

**Equity Crosswalk for the Comprehensive Plan
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| TEXT | ELEMENT |
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| <p>The key issues facing the District of Columbia as it seeks to foster and enhance arts and culture include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building cultural equity through investments in historically under-represented communities. 1400.2 | Arts and Culture |
| <p>The DC Cultural Plan presents a broader and more equitable policy framework that is inclusive of traditional arts and a broader array of creative works. Culture is the universe that encompasses the arts as well as many segments of the larger creative economy. Culture is comprised of heritage, practices and traditions that are important to an individual, community or society. Arts are creative practices based in skill and knowledge. Traditional art forms, such as the visual and performing arts, trace long trajectories throughout human history as means of expressing and sharing experience and emotion. Over time, additional art forms have emerged from subcultures and technologies that present different ways of communicating. These additional art forms strengthen Washington, DC’s cultural equity and facilitate its cultural evolution. The Element’s policies and actions also reinforce arts and culture as expressions of local values and sources of community identity. Fostering arts and culture helps affirm all residents’ cultural practices and increase opportunities for all residents to participate in and experience cultural and artistic expression. 1400.4</p> | Arts and Culture |
| <p>NEW A key concept in the DC Culture Plan is “culture everywhere,” which is an approach for inclusive development that makes use of the cultural facilities and civic infrastructure distributed across the city as anchors for community equity building. 1404.1</p> | Arts and Culture |
| <p>NEW The DC Cultural Plan’s approach to building capacity for organizational innovation and leveraged funding is designed to increase cultural equity by enabling grants from the District and other funders to achieve greater impact. A key aspect of the Cultural Plan is an emphasis on resources that empower creators from historically underrepresented communities to present cultural works in enduring and public formats. The Plan highlights opportunities for programming partnerships, corporate partnerships and mentoring that can provide supplemental support to the District government’s base of technical assistance programming.</p> | Arts and Culture |
| <p>However, there is a need to increase opportunities to produce and present cultural works in communities that are under-represented in the city’s cultural landscape. The DC Cultural Plan recommends building on the city and region’s base of cultural supporters with a shared stewardship approach that enables the cultural community to achieve</p> | Arts and Culture |

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| <p>greater alignment among cultural funders, presenters and consumers. This approach increases the amount, diversity and equity of cultural presentation. 1411.1</p> | |
| <p>In the District of Columbia, the DC Commission on the Arts and Humanities (CAH) is the primary public arts and cultural funding agency. It provides programs and services including: grants, professional opportunities and educational enrichment to individuals and nonprofit organizations within the District of Columbia It provides grants to individual artists and a wide variety of nonprofit organizations. All Commission initiatives focus on a four-part framework of advancing inclusion, diversity, equity and access 1412.1</p> | Arts and Culture |
| <p>Policy AC-4.4.3: Arts and Humanities Education Through Inclusion, Diversity, Equity and Access Provide accessible arts information resources to special needs populations including <u>but not limited to</u>: residents who are: disabled, not English speakers, older adults, visually impaired, and hearing impaired. 1415.5</p> | Arts and Culture |
| <p>Policy CH-2.2.6: Potomac Avenue Metrorail Station Support the revitalization of vacant commercial space and additional moderate to medium density mixed use development around the Potomac Avenue Metro station. Such development should be located on existing commercially zoned property and developed in a manner that is consistent with existing zoning (including established provisions for planned unit developments and pending programs for inclusionary housing). Any infill development should be compatible with the character of the adjacent row house community. 1512.10</p> | Capitol Hill |
| <p>Action CH-2.2.D: Potomac Gardens Pursue redevelopment of Potomac Gardens as a mixed- income development, replacing the existing public housing development with new mixed income housing, including an equivalent number of affordable units and additional market rate units. Overall densities on the site should be compatible with adjacent uses. Every effort should be made to avoid the long-term displacement of existing residents if the project is reconstructed. 1512.14</p> | Capitol Hill |
| <p>As the city matured through the late 19th Century, larger buildings for both private and government offices gradually displaced most of Downtown’s residences and churches. By 1891, there were nearly 21,000 federal</p> | Central Washington |

