



City of Inglewood
General Plan
Environmental Justice Element

April 2020



**City of Inglewood
General Plan
Environmental Justice Element**

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Section I: Introduction

The State of California defines Environmental Justice as “the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies” (*California Government Code §65040.12.e*). In practice, environmental justice seeks to minimize pollution and its effects on all communities, including disadvantaged communities, and ensure that residents have a say in decisions that affect their quality of life.

In 2016, the State of California passed Senate Bill 1000 (SB 1000) requiring cities and counties to address environmental justice in their general plans – their master plans for how the community will grow and develop over time. Cities and counties may choose to adopt a separate standalone Environmental Justice Element or address environmental policies throughout the General Plan. The City of Inglewood has decided to proactively adopt an Environmental Justice Element ahead of state-mandated deadlines to address important land use and equity issues throughout the City. The Element includes a comprehensive set of goals and policies aimed at increasing the influence of target populations in the public decision-making process and reducing their exposure to environmental hazards. The Element will be used by the Inglewood City Council and the Planning Commission, other boards, commissions and agencies, developers, and the public in planning for the physical development of the City. As a General Plan element, the Environmental Justice Element is closely linked to the remainder of the General Plan and carries equal weight with the other General Plan elements.

But other than being required by state law, why should we plan for environmental justice? As outlined in the SB 1000 Implementation Toolkit (2017), planning for environmental justice can help correct some of the negative impacts that years of planning and environmental policies have had on disadvantaged communities.



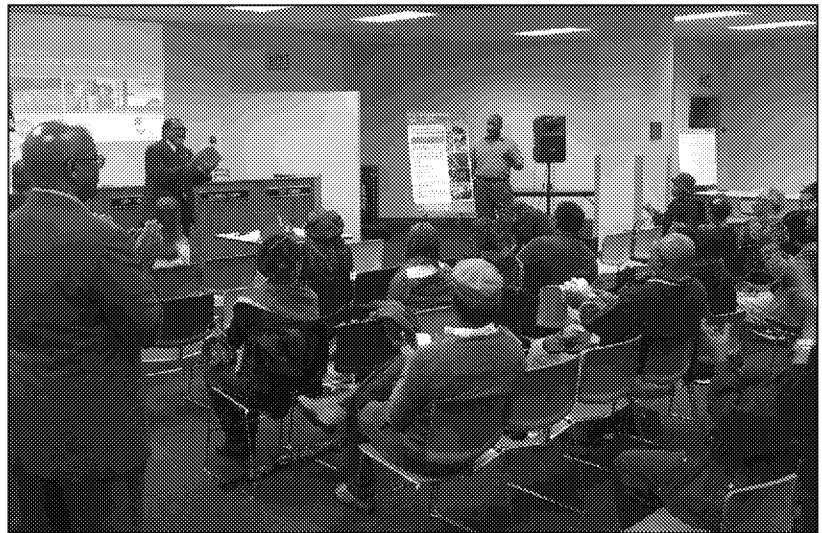
Also, as environmental justice and land use planning are closely related, it is important to consider equity issues when planning for the future growth and development of the City. And finally, environmental justice-based planning can help position the City to receive federal, state, and philanthropic resources that in turn can be used to benefit disadvantaged communities.

Public input was critical to the development of this Environmental Justice Element. The City conducted several outreach sessions to gain public input on environmental justice issues in the City and how they should be addressed. On January 17, 2019, a Community Workshop was conducted with more than 40 residents and other interested stakeholders in attendance. Additional input was provided at two Focus Group meetings conducted in English and Spanish on February 26, 2019. Participants provided valuable discussion on a variety of environmental equity topics including responses on the following key questions:

1. *What would help disadvantaged persons in the City of Inglewood get engaged in the public decision-making process?*
2. *What areas of the City have pollution and how could they be improved?*
3. *What barriers to mobility exist in the City and how could these be improved?*
4. *Is affordable and healthy food readily available? If not, how could it be improved?*
5. *What are the major issues regarding safe and affordable housing in the City?*
6. *What public facilities and programs are needed in underserved areas of the City?*

Further input was received through the City's website and at booths set up at the 2019 Martin Luther King Jr. Celebration and the 2019 Earth Day Festival. Appendices A and B include notes from the Workshop and Focus Group meetings.

The pages that follow provide a background on what environmental justice is, a summary of equity issues in the City of Inglewood, and the City's goals and policies related to achieving environmental justice.



Inglewood Environmental Justice Community Workshop, January 2019



Section II: Background

A. Environmental Justice

As outlined in Section I, *environmental justice* relates to the fair treatment of all people with respect to environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Environmental justice has also been described as the right for people to live, work, and play in a community free of environmental hazards. According to the U.S. EPA, environmental justice can be achieved when people have: 1) equal access to the public decision-making process, and 2) equal protection from environmental hazards. Access to the public decision-making process relates to whether all residents are aware of, and know how to participate in, decisions that affect their environment, such as a City Council hearing on a new industrial plant. Some members of the community may be very familiar with how to find out when an issue of importance will be considered by the City Council and how to present their opinions to the Council. However, other residents might not be aware how the City Council operates or know how to present their opinions. There may also be other barriers to their participation, such as not being fluent in English, or needing childcare to attend a City Council meeting at night. Environmental justice seeks to “level the playing field” and allow all members of the community to participate in decisions that affect their environment.

The second objective to achieving environmental justice involves everyone having the same level of protection from environmental hazards. In many communities, there are areas that have a clean environment and high quality of life compared to other areas that may face environmental pollution and lack beneficial resources, such as parks and sidewalks. The second types of areas are often occupied by low-income residents who may lack resources and the ability to influence their environment. These areas are called “disadvantaged communities” and are required to be addressed in the general plan.

B. Disadvantaged Communities

According to the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), disadvantaged communities are those disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. As a result, they are more likely to suffer from a lower quality of life and increased health problems than more affluent areas. Because disadvantaged communities are often subject to disproportionate environmental burdens, SB 1000 requires that a city or county general plan include all of the following.

- A. Objectives and policies to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities by means that include, but are not limited to, the reduction of pollution exposure including the improvement of air quality, and the promotion of public facilities, food access, safe and sanitary homes, and physical activity. (*Goals and Policies Sections 2, 3, 4 & 6*)
- B. Objectives and policies to promote civil engagement in the public decision-making process. (*Goals and Policies Section 1*)
- C. Objectives and policies that prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. (*Goals and Policies Sections 3 & 6*)



Disadvantaged communities are eligible for state funding through the Cap-and-Trade Program, which limits emissions by major industries that contribute to greenhouse gas emissions and enables them to buy and sell allowances for emitting small amounts of pollution. State proceeds from the Cap-and-Trade Program are then used to fund California Climate Investments, an initiative that works to further reduce greenhouse gas emissions around the state. Two state laws, Senate Bill 535 (the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2012) and Assembly Bill 1550 (the Greenhouse Gases Investment Plan of 2016) require that 25% of California Climate Investments be directed to disadvantaged communities with an additional 10% dedicated to low-income areas. Some of the proceeds go to benefit the public health, quality of life and economic opportunities of disadvantaged and low-income communities while other funding is directed to reduce pollution overall. Funding can be used for a variety of investments including affordable housing, public transportation and environmental restoration.

To identify disadvantaged communities within a city or county, CalEPA encourages the use of the CalEnviroScreen 3.0 Model. CalEnviroScreen is a computer-mapping tool published by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) that identifies communities that are most affected by pollution and are especially vulnerable to its adverse effects. CalEnviroScreen uses several factors, called “indicators” that have been shown to determine whether a community is disadvantaged and disproportionately affected by pollution. These indicators fall into two main categories labeled “pollution burden” and “population characteristics.” Pollution burden indicators include exposure indicators that measure different types of pollution that residents may be exposed to, and the proximity of environmental hazards to a community. Population characteristics represent characteristics of the community that can make them more susceptible to environmental hazards. A summary of the CalEnviroScreen indicators and how they relate to environmental justice is outlined in Table 1.

Table 1 CalEnviroScreen 3.0 Environmental Justice Factors (Indicators)

Category	Indicator	Rationale
Pollution Burden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Quality – Ozone • Air Quality – Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) • Air Quality – Diesel Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) • Drinking Water Contaminants • Pesticide Use • Toxic Releases from Facilities • Traffic Density • Cleanup Sites • Groundwater Threats • Hazardous Waste Generators and Facilities • Impaired Water Bodies • Solid Waste Sites and Facilities 	Exposure to hazardous substances can cause and/or worsen certain health conditions. Children, the sick and elderly are particularly vulnerable to the effects of pollution.
Population Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational Attainment • Housing Burden • Linguistic Isolation • Poverty • Unemployment • Asthma • Cardiovascular Disease • Low Birth Weight Infants 	People with lower income levels, educational attainment and fluency in English tend live in areas that are more affected by air pollution and other environmental toxins. In addition, certain health conditions may be caused or worsened by toxins in the environment.

Source: CalEPA/OEHHA, CalEnviroScreen 3.0



Using data from a variety of sources, CalEnviroScreen 3.0 ranks census tracts for each of the indicators outlined above and converts these scores to percentiles that can be compared with other areas throughout the state. The combined CalEnviroScreen map for the City of Inglewood is outlined in Figure 1.

CalEnviroScreen ranks several census tracts in the City of Inglewood in the top 25% of census tracts in California with the highest pollution burden and socioeconomic vulnerabilities. Census tracts in the City of Inglewood range in percentile from 49% to 98% with a City average of 79%. Lower scores tend to be located in the northern and eastern limits of the community, while higher scores are located to the west, southwest, and south. While some of the numbers and the City average may be at the higher end of the range, it is important to note that Inglewood is not unique in the region. Many other cities in the metropolitan Los Angeles area and the South Bay have a similar pollution burden and vulnerability because they have similar conditions to Inglewood. The important point is to acknowledge the factors that influence environmental justice and take proactive measures to address them.

CalEPA also uses CalEnviroScreen 3.0 to map disadvantaged communities under SB 535. Disadvantaged communities include those census tracts with CalEnviroScreen percentiles of 75% to 100% compared to other areas of the state. Figure 2 illustrates the census tracts in Inglewood that had a CalEnviroScreen score of 75% or above in 2019 and thus are considered disadvantaged by the state.

As shown on Figure 2, much of the City of Inglewood is considered disadvantaged based on the City's combined CalEnviroScreen 3.0 scores. As a result, much of the City of Inglewood is eligible for the state's SB 535 and AB 1550 set aside funding, which can be used for projects that benefit these communities.

CalEnviroScreen 3.0 is a useful tool to document and illustrate environmental equity issues in a given area. However, as conditions change over time, users are encouraged to utilize the latest maps and data available at the time. In addition, OEHHA periodically provides new updates to the model that further improve the science behind the model and can contain new and/or refined environmental justice indicators. The CalEnviroScreen website can be found at <https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen>.



