Language Justice Announcement

During the Event

SLOW DOWN
Facilitators, presenters, trainers, participants... anyone speaking during the event, speak at a moderate pace. Take a breath after each sentence, take a pause after switching speakers and asking questions. Slowing down supports EVERYONE, not just interpreters.

SPEAK-UP
Speak loud and clear! Ideally, using headphones with a mic. Interpreters need to be able to hear the speaker over the sound of their own voice when doing simultaneous interpretation.

Say Your Name Each Time You Speak
Folks listening to the interpretation might only hear the interpreters voice, so they will not notice when a new person is speaking.

One Person at a Time
Interpreters can only interpret for one person at a time, and they don't want to be put in the position of having to decide which voice to privilege over another.

Language is Not a Barrier
To the contrary, when we have multiple languages in a space, we have multiple conversations, and multiple ways of understanding the world. We have the opportunity to expand and deepen our perspective, our imaginations, the possible strategies, tactics, and visions for what is possible.

Created by: catalina.nieto.interpretation@gmail.com With the advice, expertise and support of many people in the Language Justice Community

WELCOME

AB 617 CSC Meeting
June 3, 2021

Evangelina Barrera
Sr. Public Information Specialist
Legislative, Public Affairs & Media
• Welcome, Intros, Language Justice/Bienvenida, Introducciones, Justicia Lingüística
• Charter Presentation and Discussion/Presentación y discusión de la Carta Formativa
• Jamboard Debrief/Resumen de Jamboard
  ▪ Highlight themes/trends/Resaltar temas/tendencias
• Reminder of AB617 CSC timeline/Recordatorio de la línea de tiempo de AB617 CSC
  ▪ We’re identifying air quality priorities/Estamos identificando prioridades de calidad del aire
• Environmental Racism/Justice training/Capacitación sobre racismo ambiental y justicia
  ▪ Reflections/Reflexión
• South LA Pollution Sources and Proximity/Fuentes de contaminación y proximidad del sur de Los Ángeles
  ▪ Mobile Sources/Fuentes móviles
  ▪ 500ft tool/SCLA-PUSH Maps/Herramienta de 500 pies/Mapas SCLA-PUSH
  ▪ Discussion/Discusión
• Announcement of Air Quality Academy 2.0 training on June 29th 10 am - 12pm
  Anuncio de la formación Air Quality Academy 2.0 el 29 de junio de 10 am a 12pm

Public Comments/Comentario público
JAMBOARD SUMMARY 5/6/2021

- Approximately 50 entries submitted
- Entries summarized for word cloud image
- Bigger text means more people had the same response

AIR QUALITY PRIORITIES AND AB 617 TIMELINE
NICOLE SILVA
PROGRAM SUPERVISOR
COMMUNITY EMISSIONS REDUCTION PLAN (CERP) AND COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN (CAMP) DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Air Quality Priorities ➔ AQ Priority Strategies ➔ Green Papers ➔ Draft CERP/CAMP ➔ Final CERP/CAMP

CSC discussion and input will guide every step in the process

AIR QUALITY PRIORITY EXAMPLES*

Reduce emissions from:

- Buses, Cars, Trucks, Freeways (I-10, 110, 105)
- Oil and Gas Industry
- Auto Body Shops
- Dry Cleaners
- Trains

*The air quality priorities will be determined by the Community Steering Committee (CSC)
AIR QUALITY PRIORITY EXAMPLES*
CONTINUED

Reduce exposure at:  
Schools

Address concerns about:  
Land use

*The air quality priorities will be determined by the Community Steering Committee (CSC)

SOURCES OF DIESEL PARTICULATE MATTER (DPM)*
IN SOUTH LA

- A toxic air pollutant that comes from diesel engines
- Top contributor to air toxics cancer risk

**Top 5 Sources of DPM:**

1. Off-Road Equipment  
2. Heavy Heavy Duty Diesel Trucks  
3. Medium Heavy Duty Diesel Trucks  
4. Off-Road Equipment (portable equipment)  
5. Trains

