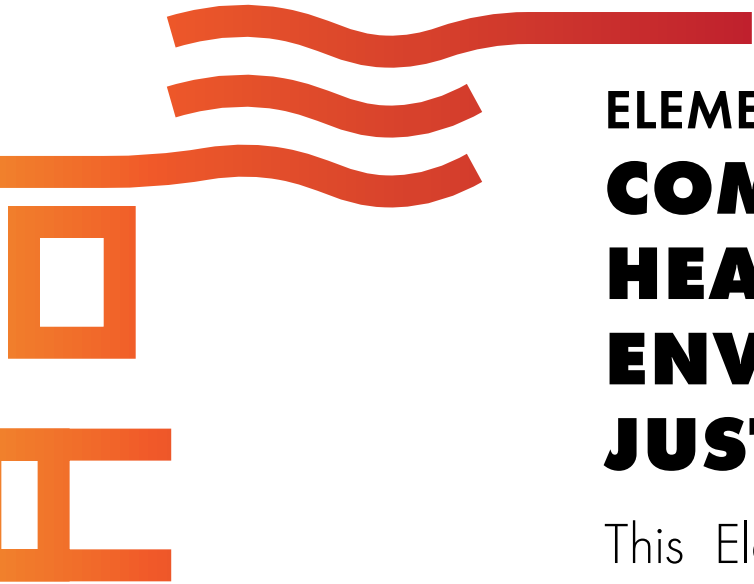




PICTURE OUR PEOPLE



ELEMENT 1
COMMUNITY
HEALTH AND
ENVIRONMENTAL
JUSTICE

This Element identifies disadvantaged communities in the city and addresses the unique and compounded health risks in these communities.

INTRODUCTION

The Community Health and Environmental Justice Element includes goals and policies that address existing community health concerns and approaches to managing new development to prevent future health and environmental justice issues. The topics covered include safe housing, equitable engagement, preventive healthcare, pollution exposure, racial equity, food access, and physical activity. Other identified topics related to community health and environmental justice, such as economic development and mobility are addressed in other General Plan Elements.

What We are Trying to Achieve

- All residents in Culver City, and particularly SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods, have an opportunity to thrive in neighborhoods that provide a high quality of life and physical, mental, and socioemotional wellbeing.
- Residents and workers breathe clean air and are not exposed to hazardous materials.
- All residents, and particularly SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods, have convenient and safe access to opportunities in their neighborhoods to be physically active.
- All residents, and particularly SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods, have access to fresh, affordable produce.
- Residents and workers from low-income households are protected from displacement through a range of housing solutions and policies.



Access Culver City LEED-Silver Apartments

DEFINITIONS

The Community Health and Environmental Justice Element uses the following terms throughout.

Environmental Justice.
Healthy Communities.
SB 1000 Priority
Neighborhoods.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Environmental justice is defined in California Government Code Section 65040.12(e) as “the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.” For decades, many low-income communities and communities of color in the United States have experienced a disproportionate burden of environmental pollution because of past and lingering discriminatory land use and environmental policies. Environmental justice seeks to rectify these past injustices by protecting all people from exposure to pollution, toxins, hazardous wastes, radioactive materials, and other environmental harms that threaten the fundamental right to clean air, land, water, and food.

HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

Healthy communities are places that foster positive health outcomes for all who live, work, and play in them. Good nutrition, physical activity, and access to healthcare all influence health. However, health is also influenced by many other factors, including access to economic opportunities, safe and sanitary housing, high-quality education, and low exposure to pollution (see Figure 6). A city’s physical, social, and economic environments combine to make residents healthier and more resilient. Culver City is working toward becoming a healthy community through the policy, program, and design interventions in the physical environment outlined in the General Plan.

FIGURE 6 *Healthy Communities Framework*



SB 1000 PRIORITY NEIGHBORHOODS

According to California Health and Safety Code Section 39711, a disadvantaged community is defined as “a low-income area that is disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation.” For the purposes of the Culver City General Plan, “disadvantaged communities” are referred to as “SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods.” The California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool (CalEnviroScreen) is a screening methodology that can be used to identify SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods burdened by multiple sources of pollution. These neighborhoods are defined as: (1) census tracts that score in the top quartile of the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 tool; or, (2) census tracts or block groups that are low-income and disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation. Low-income areas are defined as census tracts or block groups where the median household income falls below \$72,080, which represents 80 percent of the State median income for fiscal year 2021.



