

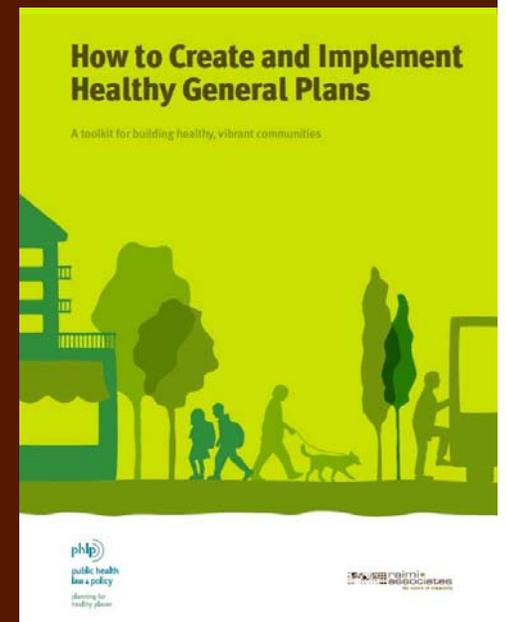
The Skinny on Incorporating Public Health into General Plans





raimi+
associates
the nature of community

- ◆ *LEED-ND Public Health Criteria Study (2006)*
- ◆ *How to Create and Implement Health General Plans (2009)*
- ◆ **General Plan Health Elements/Health Policies**
 - Riverside County
 - South Gate
 - El Monte
 - Mountain View
 - Murietta
 - Fresno Downtown Neighborhoods Plan
 - Encinitas
 - Coachella
 - International Boulevard TOD Plan (Oakland)



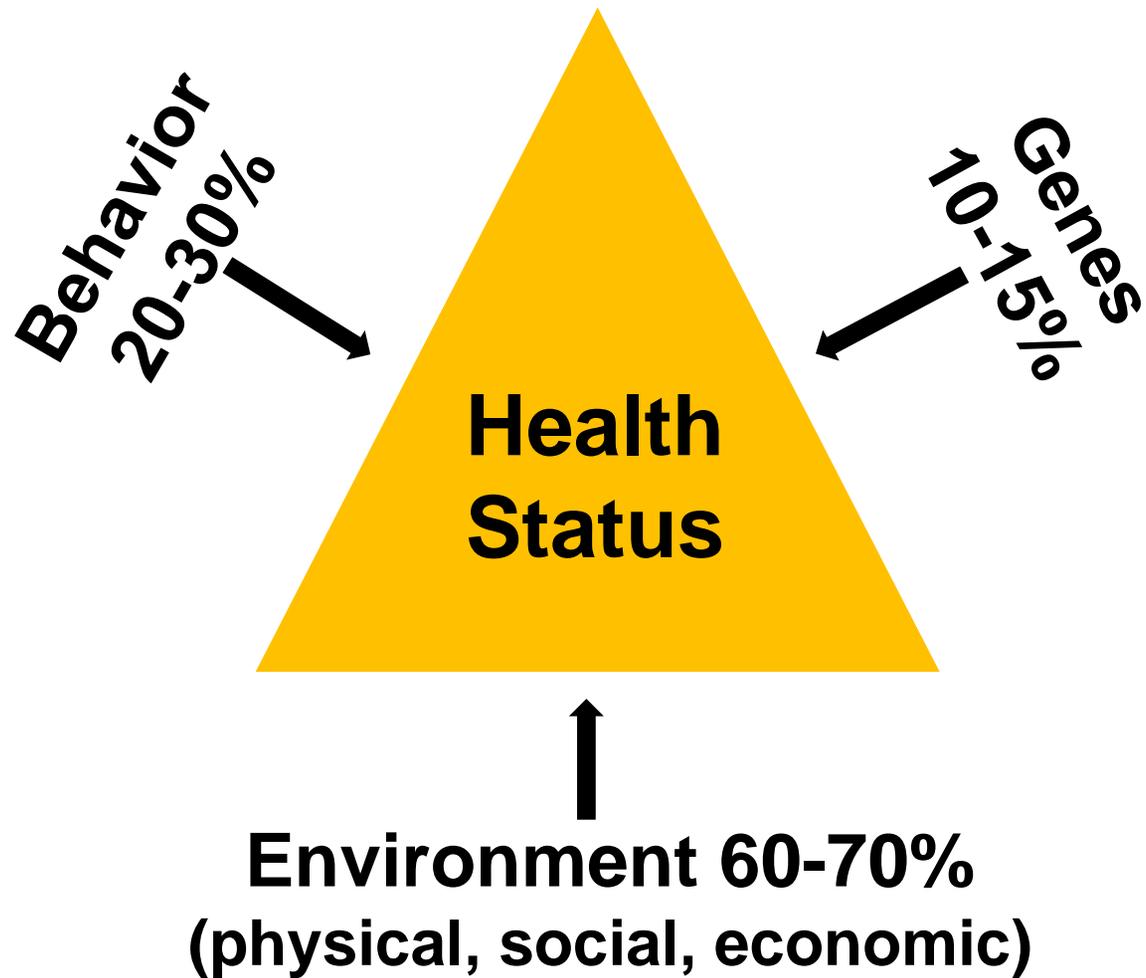
Improving Health

“Many would be surprised to learn that the greatest contribution to the health of the nation over the past 150 years was made, not by doctors or hospitals, but by *local government*.”

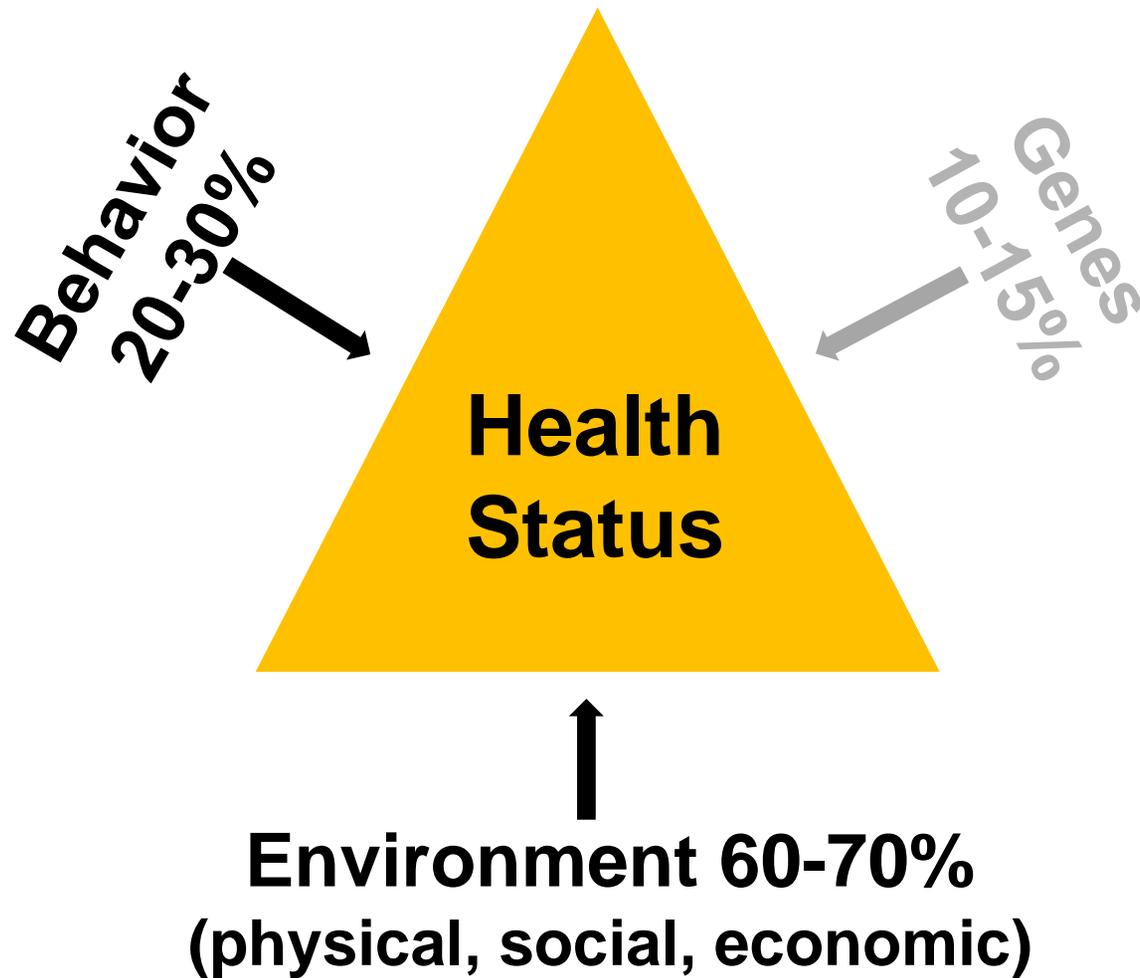
Dr. Jessie Parfitt,

Public Health Physician

What Determines Health Status?



