

PLANNING INNOVATIONS REGIONAL WORKSHOP

***HELPING CITIES AND COUNTIES ADOPT
SB1000 PLANNING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL
JUSTICE AND HEALTHY COMMUNITIES***



BAY AREA
AIR QUALITY
MANAGEMENT
DISTRICT



METROPOLITAN
TRANSPORTATION
COMMISSION



Governor's Office of
Planning and Research

May 2, 2019
Bay Area Metro Center

WORKSHOP GOALS

- **Provide City/County staff important background and technical requirements on determining qualification for and implementing SB 1000 within their jurisdictions.**
- **Present some key “early adopters” and best practices in adopting Environmental Justice into the General Plan.**
- **Provide information on available tools, resources, partnership support and technical assistance to help local jurisdictions.**
- **Help regional agencies understand the need for further follow-up assistance on any specific aspects of implementing SB1000.**

SB1000 - WORKSHOP PANELS AND FACILITATED DISCUSSION





Planning for Healthy Communities: Environmental Justice in General Plans

S B 1 0 0 0 I M P L E M E N T A T I O N T O O L K I T

Tiffany Eng
Green Zones Program Manager
California Environmental Justice Alliance

California Environmental Justice Alliance (CEJA)

CEJA a statewide,
community-led alliance
that works to achieve
environmental justice by
advancing policy
solutions.



CEJA SB 1000 Training for PODER in San Francisco.



CCAEEJ and residents protest warehouse development next to homes in San Bernardino County.

Environmental Justice, Defined

A People's Definition:

“The basic **right** of people to live, work, go to school, play, and pray **in a healthy and clean environment.**”

State of California Definition:

The **fair treatment** of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the **development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement** of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

(Cal.Gov.Code §65040.12, subd. (e.))

The Inspiration for SB 1000: EJ Communities

- **Community Driven:** SB 1000 was inspired by community-led campaigns to integrate EJ into local land use planning:
 - **Jurupa Valley HEJ Element** (CCAIEJ – San Bernardino)
 - **National City EJ Element** (EHC – San Diego)
- **Incompatible Land Use:** CCAIEJ's "Toxic Tour" inspired Senator Leyva (D-Chino) to work on the bill.



CEJA and the Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice (CCAIEJ) co-sponsored SB 1000 (Leyva) in 2016.

Create Plans to Stop “The Bad”

- Pollution from industrial sources
- Limited mobility
- Housing displacement
- Poor air quality
- Lack of clean drinking water
- Lack of access to fresh and affordable food
- Low recreational opportunities
- High unemployment

Create Plans to Bring in “The Good”

- Active transportation infrastructure
- More access to parks and centers
- Increased transit service
- Healthy and affordable housing
- Healthy and affordable food
- Access to renewable energy
- Energy efficiency, weatherization
- Disaster relief plans
- Jobs and workforce development

Benefits of SB 1000

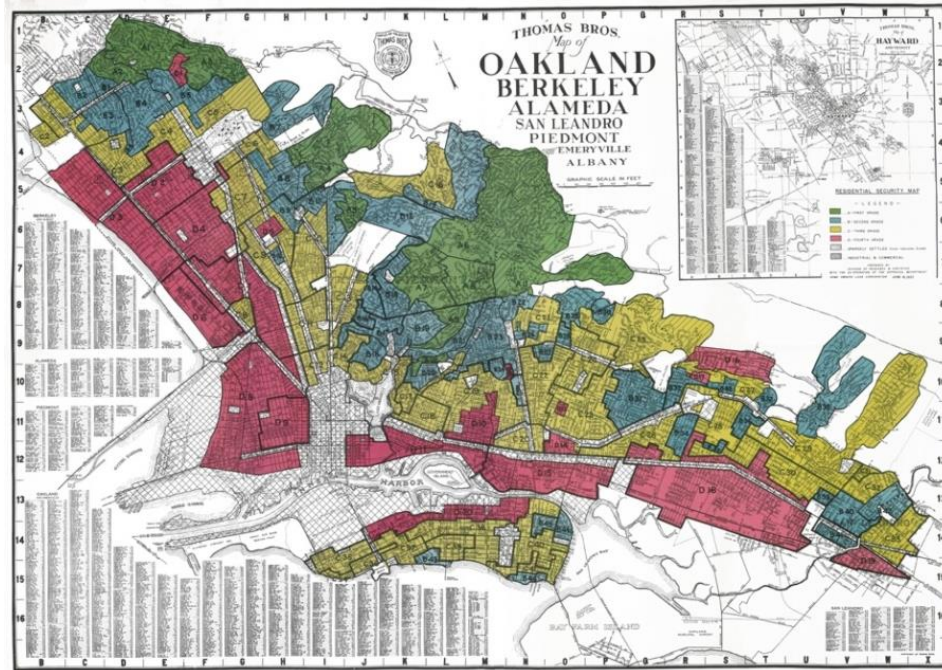


Intelligent planning creates healthy and vibrant communities while preventing outcomes that can be costly.

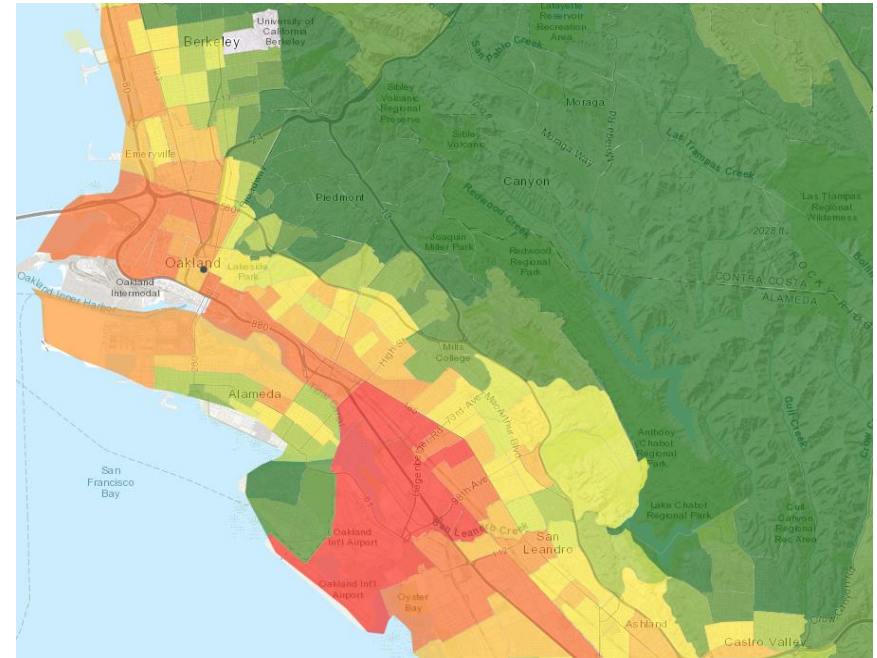
EJ has historically been a part of planning

- Avoid lawsuits and conflicts
- Promote equity and civil rights
- Abide by Planner Code of Ethics
- Leverage funding and resources

SB 1000: Address Past Legacies, Promote Equity



Redlining map: City of Oakland



CalEnviroScreen 3.0 Map: Results

Polluting and toxic sources are more likely to be located near low-income communities and residents of color, affecting their health, education, jobs, and livelihoods.

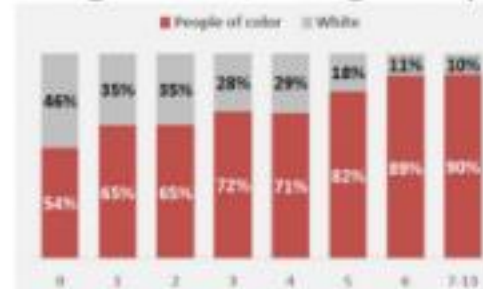
Low-income communities and communities of color are disproportionately impacted by climate polluters.

Communities within 2.5 miles of a greenhouse gas facility have:

22% higher proportion of people of color

21% higher proportion of low-income people

The more emitting facilities, the higher % people of color:



Number of GHG facilities within 2.5 miles

Climate solutions must start with most impacted communities!

Best Practices

- Use SB 1000 to promote smarter and more common sense planning, shared prosperity.
- Collaborate with community residents, CBOs and advocates who have local expertise and decades of direct experience.
- Design goals, policies and actions to facilitate implementation and create meaningful improvements on the ground.

www.caleja.org/sb1000-toolkit



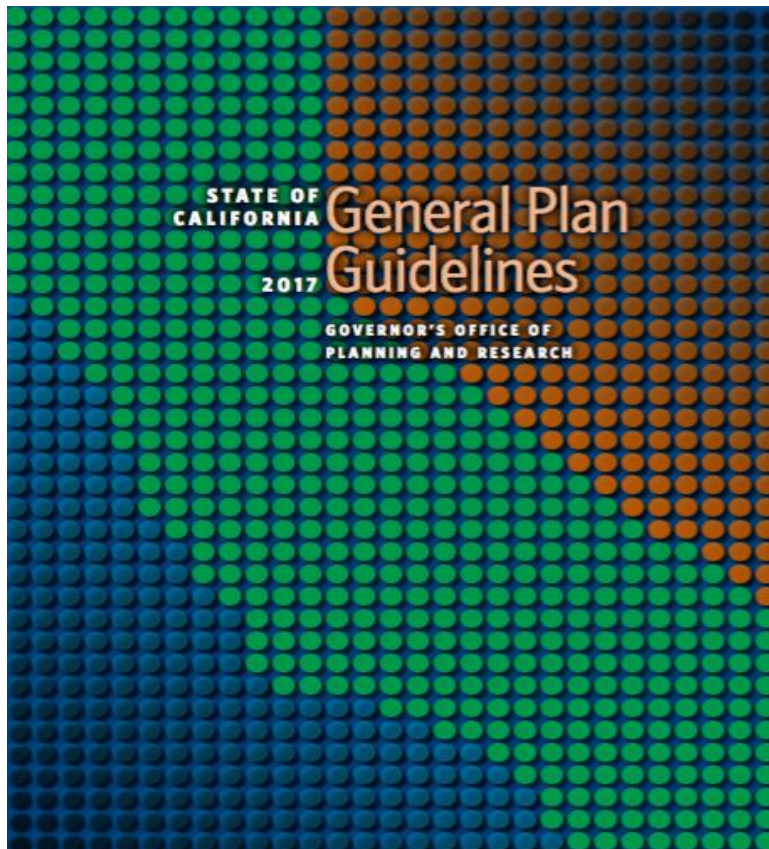
CALIFORNIA
ENVIRONMENTAL
JUSTICE ALLIANCE

tiffany@caleja.org

SB 1000 Implementation

Overview of SB 1000 Requirements & Best Practices

Background



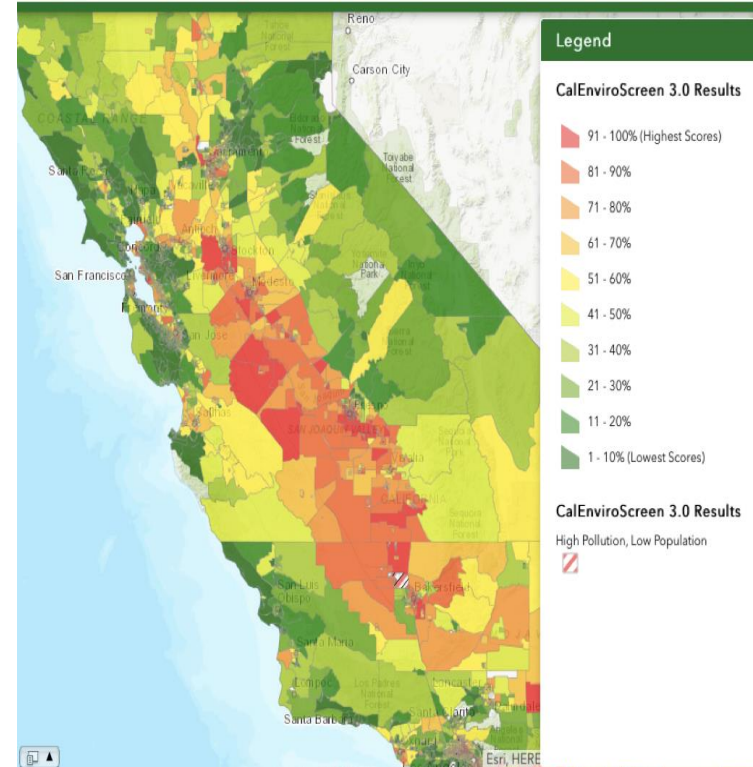
- » In 2017, SB 1000 passed
- » OPR's 2017 General Plan Guidelines include extensive updates on health, equity, community engagement and environmental justice
- » OPR is currently updating its chapter on EJ

SB 1000 Basic Requirements

(h) (1) An environmental justice element, or related goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements, that identifies disadvantaged communities within the area covered by the general plan of the city, county, or city and county, if the city, county, or city and county has a disadvantaged community.

Who has to implement SB 1000?

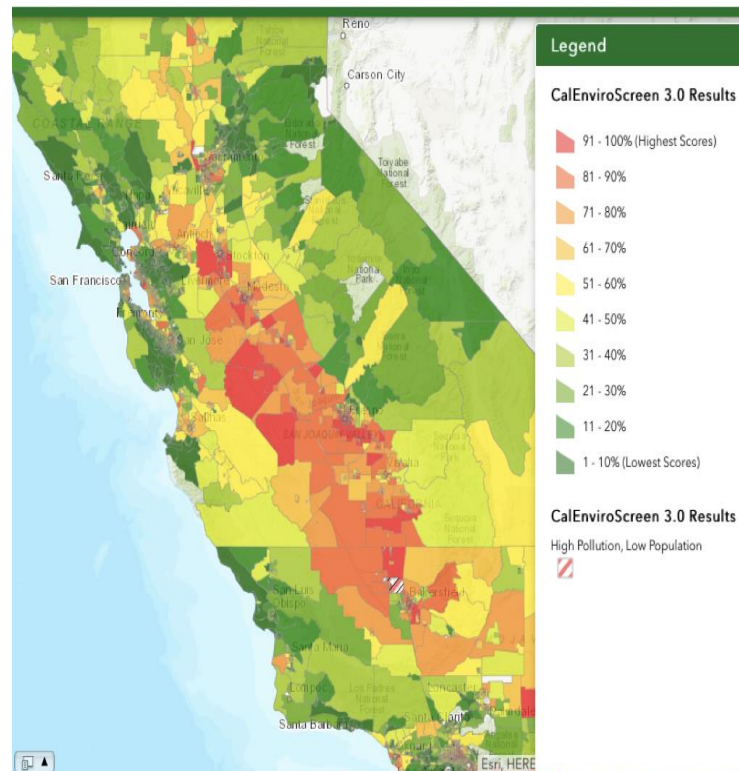
- Does your jurisdiction have a “disadvantaged community”?
- Are you updating two or more elements of your General Plan?



Who has to implement SB 1000?

Does your jurisdiction have a
“disadvantaged community”?

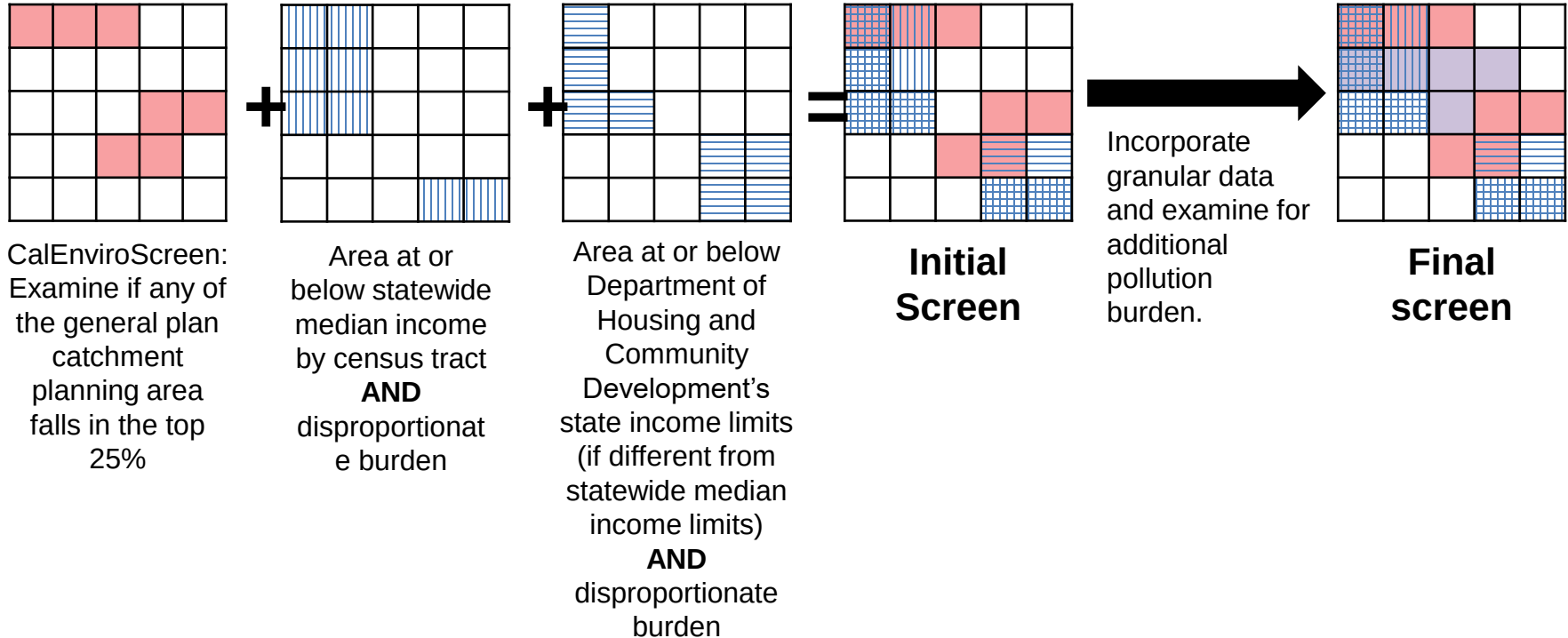
» Does your jurisdiction have census
tracts from CalEnviroScreen in the
top 25%?



