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Why SB 1000?

Low-income residents, communities of color, indigenous communities and immigrant communities have disproportionately experienced some of the greatest environmental burdens and related health problems in this country.

- Inappropriate land use planning
- Discrimination (housing, lending)
- Low political power
- Business interests over health





About SB 1000

Requires jurisdictions to include an EJ Element (or integrated EJ goals, policies and objectives) in their General Plans if they have "disadvantaged communities".

- Reduce the unique and compounded health risks in DACs
 - Reduce pollution exposure and improve air quality
 - Promote public facilities
 - Promote food access
 - Promote safe and sanitary homes
 - Promote physical activity
- Promote community engagement in the public decision-making process
- Prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of DACs

Benefits of SB 1000



Intelligent planning creates
healthy and vibrant communities
while preventing outcomes that
can be costly to the community

- Avoid lawsuits and conflicts
- Promote equity and civil rights
- Adhere to Planner Code of Ethics
- Comply with state laws
 - Leverage funding and resources



Planning Process

- 1. EJ Element vs. EJ integration
- 2. Conduct public meetings
 - a. Identify communities
 - b. Document existing conditions
- 3. Involve and engage the community
- 4. Create advisory committees
- 5. Develop EJ goals, policies and objectives







Identifying EJ Communities

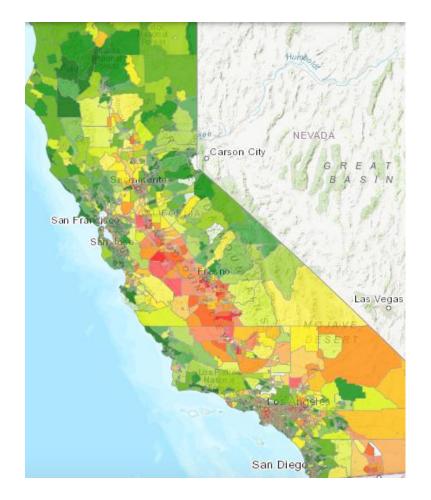
METHOD #1:

CalEnviroSreen 3.0 Results

METHOD #2:

Income and Pollution Burden

- 1. Use a low-income measurement
- 2. Use a tool to ID pollution burdens





PRINCIPLES FOR COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- Inclusion
- Access / Transparency/ Responsiveness
- Accountability
- Broad and Balanced Participation
- Honor Local Community Knowledge
- Long-Term Commitment

SB 1000 Toolkit:

Inform

Consult

Involve

Collaborate

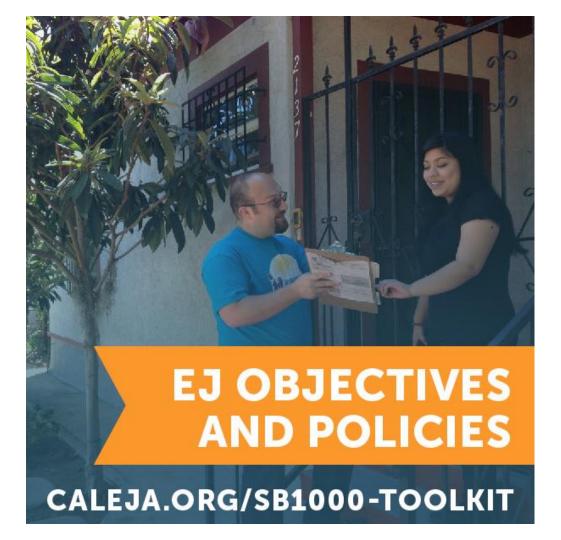
Empower

Figure 5-1 / IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum

Increasing Level of Public Impact

Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
Public Participation Goal	Public Participation Goal	Public Participation Goal	Public Participation Goal	Public Participation Goal
To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problems, alternatives, and/or solutions.	To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives, and/or decisions.	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision, including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.	To place final decision- making in the hands of the public.
Promise to the Public	Promise to the Public	Promise to the Public	Promise to the Public	Promise to the Public
We will keep you informed.	We will keep you informed, listen to, and acknowledge concerns and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will look to you for direct advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.	We will implement what you decide.
Example Tools	Example Tools	Example Tools	Example Tools	Example Tools
Fact sheets	 Public comment 	Workshops	 Citizen Advisory 	 Citizen juries
Websites	 Focus groups 	 Deliberate polling 	Committee	Ballots
 Open houses 	► Surveys		 Consensus-building Paricipatory 	 Delegated decisions
	 Public meetings 		decision-making	
Source: International Associa	tion of Public Participation			





