

# 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 cosmovisions**, 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

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# WELCOME

AB 617 CSC Meeting  
June 3, 2021

Evangelina Barrera  
Sr. Public Information Specialist  
Legislative, Public Affairs & Media

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SCOPE STRATEGIC COMMUNITY AGENDA



- 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 Angeles
  - 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

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**JAMBOARD DEBRIEF**  
 NICOLE SILVA  
 PROGRAM SUPERVISOR

Breathing polluted Air everyday all day from the traffic on the Harbor Freeway specially during

No view of total emissions (e.g. drill sites, USC, etc.). SCAQMD exempts individual pieces of equipment, e.g. microturbines, but does not keep track of total emissions from a polluter - CSC

Alameda Corridor freight trains through the center of communities carrying chemicals - CSC

Watts tiene pocas afectaba m... la - CSC

Freeway pollution (10 and 110) - CSC

I would like to see increased access to EV vehicles within these boundaries and use this as an opportunity for job creation!

I am also an LMIU alum. They are very interested air quality monitoring opportunities within South LA. I would love to connect you with those folks to potentially see more data.

Unpermitted facilities, manufacturing without proper signage and risk warnings

Growing up never knew were moon behind DTL. It wasn't until later that I learned much of that pollution was coming from the PW's, trains, trucks along 110 & 710 Pay, body shops, industrial factories along Alameda & 10 & City of Longmont, flaring from oil wells / brownfield sites, airplane traffic, etc. Now when traveling along the 10 Pay near LA 51, the smell of marijuana production and

How can this group/mon. flaring from the 10 Pay near LA 51, the smell of marijuana production and

How do we engage the small businesses and get them to reduce their GHG emissions in a way that doesn't completely displace their businesses?

Emissions from acid jobs at SCAQMD ex sites from n acid jobs on wells in viol the clear be Rule 1148.2, these activi residents as prevents the moving the out of harm

Alameda Cor freight trains through the c of communi carrying cher

en la pande afectaba m... contaminac... via respir... que personas difícilaban para respirar con el covid - Guadalupe Rivas CSC

Due to the automobile industry/factories around the Watts the community has been exposed to contamination before toxic chemicals have been used to our air r systems throughout the year - Anjelica

I know prop as the brot from health enco outsi be he a nar the a to bn

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# JAMBOARD SUMMARY 5/6/2021

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



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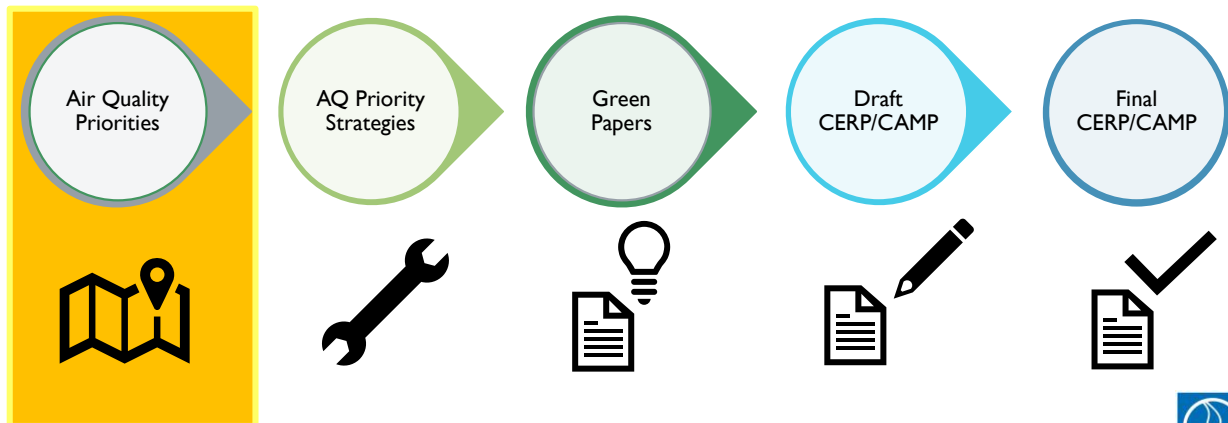
**AIR QUALITY PRIORITIES AND AB 617 TIMELINE**

NICOLE SILVA  
PROGRAM SUPERVISOR



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## COMMUNITY EMISSIONS REDUCTION PLAN (CERP) AND COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN (CAMP) DEVELOPMENT PROCESS



CSC discussion and input will guide every step in the process



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## AIR QUALITY PRIORITY EXAMPLES\*

Reduce emissions from:



**Buses, Cars, Trucks, Freeways (I-10, I 10, I05)**



**Oil and Gas Industry**



**Auto Body Shops**



**Dry Cleaners**



**Trains**

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



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# AIR QUALITY PRIORITY EXAMPLES\* CONTINUED

