



# Supporting Shared and Open Use in Ohio

Ohio Department of Health  
Creating Healthy Communities Program



# Creating Healthy Communities

**Vision:** Making the Healthy Choice the Easy Choice



# Creating Healthy Communities

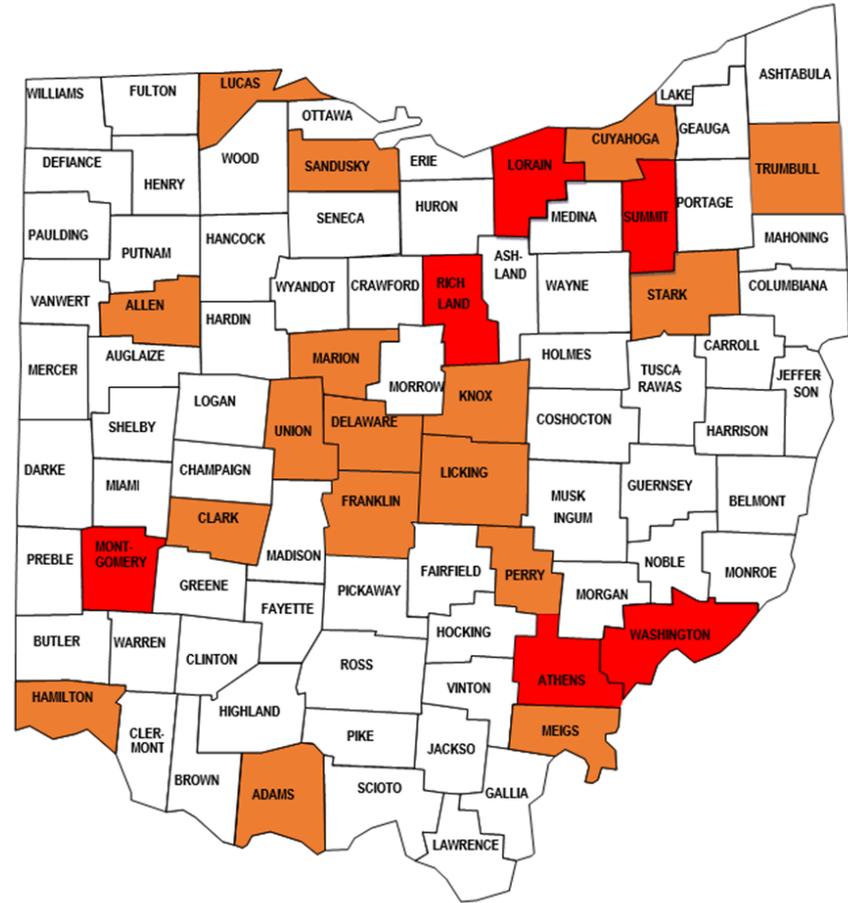
## Mission:

Through cross-sector collaboration, we are activating communities to **improve access to and affordability of healthy food, increase opportunities for physical activity,** and assure tobacco-free living where Ohioans live, work and play. By implementing **sustainable evidence-based strategies** CHC is creating a culture of health.



# Program Reach

- 23 CHC Counties
- 6 CPCD Counties



## ...but by focusing on prevention...



CHC focuses on interventions that change the environment to make healthy options the default choice, regardless of income, education, or other societal factors.



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## ...and making the healthy choice the easy choice...