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| <p>employees in the central city, and federal bureaus spilled into many leased buildings originally designed for other functions. Residential growth shifted to new neighborhoods to the north, east, and south. 1601.3</p> | |
| <p>Policy CW-1.1.5: Central Washington Housing Diversity Preserve Central Washington’s existing low- to moderate-income housing, including public housing, Section 8 housing-both contracts and vouchers- and other subsidized units. The District has taken a proactive approach to preserve affordable units at the Museum Square, Golden Rule and other Central Washington Area redevelopment sites. The District should continue to expand the number of affordable units through land disposition with affordability requirements and through the use of zoning and other regulatory incentives. It is important to keep Central Washington a mixed income community and avoid the displacement of lower income residents. 1608.6</p> | <p>Central Washington</p> |
| <p>Action CW-2.8.D: Northwest One New Community Maximize private sector participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-for-one replacement of affordable units; • Provide family-sized housing, including multi-generation families; • Build affordable units first to minimize displacement and maximize the return of residents to their community; • Include tenants’ rights of return and comprehensive relocation plans for tenants prior to the redevelopment. | <p>Central Washington</p> |
| <p>Policy CSF-1.1.8: Public Facilities, Equity and Economic Development Locate new public facilities to best serve all District residents and to support economic development and neighborhood revitalization efforts, with a focus on underserved areas and areas of growth. 1103.13</p> | <p>Community Services and Facilities</p> |
| <p>Washington, DC’s Department of Health (DC Health) promotes health, wellness and equity, across the District, and protects the safety of residents, visitors and those doing business in our nation’s Capital. The responsibilities of DC Health include identifying health risks; educating the public; preventing and controlling diseases, injuries and exposure to environmental hazards; promoting effective community collaborations; and optimizing equitable access to community resources.</p> | <p>Community Services and Facilities</p> |

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| <p>Social and Structural Determinants of Health The World Health Organization defines the social and structural determinants of health (SSDH) as the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. These forces and systems include economic policies and systems, development agendas, social norms, social policies and political systems. The District has adopted this understanding of the larger factors that shape health and influence opportunities for health and outcomes, including health equity in our city.</p> | <p>Community Services and Facilities</p> |
| <p>Planning for accessible and equitable health care facilities is complicated by a broad set of factors, including the changing nature of the nation’s health care delivery system and the District’s limited jurisdiction over private service providers. The Comprehensive Plan can inform and guide public and private investments in support of the city’s commitment to provide an adequate distribution of facilities and services that support health and promote health equity across the District. This includes measures to advance health through the design of the city and protection of the environment. 1105.1</p> | <p>Community Services and Facilities</p> |
| <p>As shown in Figure 5, approximately 1.9 percent of Washington, DC residents live with HIV (considered an epidemic level). While there were still newly-diagnosed cases of HIV in 2017, this number declined significantly—by 31 percent from 2013 and by 73 percent from 2007. However, equity concerns remain as the populations with the highest rates of HIV are black men and black women. When examining residents living with HIV, 27 percent were black men who have sex with other men and/or use injection drugs, 16 percent were heterosexual black women, and 14 percent were white men who have sex with other men and/or use injection drugs in 2017.</p> | <p>Community Services and Facilities</p> |
| <p>Health equity is defined as the commitment to ensuring that everyone has a fair and just opportunity to be healthier. Many of the determinants of health and health inequities in populations have social, environmental, and economic origins that extend beyond the direct influence of the health sector and health policies. Thus, public policies in all sectors and at different levels of governance can have a significant impact on population health and health equity. Thus, Washington, DC is moving towards a “Health in All Policies” (HiAP) approach, a systems-wide cross-sector consideration of health in government decision-making. This HiAP approach seeks to advance accountability, transparency and access to information through cross-sector and multi-level collaboration in government.</p> | <p>Community Services and Facilities</p> |
| <p>The District has adopted an overarching framework of health equity, defined as the commitment to ensuring that everyone has a fair and just opportunity to be healthier. Achieving health equity requires an explicit focus on and targeting of societal structures and systems that prevent all people from achieving their best possible health, including poverty, discrimination, and lack of access to economic opportunities.</p> | <p>Community Services and Facilities</p> |

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| <p>Together, these three plans identify the strategic needs and priorities essential to the Washington, DC’s community health improvement agenda and advancing social and structural determinants of health for all residents. These plans are all informed by an equity lens, recognizing the importance of social and structural determinants in population health outcomes. Incidentally, DC Health plans to publish a Health Equity Report in 2019.</p> | <p>Community Services and Facilities</p> |
| <p>The District recognizes that person-centered thinking, cultural competence, and linguistic competence are keys to promoting equity in health. Person-centered thinking is a philosophy that encourages positive control and self-direction of people’s own lives. Cultural competency is the ability of District agencies to deliver services in a manner that affirms worth, preserves dignity, and honors the preferences and choices of people of all cultures and human identities, in accordance with the DC Human Rights Act, which makes discrimination illegal based on 19 protected traits.</p> | <p>Community Services and Facilities</p> |
| <p>Policy CSF-2.1.1: Enhance Health Systems and Equity Support the Strategic Framework for Improving Community Health, which seeks to improve public health outcomes while promoting equity across a range of social determinants that include health, race, income and geography.</p> | <p>Community Services and Facilities</p> |
| <p>Given the strong links among resilience and community health, equity, and social cohesion, communities can employ multiple strategies to become more resilient, including improving access to health care facilities and social services; increasing access to healthy foods; expanding communication and collaboration within communities so that individuals can help each other during adverse events; and providing equitable disaster planning and recovery, recognizing some areas of the District will be more heavily impacted than others due to existing socio-economic conditions and other factors. These cross-cutting components of resilience and public health are addressed with policies that are contained throughout the Comprehensive Plan. While this section focuses on health facilities and services, it is important to understand these within the broader context of health in all policies, equity, and resilience.</p> | <p>Community Services and Facilities</p> |
| <p>The crucial educational facilities issues facing the District of Columbia are addressed in this Element. These include: Ensuring that investments in schools promote equity and excellence, serving the needs of all students, and providing access to educational skills and development opportunities across all eight wards through matter-of-right neighborhood schools and citywide public schools 1200.2</p> | <p>Educational Facilities</p> |