Planning Policy Influence on Health



How Healthy Are Our Communities?



How Healthy Are Our Lifestyles?





Incorporating Health Into Comprehensive Plans

Process

1. Partnerships
2. Existing conditions analysis
3. Public workshops
4. Healthy City Element and General Plan Policies
5. Implementation



Partnerships

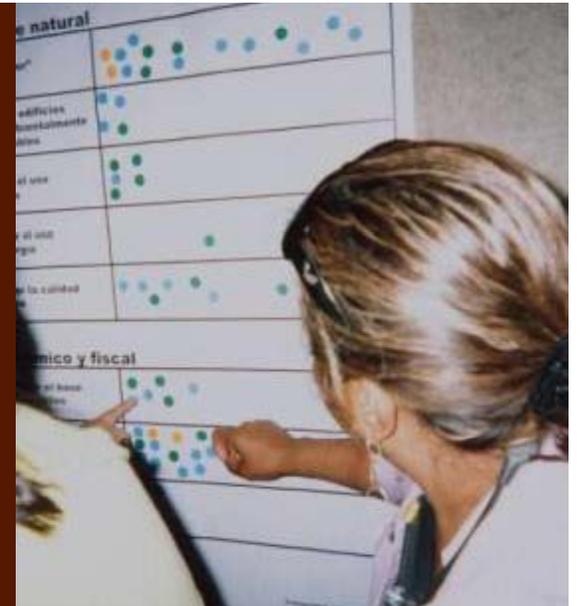
Partnerships and Outreach

Informally disseminate information

Set up partnerships with other jurisdictions and departments

Develop working relationship with health department

Pass Board/Council Resolution on health



Health Advisory Committee

- ◆ Build partnerships with local experts
 - ◆ Schools
 - ◆ Transit agencies
 - ◆ Hospitals and clinics
 - ◆ Community organizations
- ◆ Meet 3-6 times throughout the process
 - ◆ Identify issues
 - ◆ Review existing conditions analysis
 - ◆ Bring stakeholders to public workshops
 - ◆ Brainstorm on policies and actions
 - ◆ Review draft Element and implementation plan



Existing Conditions

Data Analysis

- ◆ Understand local health and environmental conditions
- ◆ Use a variety of methods
 - Stakeholder interviews
 - Spatial analysis
 - Health surveys
 - Field surveys
- ◆ Collect Data from a variety of sources
- ◆ Present data in a variety of ways
 - Tables
 - Figures
 - Maps
- ◆ Provide comparison data – State, region, city, neighborhood

Health Outcome Data

Overall health status

- Life expectancy
- Cause of death
- Obesity and overweight trends
- Diabetes
- Overall physical activity levels
- MI hospitalizations

Vulnerable populations

- Poverty rates
- Race and ethnicity
- Unemployment

Respiratory health

- Asthma rates
- Asthma hospitalizations

Mental Health and Social Capital

- Rates of depression
- Community participation
- Commuting patterns

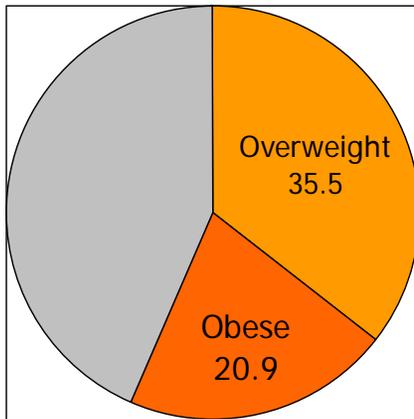
Public safety

- Homicide rates
- Crime rates

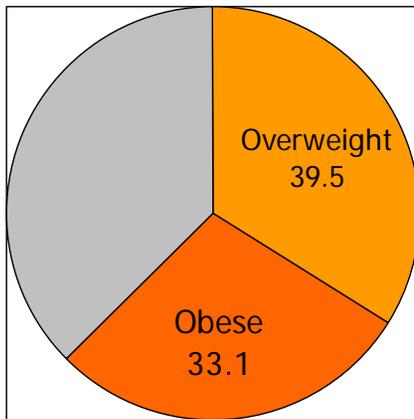
Environmental Conditions Data

Land use and design	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Access to goods and services• Mix of uses• Density• Block size
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Traffic injuries and fatalities• Pedestrian and bicycle network• Transit access
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rent burdened households• Quality of housing• Code violations
Food access	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Retail food environment index• Farmers markets• Community gardens• Local agricultural resources
Parks and open spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Park proximity• Parks per thousand• Safety – real and perceived