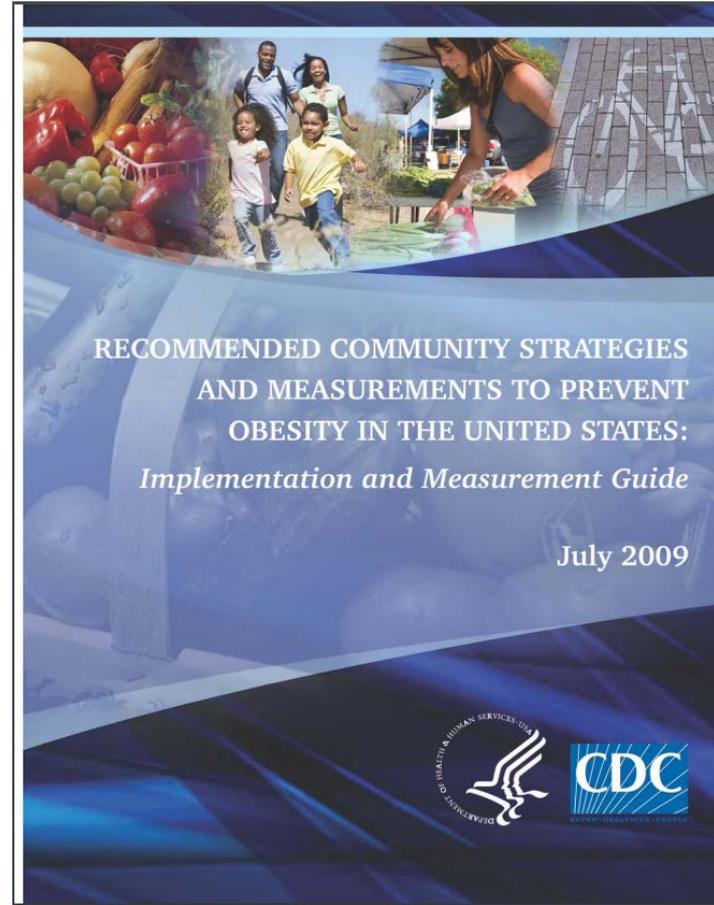
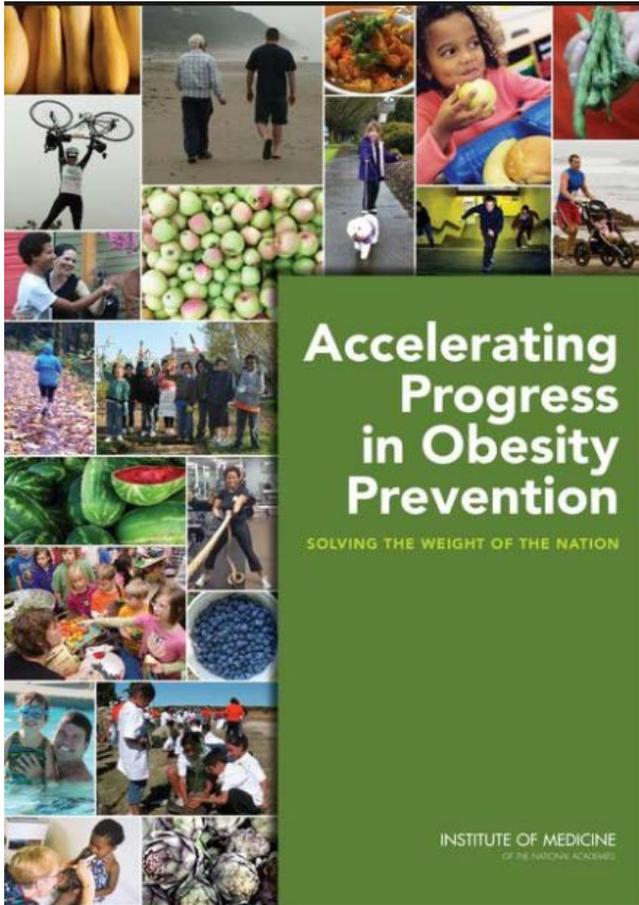


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## ...CHC is putting Ohio's health **1<sup>st</sup>**!



# Evidence Based Resources



# Evidence Based Resources



Robert Wood Johnson  
Foundation

## Promoting Physical Activity Through the Shared Use of School and Community Recreational Resources

Author(s): Spengler JO

Shared use of school and community recreational facilities, courts, track and other facilities—are a cost-effective way to increase physical activity opportunities.

This issue brief summarizes research on the topic, and the opportunities for local and state policy-makers.

Research shows that lower-income communities have fewer opportunities than higher-income ones. Progress toward increasing physical activity opportunities outside school hours is slow, especially in lower-income communities.

Policy-makers should consider joint use agreements and ways to reduce barriers to sharing physical activity facilities:

- Liability—Use joint use agreements to reduce risk associated with shared use.
- Maintenance—Help schools and their partners establish maintenance and repair.
- Vandalism, crime and other safety issues—Consider security measures such as security cameras, warnings, emergency call buttons, etc.
- Scheduling—Give the school priority over community use when facilities are shared.
- Costs—Share costs of equipment, supplies, water, electricity, etc.

State policy-makers might also consider legislative action if necessary.

### Shared use agreements

#### Evidence Rating



Some Evidence

#### Health Factors

Diet and Exercise

#### Decision Makers

Business

Educators

Government

Nonprofit Leader

Shared use, joint use, open use, or community use agreements allow public access to existing facilities by defining terms and conditions for sharing the costs and risks associated with expanding a property's use. School districts, government entities, faith-based organizations, private or nonprofit organizations may create shared use agreements to allow community access to their property before or after hours. Shared use agreements can be formal (i.e., based on a written, legal document) or informal (i.e., based on historical practice), and can be tailored to meet community needs ([ChangeLab-Joint use](#)).