*Final emissions inventory will be discussed at Technical Advisory Group meeting in late summer
SOURCES OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCS)* IN SOUTH LA

- A compound that can contribute to forming smog
- Examples: acetone, benzene, formaldehyde

**Top 5 Sources of VOC:**

1. Consumer Products
2. Off-road Equipment
3. Light Duty Passenger Cars
4. Light Duty Trucks 2
5. Coatings and Related Processes

*Final emissions inventory will be discussed at Technical Advisory Group meeting in late summer

SOURCES OF FINE PARTICULATE MATTER (PM 2.5)* IN SOUTH LA

- Fine particles that can be inhaled deep into the lungs and cause health problems

**Top 5 Sources of PM 2.5:**

1. Cooking
2. Residential Fuel Combustion
3. Light Duty Passenger Auto
4. Wood and Paper
5. Paved Road Dust

*Final emissions inventory will be discussed at Technical Advisory Group meeting in late summer
DISCUSSION

Comments, Questions, Concerns?

ESTIMATED TIMELINE FOR CERP AND CAMP DEVELOPMENT

- **Today**
  - Finalize Charter
  - Discuss air quality priorities

- **July 2021**
  - Identify strategies to reduce and monitor emissions

- **Summer 2021**
  - Technical Advisory Group (TAG) meeting
  - Develop CAMP - air monitoring strategies
  - Develop CERP - emission and exposure reduction strategies and actions

- **Fall 2021**
  - Review Draft CERP and CAMP

- **Late 2021 – February 2022**
  - Complete CAMP and present CERP for adoption by South Coast AQMD Board
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Environmental Justice and Environmental Racism in Los Angeles

By
Erica Blyther
Petroleum Administrator
Office of Petroleum and Natural Gas
City of Los Angeles

Environmental Justice

Environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. This goal will be achieved when everyone enjoys:

• The same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards, and
• Equal access to the decision-making process to have a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work.

- EPA’s Office of Environmental Justice

From: https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/learn-about-environmental-justice
Robert D. Bullard- “Father of Environmental Justice”

• Bullard is known as the 'father of environmental justice'. He has been a leading campaigner against environmental racism, as well as the foremost scholar of the problem, and of the Environmental Justice Movement which sprung up in the United States in the 1980s. He is currently a Distinguished Professor at Texas Southern University.

Bean v. Southwestern Waste Management, Inc.

• In 1979 Bullard's wife, attorney Linda McKeever Bullard, represented Margaret Bean and other Houston residents in their struggle against a plan that would locate a municipal landfill next to their homes. The lawsuit, Bean v. Southwestern Waste Management, Inc., was the first of its kind in the United States that charged environmental discrimination in waste facility siting under the civil rights laws. Houston's middle-class, suburban Northwood Manor neighborhood was an unlikely location for a garbage dump except that it was over 82 percent black.

Robert D. Bullard- “Father of Environmental Justice”

• Bullard, having received his doctoral degree only a couple of years before, was drawn into the case as an expert witness. In this role Bullard conducted a study which documented the location of municipal waste disposal facilities in Houston. Entitled 'Solid Waste Sites and the Black Houston Community', the study was the first comprehensive account of ecoracism in the United States.

• Bullard and his researchers found that African American neighborhoods in Houston were often chosen for toxic waste sites:
  • All 5 city-owned garbage dumps (100%)
  • 6 of the 8 city-owned garbage incinerators (75%)
  • 3 of the 4 privately owned landfills (75%)

These were all sited in black neighborhoods, although blacks made up only 25 percent of the city's population.
Robert D. Bullard - “Father of Environmental Justice”

• This discovery prompted Bullard to begin a long academic and activist campaign against environmental racism.

• “Without a doubt”, Bullard has said of his experience, “it was a form of apartheid where whites were making decisions and black people and brown people and people of color, including Native Americans on reservations, had no seat at the table.”