Goals, Objectives & Policies (I)

Reduce Pollution Exposure

- Reduce sources and vehicle trips
- Compact developments
- Reduce pollution related to energy consumption
- Reduce water contamination

Promote Public Facilities

- Equitable distribution and access
- Interagency coordination

Food Access

- Affordable and nutritious food supply
- Urban agriculture
- Local purchasing

Safe and Sanitary Homes

- Address unhealthy conditions
- Promote affordability
- Promote land use compatibility
- Prevent against displacement

Goals, Objectives & Policies (II)

Promote Physical Activity

- Improve access and connectivity
- Urban greening
- Complete Streets

Promote Community Engagement

- Capacity-building
- Cultural considerations
- Language access
- Broad and balanced participation

Equitable Development and Design

- Community-oriented development
- Workforce Development
- Placemaking

Reduce Impacts of Climate Change

- Extreme heat plans
- Flood-resistant development
- Resilience for transportation
- Promote energy efficiency and RE

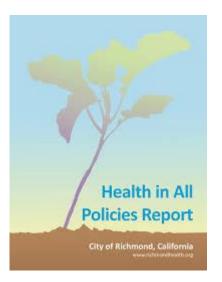


Case Studies: Best Practices in Planning for Environmental Justice



"South Fresno residents have a harsh reality. They breathe in toxic fumes everyday from neighboring industrial plants and diesel truck emissions. They lack basic infrastructure like sidewalks, street lights, and bike lanes making it dangerous to walk or bike anywhere. And they lack access to fresh foods making it very difficult to live a healthy lifestyle. By simply being intentional and thoughtful when planning for equitable land uses, low-income families and communities of color, can get the opportunity for a better quality of life."

Grecia Elenes
Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability
Fresno. CA