#### Expected Beneficial Outcomes (Rated)

- Increased access to places for physical activity

#### Other Potential Beneficial Outcomes

- Increased physical activity
- Increased access to public resources

#### Evidence of Effectiveness

There is some evidence that shared use agreements increase opportunities for physical activity (NPAP, Vincent 2010, Maddock 2008, Lafleur 2013, Slater 2014, ALR-Shulaker 2015). Such agreements are also a suggested strategy to increase physical activity levels (IOM-Government obesity prevention 2009, TFAH-Levi 2014, CDC-Zoning physical activity). However, additional evidence is needed to confirm effects.

### County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

Building a Culture of Health, County by County

A Robert Wood Johnson Foundation program



# State Health Improvement Plan

## State health assessment and state health improvement plan



### 2017-2019 state health improvement plan

- Full plan
- Snap shot



### 2016 state health assessment

- Full report
- Snapshot
- Executive summary



# Advocacy Support

- SRTSNP Action Team
- AHA Voices for Healthy Kids Campaign to clarify school liability



thy Communities

Safe Routes to School National Partnership

Expert Help

Resources

2014 - Research

## Open the Doors for Health: Clarifying Ohio's Liability Coverage

Ohio's [obesity rates](#), especially for children, are unacceptable.



openthedoorsforhealth

Clarifying Ohio's School Liability Coverage

Welcome

Open the Doors for Health  
Clarifying Ohio's School Liability Coverage

pages

- Contact Us
- Learn More
- Resources
  - Infographics
  - Shared Use Implementation Tools
  - Toolkit
- Shared Use Blog
- Shared Use Photos
- Show Your Support
  - Confirm Support
  - Guide Me
    - Guides
    - Share Your Story
    - Summer Photo Contest
- Supporters

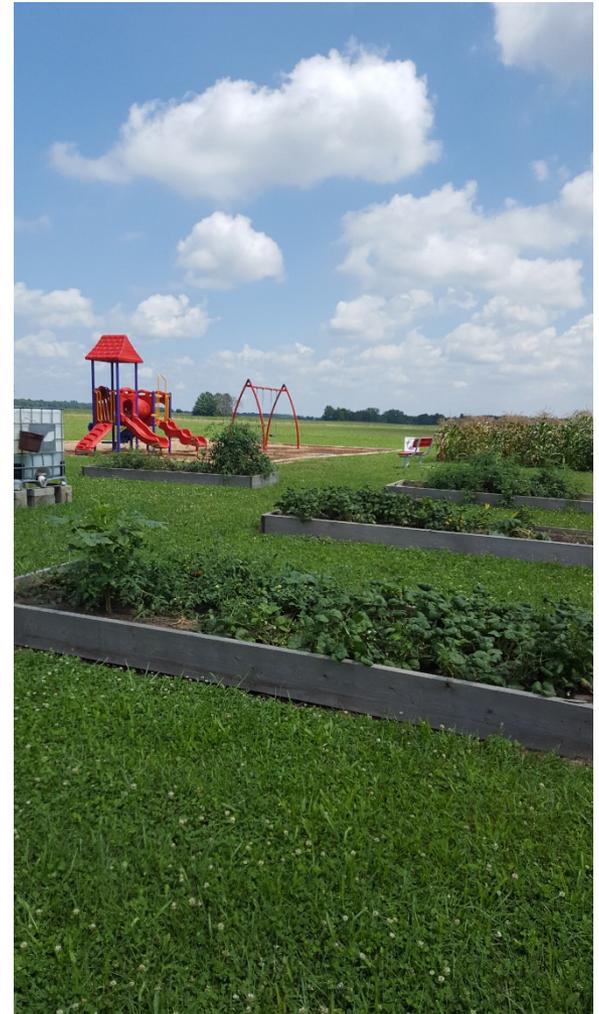
What's shared use? The infrastructure for increased community activity already exists—most schools have a variety of safe facilities, including running tracks, pools, gymnasiums, fitness rooms and playgrounds. The ability to use these school recreational facilities for community members or local organizations after school hours, or 'shared use,' is a simple and cost-effective solution that could have immediate impact for individuals and entire communities.

