st Avenue, Mountain View Ave., Lamplighter Dr., and Gay Street—via door-to-door surveying and targeting community hubs. Contacts were developed at community hubs that were near the priority corridors, attracted active residents, and/or attracted lower-income residents that disproportionately relied on walking or biking for their primary modes of transportation. Community hubs that met at least one of the aforementioned criteria included the OUR Center, the Youth Center, Centennial Pool, Community Food Share drop-off sites, the Memorial Center, the Recreation Center, Dizzy's, the Longmont Public Library, and parks (such as Thompson Park). In addition, Community Partners attended community events that targeted priority residents,



including a Left Hand Brewery event for Longmont bike enthusiasts, a running event at Shoes and Brews, and a City of Longmont neighborhood leadership meeting.

In mid-March a mass communication was sent out by COL planners to Longmont neighborhood NextDoor subscribers. While attempts were made to go door-to-door, it proved to be an inefficient means of collecting surveys; the vast majority of residents did not open their doors and most surveys gathered in this manner were by approaching people who were outside their homes. Repeated attempts were made to gain approval to survey parishioners at churches along the corridor (i.e. Calvary Church, the Church of Latter-Day Saints and Four-Square Church) without success. Many attempts were made to access student opinions but was disallowed by Superintendent Dr. Haddad. City staff has also been consulted on this project. A diverse project team made of up staff from Planning and Development Services, Natural Resources, and Engineering met at least monthly to review specific items, offer input, and provide recommendations. In addition, specific staff were consulted around maintenance and snow removal considerations. Finally, leadership from Public Works and Natural Resources, as well as Planning and Development Services, were engaged to provide high level feedback on the overall network and preferred options for specific corridors.

Is the Plan of Action representative of the needs of the community? (CI Mutually-reinforcing activities around community engagement).

The Longmont Multi-Use Corridor Survey results reveal that Longmont participants are an active group; 91% of participants surveyed reported biking, walking, or both, 64% of cyclists bike at least once a week, and 87% of pedestrians walk at least once a week. Participants make great use of our Greenways and parks but also walk and bike for transportation to downtown, parks, grocery stores, and schools. Respondents generally feel comfortable biking and walking in their neighborhoods but feel less safe ambulating in Longmont in general. That said, according to the LiveWell Longmont Food System Assessment that was conducted prior to grant funding, 90% of respondents travel by car to purchase fruit and vegetables, with only 8% traveling by alternative transportation (bike, walk, or bus). This is despite nearly half of respondents (42%) living within three miles of their fruit and vegetable source and one quarter of them living within a mile of their fruit and vegetable source (City of Longmont, 2016). Residents of Longmont spend more of their budgets on transportation than the average U.S. household. Transportation accounted for 19% of a Longmont household's income in 2015, which equates to an average annual transportation cost per household of \$12,813. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) recommends that no more than 15% of an individual or household's income be spent on transportation (City of Longmont, 2016).



When respondents of the Longmont Multi-Use Corridor Survey were asked what their top choice was for feeling safer when biking, cyclists rated being completely separated from cars on a sidewalk or side path (40%), having a designated bike lane with pavement striping and signage (22%), and being separated from cars with some type of physical barrier (16%) as their top priorities. If the City were to invest money to make improvements for pedestrians and cyclists, the majority of respondents wanted more sidewalks built, followed by building protected bike lanes, then maintaining what we have. Because the City of Longmont is looking at ways to improve connections for bicycles and pedestrians in northeast Longmont, including along Lamplighter Dr. and the Oligarchy Ditch, there was an addendum survey for participants on this street. It found that 90% of participants in that area use their sidewalks, 55% did not think safety improvements were needed for bicyclists

and pedestrians (45% did), and 65% of respondents would support changes to the street/sidewalk areas (ROW). In terms of satisfaction with on-street parking, 45% of Lamplighter respondents said they were satisfied, 15% would like more on-street parking, 10% said there was too much on-street parking, and 10% said they don't use on-street parking.