Reduce exposure at:

Address concerns about:



**Schools**



**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

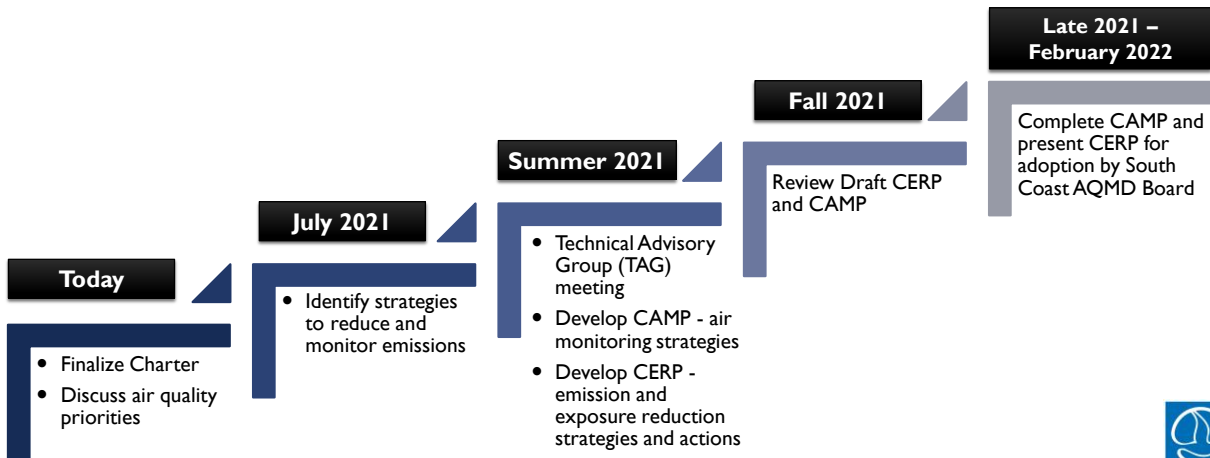


# DISCUSSION

## Comments, Questions, Concerns?



# ESTIMATED TIMELINE FOR CERP AND CAMP DEVELOPMENT



## SOUTH COAST AQMD CONTACTS: SLA



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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

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## 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>

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## 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

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## 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.

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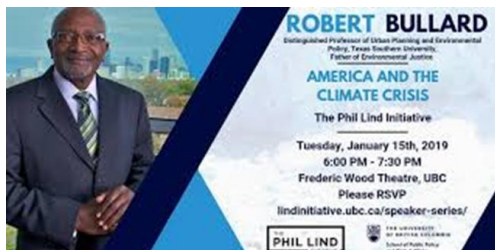
## Robert D. Bullard- “Father of Environmental Justice”

- 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.

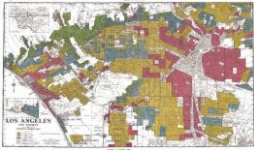
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## Robert D. Bullard- “Father of Environmental Justice”

- 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.



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## 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.

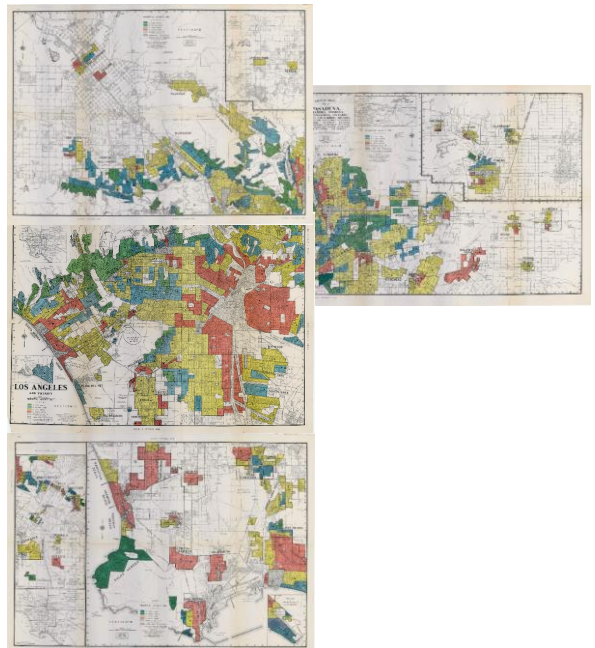
From *Segregation in the City of Angels: A 1939 Map of Housing Inequality in L.A.*,  
By Ryan Reft in KCET’s Lost LA: Coded Geographies

