

MODEL ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE POLICIES FOR GENERAL PLANS

Designing healthy, equitable, sustainable, and economically vibrant places

INTRODUCTION

This document includes excerpts from general plans that have been formally adopted by cities and counties across California to address health and environmental justice challenges. From active living, to healthy housing, to economic opportunity, local jurisdictions are finding innovative ways to address their health and equity goals. Their policies can serve as a reference for other communities looking to improve their general plans in accordance with community needs and legislative requirements. Local jurisdictions may modify the existing language and tailor it to match their vision for equity and environmental justice.

As cities and counties update their general plans they should pay particular attention to Senate Bill 1000 (SB 1000). This new legislation states that cities and counties with disadvantaged communities must incorporate environmental justice elements into their general plans. The purpose of this legislation is to reduce “the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities” by promoting public facilities, food access, safe and sanitary homes, physical activity, and civic engagement while reducing pollution exposure and other environmental hazards. All of these components are included in the following document. Please note, however, that they may be listed under titles that differ from the original bill language. For instance, civic engagement may be found in the “Community Engagement” section of this document.

Within every section of this document, are various topics that each contain general plan excerpts that have been organized in alphabetical order by county and city. The text has been divided into four categories: goals, objectives, policies and actions. Yet, not every expert will contain all four. In an effort to eliminate redundancy within and across each topic and section, repetitive language has been redacted from the text.

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COUNTIES AND CITIES REPRESENTED

Listed below are the counties and cities whose General Plan goals, objectives, policies, and/or actions contain health, equity, and environmental justice policies, many are highlighted within this document. These plans were identified through the 2017 Annual Planning Survey. While much research was put into assuring inclusive representation of policies from diverse areas, including rural, urban, agricultural, and suburban, some jurisdictions are listed more prominently than others. For instance, many example policies were pulled from National City and Jurupa Valley—jurisdictions that have adopted Environmental Justice Elements.

Counties	Population*	General Plan
Kings	150,101	2035 Kings County General Plan
Marin	260,955	2007 Marin Countywide Plan
Riverside	2,423,266	Riverside County General Plan
Santa Clara	1,938,153	Health Element – Santa Clara County General Plan
Solano	445,458	Solano County General Plan
Sonoma	504,217	Sonoma County General Plan 2020
Ventura	854,223	Ventura County General Plan
Alameda	1,663,190	Alameda County General Plan
Cities	Population	General Plan
Arvin	21,270	General Plan Update
Coachella	45,443	General Plan Update 2035
Chino	89,797	Envision Chino, General Plan 2025
Chula Vista	270,471	Chula Vista Vision 2020, General Plan 2005
Delano	53,138	City of Delano General Plan, Health and Sustainability Element 2013
East Palo Alto	29,765	2035 East Palo Alto General Plan
El Monte	116,109	Vision El Monte, General Plan 2011
Hayward	160,500	Hayward 2040 General Plan
Jurupa Valley	106,028	City of Jurupa Valley, Environmental Justice Element 2014

Lancaster	160,316	General Plan Housing Element 2014-2021
Los Angeles	3,999,759	City of LA General Plan
Lynwood	71,099	Health and Safety General Plan Element 2016
Mountain View	81,438	Mountain View 2030 General Plan
Murrieta	113,326	Murrieta General Plan 2035
National City	61,363	National City General Plan 2011
Rancho Cucamonga	177,452	Rancho Cucamonga 2010 General Plan
Redwood City	86,685	Redwood City General Plan 2010
Richmond	110,040	Richmond General Plan 2030
Sacramento	501,901	Sacramento 2035 General Plan
San Francisco	884,363	San Francisco General Plan
San Jose	1,035,317	Envision San Jose 2040 General Plan
San Pablo	31,156	San Pablo General Plan 2030
Santa Clara	127,134	2010-2035 General Plan
Santa Rosa	175,269	Santa Rosa General Plan 2035
South Gate	95,430	South Gate General Plan 2035
Union City	75,343	2002 General Plan Policy Document

*Populations derived from 2017 U.S. Census Estimates.

A BRIEF GLOSSARY OF GENERAL PLAN TERMS*

Goal: A general, overall, and ultimate purpose, aim, or end toward which the City or County will direct effort.

Objective: A specific statement of desired future condition toward which the City or County will expend effort in the context of striving to achieve a broader goal. An objective should be achievable and, where possible, should be measurable and time-specific. The State Government Code (Section 65302) requires that general plans spell out the "objectives," principles, standards, and proposals of the general plan. "The addition of 100 units of affordable housing by 1995" is an example of an objective.

Policy: A specific statement of principle or of guiding actions that implies clear commitment but is not mandatory. A general direction that a governmental agency sets to follow, in order to meet its goals and objectives before undertaking an action program. (See "Program.")

Program: An action, activity, or strategy carried out in response to adopted policy to achieve a specific goal or objective. Policies and programs establish the "who," "how" and "when" for carrying out the "what" and "where" of goals and objectives.

Implementation Plan: Identifies programs, policy updates, planning efforts, coordination efforts, and other actions that will help implement the General Plan's vision and policies.

Action: Generally one-time tasks done to mobilize and execute specific policies within the General Plan, such as creating an ordinance or updating a master plan.

* From the California Planning Roundtable's *The California General Plan Glossary* (2003)

CAREER PATHWAYS

City of Chino | Economic Development

Objective ED-2.1. Decrease the number of Chino’s residents who commute to other cities for work by preserving and expanding the match between residents’ skills and available jobs.

Action A.1. Initiate collaboration between local industries and local high schools, University Hall partner schools, and Chaffey College to develop job training programs for graduates.

Action A.2. Periodically study the skills and education levels of Chino residents and use the information as a guide for recruiting new firms to the City.

Action A.3. Encourage local businesses to hire local residents. Strategies to do this could include developing a local job board to advertise vacancies to local residents and working with local educational institutions to provide job fairs.

Action A.4. Study whether the City should give preference to local suppliers and firms when issuing requests for goods or services.

City of Murrieta | Air Quality Element

Policy AQ-4.3. Improve access of businesses to local institutions that provide education and job training to prepare local residents to fill the jobs local industries create.

City of Murrieta | Healthy Community Element

Policy HC-5.1 Develop programs to attract and retain industries that can provide a living wage, provide health insurance benefits, and meet existing levels of workforce education.

City of Richmond | Community Health and Wellness Element

Policy HL-51. Attract and retain green businesses in the city. Designate a green industrial zone for manufacturing and research offices. Develop an incentives program to attract and retain green businesses, and for existing businesses to become clean and green. Coordinate with the workforce development, training, and recruitment programs to ensure that green jobs benefit Richmond residents. Collaborate with the local chambers of commerce and other city agencies.

City of San Pablo | Economic Development

Policy ED-I-6 Foster a partnership between Contra Costa College and the business community through the 2-year Employment Development Roundtable, so the College can conduct academic and skill training programs that meet the needs of the business community (e.g., supervisory certification programs, teacher certification programs, healthcare professional training, technology oriented training)... *The City will work with the College to encourage students to intern with local businesses. In order to keep pace with other communities, San Pablo needs to offer the best education possible. The Community College President has an agreement with several universities for automatic transfer and admission of graduating students; the College has the highest UC transfer rate amongst similar institutions. The City should support the College's annual "Career Fair" days by co-sponsoring invitations to key business leaders to speak about job opportunities and training needs.*

Policy ED-I-7 Recruit educational-related businesses that teach academic and vocational skills and organizations that offer workforce training courses to locate in San Pablo. *These include after-school tutoring providers, computer training schools, art, technical and trade schools, English as Second Language (ESL) schools, continuing education schools, etc.*

City of San Pablo | Health

Policy HEA-I-29 Work with interested organizations and residents to create a youth job development partnership – connecting local businesses to teens for after school and summer work, volunteer positions, and other skills development opportunities.

City of South Gate | Healthy Community Element

Objective HC 10.2: Strive to reduce poverty throughout the City.

Policy P.1 Across all levels of city activity, the City should continue to develop and implement programs that reduce poverty and income disparities.

Policy P.2 The City will actively encourage the provision of employment training, rental assistance, financial training, and other supportive services that enable households to be self-sufficient.

Policy P.3 The City should work collaboratively with non-profits, government agencies and community groups to identify and ameliorate the symptoms and causes of blight and poverty.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

County of Santa Clara | Health Element

Policy HE-A.31 Workforce/workplace wellness. Support policies, initiatives and work-force collaborations to improve employee health, well-being, productive workplace engagement, and satisfaction. Demonstrate leadership through County-sponsored change and programs.

City of Murrieta | Healthy Community Element

Policy HC-5.4 Encourage local employers to adopt healthy living/healthy employee programs and practice such as health challenges (e.g., weight loss contests, stop smoking, lunchtime/worktime sponsored events, bike to work days), healthy food choices, and healthy work environments

City of San Jose | Quality of Life

Policy ES-6.9 Work with the County, non-profits, and other public and private organizations to encourage employers to institute worksite wellness practices and programs and provide adequate health coverage and benefits to employees.

City of South Gate | Healthy Community Element

Objective HC 1.4: Promote the City as a health leader for residents and businesses.

Policy P.1 The City will promote healthy lifestyles and activities at government offices and government-organized events.

Policy P.3 All new and rehabilitated city buildings should be designed and constructed to improve the health of the workers and visitors. Actions should, at minimum, include:

- Where practical, locating the building near transit and a diverse mix of uses.
- Siting the building to encourage walking.
- Providing secure bicycle parking and other cycling-friendly facilities such as showers and lockers.
- Using materials that are proven to eliminate negative health impact on employees.
- Designing internal staircases to be visually prominent and attractive.
- Designing buildings to allow for high levels of natural light and air.

Policy P.4 The City will publicize its health-related successes to local employers and the media.

Policy P.5 The City will encourage local employers to adopt healthy living/healthy employee programs and practices.

Action HC 2: Create a land development review checklist. Develop or adopt a land development review checklist to ensure that projects enhance public health outcomes. The checklist should address topics such as the pedestrian environment, building siting, access to transit, access to parks, proximity to healthy food sources and proximity to existing or potential sources of pollution (such as freeways and land uses that use hazardous materials).

Action HC 3: Create guidelines for healthy food at city buildings and events. Develop guidelines for the types of foods that should be served at city-sponsored events and in City vending machines. At minimum, the guidelines should require that there are healthy food options available.

Action HC 4: Create City-sponsored programs to address employee health. Develop and continually implement a series of health programs and activities for city employees. Such programs could include weight loss challenges, exercise challenges, lunchtime exercise programs, sponsoring bike and walk to work days, and providing transit passes for employees.

SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL TO AND FROM WORK

County of Sonoma | Circulation and Transit Element

Policy CT-1f. Work with the Cities to develop incentives and programs, such as workforce housing, targeted mixed use, etc., that would place housing in close proximity to the place of employment for a household member in order to reduce the need for automobile travel to and from work.

Objective CT-2.2. Increase the share of home-based work or commute trips taken by public transit and home businesses to 10 percent by 2020.

Policy CT-2e. Require major employment centers and employers to provide facilities and Traffic Demand Management (TDM) programs that support alternative transportation modes, such as bike and shower facilities, telecommuting, flexible schedules, etc. These programs may apply to existing employers as well as to new development. Establish measurable goals for these programs, and utilize a transportation coordinator that will provide information, select TDM measures, and monitor and report on program effectiveness. If voluntary TDM measures do not effectively reduce peak congestion, impose mandatory TDM measures by ordinance.

Policy CT-2q. Promote a Traffic Demand Management program for County Government and schools.

Policy CT-2s. Encourage measures that increase the average occupancy of vehicles, including:

- Vanpools or carpools, ridesharing programs for employees, preferential parking, parking subsidies for rideshare vehicles, and transportation coordinator positions; and
- Preferential parking space and fees for rideshare vehicles, flexibility in parking requirements, HOV lanes on freeways, and residential parking permit restrictions around major traffic generators.

Policy CT-2t. Encourage measures to modify the timing of peak commute and school trips to reduce congestion, including reduced work weeks and flexible, variable, or staggered work hours. Consider adoption of standards requiring Traffic Demand Management programs and telecommuting for new businesses and employment centers.

City of El Monte | Health and Wellness Element

Policy HW-2.4 Commute to Work. Encourage development patterns that create new employment and housing opportunities to be within reasonable distance to high-frequency transit service. Promote and support high-density, mixed-use development near existing and proposed high-frequency transit service and in proposed and existing commercial areas.

Policy HW-4.9 Commute Management Plans. Promote commute management plans at work sites that provide financial and other incentives to walk, bicycle, take transit or ride share to work.

City of Murrieta | Air Quality Element

Policy AQ-5.1 Encourage employers to implement transportation demand management (TDM) measures, such as the following programs to reduce trips and vehicle miles traveled:

- Transit subsidies
- Bicycle facilities
- Alternative work schedules
- Ridesharing
- Telecommuting and work-at-home programs
- Employee education
- Preferential parking for carpools/vanpools

City of Murrieta | Circulation Element

Goal CIR-6 Alternative travel modes and facilities are available to serve residents and employers/employees and reduce vehicle miles traveled.

Policy CIR-6.3 Work with the Riverside Transit Agency, Murrieta Chamber of Commerce, and/or the City's Economic Development Department to conduct a travel/commute survey with the intent of creating vanpools, carpools, and employment center shuttles to reduce single occupant vehicles.

Policy CIR-6.11 Encourage employer-based incentive programs for use of public transit and improve awareness of such programs.

Policy CIR-6.14 Encourage employers to provide employee incentives for utilizing alternatives to the automobile (i.e., carpools, vanpools, buses, flex time, telecommuting, bicycling, and walking, etc.).

City of Murrieta | Land Use Element

Policy LU-8.2 Encourage workplace development in close proximity to residences in mixed use or transit-oriented development areas.

City of San Pablo | Health

Policy HEA-I-4 Act as a model to other large employers by selecting and implementing a suite of transportation demand management (TDM) programs designed to reduce single-occupant vehicle trips and overall vehicle emissions generated by trips that start or end in San Pablo. Programs may include, but are not limited to:

- Installation of showers, lockers, and secure bicycle parking facilities in city-owned buildings;
- Designation of preferred parking spaces for carpools, carshare programs, and clean fuel vehicles; and
- Provision of transit benefits that reduce direct employee public transportation costs.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE

County of Alameda | Community Health and Wellness Element

Policy J.1. Prioritize actions that affect environmental issues such as climate change, water conservation, and energy efficiency.

Policy J.2. Incorporate climate change and climate variability into planning, health, and emergency preparedness plans and guidance to increase preparedness for natural hazards exacerbated by climate change especially among vulnerable populations.

Policy J.3. Limit the impacts of climate change on the most vulnerable populations by focusing planning and intervention in and with communities with the highest need. This can be implemented by ensuring that policies, services, and programs are responsive to community members who are most vulnerable to the potential impacts of climate change.

Action J.7. Prepare a Climate Adaptation Plan that: identifies potential climate impacts, vulnerable populations and assets; and develops and prioritizes strategies that either prevent or mitigate climate impacts, particularly for vulnerable populations.

County of Marin | Natural Systems & Agriculture Element

Goal AIR-5. Adaptation to Climate Change: Adopt policies and programs that promote resilient human and natural systems in order to ease the impacts of climate change.

Policy AIR-5.1. Determine Marin-Specific Climate Change: Participate in research that examines the effects of climate change on human and natural systems in Marin.

Policy AIR-5.2. Prepare Response Strategies for Impacts: Prepare appropriate response strategies that aid systems in adapting to climate change based on sound scientific understanding of the potential impacts.

County of Marin | Socioeconomic Element: Public Health

Policy PH-4.6. Plan for Climate Change. Plan for the public health implications of climate change, including disease and temperature effects.

Action PH-4.m. Identify Potential Responses to Climate Change. Work with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and other leading health

organizations to identify critical public health issues and identify potential responses necessary related to climate change.

County of Solano | Public Health and Safety Element: Public Health

Goal HS.G-5. Recognize the multiple functions of the natural environment for safety, recreation, protection from climate changes, and economic uses.

Goal HS.G-6. Increase awareness of the effect humans have on the environment and encourage individuals and organizations to modify habits and operations that cause degradation to the environment and contribute to climate change.

Goal HS.G-7. Prepare for and adapt to the effects of climate change.

City of Arvin | Air Quality Element

Goal 4. Provide the community with accurate, complete information about the role of individual choices in affecting air quality and climate change, and provide encouragement for individuals to make voluntary changes that lead to reduced emissions.

Policy AQ-4.5. Support the efforts of local public and private groups that provide air quality, public health and climate change education and outreach programs.

Policy AQ-4.6. Work with the Kern County Office of Education and the Arvin Union School District to provide information to students on air pollution, public health effects and climate change.

City of Hayward | Health and Quality of Life

Policy HQL-9.1: The City shall strive to create a strong and resilient community and region that can withstand or accommodate change and respond to challenges.

Policy HQL-9.2: Improve social support networks. The City shall support residents and organizations efforts to mobilize assets and improve social support networks to improve local preparedness and respond to and recover from incidents.

Policy HQL-9.3: The City shall work with residents and businesses to identify priorities for organizing support, implementing programs, and evaluating outcomes of resilience efforts.

Policy 5.6. Resilience: In collaboration with public, private, and nonprofit partners, increase the city's resilience to risks (increasing temperatures and heat related effects, wildfires, reduced water supply, poor air quality, and sea level rise) resulting from climate change, and target resilience in the most vulnerable communities.

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

The impacts of climate change on health are likely to affect all Angelenos, but communities across Los Angeles will be impacted differently based on geographic location. Due to variations in temperatures, the impact on the San Fernando Valley will be very different from that of the beach communities. In addition, those that are least able to anticipate, cope with, adapt to, and recover from the consequences of climate change are likely to be people with existing chronic illnesses, the poor, the elderly, and children. These groups will likely suffer more during extreme heat waves and weather events, will be exposed to greater air pollution, will pay 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, local environmental justice community based organizations (CBO's), and the Los Angeles Regional Collaborative for Climate Action and Sustainability to develop actionable strategies, provide information on the potential health impacts of climate change, increase public awareness, and help build community resilience. Ensuring that the most vulnerable populations and communities are prepared and involved in developing community tailored strategies to adapt and thrive will be essential to ensuring Angelenos' resilience to climate change.

Action P40 Climate Adaptation and Preparedness Plan and Collaboration: Initiate the development of a Climate Adaptation and Preparedness (CAP) Plan to prepare Los Angeles for the growing effects of climate change including increased temperatures, increased wildfires, reduced imported water supply and sea level rise. Work with Climate Resolve, the Los Angeles Regional Collaborative for Climate Action and Sustainability and local community partners to inform City efforts to identify and respond to the health impacts of climate change and to develop strategies that incorporate community-driven mitigations with expert-led solutions; targeting implementation in the neighborhoods that are most disproportionately impacted by the effects of climate change. Increase public awareness of the need to adapt and prepare for short-term emergencies and the long-term impacts of climate change; pursue infrastructure improvements that advance adaptation principles (more cool shelters and

homes, permeable street surfaces, cool roofs, access to affordable healthy food and water, access to clean locally generated renewable sources of energy); identify short and long-term best practices, and as feasible, partnering with community based organizations to enhance public awareness and ability to prepare and cope.

City of Sacramento | Land Use and Urban Design Element

Policy LU 2.6.10 Promote Resiliency: The City shall continue to collaborate with nonprofit organizations, neighborhoods groups, and other community organizations to promote the issues of air quality, food availability, renewable energy systems, sustainable land use and the reduction of GHGs.

Goal LU 2.7. City Sustained and Renewed: Promote sustainable development and land use practices in both new development, reuse, and reinvestment that provide for the transformation of Sacramento into a sustainable urban city while preserving choices (e.g., where to live, work, and recreate) for future generations.

City of Sacramento | Public Health and Safety Element

Policy PHS 4.1.7. Vulnerable Populations: The City shall support community organizations that address social equity issues related to climate change effects/impacts to assess resilience of low-income communities and guide relevant future policy/program development.

VEHICLE EMISSIONS AND GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION

County of Sonoma | Land Use Element

Policy LU-11a. Encourage reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, including alternatives to use of gas-powered vehicles. Such alternatives include public transit, alternatively fueled vehicles, bicycle and pedestrian routes, and bicycle- and pedestrian-friendly development design.

County of Sonoma | Open Space and Resource Conservation Element

Policy OSRC-14g. Develop a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Program, as a high priority, to include the following:

- 1) A methodology to measure baseline and future VMT and greenhouse gas emissions.

- 2) Targets for various sectors including existing development and potential future development of commercial, industrial, residential, transportation, and utility sources.
 - 3) Collaboration with local, regional, and State agencies and other community groups to identify effective greenhouse gas reduction policies and programs in compliance with new State and Federal standards.
 - 4) Adoption of development policies or standards that substantially reduce emissions for new development.
 - 5) Creation of a task force of key department and agency staff to develop action plans, including identified capital improvements and other programs to reduce greenhouse gases and a funding mechanism for implementation.
 - 6) Monitoring and annual reporting of progress in meeting emission reduction targets.
-

City of Arvin | Air Quality Element

Policy AQ-1.9. Submit transportation improvement projects to be included in regional transportation plans (RTP, RTIP, CMP, etc.) that are found to be consistent with the air quality and climate change goals and policies of the General Plan.

Policy AQ-1.10. To the greatest extent feasible, identify and mitigate the air quality and greenhouse gas emissions impacts of all development projects.

Goal 2. Encourage the use of low-emission vehicles in City operations and in the larger community.

Policy AQ-2.1. Replace City fleet vehicles with low-emission technology vehicles wherever possible.

Policy AQ-2.2. Give preference to contractors using reduced-emission equipment for City construction projects, as well as for City service contracts.

Action 3.5: Replace all conventional-engine vehicles in the City fleet with low-emission vehicles (LEVs), gradually phasing out conventional vehicles as their useful lives expire.

Action 3.6: Establish mechanisms in the City's procurement processes that give preference to vendors and contractors using low-emission vehicles and equipment.

City of El Monte | Health and Wellness Element

Policy HW-12.4 Low Emission Transit Vehicles. Continue to promote and support transit improvements or facilities that are powered by electricity, alternative fuels (i.e., CNG or LNG), or that meet or exceed SULEV (Super Ultra Low Emissions Vehicle) emission standards.

[Policy HW-12.6](#) Municipal Fleet Purchasing Policy. Continue to purchase or lease only fuel-efficient and low emissions vehicles. Include electric vehicle charging stations and priority parking for alternative fuel vehicles at all public facilities.

[Policy HW-12.7](#) Neighborhood Electric Vehicle Plan. Explore creating a Citywide Neighborhood Electric Vehicle (NEV) plan, which would enable extensive use of NEVs, which are environmentally friendly, street-legal vehicles that look like golf carts but are built with additional safety features and operate at speeds up to 25 miles per hour.

City of Murrieta | Air Quality Element

[Policy AQ-5.4](#) Encourage the use of lowest emission technology buses in public transit fleets.

[Policy AQ-5.7](#) Reduce industrial truck idling by enforcing California’s five (5) minute maximum law, requiring warehouse and distribution facilities to provide adequate on site truck parking, and requiring refrigerated warehouses to provide generators for refrigerated trucks.

City of Rancho Cucamonga | Public Health and Safety Element

[Goal PS-12](#): Mitigate against climate change.

[Policy PS-12.9](#): Develop energy- or climate change-themed publications and workshops, facilitating energy audits for residents, and establishing partnerships to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Increase public awareness about climate change, and encourage residents and businesses to become involved in activities and lifestyle changes that help reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

City of Richmond | Community Health and Wellness Element

[Policy HL-49](#). Promote the use of hybrid and electric vehicles in the city. Vehicles may include city owned cars, trucks and ships at the port, and public transit and school buses to reduce air emissions.

City of Sacramento | Environmental Resources Element

[Policy ER 6.1.9](#) Climate Change Assessment and Monitoring: The City shall continue to assess and monitor performance of GHG emissions reduction efforts beyond 2020, progress toward meeting long-term GHG emission reduction goals, the effects of climate change, and the levels

of risk in order to plan a community that can adapt to changing climate conditions and be resilient to negative changes and impacts.

City of San Pablo | Health

Policy HEA-I-11 Support the use of clean fuel, “climate friendly” vehicles in order to reduce energy use, energy costs, and greenhouse gas emissions by residents, businesses, and city government activities. *Support may include, but is not limited to, working with utility providers to develop standards for electric vehicle charging infrastructure in residential areas, and exploring the possibility of installing charging stations in public parking facilities.*

City of San Pablo | Open Space and Conservation

Policy OSC-I-17 Prepare a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan that focuses on feasible actions the City can take to minimize the adverse impacts of growth and development on climate change and air quality. The plan would include, but not be limited to:

- A baseline inventory of all known or reasonably discoverable sources of greenhouse gases (GHGs) that currently exist in the city and sources that existed in 1990.
- A projected inventory of the GHGs that can reasonably be expected to be emitted in the city in the year 2030 in accordance with discretionary land use decisions pursuant to this General Plan update and foreseeable communitywide and municipal operations.
- A target for the reduction of emissions from those identified sources reasonably attributable to the City’s discretionary land use decisions and municipal operations, in line with State goals and targets established by the Air Resources Board.
- A list of feasible GHG reduction measures whose purpose shall be to meet the established local reduction target, including energy conservation and “green building” requirements in municipal buildings and private development.

RENEWABLE ENERGY AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION

County of Kings | Resource Conservation Element

Objective RC G1.3 Conserve energy to lower energy costs and improve air quality.

Policy RC G1.3.1: Encourage developers to be innovative in providing landscaping that modifies microclimates, thus reducing energy consumption.

Policy RC G1.3.2: Require new urban development to provide and maintain shade trees and other landscaping along streets and within parking areas to reduce radiation heating. However, solar access for solar panels shall not be blocked.

Policy RC G1.3.4: Coordinate with local utility providers to provide public education on energy conservation programs.

