



West Columbia-Cayce Community Food Assessment

SEPTEMBER
2022



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This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

This material was funded by USDA's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program-SNAP.



Coalition Partners



JULIUS FELDER COALITION FOR CHANGE



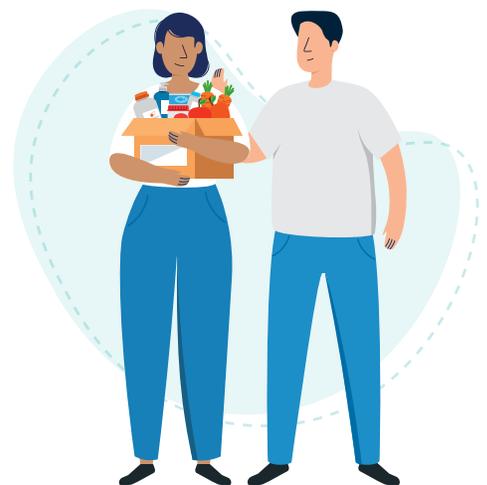
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Introduction

In Spring 2021, the University of South Carolina (USC) SNAP-Ed Implementing Agency, in partnership with South Carolina Food Policy Council, provided funding and technical support for seven existing and newly forming local Food Policy Councils (FPCs) throughout the state. This unique funding and technical assistance opportunity was designed to accelerate local FPC development and expand capacity to identify and advance policy, systems, and environmental (PSE) change strategies for improving healthy food access and equity in these communities. The West Columbia-Cayce FPC was one of these seven newly forming local FPCs to receive this grant award from the USC SNAP-Ed Implementing Agency. With this funding and technical assistance, the West Columbia-Cayce FPC brought together a multi-sector coalition of stakeholders to focus on identifying and addressing food access and equity issues in the West Columbia-Cayce area. In alignment with grant priorities, the coalition set out to accomplish this goal by:

- Engaging with multiple, diverse sectors.
- Engaging people most impacted by food insecurity and inequities to include holding a series of community food gatherings.
- Conducting a Community Food Assessment (CFA).
- Using findings from the CFA to identify priority PSE strategies.
- Exploring transportation access and equity challenges for SNAP-Ed eligible populations.
- Prioritizing implementation of PSE strategies identified by the coalition.

The purpose of this document is to define the Coalition's mission and vision, describe the current food environment in the West Columbia-Cayce area, summarize information gathered from the community food gatherings, highlight existing food system programs and community assets, and present priority PSE goals and strategies.



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About the Coalition

A food policy council, committee, or coalition can be defined as a collaborative, community-based, cross-sector partnership focused on identifying local food system challenges, informing policy, and implementing goals and action strategies.¹ These collaborative partnerships bring together representatives from across the food system and those most impacted by food insecurity. The West Columbia-Cayce FPC was formed within this defining framework in Spring 2020. Over the last two years, the Coalition has grown to include sixteen members representing more than twenty different sectors of the local food system and community. Key sectors represented include agriculture, food retailers, economic development, education, senior citizens, local government, healthcare, parks and recreation, philanthropy, planning and transportation, social justice, youth, faith-based organizations, emergency food providers, institutional purchasers, legal, and community residents.



WEST COLUMBIA-CAYCE
FOOD POLICY COALITION



MISSION

The West Columbia-Cayce FPC works to ensure quality food access and equity to address food insecurity while supporting local farmers and food workers.

VISION

We eliminate food deserts so that every neighborhood has access to healthy foods. Together we will defeat food insecurity through addressing transportation barriers, creating successful partnerships, establishing equitable food resources and offerings, and policy and advocacy outreach.

REFERENCES

- www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/healthtopics/healthyfood/foodpolicy.htm
www.foodsecurity.org/fpc

COMMITTEE AND GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The purpose of the marketing and outreach committee is to identify and implement strategies for promoting the work of the Coalition and identifying opportunities for strategic community and stakeholder outreach. It does not have a formalized governance structure or set number of voting seats, but rather is an informal collaborative community partnership with the stated vision of improving the local food environment. The Coalition has two co-chairs and a secretary for facilitating and recording the proceedings of monthly meetings. The Coalition has three standing committees and one ad hoc committee that meets on an as needed basis. Each committee works closely with one another and coordinates directly with the full Coalition during monthly meetings.



Strategic Planning Committee

The purpose of the strategic planning committee is to develop, promote, and implement the community food assessment and strategic plan.



Marketing and Outreach Committee

The purpose of the marketing and outreach committee is to identify and implement strategies for promoting the work of the Coalition and identifying opportunities for strategic community and stakeholder outreach.



Food Promotion Committee

The purpose of the food promotion committee is to manage the food promotion activities of the Coalition and its partner organizations. The current focus of the committee is to oversee the USDA Farmers Market and Food Promotion Program grant received by the BLEC.



Food Gathering Committee (Ad Hoc)

The purpose of the food gathering committee is to plan and implement community food gatherings and other food related events sponsored by the Coalition within the West Columbia-Cayce area. This committee convenes on an as needed basis and to-date has planned and executed two community food gatherings.

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The Local Food Environment



BACKGROUND

The food system can generally be defined as a collaboration of all the people, activities, and resources involved with producing, processing, distributing, marketing, consuming, and disposing of food which nourishes and sustains the health and well-being of our communities and the environment. When the food system is not functioning properly, the health and well-being of our communities and environment can suffer, often in inequitable and disproportionate ways depending on where one lives. One example of a broken food system is when a community does not have equitable access to healthy foods and a significant proportion of the population experiences health disparities and food insecurity.

Communities that lack affordable and nutritious food are commonly known as food deserts.

Food insecurity refers to a lack of access at times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods.² Food-insecure households are not necessarily food insecure all the time. Food insecurity may reflect a household's need to make trade-offs between important basic needs, such as housing or medical bills, and purchasing nutritionally

adequate foods. Food insecurity may be long term or temporary. It may be influenced by several factors including income, employment, race/ethnicity, and disability. The risk for food insecurity increases when money to buy food is limited or not available.³

Neighborhood conditions may affect physical access to food. For example, people living in some urban areas, rural areas, and low-income neighborhoods may have limited access to full-service supermarkets or grocery stores. Predominantly Black and Hispanic neighborhoods have fewer full-service supermarkets than predominantly white and non-Hispanic neighborhoods. Communities that lack affordable and nutritious food are commonly known as food deserts. Convenience stores and small independent stores are more common in food deserts than full-service supermarkets or grocery stores. These stores may have higher food prices, lower quality foods, and less variety of foods than supermarkets or grocery stores. Access to healthy foods is also affected by lack of transportation and long distances between residences and supermarkets or grocery stores.⁴

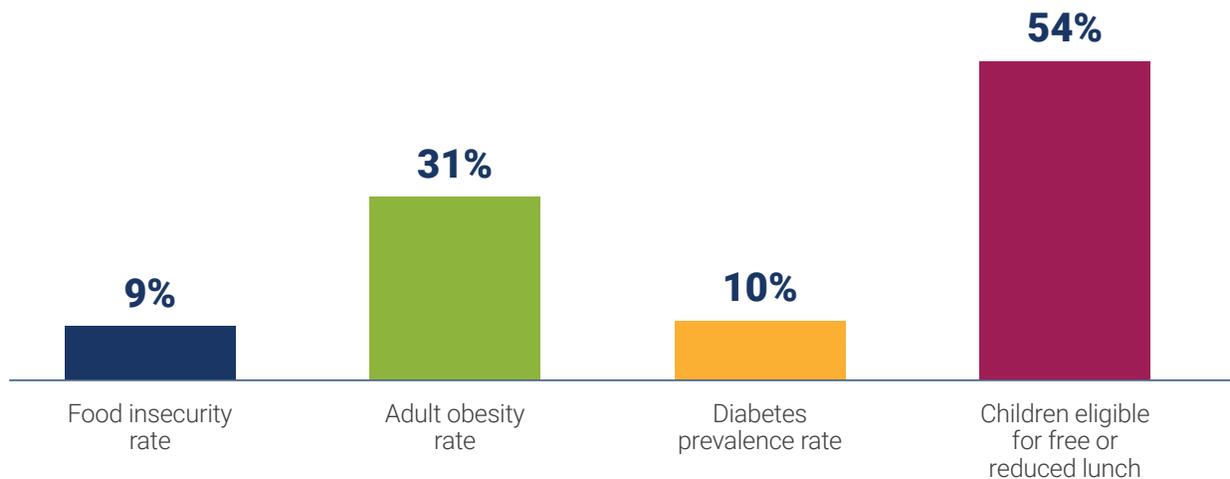


REFERENCES

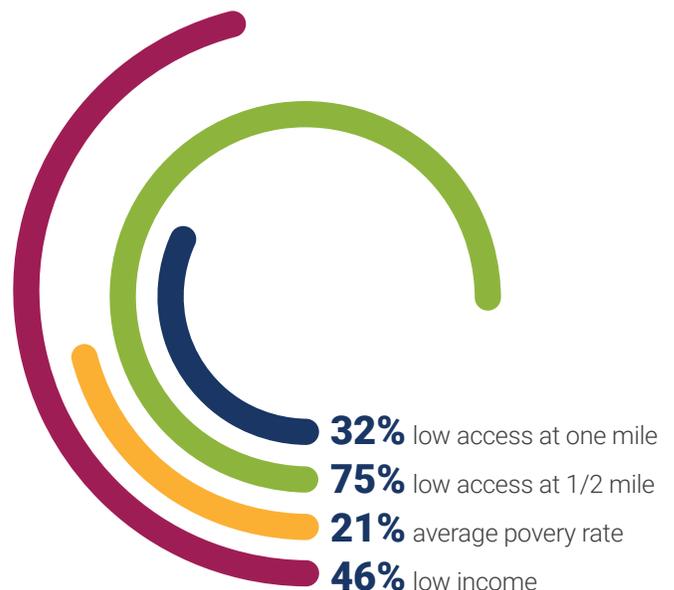
- 2 <https://www.feedingamerica.org>
- 3 <https://www.healthypeople.gov>
- 4 <https://www.healthypeople.gov>

THE WEST COLUMBIA-CAYCE AREA

The cities of West Columbia and Cayce represent part of the Columbia metropolitan area's urban core. Despite recent revitalization trends in some areas, many neighborhoods throughout the community continue to experience economic disinvestment and decline, often resulting in food access challenges and public health disparities. According to 2019 research, there were **26,520** food insecure residents in Lexington County and the food insecurity rate was **9.1%** ([Feeding America](#)). The research also revealed that the county had an adult obesity rate of **31%** and a diabetes prevalence rate of **10%**. The report further revealed that **54%** of all children were eligible for free or reduced priced lunch.



