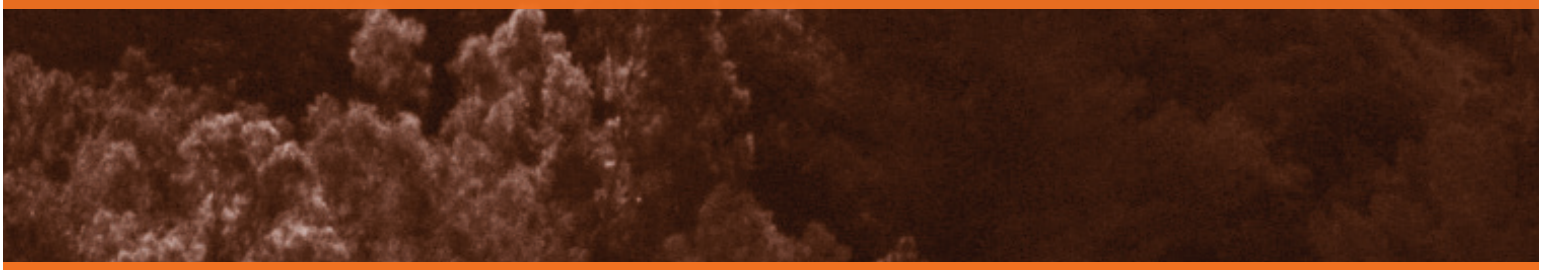


Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles

A Health, Wellness, and Equity Element of the General Plan
November 2021



LOS ANGELES CITY PLANNING

LOS ANGELES CITY PLANNING

PLAN FOR A HEALTHY LOS ANGELES

PLAN FOR A HEALTHY LOS ANGELES ACTIVITY LOG

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**Activity Log is an administrative addition added after Council adoption*

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Introduction

The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles lays the foundation to create healthier communities for all Angelenos. As an Element of the General Plan, it provides high-level policy vision, along with measurable objectives and implementation programs, to elevate health as a priority for the City's future growth and development. It is also the primary location of environmental justice goals, policies, and implementation programs in the General Plan. Through a new focus on public health from the perspective of the built environment and City services, the City of Los Angeles will strive to achieve better health and social equity through its programs, policies, plans, budgeting, and community engagement.



Los Angeles is in the midst of a pivotal and transformational time, and is committed to using innovation and leadership to solve 21st century urban challenges. With a focus on public health and safety, the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles (Plan) provides a roadmap for addressing the most basic and essential quality-of-life issues: safe neighborhoods, a clean environment, access to health services, affordable housing, healthy and sustainably produced food, and the opportunity to thrive. By incorporating a stronger health lens to the City's policies and practices, Los Angeles is committed to fostering great neighborhoods that create fair and equitable opportunities for all Angelenos.

The Plan accomplishes two policy objectives: it elevates existing health-oriented policies in the General Plan and, where policy gaps exist, creates new policies to reinforce the City's goal of creating healthy, vibrant communities. The Plan acknowledges the relationship between public health and issues such as transportation, housing, environmental justice, and open space, among others, by reviewing the relevant policies in the General Plan and identifying where further policy direction is needed to achieve the goal of creating a healthy and sustainable City[1].

The Plan is underpinned by seven goals and identifies new policies and possible programs that serve as the implementation blueprint for creating healthier neighborhoods. Each goal includes supporting objectives to track improvements to community health:

1. Los Angeles, a Leader in Health and Equity.
2. A City Built for Health.
3. Bountiful Parks and Open Spaces.
4. Food that Nourishes the Body, Soul, and Environment.
5. An Environment Where Life Thrives.
6. Lifelong Opportunities for Learning and Prosperity.
7. Safe and Just Neighborhoods.

1 *Implementation of the Plan will be addressed through programs, ordinances, and Community Plans, among other planning policy documents, which allow for the flexibility needed to address the specific needs of the City's diverse communities. References to neighborhoods usually reflect the Community Plan Area boundaries used by the Department of City Planning, but the City recognizes the fluidity and diversity of the City's neighborhoods.*

The City of Los Angeles' Vision of Health

The City's goals for a healthy Los Angeles are founded on the following vision of health that was articulated with the assistance of residents, community leaders, and staff from various City and County departments, and other local government agencies.

A vision of a healthy Los Angles includes:

- Complete neighborhoods that meet residents' basic needs, including:
  - Access to health-promoting goods and services, which include affordable grocery stores, comprehensive medical services for both physical and mental health, park space, and childcare, among others.
  - Community design that promotes healthy living for people of all ages, income levels, cultural backgrounds, and geographies.
  - Access for individuals with disabilities and across the age spectrum.
  - Use of community resources such as schools and underused assets to promote health and well-being.
  - Access to affordable and safe opportunities for physical activity, particularly for park poor communities.
  - Safe and just neighborhoods that are free of violence, where residents feel safe pursuing healthy activities, promote trust between law enforcement and local stakeholders, and where every resident has access to economic and educational opportunities that help support public safety in all neighborhoods.
  - A balanced, multi-modal, and sustainable transportation system that offers safe and efficient options for all users.
  - Access to affordable, healthy, and safe housing for residents of all ages and income levels.
- Access to healthy and sustainable environments with:
- Clean air, soil, and water.
- Tobacco- and smoke-free environments.
- Ample green and open space, including a robust tree canopy in all neighborhoods and opportunities for urban agriculture.
- Minimized toxins, greenhouse gas emissions, and waste.
- Climate resilience that protects residents from the public health effects of climate change.
- Opportunities for economic, educational and social development, including:
  - A thriving economy that provides all residents with the opportunity to access good jobs that offer the financial resources needed to lead healthy lives.
  - Educational resources and workforce development that prepares residents for the jobs of the future at every stage of their lives.

The vision is based on a set of guiding principles that were developed during the initial community outreach phase and are available in Appendix 1.

Equity, Health, and Well-being

The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles is founded on the principle that opportunities for good health should be available for all Angelenos. Los Angeles is a city with vast health disparities and where a person lives influences their health destiny. Chronic health conditions such as asthma, diabetes, and heart disease are concentrated in the same neighborhoods as poverty, environmental hazards, unemployment and lower educational attainment. In addition, the percentage of adults who do not receive sufficient social and emotional support, factors that play a significant role in mental health outcomes, are much higher in the same neighborhoods.[2] The Plan's policies and programs take steps to address these inequities and provide a more equitable distribution of resources. As Los Angeles implements its vision for health, the City will strive for equity-driven results to give residents in underserved neighborhoods a fair and just opportunity to lead healthy lives.

2 *Los Angeles Department of City Planning, Raimi+Associates, County of Los Angeles Public Health Department. (2013, June). Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles.*

Background: Health and Planning

Good health is often attributed to individual choices: eating fresh fruits and vegetables, avoiding unhealthy choices such as smoking, doing regular exercise, and getting proper medical care. The growing prevalence of chronic diseases such as diabetes, obesity, heart disease and respiratory illnesses has raised awareness about the impact lifestyle choices have on health outcomes.

But for many people, particularly for those with limited financial resources, a healthy lifestyle is not simply a matter

By the Numbers

Per Capita Income

$10,029
in Southeast Los Angeles

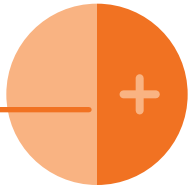
$128,397
in Bel-Air-Beverly Crest

Adults with High School Degree

Less than 50%
in Southeast Los Angeles

More than 90%
in Brentwood-Pacific Palisades

Traffic fatalities



Over 50%
are pedestrians and cyclists

Homicide Rate



Zero homicides
per 100,000 residents in affluent communities



More than 20 homicides
per 100,000 in South and Southeast Los Angeles

Childhood Obesity



Over 30%
in South Los Angeles, Southeast Los Angeles, and Boyle Heights



Less than 12%
in Bel-Air-Beverly Crest and Brentwood-Pacific Palisades

Access to Park Space



Less than a half-acre
per 1,000 residents in Westlake and Southeast Los Angeles



City average: 8.9 acres
per 1,000 residents

Adults Who Eat Daily Recommended Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables



Less than 10%
in South Los Angeles



Over 20%
in West Los Angeles

of choice, but is fundamentally a matter of access and opportunity. There is growing recognition that health and wellness are influenced by a complex array of social, economic, lifestyle and environmental factors. Cities across the state and nation are proactively taking steps to tackle health inequities and poor health outcomes with innovative policies and services that increase access to health-promoting goods, services, and opportunities.

Public health and planning experts are increasingly focused on the importance of neighborhoods in addressing the nation's most chronic health conditions. Conventional planning practices that separate housing from other land uses are rooted in early 20th century efforts to address public health concerns over noxious industrial uses, and unsanitary and crowded housing conditions. These land use and zoning practices often resulted in sprawled, low-density communities that require a private vehicle for transportation.

Simultaneously, in some communities these separations between housing and industry were not created, not adequately maintained, or have proved insufficient over time. The resulting exposure to pollution is not distributed equally across the city, but disproportionately affects low-income communities and communities of color.

Now, public health research is pointing to both of these scenarios as contributing factors to the health problems of the 21st century, emphasizing the importance of planners' consideration of health and social wellbeing.

The increase in work commutes and the decrease in active transportation choices have been linked to sedentary lifestyles and stress. Traffic congestion and incompatible land uses contribute to pollution and poor air quality.

Urban design has been linked to issues such as crime and safety issues for vulnerable populations, such as people with disabilities, the elderly, children, pedestrians and cyclists. Municipal decisions over zoning, investment, and economic development have contributed to the unbalanced access to services and amenities in many communities, which contribute to increased poverty and poor health outcomes. As major metropolitan cities such as Los Angeles grapple with emerging issues around climate change, emergency preparedness, lack of affordable housing, sustainability, health disparities, and economic development, health is an important lens to comprehensively evaluate the quality of life that is offered to residents.

The link between the built environment and health has spurred efforts to consider health issues as the City grows and develops. In Los Angeles, only 30 percent of residents live within walking distance from a park, yet those who live within a mile of open space are more likely to use it for exercise.[3] Improved pedestrian and cycling infrastructure helps to promote physical activity by making it safer, easier and more appealing to walk or bike.[4] Access to public parks and recreational facilities has been linked to reductions in crime, particularly for youth.[5] In California, obesity and diabetes rates are 20 percent higher for those living in the least healthy food environments, controlling for other factors.[6] People who ride public transportation are more likely to engage in regular physical activity.[7] Decreases in air pollution have been shown to improve life expectancy.[8] Community spaces to grow food, such as community gardens and urban farms, provide access to nutritious food, create safe places by reducing blight, support social cohesion and educational opportunities, reduce family food costs, and improve neighborhood property values, among other benefits.[9] Issues such as housing unaffordability can make it difficult for families to spend resources on healthy activities and can restrict families to living in neighborhoods with fewer services that reduce their access to healthy food, medical facilities, and park space. The links between community design and health are clear, and research indicates that health-driven policies and community design can increase opportunities for good health.

Planning for health can serve as a strategy to address social and economic inequities that contribute to the concentration of poor health outcomes in low-income communities. In Los Angeles, the inequitable distribution of poor health outcomes is concentrated in low-income communities that have higher rates of vulnerable populations such as children, seniors, immigrants, people with disabilities, linguistically-isolated households, and communities of color. The City's new public health goals around

3 *Paul M. Sherer, The Benefits of Parks: Why America Needs More City Parks and Open Space (San Francisco, The Trust for Public Land, 2006) http://www.eastshorepark.org/benefits_of_parks%20tpl.pdf*

4 *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Strategies to Prevent Obesity and Other Chronic Diseases:*

5 *Sherer 2006.*

6 *Sarah Treuhaft, and Allison Karpyn. The Grocery Gap: Who Has Access to Healthy Food and Why it Matters. Oakland, CA: PolicyLink and the Food Trust, 2010. http://www.policylink.org/atf/cf/{97C6D565-BB43-406D-A6D5-ECA3BBF35AF0}/FINALGroceryGap.pdf*

7 *Chris Rissel, Nada Curac, Mark Greenaway, Adrian Bauman. "Physical Activity Associated with Public Transport Use: A Review and Modelling of Potential Benefits." Int J Environ Res Public Health, 2012: 2454-2478. Sarah Treuhaft, and Allison Karpyn. The Grocery Gap: Who Has Access to Healthy Food and Why it Matters. Oakland, CA: PolicyLink and the Food Trust, 2010. http://www.policylink.org/atf/cf/{97C6D565-BB43-406D-A6D5-ECA3BBF35AF0}/FINALGroceryGap.pdf*

8 *Correia, Andrew W., C. Arden III Pope, Douglas W. Dockery, Yun Wang, Majid Ezzati, and Francesca Dominici. "Effect of Air Pollution Control on Life Expectancy in the United States: An Analysis of 545 U.S. Counties for the Period from 2000 to 2007." Epidemiology , January 2013: 23-31. http://journals.lww.com/epidem/Fulltext/2013/01000/Effect_of_Air_Pollution_Control_on_Life_Expectancy.4.aspx*

9 *For more information on these impacts, see the literature review available from the Agriculture Sustainability Institute at UC Davis: http://www.sarep.ucdavis.edu/sfs/urban-agriculture*

planning and development are equity driven to ensure that all Angelenos have the opportunity to prosper.

The City of Los Angeles, through its planning and development decisions, aspires to promote the placement of resources in underserved communities, and convene its departments, and other government agencies and stakeholders to further implement its vision of health and equity.

Health Outcomes in Los Angeles

In Los Angeles, health statistics underscore the need to increase healthful opportunities for Angelenos. The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles establishes the City's continued commitment to creating neighborhoods where the healthiest choice is the easiest choice, and to ensuring equitable access for health-promoting opportunities.

The development of a Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles provided a data-driven backbone summarizing key health issues and outcomes in Los Angeles. The Health Atlas was used to inform the policies and goals in the Plan and helped direct the project's outreach efforts to the communities facing the most adverse health outcomes. Data referenced throughout the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles is from the Health Atlas created in 2013. Updates to the Health Atlas using new data will be published periodically as described in the General Plan section of this chapter, below.

According to the Health Atlas, over 20 percent of adults and 25 percent of children in Los Angeles were obese in 2007. Over 10 percent of adults in some neighborhoods are living with diabetes. Coronary heart disease and respiratory illness are leading causes of death throughout the city. While chronic health conditions are a citywide problem, the Health Atlas found that many of the city's low-income communities face disproportionately higher rates of poor health outcomes and greater obstacles to achieving good health, highlighting the need for new policies to improve opportunities and quality of life in the City's most underserved communities.

The data illustrates that poor health outcomes are highly concentrated in a few communities. Geographic location is such an important indicator of health that a Brentwood resident can expect to live 12 years longer than a resident from Watts. Key findings include:

- Residents in affluent neighborhoods like Bel-Air-Beverly Crest and Brentwood-Pacific Palisades make more than 12 times the per capita income of residents in the poorest neighborhoods such as Boyle Heights and South Los Angeles. (Chapter 4: Economic Conditions)
- Over 90% of adults in several west Los Angeles neighborhoods have a high school diploma, compared to less than 50% in neighborhoods such as Boyle Heights, South Los Angeles, and Arleta-Pacoima. (Chapter 5: Education)
- Over 30% of children in South Los Angeles, Southeast Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, and in neighborhoods near the Port of Los Angeles are obese, compared to less than 12% children in Bel-Air-Beverly Crest and Brentwood-Pacific Palisades. (Chapter 6: Health Conditions)
- Residents in Westlake and Southeast Los Angeles have less than half an acre of park space available per 1,000 residents, significantly lower than the City average of 8.9 acres. (Chapter 7: Land Use)
- Pedestrians and cyclists represented over 50 percent of the City's traffic fatalities in 2010. (Chapter 8: Transportation)
- Less than 10% of adults in South Los Angeles and in some communities near the Port of Los Angeles report eating the recommended five servings of fruits and vegetables a day. (Chapter 9: Food Systems)
- Average annual homicide rates in some higher income neighborhoods were nearly zero, compared to more than 20 homicides per 100,000 residents in Southeast Los Angeles, South Los Angeles, and West Adams-Baldwin Hills-Leimert. (Chapter 10: Crime)
- Over 60% of residents in areas around South Los Angeles are cost-burdened by housing, paying more than 30% of their income on housing costs. (Chapter 11: Housing)
- Over 20 zip codes in the City of Los Angeles are within the state's 10 percent most polluted communities. (Chapter 12: Environmental Health)
- Less than 50% of adults in South and Southwest Health Districts reported achieving sufficient emotional and social support, compared to a county-wide average of 64% and averages in the West and Northeast Health Districts of more 80%.
- The concentration of all poor socioeconomic conditions and health issues result in great disparities throughout Los Angeles. (Chapter 13: Community Health and Equity Index)

The Health Atlas provides a foundation of data to inform a vision of health for every community in Los Angeles.

Outreach and Feedback

During the first phase of the project's community outreach, the project team targeted communities facing the greatest concentration of poor health outcomes. Working with a committee of community based organizations and business groups, the outreach team participated in over 50 workshops, neighborhood council meetings, events, and health fairs to hear directly from over 1,000 Angelenos on what health issues and opportunities existed in their neighborhoods.

The project's outreach strategy focused on including underrepresented communities in the planning process to ensure that their issues and ideas were included in the Plan.

The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles' outreach strategy included the following stakeholders:

Community Advisory Committee (CAC): The CAC includes over 40 representatives from community based organizations and business groups that work on issues related to community health throughout the City of Los Angeles.

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC): The TAC consists of representatives from city departments and other public entities that influence community health.

Expert Panel: The project team convened a group of 15 community health experts to guide the development of initiatives for the implementation strategy. The group included visionaries who are experts in community health from academia, public health, and community organizations.

Angelenos: The project focused its outreach on increasing participation of Angelenos in the development of the Plan, particularly from residents facing the greatest health disparities. Feedback was solicited in collaboration with the project's community partners and neighborhood councils, in over 50 health fairs, workshops, meetings, community events, and through an online survey.

General Plan for the City of Los Angeles

As an Element of the General Plan, the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles builds on and complements current policies in the General Plan. Many topics that residents raised during the outreach process, such as access to open space, healthy housing, active transportation, public safety and clean air, are addressed in existing policies throughout the General Plan.

To avoid creating internal redundancies between distinct General Plan Elements, the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles will focus on topic areas not previously included in the General Plan. Existing policies were reviewed to identify and highlight those that contribute to the City's health goals. The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles creates new policies and programs to address policy gaps, particularly in instances where existing policies don't include health-driven goals or created unintended health inequities. In particular, the Plan provides new policy direction on emerging areas of urban health, including food access, workforce development, equity, environmental justice, and climate change, among others.

What is the General Plan?

California State Law requires that cities prepare and adopt a comprehensive, integrated, long-term General Plan to direct future growth and development. The General Plan is a fundamental policy document. It defines how the City should use and manage its physical and economic resources over time. Decisions over land use, infrastructure, building and open space design, the provision and conservation of housing, support for public and human services, and emergency preparedness must all be consistent with policies that are outlined in the General Plan. The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles provides a framework for health to be a more deliberate consideration in City decision-making. State law requires eight topics, or "Elements" to be addressed by the General Plan: land use, circulation, housing, conservation, open space, noise, safety, and environmental justice. The City has additional Elements that influence health, such as the Air Quality and Framework Elements, which provide further guidance on important development issues.

The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles was originally adopted in 2015, prior to Senate Bill (SB) 1000 in 2016 introducing the State requirement for cities and counties with disadvantaged communities to address environmental justice in their general plans. However,

the Plan is well-aligned with the intent of SB 1000 and satisfies the State requirements to address environmental justice in the General Plan. The Plan includes the policies and maps required for compliance with Environmental Justice legislation, including: identifying and prioritizing disadvantaged communities (alternatively referred to as vulnerable communities), and addressing air and water quality, public facilities, food access, safe and sanitary homes, physical activity, unique or compounded health risks including climate vulnerability, and integrating civic engagement. The Plan includes a Health Atlas, composed of 115 maps that display social, demographic and health factors, a hardship index, food and transportation access, and pollution burden among other data sets. The Health Atlas also includes specific information about communities considered vulnerable or disadvantaged. A detailed summary of how the City's existing General Plan addresses environmental justice consistent with State law requirements and tailored to meet the needs of the local community and local context is included in Appendix 3.

Framework Element

The General Plan's guiding document is the Framework Element, which provides a strategy for long-range growth and development focused around the following guiding principles: economic opportunity, equity, environmental quality, strategic investment, clear and consistent rules, and effective implementation. These principles provide direction around topics such as Land Use, Housing, Economic Development and Transportation, among others, that are further developed in related Elements in the General Plan. The Framework Element establishes the big-picture goals and policies that are then further refined in other planning documents such as community plans and implemented by the zoning code.

The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles, a Health, Wellness, and Equity Element

The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles is an Element of the General Plan, first adopted in 2015, that elevates health as a priority and complements existing General Plan policies. The City has several health-oriented policies throughout the General Plan; please see Appendix 2 for further details. For example, the 2021-2029 Housing Element and the Mobility Element (Mobility Plan 2035) each have a strong public health focus centered around promoting sustainability and increasing access to active transportation and healthy housing. The Framework Element establishes several health-promoting principles, such as equity and environmental justice, offering a vision for health that provides a policy foundation for the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles.

The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles elevates health as a priority in the City's future growth and development by recognizing existing health-driven policies and charting a roadmap to respond to urban health issues that were previously missing from the General Plan. The Plan provides a platform for the City to consider the effects of future decisions on growth and development, as well as encourage departments to prioritize health in decisions about funding and services. The Plan offers an opportunity to focus attention on efforts that increase access to good health.

Implementing the Plan's policies requires collaboration beyond City government. Community organizations and residents have played a key role in the development of the Plan's goals and policies, and their participation will be instrumental as funding becomes available to implement the Plan. The Plan includes aspirational policies that are supportive of the innovative work that is already happening across communities in Los Angeles, making it possible for both the City and community groups to apply for funding to support implementation. The stated commitment to health and wellness also increases opportunities for funding from outside government agencies and philanthropic groups that want to support innovative programs.

Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles

The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles includes the Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles, which was first created in 2013 to provide a data-driven snapshot of health issues and outcomes in Los Angeles. The Health Atlas 2013 was used to inform the policies and goals in the Plan and helped direct the project's outreach efforts to the communities facing the most adverse health outcomes.

The Health Atlas 2013 contains 115 maps covering regional context, demographic and social characteristics, economic conditions, education, health conditions, land use, transportation, food systems, crime, housing, and environmental health. In addition to displaying US Census Bureau, City, County, and other data, the Health Atlas contains a number of indices to facilitate comparisons across the city on subjects including environmental hazards (Map 113: Pollution Burden Index), transportation quality (Map 84: Transportation Index), and economic conditions (Map 19: Hardship Index). The Health Atlas culminates in a Community Health and Equity Index (Maps 114 and 115) which combines many of the above variables into a single index to compare health conditions across the City of Los Angeles. The Community Health and Equity Index can be used to understand the areas of the City with the highest vulnerabilities and cumulative burdens as compared to other portions of the City.

The Health Atlas is an informational and analytical tool, and an important supporting document of the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles. The Health Atlas is also an important tool for tracking progress over time. However, the Health Atlas maps are not designatory or regulatory. The Plan recognizes the Health Atlas is most useful when updated regularly, and therefore the Health Atlas does not require a General Plan amendment in order to be updated or modified.

The Plan's Implementation Program P59: Healthy City Data Tracking directs the Department of City Planning to "prepare an updated Health Atlas Report in five and ten years from Plan adoption to evaluate community health and wellbeing." In 2021, City Planning completed the five-year update, identified as the Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles, 2021.

Existing Health-Promoting Policies in General Plan

The following is an overview of health-related topics that are covered by existing General Plan policies:

Economic Development

Income is highly correlated to health outcomes. Research shows that people with higher incomes and educational levels have longer life expectancy. Economic opportunities are the foundation of health, and a healthy city offers access to good jobs and healthful commercial resources. According to the Health Atlas, poverty is concentrated in Los Angeles within four community plan areas (Central City, Westlake, Southeast and South Los Angeles), representing the majority of residents who are living in extreme poverty. Equity is a top priority of the City's health-driven, economic development strategy, to ensure that neighborhoods with historic levels of disinvestment have the opportunity to achieve economic prosperity.

The Framework Element of the General Plan offers policy direction for equitable economic development that addresses barriers for growth in underserved neighborhoods. Furthermore, it offers a policy foundation to streamline business approval processes; preserve industrial land; create strategies to attract emerging industries that provide well-paying jobs; provide workforce development resources; and promote job growth along transit corridors and in high-need communities that lack investment. Together, these policy tools encourage an economic environment that promotes health.

Existing economic development policies in the Framework Element have a strong emphasis on capturing emerging industries through land use tools and infrastructure investments. As Los Angeles looks toward the green economy, technology and other emerging fields to increase the city's employment base, the Framework Element and other supporting documents provide direction that allows the City to target development by streamlining the development approval process and focusing on programs that provide job training and other technical assistance to small businesses.

The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles provides an opportunity to direct attention to existing economic development policies that address

the need to increase the number of jobs, particularly in areas that disproportionately lack access to employment opportunities. The Plan elevates current policies and associated implementation programs, while targeting new policies on health-driven economic development policies that fill policy gaps.

Healthy communities are economically vibrant communities. Neighborhoods that offer a good quality of life attract investment and development. In turn, economic development can provide career-ladder job opportunities that give Angelenos the financial resources that can lead to better health. Given the important connection between good jobs and health outcomes, underserved communities with high levels of unemployment, minimal career-ladder opportunities, and low educational attainment require targeted attention to incentivize economic development. The Framework Element allows for the City to target economic development tools in areas that have received less than a proportional share of citywide employment and development opportunities. The policy directs the City to ensure that all residents have the supporting transit and educational and workforce development resources needed to support economic development goals.

The Plan will expand on existing health-driven economic development policies with a focus on education and training, targeting programming for individuals from low-income communities and those with barriers to employment (available in Chapter 6, Lifelong Opportunities for Learning and Prosperity). The new economic development policies promote creating business incentive programs to increase the availability of goods and services that support healthy living in underserved communities.

Environmental Justice

Environmental justice is defined in State law as the "fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races, cultures, incomes, and national origins, with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." The principle of environmental justice ensures equal and equitable protection from environmental and health hazards, while giving people fair and equal access to the planning and decision-making process. [10]

The General Plan includes existing policy language to direct that the benefits of growth and investment be distributed equitably, while also ensuring that the costs are not disproportionately borne by vulnerable and underserved groups. However, residents in many of the City's poorest neighborhoods are more likely to live next to noxious land uses, truck routes, and other environmental hazards that affect their health. Combined with poor social and economic environments, many communities face the cumulative burden of risk and impact that may be mitigated through a focus on public health and environmental justice. A commitment to environmental justice includes ensuring community participation in the planning process to promote equity and representation for underserved communities.

In the Framework Element, the City is committed to promoting environmental justice goals through the following policy: "Assure that fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, incomes and education levels with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies, including affirmative efforts to inform and involve environmental groups, especially environmental justice groups, in early planning stages through notification and two-way communication."

Equity and environmental justice are important themes in the Framework Element, and will continue to be prominent themes in the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles, in alignment with the State requirements to address environmental justice in the City's General Plan.

10 *The full definition of "environmental justice" in California State Law is found in California Government Code Section 65040.12(e). The Federal EPA defines environmental justice similarly; the full definition can be found at: http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/*

Equity

Equity is an important theme throughout the General Plan, and is one of the Framework Element's guiding principles. The principle directs the City to invest public resources "on the basis of priority community needs. Decisions concerning the location and level of public investment necessary to meet citywide needs should be made in ways that do not unfairly impact any one single community." The 2021-2029 Housing Element builds on this focus by centering racial equity and the need to affirmatively further fair housing.

Equity is broadly addressed throughout the Framework Element's topical chapters. The Economic Development Chapter calls for targeting infrastructure and public service investments in economically disinvested communities, which are also identified in the Land Use Chapter. The Open Space and Conservation Chapter promotes access to recreational facilities in underserved communities through a citywide greenways network and the creation of small parks and plazas. The Housing Chapter calls for fair implementation of the City's regional share housing needs. It also encourages lower housing costs by promoting development regulatory reforms and promotes an adequate housing supply that meets market demands, stabilizes prices, and maintains affordability. Mixed commercial and residential development in targeted districts and corridors are key tools to achieve the City's housing equity goals. The Transportation Chapter calls for development of a multimodal approach to mobility that ensures access to jobs for residents without a car. The Infrastructure and Public Services Chapter calls for provision of fire protection, police, library, recreational, and other services at adequate levels in every neighborhood of the City.

While equity-driven policies already exist in the General Plan, the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles expands on the topic by linking equitable outcomes on policies not previously addressed by planning documents, including food access, park space, economic and job opportunities, and public safety. Health equity is a fundamental guiding principle for the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles.

Housing and Community Stability

Housing and health are inextricably linked. Where a person lives determines their access to, or lack of, health-promoting resources such as goods and services, quality schools, transportation access, and jobs. People spend the majority of their time indoors; healthy housing should be safe from physical and environmental hazards that include substandard construction, delayed and substandard maintenance, lead poisoning, and pest infestation, among other unhealthy conditions.[11] Housing affordability is a serious issue throughout Los Angeles, as rising housing costs force households to spend more of their financial resources, limiting their opportunities to purchase healthy food, access transportation, and engage in preventative care, which particularly affects low-income families that are already living with limited financial resources. The real and perceived threat of displacement and gentrification cause stress and other serious health consequences for families and can move them away from key resources and social networks, which is a particular concern in areas undergoing rapid change due to new transit infrastructure and catalytic development.

Access to safe, affordable, accessible, and healthy housing is of paramount importance to living a healthy life. The Framework Element and the City's Housing Element provide direction on housing issues, with health promoting goals that provide policy tools to address the multiple intersections between housing and health.

The City's Housing Element provides the foundation to create stable, healthy communities where residents can thrive. The Housing Element is directed by the following priorities:

- Housing Production and Preservation
- Safe, Livable, and Sustainable Neighborhoods
- Housing Opportunities without Discrimination
- Ending and Preventing Homelessness

Prominent community health issues related to housing are addressed in the Housing Element, including aging in place, livability, housing stability and homelessness issues, and healthy housing. The Housing Element reiterates a commitment to sustainable growth that is concentrated along high-intensity areas that are in proximity to transit, which will help create vibrant neighborhoods that increase access to jobs, amenities and services. As mentioned earlier, equity is a key goal in the City's housing policies, as directed by the Framework Element.

The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles acknowledges the negative health consequences of displacement, elevates community stability as a fundamental public health goal, and reaffirms the policy connections between housing and good health in the City's Housing Element.

11 *Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Commission to Build a Healthier America, May 2011. http://www.rwjf.org/content/dam/farm/reports/issue_briefs/2011/rwjf70451*

Mobility

A balanced, affordable, and sustainable transportation system is a cornerstone of a healthy city. As a major contributor of greenhouse gas emissions, trucks and vehicles play a role in the region's poor air quality and smog, in addition

to contributing to climate change. Furthermore, vehicle collisions are responsible for a significant rate of deaths in the City, and vulnerable users such as pedestrians and cyclists are at a greater risk of injury or death, according to the Health Atlas. As Los Angeles continues to make significant changes to its transit network, there are opportunities to build more sustainable communities and increase access to healthful resources, such as jobs, education centers, medical services, grocery stores, daycare, and parks.

The connection between health and mobility has been recognized in the City's Mobility Plan 2035, which is the 2014 update to the General Plan's Transportation Element. The Mobility Plan builds upon past infrastructure investments (network of freeways, synchronized street signals, transit oriented districts, regional rail and bus commuter network, taxis, local shuttles, exclusive corridors for goods movement, bikeways, sidewalks) to establish a wide variety of innovative multi-modal initiatives that offer multiple transportation options for all types of users, while also improving overall health and environmental quality. The Mobility Plan was updated concurrently as the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles was created.

The Mobility Plan is considering six goals that highlight the City's mobility priorities. Each of the goals is coupled with objectives that the City may use to measure the Mobility Plan's progress. The Plan also includes policies that the City may implement to achieve each of the goals.

- A healthy City that emphasizes safety first.
- A City with a sustainable and well-maintained world-class infrastructure.
- Access for all Angelenos.
- Collaboration, communication and informed choices.
- Clean environments for a healthy community.
- Smart Investments that build and maintain a multi-modal transportation and place-making system.

Health is a prominent theme in the Mobility Plan with policies that emphasize active transportation, safety, sustainability, and the environmental effects of transportation. The City's transportation policies and programs are primarily determined and guided by the Mobility Plan. The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles adds transportation related policies that focus on active transportation, increasing community access to open space and recreational opportunities, medical care facilities and creating safe passages, which increases public safety to schools and other community facilities and resources.

Open Space

Proximity to parks and open space has been linked to increased opportunities for health. Some communities in Los Angeles are significantly park poor, with less than half an acre of park space per 1,000 residents, many of which are also low-income areas. Parks can help increase physical activity in communities, can reduce the effects of climate change, help catalyze economic development, and improve public safety.

The City's open space and park goals are currently governed by objectives detailed in the Framework, Conservation, Open Space Elements, and the Service System Element's Public Recreation Plan. Many existing policies in the Open Space Element address issues voiced during the outreach process, including: conservation of significant resources, provision of outdoor recreational opportunities, minimization of public risks from environmental hazards, and use of open space to enhance community and neighborhood character. Solutions to open space barriers that arose during the outreach process, such as joint-use agreements, evaluating the Quimby and Finn fee Ordinances, and converting underused property into green spaces, are supported by existing open space policies in the General Plan.

While there is comprehensive coverage of health and open space in existing General Plan policies, the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles will add new policies to address policy gaps. The Plan elevates initiatives that have received renewed commitments, such as the revitalization of the Los Angeles River. Furthermore, the Plan adds a public safety focus to ensure that open space and parks, particularly in underserved communities, remain healthy and safe assets. The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles establishes a commitment to equity as an open space policy goal.

Relationship between Los Angeles County Department of Public Health and City of Los Angeles on Public Health Issues

The City of Los Angeles has partnered with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health on this initiative to build a policy foundation for healthy communities. By articulating a vision for health in Los Angeles with the assistance of Angelenos, the City is committed to creating neighborhoods of opportunity that give residents the tools to take preventive and proactive measures to prevent disease, injury, and premature death. The development of the Plan is made possible with funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention through the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (DPH), with outreach support from The California Endowment. DPH has served on the Steering Committee for the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles and has played an important role in informing the development of the goals and policies in the document.

The City influences health by shaping the urban form through land use and zoning, providing municipal services that improve residents' quality of life, and through its allocation of public resources. City departments are responsible for building and maintaining parks, providing sanitation services that keep communities clean, enforcing the City's codes, ensuring the quality and safety of housing, and maintaining public safety, among many other services that influence and promote health for Angelenos. While the City does not provide direct medical services, it can help promote good health by increasing access to health promoting resources through its own departments and by stimulating economic development that creates jobs, increases commercial resources in areas that lack services, and increasing access to affordable and healthy housing. The City also works with other governmental entities, such as the Los Angeles Unified School District and Metro, among others, to help promote access to health resources, quality education, and improvements to the built environment.

The City is an active partner with DPH in promoting good health for all Angelenos. DPH is responsible for protecting health, preventing disease, and promoting health and well-being for all persons in Los Angeles County, including providing public health services to the City. The relationship between DPH and the City is facilitated through a contractual agreement with the County to provide state mandated public health services to the City. To execute its responsibilities, DPH operates a number of programs to carry out this work. Some of the specific DPH duties include data collection and analysis; health education; communicable disease control; food and water inspection and other environmental health services; maternal, child, and adolescent health services; emergency preparedness; and laboratory and clinical services.

In addition, DPH promotes health through its chronic disease and injury prevention programs. These programs work in partnership with cities, schools, businesses, and communities to promote policies, systems and environmental change that create safer and healthier places and to assist persons in adopting healthier lifestyles. For example, DPH has partnered with the City on efforts to reduce smoking and exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke, provided support for CicLAvia, an open streets festival that promotes active living, and assisted with several other City initiatives to increase access to active transportation and healthy food.

Los Angeles, a Leader in Health

The following policy chapters outline the City's new vision to create equitable opportunities for health in every neighborhood. Combined with existing health driven policies in the General Plan, the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles will charter a vision to tackle the City's pressing health issues with leadership and innovation. As the relationship between health and the built environment becomes increasingly clear, the Plan creates a roadmap that provides policy direction on emerging urban health issues to help guide creative solutions around food access, environmental justice, park space and opportunities for workforce development and jobs.

Reader's Guide

While the Plan's narrative frames the key concepts and proposals of the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles, the essence of the Plan lies in its goals, objectives, policies, and implementation programs. These declarative statements set forth the City's approach to various issues. Goals, objectives, policies, and implementation programs are described below.

Goals

A goal is a statement that describes the future condition or "end" state. Goals are change- and outcome-oriented and achievable over time. Each goal is represented by a chapter in the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles.

Objectives

An objective is an aspirational measure of goal attainment. In the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles, the objectives follow the goal and precede the policies. Meeting given objectives will depend on available funding to implement the proposed programs.

Policies

A policy is a clear statement that guides a specific course of action for decision-makers to achieve a desired goal. In the Plan, each policy is preceded by a key word or phrase alerting the reader to its main purpose. Information about the intent of the policy is described in the text following the policy.

Implementation Programs

In the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles, the proposed implementation programs are located in the Chapter 8. An implementation action is a proposed action, procedure, program, or technique that may be utilized to further the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles' goals and policies. Decisions to implement specific programs are discretionary and governed by program cost, available funding, staffing, feasibility and similar considerations.

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Los Angeles, a Leader in Health and Equity

Chapter 1

Los Angeles, a Leader in Health and Equity

Introduction

In Los Angeles, where a person lives often determines their health destiny, geographic location is such an important indicator of health that a person born and raised in Watts can expect to live 12 years less than a person born and raised in Brentwood. To some degree, every community in the City is impacted by poor health outcomes. However, the stark health disparities that are primarily seen in the City's low-income communities illustrate the implications of historic economic, environmental, and social disinvestment.



To overcome these obstacles, the City should strive to lead by prioritizing health and equity, and establish a strategy from which to pave a new path forward for all Angelenos. The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles lays the foundation for health and equity by recognizing the complexity of the issues behind poor health outcomes and the multidisciplinary and collaborative approach needed to uproot health disparities.

As a leader in health and equity, the City will lead and collaborate with public, private, and nonprofit partners, with a focus on prevention and planning for health and will strive to respond to one of the most representative materializations of inequity in Los Angeles, poverty. The Plan establishes a vision for health, driven by equity that will empower all Angelenos with the most basic right: the choice and opportunity to lead a healthy life.

Objectives:

- Increase the life expectancy citywide by 5% and reduce the disparity between the City's highest life expectancy Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) and lowest life expectancy PUMA by at least 50%. (Health Atlas Map 37)

- Reduce the coronary heart disease (CHD) mortality rate citywide by 20% and reduce the disparity between City Council Districts with the highest and lowest CHD mortality rates by at least 50%. (Health Atlas Map 38)

- Reduce the diabetes mortality rate citywide by 20% and reduce the disparity between the City Council Districts with the highest and lowest diabetes mortality rates by at least 50%. (Health Atlas Map 41)

- Reduce the prevalence of childhood obesity citywide by 20% and reduce the disparity between Community Plan Areas with the highest and lowest prevalence by 50%. (Health Atlas Map 47)

The maps on the following pages are from the Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles, 2013, and show baseline data as a reference for the Objectives and Policies in this Chapter. The complete Health Atlas 2013 and subsequent updates of the Health Atlas are available on the Los Angeles City Planning website at https://planning.lacity.org/plan-healthy-los-angeles.