Who has to implement SB 1000?

- » **Does your jurisdiction have a low income area disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation?**
- » **What is a “low income area”?**
 - An area at or below statewide median income OR
 - An area at or below Department of Housing and Community Development’s (HCD’s) state income limits
- » **What is “disproportionately affected by environmental pollution”?**
 - Look to pollution data to identify pollution burdens
 - CalEnviroScreen pollution indicators
 - California’s Healthy Places Index
 - Other data sources?

Sample Screen



What do I need to do to implement SB 1000?

- » **Identify disadvantaged communities** in your jurisdiction, including the needs and unique or compounded health risks experienced by those communities
- » **Identify objectives and policies** to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities by:
 - reducing pollution exposure, including the improvement of air quality
 - promoting public facilities
 - food access
 - safe and sanitary homes
 - physical activity . . .



What do I need to do to implement SB 1000?

- » Identify objectives and policies that
 - **promote civil engagement** in the public decision making process
 - **prioritize improvements and programs** that address the needs of disadvantaged communities



Community Engagement

3

Community Engagement and Outreach

Designing Healthy, Equitable, Resilient, and Economically Vibrant Places

"Cities (and counties) have the capability of providing something for everybody, only because, and only when, they are created by everybody."

—Jane Jacobs

Introduction

Robust and inclusive community engagement is a vital component of drafting and updating a general plan. State law requires the planning agency to provide opportunities for the involvement of the community. Such involvement should include public agencies, public utility companies, community groups, and others through hearings or other appropriate methods (§ 65551). The law also requires that a jurisdiction make a diligent effort to include all economic groups when drafting, adopting and implementing its housing element (§ 65585(c)(8)). For the purposes of this chapter, the term "update" will refer to adoption of new general plans as well as amendments to existing plans.

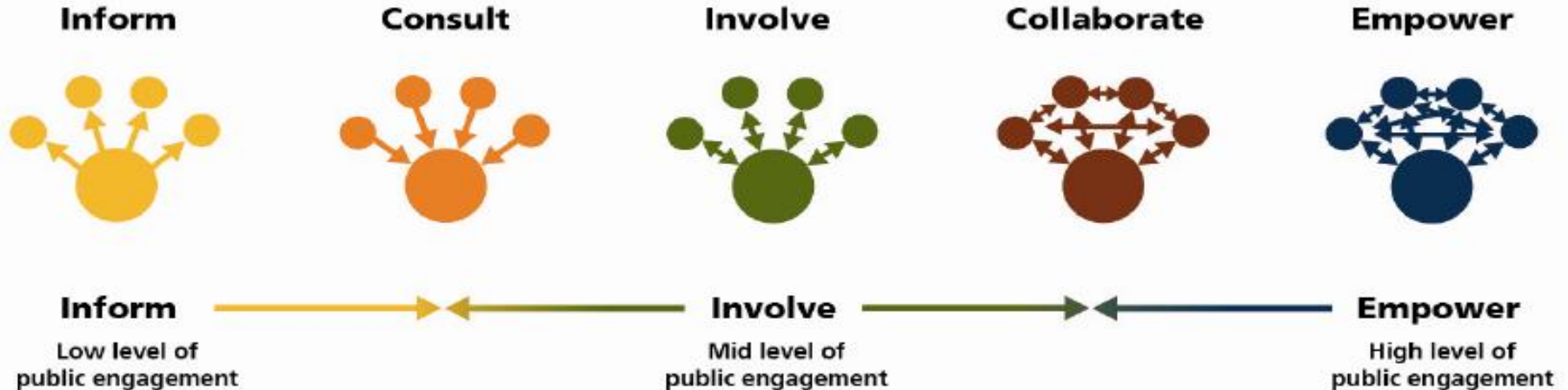
By law, cities and counties must hold at least two public hearings before adopting a general plan: one by the planning commission and another by the legislative body (either the city council or the board of supervisors) (§65353(a), §65355). Government Code section 65351 requires that during the preparation or amendment of a general plan, the planning agency must provide opportunities for community input through public hearings and any other means the planning agency deems appropriate. Specifically, Government Code section 65351 requires that the planning agency shall "provide opportunities for the involvement of citizens, California Native American tribes, public agencies, public utility companies, and civic, education, and other community groups." Government Code section 65357 requires that copies of the documents adopting or amending a general plan, including the diagrams and text, shall be made available to the public. The courts have found a general plan amendment invalid when it was not made available to the public (*City of Poway v. City of San Diego* (1991) 229 Cal.App. 3d 847, 861.) Most planning departments, however, conduct more than the minimal number of hearings. Many jurisdictions undertake extensive outreach that exceeds the minimum statutory requirements. The spectrum of community engagement ranges from informing and consulting the public to involving, collaborating, and ultimately empowering local communities.¹

- Design process from beginning
- Advisory boards and novel ways to integrate partners
- Culture and equity considerations
- Data
- Tools

Community Engagement

Traditional planning engagement falls on the consult and involve spectrum.

- Principles:
 - Inclusion
 - Transparency
 - Democratic participation



Process is Important

- » Existing Program Analysis
- » Program and Partner Analysis
- » Forthcoming additional policy language

	Internal Deliberative Draft
	Do Not Distribute
Nutrition and Food Systems	75
<i>Urban Agriculture and Local Food</i>	75
<i>Food Security</i>	80
Environmental Health Exposures	92
<i>Noise Considerations</i>	93
<i>Indoor and Outdoor Air Quality</i>	95
<i>Water Considerations</i>	101
Healthy Housing	104
<i>Quality Housing</i>	104
Health and Human Services	116
<i>Access to Healthcare and Health Services</i>	116
<i>Access to Childcare Facilities</i>	125
<i>Alcohol, Drug, and Tobacco Prevention and Treatment</i>	126
Community Engagement	128
<i>Transparent Governance</i>	128
<i>Inclusive Participation and Community Collaboration</i>	129

Example policies



Food Systems

Ideas for Data and Analysis

- Prevalence child/adult obesity
- Prevalence diabetes
- Prevalence heart disease
- ~
- Map of grocery stores
- Map of community gardens
- Map of farmers markets

Potential Policy Options

- Establish a food policy council
- Facilitate use of unused land for community gardens
- Increase access to healthy food retail environments
- Preserve agricultural land

Example policies



Active Living & Recreation

Ideas for Data and Analysis

- Prevalence child/adult obesity
- Prevalence diabetes
- Prevalence heart disease
- ~
- Land use mix
- Park access
- Commute patterns

Potential Policy Options

- Increase proximity to parks and recreation
- Build connected trail ways to jobs/amenities
- Pursue urban greening programs

Series of Case Studies



Healthy Community and Environmental Justice Case Study City of Jurupa Valley Environmental Justice Element

Key themes | Environmental Exposures, Health & Climate Change, Food Access & Healthy Food Systems, Healthy Homes, Active Transportation, Social Connection & Safety, Health & Human Services

SUMMARY

The Jurupa Valley Environmental Justice Element was only the second General Plan Environmental Justice Element in the state when it was adopted in 2014 for the brand new City of Jurupa Valley. The year prior to incorporation (in July 2013) there was a large expansion of the logistics industry under the County of Riverside which located industrial uses and truck traffic in close proximity to a number of neighborhoods. This affected the overall quality of life of these neighborhoods and resulted in many residents being exposed to unhealthy levels of noise, congestion, and air pollution. In adopting an Environmental Justice Element, this new City acknowledged the prior lack of community involvement by the County and charted a path to engage disadvantaged neighborhoods in land use decisions through this General Plan Amendment. The Jurupa Valley Environmental Justice Element was prepared by City consulting staff and adopted within 10 months at a cost of \$20,000.

Click here for a link to the 2017 Jurupa Valley General Plan including the Environmental Justice Element:
<http://www.jurupavalley.org/Departments/Development-Services/Planning/General-Plan>

LEAD AGENCY AND PARTNERSHIPS

The City of Jurupa Valley was the lead agency on the Environmental Justice Element working in close cooperation with the Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice (CCAEJ). The Element was prepared by Civic Solutions staff who serve as the City's Planning Department. The Element was unanimously adopted by the City Council on November 6, 2014.



Southwest Specific Plan | City of Fresno Community-Driven Planning for Equitable & Healthy Neighborhoods

Key Themes | Environmental Exposures, Food Access & Healthy Food Systems, Healthy Homes, Health & Economic Opportunities, Health & Climate Change

SUMMARY

The Southwest Fresno Specific Plan (SWSP) was initiated by the City of Fresno in 2015 and was adopted by the City Council in October 2017. The SWSP replicates the 1971 Edition Community Plan and was developed through a robust resident and stakeholder engagement process involving dozens of community meetings, focus group sessions, steering committee meetings, workshops and hearings. Key outcomes of the SWSP development process include a new zoning map that prohibits further industrial development in the community, allows for a balanced mix of housing, a community college, commercial and retail opportunities, and park space to meet the community's needs, along with policies to support public transit improvements, community greening, and public health.



LEAD AGENCY AND PARTNERSHIPS

The City of Fresno served as the lead agency and assembled a consulting team comprised of one resident, community leader, city staff, the local community-based organization (CBO) Centro La Familia Advocacy Services, Pop-Up Design & Development, Church & Firm and state-wide firms Placeworks, Fehr & Peers, and Shared Spaces. Shared Spaces developed a draft community engagement plan and served as a primary facilitator for meetings, both steering committee and larger community meetings, throughout the process.

Leadership Council for Justice and Accountability, together with the Fresno Building Healthy Communities coalition and Communities for a New California (CNC), worked throughout the process to provide information to the community and support the achievement of robust community engagement and responsiveness of the plan and planning process to resident priorities and concerns.



Fresno's Active Transportation Plan Residents achieve win to create greater equity in Fresno's Active Transportation Plan

Key Themes | Active Transportation, Health & Climate Change, Social Connection & Safety

SUMMARY

When Southeast Fresno residents began to realize that there were little investments in parks, bike lanes, or walking paths in their community, they decided to take action. In Southeast and Southwest Fresno combined, the acres of park space per 1,000 residents was 1.02, compared to North Fresno with greater than four times that amount. Even more inequities existed when you looked at the number of bike lanes and trails in North vs. South Fresno. In 2016, Fresno's Active Transportation Plan (ATP) was a timely opportunity for Southeast Fresno residents to address inequities in their community and prioritize projects that promote physical activity and healthy lifestyles. As a result of strong community engagement, the Fresno City Council adopted a final plan in March 2017 which included a new equity rubric to meet the needs of underserved areas, like Southeast and Southwest Fresno.

LEAD AGENCY AND PARTNERSHIPS

Cultiva La Salud, along with their key partner Leadership Council for Justice and Accountability (Leadership Council), played a leading role in engaging Southeast Fresno residents around the ATP and was instrumental in holding educational meetings with elected officials to discuss challenges and potential solutions for the Plan.

DRIVERS

Due to the growing Latino population, long history of poverty, and lack of investment, Southwest Fresno was chosen in 2016 as a target area for Cultiva La Salud's Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH) program, a Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) funded program. Over the past few years, Cultiva worked closely to engage residents and help strengthen their capacity to be leaders in creating healthier communities. Resident-led activities, such as bike rides, bike safety clinics, alley clean up days, walking groups, safe routes to school trainings, and informational policy meetings, served as the initial phases of advancing opportunities for active transportation in Southeast Fresno.



ALAMEDA COUNTY

Community Health and Wellness Element

LIZ McELIGOTT, ASS'T PLANNING DIRECTOR
Alameda County Planning Department

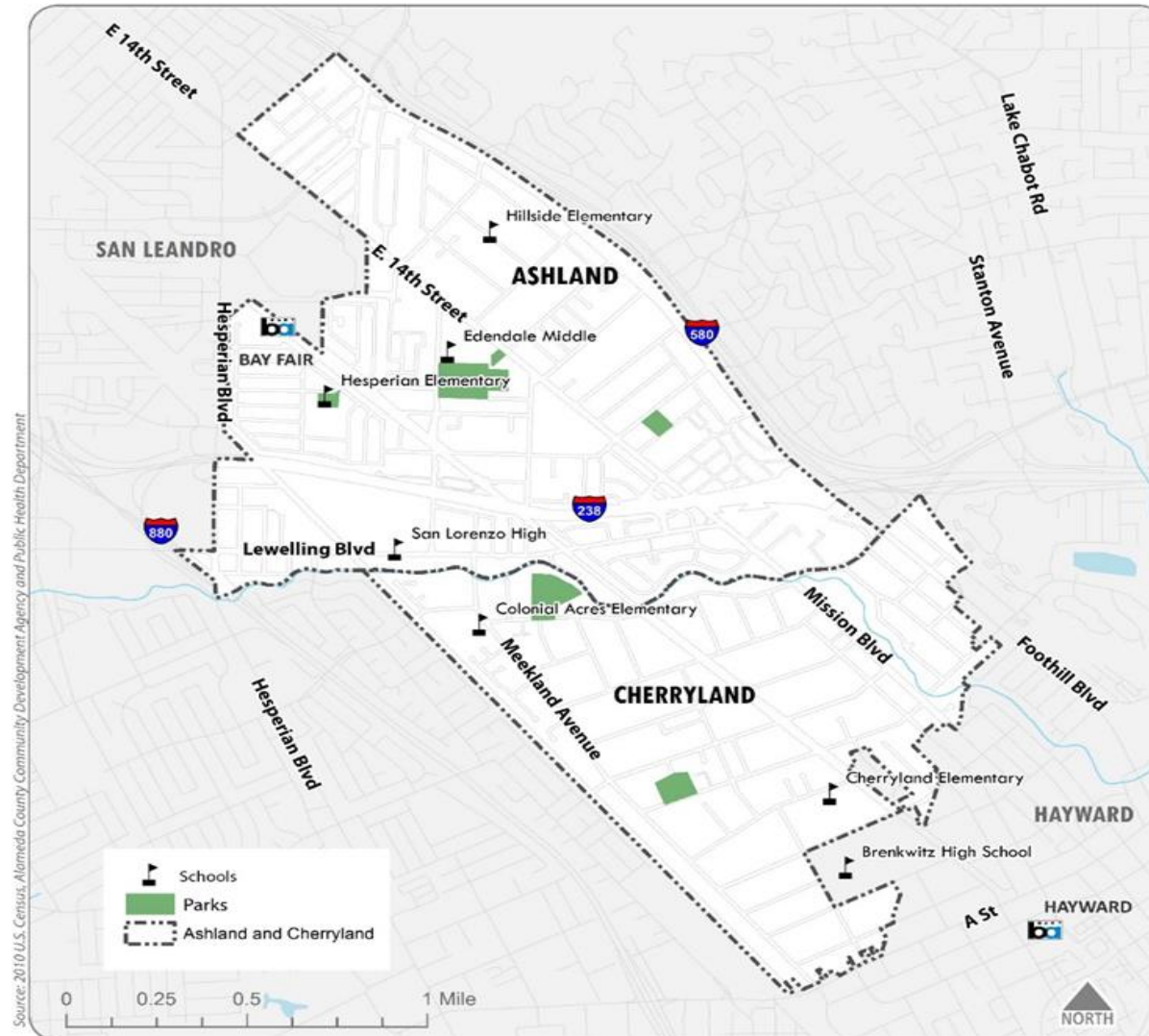
KIMI WATKINS-TARTT, DIRECTOR
Alameda County Public Health Department