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| <p>Through the 2018 MFP, the DME in conjunction with DCPS, DGS, DC PCSB, and community stakeholders provided 1) up-to-date comprehensive information about current public-school facility conditions and needs, and 2) analyses of future facility needs based on estimated population growth and LEAs’ aggregated enrollment growth plans. The MFP addressed growth and modernization needs through strategies that address overcrowding and school capacity issues, while affirmatively advancing the equity and excellence goals expressed throughout this Element. Outcomes of the 2018 MFP, which include data sets and visualizations, will help the public, policymakers, LEAs, education support organizations, and other educational stakeholders for use in their work to improve public education. 1202.10</p> | <p>Educational Facilities</p> |
| <p>The city has made significant progress toward modernizing DCPS school buildings, investing over \$2 billion since the year 2007 to modernize 73 school buildings. The city has budgeted an additional \$1.6 billion to modernize 20 DCPS school buildings from 2019 to 2024. DCPS schools slated for future capital improvements will be prioritized using an approach identified in the Planning Actively for Comprehensive Education Facilities Amendment Act of 2016 (PACE). This quantitative assessment employs data concerning facility conditions, school demand, community needs, and equity to arrive at an impartial ordering of school modernizations. The prioritization will inform District Capital Improvement Plans (CIPs). The 32 DCPS school buildings that have received a partial modernization will be prioritized for full modernization funding in the 2018 Master Facilities Plan described earlier in this Element. By 2023, 90 percent of DCPS school buildings will have been renovated and modernized. 1203.4</p> | <p>Educational Facilities</p> |
| <p>EDU-3 Colleges and Universities</p> <p>The District of Columbia has an extraordinary concentration of academic resources, including some of the country’s finest colleges and universities. Beyond their core role as educators and knowledge hubs, universities are jobs and cultural centers that can significantly contribute toward advancing equity goals through multi-sector partnerships and other efforts that can be focused locally. While it is essential to acknowledge these dynamic attributes, universities must also be good neighbors and ensure compatibility of campus development with surrounding communities by updating and adhering to campus plans.1211.1</p> | <p>Educational Facilities</p> |
| <p>Policy ED-1.1.5: Use of Large Sites</p> <p>Plan strategically for large development sites to ensure that their unique potential is fully realized both as a source of economic dynamism and equity building, maximizing the sites’ utility to the District. These sites should be viewed</p> | <p>Economic Development</p> |

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| <p>as assets that can be used to bring new amenities to neighborhoods and diversify the District’s economy over the long term. 703.13</p> | |
| <p>The District is a leader in advancing equity and inclusion, particularly in technology-driven industries, through its educational, entrepreneurial and business development programs. Technology-driven innovation is likely to be a leading facet of the District’s economic growth. However, there are major equity challenges to address, namely, ensuring that business and workforce development programs continue evolving to connect District residents to employment and business opportunities. An equity focus on business and workforce development programs is imperative because increased automation and legacy business disruption will likely result in reduced employment opportunities in some industries and occupations.</p> | <p>Economic Development</p> |
| <p>Employee owned and controlled businesses, such as worker cooperatives are one form of small business ownership that produces an array of economic benefits for low-income communities that can effectively reduce economic disparity on a long-term basis. Employee owned and controlled businesses tend to provide higher wages, more opportunities for skill development, greater job stability and better benefits. This type of business is a proven community development practice that can help build economic equity by promoting living wages and reducing income inequality.</p> | <p>Economic Development</p> |
| <p>Economic equity can be built with greater access to career pathways. This access can be achieved through skill development and education programs that are tailored to the needs of growth industries with career pathways. These pathways link advancement to experience and skill development enabling employees to earn increased levels of compensation as they progress. Some career pathways require higher levels of educational attainment to access, while others feature opportunities for on-the-job training or progressive certifications. Over time, education programs, workforce development programs and investments in economic equity are expected to increase labor force participation and career opportunities for residents.</p> | <p>Economic Development</p> |
| <p>Action ED-4.2.L: Increase Access to On-The-Job Training and Workforce Development</p> <p>Assess opportunities to work with government and/or private sector stakeholders to increase access to on-the-job training and workforce_development through internships, fellowships, and apprenticeships. The assessment should prioritize opportunities for youth and young adults as well as older adults navigating career changes that increase</p> | <p>Economic Development</p> |