Policies

1.1 Leadership

1.2 Collaboration

1.3 Prevention

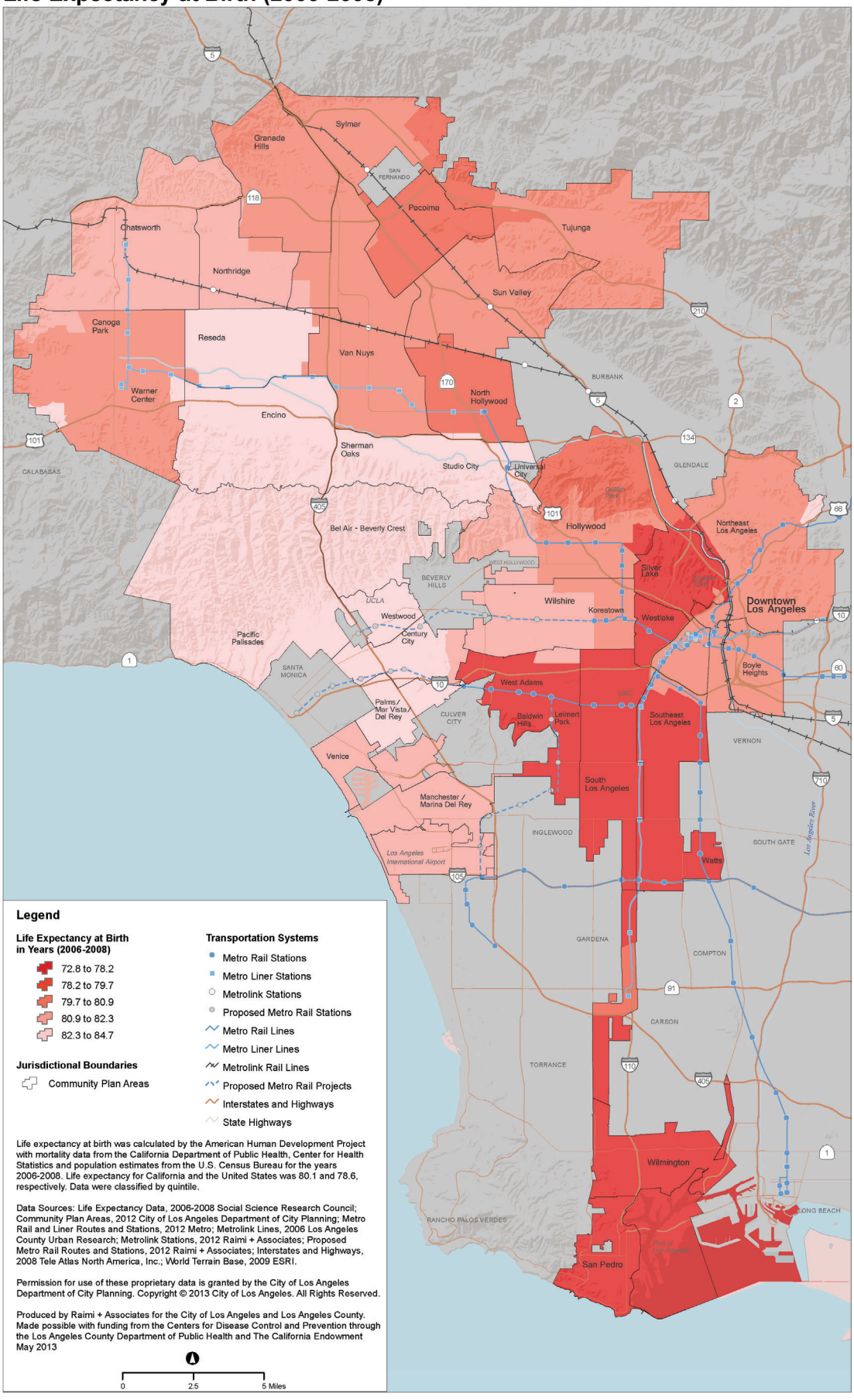
1.4 Education

1.5 Plan for Health

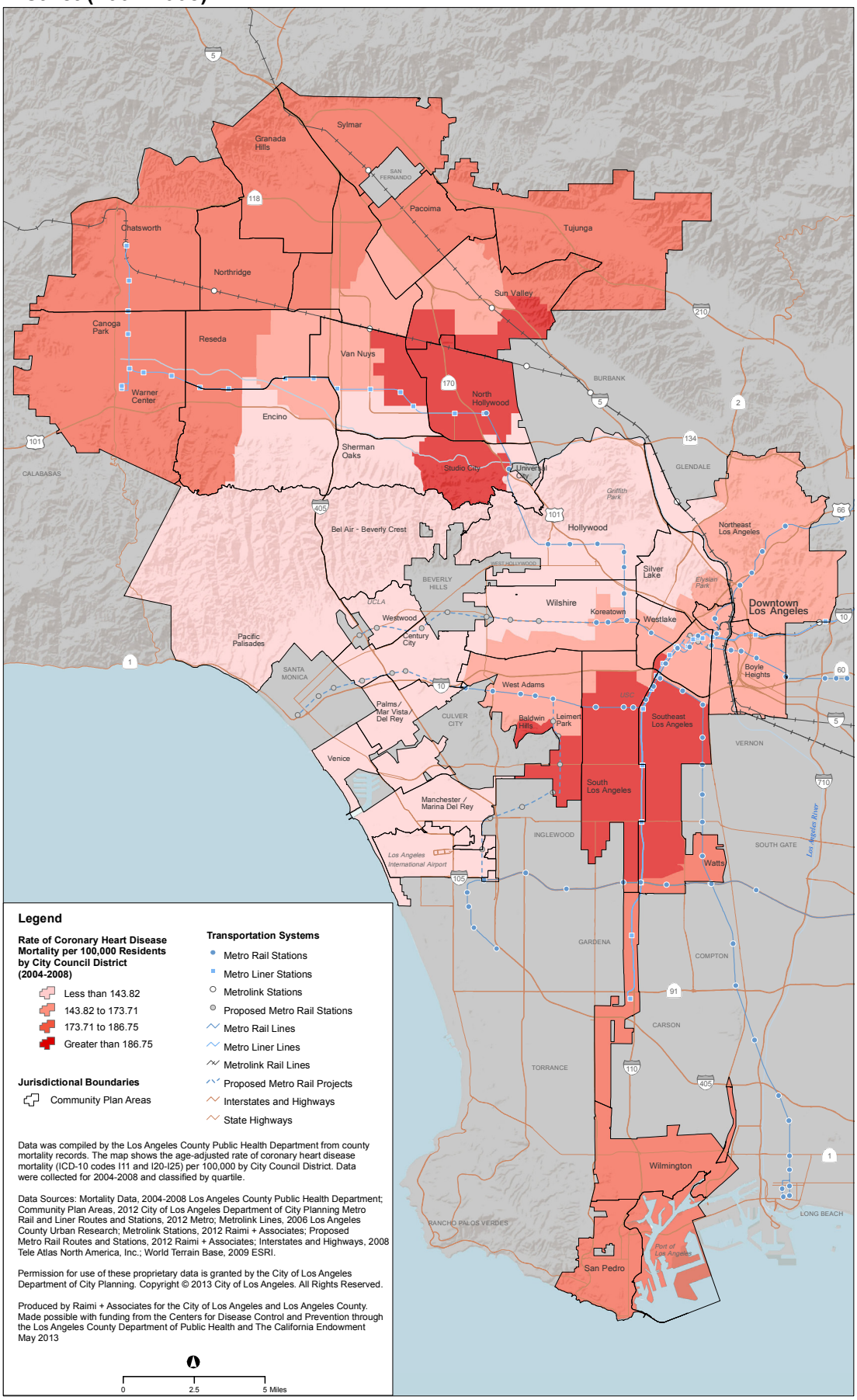
1.6 Poverty and Health

1.7 Displacement and Health

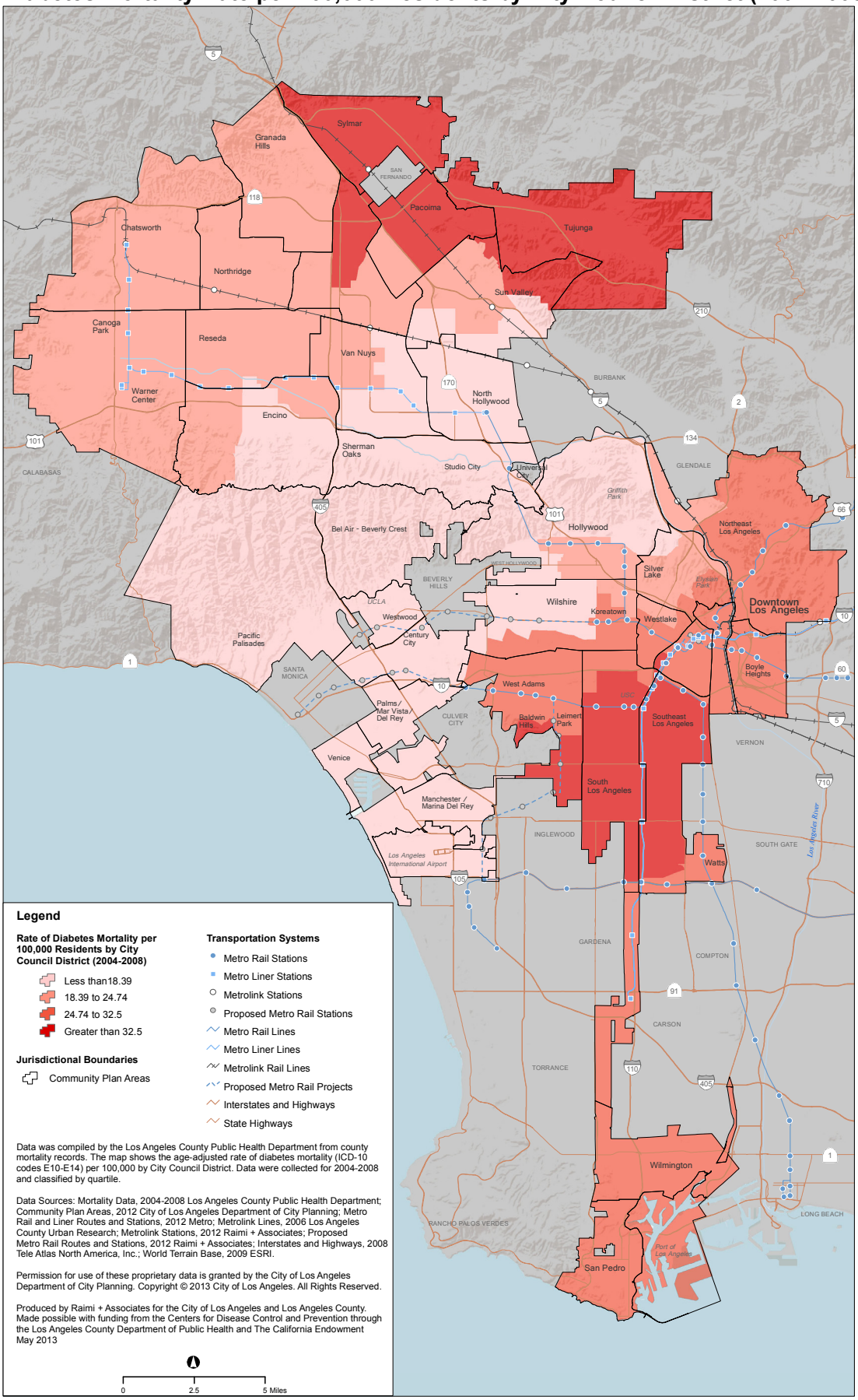
Health Atlas 2013, Map 37
Life Expectancy at Birth (2006-2008)



Health Atlas 2013, Map 38
Coronary Heart Disease Mortality Rate per 100,000 Residents by City Council District (2004-2008)



Health Atlas 2013, Map 41
Diabetes Mortality Rate per 100,000 Residents by City Council District (2004-2008)



Legend

Rate of Diabetes Mortality per 100,000 Residents by City Council District (2004-2008)

- Less than18.39
- 18.39 to 24.74
- 24.74 to 32.5
- Greater than 32.5

Jurisdictional Boundaries

- Community Plan Areas

Transportation Systems

- Metro Rail Stations
- Metro Liner Stations
- Metrolink Stations
- Proposed Metro Rail Stations
- Metro Rail Lines
- Metro Liner Lines
- Metrolink Rail Lines
- Proposed Metro Rail Projects
- Interstates and Highways
- State Highways

Data was compiled by the Los Angeles County Public Health Department from county mortality records. The map shows the age-adjusted rate of diabetes mortality (ICD-10 codes E10-E14) per 100,000 by City Council District. Data were collected for 2004-2008 and classified by quartile.

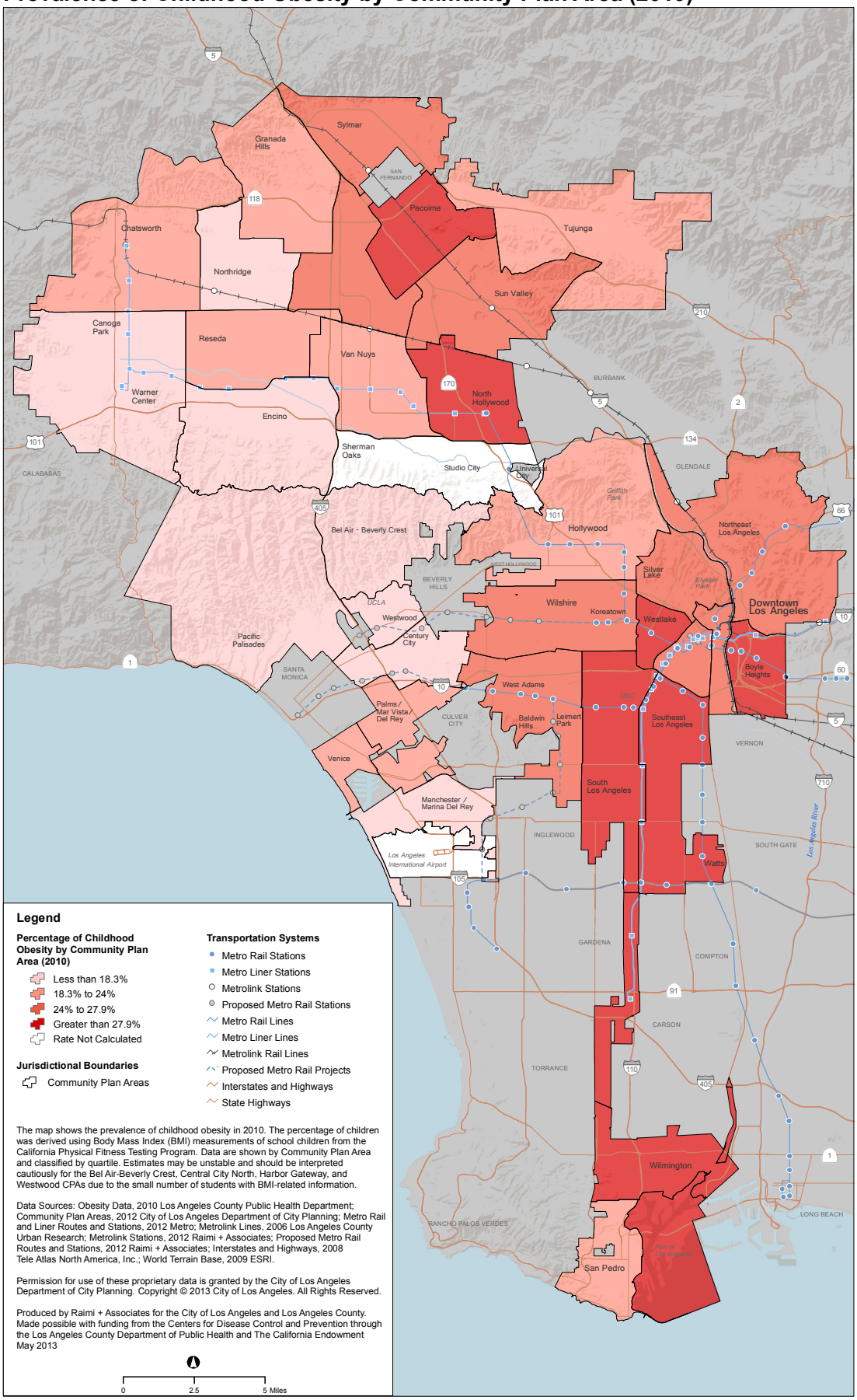
Data Sources: Mortality Data, 2004-2008 Los Angeles County Public Health Department; Community Plan Areas, 2012 City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning; Metro Rail and Liner Routes and Stations, 2012 Metro; Metrolink Lines, 2006 Los Angeles County Urban Research; Metrolink Stations, 2012 Raimi + Associates; Proposed Metro Rail Routes and Stations, 2012 Raimi + Associates; Interstates and Highways, 2008 Tele Atlas North America, Inc.; World Terrain Base, 2009 ESRI.

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Produced by Raimi + Associates for the City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County. Made possible with funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention through the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health and The California Endowment
May 2013

0 2.5 5 Miles

Health Atlas 2013, Map 47
Prevalence of Childhood Obesity by Community Plan Area (2010)



1.1 Leadership

Position Los Angeles as a regional leader by collaborating across departments, agencies, sectors, and jurisdictions to incorporate health, equity, and sustainability considerations into policies, programs, and procedures.

Decisions made by the City of Los Angeles about funding, land use, law enforcement, transportation, parks, economic development and other topics, impact the health and wellness of residents today and in the future. These decisions also influence the City's ability to achieve its sustainability goals such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions and safeguarding human health and the environment.

Working in partnership with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health and other public, private, and nonprofit partners, the City should strive to take a leadership role to proactively understand how the decisions made today impact the city for future generations. As the second largest city in the United States, the City should strive to be a leader in health, equity and sustainability. The City directly impacts the lives of almost four million people and can influence the decisions made by other jurisdictions throughout the region, state and the country.

1.2 Collaboration

Develop intentional strategic partnerships with public, private, and nonprofit entities to improve health outcomes by leveraging capacity, resources, and programs around mutually beneficial initiatives that promote health, equity, and sustainability.

Issues that impact health and wellness are complex and crosscutting. The City cannot eliminate poor health outcomes or reduce health disparities on its own. Whether it is increasing access to quality employment opportunities, affordable healthy food, improved environmental conditions, or affordable housing; the City should strive to work collaboratively with partners who have the expertise and capacity to partner and advance health equity in Los Angeles.

1.3 Prevention

Promote healthy communities by focusing on prevention, interventions, and by addressing the root causes of health disparities and inequities in Los Angeles.

One of the most affordable and effective ways to improve health is through prevention. People with healthy lifestyles and living in healthy environments need less medical care, have better long-term health outcomes, suffer less chronic disease, and suffer from fewer health disparities. The City recognizes that factors in the environment – the pattern of land use, the transportation system, and the location of parks and community facilities – have impacts on an individual's health and that these outcomes may be improved by City actions.

The City's intent is to take steps to prevent health issues by using policies and programs to improve access to healthy affordable housing, affordable healthy food, better education, and quality family-supporting jobs, opportunities for physical activity, medical care, recreation, and cleaner and healthier environments.

1.4 Education

Work with public, private, and nonprofit partners to educate the public about health and wellness by supporting information and interventions that are readily available, culturally relevant, and linguistically accessible.

Improved health and well-being can be influenced by greater access to goods and services that promote healthy living, but education is also a critical component. A well-informed and well-educated citizenry is more likely to practice preventive care, proactively invest in health, and make healthier decisions.

The City can play a valuable role in helping to educate residents about health in collaboration with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, community based organizations, and other key partners. The City can help educate residents about health by incorporating health information into departmental programming. For example, the Department of Aging's Multipurpose Centers include an array of services including health education screening services. In addition, the Los Angeles Public Library works with community based health organizations and other public and private partners to provide health education courses in linguistically appropriate prevention-based workshops. This policy supports continued efforts, and as feasible, the expansion of partnerships that can bolster the availability of free or low cost health education programming in the communities facing the greatest health disparities.

1.5 Plan for Health

Improve Angelenos' health and well-being by incorporating a health perspective into land use, design, policy, and zoning decisions through existing tools, practices, and programs..

The City of Los Angeles Planning Department is responsible for overseeing all land use decisions in the city and thus has a critical role in improving residents' health and wellness. The Planning Department is responsible for preparing long-range policy documents, updates to the Zoning Code, as well as making recommendations on development projects that require entitlements.

Planning decisions have a long-term impact on community development, health, and wellness. The General Plan is the City's constitution for growth and development. As such, projects that require discretionary actions are required to make general plan consistency findings, meaning that the projects must conform to the general plan.

The absence of specific health and wellness policies in the General Plan limits staff and decision-makers' ability to shape projects to specifically improve health and well-being. This policy supports the development of guidelines that foster a built environment that promotes health and well-being, a zoning code that removes barriers and incentivizes health-promoting activities, and the ongoing consideration of this Plan's policies as projects are reviewed and shaped by staff and considered by decision-makers.

1.6 Poverty and Health

Reduce the debilitating impact that poverty has on individual, familial, and community health and well-being by: promoting cross-cutting efforts and partnerships to increase access to income; safe, healthy, and stable affordable housing options; and attainable opportunities for social mobility.

Poverty is one of the most paralyzing challenges that Angelenos face when it comes to improving health outcomes. In the City of Los Angeles, 19% of the population lives in poverty and 48% of the population lives within 200% of the Federal Poverty Level, which is the equivalent of $44,110 for a family of four.[12] A high cost of living, low-educational attainment, high unemployment rates, minimal career-ladder opportunities, and the overbearing cost of housing are just a few of the barriers that severely limit many individuals, families, and communities from exiting poverty and attaining social mobility.

This policy recognizes that poverty is one of the most, if not the most, prevalent barriers to improved health outcomes and to the erosion of health disparities. Furthermore, this policy calls for the City to try to work with low-income, impacted communities to create community-driven opportunities for equitable and inclusive economic prosperity and housing options that meet current and future residents affordability needs.

12 *Los Angeles Department of City Planning, Raimi + Associates, County of Los Angeles Public Health Department. (2013, June). Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles.*

1.7 Displacement and Health

Reduce the harmful health impacts of displacement on individuals, families, and communities by pursuing strategies to create opportunities for existing residents to benefit from local revitalization efforts by: creating local employment and economic opportunities for low-income residents and local small businesses; expanding and preserving existing housing opportunities available to low-income residents; preserving cultural and social resources; and creating and implementing tools to evaluate and mitigate the potential displacement caused by large-scale investment and development.

As communities evolve in response to economic investments it is important to consider the possible unintended consequences that can result due to an influx of investment, property values may rise resulting in higher rents which can then price out and displace long-term residents.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention notes that there are several negative health effects related to gentrification and resulting displacement due to increased stress, reduced access to affordable housing, healthy food options, quality schools and social networks. This leads to higher risk of shorter-life expectancies, higher cancer rates, more birth defects, greater infant mortality, and higher incidence of asthma, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease.[13]

While communities naturally change over time, major revitalization efforts that have the potential to cause displacement should be evaluated and mitigated. Coordinated efforts can preserve and expand upon affordable housing in low-income communities, provide opportunities for local residents and small businesses to benefit from and actively participate in revitalization efforts, and protect local cultural and social resources. The benefits of investment should create opportunities for all Angelenos to advance, prosper, and live healthy lives in their communities.

13 *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013) Health Effects of Gentrification. http://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/healthtopics/gentrification.htm*



A City Built for Health

Chapter 2



A City Built for Health

Introduction

A city that is built for health uses design, construction, and public services to promote the physical, mental, and social well-being of its residents. A healthy city has neighborhoods where health-promoting goods and services are abundant and accessible, so that the healthy choice is the easy choice for all residents. Health is further supported by safe multi-modal corridors that offer active transportation alternatives, access to a diverse housing stock that offers options for all ages and incomes, ample opportunities for recreation, healthy food options, and a vibrant economy that offers quality employment opportunities.



Design features that promote healthy lifestyles, with considerations for the most vulnerable users, have the ability to transform how Angelenos live and engage with the built environment. Health promoting design can make it easier for people to shop, buy fresh produce, visit a doctor, have meaningful social interactions, breathe cleaner air, and live and age in their community, across income levels and physical abilities.

Promoting a city that facilitates healthy living is at the core of the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles. Ongoing community participation will help ensure that neighborhood-level opportunities are identified to create healthy environments, particularly in underserved neighborhoods, and proactively lay the foundation for a city that is built for health.

The maps on the following pages are from the Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles, 2013, and show baseline data as a reference for the Objectives and Policies in this Chapter. The complete Health Atlas 2013 and subsequent updates of the Health Atlas are available on the Los Angeles City Planning website at https://planning.lacity.org/plan-healthy-los-angeles.

Objectives

- Increase the number of health professionals in the 12 Community Plan Areas designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas. (Health Atlas Map 51)
- Decrease the average annual rate of motor vehicle collisions with pedestrians per 10,000 residents so that no Community Plan Area has a rate higher than 7 collisions per 10,000 residents (average annual rate citywide in 2001-2010). (Health Atlas Map 80).
- Decrease the average annual rate of motor vehicle collisions with bicyclists per 10,000 residents so that not Community Plan Area has a rate higher than 3 per 10,000 residents (average annual rate citywide in 2001-2010). (Health Atlas Map 81)
- Increase the number of free or low-cost daycare centers, head start programs, and preschools in the City of Los Angeles in the Community Plan Areas with the lowest educational attainment rates.
- Increase the number of underutilized spaces (easements, parkways, vacant lots and spaces, vacated railways, and similar) that are repurposed for health-promoting activities in low-income communities.
- Increase the number of medical services (federally qualified health clinics, acute general hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, acute psychiatric hospitals, intermediate care facilities, and the like) in the Community Plan Areas designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas. (Health Atlas Map 52)

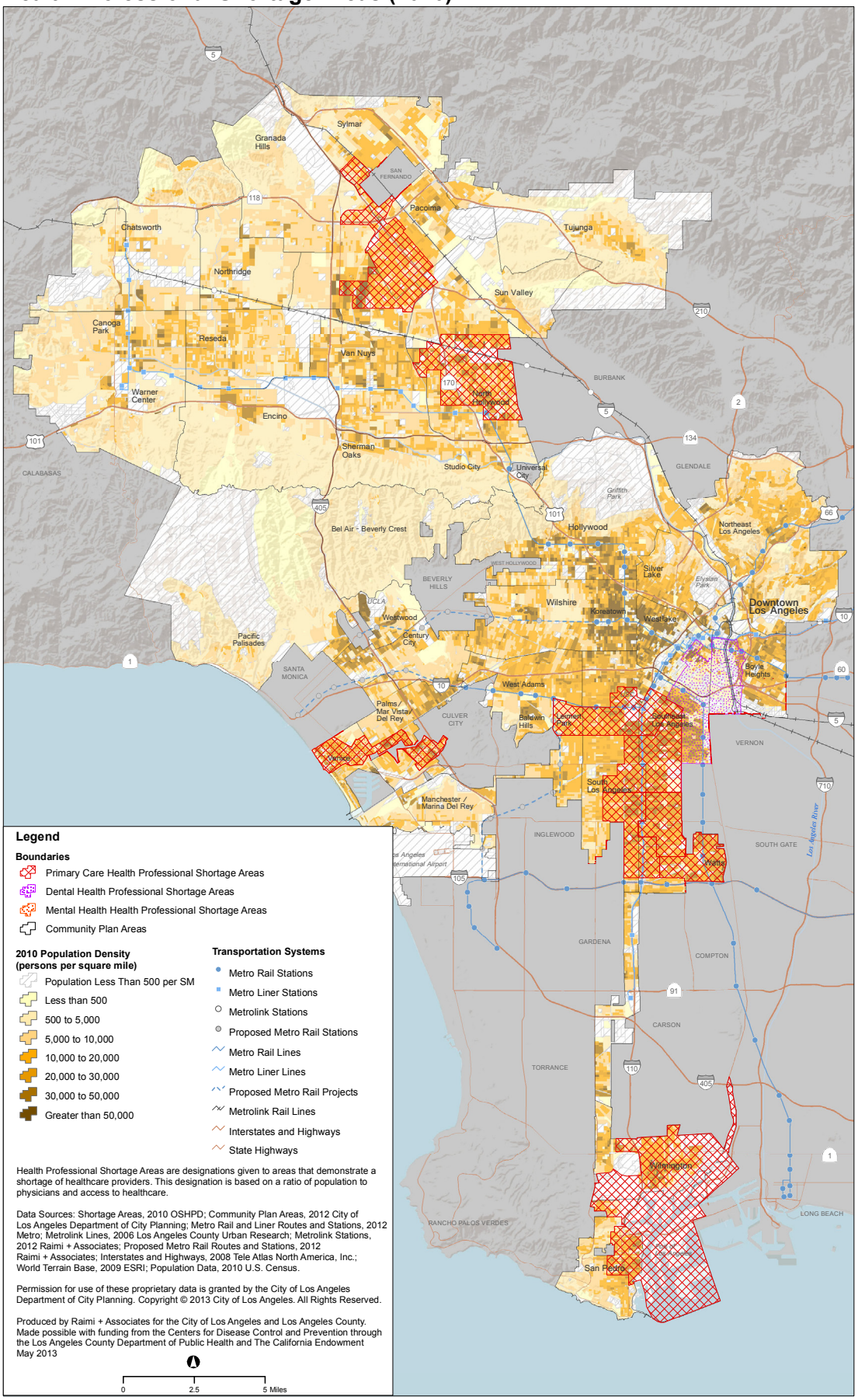
A City Built for Health also has an accessible and efficient multi-modal transit system and housing options for Angelenos of all affordability levels and accessibility needs.

Please see the Mobility Plan 2035 for policies on mobility and the Housing Element for housing policies.

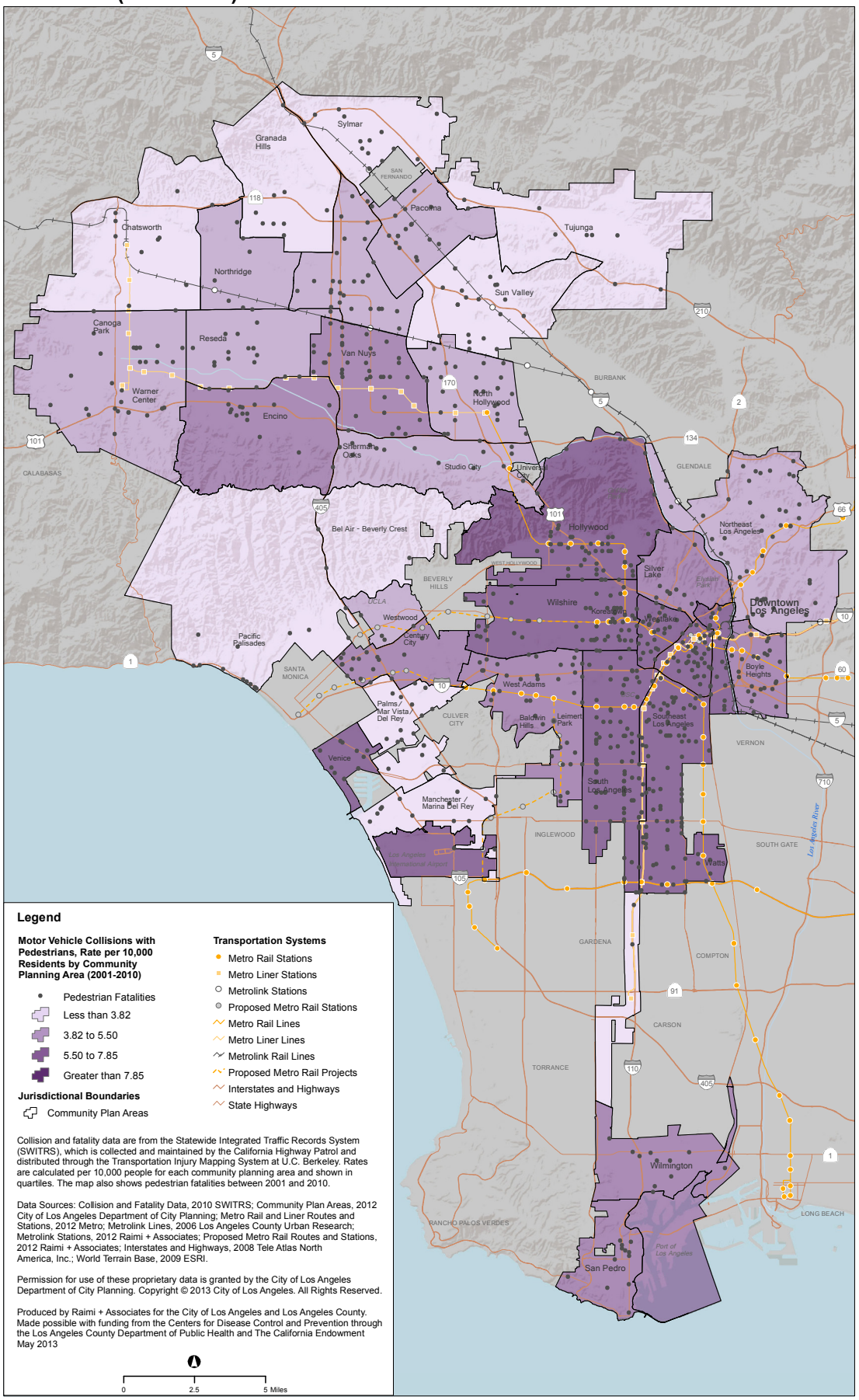
Policy Topics

2.1 Access to goods and services
2.2 Healthy building design and construction
2.3 Access for individuals with disabilities
2.4 Aging in place
2.5 Schools as centers of health and well-being
2.6 Repurpose underutilized spaces for health
2.7 Access to health services
2.8 Basic amenities
2.9 Community beautification
2.10 Social connectedness
2.11 Foundation for health

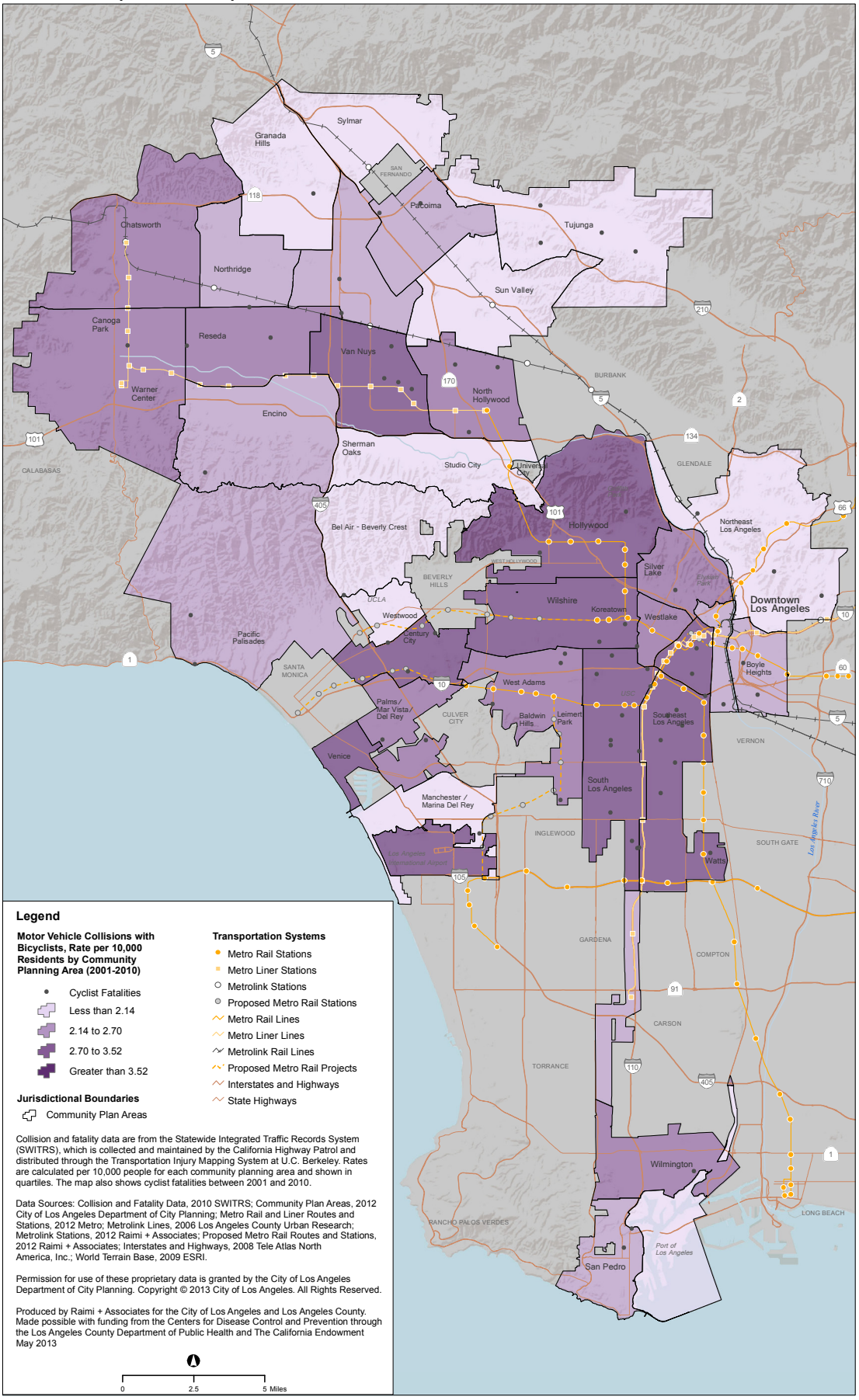
Health Atlas 2013, Map 51
Health Professional Shortage Areas (2010)



Health Atlas 2013, Map 80
Average Annual Rate of Motor Vehicle Collisions with Pedestrians per 10,000 Residents (2001-2010)



Health Atlas 2013, Map 81
Average Annual Rate of Motor Vehicle Collisions with Bicyclists per 10,000 Residents (2001-2010)



Legend

Motor Vehicle Collisions with Bicyclists, Rate per 10,000 Residents by Community Planning Area (2001-2010)

- Cyclist Fatalities
- Less than 2.14
- 2.14 to 2.70
- 2.70 to 3.52
- Greater than 3.52

Jurisdictional Boundaries

- Community Plan Areas

Transportation Systems

- Metro Rail Stations
- Metro Liner Stations
- Metrolink Stations
- Proposed Metro Rail Stations
- Metro Rail Lines
- Metro Liner Lines
- Metrolink Rail Lines
- Proposed Metro Rail Projects
- Interstates and Highways
- State Highways

Collision and fatality data are from the Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System (SWITRS), which is collected and maintained by the California Highway Patrol and distributed through the Transportation Injury Mapping System at U.C. Berkeley. Rates are calculated per 10,000 people for each community planning area and shown in quartiles. The map also shows cyclist fatalities between 2001 and 2010.

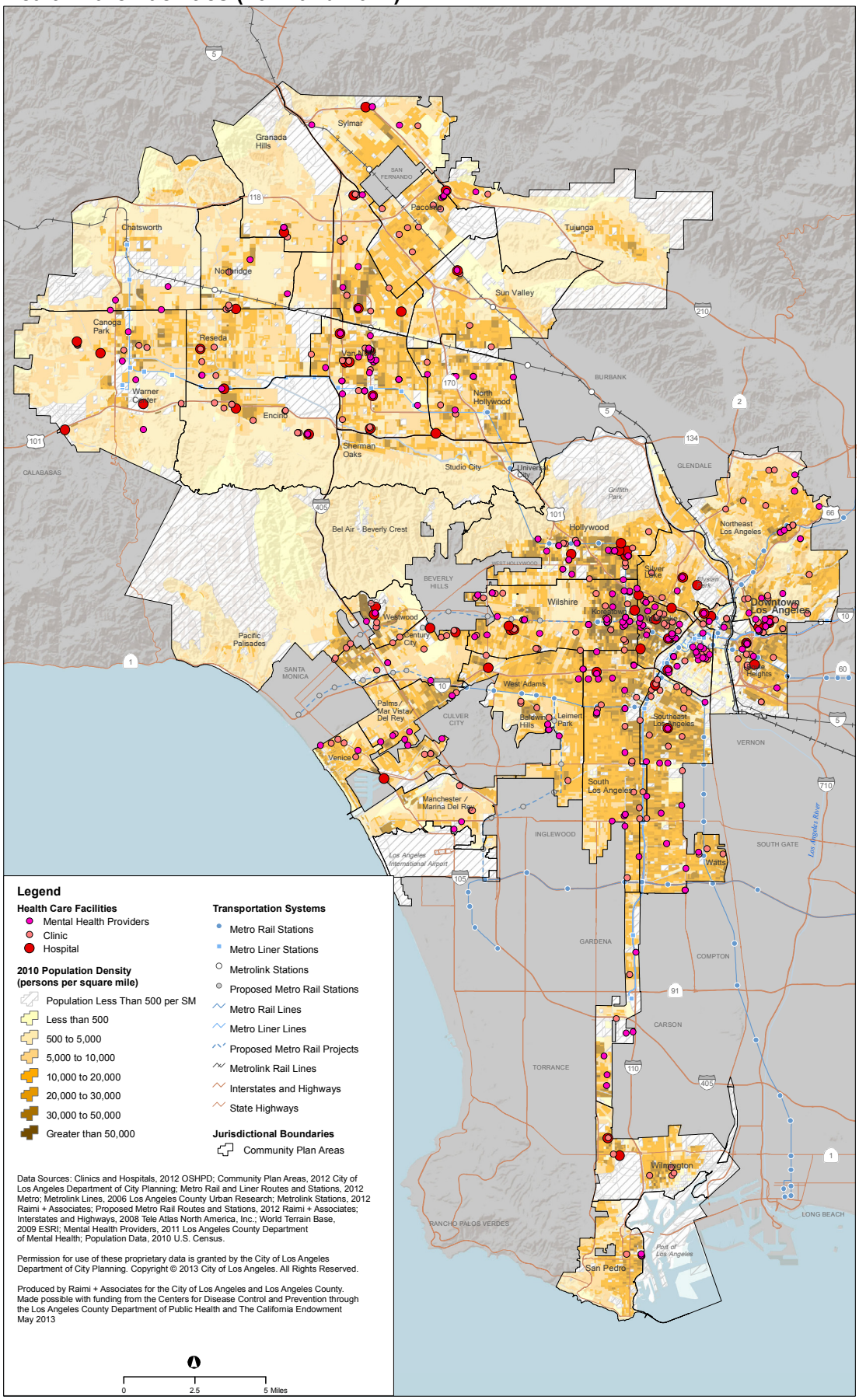
Data Sources: Collision and Fatality Data, 2010 SWITRS; Community Plan Areas, 2012 City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning; Metro Rail and Liner Routes and Stations, 2012 Metro; Metrolink Lines, 2006 Los Angeles County Urban Research; Metrolink Stations, 2012 Raimi + Associates; Proposed Metro Rail Routes and Stations, 2012 Raimi + Associates; Interstates and Highways, 2008 Tele Atlas North America, Inc.; World Terrain Base, 2009 ESRI.

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0 2.5 5 Miles

Health Atlas 2013, Map 52
Health Care Facilities (2011 and 2012)



Legend

Health Care Facilities
- Mental Health Providers
- Clinic
- Hospital

2010 Population Density (persons per square mile)
- Population Less Than 500 per SM
- Less than 500
- 500 to 5,000
- 5,000 to 10,000
- 10,000 to 20,000
- 20,000 to 30,000
- 30,000 to 50,000
- Greater than 50,000

Transportation Systems
- Metro Rail Stations
- Metro Liner Stations
- Metrolink Stations
- Proposed Metro Rail Stations
- Metro Rail Lines
- Metro Liner Lines
- Proposed Metro Rail Projects
- Metrolink Rail Lines
- Interstates and Highways
- State Highways

Jurisdictional Boundaries
- Community Plan Areas

Data Sources: Clinics and Hospitals, 2012 OSHPD; Community Plan Areas, 2012 City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning; Metro Rail and Liner Routes and Stations, 2012 Metro; Metrolink Lines, 2006 Los Angeles County Urban Research; Metrolink Stations, 2012 Raimi + Associates; Proposed Metro Rail Routes and Stations, 2012 Raimi + Associates; Interstates and Highways, 2008 Tele Atlas North America, Inc.; World Terrain Base, 2009 ESRI; Mental Health Providers, 2011 Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health; Population Data, 2010 U.S. Census.

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May 2013

0 2.5 5 Miles

2.1 Access to goods and services

Enhance opportunities for improved health and well-being for all Angelenos by increasing the availability of and access to affordable goods and services that promote health and healthy environments, with a priority on low-income neighborhoods.

Many neighborhoods lack basic goods and services (such as healthcare facilities, daycare centers, and food retailers and restaurants serving healthy and affordable food options) that are within a safe walking distance for most residents. This is due to a variety of factors, including automobile-oriented development patterns and cycles of economic disinvestment.