Ashland and Cherryland Community Health and Wellness Element



An Element of the Alameda County General Plan

Ashland/Cherryland Health Element



ALAMEDA COUNTY
PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT



Impetus Behind the Health & Wellness Element

- Planning Department
- Public Health Department
- Community Support
- Political Support

Key Tasks in the Planning Process

- Baseline Health Status
- Community Education
- Asset Mapping
- Community Capacity Building
- Participatory Planning
- Participatory Decision Making

Public Health Department's Contribution

Viewing Land Use through a Health Lens

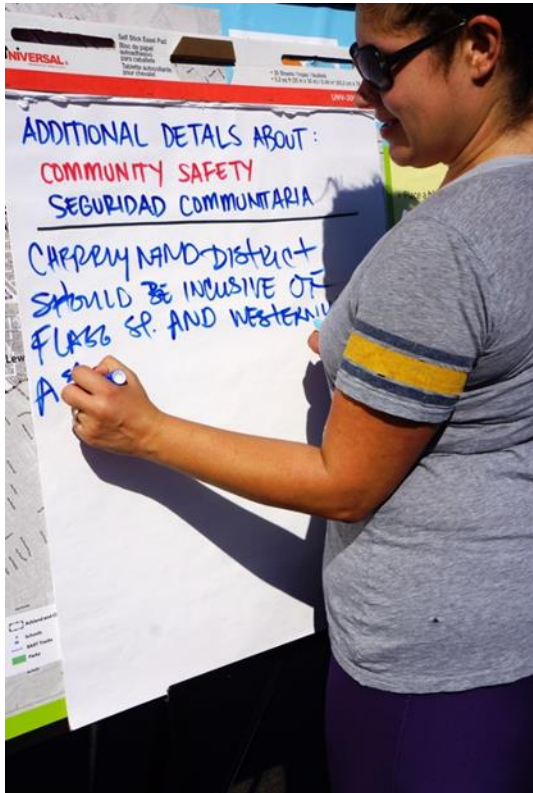
- Community Health and Built Environment
- Health Messaging
- Community Connections
- Community Health Profile
- Identification of Co-benefits.
- Identification of Mitigations for Vulnerable Populations
- Equity Lens

Community Engagement Process

- Project Website
- Wellness Advisory Committee
- Workshops
- ACT Street Fair
- EALI Charrette
- Focus Groups
- Survey



ACT Neighborhood Street Party Booth



Guidance Elements vs Ashland Cherryland Community Health and Wellness Element

SB 1000 Draft Guidance Document Requirements	Ashland and Cherryland Community Health and Wellness Element Contents
Reducing pollution exposure, including improving air quality	Sustainability and Environmental Health
Promoting public facilities (public improvements, public services, and community amenities)	Health and Social Services Parks and Community Facilities
Promoting food access	Agriculture and Healthy Food Access
Promoting safe and sanitary homes	Land Use and Housing
Promoting physical activity	Active and Safe Transportation
Identify objectives and policies to promote civil engagement in the public decision-making process	Public Safety and Social Throughout plan. Example: <i>Policy B.13 Enhance local self-governance by increasing resident involvement in neighborhood improvement efforts, including issues concerning safety, neighborhood character, planning, and revitalization.</i>
Identify objectives and policies that prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities	Throughout plan. Example: <i>Policy J.6. Increase investment in tree planting, incentives for green buildings and cool paving, and actively pursue the creation of new green spaces in areas with the highest heat-related vulnerability and/or highest ambient temperatures.</i>

Wellness Element in Action

- Continuing to use a “health lens” in all aspects of planning
- Continuing relationship with community groups
- Climate adaptation

Continuing the Partnership ...

Cooling Our Communities

A Heat Preparedness and Tree Planting Program

- Community Forums
- Tree Planting Program



SACRAMENTO 2035 GENERAL PLAN

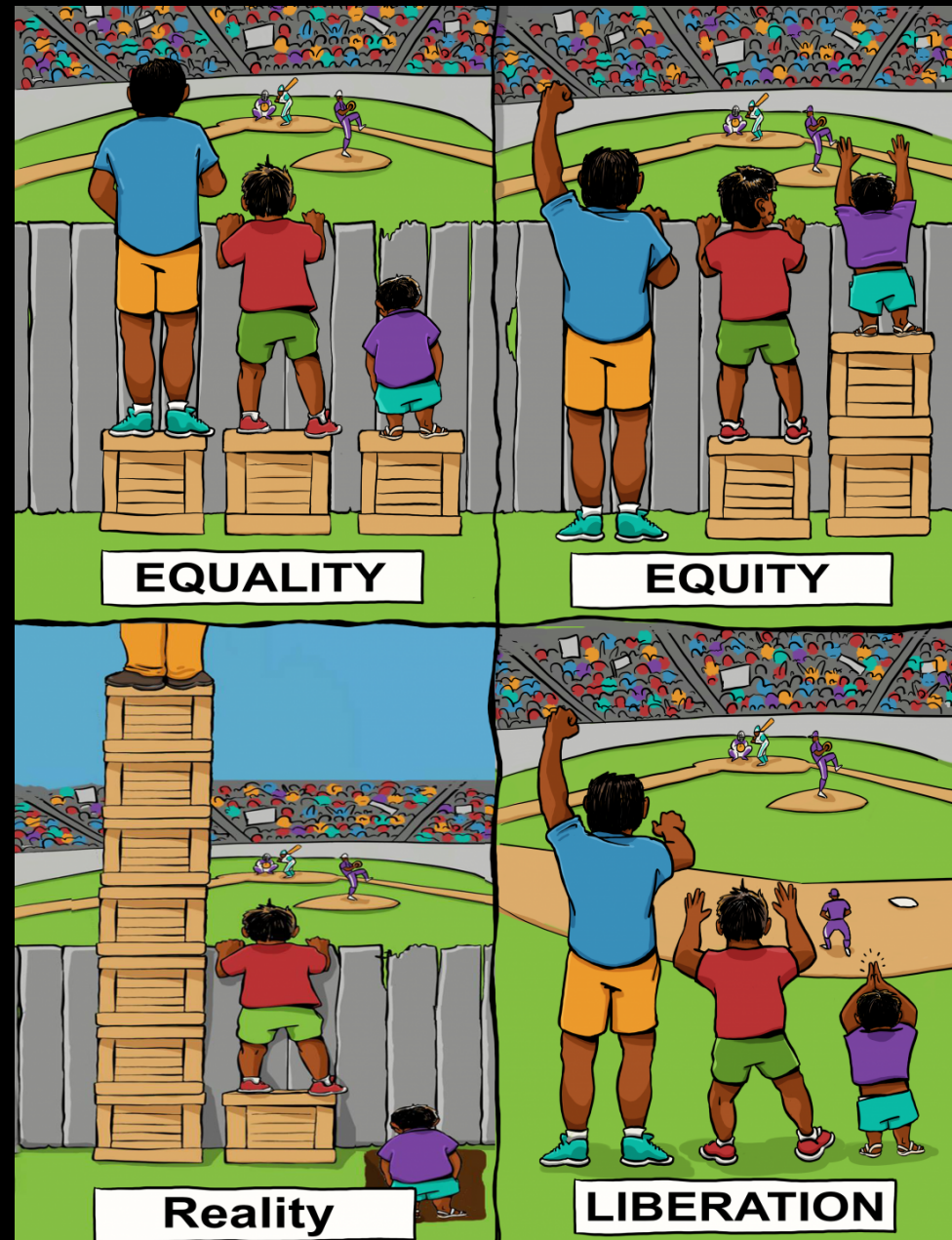
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

UPDATING SACRAMENTO'S GENERAL PLAN FOR 2040



**Public Review Draft
August 2014**

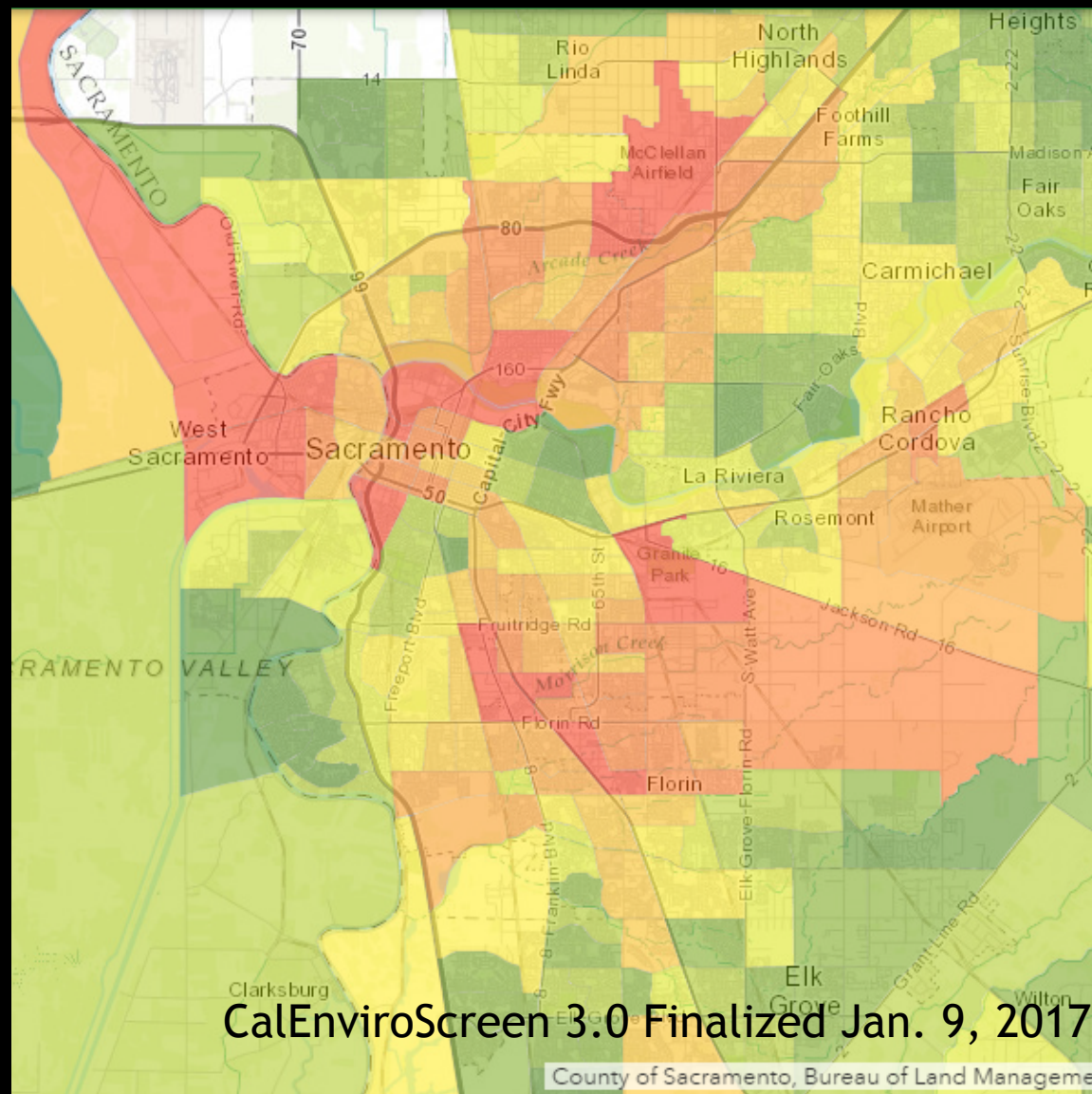
INCLUDING EQUITY & ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE



Removing
Barriers

EJ as a mechanism for systemic change

ENVIRONMENTAL INJUSTICE



- The proximity of residents to **negative land uses**.
- **Disinvestment** that impacts the health and well-being of the community.
- Disparities or differences in health or the factors that shape health that are **systemic**, avoidable & therefore considered unjust or unfair.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ELEMENT (SB 1000)

Environmental Justice:

“The fair treatment & meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, & enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, & policies.”

THE ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ELEMENT (SB 1000) SPIRIT OF THE LAW

- Identify communities of concern
- Build stronger relationships between underserved communities and planners ✕
- Build the capacity of neighborhoods to engage in complex planning efforts ★
- Give planners, planning commissioners, communities, and developers tools to address health equity



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN OBJECTIVES

- Create a community dialogue on the values, needs & visions within the 8 council districts of Sacramento.
- Repair community relationships.
- Increase opportunities to collaborate.
- Using public health as a lens to approach EJ is easiest.

FRAMING THE CONVERSATION

INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Changing demographics by age and race.
- Creating income opportunities
- Equity = stronger & more resilient economic growth
- Conflict is a part of growth
- Business partnership & collaboration are necessary
- Bake it in, don't sprinkle it on.
- EJ Collaboratives create strong community & youth leadership development (BHC, LiveWell, HEALZone, BCLC, etc)
- Also... Mayor's Joint Commission on Climate Change

Franklin District

FRAMING THE CONVERSATION INITIATIVE MAYHEM

Sacramento Transit Authority - Micro Shuttle Pilot Program

- Partnership between Regional Transit, Board of Supervisors, and City Representatives
- Shuttles that pick up and drop off riders similar to Uber
- Benefits seniors and paratransit riders most, especially if they struggle to get to transit stops

Regional Transit - Route Optimization

- Began study in early 2018
- Community engagement to begin February 2019
- Multi Phase process
 - Phase 1 - engagement with public and community, systems review, analysis of customer input
 - Phase 2 - compiling data into scenarios to be considered, take it back out to community
 - Phase 3 - Paratransit Plan
 - Phase 4 - Capital Improvements

County Environmental Justice Engagement

- Environmental Justice Element Community Engagement
- Food Action Plan
 - Important implementation vehicle for findings from food access related community engagement at the city level

Sacramento Air Quality Management District

- Community Air Monitoring Grants and Advisory Committee

City Outreach - Inclusive Economic Development

- Process to receive community guidance on prioritizing development and investments in disadvantaged communities, including workforce development opportunities
- Measure U Advisory Committee

City Program - Creative Edge

- Innovation Initiative Outside Urban Core

City Program - Project Prosper

- Working to better understand why communities outside the urban core aren't thriving, and what can be done

City Program - Thousand Strong

- City Youth Engagement Initiative

City Program - Vision Zero

- Transportation Improvements - will look at all of the corridors, update two corridors a year for the next 5 years

City Process - Strategic Plan for Violence Prevention

- Strategic plan currently being written by office of violence prevention

Mayor's Joint Commission on Climate Change

- Pull together city partners to build a cross over between climate strategy and economic development
- 3 Sub Groups/Committees
 - Carbon Zero, Strengthening regional and local partnerships, and bridging community members and business leaders
- Concerned with climate action plans, equity and economic prosperity, and attracting investments in the region