Figure 1 CalEnviroScreen 3.0 Map, Inglewood, 2018

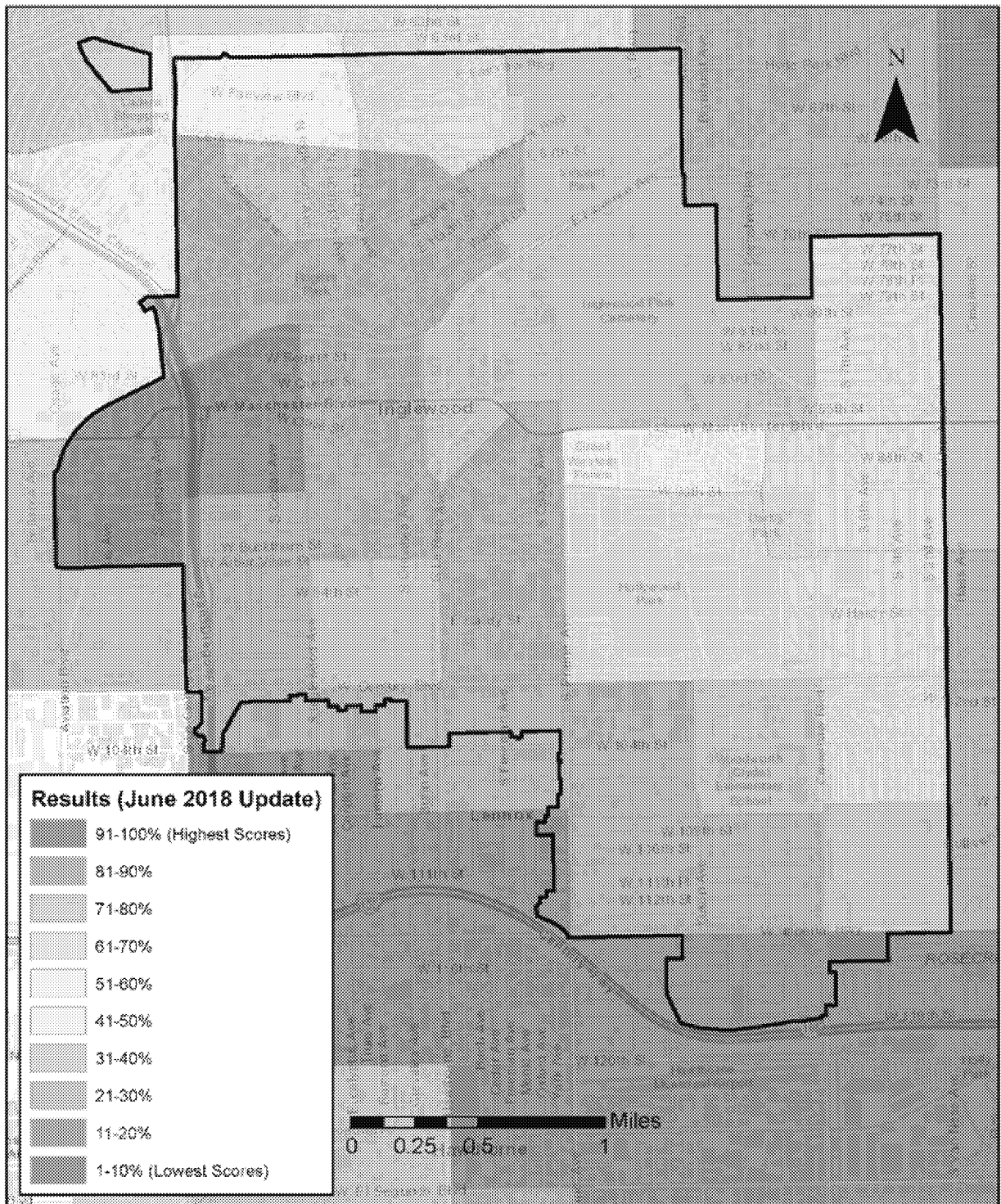
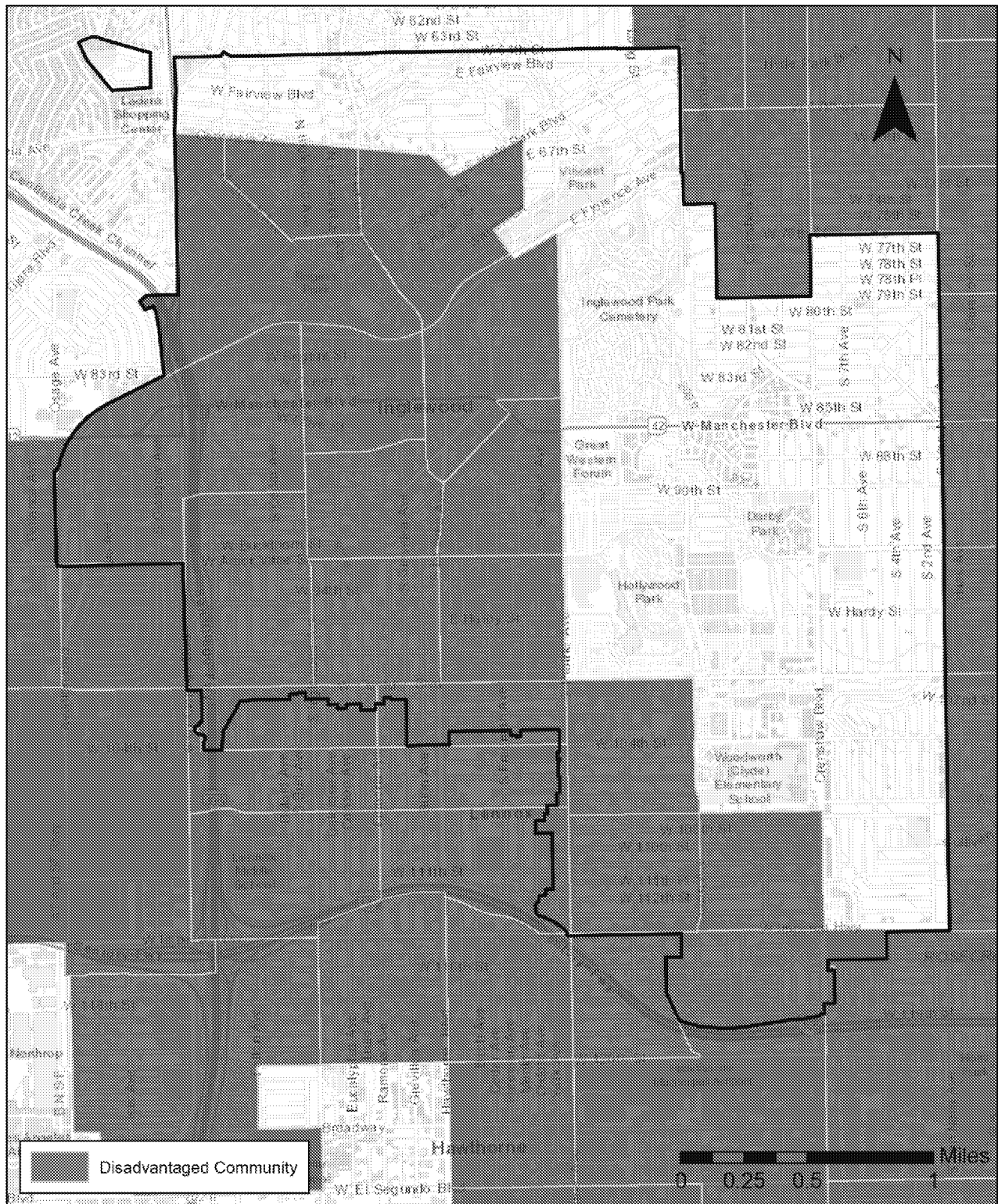


Figure 2 SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities, Inglewood, 2018



Source: EPA/OEHHA, CalEnviroScreen 3.0



Section III: Environmental Justice Issues in the City of Inglewood

As outlined in Section II, the burden of pollution is not equally shared. Minority and low-income populations often face a greater exposure to pollution and may also experience a greater response to pollution. The paragraphs below outline the primary sources of pollution affecting the City of Inglewood. In addition, they address housing affordability and displacement, which are also related to environmental justice. Finally, they outline some of the population characteristics that make the areas particularly vulnerable to pollution in the environment.

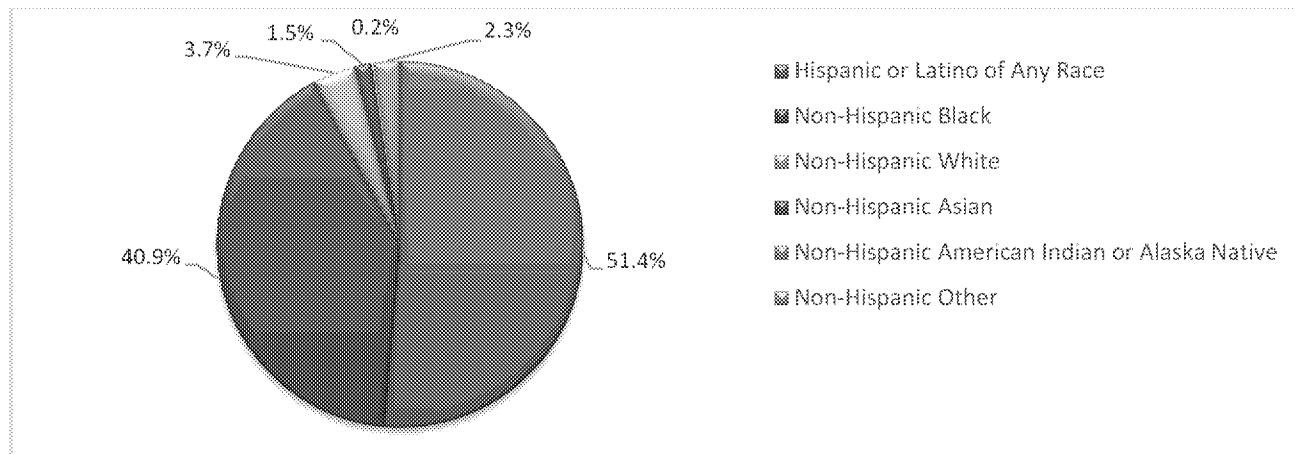
A. Population Characteristics

As previously identified, certain population characteristics can make an area more vulnerable to the negative effects of pollution. The paragraphs below describe some of the population characteristics in the City of Inglewood related to environmental justice.

Ethnicity/Race

In 2018, the City of Inglewood had a population of 113,559, representing 1.1% of the population of the County of Los Angeles. The City is a majority-minority area, meaning that one or more racial and/or ethnic minorities make up a majority of the population. In 2018, Hispanic and Latino residents made up 51.4% of the population and Black residents made up 40.9% of the population. Between 2000 and 2018, the City’s share of Hispanic and Latino residents increased from 46.0% to 51.4%, while the share of Black residents decreased from 46.4% to 40.9%. Figure 3 below illustrates the racial and ethnic breakdown of the City in 2018.

Figure 3 Inglewood Race/Ethnicity, 2018



Source: SCAG, Profile of the City of Inglewood, 2019



Linguistic Isolation

Linguistic isolation refers to people and households who do not speak English at home and/or do not speak English very well. Linguistically isolated residents may have difficulty accessing daily activities, social services, and health care. As such, they may not get the care and services they need, which may result in poorer health outcomes. In addition, linguistically isolated households may not hear or understand emergency announcements and thus may suffer negative consequences as a result. According to the American Community Survey (2017), 22.7% of Inglewood residents over age 5 speak English less than very well and are considered linguistically isolated.

Income/Poverty Levels

Income levels are an important socioeconomic factor related to environmental justice, because poor communities are more likely to be exposed to pollution. In addition, poor communities tend to be more susceptible to environmental pollution and suffer from greater health effects. In 2018, the median household income in the City of Inglewood was \$46,389, which is below the median household income of Los Angeles County of \$61,015. In addition, 20% of households fell below the poverty level in 2017 (U.S. Census Bureau). The poverty level is determined by the U.S. Census Bureau and varies based on household size. For a family of four on an annual basis, the 2017 federal poverty level was \$24,600.

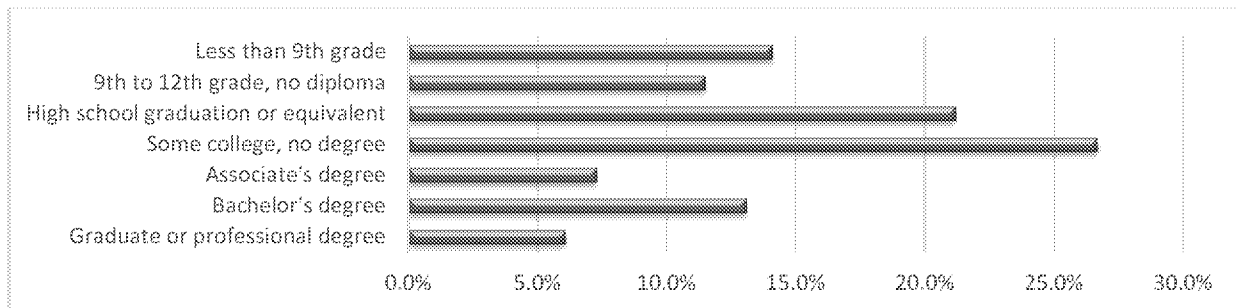
Unemployment

Rates of unemployment also contribute to whether a community is disadvantaged in terms of environmental justice. According to OEHHA, adults without jobs may lack health care and insurance, and poor health can make it harder to find a job and stay employed. In addition, poor health can be a source of financial and emotional stress, which in turn can cause or worsen health conditions. In 2017, the unemployment rate in the City of Inglewood was 6.4% (Los Angeles Almanac, 2017).

