

## **4. Community Health**

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### **4.1 OVERVIEW**

This chapter describes the existing conditions in the Southwest Fresno Specific Plan Area related to community health. Included are a snapshot of the regulatory framework, existing health conditions, key issues that impact health, and opportunities for improving the health of southwest Fresno residents.

### **4.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

The southwest Fresno area has been the subject of a number of planning and health studies and local initiatives over the past decade. Some are short-term, while others are long-term community initiatives that will last a decade or more. Key initiatives and studies include the following.

#### **EDISON COMMUNITY PLAN (1977)**

Adopted in 1977, the Edison Community Plan covers the southwest Fresno area. The Edison Community Plan was designed to stimulate the long-term balanced growth of the community. Its three objectives are: 1) improve the quality of the environment and the strategic provision of public facilities improvements; 2) provide housing to accommodate the housing needs of a broad range of socio-economic groups through new development and rehabilitation; and 3) stimulate an increase of income level through economic and employment development programs. The plan establishes eight major proposals, of which six address land use and/or urban design concerns. Key areas for change include a new community center area, urban service delivery policies, development and preservation of housing, improving commercial services, open space and recreation plan, and street improvements, and improved transit service.

#### **WEST FRESNO ASSET MAP: COMMUNITY PLAN (2009)**

In 2009, the City of Fresno, West Fresno Coalition for Economic Development, and Ramsay Group conducted an asset mapping study and five-year action plan for west Fresno. Area assets were grouped into three categories: 1) economic assets; 2) social capital (including education, faith-based communities, and social services; and 3) quality of life. Twenty actions were identified for implementation. Many of the recommendations focus on encouraging new residential and commercial development, improving dilapidated or underutilized properties, improving education and training opportunities at schools, building and coordinating capacity among social and faith-based services to address local needs, developing a health clinic; and hosting events that promote the area's cultural diversity.

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### **BUILDING HEALTHY COMMUNITY INITIATIVE, CALIFORNIA ENDOWMENT**

In 2010, The California Endowment launched its Building Healthy Communities (BHC) initiative, a 10-year strategic plan designed to improve health systems and the physical, social, economic and service structures that support healthy living and healthy behaviors in a defined project area. The Fresno Initiative is one of 14 place-based initiatives selected across the state of California. This \$10 million place-based initiative covers a smaller and denser area of Fresno—the central, southeast, and southwest sectors. Four goals guide the work: 1) health systems are family centered and prioritize prevention; 2) schools anchor communities, promote healthy behaviors, and are a gateway for resources and services; 3) human services systems are family centered, prioritize prevention and promote opportunities for children, young adults and their families; and 4) physical, social, and economic environments support health.

### **WEST FRESNO BROWNFIELDS ACTION PLAN, US EPA, 2011**

In 2011, US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) funded the “West Fresno Brownfields Action Plan” to improve awareness of brownfields issues and increase the capacity of community organizations and citizens in West Fresno to organize and facilitate community-led revitalization of brownfield properties. In 2015, EPA awarded \$175,000 to the City of Fresno to assist with planning for cleanup and reuse of potentially contaminated sites along Elm Avenue as part of the Brownfields Area-Wide Planning program. The City will work with the community to develop an area-wide plan and implementation strategy for the Elm Avenue Corridor that connects several economically disadvantaged neighborhoods. The cleanup strategy is intended to assist in the transformation of the corridor to more community-serving uses. The Elm Avenue Brownfields project s will be closely tied to the Southwest Fresno Specific Plan.

### **BUILDING NEIGHBORHOOD CAPACITY PROGRAM – REVITALIZATION PLAN**

The Fresno Building Neighborhood Capacity Program (FBNCP) is part of the Building Neighborhood Capacity Program, a key component of the White House’s Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative (NRI). The NRI aligns federal investments in neighborhoods that experience concentrated poverty, crime, low-performing schools, inadequate access to housing and healthcare, as well as poor economic conditions. FBNCP seeks to empower neighborhoods to develop and obtain resources to transform neighborhoods. Since 2011, FBNCP has been working in the El Dorado Park, Yokomi, and southwest Fresno communities in developing a revitalization plan. With respect to southwest Fresno, the BNCP has adopted a vision to be a safe, healthy thriving, and economically successful neighborhood for all residents. Small-scale projects are underway to improve lighting, safety, neighborhood beautification, and other efforts.

