

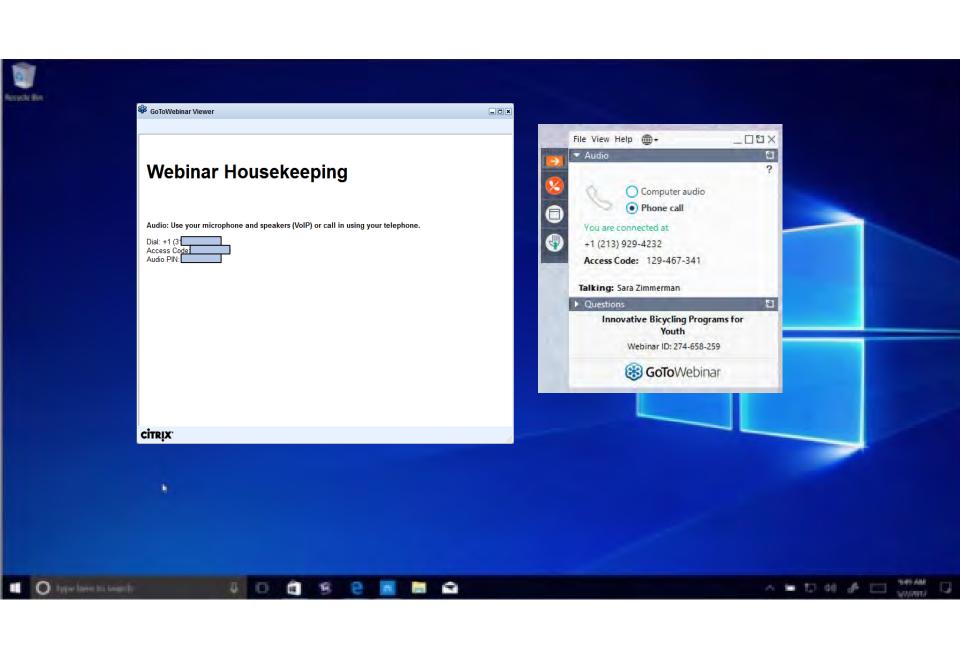


Colorado Safe Routes to School Program Kori Johnson and Michelle Lieberman, Safe Routes Partnership March 11, 2020







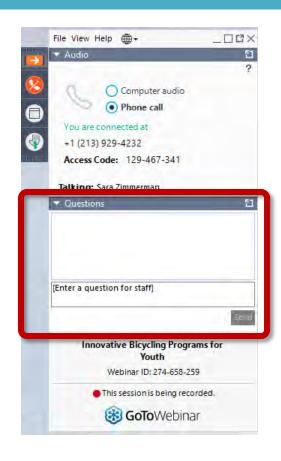


AUDIO CONTROLS





HAVE A QUESTION?



QUESTIONS & COMMENTS

Submit your text questions and comments using the Questions Panel





WHAT IS SAFE ROUTES TO SCHOOL?