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| <p>economic equity by establishing career pathways.</p> | |
| <p>One of the potential downsides of revitalization is the loss of small businesses as the cost of retail space increases beyond what many business models can support in the face of growing demand from new types of businesses, such as fast casual restaurants that generate particularly high-levels of revenue. This can result in the replacement of basic services with specialty retail and dining that is not affordable to <u>as</u> many residents. The District recognizes that neighborhood shopping areas should evolve in response to changes in consumer tastes and preferences, but it also recognizes the importance of avoiding displacement and economic hardship for the businesses that have anchored our city’s shopping areas for years. 714.4</p> | <p>Economic Development</p> |
| <p>Policy ED-3.2.6: Commercial Displacement</p> <p>Mitigate the risk of displacement of small and local businesses due to rising real estate costs. Consider programs to offset the impacts of rising operating expenses on small businesses in areas of rapidly rising rents and prices. Also consider enhanced technical support that helps long-standing businesses grow their revenues and thrive in the strengthening retail economy. 714.11</p> | <p>Economic Development</p> |
| <p>Action ED-3.2.A: Anti-Displacement Strategies</p> <p>Complete an analysis of alternative regulatory and financial measures to mitigate the impacts of demographic and economic market changes on small and local businesses. Measures to be assessed should include but not be limited to technical assistance, building purchase assistance, income and property tax incentives, historic tax credits, direct financial assistance, commercial land trusts, relocation assistance programs, and zoning strategies such as maximum floor area allowances for commercial activities. 714.15</p> | <p>Economic Development</p> |
| <p>E-4 Promoting Environmental Sustainability</p> <p>On a global level, it suggests that we reduce the consumption of natural resources as we pursue the goal of advancing equity and being a more inclusive city. 612.1</p> | <p>Environmental Protection</p> |
| <p>Policies and actions found throughout the Comprehensive Plan, particularly those focused on improving equity and resilience, comprise a forward-looking approach to environmental justice. It is the District Government’s charge to improve the environment of vulnerable communities that continue to face significant barriers to overall health, livelihood, and sustainability.</p> | <p>Environmental Protection</p> |

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| <p>E-5.8 Achieving Environmental Justice</p> <p>Environmental justice refers to the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, national origin or incomes with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. A just community is one in which all people experience protection from environmental and health hazards and have equal access to the decision-making process to have a healthy environment.</p> <p>These are particularly important principles to abide by when the goal of the Comprehensive Plan is to grow an inclusive city. Some District neighborhoods have been adversely impacted by pollution-generating uses and other forms of environmental degradation, particularly in Wards 5, 6, 7, and 8. As the city grows and changes, we must continue to focus on environmental justice to mitigate and prevent harm to current and future residents. Low-income and minority communities should not face disproportionate environmental burdens and should enjoy clean and safe places to live, work, play, and learn. Further, all residents should have a fair and meaningful opportunity to participate in environmental decisions. 625.2</p> | <p>Environmental Protection</p> |
| <p>Policy E-5.8.2: Expanded Outreach to Disinvested Communities</p> <p>Identify and understand the needs of the entire community – particularly sensitive populations – or people with characteristics such as age and health conditions that make them more vulnerable to pollutant exposures. Incorporate these needs into plans, programs, and investments. Expand local efforts to involve economically disadvantaged communities, particularly those communities that historically have been impacted by power plants, trash transfer stations, and other municipal or industrial uses, in the planning and development processes. 625.4</p> | <p>Environmental Protection</p> |
| <p>Text Box: Between 2000 and 2015, Washington, DC’s population grew by approximately 100,000 people, and all signs point to continued steady growth. As our population continues to expand, decisive actions are needed to ensure that all our residents—particularly the most vulnerable among us—benefit from a cleaner environment and access to nature, and, are prepared for any potential sudden shocks and chronic stresses posed by climate change.</p> | <p>Environmental Protection</p> |
| <p>Policy E-1.1.1: Urban Heat Island Mitigation</p> <p>Wherever possible, reduce the urban heat island effect with cool and green roofs, expanded green space, cool pavement, tree planting, and tree protection efforts, prioritizing hotspots and those areas with the greatest number</p> | <p>Environmental Protection</p> |

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| of heat-vulnerable residents. Incorporate heat island mitigation into planning for green infrastructure, tree canopy, parks, and public space initiatives. | |
| Far Northeast and Southeast has experienced investment over the last decades, however there are still social equity gaps relative to the District that need to be addressed to ensure the benefits of the District’s economic and population resurgences are broadly shared. 1700.5 | Far NE/SE |
| Rehabilitation of existing housing is also strongly encouraged, as much of Deanwood has suffered from disinvestment. 1712.3 | Far NE/SE |
| Marshall Heights and Benning Ridge were especially hard hit by population loss, crime, property abandonment, and disinvestment during the 1970s, 80s, and 90s. 1715.1 | Far NE/SE |
| This area has a significant concentration of community resources at-risk, such as medical services and public housing, including Kenilworth Courts development and Lincoln-Heights Dwellings that both serve vulnerable populations. | Far NE/SE |
| While the Planning Area has experienced a significant amount of public and private investment over the last decade, there are still social equity gaps in the District that need to be addressed to ensure the benefits of the District’s economic and population resurgence are broadly shared. 1800.5 | Far SE/SW |
| Policy FSS-1.2.1: Health Care Facilities Sustain and support capacity and equity in existing health care facilities in Far Southeast/ Southwest and develop additional health care and social service facilities to respond to the urgent unmet need for primary care, pre- and post-natal care, child care, youth development, family counseling, and drug and alcohol treatment centers. 1809.1 | Far SE/SW |
| While historic preservation has supported the revitalization and enhancement of downtown and many neighborhoods in recent decades, currently the District faces a new challenge of providing adequate housing for a population that has soared by more than 100,000 people since the 2010 Census. Some of this housing will need to be provided in the city’s historic districts, whether existing or new. More study of the relationship between gentrification, historic preservation, and the cost and availability of housing is needed to support an understanding and consensus about how these new needs can best be managed. | Historic Preservation |