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## Redlining in Los Angeles

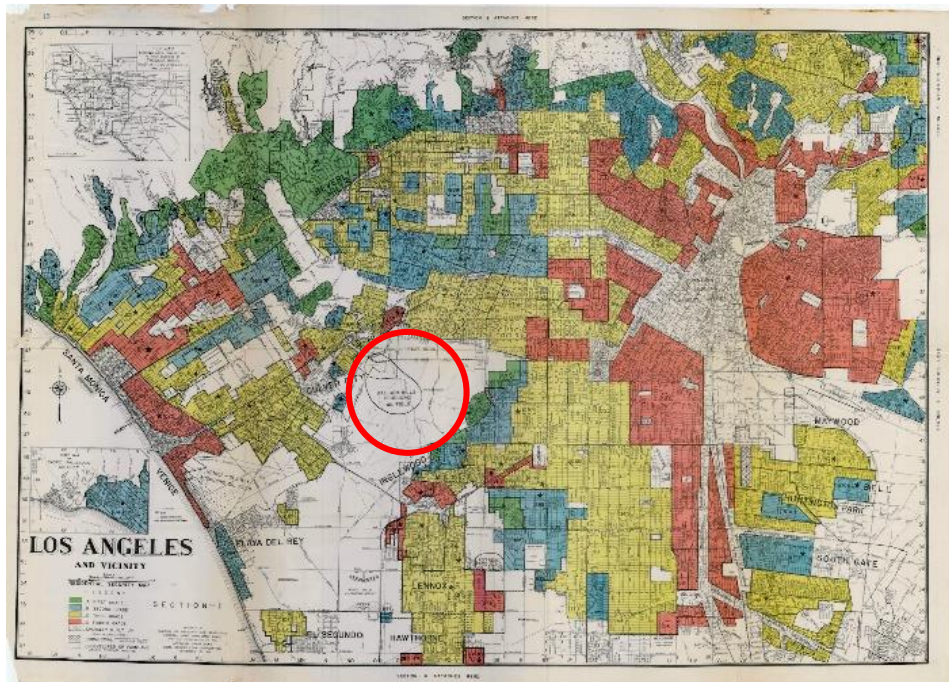
Regions were divided by color on maps:

- **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

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## 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

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## 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

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## 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

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## 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

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## 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

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## Redlining: The 10 Freeway and Sugar Hill

Before Construction 1956



Source: Aerial imagery courtesy of [University of California, Santa Barbara Library, Geospatial Collection](#) (Before: [Flight C-22555](#), Frame 15-27, Aug. 14, 1956. During: [Flight C-24400](#), Frame 9-192, November 1962. After: [Flight C-25019](#), Frame 347, Sept. 22, 1965)

Credit: Zach Levitt and Michele Abercrombie/NPR

From "Black Americans And The Racist Architecture Of Homeownership", May 8, 2021

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## Redlining: The 10 Freeway and Sugar Hill

During Construction 1962



Source: Aerial imagery courtesy of [University of California, Santa Barbara Library, Geospatial Collection](#) (Before: [Flight C-22555](#), Frame 15-27, Aug. 14, 1956. During: [Flight C-24400](#), Frame 9-192, November 1962. After: [Flight C-25019](#), Frame 347, Sept. 22, 1965)

Credit: Zach Levitt and Michele Abercrombie/NPR

From "Black Americans And The Racist Architecture Of Homeownership", May 8, 2021

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## Redlining: The 10 Freeway and Sugar Hill

After Construction 1965



Source: Aerial imagery courtesy of [University of California, Santa Barbara Library, Geospatial Collection](#) (Before: [Flight C-22555](#), Frame 15-27, Aug. 14, 1956. During: [Flight C-24400](#), Frame 9-192, November 1962. After: [Flight C-25019](#), Frame 347, Sept. 22, 1965)

Credit: Zach Levitt and Michele Abercrombie/NPR

From "Black Americans And The Racist Architecture Of Homeownership", May 8, 2021

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## 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  
By Jugal K. Patel, Tim Arango, Anjali Singhvi and Jon Huang *New York Times* Dec. 22, 2019

