Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles,

a Health and Wellness Element of the General Plan
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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. Through a new focus on public health, the City of Los Angeles will strive to achieve 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, with a commitment 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 resources that promote health, and the opportunity to thrive. By incorporating a 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 guides and complements existing policies and programs in the General Plan to reinforce the City’s goal of creating healthy, vibrant communities. The Plan’s purpose is to heighten awareness of the City’s existing health-related policies and programs and create a roadmap for expanding the City’s commitment to healthy communities. The Plan reviews existing policies in the General Plan that promote health by acknowledging the relationship between health and issues such as transportation, housing, open space, and environmental justice, among others. In addition to raising awareness about existing policies that affect health in Los Angeles, the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles creates new policies to
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fill in existing gaps to help reach the goal of creating a healthy and sustainable city.

The Plan is underpinned by six goals not previously covered in other General Plan Elements and identifies new policies and programs that serve as the implementation blueprint for creating healthier neighborhoods. Each goal includes supporting objectives to track improvements to community health:

1. A City Built for Health.
2. Bountiful Parks and Open Spaces.
3. Food that Nourishes the Body and Soul.
4. An Environment Where Life Thrives.
5. Lifelong Opportunities for Learning and Prosperity.

THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES’ VISION FOR 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 local government agencies.

A vision of a healthy Los Angels includes:

- Complete neighborhoods that meet residents’ basic needs, including:
  - Access to health promoting goods and services, which include affordable grocery stores, medical services, park space, and childcare, among others.
  - Community design that promotes healthy living.
  - Access for individuals with disabilities and across the age spectrum.
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- 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.

- Access to healthy and sustainable environments with:
  - Safe and healthy housing.
  - 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 to live 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.
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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 have 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 of choice, but is fundamentally a matter of access and opportunity. As chronic health conditions become a leading cause of premature death in Los Angeles, 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 finding innovative ways to use municipal services to increase access to healthy opportunities and decrease poor health outcomes.

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 used in cities locally and nationwide have resulted in sprawled, low-density communities that separate housing from commercial areas and require a vehicle for transportation. These land use and zoning practices are rooted in 20th century efforts to address public health concerns such as sanitation, overcrowding, and congestion, by separating commercial and industrial uses from housing and building a transportation infrastructure centered on the automobile.
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Decades later, public health research is pointing to these planning standards as a contributing factor to the health problems of the 21st century. The increase in long 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 (people with disabilities, the elderly, children, pedestrian and cyclists). As major metropolitan cities such as Los Angeles grapple with emerging issues around climate change, emergency preparedness, lack of affordable housing, sustainability, and economic development, health is an important lens to comprehensively evaluate the quality of life that is offered to residents.

A growing awareness about the link between the built environment and health has spurred the effort 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. Improved pedestrian and cycling infrastructure helps to promote physical activity by making it safer, easier and more appealing to walk or bike. Access to public parks and recreational facilities has been linked to reductions in crime, particularly for youth. In California, obesity and diabetes rates are 20 percent higher for those living in the least healthy food environments, controlling for other factors. People who ride public

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2 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Strategies to Prevent Obesity and Other Chronic Diseases: The CDC Guide to Strategies to Increase Physical Activity in the Community. Atlanta: U.S. Department
3 Sherer 2006.
transformation are more likely to engage in regular physical activity. Decreases in air pollution have been shown to improve life expectancy. Issues such as housing unaffordability can make it difficult for families to spend resources on healthy activities. Research that connects public health and planning indicates that health-driven policies can increase opportunities for good health.

The City recognizes that health happens in neighborhoods, and planning for health offers multiple benefits. 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 to make healthy lifestyle choices. Health-based goals are inextricably tied to goals around job creation, increased home ownership, small business opportunities and economic growth. Healthy neighborhoods create a good business environment that gives Angelenos the economic opportunities they need to thrive.

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 commitment to creating neighborhoods where the healthiest choice is the easiest choice. The first step of the project was the development of a Health Atlas.


http://journals.lww.com/epidem/Fulltext/2013/01000/Effect_of_Air_Pollution_Control_on_Life.Expectancy.4.aspx
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for the City of Los Angeles, a data snapshot of health issues and outcomes. The data was used to inform the policies and goals in the Plan and helped direct the project’s outreach efforts to the areas facing the most adverse health and safety outcomes.

According to the report, 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. Many of the city’s low-income communities face a greater proportion of adverse health conditions and poor outcomes. These and other factors in the Health Atlas highlight the need to create communities that can help Angelenos reverse these health trends.

The Health Atlas illustrates the geographic variation in socio-economic conditions, demographic characteristics, and health factors and outcomes. The data underscores a key issue: where Angelenos live is associated with their health and well-being. 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,
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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)
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- 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)

- 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

As part of 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 35 workshops, neighborhood council meetings, events and health fairs to hear directly from 300 Angelenos on what health issues and opportunities existed in their neighborhoods.

In community discussions, stakeholders identified nine key areas that influence community health:
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- Economic conditions: ensuring that every community has access to economic resources, including health-promoting commercial options and good jobs.

- Education: giving Angelenos the educational tools they need to prepare for the jobs of the future.

- Health conditions: reducing poor health outcomes through better community design.

- Land use: promoting health and sustainability through land use decisions.

- Transportation: improving the safety and access to active transportation options and transit.

- Food systems: giving every community the access to healthful and affordable food.

- Crime: promoting public safety to improve conditions for health in all neighborhoods.

- Housing: increasing access to affordable, accessible and healthy housing that reinforces the link between housing and healthy neighborhoods.

- Environmental health: promoting healthy environmental conditions through land use and better design.
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THE PLAN FOR A HEALTHY 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 arose 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 public health goals. New policies created by the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles will focus on filling in policy gaps, particularly in instances where existing policies didn’t include health-driven goals or created unintended health inequities.

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 the 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 adds a health lens to the city's policies on growth and development.

State law requires seven mandatory General Plan Elements: land use, circulation, housing, conservation, open space, noise, and
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safety. The City has additional Elements that influence health, such as the Air Quality and Framework Elements.

The General Plan’s guiding document is the Framework Element, which provides a strategy for long-range growth and development that is focused around the following guiding principles: economic opportunity, equity, environmental quality, strategic investment, clear and consistent rules, and effective implementation. The guiding principles provide direction for the Framework Element’s nine topical chapters: Land Use; Housing; Urban Form and Neighborhood Design; Open Space and Conservation; Economic Development; Transportation; and Infrastructure and Public Services.

The City has several health-oriented policies throughout the General Plan; please see Appendix 2 for further details. For example, the recently updated Housing and Mobility Elements have a strong public health focus, centered around promoting sustainability and increasing access to active transportation and healthy housing. The Framework Element establishes 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, a new Health and Wellness Element

The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles will elevate health as a priority in the city’s future growth and development by recognizing existing health-driven policies and charting a roadmap for urban health issues that are missing from the General Plan.
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The Plan offers an opportunity to focus attention on efforts that increase access to good health. Instead of reiterating existing polices, the Plan draws attention to current health policies and creates an additional platform for related policy areas that are not currently addressed or fully developed in the General Plan. In particular, the Plan will focus on providing new policy direction on emerging areas of urban health, including food access, workforce development, equity, and climate change, among others. These and other policy gaps will be further developed in Chapters 1 through 6 of the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles.

EXISTING HEALTH-PROMOTING POLICIES IN GENERAL PLAN

Economic Development

Good jobs and access to healthful commercial resources (such as affordable and accessible grocery stores) are fundamental aspects of good health. Barriers to economic development that were identified during the outreach phase include the need to: streamline business approval process; 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.

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.
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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.

Given the important connection between good jobs and health outcomes, underserved communities with high levels of unemployment 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 (identified as “policy-linked areas”). The policy’s goal is to distribute economic opportunity throughout the City, with an emphasis on areas that historically have been underserved. The policy directs the City to ensure that all residents have the supporting transit, 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. The new economic development policies will also create business incentive programs to increase the availability of goods and services that support healthy living in underserved communities.
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Equity and Environmental Justice

Poor health outcomes are not proportionately distributed between Los Angeles’ neighborhoods. Many of the city’s poorest communities face the greatest environmental risks and have the worst health outcomes, prompting the need to promote health equity through an environmental justice lens. Community members raised the importance of community participation in the planning process during the outreach phase as a tool to ensure equity and representation for underserved communities.

