

Encouraging Shared Use for Physical Activity: Opportunities for Faith Communities

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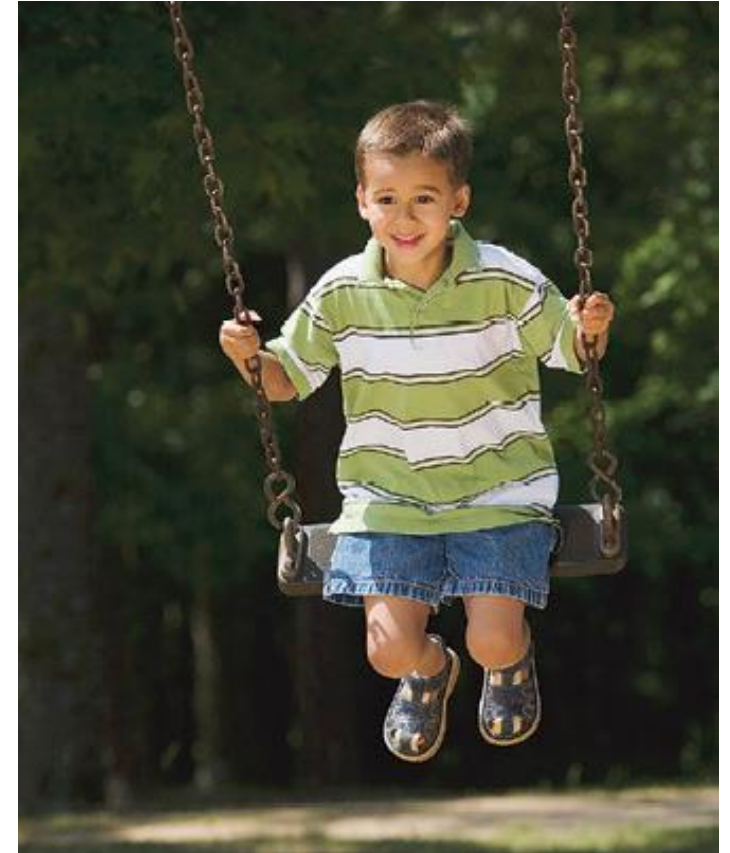
What is shared use?

- Shared use is a broad term describing a situation where an institution or organization (such as a school or faith-based organization [FBO]) allows people outside that institution or organization to use its property--typically for recreation.
- What does shared use look like in the FBO context?
 - Allowing community members to rent facilities like social halls, multi-purpose rooms, kitchens, or gymnasiums
 - Inviting the community to participate in health-promoting activities like exercise classes or cooking classes
 - Allowing community members to use facilities for free, such as playgrounds, basketball courts, walking trails



Why is shared use important?

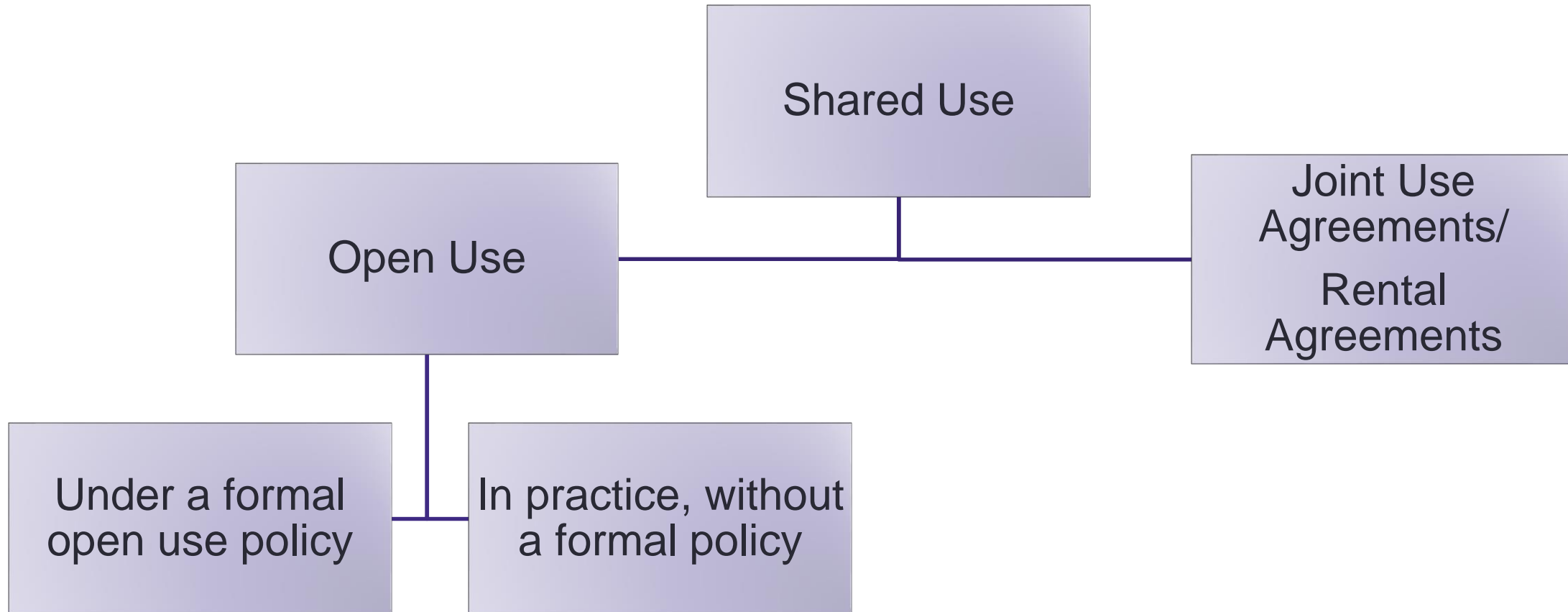
- Shared use is a means to increase physical activity participation by increasing access to places to be active
 - Particularly important in communities lacking access to places to play



Types of Shared Use/Terminology

- **Open use:** A form of shared use whereby an institution allows the general public to use its property for recreation without charge and without a contractual agreement in place
 - An FBO can create a formal open use policy to spell out the terms by which the public is allowed to use its space
 - An FBO can allow open use in practice, without a formal policy
- **Joint use agreements/Rental agreements:** A form of shared use whereby an institution enters into a written agreement (i.e., contract) with an individual or group to use its space under specific terms
 - Many FBOs have Facility Use Policies that set forth the terms by which community members can rent FBO facilities

Shared Use Framework

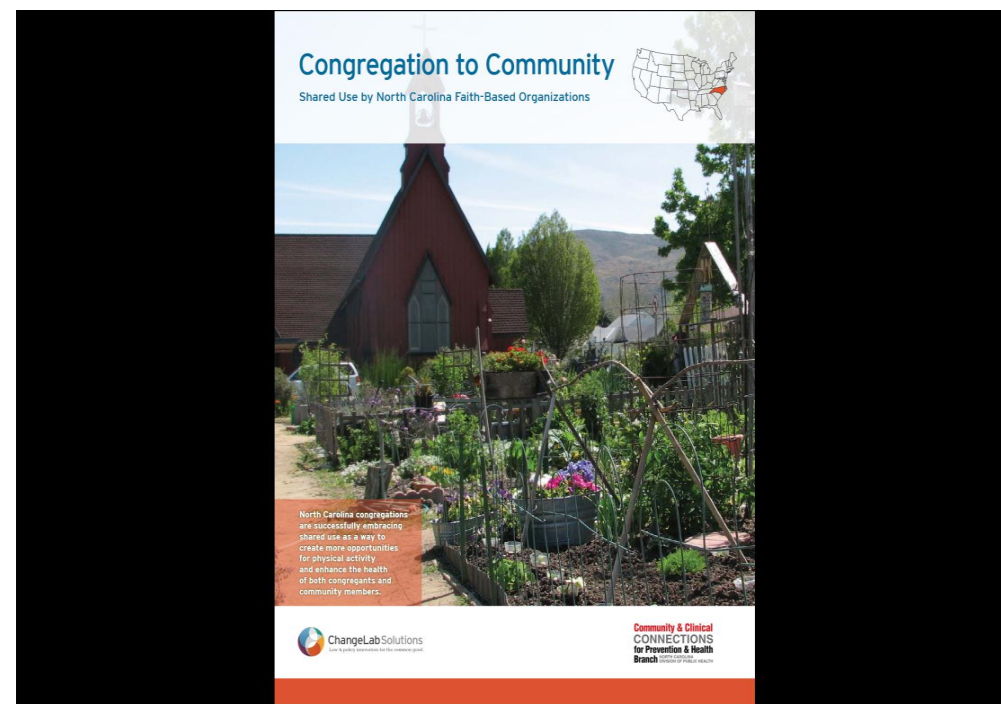


Getting Started

- Identify existing congregational policies
- Designate a shared use point person or committee
- Consider which facilities would be appropriate to open to the public and under what terms
- Include community members to determine what would be helpful to them
- Create or update policies as needed
- Review insurance coverage
- Get the word out to the community
- Use signage to advertise availability of spaces for use and rules for use