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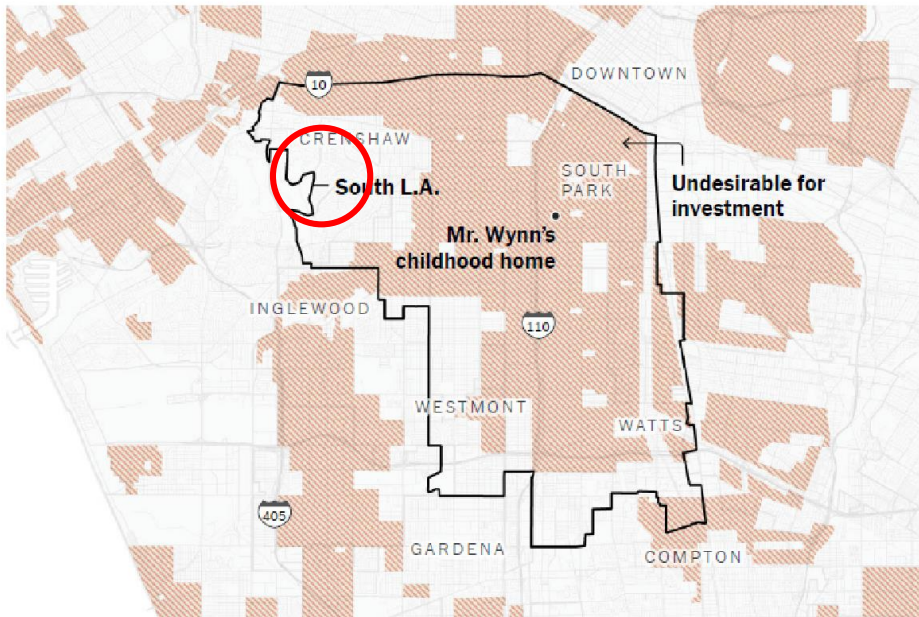
# These maps show the loss of majority-black neighborhoods in Los Angeles County over the last 50 years.

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

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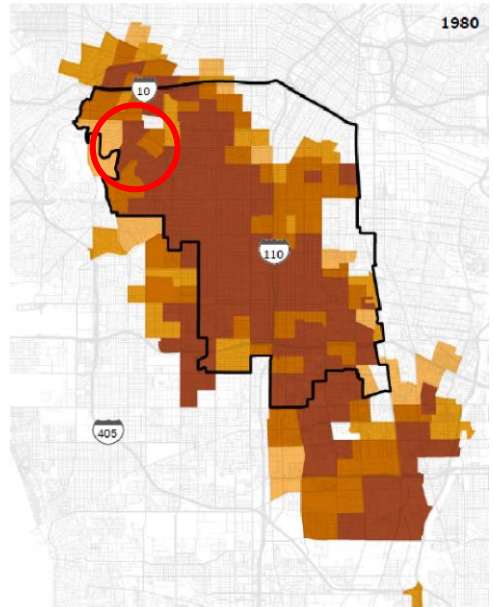
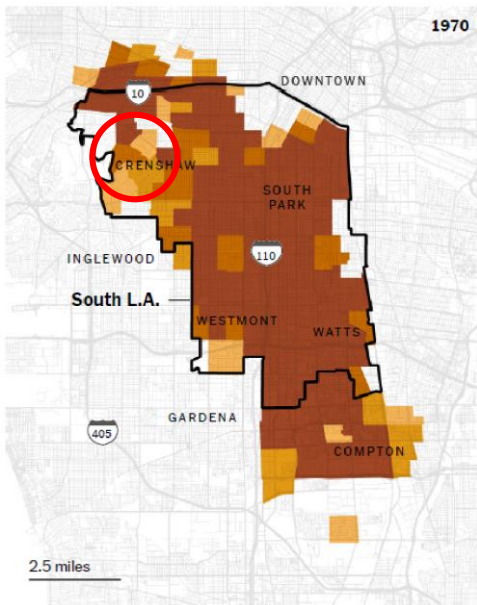


Source: Home Owners' Loan Corporation

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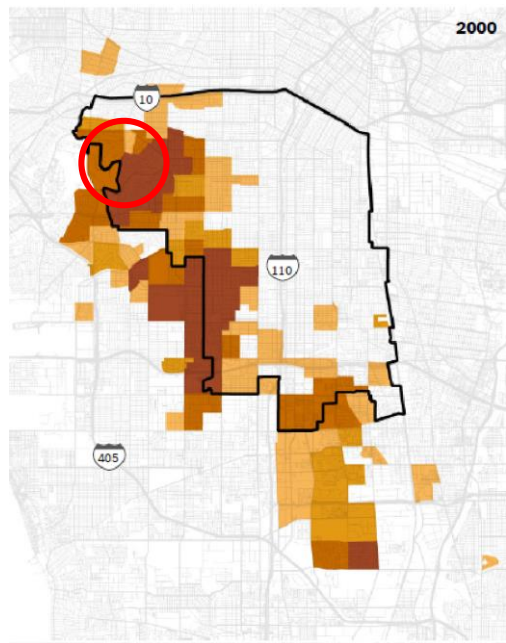
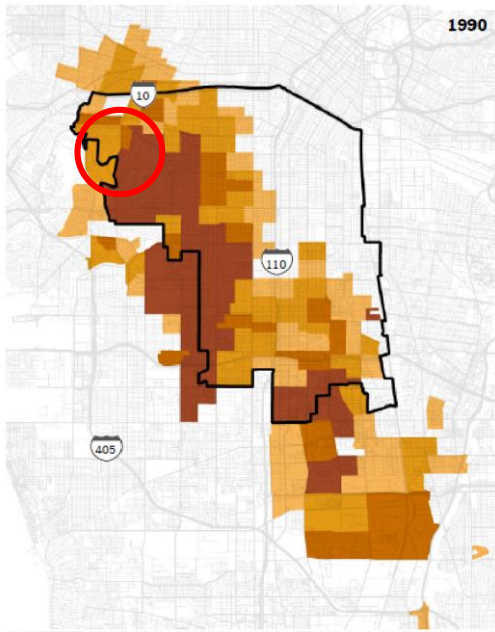