SACOG

- Metropolitan Transportation Plan and Sustainable Community Strategy



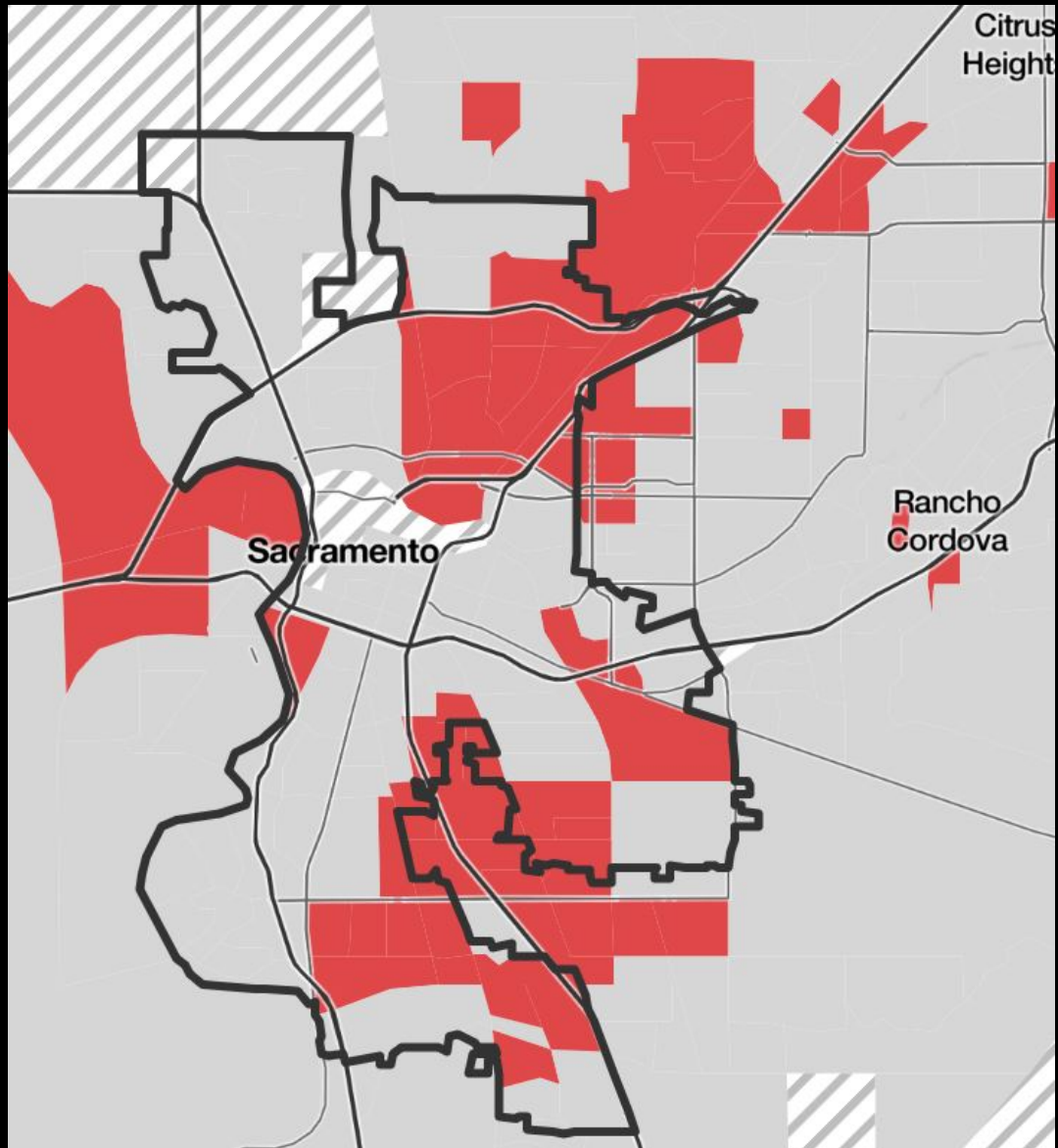
AUDIENCE & STAKEHOLDERS

2010 Census Block Data

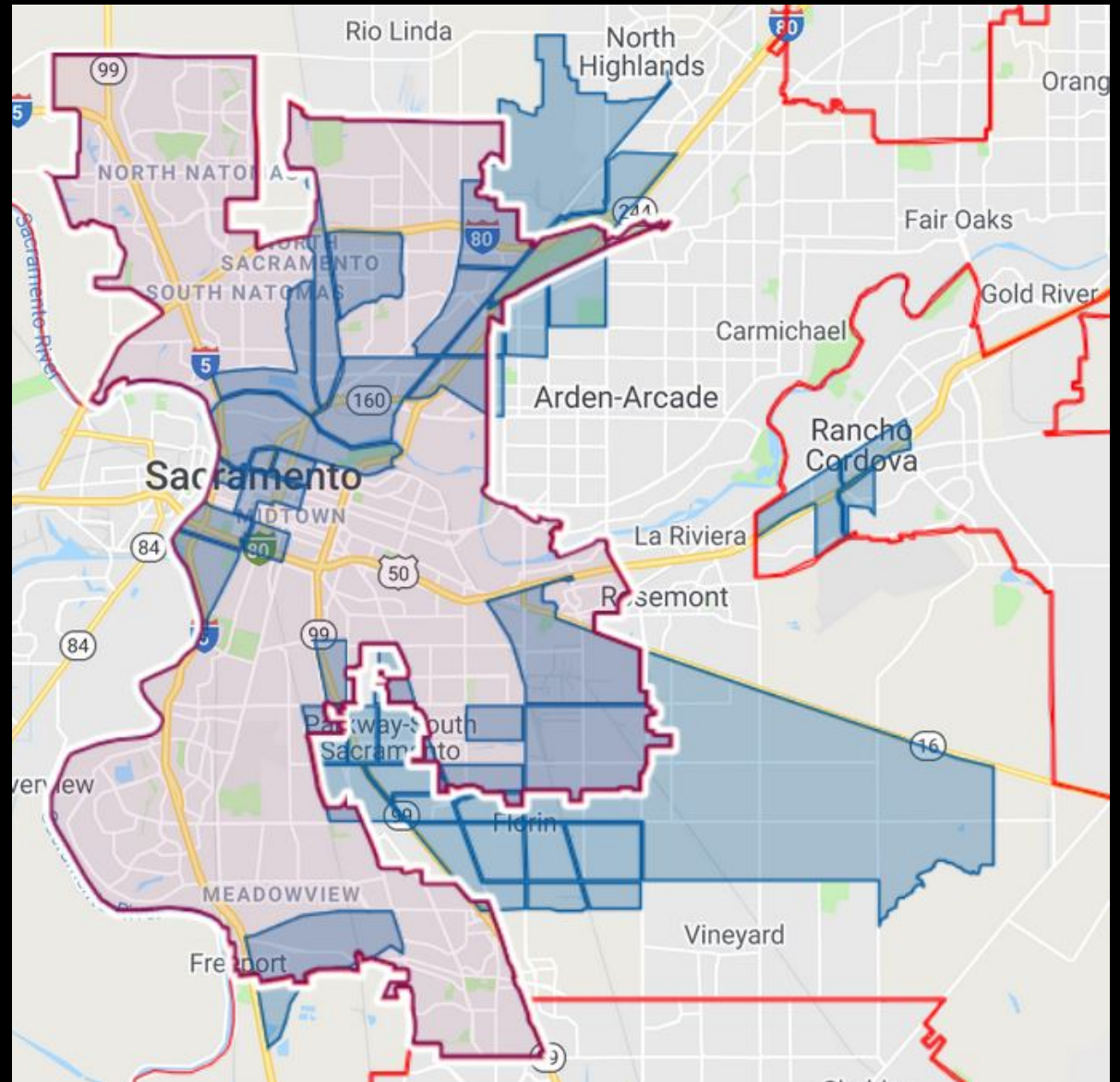
1 Dot = 1 Person

- White
- Black
- Asian
- Hispanic

HEALTHY PLACES INDEX

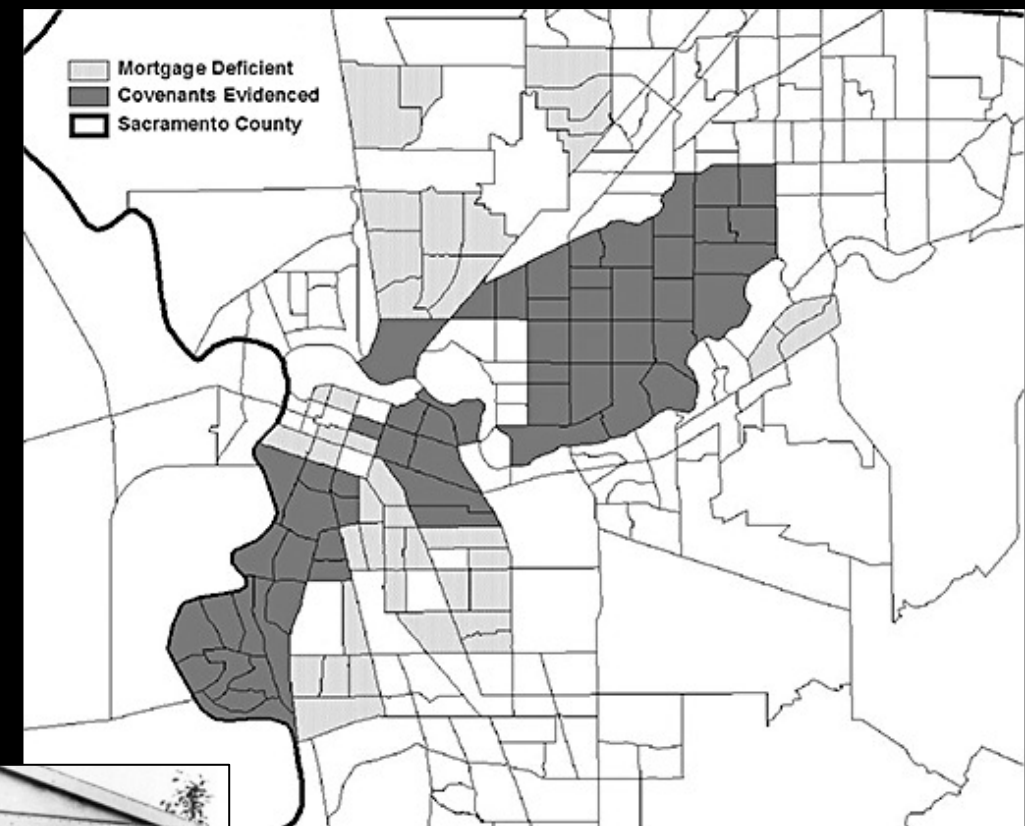


CAL ENVIRO SCREEN

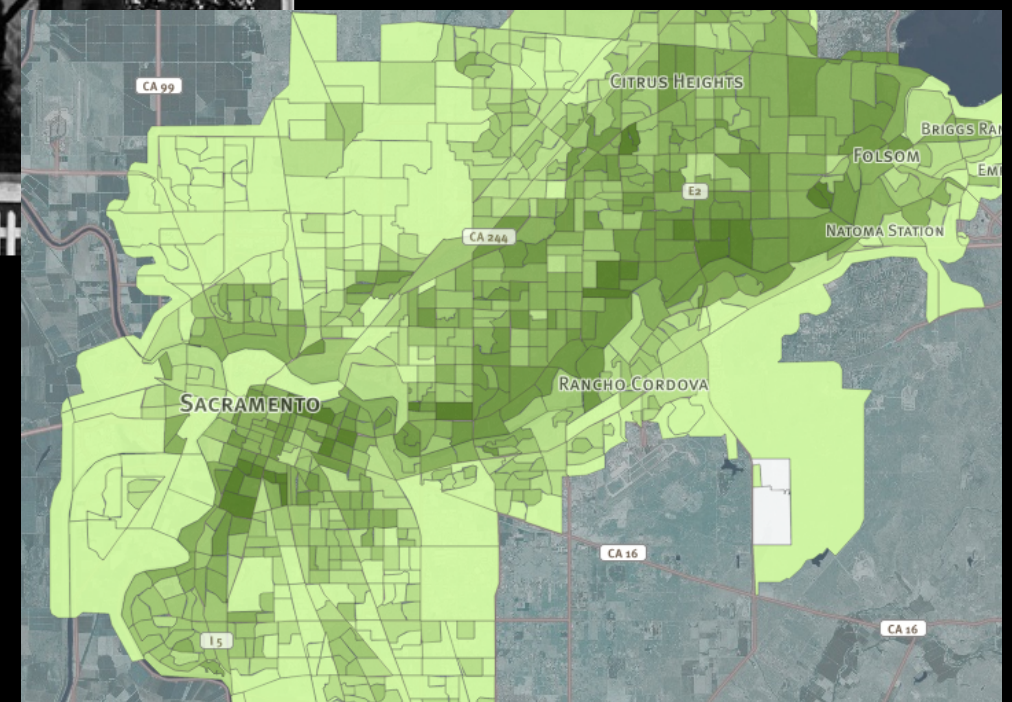
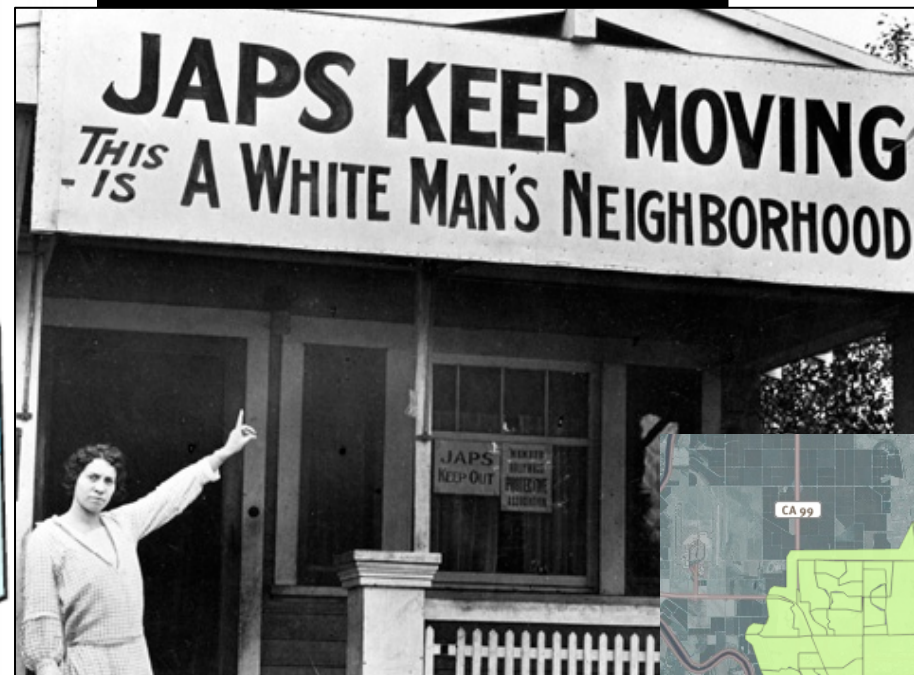
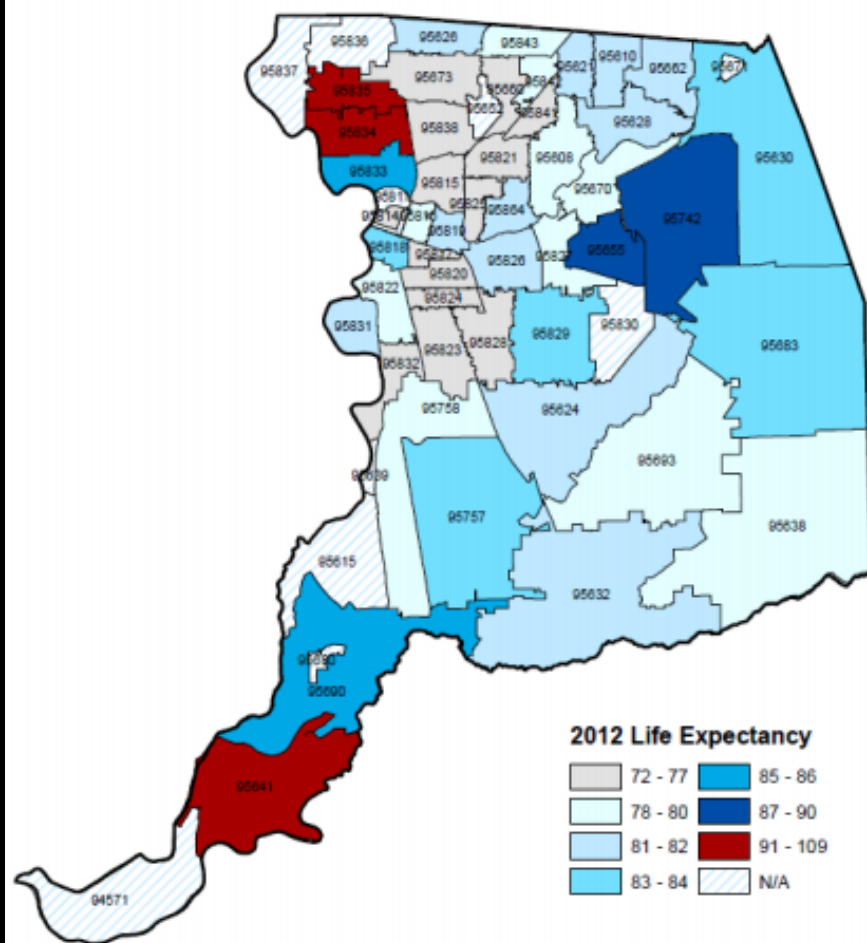


HISTORIC SEGREGATION

HOW DID THIS HAPPEN?