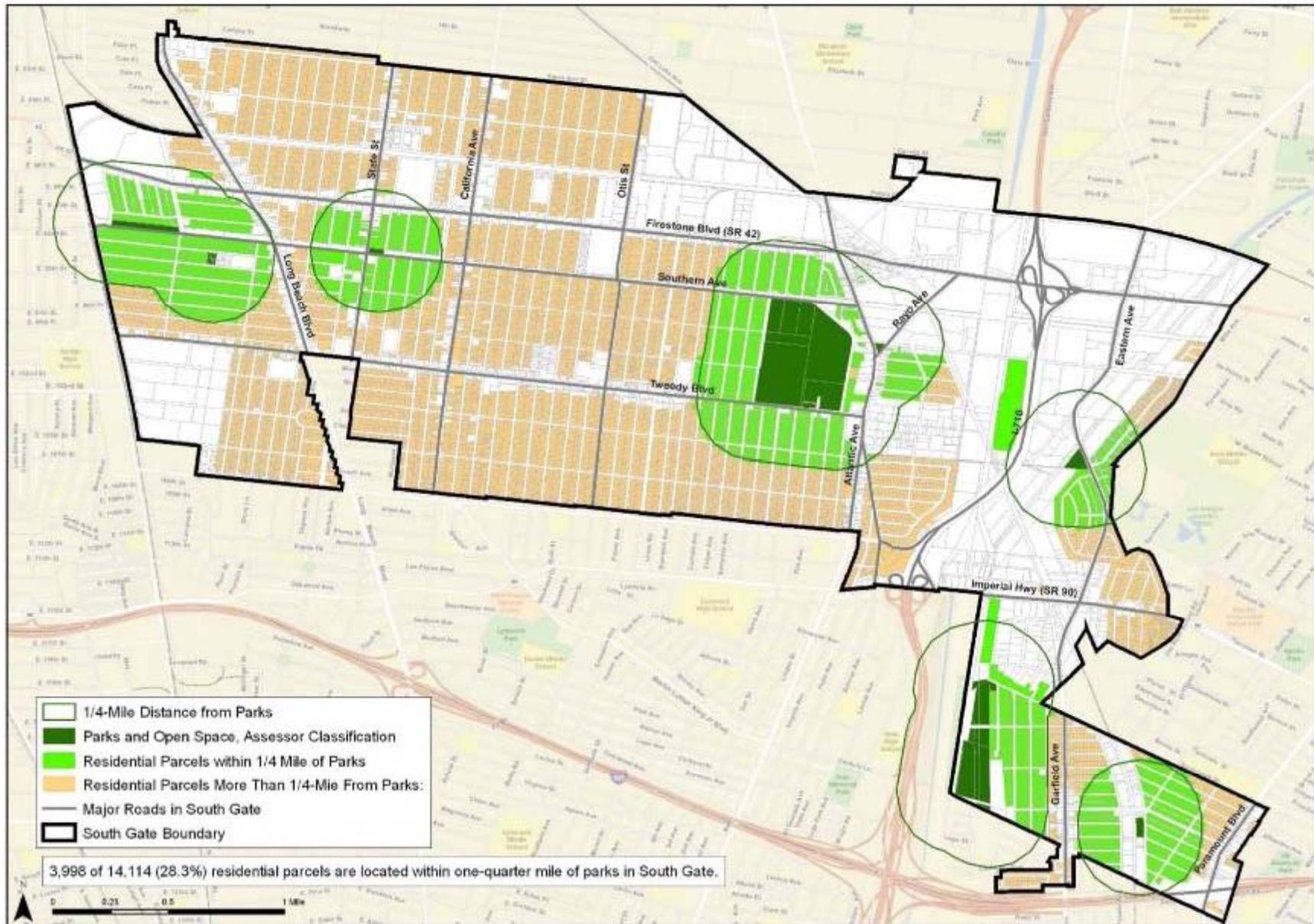
LA County



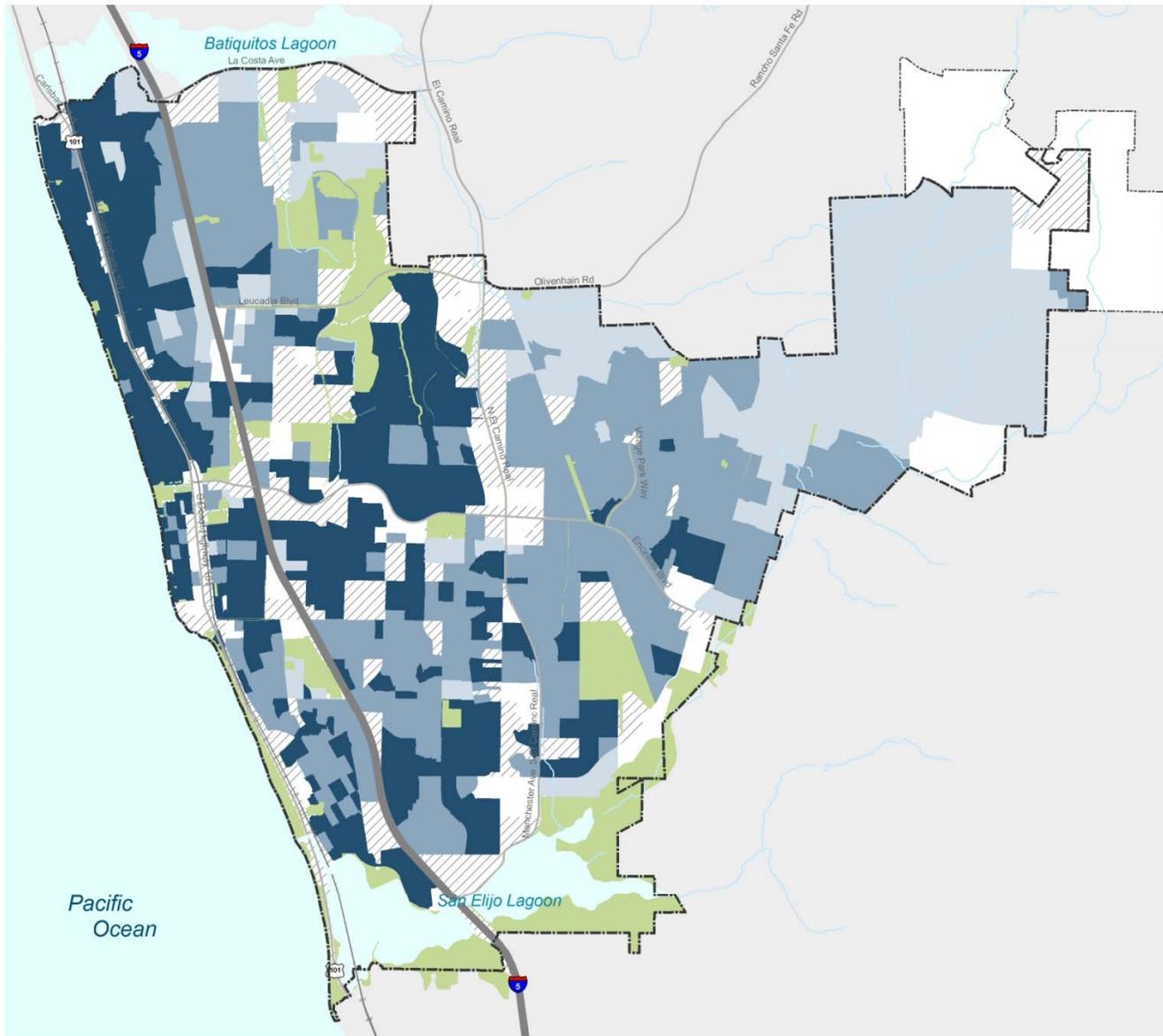
South Gate & Surrounding Cities



Overweight and Obese Residents



Proximity to Parks



Jobs, Housing, and a Healthy Economy
Self-Sufficiency Income Households

% of Households Earning < \$50,000 by MGRA

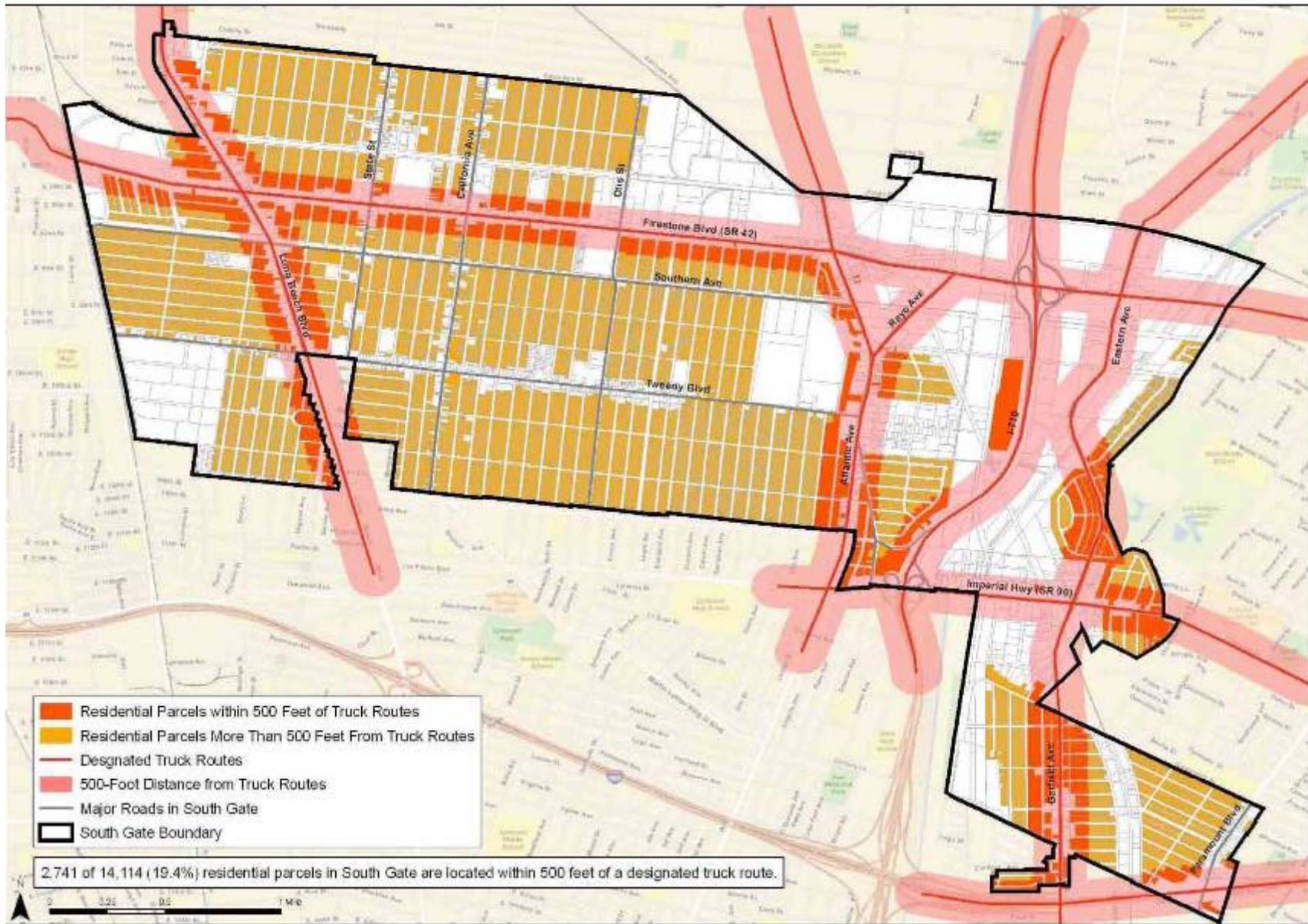
- <10%
- 10-30%
- 30-50%
- >50%
- Zero Population
- Parks and Open Space
- Railroad
- City Limits
- Sphere of Influence