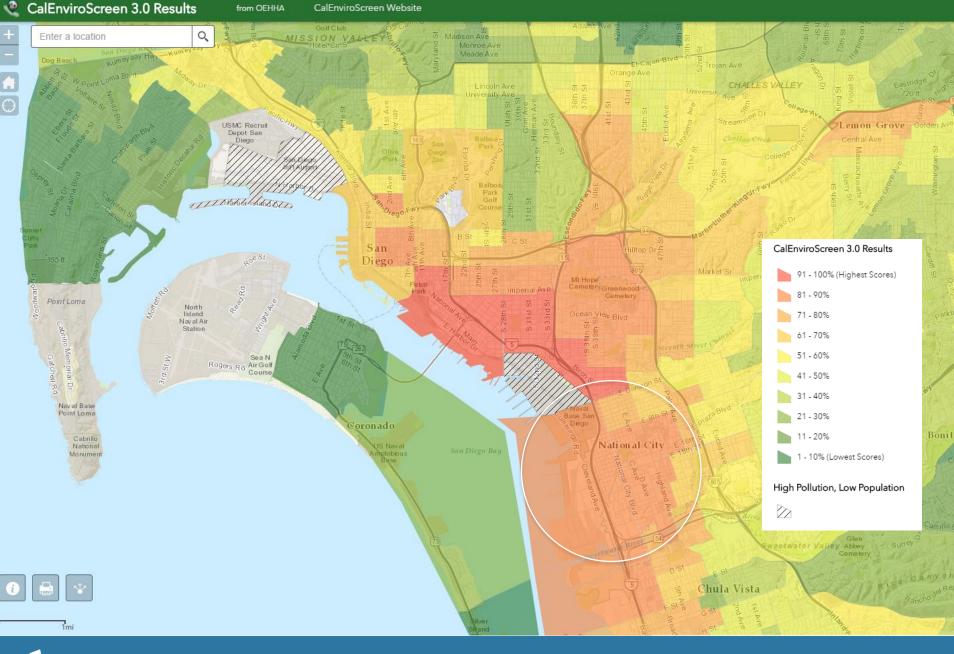




CALEJA.ORG/SB1000-TOOLKIT

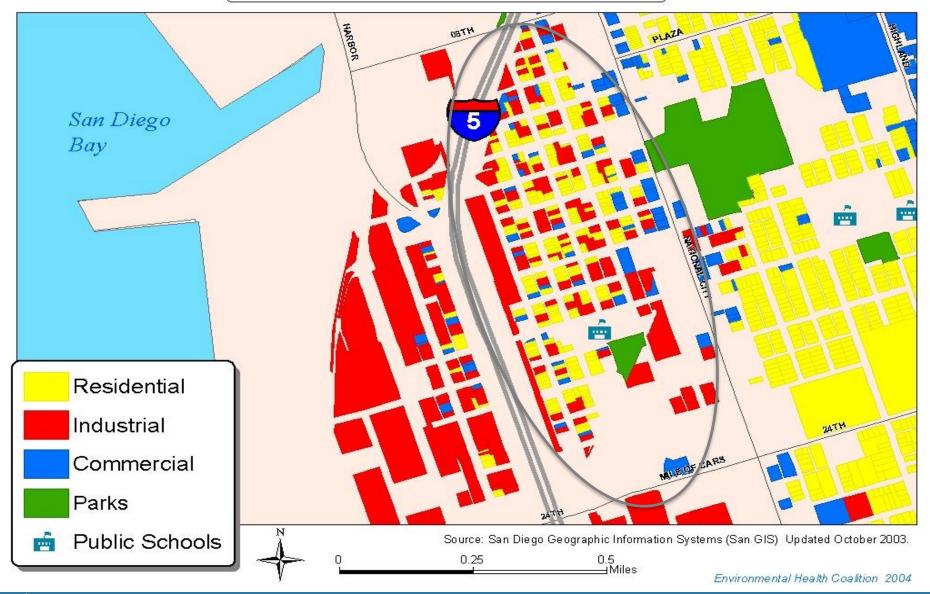








Land Use in West National City





March 2014 Explosion Accidents do happen



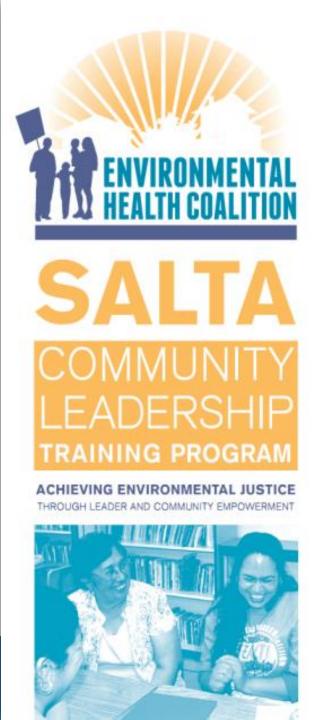






"We are on the frontlines of the impact, but we are also at the front lines of the solution" Silaka Cox





Accessible planning language Professional interpretation Childcare Food Culturally relevant Safe space Fun Builds self awareness and confidence Genuine relationships Community building Real solutions

What is land use?