Map 1. Life Expectancy by Zip code
Sacramento County, 2012



ENGAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

BLACK CHILD LEGACY CAMPAIGN



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Arden
Arcade

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& North Sacramento

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Valley High

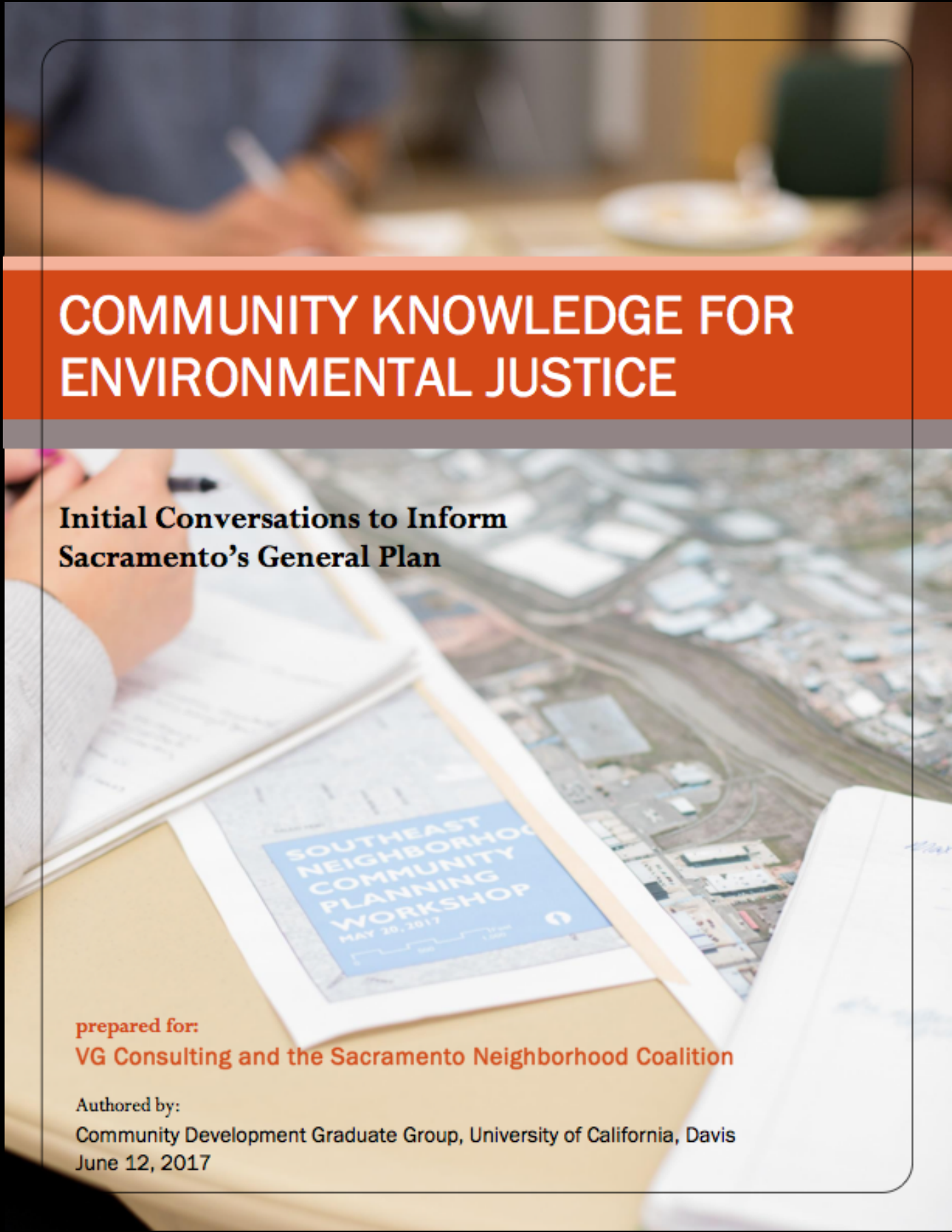
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Guess
where they're
located...



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GRADUATE GROUP, UC DAVIS

- Language Assistance
- Facilitation on Housing, Transportation, Food Access, & Public Health
- Identify Neighborhood Specific Goals & Themes



COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

**Initial Conversations to Inform
Sacramento's General Plan**

prepared for:
VG Consulting and the Sacramento Neighborhood Coalition

Authored by:
Community Development Graduate Group, University of California, Davis
June 12, 2017

LANGUAGE BARRIERS



- Over 37% of Sacramento residents speak a non-English language at home and 16% report speaking English less than “very well”
- Non-English speakers are twice as likely to face poverty and only half as likely to graduate from high school as proficient English speakers
- What is Language Justice?

ENGAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

CREATIVE OPPORTUNITIES

- [Partnering with Wide Open Walls for Engagement](#)
- [PublicColor](#)
- Clean Up/ Painting Days with SMUD/Neighborworks
- City Staff Canvassing/ EJ Tours/ Meetups
- Second Line Parade
- "Spill the Tea" Lemonade Stand
- Night Market (Summer Night Lights)
- Equity Summit
- Farm to Every Fork Dinner
- Youth Study Mission/Workforce Development

EJ WORKING GROUP



- 25-30 Stakeholders
- Advocates, agencies, residents, & planners
- 6 meetings scheduled
- October master EIR
- Sounding board
 - CE Strat
 - Implementation Measures
 - Accountability Metrics
 - Policy development

6 STEP RECOMMENDATION

1. Race & Equity Training
2. Establish Collaborative Planning Committee
3. Develop a Strategic Outreach Plan
4. Deeply Increase Access & Inclusion
5. Recruit a Facilitation Team
6. Design More Creative Approaches to Participation

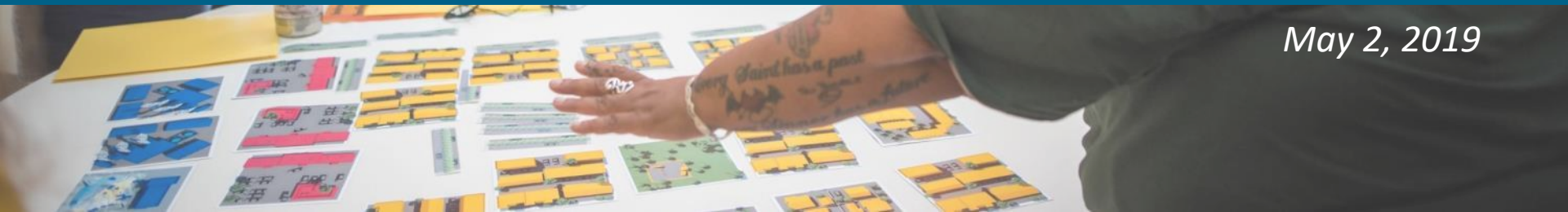
JACKIE COLE

VGCONSULTING.ORG



SB 1000 Policy Implementation: Environmental Hazards Analysis & Civic Engagement

May 2, 2019



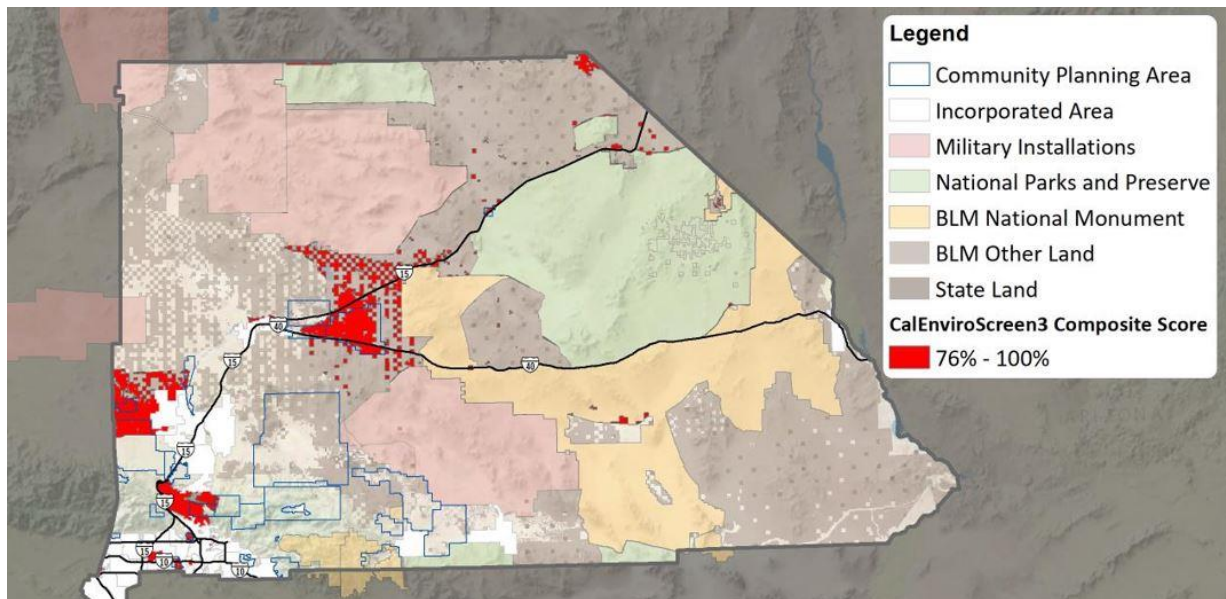
PLACEWORKS

Environmental Hazards Analysis

2

1. Identify areas with CalEnviroScreen composite score > 75th percentile
2. Screen for pollution characteristics and Identify Environmental Threats
3. Screen out areas outside local land use control

Pollution Burden	Population Characteristics
Exposures  Ozone  PM2.5  Diesel PM  Pesticide Use  Traffic  Drinking Water Contaminants  Toxic Releases from Facilities	Sensitive Populations  Asthma  Cardiovascular Disease  Low Birth-Weight Infants
Environmental Effects  Solid Waste Sites and Facilities  Cleanup Sites  Groundwater Threats  Impaired Water Bodies  Hazardous Waste Generators and Facilities	Socioeconomic Factors  Poverty  Unemployment  Educational Attainment  Linguistic Isolation  Housing Burdened Low Income Households

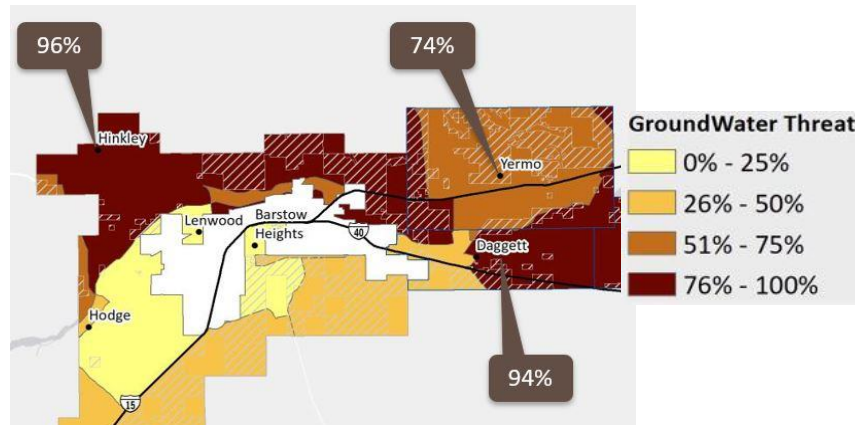
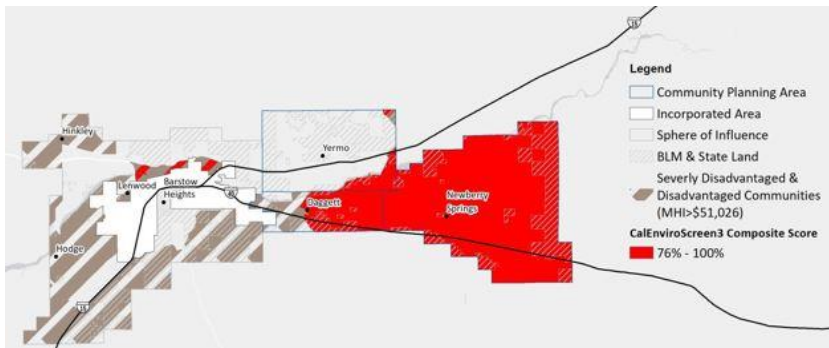


Environmental Hazard Policy Outcomes

3

- **San Bernardino Countywide Plan** (*Policies HZ3.1-14*): Includes coordinating with local & regional agencies to remediate/treat contaminated water/soil
<http://countywideplan.com/policy-plan/beta/hz/>
- **Mojave Water Agency Integrate Water Management Plan**: New project (#2003) partners with USGS and CA Dept. of Public Health to monitor water quality and provides training and assistance to local water suppliers

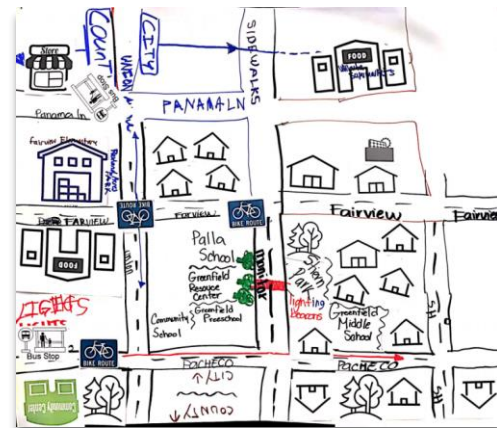
<http://www.mywaterplan.com/objectives.html>



Civic Engagement

4

- **Commit from beginning & view as long-term process**
 - ✓ Face-to-face; deep listening
 - ✓ Acknowledge history, problems, politics
 - ✓ Value and use local knowledge and data
 - ✓ Incorporate input directly into documents
- **Ensure a transparent, inclusive process**
 - ✓ Go to where people are with clear purpose
 - ✓ Make accessible and understandable
 - ✓ Door to door outreach and direct mailing



Civic Engagement, continued

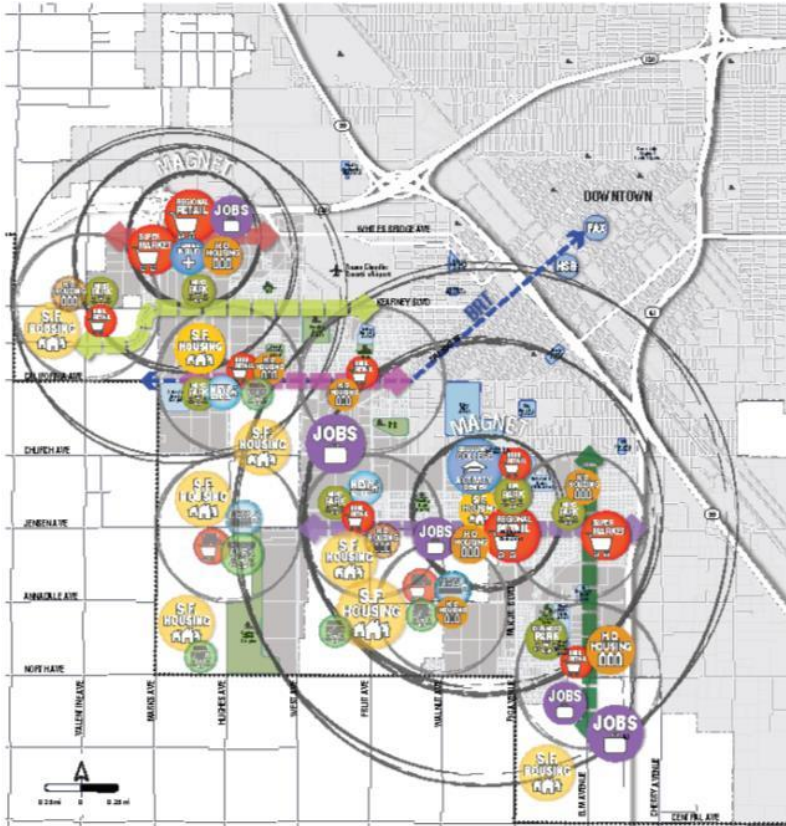
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- **Other Best Practices** (and example locations)
 - ✓ **Webinars** (West Contra Costa County)
 - ✓ **Pre-workshop community training** (Menlo Park – Belle Haven)
 - ✓ **Partner with municipal and advocate advisory bodies** (Vallejo,)
 - ✓ **Coordinate educational efforts with State depts. & agencies** (San Bernardino County)
 - ✓ **Consultation and support for CBOs** (Stockton)
 - ✓ **Open a local project office** (Fresno)



Southwest Fresno Specific Plan (2017)

6



Process

- 17 Steering Committee Meetings (75% super-majority)
- 6 Community Workshops
- 10 Topic Group Meetings
- 3 Community Conversations

Policy Outcomes

- Remove Some Industrial Zoning
- Eliminate Truck Routes
- Require Mix of Housing
- Anti-Displacement
- Industrial Compatibility Study

POLICY CP-1.7 Green Space. Promote community physical and mental health through provision and preservation of the urban forest, natural areas, and “green” infrastructure (i.e. best practices water management).

Action CP-1.7A Seek funding to develop and implement an Urban Greening Plan that identifies needs, opportunities, projects, and potential funding, in collaboration with community partners.

Action CP-1.7B Regularly maintain the health of City street trees.

Action CP-1.7C Support efforts by stewardship agencies to preserve wetland and open space areas.

Action CP-1.7D Work with partners, including Solano Public Health, universities, and other groups to develop and maintain maps that illustrate access to green spaces within Vallejo neighborhoods.

Action CP-1.7E Continue to implement green infrastructure practices that draw upon natural processes to address storm water drainage and flood control and potentially add to Vallejo’s network of green spaces.