The geographic focus of the West Columbia-Cayce FPC is a nine-census tract area between the I-26 beltline (i.e., I-26 and I-77) and the Congaree River. Within this area, seven of the nine census tracts are identified by the USDA as having limited food access. Two of these census tracts are low income where a significant number or share of residents are more than one mile from the nearest supermarket. Four are considered to low income where a significant number or share of residents are more than 1/2 mile from the nearest supermarket. One census tract in the area is low access at one mile but does not meet the low-income criteria. The total population represented by these census tracts is **29,823**, or **32%** of which are low access at one mile, and **75%** of which are considered low access at one half mile. The average poverty rate is **21%**, with **46%** considered to be low income. While food access is an issue across the entire area, the food access challenges and health disparities are far greater within certain census tracts, particularly those surrounding the BLEC. Appendix B includes detailed demographic summaries of each of the nine census tracts within the West Columbia-Cayce FPC focus area.



LISTENING TO THE COMMUNITY

To better understand the food environment within the community, the Coalition held two community food gatherings between December 2021 and April 2022, with a total of over 60 residents participating. The first gathering was held at the Brookland Lakeview Empowerment Center, located in West Columbia, and the second was held at the New Life Baptist Church, located in the Julius Felder community of Cayce. The format was the same for both gatherings. Each began with an introduction summarizing the agenda and reasons for the meeting proceeded with breakout sessions to discuss the food environment and concluded with a report regarding the session. As a token of appreciation, participants were offered a meal and fresh food box.

In the breakout sessions, participants were asked the following questions:

1.

What does the food environment look like in your community?

2.

What are the barriers or challenges you face when it comes to accessing fresh and healthy food?

3.

What do you think can be done to address these challenges?

Community members were guided through these conversations by facilitators while note takers captured themes and ideas offered by the participants. Common challenges identified by participants included:

- Senior mobility.
- Low vehicle access households.
- Limited transit services.
- Need for more food delivery programs.
- Lack of grocery stores (food desert).
- Cost/price disparities.
- Convenience stores not filling the gap.
- Quality, quantity, and price of food predicated on demographics.
- Generic products are overpriced and less available.
- Cost barriers for healthy food.
- GMO and origin of products (not local, not S.C.).
- Overabundance/availability of processed foods.
- Perception of population (e.g., not market worthy).
- Lack of resources/income limitations.
- Limited nutrition education.
- Poor health/health disparities in the community.
- Lack of community support/patronage for existing programs/initiatives.
- Limited patronage of local markets.
- Lack of information/nutrition education.
- Limited funding/resources for food programs.
- Need for better coordination around food programs.

Based on these challenges, the Coalition was able to summarize them into the four following themes or focus areas for priority PSE consideration:



Food Access and Equity



Transportation



Marketing and Outreach



Community Coordination and Collaboration

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Community Programs and Assets

The Coalition believes in using an asset-based approach to local food system planning. An asset-based approach seeks to identify and build upon existing community strengths and assets rather than only focusing on community needs and deficits. Using this approach can help to build more collaborative, resource-leveraging relationships, and provide a lasting foundation for community ownership and support. Below is a summary of existing food related programs taking place in the West Columbia-Cayce area.

BROOKLAND LAKEVIEW EMPOWERMENT CENTER (BLEC)

The Brookland Lakeview Empowerment Center (BLEC) is a major initiative of the Brookland Center for Community Economic Change (BCCEC), a non-profit organization with the mission of mobilizing support for health, education, and economics to improve the quality of life for area residents. The center provides a wide range of social service programs with a focus on improving the quality of life for low-income African Americans, Hispanics, seniors, and at-risk-youth. A primary goal of the BLEC is to address health disparities, food access, and equity issues in the surrounding community. With this goal in mind, the BLEC has been working with numerous partners and stakeholders to provide a wide variety of food related programs and services, each of which is summarized below.



Diabetes Intervention Program (DIP)

The BLEC is the home of two programs that address type 2 diabetes and prediabetes. The Diabetes Intervention Program (DIP) is a 3-year grant funded by the Office of Minority Health. The program focuses on African American and Hispanic families living with type 2 diabetes and prediabetes in low to moderate income areas of Lexington and Richland counties, particularly Cayce and West Columbia. DIP has five key components: 1) family-centered intensive lifestyle intervention; 2) booster sessions 3 months' post-intervention; 3) a lifestyle change incentive program; 4) social media and online resources and support; and 5) text message reminders. A diabetic food box program is available to qualified participants.

The BLEC is also the home site to the West Columbia-Cayce FPC's In It Together: Preventing Diabetes with Confidence grant. The one-year funding is provided by the Diabetes Action Council of South Carolina and Wholespire and targets the pre-diabetic underserved communities of Cayce and West Columbia to stop or delay the onset of type 2 diabetes. The action plan builds upon the BLEC serving as a community hub for food and health-related programming, education, and outreach. The main objectives of the program include: 1) raising awareness about the seriousness of prediabetes; 2) starting a new CDC-approved NDPP (National Diabetes Prevention Program); and 3) working in conjunction with the USDA Farmers Market and Roadside Stand grant and the Harvest Hope Food Bank diabetic box distribution to improve access to healthy food. In It Together will strengthen these offerings with monthly nutrition and healthy cooking classes

USDA Farmers' Market and Food Promotion Program

BLEC was recently awarded a three-year Federal USDA Farmers Market and Local Food Promotion Program grant. With this funding, the BLEC will:

- 1)** work to create a community-based food system that will serve not only the immediate residents of West Columbia but also residents of greater Lexington and Richland counties, where food is grown, distributed, and consumed by its residents;
- 2)** increase access to fresh local produce for community residents;
- 3)** incorporate training and educational programs, and create jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities targeting youth;
- 4)** develop 45 road side stands, two community gardens, two farmers' markets, and new market opportunities for farm and ranch operations serving local markets;
- 5)** develop BLEC's current after-school youth training program with a complementary curriculum and annual program delivery that offers formal training in nutrition, food service, gardening/growing practices, and entrepreneurial avenues; and
- 6)** revise the existing food distribution program and existing partnership with other entities along with developing new partnership with other entities.

The management of this grant will also be coordinated with the West Columbia-Cayce FPC's Food Promotion Committee.

Seniors Farmers Market Nutrition Program (Voucher Program)

The Seniors Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP) is designed to provide low-income senior citizens aged 60 and older with access to locally grown fruits, vegetables, honey, and herbs. It also seeks to increase the domestic consumption of agricultural commodities through farmers' markets, roadside stands, and community supported agricultural programs. Additionally, the program intends to aid in the development of new farmers' markets, roadside stands, and supportive community agricultural programs. The BLEC is the only program distribution site in Lexington County.

Diabetic Food Pantry

The Diabetic Food Pantry, in partnership with Harvest Hope, provides supplemental food boxes for persons who self-identify as diabetic or prediabetic. These boxes include low sodium, low sugar non-perishable items.

Senior Supplemental Food Boxes

The Senior Supplemental Food Box Program assists low-income citizens aged 60 and older with a supplemental food box. These boxes assist in meeting their monthly nutritional needs.

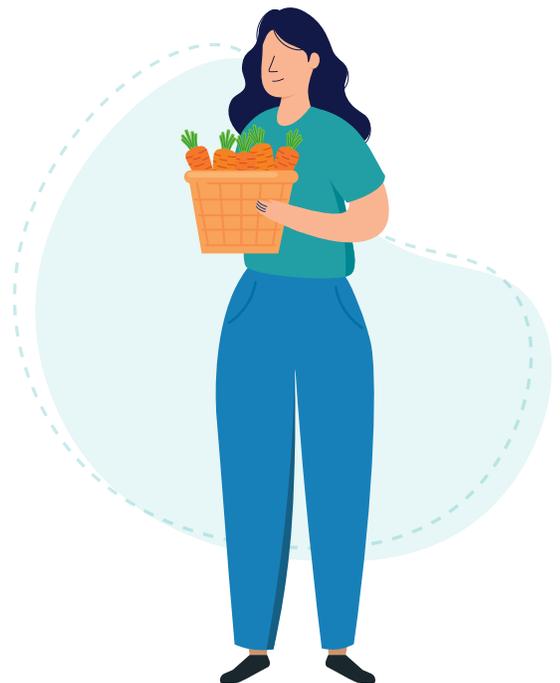
Summer Break Cafe

The BLEC, in partnership with USDA and South Carolina Department of Education, will be implementing the Summer Break Café program (formerly summer feeding program). The Summer Break Café provides free meals to children during the summer months. When schools break for the summer, many children are at risk of hunger and malnutrition. The lack of nutrition during the summer months can result in poor performance once the new school year begins and makes children more susceptible to illnesses and other health issues. The goal of Summer Break Café is to fill that nutrition gap and make sure children can get the nutritious meals they need. All children under the age of 18 are eligible to receive a free meal,

usually breakfast or lunch. The BLEC is a sponsor of the Summer Break Café program and currently provides hot nutritious meals to nine camp sites. The program is implemented through a partnership with Richland County Parks and Recreation, Piney Grove AME Church (all feeding sites) and Brookland Banquet and Conference Center (the food vendor). The program is also being coordinated with wraparound support from the No Kid Hungry Grant, which provides packaging supplies, fresh produce, and other support to summer feeding sites.

Commercial Kitchen and Banquet Hall

The BLEC is housed in the former Lakeview/Northside School facility and in recent years has rehabilitated the school cafeteria and dining area to serve as a commercial kitchen and banquet hall. One local food truck is currently housed at the BLEC and uses these facilities to support their business. These facilities have the potential to expand as a local food business incubator facility.



BROOKLAND FOUNDATION

The Brookland Community Food Bank, in partnership with Harvest Hope Food Bank, the Brookland Foundation, and Lexington County, is open to the public and serves low-to-moderate income individuals and families throughout the Midlands of South Carolina. In a commitment to address food insecurity, the Brookland Community Food Bank distributes nutritious food and other essentials to those in need while working with community partners to develop strategies to end hunger.