*From Congregation to Community:
Shared Use by North Carolina Faith-Based
Organizations,
by ChangeLab Solutions (2014)*



Shared Use: the School Context

- NC law has long allowed schools to enter into agreements with organizations to use school property for recreation (NCGS § 115C-524)
- A 2015 amendment recognizes that schools are authorized to open their outdoor property to the public for recreation in an informal manner, without an agreement
- Law grants immunity from liability to schools that provide open use of outdoor grounds



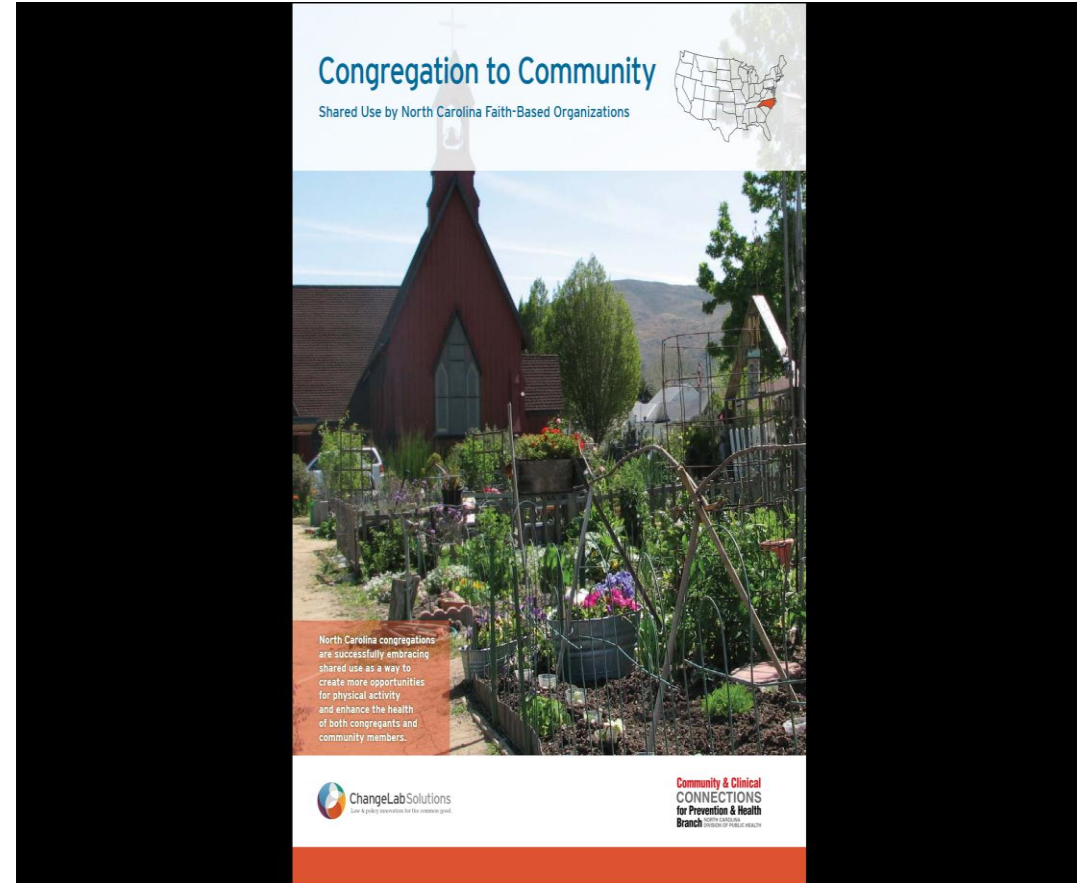
A Toolkit for Promoting
Open Use of School Property
in North Carolina

New toolkit from the NC Division of Public Health
and partners

<http://www.eatsmartmovemorenc.com/SharedUsePoliciesAndAgreements/SharedUsePoliciesAndAgreements.html>

Congregation to Community

- Explains shared use terms
- Gives examples of North Carolina FBOs that are engaging in shared use
- Addresses insurance and liability concerns
- Provides checklist for working on shared use
- Offers a model Open Use Policy



<http://www.changelabsolutions.org/publications/congregation-community>

Faith Community Assessment



PHYSICAL ACTIVITY – ENVIRONMENT	YES	NO	NOT SURE
26. Does the faith community have a gym and/or exercise room?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27. If yes, does the faith community have written policies or guidelines that allow outside groups or individuals access to the gym and/or exercise room?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28. Does the faith community have a walking trail?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29. If yes, does the faith community have written policies or guidelines that allow outside groups or individuals access to the walking trail?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
30. Does the faith community have any outdoor courts or ball fields?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31. If yes, does the faith community have written policies or guidelines that allow outside groups or individuals access to any outdoor courts or ball fields?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
32. Does the faith community have a playground?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
33. If yes, does the faith community have written policies or guidelines that allow outside groups or individuals access to the playground?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
34. Does the faith community have a classroom/meeting room?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



FAITH COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY – ENVIRONMENT	YES	NO	NOT SURE
35. If yes, does the faith community have written policies or guidelines that allow outside groups or individuals access to the classroom/meeting room?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
36. Does the faith community have an athletic/open field space?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
37. If yes, does the faith community have written policies or guidelines that allow outside groups or individuals access to the athletic/open field space?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
38. Does the faith community have any other facilities used by an outside group or individual?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
39. If yes, does the faith community have written policies or guidelines that allow outside groups or individuals access to these facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Resources



Visit: EatSmartMoveMoreNC.com

- North Carolina Faith-based Organization Facility Use Assessment Report and Executive Summary
- Congregation to Community: Shared Use by North Carolina Faith-based Organizations
- Move More: A Toolkit for Promoting Open Use of School Property in North Carolina
- Shared Use of School Property in North Carolina: The Role of Unorganized Recreation
- Promoting Physical Activity through Joint Use Agreements: A Guide for North Carolina Schools and Communities to Develop and Use Joint Use Agreements

The screenshot shows the website's navigation menu with "Funding" and "Contacts" options. A search bar is present with the text "Google Custom Search" and a magnifying glass icon. The main content area is titled "Faith-Based Organizations" and lists several resources:

- North Carolina Faith-based Organization Facility Use Assessment Report**: A report that can be used to understand shared use efforts and associated barriers in North Carolina faith-based organizations.
- North Carolina Faith-based Organization Facility Use Assessment Executive Summary**: A summary that can be used to understand shared use efforts and associated barriers in North Carolina faith-based organizations.
- Congregation to Community: Shared Use by North Carolina Faith-based Organizations**: A fact sheet developed by Changelab Solutions, in partnership with the North Carolina Division of Public Health, demonstrating how faith-based organizations can play an important role in improving the health and well-being of their neighbors by opening up their facilities and programs.
- Move More: A Toolkit for Promoting Open Use of School Property in North Carolina**: A toolkit providing information on how schools in North Carolina can make their facilities available to the public for physical activity. It includes background on the importance of increasing access to places for physical activity, relevant North Carolina law, a checklist for developing open use policies and a list of resources that support open use.
- Shared Use of School Property in North Carolina: The Role of Unorganized Recreation**: A document created to provide education on existing North Carolina policies that govern shared use (opening access to recreational facilities to community residents) of school facilities, and specifically addresses the role of "unorganized use" of school facilities by the public.
- Promoting Physical Activity through Joint Use Agreements: A Guide for North Carolina Schools and Communities to Develop and Use Joint Use Agreements**: A guide that can be used to provide information on how to share physical activity resources through joint use agreements in North Carolina.