County of Riverside | Healthy Communities Element

Policy HC 14.4. Improve air quality and respiratory health through County programs and operations that reduce overall energy use and increase the use of clean and renewable energy sources through programs such as:

Action HC 14.4.a. Encourage energy conservation such as maximizing the use of nature lighting and motion sensing lighting

Action HC 14.4.b. Provide on-site clean energy generation such as solar panels.

City of Arvin | Air Quality Element

Goal 3. Promote energy conservation in homes, businesses, and City operations.

Policy AQ-3.1. Incorporate energy-conserving design and construction techniques into the construction and renovation of City facilities.

Policy AQ-3.2. Encourage the use of building materials and methods that increase efficiency beyond State Title 24 standards.

Policy AQ-3.3. Encourage the use of energy-efficient appliances, such as water heaters, cooking equipment, refrigerators, furnaces and other units, where feasible.

Policy AQ-3.4. Encourage the implementation of cost-effective and innovative emissions-reduction technologies in building components and design.

Policy AQ-3.5. Promote the implementation of sustainable design strategies for “cool communities” such as reflective roofing, light-colored pavement, shade trees, and other measures to reduce energy demand.

Policy AQ-3.6. Proactively work with appropriate State, County, regional, and local agencies as well as private partners to seek funding sources and implement programs to reduce water and energy use, reduce pollutant emissions and reduce the creation of greenhouse gases.

Action 3.1: Adopt a green building ordinance that establishes guidelines, standards and incentives for energy efficiency, water efficiency and reduced pollutant emissions in new buildings.

Action 3.2: Initiate and/or support planning, financing, construction and implementation programs for energy-efficient projects.

Action 3.3: Adopt an ordinance requiring the installation of water-efficient fixtures in all new residential, commercial, and industrial developments.

Action 3.4: Adopt an ordinance requiring all future residential development to install water meters to prevent unnecessary and costly water usage.

Action 6.5: Utilize the Green Arvin Plan as a policy guide for future sustainable energy resource legislation.

City of Murrieta | Conservation Element

Goal CSV-12 Energy conservation and the generation of energy from renewable sources is prioritized as part of an overall strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Policy CSV-12.1 Ensure that all developments comply with energy efficiency requirements as mandated by the applicable Building Code.

Policy CSV-12.2 Work with energy utilities to encourage and incentivize the retrofitting of building systems with energy-conserving fixtures and appliances.

Policy CSV-12.3 Support the on-site installation and use of renewable energy generation systems for residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial uses.

Policy CSV-12.4 Explore options for addressing aesthetic concerns about renewable energy systems that do not unreasonably restrict the use of these systems, remaining consistent with State law.

Policy CSV-12.5 Consider non-commercial solar power generation in residential areas.

Policy CSV-12.6 Encourage new development projects and significant rehabilitation or expansion projects to incorporate innovative energy conservation or generation amenities such as electric vehicle charging stations, solar canopies, and carports.

Policy CSV-12.7 Support bulk purchasing or financing packages of renewable energy purchasing for residential, business and government facilities.

[Policy CSV-12.8](#) Promote community awareness of opportunities to conserve energy and use renewable energy.

[Policy CSV-15.1](#) Consider renewable energy generation systems on City-owned property for use in municipal operations.

[Policy CSV-15.4](#) Consider retrofitting and/or installing water- and energy-efficient fixtures and appliances in municipal facilities, where appropriate and feasible.

[Policy CSV-15.7](#) Use energy-efficient lighting in parks, streets and other public places.

City of Rancho Cucamonga | Public Health and Safety Element

[Policy PS-12.2](#): Encourage renewable energy installation, and facilitate green technology and business and a reduction in community-wide energy consumption.

[Policy PS-12.8](#): Develop green procurement plans and ensure energy savings in City operations and maintenance

City of Richmond | Community Health and Wellness Element

[Policy HL-47](#). Reduce the city's overall 'energy footprint' and waste. Modest savings from lower energy consumption and reduced waste may fund other more needed programs and services. Conduct an energy and water consumption audit for the city. The audit may include city government, other agencies and governmental organizations operating in the city, private businesses and residents.

[Policy HL-53](#). Encourage conservation of energy and water use. Set a citywide target of 10 percent. Collaborate with [municipal water and power agencies].

[Policy HL-54](#). Encourage the production of renewable energy in the city. Collaborate with [municipal power agencies] and local businesses.

City of San Pablo | Circulation

[Policy C-I-6](#) In consultation with PG&E, study the feasibility of a program for converting city-owned street lights to light-emitting diode (LED) technology, and take advantage of rate reductions and rebates, as applicable.

INFILL DEVELOPMENT

City of Arvin | Land Use Element

Goal 4. Promote infill development that utilizes existing infrastructure, incorporates complementary land uses, and limits outward growth into agricultural and open space land.

Policy LU-4.1. Encourage infill development on vacant parcels within or adjacent to the City's existing developed areas.

Policy LU-4.2. Promote uses that address daily needs within the City and close to neighborhoods, reducing the need for residents to travel long distances to access jobs, goods and services.

Policy LU-4.3. Coordinate development with existing, planned and potential transportation investments, with new growth oriented toward major streets and transit corridors.

City of Lancaster | Housing Element

Policy 6.1.2. Promote infill housing development within areas presently approved for urban density residential development, as well as areas which have been committed to urban development.

City of Rancho Cucamonga | Public Health and Safety Element

Policy PS-12.1: Consult with State agencies, SCAG, and the San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG) to implement AB32 and SB375 by utilizing incentives to facilitate infill and transit oriented development.

Policy PS-12.3: Encourage development of transit-oriented and infill development, and encourage a mix of uses that foster walking and alternative transportation.

REDUCING URBAN HEAT ISLAND EFFECT

County of Alameda | Community Health and Wellness Element

Policy J.4. Encourage new development to incorporate project design features to create areas for play/leisure and interaction, maximize solar access, provide passive solar heating during cool seasons, and minimize heat gains during hot periods.

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.

Action J.4. Work with AC Transit, BART, and other public and private transportation providers to develop a plan to transport vulnerable populations to cooling centers during extreme heat events.

Action J.5. Provide access to cooling during extreme heat events to minimize heat-related mortality and morbidity.

Action J.6. Expand enforcement of existing regulations to protect workers from the potential health impacts of extreme heat.

City of Lancaster | Plan for Physical Mobility

Policy 14.3.2: Provide safe and convenient parking that has minimal impacts on the natural environment, the community image, and quality of life.

Action 14.3.2(b): Through the development review process, encourage parking area designs that minimize auto noise, glare, and the “heat island effect” through the use of sound walls, screening with fences and/or landscaping.

City of Los Angeles | Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles

Action P39 Cool Roofs: Explore the feasibility of incentivizing cool roofs for existing residential and existing/new commercial, industrial, institutional, and similar structures in the City. Develop user-friendly standards that clearly explain the process and requirements for incorporating cool roof systems in the City and train all relevant public counter staff in processes and requirements. Consider developing and implementing a white roof project, modeled after New York City’s in the communities most highly burdened by heat island impacts.

City of Mountain View | Land Use and Design Element

Policy LUD 10.9: Sustainable roofs. Encourage sustainable roofs to reduce a building’s energy use, reduce the heat island effect of new and existing development and provide other ecological benefits.

City of South Gate | Healthy Community Element

Policy HC 5.4 P.4 New residential and non-residential buildings will be encouraged to use “green roofs,” which allow for growing plants, stormwater retention, and reduced heat island effect.

GREEN BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPES

City of Arvin | Land Use Element

Goal 7. Ensure that new housing is produced in ways that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Policy LU-7.1. Locate new medium and high density residential developments within walking distance of local retail, services and community facilities.

Policy LU-7.2. Encourage or facilitate the inclusion of complementary land uses not already present within a neighborhood district such as grocery markets, daily services and parks.

Policy LU-7.3. Incorporate green building practices such as on-site solar energy generation, water conservation and environmentally friendly building materials as part of new residential development.

Policy LU-11.2. Promote green building standards and energy efficiency incentives for commercial and industrial developments.

City of Los Angeles | Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles

Action P37 Urban Forest: Build off of the City Plants initiative to develop an Urban Forest Healthy Environment Strategic Plan that will target increased tree plantings to reduce air pollution in communities near truck routes, manufacturing, warehousing, distribution, refineries, chemical plants, and the Port Communities with the highest heat island vulnerabilities and insufficient tree canopy based on “Los Angeles 1 Million Tree Canopy Cover Assessment” prepared by the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture should also be prioritized. The Urban Forest Healthy Environment Strategic Plan should target tree plantings in public spaces such as public right of way, parks, and similar locations.

City of Murrieta | Conservation Element

Goal CSV-14 A community that encourages and incentivizes the sustainable development of buildings and neighborhoods, particularly with respect to durability, energy and water use, and transportation impacts.

Policy CSV-14.1 Ensure all applicable construction projects comply with the California State Green Building Standards Code.

Policy CSV-14.2 Encourage the integration of other principles of green building into development standards and guidelines, looking for opportunities to realize other benefits such as improved health and increased bicycle transportation.

Policy CSV-14.3 Identify and reduce regulatory barriers to green building.

Policy CSV-14.4 Raise community awareness regarding green building methods, incentives, and benefits at community events, the planning counter, and on the City's website.

Policy CSV-15.6 Demonstrate cutting-edge green building techniques when constructing and retrofitting municipal buildings.

City of Murrieta | Housing Element

Policy 2.3: Encourage energy efficient design in existing and new residential units and promote sustainability upgrades in existing and proposed residential complexes.

City of Rancho Cucamonga | Public Health and Safety Element

Policy PS-12.5: Provide green building incentives, assess green building techniques as a formal stage of project review, and develop a green building ordinance or program that addresses both new and existing buildings. Adaptation strategies will also include increased water efficiency in buildings.

Policy PS-12.7: Support tree planting, planting more vegetation (including native and drought-resistant planting), and preservation of open space.

Discussion: As trees grow, they take carbon dioxide out of the air and transform it into roots, leaves, bark, flowers, and wood. At the same time, by providing shade and transpiring water, trees lower air temperature and, therefore, cut energy use, which reduces the production of carbon dioxide at power plants where fossil fuels are burned. Vegetation, and especially native and drought-tolerant planting, helps reduce the heat-island effect and lowers temperatures so that less energy-intensive cooling is required. The preservation of open space ensures that

development patterns remain compact and space is available for plants that trap carbon dioxide.

City of Redwood City | Natural Resources Element

Goal NR-9: Maintain, enhance, and increase the number of trees on both public and private property to provide the maximum benefits of improved air quality, compensate for carbon dioxide production, reduce storm water runoff, and mitigate the urban heat island effect.

Policy NR-9.1: Preserve, maintain, and expand the number of trees in Redwood City’s urban forest, on both public and private property.

Policy NR-9.2: Require new trees to be planted and/or plant new trees in sufficient number, as identified on a site by site basis, on sites designated as sensitive receptors (i.e. schools or hospitals) that are in close proximity to industry, heavily traveled freeways and roads, and other similar pollution sources in order to mitigate air pollution.

Policy NR-9.3: Select appropriate trees for Redwood City, focusing especially on native and landmark tree types.

Policy NR-9.4: Provide a coordinated program of education, outreach, and advocacy for tree planting, maintenance, and support.

City of Richmond | Community Health and Wellness Element

Goal HL-I. Environmental Quality. Improve the quality of the built and natural environment in the city to support a thriving community and to reduce disparate health and environmental impacts, especially on low-income and disadvantaged communities.

Policy HL-42. Encourage planting of vegetation and trees in the city. Develop an urban forest plan to protect and increase the number of trees in the city. Establish guidelines for the type of trees planted in the city. Factors for consideration include safety, maintenance, and appropriateness to the context. Areas for vegetation include public land include [sic]: on streets, in parks and civic places, and in redevelopment projects.

Policy HL-43. Encourage the use of native plants and trees for landscaping in the city. Develop guidelines for the use of native plants and trees for landscaping in the city.

Policy HL-45. Protect, restore and enhance natural resources. Natural sources include creeks, shoreline, hillsides, natural habitat, tree canopy, and open space, especially in new development

and redevelopment projects. Develop a conservation plan and funding mechanism to identify, protect and enhance natural resources in the city.

Goal HL-J. Green and Sustainable Development and Practices. Promote green and sustainable development in the city to support a healthy local economy, protect the environment, and improve the quality of life of all residents.

Policy HL-48. Promote “green” infrastructure in the city that relies on natural processes. Green infrastructure may include storm water drainage and flood control, thereby reducing environmental impacts and energy consumption.

Policy HL-50. Encourage new development and redevelopment projects to be LEED certified. Require all new development and redevelopment projects in the city that receive city funding or assistance to be certified for LEED Silver Rating.

Action HW9.M Urban Forestry Management Plan: Continue to implement the urban forest management plan to guide landscaping practices in urban areas of the City, reduce the heat-island effect, and contribute to carbon mitigation. Continue the adopt-a-tree program. Coordinate the plan with the “City of Richmond urban Forest Management/Master Plan Reforestation supplement (1997)” and related documents for this purpose. Update the plan to establish the following measures:

- Create guidelines to establish minimum planting standards and require appropriate tree species and planting densities within newly landscaped areas;
- Update the list of trees to be used as a guideline for all tree planting and focus on local native species;
- Identify maintenance and planting standards for street trees, ensuring that the best practices in urban forestry are being utilized including best practices for pruning around above-ground utility lines to ensure the best health and form of street trees;
- Update zoning requirements for street trees in new developments and in parking lots;
- Outline coordination efforts with EBMUD to offer programs or other resources to provide property owners with information on proper tree selection, proper location to reduce heat transfer effects, planting and maintenance; and
- Establish guidelines that require all native tree habitats to be protected and when avoidance is not possible, require mitigation efforts as required by the Public and Private Tree Preservation Ordinance.

City of San Pablo | Open Space and Conservation

Policy OSC-I-26 Promote energy efficiency in architectural design for new construction including building orientation to take advantage of wind and sun, and site design features (such as clustering of uses), pre-wiring for optional photovoltaic or solar heating systems, etc.

RECYCLING AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

City of Arvin | Air Quality Element

Action 6.4: Initiate commercial and industrial waste stream monitoring programs to efficiently reuse paper, glass and aluminum products.

City of Richmond | Community Health and Wellness Element.

Policy HL-52. Encourage the use of recycled water for landscaping and other uses, especially in new development and redevelopment projects. Set a citywide target of 10 percent. Collaborate with the [municipal water agencies]. Develop guidelines for the use of recycled water in residential, commercial and public facilities.

City of Mountain View | Infrastructure and Conservation

Policy INC 7.1: *Citywide recycled water use.* Promote, require or offer incentives for using recycled water as an alternative to potable water.

Policy INC 7.2: *Recycled water system.* Expand the use and availability of recycled water throughout the city.

Policy INC 7.3: *Recycled water in parks.* Promote the use of recycled water at City parks and open spaces or where available.

Policy INC 7.4: *Recycled water and trees.* Promote appropriate tree and landscape species irrigated by recycled water.

Policy INC 7.5: *Rights-of-way and infrastructure.* Design public rights-of-way to accommodate recycled water infrastructure.

Policy INC 10.1: *Zero waste.* Pursue a citywide goal of zero waste.

Policy INC 10.2: *Producer responsibility.* Support extended producer responsibility to reduce waste and toxicity at the manufacturing level.

Policy INC 10.3: *Source reduction.* Encourage and promote source reduction behavior such as utilizing reusable, returnable and repairable goods.

Policy INC 10.4: *Construction waste reuse.* Encourage building deconstruction and reuse and construction waste recycling.

Policy INC 10.5: *Reuse.* Encourage product reuse through venues such as garage sales, lending libraries and Internet-based sharing and reuse forums.

Policy INC 10.6: *Recovered materials.* Encourage uses for recovered materials that save energy, avoid releasing toxic substances and extend the useful life of recovered materials.

Policy INC 10.7: *Recycled material demand.* Promote increased demand for recycled materials.

Policy INC 10.8: *Toxic products.* Discourage the use of toxic products throughout the city.

Policy INC 10.9: *Preferential purchasing.* Give preference in City purchasing to products that minimize packaging, can be reused and are non-toxic.

Policy INC 10.10: *Single-use products.* Discourage the use of single-use products.

City of Murrieta | Conservation Element

GOAL CSV-13 Solid waste is diverted from landfills through waste reduction, re-use and recycling.

Policy CSV-13.2 Ensure that non-residential and multi-family developments provide readily accessible areas for recycling (at a minimum) paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastics and metals, as required by California law.

Policy CSV-13.3 Maximize community reuse and recycling of products and materials through waste management contracts and public education.

Policy CSV-13.4 Incentivize businesses that provide solutions for recycling and re-use of specific waste streams such as food waste and cooking oils.

Policy CSV-13.5 Work with local landfills or green waste centers to develop the infrastructure for a composting program.

Policy CSV-13.6 Provide public outreach and education workshops and information on the composting program.

Policy CSV-13.7 Work with local landfills or green waste centers, or other interested parties, as appropriate, to implement a community-wide food scrap collection and composting program.

Policy CSV-15.3 Continue to implement waste reduction programs at municipal facilities.

Policy CSV-15.5 Encourage the use of recycled water where appropriate and feasible in City parks and landscaped areas, and demonstrate preferred techniques for water efficient landscaping, including the use of native plants.

MIXED-USE AND TRANSIT-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT

County of Marin | Built Environment Element: Community Design

Goal Des-2. Transit-Oriented Development. Locate Mixed-Use, Medium- To Higher-Density Development In Appropriate Locations Along Transit Corridors.

Policy DES-2.1. Enhance transit nodes. Concentrate commercial and medium- to high-density residential development near activity centers that can be served efficiently by public transit and alternative transportation modes. Carbon monoxide emissions from mobile sources in urban areas can be as high as 90 percent of all emissions.

Action DES-2.a. Designate target nodes. Work with cities and towns and the Transportation Authority of Marin to identify transit nodes appropriate for mixed-use development, and promote transit-oriented development through means including the following:

- rezoning of commercial properties to residential and/or mixed use;
- expanded zoning for multifamily housing;
- flexible parking and building height limitations;
- density bonus programs;
- design guidelines for private and public spaces; and
- incentives for redevelopment of underutilized areas, such as surface parking lots

County of Riverside | Healthy Communities Element

Policy HC2.2. Promote increased physical activity, reduced driving, and increased walking, cycling, and transit use. Such policies include those which:

Action HC 2.2.a. Target new growth to existing, urbanized areas while reducing new growth in undeveloped areas of the County.

Action HC 2.2.b. Minimize the conversion of county agricultural lands to urban uses.

Policy HC 3.1. Recognize and actively promote policies that achieve positive health outcomes in the Community Development areas. These include policies that:

Action HC 3.1.a. Promote and support high-density, mixed use development near existing and proposed high-frequency transit service.

Action HC 3.1.b. Promote the creation of communities with a balanced mix of uses and regional transportation facilities within walking distance where residents will be able to walk to meet their daily needs.

Policy HC 5.1. Encourage the development of complete neighborhoods that provide for the basic needs of daily life and for the health, safety, and mental well-being of residents.

Policy HC 5.6. Allow neighborhood retail, service, and public facilities within walking distance of residential areas, whenever appropriate.

County of Sonoma | Circulation and Transit Element

Policy CT-1d. Work with the Cities to provide jobs, housing, shopping, and coordination of local transit along the SMART [Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit] passenger rail corridor in order to reduce the need for automobile travel to and from work and shopping centers.

Policy CT-1k. Encourage development that reduces VMT, decreases distances between jobs and housing, reduces traffic impacts, and improves housing affordability.

City of Arvin | Land Use Element

Policy LU-4.2. Promote uses that address daily needs within the City and close to neighborhoods, reducing the need for residents to travel long distances to access jobs, goods and services.

City of El Monte | Health and Wellness Element

Policy HW-4.6 Multimodal Transportation. Promote land use patterns that are transit, bicycle, and pedestrian oriented and have a mix of uses within walking distance of homes and workplaces.

City of Murrieta | Circulation Element

Policy CIR-6.13 Continue to require new development to submit a Trip Reduction Plan, if applicable, in compliance with the Transportation Demand Management Ordinance.

City of Murrieta | Land Use Element

Goal LU-8: A community that provides opportunities for mixed use and/or transit oriented development.

Policy LU-8.1 Encourage integrated development that incorporates a mix of uses (residential, commercial, office) in mixed use or transit-oriented development areas.

Policy LU-8.3 Minimize the impacts of mixed use or transit-oriented development housing projects on single-family neighborhoods.

Policy LU-8.4 Design mixed uses or transit-oriented development projects to:

- Create a pleasant walking environment to encourage pedestrian activity.
- Create lively streetscapes, interesting urban spaces, and attractive landscaping.
- Provide convenient shopping opportunities for residents close to their residence.
- Integrate with surrounding uses to become a part of the neighborhood rather than an isolated project.
- Use architectural elements or themes from the surrounding area, as appropriate.
- Provide appropriate transition between land use designations to minimize neighbor compatibility conflicts.

Policy LU-8.5 Encourage the creation of multi-modal transit opportunities with a healthy mix of businesses, childcare, senior services, and housing.

Policy LU-8.6 Encourage higher density residential, commercial, and employment development near a future Metrolink or High Speed Rail Station, along other major public transportation routes, and at other suitable locations.

Policy LU-8.7 Amend the Development Code to implement mixed use zoning districts that provide development standards for mixed use development, which should address minimum density and intensity requirements; allowable uses; horizontal and/or vertical mix of uses, building heights; and parking standards.

Goal LU-9 Land use patterns and urban design that support healthy and sustainable lifestyles and businesses.

Policy LU-9.1 Encourage human-scale urban design on the neighborhood, block, and building scale.

Policy LU-9.2 Encourage active and inviting pedestrian-friendly street environments that include a variety of uses within commercial, mixed use or transit-oriented development areas.

Policy LU-9.3 Encourage new neighborhoods to be built on a pedestrian-scale, within walking distance of parks, neighborhood-serving commercial areas, and other neighborhood amenities.

Policy LU-9.4 Differentiate between areas zoned as neighborhood commercial and community commercial, encouraging unique, pedestrian-oriented, and neighborhood-serving uses in the neighborhood commercial zone.

Policy LU-9.5 Promote commercial uses near residential neighborhoods that serve local residents and create neighborhood-gathering places.

Policy LU-9.6 Provide pedestrian-oriented urban design through creative use of site development standards.

Policy LU-9.7 Encourage development patterns to become more conducive to short, local, and walkable trips, which could increase opportunities for physical activity and decrease time spent driving.

City of Redwood City | Built Environment

Policy BE-1.6: Require that new large-scale projects are developed with an interconnected pattern of small blocks to induce walking and create walkable neighborhoods and to maximize connections between neighborhoods. If a new large-scale development project is able to achieve circulation interconnectedness for all modes and maximize walkability, then the small block pattern may not be required.

Policy BE-2.8: Make efforts to maintain and increase walking access to a variety of neighborhood destinations by encouraging uses that provide access to services, goods, and community facilities within and near neighborhoods.

City of Richmond | Community Health and Wellness Element

Goal HL-G. Completeness of Neighborhoods. Ensure complete neighborhoods that provide proximity to daily goods and services within walking distance of homes and a setting for building community cohesion.

Policy HL-31. Encourage mixed-use, pedestrian-, and transit-oriented development. Focus on major corridors and key intersections. Provide a concentration of neighborhood, community, and retail amenities and services in close proximity to residential neighborhoods. Collaborate with other jurisdictions to develop appropriate plans, standards, and guidelines.

Policy HL-32. Promote neighborhood retail and community nodes in residential areas. Provide a range of essential, local-serving retail and public amenities and services to residents within walking distance.

City of Sacramento | Land Use Element: Citywide Land Use and Urban Design

Policy LU 2.1.3. Complete and Well-Structured Neighborhoods. The City shall promote the design of complete and well-structured neighborhoods whose physical layout and land use mix promote walking to services, biking, and transit use; foster community pride; enhance neighborhood identity; ensure public safety; are family-friendly; and address the needs of all ages and abilities.

Policy PHS 5.1.7. Healthy communities. The City shall encourage the planning of new communities and revitalization of existing urban areas to achieve improvements in overall public health by encouraging a healthier living environment that includes walkable neighborhoods, access to recreation and open space, healthy foods, medical services, and public transit.

City of San Jose | Quality of Life

Policy CD-1.5 Encourage incorporation of publicly accessible spaces, such as plazas or squares, into new and existing commercial and mixed-use developments.

Policy CD-3.7 Encourage development to maximize pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular connections to adjacent existing and planned neighborhoods and community facilities. Use cul-de-sacs only when no current or future options exist to connect one area to another, or if such design would help preclude development from extending to areas where it is not planned.

City of South Gate | Healthy Community Element

Goal HC 2: Land use patterns and transportation systems that encourage physical activity, promote healthy living, and reduce chronic illnesses

Objective HC 2.1: Promote land use patterns that encourage physical activity and healthy lifestyles.

Policy P.1 The City should make land use and urban design decisions that promote physical activity, promote access to nutritious foods, and reduce air pollution.

Policy P.2 The City will recognize and actively promote goals, objectives, and policies in the Community Design Element that achieve positive health outcomes. These include the following:

- Revitalizing Tweedy Mile with new retail, residential and upper-story office uses.
- Redeveloping the Corridors and Districts with a diverse mix of higher-intensity uses.
- Building higher density development near existing and proposed future transit.
- Enhancing existing neighborhoods with walkable streets, a diverse mix of housing types, and neighborhood services (such as stores, recreational facilities, and childcare) within walking distance. This could also include promoting building designs that enhance opportunities for defensible space.
- Creating new mixed use districts throughout the City, such as the Community College District, the Civic Center District and the El Paseo/South Gate Towne Center District.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION

County of Santa Clara | Health Element

Policy HE-D.15 Transit services. Support efforts to provide an appropriate type and mix of transit services in the urban areas of the County and for regional and inter-city service needs, including light rail, bus rapid transit, traditional bus, and supplementary services, to improve service, user experience and address "first mile/last mile" transit connectivity needs.

Policy HE-D.17 Transit advocacy for underserved communities. Advocate for increased levels of transit service in areas of the County that lack transit access. Support increased service in routes with high ridership.