JULIUS FELDER COALITION FOR CHANGE

The Julius Felder Coalition for Change, a 501(c)(3) federal and state exempt neighborhood organization, was founded in 2000 by Dr. Shirley McClerkin-Motley and Rev. Julius Felder. It was organized to be a liaison between the community and the educational, judicial, and legal systems as well as religious organizations. Over the years, various activities have been held to benefit the community, including cultural days, fashion shows, voter registration drives, back to school bashes and events at the Andrew Burnette Park, and health fairs. With the goal of keeping the community informed, BLEC has partnered with several entities. The Julius Felder Coalition played a pivotal role in bringing Habitat for Humanity's Neighborhood Renovation into the Cayce community. As a result, numerous homes were built. The Julius Felder Coalition for Change's shining light is the Julius Felder Community Garden. The community garden was developed through a grant from the South Carolina Healthy Initiative in 2013. The Coalition enjoys a very productive relationship with the City of Cayce and has partnered with them numerous times. The Coalition's membership varied but has been consistent with its responsibility to advocate for the well-being of underserved residents in Lexington and Richland counties.



ALIANZA LATINA

Alianza Latina of the Midlands is a Hispanic/Latine networking and outreach organization serving in the Midlands region of South Carolina. It focuses on connecting organizations and individuals to resources and advocating for equitable provision of services amongst the Hispanic/Latine population of the Midlands. Alianza Latina of the Midlands supports the Growing Local SC project through outreach of the Hispanic/Latine community of the Midlands region and South Carolina at large. Through building the technical capacity of local and regional coalitions that tackle food insecurity, Alianza Latina of the Midlands is well-positioned to connect Hispanic/Latine community members to programs and services and generate recommendations and strategies that facilitate these initiatives.



LEXINGTON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Lexington County Public Library supports the development of community gardens at their different branches located throughout the County. The South Congaree-Pine Ridge, the Gilbert-Summit, and the Pelion branches of the library all have active gardens sites that are used for community education and outreach initiatives and are operated by residents. The Batesburg-Leesville branch has raised beds in place, but there are currently no active initiatives.

THE CITIES OF CAYCE AND WEST COLUMBIA

The Cities of Cayce and West Columbia are both active members of the Coalition and help support the Coalition's mission and vision. The City of Cayce has set a goal to promote healthy eating by ensuring access to healthy food. The City plans to accomplish this goal by supporting the West Columbia-Cayce FPC and by encouraging healthy food options at city-sponsored events and festivals. Cayce will also review and update the zoning ordinance to ensure community gardens, healthy food retail, and mobile food vendors meet food sale standards.



CITY OF COLUMBIA FOOD POLICY COMMITTEE

The West Columbia-Cayce Coalition has benefited from the experience and expertise of the City of Columbia Food Policy Committee (CFPC) which was formed in April 2017 by the Columbia City Council. The function of the committee is to address problems found within food production, consumption, processing, distribution, and waste disposal with the primary focus on finding solutions to problems that promote sustainability, economic development, and social justice in the food system of Columbia and surrounding areas. This will be achieved by educating government officials about issues of the food system, making policy recommendations, conducting research, and fostering cooperation among private, public, and non-profit interests. This relationship with the CFPC will be maintained monitored through coordination, consultation, and exploration opportunities for pursuing joint projects.

SC FOOD POLICY COUNCIL/GROWING LOCAL SC

Through the relationship with the USC SNAP-Ed Implementing Agency, the Coalition also has a direct relationship with the SC Food Policy Council which is a statewide organization that strives to advance the production and consumption of healthy foods in S.C. through education and strategic policy planning. Participating as a member of the SC Food Policy Council presents excellent statewide networking and educational opportunities. In addition, the SC Food Policy Council is a partner on the Growing Local SC project, which formalizes a cross-sector local food system network aspiring to cultivate a thriving, equitable, inclusive, resilient, and just food economy providing access to healthy food for all. A 2021 investment from the USDA will better enable this network to connect and cultivate South Carolina's local food economy, develop a plan centered on addressing systemic inequities in the state's food system, catalyze action to address farmland loss, increase capacity of the local food system, and refine metrics for measuring partnerships.



5

Goals and Strategies



To expand the availability of, and equitable access to quality, healthy, and affordable food in the West Columbia-Cayce area, the West Columbia-Cayce FPC recommends the following goals and strategies:



Healthy Food Access and Equity

Work with community partners and stakeholders to ensure all West Columbia-Cayce residents have access to quality, healthy, and affordable food, while supporting all local food workers and producers.



Marketing and Outreach

Improve marketing and community outreach around existing and new programs that strengthen food security, reduce health disparities, and promote community collaboration and cohesiveness around these issues.



Transportation Access

Encourage the development of collaborative partnerships to increase access to affordable transportation options for better connecting residents with healthy food options including full-service grocery stores.



Community Coordination and Collaboration

Continue to strengthen and grow collaborative resource-leveraging relationships to increase access to healthy food, reduce public health disparities, and create local economic opportunity.

For each of these goals the Coalition also identifies several strategies. These goals and strategies were directly informed by the community food gatherings and reflect input received during the breakout sessions. The goals and their corresponding PSE change strategies are summarized in the table on the following page. PSE strategies identified as PRIORITY PSE are described in more detail in Appendix A.

SUMMARY OF GOALS AND STRATEGIES

GOAL: HEALTHY FOOD ACCESS AND EQUITY

Work with community partners and stakeholders to ensure all West Columbia-Cayce residents have access to quality, healthy, and affordable food, while supporting all local food workers and producers.

Community Challenges

- Lack of grocery Stores (food desert)
- Cost/price disparities
- Convenience stores not filling the gap
- Quality, quantity and price of food Predicated on demographics
 - Overpriced, less available generic products
- Cost barriers to healthy food
- GMO and origin of products (not local, not SC)
- Overabundance/availability of processed foods
- Perception of population (e.g., not market worthy)
- Lack of resources/income limitations

Policy, System, and Environmental Change Strategies

- Support and expand access to community gardens (**PRIORITY PSE**).
- Promote the expansion and strategic location of farmers markets and roadside stands within the West Columbia-Cayce area (**PRIORITY PSE**).
- Connect local farmers with market opportunities such as retail, farmers' markets/roadside stands, food distribution programs, etc.
- Develop, build capacity, and leverage community hubs to expand and strengthen food distribution programs and access to healthy foods (e.g., BLEC, churches, parks, Lex. Co. library branch).
- Research, support, and advocate for the development of worker-owned/cooperative or non-profit food retail businesses.
- Implement mobile markets and provide opportunities for local businesses/farmers to help provide these services.

GOAL: TRANSPORTATION ACCESS

Encourage the development of collaborative partnerships to increase access to affordable transportation options for better connecting residents with healthy food options including full-service groceries stores.

Community Challenges

- Senior mobility
- Low vehicle access households
- Limited transit service
- Need for more food delivery programs

Policy, System, and Environmental Change Strategies

- Improve/expand and better market the Comet (**PRIORITY PSE**).
- Work with the Comet, BLEC, and other community partners to strategically locate farmers' markets and roadside stands near existing transit stops and community centers/hubs (**PRIORITY PSE**).
- Work with the Cities of Cayce and West Columbia to improve bike and pedestrian connectivity to and from healthy food retail and distribution sites (**PRIORITY PSE**).
- Work with the Comet to expand transit service in West Columbia-Cayce.
- Implement mobile markets and provide opportunities for local businesses/farmers to help provide these services.
- Develop a volunteer based rideshare program targeted towards seniors and households with limited vehicle access.

GOAL: MARKETING AND OUTREACH

Improve marketing and community outreach around existing and new programs that strengthen food security, reduce health disparities, and promote community collaboration and cohesiveness around these issues.

Community Challenges

- Limited nutrition education
- Poor health/health disparities
- Lack of support/patronage for existing programs/initiatives
- Limited patronage of local markets
- Lack of information/nutrition education

Policy, System, and Environmental Change Strategies

- Provide food, nutrition, and related public health education to aid in the prevention of chronic diseases such as diabetes (**PRIORITY PSE**).
- Strengthen, support, and market existing public health, food distribution, and community garden programs (e.g., BLEC diabetes intervention programs, Brookland Foundation food pantry, and Julius Felder Community Garden, etc.).
- Improve marketing and outreach for existing programs by implementing a community calendar, mobile app, public service announcements, and coordination with community partners (e.g., City of West Columbia and City of Cayce).

GOAL: COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION

Continue to strengthen and grow collaborative resource-leveraging relationships to increase access to healthy food, reduce public health disparities, and create economic opportunity.

Community Challenges

- Limited funding/resources for food programs
- Lack of coordination around food programs

Policy, System, and Environmental Change Strategies

- Cultivate and strengthen partnerships between existing and new service providers (e.g., BLEC, Turner Memorial, churches/faith-based service providers, political leaders, neighborhood groups, the library, and the school districts).
- Identify and pursue new grant funding opportunities for local food programs.

6

APPENDIX A

Priority PSE Strategy Tracking

South Carolina SNAP-Ed Local Food Policy Council
Development and Expansion Grant Program
Policy, System, and Environmental Change
Strategy Tracking Document

This document will help you identify and track the PSE Change strategies that your FPC is involved in. Use this document to record:

1.

PSE strategies that organizations associated with your FPC are implementing in your community;

2.

PSE strategies that your FPC has identified through input from priority populations, to be beneficial for the community.



Please update this document each month and submit it with your FPCs monthly invoice.

Note: PSEs must target individuals residing in communities with a significant (i.e., 50% or greater) low-income population (i.e., at or below 185% of federal poverty guidelines). For guidance on how to determine whether a PSE strategy has met this eligibility guideline, refer to Determining Eligibility of FPC PSE work using Secondary Data.

PRIORITY PSE STRATEGY # 1:

Community Gardens

Name of PSE Strategy:

Support and expand access to community gardens in Lexington County

Location/site of PSE work (please include street address if possible):**1. Brookland-Lakeview Empowerment Center (BLEC)**

1218 Batchelor Street,
West Columbia, SC 29169

2. Gilbert-Summit Branch Library

405 Broad St.
Gilbert, SC 29054

3. South Congaree-Pine Ridge Branch Library

200 Sunset Drive
West Columbia, SC 29172

4. Julius Felder Coalition for Change

1142 Allen Street
Cayce, SC 29033

5. Gaston Branch Library (planning stage)

214 S Main Street
Gaston, SC 29053

6. Neriah Community Development Corporation (planning stage)

1908 Wilkinson Street
Cayce, SC 29003



How did you assure that this PSE strategy met the SNAP-Ed criteria that PSEs must target individuals residing in communities with a significant (i.e., 50% or greater) low-income population? For guidance on how to determine whether a PSE strategy has met this eligibility guideline, refer to “Determining Eligibility of FPC PSE work using Secondary Data.”