What's the problem? Unfortunately, school districts often feel that the risks outweigh the benefits. Many schools close most facilities to the



# Challenges

- Engaging interested parties
- Getting policy/agreements “in writing”
- Liability concerns
- Cost
- Changing the status quo



# Approaches

1. State level resources to help educate, encourage, and establish agreements
2. Funding through CHC/CPCD programs to enhance space for community use
3. Assistance in hosting and facilitating dialogue with decision-makers and community members and organizations
4. Local health department staff to help facilitate policy development and implementation appropriate for that community



# Resources

1. State level resources to help educate, encourage, and establish agreements

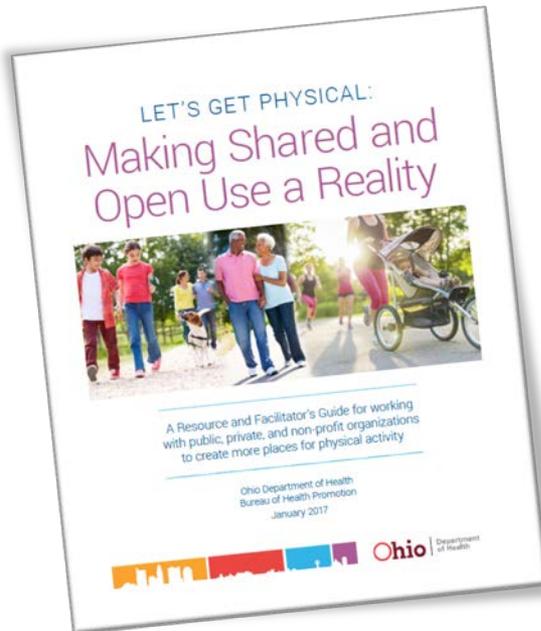


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LET'S GET PHYSICAL, MAKING SHARED AND OPEN USE A REALITY 3

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  - Interest Survey Cover Email Template
  - Interest Survey Instructions
  - Interest Survey Text version
- Multi-page fact sheets
  - Ohio Fact Sheet Private
  - Ohio Fact Sheet Public
- One-page Flyers
  - SLK One-page Flyer: Hospitals
  - SLK One-page Flyer: Private employers
  - SLK One-page Flyer: Religious Institutions
  - SLK One-page Flyer: Schools
- PowerPoint
  - Press Release Template
  - Sign Templates

LET'S GET PHYSICAL, MAKING SHARED AND OPEN USE A REALITY 4



# Resources, cont.

## PowerPoint Slide Examples

**Checklist for using this power point**

- You can also put together a presentation using the slides that best fit your needs, customizing them with photos and data from your community.
- See the table of contents on the next page.

*Instructional slides* before major sections have bright colors so they are easy to recognize.

McDowell County, NC

Issues	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1/3 of adults are obese</li> <li>Few public parks and playgrounds</li> <li>Many residents live too far from schools to access facilities after hours</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Healthy Places North Carolina grant funding</li> <li>Local churches with community outreach goals</li> </ul>

*Case study slides* are drawn from SUAs nationally. They can be used as a template for local case studies you want to share.

What are Shared Use Agreements?

*Section breaks or transitional slides* have a single thought. Use these slides to wrap-up the previous section and set up the next section.

Shared Use Agreements can...

- Reduce crime and vandalism by activating spaces
- Save the community money by sharing resources and facilities
- Increase the value of properties near parks, open spaces, and recreational facilities
- Improve the health and happiness of members of business, faith-based organizations, or whoever is involved
- Nonprofits and participating agencies build closer relationships in their communities
- Employees thrive from knowing they're making a difference
- Lift the profile of participating business in the community

*Content slides* vary in format from text only to text with graphics. The blue font indicates places to customize the slide for your audience.

Why are SUAs important for us?



# Resources, cont.

## Shared Use and Health

### How can shared use of hospital facilities improve health in the community?

Opening existing recreational facilities to more people means opportunity for physical activity. Hospitals can play a role by allowing community access to resources such as walking paths, indoor walking spaces, multi-purpose rooms for fitness or education classes, fitness centers, healing gardens and community gardens or farmer's markets.

#### What are shared use agreements?

Shared use agreements—also called “open use” or “community use” agreements—are a way for government entities or private, nonprofit organizations to expand the access and use of their recreational facilities to a broader community.