Guided by the Framework Element, equity is a guiding principle throughout the General Plan. 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.”

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 implementation of the City’s regional fair 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
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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.

Furthermore, 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 is a driving theme in the Framework Element, and it will continue to be a prominent theme in the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles.

**Housing**

Safe, affordable, accessible, and stable housing is fundamental to health and critical to achieving sustainable communities. Rising housing costs and the lack of affordable housing were prominent concerns heard during the outreach process. High housing costs limit the resources that residents have to purchase healthy food, access transportation, and engage in preventative care, which particularly affects low-income families that are already managing limited resources. Additionally, many community members raised
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cconcerns about the potential for displacement of residents and small businesses as gentrification occurs in their communities; this is of particular concern in areas undergoing rapid change due to new transit and new development. Other issues raised include substandard housing conditions that lead to disease and illness, such as mold, lead poisoning and poor construction. Residents and community organizations also raised the role that housing plays in community development and the importance of ensuring that low-income residents also have access to healthful resources and opportunities.

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 policy direction on the important connections between health and housing raised during the outreach process.

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 will not provide further policy direction on housing issues, but will reinforce the policy connections between housing and good health in the City's Housing Element.

**Mobility**

The connection between increased access to active transportation opportunities and health was a common theme received during the outreach process. As Los Angeles continues to make significant changes to its transit network, outreach participants saw opportunities to connect transit development to goals around building more sustainable communities and increasing access to healthful resources, such as jobs, education, medical services and grocery stores, daycare, and park space.

The connection between health and mobility has been recognized in the City’s Mobility Plan 2035, which is the 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 Plan includes six goals that highlight the City’s mobility priorities. Each of the goals is coupled with objectives, that the City will use to measure the Mobility Plan’s progress. The Plan
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also includes policies, which describe strategies that the City will 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 Mobility Plan addresses many transportation health-related themes, but the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles will add two new policies that will focus on increasing community access to open space and recreational opportunities, as well as to medical care facilities.

Open Space

Proximity to parks and open space has been linked to increased opportunities for health. During the outreach process, residents, particularly those living in low-income communities, expressed the need to increase the number of parks and green space in their neighborhoods. Parks were also mentioned as a tool to reduce the effects of climate change, catalyze economic development, and improve public safety.

The City’s open space and park goals are currently governed by objectives detailed in the Framework and Conservation and Open Space Elements. While the Open Space Element hasn’t been
updated since 1973, many existing open space policies 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 and converting underused property into green spaces, are supported by existing open space policies in the General Plan.

The Recreation and Parks Department launched a community-needs assessment survey in 2013 to collect community input on future open space programs, and has launched several equity-focused efforts such as the 50 Parks Initiative that will prioritize park space in underserved communities.

Furthermore, the Systems Element provides guidance on park standards, which guide the development of new open space.

Despite the 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, it 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**
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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.
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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
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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.
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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 a measurable outcome that tracks goal attainment. In the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles, the objectives follow the goal and precede the policies.

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.

Implementation Programs
In the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles, implementation programs are located in the Action Plan. An implementation action is an action, procedure, program, or technique that carries out the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles goals and policies. Implementation programs are comprehensive in nature, encompassing amendments to existing plans, preparation of new plans, development and design standards, and procedures and interagency coordination. Decisions to implement specific programs are governed by program cost, available funding, staffing, feasibility and similar considerations.
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Chapter 1
A City Built for Health

Introduction

A city that is built for health is made up of neighborhoods that are abundant in goods and services that support health and well-being, are designed to promote healthy living, offer accessible and safe multimodal corridors, and have a diverse housing stock that provides safe habitable housing for households of all ages, abilities, and incomes.

Chronic diseases have become a leading cause of premature death in Los Angeles; however, 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, potentially slowing the occurrence of chronic disease and improving the quality of life of those currently living with and managing chronic conditions.

Promoting a city that facilitates healthy living is at the core of the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles. Engaging Angelenos in the identification of neighborhood-level opportunities to create healthy environments will assure improvements in underserved neighborhoods and proactively lay the foundation for a city that is built for health.
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Objectives

- Increase the number of businesses, community based organizations and service providers that sell or provide healthy goods and services in underserved neighborhoods.

- Increase the number of health-promoting goods, services, and improvements around local schools in the city’s most underserved neighborhoods.

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through development of green building standards that promote healthy environments.
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Policy Topics

1.1 Access to goods and services

1.2 Healthy building design and construction

1.3 Access for individuals with disabilities

1.4 Aging in Place

1.5 Schools as centers of health and well-being

1.6 Repurpose underutilized spaces for health

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.
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1.1 **Access to goods and services:** Enhance opportunities for improved health and well-being for all Angelenos by increasing the availability of affordable goods and services that promote health and healthy environments in all neighborhoods; prioritize incentives and programs to increase the number and diversity of goods and services in the most underserved communities of the city.

Many neighborhoods lack basic goods and services (such as healthcare facilities, daycare centers, and food retailers and restaurants serving healthy 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 school strategic plan, transit neighborhood plans, and economic development initiatives that can incentivize and promote a greater provision of goods and services in underserved neighborhoods.
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1.2 Healthy building design and construction: Promote a healthy built environment by designing buildings and sites for healthy living and working conditions, including enhanced pedestrian-oriented circulation, lighting, attractive and open stairs, healthy building materials and universal accessibility.

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. Open floor plans, open stairwells, natural light and ventilation and ample living areas can enhance quality of life. Site planning that incorporates opportunities for people of all ages and abilities to move freely and safely throughout the site, and readily access centrally located common areas, can facilitate opportunities for physical activity and mental respite.

Beyond facilitating the interaction between people and the built environment, healthy building design and construction means promoting green codes that use low volatile organic compound paints, improving indoor air quality and deterring biological pollutants.

Making the healthy choice the default choice in building and site design can include edible landscaping, attractive, readily accessible staircases, open space areas for social gathering that are
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easily accessible to all, bicycle racks, and workplace shower and locker facilities.
1.3 **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. Not only is accessibility critical to the long-term health of individuals but it is legally required.

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. 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.

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1.4 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, supportive environment, with 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, 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, provide opportunities for volunteer and paid work, and encourage elderly residents to fully engage in their community.
1.5 **Schools as centers of health and well-being:** Support strategies that make schools centers of health and well-being by creating environments in and around local schools that are safe, abundant in healthy goods and services, and offer opportunities for physical activity and recreation.

Schools are the backbone of a neighborhood; it’s where children and youth learn, grow and thrive. However, in some neighborhoods, the surrounding environment near school sites fails to promote healthy living. In too many cases, corridors leading to local schools have unsafe sidewalks, lack street trees or adequate pedestrian lighting, and safe streets that allow children to walk or bicycle to school. The surrounding land uses are not always health-promoting and in some communities, there are significant safety-concerns.

This policy seeks to promote a physical and social environment that enhances schools as centers for health and well-being. Public and private investment strategies should be leveraged to increase the provision of healthy goods and services and expand opportunities for social interaction, physical activity and recreation in and around schools.

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. In addition, the LAUSD has over 45 school-based health and wellness centers on LAUSD 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 LA Trust for Children’s Health have
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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. Together, the City and the LAUSD 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.
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1.6 *Repurpose underutilized spaces for health:* Work proactively with local community residents to remove barriers and leverage and repurpose vacant and underutilized sites to improve community health by identifying opportunity sites and implementation strategies that support health and well-being.

Underutilized and vacant lots offer an opportunity to repurpose underused space for services that support health and well-being, particularly in areas with limited resources. Underutilized sites detract from the urban experience and limit the commercial vitality of a neighborhood. Repurposing these underutilized sites with uses that support community health and well-being (health clinics, fresh food, open spaces, and similar uses) can have a positive impact on community health.
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Chapter 2
Bountiful Parks and Open Spaces

Introduction

Abundant and accessible parks and 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 and allow for interaction with nature and mental respite.