Prioritizing access to healthy goods and services will enhance Angelenos' ability to make healthy choices and live healthy lives. The ongoing engagement of community members in identifying desired goods and services will be critical to informing the development and implementation of community plans, the Safe Routes to Schools Strategic Plan, transit neighborhood plans, and economic development initiatives that can incentivize and promote a greater provision of health-promoting amenities, with a special focus in underserved neighborhoods that face the greatest burden of unhealthy goods and services.



2.2 Healthy building design and construction

Promote a healthy built environment by encouraging the design and rehabilitation of buildings and sites for healthy living and working conditions, including promoting enhanced pedestrian-oriented circulation, lighting, attractive and open stairs, healthy building materials and universal accessibility using existing tools, practices, and programs.

Most people in modern society spend the vast majority of their time inside buildings; therefore, site and building design and construction have a significant impact on health. The City's primary tools to promote healthy building design are the building code, Zoning Code, and the various planning and development documents.

Buildings and sites designed for health and well-being can enhance how residents interact with the built environment. Buildings designed with open floor plans, visible stairwells, natural light, ventilation, and ample communal areas can increase physical activity, reduce energy costs, and increase positive psychological and social experiences. Healthy building design and construction is also an opportunity to promote green building standards that reduce environmental hazards and improve indoor air quality.

As the City looks to guide future growth and development through a health lens, it can also encourage improvements to the existing housing stock to promote improved health and well-being through integrated pest management practices, improved air quality through landscaping, insulation, double paned windows, and air filtration systems, and by identifying resources that mitigate potential cost increases to vulnerable populations, especially low-income tenants, nonprofit organizations, and affordable housing developers.

Best practices for healthy building design standards may include improvements that increase energy efficiency, edible or drought-tolerant landscaping, attractive, easy-to-use stairwells, communal spaces for social interactions, green and open spaces for active and passive activity, rooftop and vertical indoor gardens, and supportive amenities for active transportation such as shower facilities and bicycle racks.

2.3 Access for individuals with disabilities

Strive to eliminate barriers for individuals with permanent and temporary disabilities to access health care and health resources.

Access to health care facilities and resources are essential to individuals with disabilities. Studies have found that individuals with disabilities are less likely to obtain routine medical care than individuals without disabilities.[14] Accessibility for people with disabilities is legally required, and is essential to ensure that all residents have access to the resources needed for good health.

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities in everyday activities such as receiving medical services. The ADA requires that health care providers make their services available in an accessible manner, and sets requirements for new construction and alterations of buildings and facilities.

This policy elevates the need to proactively consider and plan for individuals with temporary and permanent disabilities when contemplating the location of health services and health-promoting resources. By working with transit agencies, the City can encourage services to connect people with disabilities to medical services. Planning for communities in which all Angelenos, regardless of age, income, ability, or zip code, have readily available goods and services that support healthy living is a fundamental tenet of the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles.

14 *U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2010). Access to Medical Care For Individuals With Mobility Disabilities. Retrieved from http://www.ada.gov/medcare_mobility_ta/medcare_ta.htm*

2.4 Aging in place

Mobilize and support a life-long process of active aging by making Los Angeles an "age-friendly" city that strives to create a positive, socially inclusive, and supportive environment, that encourages barrier-free buildings and streets, enhanced mobility and independence of people with disabilities, safe neighborhoods, and opportunities for volunteer and paid work.

Aging in place is the ability to live in a community safely, independently, and comfortably, regardless of age, income, or ability level. Life satisfaction, health, and self-esteem are a few of the benefits associated with aging in place and successful aging. Community design, housing affordability, building standards, transportation amenities, and supportive service provision are essential elements of aging in place.

The Department of Aging provides older adults with an array of services that facilitate aging in place through the provision of opportunities for social interaction, vocational opportunities, transit services, assistance for care-givers and similar services. Programs that support aging in place will allow people to venture outside in confidence to participate in physically active leisure and social activities. Senior focused programs can also provide opportunities for volunteer and paid work, and encourage elderly residents to fully engage in their community. The City can also consider the ways that building and community design can support aging in place, which includes the location of senior services and housing and accessibility requirements for buildings.



2.5 Schools as centers of health and well-being

Support strategies that make schools centers of health and well-being by creating economic, environmental, social, and physical conditions in and around local schools that are safe, abundant in healthy goods and services, and offer opportunities for physical activity and recreation.

As the place where students learn, grow, and thrive, schools are the backbone of a neighborhood. Conditions near schools throughout Los Angeles's neighborhoods are often inhospitable, with unkempt sidewalks, few trees and inadequate lighting. The surrounding land uses are not always health promoting and many communities face significant public safety concerns. Creating Healthy Kids Zones through focused improvements in opportunities for physical activity, nutrition, improving the environment, public and perceived safety, and health and social services will offer health benefits to students and the surrounding community. The Healthy Kids Zones (HKZ) are a pilot program funded by the Centers for Disease Control to create healthy environments in communities surrounding eight schools in South Los Angeles. The HKZ can serve as a model for creating healthy environments in and around schools.

Currently, the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) administers several initiatives that support students' and local communities' health and well-being. For example, the Beyond the Bell Program provides academic, enrichment, and recreational programming before and after school and on the weekends. Together, the City and partners can continue to promote schools as centers of health and well-being by continuing to collaborate and identify new opportunities to elevate health and well-being as a collective priority.

2.6 Repurpose underutilized spaces for health

Work proactively with residents to identify and remove barriers to leverage and repurpose vacant and underutilized spaces as a strategy to improve community health.

Underutilized and vacant lots, including publicly owned spaces, can be repurposed for services that support health and well-being, particularly in areas with limited financial resources.

Underutilized sites detract from the urban experience and limit the commercial vitality of a neighborhood. Repurposing these underutilized sites with permanent and temporary uses that support community health and well-being (health clinics, urban agriculture, pop-up event, open spaces, community gardens, etc.) can have a positive impact on community health. Efforts to revitalize underused spaces could be prioritized along transit corridors, to increase accessibility for transit-dependent populations. Furthermore, the City could identify ways to incentivize the development of underused spaces for new neighborhood-serving uses in communities that lack access to amenities and resources.



Board of Public Works:Bureau of Sanitation, Brownfield Program

2.7 Access to health services

Encourage the equitable distribution of health service providers: including federally qualified health centers, hospitals, pharmacies, urgent care, and mental health services, to ensure that every Angeleno has access to preventive care and medical treatment.

Residents' ability to conveniently access medical services in a timely manner is instrumental in the prevention of medical issues and the treatment of chronic conditions. Over 700,000 Angelenos live in health care shortage areas, (federal designations given to areas that lack access to primary care professionals, dentists, and mental health services), many of which are concentrated in neighborhoods that are underserved by other health-promoting services. Access to comprehensive and affordable medical services is important to reduce the obstacles that residents in high-need areas face, particularly for elderly, low-income and immigrant populations that have limited financial resources and mobility constraints.

The City of Los Angeles can work with public, private, and nonprofit partners to identify the communities that meet the criteria for Health Professional Shortage Areas and support efforts to increase medical services in those communities. The City can work to ensure that community members in underserved neighborhoods are aware of existing resources. For example, the LAUSD has over 45 school-based health and wellness centers on their campuses that provide primary medical care, vision care, dental care, mental health services, teen health services, and wellness/healthy lifestyle promotion programs to surrounding communities. LAUSD and the Los Angeles Trust for Children's Health have worked intensively at developing 14 Wellness Center sites across the District that are models of coordinated, integrated primary prevention and early intervention programs that support student health and achievement.

Ongoing efforts that strive to improve access to medical services should be comprehensive and include dental, urgent care, emergency services and mental health, among others. The City will try to encourage future development in high need areas to provide access to health services, with a focus on transit corridors to improve accessibility for transit-dependent groups.



Los Angeles Unified School District



Los Angeles Unified School District

2.8 Basic amenities

Promote increased access to basic amenities, which include public restrooms and free drinking water in public spaces, to support active living and access to health-promoting resources.

Basic amenities such as drinking fountains, public restrooms, and trash cans are essential resources to protect public health. The availability of these resources is essential to encouraging active and healthy living throughout the City's neighborhoods and helps promote better sustainability and sanitation in public spaces. Public access to safe free drinking water and restrooms provides essential services to vulnerable populations and underserved communities, while also providing supportive infrastructure for an active and vibrant street life.

2.9 Community beautification

Proactively work with residents and public, private, and nonprofit partners to develop, execute, and maintain civic stewardship over community beautification efforts to promote neighborhoods that are clean, healthy, and safe.

Discarded bulky items, trash, and abandoned electronic waste are chronic issues throughout Los Angeles' communities. Dirty streets and blighted public spaces contribute to residents' perceptions of public safety and environmental hazards, serving as a deterrent for healthy living activities within their communities. Furthermore, community blight can also stymie economic development in areas that lack access to basic goods and services.

The City should support community beautification efforts through partnerships with local businesses and community groups. The City can also promote civic stewardship in efforts to keep communities clean by providing information and resources about existing services offered by the Bureau of Public Works and other City departments. Relevant departments can work together to create a community beautification strategy that targets financial resources and outreach in areas with the most need.

2.10 Social connectedness

Acknowledge the mental and physical health benefits of social connectedness by promoting and valuing public spaces, social interaction, relationship building, and resilience in community and urban design.

A sense of community belonging and access to social capital are important aspects of promoting good physical and mental health. The built environment can encourage social interaction and community inclusion by making it easier for people to meet and interact in their communities, helping to bridge social divides and helping residents build social capital. These interactions make communities more resilient during emergencies and disasters, giving residents the opportunity to develop support networks among their neighbors. Communities with a sense of belonging are also more likely to be civically engaged, encouraging neighbors to work together around issues such as public safety.

The City of Los Angeles should identify opportunities to promote social interactions and community connectedness through its programs, city services, and design guidelines. Public spaces such as community gardens, parks, plazas, streetscapes, and senior centers, among others, should be supported for their benefits in promoting social inclusion and a sense of belonging for residents, which contributes to better physical and mental health outcomes. Resilient communities with strong social connectedness will become more and more necessary to cope with the extreme weather caused by climate change.

2.11 Foundation for health

Lay the foundation for healthy communities and healthy living by promoting infrastructure improvements that support active transportation with safe, attractive, and comfortable facilities that meet community needs; prioritize implementation in communities with the greatest infrastructure deficiencies that threaten the health, safety, and well-being of the most vulnerable users.

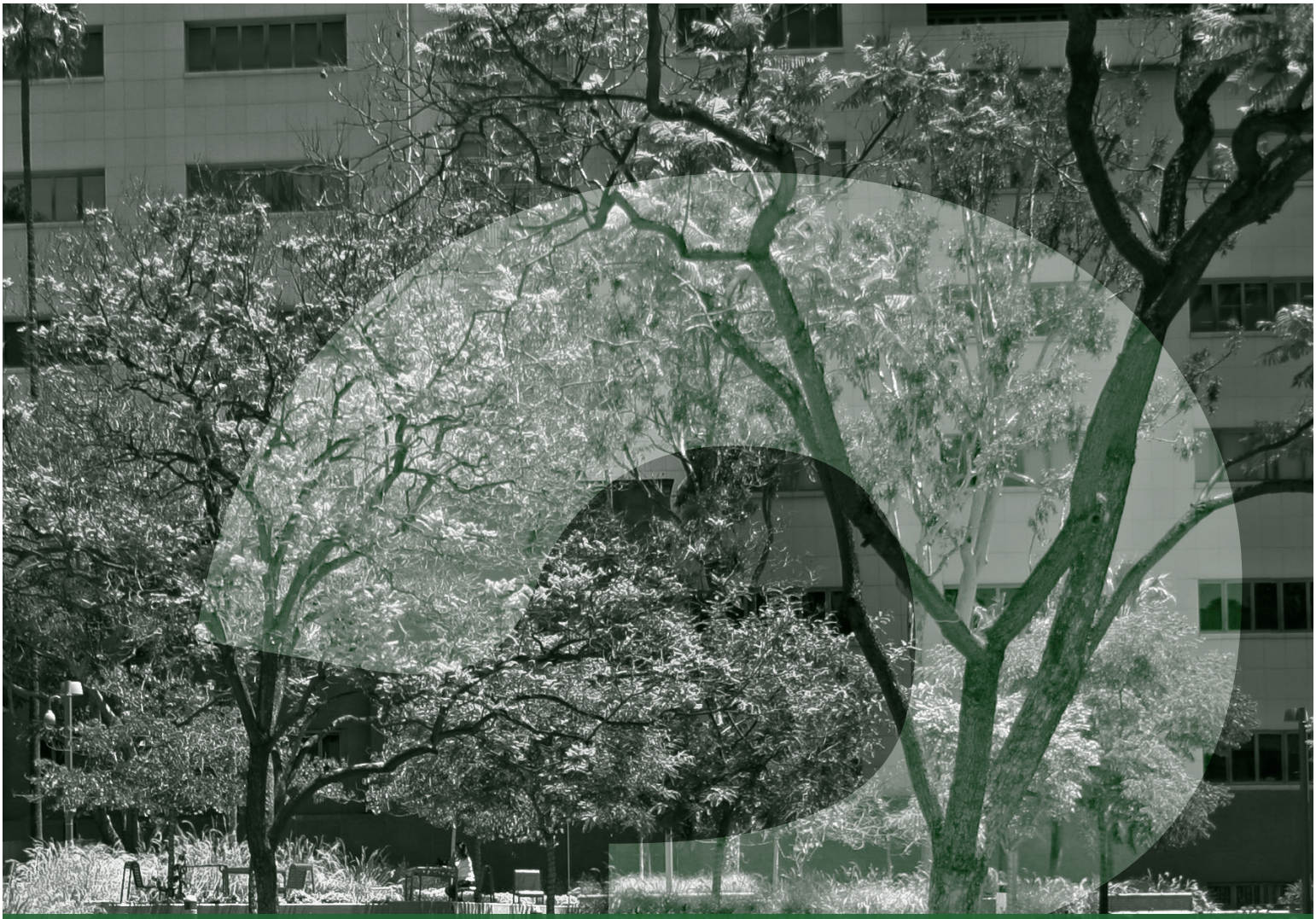
Los Angeles's sidewalks and streets represent the City's greatest asset and supply of public space. These public spaces traverse the city connecting neighborhoods and people to amenities, employment centers, parks and recreation, and most importantly to one another.

Many communities have long recognized the public right of way as a community resource and an extension of the community fabric. In collaboration with residents, the City is now beginning to re-envision the public right of way as a place that promotes health, active transportation, safety, and community revitalization.

This policy supports equitable improvements that promote active transportation, safe community corridors, and healthy neighborhoods. Neighborhoods with the greatest infrastructure deficiencies, deferred maintenance, and most vulnerable users (children, older adults, and individuals with disabilities) should be prioritized.



Photo by: Huey 12, courtesy of Los Angeles County Bicycle Coalition



Bountiful Parks and Open Spaces

Chapter 3

Bountiful Parks and Open Spaces

Introduction

Abundant and accessible parks and beautified open spaces are fundamental components of healthy neighborhoods. Parks and open spaces should support opportunities for physical activity, offer safe havens for families and children, provide spaces for social interaction, provide access to nature, and offer mental respite. The City is committed to encouraging opportunities for all Angelenos to engage in recreation and physical activity. Los Angeles has over 36,000 acres of public parks and open space, which includes land designated as Recreation and Parks land, and County, State and Federal lands . As a top health priority, the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles strives to improve access to existing parks and open spaces and prioritizing new parks in the most underserved neighborhoods.

In order to encourage the health benefits of open space and parks, they should be safe, in close proximity to residents, and offer enough space to meet communities' needs. Research has shown that people who live within walking distance of a park are more likely to engage in physical activity, yet there are communities in Los Angeles where less than 30 percent of residents live within a half-mile of a park (for example Harbor-Gateway and Northridge). The



accepted standard for adequate park space is 3 acres per 1,000[15] residents; Los Angeles average is 8.9 acres per 1,000 residents. However, in many of the city's most park-poor communities, residents have less than one acre of park space per 1,000 residents. Low-income communities are more likely to be park-poor, resulting in even fewer opportunities to participate in healthy physical activities, or reap the benefits associated with park access.[16]

Parks and open spaces are two critical resources that allow people to engage in physical activity. According to the Centers for Disease Control, the health benefits of physical activity range from reduced risk of cardiovascular disease and Type 2 Diabetes to strengthened bones and muscles and improved mental health and overall mood. Many communities have underutilized spaces such as vacant lots, flood channels, and excess roadway that could be converted into pocket parks, community gardens, or pedestrian plazas. Untapped resources like the Los Angeles River and underutilized spaces throughout the city are opportunities to be innovative about increasing access to open space for all Angelenos, especially in areas that are currently park poor.

Residents and community organizations in underserved communities are exploring the possibilities of transforming vacant spaces as pocket parks and community gardens. Programs such as "Summer Night Lights" empower communities to take back their parks in the evenings for healthy and safe activities and underscore the importance of parks in reducing juvenile crime and giving families safe spaces to thrive. Efforts to revitalize the Los Angeles River envision restoring it as the lifeblood of the city, offering an interconnected system of trails and parks through the heart of Los Angeles. Parks and open space are the center of a healthy community, and Los Angeles, through the Department of Recreation and Parks among others, is committed to providing ample and equitable access for all Angelenos.

15 *City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, Mia Lehrer + Associates, Pros Consulting, and the Roberts Group. (2009). 2009 Citywide Community Needs Assessment. Retrieved from http://www.laparks.org/assessment_blog.htm*

16 *Los Angeles Department of City Planning, Raimi + Associates, County of Los Angeles Public Health Department. (2013, June). Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles.*

Objectives

- Increase the number of neighborhood and community parks so that every Community Plan Area strives for 3 acres of neighborhood and community park space per 1000 residents (excluding regional parks and open spaces). (Health Atlas Map 62)
- Increase access to parks so that 75% of all residents are within a ¼ mile walk of a park or open space facility. (Health Atlas Map 63)
- Increase the number of schools (public, private, and charter) that have shared use agreements for community use outside of normal school hours by 25% .
- Increase the miles of the Los Angeles River that are revitalized for natural open space and physical activity, particularly in low-income areas.
- Increase the number of parks that feature or incorporate universally-accessible features.
- Improve the percentage of citywide population meeting physical fitness standards per week so that 50% percent of the population meets physical activity guidelines.

The maps on the following pages are from the Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles, 2013, and show baseline data as a reference for the Objectives and Policies in this Chapter. The complete Health Atlas 2013 and subsequent updates of the Health Atlas are available on the Los Angeles City Planning website at https://planning.lacity.org/plan-healthy-los-angeles.

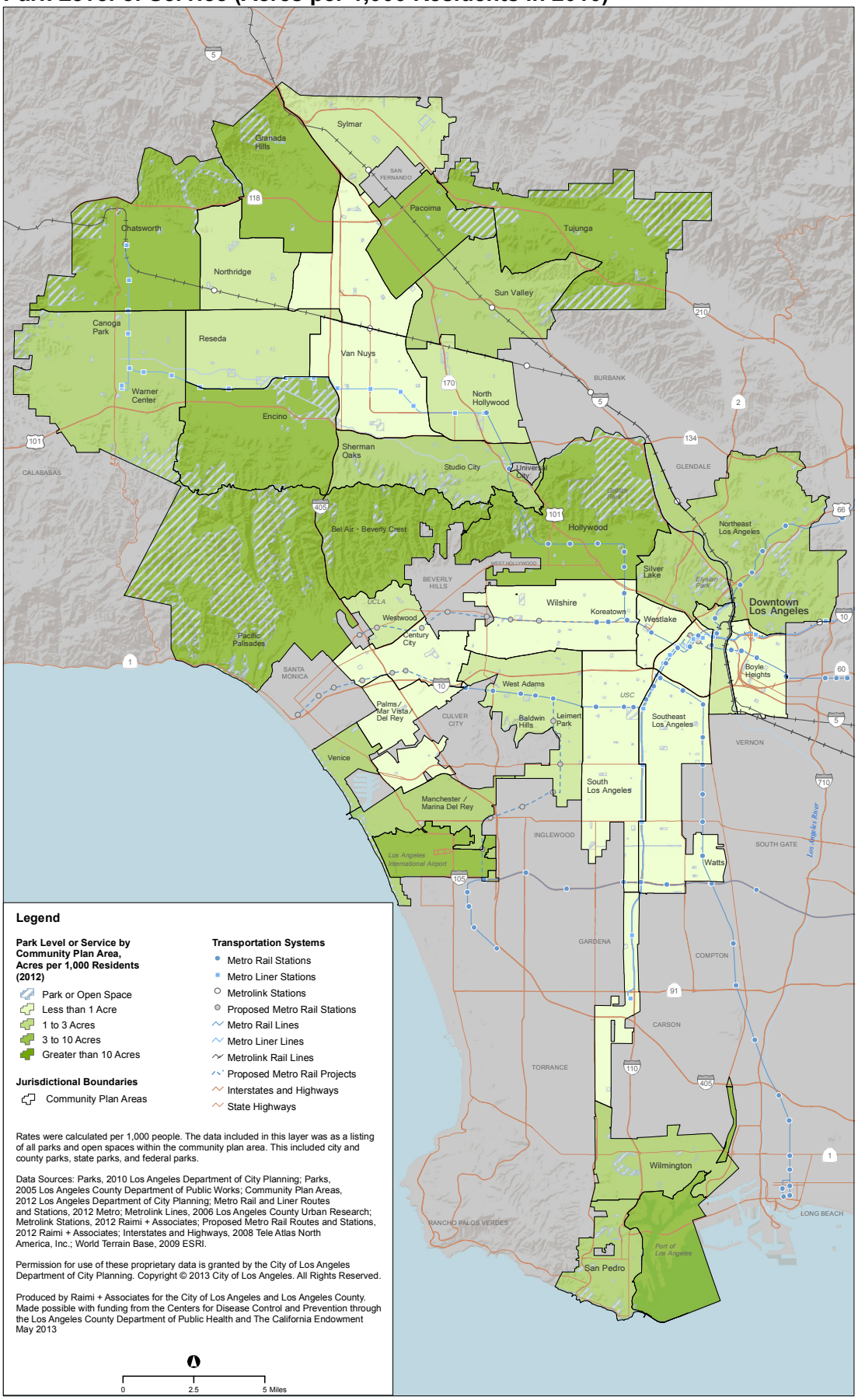
Creating Bountiful Parks and Open Spaces also includes ongoing engagement with the Los Angeles Unified School District in developing a Master Joint Use Agreement.

See Chapter 6: Open Space and Conservation of the Framework Element and the Open Space Element for relevant policy language.

Policy Topics

3.1 Park funding and allocation
3.2 Expand parks
3.3 Los Angeles River
3.4 Park quality and recreation programs
3.5 Park safety
3.6 Local partnerships
3.7 Water recreation
3.8 Active spaces

Health Atlas 2013, Map 62
Park Level of Service (Acres per 1,000 Residents in 2010)



Legend

Park Level or Service by Community Plan Area, Acres per 1,000 Residents (2012)

- Park or Open Space
- Less than 1 Acre
- 1 to 3 Acres
- 3 to 10 Acres
- Greater than 10 Acres

Jurisdictional Boundaries

- Community Plan Areas

Transportation Systems

- Metro Rail Stations
- Metro Liner Stations
- Metrolink Stations
- Proposed Metro Rail Stations
- Metro Rail Lines
- Metro Liner Lines
- Metrolink Rail Lines
- Proposed Metro Rail Projects
- Interstates and Highways
- State Highways

Rates were calculated per 1,000 people. The data included in this layer was as a listing of all parks and open spaces within the community plan area. This included city and county parks, state parks, and federal parks.

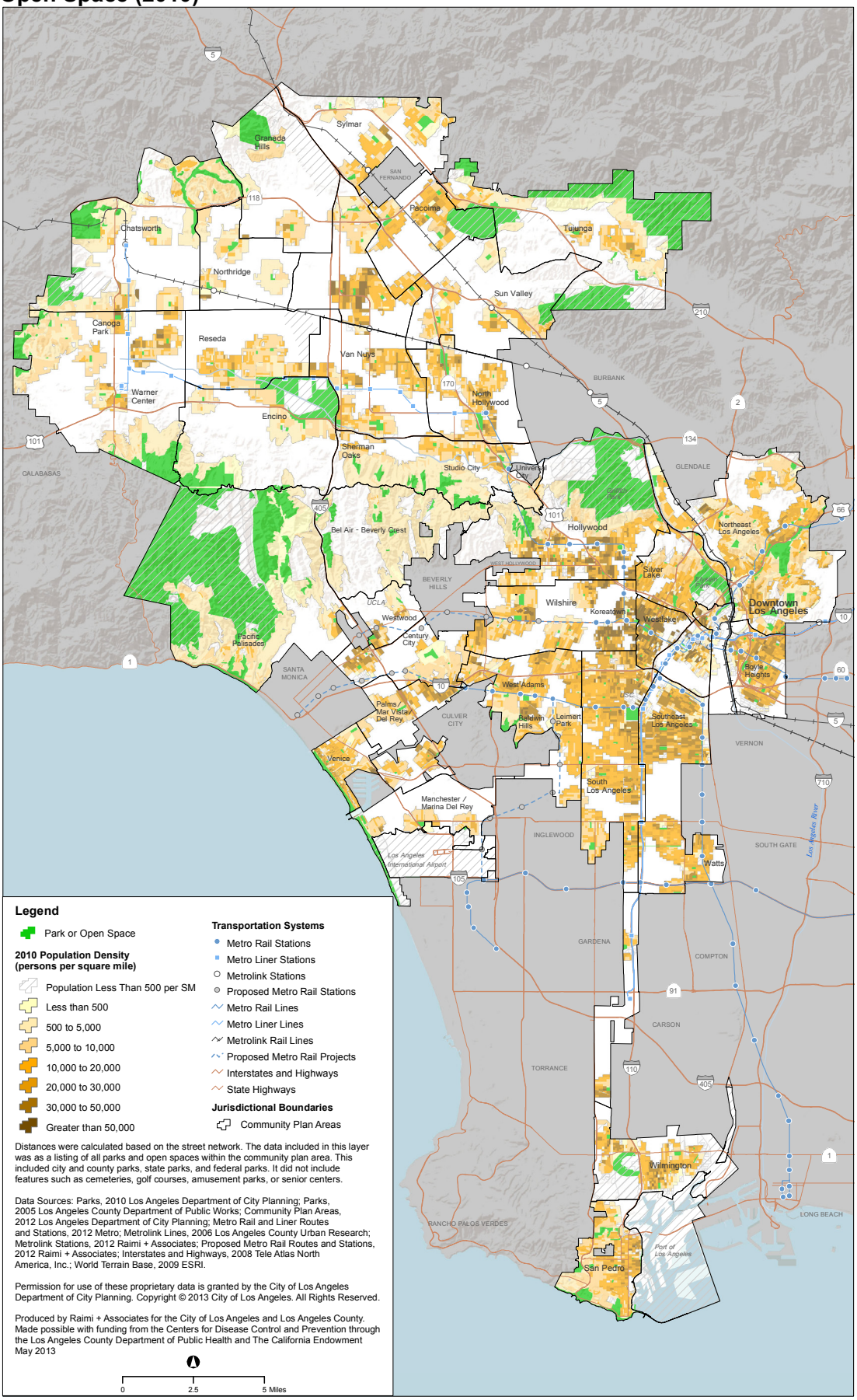
Data Sources: Parks, 2010 Los Angeles Department of City Planning; Parks, 2005 Los Angeles County Department of Public Works; Community Plan Areas, 2012 Los Angeles Department of City Planning; Metro Rail and Liner Routes and Stations, 2012 Metro; Metrolink Lines, 2006 Los Angeles County Urban Research; Metrolink Stations, 2012 Raimi + Associates; Proposed Metro Rail Routes and Stations, 2012 Raimi + Associates; Interstates and Highways, 2008 Tele Atlas North America, Inc.; World Terrain Base, 2009 ESRI.

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0 2.5 5 Miles

Health Atlas 2013, Map 63
Park Access: Population Density of Census Blocks within 1/2 Mile of a Park or Open Space (2010)



Legend

Park or Open Space

2010 Population Density (persons per square mile)

- Population Less Than 500 per SM
- Less than 500
- 500 to 5,000
- 5,000 to 10,000
- 10,000 to 20,000
- 20,000 to 30,000
- 30,000 to 50,000
- Greater than 50,000

Transportation Systems

- Metro Rail Stations
- Metro Liner Stations
- Metrolink Stations
- Proposed Metro Rail Stations
- Metro Rail Lines
- Metro Liner Lines
- Metrolink Rail Lines
- Proposed Metro Rail Projects
- Interstates and Highways
- State Highways

Jurisdictional Boundaries

- Community Plan Areas

Distances were calculated based on the street network. The data included in this layer was as a listing of all parks and open spaces within the community plan area. This included city and county parks, state parks, and federal parks. It did not include features such as cemeteries, golf courses, amusement parks, or senior centers.

Data Sources: Parks, 2010 Los Angeles Department of City Planning; Parks, 2005 Los Angeles County Department of Public Works; Community Plan Areas, 2012 Los Angeles Department of City Planning; Metro Rail and Liner Routes and Stations, 2012 Metro; Metrolink Lines, 2006 Los Angeles County Urban Research; Metrolink Stations, 2012 Raimi + Associates; Proposed Metro Rail Routes and Stations, 2012 Raimi + Associates; Interstates and Highways, 2008 Tele Atlas North America, Inc.; World Terrain Base, 2009 ESRI.

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Produced by Raimi + Associates for the City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County. Made possible with funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention through the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health and The California Endowment
May 2013

0 2.5 5 Miles

3.1 Park funding and allocation

Strive for the equitable distribution of park space in every Los Angeles neighborhood by focusing public funds and other resources on the most underserved areas.

The distribution of parks and open space across the city is unequal. Areas of the city with some of the lowest population densities and highest incomes live in relatively close proximity to vast quantities of parkland and open space. Conversely, Community Plan Areas like Westlake, Southeast Los Angeles, and Boyle Heights have some of the highest population densities and lowest incomes, but offer lower levels of park acreage, as measured by park acreage per 1,000 residents.[17]

Given that many of the residents in the densest and park poor communities are primarily low-income and communities of color, future park initiatives should have an equity focus to increase the availability and proximity of open space and recreational areas in the city's most underserved communities. Future park funding and allocation should focus on communities that are most underserved as defined by the 3 park acres per 1,000 residents standard in park access.

New transit infrastructure and its corresponding development is an opportunity to increase access to parks, open spaces, and recreational opportunities in the city's most underserved neighborhoods, by using transit infrastructure to connect more neighborhoods to open space resources. The City can also work proactively with developers to encourage new development projects to incorporate publicly accessible onsite open spaces as part of new housing development projects.

The Department of Recreation and Parks (RAP) recognizes the importance of promoting an equitable distribution of park and open spaces across the city. The 50 Park Initiative has facilitated the process of improving park access in underserved neighborhoods. This program has allowed for the Department to repurpose vacant and blighted properties as park spaces in underserved communities. Creative solutions to encourage increased park funding and allocation can include: evaluating strategies to increase the resources available for parks; working with the Los Angeles Unified School District to evaluate the feasibility and process for using school green spaces as park and recreational spaces; and continuing to prioritize park space in communities that are underserved.

17 *Los Angeles Department of City Planning, Raimi + Associates, County of Los Angeles Public Health Department. (2013, June). Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles.*

3.2 Expand parks

Improve Angelenos' mental and physical health by striving to equitably increase their access to parks, increasing both their number and type throughout the city; prioritize implementation in most park-poor areas of the city.

Parks are a highly valued community amenity, and are associated with a number of health benefits. Increasing the total park area in a neighborhood is associated with increased physical activity levels among children and adults and offers opportunities for mental respite.[18],[19] Parks also offer significant benefits to low-income residents by providing recreational facilities and activities for communities who may find gym memberships too costly.[20] The provision of free, outdoor, exercise equipment in Los Angeles parks is an extremely popular component in new and redeveloped parks.

Future construction or redevelopment of parks should include basic fixtures such as water fountains and restrooms.

The City should also continue to support efforts to develop neighborhood parks of all types and sizes such as pocket parks, parklets, neighborhood parks, and re-envisioning underutilized spaces such as vacated easements and rail corridors as open spaces or recreational resources. In addition, park design, open spaces, and recreational facilities should complement the cultural preferences of the local population, and accommodate a range of age groups, including both children and their parents and guardians.

The Department of Recreation and Parks' 2009 Citywide Community Needs Assessment evaluated park deficiencies and developed an actionable strategy to build 50 new parks in some of the city's most underserved communities. The economic downturn facilitated the Department's ability to acquire sites for park construction. Through this and similar efforts, the City should continue to work with communities to identify park priorities that will increase the amount of parkland and recreational facilities.

18 *Kahn, E.B. (2002). The effectiveness of interventions to increase physical activity. American Journal of Preventative Medicine, 22, p.87-88.*

19 *Maller, C., Townsend, M., Pryor, A., Brown, P., and St. Leger, L. (2005). Healthy nature healthy people: 'contact with nature' as an upstream health promotion intervention for populations. Health Promotion International, 21(1), p. 45-53*

20 *Steenhuis, I.; Nooy, S.; Moes, M.; and Schuit, A. (2009). Financial barriers and pricing strategies related to participation in sports activities: the perceptions of people of low income. Journal of Physical Activity & Health, 6(6), pp. 716-721.*





3.3 Los Angeles River

Continue to support the implementation of the Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan to create a continuous greenway of interconnected parks and amenities to extend open space and recreational opportunities.

The Los Angeles River flows for 51 miles through diverse neighborhoods across the city and surrounding jurisdictions and provides an opportunity to revitalize neighborhoods, enhance quality of life, and promote physical activity. A revitalized Los Angeles River also provides a continuous greenway of interconnected parks and amenities and presents a unique opportunity to implement an important component of a green infrastructure network.

Future development and infrastructure projects adjacent to the Los Angeles River should include local community input and enhance public pedestrian and bicycle connections to the river, in particular for adjacent, low-income communities. Improvements can also connect with nearby schools, enhance opportunities for water recreation, and improve public safety through better lighting, design, and regular public safety patrols. The Los Angeles river should offer a continuous, non-automobile corridor through the backbone of the city.

The Los Angeles River will become a regional destination. However, it should always continue to serve as a resource for adjacent local communities and be connected to them through the inclusion of culturally-appropriate, way-finding signage. Revitalization of the river and its tributaries will result in public health benefits by providing new public access to nature with active and passive recreational opportunities, multi-generational community gathering spaces, enhanced civic pride and vigilance, and psychological respite in the heart of the city.



Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan



Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan

3.4 Park quality and recreation programs

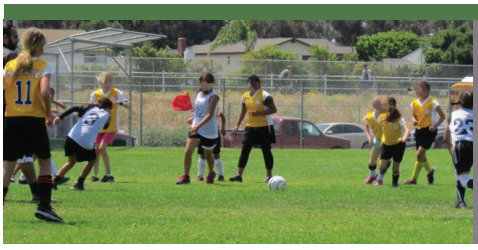
Promote opportunities for physical activity for users of all ages and abilities by continuing to improve the quality of existing park and open space facilities and creating recreation programs that reflect the city's rich diversity and local community needs.

High quality park design has been a cornerstone of the Department of Recreation and Parks' efforts in building and redeveloping parks across the City. High quality park design that provides basic amenities (drinking fountains and restrooms) and an array of passive and active recreational activities for users of all ages and abilities is essential, including the provision of tot lots, exercise equipment, shaded jogging and walking paths, adaptable open areas, and comfortable sitting areas. In addition, parks and recreation centers are also treated as community spaces that serve as resources for afterschool programming, educational classes, and health social service outreach.

The Department of Recreation and Parks (RAP) has taken steps to enhance opportunities for individuals with special needs and disabilities to participate in recreational activities by building over 30 universally accessible playgrounds in various recreational and park facilities across the city. In 2008, the City of Los Angeles received the Playful City USA Designation, a designation given to cities that value creating parks and recreational opportunities for children of all abilities to play together.

Refurbishment of existing parks should continue to be informed by local community residents and partners. Parks across the city can serve as multigenerational gathering spaces, promote enhanced civic pride and vigilance, and psychological respite. Coordinating with local communities will bolster and enhance the development and provision of recreational programming that is age-appropriate, culturally relevant, and engaging, such as Tahitian dance, ballet folklorico, tai chi, soccer, baseball, capoeira, and yoga. Programming can be delivered by Recreation and Parks staff and/or community partners.

To achieve this policy, parks and recreational facilities should continue to offer programs based on community needs, while striving to offer a baseline of programs to every resident. The City can continue to aggressively pursue grant funding and explore partnerships with public, private, and nonprofit entities to expand on the availability of, in many cases, over-prescribed services. In addition, the City Department of Recreation and Parks should collaborate with other public entities, such as the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation, to improve park and program quality in the city.



Los Angeles Unified School District, Beyond the Bell



Los Angeles Unified School District, Beyond the Bell

3.5 Park safety

Encourage greater community use of existing parks and open spaces by improving safety and access in and around parks and open spaces by encouraging land use, design, and infrastructure improvements that promote healthy and safe community environments and park design, programming, and staff-levels that meet local community safety-needs.

Parks and recreational facilities are a tremendous asset for neighborhoods. When parks and the neighborhoods around them become unsafe, they inhibit the use of the public space. As such, maintaining park safety and safe passages to them is an important component of community health and wellness.

Park design plays an important role in safety. Design that fosters a safe environment for users of all ages and abilities can make parks safer. Design interventions include sufficient pedestrian lighting, delineated walking paths, adequate provision of furniture, safe exercise and playground equipment, and as appropriate, the presence of a park host. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles, currently used by the Department of Recreation and Parks, are critical tools for enhancing park design for safety and security by enhancing natural surveillance, through the provision of adequate lighting, outdoor defensible spaces, and delineated private and common areas.

Making parks safe also requires strategies for programming, maintenance, and citizen involvement. The Mayor's Office of Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) operates the Summer Night Lights program in partnership with the Los Angeles Police Department and the Department of Recreation and Parks. The Summer Night Lights program keeps targeted community parks open in the summer months during late evening hours during summer months, offering meals and academic and recreational programming to youth. The Summer Night Lights program has been an effective strategy in making parks safer for communities.

The Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Guidelines were developed by a taskforce of several city departments including the Police and City Planning Departments and were adopted in 1995.

The State of California Health in all Policies Task Force is in the process of updating the State Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Guidelines.

3.6 Local partnerships

Engage communities and public, private, and nonprofit partners in park stewardship by working collectively to develop, program, and maintain parks and open spaces: target communities with the lowest combination of park access and park standard criteria.

The City can continue to support civic participation by engaging Angelenos in the development, protection, and ongoing maintenance of parks and open spaces in their communities through an array of local partnership initiatives. The Department of Recreation and Parks recognizes the need to promote partnerships that enhance the availability and effectiveness of parks and recreational spaces.

The Partnership Division of the Department of Recreation and Parks is tasked with identifying partnerships and support resources through sponsorship, donations, and gifts (financial, product and in-kind services) that will facilitate the Department's ability to enhance and expand existing programs and services. In addition, the Partnership Division has enabled the Department of Recreation and Parks to develop streamlined agreements, permits and processes for nonprofit organizations operating on park property. The Los Angeles Park Foundation, for example is a nonprofit organization that was created to establish relationships with private entities to bolster the Department of Recreation and Parks ability to meet its various objectives.

Park Advisory Boards are an example of key partnerships that promote community ownership of the neighborhood open spaces, ensuring that they are used to support healthy activities for all residents. Park Advisory Boards are made up of community members who help maintain parks and provide guidance and assistance on programming and fundraising.



Proyecto Jardin

3.7 Water recreation

Encourage greater community access to pools, beaches and rivers for swimming, boating, fishing and other recreational uses.

The Los Angeles region offers a vast array of outdoor water recreational activities. Existing resources such as Venice Beach, the Los Angeles River, and local community swimming pools should be used to expand opportunities for water recreation and be made available to all Angelenos to encourage physical activity and emotional well-being.

Both the quality and the ability to access recreational opportunities play an important role in someone's decision to use facilities. Improving access to beaches, swimming pools and natural open spaces for all residents, particularly those in underserved areas, through the provision of shuttles, buses or other mobility options could increase access for all Angelenos to surrounding natural and water recreation resources.



Los Angeles Unified School District Beyond the Bell

3.8 Active spaces

Support public, private, and nonprofit partners in the ongoing development of new and innovative active spaces and strategies to increase the number of Angelenos who engage in physical activity across ages and level of abilities.

Physical activity is integral to healthy living. There are a myriad of opportunities in addition to parks and open spaces that lend themselves to physical activity. Streetscape design and infrastructure improvements that promote active transportation serve as connectors that create safe pathways to parks and other recreational opportunities. These spaces can be used as walking or jogging paths if they are sufficiently safe and attractive. In addition, shared-uses of school campuses, pedestrian plazas, running tracks, sport courts, and playgrounds are other additional resources outside of parks and open spaces that can be used to increase opportunities for physical activity.



Los Angeles Unified School District Beyond the Bell

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Food that Nourishes the Body, Soul, and Environment

Chapter 4

Food that Nourishes the Body, Soul, and Environment

Introduction

Access to affordable, healthy food is a challenge for many Angelenos. Some residents live in neighborhoods where it's easier to buy liquor or fast food than a fresh apple; other residents have transportation obstacles that make it difficult to go to the grocery store. Fresh food resources such as farmers markets or community gardens are not evenly distributed throughout the city's neighborhoods.



Los Angeles is a critical focal point of a regional foodshed that spans a 200-mile radius, encompassing 10 counties. This regional food system is the largest producer of fruits, vegetables and nuts in the nation. Yet most of the produce grown in our local foodshed is exported outside of our region, often at an economic loss to local small and mid-sized farmers. The food system employs 1.3 million people in Southern California, accounting for one in every 7.5 jobs in the region, but many of these jobs come with low pay and few opportunities for career advancement.