Educational Attainment

Educational attainment measures the highest level of education that an individual has completed. For the purposes of environmental justice, people with more educational attainment tend to have better health, live longer, and live in areas that are less affected by air pollution and other environmental toxins (OEHHA). In the City of Inglewood, 74.4% of the population 25 years of age or older have a high school diploma or equivalent, and 19.2% have a bachelor’s degree or higher. Figure 4 below provides a summary of educational attainment in the City of Inglewood.

Figure 4 Educational Attainment in Inglewood (2013-2017)



Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017



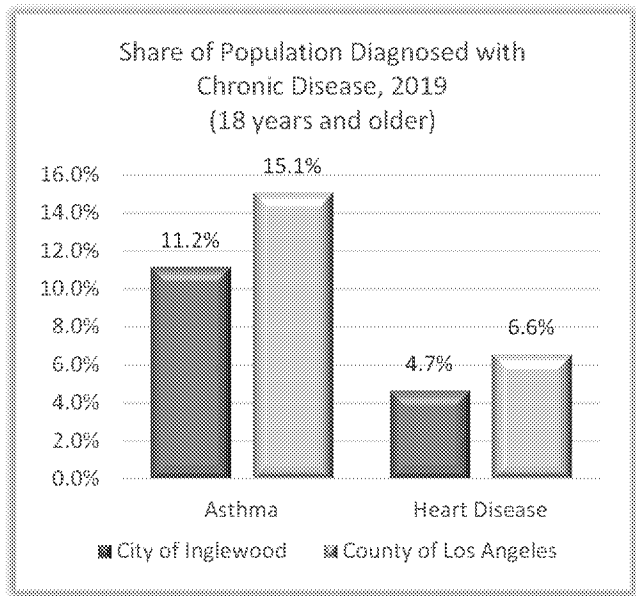
Housing Burden

According to SCAG, there were 37,018 total households in the City of Inglewood in 2018. Housing burden relates to households severely burdened by housing costs and is one of the factors used to identify disadvantaged communities in the City of Inglewood. Households experiencing severe housing burden include low-income households that spend over 50% of their household income on housing and utilities (CalEnviroScreen 3.0). Spending a greater amount on housing means that these households have fewer resources available for non-housing goods and may suffer from “housing-induced poverty.” According to the Community Health Profile prepared by Los Angeles, 30% of households in the City of Inglewood experienced a severe housing burden from 2011-2015.

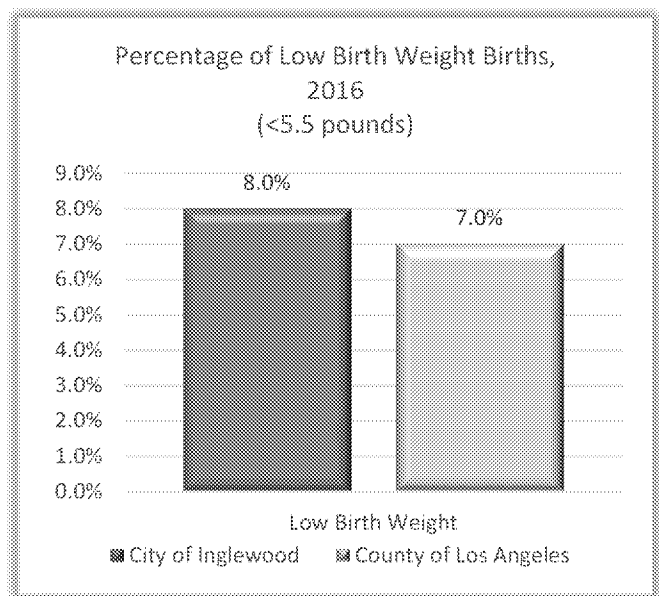
Sensitive Populations

The CalEnviroScreen 3.0 Sensitive Population Indicators include rates of asthma, heart disease, and low birth weight infants. Asthma can be triggered or worsened by air pollution, and people with asthma may be more prone to other respiratory diseases, such as the flu and pneumonia. Similarly, people with heart disease may be particularly sensitive to pollution, which may worsen cardiovascular conditions. Finally, low birth weight infants are those who weigh 5.5 pounds or less at birth. Low birth weight has been linked to disadvantaged communities where pollution levels may be higher and health care may not be readily available. In addition, low birth weight infants may be more susceptible to other health and developmental conditions later in life. Rates for asthma, heart disease, and low birth weight infants in the City of Inglewood and Los Angeles County are outlined below.

Figure 5 Sensitive Populations in Inglewood and Los Angeles County



Source: SCAG, Profile Report of the City of Inglewood, 2019



Source: Los Angeles County, City and Community Health Profiles, Inglewood, June 2018

B. Pollution Exposure

Air Quality

Air quality is an important environmental justice issue under SB 1000. Poor air quality can contribute to serious health problems including respiratory issues, worsening of asthma and cardiovascular disease, hospitalization and even premature death (California Air Resources Board, 2016). Disadvantaged communities are often disproportionately subjected to adverse air quality due to proximity to pollution generators such as industrial plants and freeways, and are also more likely to have underlying medical conditions that may be worsened by pollution.

The City of Inglewood is located in the South Coast Air Basin. The primary source of air pollution in the basin is mobile source emissions from cars and trucks traveling on local freeways and roadways. Levels of air pollution in the air basin have improved over the past few decades, primarily due to stricter emissions standards and cleaner fuels. However, the basin still remains one of the nation's most polluted. In 2018, the basin was in nonattainment for Ozone (1-hour and 8-hour), Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), and Lead, meaning that the basin did not meet federal and/or state standards for those pollutants (SCAG, 2016). Fuel combustion associated with motor vehicles, planes and ships is one of the primary sources of pollution in the basin.

Although air quality is generally regarded as a regional issue, there are also local contributors to air pollution in and near the City of Inglewood. The City straddles a portion of Interstate 405 (I-405) and borders Interstate 105 (I-105), both of which carry more than 250,000 vehicles per day in the vicinity of Inglewood. In addition, the City includes several major arterial roads, including Manchester Boulevard, La Cienega Boulevard, and Century Boulevard, which also carry high volumes of daily traffic. As outlined in the California Air Resources Handbook, higher levels of air pollution are present in proximity to high traffic roadways and can cause negative health effects within about 1,000 feet. In addition to vehicular air pollution, airplanes landing at Los Angeles International Airport fly over Inglewood and may be contributing to adverse air pollution in the City. A study published in the American Chemical Society's Environmental Science and Technology Journal (2014) found higher pollution levels within 9 square miles of the airport compared to other parts of Los Angeles.

Despite the presence of air pollution in the City, there are reasons to be optimistic. A greater awareness and emphasis on the health effects of various forms of pollution have led to more and improved rules and laws governing standards, emissions, and containment. In addition, and as outlined in the 2016 South Coast Air Quality Management Plan, improved technology continues to reduce pollution levels in the area.

Noise

Noise consists of unwanted or disturbing sounds. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) establishes noise standards to "protect citizens against excessive noise in their communities and places of residence." For residential areas, exterior noise levels are considered generally acceptable if they do not exceed a 65-decibel day-night average sound level (dB DNL). Interior residential noise levels should generally not exceed 45 dB DNL.

The City of Inglewood is affected by two primary sources of noise: airport operations and vehicular traffic. In terms of airport noise, two of the Los Angeles International Airport's landing paths travel directly over the City of Inglewood generating sound that affects area residents. For the past several decades the Federal



Airport Administration (FAA) and Los Angeles International Airports have given the City over \$400 million to purchase, demolish, or soundproof hundreds of homes. As of September 2019, 7,690 homes have been soundproofed. Soundproofing generally includes the installation of solid-core wood doors, double paned windows, as well as the installation of new air conditioning and heating systems. The City's Residential Sound Insulation Department administers these efforts. In addition, residents are encouraged to contact Los Angeles World Airports Noise Management to report excessive aircraft noise, short turns, low flying and after hour arrivals (midnight - 6:30 a.m.).

Roadways also increase levels of noise pollution within the City of Inglewood. In general, higher traffic volumes, higher speeds, and a higher percentage of trucks increase noise generated from a roadway. According to the Federal Highway Administration, highway noise levels may cause a noise problem for residents within approximately 500 feet from a highway, and the same is true within approximately 100 to 200 feet from less traveled roadways. Many homes in the City of Inglewood are located in close proximity to I-405, I-105, and other roadways that fall within these limits and may be affected by roadway noise.

Other Sources of Pollution

Based on CalEnviroScreen 3.0, the City of Inglewood has relatively low (good) percentile scores related to Drinking Water Contaminants, Pesticide Use, Clean-up Sites, Groundwater Threats, Hazardous Waste Generators and Facilities, Impaired Water Bodies and Solid Waste Sites and Facilities. This means that these pollutants are not a major source of concern in the City of Inglewood. However, the City has a combined Toxic Releases from Facilities percentile of 76, which means that it scores 76% higher for this indicator than other areas throughout California. This indicator is based on the U.S. Toxics Release Inventory (TRI), which tracks the management of certain toxic chemicals that can adversely affect health and the environment. Certain industries must report how each chemical is managed and/or released into the environment. The TRI data do not provide information on the public's exposure to these chemicals; rather, it reflects concentrations of modeled chemicals in the air over time. Due to the vast number of facilities using the identified chemicals throughout the metropolitan Los Angeles area, percentiles for this indicator are relatively high throughout the region.

C. Housing Affordability and Displacement

Housing displacement can occur when affordable housing is demolished to make way for new development and when communities with lower property values are converted into communities with higher values. Displacement can have positive and negative effects. Positive effects occur when physical and economic infrastructure improves the community as a whole, while negative outcomes occur when affordable housing is lost or unaffordable. Displacement is an environmental justice issue in that disadvantaged populations are particularly vulnerable and more likely to suffer its negative effects.

During the Community Workshop and Focus Group Meetings on the Environmental Justice Element in January and February of 2019, several residents indicated concern that rising property values and rents were forcing low-income and working class residents out of the community. However, in March 2019 the City of Inglewood adopted a Housing Protection Initiative to regulate rent increases and just cause evictions for certain covered residential rental units. Initially adopted as an interim emergency ordinance and later made permanent, the Initiative caps rent increases and provides relocation assistance for "no-fault" evictions.



Section IV: Goals and Policies

As the City's master plan for growth and development, the Inglewood General Plan is a broad policy document that sets forward how the City should evolve over time. It contains several elements, or chapters, that provide direction for land use and development decisions. Each element includes goals and policies related to specific topic areas. Goals are general statements outlining the City's values or intent for particular topics and are open-ended visionary expressions. Policies are statements that help guide the City's actions.

The Inglewood General Plan Environmental Justice Element sets forward goals and policies related to ensuring environmental justice in the City, particularly for disadvantaged communities. In adopting the Environmental Justice Element, the City has made a significant step forward in ensuring that decisions related to land use and development are made in an equitable manner and take into consideration the health and well-being of our most vulnerable populations.

The pages below outline the City's vision for key environmental justice topic areas. Each section includes an introduction to the topic, outlines key issues, and reviews the City of Inglewood's goals and policies related to that subject. The following topics are addressed:

- 1: *Meaningful Public Engagement*
- 2: *Land Use and the Environment*
- 3: *Mobility and Active Living*
- 4: *Access to Healthy Food*
- 5: *Healthy and Affordable Housing*
- 6: *Public Facilities*

1: *Meaningful Public Engagement*

The involvement of the public in decisions that affect their environment and quality of life is critical to any discussion of environmental justice. Residents and other stakeholders need to be aware of actions undertaken in a City that may have a lasting effect on them. In many cities, a small number of people are engaged in the City decision-making process with a large number not participating, because they were unaware of the issues, or lack the skills or abilities to be involved in a meaningful way. Environmental justice seeks to promote fairness in the public decision-making process by ensuring that all people, regardless of race, ethnicity, income, national origin or educational level, are informed and have the opportunity to express their viewpoints and influence environmental decisions.