#### What does a shared use agreement look like?

Shared use can take place on a formal basis (based on a written, legal document) or on an informal basis (based on historical practice). A shared use agreement is a formal agreement between separate entities that outlines the terms and conditions for the shared use of the property. It usually details who will be responsible for costs, security, supervision, maintenance, repairs and potential liability.

#### ADVANTAGES OF SHARED USE AGREEMENTS FOR HOSPITALS

- Strengthens the long and well-being
- Contributes to the health of the community
- Helps people who are physically active.
- Helps build strong communities

For more information, visit [ohio.gov/health](#)



Ohio Department of Health

## Shared Use and Health

### How can shared use of my company's recreational facilities improve health in my community?

Opening existing recreational facilities to more people means easier access to physical activity. This is particularly important in low-income neighborhoods and communities of color. Studies have found that these communities are less likely to have access to recreational facilities and more likely to experience high rates of obesity and related health problems.

#### What are shared use agreements?

Shared use agreements—also called “open use” or “community use” agreements—are a way for government entities or private, public and non-profit to open or broaden the access and use of their outdoor and indoor spaces to the wider community for recreation.

#### What does a shared use agreement look like?

Whether formal (based on a written, legal document) or informal (based on historical practice), a shared use agreement exists between two separate entities to lay out the terms and conditions for shared use of the property. It usually details who will be responsible for costs, security, supervision, maintenance, repairs and potential liability.

#### ADVANTAGES OF SHARED USE AGREEMENTS FOR PRIVATE EMPLOYERS

- Being a good community partner with those they know. It also supports business development.
- Increases the health and well-being of employees
- Reduces crime and vandalism
- Contributes to the well-being of the community

For more information, visit [ohio.gov/health](#)



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## Shared Use and Health

### How can shared use of faith based facilities improve health in my congregation's community?

Places of worship often become a community hub for both its congregation and the surrounding neighborhoods. Shared use of faith based organization's facilities is a natural part of this process that has a positive impact on residents' health by allowing neighbors to use outdoor and indoor facilities, inviting the community to join in health-promoting activities (exercise classes, walking programs, and cooking classes), welcoming the community to be part of a garden program, and even build new facilities or starting new programs for the broader community.

#### What are shared use agreements?

Shared use agreements—also called “open use” or “community use” agreements—are a way for many types of organizations, including faith based, to open or expand the access and use of their facilities to the broader community.

#### What does a shared use agreement look like?

Whether formal (based on a written, legal document) or informal (based on historical practice), a shared use agreement exists between two separate entities to lay out the terms and conditions for shared use of the property. It usually details who will be responsible for costs, security, supervision, maintenance, repairs and potential liability.

#### ADVANTAGES OF SHARED USE AGREEMENTS FOR FAITH BASED ORGANIZATIONS

- Supports a connection between faith and health
- Complements other community programs and after school activities
- Provides a cost-effective and community member benefit
- Usage fees can be used to offset maintenance costs
- Strengthens the health and well-being of the community



Ohio Department of Health

## Shared Use and Healthy Communities

### How can shared use of school facilities improve health in a community?

Opening existing recreational facilities to more people means easier access to physical activity. Studies have found that low income neighborhoods and communities of color are less likely to have access to recreational facilities and more likely to have high rates of obesity and obesity-related health problems.

#### What are shared use agreements?

Shared use agreements—also called “open use” or “community use” agreements—are a way for government entities or private, nonprofit organizations to expand the access and use of their recreational facilities to the broader community.

#### What does a shared use agreement look like?

Whether formal (based on a written, legal document) or informal (based on historical practice), a shared use agreement exists between two separate entities to lay out the terms and conditions for shared use of the property. It usually details who will be responsible for costs, security, supervision, maintenance, repairs and potential liability.

#### Who is usually involved?

Shared use agreements usually include various combinations of the following parties: a school district, a local government, a local health department, a hospital, a church or other religious institution, and a community organization such as a YM/YWCA.

- Examples include:
- A schoolyard open for use outside of school hours for sport teams or free play
  - An agreement between a city and a utility district to allow a community group to plant a garden on their land
  - A hospital installing a public walking trail on its campus
  - Play Streets—closing a neighborhood street to traffic so that kids (and adults) can have more space for play and physical activity
  - A community organization hosting free exercise or dance classes in a school or church
  - Extending park hours for programming in the evening
  - A shopping mall opens its doors early for walkers

#### ADVANTAGES OF SHARED USE AGREEMENTS FOR SCHOOLS

- Build more partnerships with school families and the broader community
- Help meet the health and recreation needs of the community
- Improve students' academic performance and classroom behavior
- Decreases opportunities for crime and vandalism on school property
- May provide potential cost-sharing benefits
- Ohio law offers strong liability protection for schools allowing community use of school property

For more information, please contact [Enter Name] at [Enter Email].