A focus on the City's food ecosystem provides an opportunity to address food access and provide high-quality jobs. Equity is an important benefit to food access improvements, since diet-related health issues such as food insecurity, malnutrition, and obesity disproportionately affect low-income neighborhoods with high rates of seniors, children, and communities of color. A healthy Los Angeles must include food resources that make the healthiest choice the easiest choice in all neighborhoods, while also supporting sustainable food growing and distribution within and beyond the City's jurisdiction.

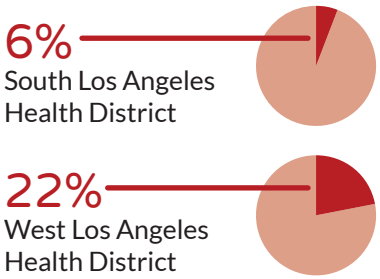
Research indicates that food retail options have a significant effect on residents' health. Residents with greater access to grocery stores stocked with affordable, healthy food are more likely to have healthier diets, and in turn, have better health outcomes. In South Los Angeles, there are fewer than 0.3 grocery stores per 10,000 residents.[21] In many communities across Los Angeles, less than 20 percent of adults reported eating the recommended servings of fresh produce, while over 25 percent reported eating fast food at least once a week.[22]

21 *Los Angeles Department of City Planning, Raimi + Associates, County of Los Angeles Public Health Department. (2013, June). Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles.*

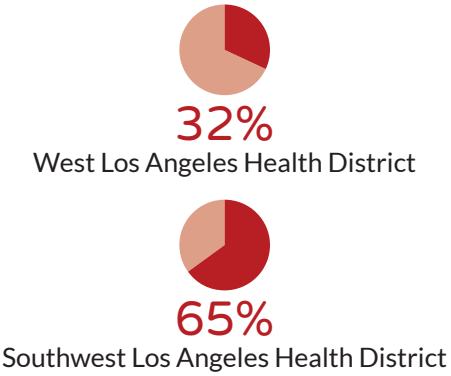
22 *Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health. (2013). 2011 Los Angeles County Health Survey [Data File]. Retrieved from http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/ha/LACHSDataTopics2011.htm*

Food Access by the Numbers

Adults Who Eat Daily Recommended Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables

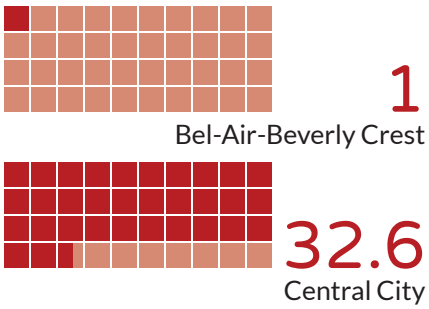


Percent of Children Who Consumed Fast Food At Least Once a Week



Rate of Fast Food Restaurants

per 10,000 Residents



Recent studies indicate that the presence of a grocery store alone is a limited solution for addressing the problems of healthy food access and diet-related disease in underserved communities. While the effort to attract supermarkets to 'food deserts' is important, it is not sufficient.[23] In supermarkets, healthy foods need to be prominently placed, priced competitively and look attractive to encourage consumer behavior toward healthier eating. Limited financial resources and transportation challenges further complicate access to healthy food for many low-income residents living in neighborhoods with few healthy eating options.

A number of environmental concerns also affect Los Angeles's food system. Pollution from agricultural fertilizers, pesticides and animal waste is the biggest source of groundwater contamination in California. Meanwhile, in an era of drought and climate change, just 0.3% of agricultural water usage comes from natural rainfall (the other 99.7% was imported irrigation water) and 7% of California's greenhouse gas emissions in 2010 came from the agricultural sector. In order to create lasting, meaningful change to the way Angelenos produce and consume food, a holistic, multi-disciplinary and well-coordinated approach is needed.

Given the nature of how food is produced, distributed and consumed, integrated food strategies can address several key policy priorities of the City: education, economic development, job creation, public safety and vibrant neighborhoods, sustainability and the health of residents. For example, the city's food procurement policy can address poverty among food workers throughout the supply chain by promoting suppliers that offer workers better wages and working conditions, while that same policy also increases the nutritional quality of meals served to thousands of low-income Angelenos every day. Street food vending is another example of this comprehensive strategy because it supports entrepreneurs, while promoting healthy food consumption, culture, and vibrant and safer streets.

Communities across Los Angeles are using community gardens, farmers markets, healthy food vendors, corner store conversions and incentives for new food retailers to increase access to healthy foods in their neighborhoods. Healthy food that supports healthy living and creates a resilient, healthy and equitable food system is at the core of the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles.

23 *Fielding, J.E. & Simon, P.A. (2011). Food deserts or food swamps?: Commentary on "Fast food restaurants and stores". Archives of Internal Medicine, 171(13):1171-1172.*

Objectives:

- Increase access to and the availability of healthy food retail options in low-income and underserved areas of the city, placing an emphasis on fresh fruits and vegetables so that all Community Plan Area has an average Modified Retail Food Environment Index Score greater than 11 (2011 citywide average). (Health Atlas Map 85)
- Increase the number of grocery stores in low-income and underserved areas so that every Community Plan Area has at least 0.6 grocery stores for every 10,000 residents (2011 citywide average). (Health Atlas Map 86)
- Increase the number of Angelenos who live within one-mile of farmers markets.
- Increase the number of community gardens so that every Community Plan Area has at least one community garden (one acre) per 2,500 households. (Health Atlas Map 86)
- Increase the number of healthy food retailers that accept CalFresh EBT by 50% in low-income Community Plan Areas with the highest percentage of households participating in SNAP. (Health Atlas Map 91)
- Increase the number of Farmers Markets that participate in Market Match in the City.
- Increase the CalFresh EBT enrollment of eligible recipients. (Health Atlas Map 91)

The maps on the following pages are from the Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles, 2013, and show baseline data as a reference for the Objectives and Policies in this Chapter. The complete Health Atlas 2013 and subsequent updates of the Health Atlas are available on the Los Angeles City Planning website at https://planning.lacity.org/plan-healthy-los-angeles.

Policy Topics

4.1 Land for urban agriculture and healthy food
4.2 Local food systems, connections, and industry
4.3 Farmers markets
4.4 Equitable access to healthy food outlets
4.5 Food security and assistance
4.6 Food cycle sustainability
4.7 Empower Angelenos to grow and eat healthy food
4.8 Food innovations

A HOLISTIC FOOD STRATEGY REINFORCES THE CITY'S TOP POLICY PRIORITIES

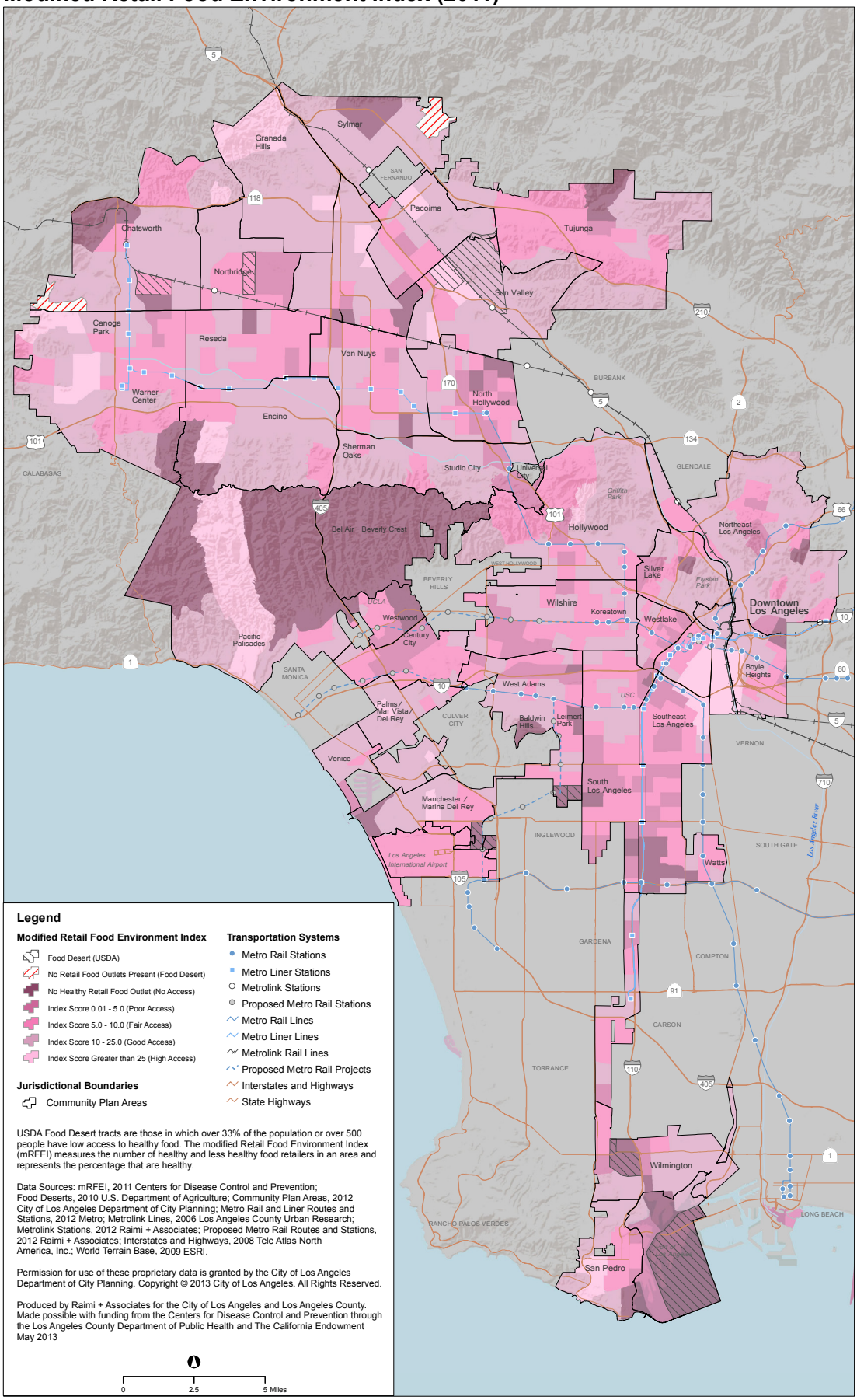
1. Education
The research is clear that children cannot learn and thrive without proper nourishment.

2. Job and small enterprise creation
Rebuilding our regional food system can create good jobs and opportunities for small business ventures in food production, processing, distribution, marketing and food service within the City and our region.

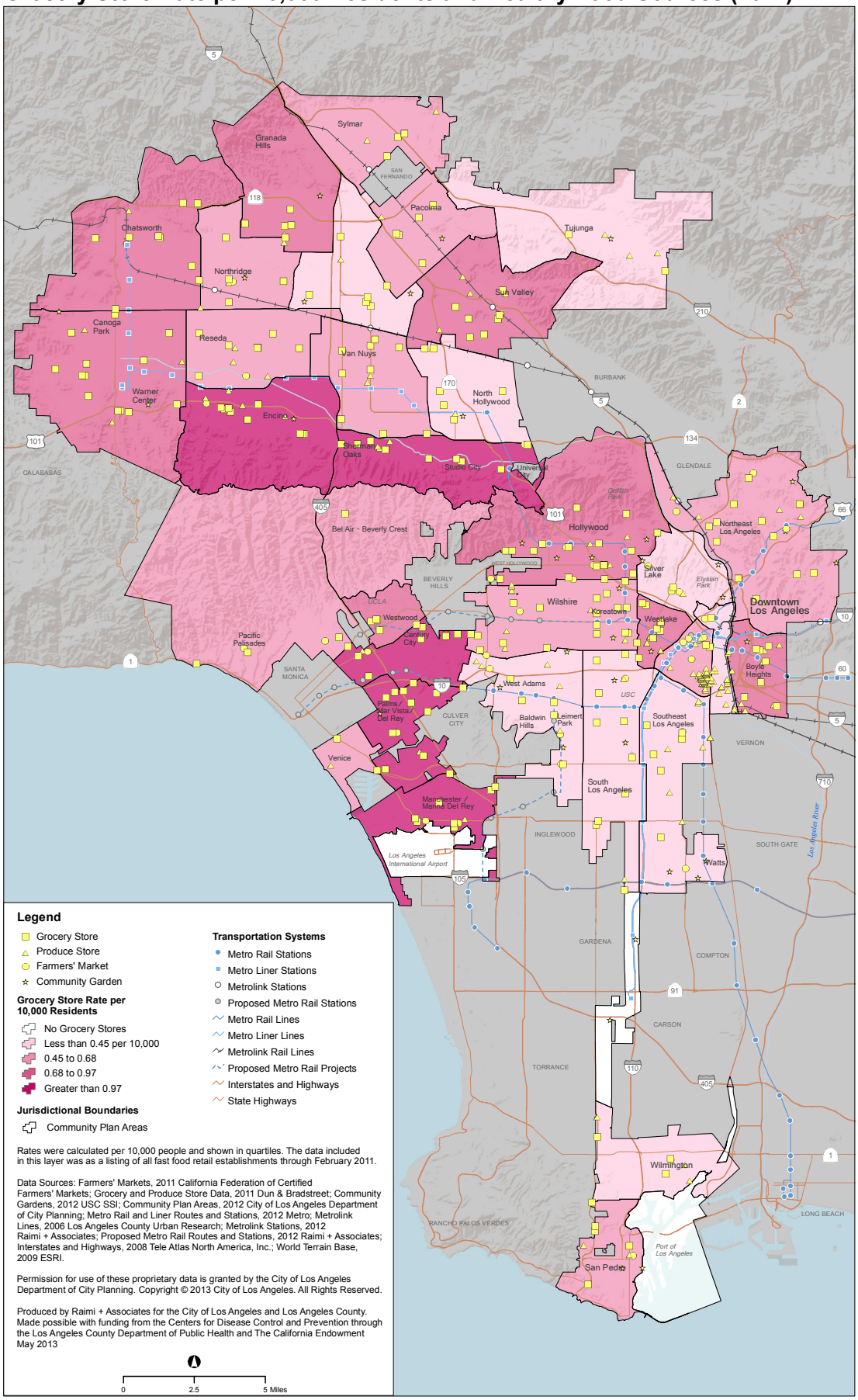
3. Sustainability
Reducing the distance our food travels, as well as the natural and synthetic inputs (such as pesticides and fertilizer) required for food production and distribution will help meet the region's environmental sustainability targets.

4. Public Safety
Local food-related community economic development strategies are powerful tools to revitalize historically underserved neighborhoods, providing job opportunities for individuals, and safer neighborhoods for everyone.

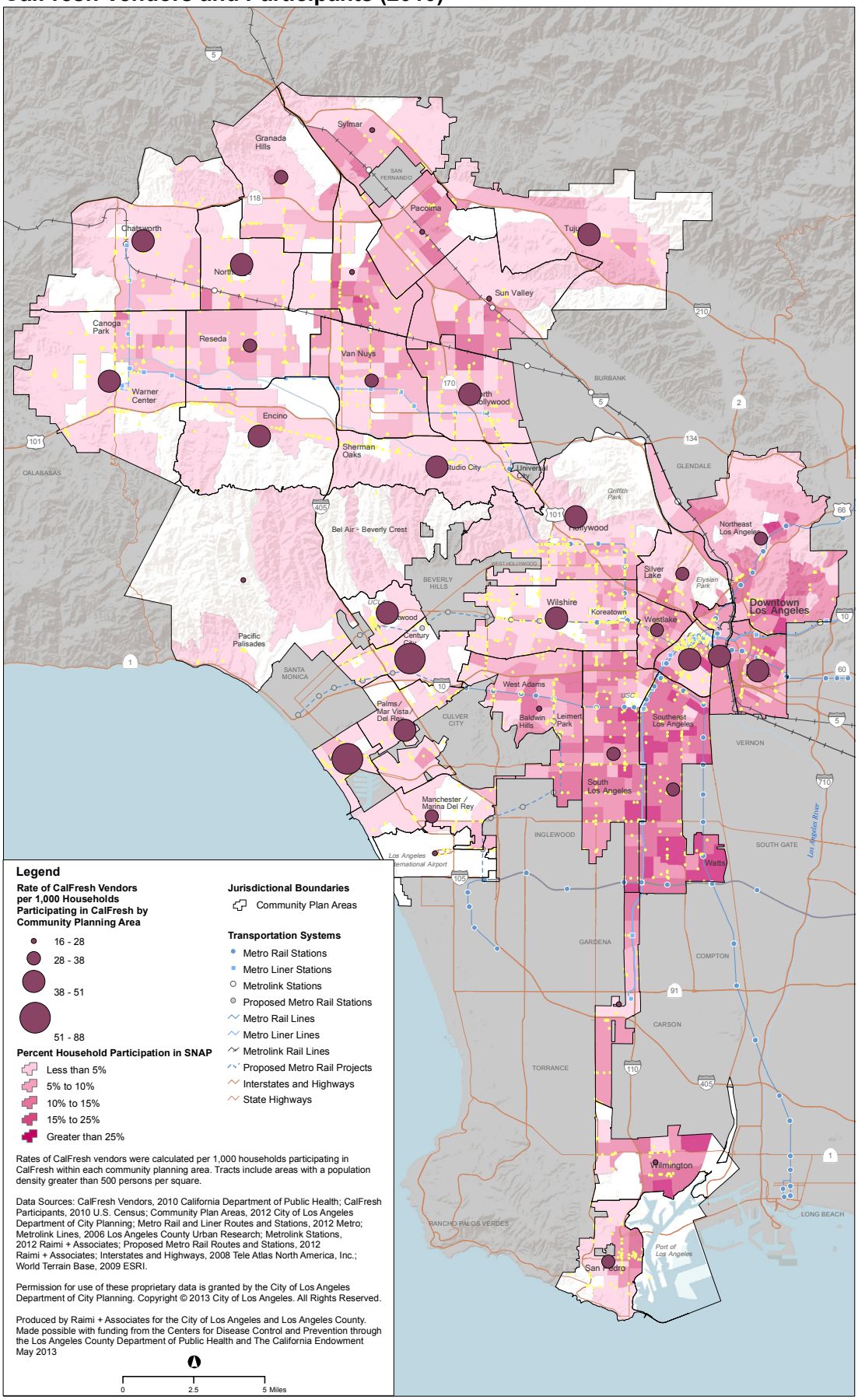
Health Atlas 2013, Map 85
Modified Retail Food Environment Index (2011)



Health Atlas 2013, Map 86
Grocery Store Rate per 10,000 Residents and Healthy Food Sources (2011)



Health Atlas 2013, Map 91
CalFresh Vendors and Participants (2010)



4.1 Land for urban agriculture and healthy food

Encourage and preserve land for urban agriculture in the city to ensure a long-term supply of locally produced healthy food, promote resiliency, green spaces, and healthy food access; increase the number of urban agriculture sites including but not limited to: community gardens, parkway gardens, urban farms and rooftop gardens in low-income and undeserved areas.

It will be necessary to promote, expand, and preserve land and spaces that are viable for urban agriculture to increase opportunities for residents to grow healthy food. Increasing access to land for urban agriculture will help increase access to local and healthy food, as well as provide green space for community gathering.

The City can help increase the availability of affordable, fresh, and healthy food by allowing and encouraging community gardens and the use of parks, public rights-of-way, alleys, vacant land, utility easements, residential front and back yards, affordable housing developments, rooftops, indoor agriculture, urban aquaculture (fish production), keeping livestock, and other strategies for urban agriculture and promoting vibrant local food-growing enterprises.

The City can play a role in supporting this effort through strategies such as making information on vacant land parcels widely available, streamlining permitting and public land leases for community gardens, urban agriculture and aquaculture; and working with partners to disseminate information about funding and programs that promote soil and water safety for community gardens and urban agriculture activities. Because urban agriculture will likely continue to span a variety of City departments and other jurisdictions, the City should take a coordinated approach. One potential option is to appoint an Urban Agriculture Liaison to coordinate urban agriculture activities and programs.

Many local groups are already implementing many of the strategies outlined above, and their community connections and technical expertise will be an invaluable asset for this effort. The Los Angeles Unified School District can also serve as an important partner by promoting edible landscapes and community gardens on school campuses and fostering opportunities for students to learn about local food production and healthy eating.



Photo by Flickr: Linda N.



Photo by Flickr: LAGreenGrounds

4.2 Local food systems, connections, and industry

The City of Los Angeles's Good Food Purchasing Policy (GFPP) was adopted per Executive Directive 24 and City Council Motion 11-1678.

The GFPP leverages large-scale buying power of major institutions to make nutritious, high-quality food accessible to low-income residents of Los Angeles, while supporting local businesses, sustainable food production, workers' rights and humane treatment of livestock.

The Guidelines emphasizes five fundamental values:

1) Local economies,

2) Environmental sustainability,

3) Valued workforce,

4) Animal welfare and

5) Nutrition.

Promote the development of a local food system and industry that will increase access to affordable and fresh food in underserved communities, create jobs and economic opportunities, attract tourism, and reduce distribution costs and pollution associated with transporting foods over long distances.

A food system is a composite of the various parties and processes that are involved in growing, producing, processing, distributing, and selling food; in short, the process of getting food from the farm to the table to disposal and repurposing. A local and sustainable food system is beneficial to the environment, the economy, and to consumers. Enhancing connections, reducing chemical inputs, and minimizing the distance between where food is grown, sold, and consumed can reduce the pollution and cost associated with food production and delivery to consumers. The reduced cost translates into a cost savings for retailers and consumers, thereby making fresh healthy food more affordable for all.

Bolstering the local food system can be part of an economic development strategy and an opportunity for local good job creation. The City can support food system economic development by incorporating food production, processing, wholesale, distribution, retail, and waste management activities into its economic development plans, giving consideration to the impacts these activities have on the local and regional economy in terms of jobs and job quality, tax and sales revenues, and multiplier effects. The City can continue to implement its Good Food Purchasing Policy and encourage other large institutions in the city to adopt the policy. In addition, the City can encourage strategic partnerships between local urban agriculture hubs, grocery stores, corner neighborhood markets, restaurants, governmental institutions, community organizations, and farmers markets to increase the capacity of a local, sustainable food system.

The growth of innovative, multi-faceted and mission-driven food enterprises near the Los Angeles River can become a destination hub for Angelenos and tourists alike to enjoy sustainable and "Made in LA" food. The City should cultivate a 21st century innovative food cluster that spans urban agriculture, food hub and artisanal processing, and social enterprise. A regional food hub would give local farmers opportunities to bring items into the Los Angeles market at better prices, hopefully reaching areas that need improved food access. Coordinating with other municipalities to improve regional transportation options and transportation corridors within a 200-mile radius will also make it easier for local farmers and distributors to get their goods to market. The City of Los Angeles can coordinate strategic investments in food industry business and innovation by designating a Healthy Food Liaison Team focused on creating good jobs and expanding access to healthy food through food-related economic development projects.

By facilitating, incentivizing, and streamlining City-controlled policies and practices that affect the local food system and the economy, the City can effectively support the creation of good jobs, enhance tourism and food culture, and promote a local food economy that increases access to affordable, sustainable, and fresh food for all.

4.3 Farmers markets

Promote targeted efforts to increase access to farmers markets in neighborhoods that have reduced access to affordable, fresh, and healthy food.

Farmers markets are a well-established way of connecting local food producers with customers, while also activating public space and increasing access to healthy food. The City can actively encourage more farmers markets throughout the city by facilitating and expediting the permitting process for holding a farmers market on private or public land.

The distribution and location of farmers markets can support efforts to improve equity and reduce health disparities, with a focus on locating farmers markets in neighborhoods that are underserved by existing healthy retail options. The City should encourage farmers markets to be held in a range of times and locations (schools grounds, senior centers, parks, transit hubs, neighborhood centers) that are accessible to a broad variety of residents and to universally accept CalFresh benefits, WIC (Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children), Farmers' Market Nutrition vouchers, and Senior Market Nutrition Program vouchers.

Encouraging farmers markets in the city to accept CalFresh benefits in the form of the EBT card can significantly increase the number of low-income individuals and families who have access to fresh and healthy food. Farmers markets operating on public land should be required to accept CalFresh EBT. In addition, the City can leverage Market Match by marketing its availability and working with public, private, and nonprofit partners to increase the number of farmers markets in the city that participate in the program.

CalFresh, also known as the federal Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP), assists low-income eligible recipients with monthly electronic benefits to purchase food.

The monthly benefits are transferred to recipients in the form of the electronic benefit transfer (EBT) card that functions as a debit card.

Market Match is funded in part by the California Department of Food and Agriculture along with significant fundraising by private organizations. The program incentivizes CalFresh and WIC recipients to purchase produce at participating farmers markets by matching what they spend, dollar for dollar.



Los Angeles Food Policy Council



Los Angeles Food Policy Council

Food Swamps are places where there is minimal access to affordable healthy food and an oversaturation of unhealthy food options.

Community supported agriculture (CSA) is a direct marketing mechanism whereby farmers can directly sell to consumers. The CSA works like a consumer subscription to a particular farm or multiple farms that aggregate their product into one box for the consumer.



Los Angeles Food Policy Council



Los Angeles Food Policy Council

4.4 Equitable access to healthy food outlets

Pursue funding, public, private, and nonprofit partnerships, and develop financial, land use and similar incentives and programs to encourage the equitable availability of healthy, affordable food outlets within close proximity of all residences.

The physical location of healthy food outlets and vendors determines how easy it is for residents to eat nutritiously. Neighborhoods with very few outlets provide fewer options for residents and can reduce the likelihood that residents will eat healthy food consistently. In Los Angeles, underserved communities are affected by the lack of access to fresh and affordable healthy food and in many circumstances, the overabundance of unhealthy food choices. While ample research documents how the dearth of fresh and nutritious food options in low-income areas and neighborhoods of color in Los Angeles negatively affects residents' health, additional research suggests that easy access to cheap, unhealthy food and sugary beverages in these neighborhoods may be an even larger determinant in explaining disparities in obesity and diet-related chronic disease.

The City can encourage greater access to healthy food outlets in low-income and underserved neighborhoods by attracting full-service grocery stores and capitalizing upon existing community resources like corner neighborhood markets or healthy mobile or cart vendors. Opportunities to incorporate healthy food outlets into major mixed-use projects and transit neighborhood plans should also be explored. In addition, the City can encourage existing retailers and incentivize those who agree to sell a mix of food and beverage products that are heavily weighted to the healthier option (market more space to produce and perishables, or agree to offer and prominently display a certain percentage of beverage options that have no added sugar).

At the same time, in order to address the dual issues of food deserts and food swamps, strategies must be comprehensive, both encouraging healthy food retail, while improving the mix of healthy food and beverage options offered by existing food retail and restaurants in the neighborhood food environment.

The City can explore opportunities to streamline City-controlled policies and practices for businesses offering a balanced mix of food and beverage options by prioritizing large food retail developments with a higher percentage of floor plan dedicated to perishable departments (produce, bakery, dairy, meat, etc.). Greater emphasis on healthy food product placement and in-store marketing will encourage healthy consumer behaviors and also a business model that creates more skilled jobs. The City can consider similar strategies to ensure that healthy foods are prominently placed, priced competitively and look attractive to encourage consumer behavior toward healthier eating in a range of retail outlets, such as smaller neighborhood markets and restaurants.

Innovative retail, transportation and distribution strategies can also help improve residents' access to healthy food. Examples include mobile or permanent sidewalk food stands (similar to newspaper stands or kiosks), food shuttle stops (locations that serve as shuttle points to bring people to markets), and food drop-off points (centralized locations where grocery stores can drop off food orders for residents who are unable to reach the markets themselves, or where community supported agriculture can drop off their weekly shipments).

4.5 Food security and assistance

Support policies and programs that create family-supporting, career-ladder jobs, eliminate hunger, promote food security, and support access to food assistance for all ages.

Food security is a key measure of families' food resilience. All parents want to provide adequate, nourishing meals for their children, yet economic pressures and persistent poverty cause too many Angelenos to struggle to put good food on the table. Food insecurity and hunger can have significant physical and mental health impacts. Many residents cannot afford to purchase healthy food on a regular basis for themselves or their children, and many rely on food assistance programs such as CalFresh or WIC (Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children) to meet their family's daily needs.

The most effective anti-hunger strategy is a job that pays a family-supporting and livable wage. Efforts to address the contributing factors of poverty and increase the purchasing power of residents are fundamental to combating food insecurity. Strategies can include anti-poverty and wage policies that raise the wage floor, as well as ensuring the preservation of positions and programs in City departments that distribute federal funds for anti-poverty and anti-hunger programs.

In the near term, fortunately, significant federal resources are available to help families address the uncertainty of hunger and poor nutrition. These investments—in CalFresh, WIC (Women Infants and Children), Child Care Nutrition, School Breakfast—provide a strong foundation for helping families reach food security, while boosting the local economy. Unfortunately, these programs tend to face massive under-enrollment, in some cases more than 50% of those qualified do not access assistance despite the need.

Efforts to improve food security should target increasing enrollment of eligible recipients in CalFresh and WIC programs and the number of healthy-food retailers that accept CalFresh EBT. The City can be an active partner with public, private, and nonprofit organizations to bolster enrollment in public assistance programs to ensure that all families who qualify are receiving the assistance they need. In addition, the City can support efforts like Senate Bill 1029, which would restore both CalFresh and CalWorks benefits to individuals with some drug-related felony convictions to ensure that individuals and families-in-need have the resources necessary to combat food insecurity.

Healthy food retailers and restaurateurs, farmers markets, and similar enterprises that receive public assistance should be required to universally accept CalFresh benefits to improve food security and increase the number of healthy options available to eligible participants.

The Los Angeles County operates a 2-1-1 telephone line that provides residents with easy, bilingual access to information about community, social, health and government services in Los Angeles County, including CalFresh.

SB1029 CalFresh Elibility:

The bill authorizes CalFresh benefits to be paid to an individual who is convicted of any offense classified as a felony that has as an element the possession, use, or distribution of a controlled substance.

Provides that a person on parole or probation or a fleeing felon is ineligible for such benefits during any period of revocation of parole or probation or while a fleeing felon.

4.6 Food cycle sustainability

Encourage the conservation of resources throughout the food cycle.

Conventional agriculture and its associated transportation debilitate the natural environment through water use, chemical impacts, and air quality. Environmental sustainability in the food system is good for the planet, but it also helps address climate change, and makes important contributions towards cleaner air, cleaner water, better soil, and healthier food. Many approaches to sustainable food production – using fewer agricultural chemicals and antibiotics, using resources more efficiently, using graywater and rainwater capture, composting and generating less food waste, crop diversity, and habitat diversity – are easier to achieve in the small-scale agricultural production techniques common to local food systems. All residents and businesses can help eliminate food waste from our landfills, which emit toxic greenhouse gases, by participating in source-separation of waste and food waste recycling programs that compost or derive additional beneficial uses (such as livestock feed or renewable energy) from food waste.

Sustainable food production also supports equity and environmental justice, ensuring that when food production does occur, it better protects the health and well-being of workers and nearby residents.

4.7 Empower Angelenos to grow and eat healthy food

Foster and promote local initiatives and partnerships that empower, educate, and train Angelenos to grow and eat healthy food.

Growing food can be an empowering and therapeutic experience. Encouraging partnerships and programs that educate Angelenos on the benefits of growing and eating healthy food in conjunction with agricultural training can be instrumental to empowering Angelenos to make nutritional choices that promote health and well-being.

The City should support the Los Angeles Unified School District, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, the University of California Cooperative Extension, and other efforts to empower Angelenos to grow and eat healthy food by continuing, and whenever feasible, expanding upon existing programs that work towards increasing Angelenos ability to grow healthy food and learn about nutrition and healthy eating.

The City can play an important role in fostering a culture where healthy food is an expected and cherished part of the lives of Angelenos. Marketing and educational campaigns targeted at increasing food growing and healthy eating will generate the sustained demand needed to support new healthy food retail and sustainable food industry operations within the City.



Proyecto Jardin



Los Angeles Unified School District, Beyond the Bell

4.8 Food innovations

Proactively encourage and promote innovative food micro-enterprises in low-income neighborhoods, create economic development opportunities for entrepreneurs, and improve access to affordable, healthy food in the most underserved neighborhoods.

Increasing the availability of affordable, fresh, and healthy food in the city's most underserved neighborhoods is a high priority for the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles. However, economic challenges in these communities limit the immediate opportunity for traditional full-service grocery stores to respond to the desperate need for diversity in healthy food options in these neighborhoods.

Fortunately, community-based entrepreneurs have begun to redefine traditional business models, food equity, and community revitalization. This policy supports food innovations such as street (sidewalk) vending, food cooperatives, pop-up markets and similar innovations that do not fit into the traditional brick-and-mortar storefront, farmers market, or community garden models, but are using innovation to respond to community demands for catalytic food and economic environments.



Rudy Espinoza



Rudy Espinoza



Rudy Espinoza

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An Environment Where Life Thrives

Chapter 5



An Environment Where Life Thrives

Introduction

Los Angeles is committed to green and sustainable growth that provides a healthy environment for all Angelenos. Through a focus on health, the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles establishes policies to ensure that every community offers an environment where life can thrive.



Angelenos face many environmental challenges. A transportation infrastructure built for cars and trucks has placed over 360,000 residents within 500 feet of a major truck route, with the highest number of those residents living near the port and in South Los Angeles communities.[24] Many residents live next to or close to polluting industrial uses making them susceptible to health concerns related to poor air quality and increasing exposure to environmental hazards and toxins. The cumulative impacts of these environmental challenges are concentrated in low-income neighborhoods throughout the city. Furthermore, environmental hazards disproportionately impact the health of vulnerable populations such as children, seniors, and communities of color.

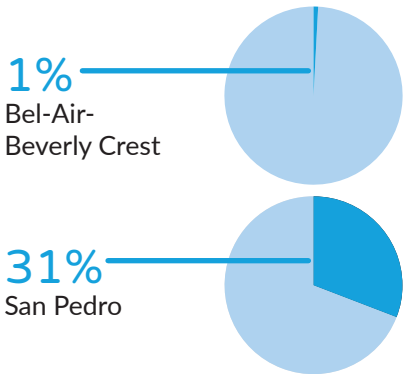
Rapidly occurring climate change has added new urgency to ensuring that Los Angeles has the social and environmental resiliency to prepare for expected changes in weather patterns and other climate-related hazards. Improvements such as increased tree canopy, rehabilitation of the existing housing stock, and sustainable construction have multiple benefits that will help mitigate the effects of high-heat days, while reducing energy costs and decreasing greenhouse gas emissions.

As the City continues to evaluate how it will respond to climate change and environmental challenges in the most impacted communities, it is imperative that strategies include considerations for health, equity, and sustainability.

24 *Los Angeles Department of City Planning, Raimi + Associates, County of Los Angeles Public Health Department. (2013, June). Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles.*

By the Numbers

Population within 500 feet of a Truck Route



Objectives

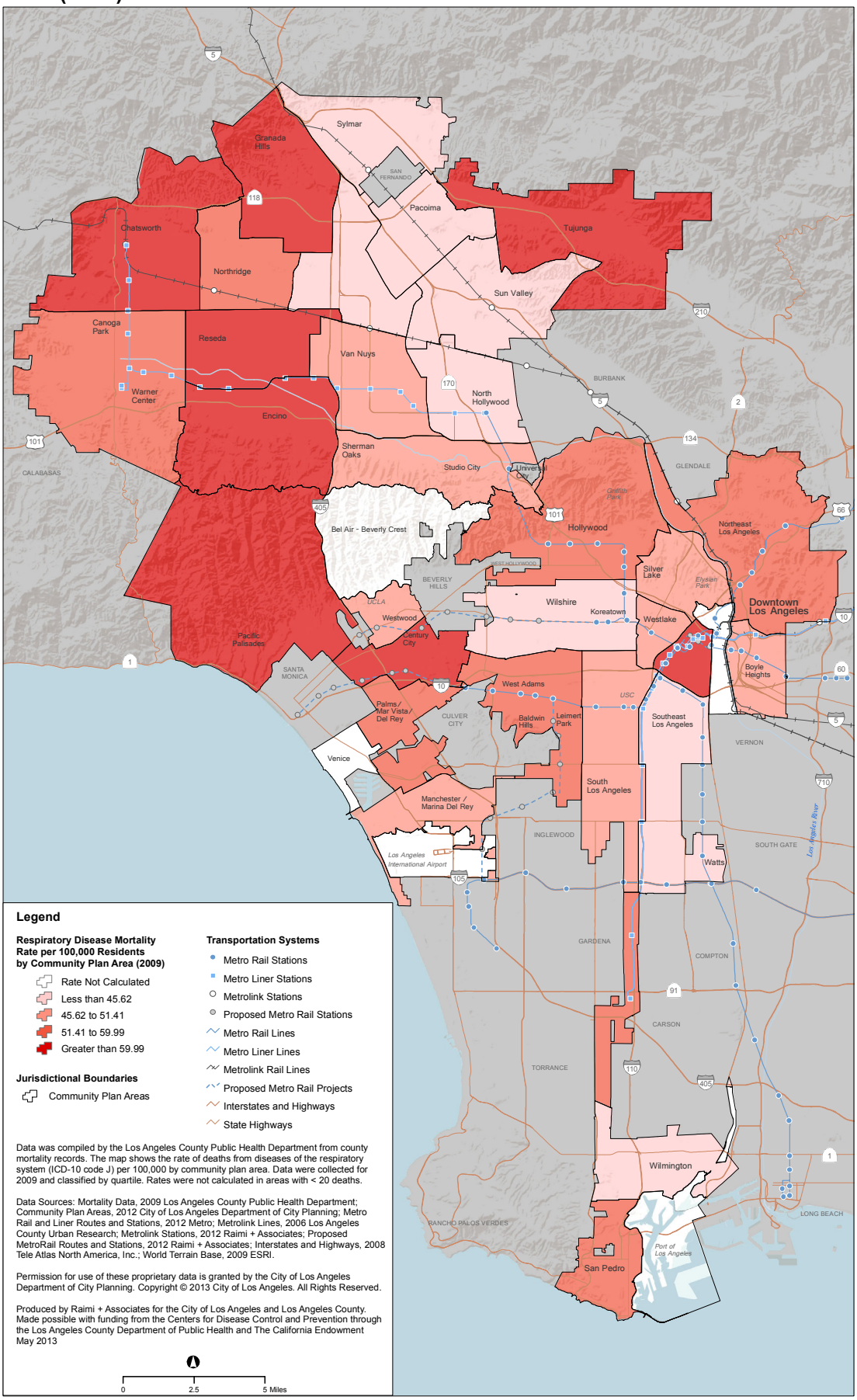
- Decrease the respiratory disease mortality rate citywide by 20% and reduce the disparity between the City Council Districts with the highest and lowest respiratory disease mortality rates by at least 50%. (Health Atlas Map 42)
- Decrease the rate of asthma-related emergency department (ED) visits among children citywide by 20% and reduce the disparity between the Community Plan Areas with the highest and lowest rates of ED by at least 50%. (Health Atlas Map 43)
- Reduce the disparity in communities that are impacted by a high Pollution Exposure Score (exposure to six exposures indicators, including ozone, and PM2.5 concentrations, diesel, PM concentrations, pesticide use, toxic releases from facilities, and traffic density) so that every zip code has a score less than 1.7 (2013 citywide average). (Health Atlas Map 111)
- Reduce the disparity in Environmental Effects (adverse environmental conditions caused by pollutants including clean-up sites, impaired water bodies, groundwater threats, and solid waste sites and facilities and hazardous waste facilities) so that every zip code has an Environmental Effects Score less than 3.4 (2013 citywide average). (Health Atlas Map 112)
- Reduce ground surface temperature over time measured using satellite imagery.

The maps on the following pages are from the Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles, 2013, and show baseline data as a reference for the Objectives and Policies in this Chapter. The complete Health Atlas 2013 and subsequent updates of the Health Atlas are available on the Los Angeles City Planning website at https://planning.lacity.org/plan-healthy-los-angeles.

Policy Topics

5.1 Air pollution and respiratory health
5.2 People
5.3 Smoke-free environments
5.4 Noxious activities
5.5 Brownfield remediation
5.6 Resilience
5.7 Land use planning for public health and GHG emission reduction

Health Atlas 2013, Map 42
Respiratory Disease Mortality Rate per 100,000 Residents by Community Plan Area (2009)



Legend

Respiratory Disease Mortality Rate per 100,000 Residents by Community Plan Area (2009)

- Rate Not Calculated
- Less than 45.62
- 45.62 to 51.41
- 51.41 to 59.99
- Greater than 59.99

Jurisdictional Boundaries

- Community Plan Areas

Transportation Systems

- Metro Rail Stations
- Metro Liner Stations
- Metrolink Stations
- Proposed Metro Rail Stations
- Metro Rail Lines
- Metro Liner Lines
- Metrolink Rail Lines
- Proposed Metro Rail Projects
- Interstates and Highways
- State Highways

Data was compiled by the Los Angeles County Public Health Department from county mortality records. The map shows the rate of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system (ICD-10 code J) per 100,000 by community plan area. Data were collected for 2009 and classified by quartile. Rates were not calculated in areas with < 20 deaths.