At the bottom of the page, there is a logo for "Eat Smart Move More NORTH CAROLINA" and a footer note: "Eat Smart, Move More NC exists through the work of its many partner organizations. Please address all inquiries to the Eat Smart, Move More NC Webmaster."



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Encouraging Shared Use for Physical Activity:
Opportunities for Faith Communities

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Parks, Recreation & Tourism Management

NC STATE UNIVERSITY



Why Shared Use as a Strategy
to increase Physical Activity?

School **facilities** create opportunities for **physical activity** during and **after school** *(Durant et al., 2009).*



School
facilities are
SAFE places
to **PLAY**





1/3 of children's recommended 60 minutes
MVPA provided by After School Programs

Trost, Rosenkranz & Dxewaltowski, 2008

8.4 million U.S. children afterschool programs.

18.5 million more would participate if quality programs were available. (Afterschool Alliance, 2012).

School
athletic
facilities are
often **empty**
after school

Bocarro, Kanters, Cerin, Floyd, Casper, Suau, & McKenzie, 2012



Barriers to Shared Use include increased **Liability**,
Scheduling, and **Costs** *Spengler, Connaughton, Maddock, 2011*



NOTICE -

USE OF THIS PLAYGROUND

CLOSED FROM DUSK TO DAWN.
SOLELY FOR USE BY SCHOOL AGE

S ALLOWED IN PLAY AREA.
WED ON SCHOOL GROUNDS.
RASH RECEPTACLES.

**THIS IS NOT
A PUBLIC PLAYGROUND**

IT IS SCHOOL DISTRICT PROPERTY

**ITS USE IS RESERVED FOR
AUTHORIZED PERSONS**

**VIOLATORS AND TRESPASSERS
WILL BE PROSECUTED**

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Shared Use of School Facilities With Community Organizations and Afterschool Physical Activity Program Participation: A Cost-Benefit Assessment

MICHAEL A. KANTERS, PhD^a; JASON N. BOCCARRO, PhD^b; MARY FILARDO, MPP^c; MICHAEL B. EDWARDS, PhD^d; THOMAS L. MCKENZIE, PhD^d; MYRON F. FLOYD, PhD^d

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Partnerships between school districts and community-based organizations to share school facilities during afterschool hours can be an effective strategy for increasing physical activity. However, the perceived cost of shared use has been noted as an important reason for restricting community access to schools. This study examined shared use of middle school facilities, the amount and type of afterschool physical activity programs provided at middle schools together with the costs of operating the facilities.

METHODS: Afterschool programs were assessed for frequency, duration, and type of structured physical activity programs provided and the number of boys and girls in each program. School operating costs were used to calculate a cost per student and cost per building square foot measure. Data were collected at all 30 middle schools in a large school district over 12 months in 2010-2011.

RESULTS: Policies that permitted more use of school facilities for community-sponsored programs increased participation in afterschool programs without a significant increase in operating expenses.

CONCLUSIONS: These results suggest partnerships between schools and other community agencies to share facilities and create new opportunities for afterschool physical activity programs are a promising health promotion strategy.

Keywords: school facilities; afterschool physical activity; school facility costs.

Citation: Kanters MA, Boccarro JN, Filardo M, Edwards MB, McKenzie TL, Floyd MF. Shared use of school facilities with community organizations and afterschool physical activity program participation: a cost-benefit assessment. *J Sch Health.* 2014; 84: 302-309.

Received on September 7, 2012
Accepted on May 12, 2013

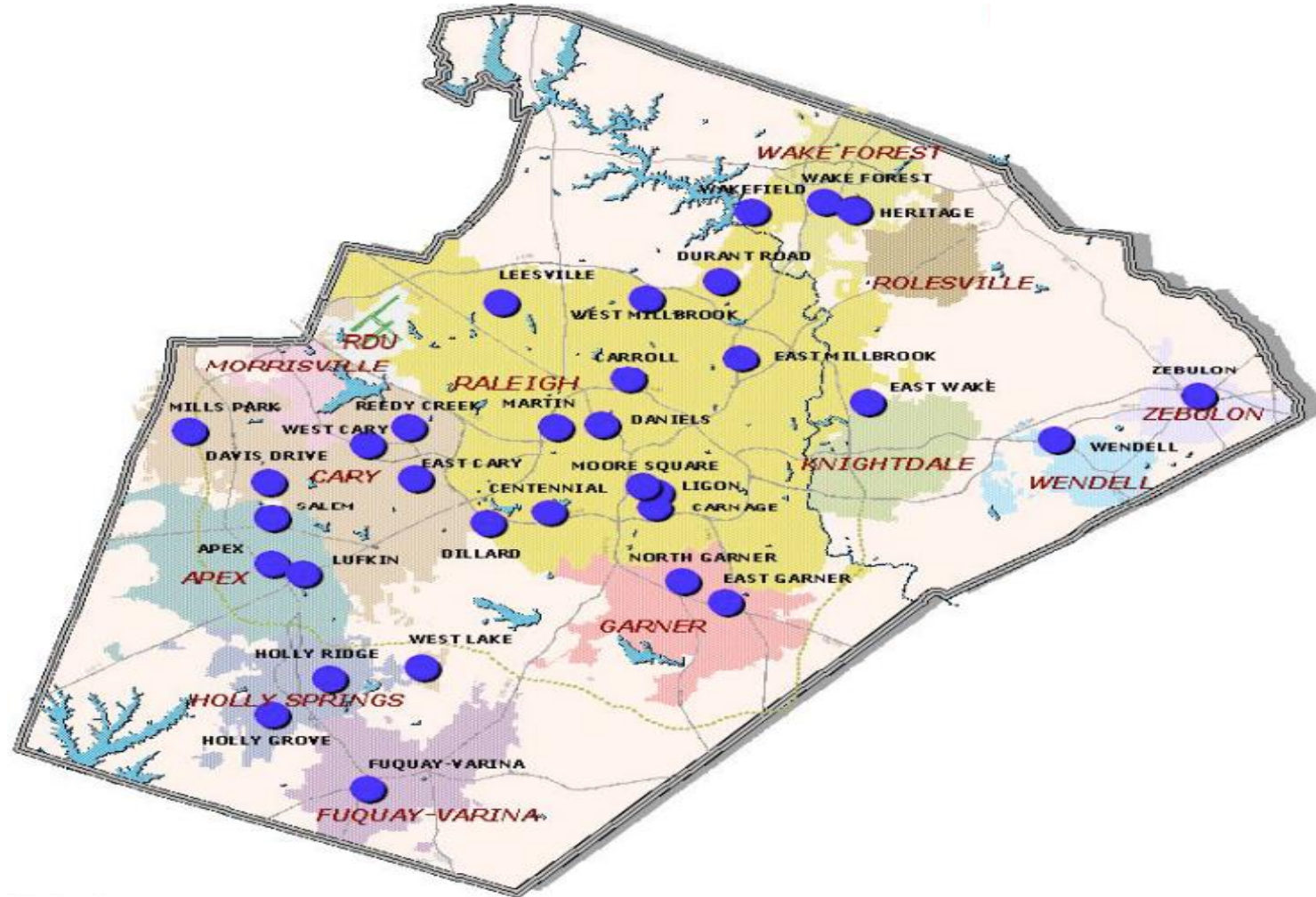
Creating and enhancing access to community recreation facilities can increase opportunities for physical activity.¹⁻⁴ Partnerships between schools and other community organizations that include shared use of recreation facilities can increase access to physical activity opportunities and represent a promising childhood obesity prevention strategy.⁵ For example, research indicates that children are more likely to be physically active if there is easy access (eg, proximity to facilities; low- or no-cost programs) to parks or other recreational facilities.⁶⁻⁸ School facilities, in particular, have been identified as

important environmental settings to facilitate physical activity.^{2,9-10} Afterschool programs have been noted as an important setting for promoting physical activity among children.¹¹ For example, 2 randomized controlled trial studies found afterschool programs positively impacted children's physical activity.^{12,13} Although approximately 8.4 million US children (K-12th grade) participate in afterschool programs, an estimated 18.5 million more would participate if quality programs were available in their communities.¹⁴ Afterschool programs, especially those offered at schools, are more