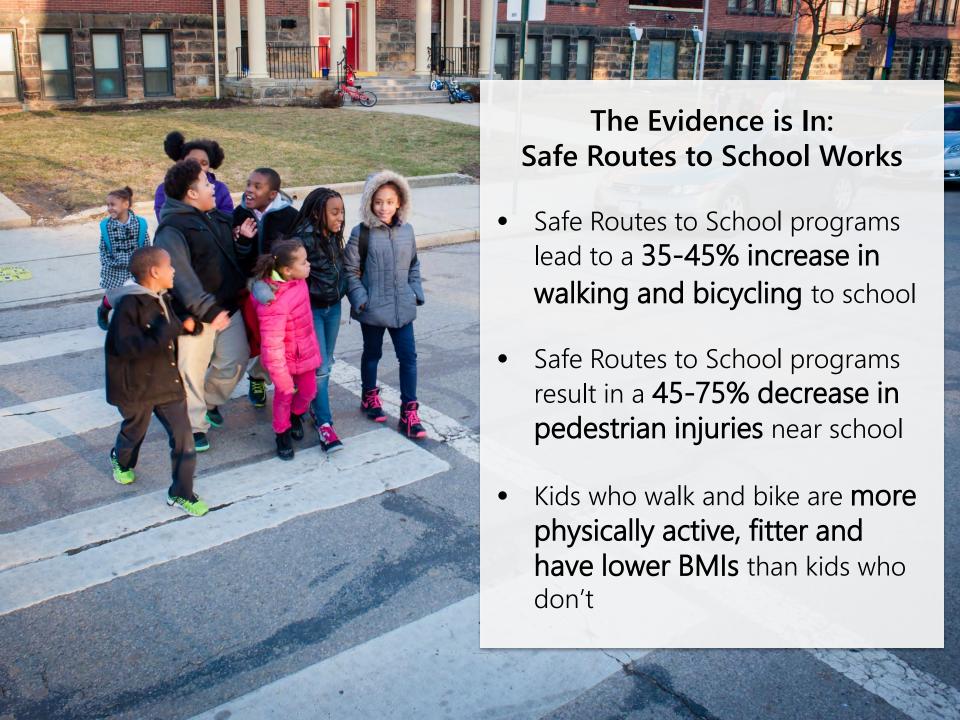






At the same time...

- 1/3 of children are overweight or obese triple the rate of a generation ago (Fryar, et al, 2014 and Ogden, et al, 2016)
- Family car trips to school make up 10-14% of morning congestion (National Center for Safe Routes to School, 2011)
- Motor vehicle injuries are the **biggest** source of fatalities for children, whether as passengers, on foot or bicycle (CDC, 2016)
- Injuries and fatalities are **especially high** in low income neighborhoods (Governing, August 2014)





Benefits of Safe Routes to School





BETTER ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE Better focus, improved concentration & less distraction for students who are active before school Fewer absences and less tardiness when students walk or bike in groups



SAFETY FROM CRIME Increased safety from crime & violence due to more people on the streets, good lighting & better street design Less harassment, bullying, or violence when students walk or bike together or with adults





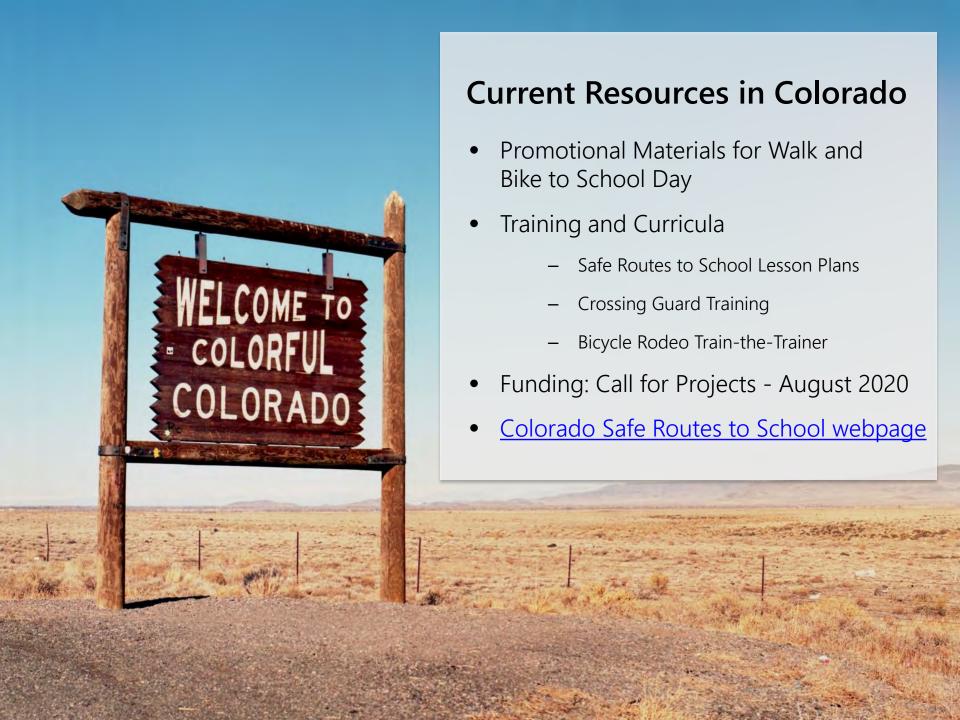




How are Safe Routes to School Programs Organized?

At the local level, Safe Routes to School programs are organized by cities, counties, schools, school districts, or community organizations. These programs can serve one school or many schools throughout a community.

At the state level, the Colorado Safe Routes to School program is administered by CDOT (the Department of Transportation). The program provides resources to help support local programs. The program is guided by at 5-year strategic plan.