• Over the 1980s Bullard widened his study of environmental racism to the whole American South, focusing on communities in Houston, & Dallas, Texas, Alsen, Louisiana, Institute, West Virginia, and Emelle, Alabama. Repeatedly he found a clear overrepresentation of environmental hazards in black areas as compared to white areas, causing increased health risks to black citizens.

Robert D. Bullard - “Father of Environmental Justice”

• In 1990 Bullard published his first book, Dumping in Dixie: Race, Class and Environmental Quality. In the book, Bullard wrote that the Environmental Justice Movement, a grassroots movement by people of color then spreading across America to protest environmental racism, signified a new convergence of the civil rights movement and the environmental movement of the 1960s.

• He is currently a Distinguished Professor at Texas Southern University and is still working on Environmental Justice issues.
Redlining in Los Angeles

• Few facets of American citizenship embody the national ideal more than homeownership.

• Redlining was a systematic denial of economic investment, largely on the basis of race, that was codified into federal policy in the 1930s.

• In 1933 Franklin Delano Roosevelt created “The New Deal” that provided assistance to many Americans in buying and keeping homes.

• Two agencies created during this time were the Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) and its parent agency, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The HOLC relied on local real estate agents and lenders to figure out the investment risks in various cities so banks could determine where to give out loans. These agents and lenders judged neighborhoods based on racial and socioeconomic makeup and biases of the time.

From Segregation in the City of Angels: A 1939 Map of Housing Inequality in L.A., By Ryan Reft in KCET’s Lost LA: Coded Geographies

Redlining in Los Angeles

Regions were divided by color on maps:

• First Grade-“A” neighborhoods in green denoting “most desirable” or best investments

• Second Grade-“B” areas in blue, “still desirable”

• Third Grade-“C” areas in yellow “in decline”, and

• Fourth Grade- “D” neighborhoods in red “hazardous”. Thus the origin of the term redlining.

From Segregation in the City of Angels: A 1939 Map of Housing Inequality in L.A., By Ryan Reft in KCET’s Lost LA: Coded Geographies
Redlining in Los Angeles

• The HOLC and FHA valued homogeneity over heterogeneity, particularly in regard to ethnicity and race.

• Those communities depicted in “red” usually contained minorities: African-Americans, Mexican-Americans, Asian-Americans, and sometimes newly arrived immigrant groups like Slavs, Jews, and Italians. Such policies demonstrate that the FHA and HOLC established a **caste system** of race and ethnicity. Assessors in Los Angeles, saw Asians and Africans as the most “subversive.” Working class and white ethnic communities fared better, but were also penalized, often receiving C and sometimes D ratings.

• This system of redlining ultimately drew private investment away from heterogeneous communities like Boyle Heights and Watts.

• Central Los Angeles dismayed appraisers due to its “highly heterogeneous” population and “sprinkling of subversive racial elements,” the latter comment a reference to its “concentrations of Japanese and Negroes.”

*From Segregation in the City of Angels: A 1939 Map of Housing Inequality in L.A.*,  
By Ryan Reft in KCET’s Lost LA: Coded Geographies
Redlining in Los Angeles

• Redlined communities struggled to receive federally backed home loans, making property ownership much more difficult for residents.

• Moreover, it made getting loans for home improvements—maintenance, upkeep and renovation—though not impossible, very unlikely.

• Neighborhoods fell into a vicious circle of decline: the inability to access capital led to disrepair and the physical decline of a communities’ housing stock, which in turn reinforced the redline designation.

• C and D rated areas have some of the lowest rates of homeownership and are ground zero for gentrification. These communities have the least ability to self-determine.

• Redlined communities also sat closer to industrial areas, vice districts, and environmentally compromised settings, exposing residents to health risks and crime.

From Segregation in the City of Angels: A 1939 Map of Housing Inequality in L.A., By Ryan Reft in KCET’s Lost LA: Coded Geographies

Redlining in Los Angeles

• Racial discrimination in housing was legal until 1968 in the U.S.

• Redlining became equated with race and class and led to the naturalization of segregation; white, working-class homeowners often sought to exclude those populations seen as threatening to home values.