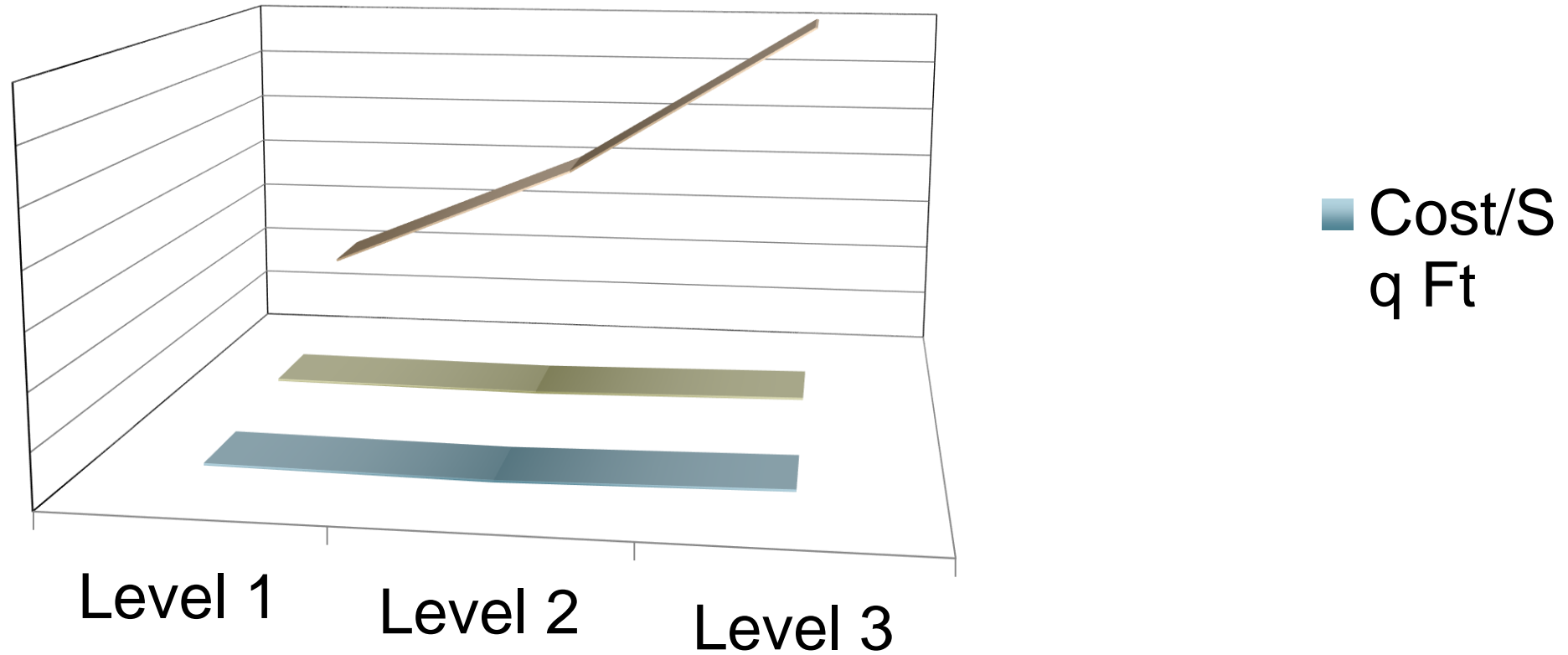
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Shared use **Increased Physical Activity** **without** increasing **expenses**



School facilities used by outside groups

Preventive Medicine 69 (2014) 544–548

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Preventive Medicine

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ypmed

After-school shared use of public school facilities for physical activity in North Carolina

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ARTICLE INFO

Available online 10 October 2014

Keywords:
Shared use
Joint use
Public schools
After school
Physical activity

ABSTRACT

Objective: To determine the status and common characteristics of shared use in public schools in North Carolina.

Method: All public school principals (N = 2,350) in North Carolina were invited to participate in an online survey (February – May, 2013) designed to provide baseline information about the extent and nature of shared use of school facilities.

Results: Responses (n = 1182, 50.1%) indicated that most schools share their facilities (88.9%). Formal agreements were more common when schools shared gyms and outdoor athletic fields. Informal agreements were most common with playgrounds and track facilities. Schools with more low income or Black students were less likely to share facilities. For schools that did not share use of their facilities the most frequent reason was no outside groups had ever asked.

Conclusion: Schools may be more accommodating to shared use partnerships. Community organizations seeking to use indoor school facilities or athletic fields should be prepared to complete a formal written agreement. Preconceived notions that schools are unwilling to share their facilities may be preventing community organizations from initiating shared use inquiries. Schools located in the middle tier of economic distress and schools with a greater concentration of Black students were less likely to share their facilities.

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Background

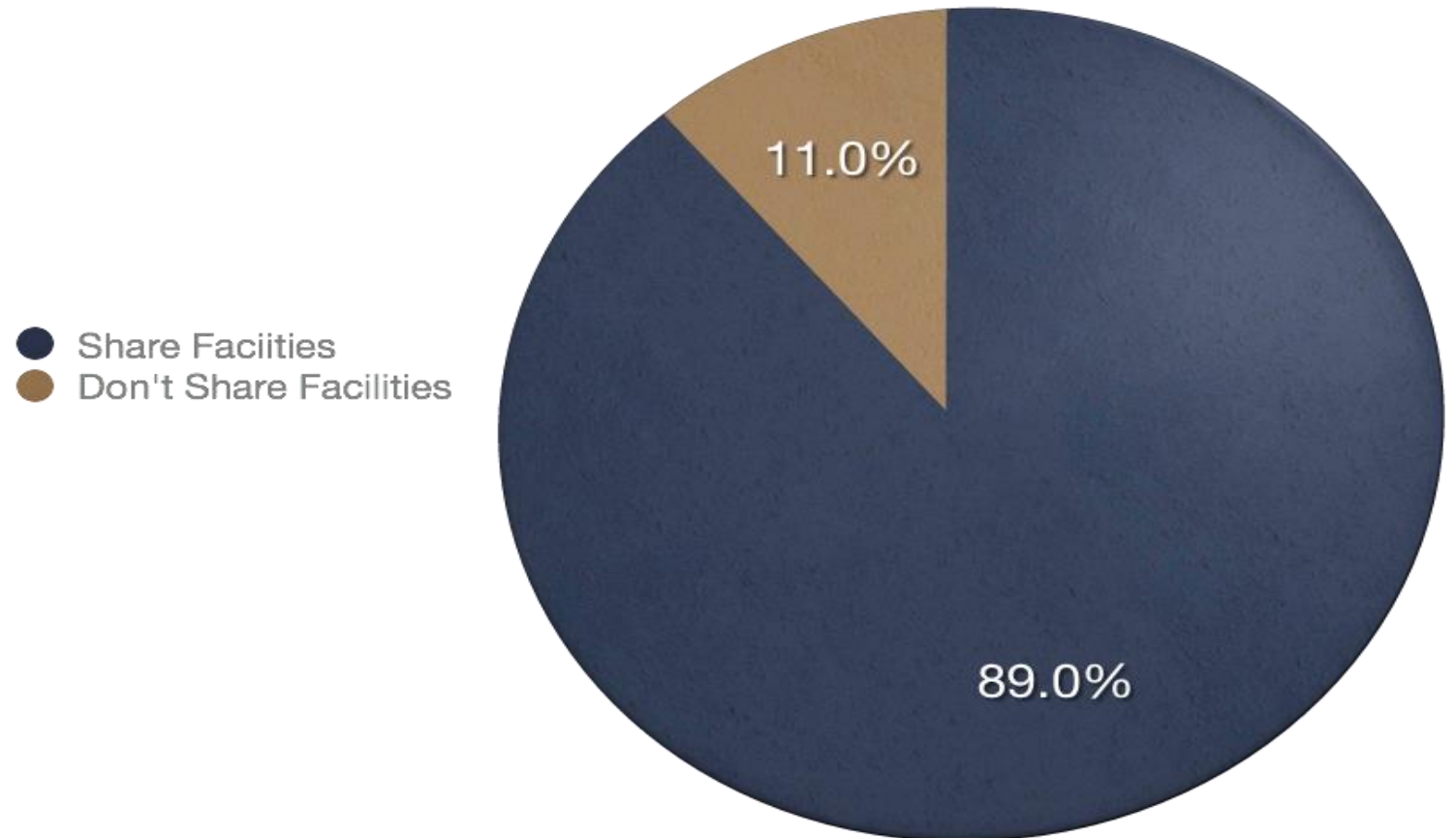
Partnerships between schools and other community agencies to share facilities can create new opportunities for community-based physical activity (PA) (Kanter et al., 2014). Increasing access to safe and accessible opportunities for PA is especially important for disadvantaged populations (Powell et al., 2006). Prior research has shown that families who live in low socioeconomic status (SES) neighborhoods and communities with a higher percentage of Black and/or Hispanic families are less likely to have access to recreation facilities and amenities (Powell et al., 2006) and less likely to be physically active (Babey et al., 2007). Concerns about environmental safety has also been identified as a barrier to PA in low SES neighborhoods (Wilson et al., 2004). One method of increasing access to places for PA is the sharing of public school facilities and spaces designed to facilitate PA (Institute of Medicine, 2009). Schools are more conveniently located in most communities and offer an accessible and safe environment for community members to engage in physical activity (Booth and Okely, 2005).