As outlined in Section II, much of the City of Inglewood is considered disadvantaged due to a variety of socioeconomic and environmental factors. Disadvantaged populations are often disproportionately under-



represented in the decision-making process. Capacity building addresses the obstacles that some populations face in fully participating in decisions about environmental health. Disadvantaged populations in particular often lack the ability to effectively participate in environmental policy decisions. Some of the strategies available to build capacity include providing training to enable populations to access critical information and technical assistance to provide the skills to participate effectively.

During the Community Workshop and Focus Group meetings held on the Environmental Justice Element, residents were asked how the City can help disadvantaged persons become more engaged in the public decision-making process. Residents suggested a variety of methods including direct outreach, more and better use of technology and social media applications, as well as providing childcare at public hearings and other community events. Residents also indicated that greater effort should be made to involve the youth in civic affairs through outreach at schools, libraries, and colleges and other venues.

The City of Inglewood is committed to ensuring that all persons have the opportunity to participate in decisions that affect their environment, have their concerns considered in the process, and have the ability to influence decision making. In addition, the City is committed to taking appropriate actions to involve those affected by decisions. The City's overarching goal for Meaningful Public Engagement is as follows.

Goal: Residents and stakeholders who are aware of, and effectively participate in, decisions that affect their environment and quality of life.

Policies

Governance

- EJ-1.1 Ensure that all City activities are conducted in a fair, predictable, and transparent manner.
- EJ-1.2 Provide for clear development standards, rules and procedures consistent with the General Plan and the City's vision for its future.
- EJ-1.3 Conduct open meetings on issues affecting land use and the environment.
- EJ-1.4 Proactively engage the community in planning decisions that affect their health and well-being.
- EJ-1.5 Prioritize decisions that provide long-term community benefits.
- EJ-1.6 Periodically evaluate the City's progress in involving the broader community in decisions affecting the environment and quality of life.
- EJ-1.7 Coordinate outreach efforts between City Departments to avoid duplication and ensure that Inglewood community stakeholders receive notification and information.
- EJ-1.8 Educate decision makers and the public on principles of environmental justice.

Participation and Collaboration

- EJ-1.9 Promote capacity-building efforts to educate and involve traditionally underrepresented populations in the public decision-making process.
- EJ-1.10 Be aware of, and take measures to address, cultural considerations affecting involvement in the public realm.
- EJ-1.11 Conduct broad outreach on public hearings that affect the environment in languages used by the community.
- EJ-1.12 Inform the public on decisions that affect their environment using multiple communication methods, including traditional and online forms of communication.



- EJ-1.13 Provide written notices and other announcements regarding key land use and development issues in English and Spanish where feasible. For all other materials, note that verbal translation assistance is available.
- EJ-1.14 Offer interpretation services at key meetings and workshops on issues affecting the environment.
- EJ-1.15 Consider offering childcare at key meetings and workshops on environmental issues affecting entire neighborhoods and the City as a whole.
- EJ-1.16 Consider varying the time and date of key meetings and workshops, or holding multiple meetings and workshops, in order to ensure broad participation.
- EJ-1.17 Seek feedback on public decisions through traditional and online forms of communication, such as website, email, mobile phone apps, online forums, and podcasts.
- EJ-1.18 Partner with community-based organizations that have relationships, trust, and cultural competency with target communities to outreach on local initiatives and issues.

2: Land Use and the Environment

The key to quality of life is the ability to live in a healthful environment with clean air, potable water, nutritious food, and a safe place to live. However, the urban environment often brings environmental perils that can adversely affect our health. Environmental pollution has a major effect on the healthfulness of a community. Exposure to pollution occurs when people come into contact with contaminated air, food, water and soil, as well as incompatible noise levels. While it is important to reduce pollution in the environment for all residents, disadvantaged populations have traditionally borne a greater pollution burden than other communities. Likewise, sensitive populations within and around disadvantaged communities are more vulnerable to the effect of pollution than other populations.



During public meetings on the Environmental Justice Element, residents identified air pollution in general and noise associated with Los Angeles International Airport as being the most critical pollution issues facing Inglewood today. Other issues identified included air pollution caused by motor vehicles, dust emissions from construction sites, a proliferation of trash in the neighborhoods, and light pollution from digital signs. The City seeks to reduce the pollution burden faced by disadvantaged population and all sectors of the community as outlined in the following goal:



Goal: The community's exposure to pollution in the environment is minimized through sound planning and public decision making.

Policies

General Environmental Health

- EJ-2.1 Incorporate compliance with state and federal environmental regulations in project approvals.
- EJ-2.2 Work with other agencies to minimize exposure to air pollution and other hazards in the environment.
- EJ-2.3 Ensure compliance with rules regarding remediation of contaminated sites prior to occupancy of new development.
- EJ-2.4 Create land use patterns and public amenities that encourage people to walk, bicycle and use public transit.
- EJ-2.5 Concentrate medium to high density residential development in mixed-use and commercial zones that can be served by transit.
- EJ-2.6 Ensure that zoning and other development regulations require adequate buffering between residential and industrial land uses.
- EJ-2.7 Regularly update IMC Chapter 12 Transportation Demand Management requirements to reflect current transportation technologies in support of alternative modes of transportation.
- EJ-2.8 Encourage new development to reduce vehicle miles traveled to reduce pollutant emissions.
- EJ-2.9 Work with the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), the Los Angeles International Airport (LAX) and other appropriate agencies to monitor and improve air quality in the City of Inglewood.
- EJ-2.10 Implement and periodically update the City's Energy and Climate Action Plan to improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- EJ-2.11 Continue to enforce the City's Noise Ordinance to ensure compliance with noise standards.
- EJ-2.12 Place adequate conditions on large construction projects to ensure they do not create noise, dust or other impacts on the community to the extent feasible.
- EJ-2.13 Continue to reduce pollution entering the storm drain system through the incorporation of best management practices.
- EJ-2.14 Encourage smoke-free workplaces, multifamily housing, parks and other community spaces in order to reduce exposure to second-hand smoke.

Residential Uses and Other Sensitive Receptors

- EJ-2.15 Ensure that new development with sensitive uses minimizes potential health risks.
- EJ-2.16 Ensure that new development with sensitive land uses is buffered from stationary sources and mitigated from non-stationary sources of pollution.
- EJ-2.17 Require that proposals for new sensitive land uses minimize exposure to unhealthful air and other toxins through setbacks, barriers and other measures.
- EJ-2.18 Work with the Inglewood Unified School District to minimize environmental hazards in and around educational facilities.
- EJ-2.19 Educate residential property owners to retrofit their residential properties affected by adverse air quality or other toxins with air filters, ventilation systems, landscaping and/or other measures.



Industrial and Commercial Facilities

- EJ-2.20 Work with significant stationary pollutant generators to minimize the generation of pollution through all available technologies.
- EJ-2.21 Consider the effects on sensitive populations when building new roads, designating City-wide truck routes and siting industrial stationary sources.
- EJ-2.22 Work with industry to reduce emissions through the use of all available technologies.
- EJ-2.23 Work with companies that generate stationary source emissions to relocate or incorporate measures and techniques to reduce emissions.
- EJ-2.24 Encourage the use of low emission vehicles in City and transit fleets.
- EJ-2.25 Periodically review the City's truck routes to ensure they adequately direct trucks away from residential areas and other areas with sensitive receptors.
- EJ-2.26 Ensure that truck-dependent commercial and industrial uses incorporate the latest technologies to reduce diesel emissions.
- EJ-2.27 Enforce the state's 5-minute maximum idling limitation for sleeper diesel trucks and trucks with a gross vehicle weight rating over 10,000 pounds.

3: Mobility and Active Living

Opportunities for physical activity are critical for bringing equity to disadvantaged communities. The built environment plays a large role in determining whether communities have opportunities for physical activity, which in turn have an extremely large impact on health. People can develop a range of health issues without places to walk, play, and exercise, and disadvantaged communities can be impacted by fewer public investments in such facilities and infrastructure. This means there are often less opportunities for formal and informal recreation. A high level of physical activity in a community is directly related to the built environment through having places that encourage walking, biking and other forms of exercise such as parks, trails, open space, urban green spaces, and active transportation networks. Increased mobility options, green spaces, and recreational facilities will provide critical links and opportunities for active living in Inglewood.

At the Community Workshop and Focus Group Meetings held during the preparation of this Element, Inglewood residents noted that while the City is improving in bicycle and pedestrian friendly infrastructure, there is a need for far more safe places and to bike and walk. Residents identified concerns regarding bicycle lanes due to the close proximity of heavy, faster moving traffic, and in certain areas of the City sidewalks are torn up from tree roots and other damage, and in some areas, particularly on the east side of the City, there is a lack of sidewalks. More investment is needed in pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure. Implementation of the City of Inglewood's First/Last Mile Plan (2019) and Active Transportation & Safe Routes to School Plan will provide a bike boulevard and the addition of more bicycle lanes citywide where there is adequate right-of-way space.



In addition, residents identified a lack of public facilities and parks for athletics, including baseball/softball fields, track fields and other active recreational facilities. Many go outside the community to access active recreation and play fields. According to the Inglewood Health Profile prepared by Los Angeles County in 2018, Inglewood's available recreational space is less than one acre per 1,000 residents, which is far less than Los Angeles County, which is 8.10 acres per 1,000 residents. The best performing community in Los Angeles County provides over 50 acres of recreational space per 1,000 residents. The stark difference plays a critical role in the health and wellness of Inglewood's residents, and the City will continue to explore active recreation opportunities within the City, including the acquisition of additional property for parks, open space, and recreation centers, as well as joint use opportunities with schools.

Finally, urban greening can significantly contribute to the promotion of physical activity through the beautification of existing streets, trails, and walkways, and through new infrastructure, such as community gardens. Separate from traditional recreational facilities, urban green spaces allow areas for informal and formal recreation. Urban greening also has environmental benefits by reducing heat absorption, providing storm water management, and improving air quality. There are community-based planning efforts that have occurred and are underway that identify specific corridors in Inglewood for increased tree canopy and specific sites in the City for passive open spaces and community gardens. Increasing partnerships with these community groups and making these planning efforts part of the City's implementation priorities will further urban greening in Inglewood.

Goal: A community that promotes physical activity and opportunities for active living.

Policies

Access and Connectivity

- EJ-3.1 Support walking and bicycling by encouraging Complete Streets (bike lanes, traffic-calming measures, sidewalks separated from the roadway with tree planted landscaping), where feasible in the right-of-way, particularly in neighborhoods, Downtown, in transit-oriented districts.
- EJ-3.2 Facilitate pedestrian and bicycle access to parks and open space through infrastructure investments and improvements.
- EJ-3.3 Partner with the Inglewood Unified School District and non-profit organizations to improve access to bicycles, helmets, and related equipment for lower income families.
- EJ-3.4 Require the provision of on-site bicycle facilities in new large-scale development projects.
- EJ-3.5 Partner with transit agencies to ensure that parks and recreational facilities are accessible to low-income and minority populations.
- EJ-3.6 Provide safe, interesting and convenient environments for pedestrians and bicyclists, including inviting and adequately lit streetscapes, networks of trails, paths and parks and open spaces located near residences, to encourage regular exercise and reduce vehicular emissions.
- EJ-3.7 Encourage new specific plans and development projects be designed to promote pedestrian movement through direct, safe, and pleasant routes that connect destinations inside and outside the plan or project area.
- EJ-3.8 Support implementation of the City's Active Transportation Plan to create a network of safe, accessible and appealing pedestrian and bicycle facilities and environments.



- EJ-3.9 Employ appropriate traffic calming measures in areas where pedestrian travel is desirable but is unappealing due to traffic conditions.