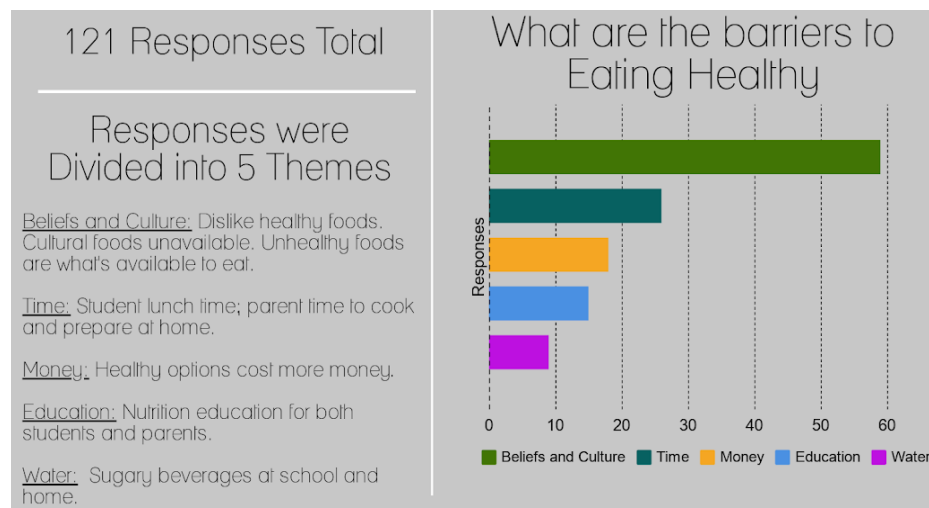
Specific to Goal 2: Transform communities to support health and make healthy behaviors easier and more convenient

To what extent is Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation utilized? (CI Shared measurement)

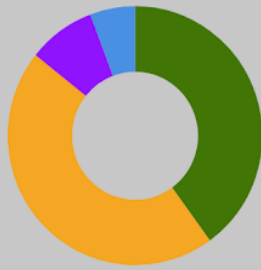
The Community Engagement Strategist received feedback from five community members on the redesigned food assessment and customer survey tools and took the final edits back to Spark who adjusted the tools at the end of 2016. In-store food assessments and in-person customer surveys were conducted at three corner stores (7-Eleven, Loaf N' Jug, and Las America Tortilleria) over a two-day period in one census tract (134.01) in January 2017. The survey goal was to collect information about food shopping and consumption patterns among customers and were administered in both English and Spanish. In-store food assessments were intended to collect information about the types of food available at the three stores. The majority of participants lived in the ZIP codes 80501 (39%) and 80504 (37%), which are census tracts 134.01, 135.03, and 135.05. Most of the participants residing in 80501 were surveyed at the Loaf N' Jug (40%) and the Tortilleria (58%). Most of the participants residing in 80504 were surveyed at the 7-Eleven (60%). Forty-nine customers participated in the survey. Approximately one out of every four participants (27%) does most of their grocery shopping at these stores. In Year 2, Q3, 39 customers on 3 different days and times were surveyed to get feedback on 7-Eleven's Healthy Food Marketing Plan:

59%	Noticed the green price tags.	74%	Green price tags made it easier for them to identify healthy food and beverage choices.
62%	Green price tags were clearly visible.	46%	Green price tags influenced their purchases.
64%	Easy to understand what green price tags mean.	54%	They are more likely to buy healthier foods and beverages due to the green price tags.

In January 2018 the Parent Leadership Group of Rocky Mountain Elementary School unanimously voted to work with the LWL Food Access Community Engagement Strategist and The School Wellness Coordinator on healthy food access in schools and neighborhoods. The Group voted to have a booth at the Parent-Teacher Conferences to brainstorm and discuss with parents the barriers they see to eating healthy in school and home and ideas to overcome those challenges. At the second meeting on February 28, the Parent Leadership Group were presented with the aggregate data and the group voted on priorities.



Beliefs and Culture Broken Down



■ Beliefs (40%) ■ Available (45.71%)
■ Presentation (8.57%) ■ Cultural (5.71%)

Ideas to Solve these Problems

Beliefs and Culture:

- Present healthy in a fun and colorful way
- Make healthy more available at school and home

Time:

- Increase school lunch time
- Make more time to cook

Money:

- Reduce healthy food prices
- More markets

Education:

- Teach kids how important healthy food is
- Teach parents how to shop and cook healthy food

Water:

- Have a water bottle filling station in school
- Less sugary drinks at school and home

Is the Plan of Action representative of the needs of the community? (CI Mutually-reinforcing activities around community engagement)