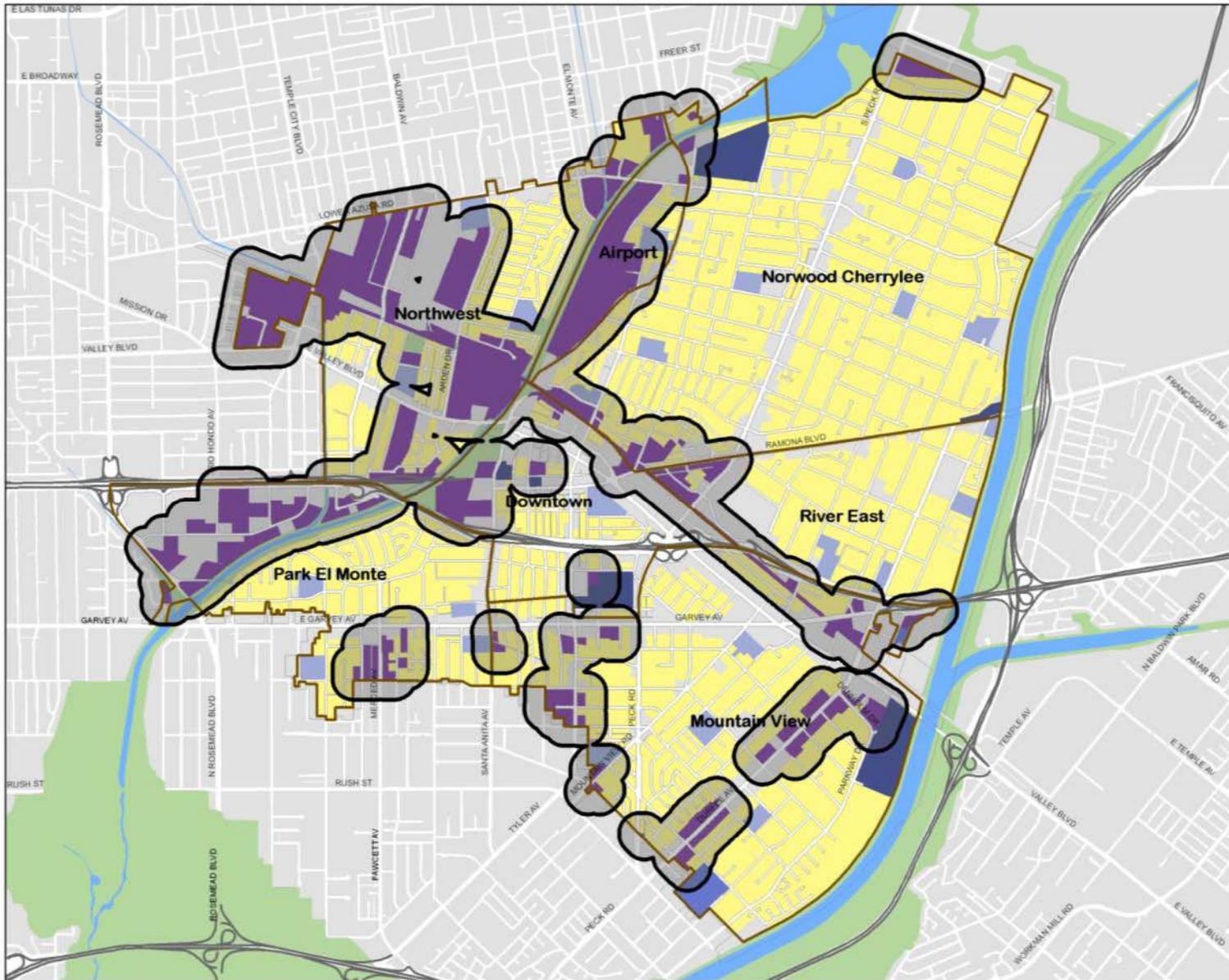
Source: City of Encinitas; Raimi + Associates
 Date: June 2011



Self-Sufficiency Income



Proximity to Freeways and Truck Routes



Legend

- Neighborhood
- Industrial Use
- 500' Industrial Buffer

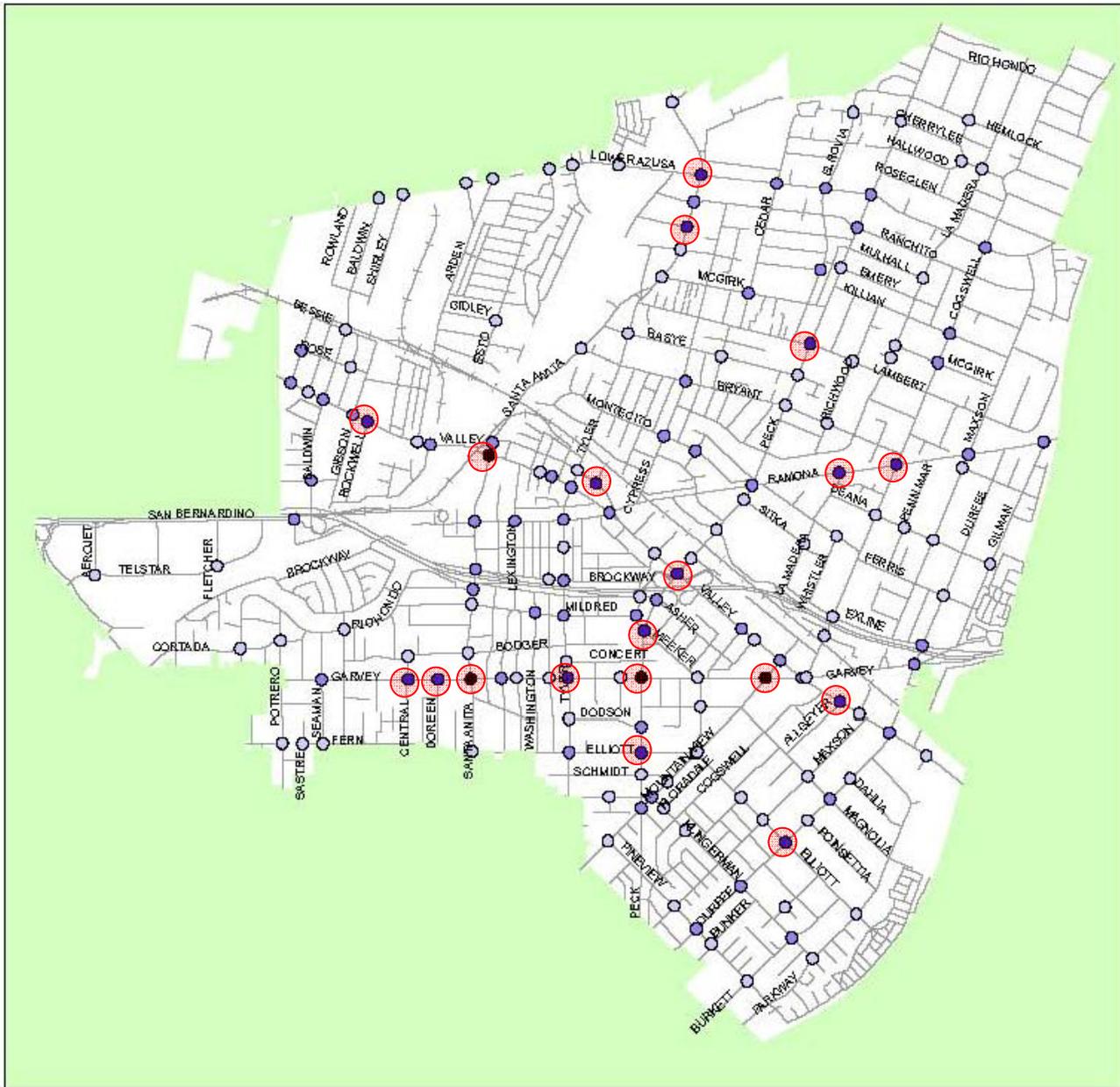
School

EXIST_LU

- Elementary School
- Junior or Intermediate High School
- Senior High School
- Water Feature
- Emerald Necklace
- Residential Use