### **FRESNO GENERAL PLAN (2014)**

The Fresno General Plan, adopted in 2014, establishes a framework for health and wellness in Fresno, including southwest Fresno. The Healthy Communities Element focuses specifically on subjects not fully discussed in other elements of the general plan including the relationships between the built, natural, and social environments and community health and wellness outcomes, such as mortality, chronic disease, and the effects of drug abuse and crime. Other chapters of the General Plan, particularly the Urban Design Element, address issues of how the City’s form and structure contributes to healthy outcomes.

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### 4.3 EXISTING HEALTH CONDITIONS

Southwest Fresno residents have long experienced poorer health than other places in California. However, information documenting the health and service needs of southwest Fresno residents is generally limited. Hospital community health needs assessments were available only for a four-county area and therefore of limited applicability to southwest Fresno. In addition, the Fresno County Public Health Department could provide only limited data until access to the California Department of Public Health records is provided. The California Endowment’s BHC Initiative had data for its project area (central, southeast, and southwest Fresno), while the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) had limited information on a zip code basis. As such, this assessment relies on a variety of sources to provide a health portrait for southwest Fresno.

Table 4.1 provides a summary of key health indicators. Generally, adults and children within southwest Fresno experience poorer health conditions than residents of Fresno County and State of California. Adults have significantly higher rates of diabetes, asthma, fair to poor health conditions, and obesity. Although relatively little data is available for youth, anecdotal evidence and limited surveys show that children also experience poorer health outcomes than their peers in the county and California.

**TABLE 4.1 HEALTH PROFILE OF SOUTHWEST FRESNO**

	SW Fresno	City of Fresno	Fresno County	State of California
<b>Adults: Current Health Conditions</b>				
Diabetes: Adults Ever Diagnosed with Diabetes <sup>a</sup>	10.8%	8.3%	8.7%	8.4%
Health Status: Percentage of Adults 18-64 in Fair to Poor Health <sup>a</sup>	26.3%	22.5%	22.1%	17.9%
Obesity: Percentage of Adults 18-64 Who are Obese <sup>a</sup>	31.8%	28.5%	29.1%	24.8%
Asthma: Percent of Adults 18+ Diagnosed with Asthma <sup>a</sup>	16.7%	18.3%	17.9%	13.7%
<b>Children: Current Health Conditions</b>				
Diabetes: Percentage of Children Diagnosed with Diabetes <sup>a</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Status: Percentage of Children in Fair to Poor Health <sup>a</sup>	N/A	7.6%	8.0%	6.0%
Overweight: Percentage of Children Ages 12-17 Who are Overweight/Obese <sup>a</sup>	N/A	38.1%	37.1%	32.4%
Asthma: Percent of Children Ages 0-17 Diagnosed with Asthma <sup>a</sup>	N/A	21.2%	19.8%	15.4%
<b>Risk Factors</b>				
Poverty: Percentage of Adults Living in Poverty <sup>a</sup>	34.1%	22.3%	19.9%	13.0%
Poverty: Percentage of Children Living in Poverty <sup>a</sup>	54.0%	38.1%	35.0%	20.9%
Smoking: Percentage of Adults 18+ who Currently Smoke <sup>a</sup>	16.6%	16.3%	15.5%	13.8%
Smoking Among Children: Percentage of Children who Currently Smoke <sup>a</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adults: Percentage of Adults 18-64 who are Not Insured <sup>a</sup>	27.1%	22.3%	22.4%	21.4%
Children: Percentage of Children who are Not Insured <sup>a</sup>	N/A	8.4%	8.5%	4.2%
Violent Crimes per 100,000 residents <sup>b</sup>	696	463	476	394
Property Crimes per 100,000 residents <sup>b</sup>	3,226	4,148	3,407	2,459
Adults 18+ who did not graduate from high or receive a GED <sup>c</sup>	43.7%	24.7%	26.3%	18.7%
Population 16+ who were unemployed (2009-2013) <sup>c</sup>	17.8%	15.7%	14.5%	11.5%

a. Source: California Health Interview Survey, Neighborhood Edition.

b. Source: California Attorney General Office, 2014; City of Fresno Police Department, 2014

c. Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013.

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### 4.4 ISSUES

The aforementioned literature provides evidence that the City and County of Fresno, and the San Joaquin Valley as a whole, are known for a number of conditions that are less conducive to health and wellness. The physical way communities are designed, the presence of environmental hazards (air, water, and soil), the availability of health care facilities and services, and other features—all combine to present significant challenges to health and wellbeing. In southwest Fresno, many of these environmental and social features converge, making it impractical and ineffective to isolate and focus on singular contributors to health.