Black share of population 60 70 80%

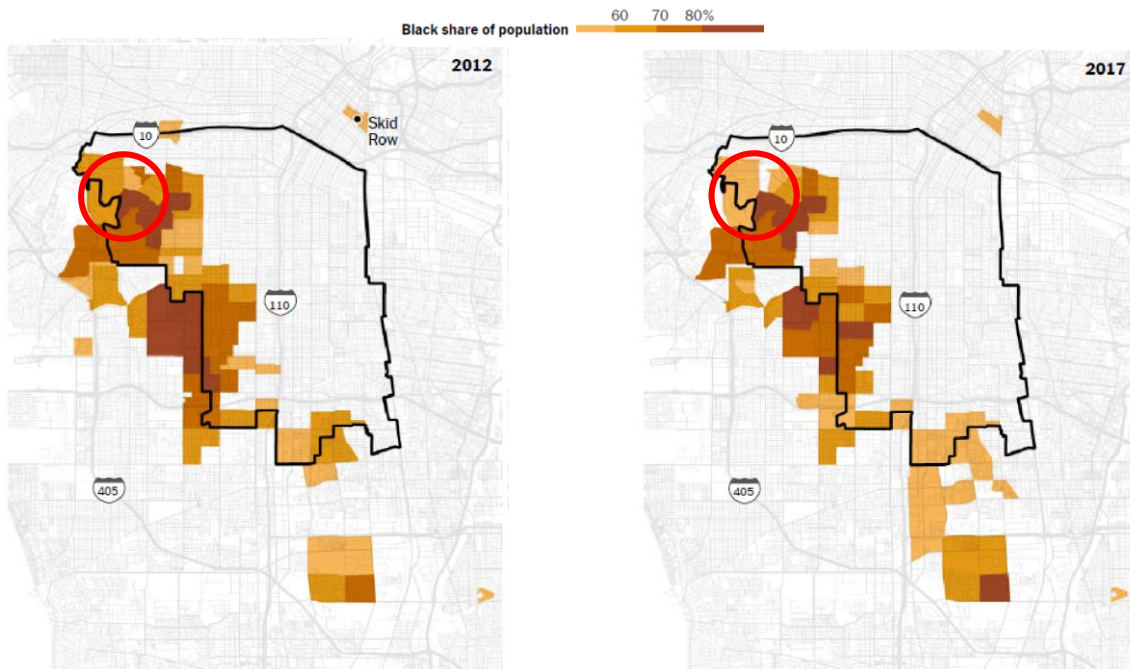


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Black share of population 60 70 80%



22



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## 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 policies 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

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# CalEnviroScreen 3.0

CalEnviroScreen indicators fall into four broad groups:

<b>Exposures</b>	Contact with pollution
<b>Environmental Effects</b>	Adverse environmental conditions caused by pollution
<b>Sensitive Populations</b>	Populations with biological traits that may magnify the effects of pollution exposures
<b>Socioeconomic Factors</b>	Community characteristics that result in increased vulnerability to pollution