What are the 6 E's?



Education



Engineering



Evaluation



Encouragement



Enforcement



Equity

Studies show comprehensive approaches are more effective.

















Creating a Strong Structure: Stages to Success





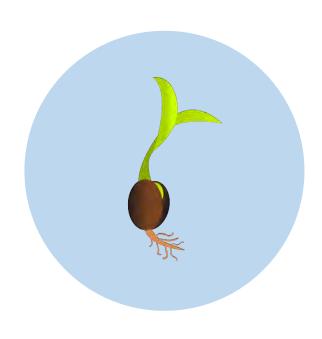


Growing Strong Branches Becoming a Healthy Tree

Reaching Maturity



Starting Your Seedling: Giving Your Program a Good Start



- Set goals
- Make initial plans
- Kick off education and encouragement activities
- Begin developing relationships with key partners
- Make opportunistic infrastructure improvements
- Keep moving!



Growing Strong Branches: Developing Supportive Structures



- Engage more community members
- Create a task force
- Develop an action plan
- Some communities start at this stage, often with a grant program



Becoming a Healthy Tree: Institutionalizing Your Program



- Sustain and expand activities
- Identify permanent staffing
- Secure long and short term funding
- Plan for infrastructure changes
- Address district and municipal policies



Reaching Maturity: Becoming a Comprehensive Program



- Create comprehensive programming
- Implement a comprehensive equity approach
- Larger infrastructure changes
- Evaluate and improve







What does a SRTS Coordinator do?

- Manages overall program
- Leads Safe Routes to School task force
- Coordinates between district, municipality, other stakeholders
- Recruits & trains volunteers
- Coordinates city/district/multi-school events & activities
- Strategically expands program
- Seeks funding opportunities
- Evaluates what is working & not with program



Paid vs. Volunteer Coordinators

Benefits of Volunteers:

- Cost: More affordable
- Logistics/Bureaucracy: Can be easier to get going
- **Commitment:** Personal passion & investment can create enormous change

Benefits of Paid Coordinators:

- Stay in job longer: Most volunteers are parents/family members of students
- Time to do the job: Volunteers average 4-10 hours/month
- Professionalism: More likely to have necessary skills



SAFE ROUTES TO SCHOOL TASK FORCE





Why and Who?

- Core goal: coordinate essential stakeholders to get work done
- Meets monthly, quarterly, etc.
- Usually: district or city level



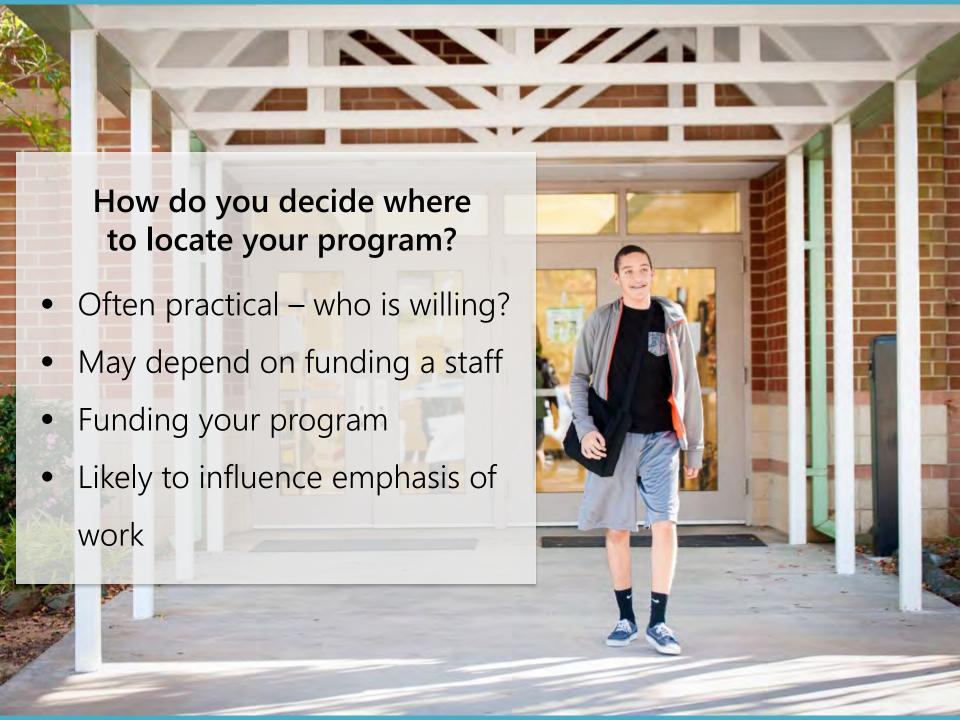


Core Responsibilities

- Communicating & informing stakeholders
- Getting input from different perspectives
- Making informed joint decisions
- Determining community goals and needs
- Dividing up work
- Ensuring that equity is built in
- Determining needs for new policies or policy changes