• Individuals and homeowner associations in white neighborhoods also manipulated property values by adding restrictive covenants to real estate contracts.

• For example, a covenant may stipulate that the buyer could not open a liquor store, build additional structures, or sell the property to members of specific ethnic groups.

• Note: The Baldwin Hills/Windsor Hills/The Dons areas were one of the few places upper middle class African-Americans could buy sizable homes earning the area the title “Black Beverly Hills”

From Segregation in the City of Angels: A 1939 Map of Housing Inequality in L.A., By Ryan Reft KCET’s Lost LA Coded Geographies
Redlining in Los Angeles

• According to the Digital Scholarship Lab at the University of Richmond, “scholars have characterized HOLC's property assessment and risk management practices, as well as those of the Federal Housing Administration, Veterans Administration, and US. Housing Authority, as some of the most important factors in preserving racial segregation, intergenerational poverty, and the continued wealth gap between white Americans and most other groups in the U.S.”

• These agencies simultaneously assured that growth would remain accompanied by real estate speculation and environmental degradation—meaning disinvestment, neglect, and unjust placement of environmental hazards.

From “Mapping Inequality,” American Panorama, ed. Robert K. Nelson and Edward L. Ayers—The Mapping Inequality project is a collaboration of scholars at Virginia Tech, Johns Hopkins, and the University of Maryland and directed by Robert K. Nelson and Brent Cebul of the University of Richmond

Redlining in Los Angeles: The 10 Freeway

Historically, highway projects were weaponized to bulldoze through neighborhoods assigned ratings of D, in red, by HOLC.

• In August 1955 the entire route—known originally as the Olympic Freeway—would span 16.6 miles between the East L.A. Interchange in Boyle Heights and Pacific Coast Highway in Santa Monica, barreling through quiet bedroom communities on its path to the sea.

• Hundreds of churches, homeowners groups, and other community organizations rallied against the proposal, focusing their opposition on the 6.6-mile stretch west of La Cienega Boulevard.

• Channeling the ire of his West L.A. constituents, State Assembly Member Thomas Rees declared at a public hearing that the proposed freeway "would constitute a wall diagonally across this area," adding that it would pass menacingly close to several schoolyards. Others raised concerns about air pollution, while Superior Court Judge Stanley Mosk spoke on behalf of a local orphanage over which he presided, warning that the freeway would disrupt the lives of 200 orphans.

• Although planners rejected the Venice proposal, in April 1956 they did revise their original route in the face of community opposition. But while the new route saved 47 homes, it largely shifted the freeway away from the domains of its most vocal opponents and into new neighborhoods. Local opposition persisted, but the highway commission held firm.

From Creating the Santa Monica Freeway, By Nathan Masters KCET’s Departures
Redlining in Los Angeles: Homelessness

• Black people make up 8 percent of Los Angeles County’s population, but 42 percent of those who are homeless. More than 60,000 Black angelenos experienced homelessness in 2019, county records show.

• In a crowd of 100 Black Angelenos 8 were homeless at some point this year. Among ALL Angelenos the rate was 1 in 100. (Rates of homelessness among white Angelenos are similar to those of Latinos, at about 1 in 100 residents. Asians and Pacific Islanders in Los Angeles experience homelessness at even lower rates.)

• The problem is driven in part, officials say, by the city’s history of redlining, in which majority-black neighborhoods were marked as undesirable for investment, preventing residents from obtaining home loans.

From Black, Homeless and Burdened by L.A.’s Legacy of Racism
These maps show the loss of majority-black neighborhoods in Los Angeles County over the last 50 years.

By The New York Times Source: Social Explorer analysis of census data.

From “Black, Homeless and Burdened by L.A.’s Legacy of Racism”

By Jugal K. Patel, Tim Arango, Anjali Singhvi and Jon Huang Dec. 22, 2019
Redlining in Los Angeles

• HOLC Maps codify inequity that already existed in urban spaces and created numerous problems going forward.