Shared use, also termed joint use, refers to the sharing of a facility by two or more organizations. Shared use can be both formal (e.g., a YMCA enters into a contract with a local elementary school to use a gymnasium for afterschool daycare) or informal (e.g., high school running tracks are used by local residents for unstructured PA). Shared use is not a new concept (Spengler et al., 2007) but its resurgence as an efficient and effective way to create community based physical activity opportunities comes at a time when researchers, practitioners, and policy-makers have adopted ecological frameworks to develop interventions to increase physical activity (Sallis et al., 2006). However, local agencies or community groups seeking to use public school buildings and grounds for community based programs often find it difficult to access these spaces during afterschool hours (Evenson and McClain, 2004). For example, Lee, Burgesson, Fulton, and Spain reported that only 59.6% of all public schools made their physical activity facilities available for children and adolescents in the evenings, 57.6% were available after school and 46% on weekends (Lee et al., 2007). Frequently cited barriers to shared use include concerns about liability (Spengler et al., 2011) and the perceived operating cost increases associated with the additional use of facilities (Spengler).

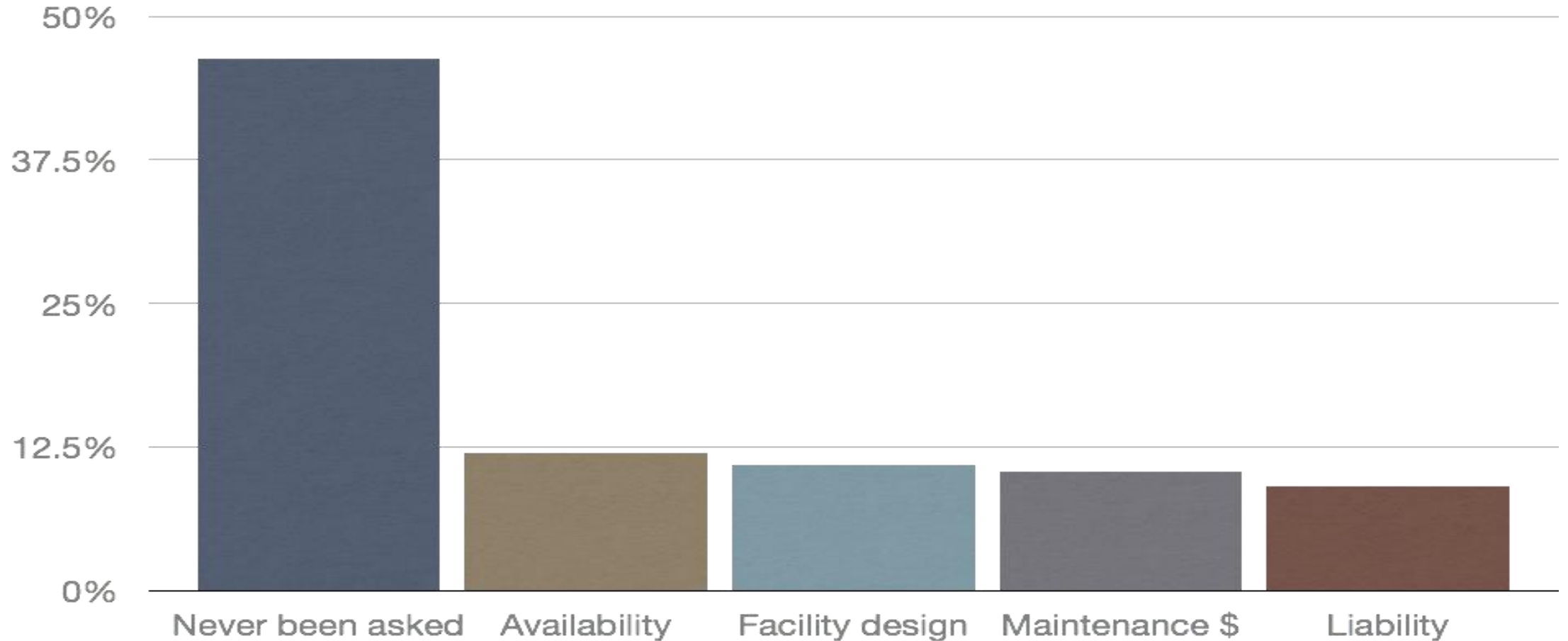
National organizations like the Institute of Medicine (Institute of Medicine, 2009), the American Heart Association (American Heart Association, 2012), and the U.S. Department of Health and Human

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2014.10.003>
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Barriers to shared use - Schools



Conclusions

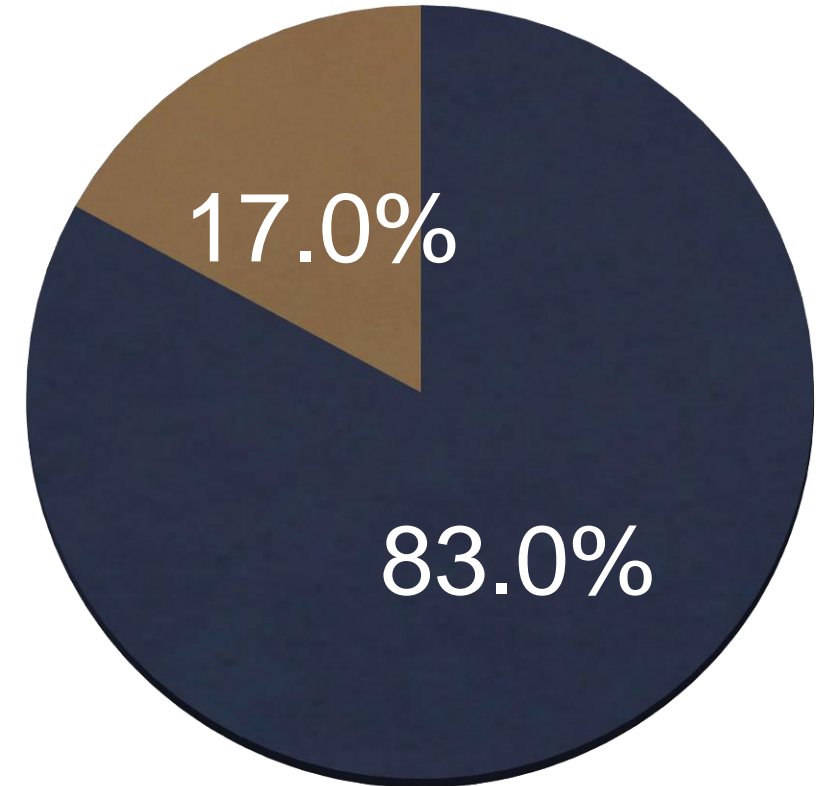
1. **Liability & cost** less likely to be a barrier...just ask
2. **Schools with more low income or black students are less likely to share facilities**