Smog over Culver City

KEY ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES



Fresh produce at the Culver City Farmer's Market

Health Status

Culver City is a healthy community overall with equal or better health outcomes than most other communities in Los Angeles County and the State of California. For example, according to the 2020 California Health Interview Survey, Culver City has a lower rate of children with asthma than the countywide and statewide rates. However, there are disparities in health outcomes across neighborhoods within the city, such as the 7-year gap in life expectancy, which is an overarching health indicator for any population. The Blair Hills and Jefferson neighborhoods have the longest life expectancies

across the city, at over 85 years, while the Culver/West (West Washington) neighborhood has the shortest life expectancy at 78 years.

As a result of the city's longer life expectancy, and with an aging and older population, there is a growing concern for Alzheimer's Disease as a leading cause of death. Over time, the health, social, and economic costs of Alzheimer's Disease will increasingly impact the population. Therefore, integrating policies and actions into the General Plan that promote aging in place will help prepare Culver City for this demographic transition.

Although adult obesity is less prevalent in Culver City, the obesity rate among Culver City youth (ages 12-17) is slightly higher (35.6 percent) than the rest of Los Angeles County (34.4 percent) and the State of California (33.4 percent). This trend may indicate a need to improve the quantity and quality of parks and recreational facilities, safe routes to school, access to healthy food options, including in schools, and/or access to mental health resources to help youth cope with stress and support wellbeing.



El Marino School in Culver City

Pollution Burden and SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods

In Culver City, areas within the Clarkdale and Culver/West neighborhoods are identified as SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods, which means there is a high proportion of low-income households exposed to high pollution burdens compared to the rest of the state (see dark purple areas in Figure 7). Culver/West is designated as an SB 1000 Priority Neighborhood because its census tract (tract 28.03) falls in the top quartile of CalEnviroScreen 4.0. Additionally, one block group in the Clarkdale neighborhood (tract 28.01) is low-income and has a high potential pollution burden for diesel particulate matter, and traffic-related air pollution. Moreover, two additional block groups in Clarkdale and Fox Hills were identified as Threshold SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods (see light purple areas in Figure 1). These areas had a high pollution burden and, although they are not considered low-income based on American Community Survey data, they are within the margin of error to be considered low-income

within the State's established low-income threshold. Therefore, this Element prioritizes improvements that address the needs of these identified SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods by reducing disproportionate pollution burden and promoting public health.

Nearly all of Culver City's census tracts fall in the top 10 to 15 percent of the worst-scoring census tracts in the state for overall pollution burden in CalEnviroScreen. Many indicators of concern are related to air quality, which are connected to the regionally-significant transportation infrastructure in Culver City, including I-10, I-405, and SR-90. The General Plan can address these issues through policies and actions. Although most areas of the city may have a high pollution burden, they also have relatively lower CalEnviroScreen 4.0 scores because Culver City's population overall has higher levels of household income, educational attainment, and employment than in neighboring communities and the rest of the state. The California

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment considers these socioeconomic factors as protective and helpful in mitigating the health impacts of potential pollution exposure. For example, higher income households can afford to plant mature trees and install home air filtration systems to minimize exposure to air pollution. Therefore, higher socioeconomic areas are not considered SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods.

Moreover, many households and recreational amenities are near the Inglewood Oil Field (IOF), a large active urban oil field located partially within the eastern portions of the city and unincorporated Los Angeles County. Production, distribution, and repair activities associated with the IOF may include above-average exposure to more diesel trucks, hazardous material storage, and/or contaminated land. There may be an opportunity to meet multiple goals of the City and other regional stakeholders by transitioning away from oil extraction in the IOF.