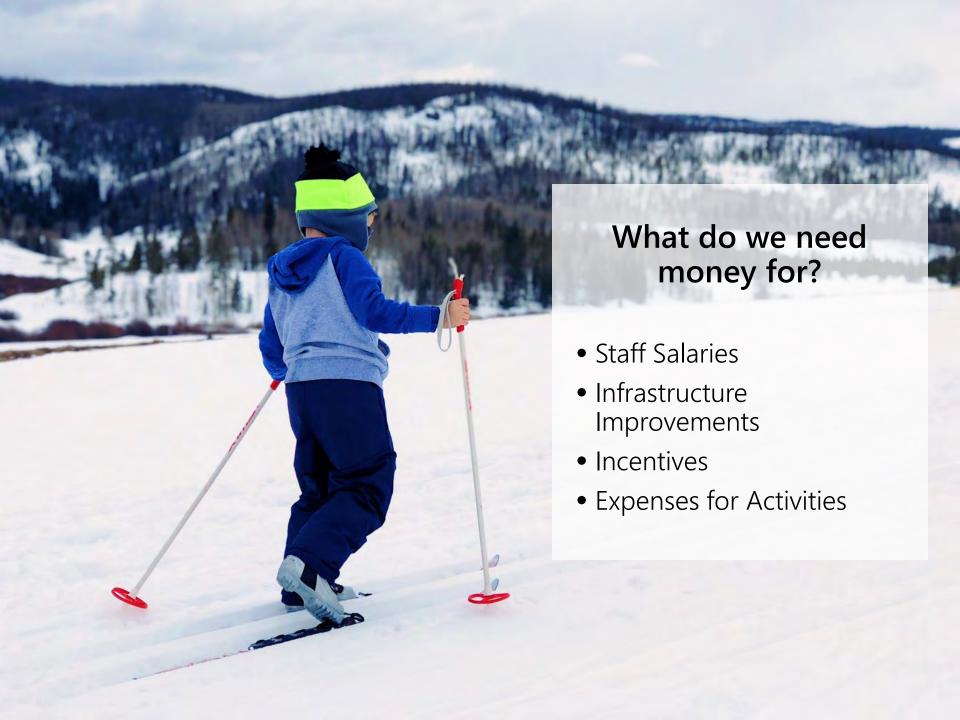


Structure may not be simple and will likely change.

- Will likely change over time: affected by funding, formality, and growth
- Different parts of the work may live different places – planning department manages overall effort, but nonprofit has contract for programming







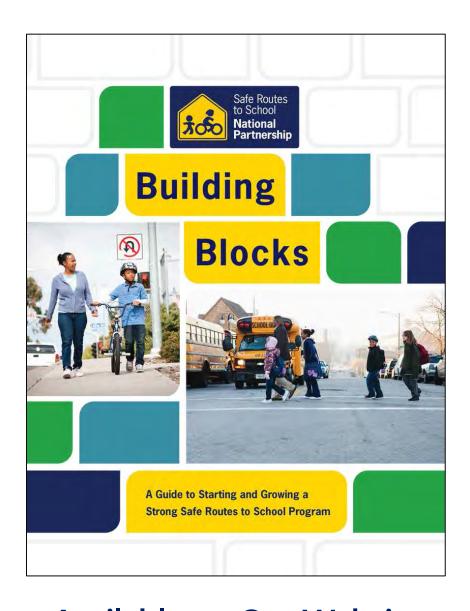


Common Funding Sources

- Volunteer time!
- Health funds
 - State or federal (CDC) grants
 - Local healthcare foundation grants/community benefits funding
- Foundation grants
- Business sponsorships
- General fund
- Transportation funds
 - CO SRTS grants
 - Local transportation measures