- 
- 1. The BLEC's** Growing Capacity and Strength through Local Food Channels program was developed with community residents and partners after assessing the needs of the target population – low-income African Americans, Hispanics, seniors, and at-risk youth. BLEC sought to increase access to fresh produce for residents. The BLEC serves to improve the quality of life for adults of all ages by creating programs and activities that are not currently available elsewhere. According to the U.S. Census (2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates), **15.6%** of the community's residents of West Columbia live in poverty compared to **13.4%** in the United States. Poverty in West Columbia among families with children and people of color is much higher (**25%** among African Americans and **43.2%** among Hispanics, compared to **9.4%** for all families). Research shows that “there is an increasing number of fast-food restaurants and convenience stores in the community, and there is difficulty in accessing healthy food options for parts of the community.” Food deserts are defined as being at least one-half mile away from the nearest grocery store. The BLEC and some communities surrounding the Center are considered food deserts. Additionally, West Columbia and Cayce are two cities designated as low-income according to census tracts by the USDA Food Access Research Atlas where a significant number of residents are more than one-half mile or 10 minutes from the nearest supermarket (American Community Survey (ACS), 2019). Additionally, the BLEC is in a low-to-moderate income community with at least a **70%** low-to-moderate income (LMI).
 - 2. Gilbert Summit Branch Library** is in a rural, big growth, and transient area of Lexington, S.C. The Gilbert Library is near Gilbert Elementary and Gilbert Middle Schools where most students receive lunch free or at a reduced price. The Gilbert library has raised gardens at its site where gardening and growing practices are taught to patrons.
 - 3. South Congaree-Pine Ridge Branch Library** is also centered in a community with at least **50%** LMI. This site also has raised gardens and patrons are welcome to volunteer at the library in the garden.
 - 4. Julius Felder Coalition for Change** aims to assist West Columbia and Cayce residents by establishing a community garden and honey-producing bee farm. The two cities are designated as low-income census tracts by the USDA Food Access Research Atlas where a significant number of residents are more than one-half mile or 10 minutes from the nearest supermarket (American Community Survey (ACS), 2019). Students at nearby Busbee Creative Arts Academy and Cayce Elementary School receive lunch free or at a reduced cost.
 - The BLEC is planning to enter into an agreement and partnership with the **Gaston Branch Library**, located in a community with at least **50%** LMI, to implement at least 10 raised gardens at the site. This agreement is in partnership with the BLEC, Gaston Branch Library and USDA Natural Resources Conservation Services.
 - The BLEC is planning to enter into an agreement and partnership with the **Neriah Community Development Corporation**, located in a community with at least **50%** LMI, to implement at least 10 raised gardens at the site. This agreement is in partnership with the BLEC, Neriah Community Development Corporation and USDA Natural Resources Conservation Services.

▶ Date PSE strategy identified as a priority for the community:

1. **BLEC** September 30, 2021 (3-year grant funding).
2. **Gilbert-Summit Branch Library** (2017-major gifts and smalls donations from library patrons).
3. **Julius Felder Coalition for Change** (2012-1 year start up grant for community garden and donations thereafter).
4. **Gaston Branch Library** (September 2022-planning stage).
5. **Neriah Community Development Corporation** (September 2022-planning stage).



▶ How did you identify this as a priority (e.g., community food gathering, survey)?

1. **BLEC:** The BLEC used several measures to determine need and priority. The BLEC conducted a survey of community residents to assess their perspectives, needs and suggestions to increase access to healthy foods. A survey was conducted, followed by a focus group to assess whether access to a grocery store was a problem. Many identified that they visit convenient stores and that prices were higher and options/quality poor. The results of the surveys and the focus group feedback, coupled with the fact that the BLEC is in a food desert with at least **70%** LMI made this strategy a priority.
2. **The Gilbert-Summit Branch Library:** The Gilbert-Summit Branch Library is near two schools where most students receive free or reduced lunch. Additionally, there was high interest among library patrons for a community garden. Master Gardener programs have been successful at the Gilbert-Summit branch library and the seed library has prompted a lot of conversation with patrons about homesteading. Due to the reduced/free lunch statistics and the high interest among patrons to have a community garden at the Gilbert-Summit Branch Library, a community garden was implemented and is supported by patrons.
3. **Gaston Branch Library:** The Gaston Branch Library is in a community where at least **50%** of residents are at low-to-moderate income levels. As a result, this strategy is being prioritized for this community to address food insecurity and increase access to healthy foods and to teach growing practices.
4. **Julius Felder Coalition for Change:** Survey/polling of residents to see if they would support a community garden at this site. At least **50%** of community residents are at low-to-moderate income levels. This site is also located in a food desert, making this strategy a priority for this site.
5. **Neriah Community Development Corporation:** Located in a community where at least **50%** of residents are at low-to-moderate income levels, this strategy is being prioritized to address food insecurity, increase access to healthy foods, and to teach growing practices.

Please provide a description (3–5 sentences) of the PSE Strategy.

Throughout Lexington County, there are several community gardens existing or in planning stages. The five community gardens included in this PSE are just a few examples identified by the FPC members. All the community gardens in this PSE are raised gardens or will be, with most sites having at least 10 farm boxes. Some of these community gardens are supported by grant funding while others are supported by donations including in-kind support. Some of the crops grown include lima beans, peppers, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, squash, and eggplant. Additionally, the gardens at the BLEC, and the Julius Felder Coalition for Change sites are organic meaning no pesticides or fertilizers are used. The Julius Felder site also has a bee farm where honey is produced and sold to patrons. Through grant funding and partnerships with BLEC, the Neriah Community Development Corporation and Gaston Branch Library will have community gardens implemented at their sites in the next two to three months. These gardens are supported by various types of funding, and many depend on volunteers to help work them. All the community gardens have a plan to distribute produce to families or persons in need. This may include distributing to low-income senior citizens, low-income families, and children who attend schools with most students receiving free or reduced lunch.

Which of the following best describes the stage of planning/implementation that the PSE strategy is currently in?

- Site(s) contacted and agreed to participate.
- Planning and preparation for implementation (i.e., assessment, training, etc.).
- Started implementation of changes.
- Continued to implement changes.
- Worked to maintain changes.
- Conducted follow-up assessments, evaluation, and/or monitoring.



PRIORITY PSE STRATEGY # 2:

Farmers Markets

▶ Name of PSE Strategy:

Brookland-Lakeview Empowerment Center Farmers Markets in Lexington and Richland counties

▶ Location/site of PSE work (please include street address if possible):

1. Brookland-Lakeview Empowerment Center (BLEC)

1218 Batchelor Street,
West Columbia, SC 29169

2. Brookland Baptist Church, Northeast Campus

1203 Summit Parkway
Columbia, SC 29229

▶ How did you assure that this PSE strategy met the SNAP-Ed criteria that PSEs must target individuals residing in communities with a significant (i.e., 50% or greater) low-income population? For guidance on how to determine whether a PSE strategy has met this eligibility guideline, refer to “Determining Eligibility of FPC PSE work using Secondary Data.”

The BLEC’s Growing Capacity and Strength through Local Food Channels program was developed with community residents and partners after assessing the needs of our target population – low-income African Americans, Hispanics, seniors, and at-risk youth. BLEC sought to increase access to fresh local produce for residents. BLEC serves to improve the quality of life for persons of all ages by creating programs and activities that are not currently available elsewhere. According to the U.S. Census (2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates), **15.6%** of the community’s residents live in poverty (compared to **13.4%** in the US as a whole) in West Columbia (located in Lexington County). Poverty in West Columbia among families with children and people of color is much higher (**25%** among African Americans and **43.2%** among Hispanics, compared to **9.4%** for all families). The report noted that “there is an increasing number of fast-food restaurants and convenience stores in the community, and difficulty in accessing healthy food options for parts of the community in food deserts.” (West Columbia and Cayce are two cities designated as low-income census tracts by the USDA Food Access Research Atlas where a significant number of residents are more than one-half mile or 10 minutes from the nearest supermarket (American Community Survey (ACS), 2019).

► **Date PSE strategy identified as a priority for the community:**

1. **BLEC** - January 2020
2. **Brookland Baptist Church, Northeast Campus** - May 2019

► **How did you identify this as a priority (e.g., community food gathering, survey)?**

First, **BLEC** utilizes multiple sources to establish priority including that BLEC is considered a food desert by USDA Food Access data definition of greater than one-half mile away from the nearest grocery store. Second, according to HUD data this community has greater than **70%** low-to-moderate income families. Third, this area has several neighboring schools with greater than **50%** of the students receiving reduce or free lunch. Fourth, BLEC has conducted interviews and surveys to gather qualitative data to assess individual perspectives regarding food access, quality, and cost in the local community. All combined sources were instrumental in prioritizing the population.

Brookland Baptist Church Northeast Campus was identified as a priority area after collecting data on school lunch percentages which showed at least 50% of students receiving reduced or free lunch. A neighboring school, Rice Creek Elementary, also showed more than **50%** of students receiving reduced or free lunch, which demonstrates need. As a result, BLEC prioritizes this area.

► **Please provide a description (3-5 sentences) of the PSE Strategy.**

The BLEC Farmers' Market is a grant supported program sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to implement two farmers' markets, one in Lexington County at the BLEC and the other in Richland County at the Brookland Baptist Church Northeast Campus. These farmers' markets are essential to increasing access to healthy fruits and vegetables, particularly at the BLEC location which is considered a food desert. By utilizing farmers' markets, the BLEC seeks to increase access to healthy foods, provide affordable produce to residents, increase food equity, improve in the quality of foods, support local farmers, reduce food and nutrition insecurity, and improve overall health among underserved and low-income families. At these sites, BLEC is offering community residents an opportunity to purchase fresh local produce through the utilization of farmers' markets to address food security in South Carolina. In partnership with the USDA, BLEC seeks to decrease food and nutrition insecurity in Lexington and Richland counties. Through the BLEC's Farmers' Market initiative, BLEC will increase accessibility, affordability, and quality produce as well as provide support to local farmers

► **Which of the following best describes the stage of planning/implementation that the PSE strategy is currently in?**

- Site(s) contacted and agreed to participate.
- Planning and preparation for implementation (i.e., assessment, training, etc.).
- Started implementation of changes.
- Continued to implement changes.
- Worked to maintain changes.
- Conducted follow-up assessments, evaluation, and/or monitoring.