Proximity to Heavy Industry

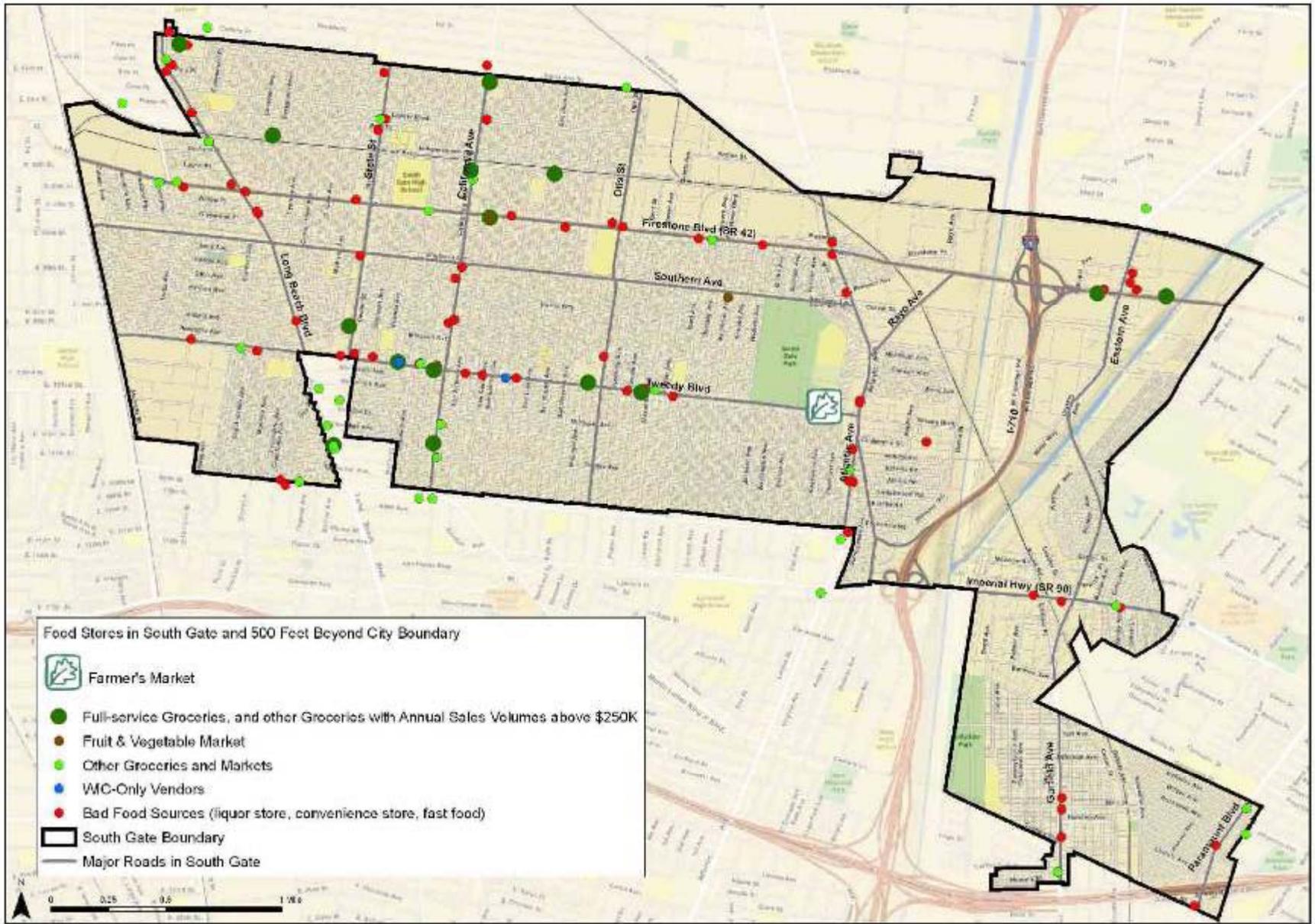


Number of Collisions

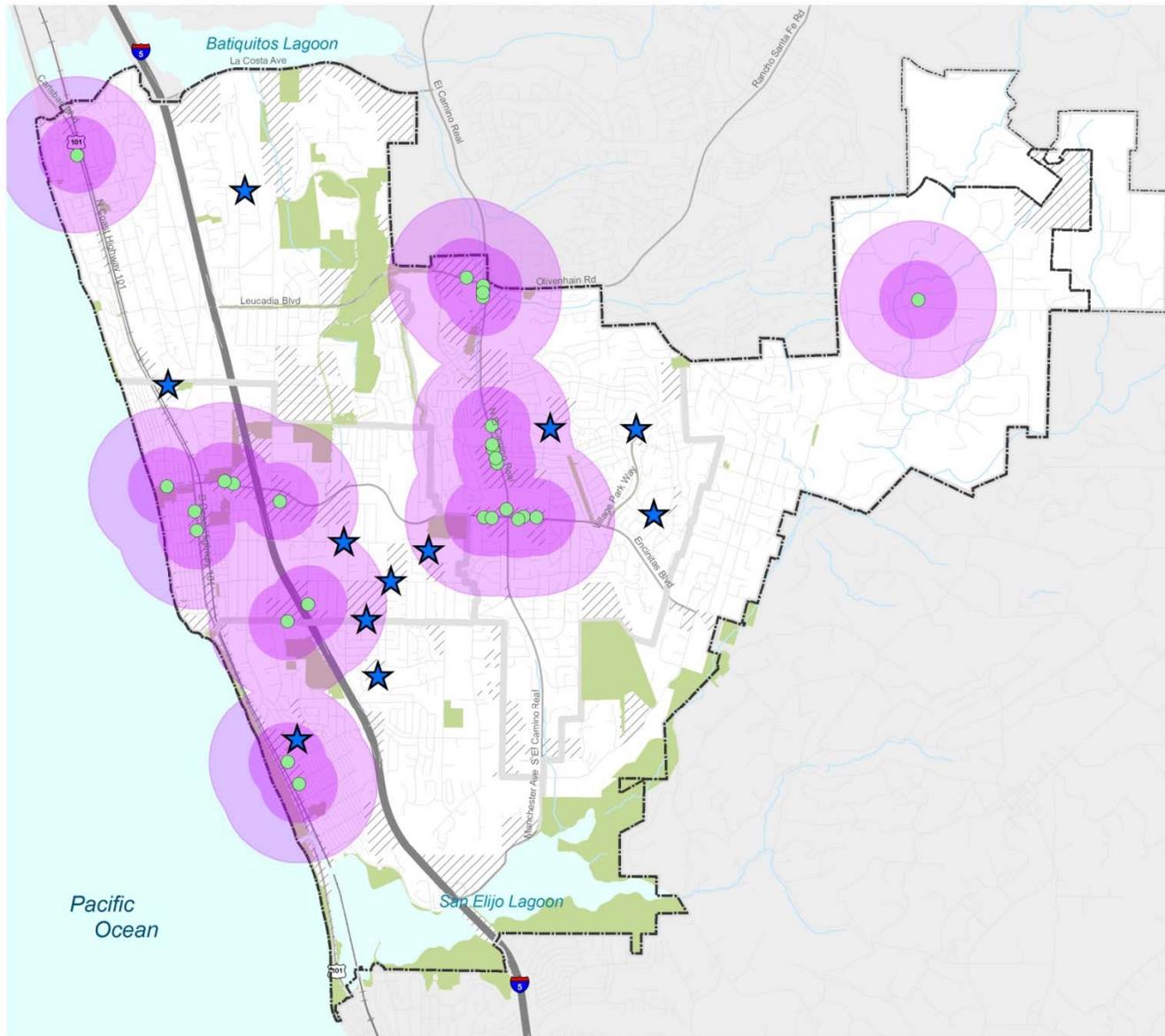
- 1
- 2-3
- 4-5
- 6+

— Streets

MV/Bicycle Collisions 2003-2007



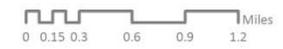
Food Sources (healthy, not so much)