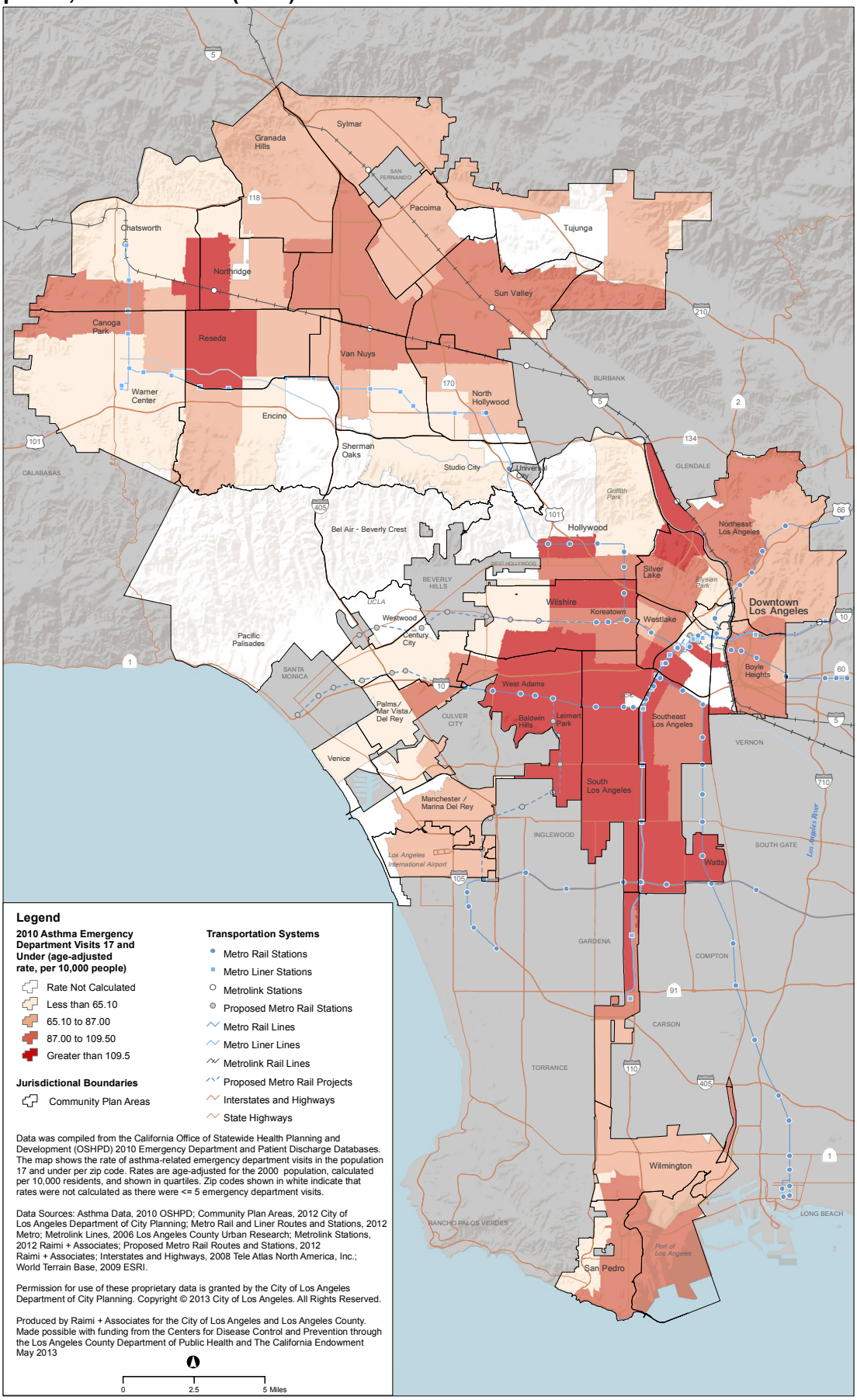
Data Sources: Mortality Data, 2009 Los Angeles County Public Health Department; Community Plan Areas, 2012 City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning; Metro Rail and Liner Routes and Stations, 2012 Metro; Metrolink Lines, 2006 Los Angeles County Urban Research; Metrolink Stations, 2012 Raimi + Associates; Proposed MetroRail Routes and Stations, 2012 Raimi + Associates; Interstates and Highways, 2008 Tele Atlas North America, Inc.; World Terrain Base, 2009 ESRI.

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Produced by Raimi + Associates for the City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County. Made possible with funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention through the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health and The California Endowment
May 2013

0 2.5 5 Miles

Health Atlas 2013, Map 43
Asthma-Related Emergency Department Visit Rate in Population 17 and Under per 10,000 Residents (2010)



Legend

2010 Asthma Emergency Department Visits 17 and Under (age-adjusted rate, per 10,000 people)

- Rate Not Calculated
- Less than 65.10
- 65.10 to 87.00
- 87.00 to 109.50
- Greater than 109.5

Jurisdictional Boundaries

- Community Plan Areas

Transportation Systems

- Metro Rail Stations
- Metro Liner Stations
- Metrolink Stations
- Proposed Metro Rail Stations
- Metro Rail Lines
- Metro Liner Lines
- Metrolink Rail Lines
- Proposed Metro Rail Projects
- Interstates and Highways
- State Highways

Data was compiled from the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) 2010 Emergency Department and Patient Discharge Databases. The map shows the rate of asthma-related emergency department visits in the population 17 and under per zip code. Rates are age-adjusted for the 2000 population, calculated per 10,000 residents, and shown in quartiles. Zip codes shown in white indicate that rates were not calculated as there were <= 5 emergency department visits.

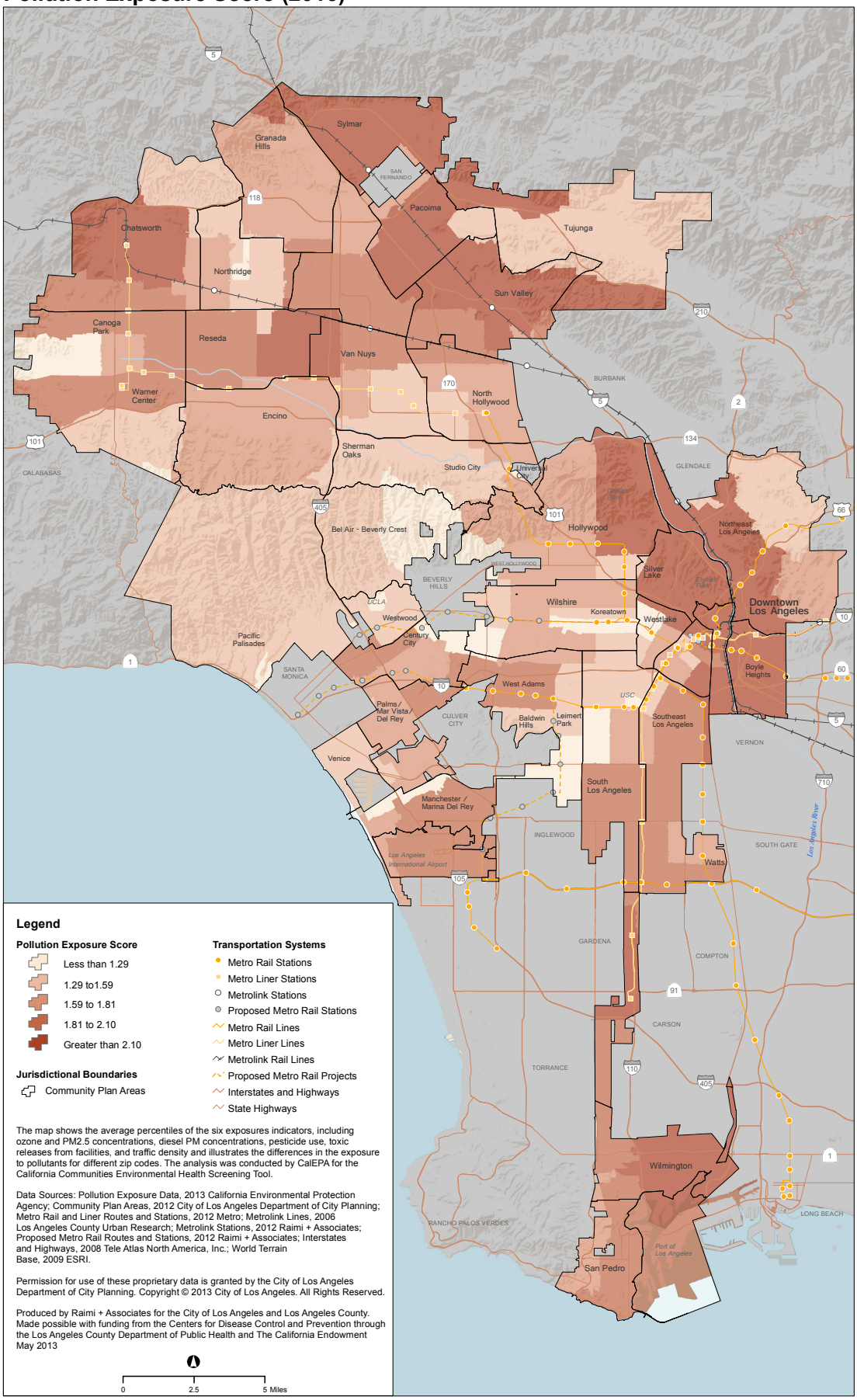
Data Sources: Asthma Data, 2010 OSHPD; Community Plan Areas, 2012 City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning; Metro Rail and Liner Routes and Stations, 2012 Metro; Metrolink Lines, 2006 Los Angeles County Urban Research; Metrolink Stations, 2012 Raimi + Associates; Proposed Metro Rail Routes and Stations, 2012 Raimi + Associates; Interstates and Highways, 2008 Tele Atlas North America, Inc.; World Terrain Base, 2009 ESRI.

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May 2013

0 2.5 5 Miles

Health Atlas 2013, Map 111
Pollution Exposure Score (2013)



Legend

Pollution Exposure Score

- Less than 1.29
- 1.29 to1.59
- 1.59 to 1.81
- 1.81 to 2.10
- Greater than 2.10

Jurisdictional Boundaries

- Community Plan Areas

Transportation Systems

- Metro Rail Stations
- Metro Liner Stations
- Metrolink Stations
- Proposed Metro Rail Stations
- Metro Rail Lines
- Metro Liner Lines
- Metrolink Rail Lines
- Proposed Metro Rail Projects
- Interstates and Highways
- State Highways

The map shows the average percentiles of the six exposures indicators, including ozone and PM2.5 concentrations, diesel PM concentrations, pesticide use, toxic releases from facilities, and traffic density and illustrates the differences in the exposure to pollutants for different zip codes. The analysis was conducted by CalEPA for the California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool.

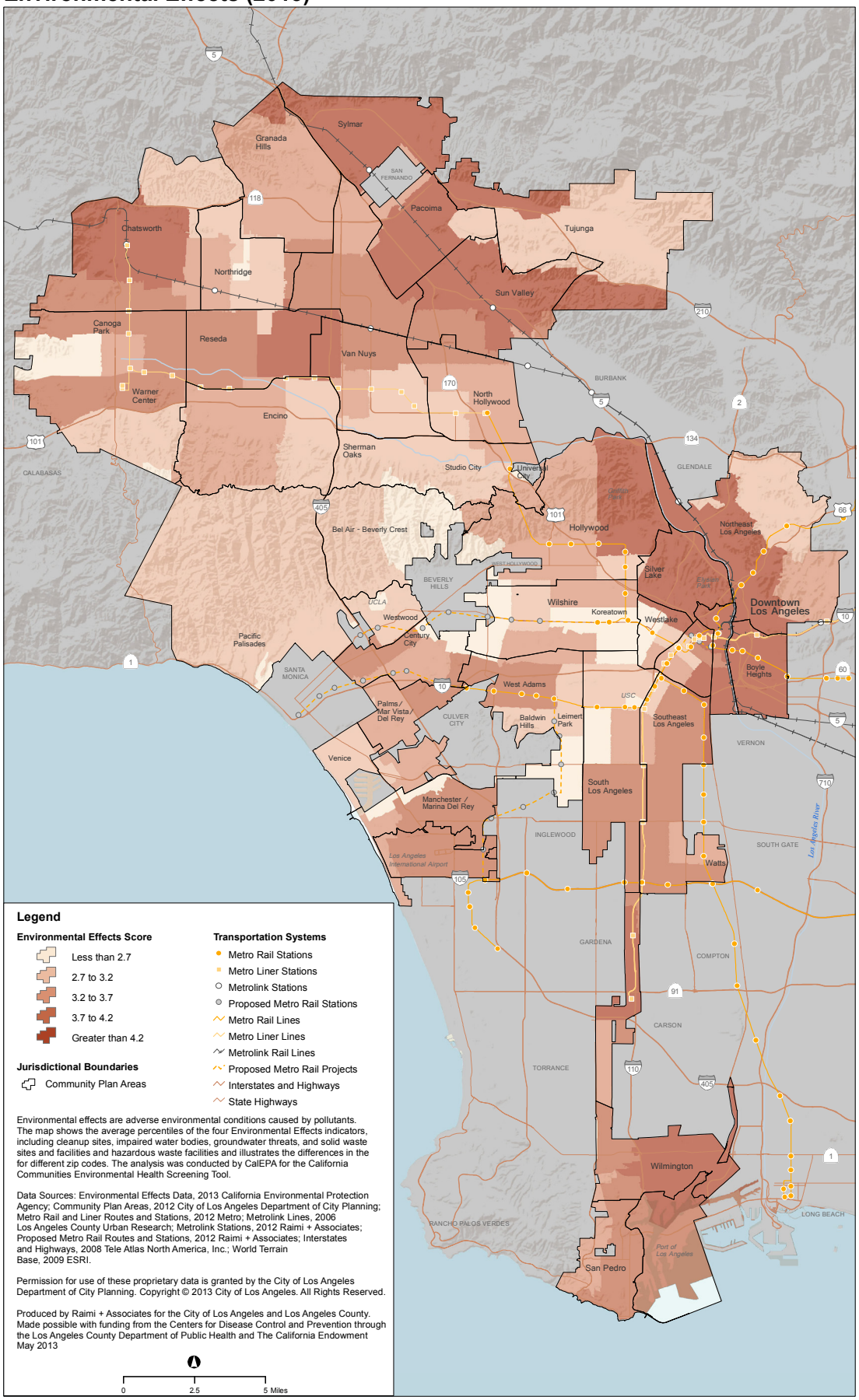
Data Sources: Pollution Exposure Data, 2013 California Environmental Protection Agency; Community Plan Areas, 2012 City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning; Metro Rail and Liner Routes and Stations, 2012 Metro; Metrolink Lines, 2006 Los Angeles County Urban Research; Metrolink Stations, 2012 Raimi + Associates; Proposed Metro Rail Routes and Stations, 2012 Raimi + Associates; Interstates and Highways, 2008 Tele Atlas North America, Inc.; World Terrain Base, 2009 ESRI.

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Produced by Raimi + Associates for the City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County. Made possible with funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention through the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health and The California Endowment May 2013

0 2.5 5 Miles

Health Atlas 2013, Map 112
Environmental Effects (2013)



Legend

Environmental Effects Score

- Less than 2.7
- 2.7 to 3.2
- 3.2 to 3.7
- 3.7 to 4.2
- Greater than 4.2

Jurisdictional Boundaries

- Community Plan Areas

Transportation Systems

- Metro Rail Stations
- Metro Liner Stations
- Metrolink Stations
- Proposed Metro Rail Stations
- Metro Rail Lines
- Metro Liner Lines
- Metrolink Rail Lines
- Proposed Metro Rail Projects
- Interstates and Highways
- State Highways

Environmental effects are adverse environmental conditions caused by pollutants. The map shows the average percentiles of the four Environmental Effects indicators, including cleanup sites, impaired water bodies, groundwater threats, and solid waste sites and facilities and hazardous waste facilities and illustrates the differences in the for different zip codes. The analysis was conducted by CalEPA for the California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool.

Data Sources: Environmental Effects Data, 2013 California Environmental Protection Agency; Community Plan Areas, 2012 City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning; Metro Rail and Liner Routes and Stations, 2012 Metro; Metrolink Lines, 2006 Los Angeles County Urban Research; Metrolink Stations, 2012 Raimi + Associates; Proposed Metro Rail Routes and Stations, 2012 Raimi + Associates; Interstates and Highways, 2008 Tele Atlas North America, Inc.; World Terrain Base, 2009 ESRI.

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0 2.5 5 Miles

5.1 Air pollution and respiratory health

Reduce air pollution from stationary and mobile sources; protect human health and welfare and promote improved respiratory health.

Air pollutants such as particulate matter, ozone, nitrogen oxides, and toxic air contaminants contribute to poor air quality and lead to health impacts such as lung cancer, cardiovascular disease, asthma, and other respiratory illnesses. Studies have found that children, the elderly, low-income communities of color, and those living adjacent to transportation infrastructure with high traffic volumes are disproportionately affected by air pollution. Analysis of exposure to air toxins in Los Angeles showed that residents suffer from cancer risk in excess of the goals of the Clean Air Act, and low-income people of color tend to live in the areas of the city with the highest risk.[25]

This policy supports efforts to reduce vehicle use through implementation of smart growth mixed land use patterns, expanding public transit and active transportation modes; limiting truck idling in residential neighborhoods and working with residents and relevant public agencies on regulations and complaint processes. Emissions may be reduced further by reducing congestion, supporting conversion to low- and zero-emission vehicles, and retrofitting existing structures to lower pollution from power plants, refineries, and commercial and industrial businesses.

25 *South Coast Air Quality Management District. (2008). MATES III: Multiple Air Toxics Study. Retrieved from www.aqmd.gov/prdas/matesIII/matesIII.html*

5.2 People

Reduce negative health impacts for people who live and work in close proximity to industrial uses and freeways through health promoting land uses and design solutions.

Analysis of the cumulative environmental impacts of pollution have found that specific neighborhoods in Los Angeles have high levels of emissions from stationary and mobile sources, as well as other environmental hazards. These toxic hot spots include Boyle Heights, Southeast Los Angeles, parts of the San Fernando Valley and communities surrounding the Ports of L.A. and Long Beach. They contain large amounts of industrially-zoned land and concentrations of facilities that emit pollutants.[26] These neighborhoods also contain a number of sensitive land uses, such as schools, daycares, and community facilities. Many residents in these neighborhoods are also more vulnerable to the health impacts of air pollution due to their age, poverty status, and ability to access health care.

Targeting the reduction of negative impacts to people, especially children, pregnant women, and the elderly who live in close proximity to industrial uses and freeways will inform future planning efforts, the decision-making processes, and how sites and buildings are designed and built in impacted communities.

In addition, the City recognizes the prevalence of incompatible land uses that pose health risks to many Angelenos. This policy calls for land use considerations that protect people, especially sensitive receptors, through mechanisms that reduce the negative health impacts of incompatible land uses through transitional zoning and land use buffers. Building constructed or rehabilitated in close proximity to industrial uses and freeways should incorporate mitigations that are known to protect health and wellbeing; such as air filtration systems, landscaping and vegetation known to absorb pollutants, double-paned windows, and similar strategies.

26 *Los Angeles Collaborative for Environmental Health and Justice. (2010). Hidden Hazards: A Call to Action for Healthy, Livable Communities. Retrieved from http://www.cbecal.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/hidden-hazards.pdf*

5.3 Smoke-free environments

Reduce exposure to second-hand smoke by promoting smoke-free environments and market and support public, private, and nonprofit cessation programs and services.

Tobacco use is the leading cause of preventable death in the United States. In Los Angeles County, it is responsible for one in seven deaths, and tobacco-related diseases cost the County an estimated $4.3 billion per year.[27] Smoking harms nearly every organ in the body and causes cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, many types of cancers, and death. Smoking also increases the risk and severity of many other health issues, such as infertility, preterm delivery, low birth weight, coronary heart disease, and stroke. Even brief repeated exposure to secondhand smoke can be harmful, increasing the risk of heart disease, lung cancer, and other health problems in children and adults.[28] Secondhand smoke can also stay in the air long after a cigarette is extinguished, and can be involuntarily inhaled by nonsmokers.

The City has restricted smoking at parks, farmers markets, beaches, and outdoor dining venues, to protect Angelenos, especially children, from the involuntary risks of secondhand smoke.

Promoting smoke-free environments in the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles is an important step in reducing sensitive receptors' exposure to secondhand smoke. Similarly, the nicotine-laced liquid that an electronic cigarette (E-Cigarettes) vaporizes is also toxic. The use of E-Cigarettes, as reported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, has resulted in a significant rise in calls to poison control centers.[29]

This policy calls for the promotion of smoke-free environments to reduce the number of Angelenos who smoke and those who are negatively impacted by second hand smoke. As feasible, environments that are most traversed by children should be especially free from smoking and any related advertising. The City can also take a proactive role in partnering with public, private, and nonprofit partners to ensure that cessation services are readily available to assist Angelenos obtain free or low cost services.

27 *County of Los Angeles Public Health. (June 2010). Cigarette Smoking in Los Angeles County: Local Data to Inform Tobacco Policy.*

28 *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2010). How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease: The Biology and Behavioral Basis for Smoking-Attributable Disease, A Report of the Surgeon General. Retrieved from http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/tobaccosmoke/index.html*

29 *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (April 2014) Poison Center Calls involving e-cigarettes. From http://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2014/images/p0403-e-cigarette-poison.pdf*

5.4 Noxious activities

Protect communities' health and well-being from exposure to noxious activities (for example, oil and gas extraction) that emit odors, noise, toxic, hazardous, or contaminant substances, materials, vapors, and others.

Noxious activities can negatively impact residents' quality of life, health, and well-being. Through emission of odors, noise, materials, vapors, and others; these activities detract from a healthy environment and can make it challenging for residents to engage in healthy activities. Noxious activities can be defined broadly and will vary by community but should be defined by negative impacts to the environment, in particular when in close proximity to sensitive land uses.

As demand for domestic energy sources grows, so does the pressure to extract oil and natural gas. Studies have shown that natural gas development can contribute to health effects such as headaches, upper respiratory illness, nausea, nosebleeds and a possible increase in cancer risks.[30] In some Los Angeles neighborhoods, oil and gas extraction takes place in close proximity to schools, parks, and residential land uses. The risks associated with energy extraction activities are a serious concern.

The heightened concerns related to noxious activities and their associated negative health impacts calls for the City to re-evaluate existing standards and processes. In the case of oil and gas extraction, the Zoning Code should be updated to incorporate public hearing processes, inter-agency coordination, findings, technical evaluations, and conditions should be imposed to ensure that operations are conducted in a manner that does not pose a safety risk to the health and well-being of surrounding communities to ensure that operations are conducted at a level that is proven safe.

This policy calls for the City to work with operators to ensure that they have the required permits in place, increase its regulatory role and encourage conditions of approval that mitigate land use inconsistencies and conflicts. The City can also develop relationships with other responsible local, state, and federal agencies to ensure that the City is involved in larger policy discussions related to noxious activities. Working in collaboration with the relevant public agencies will enhance decision-making considerations around health impacts, needed mitigations to ensure that the health and well-being of adjacent populations are protected, and the appropriate course of action for operators that behave irresponsibly. Improved coordination among the various responsible agencies can enhance the information available to the City as part of any consideration to approve, extend, or renew any permit for these activities.

30 *Witter, R., et. al. (2013). The Use of Health Impact Assessment for a Community Undergoing Natural Gas Development. American Journal of Public Health, Vol 103 (6), pp. 1002-1010.*

5.5 Brownfield remediation

In collaboration with residents and public, private, and nonprofit partners, explore opportunities to continue to remediate and redevelop brownfield sites in order to spur economic development, expand natural open spaces and parks, community gardens, and other similar health-promoting community revitalization activities particularly in the city's most underserved neighborhoods.

Brownfields are potential development sites, but the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of these sites may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Contaminants found on brownfield sites can pollute the soil, air, and water. These sites are disproportionately found in low-income neighborhoods in Los Angeles. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties protects the environment, reduces blight, and protects public health.

The Bureau of Public Works: Sanitation's Brownfield Program provides direct assessment, clean-up services and/or otherwise assists owners of brownfield sites in the City of Los Angeles with brownfield remediation. Brownfields offer opportunities to revitalize neighborhoods across the city. Sites can be transformed to spur economic development, including the building of housing, parks and open space, mixed-use development, and community centers. Careful redevelopment of brownfields can revitalize underserved neighborhoods and improve community health.



City of Los Angeles Board of Public Works: Bureau of Sanitation, Brownfield Program



City of Los Angeles Board of Public Works: Bureau of Sanitation, Brownfield Program

5.6 Resilience

In collaboration with public, private, and nonprofit partners, increase the city's resilience to risks (increasing temperatures and heat related effects, wildfires, reduced water supply, poor air quality, and sea level rise) resulting from climate change, and target resilience in the most vulnerable communities.

Climate change is expected to affect many facets of human health in Los Angeles as a result of more extreme weather, worsened air quality, increased transmission of infectious disease, sea level rise, and exposure to increased levels of allergens. Socioeconomic factors will influence how the health and behaviors of residents will be affected by climate change.

The impacts of climate change on health are likely to affect all Angelenos, but communities across Los Angeles will be impacted differently based on geographic location. Due to variations in temperatures, the impact on the San Fernando Valley will be very different from that of the beach communities. In addition, those that are least able to anticipate, cope with, adapt to, and recover from the consequences of climate change are likely to be people with existing chronic illnesses, the poor, the elderly, and children. These groups will likely suffer more during extreme heat waves and weather events, will be exposed to greater air pollution, will pay disproportionally more for basic necessities, and are more likely to have fewer job opportunities as climate change shifts jobs in sectors such as agriculture and tourism.

The City can continue to work with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Climate Resolve, local environmental justice community based organizations (CBO's), and the Los Angeles Regional Collaborative for Climate Action and Sustainability to develop actionable strategies, provide information on the potential health impacts of climate change, increase public awareness, and help build community resilience. Ensuring that the most vulnerable populations and communities are prepared and involved in developing community tailored strategies to adapt and thrive will be essential to ensuring Angelenos' resilience to climate change.

5.7 Land use planning for public health and GHG emission reduction

Promote land use policies that reduce per capita greenhouse gas emissions, result in improved air quality and decreased air pollution, especially for children, seniors and others susceptible to respiratory diseases.

Land use patterns - the location of housing, jobs, schools, shopping, and open space - often dictate transportation patterns. Creating land use patterns that make walking, cycling, and taking transit viable modes of transportation to multiple destinations reduces the need for driving, and therefore reduces pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

The distribution of land uses also influences the level that people are exposed to air pollution. For instance, living next to industrial uses or other pollution sources can increase exposure to hazardous materials and poor air quality. The City's intent in all land use decisions is to consider impacts on greenhouse gas emissions as well as air quality, and to avoid disproportionate impacts on vulnerable populations and sensitive receptors such as schools, homes, parks, and health care facilities.



Lifelong Opportunities for Learning and Prosperity

Chapter 6

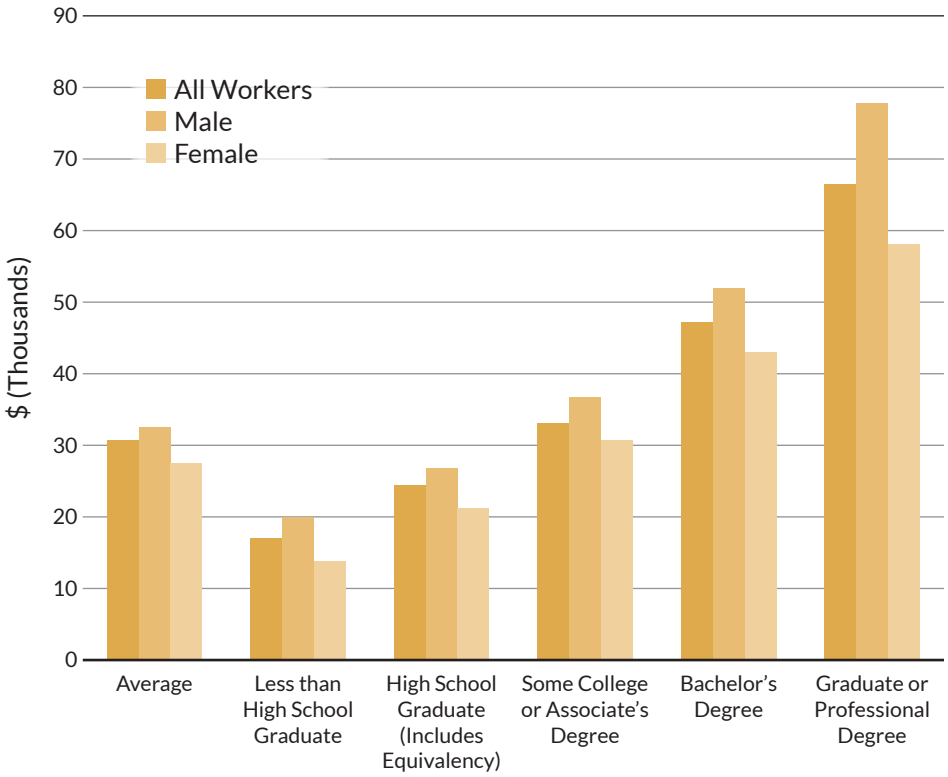
Lifelong Opportunities for Learning and Prosperity

Introduction

Educational attainment and career opportunities are the foundation of good health. Research has shown that education is a key predictor of health and that improving access to educational resources, particularly at a young age, can vastly improve health outcomes.31

A strong educational foundation gives people the skills they need to find good jobs, which in turn influence the lifestyle choices they make and the resources they have to make healthy decisions.

Over 90 percent of residents in west Los Angeles communities have high school diplomas, compared to less than 50 percent in communities such as Boyle Heights and Southeast Los Angeles.[32] Only 4 percent of South Los Angeles residents have a college degree, in contrast to over 70 percent of residents in Brentwood-Pacific Palisades.[33] These trends are underscored by the clusters of underperforming public schools in the city's low-income neighborhoods, imperiling the promise that education will be the gateway to a better life.



The City of Los Angeles does not have direct control over the school system. However, various City programs could focus on improving educational attainment, enhancing opportunities for learning at all stages of life, and workforce development, with the goal of enhancing opportunities for economic prosperity.

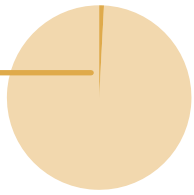
31 *Center for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). Health & Academics. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/health_and_academics/*

32 *Los Angeles Department of City Planning, Raimi + Associates, County of Los Angeles Public Health Department. (2013, June). Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles.*

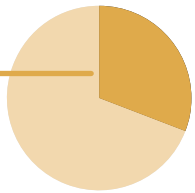
33 *Los Angeles Department of City Planning, Raimi + Associates, County of Los Angeles Public Health Department. (2013, June). Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles.*

By the Numbers

Unemployment Rate



4%
Bel-Air-
Beverly Crest



15%
Central City

Percent of Population Living in Extreme Poverty



of the City's extremely poor live in 4 areas: Central City, Westlake, Southeast Los Angeles and South Los Angeles

Percentage of Adults with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher



72%
Brentwood-Pacific Palisades



4%
Southeast Los Angeles

Objectives:

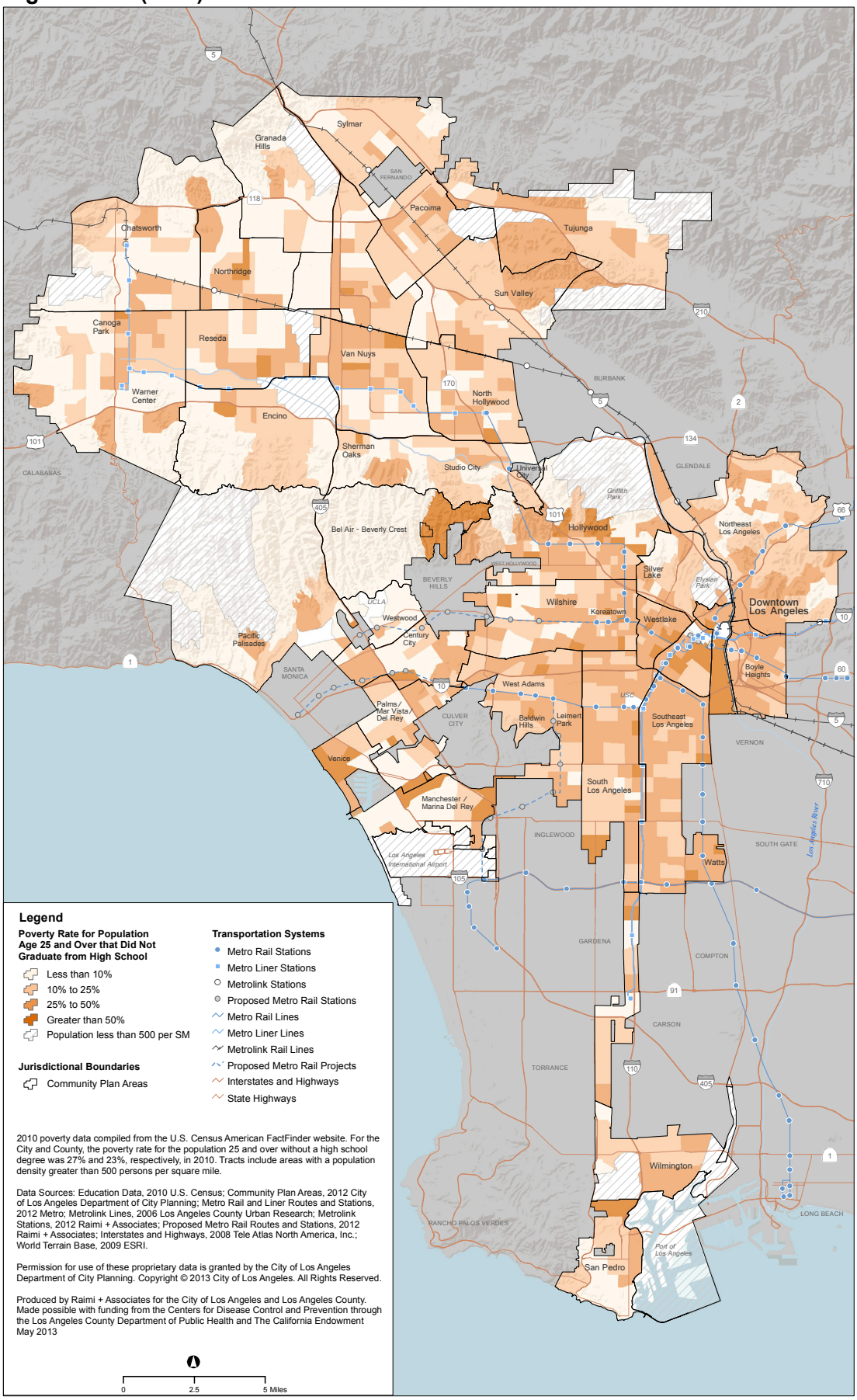
- Increase the number of low-income children and families who access early childhood education programs.
- Increase educational programming (early education and school-aged) in the Community Plan Areas with over 30% of the population who did not graduate from high school and living in poverty. (Health Atlas Map 30)
- Increase the percentage of the population age 25 and over that graduates from high school so that no Community Plan Area has more than 26% of the population without a high school diploma (2010 citywide average). (Health Atlas Map 26)
- Increase the number of older adults who receive job training.
- Increase the number of businesses that receive services and training from the City's business resource programs.
- Increase the number of residents with barriers to employment that gain work experience through participation in the City's workforce training programs.

The maps on the following pages are from the Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles, 2013, and show baseline data as a reference for the Objectives and Policies in this Chapter. The complete Health Atlas 2013 and subsequent updates of the Health Atlas are available on the Los Angeles City Planning website at https://planning.lacity.org/plan-healthy-los-angeles.

Policy Topics

6.1 Early childhood education
6.2 Higher education
6.3 Lifelong learning
6.4 Arts, culture, and services that enhance well-being
6.5 Public libraries
6.6 Workforce training
6.7 Youth employment

Health Atlas 2013, Map 30
Poverty Rate for the Population Age 25 and Over that Did Not Graduate from High School (2010)



Legend

Poverty Rate for Population Age 25 and Over that Did Not Graduate from High School

- Less than 10%
- 10% to 25%
- 25% to 50%
- Greater than 50%
- Population less than 500 per SM

Jurisdictional Boundaries

- Community Plan Areas

Transportation Systems

- Metro Rail Stations
- Metro Liner Stations
- Metrolink Stations
- Proposed Metro Rail Stations
- Metro Rail Lines
- Metro Liner Lines
- Metrolink Rail Lines
- Proposed Metro Rail Projects
- Interstates and Highways
- State Highways

2010 poverty data compiled from the U.S. Census American FactFinder website. For the City and County, the poverty rate for the population 25 and over without a high school degree was 27% and 23%, respectively, in 2010. Tracts include areas with a population density greater than 500 persons per square mile.

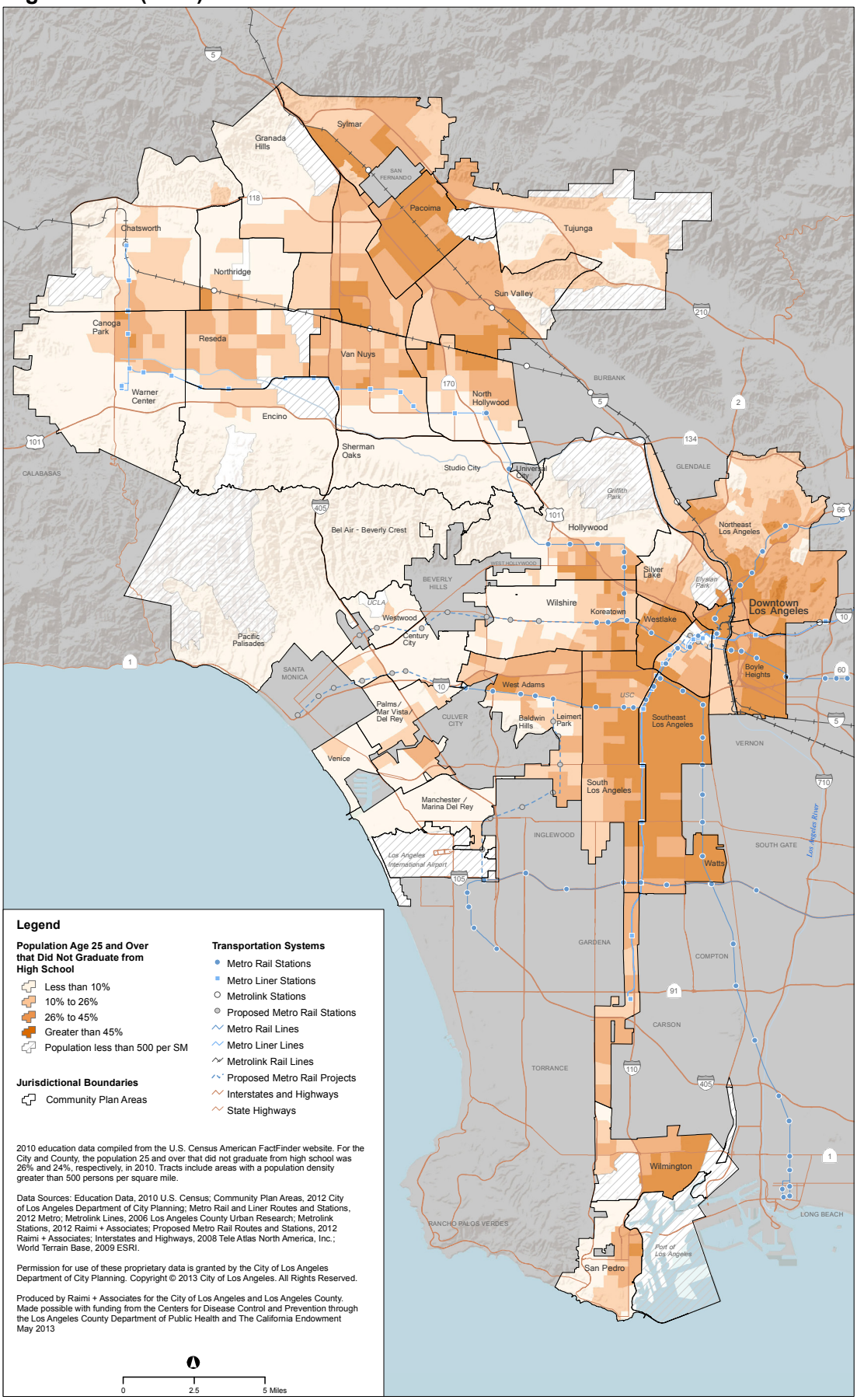
Data Sources: Education Data, 2010 U.S. Census; Community Plan Areas, 2012 City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning; Metro Rail and Liner Routes and Stations, 2012 Metro; Metrolink Lines, 2006 Los Angeles County Urban Research; Metrolink Stations, 2012 Raimi + Associates; Proposed Metro Rail Routes and Stations, 2012 Raimi + Associates; Interstates and Highways, 2008 Tele Atlas North America, Inc.; World Terrain Base, 2009 ESRI.

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0 2.5 5 Miles

Health Atlas 2013, Map 26
Percentage of Population Age 25 and Over that Did Not Graduate from High School (2010)



6.1 Early childhood education

Strive to foster a system of opportunity for all Angelenos by supporting early childhood education programs that equip all children, especially those in low-income communities, with the tools, resources, and foundation needed to succeed.

Studies have found that high-quality early childcare and education improves educational achievement among children and contributes to their long-term success. These academic gains are particularly significant for children of low-income families. However, often when quality early childhood education is available, it may not be affordable for many families and may not be accessible for children and families with disabilities.

This policy promotes increased access and awareness of available early education resources and encourages the equitable distribution of affordable quality preschool programs throughout the city, prioritizing programs and resources in the communities with the greatest need.

6.2 Higher education

Support initiatives and partnerships that create opportunities for youth, especially in low-income communities, to obtain the services and resources that will prepare them for college and 21st century careers by keeping them engaged and academically challenged.

Each additional year of education results in a significant increase in income. On average, an individual with a bachelor's degree is expected to earn approximately $2.1 million during his or her lifetime, while an individual with a high school degree is expected to earn $1.2 million.[34] Higher incomes increase access to healthier food, safer homes, and can lower stress and uncertainty.

Studies have also found that better-educated individuals live longer and healthier lives than those with less education. College graduates are expected to live at least five years longer than individuals who have not finished high school.[35] Children whose parents lack higher education are far less likely to earn a higher education.

Several City Departments have programs in place that target improving conditions of low educational attainment and poverty in low-income communities. The Los Angeles Public Library has several programs that provide educational services to children, youth, and adults. The Economic and Workforce Development Department's YouthSource Centers assist youth ages 16 to 21 with free high-school completion and career training services.

This policy strives to increase the number of Angelenos who graduate from high school and are prepared for college by continuing to encourage the provision of a continuum of services (academic, health, and mental health) in the communities with the highest poverty rates and lowest educational attainment rates, and enhance parent engagement in developing strategies to improve educational attainment.

34 *Cheeseman D. and Newburger, E. (2002). The Big Payoff: Educational Attainment and Synthetic Estimates of Work-Life Earnings. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.*

35 *Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. (2011). Education and Health. Issue Brief on the Social Determinants of Health. Data from the National Longitudinal Mortality Study, 1988-1998.*

6.3 Lifelong learning

Create opportunities for education and growth at all stages of life to ensure that every Angeleno has access to the services and resources that will empower them to improve their quality of life and well-being.