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| <p>Displacement What Is Displacement?</p> <p>Displacement is commonly defined as the process by which a household is forced to move from their residence. Displacement takes three forms: physical displacement as properties are renovated or redeveloped; economic displacement as housing costs rise to become unaffordable; and cultural displacement as residents lose a sense of belonging in their neighborhood. These three forms of displacement individually and collectively affect a household’s ability to stay in their neighborhood or increase their desire to leave and move closer to friends and family.</p> <p>How Displacement Affects Washington, DC</p> <p>The loss of naturally occurring affordable housing units illustrated in Table 5.5 along with the decline of lower income, primarily black, households discussed in the Framework Element indicate Washington, DC has experienced significant displacement in many neighborhoods and across the city. National-level studies suggest that, by some measures, the District is the US city most impacted by both the increasing demand for housing from higher-income households and the decline in the number of lower income households.</p> <p>Between 2006 and 2017, Washington, DC experienced a decline of more than 15,600 households earning between 30 and 80 percent of the MFI; 9,250 households were homeowners and 6,350 were rental households. Capitol Hill and other NE neighborhoods experienced the greatest decline with a decrease of 5,950 households earning between 30 and 80 percent of the MFI. During this time the data suggests there was a modest increase of extremely low-income households citywide; most moved East of the River and to Upper NW / NE where many have ended up paying more than 50 percent of their income on housing.</p> | <p>Housing</p> |
| <p>Addressing Displacement in Washington, DC</p> <p>Washington, DC has one of the strongest set of anti-displacement programs in the country, which includes rent control, eviction protection, tenants’ opportunity to purchase, tax credits for low income and senior homeowners, and locally subsidized rents.</p> <p>Yet, protecting vulnerable citizens from the forces that lead to displacement clearly continues to be one of the greatest challenges to growing an equitable and inclusive city. Residents affected by physical displacement are relatively</p> | <p>Housing</p> |

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| <p>small on an annual basis and can be provided assistance more easily than the significantly larger number and range of households facing economic displacement from rising housing costs caused mainly by a lack of supply.</p> | |
| <p>Minimizing the impacts of physical and economic displacement requires balancing the cost-effective approach of preserving mixed-income housing in some locations and expanding housing supply in others through new construction and redevelopment. Achieving such balance will require a greater understanding of neighborhood submarkets, a more sophisticated approach to the allocation of funding, and difficult discussions among community stakeholders regarding approaches to increasing density. Addressing displacement goes well beyond the responsibility of any single development. It is incumbent upon the District to strengthen existing policies and develop new ones to counteract and mitigate physical and economic displacement.</p> | Housing |
| <p>The decline in number of low-income homeowners, who are somewhat insulated from rising housing costs, is an indication of cultural displacement. Older lower income households face many life changes that lead to a natural turnover in residents and new faces in the neighborhood. Those who stay experience the loss of long-term friends, neighbors and local businesses, and often are confronted by the ever-increasing lure from the economic gain of selling. Confronting this form of displacement will require greater neighbor-to-neighbor and broader civic engagement. Fulfilling the vision of an equitable, inclusive city means maintaining community cultural institutions and businesses, creating civic spaces and events that cross-cultural divides and balance different needs, and invites all to participate, interact, and grow a common experience and identity. Focusing efforts in this direction as discussed in other elements of the Comprehensive Plan, along with policies of the Housing Element, will help ensure that as our neighborhoods change and evolve, our neighbors continue to see that there is a place for them in their community and to share in the benefits of living in Washington DC.</p> | Housing |
| <p>Displacement is a citywide issue and all residents have a stake in addressing it, as it affects all – both current and future residents. Policies in the Comprehensive Plan, along with the District’s housing programs and initiatives, will bolster the way all forms of displacement are addressed.</p> | Housing |
| <p>Policy FSS-R.2: Resilient Housing These practices include cool and living roofs, solar shading, natural ventilation, and other passive cooling techniques that will reduce the impacts of extreme heat events on the area’s most vulnerable residents.</p> | Infrastructure |
| <p>Policy FSS-R.3: Resilient Public Facilities</p> | Infrastructure |