SOCIAL FACTORS AFFECTING HEALTH

The connections between a host of social factors, such as education and employment, and individual well-being are well established, and the strengthening of such factors is an important theme throughout the General Plan. One cornerstone of a healthy community is youth that successfully complete and even enjoy secondary education. Recognizing and growing partnerships between educators, employers, social service

providers, the City, and community organizations will be critical to promoting community health by addressing intertwined social factors.

POLICY CP-1.8 Strong Schools, Engaged Students and Families. Support efforts by schools to reduce the dropout rate in recognition that education is a predictor of health.

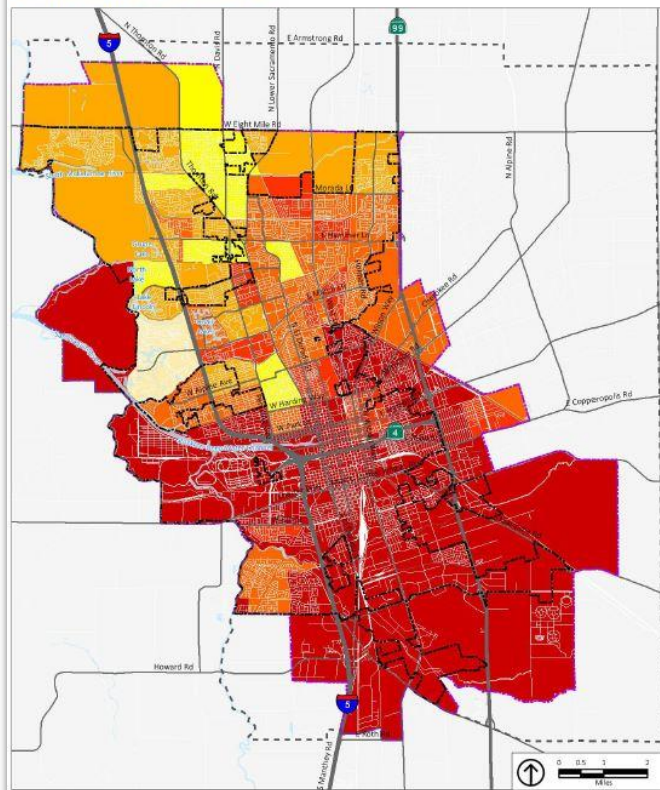
Action CP-1.8A Support the VCUSD, Solano Community College, other community partners, and parents helping keep students in and graduate from school.



TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL

Tobacco use and alcohol abuse can have significant effects on the community, well beyond the harm they can cause directly to users. Reasonably controlling the effects and availability of these potentially harmful substances can greatly improve the quality of life citywide through policies and actions to reduce exposure to second-hand smoke and third-hand smoke (residual nicotine and other chemicals left on indoor surfaces reacting with common indoor air pollutants) and regulate tobacco and alcohol sales.

Figure 6-1
Disadvantaged Communities



Action CH-1.3E

Partner with nonprofits, local farmers and San Joaquin County Public Health Services to conduct public outreach and education to aid in the development of an urban agriculture ordinance.

Action CH-1.3F

Identify new potential locations for farmers' markets in low-income and nutrient deficient neighborhoods, including opportunities to hold markets on publicly owned land.

GOAL CH-2: RESTORED COMMUNITIES

Restore disadvantaged communities to help them become more vibrant and cohesive neighborhoods with high-quality affordable housing, a range of employment options, enhanced social and health services, and active public spaces.

EQUITY MEANS EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

Low-income residents, communities of color, tribal nations, and immigrant communities have historically disproportionately experienced environmental burdens and related health problems. This inequity has resulted from many factors, including inappropriate zoning and incomplete land use planning, which have led to development patterns that concentrate pollution emissions and environmental hazards near communities that have not had the political wherewithal to protect themselves. As many of these "disadvantaged" or "environmental justice" communities continue to face significant barriers to their overall health, livelihood, and sustainability, State law now requires that general plans address environmental justice through Senate Bill (SB) 1000. Just as importantly, community input throughout the Envision Stockton 2040 General Plan process confirmed the need to prioritize these strategies. Therefore, policies and actions throughout the General Plan that help aim to reduce health risks in disadvantaged communities in Stockton are highlighted with the **E** throughout the document.

State law defines environmental justice as:

The fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Figure 6-1 shows local disadvantaged communities. These areas were mapped using the California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool (CalEnviroScreen), developed by the State Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment on behalf of the California Environmental Protection Agency. CalEnviroScreen measures pollution and population characteristics using 20 indicators such as air and drinking water quality, waste sites, toxic emissions, asthma rates, and poverty. It applies a formula to each census tract in the state to generate a score that rates the level of cumulative impacts on each area. A census tract with a higher score is one that experiences higher pollution burden and vulnerability than census tracts with lower scores.



Resources & Policy Best Practices

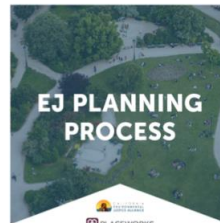
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■ Resources

- ✓ Health & EJ Advocacy Groups
- ✓ Local/Agency Knowledge
- ✓ SB 1000 Toolkit

■ Policy Best Practices

- Participatory budgeting
- Good neighbor agreements
- Community data gathering and ground-truthing
- Educate industry & small businesses
- Community-owned/operated/serving
- Community funds
- Neighborhood stabilization to reduce displacement



SB 1000 – Environmental Justice and Healthy Communities



BAY AREA
AIR QUALITY
MANAGEMENT
DISTRICT

Case Study Policies for Reducing Air Pollution Emissions/Exposures

MAY 2, 2019

HENRY HILKEN

Background



- Air Pollution has decreased in the Bay Area
- Not everyone is breathing the same air
- Poor, communities of color are adjacent to freeways, power plants, refineries and heavily used transportation corridors
- Residents of these communities are exposed to higher concentrations of fine particulate matter and toxic air contaminants and experience greater health risk i.e., asthma, respiratory illness and heart conditions
- Staff works closely with California Air Resources Board and communities most impacted by air pollution to reduce exposure in response to Assembly Bill 617

Planning Healthy Places



- Local planning decisions influence public exposure to air pollution
- Air District published planning guidance in 2016
- Encourage local governments to consider and address local air quality issues early in the planning and development process
- Provide tools, guidance and information, including:
 - Detailed maps of local sources of air pollution;
 - Feasible and effective “best practices” to minimize exposure; and
 - Strategies to reduce emissions
- Promote infill development while protecting public health



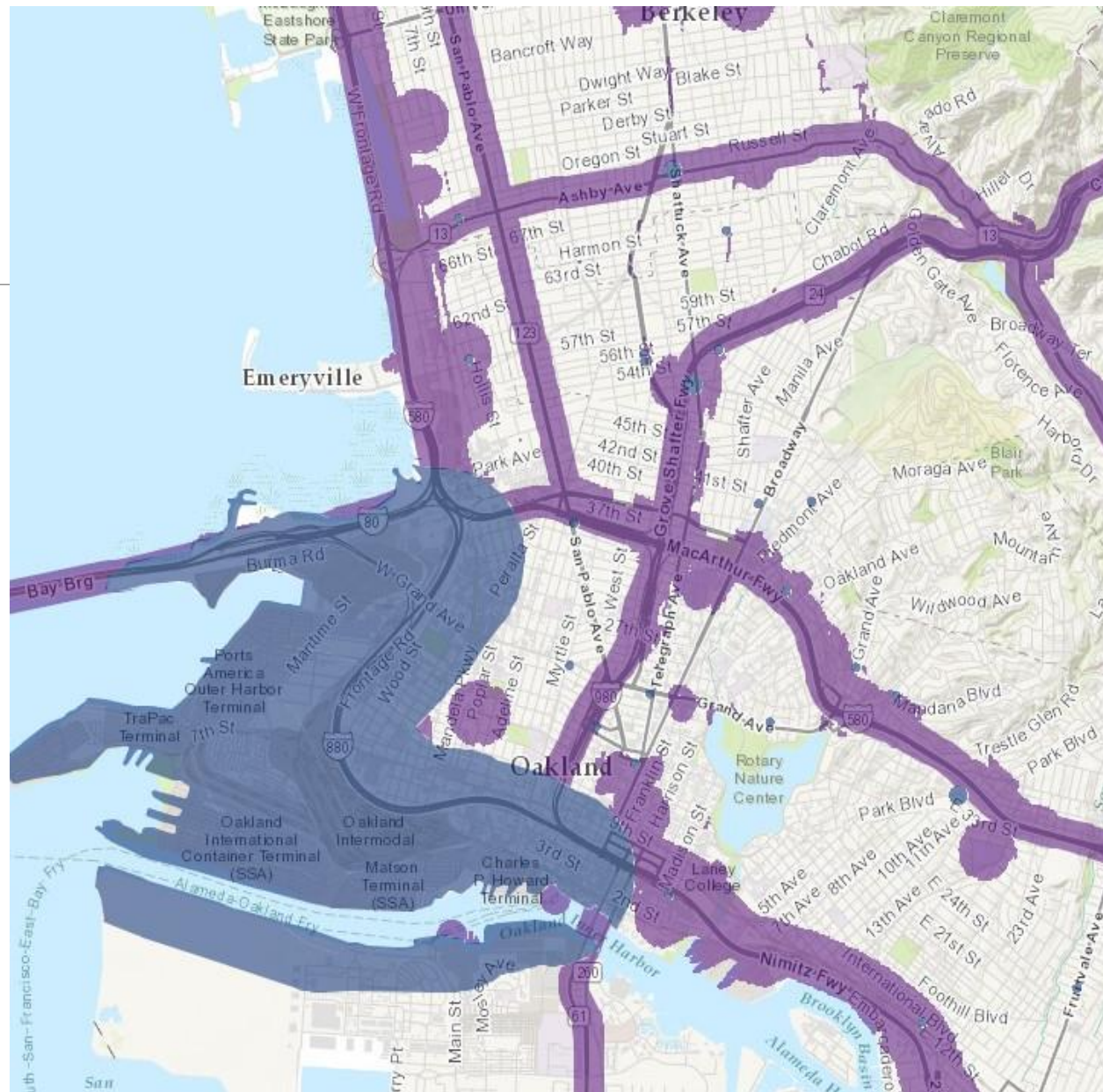
Maps

Purple areas:

Implement best practices to reduce emissions and exposure

Blue areas:

Large or complex sources of air pollution, including ports, airports, refineries, and railyards need further study



Best Practices to Reduce Emissions



Retrofit
Generator

Electrify
Loading Docks

TDM
Strategies

Promote
EV Plug-
In
Stations

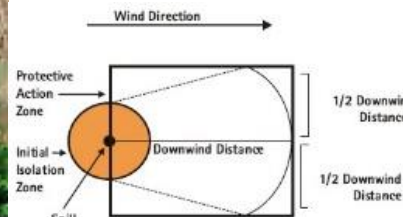
Limit
Idling
Times

Traffic
Management
Strategies

PHP recommends local government adopt as policies or ordinances best practices to reduce emissions.



Best Practices to Reduce Exposure



Project Phasing

Alternative
Truck Routes

Air
Filtration
(Merv 13)

Dense
Tree
Planting

Health
Protective
Distances

Second floor
Residences

Feasible, relatively low cost, and effective ways to reduce exposure to air pollution, thereby minimizing potential adverse health effects



CASE STUDY EXAMPLES

City/County of San Francisco

Article 38

- Adopted in 2008 updated 2014
- Established Air Pollution Exposure Zones to protect public health in San Francisco
- Focused on zip codes with high hospitalization rates and emergency room visits for air pollution illnesses
- Targeted zones include areas 500 feet from a freeway
- Requires enhanced ventilation systems equivalent to MERV 13 in new development projects and to be installed in sensitive use buildings identified in zones

Clean Construction Ordinance

Reduce Emissions at S.F. Construction sites

- Adopted in 2007/Expanded 2015 to sites with high level of background concentrations of air pollution
- Best Practices to reduce exposure in the community

Best Practices

- Use most effective diesel emission control device verified by CARB (Tier 4 engine meets this requirement).
- Restrict idling to two minutes
- Properly maintain and tune equipment

Construction Plan

- Construction Minimization Plan for Projects in Exposure Zones
- Equipment inventory, construction timeline, idling and engine limits
- Monitoring and Reporting of Construction Activities

City of Oakland

Standard Conditions of Approval (SCA)

- SCA for development projects are a part of the municipal code formally adopted in 2008
- SCA for all environmental effects including air quality
- Air quality includes “Basic Controls” for dust and exhaust related construction projects
- “Enhanced Controls” for large residential and demolition projects to address dust and exhaust emissions
- Incorporate specific measures into project design to reduce potential health risk due to exposure to toxic air contaminants in the community
- Air filtration systems; phasing; upper floor receptors; tree planting; receptors distances from trucks; Tier 4 emission standards

AB 617- Community Health Protection Program

Community Protection

- More measures are needed to reduce air impacts and protect the health of residents in Oakland's most resource lacking neighborhoods
- Assembly Bill 617 (AB 617) – Community Air Protection Program aims to reduce exposure to PM and TACs in communities most impacted by air pollution
- Air District is partnering with the West Oakland Environmental Indicators Project to build on current work done by the City of Oakland

AB 617/West Oakland

- Working with the West Oakland Environmental Indicators Project (WOEIP) a local Environmental Justice organization to identify solutions to air pollution in West Oakland
- WOEIP partnering with Air District to develop the West Oakland Community Action Plan (WOCAP)
- WOCAP builds on existing plans in Oakland and identifies air pollution sources and the people most affected by air pollution in West Oakland
- WOCAP provides measures to reduce adverse air emissions and exposure from industrial facilities, freeways, railways and the seaport in West Oakland



Resources

California Air Resources Board, (2017) “Air Quality and Land Use Handbook Strategies to Reduce Exposure Near High-Volume Roadways”: <https://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/landuse.htm>

California Air Resources Board, “Reducing Toxic Air Pollutants in California Communities”: <https://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/brochure.pdf>

California Air Resources Board, “Impacts of the Built Environment: Improving Public Health and Sustainability in California's Communities”: <https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/research/vprp/vprp.htm>

Bay Area Air Quality Management District, (2016) “Planning Healthy Place”: www.baaqmd.gov/plans-and-climate/planning-healthy-places

Bay Area Air Quality Management District, (2012) “Understanding Particulate Matter: Protecting Public Health in the San Francisco Bay Area”: <http://www.bing.com/search?q=BAAQMD,+Understanding+Particulate&src=IE-SearchBox&FORM=IESR3S>

City of Oakland, Department of Planning and Building Bureau of Planning, “Standard Conditions of Approval”: <http://www2.oaklandnet.com/oakca1/groups/ceda/documents/agenda/oak065148.pdf>

San Francisco Department of Public Health, “Article 38”: <https://www.sfdph.org/dph/files/EHSdocs/AirQuality/Article38DevGuidance.pdf>

San Francisco Department of Public Health, “Clean Construction Ordinance”: <https://www.sfdph.org/dph/EH/Air/CleanConstruction.asp>



Public Health and Equity in SB 1000:

Safe and Sanitary Homes and Food Access



Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative

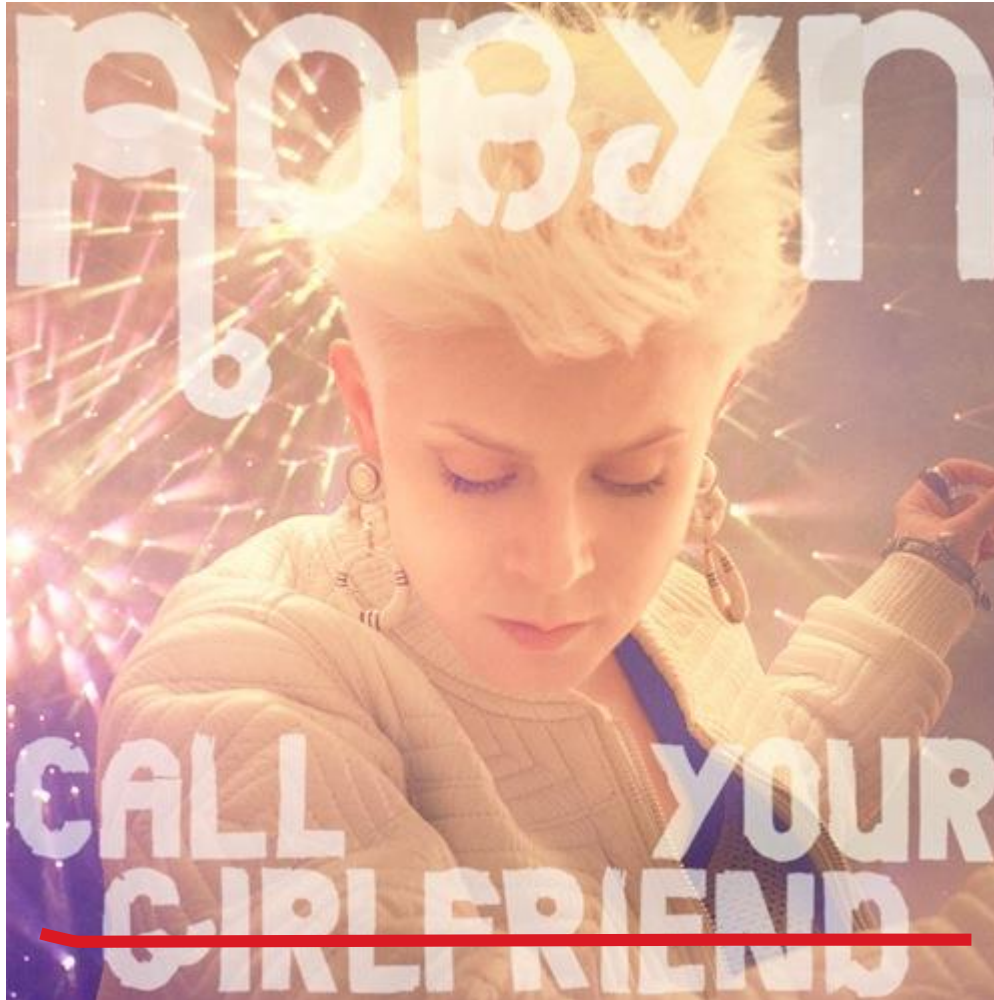
Will Dominie, MURP
Policy Manager for Housing Affordability and
Equitable Development