Policy HE-D.19 Transit to essential needs/services. Promote collaboration with the Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) and other transit providers to review and improve transit service to medical and social service facilities in the County.

Policy HE-D.21 Senior/ disabled mobility and transit needs. Promote expanded affordable and reliable transportation options for older adults and persons with disabilities, focusing on neighborhoods with high concentrations of the elderly and low walkability. Support development of community and neighborhood-level organizations for ride-sharing and meeting needs of those who no longer drive.

County of Sonoma | Circulation and Transit Element

Policy CT-1e. Support development, implementation, and operation of a passenger rail system and contiguous north-south pedestrian and bicycle path along the SMART passenger rail corridor, including the funding necessary to support a multimodal feeder system.

Goal CT-2. Increase the opportunities, where appropriate, for transit systems, pedestrians, bicycling, and other alternative modes to reduce the demand for automobile travel.

Objective CT-2.1. Increase ridership on public transit systems.

Objective CT-2.3. Coordinate regional, express, and local bus transit services and integrate them with passenger rail service.

Objective CT-2.4. Improve bus headway to 30 minutes or less in the Cities and unincorporated urban areas to support urban-centered growth.

Policy PF-3n. Site new public facilities that provide youth, family and senior services near transit stops when feasible.

City of El Monte | Health and Wellness Element

Policy HW-4.7 Increased Transit. Execute policies and programs that encourage transit use and increase transit service throughout the City. Consider key destinations, including health care providers, schools, parks and grocery stores, when designing routes. Improve transit service with bus lanes, signal prioritization, “next-bus” read outs at bus stops, and equipping bus stops with amenities such as benches, shelter, lighting, and multi-lingual maps and schedules. Promote the availability of public transportation options in and around El Monte.

Policy HW-4.12 Measurement. Regularly understand the number of people walking, biking, and taking public transportation by using a standardized monitoring tool and distribute the findings to the community.

Policy HW-8.1 “Complete Streets” Policy. Adopt a policy to create “Complete Streets” that accommodate all travel modes appropriate to their function, are designed for the comfort and use of people of all ages and physical abilities, address green storm water management practices, and allow for public uses and closures for events.

City of Murrieta | Circulation Element

Policy CIR-1.11 Support the implementation of complete streets through a multi-modal transportation network that balances the needs of pedestrians, bicyclists, transit riders, mobility-challenged persons, older people, children, and vehicles while providing sufficient mobility and abundant access options for existing and future users of the street system.

Policy CIR-2.3 Provide a circulation network that accommodates the safe and efficient movement of all forms of non-motorized travel.

Policy CIR-6.1 Encourage alternatives to single-occupancy vehicle transportation such as rail, public transit, paratransit, walking, cycling, and ridesharing.

Policy CIR-6.2 Support a variety of transit vehicle types and technologies to serve different transportation needs.

Policy CIR-6.5 Support the dedication and/or construction of appropriate facilities in support of a public transportation system.

Policy CIR-6.7 Coordinate with the Riverside Transit Agency to provide fixed route transit service along transportation corridors connecting to employment and commercial areas, schools, health care facilities, and major recreation areas.

Policy CIR-6.8 Support the construction of bus turnouts with shelters adjacent to new developments where transit demand levels may be sufficient in the future to warrant such accommodations to maintain traffic flow and provide safe loading/unloading for bus passengers.

Policy CIR-6.9 Work with the Riverside Transit Agency to evaluate bus stops locations and amenities. Encourage the incorporation of transit amenities such as bus shelters and benches into existing and new bus stop locations.

Policy CIR-6.10 Provide for express transit service through implementation of park-and-ride facilities along regional transportation corridors.

Policy CIR-6.12 Increase public education about public transit options.

City of Murrieta | Land Use Element

Policy LU-8.9 Continue to support and actively participate with the High Speed Rail Authority to plan future high-speed rail service and to address urban design, noise, and compatibility issues around the proposed Murrieta station(s).

City of Redwood City | Built Environment

Policy BE-11.1: Improve the corridors to create a network of “complete streets” that emphasize pedestrian orientation and safety, public transit access, safe bicycle movement, and other improvements.

Policy BE-16.1: Pursue new land use approaches along the different segments of the Broadway Corridor consistent with the Land Use Map. These land use approaches are designed to encourage development at an intensity and pattern that supports a street car transit system.

Policy BE-16.3: Pursue infrastructure and mobility enhancements that will facilitate movement across Woodside Road and that promote walking, bicycling, and transit use, including a streetcar system.

City of Richmond | Community Health and Wellness Element

Policy HL-17. Enhance public transit service in the city. Ensure that the current level of service is maintained and enhanced, and at least 95 percent of the housing units and employers in the city are served by public transit; they are within a quarter-mile of a local public transit stop or a half-mile of a regional public transit stop. Provide adequate service at night and on weekends, for people with disabilities and for low-income populations.

Policy HL-18. Ensure that all education institutions, community facilities and major commercial corridors and areas are served by public transit. Ensure that they are served a local public transit stop or are located within a half-mile of a regional public transit stop.

City of San Jose | Quality of Life

Goal CD-3 – Connections: Maintain a network of publicly accessible streets and pathways that are safe and convenient for walking and bicycling and minimize automobile use; that encourage social interaction; and that increase pedestrian activity, multi-modal transit use, environmental sustainability, economic growth, and public health.

Policy CD-3.1 Promote development patterns that cause areas to function and provide connectivity as a whole rather than as individual developments.

City of San Pablo | Circulation

Policy C-I-27 Work with public transit providers to advocate the expansion of transit service to underserved areas in the city.

City of Santa Clara | Mobility and Transportation

Policy 5.8.1-P7 Explore options to apply traffic fees toward bicycle, pedestrian, transit and roadway improvements in order to implement a circulation system that optimizes travel by all modes.

Policy 5.8.1-P8 Support efficient and effective use of revenue sources to adequately meet all transportation modes and needs.

Policy 5.8.2-P1 Require that new and retrofitted roadways implement “Full-Service Streets” standards, including minimal vehicular travel lane widths, pedestrian amenities, adequate sidewalks, street trees, bicycle facilities, transit facilities, lighting and signage, where feasible.

Policy 5.8.2-P2 Discourage widening of existing roadway or intersection rights-of-way without first considering operational improvements, such as traffic signal modifications, turn-pocket extensions and intelligent transportation systems.

Policy 5.8.2-P3 Encourage undergrounding of utilities and utility equipment within the public right-of-way and site these facilities to provide opportunities for street trees and adequate sidewalks.

NON-MOTORIZED TRANSIT

County of Riverside | Healthy Communities Element

Policy HC2.2. Promote increased physical activity, reduced driving, and increased walking, cycling, and transit use. Such policies include those which:

Action HC 2.2.c. Support the development of compact, transit-adaptive, and pedestrian- and bicycle-friendly development patterns.

Action HC 2.2.d. Reduce driving and increase opportunities for active transportation (walking and biking) and transit use.

Action HC 2.2.g. Require the incorporation of pedestrian and bicycle facilities in new development and on all new and renovated transportation facilities built and/or managed by the County.

Action HC 3.1.c. Encourage pedestrian oriented design and the use of bicycles and walking as alternatives to driving and as a means of increasing levels of physical activity.

City of El Monte | Health and Wellness Element

Policy HW-2.3 Walkable Retail. Encourage nodes of neighborhood-serving retail uses within walking distance (one-quarter mile) of all residences.

Policy HW-4.8 Bicycling and Walking. Implement policies and programs that encourage bicycling and walking as alternatives to driving and as a means of increasing levels of physical activity. Encourage bicycle and pedestrian safety through education and incentive programs.

Policy HW-5.5 Pedestrian Improvements. Prioritize improvements to sidewalks and the pedestrian environment in the Downtown and areas around schools and parks.

Policy HW-6.1 Bicycle Network. Increase the number of multi-use trails and create a network of striped bicycle lanes, signed bicycle routes, bicycle priority streets, and secure bicycle parking throughout the City.

Policy HW-6.2 Regional Partnerships. Support regional efforts to increase cycling as a viable transportation option.

Policy HW-6.3 Secure Bicycle Parking. Provide incentives to employers and developers to include secure bicycle parking and storage in existing and new businesses and in all new development projects. Provide incentives to employers and developers of large work sites to provide showers and clothing lockers.

Policy HW-8.2 Streetscape Plans. Implement streetscape plans in high pedestrian areas that increase street landscaping and greenery; and place street furniture, public art and other features to entice pedestrian activity.

Policy HW-8.3 Expanded Pedestrian Areas. Identify opportunities to maximize the use of streets as outdoor rooms for pedestrians to walk and socialize. Explore opportunities to reclaim portions of streets, such as excess parking spaces, as open spaces, parklets and additional sidewalk areas.

City of Mountain View | Land Use and Design

Policy LUD 9.4: Enhanced pedestrian activity. Ensure commercial development enhances pedestrian activity through these strategies:

- Encourage the first level of the building to occupy a majority of the lot’s frontage, with exceptions for vehicle and pedestrian access.
- Allow for the development of plazas and dining areas.
- Encourage the majority of a building’s ground floor frontage to provide visibility into the building by incorporating windows and doors.
- Require that ground floor uses be primarily pedestrian-oriented.
- Ensure pedestrian safety and access when designing parking areas and drive-through operations.
- Minimize driveways.

City of Mountain View | Mobility

Policy MOB 3.4: Avoiding street widening. Preserve and enhance citywide pedestrian connectivity by limiting street widening as a means of improving traffic flow.

Policy MOB 3.5: Walking and bicycling outreach. Actively engage the community in promoting walking and bicycling through education, encouragement and outreach on improvement projects and programs.

City of Murrieta | Circulation Element

Policy CIR-2.5 Include paved shoulders on all roads in non-urban areas that can be used by cyclists and pedestrians.

Policy CIR-6.4 Seek opportunities for funding that goes to support alternative forms of transportation.

Policy CIR-6.6 Identify opportunities to implement the Western Riverside County Non-Motorized Transportation Plan within key activity centers of the City through the development of non-motorized transportation corridors and facilities (i.e., neighborhood electric vehicle routes, bikeways, pedestrian paths, sidewalks/paths).

Goal CIR-7 Residential areas and activity centers are accessible to all pedestrians, including persons with disabilities or having special accessibility needs.

Policy CIR-7.1 Encourage future developments to provide an internal system of sidewalks/pathways linking schools, shopping centers, and other public facilities with residences.

Policy CIR-7.2 Require pedestrian access from the interior of new residential areas to public transit stops.

Policy CIR-7.3 Encourage safe pedestrian walkways and ensure compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements within all developments.

Policy CIR-7.4 Consider the development and implementation of Pedestrian Friendly Street Standards.

Policy CIR-7.5 Provide pedestrian amenities such as benches, trees, landscaping, and shade trees to encourage people to walk to destinations.

Policy CIR-7.6 Promote improved demand responsive transit services for elderly and disabled persons.

Policy CIR-7.7 Ensure visibility and access for pedestrians and encourage the removal of barriers (walls, fences) to allow for safe and convenient movement.

Policy CIR-7.8 Work with Riverside County Transportation Commission, local retirement homes, the Senior Center, and other community groups to expand affordable and reliable transportation options for older adults and disabled persons.

Goal CIR-8 Development, expansion, and maintenance of a network of bicycle, pedestrian, and multi-use trails that allows residents to travel between parks, schools, neighborhoods, and other major destinations without driving.

Policy CIR-8.1 Create, update, and implement a master plan for non-motorized travel throughout the City, including multi-use trails, off-street paved bikeways, on-street bikeways, and related amenities.

Policy CIR-8.2 Promote bicycle and pedestrian trails along major home to work and other travel routes.

Policy CIR-8.3 Consider roadway design guidelines for new development and for capital improvement plans that enhance bicycle and pedestrian connectivity and safety.

Policy CIR-8.4 Consider that 6- to 8-lane arterial roads provide a 5- to 6-foot-wide tree buffer (parkway) between pedestrians and through traffic.

Policy CIR-8.5 Separate multi-use trails from roadways where feasible, or design multi-use trail crossing to occur at controlled intersections.

Policy CIR-8.6 Establish guidelines for new development projects to include multi-use trails that connect to schools, parks, Historic Downtown, and other neighborhoods in the community.

Policy CIR-8.8 When different uses are developed adjacent to each other – such as new commercial adjacent to new residential – require them to provide high-quality pedestrian amenities and connections between each other to the greatest degree possible.

Policy CIR-8.9 Create cyclist and pedestrian connections through cul-de-sacs and across other barriers, connecting neighborhoods with each other and the citywide trail system. When feasible, consider purchasing easements across private land for priority pedestrian connections.

Policy CIR-8.10 Work with adjacent property owners to create an interconnected trail that extends along the public right-of-way, which will benefit business by increasing exposure and access, and benefit the community through encouraging fitness, improved access, and a connected community.

Policy CIR-8.11 Coordinate the location of multi-use trails to connect with regional trail systems, where feasible.

Policy CIR-8.12 Pursue funding or grant opportunities to plan, construct, and maintain pedestrian, bicycle, and multi-use trails.

Policy CIR-8.13 Maintain a map or maps of current bikeways and multi-use trails, and make the map(s) available to the public.

Policy CIR-8.14 Partner with schools, employers, and community groups to teach bicycle and pedestrian safety in schools and workplaces and to educate residents about the benefits of walking and bicycling.

Policy CIR-8.15 Consider changing the name of the “Traffic Commission” to the “Transportation Commission,” and revise its scope to explicitly address all forms of transportation including automobile, bicycle, pedestrian, public transportation, and ADA enhancements.

City of Murrieta | Land Use Element

Goal LU-10: A community that provides pedestrian-friendly environments for residential, commercial, business, and recreation uses.

Policy LU-10.1 Prepare and use design guidelines to encourage high-quality, pedestrian oriented design that enhances the public realm.

Policy LU-10.2 Consider preparation and adoption of a Street Master Plan that addresses walkability and streetscape.

Policy LU-10.3 Consider that the development of new residential block lengths are no more than 800 feet on any one side, and no longer than 600 feet on average per side, creating a street network that enables multiple routes for pedestrians, cyclists, and vehicles through a neighborhood.

Policy LU-10.4 Discourage physical barriers, such as arterial streets, transit or utility rights-of way, or very long blocks without through-streets, between and within neighborhoods and neighborhood centers. If physical barriers are unavoidable, provide safe and comfortable crossings for pedestrians and cyclists.

Policy LU-10.5 Update the Development Code to create walkability, and interesting and varied pedestrian environments.

Policy LU-10.6 Encourage new businesses to have a pedestrian-accessible main entrance that faces the street, as appropriate.

Policy LU-10.7 Encourage well-designed covered or structured parking instead of surface parking lots.

Policy LU-10.8 Encourage new surface off-street parking to be located behind or to the side of buildings, as appropriate.

Policy LU-10.9 Encourage ground-floor structured parking to be buffered from the pedestrian environment through strategies such as wrapping the structure with active retail uses, placing entrances off the street, and screening with landscaping or art.

Policy LU-11.6 Seek to create unique retail spaces that are architecturally rich, pedestrian friendly, culturally sensitive, and economically viable.

City of Redwood City | Built Environment

Policy BE-11.9: Encourage pedestrian activity by requiring all ground-floor businesses to include transparent window fronts and, to the greatest degree possible, be oriented toward commerce.

Policy BE-17.1: Accommodate outdoor cafes and similar neighborhood-serving uses in the public right-of-way as a means of promoting pedestrian activity and center vitality. Ensure that access and noise considerations relative to surrounding uses are sufficiently addressed.

City of Richmond | Community Health and Wellness Element

Policy HL-19. Provide a comprehensive system of active transportation modes in the city. Improve mobility for populations that do not have access to a car, by connecting major destinations including, parks, civic facilities, education institutions, employment centers, shopping, and recreation areas. Promote shared roadways through a pedestrian and bicycle network.

Policy HL-20. Require new development and redevelopment projects to provide pedestrian and bicycle amenities. Require projects to provide pedestrian and bike amenities including bike lanes, sidewalks, secured bicycle parking, signage, and other streetscape improvements.

City of San Jose | Quality of Life

Policy CD-1.4 Create streets and public spaces that provide stimulating settings and promote pedestrian activity by following applicable goals and policies in the Vibrant Arts and Culture section of this Plan.

Policy CD-1.7 Require developers to provide pedestrian amenities, such as trees, lighting, recycling and refuse containers, seating, awnings, art, or other amenities, in pedestrian areas along project frontages. When funding is available, install pedestrian amenities in public rights-of-ways.

Policy CD-1.8 Create an attractive street presence with pedestrian-scaled building and landscaping elements that provide an engaging, safe, and diverse walking environment. Encourage compact, urban design, including use of smaller building footprints, to promote pedestrian activity throughout the City.

Policy CD-1.9 Give the greatest priority to developing high-quality pedestrian facilities in areas that will most promote transit use and bicycle and pedestrian activity. In pedestrian-oriented areas such as Downtown, Urban Villages, or along Main Streets, place commercial and mixed-use building frontages at or near the street-facing property line with entrances directly to the

public sidewalk, provide high-quality pedestrian facilities that promote pedestrian activity, including adequate sidewalk dimensions for both circulation and outdoor activities related to adjacent land uses, a continuous tree canopy, and other pedestrian amenities. In these areas, strongly discourage parking areas located between the front of buildings and the street to promote a safe and attractive street facade and pedestrian access to buildings.

Policy CD-1.18 Encourage the placement of loading docks and other utility uses within parking structures or at other locations that minimize their visibility and reduce their potential to detract from pedestrian activity.

Policy CD-1.19 Encourage the location of new and relocation of existing utility structures into underground vaults or within structures to minimize their visibility and reduce their potential to detract from pedestrian activity. When above-ground or outside placement is necessary, screen utilities with art or landscaping.

Policy CD-2.1 Promote the Circulation Goals and Policies in this Plan. Create streets that promote pedestrian and bicycle transportation by following applicable goals and policies in the Circulation section of this Plan.

1. Design the street network for its safe shared use by pedestrians, bicyclists, and vehicles. Include elements that increase driver awareness.
2. Create a comfortable and safe pedestrian environment by implementing wider sidewalks, shade structures, attractive street furniture, street trees, reduced traffic speeds, pedestrian-oriented lighting, mid-block pedestrian crossings, pedestrian-activated crossing lights, bulb-outs and curb extensions at intersections, and on-street parking that buffers pedestrians from vehicles.

Policy CD-3.2 Prioritize pedestrian and bicycle connections to transit, community facilities (including schools), commercial areas, and other areas serving daily needs. Ensure that the design of new facilities can accommodate significant anticipated future increases in bicycle and pedestrian activity.

Policy CD-3.3 Within new development, create and maintain a pedestrian-friendly environment by connecting the internal components with safe, convenient, accessible, and pleasant pedestrian facilities and by requiring pedestrian connections between building entrances, other site features, and adjacent public streets.

Policy CD-3.4 Encourage pedestrian cross-access connections between adjacent properties and require pedestrian and bicycle connections to streets and other public spaces, with particular attention and priority given to providing convenient access to transit facilities. Provide pedestrian and vehicular connections with cross-access easements within and between new and existing developments to encourage walking and minimize interruptions by parking areas and curb cuts.

Policy CD-3.6 Encourage a street grid with lengths of 600 feet or less to facilitate walking and biking. Use design techniques such as multiple building entrances and pedestrian paseos to improve pedestrian and bicycle connections.

Policy CD-3.8 Provide direct access from developments to adjacent parks or open spaces, and encourage residential development to provide common open space contiguous to such areas.

City of San Pablo | Circulation

Policy C-I-18 Adopt a Bicycle Master Plan to enhance bicycle circulation and planning, based on the route network in Figure 5-4 and the Contra Costa Countywide Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan. *A Bicycle Master Plan will integrate the pedestrian route system with bike routes and establish linkages to the creek areas. It will identify local and regional routes, route hierarchies and standards, maintenance requirements, safety standards, and signage criteria.*

Policy C-I-20 Work with the City of Richmond and Contra Costa County to develop safe and clearly marked pedestrian and bicycle linkages from downtown San Pablo to the Bay Trail. Improvements should connect Contra Costa College to the Wildcat Creek bikeway west of Davis Park, and also connect the bikeway at Davis Park to Alvarado Park east of the city.

Policy C-I-21 Complete and enhance the pedestrian network with an interconnected system of walkways, continuous sidewalks on both sides of the street, and pedestrian crossings.

City of San Pablo | Health

Policy HEA-I-1 Implement street design features that facilitate walking and biking in both new and established areas. Require a minimum standard of these features for all new developments.

Policy HEA-I-2 Improve signage directing residents and visitors to public parks and recreational facilities from all parts of the community. Integrate parks signage with bikeway and pedestrian-oriented signage system throughout San Pablo.

City of South Gate | Healthy Community Element

Goal HC 3: Excellent pedestrian and bicycle networks throughout the City

Objective HC 3.1: Create a high quality pedestrian network in all areas of the City so that residents can safely walk to their destinations.

Policy P.1 Creating a continuous, safe, and attractive pedestrian environment should be a key strategy for improving community health.

Policy P.2 The policies and actions in the Mobility and Community Design Element that create an improved pedestrian environment will be implemented.

Policy P.3 Walking will be considered an integral mode of transportation for the City's circulation network.

Policy P.4 The City will balance the needs of pedestrians and cyclists with the needs of motor vehicles in decisions made about the transportation network.

Policy P.8 Private development on street frontages that do not currently include sidewalks will be required to install sidewalks in front of the property when new development occurs.

Objective HC 3.2: Create a citywide bicycle network that enables cycling to be used for both recreation and transportation.

Policy P.1 Creating a continuous, safe, and attractive cycling network that connects all the City's neighborhoods and districts will be an important strategy for improving community health.

Policy P.2 The City will implement the policies and programs in the Mobility Element that provide for an extensive, safe and complete bicycle network that connects all the City's neighborhoods and districts.

Policy P.3 The City will balance the needs of bicycles with the needs of motor vehicles in all transportation and public works decisions.

Policy P.4 The City's bicycle network should be safely and directly connected to the regional bicycle network and the bicycle networks of adjacent jurisdictions.

Policy P.5 Where feasible, bicycle lanes and other bicycle facilities will be included as part of street improvement projects.

Policy P.6 The City will support regional efforts to increase cycling as a transportation alternative.

Policy P.7 The City will encourage or require a sufficient quantity of well-placed bike parking in all new development.

PARKS, RECREATION AND FITNESS FACILITIES

County of Riverside | Healthy Communities Element: Parks, Trails and Open Space

Policy HC 10.1 Provide residents of all ages and income levels with convenient and safe opportunities for recreation and physical activities.

Policy HC 10.2 Increase access to open space resources by:

- a. Supporting a diversity of passive and active open spaces throughout the County.
- b. Facilitating the location of additional transportation routes to existing recreational facilities.
- c. Locating parks in close proximity to homes and offices.
- d. Requiring that development of parks, trails, and open space facilities occur concurrently with other area development.

Policy HC 10.3 Encourage the expansion of facilities and amenities in existing parks.

Policy HC 10.4 Encourage the construction of new parks and open spaces.

Policy HC 10.5 Incorporate design features in the multi-use open space network that reflect the sense of place and unique characteristics of the community.

Policy HC 10.6 Address both actual and perceived safety concerns that create barriers to physical activity by requiring adequate lighting, street visibility, and defensible space.

Policy HC 10.7 When planning communities, encourage the location of parks near other community facilities such as schools, senior centers, recreation centers, etc.

Policy HC 10.8 Encourage joint-use agreements with school districts that allow school properties to be used during non-school hours.

Policy HC 10.9 When feasible, coordinate with public entities to allow easements to be used as parks and trails.

County of Sonoma | Open Space and Resource Conservation Element

Policy OSRC-17e: Encourage private organizations to assist in the construction and maintenance of trails.

County of Sonoma | Public Facilities and Services Element

Objective PF-2.1: Provide an adequate supply and equitable geographic distribution of regional and local parks and recreation services based on population projections.

Objective PF-2.2: Use the National Recreation and Parks Administration (NRPA) standards as the minimum standards for determining park needs.

Policy PF-2c: Use the following standards for determination of park needs: Twenty acres of regional parks per 1,000 residents countywide and five acres of local and community parks per 1,000 residents in unincorporated areas. A portion of State parklands may be included to meet the standard for regional parks.

Policy PF-2f: Adopt and implement a new Outdoor Recreation Plan with parks and recreation facilities necessary to meet the needs of GP2020.

Policy PF-2g: Require dedication of land or in-lieu fees as a means of funding park and fire services and facilities.

Policy PF-2h: Consider establishing a land acquisition reserve fund to purchase park or recreation lands in areas lacking adequate park facilities.

City of Arvin | Community Health Element

Goal 4. Encourage physical activity through parks, open space and recreational facilities.

Policy CH-4.1. Ensure an equal distribution of parks within the City such that all homes are within one-quarter mile walking distance of at least one usable park and/or open space.

Policy CH-4.2. Work with the school districts and other community organizations to provide and support after-school fitness and education programs for school age children.

Policy CH-4.3. Improve the use of existing venues and programs through marketing, promotion, extended park supervision/hours, and other high visibility strategies.

Policy CH-4.4. Provide a range of quality recreational facilities that are well maintained, have adequate lighting, signage, hours of operation and represent the multi-ethnic and multi-cultural needs of the community.

Policy CH-4.6. Promote park and facility design that discourages vandalism, deters crime, provides natural surveillance and creates a safe and comfortable environment.

Policy CH-4.7. Pursue a variety of creative financial mechanisms that will ensure adequate recreational services and facilities to meet public demand.

Policy CH-4.8. Work with school districts to open up school playgrounds and recreational facilities outside of school hour use through a joint-use agreement.

Policy CH-4.9. Promote the use of vacant land within developed neighborhoods for temporary recreational use, with maintenance provided by neighborhood residents and businesses.

Action 7.1: Prepare a memorandum evaluating the feasibility of implementing user fees, facility fees, and registration and industrial development fees in order to ensure the continued financial viability of recreational resources.