Urban Greening

- EJ-3.10 Identify and implement specific green infrastructure projects in Inglewood.
- EJ-3.11 Encourage the planting of street trees and other landscaping in the public right-of-way and other public spaces.
- EJ-3.12 Identify vacant lots and underutilized public land that can be used for neighborhood-run community gardens.

4: Access to Healthy Food

Goal: Healthy, affordable and culturally appropriate food is readily available to all members of the community.

To ensure the health and well-being of a community, it is essential that all community members have access to healthy food. This means having proximity and ability to travel to a food source that offers affordable, nutritionally adequate, and culturally appropriate food. Ensuring adequate food access is challenging in many communities in California. Low-income areas often lack supermarkets with a large selection of healthy foods. As a result, many residents in California, including Inglewood, do not have access to nutritional foods, which in turn exacerbates public health challenges.

During the outreach conducted as part of the planning process for this Element, members of the Inglewood community communicated their thoughts and concerns about food access. Participants felt that healthy and affordable food was not easily accessible in Inglewood – it exists but is not easily found. Many regularly travel to neighboring cities (Manhattan Beach, Westchester, Torrance, and Culver City) to get to a market they like. There are areas of the City, particularly in the east side of the City, that lack markets or grocers with fresh produce. According to the Inglewood Health Profile prepared by Los



Angeles County in 2018, only 64% of residents live close to a grocery store (within one-half mile or less). Workshop participants explained that there are some small, local grocers who provide fresh food with organic options, but they are not well known, nor well-advertised. Others expressed that fresh food options are simply not affordable, which further facilitates residents' choices to eat at the abundance of low-cost fast food restaurants in the community. Overall, there is a need for more affordable, fresh food within convenient walking distance to the residents of Inglewood. Participants feel that the City is lacking in grocery



stores that offer healthy choices, including organic and non-GMO food, and markets that accept CalFresh and EBT cards.

For several years, a monthly certified Farmers Market was held in Downtown Inglewood on Market Street and Manchester Boulevard that was organized and facilitated by a community organization and the City of Inglewood. This market closed in 2017. Many residents expressed the need for a local farmers market similar to those in Torrance and Culver City. Local farmers' markets provide fresh produce to community residents, support small farmers, serve as community gathering places, and revitalize community centers and downtown areas. Local governments can promote healthy eating and active living in their communities by supporting local farmers' markets. Land use policies and supportive regulations can help create opportunities for one or more farmers' markets to return to Inglewood and ensure their long-term viability. In an effort to further facilitate farmers markets, in 2013 the City adopted a code amendment to allow farmers markets in the Civic Center zone, by right.

Goal: Healthy, affordable and culturally appropriate food is readily available to all members of the community.

Policies

Affordable and Nutritious Food

- EJ-4.1 Address whether zoning allows providers of fresh produce (grocery stores, farmers markets, produce stands) to locate within three-quarters of a mile of all residences in the City.
- EJ-4.2 Encourage the development of healthy food establishments in areas with a high concentration of fast food establishments, convenience stores, and liquor stores. For example, through updated Zoning regulations, tailor use requirements to encourage quality, sit down restaurants, in areas that lack them.
- EJ-4.3 Encourage healthy food options at all municipal buildings and at City events where food is made available by the City.
- EJ-4.4 Maximize multimodal access to fresh food by encouraging grocery stores, healthy corner stores, and outdoor markets at key transit nodes and within new transit-oriented development projects.
- EJ-4.5 Allow farmers' markets to operate in the City where appropriate.
- EJ-4.6 Encourage existing liquor stores, convenience stores, and ethnic markets located in or within one-half mile of residences to stock fresh produce and other healthy foods.
- EJ-4.7 Promote the use of food assistance programs at farmers' markets.
- EJ-4.8 Further study and address the location and amount of fast food restaurants in the City and develop land use regulations that limit fast food retailers where there is an overabundance.
- EJ-4.9 Promote city-wide messaging about healthy eating habits and food choices.
- EJ-4.10 Review applications for off-sale alcohol licenses to ensure that over concentrations of off-sale alcohol do not occur in or near residential areas.



Urban Agriculture

- EJ-4.11 Encourage and simplify the process of developing community gardens within or adjacent to neighborhoods and housing development sites.
- EJ-4.12 Through updated zoning regulations, allow community gardens as an amenity in required open space areas of new multifamily and mixed-use development projects.
- EJ-4.13 Explore opportunities for community-supported agriculture within the community.
- EJ-4.14 Identify properties, vacant and developed, that are suitable for community gardens, and work with landowners to determine interest and availability.
- EJ-4.15 Facilitate the installation of community gardens at senior centers, particularly those that provide meals to seniors.
- EJ-4.16 Educate the public on how to grow and maintain a private or community edible garden.

5: Healthy and Affordable Housing

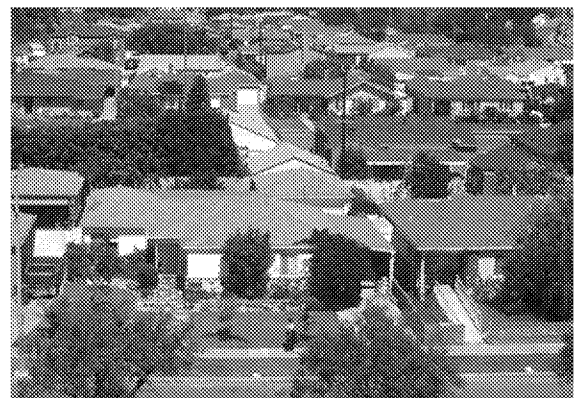
Housing affordability is a major concern for many Los Angeles County residents. Housing constitutes the single largest monthly expense for most people, and among homeowners, their homes are often their largest financial assets. Given the high cost of housing in Los Angeles County, many residents spend a sizable portion of their incomes on housing.

As outlined in Section III, the term “severe housing burden” is defined as housing expenses totaling 50% or more of monthly income, and housing burden disproportionately affects low-income individuals, renters, and disadvantaged communities. Housing burden can negatively impact health by causing significant stress and limiting the amount of money people have available to spend on other necessities, such as food, healthcare or recreation. The City of Inglewood has a history of supporting and providing affordable housing for Inglewood residents, nonetheless rental rates in Los Angeles County are continuing to rise and although the City of Inglewood still has lower rents than comparably sized cities in the region, the ability of some residents to pay is decreasing significantly. According to the Inglewood Health Profile prepared by Los Angeles County in 2018, 65% of Inglewood residents rent their homes, compared to only 56% county-wide. In addition, 30% of households in Inglewood experience a severe housing burden, which is also more than the Los Angeles County average.

At the Community Workshop and Focus Group Meetings held for this planning process, increasing rents and housing burden was the most critical issue, and residents are increasingly being priced out of Inglewood. Providing protections for low-income renters, particularly as property values and rents in Inglewood continue to increase, is a top priority for the City. As such, in 2019 the City implemented rent stabilization and just cause eviction ordinance.

The high cost of housing can also affect health by limiting housing choices for lower income residents to less healthful units. Living in poor quality housing can increase exposure to environmental hazards, such as lead, molds, and vermin.

Lead exposure during childhood is a particular concern as it can adversely impact brain development.



Exposure to molds and cockroaches can worsen underlying respiratory conditions, such as asthma in children. In addition, much of the housing in Inglewood may be next to or near sources of pollution, such as the I-105 and I-405 freeways and the Los Angeles International Airport, further impacting air quality and producing high noise levels.

Goal: A City with safe and sanitary housing conditions and affordable housing options.

Policies

Housing Conditions

- EJ-5.1 Investigate incorporating a healthy homes inspection into existing code enforcement inspection procedures to identify and require remedy of pollutants.
- EJ-5.2 Ensure new residential building and site design provides good moisture control through proper site drainage, roof drainage, natural ventilation (and mechanical where necessary), and sound plumbing systems.
- EJ-5.3 Identify funding for education and remediation of lead and other housing hazards to benefit low-income families.
- EJ-5.4 In addition to the requirements of the Building Code, encourage the use of green, healthy building materials that are toxin free in residential construction.
- EJ-5.5 Raise awareness about how to minimize risks associated with lead-based paint.
- EJ-5.6 Educate and/or provide resources for weatherization measures that can improve housing conditions and reduce mold.
- EJ-5.7 Support collaborations between public health professionals, environmental health inspectors, and building departments to connect clients with professionals who can assess and address multiple aspects of housing that affect health and safety.
- EJ-5.8 Promote efficient public outreach programs to enhance the rehabilitation of substandard housing.
- EJ-5.9 Utilize federal, state, local and private funding programs offering low interest loans or grants, and private equity for the rehabilitation of rental properties for lower income households.

Housing Affordability and Displacement

- EJ-5.10 Encourage the retention of rent stabilization and just cause eviction policies in the City.
- EJ-5.11 Promote equitable transit-oriented development that includes both affordable and market rate housing.
- EJ-5.12 Support the development of housing to meet the needs of large households.
- EJ-5.13 Support programs to prevent against violation of tenants' rights through education and outreach.
- EJ-5.14 Study and assess the efficacy of a variety of additional anti-displacement strategies, and implement selected strategies, to maintain and increase the availability of affordable housing:
 - a. Inclusionary zoning – create requirements to promote the construction of affordable housing in conjunction with market-rate development.



- b. No net loss of affordable housing (within one-half mile of Metro Light Rail Stations – both income restricted and existing affordable housing based on 2020 Inglewood rental levels).
- c. Jobs-housing linkage fees.
- d. Value capture strategies - create a fund that leverages developer fees and other fees to fund new affordable housing projects.
- e. Developments dedicated to affordable and workforce housing, including limited-equity housing cooperatives, community land trusts, nonprofit-run housing, or city-owned lands that provide affordable housing.

6: Public Facilities

State law defines “public facilities” as public improvements, services and community amenities that benefit the community. They include facilities such as streets and roads, government buildings, schools, and public open space. Public improvements and programs also benefit the community and include amenities such as new development projects, recreation programs, and streetscape improvements. Public facilities are often directed to more affluent areas of the community where residents typically have a greater say in decisions that affect their environment. Disadvantaged communities have traditionally had fewer public investments in their neighborhoods, and also less access to public decision makers who decide where new facilities are placed.

At the Community Workshop and Focus Group meetings held for the Environmental Justice Element, residents indicated that there aren’t enough parks, community centers and active recreation centers, particularly those that are free of charge and with restroom facilities. In fact, some residents stated they frequent community centers in nearby cities. In addition, residents addressed programming needs and identified the need for more and better youth programs, affordable daycare and mentorship programs. Finally, residents identified the need for facilities outside the direct control of the City, such as hospitals and better schools.

SB 1000 calls for cities and counties to develop policies and programs that prioritize facilities that benefit disadvantaged communities. In evaluating a new public facility, the jurisdiction should ensure it has a measurable benefit to the community and address whether it is particularly advantageous to disadvantaged communities. As such, the City of Inglewood’s goal related to Public Facilities is as follows.

Goal: Adequate and equitably distributed public facilities are available in the community.

Policies

- EJ-6.1 Ensure the City provides equitable public improvements and community amenities to all areas of the City.
- EJ-6.2 Prioritize the City’s capital improvement program to address the needs of disadvantaged communities.
- EJ-6.3 Plan for the future public improvement and service needs of underserved communities.
- EJ-6.4 Provide a park system that provides all residents with access to parks, community centers, sports fields, trails and other amenities.



- EJ-6.5 Acquire additional property for active recreational activities (e.g., sports fields, tracks) for use by Inglewood residents.
- EJ-6.6 Provide ongoing infrastructure maintenance in existing residential neighborhoods through the capital improvement program.
- EJ-6.7 Require that new development pays all applicable development fees to ensure it pays its fair share of public facilities and service costs.
- EJ-6.8 Ensure that new public facilities are well designed, energy efficient and compatible with adjacent land uses.
- EJ-6.9 Work with the Inglewood Unified School District to analyze joint use agreements at local schools to enable recreational fields to be used by the community after school hours.
- EJ-6.10 Coordinate with the Inglewood Unified School District, transit agencies and other public agencies to provide adequate public facilities, improvements and programs to the City of Inglewood.