MISSION STATEMENT

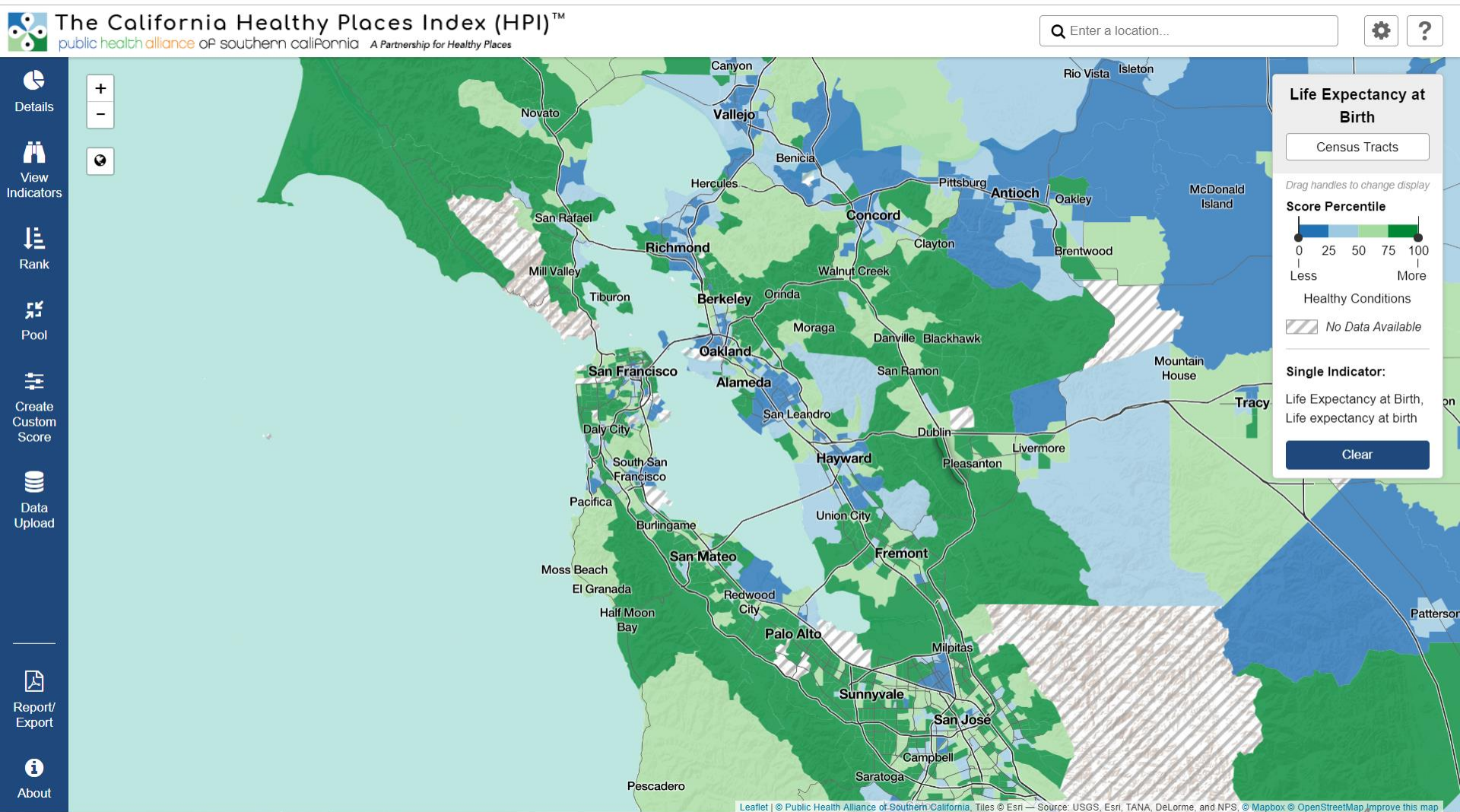
To transform public health practice for the purpose of eliminating health inequities using a broad spectrum of approaches that create healthy communities.





Health Department

Bay Area Life Expectancy by Census Tract



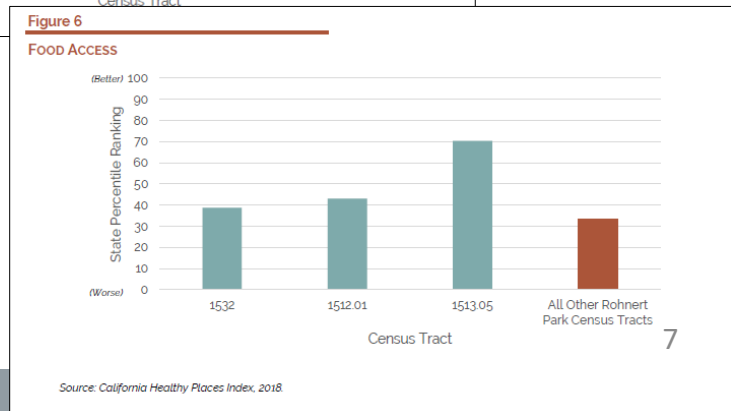
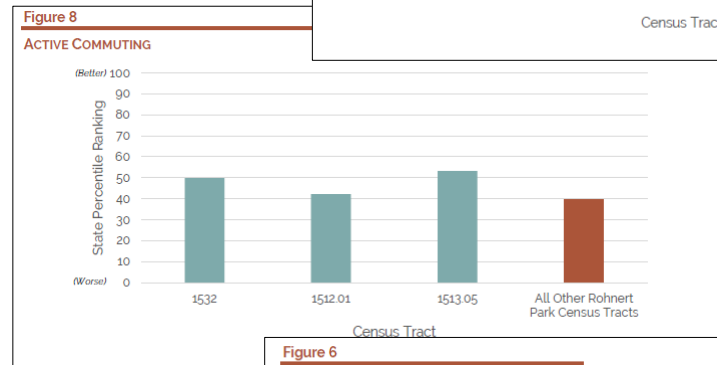
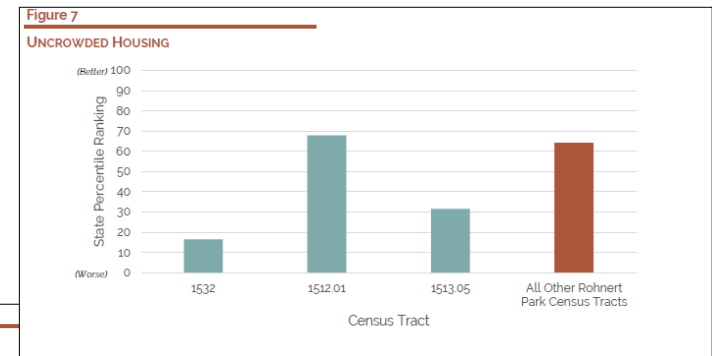
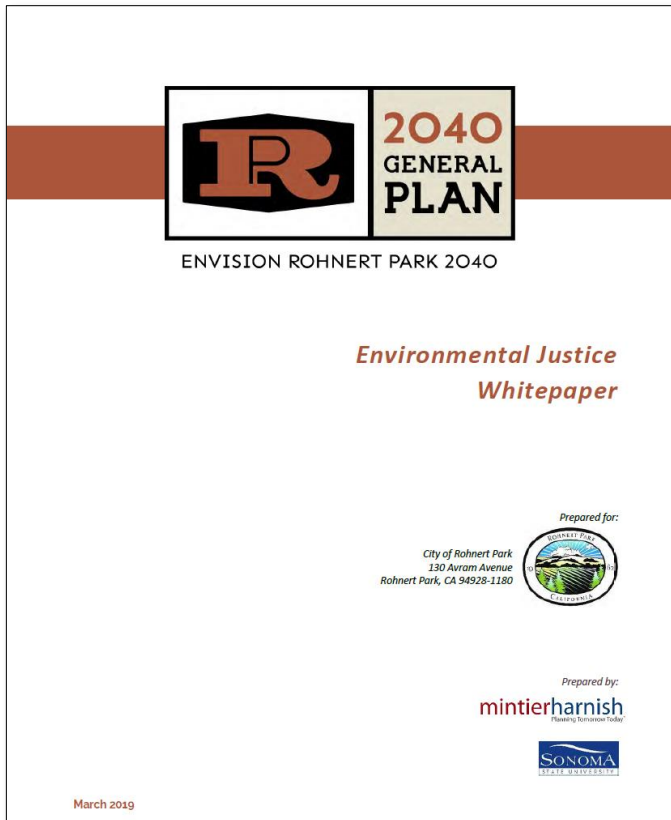
A PUBLIC HEALTH FRAMEWORK FOR REDUCING HEALTH INEQUITIES
BAY AREA REGIONAL HEALTH INEQUITIES INITIATIVE



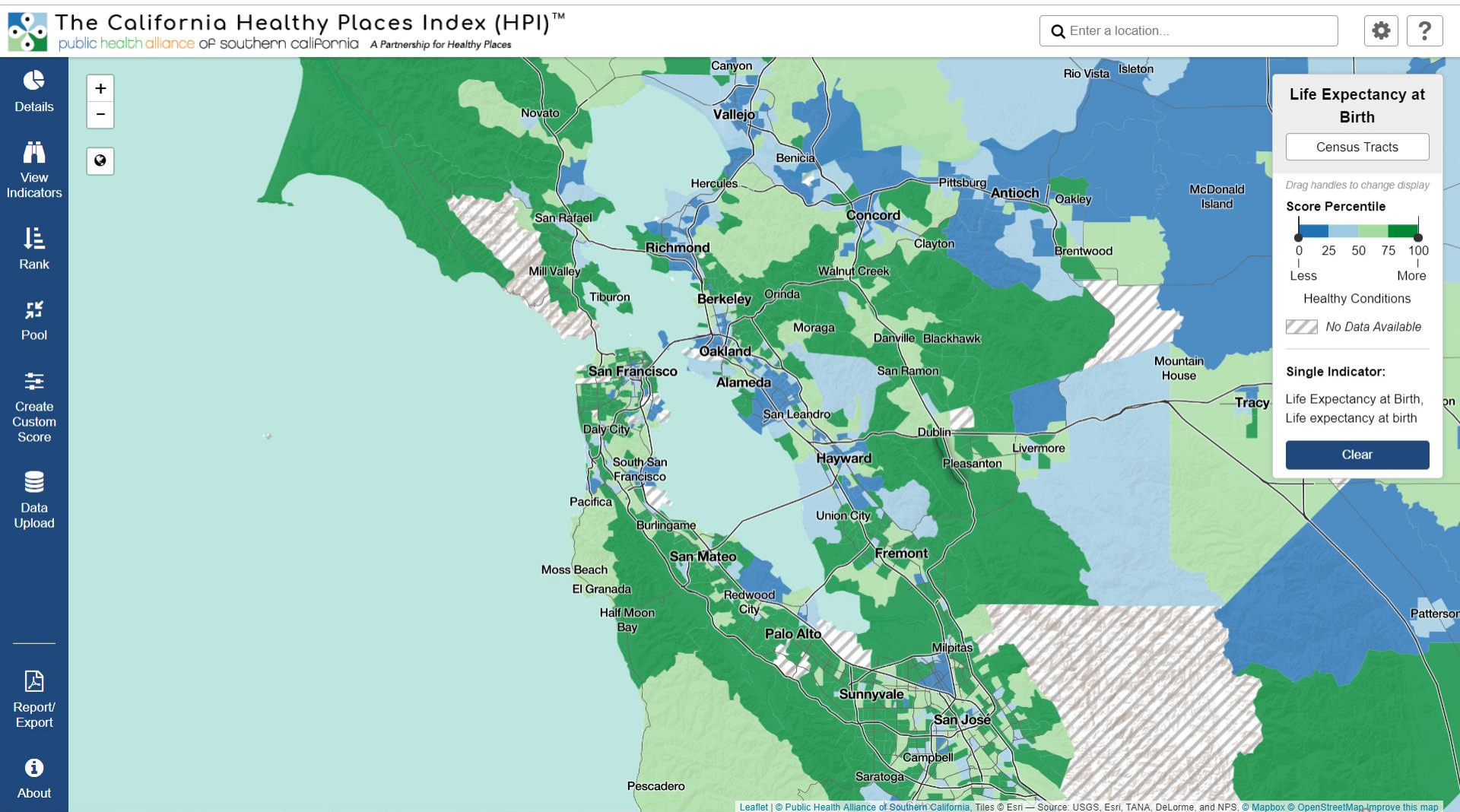
Opportunities for Health and Planning Partnership for SB 1000



EJ Data Support: Rohnert Park and the Sonoma County Health Department



EJ Data Support: Healthy Places Index



Policy Support: The Santa Clara County Health Element

Strategy #4: Reduce food insecurity and hunger.

Food security means ensuring access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life. Low-income neighborhoods suffer from disproportionately high access to outlets that sell fresh produce, and they have disproportionately high concentrations of restaurants and retail establishments that typically feature fast food and unhealthy foods⁷¹. Food assistance programs and policy changes to increase access to affordable, healthy foods can help increase community food security.

Policies:

- HE-F.16 Food assistance programs.** Support expanded participation in federal food assistance programs through partnerships with local agencies, food banks, and community-based organizations.
- HE-F.17 Healthy food for low-income shoppers.** Encourage farmers' markets, community-supported agriculture, and all healthy food outlets to accept payment mechanisms from federal, state, and local food assistance programs.

MERCADOS DE AGRICULTORES EN EL CONDADO DE SANTA CLARA

¡Utilice su WIC y tarjeta de CalFresh EBT en los siguientes mercados!

★ Indica que los cheques de WIC Farmers' Market están aceptados:
Cheques sólo pueden ser usados desde junio a noviembre en los mercados de agricultores aprobados por WIC. Pueden comprar solamente frutas, vegetales, y hierbas comestibles FRESCAS con sus cheques. Cheques no pueden ser intercambiados por dinero. Agricultores no pueden dar cambio.

★ Indica que CalFresh se puede usar:
Los mercados con la estrella verde aceptan su tarjeta CalFresh EBT. Para utilizar su tarjeta EBT (transferencia Electrónica de Beneficios, EBT por sus siglas en inglés) contacte al gerente del mercado en el puesto de información. Usted puede utilizar su tarjeta para adquirir fichas o vales de papel que utilizará con los vendedores.

★ Indica que Market Match se ofrece:
Los mercados con la estrella naranja ofrecen el programa de Market Match. Duplique sus dólares de CalFresh EBT hasta un máximo de \$10. Válido para frutas y vegetales únicamente. Límite de uno diario por cliente.