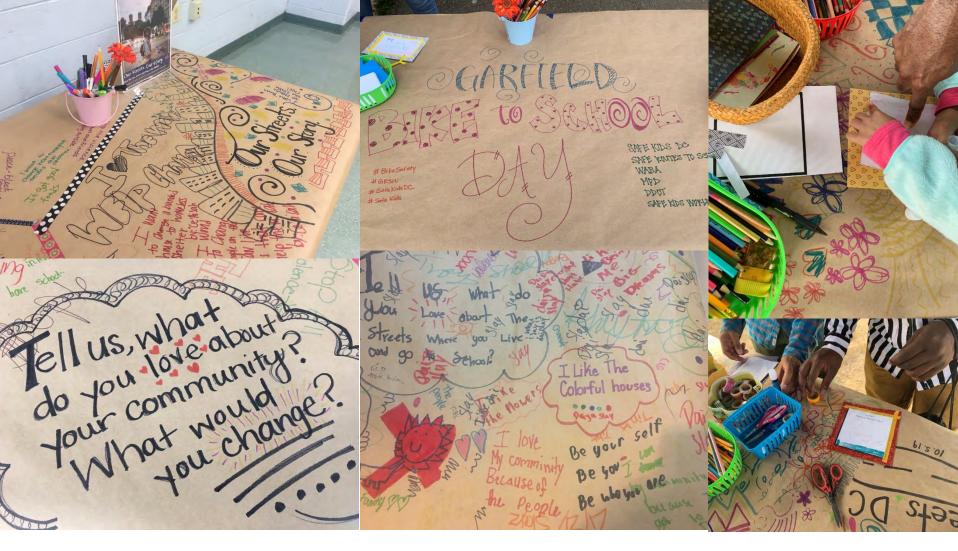




Available on Our Website saferoutespartnership.org







BUTCHER PAPER GRAFFITI WALL

- Build awareness, brainstorm ideas, identify barriers to walking, biking, scooting
- Next steps: Get ideas from students and families, recruit volunteers and plan initial activities







Walking Wednesdays

High School students lead a walking school bus in Pryor Creek, Oklahoma. Students received training from local police, city staff, the school district, and Cherokee nation.