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Appendix A

City of Inglewood Environmental Justice Element

Community Workshop – Small Group Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets

January 17, 2019, 6:00 – 8:00 PM
Inglewood City Hall, 1st Floor Community Meeting Room

Group 1

Facilitator: Eneida Talleda, T&T Public Relations

1. *What would help disadvantaged persons in the City of Inglewood get engaged in the public decision-making process?*
 - Make presentations at Senior Centers.
 - Reach out to youth at schools and libraries.
 - Reach out better to younger generations.
 - Outreach to schools and at schools and colleges.
 - Peer-to-peer outreach and training.
 - Use technology more for communications.
 - Use Nextdoor app.
 - Put notifications in grocery stores, schools.
 - This group heard about this community meeting mostly from utility bill inserts, but also from Eye on Inglewood, City website, Nextdoor.com, Council member newsletters, and emails.
2. *What areas of the City have pollution and how could this be improved?*
 - Flight path is affected by diesel pollution and noise. The City needs to expand sound insulation area and adhere to time restrictions for air traffic.
 - Air pollution from traffic is bad and getting worse.
 - Low quality appliances in apartment complexes.
3. *What barriers to mobility exist in the City and how could these be improved?*
 - Sidewalks are torn up from tree roots and other damage.
 - Dangerous to ride bikes because of cars. Educate drivers about bicyclists on billboards.
 - Look at Disneyland for potential mobility solutions.
 - Use police trainees to enforce traffic laws and calm traffic.
 - Have a bus or shuttle system that takes residents to specific destinations.
 - Parking is constrained.
 - Carshare program (Blue LA) is a potential solution.
 - Buses in the City are not safe.
 - The City needs its own transit system.



4. *Is affordable and healthy food readily available in the City of Inglewood? If not, how could it be improved?*
 - Fresh food is not within convenient walking distance.
 - Fresh food options are not affordable.
 - We need a farmer's market.
 - We need to go outside Inglewood for a quality market.
 - Inglewood needs a Trader Joe's, Fresh and Easy, and/or Whole Foods Market.
 - There should be a fresh food program for schools which could feature Harvest of the Month, for example.

5. *What are the major issues regarding safe and affordable housing in the City of Inglewood?*
 - Rapidly increasing rent is causing people to leave, especially the younger people, they're just not staying.
 - Bring back the first-time homebuyer program and give priority to existing Inglewood residents. Create a "legacy ownership" program for residents and their direct descendants/family members.
 - The City needs rent control.
 - The City needs more police patrols.
 - We need better quality appliances in multi-family apartments.
 - Wiring in the right-of-way appears dangerous.

6. *What public facilities, improvements or programs are needed in underserved areas of the City?*
 - Parks need improvement and more youth programs.
 - Inglewood needs more hospitals.
 - The City needs a special event information center so residents can see what's coming up and avoid high-traffic areas – website posting, hotline, app with notification to phone, etc.
 - Affordable daycare is needed.
 - The community needs a bowling alley and entertainment.
 - Trash needs clean-up. There is a lot of trash in the city.
 - We need better schools.
 - Traffic calming is needed, such as speed bumps on Kelso Street and Eucalyptus Avenue.

Group 1 Ranking of Issues:

1. Mobility
2. Pollution – including trash around the city
3. Housing
4. Public engagement and Facilities (tied)
5. Food



Group 2**Facilitator: Jean Ward, Civic Solutions**

1. *What would help disadvantaged persons in the City of Inglewood get engaged in the public decision-making process?*
 - Getting on email lists for City Council members is best way to receive information in the City.
 - Local newspapers and Council newsletter provide a lot of information.
 - Non-profit organizations and churches also provide information.
 - As a resident, you should reach and get yourself involved.
 - Information from the City is shared well, but when the community vision does not align with the City's, dissenting groups are not heard.
 - The City needs to do more door-to-door reaching out so people aren't intimidated to speak up; the Council should get out into the community more.
 - The Mayor's Facebook questionnaire (reached by a link on the City's website) about rent increases of 25% or more is a great way to reach out. However, there were few who responded.
 - This group heard about this community meeting from Eye on Inglewood, Council member newsletters, and Uplift Inglewood.
2. *What areas of the City have pollution and how could this be improved?*
 - The Clipper's arena and Forum area have a huge increase in traffic and pollution from traffic. Rents are also skyrocketing.
3. *What barriers to mobility exist in the City and how could these be improved?*
 - The City needs more bicycle infrastructure. It's not very safe everywhere. More bike lanes are needed.
 - Traffic problems are a major issue to mobility in the City.
4. *Is affordable and healthy food readily available in the City of Inglewood? If not, how could it be improved?*
 - No concerns with access to healthy food.
5. *What are the major issues regarding safe and affordable housing in the City of Inglewood?*
 - The City needs rent control. People are unaware of their rights as renters.
 - Rent control is a huge issue citywide, but speculation arounds the Rams stadium is a major problem with corporate buyouts of apartment buildings and rents increasing by over 100%.
 - The City needs policies in place to stop corporate speculation.
 - This issue of housing and rent stabilization will change the face of Inglewood and we need an ordinance to cap rent increases.
 - People are leaving Inglewood due to rent increases.
 - Because of the housing issue, people in Inglewood have less and less disposable income, and are therefore spending less money on food, recreation, doctors, exercise, etc., which dramatically affects their health.
 - Overcrowding is also an issue, and there is an increase in the spread of diseases due to overcrowding.
 - Rents are increasing the most near the stadium.
 - Developers of new projects needs to pay their fair share, including providing low income housing in new projects and providing other community amenities and benefits.
 - The City needs to stand up for just-cause eviction and invest in more affordable housing.



6. *What public facilities, improvements or programs are needed in underserved areas of the City?*

- The community needs a mentorship program for inner-city youth. This program would focus on study skills, making good life choices, entrepreneurship, provide field trips to other communities to expand ideas and see other ways of living. This could be provided through the City's Parks and Recreation Department. People are ready to start these programs.
- Gangs are still part of this community. More youth diversion programs are needed. The Social Justice Learning Institute (SJLI) has such programs, but more are needed.
- The City should require large development projects to fund these programs through community development agreements.
- Many public facilities in the community are "pay to play". Community centers are free to residents, but there is no free track for youth track groups. The community needs a track, more active recreational facilities, and more community centers.
- The senior centers in the City are good, as well as transportation for seniors (shuttles, etc.).
- The City needs to create a position for a "Healthy Fitness Commissioner," who could oversee new programs.

Group 2 Ranking of Issues:

1. Housing – Rent control
2. Facilities and Programs – Recreational facilities, especially a running track, a mentorship programs for inner-city youth, and a Healthy Fitness Commissioner
3. Pollution – Traffic, especially near the major improvements (i.e., Forum and stadium)
4. Mobility – More bike lanes and connections are needed



Group 3**Facilitator: Phyllis Tucker, T&T Public Relations**

1. *What would help disadvantaged persons in the City of Inglewood get engaged in the public decision-making process?*
 - Get more information to people on how they can get engaged – commissions, utility bill inserts.
 - Create more access points and go to where people are.
 - Provide child care for disadvantaged, such as opening the library while parents are at meetings.
 - Offer giveaways such as incentives, prizes, food, etc.
 - Go to the people instead of them coming to you, such as going out to community centers and making announcement in local churches.
 - Work through school districts and organizations that work with students and children.
 - Work with senior centers and places that work with seniors.

2. *What areas of the City have pollution and how could this be improved?*
 - Incentivize block clubs to get involved in clean up in their neighborhoods.
 - Increase in tourism is likely to result in more trash and exacerbate noise and traffic.
 - The City needs stronger enforcement or better regulations governing where pets are allowed to be. For example, allowing pets to sit in shopping carts in the supermarket is unhealthy and could lead to serious health concerns for other people.
 - We need increased greenspace and more access to open space, such as parks, more trees, etc.
 - The airport is a major source of pollution with the noise and jet exhaust, which causes paint on cars to peel.
 - Noise is an environmental problem for people who have kids. It interrupts sleep patterns and makes people angry.
 - The City needs more trash cans. There is trash and litter at bus stops.
 - Retail owners (supermarkets, restaurants, etc.) need to clean up and provide more landscaping and trash bins. There should be more code enforcement.

3. *What barriers to mobility exist in the City and how could these be improved?*
 - We need more public transportation and a greater reliance on public transit (shuttle, metro).
 - The City needs to double down on “First/Last Mile” strategies and provide more access to transit (bus and rail), encourage walking and fewer car trips.
 - Everything costs money and transportation in all forms is too costly. Government doesn’t always have money; however, funds are available through cap and trade and grants that are earmarked for transit.
 - Automobile drivers do not like bicycles and this is a disincentive for bike riding. Drivers make it dangerous for bicyclists to use the road. The City needs to invest in bike infrastructure.
 - Choices are limited for making basic decisions about getting from place to place such as what mode of transportation to take for daily activities, availability of options, convenience, routes, wait times. If a person wanted to walk or take transit to the grocery store, it would be a huge inconvenience because of cost and time.
 - Many streets are not walkable. Crosswalks are limited and can be dangerous to cross, uneven sidewalks need repair, and cars go way too fast.



4. *Is affordable and healthy food readily available in the City of Inglewood? If not, how could it be improved?*
 - There is a need to increase programs like Meals on Wheels.
 - We should have more community gardens, rooftop and urban gardens.
 - Educate the public on what we can do, such as how to grow and maintain a community garden.
 - Educate people about health risks such as diabetes, that they are more likely to incur due to poor eating habits
 - More funds should be dedicated to promoting more events similar to what the Social Justice Learning Institute (SJLI) is doing.
 - The City needs more grocery stores that offer choices, including organic and non-GMO food, and that accept CalFresh and EBT cards.
 - The City needs more choices of food and grocery stores overall.
5. *What are the major issues regarding safe and affordable housing in the City of Inglewood?*
 - There is too little affordable housing.
 - Low income families are being pushed out through gentrification.
 - The City needs more safe shelters for the homeless population.
 - The City needs rent control.
 - Without affordable housing and rent control, the homeless population increases.
6. *What public facilities, improvements or programs are needed in underserved areas of the City?*
 - We need more community centers like the Inglewood Senior Center, and something for every demographic.
 - We need more youth facilities in every district.
 - The City needs improved police facilities.
 - We need better trash pickup.
 - The City needs more parking.

Group 3 Ranking of Issues:

1. Pollution
2. Safe and affordable housing
3. Barriers to mobility, affordability and healthy food, public facilities (tied)
4. Engagement



Group 4**Facilitator: Mary Wright, Civic Solutions**

1. *What would help disadvantaged persons in the City of Inglewood get engaged in the public decision-making process?*
 - Not having to work two jobs.
 - The majority of disadvantaged people don't have seat at table.
 - 200 Block Clubs – present information to Block Club – they share information.
 - Block captains have meetings in districts – all districts should have them.
 - District 4 formed a separate group. Neighborhood association (her Block Club just has a few apartments in it but the neighborhood association does well and they share information) (Century Heights).
 - Council “Town Hall Meetings” are good.
 - Use social media for engagement.
 - Want other vehicles to get it out – want central location so all are clued in to what's going on. City needs to take responsibility to do this.
 - The City should do Public Service Announcements (PSAs) on digital billboards, and publish in the newspaper too.
 - City Council meetings are now on video to watch on the computer.
 - City Council meetings not conducive to public input. The time for speakers is short and they don't input into City business.
 - This group heard about this community meeting from water bill inserts, district newsletter, and Inglewood news on Facebook.

2. *What areas of the City have pollution and how could this be improved?*
 - There is pollution around the stadium. There is dust from the stadium and watering doesn't work. The Air Quality Management District (AQMD) needs to conduct a site visit.
 - Good Neighborhood Program – a couple areas around stadium construction site are given resources to clean homes/cars but it's limited.
 - There should be gift cards for local residents to buy air filters, get car washes, and get the vents cleaned.
 - There is also dust from Metro construction and are cracks in buildings from Metro construction.
 - Apartments in South Inglewood, which is mostly apartments, have smaller setbacks and less landscaping.
 - There is noise pollution from the airport.
 - Air pollution going to get worse from extra traffic from events at the new venues.
 - The Playa Vista development will incur traffic and decrease air quality too.