Lifelong learning is the voluntary and on-going pursuit of knowledge for personal and professional development. Not only can lifelong learning increase an individual's knowledge and skills that improve employability, it enhances personal fulfillment, social inclusion, and active citizenship.

Lifelong learning is a holistic view of education that crosses sectors and recognizes that learning occurs throughout a lifetime and within formal and informal environments. This policy promotes opportunities for education and growth for Angelenos at all stages of life.

6.4 Arts, culture, and services that enhance well-being

Support arts and culture as a way of enhancing mental health, social connectedness and overall well-being.

Arts, culture and services that enhance well-being are instrumental to supporting individual development, social engagement, and can have long-term benefits for mental and physical health. In particular, participation in arts and culture can support the mental and social development of young people, and provide an opportunity to stay active and engaged.

In addition to the wealth of community partners that focus on increasing access to art and cultural programming, the Department of Cultural Affairs manages numerous neighborhood arts and cultural centers, theaters, historic sites, and educational initiatives across the city. Expression through art, dance, music, and similar crafts are strategies known to promote mental health and well-being.

This policy supports increasing the ability of the Department of Cultural Affairs and community-based groups to equitably distribute art resources across the city so that all Angelenos benefit from artistic and cultural events, history, resources, and programming.

6.5 Public libraries

Continue a public library system that provides cultural, health, social, and lifelong learning services that open the doors of empowerment and opportunity for all.

Libraries play a number of important roles in the social fabric of communities. Libraries offer community members a gathering place, provide valuable meeting spaces, support community involvement, and provide a safe and central public space. Library services also support literacy, allow for personal and professional development, and offer free and enriching programs for individuals who otherwise could not afford them.

In Los Angeles, the library system goes beyond its traditional role of being a place where residents check out books. The Los Angeles Public Library offers a wide range of programs from providing health services, information about the naturalization process, and financial literacy programs that equip residents with financial skills. Understanding the invaluable and critical role that libraries play in communities as a safe, non-threatening community resource has prompted comprehensive partnerships and programming that target reducing health disparities.

6.6 Workforce training

Develop and implement workforce training and placement programs for residents who have barriers to employment and target programming to leverage major capital, infrastructure, transportation, and similar catalytic investments.

The success of Los Angeles's economy is dependent upon the skills and knowledge of its workforce. It is critical that the local workforce be primed to participate in the economic opportunities that will be created in emerging industries and in the transformational public infrastructure initiatives that are currently underway, such as the development of new regional transit system across the City.

This policy supports efforts to increase the participation of residents from communities with the highest unemployment rates and prevalence of barriers to employment; including older adults, the formely incarcerated, and individuals with disabilities in workforce development programs. The City should continue to work with the business community to identify tax incentives, industry-desired skills, and foster collaboration between higher learning institutions, workforce development programs, the City, and industries to ensure that workforce training program recipients receive competitive training and skills and access to jobs created in emerging private industries and public infrastructure investments.

6.7 Youth employment

Expand participation in the City of Los Angeles's youth employment programs as a strategy to improve educational attainment, spark professional aspirations, and lay the foundation for personal success.

Poverty, career opportunities, and educational attainment are significant issues in some Los Angeles communities, and an overall concern for the city as a whole. Comprehensive approaches that foster opportunities for youth advancement in Los Angeles can make significant inroads in sparking aspirations and interest in educational attainment and professional careers.

HIRE LA'S Youth is an initiative administered by the City and provides employment opportunities for youth in public, private, and nonprofit enterprises. The opportunities that are created by HIRE LA's Youth and similar programs, especially for youth from low-income communities, can have a life-altering impact. Exposing participants to professional environments and professionals who can serve as advisors, mentors, and champions for youth success can have a lasting impact on the city's youth.



Safe and Just Neighborhoods

Chapter 7



Safe and Just Neighborhoods

Introduction

Safe neighborhoods are free from violence and crime and are characterized by a trusting, collaborative relationship between law enforcement and residents. It is well recognized that crime is a symptom of larger systemic problems, and in order to truly create safe neighborhoods, opportunity, prosperity, and equitable treatment must be extended to all residents.



Public safety is an essential component of a healthy neighborhood, and the effects of violence and crime disproportionately affect the city's low-income communities. Between 2000 to 2009 Boyle Heights, South, and Southeast Los Angeles had two times the rate of homicides than the citywide average. Homicides are a significant contributor to reduced life expectancy in some of the city's poorest neighborhoods, and are a leading cause of premature death for black males.[36] Concerns over crime, assault, and gang violence cause mental health stress, which has been correlated to poor health outcomes and health disparities.[37] Fears over public safety deter families from using public spaces for healthy activities. Trust and collaboration between residents and public safety officials are crucial to ensure that residents feel that they are receiving just and fair treatment, and to include them in promoting public safety within their neighborhoods.

Safe and just neighborhoods are a fundamental goal of the Plan. Creating safe communities through community-based public safety initiatives and increasing access to gang prevention resources, which includes access to economic and educational opportunities and collaborative relationships with public safety officials, are important strategies for neighborhoods that face disproportionate levels of crime.

Los Angeles has been a leader in gang prevention efforts and youth development, which have helped transform communities that were previously besieged by daily violent crime. For many communities, public safety is still an obstacle to participating in healthy and social activities. A focus on creating safe and just neighborhoods will be a critical aspect of improving health outcomes for all Angelenos.

36 *Years off Your Life? The Effects of Homicide on Life Expectancy by Neighborhood and Race/Ethnicity in Los Angeles County Journal of Urban Health : Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine. Jul 2010; 87(4)670. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2900567/*

37 *American Psychological Association fact sheet, Health Disparities and Stress: https://www.apa.org/topics/health-disparities/stress.pdf*

Objectives:

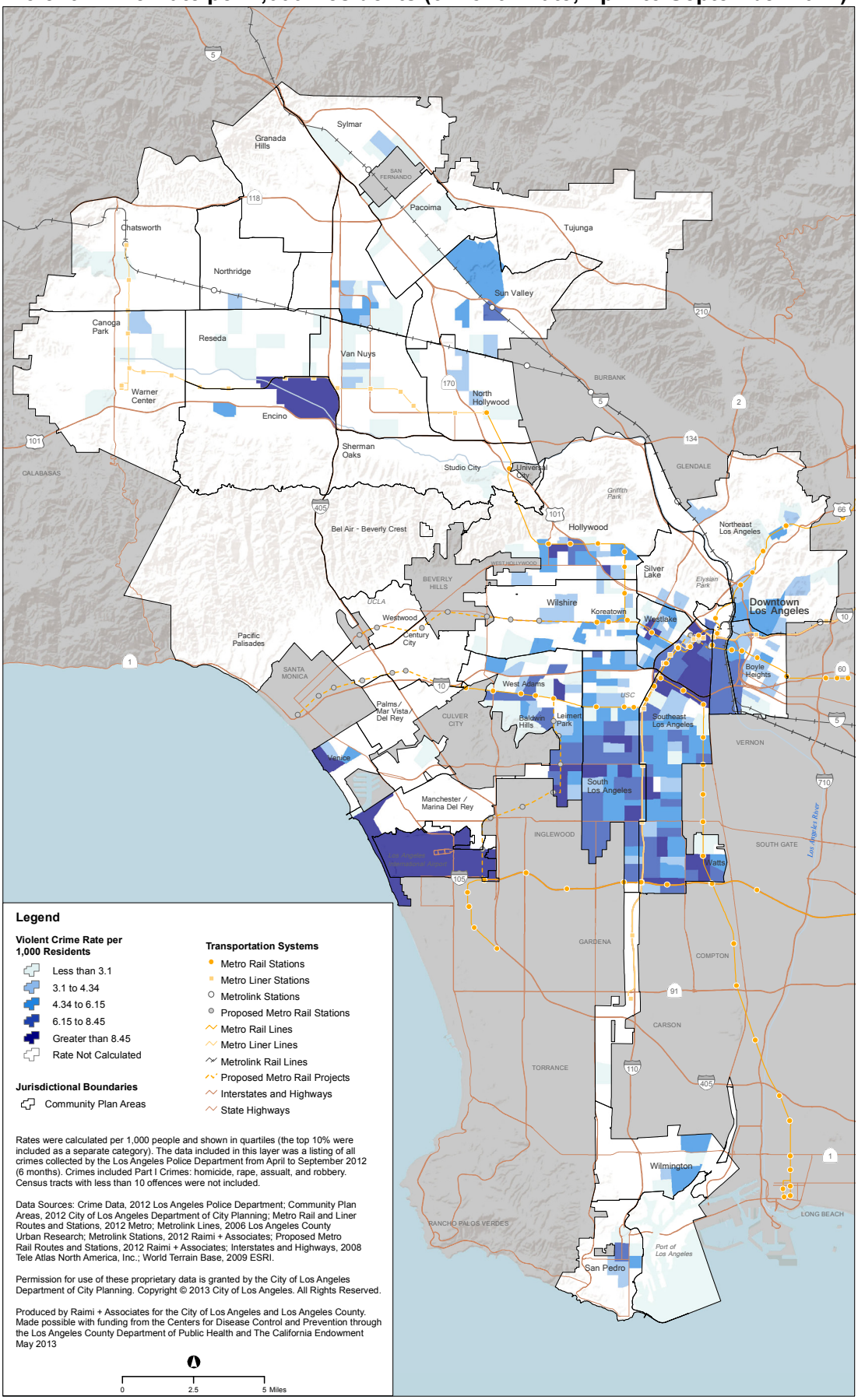
- Reduce violent crime in the City with an emphasis on reducing crime rates in the most impacted communities so that no census tract has a violent crime rate greater than 5.8 (current citywide average). (Health Atlas Map 94)
- Increase the number of Safe Passage programs that are implemented in the City's low-income neighborhoods.
- Increase the number of non-violent vulnerable offenders (homeless, youth, individuals with mental health issues, etc.) who are diverted from incarceration and rerouted into support services.
- Increase the number of at-risk youth who participate in the Gang Reduction and Youth Development and similar comprehensive gang intervention and prevention programs.

The maps on the following pages are from the Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles, 2013, and show baseline data as a reference for the Objectives and Policies in this Chapter. The complete Health Atlas 2013 and subsequent updates of the Health Atlas are available on the Los Angeles City Planning website at https://planning.lacity.org/plan-healthy-los-angeles.

Policy Topics

7.1 Gang prevention programs
7.2 Safe passages
7.3 Innovative policing and public safety
7.4 Community policing
7.5 Reintegration of the formerly-incarcerated
7.6 Diversion

Health Atlas 2013, Map 94
Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Residents (6-Month Rate, April to September 2012)



Legend

Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Residents

- Less than 3.1
- 3.1 to 4.34
- 4.34 to 6.15
- 6.15 to 8.45
- Greater than 8.45
- Rate Not Calculated

Jurisdictional Boundaries

- Community Plan Areas

Transportation Systems

- Metro Rail Stations
- Metro Liner Stations
- Metrolink Stations
- Proposed Metro Rail Stations
- Metro Rail Lines
- Metro Liner Lines
- Metrolink Rail Lines
- Proposed Metro Rail Projects
- Interstates and Highways
- State Highways

Rates were calculated per 1,000 people and shown in quartiles (the top 10% were included as a separate category). The data included in this layer was a listing of all crimes collected by the Los Angeles Police Department from April to September 2012 (6 months). Crimes included Part I Crimes: homicide, rape, assualt, and robbery. Census tracts with less than 10 offences were not included.

Data Sources: Crime Data, 2012 Los Angeles Police Department; Community Plan Areas, 2012 City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning; Metro Rail and Liner Routes and Stations, 2012 Metro; Metrolink Lines, 2006 Los Angeles County Urban Research; Metrolink Stations, 2012 Raimi + Associates; Proposed Metro Rail Routes and Stations, 2012 Raimi + Associates; Interstates and Highways, 2008 Tele Atlas North America, Inc.; World Terrain Base, 2009 ESRI.

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0 2.5 5 Miles

7.1 Gang prevention programs

Support and enhance the capacity of public, private, and nonprofit programs and organizations that increase economic opportunities, reduce gang activity, and reduce recidivism through job training, education, and community empowerment in the communities with the greatest need.

There are more than 450 active gangs in the City of Los Angeles, with a combined membership of over 45,000 individuals.[38] Gang membership has continued to increase over the last decade despite periodic declines in crime. During the last three years, there were over 16,000 verified violent gang crimes including nearly 500 homicides. Along with the direct impact of violence, a large number of children and adults have been exposed to violence, and many suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder.

Gang prevention programs can target existing gang members and assist them with the process of exiting a gang, work with at-risk youth to avoid gangs, and promote intervention and violence interruption strategies. The Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) program is a public safety initiative managed by the Mayor's Office in partnership with the GRYD Foundation to prevent at-risk youth from joining street gangs, intervene with individual gang members to help them leave gangs, and to respond to crisis situations associated with gang activities. GRYD programs include Family Case Management for Youth at-risk for joining gangs, Family Case Management for Youth already embedded in gangs, Violence Interruption, Summer Night Lights, and anonymous gun buybacks.

To reduce gang violence and increase neighborhood safety, support for the GRYD program in collaboration with the Los Angeles Police Department, should continue and expand into other communities significantly impacted by gang activity. In addition, GRYD programs should expand to include increased opportunities for positive youth development, job development, school violence prevention, victims' assistance, mental health, substance abuse, and housing programs.

There are several nonprofit entities that work in impacted communities to create real opportunities to divert existing and prospective gang members from gangs through educational and economic programming. The City should pursue economic development programs, and partnerships with other public, private, and nonprofit entities, to develop actionable gang prevention strategies that promote jobs for youth and ex-gang members.

38 *Los Angeles Police Department. (2013). Gangs. Retrieved from http://www.lapdonline.org/get_informed/content_basic_view/1396*

7.2 Safe passages

Continue to promote the development and implementation of comprehensive strategies that foster safe passages in neighborhoods with high crime and gang activity to ensure that all Angelenos can travel with confidence and without fear.

The fear of crime and violence is a pressing concern for many Angelenos. In Los Angeles, violent crimes are most starkly present in the Central City, Southeast Los Angeles, South Los Angeles, Westlake, and West Adams-Baldwin Hills-Leimert Park Community Plan Areas.[39] Fear and the real and perceived threat of harassment or violence can significantly influence whether parents will allow children to bicycle and walk to school, a neighborhood park, or engage in outdoor physical activities. In addition, living in a neighborhood that is impacted by gang and violent crime can cause mental health issues including anxiety, stress, and/or post-traumatic stress disorder.[40]

Promoting safe passages in the neighborhoods most impacted by crime and gang violence supports ongoing efforts by the City, and other public, private, and nonprofit partners, to work in tandem to develop comprehensive strategies that make neighborhoods safe. Through strategies such as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design that promote eyes on the street, well-lit sidewalks, and corridors and safe routes to school and safe passages programs, the City and its community partners will continue to make in-roads to make neighborhoods safer for health and well-being. Strategies that promote active transportation and increase safety and access around neighborhoods schools can also serve as crime prevention programs that help promote safe passages.

39 *Los Angeles Department of City Planning, Raimi + Associates, County of Los Angeles Public Health Department. (2013, June). Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles.*

40 *Los Angeles Department of City Planning, Raimi + Associates, County of Los Angeles Public Health Department. (2013, June). Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles.*

7.3 Innovative policing and public safety

Support the Los Angeles Police Department's ongoing efforts and encourage the development of new programs that go beyond traditional policing models to reduce gang violence by working with intervention workers, evaluating and implementing innovative policing and public safety models, and working with local organizations to develop and implement community-based non-law enforcement safety programs.

Gang intervention is loosely defined as any activity designed to help an active gang member participate in the larger community. Gang intervention workers possess a unique knowledge set, enabling them to negotiate with high-risk individuals and gangs to de-escalate tensions, arrange ceasefires, and intervene during crises. In order to be successful, these intervention workers must understand the culture of gangs that they engage with, as well as the dynamics of the neighborhoods in which they work. When the LAPD and gang intervention workers collaborate to diffuse violence, the result is a top-down, bottom-up strategy that ameliorates tension and subdues the potential for continued violence.

This policy supports the Los Angeles Police Department's ongoing efforts to improve the real and perceived safety concerns in communities impacted by gang violence. Continuing to explore and evaluate innovative strategies that will better equip officers to address gang violence and improve community safety will foster neighborhoods that support health and well-being for all Angelenos.

7.4 Community policing

Continue to promote trust and partnerships between the Los Angeles Police Department and local stakeholders to improve real and perceived health and safety concerns in the communities most impacted by crime and violence through strategies like community policing and neighborhood watch programs.

Historically, police departments respond to a crime after it occurs, and departments have been structured to support routine patrol, response to service calls, arrest, and follow-up investigation. Community policing is based on a partnership between the police and the community and complements traditional policing techniques by sharing responsibility with the community to identify, reduce, and prevent crime.

The Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) program is being executed in the Hollywood and Pacoima communities through a collaborative partnership between the City of Los Angeles and an array of public, private, and nonprofit partners. The BCJI was created to develop and implement place-based, community-oriented strategies to transform distressed communities into communities of opportunity. The BCJI may serve as a replicable model for other communities throughout Los Angeles.

Community policing empowers Angelenos by involving them in matters that impact neighborhood safety. Increased interaction between the LAPD, GRYD program, and local stakeholders will help create community policing and neighborhood watch programs that meet the unique needs of each community, all of which are critical components of this initiative and of creating safe and healthy neighborhoods.

7.5 Reintegration of the formerly-incarcerated

Support programs for previously incarcerated persons that provide job training, secondary education opportunities, substance abuse, mental health, tattoo removal, housing services, etcetera to foster healthy community reintegration.

Reintegration of formerly incarcerated youth and adults requires coordination among the City, Los Angeles County, State of California, faith-based groups, community-based organizations, and other stakeholders to help this high-risk population reintegrate into the community and to keep them from reoffending. Programs that provide viable employment opportunities to citizens with conviction records and needed support-systems can aid this reintegration.

The City can enhance re-entry by supporting re-entry policies, such as supporting the removal of lifetime CalFresh bans for former drug felons and encouraging economic and education opportunities for residents with criminal histories. Re-entry could be supported through collaboration with public, private, and nonprofit partners who play a role in the reintegration of the formerly incarcerated and by promoting opportunities for mental health and substance abuse services for former inmates and their families, along with supportive housing, educational, and employment opportunities are also critical.

7.6 Diversion

Proactively collaborate with public, private, and nonprofit partners to divert vulnerable populations such as homeless individuals, veterans, individuals with mental health issues, at-risk youth and young adults, and other non-violent offenders from conviction and incarceration to supportive services that promote access to economic, education, housing, and health resources within their communities.

Such offenders may be charged with infractions and nonviolent misdemeanors including sleeping on a sidewalk, urinating in public, being under the influence of a controlled substance, petty theft, disturbing the peace, being a minor in possession of alcohol, and vandalism (non related to domestic violence or gang activity). These infractions can be a result of larger, life-impacting issues faced by individuals who may be homeless, a veteran (with mental health challenges), at-risk young person, or someone with mental health challenges. Instead of allowing these citations to determine the course of an individual's life through incarceration or the unnecessary acquisition of a criminal record, this policy supports diversion, both pre- and post-plea, through coordinated access to housing and supportive services.

The City has several initiatives in place to support this mission. However, these initiatives are offered on a limited basis. As feasible, the City may consider expanding upon these programs and developing new ones. The City Attorney's Homeless Alternatives to Living on the Street (HALO-pre-filing diversion program) works with homeless arrestees with minor non-violent infractions and misdemeanors to partner them with housing and social service providers to create appropriate accountability in lieu of incarceration or criminal prosecution. In addition, the Los Angeles Police Department operates the Mental Health Evaluation/System-wide Mental Assessment Response Team (SMART) and the Case Assessment Management Program (CAMP) units which work in collaboration with the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health to identify nonviolent arrestees with mental health challenges and connect them with supportive services.

The Office of the Los Angeles City Attorney has created the Neighborhood Justice Program (NJP). It is an innovative approach proven effective in breaking the cycle of chronic nuisance and criminal behavior. This pilot program has the potential to be more effective in preventing recidivism among young adult and first time nonviolent offenders. Handling misdemeanor cases through a facilitative process saves taxpayers money. The purpose of the NJP is to open constructive communication between the victim and the offender and to cultivate mutual understanding and healing between the parties, while increasing the overall social health of the community.



Implementation Programs

Chapter 8

Implementation Programs

An implementation program is a coordinated series of actions the City hopes to take in the future that are broadly intended to advance, over the long term, the General Plan's goals, policies, and objectives. An implementation program is thus a follow-up measure and Chapter 8 is a menu of such programs the City may consider pursuing. Taken as a whole, these programs represent the City's best thinking today on what actions should be taken to make sure that the Plan's aspirations are achieved. Many of these programs can be pursued through initiatives already underway, such as the current effort to rewrite the City's zoning code. Other programs require the securing of additional resources. As such, the precise programs the City may pursue, in which order, and when, will in part be opportunity-driven, dependent on the availability of funding, staffing, and other necessary resources.

It is important to emphasize that none of the programs described in Chapter 8 represent a mandatory duty or other official obligation on the part of the City. On the contrary, priorities and perspectives continually evolve. New techniques and superior methods to achieve the Plan's aspirations may be identified. As such, the program strategies the City may pursue are subject to change. The City thus retains the discretion to make adjustments and modifications in its approach, and may do so without formally amending the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles.

Guide to the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles Implementation Programs

#	ACTION DESCRIPTION	FOCUS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBILITY	KEY PARTNER	RELEVANT POLICIES
Each action is numbered as a comprehensive list for each element	An actionable description of a potential implementation action. Some actions include end-note references to supportive background material or example projects.	Community health and well-being issue or topic that the program will address or support.	A broad timeframe that refers to when the action may be initiated. The timeframes are as follows: **Time Frames:** **Immediate**-Current/ ongoing projects or within one year of Plan adoption. **Short**- Within 2 to 4 years of Plan adoption. **Mid**-Between approximately 5 to 7 years of Plan adoption. **Long**- 10+ years after Plan adoption.	Identification of agency or department responsible for implementing the action.	Identification of non-City of Los Angeles public agencies that will be key to program implementation.	List of the relevant policies that the action supports. Policies will be listed by the numeric representation of the Goal and supportive Policy. For example, the third policy under Goal 3 Bountiful Parks and Open Spaces would be categorized as Policy 3.3

Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles Implementation Programs

#	ACTION DESCRIPTION	Goal	Time Frame	Responsible Department(s)	Key Partner(s)	Relevant Policies
P1	**Healthy Building Design Guidelines:** Work in collaboration with organizations such as the American Institute of Architects, the American Planning Association, Urban Land Institute, Green Building Council, and local universities to develop, adopt, and train staff to implement Healthy Building Design Guidelines (HBDG) that establish guidelines and quantifiable parameters to promote healthy living and working conditions in new and rehabilitated sites and structures. The HBDG will incorporate the following principles: • Improving health, well-being, and quality of life. • Encouraging on-site activities that promote healthy living such as edible landscaping and edible gardening, pronounced attractive staircases, and amenities for active transportation such as bicycle racks and work-place showers for employees. • Calming environments that allow for mental respite through interior building design that enhances connections with the natural environment and natural light. • Discourage building materials, carpets and flooring, paints and wall coverings that are known to be toxic and hazardous; accompany with a list of recommended alternatives. • Incorporate mitigations such as air filtration systems in a to-be-defined proximity to freeways and other similar polluting uses. • Exterior building design that promotes 'eyes on the street' and a pedestrian-oriented environment. • Energy efficiencies, weatherization, proper positioning of trees to shade buildings, alternative energy and solar generation systems, explore the feasibility of building designs that incorporate facile systems to charge electric vehicles, and use of rainwater, storm water, gray water and recycled water. • Heating, Cooling, and Ventilation • As appropriate, developing post-occupancy plans to assess energy efficiencies over time. • Site planning that promotes enhanced and safe pedestrian circulation • Sufficient green spaces for a wide range of active and passive physical activity and identification signage on publicly accessible, privately-owned open and recreational spaces • Include rehabilitation guidelines that address lead, pests, mold, and asbestos in existing housing stock.	Built Environment	Short-term	Department of City Planning , Department of Building and Safety, Department of Aging, Department on Disability, Housing and Community Investment Department		1.3 Prevention, 1.5 Plan for health, 2.2 Healthy building design and construction, 5.1 Air pollution and respiratory health, 5.2 People
P2	**Business Attraction Programs:** Continue to develop and fund a business attraction and assistance incentive programs, such as the BusinessSource Centers, that targets increasing access to jobs and healthy goods and services (grocery stores, federally qualified health clinics, daycare centers, and similar uses) and creating opportunities for small businesses and entrepreneurs in low-income and underserved communities. Identify the geographic boundaries of the most underserved communities. Evaluate the communities and identify a list of desired health-promoting industries. Implementation should be targeted to increase access to healthy goods and services within the aforementioned geographic boundaries. Special consideration shall be given to applicants that create workforce training or permanent employment opportunities. Incentive programs may include: • Financial (grants, loans, reduced permit fees, tax incentives, property disposition, etc.) to fund acquisition, construction, and new capital equipment or machinery. • Technical (feasibility studies, energy audits, architectural, planning and engineering, marketing, etc.) • Case Management (Shepherd -projects through the process, permit expediting, and convening of relevant departments) • Political (Assist in identifying the political landscape, neighborhood councils, CBO's, homeowner associations, business groups, etc.) • Industry Resource Identification (As feasible, maintain an inventory of existing businesses by industry and broker connections within the Los Angeles business community).	Built Environment	Immediate	Economic and Workforce Development Department		2.1 Access to goods and services, 2.7 Access to health services, 4.4 Equitable access to healthy food outlets

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#	ACTION DESCRIPTION	Goal	Time Frame	Responsible Department(s)	Key Partner(s)	Relevant Policies
P3	**Land use incentives:** As part of re:code LA update, remove barriers and create land use incentives to encourage the provision of healthy goods and services (healthy neighborhood markets, farmers markets, full service grocery stores, full service restaurants, federally qualified health clinics, mental health services, affordable housing, wellness centers, daycare centers, preschools, community gardens, multi-purpose community centers, and the like) in underserved communities.	Built Environment	Immediate	Department of City Planning		1.3 Prevention, 1.5 Plan for health, 2.1 Access to goods and services, 2.7 Access to health services, 4.4 Equitable access to healthy food outlets
P4	**Multipurpose Centers:** Continue the program and service delivery administered by the Department of Aging's Multipurpose Centers such as in-home assistance and services, nutrition services, transportation and para-transit, health education and screening services, and care management.	Built Environment	Immediate	Department of Aging		2.4 Aging in place
P5	**Domestic violence shelter operations:** Continue the FamilySource System's Domestic Violence Shelter Operations (DVSO) program. The DVSO is part of a comprehensive, multifaceted approach to combating domestic violence in the City of Los Angeles. Its goal is to provide exclusively to victims of domestic violence, an individualized case-managed plan of services that will ensure their immediate safety, and over the longer term, will motivate and equip them with appropriate skills and self-knowledge to support themselves and their families independent of the batterer.	Built Environment	Immediate	Housing and Community Investment Department		2.1 Access to goods and services, 2.7 Access to health services
P6	**Health care access:** Collaborate with Metro to develop a Health Care Access and Transit Opportunities Assessment. Evaluate the existing transit system (bus, rail, and shuttles); identify opportunities to improve access for communities that are most underserved in access to health services and with the highest concentrations of seniors, individuals with temporary and permanent disabilities, and transit dependent populations. In developing program, take into consideration the reasonable amount of time and the distance an individual or family would have to travel to access a primary care provider or a specialist, and identify, as feasible, health care providers who accept Medicaid.	Built Environment	Mid-term	Department of Transportation, Department of City Planning	Metro, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Los Angeles County Department of Health Services	1.3 Prevention, 2.1 Access to goods and services, 2.3 Access for individuals with disabilities, 2.4 Aging in place, 2.7 Access to health services
P7	**Aging in place:** Create neighborhood level interventions that promote aging in place by enabling older adults to be independent and fully integrated into the community by incorporating considerations for older adults in the design of outdoor spaces and buildings, availability of transportation, housing, and community health and services; opportunities for social participation, civic participation, employment, and communication and information.	Built Environment	Mid-term	Department of Aging, Department of City Planning, Department of Transportation, Housing and Community Investment Department, Board of Public Works, and Department on Disability		2.4 Aging in place
P8	**Senior programs:** Continue, and as feasible, expand the provision of a wide range of senior programs and classes, activities and services including: case management, in-home social services, transportation, health information, community education advocacy, and nutritious hot lunches.	Built Environment	Immediate	Department of Aging, Department of Recreation and Parks		2.4 Aging in place

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#	ACTION DESCRIPTION	Goal	Time Frame	Responsible Department(s)	Key Partner(s)	Relevant Policies
P9	**School-based health centers:** Work in collaboration with the LAUSD to advertise the availability of health services through the LAUSD's health centers that offer primary medical care, vision care, dental care, mental health services, teen health services, and wellness/healthy lifestyle promotion programs. In addition, coordinate with the LAUSD to evaluate opportunities to expand school-based health centers in the neighborhoods with the greatest deficiencies in health-care services and identify and remove barriers that stand in the way of expanding the availability of school-based health centers.	Built Environment	Short-term	Department of City Planning	Los Angeles Unified School District	1.3 Prevention, 2.1 Access to goods and services, 2.3 Access for individuals with disabilities, 2.4 Aging in place, 2.7 Access to health services
P10	**Health services:** Informed by Health Professional Shortage data identify the communities that are most underserved and in collaboration with public, private, and nonprofit partners develop land use incentives to increase access and the equitable distribution of medical services (federal qualified health clinics (including mental health services), acute general hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, acute psychiatric hospitals, intermediate care facilities, and similar across the City.	Built Environment	Short-term	Department of City Planning	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Los Angeles County Department of Health Services	1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 1.3 Prevention, 1.5 Plan for health, 2.7 Access to health services
P11	**Health and educational resource system:** Provide access to a Health and Educational Resource System (HERS) that catalogues the availability of City and County health and social economic programs, health-related programs (such as health insurance or free fairs), and social service programs, ect. The HERS would also identify existing public and private programs that provide free or low-cost supportive services to all students and parents especially in low-income communities (including child care, preschool, tutoring, parent educations and support, development and screening and referral.) Information should be presented in a user-friendly format in multiple languages and made available to all Angelenos via the internet.	Education	Mid-term	Los Angeles Public Library, Housing and Community Investment Department	Los Angeles Unified School District, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Los Angeles County Department of Health Services	1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 1.3 Prevention, 6.1 Early childhood education, 6.2 Higher education, 6.3 Lifelong Learning, 6.5 Public libraries, 7.1 Gang prevention
P12	**Job training for older adults:** Continue the Department of Aging's Job Training Program for Older Adults (Program). The Program is focused on creating job training opportunities for older adults and income attainment through stipends. Develop a resource system of public and private partners to expand the availability of job training opportunities for older adults in the City of Los Angeles.	Education	Immediate	Department of Aging		1.6 Poverty and health, 2.4 Aging in place, 6.3 Lifelong learning
P13	**Adult literacy:** Continue to implement the Los Angeles Public Library's Adult Literacy Program to teach adults with low literacy to improve their reading skills and work with tutors and staff to reach personal goals related to literacy including passing the GED, improving English conversational skills, helping children with homework, and career advancement.	Education	Immediate	Los Angeles Public Library		2.4 Aging in place, 6.3 Lifelong learning, 6.5 Public libraries,
P14	**Early childhood literacy:** Continue to implement the Los Angeles Public Library's We Read Together program to help prepare children for literacy and school by offering story times, story-based activities and books. Also included are Every Child Ready to Read parent workshops that teach parents the five easy and important ways they can build their children's pre-reading skills, starting from birth, and our Learn and Play program which embeds library staff in Head Start programs in some of the neediest communities to help increase vocabulary and grade-level readiness.	Education	Immediate	Los Angeles Public Library		6.1 Early childhood education, 6.5 Public libraries

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#	ACTION DESCRIPTION	Goal	Time Frame	Responsible Department(s)	Key Partner(s)	Relevant Policies
P15	**Summer lunch programs:** Continue, and as feasible, expand summer lunch programs at Los Angeles Public Library branches and Recreation and Park facilities to children ages 18 and under to provide nutritious hot meals during the summer months when the school lunch program is not available. The Summer Lunch Programs provide engaging fun learning activities and provide opportunities for parents to become acquainted with library and recreation and park resources. A coordinated marketing strategy should be developed with other Summer Food Service Program site sponsors across the County, including LA County Department of Parks & Recreation and the LA County Food Bank to ensure maximum participation in the programs.	Education	Immediate	Los Angeles Public Library, Department of Recreation and Parks		1.2 Collaboration, 3.4 Park quality an recreation programs, 6.1 Early childhood education, 6.5 Public libraries
P16	**FamilySource:** Continue the FamilySource System's one-stop community centers that deliver coordinated, outcome-driven services to city residents in areas of highest need by promoting increased family income/ resources and increased youth academic achievement. The following core services are provided multi-benefit screening (CalFresh, CalWORKS, and MediCal), information and referrals, intensive services and case management, financial literacy, income tax preparation, pre-employment and employment support, parenting classes, computer literacy, adult education, college access activities, tutoring, mentoring, leadership training, recreational and cultural activities. In collaboration with the LAUSD, explore the feasibility of increasing the number of LAUSD Fulltime Pupil Services and Attendance (PSA) Counselors at FamilySource Centers to conduct student intakes, assess and determine the appropriate interventions to identify at-risk students with behavioral, social and attendance related issues.	Education	Immediate	Housing and Community Investment Department		1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 1.3 Prevention, 1.4 Education, 1.6 Poverty and health, 2.1 Access to goods and services, 2.7 Access to health services, 4.5 Food security and assistance, 6.1 Early childhood education, 6.2 Higher education, 6.3 Lifelong learning, 7.1 Gang prevention programs
P17	**Workforce training:** Continue to site workforce centers in the communities with the greatest need and implement a comprehensive workforce system that assists vulnerable populations with attaining the necessary education, training, and resources to compete in the labor market for career-ladder opportunities in growth industries through strategies such as: • Proactively collaborate with institutions of higher learning and leaders of emerging industries to develop a pathway for individuals from low-income communities to access the necessary education, experience, and training to qualify for career-ladder opportunities. • Develop an "individualized needs assessment" evaluation for program recipients along with an action plan that outlines educational courses and apprenticeships and work experience that is needed to compete in the market. • Develop an action plan to combine workforce training and employment opportunities with publicly-funded projects; such as public and transit infrastructure, affordable housing, Los Angeles River revitalization, economic development, and business attraction efforts, and sustainable and energy efficient retrofits to expand on the apprenticeship and training opportunities for local individuals who participate in workforce training programs. • Assess, and prioritize training in communities with healthcare workforce shortages. • Develop training opportunities in career-ladder industries that promote public health such as culinary arts, health/biomed, environmental sciences and local level food production, processing and distribution. • Incentivize contractors and vendors in the public bidding process who provide an apprenticeship and/or training opportunity to 'local hire' workforce program participants. • Prioritize building relationships with industries and employers that commit to hire workforce training program participants.	Education	Immediate	Economic and Workforce Development Department		1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 1.6 Poverty and health, 6.3 Lifelong learning, 6.6 Workforce training, 7.1 Gang prevention programs, 7.5 Reintegration of the formerly incarcerated

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#	ACTION DESCRIPTION	Goal	Time Frame	Responsible Department(s)	Key Partner(s)	Relevant Policies
P18	**Homework centers:** Continue the Los Angeles Public Library after-school homework centers that provide access to space, books, technological tools, print and online resources and guidance needed to help students succeed academically and graduate high school and explore opportunities to partner with the LAUSD's Beyond the Bell after school and summer homework centers.	Education	Immediate	Los Angeles Public Library	Los Angeles Unified School District	6.1 Early childhood education, 6.2 Higher education, 6.5 Public libraries
P19	**Financial literacy:** Continue to deliver and promote comprehensive financial literacy programs to empower people on saving, budgeting, credit and investment to improve financial skills.	Education	Immediate	Mayor's Office, Los Angeles Public Library, Housing and Community Investment Department, Economic and Workforce Development Department		6.3 Lifelong learning
P20	**Linked learning:** Explore opportunities to assist the Los Angeles Unified School District in identifying industry partners who can support implementation of the Linked Learning model in the City of Los Angeles. The Linked Learning model partners academics with technical real world experience in fields such as engineering, arts and media, or biomedicine and health. Prioritize program implementation in the communities with the lowest educational attainment rates.	Education	Immediate	Mayor's Office, Economic and Workforce Development Department	Los Angeles Unified School District	1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 6.2 Higher education
P21	**Citizenship corners:** Continue the Los Angeles Public Library's Citizenship Corners and citizenship events that strive to help Angelenos achieve naturalization, and in turn expanded financial opportunity and increased civic engagement.	Education	Immediate	Los Angeles Public Library		1.1 Leadership, 6.3 Lifelong learning, 6.5 Public library
P22	**Health education classes and resources:** Continue the Los Angeles Public Library's collaboration with community based non-profit agencies, healthcare organizations, and County departments, efforts to work to address health disparities by providing culturally and linguistically appropriate prevention-oriented workshops, and Affordable Care Act information.	Education	Immediate	Los Angeles Public Library	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health	1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 1.3 Prevention, 1.4 Education, 6.5 Public libraries
P23	**Homeless services:** Expand the Los Angeles Public Library's pilot program established at the Central Library aimed at addressing the needs in time of crisis of the Los Angeles Public Library's homeless patrons by providing access to social services, shelter, mental health, and nutrition. Program expansion should target communities and populations facing the greatest risk to health disparities.	Education	Immediate	Los Angeles Public Library		1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 1.3 Prevention, 1.4 Education, 6.5 Public libraries
P24	**CLASS parks or clean and safe spaces:** Continue to hire and train youth for seasonal work at neighborhood parks. Class Parks operates in 47 sites and is a neighborhood youth development program. Youth are involved in program planning and work within recreation programs, life skills training, volunteerism and educational enrichment. CLASS Parks strives to build a connection between youth and their community.	Education	Immediate	Department of Recreation and Parks		6.7 Youth employment
P25	**Recreation and parks youth employment:** Continue to recruit and employ college and graduate level young adults who are studying in the fields of architecture, engineering, and planning to execute the Department of Recreation and Parks initiatives around areas of sustainability, ADA compliance, and other similar initiatives.	Education	Immediate	Department of Recreation and Parks		6.7 Youth employment
P26	**Smart irrigation water conservation program:** Continue to train youth including in areas of community gardens and urban farms, in the field of green technology and water conservation. Evaluate the feasibility of training community members as new community gardens and urban farms are developed on water-wise food growing and cost savings for gardeners.	Education	Immediate	Department of Recreation and Parks		4.6 Food cycle sustainability, 6.7 Youth employment

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#	ACTION DESCRIPTION	Goal	Time Frame	Responsible Department(s)	Key Partner(s)	Relevant Policies
P27	**Afterschool clubs:** Continue, and if feasible, expand the provision of afterschool clubs that provide interactive and safe environment for youth and offer a range of activities from sports leagues to music lessons in a structured enrichment program for elementary and middle school students.	Education	Immediate	Department of Recreation and Parks		3.4 Park quality and recreation programs, 3.5 Park safety, 6.1 Early childhood education, 6.2 Higher education, 6.4 Arts, culture, and services that enhance well-being
P28	**YouthSource centers:** Continue the comprehensive provision of services at the City's YouthSource Centers by working with youth to graduate from high school, obtain a GED, and/or obtain career training. Continue to partner with the LAUSD to include Fulltime Pupil Services and Attendance (PSA) Counselors at YouthSource Centers to conduct student intakes, assess and determine the appropriate interventions to identify at-risk students with behavioral, social and attendance related issues.	Education	Immediate	Economic and Workforce Development Department	Los Angeles Unified School District	1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 1.3 Prevention, 1.6 Poverty and health, 6.2 Higher education, 7.1 Gang prevention programs
P29	**Green business incentives:** Develop, fund and implement a Green Sustainable Business Program that incentivizes retrofitting existing buildings and operations to incorporate sustainable design, processes, and products with the goal of enhancing conservation and energy efficiencies and reducing environmental contamination, hazardous impacts, and pollution in the most impacted communities. Develop a technical assessment that evaluates industries by sector to assess the upgrades (capital, physical, or procedural) that may be marketed as part of this program. Define 'green industry', prioritize the industries that will be targeted, and focus implementation within the geographic boundaries of communities most impacted my cumulative environmental impacts. Explore the feasibility of providing the following incentives: case management services, financing and grants, tax and utility rebates, energy efficient capital equipment and machinery upgrades, identification of strategic partnerships, energy efficiency audits, feasibility assessments, and lean sustainable manufacturing services for businesses to incorporate conservation and energy efficiencies into their infrastructure, processes, and products.	Environment	Mid-term	Economic and Workforce Development Department, Department of Water and Power, Port of Los Angeles		1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 1.5 Plan for health, 2.2 Healthy building design and construction, 5.1 Air pollution and respiratory health, 5.2 People, 5.4 Noxious activities, 5.7 Land use planning for public health and GHG emission reduction
P30	**Smoke-free housing options:** Explore the feasibility of developing a program to provide smoke-free housing options. Precede program execution and accompany housing transition with cessation, educational, and treatment resources to assist individuals with addiction issues. Ensure that any measure, ordinance, or program that is put in place creates protections for tenants to avoid displacement, harassment, and/or arbitrary evictions. Programs developed shall comply with Fair Housing laws.	Environment	Mid-term	Housing and Community Investment Department	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health	1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 1.3 Prevention, 5.3 Smoke-free environments