 PRIORITY PSE STRATEGY # 3:

Roadside Stands

▶ Name of PSE Strategy:

Brookland-Lakeview Empowerment Center in conjunction with the WeCo-Cayce FPC will implement 45 Roadside Stands throughout Lexington and Richland Counties

▶ Location/site of PSE work (please include street address if possible):

1. West Columbia and Cayce, and other parts of Lexington County in underserved communities
2. Richland County underserved communities

▶ How did you assure that this PSE strategy met the SNAP-Ed criteria that PSEs must target individuals residing in communities with a significant (i.e., 50% or greater) low-income population? For guidance on how to determine whether a PSE strategy has met this eligibility guideline, refer to “Determining Eligibility of FPC PSE work using Secondary Data.”

The BLEC’s Growing Capacity and Strength through Local Food Channels program was developed with community residents and partners after assessing the needs of the target population – low-income African Americans, Hispanics, seniors, and at-risk youth. BLEC sought to increase access to fresh local produce for residents. BLEC aims to improve the quality of life for people of all ages by creating programs and activities that are not currently available elsewhere. According to the U.S. Census (2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates), **15.6%** of the community’s residents live in poverty (compared to **13.4%** in the US as a whole) in West Columbia (located in Lexington County). Poverty in West Columbia among families with children and people of color is much higher (**25%** among African Americans and **43.2%** among Hispanics, compared to **9.4%** for all families). The report noted that “there is an increasing number of fast-food restaurants and convenience stores in the community, and difficulty in accessing healthy food options for parts of the community in food deserts.” (West Columbia and Cayce are two cities designated as low-income census tracts by the USDA Food Access Research Atlas where a significant number of residents are more than one-half mile or 10 minutes from the nearest supermarket (American Community Survey (ACS), 2019).

▶ Date PSE strategy identified as a priority for the community:

1. **BLEC** - January 2020
2. **Brookland Baptist Church, Northeast Campus** - May 2019

► **How did you identify this as a priority (e.g., community food gathering, survey)?**

West Columbia, Cayce, and Lexington County Underserved Communities – First, BLEC utilized multiple sources to establish priority including that BLEC is considered a food desert by USDA Food Access data definition of greater than one-half mile away from the nearest grocery store. Second, according to HUD data this community has greater than **70%** low-to-moderate income families. Third, this area has several neighboring schools with greater than **50%** of the students receiving reduce or free lunch. Fourth, the BLEC has conducted interviews and surveys to gather qualitative data to assess individual perspectives regarding food access, quality, and cost in the local community. All combined sources were instrumental in prioritizing the population to determine location for roadside stands near the BLEC in West Columbia and Cayce and surrounding communities in Lexington County. Many of the sites for roadside stands are in food deserts and underserved communities. BLEC has identified locations that are off major roadways but safe for parking.

Richland County Underserved Communities - BLEC has identified locations throughout Richland County as priority areas after collecting data on school lunch percentages which resulted in identifying schools in the area with at least **50%** of students receiving reduced or free lunch or identifying **50%** or greater LMI communities and food deserts to implement roadside stands. Furthermore, BLEC is also identifying safe areas for parking and roadways frequently traveled to ensure greater accessibility and convenience to these roadside stands.

► **Please provide a description (3–5 sentences) of the PSE Strategy.**

BLEC Roadside Stands is a grant supported program sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to implement 45 Roadside Stands throughout Lexington and Richland counties. These Roadside Stands are essential to increasing access to healthy fruits and vegetables particularly in food deserts and underserved communities. By utilizing Roadside Stands, the BLEC and WeCo-Cayce FPC seeks to increase access to healthy foods, provide affordable produce to residents, increase food equity, improve in the quality of foods, support local farmers, reduce food and nutrition insecurity, and improve overall health among underserved and low-income families. Through this system, BLEC is addressing food and nutrition insecurity and partnering with local farmers to support the production and availability of locally grown food.

► **Which of the following best describes the stage of planning/implementation that the PSE strategy is currently in?**

- Site(s) contacted and agreed to participate.
- Planning and preparation for implementation (i.e., assessment, training, etc.).
- Started implementation of changes.
- Continued to implement changes.
- Worked to maintain changes.
- Conducted follow-up assessments, evaluation, and/or monitoring.

PRIORITY PSE STRATEGY # 4:

Food Distribution Programs

▶ Name of PSE Strategy:

Brookland Community Food Bank

▶ Location/site of PSE work (please include street address if possible):

Brookland Foundation

1218 Batchelor Street
West Columbia, SC 29169

▶ How did you assure that this PSE strategy met the SNAP-Ed criteria that PSEs must target individuals residing in communities with a significant (i.e., 50% or greater) low-income population? For guidance on how to determine whether a PSE strategy has met this eligibility guideline, refer to “Determining Eligibility of FPC PSE work using Secondary Data.”

According to the USDA, the number of South Carolina families unable to provide adequate food for one or more household members has risen to approximately **11.2%** (USDA Household Food Security in the United States Report, 2021). The Brookland Community Food Bank is centrally located in West Columbia and currently serves low-to-moderate income residents of Richland, Lexington, and Fairfield counties. In addition, according to U.S. Census data, **15.6%** of the community’s residents live in poverty and research shows that families who live in poverty are more likely to live in a food desert and have limited access to nutritious food.

▶ Date PSE strategy identified as a priority for the community:

October 01, 2020



▶ **How did you identify this as a priority (e.g., community food gathering, survey)?**

Several measures were used to identify food pantry services as a priority. The Brookland Community Food Bank, in partnership with the WECO-Cayce FPC, conducted a survey of community members, food bank clients, and other community stakeholders to determine access to nutritious and affordable foods. Based on client surveys and available data, it was determined that this was a priority area. The location of the food bank in is a food desert serving primarily low-income residents, and approximately **70%** of households are low-to-moderate income families. Additionally, most of students at the nearby schools to include Northside Middle School, Riverbank Elementary and Cayce Elementary receive reduced or free lunch. The food bank is in a food desert greater than one-half mile away from the nearest grocery store.



▶ **Please provide a description (3–5 sentences) of the PSE Strategy.**

The Brookland Community Food Bank in partnership with Harvest Hope Food Bank, The Brookland Foundation, and Lexington County is open to the public and serves low-to-moderate income individuals and families throughout the Midlands of South Carolina. In BLEC's commitment to address food and nutrition insecurity, the Brookland Community Food Bank distributes nutritious food and other essentials to those in need while working with community partners to develop strategies to end hunger.

▶ **Which of the following best describes the stage of planning/implementation that the PSE strategy is currently in?**

- Site(s) contacted and agreed to participate.
- Planning and preparation for implementation (i.e., assessment, training, etc.).
- Started implementation of changes.
- Continued to implement changes.
- Worked to maintain changes.
- Conducted follow-up assessments, evaluation, and/or monitoring.

PRIORITY PSE STRATEGY # 5:

Food and Nutrition Education Programs

▶ **Name of PSE Strategy:**

In It Together SC: Preventing Diabetes with Confidence

▶ **Location/site of PSE work (please include street address if possible):**

Brookland-Lakeview Empowerment Center (BLEC)

1218 Batchelor Street
West Columbia, SC 29169

- ▶ **How did you assure that this PSE strategy met the SNAP-Ed criteria that PSEs must target individuals residing in communities with a significant (i.e., 50% or greater) low-income population? For guidance on how to determine whether a PSE strategy has met this eligibility guideline, refer to “Determining Eligibility of FPC PSE work using Secondary Data.”**

The purpose of the BLEC is to provide a support system for poverty-stricken families in Lexington and Richland counties. The In It Together SC: Preventing Diabetes with Confidence project will service this geographic area. The cities of West Columbia and Cayce are the primary target geographic area of interest. These two cities are designated as low-income census tracts by the USDA Food Access Research Atlas where a significant number of residents are more than one-half mile or 10 minutes from the nearest supermarket (American Community Survey (ACS), 2019). The City of Cayce has nearly **20%** of its population living in poverty and West Columbia has approximately **15%** of residents living in poverty (ACS, 2019).

▶ **Date PSE strategy identified as a priority for the community:**

Memorandum of Agreement with the Department of Health and Environmental Control was signed May 16, 2022.

▶ **How did you identify this as a priority (e.g., community food gathering, survey)?**

Qualitative data from community food gatherings along with regional statistics helped identify the priorities of addressing prediabetes, diabetes, food access, and nutrition education.



▶ Please provide a description (3–5 sentences) of the PSE Strategy.

The West Columbia-Cayce FPC's In It Together: Preventing Diabetes with Confidence program is a one-year grant provided by the Diabetes Action Council of South Carolina and Wholespire and targets the prediabetic underserved communities of Cayce and West Columbia to stop or delay the onset of type 2 diabetes. The action plan builds upon the BLEC serving as a community hub for food and health-related programming, education, and outreach. The main objectives include: **1**) raising awareness about the seriousness of prediabetes; **2**) starting a new CDC-approved National Diabetes Prevention Program (NDPP); and **3**) work in conjunction with the USDA Farmers Market and Roadside Stand grant and the Harvest Hope Food Bank diabetic box distribution to improve access to healthy food. In It Together will strengthen these offerings with monthly nutrition and healthy cooking classes.

▶ Which of the following best describes the stage of planning/implementation that the PSE strategy is currently in?

- Site(s) contacted and agreed to participate.
- Planning and preparation for implementation (i.e., assessment, training, etc.).
- Started implementation of changes.
- Continued to implement changes.
- Worked to maintain changes.
- Conducted follow-up assessments, evaluation, and/or monitoring.



PRIORITY PSE STRATEGY # 6:

Transportation Access

► Name of PSE Strategy:

Improve access to transportation options for better connecting residents with a healthy food environment.

► Location/site of PSE work (please include street address if possible):

West Columbia, Cayce, and surrounding areas

► How did you assure that this PSE strategy met the SNAP-Ed criteria that PSEs must target individuals residing in communities with a significant (i.e., 50% or greater) low-income population? For guidance on how to determine whether a PSE strategy has met this eligibility guideline, refer to “Determining Eligibility of FPC PSE work using Secondary Data.”