for the rest of the world



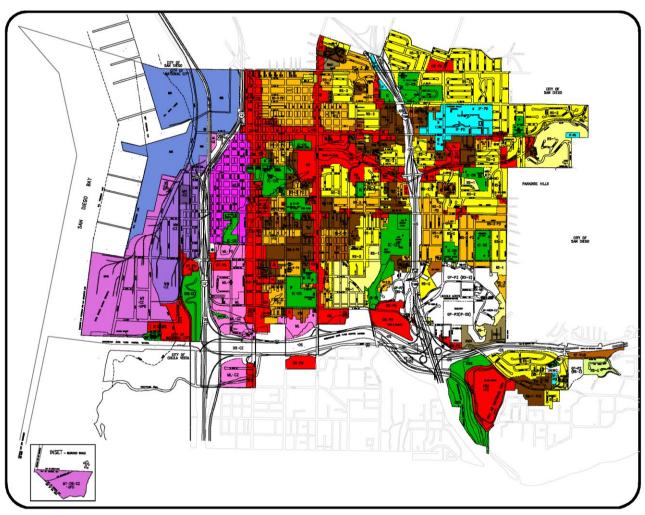
Plano de mi casa en



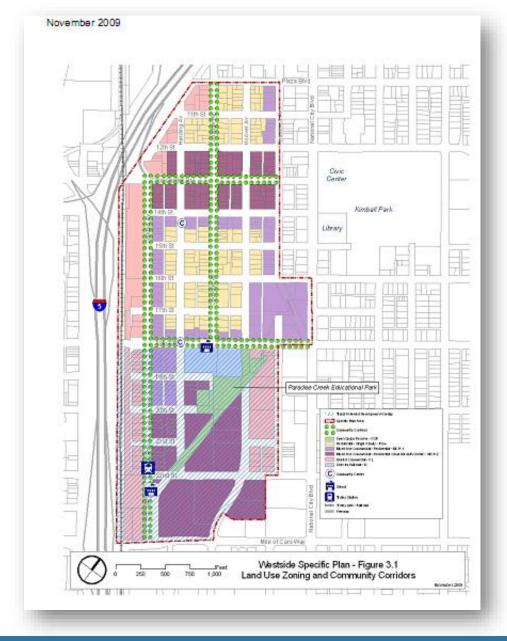
Land Use Map National City











- Polluters to industrial zone.
- 2. Affordable housing.
- 3. Building heights to 3 floors.
- 4. 500 ft. freeway buffer.





Health and Environmental Justice (HEJ)





Public Health - A state of complete physical, mental, and social wellbeing, not just the absence of disease or infamity. (World Health Organization)

Environmental Justice - The fair treatment and meaningful participation of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption. implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. (Government Code \$65040.12).

A. Introduction

The way we design and build the human environment has a profound impact on both public health and environmental justice. Planning decisions related to transportation systems, density and intensity of uses, land use practices, and street design influence: how much we walk, ride a bicycle, drive a car, or take public transportation; the level of our stress; the types of food we eat; and the quality of our air and water – all factors which affect our health. For example, the more we drive, the more our vehicles emit harmful gases and particles into the air, which can lead to respiratory problems such as asthma. A compact, mixed-use development pattern that reduces reliance on automobiles and increases public transit opportunities can improve air quality and respiratory health¹.

In addition, the presence or absence of sidewalks and bike routes, heavy traffic, hills, street lights, enjoyable scenery, and observations of others exercising all impact our level of physical activity². Regular physical activity is important to build and maintain healthy bones, muscles, and joints and to help reduce the risk of developing heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, colon and breast cancer, obesity, and depression and anxiety. Eliminating barriers to physical activity and increasing access to parks and open space and quality recreational facilities and programs increases the likelihood that people will exercise³.

NATIONAL CETY

City of National City 3-213



¹ Jackson, Richard. (n.d.). Creating a healthy environment: The Impact of the built environment on the public health. Sprawl Watch Clearinghouse Monograph Series. Retrieved August 27, 2009 from http://www.sprawlwatch.org/health.pdf.

² King, AC, et. al. (2000). Personal and environmental factors associated with physical inactivity among different racialethnic groups of US middle-aged and older-aged women. Health Psych; 19(4):354-364.

³ Kahn, E.B. (2002). The effectiveness of interventions to increase physical activity. American Journal of Preventative Medicine 22: 87-88.