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# Resources, cont.



## Sharing the Wealth: Exploring Public/Private Shared Use Agreements

### Why pursue a shared use agreement?

#### Physical Activity Challenges in the Community

Physical activity is the leading health indicator and one of the top strategies for preventing disease, reducing risk factors for diseases and conditions, and treating obesity and other chronic diseases.

Convenience often is key to physical activity, whether it be because of a nearby field or gym, or a walkable and bikeable neighborhood. Low-income communities and communities of color often have the fewest resources for physical activity. These inequities in access to recreational space are reflected in disparities in health outcomes. Oftentimes, when recreational facilities do exist, they may seem unsafe, be hard to reach without a car, and be poorly maintained without access to funding. The result is community members have few opportunities for physical activity, and health outcome disparities occur such as higher rates of obesity.

Shared use can be an effective strategy for reducing race- and income-based health disparities. With open and shared use, public and private property owners can fill a need in their community for recreational facilities and increase opportunities for physical activity.



#### Children

Improved cardiorespiratory and muscular fitness, bone health, cardiovascular and metabolic health biomarkers, reduced symptoms of depression, and favorable body composition.



#### Adults

Lower risk of early death, diseases of the heart and vascular system, diabetes, and breast and colon cancer. Also weight loss, improved cardiorespiratory and muscular fitness, reduced depression, and prevention of weight gain.



#### Older Adults

Better cognitive function, better functional health, reduced abdominal obesity, reduced risk of hip fracture and lung cancer, and better ability to maintain weight loss.



## Maximum Benefits: Shared Use Agreements For Public Facilities

### Why pursue a shared use agreement?

#### Physical Activity Challenges in the Community

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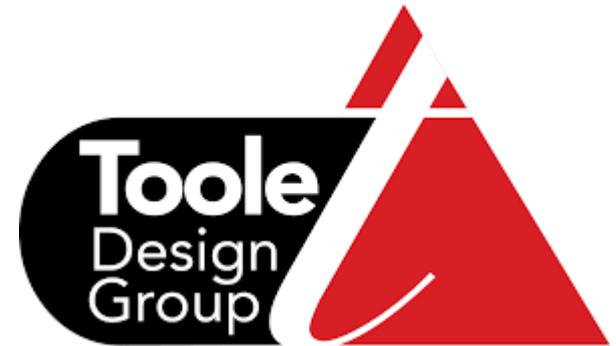
# Funding

2. Funding through CHC/CPCD programs to enhance space for community use



# State Assistance

3. Assistance in hosting and facilitating dialogue with decision-makers and community members and organizations



# Staff Capacity

Erin Creeden in Marion County

Carrie McKee in Licking County  
along with Nicole Smith from  
ODH



# Shared Use in Marion County, Ohio

Erin Creeden

# Early work on Shared Use

- From MOUs to Shared/Open Use Agreements
- Engaging community partners



# Food Access Examples



# Food Access Examples



# Food Access Examples



# Physical Activity Example



# Physical Activity Example



# Takeaways

- Working on Shared Use brings awareness to a community's assets, not just gaps and needs!



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- Working on Shared Use brings awareness to a community's assets, not just gaps and needs!
- Partners realized they don't have to have money to be able to contribute! Staff time and facility space or equipment is very valuable!



# Takeaways

- Working on Shared Use brings awareness to a community's assets, not just gaps and needs!
- Partners realized they don't have to have money to be able to contribute! Staff time and facility space or equipment is very valuable!
- Working with faith-based groups is great! They are already looking for ways to touch the community.



# Licking County Shared Use Survey

**Nicole Smith, MPH, CHES**  
Program Consultant  
Ohio Department of Health

**Carrie McKee, MPH, CHES**  
Creating Healthy Communities Coordinator  
Licking County Health Department



# What we did. . .

- Surveyed 57 public/private schools in Licking County.
  - Survey template used from Meeting In a Box Toolkit
  - What type of shared/open use already exists in our county
  - Barriers & resources needed



# What we did. . .

- The approach
  - Drafted talking points and email templates
  - Emails, Phone Calls, In person
  - Utilize existing relationships with the schools