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| <p>This includes incorporating necessary upgrades or retrofits to the improvement or reconstruction of schools, libraries, child care centers, recreation centers, health clinics and other facilities that provide services to residents vulnerable to climate risks and social inequities.</p> | |
| <p>Digital access has become a necessity for most residents of the District. The digital divide is commonly understood to be the gap between people with useful access to digital and information technologies and those with little to no access at all. Bridging this divide can help contribute to the long-term success, inclusion, and equity in the city.</p> | <p>Infrastructure</p> |
| <p>Policy IN-4.1.1: Development of Communications Infrastructure Washington, DC should plan, coordinate and oversee development and maintenance of communications infrastructure including cable networks, fiber optic networks, and wireless communications facilities to help support daily functions, and goals related to equity and opportunity, economic development, transportation, public health and safety, security, resilience, and education 1312.3</p> | <p>Infrastructure</p> |
| <p>Policy IN-4.3.5: Equitable Access to Digital Services and New Technologies Prioritize equity in the public and private implementation of new technologies. The District Government should encourage the application of new technologies to enhance access to services for disadvantaged populations.</p> | <p>Infrastructure</p> |
| <p>The District is changing. At this moment, more housing is planned and under construction in the District of Columbia than was built during the entire decade of the 2000s. Federal properties—some larger in land area than all of Georgetown or Anacostia—are being studied for new uses. These changes generate excitement and tension at the same time. Issues of race, class, and equity rise to the surface as the city grows. We strive to be a more inclusive city—to ensure that economic opportunities are equitable and reach all of our residents, and to enhance the things we value most about our communities. We also strive to make our city more resilient in response to changing conditions that bring both new stressors and new opportunities. 100.4</p> <p>DC Values - Overview</p> <p>In Spring 2019, OP held a DC Values campaign with a survey and other related outreach efforts. The DC Values identified in the campaign were derived from the public amendments OP received throughout the open call process. OP analyzed all of the public input received since the Comprehensive Plan amendment process began in 2016: open call amendment proposals, community meeting notes and agency feedback. It distilled the responses into eight cross-cutting, high-level values: Accessibility, Diversity, Equity, Livability, Opportunity, Prosperity, Resilience and Safety and published a report on the results on the engagement 107.17</p> | <p>Introduction</p> |

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| <p>DC Values-What we Heard OP reached nearly 3,100 District stakeholders across all 8 Wards. Of the values, Livability (57% of participants), Safety (51% of participants), and Equity (46% of participants) received the highest number of votes. Prosperity received the fewest number of votes, overall.</p> <p>The online survey asked residents and stakeholders which values resonated most for them, and which values should be the highest priorities for amending the Comprehensive Plan. The online survey received 2,494 responses, and overall, each of the values resonated with respondents.</p> <p>Of the eight values, Livability, Equity and Safety were chosen most often as resonating with respondents.</p> <p>Respondents who chose Livability frequently touched on affordability, development impacts, and public amenities.</p> <p>Respondents who chose Equity shared concerns about rising costs and inequitable access to opportunity, not just for housing, but for businesses, employment, and other necessities. A desire for racial equity, seemed to be a driving reason for selecting Equity as a priority, as well.</p> <p>Respondents who chose Safety as a top priority discussed pedestrian and bike safety and violent crime prevention was the most prevalent reason.</p> <p>For District residents who participated in the survey, not only were Livability, Equity and Safety considered the most important values, they were also considered to be foundations for the rest and critical for retaining growth in the District. 107.18</p> | <p>Introduction</p> |
| <p>Policy: An Equitable and Inclusive Southwest Neighborhood Ensure that Southwest remains an exemplary model of equity and inclusion for all races, ages, abilities, income levels and enhances wellbeing for all residents. Support and encourage affordable and equitable access to housing with a range of housing types to support families, seniors, singles, people with disabilities and artists. Encourage more inclusive options for transit and more accessible public realm design.</p> | <p>Lower Anacostia</p> |
| <p>Near Southeast suffered substantial disinvestment during the second half of the 20th century, however, along with social and economic decline. 1913.1</p> | <p>Lower Anacostia</p> |

