



Leadership in Action:
Policymakers Addressing Obesity Through
Collaboration and Policy Change

Additional Resources

Resources from the Webcast:

- 1) City of Alexandria, Virginia, City Council: <http://alexandriava.gov/Council>
- 2) Education Solutions Global Network (ESGN): <http://esgn.tv/>
- 3) Leadership for Healthy Communities (LHC): <http://www.leadershipforhealthycommunities.org/>
- 4) LHC Action Strategies Toolkit:
<http://www.leadershipforhealthycommunities.org/content/view/352/154/>
- 5) Merced City School District: <http://www.mcsd.k12.ca.us/>
- 6) Missouri School Boards Association: <http://www.msbanet.org/>
- 7) National Policy & Legal Analysis Network to Prevent Childhood Obesity (NPLAN)
<http://nplanonline.org/>
- 8) Safe Routes to School (SRTS) National Partnership: <http://www.saferoutespartnership.org/>
- 9) Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) Center to Prevent Childhood Obesity:
<http://www.reversechildhoodobesity.org/>
- 10) National School Boards Associations' School Health Programs:
<http://www.nsba.org/schoolhealth>

Key Resources on Joint Use (adapted from the LHC Action Strategies Toolkit):

- 1) **Joint-Use Partnerships in California: Strategies to Enhance Schools and Communities** (Center for Cities and Schools and Public Health Law and Policy)
This report describes how school districts and local jurisdictions throughout California are using joint-use agreements to accommodate school and community needs. It also provides an accessible, detailed discussion of what joint use is, why local entities partner, and how these partnerships are formed and implemented.
http://citiesandschools.berkeley.edu/reports/CC&S_PHLP_2008_JointUse_execsumm.pdf
- 2) **National Clearinghouse for Educational Facilities**
This site examines a number of joint-use agreements between schools and communities, highlighting those that open up school yards for public use and those that create joint-use gymnasiums. It provides resources that examine the benefits of joint-use agreements, and their legal implications and necessary considerations.
http://www.edfacilities.org/rl/joint_use.cfm
- 3) **Sample Joint-Use Agreements** (National League of Cities)
This site examines various types of joint-use agreements between schools and communities in a number of cities nationwide. For example, in Broomfield, Colo., the government uses fees from certain construction activities to fund joint-use facilities at area schools.
http://www.nlc.org/iyef/education/K-12_school/jointuse.aspx

- 4) **Joint Use Legal Tools** (NPLAN)
This Web site provides legal tools to help communities form joint use agreements. Tools include a “joint use checklist,” a 50-state chart of laws allowing community use of school facilities, model joint use agreements, and more. NPLAN provides leaders in the childhood obesity prevention field with focused legal research, model policies, fact sheets, toolkits, training and technical assistance to explain legal issues related to public health.
<http://nplanonline.org/focus/schools>
- 5) **Maximizing Opportunities for Physical Activity through Joint Use Agreements** (California School Boards Association and California Project LEAN): http://www.jointuse.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/10/PSE-2892_JointUse_PolicyBrief_Sept09_P3.pdf

Key Resources on Safe Routes to School (adapted from the LHC Action Strategies Toolkit):

- 1) **KidsWalk-to-School Program**, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
This Web site provides information about KidsWalk-to-School, a community-based program to promote regular physical activity by encouraging students to walk to and from school in groups accompanied by adults. This program emphasizes community partnerships with schools, parent-teacher organizations, local businesses and other groups to promote areas that are conducive to walking or bicycling.
<http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/Dnpp/kidswalk>
- 2) **Safe Routes to School Fact Sheet**, Local Government Commission
This fact sheet provides policy-makers with examples of communities that have implemented a Safe Routes to School program. Inspired by successes in Canada and England, California undertook its own version of the program in order to address a number of state-specific concerns.
http://www.lgc.org/freepub/docs/community_design/safe_routes_to_school.pdf
- 3) **National Center for Safe Routes to School**
This Web site provides information about the federal SRTS program and offers a variety of resources, such as marketing and promotional items, education tools, training manuals, evaluation forms and progress reports.
<http://www.saferoutesinfo.org>
- 4) **Safe Routes to School Overview and Safe Routes to School Classroom Activities**, U.S. Department of Transportation
The U.S. Department of Transportation’s Safe Routes to School (SRTS) site provides an overview of the SRTS program, as well as specific program guidance to the states in the administration of SRTS funds. SRTS classroom activities combine fun activities with practical lessons about the effect of certain transportation choices on the environment, community and individuals. The classroom activities provide teachers and students with safety tips and advice on how to walk or ride a bicycle to school.
<http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/saferoutes>
<http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/pedbimot/bike/Safe-Routes-2002/classact.html>
- 5) **Walking School Bus**
This Web site provides information about the walking school bus, which is a group of students who walk to school accompanied by one or more adults. Starting a walking school bus is fairly simple and involves contacting interested students, locating a route, identifying adult supervisors and finalizing the logistics.
<http://www.walkingschoolbus.org>