# What we found out. . .

- 46 (80.7%) schools completed
- 38 (82.6%) have a formal/written shared use agreement
- 20 (43.5%) have informal/verbal shared use agreement
- 37 (80.4%) have some form of open use agreements in place



# Challenges Identified. . .

Challenges	Count	Percent of Responses
Scheduling/High Demand/Too Many Requests	30	65.2%
Facility Maintenance/Wear & Tear	14	30.4%
Liability	2	4.3%
Safety/Security	3	6.5%
Fees	1	2.1%



# Resources Requested

Resources	Count	Percent of Responses
Fact sheets about SUAs	18	39.1%
A list of potential local partners	16	34.8%
Sample/Template Agreements	24	52.2%
Examples from successful SUAs in Ohio	13	28.3%
Communication tools to make community aware of shared use agreements	13	28.3%
Technical assistance to form an effective SUA	3	6.5%
Funding opportunities for facility/equipment upgrades	29	63%



# Examples:

## Example 1: Recreational not listed

### 7510 - USE OF DISTRICT FACILITIES

The Board of Education believes that the grounds and facilities of this District should be made available for community purposes, provided that such use does not infringe on the original and necessary purpose of the property or interfere with the educational program of the schools.

The Board will permit the use of District grounds and facilities when such permission has been requested in writing by a responsible organization or a group of citizens and has been approved by the Superintendent.

District grounds and facilities shall be available for the below-listed uses. When there are competing interests, approval will be given according to the following priorities:

<input type="checkbox"/>	A.	uses directly related to the schools and the operations of the schools
<input type="checkbox"/>	B.	uses by groups indirectly related to the schools
<input type="checkbox"/>	C.	meetings of employee associations
<input type="checkbox"/>	D.	uses for voter registration and elections
<input type="checkbox"/>	E.	use by governmental agencies
<input type="checkbox"/>	F.	community organizations formed for charitable, civic, social, religious, or educational purposes <b><i>*Recreational not listed*</i></b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	G.	commercials or profit-making organizations

## Example 2: Recreational listed

<input type="checkbox"/>	B.	meetings of employee associations
<input type="checkbox"/>	C.	uses for voter registration and elections
<input type="checkbox"/>	D.	departments or agencies of the municipal government
<input type="checkbox"/>	E.	other governmental agencies
<input type="checkbox"/>	F.	community organizations or groups of individuals primarily comprised of District residents/members of the community, including students (during non-school hours) and employees (when not working in the scope of their employment) formed or gathered for charitable, civic, social, religious, recreational (e.g., indoor or outdoor games or physical activities, either organized or unorganized, that are undertaken for exercise, relaxation, diversion, sport, or pleasure), and/or educational purposes, provided such meetings and/or entertainment is nonexclusive and open to the general public



# Faith-based Organizations

- Survey sent to 39 faith-based organizations in Licking County
- Only 5 completed
- 2 have a formal/written shared use agreement
- 3 have an informal/verbal shared use agreement
- Indoor use of gymnasium, basketball court (formal)
- Indoor use of cafeteria, classrooms (informal)
- Outdoor use playground, trail-system
- 80% said there is nothing preventing the public from using outdoor spaces
- 2 challenges identified:
  - Facility maintenance/wear & tear
  - Liability



# ODH Website

[www.odh.ohio.gov/chc](http://www.odh.ohio.gov/chc)

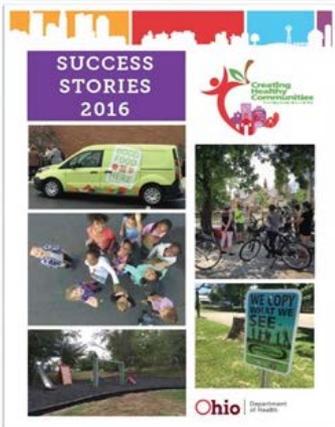
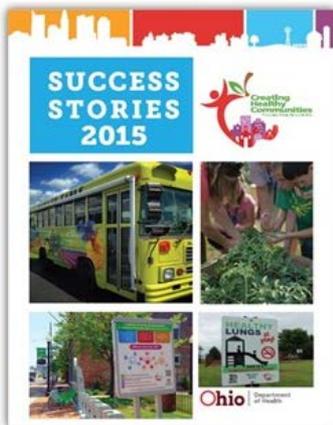
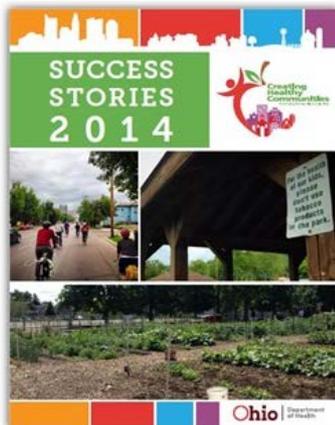
The screenshot shows the Ohio Department of Health website. At the top left is the logo "Ohio Department of Health". To the right is a search bar and social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. Below the logo is a navigation menu with links: Forms, Rules, Local Health Depts, About Us, Data & Statistics, Our Programs, and Grant/Contract. Underneath is an alphabetical index from A to Z. On the left side, there is a sidebar with links: Creating Healthy Communities Program, Active Transportation, Shared and Open Use Agreements, 2017 Your Move Ohio Action Institute, and Healthy Community Award. The main content area is titled "Shared and Open Use Agreements" and features a large graphic with the text "LET'S GET PHYSICAL: Making Shared and Open Use a Reality". Below the graphic is a "Presenter's Guide" link and an email address: "Email [Caitlin.harley@odh.ohio.gov](mailto:Caitlin.harley@odh.ohio.gov) for Power Point presentation slides".