Action 7.2: Work with the Bear Mountain Recreation and Park District to explore financial assistance and programs from federal, state, local, and private sources that can assist in providing more recreational amenities for the community.

Action 7.3: Pursue funding for recreational development through capital improvement programs and state grants.

Action 7.4: Create a monitoring and maintenance program for public facilities and parks, to be revised annually.

Action 7.5: Prepare a list of physical upgrades to recreational facilities that will help the facilities comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Action 7.6: Develop a City signage program to aid in visibility of public facilities such as parks, city hall, and other public buildings.

Action 7.9: Initiate a joint use agreement among all relevant agencies for opening up public school playgrounds to community use outside of school hours.

City of Chino | Parks and Recreation

Objective PR-1.1 Increase the amount and quality of parks and recreational areas available to Chino residents.

Policy P1. The City shall achieve and maintain a standard of 3 acres of parks per 1,000 Chino residents. The following categories of parks shall be included in the park acreage totals: formative, neighborhood, and community parks, mini parks that are over one-half acre in size and that contain sufficient amenities, and regional parks under the City's jurisdiction.

Policy P2. The City shall allow new infill development projects to provide mini parks in infill areas to help meet the park standard, as long as they are over ½-acre and include sufficient amenities.

Policy P3. The City may permit homeowners' associations to manage mini parks, formative parks and neighborhood parks, so long as parks are publicly accessible and maintained to a level equivalent to City cleanliness, landscaping, and safety standards.

Policy P4. In order to encourage active, healthy lifestyles, the City will work toward ensuring that all residential areas are within ½-mile walking distance of a public park.

Policy P5. The City shall prioritize the development of new parks in underserved areas and low-income neighborhoods.

City of El Monte | Health and Wellness Element

Policy HW-9.3 Equal Park Distribution. Work to ensure an equal distribution of parks within the City such that all homes are within one-quarter mile walking distance of at least one usable park and open space.

Policy HW-9.4 Vacant Lots to Parks. Create incentives to convert vacant lots into small parks or open spaces throughout the City.

Policy HW-9.5 Maximized Public Lands. Seek opportunities to convert excess public rights-of-way into parks, trails, and open spaces and to convert public easements, such as utility corridors, into parks and trails. Continue to work with the school district to create joint use facilities.

Policy HW-9.8 Exercise Facility. Promote the development of additional public and private exercise facilities within the community.

Policy HW-9.9 After-School Fitness. Work with the school districts and other community organizations to provide and support after-school fitness and education programs for school age children.

Policy HW-9.10 Promotion of Existing Facilities and Programs. Improve the use of existing venues and programs through marketing, promotion, extended park supervision/hours, and other high visibility strategies.

City of Murrieta | Healthy Community Element

Goal HC-7 A variety of businesses that help create complete neighborhoods and support community health.

Policy HC-7.1 Encourage fitness centers such as gyms, yoga and dance studios, martial arts centers, and rock climbing facilities to open in Murrieta.

City of Murrieta | Recreation and Open Space Element

Goal ROS-1 Parkland is provided within a convenient distance from all residential areas, in a range of park types that meet different needs for active and passive recreation.

Policy ROS-1.1 Maintain a minimum standard of 5 acres of local parkland per 1,000 population.

Policy ROS-1.2 Create a strategy for providing sufficient parkland to accommodate needed recreation facilities through land acquisition, joint use, partnerships, and other means.

Policy ROS-1.3 Provide City-Wide Parks, Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Neighborhood Play Areas, Special Use Parks, and Nature Parks in locations appropriate to their intended service areas, so that all residential areas are served by parks.

Policy ROS-1.4 Involve the community in planning for parks.

Goal ROS-2 Facilities that support recreation needs, programs, and community events are located throughout the City.

Policy ROS-2.1 Pursue the development of active recreation facilities through improvements to parks and existing facilities as well as the development of facilities in new parkland.

Policy ROS-2.2 Provide community centers, gymnasiums, and courts for indoor recreation programs in convenient, accessible, and equitably distributed locations.

Policy ROS-2.3 Ensure that recreation facilities provide access and accommodations for users with a range of physical abilities.

Policy ROS-2.4 Consider the installation of water fountains, toilets, and sinks in parks and recreation facilities.

Goal ROS-3 City resources for parks and recreation facilities are leveraged through partnerships, joint use agreements, private facilities, outside funding, and community volunteers.

Policy ROS-3.1 Maintain the joint use agreement with Murrieta Valley Unified School District and look for additional opportunities to partner in expanding resident access to shared facilities.

Policy ROS-3.2 Continue to cooperate with school districts in locating schools to allow for park development adjacent to campuses.

Policy ROS-3.3 Cooperate with federal, state, and county agencies to provide regional open space and recreation facilities for local residents.

Policy ROS-3.4 Encourage the development of private and commercial recreation facilities.

Policy ROS-3.5 Seek agreements and joint ventures with private entities to provide recreation facilities and activities.

Policy ROS-3.6 Pursue support from federal, state, and private sources to assist with acquisition, design, and construction of parks and recreation facilities.

Policy ROS-3.7 Promote a sense of community responsibility for maintaining and improving the parks and recreation system, and offer ways for individuals, groups, and businesses to invest time and resources in that effort.

Goal ROS-4 Recreation programs enrich the lives of residents across a broad spectrum of ages, interests, and abilities.

Policy ROS-4.1 Seek resident involvement and feedback to create recreation programming that is relevant to a broad spectrum of community members.

Policy ROS-4.2 Offer and encourage cultural arts programs and events that provide entertainment, such as concerts, as well as those that develop skills in dancing, drama, music, and the arts.

Policy ROS-4.3 Use recreation programming to promote physical activity, healthy eating, and other healthy lifestyle habits.

Policy ROS-4.4 Collaborate with other providers to expand therapeutic recreation programs for residents with special needs.

Goal ROS-6 Youth are a special focus of recreation facilities and programs.

Policy ROS-6.1 Expand recreation programs for youth and teens, including before- and afterschool care, sports and fitness, outdoor activity and excursions, and arts education.

Policy ROS-6.2 Use recreation programming to promote success in school.

Policy ROS-6.3 Provide safe places for teens to socialize and participate in recreation activities.

Policy ROS-6.4 Expand opportunities for youth to be involved in planning recreation programs, services, and events for youth.

Policy ROS-6.5 Continue providing the Youth Advisory Committee for middle school and high school students.

Goal ROS-7 Open space areas are planned to protect, conserve, and utilize resources of unique character and value for the community.

Policy ROS-7.1 Preserve and enhance open space resources in Murrieta.

Policy ROS-7.2 Designate open space to preserve habitat and scenic views of natural areas.

Policy ROS-7.3 Seek opportunities to designate open space along waterways, while also for the development of trails.

Policy ROS-7.4 When possible, link open space and parks for the movement of wildlife and people.

Goal ROS-8 New development is part of a coordinated system of open space, parkland, recreation facilities, and trails.

Policy ROS-8.1 Encourage the provision of parks, recreation facilities, and/or open space in new development and redevelopment projects.

Policy ROS-8.2 Ensure that new residential developments provide for recreation needs of residents through development fees and park dedication.

Policy ROS-8.3 Encourage development that promotes outdoor activity.

Policy ROS-8.4 When reviewing new development or redevelopment projects, refer to the Trails Plan to determine whether right-of-way is needed for trails on the project site.

Goal ROS-9 Public plazas or green spaces provide additional open space opportunities for existing and future residents and employees.

Policy ROS-9.1 Continue to require that adequate, usable, and permanent private open space is provided in residential developments.

Policy ROS-9.2 Encourage new and existing commercial, office, and industrial development to provide outdoor green spaces that may be used by employees.

Policy ROS-9.3 Encourage new development and redevelopment projects to incorporate gardens and green spaces with various cultural influences throughout the community to bridge cultures and provide education opportunities.

Policy ROS-9.4 Encourage green spaces planted with a diverse plant palette in order to promote natural variety, ecosystem services, and enhance the well-being of community residents.

City of Richmond | Parks and Recreation Element

Goal PR5: A Range of Quality Recreation Programs and Services Develop and expand recreational services and enrichment opportunities to best serve people of all incomes, cultural backgrounds, ages and levels of physical capability. Provide a range of conveniently accessible, stimulating programs and services that meet the diverse needs of the community and improve the quality of life of all residents.

Policy PR1.1 Diverse Range of Park Types and Functions Continue to provide a diverse range of park types, functions and recreational opportunities to meet the physical and social needs of the community. Regularly review the design and programming of all City parks to expand and diversify uses.

Policy PR1.2 Multimodal Connections to Parks, Open Space and Recreational Facilities Improve connections to parks, open space and recreational facilities through an interconnected network of pedestrian-friendly green streets, multimodal corridors and trails. Enhance trails and greenways to provide recreational opportunities for residents, connect neighborhoods and community uses, improve access to natural resources and the shoreline and promote walking and bicycling. On-street connections should be pedestrian and bicycle-friendly and incorporate green infrastructure where possible. Transit links along key corridors will allow residents and visitors to access parks, recreation facilities and open space areas. Developing open space and recreational resources hand-in-hand with pedestrian, bicycle and transit improvements will better link neighborhoods together physically, connecting the community to open space resources, community facilities and key destinations throughout the City.

Policy PR1.3 Equitable Distribution of Park and Recreation Facilities Expand park and recreation opportunities in all neighborhoods and ensure that they are offered within comfortable walking distance of homes, schools and businesses in order to encourage more physically and socially active lifestyles. Continue to implement the parkland development standard of three acres of community or neighborhood parkland per 1,000 population in each neighborhood planning area. This represents a minimum provision which should be exceeded whenever possible. In established neighborhoods where land availability for new large parks is limited, prioritize improvement and maintenance of compact parks, play lots and plazas to increase access to recreation opportunities for residents. Encourage developers to meet the City's park development standard within their proposed development projects.

Action PR1.A Community Access and Mobility Criteria Develop access and mobility criteria for capital improvement projects and new development to enhance physical access to community facilities, schools, parks, shoreline open spaces, historical destinations, commercial and employment centers and transit hubs. The criteria should address access by walking, bicycling and public transit as well as vehicular access. The community access and mobility criteria should:

- Ensure safe connections to large and small open spaces, community facilities such as schools, community centers, recreational facilities, cultural and enrichment centers, historical destinations, transit hubs and commercial and employment centers;
- Address travel routes, infrastructure improvement needs and barriers such as roads, railroad lines, freeways, fences and natural features; and

- Provide bicycle and pedestrian-friendly routes including completion of major trails and pathways like the San Francisco Bay Trail and Richmond Greenway.

Action PR1.B Park Performance Standards Refine and utilize park performance standards within the Parks Master Plan including a classification system, park system guidelines and design criteria to guide development and management of parks and open spaces and ensure a high-quality, equitable range of park types and functions distributed throughout the City.

Action PR1.C Parks Master Plan Complete the development of the comprehensive long-range Parks Master Plan to address changing recreation interests, trends, needs and priorities. The Parks Master Plan should:

- Include a community needs assessment that looks at all types of park and recreation programs offered in the community including those that relate to arts and culture, education enrichment and human services; • Identify long-term goals for the Recreation Department and the community;
- Describe current and future needs, interests and community preferences for improving new parks and community facilities, and expanding or initiating new programs and services;
- Present a long-range plan for physical park and community facility improvements;
- Refine performance standards and further develop park design guidelines and criteria;
- Develop a long-term strategy for the Richmond Greenway;
- Prioritize projects in areas that are underserved, deficient in parks and in need of facility improvements; and
- Outline funding mechanisms and strategies for managing the City's commitments so that new requests and initiatives are considered in light of existing commitments.

Policy PR3.2 Equitable Maintenance and Renovation Provide equitable park maintenance, renovation and upgrading funding across planning areas. Provide a high standard of ongoing maintenance, renovation and upgrading of City parks and recreation facilities. Prevent deterioration and ensure that facilities continue to serve community needs. Ensure that the development of new parks does not jeopardize ongoing maintenance of existing parks.

Action PR5.A Citywide Recreation Program Regularly update the City's recreation program to: support efforts by the Recreation and Parks Commission to enhance existing programs or develop new programs to serve people of all incomes, cultural backgrounds, ages and levels of physical capability; and encourage more intensive use of facilities throughout the day. Target programs for school-age youth during after-

school hours, summer recess and weekends; and program areas related to arts and culture. Refining the recreation program may occur as part of the Parks Master Plan development process. Work with youth leaders to engage their peers and ensure that all new programming is designed with the active input of youth.

City of San Pablo | Health Element

Policy HEA-I-5 Link park facility improvement priorities to a ranking system keyed to public health and recreational goals. *Unlike traditional capital improvements programs, a performance-based priority system establishes a ranking scale that measures each component (e.g. pool, court, bench, or trail) of its system against the scale related to public health. For example, it might be a one-to-three scale in which one is below expectations, two indicates that the component can meet its intended function for a given period of time, and three means that it exceeds expectations. The City also will coordinate with the West County Healthy Eating, Active Living (HEAL) Collaborative on the potential use their observational parks survey tool as a starting point for tailoring a ranking system for San Pablo's parks improvements.*

Policy HEA-I-6 Establish an incentive system to encourage land dedication and park development beyond the minimum City requirements. Incentives may include density bonuses, and increased building height at appropriate locations. Tie incentive program to priority areas for parks development.

Policy HEA-I-7 Work with interested community members and organizations to plan and develop an exercise circuit that takes advantage of existing parks, creeks, and other pedestrian infrastructure. The course should be clearly marked, and contain simple stations and diagrams for self-guided training.

Policy HEA-I-8 Collaborate with the school district to update joint use agreements to enhance communitywide access to pools and sports/recreational facilities.

Policy HEA-I-10 Encourage businesses or non-profit organizations to offer indoor recreational facilities and programs compatible with existing commercial structures and zones, such as batting cages, rock climbing walls, basketball/indoor soccer courts, and studios offering martial arts, aerobics, and yoga classes. These facilities and programs will help expand physical activity opportunities using relatively small parcels integrating into the existing city fabric.

City of South Gate | Healthy Community Element

Objective HC 2.2: Enhance existing neighborhoods to create safe and attractive places for recreation and exercise.

Policy P.1 The City will seek to increase its amount of parks, trails, open spaces and green spaces —which are important tools for increasing levels of physical activity and reducing the incidence of chronic illness.

Policy P.4 The City will continue to work with the local school districts to implement and maintain the Beyond the Bell program for after-school use of school facilities for playing fields, park spaces and other activities.

Policy P.5 The City will work with public and private civic institutions to incorporate healthy public spaces into significant new development projects and planning efforts throughout the City, as defined in the Green City Element.

SOCIAL CONNECTION AND SAFETY

SAFE COMMUTES

City of El Monte | Health and Wellness Element

Policy HW-4.2 Safer Streets. Reduce the potential for car collisions through design improvements, enforcement, and education efforts. Implement the recommendations from the pedestrian safety study. Maintain data on and prioritize improvements for locations with high incidences of pedestrian/vehicle collisions.

Policy HW-4.3 Traffic Calming. Implement a traffic-calming program to reduce traffic speeds and encourage safe driving practices in neighborhoods and high-volume pedestrian areas throughout the City.

Policy HW-4.4 Rail Crossings. Take steps to make the existing at-grade rail crossings safer and more attractive for pedestrians and vehicles. Work with the railroad to secure rail facilities from general public access in order to prevent pedestrian access and crossings at unauthorized locations.

Policy HW-5.1 Sidewalk Deficiencies. Strive to mitigate locations with sidewalk deficiencies in order to improve pedestrian safety and increase walking within El Monte

Policy HW-5.2 Safe Roadway Crossings. Maintain existing pedestrian safety features and increase safety at roadway crossings throughout the City through the addition of marked crosswalks, high-visibility markings, and physical improvements such as crossing islands, raised crosswalks, curb extensions, reduced radii at intersections, perpendicular curb ramps and other measures known to improve pedestrian safety.

Policy HW-5.3 Pedestrian Lighting. Improve pedestrian lighting on sidewalks throughout the City, but especially in high-volume pedestrian areas.

Policy HW-5.4 ADA Requirements. Incorporate Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements throughout the City, but especially in high-volume pedestrian areas.

Policy HW-6.4 Bicycle Safety Education. Encourage bicycle safety through education programs targeting bicyclists and motorists and promotional events such as bicycle rodeos and free helmet distribution events.

Policy HW-7.1 Transportation Investments. Prioritize transportation investments to increase safety around parks, open spaces, schools, pre-schools, and childcare centers.

Policy HW-7.2 Safe Routes to School. Create a Safe Routes to School plan in all El Monte schools. Prioritize improvements with the highest safety concerns. Actively seek State and Federal funding to support the Safe Routes to School plan.

Policy HW-7.3 Traffic Calming. Implement traffic calming strategies in areas immediately around schools and parks.

Policy HW-7.4 Walking/Bus/Bike Programs. Encourage the creation of “Walking School Bus,” “Biking School Bus,” “Bicycle Trains,” contests and other programs that encourage children to walk or bicycle to school and make it safer to do so.

Policy HW-7.5 School Collaboration. Work collaboratively with the school district, school board, PTA, and community residents to identify and address school access and safety issues. Form a school watch board that includes members of these groups and the Parks, Recreation & Community Services Department at the City level.

City of El Monte | Public Health and Safety Element

Policy PHS-4.2 Pedestrian Safety. Enhance pedestrian safety by completing sidewalks, identifying areas for crosswalks and signaling, and prioritizing the funding, construction, and maintenance of safe routes to schools, parks, and public facilities.

Policy PHS-4.3 Bicyclist Safety. Improve bicycle safety by creating well-defined bicycle lanes, working with the school districts to educate children about safe cycling practices, and providing information about safe routes to school.

Policy PHS-4.4 Streetscape Design. Develop detailed standards and guidelines for the treatment of public streetscapes to improve safety and walkability. Recommendations should address street trees, street lighting, street furniture, traffic calming, and related items.

City of Murrieta | Circulation Element

Policy CIR-2.6 Explore the use of traffic calming measures on streets with high incidences of speeding and/or history of collisions.

Policy CIR-2.7 Publish and promote safe pedestrian and bike routes through creating an accurate citywide map and posting pedestrian/cyclist-scale wayfinding signage.

Policy CIR-2.10 Review and comment on school district Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) to ensure proposed school circulation systems address traffic and pedestrian safety within and adjacent to the site.

Policy CIR-2.11 Work with the school districts to incorporate a Safe Routes to Schools program and establish a task force for school siting (including school closures) and safe routes decisions such as public works, city, county, Caltrans, law enforcement, school staff, public health, community groups and others.

Policy CIR-2.12 Consider the development and implementation of Pedestrian Safety Guidelines that also include streetscape standards that emphasize pedestrian and cyclist safety (lighting, trees, greenery, traffic calming measures, etc.).

Policy CIR-2.13 Work with the Murrieta Valley Unified School District and other local school districts, neighborhood associations, HOAs, and Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) to facilitate the creation of “walking school buses,” “bike trains”, carpools and crossing guards for Murrieta schools.

Policy CIR-3.2 Review the design of all proposed new residential neighborhoods to ensure that “cut through” routes are minimized and pedestrian connections are maximized.

Policy CIR-3.4 Consider the development and implementation of Traffic Calming Guidelines to address safety within residential neighborhoods.

Policy CIR-8.14 Partner with schools, employers, and community groups to teach bicycle and pedestrian safety in schools and workplaces and to educate residents about the benefits of walking and bicycling.

City of Richmond | Community Health and Wellness Element

Goal HL-D. Access to Public Transit and Safe Active Transportation. Ensure that all residents have access to adequate and safe public transit and active transportation options that reduce dependence on fossil

fuels, increase physical activity, reduce air and noise pollution and make streets safe for people of all ages.

City of San Pablo | Circulation

Policy C-I-19 Use brightly-colored paint or a one-foot buffer strip along bicycle routes to provide a visual signal to drivers to watch out for bicyclists and nurture a “share the lane” ethic. Start with areas of town where automobile-bicycle collisions have occurred in the past, based on data from the Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System maintained by the California Highway Patrol.

Policy C-I-22 To maintain walkability and pedestrian safety, consider reducing curb-to-curb road widths and employing roadway design features such as islands, pedestrian refuges, and pedestrian countdown signals.

City of San Pablo | Health

Policy HEA-I-3 Improve the conditions for youth walking and bicycling in the areas surrounding schools by working with the Contra Costa Health Services and the school district to implement the Safe Routes to School program that is already underway. Participate in the necessary assessments and prioritize identified Safe Routes to School infrastructure improvements in annual transportation improvements budgets.

City of South Gate | Healthy Community Element

Objective HC 3.1: Create a high quality pedestrian network in all areas of the City so that residents can safely walk to their destinations.

Policy P.5 To the extent that funding is available, the City will maintain sidewalks to protect public safety and create a visually attractive environment.

Policy P.6 The City will improve unsafe and unattractive pedestrian areas, as resources become available. The City will promote streets as public, pedestrian oriented places through the appropriate placement of new buildings, parked cars and garages.

Policy P.7 New development projects and public infrastructure projects will be required to provide safe and direct pedestrian connections to transit stops.

Policy P.9 The City will allow sufficient pedestrian cross times, particularly for the elderly and strollers, when setting traffic light timing.

Goal HC 4: A safe transportation system

Objective HC 4.1: Reduce traffic crashes in the City.

Policy P.1 The City should strive to maintain and improve the safety of the transportation system through implementation of the policies in the Mobility Element and other actions, as necessary.

Policy P.2 The City should monitor and, to the extent feasible, improve traffic safety and reduce the potential for traffic accidents through design and education improvements.

Policy P.3 The City should work to improve areas with a high incidence or risk of pedestrian/vehicle and bicycle/vehicle collisions.

Policy P.4 The City will encourage and support education campaigns on traffic and bicycle pedestrian safety.

Objective HC 4.2: Improve pedestrian, bicycle and vehicle safety around schools in South Gate.

Policy P.1 The City will pursue and support Safe Routes to Schools programs.

Policy P.2 The City will work to implement traffic calming in areas immediately around schools.

Policy P.3 The City will, where feasible, work with the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) and the East Los Angeles College (ELAC) District to improve transportation safety around schools.

Policy P.4 The City will encourage the creation of “Walking School Bus”/“Biking School Bus” programs, where parents take turns accompanying a group of children to school on foot or via bike.

Policy P.5 To the extent possible, the City will prioritize safety and roadway improvements around schools as funding is available.

CRIME PREVENTION

County of Kings | Health and Safety Element

Objective C1.2. Enhance overall community safety by placing more emphasis on preventative measures to reduce crime, including the incorporation of crime prevention features in the built environment of each community to increase overall safety of residents and visitors within these communities.

Policy C1.2.1: Encourage new development to integrate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) strategies and applications to enhance crime prevention in the County’s Community Districts and serve as deterrents to crime.

Policy C1.2.2: Coordinate community planning efforts with the County Sheriff’s Department to build a sustainable positive law enforcement presence that results in safer living environments within community districts.

Policy C1.2.3: Support community policing, neighborhood watch, and other law enforcement efforts that engage community residents.

Policy C1.2.4: Support programs aimed at intervention with at risk youth as a preventative measure to reduce future crime potential.

Policy C1.2.5: Invest in community planning efforts that aim to reverse trends of community deterioration and blight which lead toward the decline of personal and property safety within the County’s community districts.

City of Coachella | Community Health and Wellness Element

Policy 2.11 Code enforcement programs. Create a code enforcement program to register and/or inspect abandoned properties and respond to graffiti, vandalism, abandoned vehicles and other nuisances that create a perceived, or actual, unsafe environment.

City of Rancho Cucamonga | Public Health and Safety Element

Goal PS-4. Provide a high level of public safety services throughout Rancho Cucamonga.

Policy PS-4.6. Utilize the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) during the review of development projects. In order to incorporate safety and security into the design of the built environment, the City’s design review process takes into consideration CPTED principles. Projects are promoted that reduce crime by providing maximum visibility for pedestrian pathways, channeling movement and creating clear movement patterns, providing territorial reinforcement, and supporting continued maintenance of properties.

City of San Jose | Quality of Life

Policy CD-5.3 Promote crime prevention through site and building designs that facilitate surveillance of communities by putting “eyes on the street.” Design sites and buildings to

promote visual and physical access to parks and open space areas. Support safe, accessible, and well-used public open spaces by orienting active use areas and building facades towards them.

City of San Pablo | Health

Policy HEA-I-34 Incorporate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles and best practices into the Zoning Ordinance and project review procedures for new development and major renovations. Guidelines and checklists should include concepts such as:

- Natural Surveillance, e.g. orient building and windows to provide maximum surveillance of exterior areas, and locate entryways such that they are visible to adjacent neighbors or passersby;
- Natural Access Control, e.g. use landscaping such as low hedges and flowerbeds to identify points of entry and movement on property, and use signage and symbolic barriers to direct vehicular and pedestrian traffic;
- Natural Territorial Reinforcement, e.g. use thorny or thick plant materials in perimeter landscape areas to discourage cutting through parking areas, trampling vegetation, approaching ground floor windows or climbing fences and walls;
- Maintenance, e.g. make it easier to maintain property by recommending graffiti-resistant surface materials, vandal-proof lighting, and landscaping selected for durability and easy maintenance; and
- Shared Facilities, e.g. promote activity in public areas throughout the day by coordinating shared uses of facilities (parking lots, parks, sports fields).

Policy HEA-I-37 Ensure that San Pablo has minimum illumination standards for streetlights and, if necessary, update the standards to reflect best practices for safety lighting.

Policy HEA-I-38 Continue community policing and relationship building programs, including educational and mentoring initiatives with schools. *One new technique that may be successful is setting up safety tables at community events, staffed by police officers to offer information to residents and visitors about the services provided by the Police Department.*

COMMUNITY DESIGN AND PLACEMAKING

City of Arvin | Community Health Element

Goal 8. Strengthen social and mental well-being through neighborhood design.

Policy CH-8.1. Provide diverse public spaces that provide pleasant places for neighbors to meet and congregate.

Policy CH-8.2. Pursue an integrated strategy to reduce street crime and improve personal safety.

Policy CH-8.3. Support community organizations that do workforce development and connect people to social services.