Language w teeth

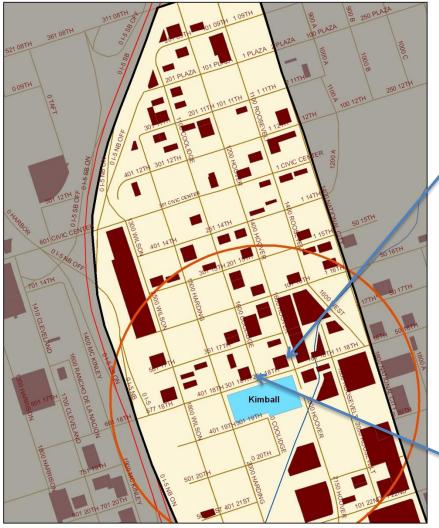




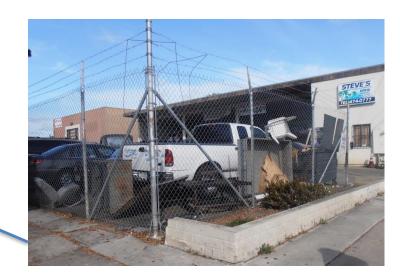


201 New Affordable Homes

Businesses with Hazardous Materials, Old Town National City







Map layers from SANGIS
National City parcels 2010 mxd
EHC, 2011.

Red circle indicates the area within 1000 feet of Kimball Elementary School.







Carolina Martinez

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Regional Perspectives: SB 1000 in the Inland Valley

Michele Hasson, Policy Director

Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice (CCAEJ)



The Setting: The Inland Valley



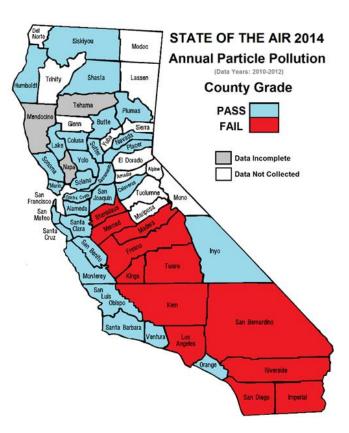
The Inland Valley (I.E.) refers to the cities of western Riverside County and southwestern San Bernardino County and extends to eastern Los Angeles County cities in the Pomona Valley, and the desert community of Palm Springs.

Environmental Injustice:

Health Impacts of shortsighted Land use planning



- During 2005-2007, unhealthy air cost \$193M in hospital admissions and emergency room visits. (2010 RAND Corporation)
- Meeting federal clean air standards could result in significant Public Health savings, almost \$22 billion in the Inland Empire Region (2008 CSU Fullerton research)
- Annual ozone-related public health costs could reach \$10 billion (2008 UC Berkeley Research)





Environmental Justice (EJ): The Role of Equity in Planning



- Limited Community engagement during the Planning Process have put the overwhelming majority of polluting practices in the most vulnerable communities in the region.
- This inequity is a result of many factors: a
 history of residential segregation and
 discriminatory zoning, lower levels of
 political and economic power, and marketdriven land use and economic
 development patterns that exacerbate the
 concentration of environmental hazards in
 disadvantaged communities, while
 distributing their benefits elsewhere.



SB 1000:Environmental Justice and Planning



City of Jurupa Valley EJ Element:

- Benefits of an EJ Element Planning Process: The EJ Element lays out the process for EJ communities to be meaningfully engaged in decision making about land use
- Immediate results: Increased civic participation and engagement, the city standardized and developed meaningful community development approaches.
- EJ Policies in the GP: restricted truck route, increased safety, increased access to opportunity, community ownership of GP



SB 1000:Environmental Justice and Planning



San Bernardino County EJ Element:

- The County is currently in GP update process
- Opportunity to identify, plan for and catalyze investments to SB County's most vulnerable residents.
- Current multi-stakeholder table of CBO's Industry, County staff to identify common goals and projects that have broad benefits.