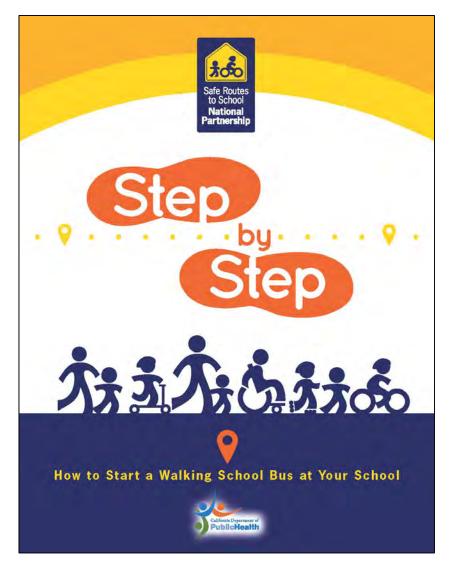


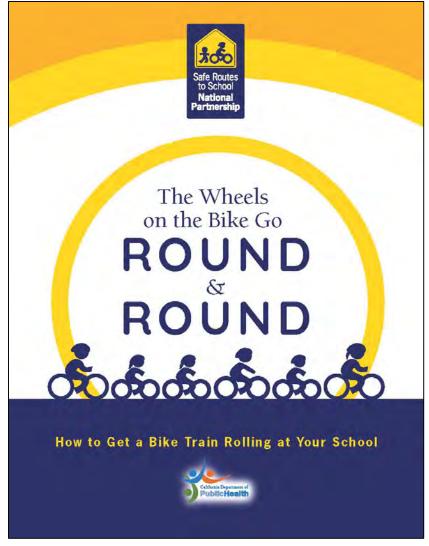




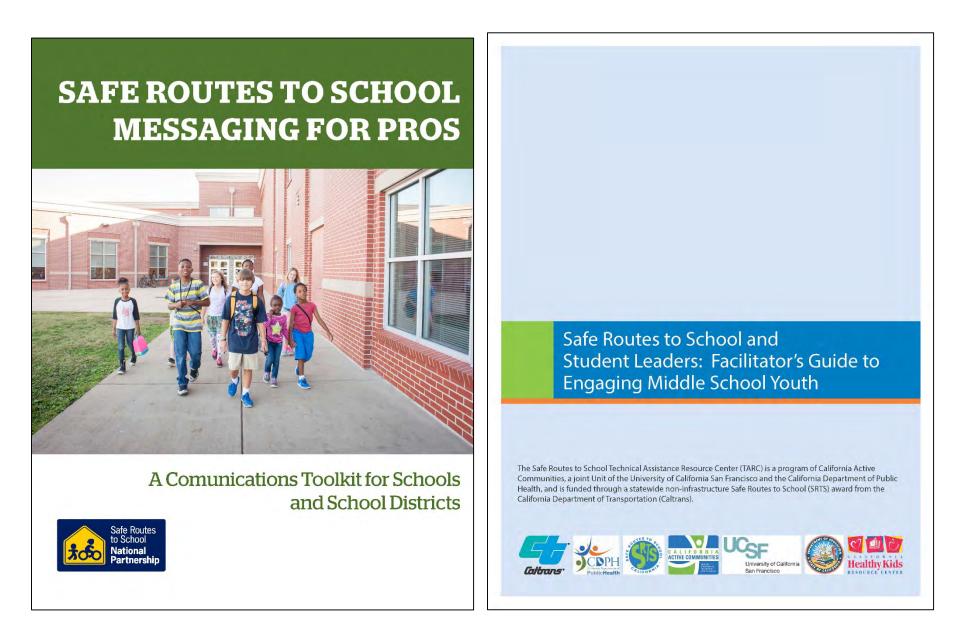








Additional Resources Available on Our Website



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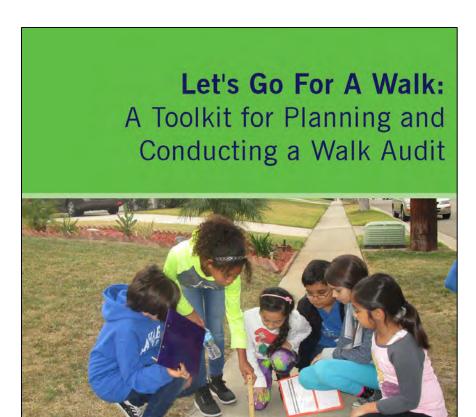




Photo Credit: Orange County Health Care Agency



Where the Duct Tape Meets the Road How To Create Pop-Up Safe Routes to School Projects

This fact sheet provides a simple overview of how you can go about conducting a pop-up Safe Routes to School project in your community. This fact sheet lays out the basic steps for successful pop-up projects, and specifies when and how the process differs because schools are involved.

Note that there are several guides on how to successfully plan and implement tactical urbanism and pop-up traffic calming perjects. This fact sheet is intended to complement, rather than replicate, those guides. At the end of the fact sheet there is a list of several in-depth guides on how to execute tactical urbanism and pop-up projects, including information on permitting, site plan development, materials, cost estimates, and community and media outreach. We recommend that you use this fact sheet as a starting point for adapting the pop-up and tactical urbanism process to a school environment.

Distilled, the basic process for conducting a pop-up (or tactical urbanism) is:

- 1. Identify Partners
- 2. Present Concept to Decision-makers
- 3. Select Your Location
- 4. Identify Your Approach
- 5. Implement The Pop-Up
- 6. Evaluate
- 7. Advocate for Permanent Change

Using Tactical Urbanism to Jump Start Safe Routes to School Programs

This fact sheet is the second part in a series on using temporary installations, or pop-up projects, to advance Safe Routes to School. To learn more about pop-up projects and how they can be used to promote Safe Routes to School, check out our companion fact sheet, Pop-Ups for Safe Routes to School: Using Tactical Urbanism to Promote Safe Routes to School Projects.