City of Arvin | Conservation and Open Space Element

Policy CO-2.7. Encourage conservation and promotion of the City's historical and cultural resources.

Policy CO-2.8. Promote the development and design of the civic center and Jewett Square area as focal points for the community and for the City's identity.

City of Arvin | Land Use Element

Goal-1. Ensure high-quality community design that protects residents' quality of life and enhances the City's image and identity.

Policy LU-1.2. Provide high-quality public spaces that incorporate attractive landscaping and streetscaping for the benefit of present and future Arvin residents.

City of Chino | Community Character

Objective CC-3.1 Establish a focal point in every neighborhood.

Policy P1. Every neighborhood should have at least one focal point, which should be a park, school, plaza, clubhouse, recreation center, retail, open space, or combination thereof.

Policy P2. Focal points shall have ample public spaces that are accessible to all citizens.

Policy P3. Focal points should be within ¼-mile walking distance of any point in the neighborhood.

Action A1. Conduct a study to determine which established neighborhoods have focal points, and which lack them. Create follow up programs to create focal points where they are lacking, as well as programs to enhance existing focal points.

City of El Monte | Health and Wellness Element

Policy HW-1.1 Health and Wellness Initiative. Continue to define, promote and educate the public about the links between public health outcomes and the built environment. Reinforce the Health and Wellness brand as a key component of El Monte’s identity.

Policy HW-14.3 Community Health Events. Sponsor and support a variety of community events focused on health and wellness such as jog-athons, weight-loss programs, fitness programs, and similar activities. Consider a health theme at summer and holiday activities.

Policy HW-14.4 Social Cohesion. Encourage activities such as block parties and community-wide social events, that strengthen neighborhood cohesion and the overall identity of the City.

Policy HW-14.5 Healthy Community Events. Implement Health and Wellness policies at existing community events. Waive the fee for health and wellness booths at existing community events.

Policy HW-3.3 Landscape Improvements. Make streets and other public spaces more visually appealing and environmentally friendly by planting street trees, improving landscaping, adding decorative street furniture, and regularly cleaning the sidewalks and streets.

Policy HW-8.4 Street Closures for Events. Facilitate street closures for farmers’ markets, arts and craft fairs, ciclovías (bicycle and pedestrian events), and other public events.

City of Murrieta | Healthy Community Element

Goal HC-4 Public spaces that foster positive human interaction and healthy lifestyles.

Policy HC-4.1 Create public plazas with seating, art, and play features near shopping and business districts.

Policy HC-4.2 Work with restaurants and cafes to create sidewalk outdoor seating areas to activate the sidewalk.

Policy HC-4.3 Allow and encourage residents to apply for street closure permits for neighborhood block parties.

Policy HC-4.4 Build an affordable, accessible, and flexible central gathering/meeting space that individuals and community groups can rent for a variety of social, cultural, educational, and civic purposes.

Policy HC-4.5 Encourage the development and display of public art to promote the history, heritage, and culture of Murrieta.

Policy HC-4.6 Consider adopting a public art ordinance that 1) provides incentives for businesses to provide public art and 2) establishes a fee for commercial and industrial projects that do not wish to install public art.

City of Murrieta | Recreation and Open Space Element

Goal ROS-5 Recreation programs foster a sense of community and civic involvement, and promote interaction between residents.

Policy ROS-5.1 Host special events that become community traditions, appealing to a range of ages.

Policy ROS-5.2 Encourage events in the Town Square Park and Historic Downtown Murrieta.

Policy ROS-5.3 Promote opportunities for multi-generational interaction such as youth mentoring by seniors and business people.

Policy ROS-5.4 Create roles for volunteers to assist with recreation facilities and programs.

City of Richmond | Community Health and Wellness Element

Goal HL-H. Safe Neighborhoods and Public Spaces. Ensure safe neighborhoods and public spaces throughout the city that promote social interactions and foster a sense of identity and pride in the community.

Policy HL-33. Prioritize projects that significantly address social and economic needs of the economically vulnerable populations. Address and reverse the underlying socioeconomic factors and residential social segregation in the community that contributes to crime and violence in the city.

City of San Jose | Quality of Life

Policy VN-1.2 Maintain existing and develop new community services and gathering spaces that allow for increased social interaction of neighbors, (i.e., parks, community centers and gardens, libraries, schools, commercial areas, churches, and other gathering spaces).

Policy CD-1.6 Promote vibrant, publicly accessible spaces that encourage gathering and other active uses that may be either spontaneous or programmed. Place a variety of uses adjacent to public spaces at sufficient densities to create critical mass of people who will activate the space throughout the day and night.

City of San Pablo | Health

Policy HEA-I-32 Investigate the feasibility of establishing programs for formerly-incarcerated residents of San Pablo to help them become involved in the community in a healthy and productive way. Opportunities include:

- Supporting organizations that provide substance abuse treatment services; and
- Connecting formerly-incarcerated persons to educational and job-training opportunities available at Contra Costa College and elsewhere in the community. *Many parolees and others who have been incarcerated live in San Pablo. Lack of coordinated services and employment discrimination makes it difficult for them to take care of themselves and participate in the community, increasing recidivism and diminishing the social and economic life of the community. Questions about criminal record, for example, should only be asked to determine if the nature of the past conviction would have a bearing on the performance of a specified position.*

Policy HEA-I-40 Enhance aesthetics and quality of the housing stock and remove blight by implementing policies and programs identified in the Housing Element.

City of South Gate | Healthy Community Element

Goal HC 10: Improved social capital and community cohesion

Objective HC 10.1: Increase participation in community events.

Policy P.1 The City will strive to preserve and strengthen social capital by supporting formal and informal social networks in the community.

Policy P.2 The City will strive to increase rates of participation in community events such as voting, youth activities, adult education, senior activities and family-oriented programs.

Policy P.3 Information about community events should continue to be distributed to a wide range of community organizations including churches, senior facilities, schools, etc. using existing city-sponsored platforms such as the City website.

Policy P.4 The City should pursue the following cross-cutting strategies to support social capital:

- Implement land use policies that reduce commute times.
- Support policies and programs to beautify neighborhoods.
- Create public gathering places, such as parks and plazas.
- Take actions to reduce crime and violence across the City.
- Support neighborhood watch or policing programs.

- Support neighborhood associations throughout the City.
- Actively enforce code violations.
- Reduce conditions of blight and poverty across the City.

NUTRITION, HEALTHY FOOD SYSTEMS, AND FOOD ACCESS

URBAN AGRICULTURE AND LOCAL FOOD

County of Marin | Natural Systems and Agriculture Element

Policy AG-2.2. Support Local, Organic, and Grass-Fed Agriculture. Encourage and protect local, organic, grass-fed, and other ecologically sound agricultural practices, such as dry farming, including field crops and animal agriculture, as a means to increase on-farm income, diversify Marin agriculture, and provide healthy food for the local supply.

Action AG-2.j. Promote local foods. Promote the distribution of local foods through the Community Food Bank. Continue to offer farmers' market food coupons to food stamp and WIC recipients but increase the individual allotment

Policy AG-3.1. Support Local Food Production. Promote local food production in agricultural zoning districts, as well as on appropriate urban and suburban lands.

Action AG-3.a. Encourage Community Gardens. Allow community gardens on County property that is underutilized or where such use would complement current use, and amend the Development Code to require space for on-site community gardens in new residential developments of 10 units or greater. Work with community-based organizations to manage such gardens using ecologically sound techniques and to provide on-site water if available (find more information at www.communitygarden.org).

Action AG-3.c. Promote Edible Landscaping. Encourage fruit trees or other edible landscaping when possible in new development and when renewing planting on County property where appropriate. Include the replacement of irrigated ornamentals with drought-resistant edible plants, as appropriate

Action AG-3.d. Use locally grown and/or organic foods in county services. Develop and adopt a food policy and procurement program that incorporates organic and locally grown foods into cafeteria services, the jail, and County-sponsored events.

Action AG-3.e. Promote Organic Food in Schools. Support school programs, including on-site gardens, that incorporate organic foods into school meals.

County of Sonoma | Land Use Element

Objective LU-6.8. Encourage food production as an integral part of institutional land uses on public lands where such uses and lands have the capacity to grow food products.

Policy LU-6g. Where appropriate, encourage and support the use of public lands for community gardens and expanding agricultural opportunities.

City of Arvin | Community Health Element

Policy CH-5.4. Promote the production and distribution of locally grown food by reducing barriers to farmers markets, food cooperatives, and neighborhood or community gardens.

Action 8.3: Work with local farms, food retailers and nonprofit organizations to establish a regularly occurring farmers' market in a prominent and accessible location within the City.

Action 8.4: Create zoning that explicitly allows and encourages small-scale community gardens near or within existing neighborhoods.

City of Arvin | Land Use Element

Goal 15. Maximize opportunities to incorporate urban agriculture and establish a local food system.

Policy LU-15.1. Provide incentives for new development that incorporates agriculture such as home gardens, community gardens and urban farms.

Policy LU-15.2. Develop industrial land use policies that include food enterprises, such as urban farms, aquaculture, food wholesaling, processing and distribution.

Policy LU-15.3. Review existing ordinances that serve as barriers to establishing farmers' markets, community gardens and home gardens.

Policy LU-15.4. Identify appropriate sites for farmers' markets and community gardens.

City of Chino | Healthy City

Action HC-1.2 A3. Promote government and school purchase of locally produced /or organic food.

Action HC-1.2 A4. Work with vendors at the farmer’s market to develop programs under which vendors can accept food stamps and other public benefits.

City of Chino | Land Use

Policy LU-8.1 P2. The City shall support the development of new retail venues that sell local, fresh produce, including farmers’ markets, community-supported agriculture programs, and grocery stores.

Policy LU-8.1 P4. The City shall allow the development of community gardens in residential and other land use designations.

Policy LU-8.1 P5. The City shall encourage farmers’ markets to accept food stamps and other public food benefits.

Policy LU-8.1 P6. The City shall take steps toward meeting its own food needs (e.g. cafeterias, public functions) and those of the schools through the purchase of local and organic food.

Action LU-8.1 A1. Identify and inventory potential community garden and urban farm sites on existing parks, public easements, right-of-ways, and schoolyards, and develop a program to establish community gardens in appropriate locations.

Action LU-8.1 A3. Establish a process through which a neighborhood can propose and adopt a site as a community garden.

Action LU-8.1 A4. Identify appropriate locations for farmers markets and community-supported agriculture drop-off sites and prioritize such uses in these areas.

City of Chino | Open Space and Conservation

Objective OSC-2.4 Provide local produce to Chino’s residents.

Action A1. In cooperation with local agriculture groups, develop a “Chino grown” identity for direct marketing to consumers.

[Action A2](#). Develop a program to facilitate produce purchasing partnerships between local farmers and grocery stores, and between local farmers and restaurants.

City of El Monte | Health and Wellness Element

[Policy HW-10.4 Farmers' Markets](#). Support the creation of new farmers' markets in the City with the goal of having year-round farmers' markets three times per week.

[Policy HW-11.4 Edible School Yards](#). Explore the potential feasibility for creating "edible school yards" that provide gardens and gardening programs on school property.

City of Los Angeles | Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles

[Policy 4.1 Land for Urban Agriculture and Healthy Food](#): Encourage and preserve land for urban agriculture in the city to ensure a long-term supply of locally produced healthy food, promote resiliency, green spaces, and healthy food access; increase the number of urban agriculture sites including but not limited to: community gardens, parkway gardens, urban farms and rooftop gardens in low-income and undeserved areas.

City of Murrieta | Conservation Element

[Goal CSV-10](#) Fresh food is grown locally and made available through multiple venues that maintain a link to the City's agricultural heritage and promote healthy eating.

[Policy CSV-10.1](#) Allow agricultural uses to continue in rural residential areas.

[Policy CSV-10.2](#) Consider ways to allow small-scale urban agriculture in parks, schools, and neighborhoods.

[Policy CSV-10.3](#) Ensure that residents are permitted to grow fruits and vegetables in their yards, so long as there are not significant negative impacts to adjacent property owners.

[Policy CSV-10.4](#) Encourage and support the use of public lands for community gardens and other food production facilities, when feasible.

[Policy CSV-10.5](#) Support opportunities for local food production and access, such as farmer's markets, community gardens, harvest sharing programs, and community supported agriculture programs.

[Policy CSV-10.6](#) Encourage local farmers to sell fresh food locally.

[Policy CSV-10.7](#) Allow public facilities such as schools, libraries, and community centers to be used as Community Supported Agriculture pick-up sites, where feasible.

City of Richmond | Community and Health Wellness Element

[Policy HL-11](#). Support and promote urban agriculture on publicly owned, non-contaminated vacant land in the city. Explore the potential for designating an urban agriculture zone in the city. Identify and revise ordinances that may limit or restrict urban farm stands and urban agriculture.

[Policy HL-12](#). Promote farmers' markets, farm stands, and community gardens in the city. Supplement the availability of fresh produce in the city while encouraging social cohesion, supporting local farmers, and reducing greenhouse gases.

City of San Francisco | Recreation Element: The Citywide System

[Policy 2.12](#). Expand community garden opportunities throughout the City. Community gardens are a valuable use of open space in dense urban areas. They improve the quality of life in the city by revitalizing neighborhoods, and stimulating social interaction and neighborhood cooperation. In addition, they provide opportunities for recreation and exercise for those who work in the gardens, and provide visual interest to the general public.

There are many existing community gardens in the City. They are located on private property, undeveloped street [rights-of-way] and underused (vacant) public property, public parkland, rooftops, etc. Acknowledging the values community gardens have for the City, the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution encouraging a minimum of 100 community gardens to be established in the City by 1996.

City departments should fully cooperate with neighborhood organizations and nonprofit organizations, such as the San Francisco League of Urban Gardeners (SLUG) to establish, maintain, and administer community gardens at sites throughout the City. The City should also investigate opportunities to preserve existing gardens, in order to maximize the opportunity for San Franciscans to use, enjoy, and benefit from community gardens.

City of San Pablo | Health

[Policy HEA-I-17](#) Assess the feasibility of starting a certified farmer's market in San Pablo. Steps may include, but are not limited to:

- Identifying demand for a farmers’ market;
- Connecting with potential participating farmers; and
- Determining a central and strategic location that increases community access to fresh produce (preferably a location directly served by transit). *Farmers’ market certification means that a government agency or official has certified that the market’s vendors have grown what they sell at the market and that the market includes only farmers who are certified producers. The nearest certified farmers’ market to San Pablo is the Richmond Civic Center Farmers’ Market, about 2 miles away. Farmers markets can be set up to accept WIC and SNAP payments as well.*

Policy HEA-I-19 Work with residents, Contra Costa College, and community organizations to plan and implement a San Pablo Community Gardens program, which will not only provide a source of fresh produce to gardeners, but will also offer learning opportunities for young and old alike. The intent is that access be free, and where there are costs, there would also be relief for low-income residents to the extent feasible. More specifically, the City will:

- Work with Contra Costa College to identify a site on campus and support a Community Gardens program by securing insurance and providing water;
- Identify other suitable locations for future gardens (e.g., on school sites, on vacant lots or portions of other city-owned property);
- Include San Pablo residents in the design and operation of the gardens;
- Enable gardeners to sell their produce through a local farmers’ market;
- Work with the Food Bank of Contra Costa and Solano to manage the donation of surplus produce to families in need; and
- Periodically evaluate the program and make adjustments, as appropriate.

City of Santa Rosa | Public Services and Facilities Element: Parks and Recreation

Policy PSF-A-11. Community gardens are encouraged within city parks and on city-owned property. As part of the master plan process for new parks, the city shall consider implementing new community gardens based on input from residents.

City of South Gate | Healthy Community Element

Policy HC 5.1 P.3 The City should expand access to certified farmers markets. This includes working to expand the hours of the existing farmer’s market, pursuing new farmers markets in transit-accessible locations, supporting expanded transit service to bring residents to and from the farmer’s markets, and allowing farmers markets on public property at minimal cost to the vendors.

Policy HC 5.1 P.4 Partnerships between local merchants and farmers’ markets to increase the availability of healthy food choices in South Gate’s stores will be supported and encouraged by the City.

Objective HC 5.4: Provide opportunities for community gardens and local food production.

Policy HC 5.4 P.1 The City will support the use of public and private vacant lots, including school yards, for community gardens, as feasible or appropriate.

Policy HC 5.4 P.2 The City will strive for community gardens to be evenly distributed throughout the City.

FOOD SECURITY

County of Marin | Natural Systems and Agriculture Element: Agriculture and Food

Goal AG-1. Preservation of Agricultural Lands and Resources.

Goal AG-2. Improved Agricultural Viability. Enhance the viability of Marin County farms, ranches, and agricultural industries.

Policy AG-2.3. Support Small-Scale Diversification. Diversify agricultural uses and products on a small percentage of agricultural lands to complement existing traditional uses, help ensure the continued economic viability of the county agricultural industry, and provide increased food security.

Policy AG-2.6. Promote Small-Scale Crop Production. Encourage small-scale row crop production that contributes to local food security on appropriate sites throughout the county.

Goal AG-3. Community Food Security. Increase the diversity of locally produced foods to give residents greater access to a healthy, nutritionally adequate diet.

Policy AG-3.3. Enhance Food Security Education. Promote public awareness and education about the Importance of locally produced food and food security.

County of Sonoma | Land Use Element

Policy LU-6f. Where feasible and appropriate, encourage food production and recommend curricula related to food production issues as part of the County’s review of permits for institutional land uses such as day care centers, private schools, places of religious worship, etc.

Goal LU-8. Protect lands currently in agricultural production and lands with soils and other characteristics which make them potentially suitable for agricultural use. Retain large parcel sizes and avoid incompatible non-agricultural uses.

Objective LU-8.1. Avoid conversion of lands currently used for agricultural production to nonagricultural use.

Objective LU-8.2. Retain large parcels in agricultural production areas and avoid new parcels less than 20 acres in the “Land Intensive Agriculture” category.

Objective LU-8.3. Agricultural lands not currently used for farming but which have soils or other characteristics which make them suitable for farming shall not be developed in a way that would preclude future agricultural use.

Objective LU-8.4. Discourage uses in agricultural areas that are not compatible with long term agricultural production.

Objective LU-8.5. Support farming by permitting limited small scale farm services and visitor serving uses in agricultural areas.

Policy LU-8b. Apply a base zoning district of agriculture for any land area designated on the land use plan map for agriculture. Other overlay zoning districts may be applied where allowed by the agricultural land use category. Add an agricultural services zoning district or combining district to the zoning ordinance.

Policy LU-8c. Use rezonings, easements, and other methods to insure that development on agricultural lands does not exceed the permitted density except where allowed by the policies of the Agricultural Resources Element.

Policy LU-8d. Deny general plan amendments which convert lands outside of designated urban service areas with Class I, II, or III soils (USDA) to an urban or rural residential, commercial, industrial, or public/quasi-public category unless all of the following criteria are met:

- 1) The use is not in an agricultural production area and will not adversely affect agricultural operations.
- 2) The supply of vacant potential land for the requested use is insufficient to meet projected demand.
- 3) No areas with other soil classes are available for non-resource uses in the planning area.
- 4) An overriding public benefit will result from the proposed use.
- 5) Amendments to recognize a pre-existing use are exempt from this policy. Public uses such as parks and sewage treatment plants may be approved if an overriding public benefit exists.

HEALTHY FOOD ACCESS AND EDUCATION

County of Marin | Socioeconomic Element: Public Health

Goal PH-1. Reduced Rates of Obesity, Eating Disorders, and Chronic Disease Such as Heart Disease and Breast Cancer. Improve individual and community health through prevention, screening, education, and treatment strategies regarding nutrition and physical activity related health issues.

Policy PH-1.1. Promote nutrition education and access to healthy foods. Provide affordable healthy foods, and fresh, locally grown fruits and vegetables in schools and other public places.

Action PH-1.b. Increase access to healthy foods/beverages. Support neighborhood-oriented, specific sources of healthful foods, such as farmers' markets and local outlets. Support food banks, pantries, and other sources that help provide federal food assistance to low-income residents so that all families, seniors, schools, and community-based organizations are able to access, purchase, and increase intake of fresh fruits, vegetables, and other nutritious foods.

City of Arvin | Community Health Element

Goal 5. Improve access to fresh fruits, vegetables, and other healthy food by encouraging a mix of food establishments that offer healthy food choices.

Policy CH-5.1. Encourage new and existing food retailers to improve the quality and selection of healthy foods through financial incentives, zoning, technical assistance and other similar programs.

Policy CH-5.2. Work with school districts to ensure that healthy food options are available in all Arvin schools.

Policy CH-5.3. Limit the number of fast food restaurants and liquor stores in areas with high existing concentration of these uses.

Action 8.1: Create a "Healthy Food Retailer" certification program offering assistance and incentives for existing retailers to offer affordable, fresh, wholesome food and to emphasize such food in their advertising and interior displays.

Action 8.2: Adopt an ordinance discouraging the proliferation of "fast food" establishments and removing barriers to the operation of produce markets and other sources of healthy food.

Action 8.5: Compile a list of existing resources residents can use to gain greater access to healthy food — such as cooking classes, gardening classes and financial support —

and disseminate it through a variety of channels, including the City website, schools and community organizations.

City of Arvin | Land Use Element

Goal 5. Establish a land use mix that promotes healthy living through access to healthy foods and opportunities for physical activity.

Policy LU-5.2. Provide opportunities for residents to obtain healthy food locally and at low cost, by supporting grocery markets, farmers markets, community gardens, and other sources of fresh and healthy food.

City of Chino | Economic Development

Policy P4. In areas identified as underserved with healthy food sources, the City shall consider financial incentives to attract grocery store-anchored retail centers.

Action A2. Conduct a study to identify areas of the City that are underserved by grocery stores. Within those areas, identify parcels with potential for assembly to support a grocery store. Include in this study an evaluation of existing infrastructure on those parcels and whether it would need to be upgraded to support a grocery store.

Action A3. To attract retail that is currently lacking, such as grocery stores, work with brokers and existing stores to identify sites that could be appropriate for a specific store, and actions or investments that could be taken to attract them.

Action A4. Monitor vacancy rates and sales tax performance for retail areas in the City in comparison to regional and statewide averages. If vacancy rates and sales tax performance fall below average, work with property and business owners to either improve performance or determine an alternative use for the site.

Action A5. Actively recruit retail stores by marketing available sites and devoting staff time to working with potential tenants.

City of Chino | Healthy City

Objective HC-1.2 Encourage healthy eating habits and healthy eating messages.

Action A1. Develop a program to disseminate information about healthful eating habits.

Action A2. Model best practices related to promoting healthy eating habits at government offices and government-organized by serving only healthy snacks and refreshments.

City of Chino | Land Use

Objective LU-8.1 Ensure that sources of healthy foods are available in all neighborhoods in Chino.

Policy P1. The City shall ensure that all residences are within walking distance of sources of fresh food, including grocery stores, farmers' markets, and community gardens, and shall prioritize underserved areas for new sources of healthy food.

Policy P3. The City shall consider the provision of programs, incentives, and/or grants to encourage small grocery or convenience stores to sell fresh foods in underserved areas. These programs could include grants or loans to purchase updated equipment (refrigeration), publicity or directories of healthy food outlets, or connecting stores to wholesale sources of healthy, local, or organic food.

Policy P7. The City shall work with the Chino Valley Unified School District to establish strong nutritional standards for school lunches and to phase out vending machines and sugar sweetened beverages, particularly at elementary schools.

Policy P8. The City shall consider programs and incentives to encourage restaurants to label nutritional content of foods, to include healthy foods on their menus, and to promote healthy, local, and organic foods. These programs may include certification and/or publicity of healthy restaurants or development of local supplier networks.

Action A2. Identify and prioritize neighborhoods underserved by healthy food sources for development of healthy food sources.

Action A5. Develop a program to provide fast-track permitting for grocery stores in underserved areas.

Objective LU-8.2 Avoid disproportionate concentrations of unhealthy food sources within neighborhoods.

Policy P1. The City shall restrict approvals of new liquor and convenience stores in areas with an existing high concentration of such stores.

Action A1. Identify and inventory areas with a high ratio of convenience, liquor, and fast food stores, and develop a program to prioritize the development of new sources of healthy foods in these areas.

City of El Monte | Health and Wellness Element

Policy HW-10.1 *Incentive Program.* Support financing, zoning, tax incentive and similar programs that encourage new food retail business in underserved areas of El Monte.

Policy HW-10.2 *Improved Food Selection.* Encouraging existing retailers to improve the quality and selection of healthy foods through financial incentives, technical assistance, and other services.

Policy HW-10.3 *Access.* Strive to locate healthy food stores so that all residences are within one-quarter mile walking distance of a healthy food store.

Policy HW-10.5 *Healthy Food Near Schools.* Limit drive-through restaurants and fast food within 1,000 feet of schools. Locate and incentivize healthy food retailers near schools.

Policy HW-10.6 *Fast Food and Liquor.* Limit the number of fast food restaurants and liquor stores in areas with high existing concentrations of these uses. Adopt healthy food guidelines for access of high concentrations of these uses.

Policy HW-10.8 *Healthy Food Retail Outlets.* Increase the ratio of healthy food retail outlets to unhealthy food retail outlets.

Policy HW-10.9 *Healthy Food in Public Facilities and Events.* The City should become a leader in healthy food and set an example for the community by providing healthy food and beverage options in City facilities and at City-sponsored events, which includes vending machines, snack bars, and food and beverages served at meetings and events.

Policy HW-11.1 *Informed Food Retailers.* Support education campaigns to inform food retailers and institutions that serve food to residents about healthy food options.

Policy HW-11.2 *Educational Campaign.* Support education campaigns around nutrition and physical activity.

Policy HW-11.3 *Healthy Food in Schools.* Work with school districts to ensure that healthy food options are available and more accessible than unhealthy food options in all El Monte schools. Collaborate on the development of a strategy to provide healthy food choices within schools and to minimize the sale of carbonated and sugar sweetened beverages, processed foods, foods containing trans fats, and foods of minimal nutritional value.

City of Murrieta | Healthy Community Element

Goal HC-6 A range of choices for accessible, affordable, and nutritious foods.