• Residents frequently express amazement at how much the old HOLC view corresponds to the new view. As far as redlined communities go, other than the beach communities, there hasn’t been a lot of variation in social or economic changes and who was advantaged or disadvantaged and it is all correlated to race and class.

• Too often Americans think of racial sorting as a “natural process” of the market, but HOLC maps force us to see how structured the processes are.

• Although the New Deal and resulting federal housing programs aided many people, the same polices disadvantaged people of color.

From Segregation in the City of Angels: A 1939 Map of Housing Inequality in L.A., By Ryan Reft  KCET’s Lost LA Coded Geographies
CalEnviroScreen 3.0

CalEnviroScreen indicators fall into four broad groups:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exposures</td>
<td>Contact with pollution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Effects</td>
<td>Adverse environmental conditions caused by pollution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitive Populations</td>
<td>Populations with biological traits that may magnify the effects of pollution exposures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socioeconomic Factors</td>
<td>Community characteristics that result in increased vulnerability to pollution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Geographic Scale

Census tracts from the US Census Bureau (2010 census) are used to represent the locations of communities across California. The average size of a census tract is around 4,000 people and represents a relatively fine scale of analysis.

What is poverty?

The U.S. Census Bureau determines the federal poverty level each year. The poverty level is based on the size of the household and the age of family members. If a person or family's total income before taxes is less than the poverty level, the person or family are considered in poverty.

Many studies have found that people living in poverty are more likely than others to become ill from pollution.

More information can be found in the Poverty chapter in the CalEnviroScreen 3.0 report.
LA City Environmental Justice

1) The City strives to prioritize services provided based on CalEnviroScreen scores. There are 16 active drill sites scattered throughout the city in various neighborhoods. Of the drill sites, 10 are in minority communities that have CalEnviroScreen 3.0 Percentile scores of 85-100% (some of the most pollution burdened). My office, per City Council, prioritizes service and fulfills information requests for the neighborhoods with higher/worse CalEnviroScreen scores.

2) New Civil + Human Rights and Equity Department
February 10, 2020 Capri Maddox is named first executive director of the newly-established Department of Civil and Human Rights. The department investigates Angelenos’ complaints of racism, discrimination, and unequal treatment related to employment, housing, education, and commerce. Also supports and advises L.A.’s Civil and Human Rights Commission & enforces the Civil and Human Rights Ordinance. (https://civilandhumnrights.lacity.org/)

• Racial Equity Officers
• Racial Equity Action Plans for each Department (hiring practices)
• Racial Equity Task Force
For example this year all budget requests had to describe how they were in alignment with the Department Racial Equity Plan.

4) Climate Emergency Mobilization Office
January 25, 2021 Mayor Eric Garcetti launched Los Angeles’ first-ever Climate Emergency Mobilization Office (CEMO) — which will be responsible for coordinating the actions of the Mayor’s Office, City Council, and community leaders to meet the commitments of L.A.’s Green New Deal. Marta Segura, a longtime environmental justice advocate and nonprofit advisor, has been named to lead the division.
Tools to Address Air Quality and Land Use In South Central LA

Herramientas para Abordar la Calidad del Aire y el Uso del Suelo en el Sur Central de Los Ángeles

Jazmine Johnson, Land Use and Health Program Associate
Paula Torrado, Air and Toxics Program Analyst

Our Solutions for Change - Our Community Projects
Nuestras Soluciones para el Cambio - Nuestros Proyectos Comunitarios

ARE YOU WITHIN 500 FT?
¿SE ENCUENTRA DENTRO DE 500 PIES?
PSR-LA’s Land Use & Health program focuses on reducing and eliminating the impacts of legacies of harm by:

- Promoting healthy land uses
- Reducing exposure to toxic contaminants from current and past industrial uses
- Eliminating the possibility of forced displacement due to redevelopment

El programa Uso del Suelo y Salud de PSR-LA se centra en reducir y eliminar los impactos de los legados de daños mediante:

- Promoción de usos saludables de la tierra
- Reducir la exposición a contaminantes tóxicos de usos industriales actuales y pasados
- Eliminar la posibilidad de desplazamiento forzado debido a la remodelación.
According to government data there are 585 Sensitive Uses in South and Southeast LA.