The healthy food access assessment focused on three census tracts in Longmont: 135.05, 135.03, and 134.01. All three census tracts have large Latino populations, of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin (U.S. Census Bureau 2010). Overall, the populations in these census tracts are significantly poorer than the city as a whole. An average of 30% fall below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) and over 50% of the population is below 200% of the FPL (American Community Survey 2011-2015). This is twice the rate as the city of Longmont (15.6% below FPL) and the state of Colorado (15.2% below FPL) (City-data.com, 2015). There are many opportunities to access unhealthy food in Longmont, with a high number of fast food restaurants, 8.69 per 10,000 individuals, which is substantially higher compared to the state of Colorado rate at 3.40 per 10,000. There is also a large presence of convenience stores and small corner stores that typically offer mostly unhealthy food, further increasing access to unhealthy food. In addition, there are fewer WIC and SNAP authorized food stores in Boulder County than is average for Colorado (Longmont United Hospital, 2016). Based on LWL's previously completed Food System Assessment, many residents face a variety of financial security challenges. Approximately 90% of respondents reported wanting to include more local foods in their diet, including buying at farmers' markets. However, 30% reported compromising on healthy food items due to budget concerns. As of 2015, ~20% of children in Longmont lived in households receiving Supplemental Security Income, cash public assistance income, or Food Stamp/SNAP benefits (City of Longmont, 2016).

Over 90% of participants reported wanting themselves or their family to eat more fruits and vegetables every day in meals or snacks. When asked what would need to happen for them to do so:

- 38% wanted better options and access, including more variety, less processed, and more fresh items.
- 24% needed to make personal changes, including motivating themselves to buy & prepare them.
- 20% wanted more convenience, including options for more pre-packaged items and living closer to a store that sells them.
- 18% said they need to be cheaper

USE OF EVALUATION RESULTS

How and to what extent does communication help build trust, mutual objectives, and common motivation? (CI Continuous Communication)

The LWL Evaluation Framework evaluated One Healthy Longmont through all of its life cycles and engaged it through monitoring. LWL's strategies began with an assessment of relationship-building, communication and engagement of partners and community members as related to the strategies and evaluating the effectiveness in creating a common agenda used to build an action plan that effectively addressed Longmont's needs. The questioning that went into supporting these two foundational keys allowed for LWL to redirect, re-engage and offer more focused, useful support as needed to create a movement that can more sustainably put into action changes to the built environment and access to healthy foods.

Specific to Goal 1: Improve access to physical activity through built environment policies and infrastructure enhancements

To what extent is there an agreed upon joint approach to rectifying health disparities in low income communities of Longmont through agreed upon actions? (CI Common agenda)

The City of Longmont established Enhanced Multi-use Corridors with the adoption of the Envision Longmont Multimodal and Comprehensive Plan. Enhanced Recreation Connections were also established in the Parks, Recreation, and Trails Master Plan. While there was a general understanding of the goals and intent of the designated corridors in both the Parks, Recreation and Trails Master Plan and Envision Longmont, additional work needed to be completed to better understand the optimal locations, design, function, and prioritization for these multi-use corridors. The Enhanced Multi-use Corridor Plan is a planning-level document that proposes designs for each of the Enhanced Multi-use Corridors. The corridors receiving the most support from the open house and follow up survey, were Mountain View Avenue, followed by 21st Avenue and Gay Street. At the April 2018 SC meeting, the Neighborhood Project Coordinator presented the collected data to community partners and planners. The project team used community feedback to develop and refine options for the final plan. The project team presented the draft plan to the Transportation Advisory Board and the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board for a recommendation. Both boards voted to recommend City Council accept the plan unanimously. The Bicycle and Pedestrian Task Force invited LWL to present the corridor data at a meeting for the City to look at specific bike issues. On June 12, a LWL Community Partner, spoke at the "Public Invited to be Heard" City Council meeting, sharing information from the community survey work along with the handout of summarized survey results.

Specific to Goal 2: Transform communities to support health and make healthy behaviors easier and more convenient

To what extent is there an agreed upon joint approach to rectifying health disparities in low income communities of Longmont through agreed upon actions? (CI Common agenda)

In year one, Spark worked with LWL to create a presentation of raw data and analysis of the in-store food assessments and in-person customer surveys to the SC, a few Promotoras, and partners on March 16, 2017 to determine next steps. From the results, a decision was made to pilot work with one of the three corner stores to help improve access to healthy foods for their customers. The local 7-Eleven owner proved most engaged with this work. LWL worked with the 7-Eleven store owner to create a plan of action based on corner store improvement best practices and the survey results of what it would take for respondents to buy more food at their respective store. The top five answers provided were: better prices (41%), wider selection (31%), more fruit available (31%), no interest (27%), and more vegetables available (22%). One goal was to provide more produce options to customers which LWL supported by connecting the 7-Eleven owner to Miller Farm to offer a weekly farm stand. Another goal for the store was to increase marketing and promotion of fresh produce and healthier options that already existed but weren't highlighted. LWL provided funds for promotion of healthier

products, including samples of healthier options on the Customer Appreciation Day and providing marketing materials to inform customers where to find healthy options.