The cities of West Columbia and Cayce are the primary target area of interest. These two cities are designated as low-income census tracts by the USDA Food Access Research Atlas where a significant number of residents are more than one-half mile or 10 minutes from the nearest supermarket (American Community Survey (ACS), 2019). The City of Cayce has nearly **20%** of its population living in poverty and West Columbia has approximately **15%** of residents living in poverty (ACS, 2019).

► Date PSE strategy identified as a priority for the community:

This PSE strategy was identified as a priority for the community during the two community food gatherings held in December 2021 (West Columbia) and April 2022 (Cayce).

► How did you identify this as a priority (e.g., community food gathering, survey)?

Qualitative data from community food gatherings along with analysis of demographic data, field surveys, and maps of existing COMET transit routes.



▶ **Please provide a description (3–5 sentences) of the PSE Strategy.**

The West Columbia-Cayce FPC will work with community stakeholders, local government officials and transportation agencies to identify opportunities for increasing access to transportation options in the community. The West Columbia-Cayce area is currently underserved by fixed route transit service and does not have enough adequate bike and pedestrian facilities to safely accommodate travel to and from low-and-moderate-income neighborhoods and healthy food retail options. These challenges are complex and will require significant capital investments by local, state, and federal governmental entities to adequately address them. Coalition members intend to begin by cultivating relationships with the COMET and the Cities of West Columbia and Cayce to identify priority transportation needs and potential funding opportunities. Some initial topics for discussion and strategic planning include improving and expanding the marketing of the Comet to the Market Program; working with the Comet, BLEC, and other community partners to strategically locate farmers' markets and roadside stands near existing transit stops and community centers or hubs and working with the Cities of Cayce and West Columbia to improve bike and pedestrian connectivity to and from healthy food retail and distribution sites.

▶ **Which of the following best describes the stage of planning/implementation that the PSE strategy is currently in?**

- Site(s) contacted and agreed to participate.
- Planning and preparation for implementation (i.e., assessment, training, etc.).
- Started implementation of changes.
- Continued to implement changes.
- Worked to maintain changes.
- Conducted follow-up assessments, evaluation, and/or monitoring.

7

APPENDIX B

Census Tract Data

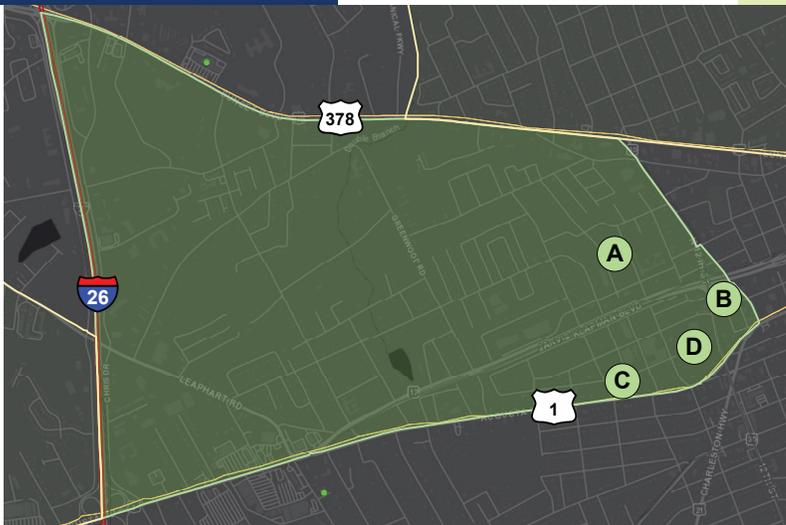
LOW INCOME/LOW ACCESS CENSUS TRACTS

Source: USDA Food Access Research Atlas, 2019

- Low income/low access to healthy food at 1mi (Urban)/10mi (rural)
- Low income/low access to healthy food at 0.5mi (Urban)/10mi (rural)
- Healthy food retailers



TRACT 20505



Proportion of Total Population with Low Access to Healthy Food Sources

Children (0-17 yrs)	222 (5.4%)	■
Seniors (65+ yrs)	89 (2.2%)	■
White	336 (8.1%)	■
Minority	888 (21.4%)	■
Housing units w/ no vehicle	4.1%	■
SNAP recipients	3.4%	■

About This Area

- 4,143** Population total
- 1,635** Housing units
- 549 (13.3%)** LI/LA 1/10mi
- 28.1%** Poverty rate
- \$43,720** Median family income

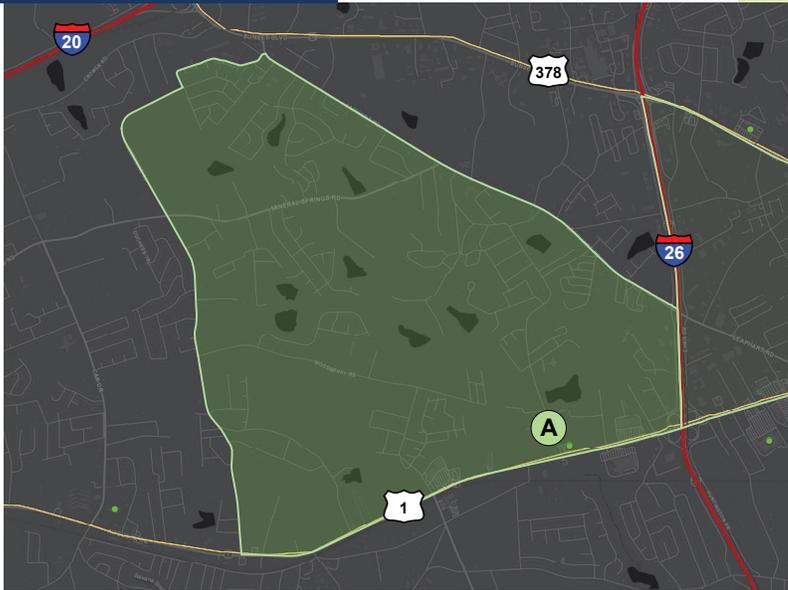
Community Resources/Organizations in Tract

- A. Brookland-Lakeview Empowerment Center
- B. City of West Columbia City Hall
- C. Lexington County Public Library, Cayce/ West Columbia Branch

Healthy Food Resources in Tract

- D. Mercado Acapulco

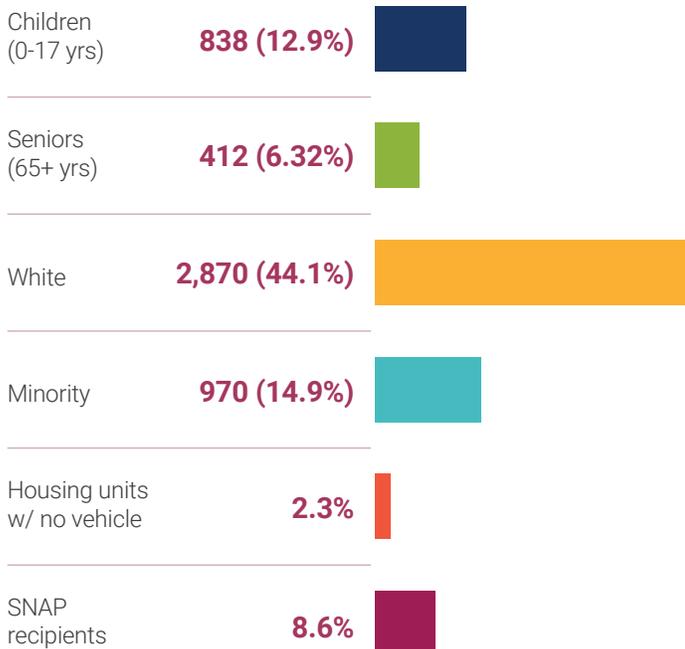
TRACT 20507



About This Area

-  **6,510** Population total
-  **2,748** Housing units
-  **1,662 (25.5%)** LI/LA 1/10mi
-  **22.4%** Poverty rate
-  **\$53,188** Median family income

Proportion of Total Population with Low Access to Healthy Food Sources



Community Resources/Organizations in Tract

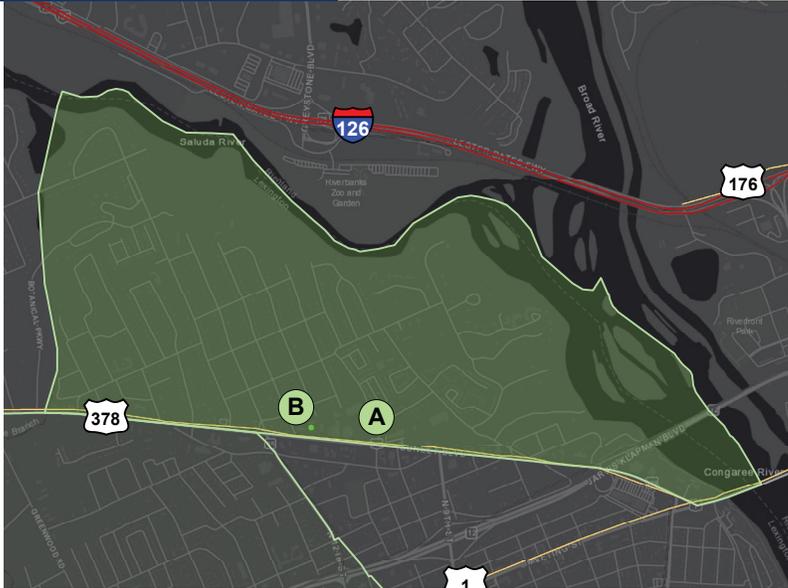
None

Healthy Food Resources in Tract

A. Aldi



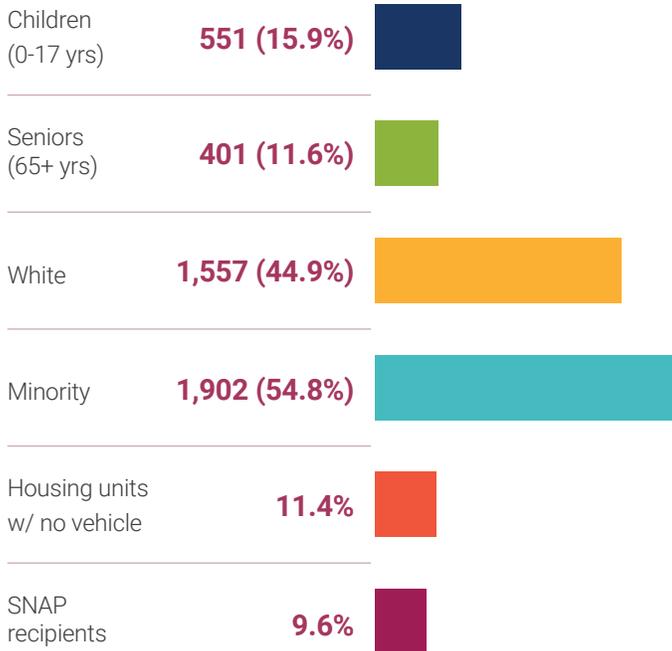
TRACT 20509



About This Area

-  **3,468** Population total
-  **1,640** Housing units
-  **1,488 (42.9%)** LI/LA 1/10mi
-  **21.3%** Poverty rate
-  **\$51,979** Median family income