## 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.

## Indicators

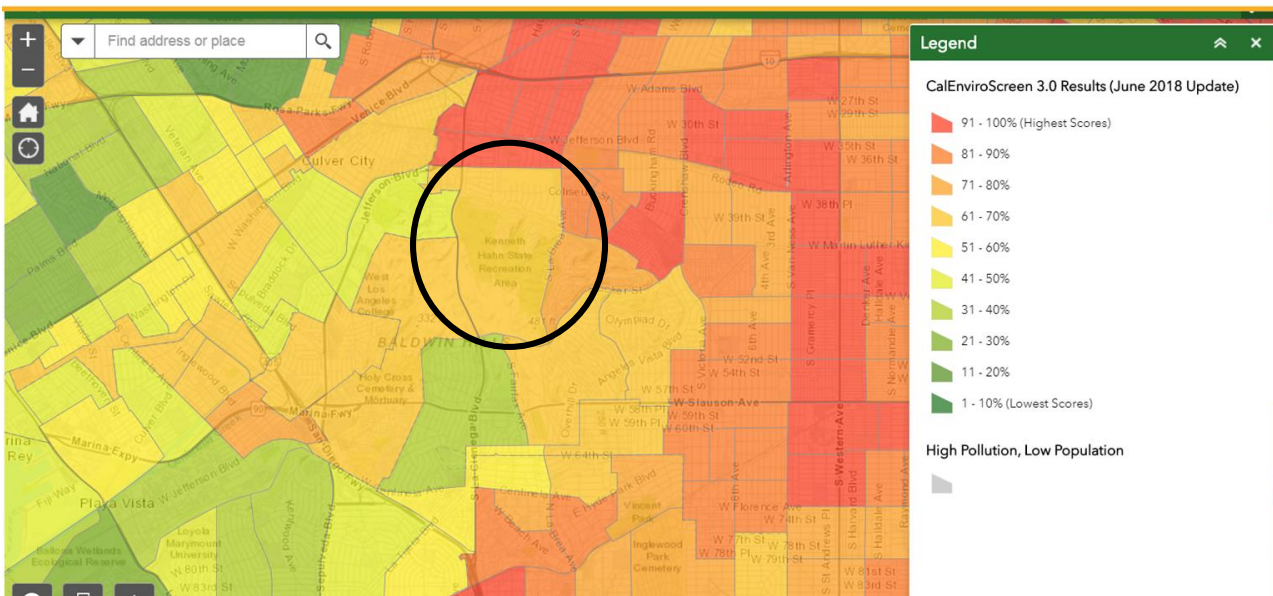
Pollution Burden		Population Characteristics	
<b>Exposures</b> Ozone, PM2.5, Diesel PM, Pesticide Use, Traffic, Drinking Water Contaminants, Toxic Releases from Facilities		<b>Sensitive Populations</b> Asthma, Cardiovascular Disease, Low Birth-Weight Infants	
<b>Environmental Effects</b> Solid Waste Sites and Facilities, Cleanup Sites, Groundwater Threats, Impaired Water Bodies, Hazardous Waste Generators and Facilities		<b>Socioeconomic Factors</b> Poverty, Unemployment, Educational Attainment, Linguistic Isolation, Housing Burdened Low Income Households	

<https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/report/calenviroscreen-30>

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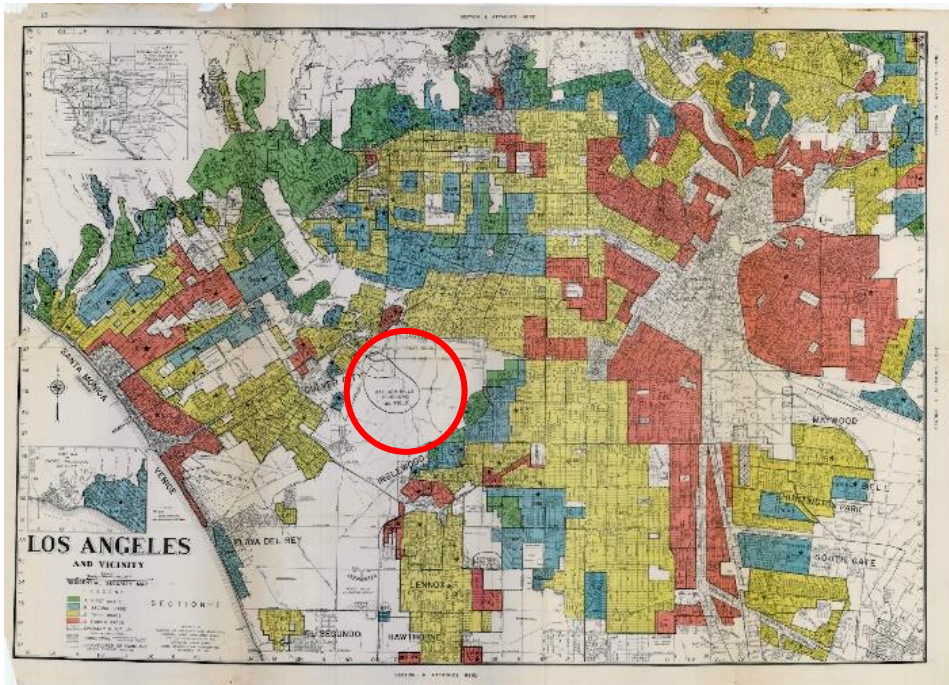


Environmental Topics    About    Proposition 65    News and Events    Library    Search