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#	ACTION DESCRIPTION	Goal	Time Frame	Responsible Department(s)	Key Partner(s)	Relevant Policies
P31	**Clean up green up:** Evaluate the Clean Up Green Up pilot program to assess how it can be replicated in other parts of the city and/or develop standards and policies to incorporate into the zoning code and Community Plans, respectively.	Environment	Short-term	Department of City Planning		1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 1.5 Plan for health, 2.2 Healthy building design and construction, 5.1 Air pollution and respiratory health, 5.2 People, 5.4 Noxious activities, 5.7 Land use planning for public health and GHG emission reduction
P32	**Good neighbor policy:** Proactively engage adjacent jurisdictions to develop a Good Neighbor Policy to promoting positive health outcomes for the region through the formation of strategic partnerships around environmental justice, sustainability, and climate adaptation. Create strategies that assess reducing negative health impacts posed by: • Incompatible land uses and the burden they pose on vulnerable populations and the irreversible impact to climate change • Public health nuisances like noise, vibrations, odors, dust, waste, pests, visual pollution, and other disruptive practices • Evaluate a regional approach to emission controls and standards • Work with businesses to be good neighbors to local residents and surrounding communities.	Environment	Mid-term	Mayor's Office		1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 1.5 Plan for health, 2.2 Healthy building design and construction, 5.1 Air pollution and respiratory health, 5.2 People, 5.4 Noxious activities, 5.7 Land use planning for public health and GHG emission reduction
P33	**Clean Air Action Plan:** Continue to implement strategies from the 2010 Clean Air Action Plan for continual improvement in reducing emissions and health risks in the region surrounding the Port of Los Angeles as well as the most environmentally burdened communities.	Environment	Immediate	Port of Los Angeles		1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 1.5 Plan for health, 2.2 Healthy building design and construction, 5.1 Air pollution and respiratory health, 5.2 People, 5.4 Noxious activities, 5.7 Land use planning for public health and GHG emission reduction

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#	ACTION DESCRIPTION	Goal	Time Frame	Responsible Department(s)	Key Partner(s)	Relevant Policies
P34	**Port Community Mitigation Trust Fund:** Continue to implement mitigation strategies under the Port Community Mitigation Trust Fund. Specific projects identified for this program include installation of sound dampening double paned windows in schools and residences; installation and maintenance of air filtration systems/heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) air purifiers in schools; provision of funds to local clinics, other health service providers, and other organizations aimed at addressing health impacts from air pollution stemming from port operations; a job training/hiring program; and an analysis of the impacts of port operations on wetlands and recreational access in nearby communities.	Environment	Immediate	Port of Los Angeles		1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 1.5 Plan for health, 2.2 Healthy building design and construction, 5.1 Air pollution and respiratory health, 5.2 People, 5.4 Noxious activities, 5.7 Land use planning for public health and GHG emission reduction
P35	**Emission reduction strategies:** Continue to implement Port of Los Angeles Technology Advancement Program (TAP), Zero Emission Roadmap, and similar programs that target evaluating and funding new innovations, strategies, and technologies to reduce emissions and negative health impacts.	Environment	Immediate	Port of Los Angeles		1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 1.5 Plan for health, 2.2 Healthy building design and construction, 5.1 Air pollution and respiratory health, 5.2 People, 5.4 Noxious activities, 5.7 Land use planning for public health and GHG emission reduction
P36	**Landscape guidelines and ordinance:** Update the City of Los Angeles landscape guidelines and ordinance to streamline and update the requirements to promote climate adaptation, sustainability, and increase healthy food access and perennial crops across the City. Include a section on public property including parks, open spaces, and the public right of way.	Environment	Mid-term	Department of City Planning		1.5 Plan for health, 3.4 Park quality and recreation programs, 4.2 Local food systems, connections, and industry 5.1 Air pollution and respiratory health, 5.2 People
P37	**Urban forest:** Build off of the City Plants initiative to develop an Urban Forest Healthy Environment Strategic Plan that will target increased tree plantings to reduce air pollution in communities near truck routes, manufacturing, warehousing, distribution, refineries, chemical plants, and the Port. Communities with the highest heat island vulnerabilities and insufficient tree canopy based on "Los Angeles 1 Million Tree Canopy Cover Assessment" prepared by the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture should also be prioritized. The Urban Forest Urban Forest Healthy Environment Strategic Plan should target tree plantings in public spaces such as public right of way, parks, and similar locations.	Environment	Mid-term	Board of Public Works, Department of City Planning		5.1 Air pollution and respiratory health, 5.2 People, 5.4 Noxious activities

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#	ACTION DESCRIPTION	Goal	Time Frame	Responsible Department(s)	Key Partner(s)	Relevant Policies
P38	**Brownfields:** Identify and secure internal and external funding and as feasible, leverage existing community resources by brokering public, private, and nonprofit partnerships to continue and as feasible expand the City's Brownfield Program to expedite the identification, acquisition, and remediation of contaminated lands suitable for community revitalization purposes. Funding should prioritize underserved areas with the greatest brownfield burden as measured by number of brownfields and the contamination severity. Revitalization efforts should be informed by residents' input for purposes include economic development programs that increase access to health-promoting goods and services, economic development with career-ladder opportunities, expansion of natural open spaces and parks, community gardens, and other similar activities in the most underserved communities.	Environment	Immediate	Board of Public Works		1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 2.6 Repurpose underutilized spaces for health, 5.5 Brownfield remediation
P39	**Cool Roofs:** Explore the feasibility of incentivizing cool roofs for existing residential and existing/new commercial, industrial, institutional, and similar structures in the City. Develop user-friendly standards that clearly explain the process and requirements for incorporating cool roof systems in the City and train all relevant public counter staff in processes and requirements. Consider developing and implementing a white roof project, modeled after New York City's in the communities most highly burdened by heat island impacts.	Environment	Short-term	Department of City Planning, Department of Water and Power, Bureau of Public Works		1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 5.6 Resilience, 5.7 Land use planning for public health and GHG emission reduction
P40	**Climate Adaptation and Preparedness Plan and collaboration:** Initiate the development of a Climate Adaptation and Preparedness (CAP) Plan to prepare Los Angeles for the growing effects of climate change including increased temperatures, increased wildfires, reduced imported water supply and sea level rise. Work with Climate Resolve, the Los Angeles Regional Collaborative for Climate Action and Sustainability and local community partners to inform City efforts to identify and respond to the health impacts of climate change and to develop strategies that incorporate community-driven mitigations with expert-led solutions; targeting implementation in the neighborhoods that are most disproportionately impacted by the effects of climate change. Increase public awareness of the need to adapt and prepare for short-term emergencies and the long-term impacts of climate change; pursue infrastructure improvements that advance adaptation principles (more cool shelters and homes, permeable street surfaces, cool roofs, access to affordable healthy food and water, access to clean locally generated renewable sources of energy); identify short and long-term best practices, and as feasible, partnering with community based organizations to enhance public awareness and ability to prepare and cope.	Environment	Mid-term	Mayor's Office, Department of Water and Power, Board of Public Works, Department of City Planning	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health	1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 1.3 Prevention, 1.4 Education, 1.5 Plan for health, 2.10 Social connectedness, 5.1 Air pollution and respiratory health, 5.2 People, 5.4 Noxious activities, 5.6 Resilience, 5.7 Land use planning for public health and GHG emission reduction
P41	**Oil district:** Amend the Zoning Code to amend the Special Use District ""O"" Oil Drilling District to include land use based performance standards that adequately separate, regulate, limit and/or prohibit new facilities and/or extraction methods that utilize hazardous materials from residential and other sensitive land uses. Require decision-makers to consider cumulative environmental impacts and find that any drilling and/or extraction methods and associated technologies are safe and do not have community health impacts (in addition to noise, water quality and geologic impacts). Coordinate with other public agencies that have purview over oil extraction activities and require the preparation of technical reports by objective, third party experts to further inform the decision-making process prior to granting project approval. In collaboration with residents, community based organizations, elected officials, and experts in the field, develop and require that special findings are made when oil extraction occurs in proximity to residential and other sensitive uses and that public hearings are held to address community concerns. In addition, require periodic monitoring and reporting of site conditions.	Environment	Short-term	Department of City Planning, Department of Water and Power, Department of Building and Safety, City Attorney		1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 1.5 Plan for health, 5.4 Noxious activities 5.7 Land use planning for public health and GHG emission reduction

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#	ACTION DESCRIPTION	Goal	Time Frame	Responsible Department(s)	Key Partner(s)	Relevant Policies
P42	**Air quality action plan:** In collaboration with County, and State agencies/departments, academic institutions, nonprofit, and private partners build upon existing policies and strategies and develop implementation mitigation strategies that respond to poor air quality, cumulative impacts, and environmental justice issues through strategies the reduce emission, protect sensitive land uses from existing noxious activities through buffers and transitional zoning, promotion of green industry retrofits, and similar strategies.	Environment	Mid-term	Department of City Planning, Port of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power, Department of Transportation	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health	1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 1.3 Prevention, 1.4 Education, 1.5 Plan for health, 5.1 Air pollution and respiratory health, 5.2 People, 5.4 Noxious activities, 5.6 Resilience, 5.7 Land use planning for public health and GHG emission reduction
P43	**Transitional zoning:** As part of re:code LA, evaluate the feasibility of creating a transitional zoning designation that can serve as a mitigation between industrial activities and sensitive land uses (residential, day care centers, senior centers, preschools, parks, and similar).	Environment	Short-term	Department of City Planning		1.5 Plan for health, 5.1 Air pollution and respiratory health, 5.2 People, 5.4 Noxious activities, 5.6 Resilience, 5.7 Land use planning for public health and GHG emission reduction
P44	**Emergency preparedness:** Continue to work in concert with other city departments to refine the existing procedures necessary for the rapid notification of City departments and the public in the event of heat or cold emergencies and to provide a sufficient number of warming and cooling centers for residents. Ensure consistency with the State of California, the Los Angeles County Operational Area, and other local governments' emergency response plans and operations.	Environment	Immediate	Emergency Management Department	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health	1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 1.3 Prevention, 1.4 Education, 5.6 Resilience
P45	**Street vending:** Develop a clear pathway for the legalization of street (sidewalk) vending to support viable economic opportunities for entrepreneurs and to increase access to healthy food in underserved neighborhoods. Develop a clear streamlined pathway for obtaining all necessary licenses and permits to operate in the City. Ensure that permit and enforcement fees are reasonable and affordable. Work with the County and other partners to provide technical assistance to existing sidewalk food vendors to transition into compliance with the program. Define "healthy food carts" in an inclusive manner that promotes nutrition and gives vendors a range of choices. Provide special incentives (such as preferred siting and permit fee reductions) for qualified healthy food vendors. Ensure that enforcement is effective and does not include exorbitant costs for vendors.	Food	Immediate	Board of Public Works, EWDD (?)	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health	1.2 Collaboration, 1.6 Poverty and health, 4.4 Equitable access to healthy food outlets, 4.8 Food innovations

Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles Implementation Programs

#	ACTION DESCRIPTION	Goal	Time Frame	Responsible Department(s)	Key Partner(s)	Relevant Policies
P46	**Healthy neighborhood markets:** Create a corner neighborhood market conversion program, modeled after the former CRA/LA's and other national models and best practices, to increase access to fresh, affordable, and healthy food while promoting small business development through convenience stores, corner markets and neighborhood markets. Program funds can be derived from local, state or federal sources such as the federal Healthy Food Financing Initiative and other economic development funds. Program funds may be expended for architecture and permitting, external and interior improvements, and capital upgrades for business that incorporate a healthy food operation. Additional incentives shall include expedited permit review, reduced permitting fees and code "amnesties" when linked explicitly to a store conversion project and not otherwise harmful to patrons. Program implementation shall be targeted in the most underserved neighborhoods, shall prioritize partnering with public health, food retail and community-organizing experts, and promote strategies to ensure that healthy foods are prominently placed, priced competitively and look attractive to encourage consumer towards healthier eating in retail outlets for sustainable impact. Program participants shall be required to accept CalFresh EBT and WIC (if available).	Food	Short-term	Economic and Workforce Development Department	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health	1.2 Collaboration, 1.3 Prevention 1.6 Poverty and health, 4.2 Local food systems and connections 4.4 Equitable access to healthy food outlets,
P47	**Healthy mobile food retail incentives:** Create and market an economic development program that catalogues all available resources for mobile food retailers, with the goal of attracting and expanding healthy food retail in underserved neighborhoods. Program beneficiaries shall be required to accept CalFresh EBT.	Food	Mid-term	Economic and Workforce Development Department		1.3 Prevention, 4.4 Equitable access to healthy food outlets
P48	**Healthy food liaison team:** Develop a concierge desk service focused on increasing a balance mix of healthy food options in underserved neighborhoods by dedicating resources to a City Liaison team that helps healthy food retailers navigate permitting and licensing issues and obtain information and technical assistance about available healthy food related incentives and resources.	Food	Long-term	Economic and Workforce Development Department		1.3 Prevention, 4.4 Equitable access to healthy food outlets, 4.8 Food innovations
P49	**Collective food purchasing:** Establish partnerships among large and small food retailers to create a collective food purchasing program to reduce the cost-burden for small neighborhood markets in underserved neighborhoods to purchase fresh healthy food.	Food	Long-term	Economic and Workforce Development Department		1.3 Prevention, 4.2 Local food systems and connections, 4.4 Equitable access to healthy food outlets, 4.8 Food innovations

Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles Implementation Programs

#	ACTION DESCRIPTION	Goal	Time Frame	Responsible Department(s)	Key Partner(s)	Relevant Policies
P50	**Urban agriculture:** Develop a comprehensive urban agriculture program that removes barriers and supports the development of a local urban agriculture system (including community gardens) through strategies such as: • Creating an Urban Agriculture Liaison to oversee ad coordinate urban agriculture activity, incentives and resources across all departments. • Evaluating the feasibility of establish Urban Garden Districts in areas of high population density and poor affordable healthy food access. • Exploring the creation of an urban agriculture-zoning overlay to help guide strategic development of urban farms and other innovative food processing development. • Supporting the development of local Food Hubs to grow, distribute, and market local food to local food retailers, restaurants, farmers markets, institutions, and similar entities. • Engaging the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to develop and implement a streamlined process for property owners engaged in urban agriculture activities in the City of Los Angeles to utilize the Assembly Bill 551 Urban Agricultural Incentive Zones Act. • Developing a streamlined process for allowing aquaponics, the process of raising aquatic animals and cultivating plants in water, as part of a larger urban agriculture system in the City of Los Angeles. • Allowing for food growing in residential parkways within certain parameters. • Evaluating updating the LAMC to allow for the legalization of beekeeping and cultivation of small animals in the City in a wider variety of residentially and commercially zoned land. • Develop a standardized citywide process and educational materials to permit community groups and organizations to grow healthy food on vacant lots, rooftops, warehouses, medians and parkways and 'green alleys'. • Ensure that processes include criterion for assessing soil and water safety and promotes composting and healthy soil use, water efficiency and allow for innovations in food growing rules and procedures. • Evaluate adopting point-of-sale provisions that legalize healthy food retail at community gardens.	Food	Mid-term	Department of City Planning, Economic and Workforce Development		1.3 Prevention, 4.1 Land for urban agriculture and healthy food, 4.2 Local food systems and connections, 4.6 Food cycle sustainability, 4.7 Empower Angelenos to grow and eat healthy food
P51	**Greenwaste reduction:** Continue to implement the Bureau of Sanitation's Greenwaste reduction strategies. Coordinate the availability of these resources with other urban agriculture, community garden, and similarly related efforts throughout the City. Evaluate the feasibility of expanding the Greenwaste Reduction Program into residential, parks and community spaces.	Food	Immediate	Board of Public Works		4.6 Food cycle sustainability
P52	**Community garden and urban agriculture incentives:** Incentivize the establishment of community gardens and urban agriculture activities in the most underserved neighborhoods in the City. Explore the feasibility of providing the following incentives in low-income, underserved communities: expedited permit review, reduced permit fees, assistance with agricultural waste management or similar programs, leasing of vacant/underutilized land (with relevant property information; zoning, dimensions, use history (as available), council district information, known easements, available incentive programs, and restrictions), water and power-rate discounts, and identification of potential and/or provision of grant funding for soil/water safety testing, and similar. incentives	Food	Short-term	Department of City Planning, Department of Water and Power		4.1 Land for urban agriculture and healthy food, 4.7 Empower Angelenos to grow and eat healthy food, 4.8 Food innovations
P53	**Farmers markets:** Develop a clear and streamlined process for holding farmers markets in the City. In collaboration with public-private partners, develop a database of suitable locations that are in close proximity to community services, housing, and transit. Encourage farmers markets to be held in a range of zones and timeframes and the universal acceptance of CalFresh EBT; require CalFresh EBT acceptance for farmers market sites that utilize public assistance, such as use of publicly held property. Take proactive steps to market the availability of Market-Match Incentives. Market Match is a public-private program that provides shoppers matching funds when they use their CalFresh benefits to purchase fresh produce in participating farmers markets. Evaluate the feasibility of partnering with public-private partners to expand Market Match in the City's high-need communities (greatest deficiencies in healthy food and highest prevalence of low-income households).	Food	Mid-term	Department of City Planning, General Services Department		4.3 Farmers markets

Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles Implementation Programs

#	ACTION DESCRIPTION	Goal	Time Frame	Responsible Department(s)	Key Partner(s)	Relevant Policies
P54	**Good Food Purchasing Policy:** Continue to work with the Los Angeles Unified School District and participating City departments to meet and exceed the benchmarks outlined in the Good Food Purchasing Policy. As feasible, recruit other large institutional food purchasers serving high need populations, such as hospitals, schools and municipal agencies throughout Los Angeles County to adopt the policy.	Food	Immediate	Department of Recreation and Parks, Department on Aging, Los Angeles Public Library, Convention Center		1.2 Collaboration, 4.2 Local food systems and connections
P55	**Healthy food zones:** Convene relevant City departments to develop geographic boundaries for the Healthy Food Zones (geographic areas of the city with a high prevalence of low-income households who are underserved in access to affordable, fresh, and healthy food) and target the development and implementation of regulatory relief (permitting fees and processes), land-use incentives, and prioritized financial incentives such as: • City initiated economic development healthy food incentives (Healthy Neighborhood Markets, Health Food Liaison Team, etc.) should be targeted in the Healthy Food Zones. • Promote strategies to ensure that healthy foods are prominently placed, priced competitively and look attractive to encourage consumer towards healthier eating in retail outlets. • Include Healthy Restaurant Incentive Program in concert with fast food density limitations for restaurants that have menus that comply with American Dietary Guidelines. • Leverage shared used agreements to allow Community Supported Agriculture and Pop up Markets to vend fresh fruits and vegetables on school grounds where limited food options exist. • Allow for food innovation that supports the geographic concentration of affordable, healthy food-oriented businesses, services, and community	Food	Mid-term	Department of City Planning, Economic and Workforce Development Department, Department of Water and Power		1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 1.3 Prevention, 1.5 Plan for health, 4.2 Local food systems and connections, 4.3 Farmers markets, 4.4 Equitable access to healthy food outlets, 4.5 Food security and assistance, 4.8 Food innovations
P56	**Healthy kids zones:** Convene relevant City departments, define geographic boundaries, and work with the Community Health Councils (CHC), the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD), the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (DPH), and the University of Southern California to improve health and reduce disparities around eight South Los Angeles Schools through the development and implementation of a Racial Ethnic Approach to Community Health (REACH) National Demonstration Project Grant from the Centers for Disease Control that will strive to improve five elements of a school's surrounding neighborhood: 1) Physical activity 2) Nutrition 3) Environment 4) Public and perceived safety 5) Health and social services These elements would be improved through newly adopted local policies and programs that address infrastructure, education and training, land use standards and regulations, and partnership engagement. Potential implementation actions may include reduced parking requirements for health promoting uses, working with businesses to reduce alcohol, tobacco, and other unhealthy advertisements, increased park and open space prioritization, and other neighborhood-specific incentives and standards.	Leadership	Short-term	Department of City Planning	Los Angeles Unified School District, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health	1.2 Collaboration, 1.3 Prevention, 1.4 Education, 1.5 Plan for health, 2.5 Schools as center of health and well-being, 2.11 Foundation for health, 3.8 Active spaces, 5.3 Smoke-free environments, 7.2 Safe passages
P57	**Inventory:** Develop an inventory of City owned (including proprietary departments) unobligated property (buildings, parcels, remnant and unmarketable property, easements, and the like) and make information available in an online repository that is up-to-date with pertinent background information. Conduct a study to evaluate the cost of surplus properties including lost property tax revenue, maintenance, liability and other holding costs. Develop a marketing strategy for the disposition and re-use of aforementioned City-owned properties and develop objective criteria to evaluate the highest and best use (based on local community needs) of aforesaid property and streamline the sale and lease processes.	Leadership	Mid-term	General Services Department, Los Angeles World Airports, Department of Water and Power		1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 2.6 Repurpose underutilized spaces for health, 3.2 Expand parks, 4.1 Land for urban agriculture and healthy food

Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles Implementation Programs

#	ACTION DESCRIPTION	Goal	Time Frame	Responsible Department(s)	Key Partner(s)	Relevant Policies
P58	**Healthy communities implementation program:** Create a cross-departmental committee staffed by City and as appropriate Los Angeles County departments (such as Department of Public Health, Environmental Health, Mental Health, and Metro) to promote coordinated implementation of the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles and other health-promoting general plan elements and plans; such as the Mobility Plan 2035 and the Housing Element. Implementation should be executed using a 'Health in all Policies' lens by geographically-focused cross-departmental teams. Efforts should specifically target reducing health disparities and advancing health, equity, and sustainability in Los Angeles.	Leadership	Short-term	Mayor's Office, All City Departments	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health	All
P59	**Healthy city data tracking:** Annually track the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles core indicators and objectives and prepare an updated Health Atlas Report in five and ten years from Plan adoption to evaluate community health and wellbeing. Collaborate with other public agencies to share data and increase communication on overlapping demographics that are mutually served.	Leadership	Immediate	Department of City Planning	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health	All
P60	**Measure civic engagement:** Increase the variety of stakeholders attending public hearings or otherwise providing consultation in the implementation of the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles, with particular attention to participation by historically underserved communities and individuals. In addition, track the number of organizations/entities involved in the implementation of the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles. Use existing networks and meeting spaces, monitor, and leverage institutions to proactively engage communities that score highly on the Health Atlas's Hardship Index and Community Health and Equity Index, neighborhood councils, local community groups, and local businesses in the implementation of various initiatives to ensure that local community stakeholders are aware of health programs and can take advantage of them.	Leadership	Short-term	Department of City Planning, all City Departments		All
P61	**Nonprofit lease policy and processes:** Institutionalize agreements and procedures for establishing long-term leases with community based organizations on publicly held properties that can be repurposed for community gardens, parks, educational facilities, daycare centers, health services, healthy food retailers, and or other community-stabilizing health-promoting purposes. Use of property should promote economic development, job creation, and other health-promoting activities. Develop objective criteria to evaluate proposals and the successful ongoing operation and provision of services for use of public property against community needs. Develop consistent procedures to address insurance and liability concerns, on-site maintenance responsibility, and annual reporting against desired measurable outcomes.	Leadership	Immediate	General Services Department		2.1 Access to goods and services, 3.2 Expand parks, 4.1 Land for urban agriculture and healthy food
P62	**Conservation easements:** Market the availability of incentive programs for private property owners to dedicate conservation easements for open space, park, community gardens, or urban agricultural activities. Prioritize communities with the greatest deficiencies in open spaces, parks, and access to fresh, affordable healthy food. Work in collaboration with local land trust organizations for administration of conservation easements.	Parks	Short-term	Department of City Planning		3.2 Expand parks, 4.1 Land for urban agriculture and healthy food
P63	**Physical activity:** Continue the Los Angeles Public Library's and Department of Recreation and Park's efforts, in partnership with community-based agencies and healthcare providers, to facilitate access to physical activity through the provision of yoga, dance, and other similar recreational opportunities with consideration for children, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities and special needs.	Parks	Immediate	Los Angeles Public Library, Department of Recreation and Parks		1.3 Prevention, 3.4 Park quality and recreation programs, 3.8 Active spaces, 4.1 Land for urban agriculture and healthy food
P64	**Park fee, land acquisition, distribution, and public access:** Evaluate strategies to increase the resources available for recreation and parks, geographic flexibility for fund disbursement, and land dedication for park space to address the need for equitably-distributed parks throughout the City.	Parks	Immediate	Department of City Planning, Department of Recreation and Parks		3.1 Park funding and allocation, 3.2 Expand parks, 3.8 Active spaces

Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles Implementation Programs

#	ACTION DESCRIPTION	Goal	Time Frame	Responsible Department(s)	Key Partner(s)	Relevant Policies
P65	**Los Angeles River:** Actively pursue grant funding to build out the bicycle and greenway trail system identified in the 2007 LA City Council adopted Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan (LARRMP), and support campaigns, such as Greenway 2020, that pledge to help fund and raise awareness for this effort which will increase opportunities for access to nature, multi-generational community gathering spaces, physical activity, and psychological respite.	Parks	Immediate	Board of Public Works, Department of City Planning, Department of Recreation and Parks		3.3 Los Angeles River
P66	**Recreation for individual with disabilities and special needs:** Continue to evaluate available internal and external resources and partnership opportunities to increase the number of Recreation and Parks staff that can assist and enable and increase the number of individuals with disabilities and special needs to engage in City recreational activities.	Parks	Immediate	Department of Recreation and Parks and Department on Disability		3.4 Park and quality and recreation programs
P67	**Existing parks:** Build off of the Recreation and Parks 2009 Citywide Community Needs Assessment to develop a strategic plan with an implementation timeline that identifies opportunities to refurbish existing parks with amenities and programming that facilitate physical activity and recreation with considerations for individuals of all ages and abilities. Prioritize refurbishment in the communities most underserved in opportunities for physical activity and recreation and ensure that parks, open spaces, and recreational facilities include restrooms and drinking fountains.	Parks	Mid-term	Department of Recreation and Parks		3.4 Park quality and recreation programs, 3.5 Park safety,
P68	**Los Angeles River Improvement Overlay:** Implement the Los Angeles River Improvement Overlay (LA-RIO) district and develop similar ordinances along all waterways within the City to encourage the build-out of healthy, multipurpose trail systems connected to natural open spaces and safer streets.	Parks	Long-term	Department of City Planning and Board of Public Works		3.3 Los Angeles River
P69	**China Shipping Community Aesthetics Mitigation Trust Fund:** Continue to implement the China Shipping Community Aesthetics Mitigation Trust Fund to landscape and create new open space for the port communities.	Parks	Immediate	Port of Los Angeles		3.2 Expand parks
P70	**50 Parks:** Continue to implement the 50 Parks Initiative in the communities identified in the 2009 Citywide Community Needs Assessment.	Parks	Immediate	Department of Recreation and Parks		3.1 Park funding and allocation, 3.2 Expand parks
P71	**Recreation programming:** Continue, and as funding permits, expand the provision of free or low-cost recreational programs in the City's most underserved neighborhoods for Angelenos of all ages and abilities.	Parks	Immediate	Department of Recreation and Parks		3.4 Park and quality and recreation programs
P72	**Local partnerships:** Continue to create volunteer opportunities for Angelenos, businesses, and community based organizations to improve park safety, maintain park spaces, develop and implement recreational programs, and similar strategies.	Parks	Immediate	Department of Recreation and Parks		3.4 Park quality and recreation programs, 3.6 Local partnerships
P73	**Transit to parks and beaches:** Develop a Transit to Parks and Beaches system to improve transit access to regional, state, and federal parks and beaches for underserved communities. Identify and implement strategies to improve existing transit connections (bus, shuttle, and rail) or create new service. Develop and implement a robust marketing campaign to advertise the availability of transit and shuttle services.	Parks	Short-term	Department of Transportation, Department of Recreation and Parks	Metro	3.7 Water recreation
P74	**Community gardens and parks:** Explore the feasibility of permitting by-right community gardens and parks that are operated by not for profits in residential zones by-right.	Parks	Immediate	Department of City Planning		3.2 Expand parks, 4.1 Land for urban agriculture and healthy food

Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles Implementation Programs

#	ACTION DESCRIPTION	Goal	Time Frame	Responsible Department(s)	Key Partner(s)	Relevant Policies
P75	**Asphalt to green space:** As the Department of Recreation and Parks and the Los Angeles Unified School District enter into shared-use agreements, identify heavily-asphalted school campuses in the communities most underserved in parks and open spaces; develop strategies and identify internal and external funding sources to repurpose asphalted spaces into environmentally-friendly useable recreational spaces for children and local communities to use for physical activity and recreation. Prioritize communities that are underserved in parks and open spaces.	Parks	Mid-term	Department of Recreation and Parks	Los Angeles Unified School District	1.2 Collaboration, 3.2 Expand parks, 3.6 Local partnerships, 3.8 Active spaces
P76	**Grants:** As the Department of Recreation and Parks and the Los Angeles Unified School District enter into shared-use agreements, identify and apply for public (state and federal) and private funding to implement capital improvements that enhance useable recreational areas on school campuses for local communities and staffing and programming of afterschool educational and recreational activities in low-income communities.	Parks	Immediate	Department of Recreation and Parks	Los Angeles Unified School District	1.2 Collaboration, 3.2 Expand parks, 3.6 Local partnerships, 3.8 Active spaces
P77	**Universally accessible playgrounds:** Continue, and if feasible, expand the implementation of Universally Accessible Playgrounds in communities across the city to promote opportunities for children with, and without, disabilities to play together and learn from each other.	Parks	Immediate	Department of Recreation and Parks		2.3 Access for individuals with disabilities, 3.4 Park quality and recreation programs
P78	**Recreation and Parks Master Plan:** Prepare a Recreation and Parks Master Plan that establishes long-term goals; describes current and future needs, interests and community needs and preferences for improving existing parks and community facilities or initiating new parks or services; present a long-range plan for physical park and community facility improvements; and refine performance standards and further develop park design guidelines and criteria. As appropriate, incorporate analysis prepared in the 2009 Needs Assessment and in the Community Transformation Grant (CTG) funded Open Space Plans.	Parks	Mid-term	Department of Recreation and Parks		3.2 Expand parks, 3.4 Park quality and recreation programs, 3.8 Active spaces
P79	**GRYD zones evaluation:** Evaluate the need and feasibility of expanding the Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) zones, and associated programming, in the City of Los Angeles. Coordinate a needs assessment of current GRYD Zones and secondary areas, and evaluate gang crime statistics to determine zone changes. Incorporate community education and engagement and include community leaders and organizations in program development and implementation.	Safety	Short-term	Mayor's Office of Gang Reduction and Youth Development , Los Angeles Police Department		1.3 Prevention, 1.6 Poverty and health, 7.1 Gang prevention programs, 7.5 Reintegration of the formerly incarcerated, 7.6 Diversion
P80	**Violence interruption and incident response (VIIR) protocol:** Continue to implement the VIIR to reduce incidences of gang-related violence in GRYD Zones and surrounding areas. Evaluate the need to develop a Citywide protocol for areas beyond the GRYD zones.	Safety	Immediate	Mayor's Office of Gang Reduction and Youth Development , Los Angeles Police Department		1.3 Prevention, 1.6 Poverty and health, 7.1 Gang prevention programs, 7.5 Reintegration of the formerly incarcerated, 7.6 Diversion
P81	**Summer Night Lights:** Develop a long-term implementation plan that includes community engagement and identifies public and private funding to ensure sustainability of the program. Evaluate the feasibility of expanding program to other parks in high-crime, high-need neighborhoods.	Safety	Immediate	Mayor's Office of Gang Reduction and Youth Development, Department of Recreation and Parks, Los Angeles Police Department		1.1 Leadership, 1.3 Prevention, 1.6 Poverty and health, 3.5 Park safety, 7.1 Gang prevention programs, 7.2 Safe passages

Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles Implementation Programs

#	ACTION DESCRIPTION	Goal	Time Frame	Responsible Department(s)	Key Partner(s)	Relevant Policies
P82	**Personal safety in public spaces:** Develop and implement comprehensive, multi-departmental strategies that support improving personal safety on sidewalks and streets and increasing active transportation in communities most impacted by crime and gang violence; coordinate safe passages with the Safe Routes to School Strategic Plan and Summer Night Lights efforts, promote Crime Prevention through Environmental Design, infrastructure improvements that promote safe corridors by increasing pedestrian lighting and repairing and/or replacing sidewalks, and ensuring ongoing collaboration between the LAPD, LADOT, LAUSD, Metro, Recreation and Parks and local community stakeholders.	Safety	Mid-term	Mayor's Office of Gang Reduction and Youth Development, Department of Transportation, Police Department, Board of Public Works, Department of Recreation and Parks	Los Angeles Unified School District,	1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 1.3 Prevention, 2.11 Foundation for health 7.2 Safe passages
P83	**HALO program:** Continue, and as feasible expand the Homeless Alternatives to Living on the Streets (HALO) program as a diversion program and citation clinic, and is geared toward mentally ill and/or drug-addicted homeless individuals and veterans primarily from the Skid Row area and other highly impacted areas.	Safety	Immediate	City Attorney		1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 7.6 Diversion
P84	**Neighborhood justice program:** Continue to implement and expand the City's pilot Neighborhood Justice Program and explore a collaborative partnership with the Los Angeles Unified School District and other public, private, and nonprofit partners. The Neighborhood Justice pilot program works with first time nonviolent offenders and allows offenders the opportunity, with the victim's authorization, to engage in mediation to discuss the infraction or misdemeanor with the goal of reaching an amicable solution.	Safety	Immediate	City Attorney		1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 7.6 Diversion
P85	**Reentry:** Develop a coordinated cross-sector reentry plan for youth and adults in coordination with County, State, and community entities, eventually adding re-entry services for adults.	Safety	Immediate	Mayor's Office of Gang Reduction and Youth Development		1.1 Leadership, 1.2 Collaboration, 7.5 Reintegration of the formerly incarcerated, 7.6 Diversion
P86	**Displacement:** To mitigate displacement, leverage government resources (including land) to preserve the social, cultural and economic diversity of the city. Evaluate best practices to develop criteria to assess the displacement potential of low-income and vulnerable populations; identify and implement an array of mitigation tools that can preserve existing small businesses and affordable housing for low-income households; and create opportunities for low-income and vulnerable populations to access the benefits created by new development and investment in their neighborhoods.	Leadership	Mid-term	Department of City Planning, Economic and Workforce Development Department, Housing and Community Investment Department		1.1 Leadership, 1.3 Prevention, 1.6 Poverty and health, 1.7 Displacement and health
P87	**Local hire:** Develop a local hire policy modeled after best practices that create career pathway careers for residents in high-unemployment communities, low-income households, and individuals with barriers to employment. Create sound criteria to define eligible projects based on the level of public assistance in the form of disposition of public property, financial assistance, land use incentives that substantially increase project value, and other similar incentives. Ensure that local hire policies do not contradict with regulations included as part of public funding sources (state or federal).	Leadership	Mid-term	Department of City Planning, Board of Public Works, Economic and Workforce Development Department		1.1 Leadership, 1.6 Poverty and health, 1.7 Displacement and health, 6.6 Workforce training
P88	**Tobacco:** Evaluate models to inform the development of land use and zoning tools to limit the number of tobacco retailers to reduce the overconcentration in oversaturated areas to promote a diversity of commercial amenities.	Leadership	Mid-term	Department of City Planning		1.1 Leadership, 1.3 Prevention, 5.3 Smoke-free environments

Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles Implementation Programs

#	ACTION DESCRIPTION	Goal	Time Frame	Responsible Department(s)	Key Partner(s)	Relevant Policies
P89	**Office of Racial Justice, Equity, and Transformative Planning:** Establish an Office of Racial Justice, Equity, and Transformative Planning within City Planning. Develop overarching equity principles, a department-wide mission statement, and messaging that centers racial justice and equity. Ensure City Planning's internal and external communication reflects principles of racial justice, equity, and transformative planning.	Leadership	Immediate (added 2021)	Department of City Planning		All
P90	**Equitable engagement and empowerment:** Enhance public participation opportunities for Black, Indigenous, people of color (BIPOC) and low-income communities through citywide citizen planner leadership development initiatives. Strengthen the capacity of and empower neighborhood leaders, especially residents from the City's historically marginalized and disinvested communities, to engage in planning processes and help advance equitable policies that center racial justice.	Leadership	Immediate and ongoing (added 2021)	Department of City Planning		All
P91	**Environmental Justice in the General Plan:** Periodically review the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles and other General Plan Elements to ensure emerging environmental justice concerns are addressed. Emerging concerns may include: the identification of new sources of contamination and new research on related health impacts, changing environmental and economic conditions that alter risk and exposure for specific communities, and new concerns raised through continued public engagement. Evaluate policies and programs to ensure they meaningfully center race and environmental racism, as well as the disproportionate impacts of climate change on vulnerable communities. Actively pursue funding for implementation of environmental justice programs and evaluate the feasibility of a dedicated implementation unit within the Department of City Planning. Center environmental justice as a key priority when updating the growth strategy (Framework Element), as detailed in 2021-2029 Housing Element Program 50. Establish a timeline for comprehensive updates to the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles to ensure the Element exceeds state standards and exemplifies best practices in environmental justice planning.	Leadership	Short-term and ongoing (added 2021)	Department of City Planning		All

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Guiding Principles

Appendix 1



Guiding Principles

The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles is guided by the following community health and planning principles:

1. **Holistic view of health:** The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles will comprehensively analyze all issues that influence health outcomes. The food residents eat, the water they drink, and their access to a quality education and to economic opportunities are important determinants of health. The plan will take into account issues such as the natural environment, public safety and security, and social structure, among others; to ensure that health solutions are comprehensive and sustainable.

2. **Health in all policies:** The City will incorporate health as a goal in all policies, programs, procedures, and actions by working across departments and agencies to ensure that city actions support healthy outcomes.

3. **Make the healthy choice the easiest choice:** The City of Los Angeles will work to ensure that the choices available to residents result in positive health behaviors and reduce health impacts. Residents should be able to easily live a healthy lifestyle in their neighborhoods.

4. **Focus on prevention:** A preventive and holistic approach to health and wellbeing is an efficient and cost-effective way to use taxpayer dollars to improve community health.

5. **Take a long-term view of health:** Solutions to chronic health diseases will require commitment and time. Some community health initiatives may produce immediate benefits, while others will require a long-term investment. The City will recognize that it is crucial to support program, policies and actions that produce long-term and sustainable health improvements.

6. **Focus on equity:** Los Angeles is a city of great wealth and great poverty. Low-income residents and communities of color face a disproportionate share of poor health outcomes. The City will work to improve the health of all residents, with an emphasis on providing resources to areas that are facing the greatest health disparities.

7. **Community participation:** The City will foster a community-driven, participatory process to ensure that residents have an opportunity to shape the vision of a healthy Los Angeles. Community awareness, education, collaboration and participation will be essential components to the success of community-based programs that are implemented to promote better health outcomes.

8. **Recognize the link between community design and health:** Understanding the role that community design plays in creating health opportunities and obstacles, the City will make land use and design decisions that will promote short-term and long-term health improvements.

9. **Promote active transportation:** The City and its transportation system should be configured to promote active transportation. Safe, attractive, and comfortable facilities and programs that promote active transportation can enhance local neighborhoods and help Angelenos meet physical activity guidelines. Active transportation design guidelines can support the creation of neighborhoods where the healthy choice is the easiest choice.

10. **Recognize the connection between health and wealth, access to opportunity, race, and culture:** Income is the greatest determinant of a person's health. The city will recognize the historical and political context that has produced income and health disparities in Los Angeles and will use economic development and planning tools to address income inequities.

11. **Innovative leadership:** The City of Los Angeles will be a regional and national leader in innovative community health solutions, including health-driven policies and programs for residents and employees.

12. **Build strategic partnerships for health:** Improving the health of Angelenos will require collaborative partnerships. The City of Los Angeles will work with diverse groups to address health issues, including outside government agencies, non-profit organizations, hospitals and health clinics, citizen's groups, businesses, philanthropic organizations, neighborhood associations, and social service organizations, among others.

13. **Recognize the health benefits of planning for climate change, sustainability, and community resiliency:** Healthy community policies and design guidelines can also help address climate change issues, promote sustainability, and create resilient communities that respond to, withstand, and recover from adverse situations. The City will leverage opportunities that have multiple co-benefits.

14. **Education and communication are essential:** The City should communicate health information to residents in an accessible and culturally relevant way. Ongoing education is critical to creating positive and lasting behavioral change that will lead to health improvements.

15. **Respect, promote, and protect diversity:** The City of Los Angeles is home to many diverse cultures and ethnicities. The City will respect and promote diversity through its programs and policies. Equity will be a top consideration, particularly around issues of community displacement, to make the healthy resources available to all residents.

16. **Identify unique considerations across the lifespan of the population:** Health risks and vulnerabilities range throughout a person's lifespan. Children and elderly are considered vulnerable populations as it relates to health issues. The City will recognize the vulnerabilities that residents face throughout their life and create policies that recognize those needs.

17. **Incorporate geographic scale and diversity:** Los Angeles is a large and geographically diverse place. The City will craft health policies and programs that incorporate the unique geography of its diverse communities.

18. **Measure, track progress, and update:** The City will conduct a comprehensive evaluation of its current health status and continually track progress toward achieving its health goals. The City will make this information available to the public, and make decisions on future health goals and policies that are informed by evaluation measures.

19. **Comprehensive economic development:** The City's economic development goals will include a focus on reducing income inequities through the creation of safe, quality jobs. The City will use emerging industries, such as green economic development, to provide access to better economic and commercial opportunities for all Angelenos.

20. **Look at health holistically:** The City will identify creative opportunities to incentivize needed health services in communities that are underserved, including the provision of mental health and transitional care for children and adults.

21. **Prioritize public safety:** The City will work with community residents, the police department, and elected officials to create safe communities. Special considerations will be given to ensure that vulnerable populations, such as youth, homeless residents and those with mental health needs, are not criminalized, but rather included in public safety efforts.

22. **Healthy housing:** The City will identify opportunities to incentivize quality, healthy and affordable housing for Angelenos at all income levels. The City will ensure that tenants and property owners have access to information on healthy standards of living.

23. **Improved educational attainment:** Education is a critical component of social mobility and positive health outcomes. The City will work in collaboration with LAUSD to identify opportunities to improve educational attainment in Los Angeles.



Health-related Policies in the General Plan

Appendix 2

Health-related Policies in the General Plan

The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles was informed by a robust community engagement campaign identified an array of issues that impact individual and community health and well-being. Because the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles (Plan) is part of the City of Los Angeles's General Plan, it was imperative to review the topics that were identified during the outreach campaign against the existing General Plan to first, identify topics that were already covered and secondly, identify gaps or opportunities for consideration in the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles.

The following list of policies is categorized by seven topics: crime, economics, education, environmental health, housing, parks, and transportation. The policies are not an all-inclusive list of every policy that is included in the respective elements, but is a list of the policies that are currently in place that are most directly related to health, wellness, and environmental justice.