Proportion of Total Population with Low Access to Healthy Food Sources



Community Resources/Organizations in Tract

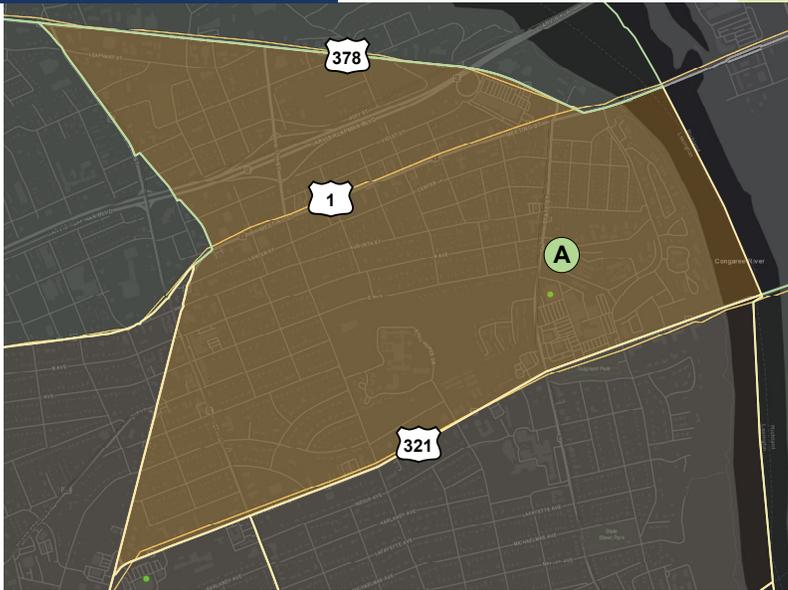
A. Brookland Baptist Church

Healthy Food Resources in Tract

B. Mercado Acapulco



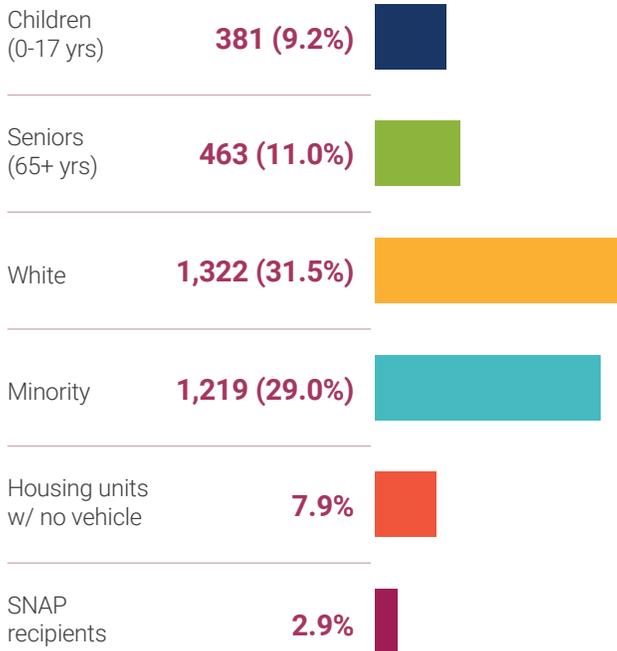
TRACT 20300



About This Area

-  **4,202** Population total
-  **1,960** Housing units
-  **1,251** LI/LA 1/10mi
-  **26.5%** Poverty rate
-  **\$67,625** Median family income

Proportion of Total Population with Low Access to Healthy Food Sources



Community Resources/Organizations in Tract

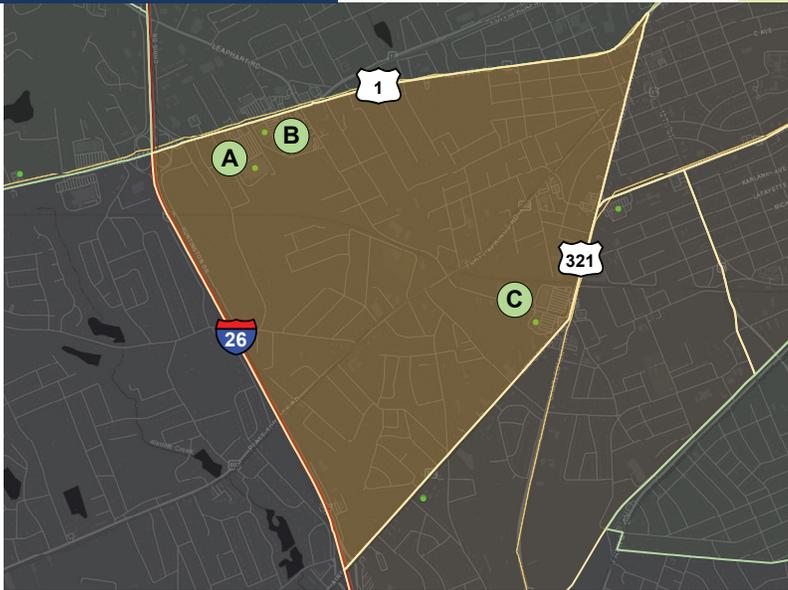
None

Healthy Food Resources in Tract

A. Food Lion



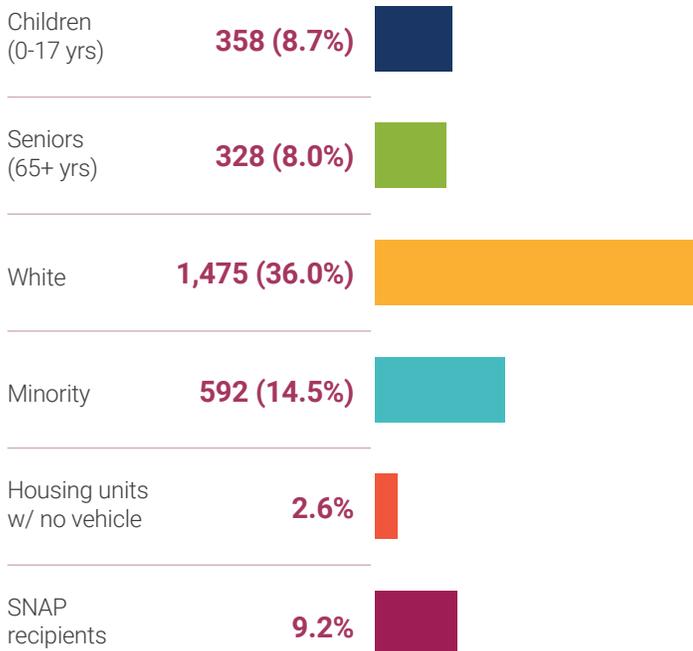
TRACT 20601



About This Area

-  **4,094** Population total
-  **1,825** Housing units
-  **574 (14.8%)** LI/LA 1/10mi
-  **17.1%** Poverty rate
-  **\$50,774** Median family income

Proportion of Total Population with Low Access to Healthy Food Sources



Community Resources/Organizations in Tract

None

Healthy Food Resources in Tract

- A. Walmart Supercenter
- B. KJ's Market IGA - West Columbia
- C. Riveras Supermercado



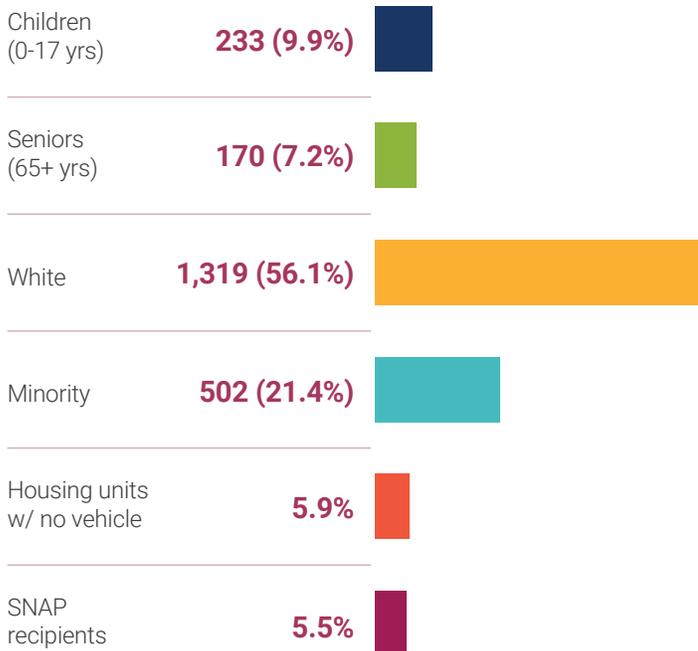
TRACT 20201



About This Area

-  **2,350** Population total
-  **1,108** Housing units
-  **641 (27.3%)** LI/LA 1/10mi
-  **22.7%** Poverty rate
-  **\$90,781** Median family income