Policy HC-6.1 Encourage equitable distribution of healthy food retail and dining options in all commercial and employment areas of the City.

Policy HC-6.2 Research and consider land use regulations to limit fast food outlet density.

Policy HC-6.3 Identify and utilize available incentives, grants, and/or programs to encourage small grocery or convenience stores to sell basic healthy fresh food items. Programs could include grants or loans to purchase updated equipment, publicity, directories of healthy food outlets, or connecting stores to wholesale sources of healthy food.

Policy HC-6.4 Encourage restaurants to voluntarily eliminate trans fats from their menus.

Policy HC-6.5 Identify and utilize available incentives, grants, and/or programs to encourage restaurants to create a healthier dining experience for customers by highlighting healthy dishes, offering smaller portion sizes, and disclosing nutrition facts.

Policy HC-6.6 Support community education programs on healthy eating habits and lifestyles, including topics such as nutrition, physical activity, and vegetable gardening.

Policy HC-6.7 Encourage larger food retailers to carry specialty ethnic food items and support the opening of smaller ethnic food stores.

City of Richmond | Community and Health Wellness Element

Goal HL-B. Access to Healthy Food and Nutrition. Ensure that all Richmond residents have access to affordable and nutritious food to support improved nutrition, reduced incidence of hunger, and healthy eating choices.

City of San Jose | Quality of Life

Goal VN-3 – Access to Healthful Foods. Ensure that all residents have sufficient access to healthful food, as defined by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Policy VN-3.1 Encourage the location of full service grocery stores within or adjacent to neighborhoods with limited access to healthful foods with the goal that all San José residents be able to live within a ½ mile walking distance of a full service grocery store.

Policy VN-3.2 Work with the Valley Transportation Authority to ensure that public transit provides access to full-service grocery stores, farmers' markets and other retailers of healthful food.

Policy VN-3.3 Support the efforts of the State, County and non-profits to encourage all healthful food retailers to accept public food assistance programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (Food Stamps) and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).

Policy VN-3.4 Ensure that the *Envision General Plan* Land Use/Transportation Diagram continues to designate appropriate lands for full-service grocery stores in low-income and nutrition deficient neighborhoods.

Policy VN-3.5 Encourage the location of healthful food retail, including farmers markets, in neighborhoods with high concentrations of fast food outlets compared to full-service grocery stores and fresh produce markets.

Action VN-3.6 Collaborate with the Santa Clara County Public Health Department to measure the accessibility of healthful foods as well as the relative concentration of fast food restaurants near schools. Use this data to identify any excessive concentration of fast food retailers in the vicinity of schools and the need for alternative healthful food options.

Action VN-3.7 Collaborate with the Santa Clara County Public Health Department to measure the accessibility of healthful foods by neighborhood including both the percentage of residents living near full-service grocery stores or fresh produce markets and the relative concentration of fast food restaurants and convenience stores to healthful food retailers. Use this data to identify nutrition deficient neighborhoods in the city.

Action VN-3.8 Collaborate with the Santa Clara County Public Health Department and the non-profit health sector to develop an economic development strategy to attract full-service grocery stores, fresh produce markets, and other healthful food retailers to low-income and nutrition deficient neighborhoods in the city. Also work collaboratively to develop an economic development strategy to attract healthful food options near schools.

Action VN-3.9 Collaborate with the Santa Clara County Public Health Department and the non-profit health sector to explore the potential to develop an incentive program to encourage existing liquor stores, neighborhood markets or convenience stores in nutrition deficient neighborhoods to sell fresh fruits and vegetables. Incentives could include, but are not limited to increases in density, reductions in parking requirements, or grants to purchase refrigeration units or other equipment necessary to sell fresh produce.

Action VN-3.12 Explore limiting the number of fast food restaurants located near schools.

Policy HEA-I-12 Use zoning and redevelopment programs to establish incentives for locating healthy food grocery stores at the center of neighborhoods and to increase communitywide healthy food access. Approaches may include:

- Within the Zoning Ordinance, clearly define “healthy food grocery stores” in order to ensure that businesses meeting that description have access to incentives developed with them in mind. Recommended criteria include: 1) dedicates at least 50 percent of retail space for a general line of food and non-food grocery products intended for home preparation, consumption, and use; 2) dedicates at least 30 percent of retail space for perishable goods that include dairy, fresh produce, fresh meats-poultry-fish, and frozen foods; and 3) dedicates at least 500 square feet of its retail space for fresh produce;
- Ensure sites are made available that could be developed as healthy food grocery stores (with a focus on neighborhood areas with little or no access);
- Provide expedited permit processing for healthy food grocery store development;
- Leverage City staff time, redevelopment funds, and other economic development grant money to help potential new healthy food grocers to consolidate parcels and/or make necessary improvements;
- Encourage large healthy food grocers to offer shuttle service and home delivery; and
- Develop standards and incentives flexible enough to accommodate “alternative” grocery stores which use less space, require less parking, and focus on the day-to-day needs of nearby residents. *Healthy food grocers will be encouraged to stock organic foods, but City policy will focus on increasing access to affordable healthy foods for all community members regardless of income, and organic foods may be, but are not always, affordable. Programs to attract healthy food grocers may be included in the City’s redevelopment programs as part of the City’s overall neighborhood revitalization strategy.*

Policy HEA-I-15 Work to increase community awareness of and participation in existing federal food assistance programs, such as the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) nutrition program and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly food stamps). Approaches can include, but are not limited to:

- Providing information in City newsletters and on the City’s website and maintaining handouts at City Hall; and
- Explaining to merchants the incentive to registering to accept WIC and SNAP payments (immediate expansion of market of potential customers).

Policy HEA-I-16 Develop and implement a healthy food purchasing and vending policy for City facilities and operations that commits to selecting healthy, well-balanced meals and snacks for

City-sponsored activities, meetings, and facilities. *Recently, Contra Costa County adopted a healthy vending machine policy for County facilities which may be a model for San Pablo.*

Policy HEA-I-18 Seek ways to partner with regional Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) as an alternative source of fresh and healthy fruits and vegetables for San Pablo residents, particularly those with limited mobility, limited income, or those furthest from existing grocery stores. *CSA boxes can be delivered directly to homes or to places of employment, they can be shared by neighbors (larger boxes being a better value for money), and they can be set up to serve low income families in particular by registering with the USDA to accept SNAP payments.*

Policy HEA-I-20 Help schools make the healthy food connection by working cooperatively with the school district and Contra Costa Health Services to:

- Establish higher nutrition standards for school breakfast and lunch menus;
- Work to incorporate culturally-sensitive options (vegetarian, kosher, halal) into available meal plans;
- Remove unhealthy food and drinks from vending machines on school property;
- Establish appropriate sites and programs for school gardens, to be used in curricula, afterschool activities, and as a source of fresh produce for school meal plans; and
- Coordinate a “Farm to School” program that connects local farms to San Pablo schools and supplies the balance of fresh produce beyond what is available from the school gardens and the district’s lunch program.

Policy HEA-I-22 Adopt zoning controls to limit the number of fast food outlets and drive-through restaurants near schools and pedestrian priority areas.

Policy HEA-I-27 Assist with conversion of liquor stores to other retail that better meets community needs. Give priority to the conversion of those within ¼ mile of schools and parks. Forms of assistance or support could include:

- Subsidizing physical improvements (e.g., new freezers or coolers for perishables; new signs to change store names from “Liquor” to “Market”);
- Assisting with business plan development to help owners find the right product fit for the community;
- Helping businesses with the process of registering to accept WIC and SNAP payments; and
- Hosting a semi-annual “check-in” open house for store owners to trouble-shoot challenges associated with building maintenance, new products, or interactions with community members.

City of South Gate | Healthy Community Element

Goal HC 5: Safe, convenient access to healthy foods for all residents

Objective HC 5.1: Encourage safe, convenient opportunities to purchase fresh fruits, vegetables and healthy foods in all neighborhoods.

Policy HC 5.1 P.1 The attraction and retention of high quality grocery stores and other healthy food purveyors should be pursued as an economic development strategy for the City. Healthy food outlets include full-service grocery stores, regularly-held farmer’s markets, fruit and vegetable markets, and convenience stores or corner stores that sell a significant proportion of healthy food.

Policy HC 5.1 P.2 The City, to the extent possible, will seek to increase city-wide access to healthy food choices, such that every residential parcel is within ¼ -mile of a healthy food outlet.

Objective HC 5.2: Encourage and support healthy eating habits and healthy eating messages.

Policy P.1 The City should provide healthy food options at all municipal buildings and at city events where food is made available by the City.

Policy P.2 The City should explore partnering with the local school districts to create or implement educational programs for kids about healthy eating, such as edible school yards and healthy cooking classes.

Policy P.3 The City should encourage local employers to provide healthy food options for employees in vending machines and at private events.

Objective HC 5.3: Avoid concentrations of unhealthy food retailers and liquor stores within the City.

Policy P.1 The City will encourage LAUSD, ELAC and others to provide healthy food choices within schools and to minimize the sale of carbonated beverages, processed foods, and foods containing partially hydrogenated oils (e.g., trans fats).

Policy P.2 New drive-through restaurants should be discouraged from locating near public and private schools.

Action HC 5: Develop a business attraction strategy to bring more healthy food choices to the City. The City’s Economic Development Director will develop a program of incentives to locate, establish and expand new and maintain existing grocery stores and other healthy food purveyors. Part of this strategy will be to strive, to the extent possible, for an equal distribution of healthy food stores throughout the City.

TOXIC AND HAZARDOUS WASTE AND BROWNFIELD REVITALIZATION

County of Marin | Socioeconomic Element

Goal EJ-1. Environmental Justice. Ensure that all persons in Marin live in a safe and healthy environment.

Policy EJ-1.1. Identify and Target Impacted Areas. Use available measurement data to map locations with known toxins and other health threatening pollutants.

Policy EJ-1.3. Avoid New Toxin Sources. Stringently evaluate the siting of facilities that might significantly increase pollution, especially near already disproportionately impacted communities

Action EJ-1.a Investigate a Possible Nexus. Compare locations with high levels of toxins and sites of businesses with Hazardous Waste Permits to census tract data on income and ethnicity to determine where any correlations may exist between toxins and disproportionately impacted communities.

Action EJ-1.b Create a Brownfield Map. Work with the Environmental Protection Agency and local jurisdictions to identify and create a map of brownfield sites in Marin County.

County of Riverside | Healthy Communities Element

Policy HC 14.3. Recognize and actively promote policies in the Land Use, Air Quality, Circulation and Multipurpose Open Space Element that:

Action HC 14.3.f. Continue to minimize Riverside County residents' and employees' exposure to the harmful effects of hazardous materials and waste.

City of Arvin | Land Use Element

Policy LU-11.1. Promote a mix of industrial uses that do not create significant off-site circulation, noise, dust, odor, visual and hazardous materials impacts that cannot be mitigated.

City of East Palo Alto | Health and Equity Element

Goal HE-4. Safely and systemically address toxics, legacy pollutants, and hazardous materials.

Policy 4.2 Pollutants. Continue to work with state, federal, regional, and local agencies to eliminate and reduce concentrations of regulated legacy pollutants.

Policy 4.3 Illegal dumping. Prioritize the prevention of illegal dumping and hazardous waste dumping, and the removal of dumping by the Department of Public Works when it does occur, to protect health, safety, environmental quality, and community aesthetics.

Policy 4.4 Agricultural pesticides. Reduce exposure to legacy pesticides, particularly in areas previously under agricultural use, and whenever possible work with landowners and developers to eliminate concentrations of pesticides from soil and groundwater.

City of Los Angeles | Health and Wellness Element

Policy 2.6 Repurpose underutilized spaces for health: Work proactively with residents to identify and remove barriers to leverage and repurpose vacant and underutilized spaces as a strategy to improve community health.

Policy 5.5: Brownfield remediation. In collaboration with residents and public, private, and nonprofit partners, explore opportunities to continue to remediate and redevelop brownfield sites in order to spur economic development, expand natural open spaces and parks, community gardens, and other similar health-promoting community revitalization activities particularly in the city's most underserved neighborhoods.

Action P38: Brownfields: Identify and secure internal and external funding and as feasible, leverage existing community resources by brokering public, private, and nonprofit partnerships to continue and as feasible expand the City's Brownfield Program to expedite the identification, acquisition, and remediation of contaminated lands suitable for community revitalization purposes. Funding should prioritize underserved areas with the greatest brownfield burden as measured by number of brownfields and the contamination severity. Revitalization efforts should be informed by residents' input for purposes include economic development programs that increase access to health-promoting goods and services, economic development with career-ladder opportunities, expansion of natural open spaces and parks, community gardens, and other similar activities in the most underserved communities.

City of Murrieta | Safety Element

Policy SAF-8.6 Promote the use of integrated pest management techniques to keep City properties free of herbicides and pesticides.

Policy SAF-8.7 Encourage and educate residents and businesses to implement integrated pest management principles and reduce or discontinue the use of pesticides and herbicides on their property.

City of Richmond | Community Health and Wellness Element

Goal HL-I. Environmental Quality. Improve the quality of the built and natural environment in the city to support a thriving community and to reduce disparate health and environmental impacts, especially on low-income and disadvantaged communities.

Policy HL-39. Require industry to reduce emissions that negatively impact public health and the natural environment. Revise and strengthen the existing ordinance that defines penalties and mitigation measures for toxic releases and accidents. Encourage County, State, Federal environmental regulators to increase penalties for toxic releases and accidents to prevent lax adherence to regulations.

Policy HL-40. Ensure that contaminated sites in the city are adequately remediated before allowing new development. Engage the community in overseeing remediation of toxic sites and the permitting and monitoring of potentially hazardous industrial uses. Develop a response plan to address existing contaminated sites in the city. Coordinate with regional, state, and federal agencies. Include guidelines for convening an oversight committee with community representation to advise and oversee toxic site cleanup and remediation on specific sites in the city. Address uses such as residential units, urban agriculture, and other sensitive uses.

Action HW9.K Hazardous Substance Management Standards: Implement standards dealing with the safe management of hazardous substances in close coordination with the City Fire Department and the Department of Toxic Substance Control. The standards should require soil testing at development sites where contamination is suspected, address safe household hazardous and universal waste disposal and ensure compliance with hazardous substance regulations and safe transport of hazardous materials. Use of the latest technologies available should be considered when conducting remediation in order to expedite the cleansing process and do the least harm to the environment.

Action HW9.Q Habitat Restoration: Work with other jurisdictions, public and private property owners to restore sensitive habitat that has been degraded, but has potential for rehabilitation including brownfield and contaminated sites. Seek funding opportunities from state and federal agencies and from nonprofit foundations for restoration and remediation work.

NOISE CONSIDERATIONS

City of Chino | Noise Element

Objective N-1.1 Ensure appropriate exterior and interior noise levels for existing and new land uses.

Policy P4. The City shall require a noise impact study to evaluate impacts of projects that may exceed 65 L_{dn} as part of the design review process.

Policy P5. The City shall require an acoustical study for all new residential developments that lie within the 65 L_{dn} noise contour on the Future Noise Contour Map, to ensure indoor levels will not exceed City standards. In addition, the City shall enforce the California Building Code for indoor noise levels.

City of Murrieta | Noise Element

Policy N-1.2 Protect schools, hospitals, libraries, churches, convalescent homes, and other noise sensitive uses from excessive noise levels by incorporating site planning and project design techniques to minimize noise impacts. The use of noise barriers shall be considered after all practical design-related noise measures have been integrated into the project. In cases where sound walls are necessary, they should help create an attractive setting with features such as setbacks, changes in alignment, detail and texture, murals, pedestrian access (if appropriate), and landscaping.

Policy N-1.3 Discourage new residential development where the ambient noise level exceeds the noise level standards set forth in the Noise and Land Use Compatibility Guidelines and the City Noise Ordinance.

Policy N-1.4 Coordinate with the County of Riverside and adjacent jurisdictions to minimize noise conflicts between land uses along the City's boundaries.

Policy N-2.2 Integrate noise considerations into land use planning decisions to prevent new noise/land use conflicts.

Policy N-2.3 Consider the compatibility of proposed land uses with the noise environment when preparing, revising, or reviewing development proposals.

Policy N-2.4 Encourage proper site planning and architecture to reduce noise impacts.

Policy N-2.5 Permit only those new development or redevelopment projects that have incorporated mitigation measures, so that standards contained in the Noise Element and Noise Ordinance are met.

Policy N-2.6 Incorporate noise reduction features for items such as, but not limited to, parking and loading areas, ingress/egress point, HVAC units, and refuse collection areas, during site planning to mitigate anticipated noise impacts on affected noise sensitive land uses.

Policy N-2.7 Require that new mixed-use developments be designed to limit potential noise from loading areas, refuse collection, and other activities typically associated with commercial activity through strategic placement of these sources to minimize noise levels on-site.

Policy N-2.8 Encourage commercial uses in mixed-use developments that are not noise intensive.

Policy N-2.9 Orient mixed-use residential units, where possible, away from major noise sources.

Policy N-2.10 Locate balconies and operable windows of residential units in mixed-use projects away from the primary street and other major noise sources, where possible, or provide appropriate mitigation.

Policy N-3.1 Consider noise mitigation measures in the design of all future streets and highways and when improvements occur along existing freeway and highway segments.

Policy N-3.3 Encourage the construction of noise barriers and maintenance of existing noise barriers for sensitive receptors located along the I-15 and I-215 Freeways.

Policy N-3.4 Enforce the use of truck routes to limit unnecessary truck traffic in residential and commercial areas. Consider requiring traffic plans for construction projects and new commercial and industrial uses.

Policy N-3.5 Consider the use of rubberized asphalt for new roadways or roadway rehabilitation projects.

Policy N-3.6 Coordinate with appropriate agencies in the siting, design, and construction of rail stations and track alignments to ensure that adjacent land uses are considered and noise attenuation measures are addressed.

City of Rancho Cucamonga | Public Health and Safety Element

Goal PS-13: Minimize the impacts of excessive noise levels throughout the community, and adopt appropriate noise level requirements for all land uses.

Policy PS-13.1: Consider the compatibility of proposed land uses with the noise environment when preparing or revising community and/or specific plans and when reviewing development proposals. The contour map depicting future noise levels

Policy PS-13.2: Consider noise impacts as part of the development review process, particularly the location of parking, ingress/egress/loading, and refuse collection areas relative to surrounding residential development and other noise sensitive land uses.

Policy PS-13.3: Consider the use of noise barriers or walls to reduce noise levels generated by ground transportation noise sources and industrial sources.

Policy PS-13.4: Require that acceptable noise levels are maintained near residences, schools, health care facilities, religious institutions, and other noise sensitive uses in accordance with the Development Code and noise standards contained in the General Plan.

Policy PS-13.5: Limit the hours of operation at noise generating sources that are adjacent to noise-sensitive uses, wherever practical.

Policy PS-13.8: Require that Mixed Use structures be designed to account for noise from adjacent uses.

Policy PS-13.11: Continue to work with the surrounding communities to allow for compliance with Rancho Cucamonga’s land use and noise compatibility goals and objectives at the City’s boundaries.

City of Richmond | Community Health and Wellness Element

Policy HL-41. Ensure adequate buffers or noise mitigation measures between sensitive uses. Sensitive uses include residential units and major noise polluters such as roadways, railroads, port, and heavy industry.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AIR QUALITY

County of Alameda | Community Health and Wellness Element

Policy J.5. Promote land use planning policies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and that result in improved air quality and decreased air pollution. Ensure that land use planning decisions do not cumulatively add to “unhealthy” land uses that disproportionately impact a vulnerable population in Ashland and Cherryland, especially children, seniors, and others susceptible to respiratory diseases.

County of Riverside | Healthy Communities Element

Policy HC 14.2. Reduce air pollution and the incidence of respiratory illness through the land use planning process.

Action HC 14.2.a. Strive to avoid siting homes, schools and other sensitive receptors near known or expected new stationary sources of air pollution.

Action HC 14.2.b. Evaluate and consider alternative siting of new municipal populations.

Action HC 14.2.c. Promote the construction of new buildings that provide for healthier indoor air quality.

Policy HC 14.3. Recognize and actively promote policies in the Land Use, Air Quality, Circulation and Multipurpose Open Space Element that:

Action HC 14.3.a. Reduce emissions of air pollution and improve air quality and respiratory health.

Action HC 14.3.b. Recognize and actively promote policies to create a multimodal transportation system that reduces solo driving.

Action HC 14.3.c. Protect sensitive uses from the encroachment of land uses that would result in impacts from noxious fumes or toxins.

Action HC 14.3.d. Encourage the reduction of air pollution from stationary sources.

County of Ventura | Our Healthy and Safe Community Element

Goal 7. Build effective community partnerships that protect and improve the social well-being and security of all our citizens. A healthy Ventura community requires thorough protection from crime and freedom from pollution, unwanted noise, and the threat of hazardous materials.

Policy 7D. Minimize exposure to air pollution and hazardous substances.

Action 7.20. Require air pollution point sources to be located at safe distances from sensitive sites such as homes and schools.

Action 7.21. Require analysis of individual development projects in accordance with the most current version of the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District Air Quality Assessment Guidelines and, when significant impacts are identified, require implementation of air pollutant mitigation measures determined to be feasible at the time of project approval.

Action 7.22. In accordance with Ordinance 93-37, require payment of fees to fund regional transportation demand management (TDM) programs for all projects

generating emissions in excess of Ventura County Air Pollution Control District adopted levels.

Action 7.23. Require individual contractors to implement the construction mitigation measures included in the most recent version of the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District Air Quality Assessment Guidelines.

City of Arvin | Air Quality Element

Goal 1. Integrate air quality, land use and transportation planning and policy to reduce the emission of criteria pollutants and greenhouse gases from mobile sources.

Goal 5. Minimize exposure of the public to hazardous air pollutant emissions, particulates and noxious odors from highways, major arterial roadways, industrial, manufacturing, and processing facilities.

Policy AQ-5.3. Coordinate with the SJVAPCD to ensure that construction, grading, excavation and demolition activities within the County’s jurisdiction are regulated and controlled to reduce particulate emissions to the maximum extent feasible.

Policy AQ-5.4. Require that all access roads, driveways, and parking areas serving new commercial and industrial development be constructed with materials that minimize particulate emissions and are appropriate to the scale and intensity of use.

Goal 6. Proactively coordinate City air quality improvement activities with County and regional programs and those of neighboring communities.

Policy AQ-6.1. Designate an Air Quality and Climate Change Coordinator to coordinate City efforts and work with neighboring jurisdictions and affected agencies to minimize cross-jurisdictional and regional transportation and air quality issues.

Policy AQ-6.2. Consult with the SJVAPCD and KernCOG during CEQA review of discretionary projects having the potential for causing adverse air quality, transportation, and climate change impacts. Participate in the SJVAPCD Climate Change Action Plan implementation.

Policy AQ-6.3. Actively work with and support agricultural activities to develop, implement and find funding sources for programs and initiatives that improve air quality, reduce greenhouse gases and particulate matter.

City of Arvin | Community Health Element

Goal 2. Improve environmental conditions through good transportation system design.

Policy CH-2.1. Designate truck routes away from residential neighborhoods and other sensitive uses.

Policy CH-2.2. Create air pollution buffers by locating residences, schools, child care facilities, elderly care facilities, parks, and health care facilities away from heavy industrial areas.

Policy CH-2.3. Use landscaping and other buffers to separate existing sensitive uses from rail lines, heavy industrial facilities, and other emissions sources.

City of Arvin | Conservation and Open Space Element

Goal 7. Improve air quality in the Arvin area by controlling emissions from stationary and mobile sources.

Policy CO-7.1. Participate in the development and review of regional air quality plans.

Policy CO-7.2. Cooperate in the implementation of regional plans to improve and protect local air quality.

Policy CO-7.3. Require detailed air quality information and projected impacts in the environmental documentation for all major development.

City of Chino | Air Quality

Objective AQ-1.4 Promote healthy indoor air quality.

Policy P1. The City shall disseminate information about methods for reducing mold growth.

Policy P2. The City shall promote green building practices that support “healthy homes.”

Policy P3. The City shall continue to support lead-abatement programs.

Action A1. Explore the feasibility of new ordinances designed to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke through means such as smoke free workplaces and smoke-free areas in multi-unit housing.

City of East Palo Alto | Health and Equity Element

Goal HE-10. Improve respiratory health throughout the City and strive to reduce incidence of asthma and other respiratory illnesses.

Policy 10.3 Landscape barriers. Plant landscape buffers between Highway 101 and residential areas to reduce noise and air pollution for residential areas.

Policy 10.4 No new truck routes. Prohibit the designation of new truck routes on residential and collector streets in East Palo Alto.

Policy 10.6 Electric vehicle fleet. Improve air quality and respiratory health through City programs and operations such as converting to a clean-air and primarily electric fleet.

Policy 10.7 Other mobility strategies. Implement the strategies in the Transportation Element that improve air quality. These include transit, walking, biking and Transportation Demand Management strategies.

City of El Monte | Public Health and Safety Element

Policy PHS-3.1 *Land Use*. As a condition for siting or expanding operations in El Monte, require air pollution emitters to evaluate and fully mitigate the impacts of their operations on schools, homes, medical facilities, child care centers, and other sensitive receptors.

Policy PHS-3.6 *Health Risk Assessment*. Require that projects for new industries or expansion of industries that produce air pollutants conduct a health risk assessment and establish appropriate mitigation prior to approval of new construction, rehabilitation, or expansion permits.

City of Murrieta | Air Quality Element

Policy AQ-2.1 Locate sensitive receptors (i.e., residences, schools, playgrounds, childcare centers, athletic facilities, churches, long-term health care facilities, rehabilitation centers, convalescent centers, and retirement homes) away from significant pollution sources to the maximum extent feasible.

Policy AQ-2.3 Consider air quality impacts from both existing and new development when making siting decisions.

Policy AQ-5.2 Re-designate truck routes away from sensitive land uses including schools, hospitals, elder and childcare facilities, or residences, where feasible.

Policy AQ-6.2 Encourage and support the use of innovative ideas and technology to improve air quality.