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| <p>Action MC-2.1.D: Park Morton New Community Continue redevelopment of Park Morton as a “new community”, replacing the existing public housing development with an equivalent number of new public housing units, plus new market-rate and “workforce” housing units, to create a new mixed income community. Consider implementing this recommendation in tandem with plans for the reuse of public land on Spring Road. Ensure that every effort possible is made to avoid permanent displacement of residents. 2011.12</p> | <p>Mid-City</p> |
| <p>Policy MC-2.1.6: Pocket Parks and Plazas Pursue opportunities to create new publicly accessible open space along the Georgia Avenue corridor.</p> | <p>Mid-City</p> |
| <p>Mid-City saw approximately 19 percent of the District’s new housing units. Almost 14 percent of the area’s housing units are affordable. Although Mid-City is close to having a fair amount of affordable housing, most of these units are at risk of expiring; thus Mid-City will be a target-rich area for investments by the administrators of the Housing Preservation Trust Fund, which is to be used to preserve affordable housing units when their covenants of affordability are expiring.</p> | <p>Mid-City</p> |
| <p>Some Mid-City neighborhoods still struggle with violent crime, homelessness, drug abuse, vagrancy, and blight. Despite the real estate boom, buildings continue to lie vacant along commercial corridors such as lower Georgia Avenue, Florida Avenue, and North Capitol Street. The area also has a severe shortage of parkland. As the densest part of the city, and one with many young children, recreational needs are among the highest in the city. Most of the area’s parks lack the land and amenities to meet these needs. 2000.8</p> | <p>Mid-City</p> |
| <p>Racial change accelerated in the 1950s and urban renewal created disruption in the formerly stable and solidly middle-class neighborhoods. Middle class black and white households began to leave the Mid-City area, leaving behind a growing population of lower income households. The area’s future was further jeopardized by the proposed Inner Loop Freeway in the 1950s. Had the Freeway been built, much of the Adams Morgan and U Street neighborhoods would have been destroyed. 2001.5</p> | <p>Mid-City</p> |
| <p>Unlike some gentrified neighborhoods in the city, Columbia Heights has not become homogeneous: "white, Asian, black and Latino residents each make up at least 10 percent of the population—and no group constitutes a majority.</p> | <p>Mid-City</p> |

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| <p>Unlike some gentrified neighborhoods in the city, Columbia Heights has not become homogeneous: "white, Asian, black and Latino residents each make up at least 10 percent of the population—and no group constitutes a majority. 2001.8</p> | <p>Mid-City</p> |
| <p>Policy PROS 1.3.7 Health and Wellness : Use the District’s parks, open space, and recreation spaces to help meet the city’s health and wellness priorities, which are linked to physical activity, public safety, healthy food access, psychological health, air and water quality, and social equity.</p> | <p>Parks and Open Space</p> |
| <p>The needs assessment during the 2013-14 master planning process determined that: There is a perception of inequity in parks and recreation services. This is partially due to the gap between high quality new or recently modernized facilities and those that are older. Some parts of the District have better access to facilities than others</p> | <p>Parks and Open Space</p> |
| <p>The Parks and Recreation Master Plan estimated that meeting the projected parks and recreation needs of the District would require \$1.2 billion in capital funds over the next 20 years. The government of the District of Columbia has neither the land nor the dollars to completely fill parkland gaps and meet future recreational needs on its own. In addition to capital costs, competing budget needs make it difficult to deliver optimal levels of services, maintenance and programming. In 2015, the District spent about \$162 per capita per year on its park system. While this was slightly above the average_for large US cities, more resources may be required to meet city goals for quality and equity. 816.1</p> | <p>Parks and Open Space</p> |
| <p>Including a chapter on parks, recreation, and open space in the District Elements of the Comprehensive Plan is important for a number of reasons: Fourth, parks are essential to many of the goals expressed elsewhere in the Comprehensive Plan, including sustainability, resilience, improved public health, and inclusion.</p> | <p>Parks and Open Space</p> |
| <p>Text Box: Sustainable DC 2.0 - One of the District’s most important resources is the health of its residents; the city consistently ranks at the top of the country’s healthiest and fittest cities. Yet significant disparities in health exist along the lines of race, income, and geography. For example, residents in Ward 8 are four times as likely to have diabetes as compared to residents in other Wards in the city, and black residents are almost 2.5 times more likely to have heart disease than white residents. Depending in which Ward a person lives, life expectancy can vary by up to ten years. Further, many District residents suffer from the negative effects of air pollution, lack safe places to exercise, and are disproportionately at risk for chronic diseases such as diabetes and heart disease. Climate impacts, like asthma and heat-related injuries, further compound these issues and often fall disproportionately and unfairly on</p> | <p>Parks and Open Space</p> |

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| low-income populations. | |
| Private use redevelopment presents the opportunity to integrate AFRH into its adjacent growing neighborhoods while strengthening the functional and perceptual connections to Washington, DC. The District government anticipates that the creation of a new neighborhood on the AFRH property can be successfully incorporated in the city and provide a model of 21st century urban living that achieves a high standard of environmental sustainability, social equity, design excellence, and economic innovation. 2215.3 | Parks and Open Space |
| Achieving such a system requires integrating land use and transportation, and implementing a range of improvements that enhance safety, connectivity, livability, equity, health, sustainability, resiliency and vitality. 400.3 | Transportation |
| The District aims to employ these technologies in an integrated fashion, encouraging coordination between city and regional agencies, the smart infrastructure providers, and users. Data exchange will be a critical part of the process, as will feedback and adaptation, to encourage greater safety, equity and accessibility to the transportation network. | Transportation |
| Action T-1.1.A: Transportation Measures of Effectiveness <u>Implement moveDC performance measures and the District Mobility Project to quantify transportation service and assess land use impacts on the transportation system. Priority performance measures include mode share, access to transportation options, person-carrying capacity or throughput, travel time reliability, and accessibility and equity for potentially vulnerable populations.</u> 403.13 | Transportation |
| Action T-2.3.E: Dockless Sharing Programs Monitor dockless programs closely to ensure that public benefits outweigh any negative impacts to the public right-of-way, equity of service, or the ability of the Capital Bikeshare system to provide cost-effective and equitable service. Work with providers to ensure equitable access to the increased mobility options these dockless programs provide. | Transportation |
| It is important that these new technologies support the vision of an inclusive city, and enhance safety, mobility, access and equity in the District for its residents, workers and visitors. | Transportation |
| Action T-5.1A: Autonomous Vehicle Working Group The Autonomous Vehicle Working Group, an interagency working group comprised of agencies focused on transportation, disability rights, environmental issues, and public safety, should continue to meet and monitor autonomous vehicles and their impact in the District. The group should work to develop policy and regulatory | Transportation |