LOS GATOS
Mercado de Agricultores de Los Gatos: Town Park Plaza, Santa Cruz Av. y W. Main St | domingos 9-1

MILPITAS
Mercado de Agricultores de Milpitas: Great Mall del Bay Area, 447 Great Mall Dr | domingos 8-1

MORGAN HILL
Mercado de Agricultores de Morgan Hill: Estacion de Caltrain, 3^{er} y Depot | sábados 9-1

MOUNTAIN VIEW
Mercado de Agricultores de Mountain View: Mountain View Estacion de Caltrain en el estacionamiento, 600 W. Evelyn Av. | domingos 9-1

PALO ALTO
Mercado de Agricultores de California Ave: S. California Av. en El Camino Real | domingos 9-1

Mercado de Agricultores de VA Palo Alto: VA Palo Alto Health Care Systems, 3801 Miranda Av. | miércoles 10-2 | solamente de abril a noviembre

SAN JOSE
Mercado de Agricultores de Almaden Via Valiente: Almaden Via Valiente Plaza, 6946 Almaden Expressway | domingos 9-2

Mercado de Agricultores de Alum Rock: James Lick High, 57 N. White Road | domingos 8-1

Mercado de Agricultores de Berryessa: Estacionamiento de la escuela de Berryessa, 1376 Piedmont Rd | sábados 9-1

Mercado de Agricultores de Cambrian Park: Cambrian Park Plaza, esquina de Camden y Union | miércoles 4-8 | solamente de mayo a septiembre

Mercado de Agricultores de El Mercado Popular Inc.: 344 Tully Road (Estacionamiento frente a Fairgrounds) | miércoles y domingos 3-9

Mercado de Agricultores de Evergreen: 4055 Plaza de Evergreen Village, entre Ruby Av. y Clasico Av. | miércoles y domingos 9-1

Mercado de Agricultores de Japantown: Jackson St entre 6^{ta} y 7^{ta} | domingos 8:30-12

Mercado de Agricultores de Kaiser San José: 250 International Circle | viernes 10-2

Mercado de Agricultores de Oakridge: Centro Comercial de Westfield Oakridge, Winfield Blvd y Thornwood Dr | domingos 9-1

Mercado de Agricultores del centro de San José: San Pedro Square, en N. San Pedro St entre W. Santa Clara St y St. John | viernes 10-2 | solamente de mayo a noviembre

Mercado de Agricultores de Santa Teresa: 6232 Santa Teresa Blvd | sábados 10-2

Mercado de Agricultores de Silvercreek: 1751 E. Capitol Expressway | miércoles y sábados 8-1

Mercado de Agricultores del Valley Medical Center: 751 South Bascom | miércoles 10-2 | solamente de mayo a noviembre

Mercado de Agricultores de Willow Glen: 2175 Lincoln Av. | sábados 9-1

SANTA CLARA
Mercado de Agricultores de Kaiser Santa Clara: 710 Lawrence Expressway | viernes 8-1

Mercado de Agricultores de Santa Clara: Jackson St entre Homestead y Benton | sábados 9-1

SARATOGA
Mercado de agricultores de Saratoga: West Valley College, Allendale Av. y Science Way | sábados 9-1

SUNNYVALE
Mercado de Agricultores de Sunnyvale: S. Murphy Av. y Washington | sábados 9-1

Mercado Móvil de Sunnyvale del Valley Health Center: 660 S. Fair Oaks Dr | jueves 9-10:30

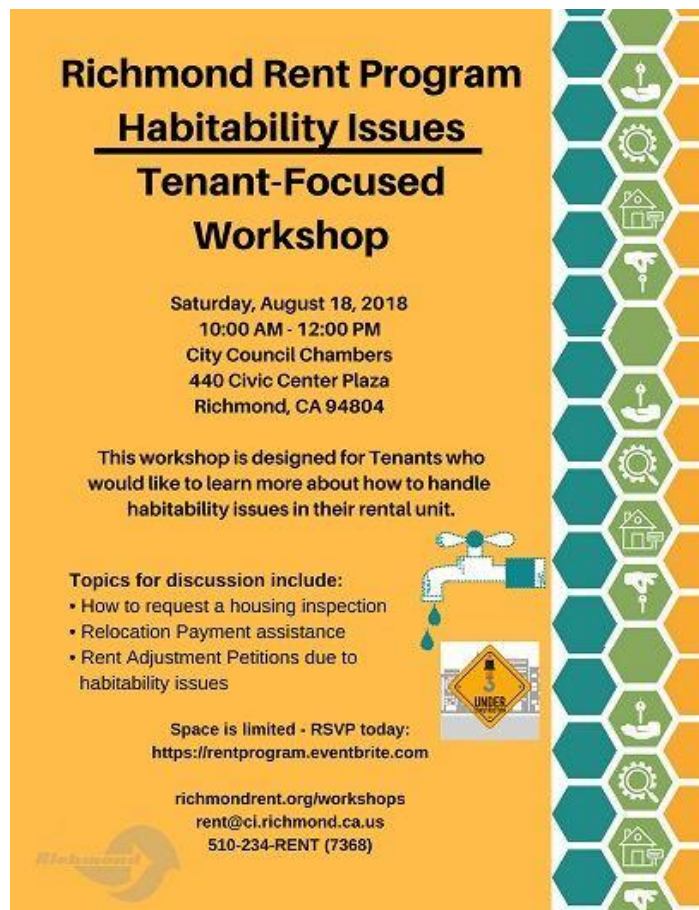
Mercado Móvil del Columbia Neighborhood Center: 785 Morse Ave | jueves 2-3:30

* Mercados Móvil no acepta WIC, pero ofrece ofertas especiales para clientes de WIC. Para una lista completa de mercados móvil, fechas, y horarios, visite freshetango.org.

Policy Support: Richmond Health Element

Action HW5.G Code Enforcement Procedures

Regularly review and update the rental inspection ordinance to clarify code enforcement procedures. Consider the Los Angeles Housing Code as a model. Include provisions to protect tenant rights so they are not penalized for reporting or living in a dwelling unit that does not meet health and safety standards.



Richmond Rent Program
Habitability Issues
Tenant-Focused Workshop

Saturday, August 18, 2018
10:00 AM - 12:00 PM
City Council Chambers
440 Civic Center Plaza
Richmond, CA 94804

This workshop is designed for Tenants who would like to learn more about how to handle habitability issues in their rental unit.

Topics for discussion include:

- How to request a housing inspection
- Relocation Payment assistance
- Rent Adjustment Petitions due to habitability issues

Space is limited - RSVP today:
<https://rentprogram.eventbrite.com>

richmondrent.org/workshops
rent@ci.richmond.ca.us
510-234-RENT (7368)

The flyer features a vertical strip of hexagonal icons on the right side, including a hand holding a wrench, a gear, a house, a hand holding a key, a hand holding a wrench, a gear, a house, a hand holding a key, a hand holding a wrench, a gear, a house, a hand holding a key, and a hand holding a wrench. There is also a small illustration of a faucet with a drop of water and a yellow diamond-shaped sign with a black border and the text '3 UNDER'.

Policy Support: Healthy Places Index



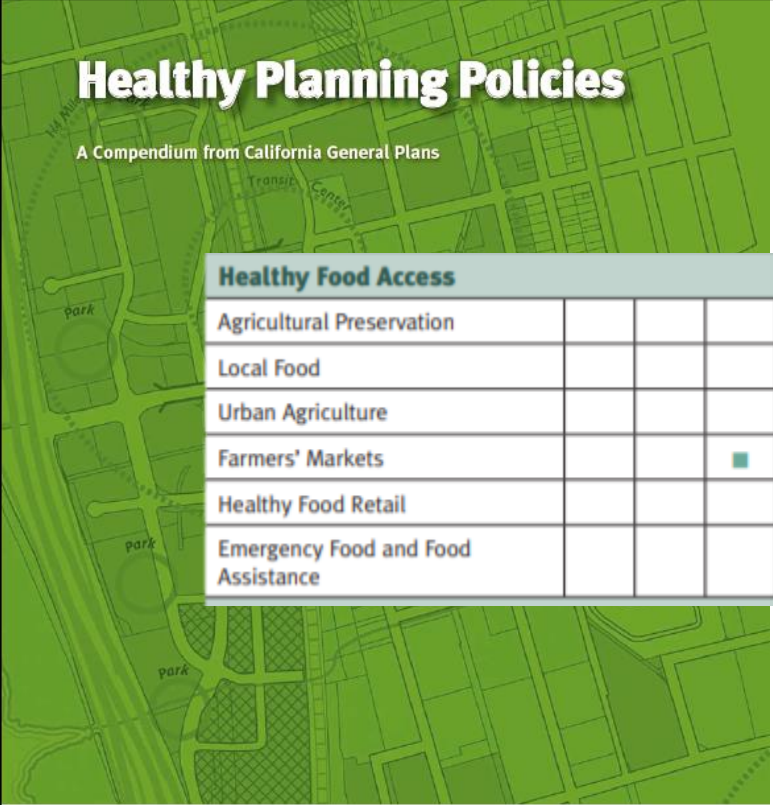
Preserve and Improve Existing Housing

Proactive Rental Inspection/Code Enforcement is the practice of routinely inspecting residential housing units to identify and correct unsafe or unhealthy housing conditions. Proactive inspection means units are inspected even when tenants have not made a complaint. This ensures units are inspected even when tenants are intimidated or lack knowledge of their rights or available resources to ensure habitable living spaces. Proactive Rental Inspection programs and code enforcement more generally can increase the risk of displacing tenants living in substandard housing. Jurisdictions can mediate these risks by requiring relocation assistance; working with building owners to get buildings up to code; referring, tracking and supporting tenants' cases; setting up escrow accounts; and partnering with community based organizations and tenants' groups to ensure tenants know their rights and receive culturally and linguistically appropriate services. Programs can also be set up to be triggered when public health nursing programs identify asthma triggers or other unsafe conditions. See, for example: Alameda County's [Healthy Housing Pipeline](#) and Los Angeles' inspection program in ChangeLab Solutions' [A Guide to Proactive Rental Inspections](#). !+👤

Weatherization Programs help low-income residents ensure that their homes are energy efficient, weatherproof, and more protected from pollution, usually at low or no cost to residents. To maximize public health co-benefits, weatherization programs may also operate in conjunction with programs to address asthma triggers and improve indoor air quality, or include job training and employment opportunities for people with barriers to employment. In making homes more air-tight, weatherization can increase the need for well-maintained ventilation systems. In areas with high proportions of renters, some programs allow tenants to request weatherization services with the consent of their landlords, and pay for improvements from savings on energy bills. Some programs will install air conditioning for medically vulnerable applicants. Weatherization programs can include cool roof coatings, insulation and other treatments that work to keep homes cool when temperatures are high and to save residents money. There are a number of funding sources/programs for low-income weatherization in California, including the [Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program](#), [Weatherization Assistance Program](#), [Low Income Weatherization Program](#), and others. For more

Policy Support: BARHII and ChangeLab

Healthy Planning Policies



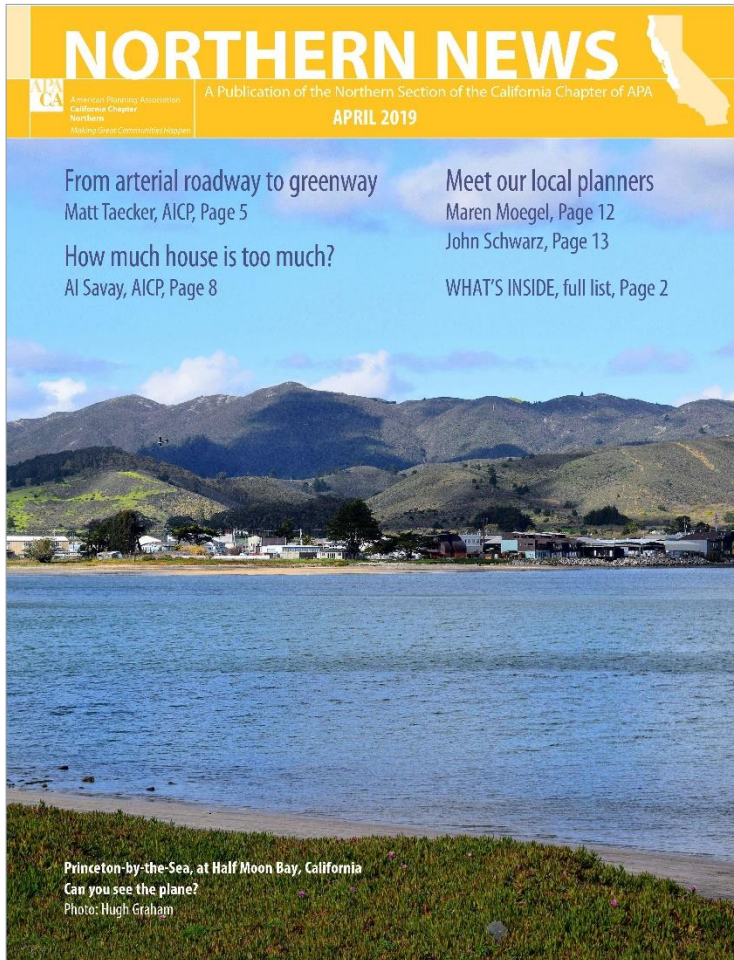
Healthy Planning Policies

A Compendium from California General Plans

Healthy Food Access																	
Agricultural Preservation				■			■	■				■	■				■
Local Food				■				■				■	■				
Urban Agriculture							■			■	●		■				■
Farmers' Markets			■	■			■					■					■
Healthy Food Retail							■	■	■		●	■					■
Emergency Food and Food Assistance				■			■										■




Partnerships for EJ and Health Equity: Healthy Resilient Housing Leadership Program



Planners4Health Co-sponsors Healthy/Resilient Homes Leadership Program

Beth Altshuler and Will Dominie



APA California Northern Section is thrilled to co-sponsor a "Health and Resilient Homes Leadership Program" with the Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative (BARHII), the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and the Great Communities Collaborative. This program's goals are to:

- Build a cohort of leaders on healthy, resilient, stable housing across Bay Area Health Departments. Increase the knowledge, skills and relationships needed to implement health equity solutions.
- Foster connections between health departments and sister agencies working on housing quality, stability, and resilience.
- Support multidisciplinary teams to implement departmental priority solutions to improve housing quality, stability and resilience.
- Draw down new revenue sources for healthy resilient housing.

BARHII is the coalition of the 11 Bay Area public health departments founded to address the preventable decades-long differences in life expectancy that exist by race, income, and neighborhood. BARHII convenes public health staff across the region to identify emerging public health trends and to advance best practices for health equity. BARHII staff and members have been involved with MTC's CASA process. (They do amazing work and have great resources on their website, <http://barhii.org/>)

This partnership is partly an outgrowth of national and state APA initiatives. In 2015, with funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), national APA teamed up with the American Public Health Association (APHA) to implement a three-year, \$9 million program to help communities combat determinants of chronic disease — lack of physical activity and lack of

access to nutritious foods. The first two years were called "Plan4Health," and the third year was called "Planners4Health," <http://bit.ly/2g6yTFg>. During the third year, in 2017, California APA was awarded a Planners4Health grant (<https://bit.ly/2JCJLho>) to build the capacity of planners to incorporate a public health lens into their work. An outcome of this initiative was to create Planners4Health coordinator positions at each local section who would be responsible for organizing professional development activities to strengthen our ability as planners to address public health issues in our communities.

Overview of Healthy and Resilient Homes Leadership Program. Over the course of 2019, BARHII's Built Environment Committee will train and support a cohort of local public health department staff and Bay Area planners to implement their jurisdiction's priority solutions to improve housing quality, stability, and resilience.

BARHII will conduct trainings with local health department staff to bring them up to speed on all the new housing legislation and planning and funding opportunities. The first of these trainings occurred on March 15, 2019, with representatives from all the local health departments.

This program will also invite staff from county and city housing authorities and planning departments to trainings on health equity, health, housing, and resilience; and public health solutions to these issues. Planners and public health staff will attend implementation trainings to advance solutions.

BARHII will work to pair up planners with their health department staff so they can collaborate on an actual housing and health equity project.

(continues on page 28)



Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative



It is our mission to transform public health practice for the purpose of eliminating health inequities using a broad spectrum of approaches that create healthy communities.

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Resources

- Your local public health department (*BARHII is happy to connect you with policy and epidemiological staff*)
 - And their Community Health Needs Assessment
- The California Healthy Places Index:
<https://healthyplacesindex.org/map/>
- BARHII Healthy Planning Guide
<https://www.changelabsolutions.org/publications/healthy-planning-policies>
- BARHII and the APA's Healthy and Resilient Housing Leadership Program
<https://norcalapa.org/2019/03/planners4health-co-sponsors-healthy-resilient-homes-leadership-program/>
- BARHII and the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco's Housing Stability and Family Health:
<http://barhii.org/housing-stability-and-family-health-an-issue-brief/>

WEBSITE LINKS:

- **Governor's Office of Planning and Research**
 - <http://www.opr.ca.gov/planning/general-plan/>
- **Air District (BAAQMD)**
 - <http://www.baaqmd.gov/plans-and-climate>
- **Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC)**
 - <https://mtc.ca.gov/our-work/plans-projects>

THANK YOU!



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