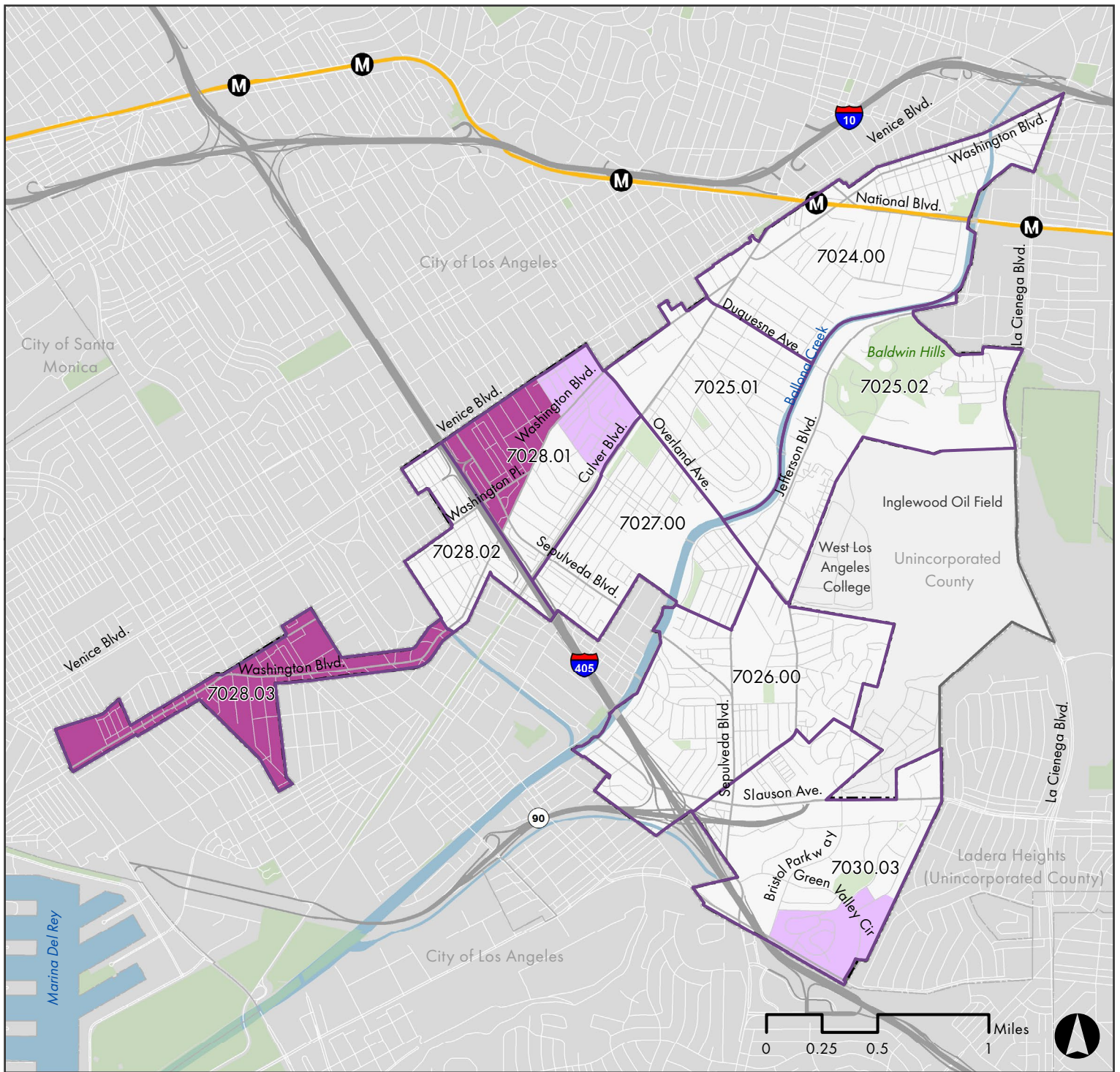













FIGURE 7

SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods

Sources:
 City of Culver City (2024);
 County of Los Angeles (2021);
 CalEnviroScreen (2021); ESRI (2021).

-  City Limits
-  Sphere of Influence
-  Metro Station
-  E Line (Expo)
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads
-  Parks and Open Space
-  Waterbody
-  Census Tract
-  SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods
-  Threshold SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods



Courtyard housing

Housing Security

The City has several existing policies, programs, and facilities to promote housing security by preserving, protecting, and building affordable housing and providing shelter. This set of policies and programs include, but are not limited to, rent stabilization, tenant protection, parking lot and motel conversions, Landlord Tenant Mediation Board, a family shelter, a forthcoming interim supporting housing project and permanent supportive housing project, and a safe sleep program. The City is working to identify solutions to address affordability, quality, and quantity of housing. For households not in economically precarious situations, citywide housing solutions are focused on health. For example, increasing access to parks and healthy food can provide more quality-of-life amenities.