Source: County of Los Angeles Location Management System (LMS)
According to government data there are 1,318 Hazardous Uses in South and Southeast LA.

Source: Environmental Protection Agency Reported Facilities
Land Use and Health - The 500 Feet Project
Uso del Suelo y Salud - El Proyecto 500 Pies

- Core
  - Buffers
  - Development Standards
  - Simplified Zoning Tools
  - Industrial Land Use Study
  - Green Industrial Zone
  - Amortization

- Complementary
  - Climate Resilience
  - Clean Energy
  - Truck Reroutes
  - Brownfield Remediation
  - Green Jobs/Careers
  - Affordable Housing

Land Use and Health - Equitable Development and Green Zones
Uso del Suelo y Salud - Desarrollo Equitativo y Zonas Verdes

- Equitable development requires a comprehensive and intersectional approach
- Green Zones are place-based strategies to transform areas overburdened by pollution into healthy and thriving neighborhoods. They are also:
  - Comprehensive
  - Community-led
  - Collaborative
  - Solution-oriented

- El desarrollo equitativo requiere un enfoque integral e interseccional
- Las Zonas Verdes son estrategias basadas en el lugar para transformar áreas sobrecargadas por la contaminación en vecindarios prósperos y saludables. Ellos son también:
  - Exhaustivo
  - Dirigido por la comunidad
  - Colaborativo
  - Solución orientada
Land Use and Health - Clean Up Green Up
Uso del Suelo y Salud - Ciudad Limpia y Verde

- **CUGU - Pacoima, Wilmington, Boyle Heights**
  - 500-ft buffer between homes and auto-related operations
  - diesel idling signage
  - full enclosures and mechanical ventilation for air emissions
  - Ombudsman to increase business growth, spur economic innovation, encourage/support green business practices

- **Citywide**
  - Conditional Use permit for asphalt manufacturing and refinery facilities
  - high-grade air filters in housing developments within 1000 feet of a freeway
  - increase the notification requirement for projects within a surface mining district

- **CUGU - Pacoima, Wilmington, Boyle Heights**
  - Amortiguador de 500 pies entre hogares y operaciones relacionadas con el automóvil
  - señalización de ralentí diesel
  - recintos completos y ventilación mecánica para emisiones del aire
  - Defensor del pueblo para aumentar el crecimiento empresarial, estimular la innovación económica, fomentar / apoyar las prácticas comerciales ecológicas

- **Toda la Ciudad**
  - Permiso de uso condicional para instalaciones de refinería y fabricación de asfalto
  - Filtros de aire de alta calidad en desarrollos de viviendas a menos de 1000 pies de una autopista.
  - aumentar el requisito de notificación para proyectos dentro de un distrito minero a cielo abierto

Land Use and Health - TIERRA Project
Uso del Suelo y Salud - Proyecto TIERRA

PSR-LA’s Toolkit for Integrative, Equitable, Restorative, Remedial, and Advanced (TIERRA) Solutions for Healthy Future Generations Project will investigate best practices for transforming contaminated soil into safe and healthy parks and open space in SCLA.

El proyecto de conjunto de herramientas de PSR-LA para soluciones integradoras, equitativas, restauradoras, correctivas y avanzadas (TIERRA) para las generaciones futuras saludables investigará las mejores prácticas para transformar el suelo contaminado en parques y espacios abiertos seguros y saludables en SCLA.
South Central LA Project to Understand Sources of Air Pollution and Health Impacts

Air Pollution Sources in South LA
Fuentes de Contaminación del Aire en el Sur de Los Ángeles
Community Driven Air Monitoring - Join Us!
Monitoreo del Aire Comunitario - Unete!

THANK YOU! / ¡GRACIAS!

For more information contact:
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PSR®-LA
Physicians for Social Responsibility
Los Angeles