When evaluating community access to parks and open space, it is important to evaluate safety, proximity and the amount or acreage of park and open space that is available. 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, such as Harbor-Gateway and Northridge. A typical measure of park level of service is the ratio of park space available to a population. One standard often used in California is three acres per 1,000 residents. 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 of color are more likely to be park-poor, resulting in even less opportunity to participate in healthy physical activities or reap the benefits associated with park access.

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In an era of scarce financial resources and limited available land, Angelenos have creative ideas on how to green their communities. Residents and community organizations in underserved communities are exploring the possibilities of using vacant lots 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 to its place as the lifeblood of the city, offering an emerald necklace and 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.
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Objectives

- Increase the proportion of Angelenos living within walking distance of a park; target implementation in the communities that are most underserved.

- Increase the number of open spaces and parks that are refurbished to incorporate amenities that promote active recreation and physical activity in the low-income neighborhoods that are most underserved in access to spaces for physical activity and recreation.

- Increase the miles of the Los Angeles River that are revitalized for natural open space and physical activity, prioritize implementation in close proximity to park-deficient neighborhoods.

- Increase the number of free and/or low-cost opportunities for active recreation and physical activity in low-income communities.

- Increase the number of parks that feature and incorporate universally-accessible features.

- Increase the number of Recreation and Parks staff available to assist individuals with disabilities and special needs to increase participation in recreational programming.
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Policy Topics

2.1 Park funding and allocation

2.2 Expand parks

2.3 Los Angeles River

2.4 Parks and recreation programs

2.5 Park safety

2.6 Local partnerships

2.7 Water recreation

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.
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2.1 **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 the some of the lowest population densities and highest incomes live in relatively close proximity to vast quantities of parkland and open space. Conversely, neighborhoods like Westlake, Southeast Los Angeles, and Boyle Heights have some of the highest population densities and lowest incomes, but offer lower levels of park space, as measured by parks per 1,000 residents. ¹⁰

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 address the challenge could 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.

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2.2 **Expand parks**: Strive to increase the number and types of parks throughout the city to improve the physical and mental health of Angelenos.

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.  

Parks also offer significant benefits to low-income residents by providing recreational facilities and activities for residents who may find gym memberships too costly. The provision of free, outdoor, exercise equipment in Los Angeles city parks has contributed to this benefit and is an extremely popular component in new or redeveloped parks.

Future construction of new parks must continue to result in a balanced, equitable park system with a variety of park types and sizes. The City should continue to support efforts to develop neighborhood parks of all sizes in underserved neighborhoods throughout the city. 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 in some of the city’s most underserved neighborhoods. 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.

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2.3 **Los Angeles River**: 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.

A flowing 51 miles that runs through diverse neighborhoods across the city and surrounding jurisdictions, the Los Angeles River 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 enhance public connections to the river for pedestrians and bicyclists, connections with nearby schools, enhance opportunities for water recreation, and provide for adequate public safety through lighting strategies, building design, regular policing and continuous non-automobile corridors.

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.
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2.4 Parks and recreation programs: Promote opportunities for physical activity for users of all ages and abilities by continuing to improve existing park and open space facilities and creating recreation programs that reflect the city’s rich diversity.

The City is committed to encouraging opportunities for all Angelenos to engage in recreation and physical activity. The amount of public parks and open space in Los Angeles exceeds 36,000 acres, which includes land designated as Recreation and Parks land, along with county, state and federal lands within city limits. High quality park design has been a cornerstone of the Department of Recreation and Parks efforts in building new parks across the City. High quality park design that provides 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.

Parks and recreation centers are also treated as community spaces, which can help increase physical activity and participation in the City’s recreational programs. The Department of Recreation and Parks operates with that value. The City of Los Angeles received the Playful City USA Designation in 2008, a designation given to cities that value creating parks and recreational opportunities for children of all abilities to play together. The Department of Recreation and Parks provides an array of free or low cost recreational facilities and programming across the city. In addition, the Department has taken steps to enhance opportunities for individuals with special needs and disabilities to participate in recreational activities by building over 30

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universally accessible playgrounds in various recreational and park facilities across the city.

Continuing to work with the community to understand the specific community needs, culture, and history will enable the Department of Recreation and Parks to continue to develop recreational programming that is culturally relative and engaging, such as Tahitian dance, ballet folklorico, tai chi, soccer, baseball, capoeira, and yoga. To achieve this policy, parks and recreational facilities in different areas of the city should continue to offer programs based on the needs of the community, while offering a baseline of programs to every resident.
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2.5 Park safety: Encourage greater community use of existing parks and open spaces by improving safety and access in and around parks and open spaces.

Parks and recreational facilities are a tremendous asset for neighborhoods. When parks become unsafe, they limit or reduce use of the public space. As such, maintaining park safety 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, including 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 utilized 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 during late evening hours during summer months, offering academic and recreational programming and meals 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.
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2.6 **Local partnerships**: Engage communities in park stewardship to promote community investment in the ongoing maintenance and safety of neighborhood parks.

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 non-profit 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.

Partnership efforts such as adopt-a-park programs, community clean-ups, and recreational events will help residents take ownership of the open spaces in their communities, ensuring that they are used to support healthy activities for all residents. In addition, the City can continue to encourage stewardship programs that engage at-risk youth who may derive health benefits from access to nature and on-the-job skills.
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2.7 **Water recreation:** Encourage greater community access  
to existing 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. From Venice Beach to the Los Angeles  
River, opportunities for water recreation should be available for all  
Angelenos to encourage physical activity and emotional wellbeing.

While the quality of the recreational opportunity plays an  
important role in someone’s decision to use the facility, so does  
the ability to access the beach or river. Improving access to  
beaches, pools and natural open spaces for all residents,  
particularly those in underserved areas, through the provision of  
shuttles, buses or other means makes it easier for all Angelenos to  
benefit from the surrounding natural resources.
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Chapter 3
Food that Nourishes the Body and Soul

Introduction

In many communities throughout Los Angeles, access to fresh food is scarce, exacerbated by an abundance of cheap and unhealthy food. A healthy Los Angeles must include food resources that make the healthiest choice the easiest choice in all neighborhoods.

Research indicates that food retail options have a significant effect on residents’ health. Residents with greater access to grocery stores that sell affordable, healthy food are more likely to have healthier diets, and in turn, have better health outcomes. In South Los Angeles, there are less than 0.3 grocery stores per 10,000 residents. 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. 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.

Communities across Los Angeles are using community gardens, farmers markets, and healthy food vendors to increase access to healthy foods in their neighborhoods. Healthy food that supports healthy living is at the core of the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles.

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Objectives:

- Increase the number of grocery stores in low-income and underserved areas.

- Increase the number of corner neighborhood stores in low-income and underserved areas that offer a substantive supply of fresh fruits and vegetables.

- Increase the number of community gardens in low-income and underserved areas.

- Increase the number of farmers markets in low-income and underserved areas.

- Increase the number of healthy food retailers and farmers markets that accept CalFresh EBT in low-income neighborhoods.
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Policy Topics

3.1 Land for urban agriculture and healthy food

3.2 Local food systems and connections

3.3 Farmers markets

3.4 Equitable access to healthy food outlets

3.5 Food security and assistance

3.6 Food cycle sustainability

3.7 Empower Angelenos to grow healthy food
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3.1 Land for urban agriculture and healthy food:  
Encourage and preserve land for urban agriculture in appropriate areas in the city to ensure a long-term supply of locally produced healthy food for the city and region; ensure that local policies for agricultural use in public and private spaces are comprehensive, clear and supportive of growing fresh and healthy foods.

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. The City can help increase the availability of affordable, fresh, and healthy food by allowing and encouraging the use of parks, public rights-of-way, alleys, vacant land, rooftops and other strategies for urban agriculture.