Faith community facilities used by outside groups



■ Share Facilities



Faith communities and shared use

- **Large** faith communities (300 + members) more likely to engage in shared use
- Most cited **barriers**: Not knowing where to start & Never been asked
- Faith communities reported that they most often shared:
 - Classroom/meeting room spaces (90%), gyms (66%), playgrounds (59%), and athletic/open fields (55%)



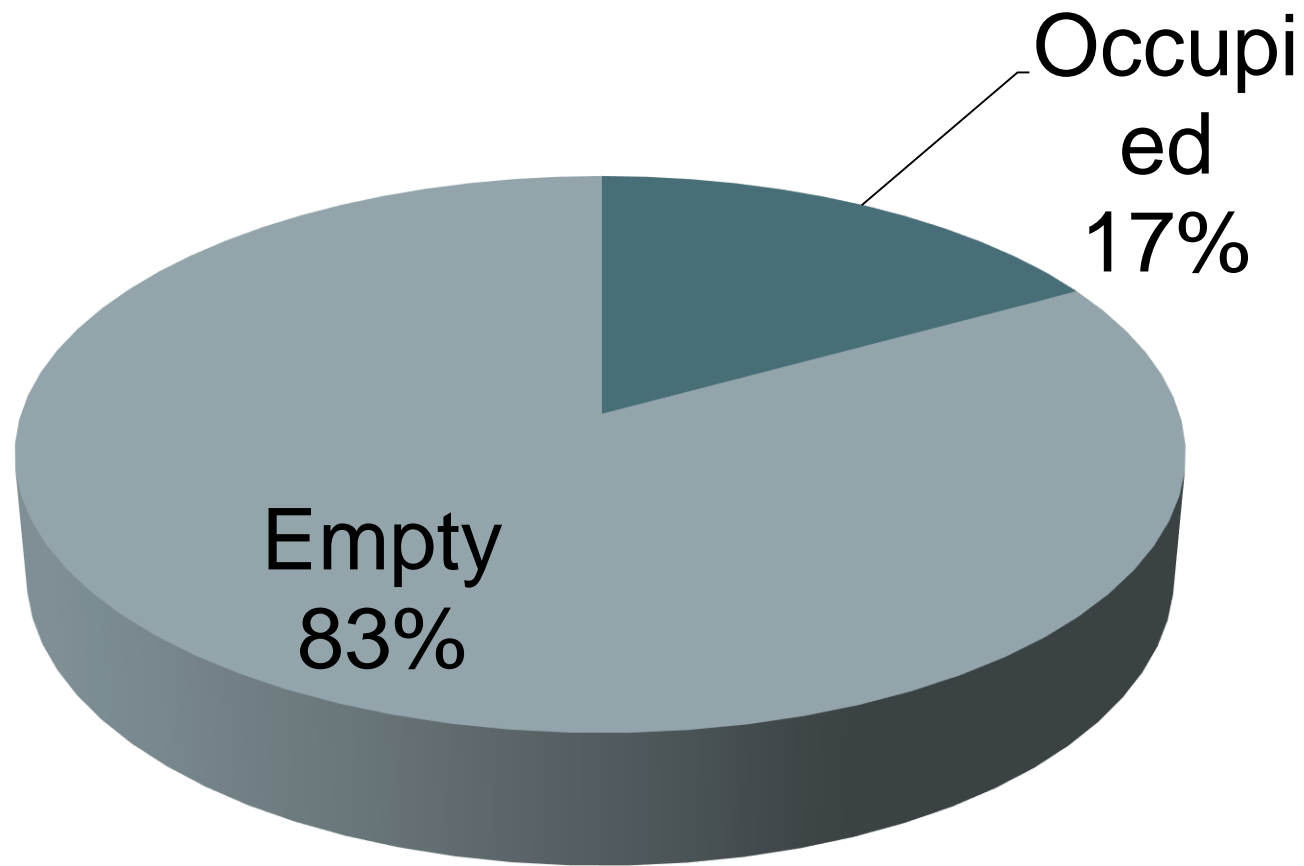
Community Transformation Grant Study - North Carolina



Communities Transforming
For a healthier North Carolina

North Carolina Community Transformation Grant Project

 Tobacco Free Living	 Active Living	 Healthy Eating	 Clinical Preventive Services
Tobacco Free Living	Active Living	Healthy Eating	Clinical Preventive Services



Key Findings

- **88.1 %** of facility observations were **EMPTY** (9,541 observations)
- **Middle schools** more likely to **share facilities** but lower quality
- **Outdoor tracks & tennis** courts most **consistently used**
- **Gyms** – little to **no PA** observed
- **Supervised & Organized** activities generated **most MVPA.**

Strategies for Success

- ❑ Relationships Matter
- ❑ Shared Vision
- ❑ Top Level Support
- ❑ Mutually Beneficial
- ❑ Reality



Relationships Matter



Shared Vision

Smart Use of Community Resources: An Interactive Lesson for Public Schools on Joint Use Agreements



Top Level Support

“It works so well because my principal believes in the program we have. He’s big into athletics, he really believes in what we’re doing, and he always wants to make sure we have the best.” – Athletic Director



Mutually Beneficial



Reality

“Without [shared] use we’d be dead, we’d be dead in the water. We wouldn’t be able to accommodate the number of programs we have.”





Fences matter

Which facility is more inviting?



Signs matter



Quality Matters



Programs matter



Questions?

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@jasonbocarro



Leah Mayo Acheson, MPH Region 9 Coordinator

Counties Served:

Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Chowan, Currituck,
Bertie, Gates, Martin, Tyrrell, Washington, Dare,
Hyde, Hertford, Northampton, Edgecombe

Contact:

E: mariel.mayo@arhs-nc.org

P: 252-506-2327



**Faithful Families
Summit
Sept. 8, 2016**

What is Active Routes to School?

Partnership

- NC Division of Public Health and NC Department of Transportation
- Administered through the local NC health departments

Alignment

- NC Safe Routes to School initiatives
- Local, regional and state community safety and health initiatives

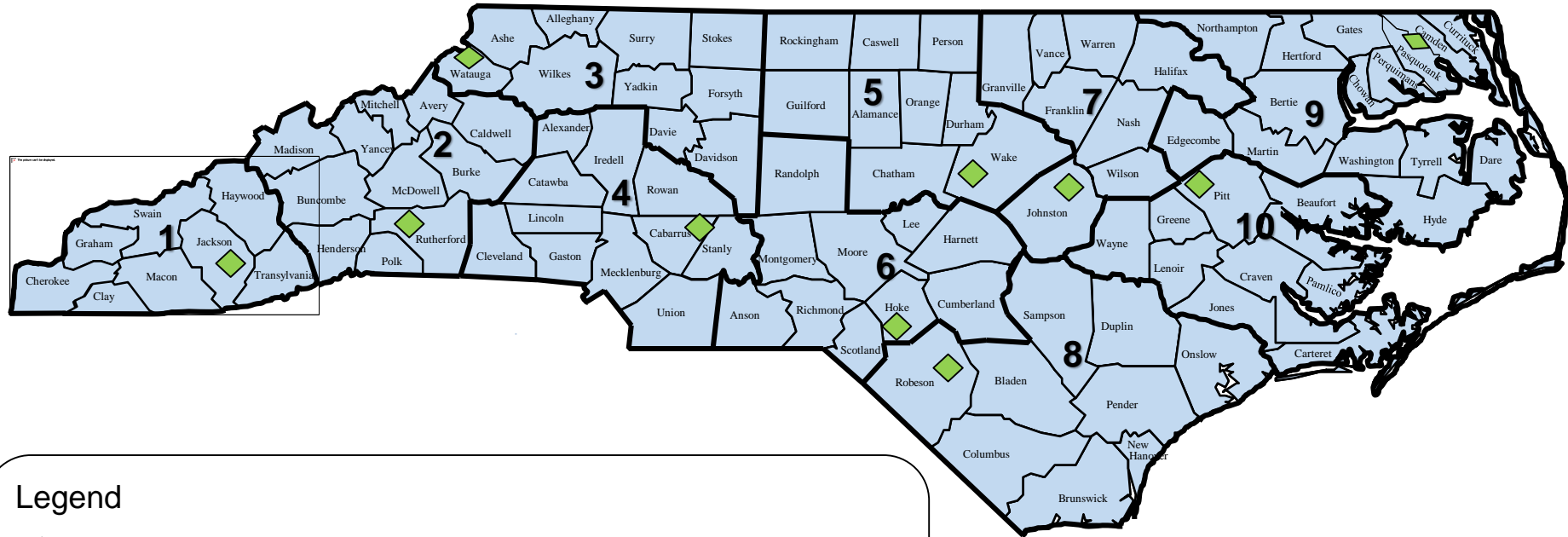
Timing

- Three year project (October 1, 2013 through May 31st, 2016)
- As of July 17, 2015, ARTS has been expanded through June 2019.



A PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND NC DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Active Routes to School Regions



Legend

- ◆ Active Routes To School Lead Health Departments
- Counties
- Regions

Last updated: 06/23/14



A PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND NC DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Active Routes to School Goal

Increase the number of elementary and middle school students who *safely* walk and bike to school.



Project Activities

Awareness-Raising Events

- Increase one-time awareness events about the importance of Safe Routes to School

Ongoing Programs

- Increase the number of ongoing programs that encourage walking and biking to or at school

Trainings/Workshops

- Increase the number of trainings on how to implement Safe Routes to School-related activities

Policy Changes

- Increase the number of policies that support walking and biking to or at school

Built Environment Changes

- Develop a plan to identify and address safety features near schools that need improvement

active kids learn better

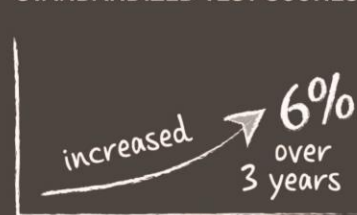


physical activity at school is a win-win for students and teachers

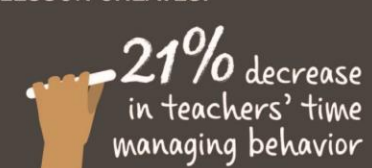
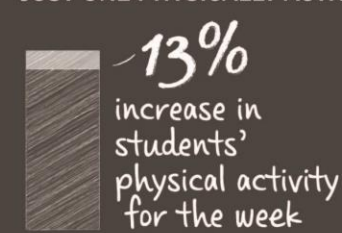
GRADES:



STANDARDIZED TEST SCORES:

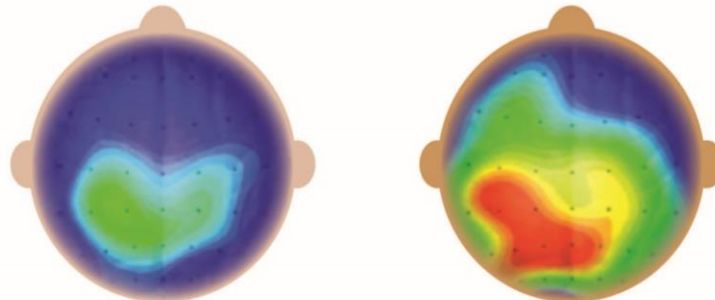


JUST ONE PHYSICALLY ACTIVE LESSON CREATES:



physically active kids have more active brains

BRAIN SCANS OF STUDENTS TAKING A TEST:



after 20 minutes of sitting quietly

after 20 minutes of walking

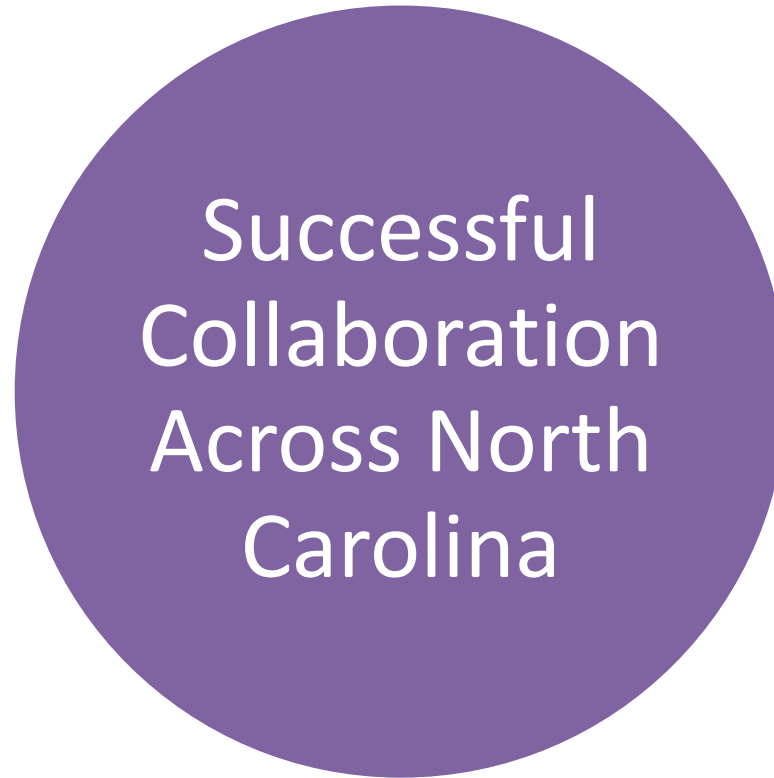
Red areas are very active; blue areas are least active.

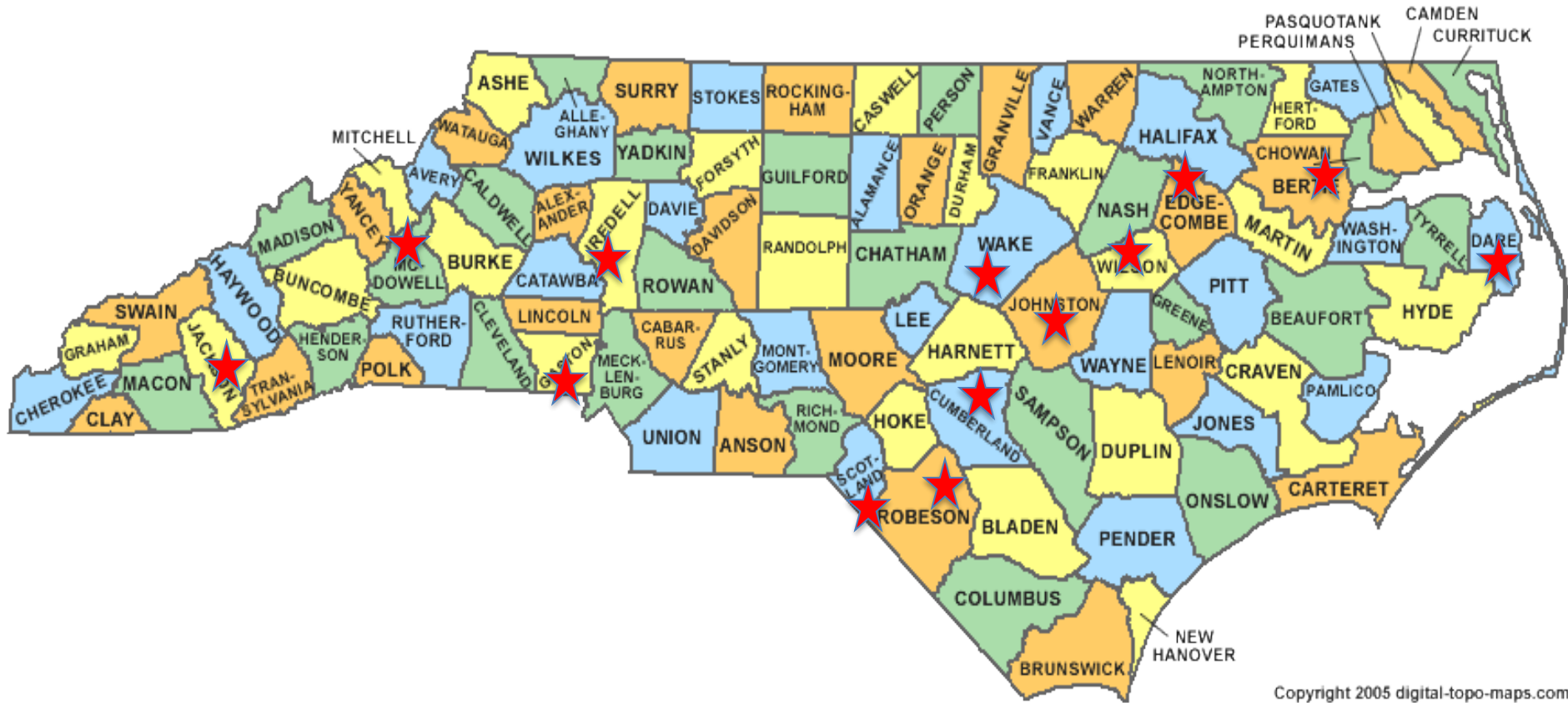
MORE RESULTS:

after 20 minutes of physical activity:
students tested better in reading, spelling & math and were more likely to read above their grade level

after being in a physically active afterschool program for 9 months:
memory tasks improved 16%







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A PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND NC DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

WALKBIKE

TO SCHOOL

DAY!