In year two, the LWL Food Access Community Engagement Strategist presented results from the customer survey of the 7-Eleven Healthy Food Marketing Campaign and the results of the Parent Leadership Group of Rocky Mountain Elementary School to present on the Neighborhood Healthy Food Access Strategic Plan at the April 2018 SC meeting. The purpose of showing these results was to both celebrate successes and to create sustainability for continued progress without the presence of LWL. Partner organizations were connected both the Food Marketing Campaign and the Neighborhood Healthy Food Access Strategic Plan for continued collaboration between SC organizations, 7-Eleven, and the Parent Leadership Group.

SUSTAINABILITY

The narrative data from the 2016 Strategic Planning Sessions provided baseline data for the continued evolution of LWL as the backbone agency working on HEAL strategies in Longmont in Year 1 to preparing to transition and cede work to other Longmont organizations, agencies, and leaders in Year 2. The 2016 sessions focused on building-out three of the five components of creating a common agenda for LWL collective impact work. These three items included creation of principles, defining the common problem and goal setting (LWL Common Agenda Elements and Collaborating to Create a Common Agenda). The conversations in 2016 were based on determining the next 3-5 year plan for LiveWell Longmont, ensuring clarity, alignment, and commitment for partner organizations. Discussions in Year 2 facilitated actions of partner organizations moving forward, beyond organization of LWL. In developing the organizational capacity of OHL, in July 2017, the LWL Manager offered the three best options regarding the future vision and direction of LWL to the SC for discussion. The SC made the strategic decision to celebrate ten years of LiveWell Longmont as a stand-alone organization and integrate all existing work into partner organizations. The primary focus in Year 2 of the grant was on the sustainability of LWL's work and completing all deliverables. The LWL Manager met independently with each SC organization so that all partners' voices were represented. Over these past ten years, LWL has made impressive strides and although there is still much work to do, it is clear that the healthy momentum will continue. Through the years, LWL has consistently focused work with conscious intention to create sustainability while defining what would be most meaningful and impactful to Longmont. For example, LWL provided four years of funding to support a School Wellness Coordinator at St. Vrain Valley School District and in finalizing work can conclude with knowing that the financial responsibility for this position was assumed by the district, and the school wellness work will continue. While winding down operations, LWL has continued to work to integrate goals and actions with community partners and leaders allowing for ongoing sustainability and a strong HEAL movement foundation in Longmont.

Specific to Goal 1: Improve access to physical activity through built environment policies and infrastructure enhancements

The Enhanced Multi-use Corridor Plan is a planning-level document that proposes designs for each of the Enhanced Multi-use Corridors. Enhanced Multi-Use Corridors are street corridors that provide a safe, comfortable, low-stress bicycle and pedestrian facilities, much like a multi-use trails, to provide connectivity within the City's trail system and multi-modal transportation network.

For each corridor, a proposed design is identified along with cross-section and plan view diagrams and cost estimates. Rather than a comprehensive set of construction documents, this planning-level document articulates a refined vision for each Enhanced Multi-use Corridor so that City staff can work to implement each corridor over time by working with various City of Longmont departments and members of the development community. The Enhanced Multi-use Corridor Plan will guide future street construction or reconstruction and future development or redevelopment.

One of Envision Longmont's goals is to create a complete, balanced, and connected transportation system, which translates to offering safe, healthy, and reliable mobility for people of all ages, income levels, and abilities. As part of this goal, the City plans to further implement complete street principles (Envision Longmont, 2016). Within the City of Longmont's Sustainability Plan are strategies to prioritize infrastructure improvements to ensure connectivity between underserved areas and community amenities. This includes building out and connecting bicycle and pedestrian facilities and connecting the community to amenities such as parks, open space, transit facilities, and service providers. Specifically, they plan to invest in an efficient transportation system that enhances mobility, equitably supports multiple modes of transportation, reduces environmental impacts, and supports a healthier community (City of Longmont, 2016). The City also plans to continue the Ride Free Transit Program, coordinate with the regional transit department to expand service and hours to key community locations, support growth in active transportation, and audit all transit stops to evaluate accommodation needs of all residents and prioritize improvements (City of Longmont, 2016). BoCo Strong also recommends coordinating with local governments to plan for transportation, housing and employment changes, specifically connecting jobs with housing (BoCo Strong, 2016).

Specific to Goal 2: Transform communities to support health and make healthy behaviors easier and more convenient

The healthy food access assessment completed by Spark shows that while Longmont does face barriers to healthy food access, there are efforts underway to address the root causes of low healthy food access and a desire among community members to eat healthier. Given the complexity of the problem, the solution will require a multi-faceted and collaborative approach. There are many efforts already underway to address inequities in Longmont, including healthy food access and food security.