Despite these policies and efforts, many households are at heightened risk of housing displacement. According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 33 percent of homeowner households with a mortgage and 43 percent of renters are cost-burdened in Culver City, paying more than 30 percent of their income on housing. Housing burden impacts the ability of households to pay for basic needs, including food, transportation, and medical care. Moreover, homelessness, a related impact of housing cost-burden, is on the rise in the region.

In 2022, the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) reported a total population of 350 persons experiencing homelessness in Culver City, which is a significant increase from the 216 counted in 2020 and

236 counted in 2019. Although LAHSA, which organizes the Homeless Counts, suspended the 2021 Homeless Count due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Culver City moved forward with an internal count and identified 291 persons experiencing homelessness. While it is a regional and citywide issue, in recent years, the highest concentration of people experiencing homelessness continued to be near the Culver/West, Clarkdale, and McLaughlin neighborhoods.

POLICY FRAMEWORK

Key: Goal attributes.

● Equity & Inclusion

● Innovation & Creativity

● Sustainability

● Compassion & Community

GOAL CHEJ-1

Health equity. Culver City proactively partners with agencies, jurisdictions, healthcare providers, and other organizations and stakeholders to reduce disparities in health and wellbeing to advance environmental justice.



Refer to the *Parks, Recreation, and Public Facilities Element* for more goals, policies, and actions related to public facilities.

CHEJ-1.1: Inclusive engagement.

Engage residents across the city, including SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods, on community health, planning, and environmental justice efforts. Provide education on this topic through programs like the General Plan Speaker Series and Educational Forum and other public education and programming about planning issues and opportunities.

CHEJ-1.2: City programs for health equity.

Promote access to health-promoting amenities and services across the city.

CHEJ-1.3: Health in All Policies.

Integrate a Health in All Policies approach across City departments to improve health and advance environmental justice, including close collaboration with Los Angeles County agencies.

CHEJ-1.4: Community health centers.

Partner with nonprofit and community clinics to provide free or low-cost access to low-income families with young children.

CHEJ-1.5: County Department of Public Health.

Expand partnerships with Los Angeles County's Department of Public Health to provide more mental health and social services.

CHEJ-1.6: School-based health centers.

Continue to partner with the Culver City Unified School District to promote the flexible use of community spaces (e.g., community centers, libraries, schools) to provide preventive health services for children, youth, and families.

CHEJ-1.7: Healthcare public-private partnerships.

Explore innovative public and private partnerships to provide pharmacies and medical, dental, and mental health services in SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods.

CHEJ-1.8: Disability and health inclusion.

Work to eliminate barriers for individuals with disabilities to access health care and health resources.

CHEJ-1.9: Tree canopy.

Increase the tree canopy in residential neighborhoods, particularly in SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods, with native and low-maintenance, spreading canopy street trees.

GOAL CHEJ-2

Exposure to pollutants. All Culver City occupants and visitors enjoy clean air, water, and soil within residential and commercial neighborhoods, work and education centers, and recreational facilities.



CHEJ-2.1: Air quality monitoring.

Monitor and improve poor air quality related to stationary and mobile sources of pollution.

CHEJ-2.2: Inglewood Oil Field.

Reduce existing and future pollution burden from oil and gas facilities. Support implementation of an amortization program (such as the Oil Termination Ordinance, or equivalent) for

portions of the IOF located within the City limit and further encourage completion of potential amortization program for portions of the IOF outside of, but adjacent to, Culver City.

CHEJ-2.3: Mobile source pollution.

Reduce air pollution and vehicle-related emissions, especially from diesel-based trucks, that travel in Culver City.

Refer to the **Conservation Goal 4** for more policies and actions related to air quality.

CHEJ-2.4: Truck route coordination. Coordinate with the City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County to ensure that Culver City’s truck routes do not negatively impact neighboring sensitive land uses in their jurisdictions.

CHEJ-2.5: Regional partnerships to eliminate vehicle emissions. Partner with local jurisdictions and agencies, such as the City of Los Angeles’s Transportation Electrification Partnership, to develop plans and advance strategies that foster the transition of the transportation sector from fossil-fueled powered vehicles to zero emission vehicles such as battery-electric or hydrogen fuel-cell electric.