Community Facilities, Institutions, and Public Infrastructure

Fast Food Establishments

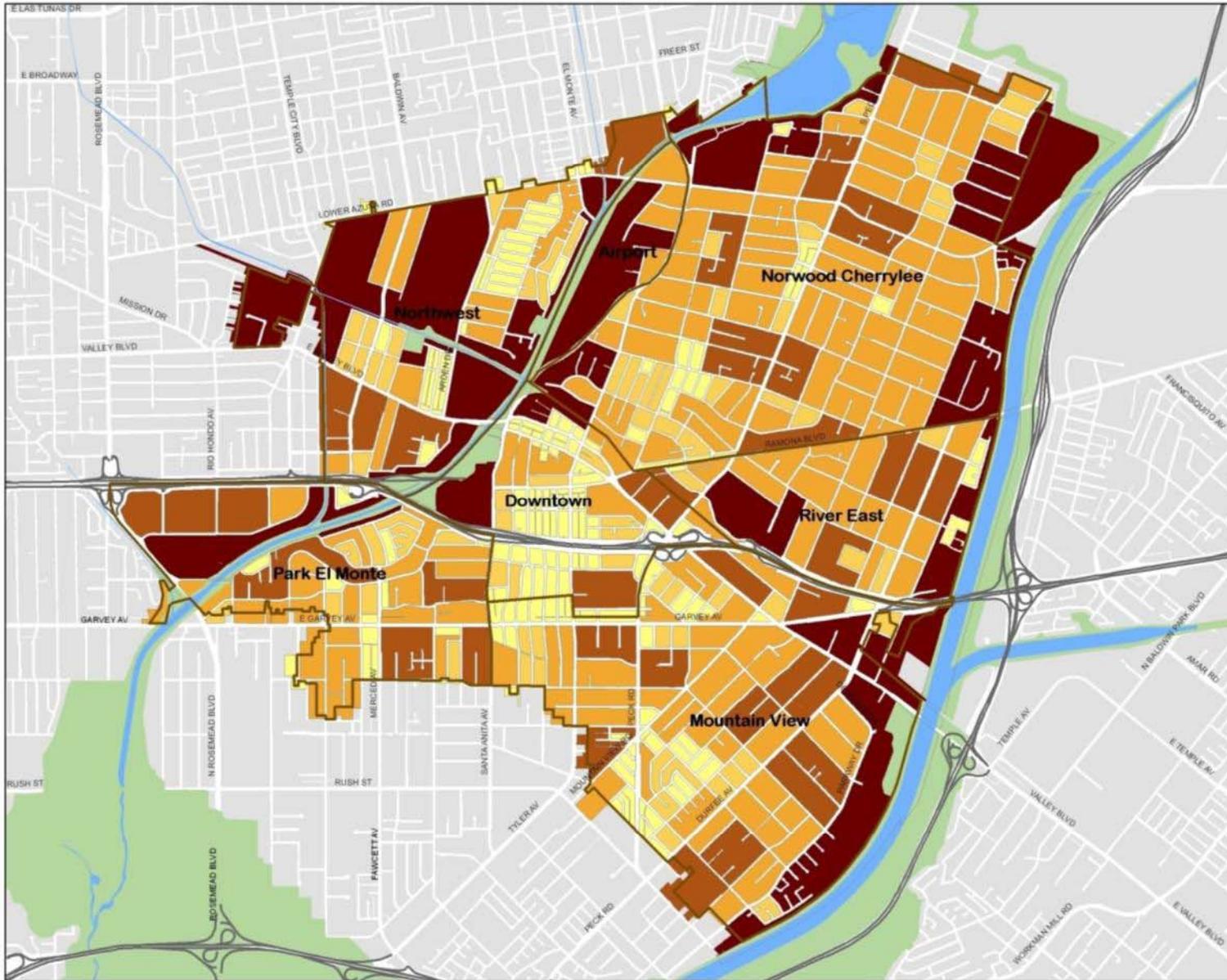
-  Encinitas Public Schools
-  Fast Food Establishments
-  Fast Food 1/4 and 1/2 Mile Service Area
-  Zero Population
-  Parks and Open Space
-  Railroad
-  Community Boundaries
-  City Limits
-  Sphere of Influence



Source: City of Encinitas; Raimi + Associates; SANDAG;
 CA Dept. of Public Health - CA Nutrition Network.
 Date: June 2011



Fast Food and Schools



Legend

-  Neighborhood
-  Water Feature
-  Emerald Necklace

Block Size

acres

-  0 - 4
-  4 - 7
-  7 - 20
-  20 - 50
-  50 - 300

“Walkable” Blocks

Appendix A: Health Data by Subarea
 El Monte Health and Wellness Element Existing Conditions Report

	Data	Citywide	Downtown	Park El Monte	Mountain View	River East	Norwood Cherrylee	Northwest	Airport
GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS									
Total Population	Calculate based on blocks for each area and for entire city	110,367	4,545	11,596	30,959	17,101	32,366	13,131	669
Size	Acres of each subarea and for city as a whole	5,252	404	674	1,198	491	1,772	530	182
Population Density	Total population (from above) divided by acres of city/sub area	21	11	17	26	35	18	25	4
Dwelling Unit Density	Total Dwelling units on residential land divided by residential acres of sub area	9	11	9	10	13	7	11	1
Youth (Vulnerable Population)	Percent of population 14 and under	30%	29%	29%	34%	32%	27%	28%	29%
Elderly (Vulnerable Population)	Percent of population over 65	7%	6%	7%	6%	5%	9%	7%	7%
Youth and Elderly	Percent over 65 and under 14	37%	35%	36%	40%	37%	36%	35%	37%
LAND USE AND DESIGN									
Land use Mix	Percent of Residential to total land by subarea	57%	26%	43%	60%	61%	71%	54%	13%
Block Size	Average block size by area (acres)	11.97	4.35	12.46	10.94	16.15	13.15	11.03	69.09
Access to neighborhood services	Percent of population within 1/4 mile of neighborhood services	91%	100%	100%	97%	73%	84%	100%	100%
Park access	Percent of population within 1/4 mile of a park	36%	38%	30%	43%	49%	27%	58%	21%
Park space	Acres of park per 1000 population	0.94	4.03	0.14	1.00	0.26	1.21	0.70	0.00
School Access	Percent of population within 1/4 mile of a school	63%	97%	68%	68%	73%	51%	53%	100%
HEALTHY FOOD ACCESS									
Retail Food Environment index	Ratio of unhealthy to healthy food sources	5.53	5.00	9.00	5.17	4.25	5.13	7.25	5.00
Healthy food density	Number of healthy food stores per 1000 people	0.34	0.88	0.34	0.39	0.23	0.25	0.30	1.49
Fast food density	Number of fastfood stores per 1000 people	31.80	42.04	43.03	39.25	28.52	19.75	35.83	27.40
Liquor store density	Number of liquor stores per 1000 people	0.17	0.44	0.26	0.29	0.06	0.00	0.30	0.00
Proximity to liquor stores	Percentage of residential parcels within 1/4 mile of liquor stores	28%	77%	28%	65%	4%	2%	55%	0%
Proximity to healthy foods	Percentage of residential parcels within 1/4 mile of healthy food	49%	64%	56%	63%	46%	42%	32%	97%
Proximity to unhealthy foods	Percentage of residential parcels within 1/4 mile of unhealthy food	66%	98%	69%	84%	50%	58%	60%	78%
School proximity to unhealthy food source	Percentage of unhealthy food sources within 1/4 mile of schools	65%	100%	70%	74%	25%	41%	68%	100%
School proximity to healthy food source	Percentage of healthy food sources within 1/4 mile of schools	74%	100%	75%	75%	50%	63%	100%	100%
RESPIRATORY HEALTH									
Proximity to mobile sources of air pollution	Percent of residential parcels near freeways and truck routes (per the maps)	5%	19%	3%	5%	6%	5%	4%	10%
Proximity to heavy industrial	Percent of residential parcels within 500' of heavy industrial	19%	24%	18%	25%	2%	6%	49%	70%
Proximity to all sources of air pollution	Percent of residential parcels near truck routes, freeways or heavy industrial	22%	43%	21%	30%	8%	11%	53%	80%

Summarize Results

Data Sources

◆ Data sources

- Los Angeles County Health Department
- CHIS (statewide by County)
- SWITRS
- State Department of Health (MI and Asthma hospitalizations by zip code)
- Business license data
- County Assessor data
- Housing and Transit Affordability Index (<http://htaindex.cnt.org/>)

◆ Data challenges

- Creating connections between land use and health outcomes
- Many data sources – difficult to get info
- Obtaining accurate city-level and sub-city level information



Community Workshops



Connecting Planning and Health



Healthy Eating 101



Walking Environment



Incorporating Health Into Plans

Incorporating Health in Plans

- ◆ Vision needs to include health
- ◆ Rethink land use
- ◆ Get the transportation and infrastructure system right
- ◆ Create a “Health and Wellness Chapter” chapter
- ◆ Layer health policies throughout the plan

Vision Statement

HEALTHY ENVIORNMENT: South Gate supports public health through a healthy environment that includes and promotes walkable communities, safe neighborhoods, enhanced recreational and cultural amenities, reduced noise and air pollution, water and energy conservation, and an attractive natural environment.

Community Design

- ◆ Mix of uses
- ◆ High density development
- ◆ Infill development (downtowns, community centers, along corridors)
- ◆ Controlling outward growth
- ◆ Build around transit
- ◆ Walkable building design
- ◆ Agricultural land preservation



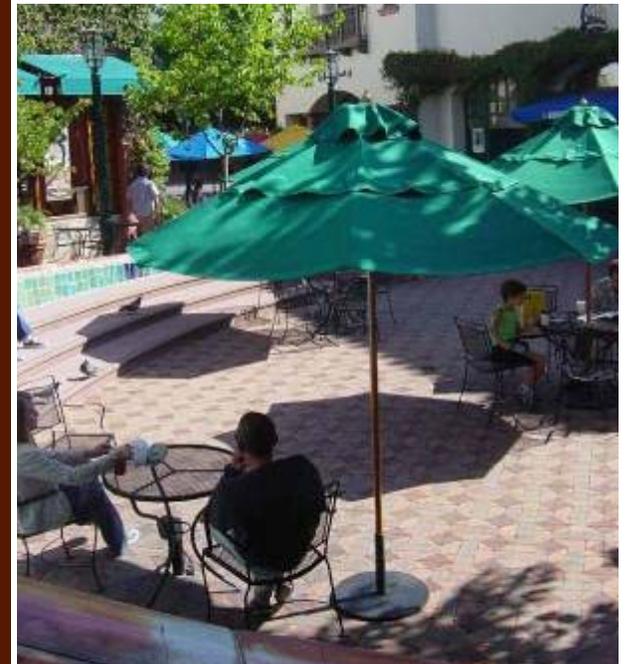
Mobility Element

- ◆ Complete streets
- ◆ Streets as public space
- ◆ Prioritize moving people not cars
- ◆ Context-sensitive roadway classifications
- ◆ Safety improvements in neighborhoods
- ◆ Pedestrian and bicycle networks
- ◆ Promote transit improvements



Parks and Open Space Element

- ◆ Increase access to parks (new parks and physical improvements to existing parks)
- ◆ Improve existing parks
- ◆ Address real and perceived safety
- ◆ Create programs get residents to exercise.