Stocks Elementary, Tarboro, 2014

Princeville Elementary & St. Luke Church of Christ

Edgecombe County, Region 9

Remote Drop Off Location



Princeville Elementary & St. Luke Church of Christ

Edgecombe County, Region 9

Remote Drop Off Location

“St. Luke Church of Christ has been a tremendous help with our Walk to School Day. They are perfectly situated near the school which makes it convenient for our students and parents to meet and walk to the school. They make sure the gates are opened and are present for Walk to School Day. If it wasn't for the support and partnership the school has with St. Luke Church of Christ, I do not know if our Walk to School Day efforts would be as successful as they have been.”

-Yolanda Jones, Princeville Elementary Guidance Counselor

Walk & Bike to School Day(s)

Remote Drop Off Locations



McDowell County, Reg. 2
Old Fort Baptist Church's
Former Associate Pastor
serves as Lion greeter.



Wake County, Reg. 5
Temple Baptist Church
Conn Elementary, 2014

Roanoke Island Presbyterian Church

Dare County, Reg. 9
Manteo Elementary,
2016



Johnston County, Reg. 7



ONGOING WALKING PROGRAMS



Walking on Wednesday (WoW) Program

Gaston County, Region 4

Ongoing Walking Program



Belmont Central Elementary, 2009



“Almost 100 students participated in the 1st WOW Wednesday on September 2, 2009. Belmont Central Elementary is now in its 4th year of its WOW Wednesdays, a year-long program encouraging students to walk or bike all or part of the way to school on Wednesdays.

- Parents are encouraged to walk or ride bikes with their children or to park at First Foursquare Church and let their children walk the last quarter mile to the school building.
- Adult volunteers will be available to ensure that the students arrive safely to school.
- Prizes will be given throughout the school year for students who participate.”

-City of Belmont SRTS Action Plan,

<http://www.cityofbelmont.org/206/Safe-Routes-to-School>

School

Kids for Christ
Johnston County, Region 7
Ongoing Walking Program

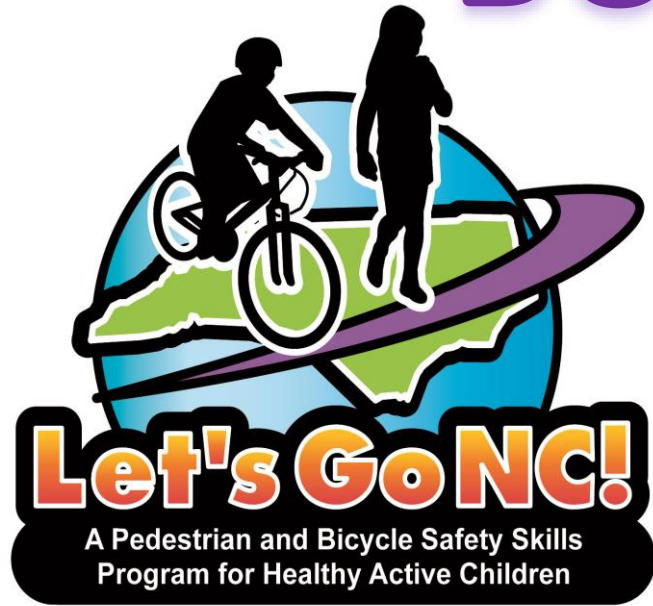
Walk to School
with **Kids** for Christ

When: Every Tuesday
(from Labor Day through
the end of April)

Devotion starts: 7:40am
Walk begins: 8:05am
Location: First Baptist Church



EDUCATION & SKILL BUILDING



First Baptist Church Summer Bike Program, Jackson County, Reg. 1



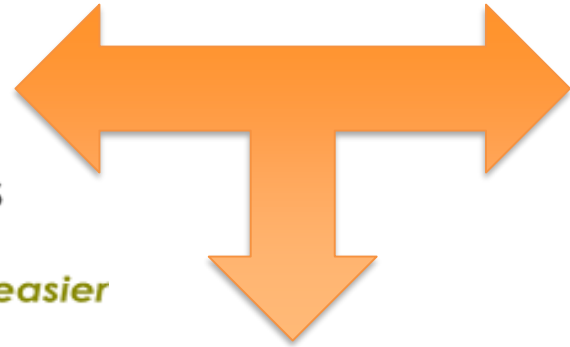
EDUCATION & SKILL BUILDING

- **Let's Go NC! Curriculum at Faith-Based Summer Programs & After-School Programs**
 - Wilson County, Chowan County, Jackson County
- **Bicycle Skills Clinic**
 - Wilson County, Chowan County, Jackson County, Iredell County, Edgecombe County
- **Pedestrian Education**
 - Cumberland County, Scotland County, Robeson County



First Baptist Church Summer
Bike Program, Jackson County

OPEN USE & FAITHFUL FAMILIES



Zion Hill Missionary Baptist Church,
Bertie County (Colerain), Reg. 9



FUTURE COLLABORATION



- **Continue & expand upon current programs**
 - Remote drop off locations
 - Ongoing walking/biking programs
 - Bike & pedestrian safety education
- **Collaboration with ARTS, ODHDSP & Faithful Families**
 - Policy – school/congregation walking programs
 - Policy – Open Use or Shared Use of school/church walking trail(s)
 - Let's Go NC! training of faith leaders
 - Designate church to school route as safe walking zone for walking or biking to school



Active Routes to School Project Coordinators

Region	Counties	Coordinator
1	Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson*, Macon, Swain, Transylvania	Jackie Moore ARTS@jacksonnc.org Office: 828-587-8226 Cell: 828-506-7722
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3	Alleghany, Ashe, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Watauga*, Wilkes, Yadkin	Elisabeth Fornadley-Johnson Bethf@apphealth.com Cell: 828-964-8119
4	Alexander, Cabarrus*, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Stanly, Union	George Berger George.Berger@CabarrusHealth.org Office: 704-920-1270 Cell: 704-941-7322
5	Alamance, Caswell, Chatham, Durham, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Wake*	Jennifer Delcourt Jennifer.Delcourt@wakegov.com Office: 919-212-8465 Cell: 919-610-5760
6	Anson, Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke*, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland	Rebekah Edens Redens@hokehealth.org Cell: 910-985-7388
7	Franklin, Granville, Halifax, Johnston*, Nash, Vance, Warren, Wilson	Nicole Westley Nicole.Westley@JohnstonNC.com Office: 919-989-5202
8	Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Duplin, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender, Robeson*, Sampson	Shahnee Haire Shahnee.Haire@hth.co.roberson.nc.us Office: 910-671-6233
9	Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Edgecombe, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Northampton, Pasquotank*, Perquimans, Tyrrell, Washington	Leah Mayo Acheson Mariel.Mayo@arhs-nc.org Cell: 252-506-2327
10	Beaufort, Carteret, Craven, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Pamlico, Pitt*, Wayne	Taylor Cabaniss Taylor.Cabaniss@vidanthealth.com Office: 252-847-1402

- ❖ Romans 13:13 KJV - Let us **walk** honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness, not in strife and envying.
- ❖ Galatians 5:16 KJV- [This] I say then, **Walk** in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh.
- ❖ 3 John 1:2 NIV - Dear friend, I pray that you may enjoy **good health** and that all may go well with you, even as your soul is getting along well.

- Used by Shahnee Haire, Region 8 ARTS Coordinator



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www.communityclinicalconnections.com/What_We_Do/Active_Routes_To_School/index.html

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