Policy AQ-6.3 Encourage non-polluting industry and clean green technology companies to locate to the City.

Policy AQ-6.4 Work with the industrial business community to improve outdoor air quality through improved operations and practices.

Policy AQ-6.5 New multi-family residential buildings and other sensitive land uses in areas with high levels of localized air pollution should be designed to achieve good indoor air quality through landscaping, ventilation systems, or other measures.

Policy AQ-6.6 Encourage green building techniques that improve indoor air quality, energy efficiency and conservation in buildings, and utilization of renewable energy sources.

Policy AQ-6.7 During the design review process, encourage the use of measures to reduce indoor air quality impacts (i.e., air filtration systems, kitchen range top exhaust fans, and low-VOC paint and carpet for new developments near busy roadways with significant volumes of heavy truck traffic).

City of Murrieta | Healthy Community Element

Goal HC-3 Clean, breathable indoor and outdoor air.

Policy HC-3.1 Update and enforce tobacco control laws that pertain to location and retailing practices, smoking restrictions, and smoking-free home and workplace laws.

City of Richmond | Community Health and Wellness Element

Policy HL-38. Protect the population from impacts of stationary and non-stationary sources of pollution. Monitor and assess the impact of air pollution on health. Avoid locating new sensitive uses such as schools, childcare centers, and housing in proximity to polluting mobile and stationary sources of pollution. Design buildings to mitigate poor air quality. Sources of pollution include heavy industry, port, truck routes, and busy roadways.

City of San Pablo | Open Space and Conservation

Policy OSC-I-21 Provide incentives for the installation of EPA certified wood heaters or approved wood-burning appliances, list permitted and prohibited fuels, and create a “no burn” policy on days when air quality is particularly poor.

City of South Gate | Healthy Community Element

Policy P.4 The City will continue to update or enforce tobacco control laws that pertain to location and retailing practices, smoking restrictions and smoking-free home and workplace laws.

Goal HC7: High levels of air quality and improved respiratory health throughout the City

Objective HC 7.1: Establish land use patterns that reduce driving, enhance air quality, and improve respiratory health.

Policy P.1 Strategies in the Community Design Element that reduce driving rates and improve air quality through land use and urban design will be implemented by the City and other responsible parties. These strategies include transit-oriented development, compact development, an appropriate mix of land uses, a jobs/housing balance, transit oriented development, and walkable streets.

Policy P.2 The City will discourage development of sensitive land uses – defined as schools, hospitals, residences, and elder and childcare facilities – near air pollution sources – including freeways and polluting industrial sites.

Action HC 12: Adopt a city ordinance to limit diesel truck idling. The City will adopt an ordinance that limits diesel truck idling in certain circumstances and locations. In addition to reinforcing the statewide regulation that prohibits heavy vehicles to idle within 100 feet of a school, the ordinance could pursue such strategies as establishing truck routes to minimize diesel truck idling, limiting idling by construction vehicles, or limiting idling by transit vehicles.

WATER QUALITY

County of Marin | Natural Systems and Agricultural Element

Goal WR-2. Clean Water. Ensure that surface and groundwater supplies are sufficiently unpolluted to support local natural communities, the health of the human population, and the viability of agriculture and other commercial uses. (Policies on water availability are found in the Public Facilities and Services Section of the Built Environment Element.)

Policy WR-2.1 Reduce Toxic Runoff. Reduce the volume of urban runoff from pollutants — such as pesticides from homes, golf courses, cleaning agents, swimming pool chemicals, and road oil — and of excess sediments and nutrients from agricultural operations.

Policy WR-2.2 Reduce Pathogen, Sediment, and Nutrient Levels. Support programs to maintain pathogen and nutrient levels at or below target levels set by the Regional Water Quality Control

Board, including the efforts of ranchers, dairies, agencies, and community groups to address pathogen, sediment, and nutrient management in urban and rural watersheds.

Policy WR-2.3 Avoid Erosion and Sedimentation. Minimize soil erosion and discharge of sediments into surface runoff, drainage systems, and water bodies. Continue to require grading plans that address avoidance of soil erosion and on-site sediment retention. Require developments to include on-site facilities for the retention of sediments, and, if necessary, require continued monitoring and maintenance of these facilities upon project completion.

Policy WR-2.4 Design County Facilities to Minimize Pollutant Input. Design, construct, and maintain County buildings, landscaped areas, roads, bridges, drainages, and other facilities to minimize the volume of toxics, nutrients, sediment, and other pollutants in stormwater flows, and continue to improve road maintenance methods to reduce erosion and sedimentation potential.

Policy WR-2.5 Take Part in Water Quality Education. Continue to support local stormwater and community watershed group efforts to inform the public about practices and programs to minimize water pollution.

Action WR-2.e Continue Providing High-Priority Inspections. Continue providing no-cost inspections of on-site wastewater systems if funds are available and make improvement recommendations to decrease impacts of high-priority systems near waterways.

Action WR-2.g Inspect Septage Haulers. Review reports from septage haulers, and ensure compliance with health and safety requirements.

Action WR-2.m Nontoxic Building Materials Standards. Consider adoption of standards for nontoxic exterior building materials to reduce the potential of toxics entering stormwater.

Action WR-2.n Implement Least Toxic Methods for Maintenance and Pest Control. Utilize Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices for County facilities. Develop a maintenance program for all County facilities that specifies least toxic methods. Minimize the need for toxic materials by designing and constructing facilities and landscaping to be durable, easily maintained, and pest resistant.

Action WR-2.o Establish a Groundwater Monitoring Program for Unincorporated County Areas. Establish a countywide groundwater monitoring program that would include all or portions of unincorporated areas that use groundwater. Conduct periodic water level measuring and water quality sampling with regular reporting (at least annually) to the Board of Supervisors.

Policy HC 14.1. Pursue a comprehensive strategy to ensure that residents breathe clean air and drink clean water in adequate quality and quantity.

Policy HC 14.3. Recognize and actively promote policies in the Land Use, Air Quality, Circulation and Multipurpose Open Space Element that:

Action HC 14.3.e. Ensure conservation of and access to clean and adequate drinking and surface water.

County of Sonoma | Water Element

Goal WR-1: Protect, restore and enhance the quality of surface and groundwater resources to meet the needs of all reasonable beneficial uses.

Objective WR-1.1: Work with the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) and interested parties in the development and implementation of RWQCB requirements.

Objective WR-1.2: Avoid pollution of stormwater, water bodies and groundwater.

Objective WR-1.3: Inform the public about practices and programs to minimize water pollution and provide educational and technical assistance to agriculture in order to reduce sedimentation and increase on-site retention and recharge of stormwater.

Objective WR-1.4: Seek and secure funding for development of countywide groundwater quality assessment, monitoring, management, and education regarding groundwater quality issues.

Objective WR-1.5: Seek to protect groundwater from saltwater intrusion.

City of Arvin | Conservation and Open Space Element

Goal 4 Continue to provide high quality water for domestic use within the City of Arvin.

Policy CO-4.1 Monitor water quality regularly in all wells in the Arvin Community Services District.

Policy CO-4.2 Investigate means of protecting the groundwater supply from contamination by agricultural chemicals.

Policy CO-4.3 Ensure that all components of the City's infrastructure related to water delivery and consumption, including those on private property, are functioning properly to protect water quality.

Action 5.2: Prepare or support the preparation of water quality and water management studies to ensure the continued provision of good quality water to residents of the community provision.

Action 5.3: Periodically inspect septic tanks located within City jurisdiction to insure that strict health standards are being met and public safety is maintained.

HEALTHY HOUSING AND SAFE AND SANITARY HOMES

QUALITY HOUSING

County of Alameda | Housing Element

Goal 4: To ensure a supply of sound housing units in safe and attractive residential neighborhoods.

Policy 4.1: Enforce applicable provisions of the housing and building codes.

Policy 4.2: Stimulate neighborhood and community improvement by providing financial and technical assistance in the form of low interest loans, technical assistance and code enforcement.

Policy 4.4: Provide adequate funding for maintenance and improvement of public facilities within the Unincorporated areas, such as child care, and services provided to residential areas.

Policy 4.9: Continue to support programs designed to rehabilitate deteriorated units and encourage the maintenance and minor repair of structurally sound housing units to prevent their deterioration.

Policy 4.13: Continue to provide ongoing infrastructure maintenance in existing residential neighborhoods through the capital improvement program (CIP).

County of Kings | Housing Element

Goal 1. Improve and maintain the quality of housing and residential neighborhoods.

Policy 1.1. Promote and improve the quality of residential properties by ensuring compliance with housing and property maintenance standards.

Policy 1.2. Assist in the repair, rehabilitation, and improvement of residential structures; demolish and replace structures which are dilapidated and beyond repair.

Policy 1.3. Invest in infrastructure and public facilities to ensure that adequate water, sewer, roads, parks, and other needed services are in place to serve existing and future residential developments.

Policy 2.3. Ensure the adequate provision of water, sewer, roads, public facilities, and other infrastructure necessary to serve new housing.

Policy 2.4. Support the construction of high quality single- and multi-family housing which is well designed and energy efficient.

County of Santa Clara | Health Element

Policy HE-C.15 Health-focused developments. Encourage new urban development projects in cities to support better public health outcomes by using health-oriented design principles and health impact assessment tools.

Policy HE-C.16 Healthy buildings. Promote the use of building design principles for healthful living and working conditions, including enhanced internal circulation, healthy building materials, design for universal accessibility, optimal mechanical systems, and other green building standards for new and rehabilitated construction.

City of Coachella | Community Health and Wellness Element

Policy 2.8 Mobile Home Parks. Balance the need for affordable housing while protecting the health and safety of mobile home residents by setting standards for tenants and property owners. Standards can include rent and utility cost regulations and other tenant protection measures; utilities infrastructure and hook-ups; fire safety; drainage; water and sewer lines; street access and structure orientation. Seek out resources to support improvements, infrastructure and sustainability of mobile home parks.

Policy 2.10 Overcrowding. Strive to reduce conditions of overcrowding in Coachella that can have negative a impact on sleep, stress, children’s school performance, fire risk and sanitation.

Policy 2.18 Healthy building materials. Encourage property owners pursuing new developments and home renovations to use low-or non-toxic materials such as low-VOC (volatile organic compound) paint and carpet and other strategies to improve indoor air quality and noise levels (e.g., kitchen range top exhaust fans, treated windows, etc.).

City of Lancaster | Housing Element

[Policy 6.1.7](#). Ensure adequate water and sewer capacity to meet Lancaster’s housing need.

[Policy 7.2.1](#). Rehabilitate owner- and/or renter-occupied residences for extremely low- to moderate-income households, the elderly, and physically disabled.

City of Murrieta | Air Quality Element

[Policy AQ-1.5](#) Provide public education and/or materials to educate and encourage residents and business owners to purchase/use low toxicity household cleaning products.

City of Murrieta | Healthy Community Element

[Policy HC-3.2](#) Disseminate information to tenants and property owners about indoor mold growth hazards, reduction, and prevention methods.

HOUSING LOCATION AND DIVERSITY

County of Alameda | Housing Element

[Policy 4.11](#): Review and, as appropriate, revise or create zoning districts and regulations, and site development and planned development district standards and guidelines to support appropriate mixed-use residential/commercial development.

County of Kings | Housing Element

[Goal 2](#). Facilitate and encourage the provision of a range of housing types and prices to meet the diverse needs of residents.

[Policy 2.1](#). Provide adequate sites for housing through appropriate land use, zoning and development standards to accommodate the regional housing needs for the 2009–2014 planning period.

County of Riverside | Healthy Communities Element

Policy HC 9.3. Implement the policies of the Housing Element that promote a range of housing types and affordable housing units integrated into mixed-income neighborhoods throughout the County.

Policy HC 9.4. Support cohesive neighborhoods, especially with lifecycle housing opportunities.

Action HC 3.1.d. Provide for a range of housing options to accommodate a range of income levels and household types.

Action HC 3.1.e. Foster a robust, sustainable economy that provides an adequate balance of jobs and housing, and a decent living wage for all residents.

City of Arvin | Land Use Element

Goal 9. Provide a variety of housing options within the City.

City of Chino | Land Use

Objective LU-1.1 Provide a variety of housing types that meet the housing needs of residents of all income levels in Chino.

Policy P1. Chino residential neighborhoods should contain a mix of housing types including single-family homes on a range of lot sizes; townhomes; duplexes, triplexes and four-plexes; and apartments.

Policy P2. Wherever feasible, affordable housing shall be integrated into both new and established neighborhoods.

Policy P3. The City shall allow and encourage non-traditional housing types that can provide affordable housing, such as accessory dwelling units.

Action A1. Develop a program to work with large employers developing new projects in Chino to ensure local housing opportunities for their employees.

City of Coachella | Community Health and Wellness Element

Policy 2.3 Housing diversity. Provide a greater diversity and range of housing by location, tenure, type of unit and price throughout the City

Policy 2.4 Lifecycle housing. Support lifecycle housing to provide housing accommodations or living arrangements for persons of all ages and abilities, including young, single professionals,

small and large families and retirees, so people can always have a place in the Coachella community.

Policy 2.5 Integrated affordable housing. Strive to create mixed-income neighborhoods by integrating affordable housing with market rate housing, avoiding concentrations of below-market-rate or subsidized housing in any one area of the City or within the City's Sphere of Influence.

Policy 2.14 Workforce housing. Prioritize the creation and retention of workforce housing in the City, including farm workers, civil service workers and young professionals.

City of El Monte | Health and Wellness Element

Policy HW-3.1 *Range of Housing*. Strive to eliminate concentrations of poverty by promoting a range of housing options integrated into mixed income neighborhoods.

City of Lancaster | Housing Element

Goal 6. To promote sufficient housing to meet the diverse housing needs of all economic segments of the present and future City of Lancaster.

Objective 6.1. Provide for adequate sites that will enable the production of 12,799 housing units through June 2014 to meet the demands of present and future residents, including an adequate number and range of new dwelling types which are affordable to extremely low-, very low-, low-, moderate- and above moderate-income households.

Policy 6.1.1. Ensure that a mix of housing types are provided, including single family detached, mobile home, and multiple family housing within a variety of price ranges which will provide a range of housing options for those wishing to reside within the City of Lancaster, and which will enable the City to achieve Objective 6.1.

City of Murrieta | Housing Element

Policy 5.1: Identify vacant and/or underutilized parcels, throughout the City, that can accommodate a variety of housing types for all socioeconomic segments of the community.

Policy 5.3: Allow for and encourage the provision of emergency shelters and temporary housing.

Policy 5.4: Maintain zoning regulations that permit by right, in designated zones, housing that meets temporary and short-term housing needs for individuals and families.

Policy 5.5: Require that housing constructed expressly for low- and moderate-income households not be concentrated in any single portion of the City.

City of Murrieta | Land Use Element

Policy LU-4.3 Locate multiple-family housing adjacent to jobs, retail, schools, open space, public transportation, and transportation corridors.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

County of Alameda | Housing Element

Policy 4.3: Sponsor and support legislation that would increase funding available to low and moderate income housing rehabilitation programs.

Policy 4.10: Continue to support the Community Reinvestment Act to encourage financial institutions to provide loans in high-risk areas and for affordable housing developments.

County of Kings | Housing Element

Policy 1.4. Preserve assisted rental housing for long-term occupancy by low- and moderate-income households.

Policy 2.2. Work collaboratively with nonprofit and for-profit developers to seek state and federal grants to support the production of affordable housing.

County of Riverside | Healthy Communities Element

Policy HC 5.7. Recognize that poverty, affordable housing and access to economic opportunity for all citizens are critical public health issues and take steps to address these issues through ongoing County plans, programs and funding.

City of Coachella | Community Health and Wellness Element

Goal 1. Healthy Housing. Safe, affordable and healthy housing for every stage of life.

Policy 2.2 Affordable housing location. Support the development of affordable housing in close proximity to services, transit and employment opportunities to reduce unnecessary transportation costs associated with sprawl development and ensure affordable housing is not located near hazardous or undesirable land uses.

City of Lancaster | Housing Element

Policy 6.1.3. Promote efforts to slow the rising costs of new and existing housing to the extent that government actions can reasonably do so while protecting the public health, safety, and welfare.

Policy 6.1.4. Promote the use of available housing assistance programs and resources.

Policy 6.1.5. Facilitate housing for extremely low-, very low-, low-, and moderate income-households to be distributed at locations throughout the urban portions of the City.

Policy 6.1.8. Encourage affordable mixed use and multi-residential housing developments on mixed use zoned sites.

Objective 7.1. Retain at no less than present levels the number of subsidized housing units of all types, and expand affordable housing opportunities for very low-, low-, and moderate-income households.

Policy 7.1.1. Regulate the conversion of existing rental apartment housing and mobile home parks to condominium or cooperative housing in order to prevent a decline in the supply of rental housing. Place particular emphasis on minimizing hardships created by the displacement of very low-, low-, and moderate-income households.

Objective 7.2. Improve and preserve the existing supply of low and moderate income housing.

City of Murrieta | Housing Element

Policy 1.2: Continue to use redevelopment set-aside funds, when possible, to purchase properties and land in order to construct affordable housing or to purchase covenants to create new affordable units.

Policy 1.4: Provide homeownership assistance to low- and moderate-income households.

Action 1.3– First-Time Home Buyer Assistance Program. In addition to the First-Time Home Buyer Program offered by the County of Riverside the City of Murrieta will establish and promote a City operated first-time homebuyer program. The City’s program will provide up to 20 percent down payment assistance to qualified home buyers. The City may establish this program to coincide with Action 1.4, Land and Property Acquisition Program, so that as the City purchases properties and assists in the development of affordable housing, residents can seek assistance in purchasing the affordable units that are developed. The City anticipates allocating \$400,000 in redevelopment set-aside funds to the program throughout the planning period.

Policy 2.2: Assist in the preservation of all units “at-risk” of converting from affordable housing to market rate.

Policy 3.1: Provide developer incentives, such as a density bonus or flexibility in development standards, to facilitate the development of quality housing that is affordable to lower and moderate-income households.

Policy 3.2: Periodically review and revise the City’s development standards, if necessary, to facilitate quality housing that is affordable to all income levels.

Policy 3.3: When feasible, consider reducing, subsidizing, or deferring development fees and offering faster permitting time periods to facilitate the provision of affordable housing.

Policy 3.4: Support innovative public, private and non-profit partnership efforts for the development of affordable housing.

Policy 3.5: Encourage the development of rental units with three or more bedrooms to provide affordable housing for large families.

Policy 5.2: Support the construction of new affordable housing by rezoning vacant and underdeveloped parcels to allow for higher density development.

City of Santa Clara | Neighborhood Compatibility

Policy 5.5.1-P3 For residential development providing more affordable units than required based on the City’s Inclusionary Housing Policy, allow a density bonus, consistent with California State density bonus law, provided that the increased density is compatible with planned uses on

neighboring properties and consistent with other applicable regulations and General Plan policies.

Policy 5.5.1-P4 For residential development providing greater than 50 percent of the total number of units for affordable housing on residentially designated properties, allow development at any residential density provided that the increased density is compatible with planned uses on neighboring properties and consistent with other applicable General Plan policies.

SPECIAL POPULATIONS INCLUDING PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

County of Alameda | Housing Element

Policy 4.7: Continue to provide accessibility improvements under housing rehabilitation programs to increase the ability of physically disabled people to a) obtain and retain appropriate housing, and b) live independently.

Policy 4.12: The County shall continue to support efforts to alleviate individual and community issues associated with foreclosures to preserve homeownership and promote neighborhood stability.

County of Riverside | Healthy Communities Element

Policy HC 9.2. Support social service programs that reduce homelessness, and ensure that children have safe and stable homes.

County of Sonoma | Housing Element

Policy HE-5a. Review the current zoning regulations for group homes, transitional housing, and the full range of licensed healthcare programs and facilities in order to determine whether or not they can be changed to encourage additional use of residences or construction of new facilities for these purposes.

City of Arvin | Land Use Element

Policy LU-9.2. Continue to support programs for the housing needs of underserved populations, such as seniors, large families, persons with disabilities and farm workers.

City of Chino | Land Use

Policy P4. The City shall encourage the development of senior housing and assisted living facilities, especially near transit, recreational facilities, medical centers and hospitals, neighborhoods well served by pedestrian facilities, and access to healthy food.

City of Coachella | Community Health and Wellness Element

Policy 2.6 Aging in place. Provide programs and services that allow seniors to “age in place” in their homes and encourage the development of senior housing and assisted living services throughout the City, especially in walkable areas well-served by transit and close to commercial goods and services.

Policy 2.7 Universal design. Require a certain proportion or number of units in each residential development to include universal design elements, ensuring easy modifications to accommodate wheelchairs.

Policy 2.9 Farm worker housing. Educate farm owners about the need for safe and affordable farm worker housing and work with local growers to increase the supply of that type of housing in Coachella. Seek funding and develop partnerships to ensure adequate farm worker housing exists in Coachella and within the City’s sphere of influence.

Policy 2.13 Housing Displacement. Require a Health Impact Assessment for any development that causes residential displacement for both established and informal housing within the City and Sphere of Influence.

Policy 2.15 Foreclosure prevention. Enlist non-profit and other community partners in reducing the detrimental social and health effects of foreclosures for Coachella residents.

Policy 2.16 Homelessness prevention. Partner with the county and community groups to prevent and eliminate chronic homelessness in Coachella.

Policy 2.17 Housing for the homeless. Allow and encourage the development of transitional and permanent supportive housing for homeless and very low-income residents.

City of Los Angeles | Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles

Policy 1.6 Poverty and Health: Reduce the debilitating impact that poverty has on individual, familial, and community health and well-being by: promoting cross-cutting efforts and partnerships to increase access to income; safe, healthy, and stable affordable housing options; and attainable opportunities for social mobility.

Policy 1.7 Displacement and Health: Reduce the harmful health impacts of displacement on individuals, families, and communities by pursuing strategies to create opportunities for existing residents to benefit from local revitalization efforts by: creating local employment and economic opportunities for low-income residents and local small businesses; expanding and preserving existing housing opportunities available to low-income residents; preserving cultural and social resources; and creating and implementing tools to evaluate and mitigate the potential displacement caused by large-scale investment and displacement.

City of Murrieta | Housing Element

Policy 1.3: Facilitate development of senior and low-income housing through use of financial and/or regulatory incentives.

Action 3.6 – Second Unit Ordinance. The City recognizes that second units are a unique opportunity to provide affordable units in residential areas particularly for elderly residents. Consequently, Staff will review the second unit ordinance to ensure that it complies with State law and plans to amend the second unit ordinance to ensure that no constraints exist to the development of second units in the City. In addition to any revisions that occur, the City will continue to administer their existing second unit ordinance and will promote the ordinance online and at City Hall.

Policy 4.3: Address households at-risk of foreclosure to prevent abandonment and limit the impact on neighborhoods.

City of Santa Clara | Neighborhood Compatibility

Policy 5.5.1-P2 For development restricting 100 percent of the residential units for senior housing, allow development at any residential density provided that any increased density is compatible with planned uses on neighboring properties and consistent with other applicable General Plan policies and provided that the property is located near neighborhood retail, health and community facilities, and transit.

City of Santa Rosa | Housing Element

Objective HE-1.5. Strive to ensure that 15 percent of the affordable housing units produced pursuant to the County’s quantified objectives are available to persons with special housing needs, e.g., the elderly.

Policy H-D-14. Provide incentives for development of housing for the elderly, particularly for those in need of assisted and skilled nursing care (e.g., density bonuses, reduced parking requirements, or deferred development fees).

Policy H-D-15. In new senior housing built receiving any development incentives or money from the city, require that a substantial portion, at least 25 percent, be available to low income seniors.

Policy H-D-16. Encourage development of senior housing not receiving city funding or concessions to provide a substantial number of units affordable to low income seniors.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH EQUITY

County of Santa Clara | Health Element

Policy HE-A-4 Health equity focus. Promote awareness and recognition of the role of social determinants of health and persistent health inequities. Assess and ensure the County's policies, programs, and services affecting community health promote fairness, equity, and justice.

Policy HE-A.5 Vulnerable populations. Ensure that new policies, services, and programs improve the lives of those more vulnerable to poor health outcomes, including persons living in poverty, older adults, children, persons with disabilities, people of color, and immigrants.

Policy HE-A.18 Public awareness. Promote public awareness of the persistence of various forms of racism and discrimination, explicit and implicit bias, and the health inequities they exacerbate.

Policy HE-A.19 Organizational efforts. Continue to build organizational and institutional skills and commitment in County agencies to advance racial equity and eliminate institutional and structural racism. Disseminate local, regional, and national policies and best practices that promote racial equity.

City of Coachella | Community Health and Wellness Element

Goal 1. Healthy Community. A physical, social and civic environment that supports residents' health, well-being and equity.

Policy 1.2 Monitoring and evaluation. Work with the Riverside County Department of Public Health and community groups to monitor trends of the City’s health and wellness conditions and outcomes.

Policy 1.3 Health equity. Identify and address health inequities in Coachella, within Coachella’s sphere of influence and between Coachella and the Riverside County on a regular basis and strive to facilitate a high quality of life for all residents.

City of Los Angeles | Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles

Objective Increase the life expectancy citywide by 5% and reduce the disparity between the City’s highest life expectancy Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) and lowest life expectancy PUMA by at least 50%.

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

Objective Reduce the diabetes mortality rate citywide by 20% and reduce the disparity between the City Council Districts with the highest and lowest diabetes mortality rates by at least 50%.

Objective Reduce the prevalence of childhood obesity citywide by 20% and reduce the disparity between Community Plan Areas with the highest and lowest prevalence by 50%.

Policy 1.1 Leadership: Position Los Angeles as a regional leader by collaborating across departments, agencies, sectors, and jurisdictions to incorporate health, equity, and sustainability considerations into policies, programs, and procedures.

Policy 1.2 Collaboration: Develop intentional strategic partnerships with public, private, and nonprofit entities to improve health outcomes by leveraging capacity, resources, and programs around mutually beneficial initiatives that promote health, equity, and sustainability.