Healthy Community Element

- ◆ Overall health and well-being
- ◆ Land use patterns that support physical activity
- ◆ Active and safe transportation
- ◆ Access to healthy foods
- ◆ Access to health care
- ◆ Air pollution
- ◆ Mental health
- ◆ Community involvement
- ◆ “Traditional” safety element topics (seismic, emergency preparedness)



Overall Health

- ◆ Take health into consideration in city's decisions
- ◆ Public education of health and planning
- ◆ Build and maintain partnerships
- ◆ Health fairs
- ◆ Monitor health conditions
- ◆ Community participation



Land Use and Design

- ◆ Support a built environment that promotes physical activity while reducing driving and pollution.
- ◆ Evaluate health impacts of development.
- ◆ Promote healthy building construction.
- ◆ Create beautiful neighborhoods and reduce blight.
- ◆ *Reinforces policies in Land Use Element*



Active and Safe Transportation

- ◆ Support active transportation – cycling, walking and transit.
- ◆ Promote safe routes to schools
- ◆ Mitigate areas with high-frequency injuries and accidents
- ◆ Promote transit service
- ◆ Improve bicycle and pedestrian programs
- ◆ *Reinforces and references policies in Mobility Element*



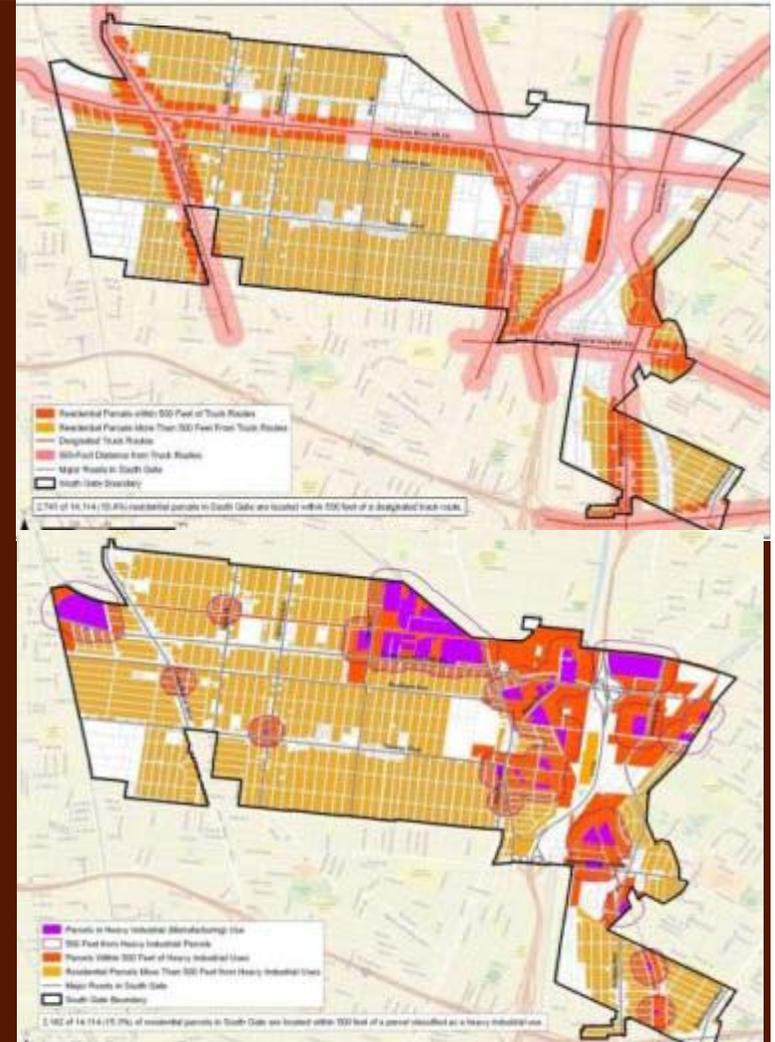
Access to Healthy Foods

- ◆ Encouragement of healthy food stores
- ◆ Avoid concentrations of unhealthy food, particularly around schools
- ◆ Promote and support farmers markets
- ◆ Create community gardens and support “edible” school yards
- ◆ Allow locally grown food



Respiratory Health

- ◆ Limit residential and other sensitive uses near:
 - ◆ Freeways
 - ◆ Truck routes
 - ◆ Heavy industrial areas
- ◆ Address tension between density and air pollution
- ◆ Promote reduction of auto trips



Additional Topics

- ◆ Social equity
- ◆ Environmental justice
- ◆ Access to health care
 - Partnerships with local health providers
 - Incentives for hospitals and clinics
 - Improve physical access to health facilities
- ◆ Emergency preparedness
- ◆ Hazardous materials





Implementation

Parks, Trails, and Public Facilities

Goal HW-9: Parks, trails, open spaces, and community facilities distributed throughout El Monte support active, healthy recreation and activities.

	#	Implementation Action	Description	Timeframe	Relative Cost	Responsibility	Other GP Actions
Current	9.1	Joint-Use Facilities	Continue to work with local school districts to create joint-use facility agreements for existing facilities and				TBD
	9.2	Park Perimeter Paths	Where appropriate, create perimeter paths around parks that are well lit and have appropriate space and surfaces for all types of users (joggers, strollers, wheelchair users, and cyclists). This will create more natural surveillance of the park and street, integrate parks with surrounding uses, and provide additional fitness/active transportation facilities. Paths could include mileage markers, exercise equipment, and signage with fitness tips.	Short	\$\$	City	
Future	9.3	Water Fountains and Restrooms	Install water fountains and restrooms in all new parks so users can extend their play and exercise time. Increase funding for park supervision to expand staff hours at existing parks to extend the hours that restrooms remain open to the public and/or investigate other ways to keep restrooms open past staff hours such as volunteers or a business adopt-a-park program.	Short (for temporary), Long (for permanent improvements)	\$\$\$	City	
	9.4	Tot-Friendly Parks	Upgrade and enhance existing parks and trails and ensure that new ones are toddler-friendly, safe, shaded, and accessible to strollers and developmentally disabled children and caregivers with disabilities.	Medium	\$\$	City with possible assistance from First 5 LA	
	9.5	Parks and Open Space Master Plan Update	Regularly review and update the Parks and Open Space Master Plan to encourage equitable distribution of parks and open space throughout the city, safe access for all residents, and plentiful opportunities for active recreation and social interaction.	Medium	\$	City	

Access to Healthy Foods

Goal HW-10: Safe and convenient access to healthy foods for all residents with low concentrations of unhealthy food providers.

	#	Implementation Action	Description	Timeframe	Relative Cost	Responsibility	Other GP Actions
Current	10.1	Farmers' Markets	Continue to sponsor and expand farmers' markets in the City that operate the majority of the year. Consider locating the farmers' market downtown or in another pedestrian-friendly retail area to encourage revitalization of that area and to support local businesses.	Short	\$\$	City, NGOs	TBD
	10.2	Community Garden Program	Expand on the upcoming Urban Agriculture Initiative to develop a comprehensive community garden program for El Monte. The program should identify target parcels for community gardens, develop an operating structure, and identify a long-term source of funding.	Immediate	\$\$	City	
Future	10.3	Edible School Yard Program	Develop partnership arrangements with local schools to create edible school yards and sharing funding opportunities.	Immediate	\$	City, School Districts	
	10.4	CSA Pick-Up Sites	Allow public facilities such as schools, libraries, and community centers to be used as Community Supported Agriculture pick-up sites.	Immediate	\$	City, LA County Public Library	
	10.5	Healthy Food and Beverage in Public Facilities and Programs	Create and implement a Citywide healthy food, beverage, and vending machine policy for public facilities, including sports snack bars and public programs that serve youth.	Immediate	\$	City	
	10.6	Healthy Food Education	Create and distribute healthy snack guidelines for sport team coaches and parents.	Immediate	\$	City	
	10.7	Fast Food Zoning Regulations	Expand location restrictions to limit fast food (not just drive-through) within 500 feet of schools, parks, and playgrounds. In addition, consider creating a cap or quota for the total number of fast food retailers allowed in each neighborhood. ^{xviii}	Short	\$	City	
	10.8	WIC/SNAP in Food Retail Outlets	Work with the LA County Public Health Department to streamline the process for food retailers and farmers' markets to accept WIC and SNAP electronic benefits transfer (EBT) cards.	Short	\$	City with possible assistance from LA County DPH	