Many local groups are already implementing many of these strategies, and their community connections and technical expertise will be an invaluable asset for this effort. The Los Angeles Unified School District may also serve as an important partner by promoting edible landscapes and gardens on school campuses and fostering opportunities for students to learn about local food production and healthy eating.
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3.2 Local food systems and connections: Promote the development of a local food system that will increase access to affordable and fresh food in underserved communities, create jobs, 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. A local food system is beneficial to the environment and to consumers. Enhancing the connections and reducing the distance between where food is grown, sold, and consumed can reduce the pollution associated with transporting food over long distances and its associated costs. 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 job creation. 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. By facilitating, incentivizing and streamlining city-controlled policies and practices that affect the food system, the City can effectively promote a local food economy that increases access to affordable and fresh food for all.

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.
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3.3 **Farmers markets**: Promote targeted efforts to increase farmers markets in neighborhoods that are currently underserved in 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. 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.

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.
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3.4 *Equitable access to healthy food outlets:* Pursue funding 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 impacts 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 impacted by the lack of access to fresh and affordable healthy food and in many circumstances, the overabundance of unhealthy food choices.

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.
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3.5 **Food security and assistance:** Support policies and programs that eliminate hunger, promote food security, and support access to food assistance for all ages.

Food insecurity and hunger can have significant physical and mental health impacts. Many low-income residents of all ages cannot afford to purchase healthy food on a regular basis, and many rely on food assistance programs such as CalFresh or WIC (Women Infants and Children) to meet their family’s daily needs.

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. Partnerships with public and private organizations that can bolster these efforts should be explored.

Healthy food retailers and restaurateurs, farmers markets, and similar enterprises that receive public assistance should be encouraged to universally accept CalFresh benefits to improve food security and increase the number of healthy options available to eligible participants.
3.6 **Food cycle sustainability**: Encourage the conservation of resources throughout the urban agricultural food cycle, such as using rainwater and recycled water for irrigation, reducing or eliminating the use of chemical treatments, reducing the amount of energy used in agricultural production, maximizing the use of reclaimed and recycled materials, minimizing the amount of packaging, and reducing or eliminating landfill food waste through composting.

Environmental sustainability in the food system is good for the planet, but it also contributes to cleaner air, cleaner soil, and healthier food. Many approaches to sustainable food production — using fewer chemicals, using resources more efficiently, and producing less waste — are easier to achieve in the small-scale agricultural production techniques common to local food systems.

Sustainable food production also supports equity and environmental justice, ensuring that when food production does occur, it protects the health and well-being of workers and nearby residents.
3.7 **Empower Angelenos to grow healthy food:** Foster and promote local initiatives and partnerships that empower, educate, and train Angelenos to grow healthy food.

Growing food can be an empowering and therapeutic experience. Encouraging partnerships and programs that educate Angelenos on the benefits of growing healthy food, with training on the processes, can be instrumental to empowering Angelenos with the ability to make nutritional choices that promote health and well-being.
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Chapter 4
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 guidelines 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 resulted in over 360,000 residents who live 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. Many residents live next to polluting industrial uses. The cumulative impacts of these environmental challenges disproportionately affect low-income communities of color throughout the City. Several communities in the City rank among the most polluted in the state.

As the City continues to grow and 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.

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Objectives

- Reduce the number of major sources of airborne toxics that are adjacent to community services and facilities in the communities most impacted by major sources of airborne toxics.

- Increase the number of tree plantings in communities near truck routes, manufacturing, distribution centers, refineries, chemical plants, the Port, LAX and freeways.

- Increase the number of brownfields that are remediated in the low-income communities with the highest prevalence of brownfield sites.

- Reduce heat island impacts by increasing the number of green/cool/white roofs in the city and target communities most impacted by heat island impacts.
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Policy Topics

4.1 Air pollution and respiratory health

4.2 Proximity to people

4.3 Smoke-free environments

4.4 Oil and natural gas extraction

4.5 Brownfield remediation

4.6 Resilience
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4.1 Air pollution and respiratory health: Reduce air pollution from stationary and mobile sources to protect human health and welfare, focusing resources on the areas with the highest pollution exposures and health impacts.

Air pollutants such as particulate matter, ozone, sulfur oxide, and carbon monoxide contribute to poor air quality and have health impacts such as lung cancer, cardiovascular disease, asthma, and other respiratory illness. 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.18

This policy supports efforts to reduce vehicle use, expand transit and active transportation modes, limit truck idling in residential neighborhoods, reduce congestion, support conversion to low- and zero-emission vehicles, and lower pollution from power plants, refineries, and commercial and industrial businesses.

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4.2 **Proximity to people:** Reduce negative impacts to people who live and work in close proximity to industrial uses and freeways.

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. 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 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.

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4.3 *Smoke-free environments:* Reduce exposure to second-hand smoke by promoting smoke-free environments.

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. 20 Smoking harms nearly every organ in the body and causes death, cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and many types of cancers. 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. 21 Secondhand smoke can also stay in the air long after a cigarette is extinguished, and can be involuntarily inhaled by nonsmokers.

The City of Los Angeles has restricted smoking at parks, farmers markets, and beaches 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.

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20 County of Los Angeles Public Health. (June 2010). Cigarette Smoking in Los Angeles County: Local Data to Inform Tobacco Policy.
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4.4 Oil and natural gas extraction: Reduce negative impacts to the health and well-being of surrounding communities from oil drilling, acidization, fracking, the emission of noxious odors, noise, or toxic, hazardous, or contaminant substances, materials, vapors and other negative impacts.

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. In some Los Angeles neighborhoods, these activities take place in close proximity to schools, parks, and residential land uses. The risks associated with energy extraction activities are a serious concern.

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 operators behave responsibly and incorporate any needed mitigations to ensure that the health and well-being of adjacent populations are protected. 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.

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4.5 **Brownfield remediation:** Explore opportunities to continue to remediate and redevelop brownfield sites, to spur economic development, expand natural open spaces and parks, community gardens, and other similar health-promoting community revitalization activities 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 Department of Public Works: Bureau of 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 for 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.
4.6 **Resilience:** Increase the City’s resilience to risks (increasing temperatures and heat related effects, wildfires, reduced water supply, and sea level rise) resulting from climate change.

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. These impacts will affect human health, health behaviors, and the socio-economic factors that influence health outcomes.

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 disproportionately 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, 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
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are prepared and able to adapt and thrive will be essential to ensuring Angelenos’ resilience to climate change.
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Chapter 5
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. A strong educational grounding 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. Only 4 percent of South Los Angeles residents have a college degree, in contrast to over 70 percent of residents in Brentwood-Pacific Palisades. The 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 can focus on

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improving educational attainment, enhancing opportunities for learning at all stages of life, and workforce development, with the goal of enhancing opportunities for economic prosperity.
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Objectives:

- Increase the number of children and families who access early childhood education programs.
- Increase the number of older adults who receive job training.
- Increase the number of businesses that receive services and training from the City’s BusinessSource Centers.
- Increase the number of adults who participate in the Los Angeles Public Library’s Adult Literacy Program.
- Increase the number of children who participate in the Los Angeles Public Library’s Early Childhood Reading Program.
- Increase the number of Angelenos who gain work experience through participation in the City’s workforce training program.
- Increase the number of young people who participate in the Summer Youth Employment Program.
- Increase the number of young people who obtain educational and economic support services through the City’s YouthSource System.
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Policy Topics

5.1 Early childhood education
5.2 Higher education
5.3 Lifelong learning
5.4 Arts, culture, and services that enhance well-being
5.5 Public Libraries
5.6 Workforce Training
5.7 Summer Youth Employment
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5.1 **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, the need for early childhood education outweighs the quality of opportunities available to Los Angeles residents. Even 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.
5.2 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. 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. 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 in place that provide educational services to children, young and adults. The Economic and Workforce Development Department’s YouthSource Centers assist youth ages 16-21 with free high-school completion and career training services.


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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.
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5.3 **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.
5.4 **Arts, culture, and services that enhance well-being:**

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

Arts, culture and services that enhance well-being are instrumental to supporting individual development and 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.