CHEJ-2.6: Minimizing pollution exposure. Support all residents, particularly SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods, in minimizing their exposure to harmful air pollutants.

CHEJ-2.7: Sensitive land uses. Limit siting new sensitive land uses, such as schools, daycare centers, and playgrounds within 500 feet of freeways and the IOF. For sensitive land uses that cannot be sited at least 500 feet away, require design mitigations including but not limited to:

- Locate air intake systems for HVAC systems as far away from existing air pollution sources as possible.
- Use HEPA filters in the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems and develop a maintenance plan to ensure the filtering system is properly maintained.
- For nonresidential buildings, consider using only fixed windows next to any existing sources of pollution.
- Plant landscape barriers between highways and residential areas to reduce noise and air pollution for residents.

CHEJ-2.8: Legacy pollutants. Continue to work with State, federal, and regional agencies to eliminate concentrations of regulated legacy pollutants.

CHEJ-2.9: Climate justice. Ensure SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods are considered in all future programs related to sustainable development, greenhouse gas mitigation, and climate adaptation.

GOAL CHEJ-3

Food access. All low-income residents in the city have access to healthy food options that are affordable.



CHEJ-3.1: Access to health-promoting food. Ensure convenient access to affordable, fresh produce and healthy foods in all neighborhoods, by encouraging grocery stores, farmers’ markets, and community gardens, particularly in SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods.

CHEJ-3.2: Accessible farmers’ markets. Encourage grocery stores, farmers’ markets, and other healthy food retailers to accept CalFresh Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards; Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) benefits; and Senior Farmer’s Market Nutrition Program benefits.

CHEJ-3.3: Local food businesses. Reduce the high turnover of small, local restaurants and food businesses.

CHEJ-3.4: Promote good nutrition. Promote healthy eating habits and good nutrition among Culver City residents.

GOAL CHEJ-4

Physical activity. Residents of all incomes, ages, and abilities have opportunities to lead active lifestyles.



Refer to the *Parks, Recreation, and Public Facilities Element* for more goals, policies, and actions related to physical activity.

CHEJ-4.1: Recreational programs.

Provide safe and convenient opportunities for recreational physical activity. Prioritize investments in City recreational programs that focus on physical activity and that promote active lifestyles.

CHEJ-4.2: Open space partnerships.

Create public, private, and nonprofit partnerships to develop and maintain parks, recreational facilities, and publicly-accessible private open spaces, particularly in SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods.

CHEJ-4.3: Ballona Creek. Continue to revitalize Ballona Creek to keep improving it as a community asset for physical activity.

CHEJ-4.4: Active transportation.

Prioritize transportation system funding and safety improvements that encourage walking, bicycling, and transit use in SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods.

CHEJ-4.5: Age Friendly Streets.

Develop safe routes for aging adults, particularly routes to transit and shopping centers.

GOAL CHEJ-5

Quality housing. Culver City maintains a supply of safe and quality housing.



Refer to the *Housing Element* for goals, policies, and actions related to safe and sanitary housing.

CHEJ-5.1: Housing rehabilitation.

Expand maintenance and abatement assistance programs for single (including mobile homes) and multifamily properties of low-income households. Support programs designed to rehabilitate deteriorated units through weatherization, modernization, and elimination of common home pollutants.

CHEJ-5.2: Rehabilitation without displacement.

Enforce applicable provisions of the housing and building codes to ensure deteriorated housing units are rehabilitated. If implementing applicable provisions results in housing displacement, then identify opportunities to ensure residents remain housed.

GOAL CHEJ-6

Housing and economic uncertainty. Culver City identifies and addresses the root causes of housing and economic injustices and inequities disproportionately experienced by low-income households and residents.



Refer to the *Governance and Leadership Element* for goals, policies, and actions related to equity in civic engagement.

CHEJ-6.1: Equitable housing and economic strategies.

Prioritize solutions that directly address the concerns of low-income households and residents.

CHEJ-6.2: Services for unhoused residents.

Promote shelter and supportive services for people experiencing homelessness.

CHEJ-6.3: Limited-equity housing.

Encourage resident controlled limited-equity ownership, such as limited-equity condominiums, limited-equity cooperatives, and community land trusts.