Policy 1.3 Prevention: Promote healthy communities by focusing on prevention, interventions, and by addressing the root causes of health disparities and inequities in Los Angeles.

Policy 1.4 Education: Work with public, private, and nonprofit partners to educate the public about health and wellness by supporting information and interventions that are readily available, culturally relevant, and linguistically accessible.

Policy 1.5 Plan for Health: Improve Angelenos’ health and well-being by incorporating a health perspective into land use, design, policy, and zoning decisions through existing tools, practices, and programs.

Action P59 Healthy City Data Tracking: Annually track the Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles core indicators and objectives and prepare an updated Health Atlas Report in five and ten years from Plan adoption to evaluate community health and wellbeing. Collaborate with other public agencies to share data and increase communication on overlapping demographics that are mutually served.

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE AND HEALTH SERVICES

County of Alameda | Community Health and Wellness Element

Goal A. Increase access to health and social services. Health and social services are located throughout the community and accessible to those who need them most to improve health disparities caused by inequitable access.

Policy A.3. Include assessment of potential disproportionate impacts for vulnerable populations, including how the potential action will improve or worsen existing conditions, and adjust actions or policies, as needed, to maximize positive benefits for all residents.

Policy A.6. Pursue the equitable distribution of health clinics, emergency services, dental care, and mental/behavioral health services across Ashland and Cherryland to ensure all residents have access to preventive care and medical and dental treatment.

Policy A.9. Support the elimination of barriers for individuals with permanent and temporary disabilities to access healthcare and health resources.

Policy A.10. Support access to improved health and social services for seniors, the homeless, and young children and their families.

Policy A.11. Support the elimination of barriers for individuals with limited or no English proficiency to access healthcare resources.

Policy A.12. Increase enrollment in affordable healthcare such as Alameda County HealthPAC and Covered California (ACA) via outreach from County staff and partnerships with health clinics.

Policy A.13. Collaborate with mobile healthcare clinics to implement and coordinate services with primary care clinics in priority areas.

Policy A.14. Identify veterans and ensure their access to employment, housing, and nutrition services.

Action A.1. Collaborate with developers of new health and medical facilities to select transit-rich locations. For existing healthcare facilities, work with AC Transit, BART, and

other transit service providers to adjust bus stop locations, schedules, and routes to ensure transit dependent community members have equal access.

Action A.2. Prioritize pedestrian safety and access improvements around healthcare facilities to ensure the infrastructure supports people of all ages and abilities.

Action A.5. Continue to expand the horizontal enrollment (i.e. “No wrong door”) to screen people for their eligibility for public benefits programs.

Action A.8. Coordinate the County’s Healthcare for the Homeless program with other services for homeless persons in Ashland and Cherryland.

Action A.9. Promote the co-location of healthcare and mental health services for easy access to complete care

County of Riverside | Healthy Communities Element: Health Care and Mental Health Care

Policy HC 12.1. Improve access to health care, medical, and mental health facilities for County residents.

Action HC 12.a. Coordinate with public transit agencies to improve transit access to health clinics and hospitals.

Action HC 12.b. Explore the use of mobile or remote health care (e.g., E-Health Care; Clinics on Wheels, co-location of new facilities, one stop health care centers).

Action HC 12.c. Create an impact fee or land dedication program to offset the costs of constructing new, county-sponsored healthcare and mental health facilities.

Policy HC 12.2. Locate a wide range of healthcare and mental health facilities throughout the County that are equitable, transit-accessible and pedestrian-friendly as well as in fast-growing areas of the community.

County of Santa Clara | Health Element

Policy HE-A.20 Access to prevention services. Promote equitable access to high quality clinical preventive services to ensure effective health screening, education, and early intervention.

Policy HE-A.21 Community-based primary care and assistance. Work with the medical community and providers to promote access to community based sources of high quality primary care and coordination of services. Promote efforts that help achieve higher levels of patient engagement and appropriate self-management through coordinated care.

Policy HE-A.22 Health insurance coverage. Focus efforts on increasing the number of residents with health insurance, including oral health, particularly for vulnerable communities, the residually uninsured, and those most likely to experience health inequities.

Policy HE-A. 23 Health care professionals. Promote the recruitment and retention of sufficient numbers of primary care providers to meet the growing demand created by those with insurance coverage and needs for basic health services.

Policy HE-A.24 Integrated care. Continue to improve the integrated treatment of co-occurring physical and behavioral health needs, such as mental health and substance abuse disorders, particularly within County health settings.

Policy HE-A.25 Elder and assisted care. Support the increased availability of home care and appropriate assisted-living opportunities for older adults and people with disabilities, including appropriate support and resources for caregivers of older adults and people with disabilities.

Policy HE-A.26 Culturally-informed and competent services. Ensure the County's strategies, practices, services, and materials are culturally informed and competent for a diverse population. Support efforts of all health system providers to achieve cultural competency.

County of Solano | Public Health and Safety Element: Public Health

Policy HS.P-41. Ensure access to health care and social services for all residents, including the elderly and underserved populations. Encourage the provision of health care and the construction of health care facilities.

Action HS.I-48. Actively support implementation of health service strategic plans, including the Health and Social Services Strategic Plan and the Solano County Health Access Strategic Plan.

Action HS.I-51. Investigate possible strategies for increasing the number of health clinics and medical facilities and health care access for uninsured and low-income families.

City of Arvin | Community Health Element

Goal 7. Improve access to medical services.

Policy CH-7.1. Expand public transit service to neighborhood and regional medical facilities.

Policy CH-7.2. Encourage the provision of a range of health services (including but not limited to primary, preventive, specialty, prenatal, dental care, mental health, and substance abuse treatment/counseling) in a manner accessible to City residents.

Policy CH-7.3. Develop a partnership with nearby cities to provide expanded regional medical services.

Action 9.1: Work with Kern Regional Transit to provide more convenient and direct transit service between Arvin and medical facilities in Lamont and Bakersfield.

Action 9.2: Prepare a memorandum assessing the local need for medical and wellness services, identifying any deficiencies and proposing a strategic approach for improving access.

Action 9.3: Work with the Arvin Union School District to develop, as part of the Jewett Square area, a one-stop facility that connects residents with a variety of social services and also supports school district use for instructional activities.

Action 9.4: Compile and disseminate — via community organizations, the City website, and various other media — a comprehensive listing of resources residents can use to connect with various health, wellness and social services, including but not limited to free or low-cost medical care, mental health counseling, child care, senior services, food assistance, housing assistance, career counseling, and other services that contribute to the well-being of individuals and families.

City of El Monte | Health and Wellness Element

Policy HW-13.1 *Support Health Care Facilities.* Support existing and potential new health care services in the City through a variety of mechanisms including financial incentives such as reduced permit fees, reduced impact fees, and discounted property taxes.

Policy HW-13.2 *Outreach and Education.* Serve as a resource to the community on the availability of health care options in and around El Monte. Include resources for the public about the location of health care facilities and mobile services, access to such facilities and available free and low-cost health care programs such as LA County’s Healthy Way LA. Advertise multi-lingual information on the City’s website and in a printed brochure.

Policy HW-13.3 *Mobile Health Care.* Promote the use of mobile or remote health care (e.g., E-Health Care, Clinics on Wheels) to increase residents’ access to health care.

Policy HW-13.4 *New Health Care Facilities.* Recruit new health care facilities to the community including a hospital in or immediately adjacent to El Monte. Encourage the location of new facilities in locations that are well served by transit and designed to be transit accessible and pedestrian-friendly.

Policy HW-13.5 *Co-locate Physical and Mental Health Services.* Encourage the co-location of healthcare and mental health services to increase access to complete care.

[Policy HW-13.6](#) *Information Access*. Promote health and wellness programs offered in the City by various hospital and medical groups such as the AltaMed Medical Group, Greater El Monte Community Hospital, Kaiser Permanente Medical Center, and the El Monte Comprehensive Health Center, among others through the City’s website.

City of Murrieta | Healthy Community Element

[Goal HC-1](#) Application of innovative and model best practices in the community health field.

[Policy HC-1.1](#) Collaborate with the Riverside County Department of Public Health’s efforts to systematically collect, track, and analyze community health and social, economic, and physical environmental data.

[Policy HC-2.2](#) Establish relationships and collaborate with local health officials, planners, nonprofit organizations, hospitals, local health clinics, and community groups to improve community health.

[Goal HC-8](#) Accessible health care and preventative care.

[Policy HC-8.1](#) Work with local and regional health care agencies to promote preventive treatment and broad access to health care.

[Policy HC-8.2](#) Work with existing organizations and agencies to support high-quality affordable and convenient access to a full range of traditional and alternative primary, preventive, emergency, and specialty health care options.

[Policy HC-8.3](#) Partner with community groups, the Riverside County Public Health Department, and the Murrieta Valley Unified School District to encourage school-based health centers.

[Policy HC-8.4](#) Encourage that new public facilities, schools, parks, recreational facilities, and commercial, office, and medical buildings provide drinking fountains.

City of Murrieta | Land Use Element

[Policy LU-14.1](#) Establish the North Murrieta Business Corridor as a regional center for medical services and research.

[Policy LU-14.3](#) Actively seek private sector investment of high quality job creators that support and enhance the Loma Linda University Medical Center.

City of Richmond | Community Health and Wellness Element

Goal HL-C. Access to Medical Services. Ensure that all Richmond residents have access to primary and emergency health care facilities and medical services.

Policy HL-15. Ensure that medical facilities in the city are directly served by public transit. Ensure service especially from neighborhoods with higher proportion of transit-dependent population such as low-income households, seniors, and people with disabilities.

City of San Jose | Quality of Life

Goal ES-6 – Access to Medical Services. Provide for the health care needs of all members of the San José community.

Policy ES-6.1 Facilitate the development of new and promote the preservation and enhancement of existing health care facilities that meet all the needs of the entire San José community.

Policy ES-6.2 Maintain and update the *Envision General Plan* Land Use Transportation / Diagram as necessary to provide sufficient opportunities for hospitals and medical care facilities to locate in San José. Consider locating health care and medical service facilities, including hospitals, in residential, commercial, Urban Village, mixed use, Downtown, Transit Employment Center, Combined Industrial/Commercial, Industrial Park, and Public/Quasi-Public designations.

Policy ES-6.3 Recognizing that health care is a regional issue that crosses jurisdictional boundaries, work with the County, non-profits, and other governmental and non-governmental organizations to ensure that adequate, affordable health care facilities are available for all San José residents.

Policy ES-6.4 Respond to changing technology, changes in the City form, and changes in how health care is provided by maintaining and updating, as necessary, regulations for where and how health care can be provided and where health care facilities can be located.

Policy ES-6.5 Encourage new health care facilities to locate in proximity to existing or planned public transit services. Coordinate with local transit providers as part of the development review process for new health care facilities, and encourage transit providers to provide new or enhance existing public transit services to the health care facility.

Policy ES-6.6 Encourage the location of health care facilities and hospitals in areas that are underserved and lack adequate health care facilities.

Policy ES-6.7 Discourage health care facilities or hospitals in areas where their operations can have adverse impacts on surrounding uses or where surrounding uses can have adverse impacts on health care facility patients, workers, or visitors.

Policy ES-6.8 Develop and maintain land use policies and City programs that encourage healthful lifestyle choices that potentially diminish the demand for health care services.

Policy ES-6.10 Encourage potential hospital facilities to consider the impacts of a new facility on existing hospitals' service areas, demands, and capacities.

Policy ES-6.11 Provide sufficient land for facilities to accommodate future health care needs of the aging population, such as nursing home care, assisted living, and continuing care retirement communities.

Policy ES-6.12 Consider strategies and incentives to attract hospitals and other health care and medical service facilities to areas of San José where a demand for those services is demonstrated in analyses prepared by county, state, or professional consultants.

Policy ES-6.13 Work with the County, State, and others to assess health care needs and evaluate whether lands are available in San José to accommodate needed facilities.

Policy ES-6.14 Encourage major land use planning efforts (including future General Plan updates, Specific Plans, and Urban Village plans having over 5,000 housing units) to consider strategies to address health care and medical service needs as part of the planning process.

City of San Pablo | Health

Policy HEA-I-25 Use economic development efforts to recruit medical services to San Pablo, including dentists, pediatricians, family physicians, and clinics that provide drug and alcohol treatment and counseling.

City of South Gate | Healthy Community Element

Objective HC 1.3: Promote preventative care as a means of improving health conditions in the City.

Policy P.1 To the greatest extent feasible, the City will cooperate with other agencies to promote preventative care, including such preventative techniques as regular doctor's visits and pre-natal care, increased physical activity, and enhanced nutrition.

Policy P.2 The City should support regional and national disease prevention programs, particularly those designed to reduce incidences of asthma, obesity, diabetes, heart disease and cancer.

Policy P.4 The City should support local health care providers and the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health in their efforts to provide low- or no-cost health services to residents in need. Such services might include periodic check-ups (e.g. blood pressure tests, diabetes screening, etc.), blood drives and education campaigns about the risk factors, prevention, and treatment alternatives for the most common health problems in South Gate.

Goal HC 6: Affordable and high-quality health care and social services for City residents and employees

Objective HC 6.1: Improve access to health care for all.

Policy P.1 To the extent feasible, the City should support efforts that increase the number of residents with health care coverage over the time horizon of the General Plan.

Policy P.2 The City will encourage health care service providers in South Gate to provide services in a way that is culturally sensitive and linguistically appropriate for the members of the community.

Objective HC 6.2: Encourage a wide range of health care facilities throughout the City.

Policy P.1 The City will actively pursue the development of one or more hospitals or other major medical facilities in the City, and may provide economic incentives to attract them. Such facilities should be seen as part of the City’s overall economic development strategy. If possible, the City should pursue relationships with training and research institutions.

Policy P.3 The provision of accessible mental health care facilities and services should be supported by the City.

Policy P.4 The co-location of health care facilities and related services in “health care hubs” should be supported and encouraged.

Action HC 6: Develop a business attraction strategy targeted towards hospitals and health care facilities. The City’s Economic Development Director will pursue a program of incentives and outreach to attract a hospital and/or health care facilities to the City.

Action HC 9: Hold an annual health fair. Host an annual Health Day Fair with information, health care screenings and services, and activities celebrating an active lifestyle. The event should be sponsored by the City and involve a wide range of service providers. The health fair should have a strong focus on preventative health care, healthy eating and active living.

City of Union City | Youth, Families, Seniors, and Health Element

Goal YFSH-F.1. To facilitate the provision of accessible and affordable health care to all Union City residents.

Policy YFSH-F.1.2. The City shall provide information on health care services in the area, including hospice care and home health care, through newsletters, the website and published inventories.

Policy YFSH-F.1.3. The City shall provide a representative to the [public hospital board] to help ensure adequate emergency services and facilities are provided for the community.

ACCESS TO CHILDCARE FACILITIES

City of Arvin | Community Health Element

Goal 9. Promote and encourage development of child care facilities and programs.

Policy CH-9.1. Encourage the inclusion of community of child care centers and other community-serving uses at public facilities (schools, community centers, etc.) in the City.

Policy CH-9.2. Encourage and facilitate the operation of child care centers at private and nonprofit locations, including major employers, commercial centers, churches and private schools.

Policy CH-9.3. Provide incentive programs for new developments to encourage the provision of child care facilities and child care programming.

City of Murrieta | Healthy Community Element

Goal HC-7 A variety of businesses that help create complete neighborhoods and support community health

Policy HC-7.2 Encourage safe, high quality, and affordable child care services for residents and workers in or near housing, transportation, and employment centers.

City of Redwood | Building Community

Policy BC-20: Zoning Ordinance Amendments. Investigate amending City zoning regulations to:

- Include special zoning to address the General Plan Hospital land use category and to permit symbiotic uses surrounding hospital properties
- Address the overconcentration of liquor stores, drive-through restaurants, and tobacco retailers

Policy BC-35: Child Care Impact Fee or Inclusionary Ordinance. Consider establishing an impact fee or inclusionary ordinance to fund child care facilities.

Policy BC-37: Child Care Facilities in Transit Stations and Large Development Projects. Encourage and support integration of child care facilities within transit station areas and large development projects. Consider:

- Including child care in station area planning and project financing activities
- Requiring large development project applicants to assess potential impact on child care resources

City of Redwood | Built Environment

Policy BE-17.3: Encourage and facilitate the establishment of child-care facilities in proximity to large employment areas such as Downtown, south Broadway, Redwood Shores, the Kaiser and S equoia Hospital areas, and near high-density residential areas and transit nodes.

ALCOHOL, DRUG, AND TOBACCO PREVENTION AND TREATMENT

County of Sonoma | Public Facilities Element

Policy PF-3f. Encourage and support the availability of sites for alcohol, drug and mental health treatment, as well as housing for persons receiving such treatment.

City of Arvin | Community Health Element

Goal 6. Reduce alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use by creating a social and physical environment that supports healthy choices, ensuring access to treatment services and enforcing existing regulations.

Policy CH-6.1. Adopt and enforce tobacco control laws. Continue updating and reinforcing tobacco control laws that pertain to location and retailing practices of tobacco stores, smoking restrictions, and smoke-free home and workplace laws.

Policy CH-6.2. Raise awareness of alcohol and other drug issues. Reduce positive associations and increase perceptions of harm among youth by changing social norms through supporting a comprehensive, evidence-based prevention approach that includes media, enforcement, education, and policy.

Policy CH-6.3. Prohibit smoking in areas around public facilities designated as smoke-free zones by the City. Public areas include City Hall, parks and recreational facilities, schools, and other public meeting places.

Action 7.8: Adopt a “Safe and Healthy Parks” ordinance that reduces children’s exposure to secondhand smoke, strengthens prohibitions against alcohol and drug use, protects park users from violence, and ensures that neighborhood parks are safe for families to use.

Action 7.10: Adopt an ordinance establishing smoke-free zones on public property in the immediate vicinity of places where children are likely to congregate, possibly including but not limited to schools, parks and daycare facilities.

City of Chino | Public Facilities

Objective PFS-4.3 Create communities that are free of tobacco, alcohol and other drug abuse problems.

P1. The City shall continue to participate in community service programs that are geared toward combating tobacco, alcohol, and drug dependency.

P2. The City shall support the health services programs of the CVUSD, including their drug, alcohol, and tobacco use prevention programs.

City of Murrieta | Healthy Community Element

Policy HC-2.6 Work with Riverside County and community groups to support the availability of substance abuse treatment services to encourage a functional and healthy workforce.

City of San Pablo | Health

Policy HEA-I-35 Enforce property maintenance and environmental design regulations for businesses, especially “corner stores,” including regulations for alcohol and tobacco advertisements. Within redevelopment project areas, assist store owners in identifying low-cost solutions to maintenance issues and provide financial assistance to qualifying businesses.

City of South Gate | Healthy Community Element

Policy 1.3 P.3 The City should cooperate with regional and national organizations to promote programs to reduce dependence on substances harmful to health, including drugs, alcohol and tobacco.

Objective HC 5.3: Avoid concentrations of unhealthy food retailers and liquor stores within the City.

Policy P.3 The City will avoid concentrations of liquor stores in all areas of the City.

Policy P.5 The City will encourage the expansion of tobacco and alcohol abuse cessation and treatment services for South Gate residents. This may include building partnerships, educating the public about local services and working to locate these services in appropriate areas of the City.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

TRANSPARENT GOVERNANCE

City of Coachella Valley | Land Use + Community

Goal 15. Governance. Fair, predictable and transparent governance.

Policy 15.1 Development decisions. Strive to conduct the development review process in a consistent and predictable manner.

Policy 15.2 Regulations. Establish clear, unambiguous regulations and policies to clearly communicate the City's expectations for new development.

Policy 15.4 Clear decision making. Provide for clear development standards, rules and procedures that will guide the implementation of the City's Vision.

City of East Palo Alto | Health and Equity Element

Goal HE-12. Maintain transparency and integrity in East Palo Alto's decision-making process.

Policy 12.1 Open meetings. Enhance the community's trust by holding open meetings available to any community member to attend and participate. Proactively and meaningfully engage residents in planning decisions that impact their housing and neighborhoods

Policy 12.6 Regular public meetings. Provide regular updates on the progress of General Plan implementation and other planning-related activities through a variety of mechanisms such bi-annual Town Hall meetings on major activities to update the General Plan, regular updates to the Planning Commission and City Council, and email newsletters.

INCLUSIVE PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNITY COLLABORATION

County of Marin | Socioeconomic Element

Policy EJ-1.4. Encourage County Participation in Decision Making. Significantly increase the role and influence in land use and environmental decisions of residents from disproportionately impacted communities.

Action EJ-1.i Engage the Local Community. Reach out to community members, leaders, and organizations, and environmental justice groups when considering land use actions that could affect local environmental and personal health.

County of Santa Clara | Health Element

Policy HE-A.6 Community capacity building. Enlist and strengthen the community's capacity to participate in local planning, governmental affairs, and policy decision-making to advance health equity.

Policy HE-A.28 Community engagement. Maintain effective community presence, liaisons, and relationships within communities. Provide meaningful participation and dialogue with health department representatives in local forums.

Policy HE-A.30 Health profiles and trends. Continue to provide countywide, citywide, and neighborhood-level health profiles and data to encourage neighborhood- and community-level participation in health issues and trends.

Policy HE-A.32 Effective community service. Support expanded opportunities for youth and older adults to engage in community service that integrates community health and improvement.

Policy HE-A.33 Special needs and conditions of older adults. Promote education, training, and information for seniors, caregivers, and emergency responders regarding special needs of older adults. These include, but are not limited to, fall prevention, dementia, nutrition, transportation, social isolation, and social support.

Policy HE-A.34 Veterans awareness and community support. Promote efforts to create greater understanding of the effects of PTSD for the individual veteran, families, and community, in order to foster social inclusion and solutions to veterans' health, employment, and housing needs.

City of Coachella Valley | Land Use + Community Character

Policy 15.5 Universal outreach. Utilize diverse methods of outreach that promote public participation and ensure Coachella events are communicated to all communities, especially to linguistically isolated households, households without internet access along with senior and low-income residents.

Policy 15.6 Universal outreach guidelines. Establish parameters and guidelines to ensure public participation is promoted through diverse methods.

City of East Palo Alto | Health and Equity Element

Goal HE-11. Ensure that all citizens, regardless of race or ethnicity, feel welcome and included in the community.

Policy 11.3 Greater interaction. Increase opportunities for intercultural interaction, especially at public gathering spaces throughout the City.

Policy 11.4 Equal representation. Encourage a cross-section of the community in the appointment of Commissions and other appointed and advisory bodies.

Policy 12.2 Inclusive outreach. Encourage public participation in the public process by effectively engaging the community and making special efforts to accommodate all residents, including:

- Providing simultaneous translation services and listening devices for all meetings
- Using a variety of venues throughout the community
- Using participatory facilitation techniques.

Policy 12.3 Cultural sensitivity. Encourage residents and other stakeholders to participate in development plans and proposals through culturally appropriate public outreach efforts.

Policy 12.4 Social capital. Strive to preserve and strengthen social capital by supporting formal and informal social networks in the community.

Policy 12.5 Community participation. Strive to increase rates of participation in community events such as voting, youth activities, adult education, senior activities and family-oriented programs.

Policy 12.7 Developer outreach. Require sponsors of major development and infrastructure projects to initiate early, frequent and substantive communication with the community and show how the community's input was incorporated into the plan prior to approval by the City Council.

City of Jurupa Valley | Environmental Justice

Objective EJ-1: Meaningful participation in the public process by all members of the community.

Policy EJ-1.1: Ensure that affected residents have the opportunity to participate in decisions that impact their health.

Policy EJ-1.2: Facilitate the involvement of residents, businesses and organizations in all aspects of the planning process.

Policy EJ-1.3: Utilize culturally appropriate approaches to public participation and involvement.

Policy EJ-1.4: Schedule public meetings on key issues affecting the public at times and locations most convenient to community members.

Policy EJ-1.5: Utilize a variety of communication techniques and social media tools to convey information to the public.

Policy EJ-1.6: Provide translation and interpretation services at public meetings on issues affecting populations whose primary language is not English. Translation time should not be taken from the person's time limit for comments.

Policy EJ-1.7: Support efforts to raise the public's awareness of the importance of a healthy environment and physical activity.

Policy EJ-1.8: Educate decision makers and the general public on the principles of environmental justice.

Policy EJ-1.9: Consult with Native American Tribes early in the process on issues that could affect culturally significant areas.

Policy EJ-1.10: Collaborate with and among public agencies to leverage resources, avoid duplication of effort and enhance the effectiveness of public participation.

Policy EJ-1.11: Identify those areas of the City most vulnerable to environmental hazards through CalEnviroScreen, the Environmental Justice Screening Model (EJSM) or other model.

City of National City | Health and Environmental Justice

Goal HEJ-1: Meaningful and effective participation, promotion of community capacity building, and fair treatment of all segments of the public in the process of creating a healthy environment and developing, adopting, implementing, and enforcing environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Policy HEJ-1.1: Facilitate the involvement of community residents, businesses, and organizations in the development, adoption, and implementation of community health initiatives and consider their input throughout the decision making process.

Policy HEJ-1.2: Consider environmental justice issues as they are related to potential health impacts associated with land use decisions, including enforcement actions, to reduce the adverse health effects of hazardous materials, industrial activities, and other undesirable land uses, on residents regardless of age, culture, ethnicity, gender, race, socioeconomic status, or geographic location.

Policy HEJ-1.3: Consider environmental justice issues as they are related to the equitable provision of desirable public amenities such as parks, recreational facilities, community gardens, and other beneficial uses that improve the quality of life.

Policy HEJ-1.5: Assure potentially affected community residents that they have opportunities to participate in decisions that affect their environment and health, and that the concerns of all participants involved will be considered in the decision-making process.

Policy HEJ-1.6: Hold meetings and workshops at times and locations that are convenient for community members to attend, especially those that may be directly affected by a particular decision.

City of San Pablo | Health

Policy HEA-I-39 Continue to involve residents in neighborhood improvement efforts, including issues concerning safety, neighborhood character, planning, and revitalization. *The City will hold regular community workshops and/or meet with neighborhood-specific citizen committees to solicit feedback on planning activities for different neighborhoods.*