Los Angeles has a wealth of community partners that focus on increasing access to art and cultural programming. The City can support these efforts by continuing to work with community partners to create opportunities so that all Angelenos benefit from the wealth of artistic and cultural events, history, resources, and programming across the city.
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5.5 **Public Libraries:** Continue a public library system that provides cultural, 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 information about the naturalization process to 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.
5.6 **Workforce Training:** Develop and implement workforce training programs for residents who have barriers to employment and target programming to major capital, infrastructure, transportation, and similar catalytic investments.

The success of Los Angeles’ economy is dependent upon the skills and knowledge of its workforce. It is critical that the Los Angeles 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 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.
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5.7 **Summer Youth Employment:** Pursue robust participation in the City of Los Angeles Summer Youth Employment Program as a strategy to improve educational attainment, spark professional aspirations and lay the foundation for success.

Poverty, career opportunities, and educational attainment are significant issues in some Los Angeles communities, and concerns 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.

The Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) is an initiative administered by the City of Los Angeles that provides employment opportunities for youth in public and private enterprises. The opportunities that are created by the SYEP, 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 most importantly champions for youth success can have a positive impact on the city’s youth.
Chapter 6
Safe and Just Neighborhoods

Introduction

Public safety is an essential component of a healthy neighborhood. Homicides are a significant contributor to lower life expectancy in several Los Angeles communities. Concerns over crime, assault, and gang violence not only cause mental health stress, but also deter families from using public spaces for healthy activities.

As such, safe and just neighborhoods are a fundamental goal of the Plan. Creating safe communities through community-based public safety initiatives and encouraging the provision of gang prevention programming are key priorities for many 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. But 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.
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Objectives:

- Increase the number of at-risk youth who participate in the Gang Reduction and Youth Development and similar comprehensive gang intervention and prevention programs.

- Reduce gang-related violence in the most impacted neighborhoods through the support of community policing models and collaboration with gang intervention workers.

- Increase the number of students and families that feel safe biking and walking to school.
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Policy Topics

6.1 Gang prevention programs

6.2 Safe passages

6.3 Innovative policing and public safety

6.4 Community policing

6.5 Reintegration of the formerly-incarcerated
6.1 **Gang prevention programs**: Support the ongoing implementation of the Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) office program as a model for prevention, intervention, and violence interruption.

There are more than 450 active gangs in the City of Los Angeles, with a combined membership of over 45,000 individuals. 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.

The 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 increasing opportunities for positive youth development, job development,
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school violence prevention, victims’ assistance, mental health, substance abuse, and housing programs.
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6.2 **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. 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; anxiety, stress, and/or post-traumatic stress disorder.

Promoting safe passages in the neighborhoods, most impacted by crime and gang violence, supports ongoing efforts by the City, and other public and private 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-light 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.

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6.3 **Innovative policing and public safety:** Support the Los Angeles Police Department’s ongoing efforts to go beyond traditional policing models to reduce gang violence by working with intervention workers and continually evaluating and implementing innovative policing and public safety models.

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.
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6.4 **Community policing**: Continue to promote partnerships between the Los Angeles Police Department and local stakeholders to improve real and perceived 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.

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.
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6.5 **Reintegration of the formerly-incarcerated**: Support programs that provide job training, secondary education opportunities, substance abuse, mental health, tattoo removal and/or housing services, among others to previously incarcerated persons 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.
Guide to the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles Action Plan

<table>
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<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Action Description</th>
<th>Focus</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Relevant Policies</th>
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<td></td>
<td>An actionable description of the implementation action. Some actions include endnote references to supportive background material or example projects.</td>
<td>Community health and well-being issue or topic that the program will address or support.</td>
<td>Action items are marked as &quot;High&quot;, &quot;Medium&quot;, or &quot;Low&quot;, depending on community and staff input throughout the process. Please note that the 'priority' column will be left blank for now, priorities will be informed by community feedback provided during the 90-day public comment period. Along with community feedback, the following criteria will help determine priorities: A broad timeframe that refers to when the action should be implemented. The timeframes are as follows:</td>
<td>Identification of agency or department responsible for implementing the action.</td>
<td>List of the relevant policies that the action item implements. Policies will be listed by the numeric representation of the Goal and supportive Policy. For example, the third policy under Goal 2 Bountiful Parks and Open Spaces would be categorized as Policy 2.3</td>
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Factors that impact Prioritization:

- Cost and Available funding: Immediate-Current/ongoing projects or within one year of Plan adoption.
- Feasibility: Short- Within 2 to 4 years of Plan adoption.
- Whether the action would help engage and empower residents: Mid-Between approximately 5 to 7 years of Plan adoption.
- Whether the action could improve or enhance the existing programs/infrastructure (Instead of create something new): Long- 10+ years after Plan adoption.
## Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles
### Action Plan

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<th>Responsible Department(s)</th>
<th>Relevant Policies</th>
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| 1  | **Healthy Building Design Guidelines.** Work in collaboration with organizations such as the American Institute of Architects and the American Planning Association 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. 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, 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.  
  • Pronounced, attractive staircases  
  • 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 and proper positioning of trees to shade buildings.  
  • 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 active and passive activity.                                                                                           | Built Environment      |          |            | Department of City Planning, Department of Building and Safety, Department on Disability, Housing and Community Investment Department |                  |

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Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles
Action Plan

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<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Business Attraction Program.</strong> Develop and fund a business</td>
<td>Built Environment</td>
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<td>Economic and Workforce Development</td>
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<td>attraction incentive program that targets increasing access to</td>
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<td>Workforce Development Department</td>
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<td>healthy goods and services (grocery stores, federally qualified</td>
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<td>health clinics, daycare centers, and similar uses) and creating</td>
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<td>opportunities for small businesses and entrepreneurs in low-income and underserved</td>
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<td>communities. Identify the geographic boundaries of the most underserved</td>
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<td>communities. Evaluate the communities and identify a list of desired</td>
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<td>increase access to healthy goods and services within the</td>
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<td>aforementioned geographic boundaries. Special consideration shall</td>
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<td>be given to applicants that create workforce training or permanent</td>
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<td>employment opportunities. Incentive programs may include:</td>
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<td>• Financial (grants, loans, reduced permit fees, tax incentives,</td>
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<td>• Case Management (Shepherd -projects through the process and</td>
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<td>convene relevant departments) • Political (Assist in identifying the political landscape, neighborhood councils, CBO's, homeowner associations, business groups, etc.)</td>
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<td>• Industry Resource Identification (As feasible, maintain an inventory of existing businesses by industry and broker connections within the Los Angeles business community.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Healthy Communities Implementation Program.</strong> Develop a</td>
<td>Built Environment</td>
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<td>Mayor's Office, All City Departments</td>
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<td>program to facilitate and incentivize access to healthy activities,</td>
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<td>goods and services in the City of Los Angeles. Implementation should</td>
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<td>be a coordinated and collaborative process taken on by all City and relevant County departments, and as feasible, implemented by geographically-focused multi-disciplinary teams.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Healthy City Data Tracking.</strong> Update the Health Atlas 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.</td>
<td>Built Environment</td>
<td>Long-Term</td>
<td>Department of City Planning</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Land Use Incentives.</strong> 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, affordable housing, wellness centers, community gardens, multi-purpose community centers, and the like) in underserved communities.</td>
<td>Built Environment</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Department of City Planning</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td><strong>Multipurpose Centers.</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Built Environment</td>
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<td>Department of Aging</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td><strong>Domestic Violence Shelter Operations.</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Built Environment</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Housing and Community Investment Department</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td><strong>Health Care Access.</strong> Collaborate with Metro to develop a Health Care Access and Transit Opportunities Assessment. Evaluate the existing transit system (bus, rail, and shuttles) and 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.</td>
<td>Built Environment</td>
<td>Mid-Term</td>
<td>Department of Transportation, Metro</td>
<td>1.1, 1.3</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td><strong>Aging in Place.</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Built Environment</td>
<td>Mid-Term</td>
<td>Department of Aging, Department of City Planning, Department of Transportation, Housing and Community Investment Department, Department of Public Works, and Department on Disability</td>
<td>1.4</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td><strong>Senior Programs:</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Built Environment</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Department of Recreation and Parks</td>
<td>1.4, 5.3</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td><strong>Measure civic engagement in the Plan’s implementation.</strong> Track the number of Neighborhood Councils and stakeholders attending public hearings or otherwise providing consultation in the implementation of the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles. In addition, track the number of organizations/entities involved in the Action Plan and any initiatives based on implementation of the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles.</td>
<td>Built Environment</td>
<td>Short-Term</td>
<td>Department of Neighborhood Empowerment</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td><strong>School-based Health Centers.</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Built Environment</td>
<td>Short-Term</td>
<td>Los Angeles Public Library, Economic and Workforce Development Department, Housing and Community Investment Department</td>
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## Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles

### Action Plan

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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><strong>Educational Resource System.</strong> Establish a Healthy Child Development taskforce to create an Educational Resources System (ERS) that inventories existing public and private programs that provide free or low-cost supportive services to students and parents in low-income communities (including child care, preschool, parent education and support, development and screening and referral). The ERS should be made available online and at all heavily-visited public buildings and include resources and accessibility information for children with disabilities. Identify communities that are underserved in access to the spectrum of early and youth educational programs and parent support resources and target incentive programs in those communities to increase the equitable provision of educational support programs and resources.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Mid-Term</td>
<td>Los Angeles Public Library, Housing and Community Investment Department, Los Angeles Unified School District</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td><strong>Job Training for Older Adults.</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Department of Aging</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td><strong>BusinessSource.</strong> Build off of the existing BusinessSource resource system to facilitate a centralized coordinated system for businesses to access information about available resources that facilitate business expansion, rehabilitation and incorporation of energy efficiencies and clean businesses, relocation, in need of workforce staff, and technical assistance. Make the information available online, in all heavily-visited public buildings, and at all BusinessSource centers. Proactively engage entrepreneurs and small businesses in low-income communities to inform them of the availability of these programs.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Economic and Workforce Development Department</td>
<td>5.3</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td><strong>Adult Literacy.</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Los Angeles Public Library</td>
<td>5.3, 5.5</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td><strong>Early Childhood Reading.</strong> Continue to implement the Los Angeles Public Library’s We Read Together program to help prepare children for school by offering story times, story-based activities and books. Also included are Every Child Ready to Read parent workshops that teach parents the 5 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.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Los Angeles Public Library</td>
<td>5.1, 5.3, 5.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><strong>Summer Lunch Program.</strong> 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 with nutritious hot meals while engaging them in fun learning activities and acquainting parents with library and recreation and park resources during the summer months when the school lunch program is not available.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Los Angeles Public Library, Department of Recreation and Parks</td>
<td>5.1, 5.2</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td><strong>FamilySource.</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Housing and Community Investment Department</td>
<td>3.5, 5.2, 5.3</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td><strong>Workforce Training.</strong> 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 opportunities with publicly-funded projects; such as public and transit infrastructure, affordable housing, economic development, and sustainable and energy efficient retrofits to expand on the apprenticeship and training opportunities for local individuals who participate in workforce training programs. • Develop training opportunities in career-ladder industries that promote public health such as culinary arts, health/biomed, environmental sciences and local level food production. • Incentivize contractors and vendors in the public bidding process who provide an apprenticeship and/or training opportunity to 'local hire' workforce program participants.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Economic and Workforce Development Department</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td><strong>Homework Centers.</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles Unified School District</td>
<td>5.2, 5.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td><strong>Financial Literacy.</strong> Continue the Los Angeles Public Library Financial Literacy classes that are held throughout Los Angeles Public Library to instruct people on saving, budgeting, credit and investment to improve financial skills.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Los Angeles Public Library</td>
<td>5.5</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td><strong>Linked Learning.</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Short-Term</td>
<td>Mayor's Office, Economic and Workforce Development Department, Los Angeles Unified School District</td>
<td>5.2</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td><strong>Citizenship Corners.</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Los Angeles Public Library</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td><strong>Health Education Classes and Resources.</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Los Angeles Public Library</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td><strong>Homeless Services.</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Los Angeles Public Library</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td><strong>CLASS Parks or Clean and Safe Spaces.</strong> Continue to hire and train youth for seasonal work at neighborhood parks. CLASS Parks emphasizes cultivation of inclusion and growth of future leaders. 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.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Department of Recreation and Parks</td>
<td>5.7</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td><strong>Americans with Disabilities Act Interns.</strong> Continue to recruit and employ college and graduate level young adults that are studying the field of Architecture and Engineering. Each Intern is trained and educated in the Department of Justice standards for accessibility. Interns are assigned specific facilities throughout the Recreation and Parks system to check of accessibility and universal access.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Department of Recreation and Parks</td>
<td>2.4, 5.2, 5.3, 5.7</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td><strong>Smart Irrigation Water Conservation Program.</strong> Continue to train youth in the</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Department of Recreation and Parks</td>
<td>5.2, 5.3, 5.7</td>
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<td></td>
<td>field of green technology and water conservation. Smart Irrigation participants</td>
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<td>remove and replace the oldest irrigation systems in the Los Angeles Parks system</td>
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<td>with Smart Irrigation systems. Smart Irrigation systems consist of traditional</td>
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<td>PVC pipe irrigation system, powered and operated by a satellite technology. The</td>
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<td>Smart Irrigation technology is able to determine weather conditions, high sun</td>
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<td>and shady moist areas of the park grounds and adjust water usage as needed.</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td><strong>Afterschool clubs.</strong> Continue, and if feasible, expand the provision of</td>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>Department of Recreation and Parks</td>
<td>5.1, 5.2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>afterschool clubs that provide interactive and safe environment for youth and</td>
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<td>offer a range of activities from sports leagues to music lessons in a structured</td>
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<td>enrichment program for elementary and middle school students.</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td><strong>YouthSource Centers.</strong> Continue the comprehensive provision of services at</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Economic and Workforce Development Department, Los</td>
<td>5.2, 5.7</td>
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<td>the City's YouthSource Centers by working with youth to graduate from high school</td>
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<td>Angeles Unified School District</td>
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<td>and obtain a GED, and/or obtain career training. Continue to partner with the</td>
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<td>LAUSD to include Fulltime Pupil Services and Attendance (PSA) Counselors at</td>
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<td>YouthSource Centers to conduct student intakes, assess and determine the</td>
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<td>appropriate interventions to identify at-risk students with behavioral, social</td>
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<td>and attendance related issues.</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td><strong>Green Business Incentives.</strong> Develop, fund and implement a Green Sustainable</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Short-Term</td>
<td>Short-Term</td>
<td>Economic and Workforce Development Department,</td>
<td>4.1, 4.2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Business Program that incentivizes retrofitting existing buildings and operations</td>
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<td>Department of Water and Power, Department of</td>
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<td>to incorporate sustainable design, processes, and products with the goal of</td>
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<td>Public Works</td>
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<td>enhancing conservation and energy efficiencies and reducing environmental</td>
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<td>contamination, hazardous impacts, and pollution in the most impacted</td>
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<td>communities. Develop an assessment that evaluates industries by sector to</td>
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<td>assess the upgrades (capital, physical, or procedural) that may be marketed as</td>
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<td>part of this program. Define ‘green industry’, prioritize the industries that</td>
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<td>will be targeted, and focus implementation within the geographic boundaries of</td>
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<td>communities most impacted my cumulative environmental impacts.</td>
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<td>Explore the feasibility of providing the following incentives: financing</td>
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<td>and grants, tax and utility rebates, energy efficient capital equipment and</td>
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<td>machinery upgrades, identification of strategic partnerships, energy efficiency</td>
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<td>audits, feasibility assessments, and lean sustainable manufacturing services</td>
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<td>for businesses to incorporate conservation and energy efficiencies into their</td>
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<td>infrastructure, processes, and products.</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td><strong>Smoke-Free Housing Options.</strong> Explore the feasibility of developing a program</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Mid-Term</td>
<td>Mid-Term</td>
<td>Housing and Community Investment Department</td>
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<td>to provide smoke-free housing options. Aggressively promote educational and</td>
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<td>treatment resources to assist individuals with addiction issues and ensure that</td>
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<td>any measure, ordinance, or program that is put in place creates protections for</td>
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<td>tenants to avoid displacement and/or arbitrary evictions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td><strong>Clean Up Green Up.</strong> 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 to incorporate into the zoning code.</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Mid-Term</td>
<td>Department of City Planning</td>
<td>4.2</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td><strong>Good Neighbor Policy.</strong> Proactively engage adjacent jurisdictions to develop a Good Neighbor Policy to promote positive health outcomes for the region through the formation of strategic partnerships around environmental justice, sustainability, and climate adaptation.</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Mid-Term</td>
<td>Mayor's Office</td>
<td>4.1, 4.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td><strong>Clean Air Action Plan.</strong> Continue to implement strategies from the 2010 Clean Air Action Plan Update to reduce emissions and health risks in the region surrounding the Port of Los Angeles and the Port of Long Beach.</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Port of Los Angeles</td>
<td>4.1</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td><strong>Port Community Mitigation Trust Fund.</strong> Continue to implement mitigation strategies under the Port Community Mitigation Trust Fund. Specific projects identified for this program include installation of sound dampening double pane windows in schools and residences; installation and maintenance of air filtration systems/53 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.</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Port of Los Angeles</td>
<td>4.1, 4.2</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td><strong>Emission Reduction Strategies.</strong> Continue to implement Port of Los Angeles Technology Advancement Program (TAP), Zero Emission Roadmap, and similar programs that target evaluating and funding new strategies and technologies to reduce emissions.</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Mid-Term</td>
<td>Port of Los Angeles</td>
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<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td><strong>Landscape Guidelines and Ordinance.</strong> Update the City of Los Angeles landscape guidelines and ordinance to streamline and update the requirements to promote climate adaptation and sustainability.</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Mid-Term</td>
<td>Department of City Planning</td>
<td>1.2</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td><strong>Urban Forest.</strong> Build off of the Million Trees initiative to develop an Urban Forest Healthy Environment Strategic Plan that will target increased tree plantings 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 Million Trees Initiative tree canopy analysis should be prioritized.</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Short-Term</td>
<td>Department of Public Works, Department of City Planning</td>
<td>4.1, 4.2</td>
<td></td>
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# Action Description | Focus | Priority | Time Frame | Responsible Department(s) | Relevant Policies
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41 **Brownfields.** Identify and secure internal and external funding 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. Community revitalization 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 | Long-Term | Department of Public Works | 4.5