3. *What barriers to mobility exist in the City and how could these be improved?*
 - Major changes in infrastructure are needed for bicycle and pedestrian improvements.
 - The City needs more bicycle infrastructure, curb cuts, etc.
 - There should be areas where no cars are allowed, such as Market Street.
 - We want electrical scooters and rental bikes. The City should proactively allow scooters.
 - There are State restrictions on biofuels (vegetable oil). The City should take the lead and lessen restrictions for personal use.



- There are few curb cuts for bike, strollers, and wheelchairs.
 - There is a lack of sidewalks from La Tijera Boulevard to Sepulveda Boulevard, and no sidewalk by 7-Eleven.
 - You can't walk to the Hendry Metro stop (Crenshaw line southwest bound).
 - There needs to be a way to the airport (three-quarters of a mile are not connected but a people mover is coming).
4. *Is affordable and healthy food readily available in the City of Inglewood? If not, how could it be improved?*
- Food access is better in the last ten years, but it could be better.
 - Inglewood lost the farmer's market, and we want a new one (maybe at Market Street or at the Forum).
 - People like Torrance and Culver City farmers markets.
 - Farmers markets need community support!
 - Have community gardens at places such as Hyde Park Library and La Tijera School.
 - We don't have CO-OP community garden, and have to be careful about soils for community gardens as there was a lot of former oil.
 - 63% of people in Inglewood live in apartments, and should have access to crates for community gardens.
5. *What are the major issues regarding safe and affordable housing in the City of Inglewood?*
- Rents are too high!
 - The City needs rent control.
 - Rents (residential and business) are increasing exponentially.
 - Property values and rents are going up, and incrementally added taxes add up.
 - Lots of investors are buying up buildings on the same block.
 - A lot of owners are fixing up their places for Airbnb, but Inglewood just implemented new restrictions.
 - Rentals should be earthquake safe and have other safety measures; many apartments need to standard.
6. *What public facilities, improvements or programs are needed in underserved areas of the City?*
- District 4 has no community room.
 - Inglewood needs a community center (people go to the Carson or Lawndale community centers).
 - We do not have enough libraries and community centers.
 - The amphitheater was upgraded, but it needs shade.
 - The Fox Theatre should be renovated. The owner is holding off for the best offer.
 - The City needs to support and help the homeless. Do we have winter shelters? There are a lot of homeless at Darby Park and the police keep order.
 - Public safety is important too!



Group 4 Ranking of Issues:

1. Affordable housing
2. Pollution – Dust from stadium and Metro creating problems
3. Mobility – Make rail accessible and provide infrastructure for biking and walking and street calming
4. Community engagement – Use billboards to get the word out; we keep meeting and nothing gets done
5. Public facilities – Need more green places and a greening plan
6. Healthy food – Bring back a farmer’s market



Group 5**Facilitator: Wanda Flagg, T&T Public Relations**

1. *What would help disadvantaged persons in the City of Inglewood get engaged in the public decision-making process?*
 - Need real job training programs as well as financial literacy training for youth and families.
 - The community is uniformed and misinformed. The City should do better to disseminate information.
 - The majority of the City is renters, but information doesn't flow to renters as it does to property owners in utility bills.
 - Inglewood renters can access information on Eye on Inglewood, if they are set up on Facebook.
 - Sources of information are also Inglewood Today magazine and City text alerts if residents know how to sign up for them.
 - There should be mobile council meetings and civics lessons taught in schools.
 - There needs to be community benefit agreements for all large corporations that do business in Inglewood – “fee” not tax on every ticket or a “good neighbor agreement”.

2. *What areas of the City have pollution and how could this be improved?*
 - Expand the noise pollution abatement program to the north and south of current area
 - There is air pollution and overabundance of particulates from the airport.
 - Need vehicle emissions solutions and better ways to get across the City – maybe electric trams on main corridors.
 - There is light pollution and digital distractions. New over-sized billboards are not good additions.
 - Knowledge of trash collection rules/practices is a serious issue in neighborhoods with large numbers of apartment complexes, especially for large item pick-up.
 - Screens on storm drains are not cleared causing water and debris to back up.

3. *What barriers to mobility exist in the City and how could these be improved?*
 - Poor street conditions – a lot of pot holes cause damage to cars and lead to traffic accidents.
 - There is a lack of lighting and issues with visibility and safety.
 - Parking restrictions need to be enforced.
 - There needs to be better traffic flow management, especially during construction and events.
 - The City needs sidewalk improvements for pedestrians, such as repairs due to tree roots.
 - The City needs low cost and low/no emissions transportation in all areas, not just downtown.
 - The City needs better and repainted parking spaces.
 - There needs to be sensitivity to wheelchair access.

4. *Is affordable and healthy food readily available in the City of Inglewood? If not, how could it be improved?*
 - Healthy and affordable food is not easily available.
 - We need a community garden with a farmer's market attached.
 - The City should encourage health conscious food establishments (locally owned if possible).
 - There are areas of the City that don't have markets – we need markets in every district and better access to fresh produce.
 - Encourage minority-owned businesses to join forces to establish a co-op with City incentives (from “good neighbor policy”).
 - Have area restaurants conduct cooking classes and teach life skills.



5. *What are the major issues regarding safe and affordable housing in the City of Inglewood?*
 - There is not enough affordable housing for working-class residents, who are not low income.
 - The City needs rent stabilization. We need to look out for “Mom & Pop” landlords, not outside influencers.
 - Promote affordable housing and development with new product to incentivize rent stabilization (both residential and commercial).
 - Diversify the housing stock to give people stepping stones to ownership.
 - Expand current TOD housing so TOD is not specific to one corridor and develop incentives.
 - Make sure new development is in sync with the aesthetics of the area.
 - Starting with corporate buyers, City must establish a quantity of units required to be affordable.
 - Better parking is needed overall.
 - First-time homeowners’ program for long-time residents are needed.

6. *What public facilities, improvements or programs are needed in underserved areas of the City?*
 - Youth engagement programs and community centers are needed, as existed in years past.
 - There are no softball programs for girls!
 - Professional teams should be required to adopt schools.
 - All the playing fields at city parks need to be redone and improved (lighting, etc.).
 - Teachers and counselors at in IUSD deserve/need equitable pay
 - There should be etiquette and self-esteem programs.
 - Pocket parks with bathroom facilities are needed.
 - Council meetings should be in the evening only, with mobile meetings in neighborhoods.
 - Reinstate the mobile assistance program (tires, battery jump).
 - What is the long-term plan for expansion of LAX?
 - Establish a performing arts venue and programs.
 - Educate the communities through outreach on civic engagement and opportunities.
 - We should have more movies in the park.
 - Engage more residents in communal activities, i.e. working together on the City of Inglewood Rose Parade Float.
 - We need free Wi-Fi citywide.
 - With new hotel development, establish hospitality training so residents can be equipped to fill those new jobs.

Group 5 Ranking of Issues:

1. Housing
2. Public Facilities and Programs
3. Other issues tied



Appendix B

City of Inglewood
Environmental Justice Element
Focus Groups Summary Report

Meeting Notes

February 26, 2019

Inglewood City Hall, 1st Floor Community Meeting Room

Focus Group 1 – English-language Group | 4:00 – 6:00 PM

Facilitator: Phyllis Tucker, T&T Public Relations

Participants:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Rent or Own</i>	<i>Years in Inglewood</i>	<i>Inglewood District</i>
Alma	<i>Own</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>1</i>
Sabra	<i>Rent</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Rechenda	<i>Own</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>1</i>
Adissa	<i>Own</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>1</i>
Centhia	<i>Own</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>4</i>
Philistia	<i>Own</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>4</i>
Diane	<i>Own</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>1</i>
Amber	<i>Own</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>2</i>
Juanita	<i>Own</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>4</i>

General Questions

7. *What changes have you seen in your community over the past 5 or 10 years? How about just the last 2 years?*
- More dogs (more dog feces on streets), more trash on street.
 - A lot more wildlife – possums, racoons, coyotes.
 - A lot more parking issues. Before you could park anywhere and now lots of people living in their cars on the streets.
 - A lot more homeless people.
 - Wildlife coming from all of the construction and tearing down of buildings.
 - Crime issue has gone down in District 2. Close to Don Lee Farms (food production). They are good about working with neighbors about adjacency issues – improvements with trees, lights, safety issues.
 - One of the changes is a result of personal involvement in the community and neighborhood.
 - Get to know your Council members.
 - A lot more cars on the residential blocks. Everyone parks on the street. Parking is really bad. Nobody uses their garages.



- Why are there so many 99 cent stores? Why does Inglewood have only crummy stores instead of nice stores? More and more bad stores have been coming. There is no nice market. Retail development is less desirable in Inglewood.
 - Once the stadium is built, there are going to be nice stores and a nice hotel.
 - Folks need dollar stores but still would like to have nice stores as well.
 - Fixing the streets has improved, but a lot more traffic coming down neighborhood streets. Traffic has gotten worse. Homelessness has gotten worse.
 - Parking is terrible. Families are double and triple parked on dead-end streets. These are renters, not owners.
 - Many people buying homes or moving out and renting them out for special needs. Many homes for foster kids, and recovery facilities (alcohol and drugs), which is sometimes scary since you don't know them, and they are on medication and recovering. Folks move out and rent their houses for mentally ill, drug addiction recovery, etc. Halfway houses. This isn't necessarily a good change. We don't take walks like we used to because you don't know how safe it is.
8. *How do you feel about living in this community? Why?*
- All love living in Inglewood.
 - Its centrally located.
 - It's becoming Culver City with the redevelopment.
 - We're going back to where we need to be – a vibrant City like when it was founded in the 1920's.
 - It is more affordable than the rest of Los Angeles.
 - It has the best weather with the ocean so close.
9. *What do you like best about living in Inglewood?*
- My neighbors! Everyone has been here a long time and raised children together.
 - I like the community we've built.
 - It is a true community.
 - In Inglewood, Council members are accessible, and you can talk to them.
 - Availability of City Hall and Council members.
10. *What would make Inglewood a better place to live?*
- Constant improvement and keep making better parks, better streets, better development.
 - Ribbon cutting for Girl Scout Headquarters was amazing – this is an example of positive new development coming to Inglewood.
 - People need to keep positivity. Change is good. Open up and embrace the change. It's a good thing.
 - Small improvements to quality of life issues can make a big change – trash pick-up, street cleaning, enforcement of trespassing, tree trimming, enforcement of loitering, speeding enforcement, parking enforcement. Pay more attention to the little things! That will greatly improve quality of life.
 - Most of the City's problems are from people passing through. On street like Manchester and 90th people speed through the City. People also stop and drink and trash up the City.
11. *What do you think are the biggest problems or challenges the residents of Inglewood face every day?*
- Rent control. We are losing good residents because rents are creeping up too high.
 - Homelessness is a big problem too.
 - People are moving out to other areas or becoming homeless.



- Rents are doubling - from \$700/month to \$1,500/month.
- There are problems with multi-generational living in one house. This adds to the parking problem. Young adults move back in with their parents and then have kids of their own. This puts a strain on the City and on the older generation. The younger generation has different values.
- District 2 has always been diverse. Asian, Hispanic, black, white all within a two-block area. It's wonderful.
- Everyone gets along in the diverse neighborhoods. Everyone loves their neighbors.
- The City is getting more diverse – it used to be just black and Hispanic. Now it's Caucasian and Asian too.
- Owners of apartment buildings need to be involved and set rules. This will help neighbors in apartments treat each with respect. The owners need to be involved. Their involvement makes for a good condo/apartment complex.
- The recent influx of investors makes everyone digress because they are not personally involved; they are just in it for the money.

12. *Where do you get information about services and programs that help Inglewood residents?*

- City website.
- Call City Hall.
- The book that City sends out – called “Inglewood”. It's a seasonal magazine in Spanish and English about what's going on in the community and where to get information.
- Community centers.
- Senior center.
- Inglewood Next Door.