Proportion of Total Population with Low Access to Healthy Food Sources



Community Resources/Organizations in Tract

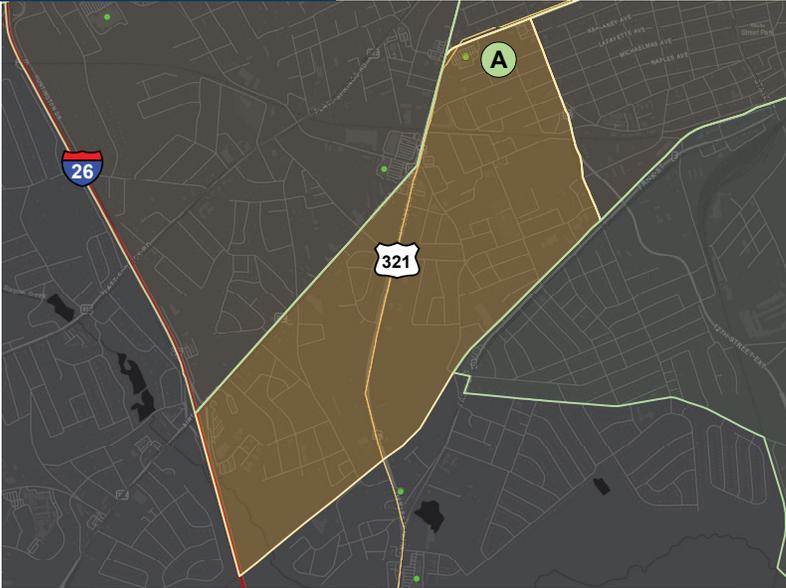
None

Healthy Food Resources in Tract

None



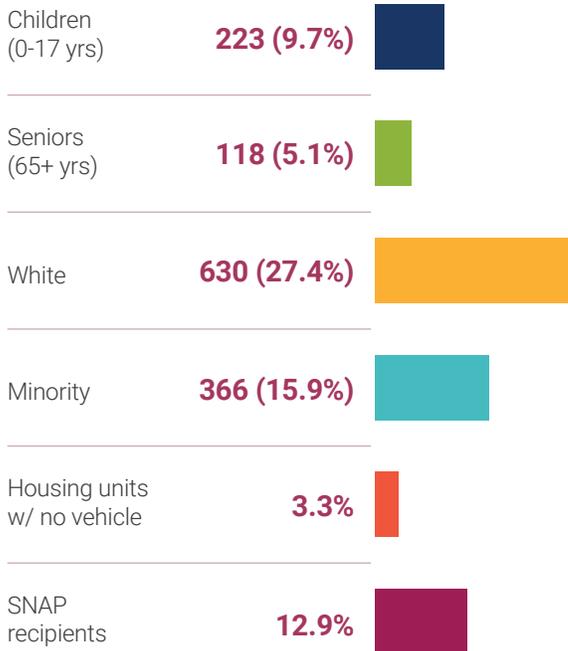
TRACT 20202



About This Area

-  **2,294** Population total
-  **976** Housing units
-  **431 (18.8%)** LI/LA 1/10mi
-  **18.8%** Poverty rate
-  **\$47,708** Median family income

Proportion of Total Population with Low Access to Healthy Food Sources

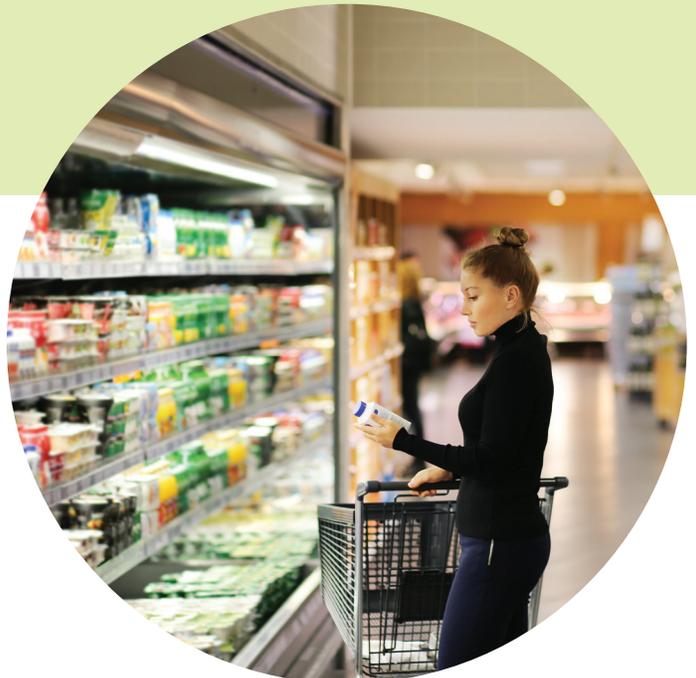


Community Resources/Organizations in Tract

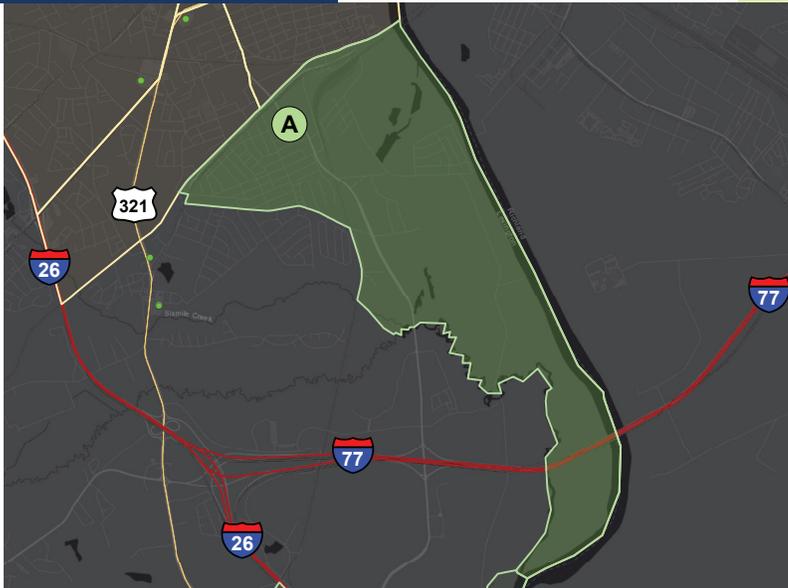
None

Healthy Food Resources in Tract

A. Walmart Neighborhood Market



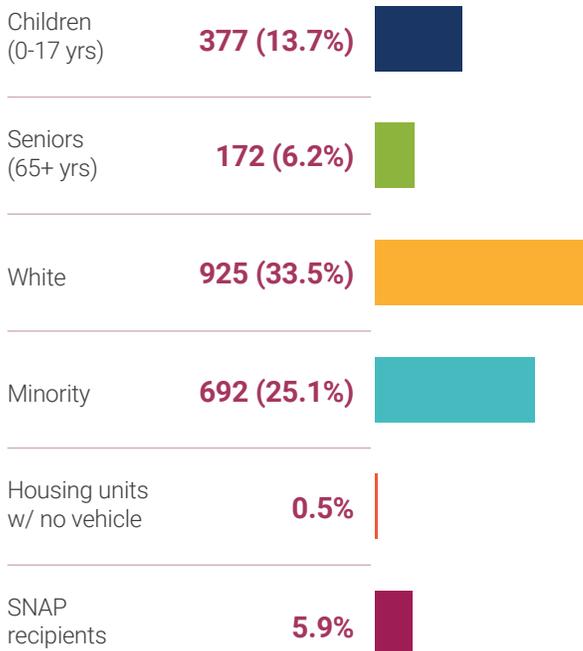
TRACT 20100



About This Area

-  **2,762** Population total
-  **1,114** Housing units
-  **680 (24.6%)** LI/LA 1/10mi
-  **15.4%** Poverty rate
-  **\$58,679** Median family income

Proportion of Total Population with Low Access to Healthy Food Sources



Community Resources/Organizations in Tract

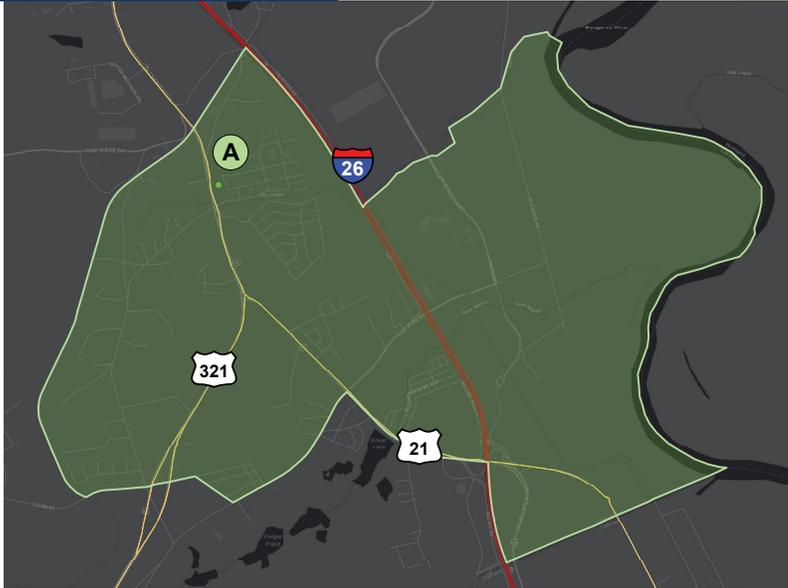
None

Healthy Food Resources in Tract

A. Julius Felder Community Garden



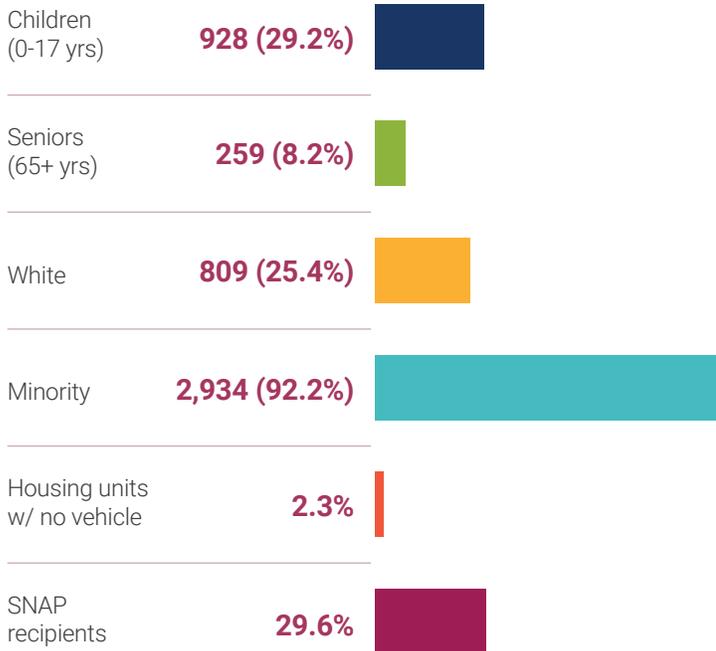
TRACT 20706



About This Area

-  **3,181** Population total
-  **1,086** Housing units
-  **1,588 (49.9%)** LI/LA 1/10mi
-  **33.3%** Poverty rate
-  **\$45,000** Median family income

Proportion of Total Population with Low Access to Healthy Food Sources



Community Resources/Organizations in Tract

None

Healthy Food Resources in Tract

A. South Carolina State Farmer's Market