42 **Green/Cool Roofs.** Explore the feasibility of incentivizing green/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 green/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, Department of Public Works | 1.2, 4.6

43 **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 other partners to inform City efforts and to identify and respond to the potential health impacts of climate change and increase public awareness. | Environment | Short-Term | Mayor’s Office, Department of Water and Power, Bureau of Sanitation, Department of City Planning | 4.6

44 **Oil District.** Amend the Zoning Code to amend the Special Use District “O” Oil Drilling District to include provisions that adequately regulate, limit and/or prohibit new extraction methods that utilize hazardous materials. Require decision-makers to find that any drilling and associated extraction technologies do not have community health impacts (in addition to noise, water quality and geologic impacts) prior to granting project approval. Ensure that special findings are made when oil drilling 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 | 4.4

45 **Street Vending.** Develop a clear pathway for the legalization of street vending, in appropriate locations, 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. Provide special incentives (such as preferred siting and permit fee reductions) for qualified healthy food vendors. | Food | Short-Term | Department of Public Works, Economic and Workforce Development Department | 3.2, 3.4
## Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles

### Action Plan

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<th>#</th>
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<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td><strong>Neighborhood Markets.</strong> Create a corner neighborhood market conversion program, modeled after the former CRA/LA’s, to increase access to fresh, affordable, and healthy food while promoting small business development. 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 and reduced permitting fees. Program implementation shall be targeted in the most underserved neighborhoods. Program participants shall be required to accept CalFresh EBT.</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Short-Term</td>
<td>Economic and Workforce Development Department</td>
<td>3.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td><strong>Healthy Mobile Food Retail Incentives.</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Short-Term</td>
<td>Economic and Workforce Development Department</td>
<td>3.2, 3.4</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td><strong>Healthy Food Liaison.</strong> Develop a concierge desk service that dedicates resources to a City Liaison that helps food retailers navigate permitting and licensing issues and obtain information about available healthy food related incentives and resources.</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Short-Term</td>
<td>Economic and Workforce Development Department</td>
<td>3.2, 3.4</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td><strong>Collective Food Purchasing.</strong> Establish partnerships among large and small food retailers to create a collective food purchasing agreements to reduce the cost-burden for small neighborhood markets to purchase fresh healthy food.</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Short-Term</td>
<td>Economic and Workforce Development Department</td>
<td>3.2, 3.4</td>
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| 50  | **Urban Agriculture:** Develop a comprehensive urban agriculture program that removes barriers and supports the development of a local urban agriculture system through strategies such as:  
- 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.  
- 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.  
- 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.  
- 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. | Food    | Short-Term | Department of City Planning, Economic and Workforce Development | 3.1, 3.2         |
| 51  | **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. | Food    | Short-term | Department of Public Works                                    | 3.6              |
## Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles

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<td>52</td>
<td><strong>Community Garden and Urban Agriculture Processes and Incentives.</strong> 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 includes criteria 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. 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: 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.</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Short-Term</td>
<td>Department of City Planning, Department of Public Works, Department of Water and Power</td>
<td>3.1, 3.2, 3.7</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td><strong>Farmers Markets.</strong> Develop a clear and streamlined process for holding Farmers Markets in the City. 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. Encourage the universal acceptance of CalFresh EBT.</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Department of City Planning, Department of Public Works, General Services Department</td>
<td>3.3</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td><strong>Good Food Purchasing Policy.</strong> 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 LA County to adopt the policy.</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Department of Recreation and Parks, Department on Aging, Los Angeles Public Library, Convention Center</td>
<td>3.2</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td><strong>Conservation Easements.</strong> Develop incentive programs for private property owners to dedicate conservation easements for open space, park, community gardens, or urban agricultural activities. Prioritize incentives in the 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.</td>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>Short-Term</td>
<td>Department of Recreation and Parks, Department of Public Works</td>
<td>2.2</td>
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<td>56</td>
<td><strong>Physical Activity.</strong> 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 and the elderly.</td>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Los Angeles Public Library, Department of Recreation and Parks</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td><strong>Park Fee, Land Acquisition, Distribution, and Public Access.</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>Short-Term</td>
<td>Department of City Planning, Department of Recreation and Parks</td>
<td>2.1, 2.2</td>
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<td>58</td>
<td><strong>Los Angeles River.</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>Mid-Term</td>
<td>Department of Public Works, Department of City Planning, Department of Recreation and Parks</td>
<td>2.3</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td><strong>Recreation for Individual with Disabilities and Special Needs.</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>Short-Term</td>
<td>Department of Recreation and Parks and Department on Disability</td>
<td>2.4</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td><strong>Existing Parks.</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>Mid-Term</td>
<td>Department of Recreation and Parks</td>
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<td>61</td>
<td><strong>Los Angeles River Improvement Overlay.</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>Long-Term</td>
<td>Department of City Planning and Department of Public Works</td>
<td>2.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td><strong>China Shipping Community Aesthetics Mitigation Trust Fund.</strong> Continue to implement the China Shipping Community Aesthetics Mitigation Trust Fund to landscape and create new open space for the port communities.</td>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Port of Los Angeles</td>
<td>2.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td><strong>50 Parks.</strong> Continue to implement the 50 Parks Initiative in the communities identified in the 2009 Citywide Community Needs Assessment.</td>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Department of Recreation and Parks</td>
<td>2.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td><strong>Recreation Programming.</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Department of Recreation and Parks</td>
<td>2.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td><strong>Local Partnerships.</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>Short-Term</td>
<td>Department of Recreation and Parks</td>
<td>2.6</td>
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<td>66</td>
<td><strong>Transit to Parks and Beaches.</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>Short-Term</td>
<td>Department of Transportation, Department of Recreation and Parks, Metro</td>
<td>2.4, 2.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td><strong>Community Gardens and Parks.</strong> Explore the feasibility of permitting by-right community gardens and parks that are operated by not for profits in residential zones by-right.</td>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>Mid-Term</td>
<td>Department of City Planning</td>
<td>2.1, 3.1</td>
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<td>68</td>
<td><strong>Long-Term Leases.</strong> Develop and institutionalize procedures, agreements, and standard processes for establishing long-term leases with community based organizations on publicly held properties that will be repurposed for community gardens, parks or other health-promoting purposes.</td>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>Short-Term</td>
<td>General Services Department</td>
<td>2.2, 3.1, 3.2</td>
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<td>69</td>
<td><strong>Asphalt to Green Space.</strong> In collaboration with the LAUSD, identify all heavily-asphalted school campuses in the communities most underserved in parks and open spaces; develop a strategic plan 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.</td>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>Mid-term</td>
<td>Department of Recreation and Parks, Los Angeles Unified School District</td>
<td>2.2</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td><strong>Grants.</strong> In collaboration with the LAUSD, 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.</td>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Department of Recreation and Parks, Los Angeles Unified School District</td>
<td>2.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td><strong>Universally Accessible Playgrounds</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Department of Recreation and Parks</td>
<td>2.4</td>
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<td>72</td>
<td><strong>GRYD Zones Evaluation.</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>Short-Term</td>
<td>Mayor's Office of Gang Reduction and Youth Development, Los Angeles Police Department</td>
<td>6.1, 6.2</td>
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<td>73</td>
<td><strong>Violence Interruption and Incident Response Protocol.</strong> 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.</td>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>Long-Term</td>
<td>Mayor's Office of Gang Reduction and Youth Development, Los Angeles Police Department</td>
<td>6.1</td>
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<td>74</td>
<td><strong>Summer Night Lights.</strong> Develop a long-term funding plan (public and private funding) to ensure sustainability of the program.</td>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Mayor's Office of Gang Reduction and Youth Development, Mayor's Office of Strategic Partnerships</td>
<td>2.5, 6.1</td>
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<td>75</td>
<td><strong>Personal Safety in Public Spaces.</strong> Develop and implement comprehensive, multi-departmental strategies that support improving personal safety on sidewalks and streets in communities most impacted by crime and gang violence, through efforts such as coordinated safe passages and safe routes to school efforts, increased pedestrian lighting, and collaboration with LAPD, LAUSD, and Community Stakeholders.</td>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>Short-Term</td>
<td>Los Angeles Police Department, Department of Transportation, Los Angeles Unified School District, Department of Public Works</td>
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Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles

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.
Appendix 1: Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles Guiding Principles

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.
Appendix 1: Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles Guiding Principles

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.
Appendix 1: Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles Guiding Principles

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.
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 speak to the issues raised in the community outreach process.

**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.)
Appendix 2
Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles
Health-related Policies in the General Plan

- 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.
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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.

Transportation Element Policies

- 1.7 Provide improved transportation services to support Citywide economic development activities and related economic revitalization initiatives.
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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.
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.
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- 5.1.1 Make improvements to the Harbor and airport operations and facilities in order to reduce air emissions.
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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 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.

Housing Element Policies:

• 1.1.2 Expand affordable rental housing for all income groups that need assistance.

• 1.1.3 Facilitate new construction and preservation of a range of different housing types that address the particular needs of the city’s households.
1.1.5 Develop financial resources for new construction of affordable housing.

1.2.1 Facilitate the maintenance of existing housing in decent, safe and healthy condition.

1.2.2 Encourage and incentivize the preservation of affordable housing, including non-subsidized affordable units, to ensure that demolitions and conversions do not result in the net loss of the City’s stock of decent, safe, healthy or affordable housing.

1.2.3 Rehabilitate and/or replace substandard housing with housing that is decent, safe, healthy and affordable and of appropriate size to meet the City’s current and future household needs.

1.2.8 Preserve the existing stock of affordable housing near transit stations and transit corridors. Encourage one-to-one replacement of demolished units.

2.1.2 Establish development standards and other measures that promote and implement positive health outcomes.

2.2.1 Provide incentives to encourage the integration of housing with other compatible land uses.

2.2.5 Provide sufficient services and amenities to support the planned population while preserving the neighborhood for those currently there.

2.5.1 Target housing resources, policies and incentives to include affordable housing in residential development, particularly in mixed use development, Transit Oriented Districts and designated Centers.

3.1.1 Promote and facilitate equal opportunity practices in the construction, provision, sale and rental of housing.

4.1.1 Ensure an adequate supply of emergency and temporary housing for people who are homeless or are at a risk of becoming homeless, including people with disabilities.
• 4.1.2 Promote and facilitate programs and strategies that ensure the rapid re-housing of all people who become homeless.

• 4.1.3 Provide permanent supportive housing options with services for homeless persons and persons/families at risk of homelessness to ensure that they remain housed and get the individualized help they may need.

• 4.1.4 Target chronically homeless individuals and prioritize the most vulnerable among them for services and Permanent Supportive Housing, including through the coordination of service provision and the efficient access to information so as to rapidly match available services to those in need of services.

• 4.1.6 Provide housing facilities and supportive services for the homeless and special needs populations throughout the City, and reduce zoning and other regulatory barriers to their placement and operation in appropriate locations.

• 4.2.1 Provide a high level of outreach targeted to the chronically homeless to inform them of their rights and opportunities to move them from the streets into permanent housing with appropriate support services.

• 4.2.2 Inform communities about special needs populations in the City and effective approaches to meeting their housing needs.

• 4.2.4 In accordance with the federal Hearth Act, target outreach and permanent supportive housing resources to the chronically homeless so as to move them from the streets into permanent housing with appropriate supportive services.

• 4.2.5 Promote and facilitate a planning process that includes homeless persons, formerly homeless and providers of housing and services for the homeless in order to provide up-to-date information for the more effective coordination and use of resources.
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.
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.
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- 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.

Transportation Element Policies:

- 1.2 Initiate DASH or other community-based services in neighborhoods that need and can accommodate such service.
- 1.4 Develop innovative new community-based services, where appropriate and feasible, such as Smart Shuttles, to increase accessibility in areas with high transit dependence, to reduce the unit cost of service delivery, and to create entrepreneurial opportunities.
- 2.5 Provide bicycle access in or near mixed use corridors, neighborhood districts, and community centers that affords easy accessibility to many nonwork purpose destinations.
- 2.14 Promote the increase of bus service along high-demand routes and corridors in order to reduce bus overcrowding.
- 2.15 Promote the provision of additional express and local bus service in corridors to be served by the funded rail system, so as to increase transit ridership and prepare for future rail service.
• 3.13 Enhance pedestrian circulation in neighborhood districts, community centers, and appropriate locations in regional centers and along mixed-use boulevards; promote direct pedestrian linkages between transit portals/platforms and adjacent commercial development through facilities orientation and design.

• 3.15 Enhance bicycle access to neighborhood districts, community centers, and appropriate locations in regional centers and mixed-use boulevards.

• 4.2 Incorporate traffic management measures to control traffic speeds and volumes on local and collector streets within low density residential neighborhoods to assure safe and orderly traffic flow. Traffic management measures for such local streets may include partial closures and/or traffic diverters.

• 4.4 Identify pedestrian priority street segments (through amendments to the Community Plans) in which pedestrian circulation takes precedence over vehicle circulation, and implement guidelines to develop, protect, and foster the pedestrian-oriented nature of these areas.

• 7.3 Assure the fair and equitable treatment of people of all races, cultures, incomes and education levels with respect to the development and implementation of citywide transportation policies and programs, including affirmative efforts to inform and involve environmental groups, especially environmental justice groups, in the planning and monitoring process through notification and two-way communication.

• 10.6 Consider school child safety as a priority over vehicular movement on all streets regardless of highway classifications.