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| <p>guidance to ensure autonomous vehicles enhance the District by improving safety, efficiency equity, and sustainability while minimizing negative impacts on residents, workers, and visitors. Action T-51B: Continued Research</p> <p>Examine and monitor the latest research on autonomous vehicles to inform policy development. Review publications from universities, think tanks, foundations, and other jurisdictions to better understand the potential implications in the District. Research should be comprehensive and focus on direct impacts to the transportation network and the indirect impacts on land use as well as economic and job market disruption, public revenue, environmental sustainability, and social equity.</p> | |
| <p>Policy UNE-1.2.5: Increasing Economic Opportunity Create new opportunities for small, local, and minority businesses within the Planning Area, and additional community equity investment opportunities as development takes place along New York Avenue, Bladensburg Road, Benning Road, West Virginia Avenue, and around the Metro stations. 2409.5</p> | Upper NE |
| <p>Policy UNE-1.1.4: Reinvestment in Assisted Housing Continue to reinvest in Upper Northeast’s publicly-assisted housing stock. As public housing complexes are modernized or reconstructed, actions should be taken to minimize displacement and to create homeownership opportunities for current residents. 2408.5</p> | Upper NE |
| <p>While the Market is a one-of-a-kind institution, it has been experiencing rapid redevelopment and is transforming from a traditional industrial distribution center into a mixed-use neighborhood. This change has put some current businesses at risk for displacement, particularly wholesalers and restaurant suppliers, even as new businesses spring up. On the other hand, changes in Northeast Gateway are also advancing other elements of the Comprehensive Plan as well as the DC Cultural Plan by enlivening <u>the area through outdoor movie showings and other cultural gatherings.</u> 2411.3</p> | Upper NE |
| <p>The Upper Bladensburg corridor has suffered from disinvestment for many years. <u>While still</u> dominated by automotive repair shops, auto parts shops, car lots, and vacant businesses, there has been some retail activity in recent years including one of the first craft breweries to open in Upper Northeast. 2414.1</p> | Upper NE |

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| <p>Policy NNW-1.1.9: Affordable Housing</p> <p>Protect the existing stock of affordable housing in the Near Northwest Planning Area by bringing to bear new measures to preserve and to produce affordable housing in a way that advances fair housing goals and minimizes displacement. 2108.10</p> | <p>Near NW</p> |
| <p>Recent market trends in the District, as well as the opening of the Washington Convention Center in 2004 and other notable real estate developments such as the O Street Market, have increased development pressure on the neighborhood. This has helped revitalize the struggling business districts along 7th, 9th, and 11th Streets, but has also brought displacement pressures for long-time low-income residents. 2111.2</p> | <p>Near NW</p> |
| <p>Action NNW-2.1.J: Expiring Section 8 Contracts</p> <p>Implement the DC Housing Preservation Strike Force recommendations for the expiring project-based Section 8 contracts within the Shaw area, and beyond, recognizing the vulnerability of these units to conversion to market rate housing. Consider the redevelopment of these sites with mixed income projects that include, at a minimum, an equivalent number of affordable units, and additional market rate units, and measures to avoid displacement of on-site residents. 2111.22</p> | <p>Near NW</p> |
| <p>The overarching goal for urban design in the District is: Enhance the beauty, equity, and livability of the city by reinforcing its historic design legacy and, the diversity of its neighborhoods and centers, harmoniously integrating new construction with existing buildings and the natural environment, and improving the vitality, appearance, and function of streets and public spaces. 901.1</p> | <p>Urban Design</p> |
| <p>We must continue to balance the need to preserve and honor Washington’s distinctive urban and monumental heritage with the pressing needs of our growing population, equity, and long-term resilience. 903.2</p> | <p>Urban Design</p> |
| <p>The urban design of our public places can leverage technology in a variety of ways, such as: measuring the success of our public spaces in ways that are both experiential and quantitative; merging physical elements of the public realm with virtual augmentation to create new and ephemeral experiences; and communicating information and wayfinding for increased efficiency, safety and social interaction. The integration of technology into these aspects of public life must be balanced with a vision of people-centered urbanism anchored by real-life experience, equity and urban vitality. 913.1</p> | <p>Urban Design</p> |