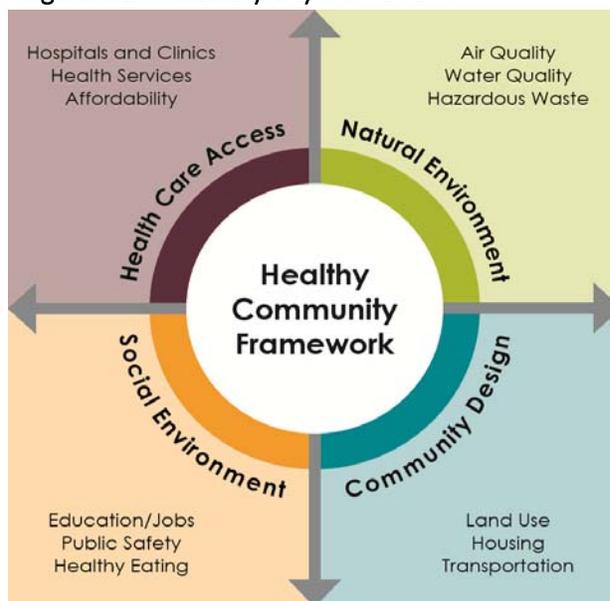
Addressing the health of southwest Fresno involves more than simply medical care. In fact, achieving community health must also address underlying social, economic, and environmental factors (often referred to as “upstream influences”) within communities. While some of these influences can have an immediate impact on community health (such as air pollution), other factors are more long-term and shape the choices or behaviors of community members (such as lack of accessible parks).

In response to the health concerns affecting people across the nation, many cities have developed a local healthy community program or implemented specific policies to improve health and wellbeing. Generally, a healthy community is one that offers a positive physical, social, natural, and economic environment that supports the health and well-being of all its members and enables them to live to their fullest potential.

Reflecting the broad reach of the field, a comprehensive healthy community framework should include at least the following four areas, described below and shown in Figure 4.1.

- **Community Design**—where the type, location, and quality of land uses, parks, housing, and transportation are mutually designed to support health.
- **Natural Environment**—where clean air, clean water, and soil free from hazards provide a healthful environment for residents of all ages and the environment.
- **Social Environment**—where schools, homes, workplaces, and communities support healthy choices and the underlying conditions that support health.
- **Health Care Access**—where quality health services and facilities are affordable, accessible, and culturally appropriate for residents.

Figure 4.1 Healthy City Framework



#### 4.4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Environmental conditions are clearly linked to one's health and wellbeing. This includes the levels of air pollution, water pollutants, hazardous wastes, pesticides released, waste disposal sites, and other sources of pollution. The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), on behalf of the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) has created the CalEnviroScreen tool. This tool is designed to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by environmental pollution. Census tracts are scored on a scale of 1 to 10, with a score of "10" designating the most polluted areas.

The southwest Fresno Plan Area ranks as one of the most polluted areas in California, scoring in the 96 to 99<sup>th</sup> percentile statewide for pollution and for sensitive populations potentially exposed to pollution. Air pollution, toxic sites, former landfills, and other environmental pollutants contribute to this poor ranking. The Southwest Fresno Specific Plan EIR will further document environmental hazards in the Plan Area. A review of City documents, "Cortese List," and available databases revealed the following concerns:

- **Hazardous Sites.** In southwest Fresno, several contaminated sites have released hazardous materials that required remediation and involvement by state and federal agencies. The Fresno Sanitary Landfill is a federal Superfund site. Hyde Park, Fresno Battery, Fresno Drum, and Commercial Electroplaters are also the site of contamination and under remediation plans. These sites have caused significant underground water pollution requiring state and federal response. In addition, the southwest Fresno area has had numerous leaking underground storage tanks, but cleanup activities have been completed to the vast majority of the sites.
- **Air Pollution.** According to the American Lung Association, the Fresno-Madera region is one of the more polluted regions in California, and received a grade of "F" for air quality. Although improvements have been made due to regulations on diesel particulate matter and other pollutants, Southwest Fresno ranks as an area with some of the highest levels of air pollution (ozone, particulate matter, and diesel particulate matter among others) throughout California. Air pollution is particularly a concern for children, seniors, and people with poor health.
- **Toxic Emissions.** CalEnviroScreen ranks census tracts according to the level and toxicity of pollutants emitted by stationary sources (industrial sources) throughout California. US EPA uses a computer-based screening tool called Risk Screening Environmental Indicators (RSEI) that analyzes these releases to the air and models *potential* toxic exposures. Releases. The RSEI does not model actual exposures to residents or sensitive receptors, only the presence of chemical releases that are considered unhealthy. The southwest Fresno area is ranked in the 96 to 99<sup>th</sup> highest percentile of all census tracts in California for toxic releases, but this measure does not rank exposure.
- **Groundwater Quality.** Fresno water system is complex, with multiple sources, treatment, and delivery methods. While city drinking water meets the primary and secondary standards for municipal use, contaminants are present that must be treated or removed prior to consumption. Of the City's 272 groundwater wells, 96 wells are impacted by one contaminant plume, 33 wells are impacted by two contaminant plumes, and 5 wells are impacted by three contaminant plumes. Eight wells supply water to southwest Fresno. Nitrate contamination is the most prevalent, and is caused by septic tanks, wineries, major farming operations, and agricultural chemical formulating plants. Several areas in southwest Fresno remain unsewered.

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### 4.4.2 COMMUNITY DESIGN

Southwest Fresno is a neighborhood in transition. Initially agricultural, this area is transitioning to a greater number of residential uses, and as a result, is abutting industrial and commercial uses. The area contains a significant amount of the vacant residentially designated land within the City’s Sphere of Influence (SOI), but the area has not yet exhibited much market demand to develop typical suburban neighborhoods with desired commercial and retail services. The area is characterized by a patchwork of existing subdivisions, industry, and farmland. Significant incompatible land uses are located near one another—including truck routes, noise or odor-producing facilities, and environmental hazards.

Some community design features that lead to unhealthy outcomes are listed below.

- **Housing Conditions.** Stable, healthy housing is a fundamental need and is known to affect the health and wellbeing of families and their children—including educational outcomes and respiratory health among others. In the southwest, housing was built primarily in the 1950s and 1960s, prior to the phasing out of lead-based paint. Three zip codes (93706, 93701, 93702, and 93706) were found to have significant lead-based paint hazards. In 2009, the “10 x 10” Affordable Housing Blue Ribbon Committee noted the high prevalence of substandard homes. Finally, as part of the 2014-2019 Consolidated Plan process, code enforcement was cited as a critical issue.
- **Transportation.** Transportation for many southwest Fresno residents is a significant challenge; Approximately one in five households do not own a car and depend on transit, walking, or bicycling to travel to work or run daily errands. However, much of the area has limited sidewalks and bicycle facilities, particularly on streets in or transitioning to undeveloped or unincorporated areas. Most collector streets also serve as truck routes, and are generally not conducive to walking or bicycling. Transit service is limited or not available. Coupled with lack of trees and other walking amenities, streets are not conducive to active transportation. While there are limited traffic accidents (e.g., about a dozen per year with the majority resulting in minor injuries), the overall condition of the transportation infrastructure and transit services are likely an impediment to active living.
- **Park and Recreational Facilities.** Southwest Fresno has significant park acreage in aggregate. However, when the 110-acre fee-based regional sports complex is excluded, the acreage of free local parks is significantly smaller. Parks in the general southwest area of Fresno (in and outside the Plan Area) include Chandler, Ivy, Neilson, Bigby, Frank Ball, Carver, and Hyde Park. These provide 36 acres of parks (or 2.6 acres per 1,000 residents). The City’s park standard is 3.0 acres of free parks per 1,000 residents while striving for 5 acres per 1000 residents. Moreover, many parks are only accessible by automobile. The lack of sidewalks, bicycle lanes, trees and adjacency to industry make some parks inaccessible. However, several elementary schools in southwest Fresno provide structured after-school programs that address recreational needs. In aggregate, there is still a need for parks.
- **Blighting Conditions.** Southwest Fresno experiences high levels of blighting conditions. Blight typically refers to poor physical and economic conditions within a community or neighborhood that lead to disinvestment, poorer social conditions and community cohesion, lack of jobs and economic opportunity, and public safety concerns that affect the health, safety, and welfare of residents or business. Blighting conditions can include property conditions (e.g., vacant, boarded up buildings, poorly maintained lots, crumbling infrastructure), poor social conditions (e.g., higher crime rates, vagrancy, poverty, and lower educational achievement), and underachieving economic conditions (e.g., low property values, tax base, high unemployment, loss of business and commerce).