This "parklet" narrows the street in order to slow traffic and extends the sidewalk to provide more usable space for people to walk and spend time. Photo: Trailnet

1. Identify Partners

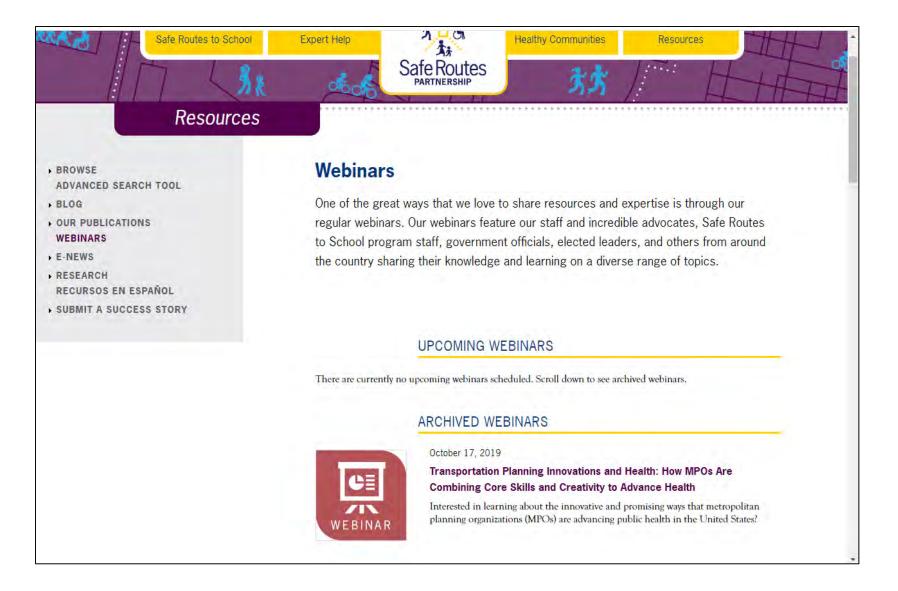
There are several essential partners that should be involved in a Safe Routes to School pop-up project:

- a. School district administrators. Involve school district administrators early on in the process, before site selection. The transportation director may be a particularly important partner, though in some districts transportation directors are very narrowly focused upon busing, and may not be interested if bus steps and routes are not affected.
- b. School leadership. Including the principal of the school where the project will be located is essential for a successful Safe Routes to School tactical urbanism project. Having support of school leadership will assist with encouraging students to walk and bike on the dates of the demonstration, disseminating information about the project to families and neighbors through school communication channels, and could even help connect student patricipation in the project with classroom subject matter.
- c. Elected officials. The mayor and city council should be notified, especially if the project takes place in their district. This is an opportunity to help build political will for investing in traffic safety, especially for children. Elected officials may want to participate in a photo opportunity when the pop-up occurs, which will help further build their support.
- d. City agencies. City staff are critical partners to secure permission for the project and safe development of plans. Potential city agencies to involve include public works, maftic safety, and public safety (fire/police).

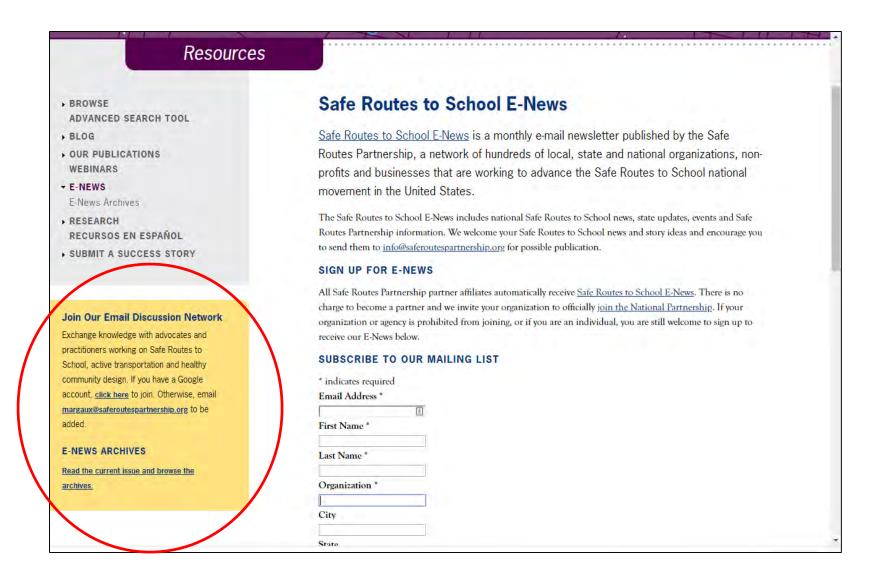
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Additional Resources Available on Our Website



Archived Webinars



Email Discussion Network









Contact Information

Michelle Lieberman, Consulting and Program Support Director michelle@saferoutespartnership.org

Kori Johnson, Program Support Manager kori@saferoutespartnership.org

www.saferoutespartnership.org