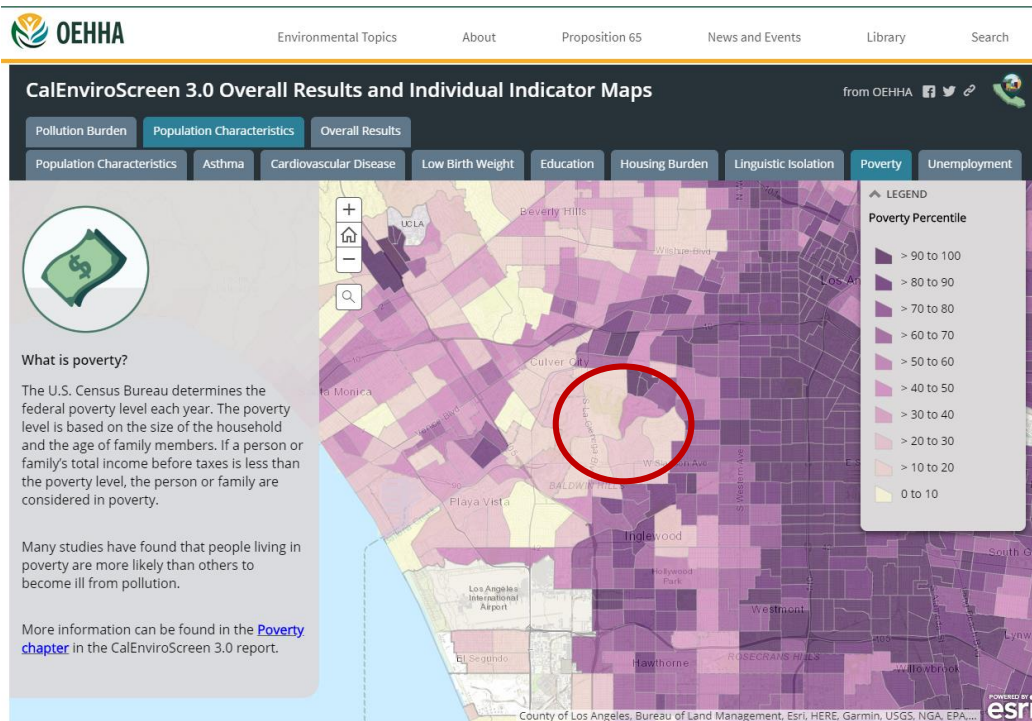


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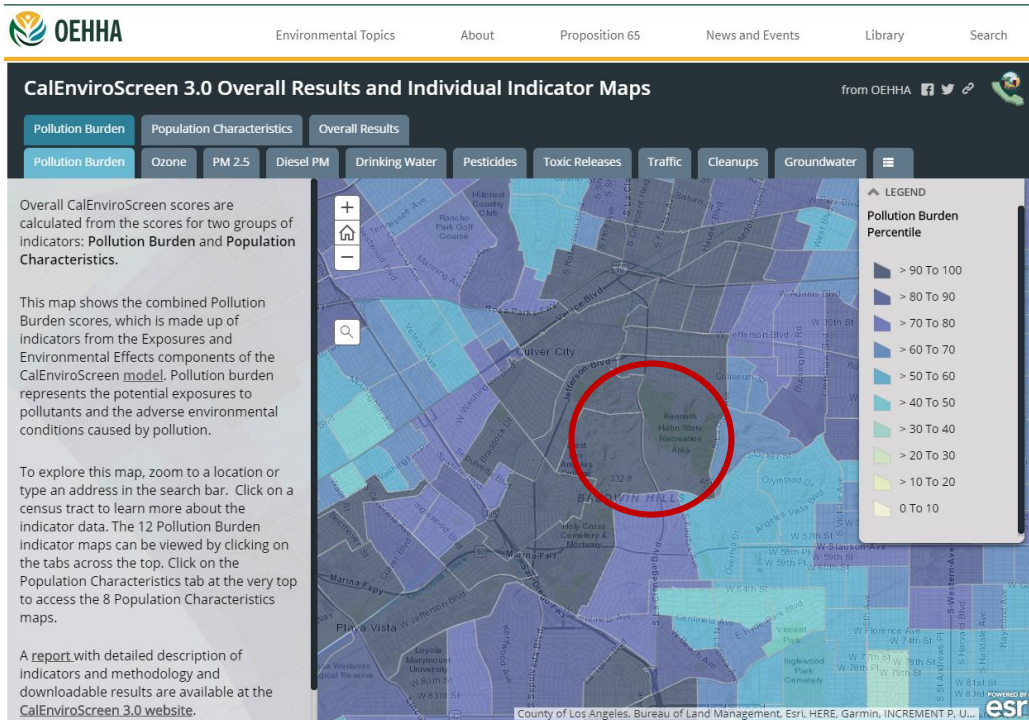




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### LA City Environmental Justice

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://civilandhumnrighs.lacity.org/>)

3) Executive Directive 27(ED27) "Racial Equity in City Government" June 19, 2020

- 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.