EL MONTE COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELLNESS ELEMENT INDICATORS MATRIX

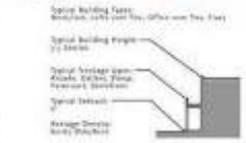
OVERALL HEALTH				
Goal HW-1: Education, collaborations, and partnerships that promote positive health outcomes and the health and well-being of residents.				
#	Indicator	Existing Condition	Health Target 2020	Health Outcome, Behavior, or Determinant Impacted
1	% of El Monte adults who reported fair/poor health status	El Monte=26.0% LA County=18.5%	El Monte=23.4%	Good measure of actual overall health
2	% of adults who are obese	El Monte=37.1% LA County=22.2%	30.6% (Healthy People 2020)	Type 2 diabetes, heart disease, stroke, mental health, hypertension, cholesterol, some cancers, sleep apnea.
3	% of children (2-19 years old) who are obese	El Monte=27.9% LA County=22.9%	14.6% (Healthy People 2020)	
LAND USE AND COMMUNITY DESIGN				
Goal HW-2: Goal HW-2: Land use patterns that promote increased physical activity as a means to reduce rates of obesity, heart disease, diabetes and other health-related issues.				
Goal HW-3: Beautiful City neighborhoods without concentrations of poverty or overcrowding.				
#	Indicator	Existing Condition	Health Target 2020	Health Outcome, Behavior, or Determinant Impacted
4	% of population within ¼ mile of neighborhood services	Citywide=91% (Subarea range = 13-100%)	Citywide=95% with no subarea lower than 83%	Physical activity, air quality (asthma, respiratory disease)
5	% of population within ¼ mile of a public school	Citywide=63% (Subarea range=51-100%)	Citywide=75% with no subarea lower than 61%	
6	Number of Health Impact Assessments (HIA) Conducted	0	One or more City staff members are trained in Health Impact Assessment methodology. The City has either conducted or provided support for at least five HIAs.	Transparent and fair public process – community empowerment, social capital,
7	Violent crimes per 10,000 population (120,960 residents total)	51.92 violent crimes per 10,000 population 0.413 homicides per 10,000 population (2006 data)	46.73 violent crimes per 10,000 population (10% decrease) 0.372 homicides per 10,000 population (10% decrease)	Death, injury, social support/cohesion, psychosocial stress, altered behavior (less walking in neighborhood), coronary heart disease, increased blood pressure.
HEALTHY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM				
GOAL HW-4: A TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM THAT PROVIDES SAFE, ACTIVE LIVING AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND CONNECTIVITY BETWEEN PARKS, SCHOOLS, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND DOWNTOWN.				
Goal HW-5: A high quality pedestrian network created so residents can safely walk to their destinations.				
Goal HW-6: A bicycle and multi-use trail network that facilitates cycling for both recreation and transportation.				
Goal HW-7: Children have safe access to schools and parks.				
#	Indicator	Existing Condition	Health Target 2020	Health Outcome, Behavior, or Determinant Impacted
8	% of workers who commute to work by transit, bicycling, and/or walking.	Public Transit=5.5% Walked=3.4% Other means=2.7% Drove Alone=70.2%	Public transit=10% Walked=4% Bicycle=4% Drove Alone=60%	Physical activity, outdoor air quality
9	% of residents who drive to run errands within 1 mile of their homes	El Monte Health District=65% LA County=51.3%	El Monte Health District=50%	
10	% of housing units within ¼ mile of any transit stop and ½ mile of high frequency rail/regional transit	TBD	10% improvement of existing. 85% of new housing units should be within ½ mile of transit service.	
11	% of jobs within ¼ mile of any transit stop and ½ mile of high frequency rail/regional transit	TBD	10% improvement of existing. 85% of new jobs should be within ½ mile of transit service.	

Topic	Indicator	Current Conditions	Impact of Plan
Overall Health Conditions			
Life Expectancy	Life Expectancy at Birth	Life expectancy in the neighborhoods along International Boulevards is among the lowest in Alameda County. Life expectancy along the majority of the corridor is less than 77. 8 years. This is significantly younger than other areas of Alameda County where the life expectancy is over 82.8 years. ⁴	The TOD Plan has the potential to influence some of the most significant determinates of health. Positive changes encourage more physical activity (improved safety could increase walking, bicycling, and physical activity in parks), more healthy food retail could improve nutrition, improved access to medical care could improve preventive measures, and more jobs could improve overall economic position (ability to pay for health food, housing, and medical care) and psychosocial health.
Mortality Rate	All-Cause Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate per 100,000	The mortality rates for most causes of death were higher in the neighborhoods along International Boulevard – including San Antonio and East Oakland – than in the rest of Alameda County. Along the southern part of International Boulevard the age-adjusted mortality rate is over 748.1 per 1,000. In many other areas of Oakland the rate is between 566.1 and 748.0 and in the City of Piedmont the rate less than 566.0. ⁵	
Heart Disease	Coronary Heart Disease Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate, per 100,000	Rates of mortality from heart disease appear mixed in the neighborhoods along International Boulevard – with some pockets of higher-than-average mortality, and some pockets of lower-than-average mortality. ⁶	The top risks for CHD include inactivity, obesity, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes, and cigarette smoking. Strategies and policies related to food, parks, and pedestrian and bicycle facilities will reduce the first five risk factors. Limiting new liquor stores, enforcing age restrictions on cigarette sales and banning/limiting cigarette ads/logos in stores may reduce access to cigarettes. Air pollution is another risk factor for CHD. If overall traffic is reduced along IB, exposure to particulate matter and other harmful pollution will be reduced. However, new housing built directly on IB, other arterials, or near freeways could increase expose to harmful air pollutants if the design of the housing does not consider these risk.

Plan Analysis

Implementation

- ◆ Continue to work with the community
- ◆ Revise zoning
- ◆ Update “functional” plans
- ◆ Examine and update standards
- ◆ Review development projects and planning decisions



Development Review

Development Project Checklist

Health Impact Assessment

Healthy Development Measurement Tool

LEED-ND

Environmental review

Public Health Development Checklist

TYPE: Subdivision Site Map Commercial Site Map Other: _____

1. Neighborhood Streets: Applicable Not Applicable Unclear

A. Connectivity	B. Street width	C. Block length
<input type="checkbox"/> Grid	<input type="checkbox"/> >26ft.	<input type="checkbox"/> >500
<input type="checkbox"/> Cul-de-sac	<input type="checkbox"/> <26ft.	<input type="checkbox"/> <500
<input type="checkbox"/> Curvilinear		

Healthy Choice: Streets with a grid pattern that have a width of less than 26 ft. which includes curb, gutter, and informal parking and block length maximum of 200 ft. and maximum of 500ft.

Comments: _____

DRAFT

2. Traffic Calming: Applicable Not Applicable Unclear

	Yes	No
A. Chicanes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Bulb outs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Traffic circles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Raised street crossings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E. Pedestrian signals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F. Pedestrian crossings every 300-600ft.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G. Shared (naked) street design	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Healthy Choice: Streets in and around residential areas incorporate traffic calming measures that make pedestrian and bicyclist safety a priority.

Other: _____

Comments: _____

3. Commercial Project Features: Applicable Not Applicable Unclear

<input type="checkbox"/> Public plaza	<input type="checkbox"/> Pedestrian walkways
<input type="checkbox"/> Trees	<input type="checkbox"/> Lighting
<input type="checkbox"/> Clustered parking	

Healthy Choice: Commercial projects offer clustered parking, public places, and pedestrian walkways that are clearly marked.

Comments: _____

4. Sidewalk Characteristics: Applicable Not Applicable Unclear

A. Continuity	B. Planter strips w/trees	C. Width	D. Sidewalks on both sides
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> <5ft.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> >5ft.	<input type="checkbox"/> No

Healthy Choice: Sidewalks are on both sides of the street and continuous throughout development. They are 5ft or greater in width, and contain planter strips that are no less than 6ft wide.

Comments: _____



Conclusion

Final Thoughts

- ◆ Health should be integral part of all General Plans
- ◆ Build partnerships – NGOs, Public Health Dept, community
- ◆ Reinforce good land use and transportation decisions
- ◆ Health policies will differ based on local conditions
 - Urbanized vs urbanizing
 - Population demographics
 - Existing local and regional land use patterns
- ◆ Separate Element important but not essential

for additional information



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The Skinny on Incorporating Public Health into General Plans