CHEJ-6.4: Local-hire. Encourage businesses to hire locally, especially low-income residents of Culver City.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS

Key: Types of actions may include partnership, program, study, plan, physical improvements, and more.

Key: Timeframe icons for implementation actions table.

●
Short-term
1-5 Years

● ●
Medium-term
5-10 Years

● ● ●
Long-term
10+ Years

➡➡➡➡
Ongoing


Implementation Action	Associated Goal(s)	Timeframe	Type of Action	Primary Responsibility	Secondary Responsibility
IA.CHEJ-1: Community health and environmental justice action plans. Work closely with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health to develop and implement citywide and SB 1000 Priority Neighborhood-specific five-year action plans to proactively advance community health and environmental justice.	CHEJ-1	● ● ●	Partnership, Plan	Housing and Human Services	Planning and Development
IA.CHEJ-2: Community health workers. Support creating a community health worker program to increase health awareness and education, and culturally and linguistically responsive navigation of health and social services.	CHEJ-1	● ●	Program	Housing and Human Services	–
IA.CHEJ-3: Accessible health and social services programming. Expand free or no-cost programming and services in public facilities. Consider services like meals, childcare, and older adult care for residents of SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods.	CHEJ-1	●	Program	Parks, Recreation, & Community Services	Housing and Human Services
IA.CHEJ-4: Health equity evaluation. Develop a health equity assessment for transportation and infrastructure projects, specific plans, and master plans.	CHEJ-1	● ● ●	Study	Planning and Development	–

Implementation Action	Associated Goal(s)	Timeframe	Type of Action	Primary Responsibility	Secondary Responsibility
IA.CHEJ-5: Community Air Protection Program. Partner with the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) to implement Assembly Bill 617 “Community Air Protection Program” with neighboring City of Los Angeles and unincorporated Los Angeles County.	CHEJ-2	● ● ●	Partnership	Public Works	–
IA.CHEJ-6: Air monitoring near schools. Partner with CCUSD and the SCAQMD to monitor air quality near schools and identify measures to reduce pollution exposure.	CHEJ-2	● ● ●	Partnership, Program	Public Works	–
IA.CHEJ-7: IOF Amortization Program. Implement an IOF Amortization Program to terminate and remove nonconforming oil and gas activities within Culver City. Conduct an evaluation and/or monitoring of the IOF Amortization Program.	CHEJ-2	● ● ●	Program	Planning and Development	–
IA.CHEJ-8: Vehicle idling restrictions. Establish a local ordinance that exceeds the State vehicle idling restrictions, where appropriate, including conditions of approval for projects. Enforce restrictions for bus layovers, delivery vehicles, trucks at warehouses and distribution facilities and taxis, particularly when these activities take place near sensitive land uses. Manage truck idling in residential areas.	CHEJ-2	●	Ordinance / Code Amendment	Public Works	–
IA.CHEJ-9: Regional partnerships for fewer vehicle emissions. Partner with local jurisdictions and agencies to advance strategies that reduce regional dependence on motor vehicles and decrease vehicle-related emissions, especially from the I-405 and I-10 freeways.	CHEJ-2	● ● ●	Partnership	Transportation	Planning and Development

Implementation Action	Associated Goal(s)	Timeframe	Type of Action	Primary Responsibility	Secondary Responsibility
IA.CHEJ-10: Regional partnerships to eliminate vehicle emissions. Partner with local jurisdictions and agencies to develop plans and advance strategies that foster the transition of the transportation sector from fossil-fueled powered vehicles to zero emission vehicles such as battery-electric or hydrogen fuel-cell electric.	CHEJ-2	● ● ●	Partnership	Transportation	Public Works
IA.CHEJ-11: Air filtration in multifamily buildings. Explore opportunities to work with property owners of existing multifamily residential buildings, especially those in SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods, to install heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems with high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters for all units.	CHEJ-2	● ●	Program	Housing and Human Services	–
IA.CHEJ-12: Air pollution mitigation. Consider amending the Building Code so that projects in SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods have additional air pollution mitigations such as HVAC system maintenance plans, double-paned and triple-paned windows, and minimum requirements for air filter efficiency.	CHEJ-2	●	Ordinance / Code Amendment	Planning and Development	–
IA.CHEJ-13: Healthy development guidelines. Adopt Healthy Development Guidelines to guide new development projects in promoting the health of residents.	CHEJ-2	● ●	Ordinance / Code Amendment	Planning and Development	–
IA.CHEJ-14: Economic development incentives. Encourage existing stores to sell fresh, healthy foods. Pursue funding and partnerships and develop incentive programs to encourage the equitable availability of healthy food options.	CHEJ-3	● ●	Program	Economic Development	–