# Success Stories

## Creating Healthy Communities Success Stories

Click on the images below to view the full booklets.



### Summary

Mount Carmel's Community Health Resource Center (CHRC) developed a shared use agreement to bring a variety of health, educational and support resources to the local community. The center utilized available space to provide health and wellness services to the community, with a focus on low-income areas of Columbus, OH. By moving healthcare information and education beyond the traditional hospital setting, communities can work towards preventing and managing chronic medical conditions and encouraging healthy lifestyle habits.

### Challenge

Findings from the 2014 County Health Rankings and Roadmaps show that within Franklin County, 30% of adults are obese and 26% are physically inactive.<sup>1</sup> The Franklinton neighborhood, which is located

around Mount Carmel West Hospital, is economically disadvantaged, with greater health disparities than other Columbus neighborhoods. Fifty-seven percent of individuals living in Franklinton do not meet the recommended physical activity guidelines and 83% percent consume less than 5 servings of fruits and vegetables per day.<sup>2</sup> These risk factors contribute to the health status of the population, therefore leading to chronic disease. People living within this neighborhood have a greater need for health services and opportunities to engage in healthy lifestyles.

### Solution

A shared use agreement is a formal agreement between two separate entities, often a school district and a city or county, setting forth the terms and conditions for the shared use

of public property so that no single party is fully liable for the costs and responsibilities. Thinking outside the box, Katie Stone, Columbus Public Health's Creating Healthy Communities (CHC) Coordinator, explored what shared use would look like in the hospital setting.

In the fall of 2013, CHC, partnered with the CHRC to explore potential opportunities through policy development and external shared use agreements with local service providers. As a result, a shared use agreement, along with supplemental community forms, were created for use of the CHRC. This shared use agreement supports the creation of an accessible and diverse set of health and wellness opportunities for the community.

The various services and programs were advertised to the community through multiple strategies, such as partnership and relationship building with local community agencies and information sharing at community meetings and events.

<sup>1</sup>County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, 2014  
<sup>2</sup>Franklin County Health Risk Assessment, 2005



# Success Stories

## 2016 Local Impact



- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <b>16</b> Healthy Small Food Retail                  | <b>39</b> Bike Infrastructure Improvements | <b>23</b> Smoke Free Open Spaces                 |
| <b>14</b> Community Gardens                          | <b>24</b> Parks or Playgrounds             | <b>11</b> Smoke Free Multi Unit Housing          |
| <b>10</b> Farmers' Markets now accept EBT and/or WIC | <b>7</b> Multi Use Trails                  | <b>5</b> Tobacco Free School Districts           |
| <b>8</b> New Farmers' Markets                        | <b>9</b> Safe Routes to School Projects    | <b>3</b> Tobacco Free College/ Technical Schools |
| <b>7</b> SNAP Incentive Programs at Farmers' Markets | <b>4</b> Shared Use Agreements             | <b>4</b> Smoke Free Worksite Policies            |
| <b>4</b> Food and Beverage Guideline Policies        | <b>4</b> Active Transportation Campaign    | <b>2</b> Discouragement of Tobacco Sales         |
| <b>4</b> Food Pantries                               | <b>2</b> Public Transit Improvements       |  |
| <b>4</b> Water Fountains                             |  |  |



Ohioans Impacted: 719,246



# Thanks!