### 4.4.3 FACTORS THAT IMPEDE LIFESTYLE CHOICE

Lifestyle choices have an important role in healthy outcomes. These choices include the ability and means to choose healthy foods, to obtain quality education and job training, to secure employment with living wages that allow self-sufficiency, and to feel safe within one's neighborhood. The lack of any of these choices can diminish the potential for individuals and families to enjoy healthy lives. The following factors can impede healthy lifestyles.

- **Limited Food and Beverage Choices.** Poor health is often due to the inability to afford or access healthy food. Poor diet can lead to poor mental health, chronic disease, and premature death. Approximately 21 percent of southwest Fresno adults are food insecure—significantly above the state average (8.4 percent) and that of Fresno County (14.7 percent). Poor diet is also in part due to poor access to healthy foods. Southwest Fresno is considered a food desert, defined as a large or isolated area which grocery stores are absent or distant. Only one large discount grocer, supplemented by neighborhood convenience and liquor stores, serve southwest Fresno. Although the area has a few community gardens, these gardens can only provide limited amounts of fresh food.
- **Low Education Attainment.** Educational levels are a significant predictor of income and the ability to make healthier choices—including diet, exercise, medical care, and other choices that support health. In southwest Fresno, 45 percent of residents age 25 and older have not completed high school. Only 7 percent have earned a college degree. At the local school level, Edison High three-year average Academic Performance Index is approximately 760, which is below the state standard of 800. Several elementary schools score in the high 600s, well below the statewide standard of 800. These elementary and secondary school academic indicators indicate a need for greater academic achievement among children and youth living in southwest Fresno.
- **Household Income and Poverty.** Education is often correlated with income. Higher income levels enable families to make healthy choices. These include living in safer and well-maintained housing, affording higher levels of health insurance, purchasing healthier foods, and making other choices that promote better health and wellbeing. Southwest Fresno has long been a low-income area. More than one in three adults live in poverty and the median household income is \$26,711. More than 40 percent of households are estimated to depend on Cal-Fresh food subsidies. Compared to county and state averages, southwest Fresno is considered severely disadvantaged based on household income and criteria under Senate Bill (SB) 535 for disadvantaged communities. With high unemployment rates, economic development and job opportunities remain important goals.
- **Crime and Safety.** One significant investment disincentive that community leaders point to in southwest Fresno is the presence of crime and violence—particularly gang and drug-related crime. In 2014, Fresno recorded a crime rate of 463 violent crimes and 4,148 property crimes per 100,000 people. In southwest Fresno, the violent crime rate was 50 percent higher (696 violent crimes per 100,000 residents) while property crime was 22 percent lower (3,226 crimes per 100,000 people) than in Fresno. Compared to the 15 other incorporated places in Fresno County, six cities in the county have violent crime rates higher than southwest Fresno. Southwest Fresno residents also mentioned that drug possession and sales were commonplace; however, no statistics are available that would accurately represent the relative level of drug possessions and sales within the community.

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### 4.4.4 HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Access to medical facilities and services is essential for obtaining preventive health care. Historically, southwest Fresno residents have had few options for accessing medical facilities. The area had a shortage of services, including mental health, nursing, and primary care for its medically underserved population.

Today, the situation has changed with improvements in services, although barriers still exist to obtaining appropriate care. The following summarizes the current availability and accessibility of health care facilities and services.

- **Hospital Access.** No public hospitals are in Fresno that offer low-cost health care services to the indigent. Community Regional Medical Center, located two miles northeast from southwest Fresno, is the closest for-profit hospital. This medical facility continues to expand in its service capacity and the range of medical services provided. However, the facility is still a private hospital facility, and not a public hospital geared for serving the needs of lower income and/or immigrant populations living in southwest Fresno.
- **Access to Low-Cost Clinics.** Access to community health clinics has significantly improved in recent years. Southwest residents have multiple choices to access medical care: the Easton Community Health Center, Elm Community Health Center, and West Fresno Community Health Center, among others. Gaston Middle School also has an on-site health clinic. These facilities have significantly improved access to preventive health care.
- **Health Organizations.** Southwest Fresno residents are served by other health and social service organizations. One such group is the West Fresno Family Resource Center. Its mission is to empower and support the West Fresno community in achieving optimal health and well-being through outreach, education, engagement, counseling and advocacy, and health and social service programs. Central La Familia and other similar service agencies serve the health and welfare needs of low income residents in southwest Fresno.