Implementation Action	Associated Goal(s)	Timeframe	Type of Action	Primary Responsibility	Secondary Responsibility
IA.CHEJ-15: Support for small food businesses. Explore providing assistance to small, local restaurants and food businesses, especially those that offer healthy food options in SB 1000 Priority Neighborhoods.	CHEJ-3	● ●	Program	Economic Development	–
IA.CHEJ-16: Food microenterprises. Support innovative food microenterprises, such as street vendors and home kitchen operations, in the Municipal Code to promote local food production and address food insecurity.	CHEJ-3	● ●	Program	Planning and Development	Housing and Human Services
IA.CHEJ-17: Nutrition education campaign. Work with local nonprofit organizations and public agencies to create a healthy food awareness campaign that educates the community about healthy options within the community.	CHEJ-3	● ●	Program	Parks, Recreation, & Community Services	–
IA.CHEJ-18: Waivers for low-income residents. Support and expand free or low-cost waivers for low-income youth, seniors, and others to participate in City-run physical activity programs and activities.	CHEJ-4	● ●	Program	Parks, Recreation, & Community Services	–
IA.CHEJ-19: Adult sports leagues. Study opportunities to further develop and expand adult sports leagues.	CHEJ-4	● ●	Program	Parks, Recreation, & Community Services	–
IA.CHEJ-20: Safe routes to school. Partner with the CCUSD to develop and maintain local Safe Routes to School programs for all public schools.	CHEJ-4	➤➤➤➤	Partnership, Program	Public Works	–
IA.CHEJ-21: Evaluation of pilot projects. Study the impact of pilot projects, such as the MOVE Culver City mobility lane, that aim to increase the safety, convenience, and reliability of public transit and active transportation.	CHEJ-4	➤➤➤➤	Study	Transportation	Public Works

Implementation Action	Associated Goal(s)	Timeframe	Type of Action	Primary Responsibility	Secondary Responsibility
IA.CHEJ-22: Lead and asbestos removal. Partner with Los Angeles County to conduct outreach to property owners of multifamily housing developments and encourage them to remove lead-based paint and asbestos in affordable housing units built before 1980.	CHEJ-5	● ● ●	Partnership	Housing and Human Services	–
IA.CHEJ-23: Housing grant program. Develop a new low-income housing grant program to address deferred property maintenance.	CHEJ-5	● ● ●	Program	Housing and Human Services	–
IA.CHEJ-24: Evaluation of COVID-19 interventions. Evaluate interventions that supported low-income households and vulnerable residents through the COVID-19 pandemic to identify opportunities for other programs or policies to make permanent.	CHEJ-6	●	Study	Housing and Human Services	–
IA.CHEJ-25: Foreclosure prevention. Consider establishing a foreclosure prevention fund to support low-income households experiencing financial hardship.	CHEJ-6	● ● ●	Program	Housing and Human Services	–
IA.CHEJ-26: Regional anti-displacement strategies. Partner with Los Angeles County, the City of Los Angeles, and other nearby cities in order to promote regional opportunities and strategies to address economic and housing displacement.	CHEJ-6	● ● ●	Partnership	Housing and Human Services	Economic Development
IA.CHEJ-27: Create landlord incentives. Create landlord incentive programs for property owners to rent to tenants using rental subsidies.	CHEJ-6	● ● ●	Program	Housing and Human Services	–
IA.CHEJ-28: Evaluation of pilot projects. Study the impact of pilot projects, such as the Safe Sleep Program, that provide safe shelter and supportive services for people experiencing homelessness.	CHEJ-6	➤➤➤➤	Program	Housing and Human Services	–

Implementation Action	Associated Goal(s)	Timeframe	Type of Action	Primary Responsibility	Secondary Responsibility
IA.CHEJ-29: Housing Feasibility Studies. Study the feasibility of using City-owned land to produce temporary and permanent supportive housing.	CHEJ-6		Study	Housing and Human Services	Planning and Development