Environmental Justice Topics

7. *As an Inglewood resident, are you regularly involved in the public decision-making process? Yes or No?*
- Three say yes, six say no.
8. *What would help you be more involved in the public decision-making process?*
- If we knew when the meetings were. Parking Commission, City Council, Code Enforcement. When are these meetings? We would go if we know when and where.
 - A lot of people don't use the City website.
 - A mailer would be helpful.
 - Mailers from Council Districts and in water bills.
 - Mailers always work – go back to old school!
 - Council district newsletter comes out every Thursday as an email. This is great.
 - As a renter, you get information from your management company.
 - A lot of renters don't know that they have just as much right to come to City Hall and participate.
9. *What about disadvantaged persons in the City of Inglewood – what would help get them engaged in the public decision-making process?*
- Convincing them to be involved – disadvantaged persons don't necessarily think they have as much right to participate and be involved. Don't be afraid and encourage everyone to participate.
 - Mailers help. Many disadvantaged people do not go online for information.



- We need to help those who don't know how to participate by educating them.
- Someone from the City should visit churches, etc. to explain how to get involved.
- The main things is communicating.
- Give out flyers at Vons or 99 cents stores. Or poster boards/information boards at these locations. This way people see the information when they enter the market. It should be a big poster at eye level so everyone reads it, and in multiple languages.
- The digital boards with City information are hard to read when driving
- A lot of people don't have time to participate in the City. What about people who work all day? Need meetings after 6:00 pm.
- We need to get back to old-fashioned Block Clubs. This is where information is disseminated best. The Block Clubs meet regularly and vote on issues. Inglewood used to have lots of Block Clubs with very active neighbors. There are less now. We need to organize ourselves through Block Clubs.
- Information flyers that you could pick up in the grocery store or laundromat would be helpful.

10. *What areas of the City have pollution? What types of pollution does Inglewood have?*

- Air and noise pollution from factories.
- It makes people cough and sneeze.
- Air pollution has always been a problem in Inglewood.
- Airplanes going overhead are a huge problem. It sometimes shakes the house. And it's so noisy.
- They need to re-evaluate the flight path. New windows and insulation are offered for those in the flight path, but it is not enough. Those just outside the flight path have noise pollution as well.
- You can count the planes overhead, there are so many. It's constant.

11. *How could pollution be improved?*

- Trash – we need more street sweeping. Not the machines, but the guys with the blowers. They do Market Street and La Brea, but we need more in the City to effectively get rid of the trash.
- Metro crew cleans bus stops. We need that.

12. *What barriers to mobility exist in the City? When I say "mobility" I mean being able to move or travel around the City easily.*

- Parking! A lot of cars park at the curb where people in wheelchairs need to cross the street, so people can't cross easily.
- There will be a new train system coming through so that will be great.
- More bike lanes have been coming as well.
- People are walking more and more.
- Dogs are a problem. It's difficult to walk sometimes.

13. *Is affordable and healthy food readily available in the City of Inglewood?*

- No. We have too many fast food restaurants.
- You have to look for the healthy food. Look for the superior grocers who have organic and healthier options. Many people travel to Vons and Ralphs in Venice and Torrance. You have to search for it within Inglewood. We have it, but you have to look for it.
- There is a Famers Market as well but it's tiny.
- We need more healthy food store and markets.



14. *What are the major issues regarding safe and affordable housing in the City of Inglewood?*

- Not enough affordable housing.
- Need rent control!
- Need better code enforcement.
- Illegal additions are not up to code, it's dangerous for everyone.

15. *What public facilities are needed in underserved areas of the City?*

- Homeless resources.
- Call 211 for things like homeless resources. They will direct you.
- 211 has a lot of information on all topics.
- More police patrol. Never seen a police car go around the community just to patrol. You see them policing the area (giving tickets, picking people up), but not patrolling. They need to be around more just to make their presence known.
- Police don't cite loiterers, which is problem because they are drinking, etc. They sit on vacant lots and charge people going to the Forum to park their car, and it's not their lot.

16. *Lastly, I'd like for you to rate the topics we just discussed based on what you think is the most important or most urgent topic in Inglewood.*

- See ranking sheet results below.

El Topic	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL	AVG.
<i>Safe and Affordable Housing</i>	1	2	1	1	1	3	6	1	1	17	1.89
<i>Pollution/Environmental Issues</i>	3	4	3	5	2	1	2	3	2	25	2.78
<i>Public Facilities, City Improvements, Programs for Residents</i>	5	3	2	2	5	2	3	2	3	27	3.00
<i>Getting Disadvantaged People Engaged in Decision-Making Process</i>	4	1	5	3	4	5	1	4	5	32	3.56
<i>Mobility/Getting Around Town</i>	2	6	4	4	3	6	5	5	4	39	4.33
<i>Access to Healthy and Affordable Food</i>	6	5	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	49	5.44

17. *Using just one or two words, how would you describe your attitude about life in Inglewood?*

- Excellent.
- Improving.
- Good.
- Satisfied.
- Great.
- Good.
- Common.
- Comfortable.
- Great.



Question:

- Are there any regulations that make sure industrial uses are doing everything they can do to pollute less? There is a lot of industry next to residential neighborhoods Inglewood.

Answer:

- Industrial uses have to get an air quality permit through the Air Quality District. They are regularly monitoring the air pollution.



Meeting Notes

February 26, 2019

Inglewood City Hall, 1st Floor Community Meeting Room

Focus Group 2 – Spanish-language Group | 6:00 – 8:00 PM

Facilitator: Eneida Talleda, T&T Public Relations

Participants:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Rent or Own</i>	<i>Years in Inglewood</i>	<i>Inglewood District</i>
1. Claudia	<i>Rent</i>	30	1
2. Mariah	<i>Rent</i>	21	1
3. Clara	<i>Rent</i>	20	4
4. Amalea	<i>Own</i>	21	1
5. Angelina	<i>Rent</i>	15	1
6. Miguel	<i>Own</i>	35	2
7. Bertha	<i>Own</i>	35	2
8. Marco	<i>Rent</i>	35	2
9. Kenya	<i>Rent</i>	25	2
10. Martin	<i>Own</i>	10	2
11. Maria	<i>Own</i>	25	2
(Poncho)*			
(Arnold)*			

* Did not RSVP, however they sat in and occasionally contributed to the discussion.

General Questions

1. *What changes have you seen in your community over the past 5 or 10 years? How about just the last 2 years?*

5 years:

- More traffic and construction. Also more air pollution as a result of all the construction.
- Improved parks (Vincent Park etc.).
- The stadium will improve the city overall.
- The traffic is bad but good for the economy overall.

2 years:

- The improved parks are great for families and the community in general.
- Poor road conditions (partially due to construction).
- The water is more contaminated in Inglewood in comparison to other Los Angeles communities. You cannot drink the tap water.
- The rent has gone up significantly.



2. *How do you feel about living in this community? Why?*
 - Insecure - Residents living in District 4 complained of being too scared to go outside for walks, even in the daytime.
 - Residents living in District 2 in comparison said they feel safe and secure walking around in their neighborhoods
3. *What do you like best about living in Inglewood?*
 - There are many stores nearby.
 - Beautiful park (In reference to Vincent Park).
 - Hospitals, banks and markets are close and accessible.
 - Great climate.
 - Near the ocean.
4. *What would make Inglewood a better place to live?*
 - Cheaper rent.
 - Rent Control.
 - Better schools and teachers.
 - More police.
 - Train/subway stops for Inglewood.
 - More restaurants and markets (higher quality and more variety of options).
 - Improve quality of water.
 - Improve parking and road conditions.
5. *What do you think are the biggest problems or challenges the residents of Inglewood face every day?*
 - Higher tax rates for homeowners.
 - Increases in rent.
 - Construction and Traffic.
6. *Where do you get information about services and programs that help Inglewood residents?*
 - Alex Padilla/Ramon mailing list.
 - Flyers in the mail.
 - Inglewood magazine. (Contains list of events in Inglewood, released bi-annually).
 - WhatsApp with neighbors.
 - Neighborhood Watch.
 - City Hall.
 - Police station.
 - Inglewood website.
 - More active on social media (Twitter, Facebook).
 - LA Care.
 - St. Margaret center.
 - LA Times.
 - School Newsletters.



Environmental Justice Topics

1. *As an Inglewood resident, are you regularly involved in the public decision-making process? Yes or No?*
 - Two said yes, eleven say no.

2. *What would help you be more involved in the public decision-making process?*
 - People don't know when the meetings are.
 - Was not sure if you could attend without being a homeowner.
 - Send Flyers in the mail.
 - Put events in local papers. It would be better if the events were clearly labeled so residents could attend events they are interested in learning about.
 - Discounted parking for city hall so that people can attend the events without worrying about parking prices.
 - Phone Calls.
 - Post flyers in public places (Schools, Markets, etc.)
 - Post city events on YouTube live streaming.

3. *What about disadvantaged persons in the City of Inglewood – what would help get them engaged in the public decision-making process?*
 - Motivation. Neighbors can help by inviting disadvantaged neighbors to city and local community events.
 - Free transportation to city events for disadvantaged residents.
 - A daycare service or some form of service to watch children for disadvantaged neighbors.

4. *What areas of the City have pollution? What types of pollution does Inglewood have?*
 - There is trash near parks and contaminated water in some of the park lakes. It can smell bad sometimes.
 - Wildlife like cockroaches are more present in neighborhoods. Likely due to amount of construction occurring in Inglewood.
 - Air pollution from airplanes and airport.
 - Buses driving in the city and at LAX airport.
 - Noise pollution from airplanes and construction.

- *How could pollution be improved?*
 - The city can pick up trash around neighborhoods/communities.
 - Change the fixtures for the water to improve the water conditions.
 - Plant more trees to help with air quality.
 - Trash services should come to remove large trash (Couches, Sofas, etc.) two times a year.
 - Inform/fine residents to avoid littering in the city.



5. *What barriers to mobility exist in the City? When I say “mobility” I mean being able to move or travel around the City easily.*
 - It is better to walk in the city because traffic is so congested. Buses move slower than walking locally.
 - *How could mobility be improved?*
 - More bike lanes.
 - Small buses for local city transportation.
 - Train/Subway stops.
6. *Is affordable and healthy food readily available in the City of Inglewood?*
 - No. People travel to cities outside of Inglewood like Culver City, Westchester and Manhattan Beach.
 - *If not, how could this be improved?*
 - More markets. Not sure if Trader Joes and Whole Foods will come to Inglewood.
 - Excited about Aldi’s recently opening
 - Community Gardens
 - Farmers Markets
7. *What are the major issues regarding safe and affordable housing in the City of Inglewood?*
 - Rent
 - Taxes
 - *How can this be improved?*
 - Don’t raise taxes.
 - Rent control.
8. *What public facilities are needed in underserved areas of the City?*
 - Hospitals.
 - Improved roads.
 - Movie theatres.
 - New housing/apartments.
 - More police stations



9. *Lastly, I'd like for you to rate the topics we just discussed based on what you think is the most important or most urgent topic in Inglewood.*

- See ranking sheet results below.

EJ Topic	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	TOTAL	AVG.
<i>Safe and Affordable Housing</i>	1	5	6	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	6	1	33	2.54
<i>Public Facilities, City Improvements, Programs for Residents</i>	2	4	4	1	2	1	4	1	4	4	1	3	2	33	2.54
<i>Pollution/Environmental Issues</i>	4	2	1	4	1	3	5	2	5	6	3	1	3	40	3.08
<i>Mobility/Getting Around Town</i>	3	3	3	5		6	3	2	3	3	6	2	6	45	3.46
<i>Getting Disadvantaged People Engaged in Decision-Making Process</i>	5	6	5	3	2	5	2	2	2	1	5	5	5	48	3.69
<i>Access to Healthy and Affordable Food</i>	6	1	2	6	2	4	6	1	6	5	2	4	4	49	3.77

10. *Using just one or two words, how would you describe your attitude about life in Inglewood?*

- Insecure
- Insecure
- Insecure
- Happy
- Positive
- Mad
- Content
- Good and Favorable
- Very Happy
- Positive
- Happy
- Happy
- Happy