The LWL Food Access Community Engagement Strategist began meeting in Q1 Y2 with Longmont Food Rescue, promotoras, Longmont's Sustainability Coordinator, Real Good, other community partners working within food access, and state partners to explore SNAP opportunities, existing resources, and how to best partner to solve hunger. LWL also joined the newly created Boulder and Broomfield Counties Food Security Network to address local hunger and food insecurity. LWL identified a desire and need for community partners to work together around food access. A coordination of efforts started in Y2 Q2 with momentum toward a food access plan for the Longmont community. The LWL Food Access Community Engagement Strategist worked with Community Food Share to bring together all organizations working within Broomfield and Boulder County on food access. A survey was completed by 20 partner organizations in Y2 Q4 to create a regional food security network to work collaboratively. Priorities were identified by the group to focus initial and ongoing activities. The top interests in improving food security indicated by partners were to: 1) Create more affordable food options for the community. 2) Increase minimum wage. 3) Increase community engagement in change. 4) Increase transit efforts. 5) Create more collaborative efforts for community partners.

The top food access priorities identified from the Parent Leadership Group of Rocky Mountain Elementary School, combined with the Envision Longmont Multimodal and Comprehensive Plan policy scan, the SPARK Food Assessment, and the Parent-Teacher Conferences were used to draft the 3-5-year plan goals to create systemic and policy change in community access to healthier food. At the March 2018 Parent Leadership meeting, objectives were presented and prioritized into subgroup committee work. These objectives include: 1) Increase the number of community members who can access affordable, healthy, and culturally relevant foods within their own community. 2) Increase community understanding and awareness that eating healthy is vital to the health and well-being of all individuals and families. 3) Build our local sustainable agriculture to assure healthy local foods are the easy and popular choice within our community. 4) Increase the amount of healthy options presented to children at school (while reducing the junk food opportunities). 5) Decrease the amount of food waste within Rocky Mountain Elementary, especially healthy foods. 6) Increase lunch time. The LWL Food Access Community Engagement Strategist and the School Wellness Coordinated created a Strategic Plan with a timeline from the Parent Leadership group prioritization in Y2 Q4 and is included as a deliverable in the final Progress Report. The overarching goal of the Strategic Plan is to increase fruit and vegetable availability and consumption within the Rocky Mountain Elementary community by 50% by year 2021. The Parent Leadership

Group's last meeting for the school year was May 2 and will not meet again until September. The The LWL Food Access Community Engagement Strategist has reached out to all food access partners to connect them to the School Wellness Coordinator to present their programs and resources to the Parent Leadership Group. The group is very committed to reducing food waste and Longmont Food Rescue has already to committed to present to the group.

The owner of two Longmont 7-Elevens continues to be engaged in promoting healthy food access through 7-Eleven and making 7-Eleven a community hub. Longmont Food Rescue is now picking up food from both stores and has committed to continue to do so. If the Farm Stand this summer at the Lashley store is successful, the owner will support providing local produce inside the store. The LWL Food Access Community Engagement Strategist is working to connect the 7-Eleven owner to food access organizations and to grants to continue promoting healthy food access through his store.

Envision Longmont's overarching goal is to create a "safe, healthy, and adaptable community" by collaborating with community partners to increase awareness about the benefits of a healthy and active lifestyle and increase access to programs, facilities, and services that contribute to the health and wellness of its residents. A specific sub-goal is to support increased access to affordable healthy food. It states: "Food security is enhanced through the preservation of agricultural lands and expanded support for local and regional food production, sales, and processing... Food production and related uses remain a major component of the City's economy as the City has targeted efforts aimed at attracting and growing food and beverage producers (breweries, distilleries, local food production) and culinary businesses" (Envision Longmont, 2016, p. 75). With over three hundred farms in Boulder County, efforts are being made to create a sustainable food system that provides healthy food for residents, jobs for producers, and agricultural techniques that protect and restore natural resources. As a result, the Longmont Sustainability Plan identified the following priorities:

- Land stewardship through agriculture
- Food security and resiliency
- Food economy

In order to reach these goals, the city plans to establish a local food storage and processing facility by 2018, increase access to healthy foods through a variety of initiatives such as the Harvest Bucks and other programs, encourage and support agricultural research in Boulder County, identify barriers and opportunities for local food production, expand connections between local food producers and areas and populations in need, support and expand garden to cafeteria program opportunities, and support the establishment of community food processing and storage facilities in partnership with Boulder County (Envision Longmont, 2016).