In addition to the Citywide General Plan Elements referenced below, relevant policies can also be found in the City's Community Plans (Land Use Element).

Crime

Subtopics:

- Safety
- Law enforcement
- Violent crime
- Gangs
- Bullying
- Domestic Violence
- Criminalization

Framework Element Policies

- 3.7.2 (b) Consider decreasing the permitted densities, by amendments to the community plan, of areas designated for multi-family residential where there is a mix of existing unit types and density and/or built densities are below the

maximum permitted. When determining whether to reduce these densities, consider the following criteria: The quality of life of the area's residents has been adversely impacted by the density of development (crime, noise, pollution, etc.)

- 3.18.1 (b) Consider decreasing the permitted densities of areas designated for multi-family residential, mixed-use, and/or commercial uses where there is: 1) a mix of existing unit types and densities; 2) built density is below the maximum permitted; 3) a significant concentration of high density development relative to the intensity of development in the surrounding area or other communities in the City. This may be accomplished by amendments of the permitted densities in Community Plans or by zoning. Determination of reducing permitted densities should consider the following criteria: The quality of life of the area's residents and/or businesses has been adversely affected by the density of development as measured by crime, noise, pollution, traffic congestion, overcrowded schools, lack of open space, limited sewer capacity and other comparable conditions.

- 9.13.1 Monitor and report police statistics, as appropriate, and population projections for the purpose of evaluating police service based on existing and future needs.

- 9.14.1 Work with the Police Department to maintain standards for the appropriate number of sworn police officers to serve the needs of residents, businesses, and industries.

- 9.14.2 Support the provision of additional sworn police offers to meet the safety needs of the City.

- 9.14.3 Pursue State, Federal, and other non-conventional funding sources to expand the number of sworn police officers.

- 9.14.7 Participate fully in the planning of activities that assist in defensible space design and utilize the most current law enforcement technology affecting physical development.

Economics

Subtopics:

- Poverty

- Unemployment and underemployment

- Entrepreneurial and small business opportunities

- Economic development

Framework Element Policies

- 7.2.16 Encourage the inclusion of community-serving uses (post offices, senior community centers, daycare providers, personal services, etc.) at the community and regional centers, in transit stations, and along the mixed-use corridors.
- 7.10.1 Focus available implementation resources in centers, districts, and mixed-use boulevards or "communities of need".
- 7.10.2 Support efforts to provide all residents with reasonable access to transit infrastructure, employment, and educational and job training opportunities.

Mobility Plan 2035 Policies:

- 1.8 Goods Movement Safety: Ensure that the goods movement sector is integrated with the rest of the transportation system in such a way that does not endanger the health and safety of residents and other roadway users.
- 2.8 Goods Movement: Implement projects that would provide regionally significant transportation improvements for goods movement.
- 3.3 Land Use Access and Mix: Promote equitable land use decisions that result in fewer vehicle trips by providing greater proximity and access to jobs, destinations, and other neighborhood services.
- 3.4 Transit Services: Provide all residents, workers and visitors with affordable, efficient, convenient, and attractive transit services.
- 3.7 Regional Transit Connections: Improve transit access and service to major regional destinations, job centers, and inter-modal facilities.

Education

Subtopics:

- Educational attainment
- Resource distribution

Framework Element Policies:

- 7.7.1 Expand job training programs offered in the City to more adequately address the skill requirements of existing and emerging industries.
- 7.10.3 Determine appropriate levels of service for, but not limited to, educational facilities, hospitals, job training and referral centers, and transportation opportunities in the "communities of need".

- 7.10.2 Support efforts to provide all residents with reasonable access to transit infrastructure, employment, and educational and job training opportunities.
- 9.32.3 Work with LAUSD to explore incentives and funding mechanisms to provide school facilities in areas where there is a deficiency in classroom seats.
- 9.33.1 Encourage a program of decision-making at the local school level to provide access to school facilities by neighborhood organizations.

Mobility Plan 2035 Policies:

- 1.3 Safe Routes to Schools: Prioritize the safety of school children on all streets regardless of highway classifications.

Environmental Health

Subtopics:

- Air pollution
- Brownfields
- Toxic substances
- Acidization/Fracking/Oil drilling
- Climate change

Framework Element Policies:

- 3.1.9 Assure that fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, incomes and education levels with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies, including affirmative efforts to inform and involve environmental groups, especially environmental justice groups, in early planning stages through notification and two-way communication.
- 3.14.7 Consider the potential redesignation of non-industrial properties located adjacent to lands designated and developed with industrial uses for industrial purposes by amending the community plans or by conditional use permits based on the following criteria
- 6.1.1 Consider appropriate methodologies to protect significant remaining open spaces for resource protection and mitigation of environmental hazards, such as flooding, in and on the periphery of the City, such as the use of tax incentives for landowners to preserve their lands, development rights exchanges in the local area, participation in land banking, public acquisition, land exchanges, and Williamson Act contracts.

- 7.2.13 Facilitate environmentally sound operations and expansion of the Port of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles International Airport as major drivers of the local and regional economy.

- 7.2.14 Take steps to assure that new industries developed are sensitive to environmental and conservation issues, and that cumulative environmental impacts are addressed.

- 7.5.1 Identify emerging and pro-actively clean industries to specifically attract to the City of Los Angeles.

- 7.5.4 Proactively market Los Angeles to emerging industries to encourage them to locate within the City, with an emphasis on the attraction of environmentally-oriented and "clean" industries.

Air Quality Element Policies:

- 1.3.1 Minimize particulate emissions from construction sites.

- 4.1.1 Coordinate with all appropriate agencies the implementation of strategies for the integration of land use, transportation, and air quality policies.

- 4.2.3 Ensure that new development is compatible with pedestrians, bicycles, transit, and alternative fuel vehicles.

- 4.2.4 Require that air quality impacts be a consideration in the review and approval of all discretionary projects.

- 4.3.1 Revise the City's General Plan/Community Plans to ensure that new or relocated sensitive receptors are located to minimize significant health risks posed by air pollution sources.

- 4.3.2 Revise the City's General Plan/Community Plans to ensure that new or relocated major air pollution sources are located to minimize significant health risks to sensitive receptors.

- 5.1.1 Make improvements to the Harbor and airport operations and facilities in order to reduce air emissions.

Safety Element Policies:

- 1.1.4 Health/Environmental Protection. Protect the public and workers from the release of hazardous materials and protect City water supplies and resources from contamination resulting from release or intrusion resulting from a disaster event, including protection of the environment and public from potential health and safety hazards associated with program implementation.

- 1.1.5 Risk Reduction. Reduce potential risk hazards due to disaster with a focus on protecting the most vulnerable people, places and systems.

- 1.1.7 Building Community Capacity. Build social cohesion and increase local resilience through community collaboration and education. Provide outreach and education on topics including: local hazards, disaster prevention and preparation and evacuation procedures with an emphasis on reaching vulnerable communities.

- 1.2.1 Environmental Justice. In keeping with the Plan for a Healthy LA, build a fair, just and prosperous city where everyone experiences the benefits of a sustainable future by correcting the long running disproportionate impact of environmental burdens faced by low income families and communities of color.

- 1.2.2 Renewable Energy. Aggressively pursue renewable energy sources, transitioning away from fossil based sources of energy and toward 100% renewable energy sources.

- 1.2.3 Local Water. Continue to lead in water conservation and smart water policy through improvements to per capita water use, watershed management, and wastewater and stormwater recycling, incorporating more ecological, systems-based approaches to water management.

- 1.2.4 Clean and Healthy Buildings. Design, build and rebuild buildings using passive energy principals, advanced efficiency and safety measures, and on-site renewable energy.

- 1.2.6 Mobility. In keeping with the Mobility Plan, build a comprehensive and integrated transportation network that changes how Angelenos get around and reduces car dependency.

- 1.2.7 Zero Emissions Vehicles. In keeping with the Mobility Plan, work toward zero emissions transportation and goods movement and increase zero emissions infrastructure including charging.

- 1.2.8 Industrial Emissions and Air Quality Monitoring. In keeping with the Air Quality Element, ensure that every Angeleno can breathe clean, healthy air by addressing air pollution from all sources, with a particular emphasis on prioritizing the health and wellbeing of overburdened families and delivering environmental justice.

- 1.2.9 Waste and Resource Recovery. Harvest waste as a resource, stimulate economic innovation, and create green jobs by improving and expanding existing systems of trash and recycling.

- 1.2.10 Food Systems. In keeping with the Plan for a Healthy LA, ensure access to healthy, sustainable food in a changing climate, especially in communities already facing food access disparities.

- 1.2.11 Urban Ecosystem and Resilience. In keeping with the Conservation and Open Space Elements, create a more temperate biodiverse city with more green space for people and habitats.

- 1.2.12 Prosperity and Green Jobs. Leverage investments in green infrastructure and systems to create inclusive economic opportunities for the City's workforce.

- 1.2.13 Lead by Example. Leverage government owned properties and publicly-driven investments to realize broader climate change goals.

- 2.1.2 Health and Environmental Protection. Develop and implement procedures to protect the environment, sensitive species and public from potential health and safety hazards associated with disaster events, hazard mitigation and disaster recovery efforts.

- 3.1.5 Restoration. Look to the future and rebuild based on the lessons of the past. Prior to a disaster, develop and establish procedures for securing assistance and expediting inspection and permitting activities to facilitate the rapid repair and rebuilding of those parts of the private and public sectors which were damaged or disrupted as a result of the disaster with an added consideration of future safety. Develop and establish procedures to enhance the resilience of buildings and infrastructure that are rebuilt following a disaster. Develop tools to ensure that vulnerable residents and business owners are included in community rebuilding efforts.

2021-2029 Housing Element Policies:

- 3.1.4 Site buildings and orient building features to maximize benefit of nearby amenities and minimize exposure to features that may result in negative health or environmental impacts.

- 3.1.5 Develop and implement environmentally sustainable urban design standards and pedestrian centered improvements in development of a project and within the public and private realm such as shade trees, parkways and comfortable sidewalks.

- 3.1.6 Establish plans and development standards that promote positive health outcomes for the most vulnerable communities and populations.

- 3.3.1 Identify risks to our housing stock related to disasters and other unplanned events, especially those likely to accelerate as a result of climate change.

- 3.3.2 Establish plans, incentives, and development standards that eliminate or minimize disaster risk and promote positive health outcomes for communities most at risk.

- 3.3.3 Plan for emergency housing needs that will result from disasters and climate events.

- 3.3.4 Plan for post-disaster housing recovery that promotes equity, resilience, environmental sustainability and safety. Work to ensure a right of return to existing residents if housing is retrofitted or reconstructed after a disaster.

- 3.3.5 Identifying funding and other resources to support the retrofitting of existing buildings to improve resilience and health.

- 3.3.6 Educate homeowners, tenants and landlords about disaster risk and mitigations.

- 3.3.7 Provide assistance to mitigate the impacts and financial disruption of emergencies in order to support Angelenos to stay in their homes.

Mobility Plan 2035 Policies:

- 5.1 Sustainable Transportation: Encourage the development of a sustainable transportation system that promotes environmental and public health.
- 5.2 Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT): Support ways to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) per capita.
- 5.4 Clean Fuels and Vehicles: Continue to encourage the adoption of low and zero emission fuel sources, new mobility technologies, and supporting infrastructure.
- 5.5 Green Streets: Maximize opportunities to capture and infiltrate stormwater within the City's public right-of-ways.

Housing

Subtopics:

- Affordable housing
- Universal accessibility
- Slum housing
- Lead poisoning
- Homelessness
- Gentrification and displacement

Framework Element Policies:

- 3.7.2 (a) Consider decreasing the permitted densities, by amendments to the community plan, of areas designated for multi-family residential where there is a mix of existing unit types and density and/or densities are below the maximum permitted. When determining whether to reduce these densities, consider the following criteria: (a) there is inadequate public infrastructure or services to provide for the needs of existing or future residents for which the cost if improvements would result in an undue burden on the community or are infeasible.
- 3.7.2(b) The quality of life of the area's residents has been adversely impacted by the density of development (crime, noise, pollution, etc.)

- 3.18.1 (3b) The quality of life of the area's residents and/or businesses has been adversely affected by the density of development as measured by crime, noise, pollution, traffic, congestion, overcrowded schools, lack of open space, limited sewer capacity and other comparable conditions.

- 3.18.1 (3)g Adequate housing and/or commercial potential can be provided in nearby areas with sufficient infrastructure and service capacities, including those designated for mixed-use development, in order to offset the loss of potential housing units and/or commercial square footage due to reduced densities.

- 4.1.1 Provide sufficient land use and density to accommodate an adequate supply of housing units by type and cost within each City subregion to meet the twenty-year projections of housing needs (see Figure 4-1).

- 4.1.2 Minimize the overconcentration of very low- and low-income housing developments in City subregions by providing incentives for scattered site development citywide.

- 4.1.3 Minimize the over concentration of public housing projects in a City subregion.

- 4.1.4 Reduce overcrowded housing conditions by providing incentives to encourage development of family-size units.

- 4.1.6 Create incentives and give priorities in permit processing for low- and very-low income housing developments throughout the City.

- 4.1.7 Establish incentives for the development of housing units appropriate for families with children and larger families.

- 4.1.9 Whenever possible, assure adequate health-based buffer zones between new residential and emitting industries.

- 4.2.1 Offer incentives to include housing for very low- and low-income households in mixed-use developments.

2021-2029 Housing Element Policies:

The policies in the 2021-2029 Housing Element all speak to the topics of health, wellness, environmental justice, and equity. The five Goals of the Housing Element are as follows; please see the full document for individual policies.

- GOAL 1: A City where housing production results in an ample supply of housing to create more equitable and affordable options that meet existing and projected needs.

- GOAL 2: A City that preserves and enhances the quality of housing and provides greater housing stability for households of all income levels.

- GOAL 3: A City in which housing creates healthy, livable, sustainable, and resilient communities that improve the lives of all Angelenos.

- GOAL 4: A City that fosters racially and socially inclusive neighborhoods and corrects the harms of historic racial, ethnic, and social discrimination of the past and present.
- GOAL 5: A City that is committed to preventing and ending homelessness.

Safety Element Policies:

- 1.2.5 Housing and Development. In keeping with the Housing Element, create housing opportunities that enhance affordability, equity, livability, sustainability and resilience.

Parks

Subtopics:

- Joint-use
- Park distribution
- Safety
- Funding and maintenance

Framework Element Policies:

- 6.2.1 Establish, where feasible, the linear open space system represented in the Citywide Greenways Network map, to provide additional open space for active and passive recreational uses and to connect adjoining neighborhoods to one another and to regional open space resources (see Figure 6-1). This Citywide Greenways Network is hierarchical and is composed of three levels: regional, community, and local/ neighborhood. While these levels are of equal importance, they vary in scale and the degree to which they impact the City at large.
- 6.3.2 Seek to ensure that the users of the City's open space system are safe and secure.
- 6.3.3 Utilize development standards to promote development of public open space that is visible, thereby helping to keep such spaces and facilities as safe as possible.
- 6.4.1 Encourage and seek to provide for usable open space and recreational facilities that are distributed throughout the City.
- 6.4.2 Encourage increases in parks and other open space lands where deficiencies exist, such as South East and South Central Los Angeles and neighborhoods developed prior to the adoption of the State Quimby Act in 1965 (As amended in 1972).

- 6.4.3 Encourage increases in parks and other open space lands where deficiencies exist, such as South East and South Central Los Angeles and neighborhoods developed prior to the adoption of the State Quimby Act in 1965 (As amended in 1972).

- 6.4.4 Consider open space as an integral ingredient of neighborhood character, especially in targeted growth areas, in order that open space resources contribute positively to the City's neighborhoods and urban centers as highly desirable places to live.

- 6.4.5 Provide public open space in a manner that is responsive to the needs and wishes of the residents of the City's neighborhoods through the involvement of local residents in the selection and design of local parks. In addition to publicly-owned and operated open space, management mechanisms may take the form of locally run private/non-profit management groups, and should allow for the private acquisition of land with a commitment for maintenance and public access.

- 6.4.6 Explore ways to connect neighborhoods through open space linkages, including the "healing" of neighborhoods divided by freeways, through the acquisition and development of air rights over freeways (such as locations along the Hollywood Freeway between Cahuenga Pass and Downtown), which could be improved as a neighborhood recreation resource.

- 6.4.7 Consider as part of the City's open space inventory of pedestrian streets, community gardens, shared school playfields, and privately-owned commercial open spaces that are accessible to the public, even though such elements fall outside the conventional definitions of ""open space."" This will help address the open space and outdoor recreation needs of communities that are currently deficient in these resources (see the Recreation and Parks section in Chapter 9: Infrastructure and Public Services). (P2)

- 6.4.9 Encourage the incorporation of small-scaled public open spaces within transit-oriented development, both as plazas and small parks associated with transit stations, and as areas of public access in private joint development at transit station locations.

- 6.4.10 Provide for the joint use of open space with existing and future public facilities, where feasible.

    a) Give priority to the development of sites as open space for public access that are located with or occupied by other public facilities such as schools, child care facilities, and libraries.

    b) Resolve differences of policy and practice between the City's various departments and the Los Angeles Unified School District to ensure the joint use of school sites in whole or in part for neighborhood open space needs. In particular, pursue legislation to address the issue of public liability in situations of joint use or joint development of public properties, so that the liability may be equitably shared by multiple agencies (such as the School District and the Department of Recreation and Parks).

- 6.4.11 Seek opportunities to site open space adjacent to existing public facilities, such as schools, and encourage the establishment of mutually beneficial development agreements that make privately-owned open space accessible to the public. For example, encourage the improvement of scattered small open spaces for public access in private projects with small branch libraries, child care centers, or decentralized schools.

- 6.5.2 Establish programs for financing open space acquisition, development and maintenance.

- 6.5.3 Seek linkages with other requirements, such as air quality mandates, flood control requirements, or water reclamation needs, wherever possible.

- 6.5.5 Establish incentives for the provision of publicly accessible open space in conjunction with private development projects.

- 9.22.1 Monitor and report appropriate park and recreation statistics and compare with population projections and demand to identify the existing and future recreation and parks needs of the City.

- 9.23.2 Prioritize the implementation of recreation and park projects in areas of the City with the greatest existing deficiencies.

- 9.23.3 Establish joint-use agreements with the Los Angeles Unified School District and other public and private entities which could contribute to the availability of recreation opportunities.

- 9.23.4 Pursue resources to clean-up land that could be used by the City for public recreation.

- 9.23.5 Re-evaluate the current park standards and develop modified standards which recognize urban parks, including multi-level facilities, smaller sites, more intense use of land, public/private partnerships and so on.

- 9.23.7 Establish guidelines for developing non-traditional public park spaces like community gardens, farmer's markets, and public plazas.

- 9.24.2 Develop Capital Improvement Programs that take into account the City's forecasted growth patterns and current deficiencies.

- 9.23.3 Establish joint-use agreements with the Los Angeles Unified School District and other public and private entities which could contribute to the availability of recreation opportunities.

Open Space Element Policies:

- The primary function of open space in existing or proposed areas of high density and/or intensity of development shall be to provide psychological relief from urban development.

- The agency responsible for the administration of open space should be encouraged to request private owners and public agencies to sell, donate, or lease, for nominal fees, surplus lands which are suitable for open space use.
- The City should encourage the use of alternative modes of transportation to access some open space and recreational areas especially in more remote areas. The need for public transportation from impacted areas is considered especially important.
- Impacted areas should receive priority of funding for open space purposes, particularly in respect to providing recreational facilities.

Service Systems Element Policies:

- Recreational facilities and services should be provided for all segments of the population on the basis of present and future projected needs, the local recreational standards, and the City's ability to finance.
- Park and recreation sites shall be acquired and developed first in those areas of the City found to be most deficient in terms of the recreation standards.
- Recreational use should be considered for available open space and unused or underused land, particularly publicly owned lands having potential for multiple uses.
- High priority will be given to areas of the City which have the fewest recreational services and the greatest numbers of potential users.

2021-2029 Housing Element Policies:

- 3.1.7 Promote complete neighborhoods by planning for housing that includes open space, and other amenities.

Mobility Plan 2035 Policies:

- 3.11 Open Streets: Facilitate regular "open street" events and repurposing of the public right of way.

Transportation

Subtopics:

- Funding
- Safety
- Parking

- Traffic
- Connectivity
- Modes
- Transit oriented development

Framework Element Policies:

- 3.7.2.(a) Consider decreasing the permitted densities, by amendments to the community plan, of areas designated for multi-family residential where there is a mix of existing unit types and density and/or densities are below the maximum permitted. When determining whether to reduce these densities, consider the following criteria: (a) there is inadequate public infrastructure or services to provide for the needs of existing or future residents for which the cost if improvements would result in an undue burden on the community or are infeasible.
- 3.2.1 Pattern of development that considers proximity to public transit corridors and stations
- 3.2.3 Land use patterns that emphasize pedestrian/bicycle access
- 3.4.1 Encourage new development to be located near rail and bus transit stations and corridors
- 3.8.4-3.8.6 Promote pedestrian activity (streetscape improvements) in neighborhood districts.
- 7.3.5 Improve the movement of goods and workers to industrial areas.
- 3.10.2 Encourage development of multi-modal transportation centers
- 3.10.4 and 3.10.6 Promote pedestrian activity (streetscape improvements) in regional centers
- 7.6.1 Community-serving uses in transit stations
- 7.10.2 Support efforts to provide all residents with reasonable access to transit infrastructure
- 4.4 to 4.7 Maintain pedestrian-oriented environments where appropriate.

Mobility Plan 2035 Policies:

- 1.1 Roadway User Vulnerability: Design, plan, and operate streets to prioritize the safety of the most vulnerable roadway user.
- 1.2 Complete Streets: Implement a balanced transportation system on all streets, tunnels, and bridges using complete streets principles to ensure the safety and mobility of all users.

- 1.3 Safe Routes to Schools: Prioritize the safety of school children on all streets regardless of highway classifications.
- 1.4 Design Safe Speeds: Design streets to Targeted Operating Speeds as defined in the Complete Streets Design Guide.
- 1.5 Railroad Crossings: Reduce conflicts and improve safety at railroad crossings through design, planning, and operation.
- 1.6 Multi-Modal Detour Facilities: Design detour facilities to provide safe passage for all modes of travel during times of construction.
- 1.7 Regularly Maintained Streets: Enhance roadway safety by maintaining the street, alley, tunnel, and bridge system in good to excellent condition.
- 1.8 Goods Movement Safety: Ensure that the goods movement sector is integrated with the rest of the transportation system in such a way that does not endanger the health and safety of residents and other roadway users.
- 1.9 Recreational Trail Separation: Balance user needs on the City's public recreational trails.
- 2.1 Adaptive Reuse of Streets: Design, plan, and operate streets to serve multiple purposes and provide flexibility in design to adapt to future demands.
- 2.3 Pedestrian Infrastructure: Recognize walking as a component of every trip, and ensure high quality pedestrian access in all site planning and public right-of-way modifications to provide a safe and comfortable walking environment.
- 2.4 Neighborhood Enhanced Network: Provide a slow speed network of locally serving streets.
- 2.5 Transit Network: Improve the performance and reliability of existing and future bus service.
- 2.6 Bicycle Networks: Provide safe, convenient, and comfortable local and regional bicycling facilities for people of all types and abilities. (Bicycling facilities are ideally suited for a host of slow moving modes including but not limited to scooters, skateboards, rollerblading, rideables and other future compact personal transportation technologies).
- 2.9 Multiple Networks: Consider the role of each enhanced network when designing a street that includes multiple modes.
- 2.11 Transit Right-of-Way Design: Set high standards in designing public transit rights-of-way that considers user experience and supports active transportation infrastructure.
- 2.12 Walkway and Bikeway Accommodations: Design for pedestrian and bicycle travel when rehabilitating or installing a new bridge, tunnel, or exclusive transit right-of-way.

- 2.15 Allocation of Transportation Funds: Expand funding to improve the built environment for people who walk, bike, take transit, and for other vulnerable roadway users.

- 3.1 Access for All: Recognize all modes of travel, including pedestrian, bicycle, transit, and vehicular modes - including goods movement - as integral components of the City's transportation system.

- 3.2 People with Disabilities: Accommodate the needs of people with disabilities when modifying or installing infrastructure in the public right-of-way.

- 3.3 Land Use Access and Mix: Promote equitable land use decisions that result in fewer vehicle trips by providing greater proximity and access to jobs, destinations, and other neighborhood services.

- 3.4 Transit Services: Provide all residents, workers and visitors with affordable, efficient, convenient, and attractive transit services.

- 3.5 Multi-Modal Features: Support "first-mile, last-mile solutions" such as multi-modal transportation services, organizations, and activities in the areas around transit stations and major bus stops (transit stops) to maximize multi-modal connectivity and access for transit riders.

- 3.8 Bicycle Parking: Provide bicyclists with convenient, secure and well-maintained bicycle parking facilities.

- 3.11 Open Streets: Facilitate regular "open street" events and repurposing of the public right of way.

- 4.3 Fair and Equitable Treatment: Ensure the fair and equal treatment of people of all races, cultures, incomes and education levels with respect to the development and implementation of citywide transportation policies and programs.

- 4.4 Community Collaboration: Continue to support the role of community engagement in the design outcomes and implementation of mobility projects.

- 4.5 Improved Communication: Facilitate communication between citizens and the City in reporting on and receiving responses to non-emergency street improvements.

- 4.6 Data-Driven Prioritization of Projects: Make the most of limited financial resources by utilizing data to prioritize transportation projects based upon equity in safety, public health, access, social benefits, and/or economic benefits.

- 4.8 Transportation Demand Management Strategies: Encourage greater utilization of Transportation Demand Management (TDM) strategies to reduce dependence on single-occupancy vehicles.

- 4.10 Public-Private Partnerships: Encourage partnerships with community groups (residents and business/property owners) to initiate and maintain enhanced public rights-of-way projects.

- 4.13 Parking and Land Use Management: Balance on-street and off-street parking supply with other transportation and land use objectives.
- 4.14 Wayfinding: Provide widespread, user-friendly information about mobility options and local destinations, delivered through a variety of channels including traditional signage and digital platforms.
- 4.15 Public Hearing Process: Require a public hearing for the proposed removal of an existing Class II or Class IV bicycle facility.
- 5.1 Sustainable Transportation: Encourage the development of a sustainable transportation system that promotes environmental and public health.
- 5.2 Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT): Support ways to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) per capita.
- 5.4 Clean Fuels and Vehicles: Continue to encourage the adoption of low and zero emission fuel sources, new mobility technologies, and supporting infrastructure.
- 5.5 Green Streets: Maximize opportunities to capture and infiltrate stormwater within the City's public right-of-ways.

Safety Element Policies:

- 1.2.6 Mobility. In keeping with the Mobility Plan, build a comprehensive and integrated transportation network that changes how Angelenos get around and reduces car dependency.



Review of SB 1000 Environmental Justice Requirements and the Existing City of Los Angeles General Plan

Appendix 3

Review of SB 1000 Environmental Justice Requirements and the Existing City of Los Angeles General Plan

In 2021, Los Angeles City Planning undertook updates to the City's Housing Element and Safety Element. In accordance with State law, this concurrent update of two General Plan Elements prompted review of the environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives contained in the General Plan for compliance with State law (SB 1000, adopted 2016).[41]

The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles, originally adopted in 2015, is the City's Health, Wellness, and Equity Element. It serves as the primary location of environmental justice goals, objectives, policies, and implementation programs in the City's General Plan. Additional environmental justice policies are located in the Framework Element, Housing Element, Mobility Element, Air Quality Element, Open Space Element, as well as Community Plans. The Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles, which is included in the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles, maps indicators and determinants of health, and can be used to understand the areas of the City with the highest vulnerabilities and cumulative burdens as compared to other portions of the City.

In 2021, LA City Planning contracted with a consultant, AECOM, to independently evaluate the environmental justice goals, objectives, policies, and implementation programs contained in the City's General Plan for compliance with SB 1000. AECOM produced the following memo, which provides an overview of how the City's existing General Plan addresses environmental justice consistent with State law requirements and tailored to meet the needs of the local community and local context. Based on recommendations in the memo, targeted updates to the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles were made in 2021. The updates clarify that the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles and the Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles meet the requirements of the State law.

41 *California Government Code Section 65302(h), commonly referred to as Senate Bill (SB) 1000.*

Memo: Review of SB 1000 Requirements and the Existing City of Los Angeles General Plan, dated May 26, 2021

To:	Conni Pallini-Tipton and Ari Briski (City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning)
From:	Matthew Gerken, Susan Ambrosini, and Wendy Copeland (AECOM)
Date:	May 26, 2021
Subject:	Review of SB 1000 Requirements and the Existing City of Los Angeles General Plan

Introduction

AECOM has been retained to assist the City of Los Angeles with an update to the Safety Element, including State law requirements for the Safety Element itself, as well as State law requirements for updating the Safety Element that are triggered by a Housing Element update and triggered by the update to two or more elements simultaneously.

In this Memo, we focus on SB 1000, which requires cities and counties with disadvantaged communities to "adopt or review the environmental justice element, or the environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives in other elements, upon the adoption or next revision of two or more elements concurrently on or after January 1, 2018." Low-income communities and communities of color often bear a disproportionate burden of pollution and associated health risks. A focus on environmental justice seeks to correct this inequity by reducing the pollution experienced by these communities and ensuring their input is considered in decisions that affect them. "Environmental justice" is defined in California law as the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. (Government Code Section 65040.12[e]).

The City of Los Angeles adopted the Plan for A Healthy Los Angeles as a Health and Wellness Element of the General Plan in 2015. This Element includes many of the policies and maps required for compliance with Environmental Justice legislation (SB 1000), including: identifying disadvantaged communities, air and water quality, public facilities, food access, safe and sanitary homes, physical activity, health risks, civic engagement and prioritizing disadvantaged communities. The Element also includes a Health Atlas, comprised of 115 maps that display social, demographic, food and transportation access, and a hardship index among other data sets. The Atlas also includes specific information about communities considered vulnerable or disadvantaged.[1] In 2020, City Planning began the update to the Health Atlas.

As acknowledged by the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles, environmental justice is also addressed as a part of other General Plan Elements, such as the Framework Element, Mobility Element, Housing Element, and in each of the City's Community Plans, which collectively serve as the Land Use Element of the General Plan.

This Memo provides an overview of how the City's existing General Plan addresses environmental justice consistent with State law requirements and tailored to meet the needs of the local community and local context.

Summary of SB 1000

SB 1000 requires cities and counties with disadvantaged communities to address environmental justice in their general plans. Following the passage of SB 1000, the Governor's Office of Planning and Research has published recommendations for addressing environmental justice in the general plan in a revised section of the

[1] For more detail, please see: https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/04a6a47b-9269-4773-a3ae-55f110b7d1e8/Health_Atlas.pdf.

General Plan Guidelines.[2] Per Government Code Section 65040.12(e), environmental justice is "the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." Environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives must aim to reduce health risks to disadvantaged communities, promote civil engagement, and prioritize the needs of disadvantaged communities. California law further establishes that environmental justice includes (Government Code Section 65040.12[e][2]):

(1) the availability of a healthy environment for all people;
(2) the deterrence, reduction, and elimination of pollution burdens for communities disproportionately experiencing the adverse effects of that pollution;
(3) governmental entities engaging and providing technical assistance to communities most impacted by pollution to promote their meaningful participation in all phases of the environmental and land use decision-making process; and
(4) at a minimum, the meaningful consideration of recommendations from communities most impacted by pollution into environmental and land use decisions.

As noted, for the City, environmental justice is primarily addressed in the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles, although, as noted in this Plan, these topics are also addressed by the Framework Element, the Air Quality Element, the Housing Element, the Open Space Element, the Service Systems Element, the Mobility Element, and the City's Community Plans, which collectively serve as the Land Use Element of the General Plan.[3]

Overall Compliance with SB 1000

The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles addresses topics required by Government Code Section 65302(h)(1)(A-C). Government Code Section 65302(h)(1)(A) is addressed by:

- Los Angeles, a Leader in Health and Equity policies, pages 26-32;
- An Environment Where Life Thrives policies, pages 88-94;
- Food that Nourishes the Body, Soul, and Environment policies, pages 73-80; and
- A City Built for Health policies, pages 41-48.

Government Code Section 65302(h)(1)(B) is addressed by: A City Built for Health Policy 2.1, Access to goods and services.

Government Code Section 65302(h)(1)(C) is addressed by:

- A City Built for Health policies, pages 41-48;
- Bountiful Parks and Open Space policies, pages 57-64;
- Food that Nourishes the Body, Soul, and Environment policies, pages 73-80; and
- Lifelong Opportunities for Learning and Prosperity policies, pages 100-106.

The City's General Plan Framework Element, Air Quality Element, Housing Element, Open Space Element, and the Land Use Element (Community Plans) also address environmental justice topics included in State law.

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2 For more detail, please see: https://opr.ca.gov/news/2020/06-24.html.

3 The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles was adopted in March of 2015, when the Mobility Element was known as the "Transportation Element." The current Mobility Element was adopted 2015 and amended in 2016.

Identifying Disadvantaged Communities

The first step in the environmental justice process required by SB 1000 is identifying whether or not a disadvantaged community is present. Disadvantaged communities are either:

- identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency according to Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code,[4] or
- are defined as an area with household incomes at or below 80 percent of the statewide median income, or below the designated threshold defining a low-income area, and are "disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation" (Government Code Section 65302[h][4][A]).

Compliant: The City has identified and thoroughly analyzed the disparities and needs of its disadvantaged communities in the publication titled Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles (City of Los Angeles 2013). City staff are currently developing an updated version of the Health Atlas with the most recent available data from the American Community Survey and other data sources.

Air Quality and Pollution Exposure

Government Code Section 65302(h)(1)(A) requires the identification of objectives and policies to reduce health risks in disadvantaged communities by reducing exposure to pollution and improving air quality.

Compliant: The Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles identifies the background needs and disparities in disadvantaged communities related to pollution and air quality. The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles, Chapter 5, discusses air quality issues, and provides implementation programs, objectives, and policies designed to reduce pollutant exposure and improve air quality.

The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles also addresses water quality starting in the Vision of Health. Chapter 2 indicates that the City will provide access to safe, free drinking water in public spaces. Chapter 5 includes an objective to reduce the disparity in environmental effects among zip codes, including impaired water bodies and groundwater pollution, and provides mapping of these and other environmental effects. Chapter 5 also commits the City to collaboration with other partners to remediate brownfields sites and increase resiliency related to reduced water supply in the city's most underserved neighborhoods (see also Implementation Program P40 and P52).

The existing City of Los Angeles General Plan Framework Element, Air Quality Element, and Housing Element contain policies designed to reduce pollutant exposure and improve air quality. These policies are listed in Appendix 2 of the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles.

Public Facilities

Government Code Section 65302(h)(1)(A) requires the identification of objectives and policies to promote public facilities in disadvantaged communities. This includes public services and community amenities such as community centers, libraries, public transit, parks and recreation facilities, and safe drinking water and wastewater services. Public facilities may also include active transportation infrastructure, flood control and water drainage, health care services such as hospitals and health clinics, broadband or internet access, and facilities and programs to improve disaster preparedness and recovery capacity.

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[4] CalEnviroScreen is the tool developed by the State to identify disadvantaged communities. CalEnviroScreen identifies communities with multiple sources of pollution, and that are most vulnerable to impacts from this pollution, taking into account socioeconomic status and health conditions of the people living in these communities.

Compliant: The Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles identifies the background needs and disparities in disadvantaged communities related to public facilities. The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles provides implementation programs, objectives, and policies related to facilities throughout the Plan. The existing City of Los Angeles General Plan Framework Element, Housing Element, Open Space Element, Service Systems Element, and Mobility Elements contain policies designed to provide facilities for disadvantaged communities (as listed throughout Appendix 2 of the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles).

Food Access

Government Code Section 65302(h)(1)(A) requires the identification of objectives and policies to promote access to food in disadvantaged communities.[5]

Compliant: The Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles identifies the needs of, and disparities in disadvantaged communities related to food access. The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles, Chapter 4, provides implementation programs, objectives, and policies related to food access. The existing City of Los Angeles General Plan Framework Element contains policies designed to provide food access (e.g., community gardens, farmer's markets), which are listed in Appendix 2 of the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles. Many of the City's Community Plans also include policies intended to facilitate and encourage farmers markets and community gardens.

Safe and Sanitary Homes

Government Code Section 65302(h)(1)(A) requires the identification of objectives and policies to promote safe and sanitary homes in disadvantaged communities.

Compliant: Individuals who experience unique or compounding health risks may face multiple, inter-related barriers to accessing safe, stable, and affordable housing. The General Plan Housing Element includes policies to promote positive health outcomes and meet housing needs with a focus on lower-income and special needs households. The Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles identifies the needs of, and disparities in disadvantaged communities related to housing. The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles, Chapters 2, 7, and 8 provide implementation programs, objectives, and policies related to housing, health, and safety. The existing City of Los Angeles General Plan Framework Element and Housing Element contain policies designed to promote an appropriate housing mix along with affordable housing. These policies are listed in Appendix 2 of the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles.

Physical Activity

Government Code Section 65302(h)(1)(A) requires the identification of objectives and policies to promote physical activity in disadvantaged communities.

Compliant: The Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles identifies the needs for, and disparities in disadvantaged communities related to parks and recreational opportunities and access. The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles, Chapter 3, provides implementation programs, objectives, and policies related to parks and recreational opportunities and access. The existing City of Los Angeles General Plan Framework Element, Open Space Element, Service Systems Element, and Mobility Element contain policies designed to promote

[5] Research has shown low-income neighborhoods and communities of color are more likely to have limited access to healthy and affordable foods. Although individuals make foods choices, those choices are made within the context of what is accessible, affordable, or available. Increasing access to healthy foods can occur through zoning, streamlining project approvals for opening grocery stores in underserved areas, providing policies to increase access to farmer's markets, promoting community gardens and small-scale urban farms, working with local convenience stores to increase affordable fresh produce selection, and establishing food procurement policies. Improving access to locally grown food can help reduce trip generation, promote locally sourced food, and support mixed use for food retail, farmers markets, and other food stores.

recreational opportunities and are listed in Appendix 2 of the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles. The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles, in Chapter 2, and the Mobility Element both include policies designed to promote active transportation[6], which is highlighted in the OPR General Plan Guidelines, along with access to park space and recreational opportunities.

Other Health Risks

Government Code Section 65302(h)(1)(A) requires the identification of objectives and policies to reduce any unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities not otherwise addressed.

Compliant: The Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles identifies the background needs and disparities in disadvantaged communities related to education and transportation. The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles, Chapters 1, 2, and 6, provides implementation programs, objectives, and policies related to education and transportation. Climate change is addressed throughout all chapters of the plan. The existing City of Los Angeles General Plan Framework Element, Housing Element, and Mobility Element contain policies designed to promote education and transportation that help to reduce compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities. These General Plan policies are listed in Appendix 2 of the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles.

For Consideration: The City may wish to consider whether there are negative effects related to climate change that may be more severe in disadvantaged communities, and whether any policies or implementation programs should be added to the General Plan Elements, such as the Safety Element, and implementing programs such as the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan to address any such disproportionate effects. Implementation Program P37 already calls for increased tree planting in areas with the highest heat island vulnerabilities, and this may be the primary climate change impact that may also occur disproportionately in disadvantaged communities, but the City may wish to consider additional policies or programs.

Civic Engagement

Government Code Section 65302(h)(1)(B) requires local jurisdictions to identify objectives and policies to promote civic engagement in the public decision-making process in disadvantaged communities.

Compliant: During the drafting and adoption of the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles, the City worked to meaningfully engage diverse communities, with over 50 workshops, Council meetings, and events in communities most impacted by health disparities. The Plan was also shaped by a formal Community Advisory Committee, A Technical Advisory Committee, and an Expert Panel.

As noted in Section 2.1 of the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles, "[t]he ongoing engagement of community members in identifying desired goods and services will be critical to informing the development and implementation of community plans, the Safe Routes to Schools Strategic Plan, transit neighborhood plans, and economic development initiatives that can incentivize and promote a greater provision of health-promoting amenities, with a special focus in underserved neighborhoods…" Section 3.6 of the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles establishes that the City will "[e]ngage communities and public, private, and nonprofit partners in park stewardship by working collectively to develop, program, and maintain parks and open spaces: target communities with the lowest combination of park access and park standard criteria" and Implementation Program P21 indicates that the City will continue the Los Angeles Public Library's Citizenship Corners civic engagement program. Implementation Program P60 communicates the City's intent to expand the diversity of input, measure this diversity of input, leverage the large and diverse participation in the Plan for a Healthy Los

[6] Active transportation refers to human powered transportation, and low speed electronic assist devices. Examples include but are not limited to bicycles, tricycles, wheelchairs, electric wheelchairs/scooters, skates, and skateboards.

Angeles for future public engagement, and proactively engage the Neighborhood Councils, local community groups and other established groups to expand public engagement.

For Consideration: The City may wish to revise Implementation Program P60 to specifically identify disadvantaged community engagement or include an objective and policy addressing civic engagement in disadvantaged communities.

Prioritize Disadvantaged Communities

Government Code Section 65302(h)(1)(C) requires the identification of objectives and policies to prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities.

Compliant: The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles, Chapter 8 (Implementation Programs), identifies a suite of implementation programs and improvements that focus on the needs of disadvantaged communities, including programs that focus on low-income communities and vulnerable populations related to health education, job training, social services, healthy food access, recreational facilities, displacement, job creation.

For Consideration: The City may wish to document the mechanism that is used to monitor and report progress on environmental justice policies and implementation programs. This could be a new section of the City's annual General Plan (or Housing Element) progress report.

It may not be widely understood that the Health and Wellness Element is the primary Environmental Justice Element of the City of Los Angeles. To help make this clear, the City may wish to revise Chapter 1 to include language explicitly recognizing the Element as the Environmental Justice Element of the General Plan, compliant with the direction established by SB 1000, as well as describe how other Elements of the General Plan address topics related to environmental justice. It may also be helpful to include this Memo as an appendix to the updated Health and Wellness Element for those interested in additional detail on how the Element complies with SB 1000.

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PLAN FOR A HEALTHY LOS ANGELES

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