Elm Community Health Center



Community Regional Medical Center

Despite improvements in the number and breadth of health services in southwest Fresno, the need for preventive care is still great. Southwest residents still experience high levels of preventive chronic and episodic health conditions. One in four residents and nearly half of all noncitizens lack basic health insurance. The lack of insurance is often related to delayed medical care and emergency room visits. Many residents still experience poorer health outcomes, underscoring the importance of not only providing health facilities and services, but also addressing the upstream influences of health.

## 4.5 OPPORTUNITIES

Despite the conditions present in southwest Fresno, abundant opportunities are available to begin introducing programs to improve the health of the physical environment, the community, and individuals. The General Plan calls for promoting a city of healthy communities. This goal will be furthered by supporting established neighborhoods with safe, well maintained, and accessible streets, public utilities, education and job training, proximity to jobs, retail services, and health care, affordable housing, youth development opportunities, open space and parks, transportation options, and business opportunities.

Key programs that can help further the goal of improving the health and wellness of southwest Fresno residents and improving the underlying conditions affecting health are summarized below.

- **Embrace a complete neighborhood/district approach.** Southwest Fresno is transitioning from its agricultural and industrial roots to residential neighborhoods. As this transition accelerates, residential neighborhoods should be designed in a manner that supports health and wellness. It is essential to develop complete communities that include an efficient and diverse mix of residential densities, building types, and affordability. The communities should be designed to be healthy, attractive, and centered by schools, parks, and public and commercial services to provide a sense of place and provide as many services as possible within walking distance. Actions should intentionally plan for complete neighborhoods as an outcome, rather than collections of walled off subdivisions.
- **Phase out incompatible land uses.** As southwest Fresno changes, it may be necessary to phase out or amortize nonconforming land uses. This may include offering relocation incentives for industries, acquiring and demolishing vacant and unmaintained buildings, rehabilitating streets and infrastructure, and other clearance activities. Financial mechanisms will need to be secured to implement changes—including bond measures, infrastructure financing districts, state and federal grants and loans, and other financial mechanisms. These changes will not happen without concerted long-term focus and dedication to the future of the southwest community.
- **Invest in transportation and circulation infrastructure.** A subset of above, infrastructure conditions in southwest Fresno must be improved. This includes repurposing existing roadway right-of-way to serve bicycle, pedestrian, and transit modes as well as future vehicle travel. The installation of trees, pedestrian crosswalks, lighting, water and sewer infrastructure, and other suburban amenities are needed to support the types of residential neighborhoods desired for this area. The Public Works Department should also look at the feasibility of realigning truck routes or simply combining truck routes, rather than allowing all collectors to be used for trucking purposes. These policies will help people to choose active modes of transportation and accrue the associated health benefits.
- **Implement proactive blight removal programs.** Blighting conditions in southwest Fresno present a poor image that impedes private investment and creates an oppressive living environment. The City of Fresno will not itself have the funds to build out of this problem. It is important to encourage investment from residents, existing businesses, and new businesses. To that end, comprehensive proactive code enforcement and blight removal strategies are essential. Adopted in May 2015, the Mayor's "Restore Fresno" program will require property owners to clean up visible blight, register vacant properties, and adhere to city codes. The City needs to sustain efforts to bring the area to a tipping point, where private investment begins to take the place of public funds.

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- **Attract grocery store to increase supply of fresh food.** Much of southwest Fresno is considered to be a food desert, with only one discount grocer and more than 12 smaller neighborhood markets. However, the market assessment reports a \$12 million gap in leaked spending for food and beverage stores. Southwest Fresno has at least three community gardens—Growing Hope Garden adjacent to Mary Ella Brown Community Center, Community Garden Project at the West Boys and Girls Club, and Hinton Park Community Garden—but these are insufficient to meet the demand for fresh food. An opportunity exists to attract a larger retail grocery store, particularly in the Jenson-Elm area.
- **Neighborhood-crime prevention.** Southwest Fresno has a number of innovative neighborhood-based crime diversion strategies that improve neighborhood safety. One such example is Fresno Street Saints, which collaborates with community partners to develop programs to build resiliency into the lives of youth by promoting healthy choices in education, social environments, family and employments. Based at the Sunset Community Center, the Fresno Saints operates directly out of three housing projects, allowing them to identify underlying family issues, recruit at-risk youth, and train them and parents on how to make choices that improve the health of themselves, their families, and community. Fresno Street Saints is a partner in the Fresno Building Healthy Community Initiative.