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## 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

1

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?



2

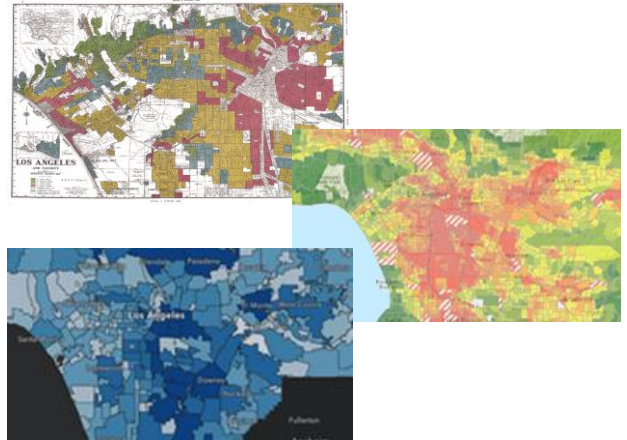
# Land Use and Health / Uso del Suelo y Salud

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

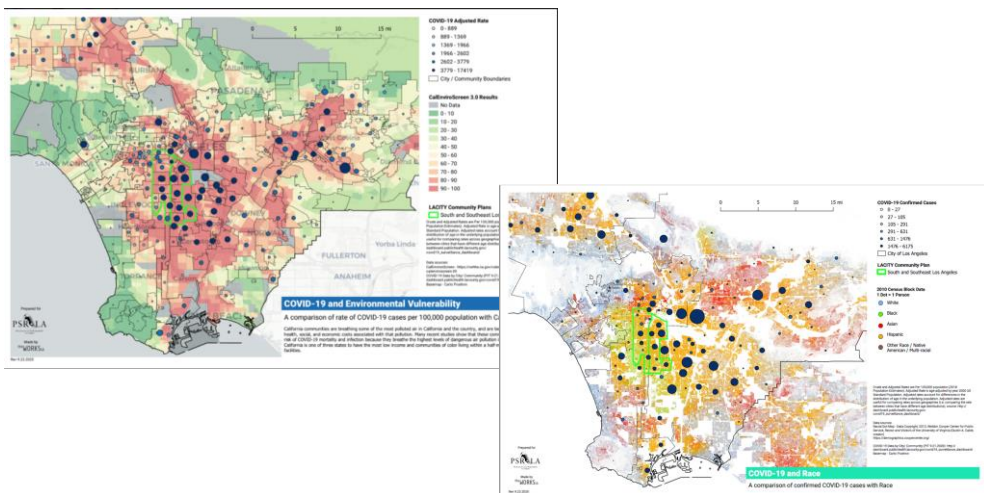
El programa **Uso del Suelo y Salud** de PSR-LA se centra en reducir y eliminar los impactos de los legados de daños mediante:

- 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.



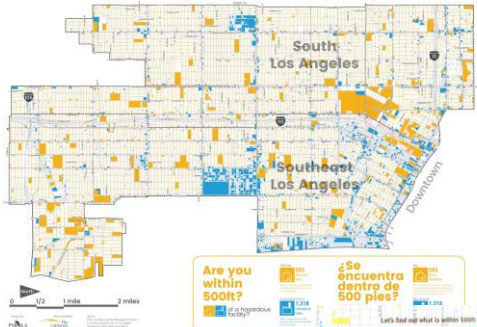
3

# Land Use and Health / Uso del Suelo y Salud

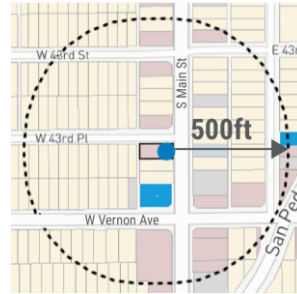


4

# Land Use and Health - The 500 Feet Project Uso del Suelo y Salud - El Proyecto 500 Pies



Are you within 500ft?  
¿Se encuentra dentro de 500 pies?



California Environmental Protection Agency  
**Air Resources Board**

Research has shown that living within 500 feet of a stationary source of pollution, your risk to health may increase.

If you or your family are exposed to these conditions, you may start experiencing symptoms like asthma, cardiovascular disease, & even cancer

source:  
CARB Air Quality and Land Use Handbook  
A Community Health Perspective

California Environmental Protection Agency  
**Air Resources Board**  
Agencia de Protección al Medio Ambiente de California  
Junta de Recursos del Aire

La investigación ha demostrado que vivir a menos de 500 pies a una fuente estacionaria de contaminación, su riesgo de la salud puede aumentar.

Si usted o su familia están expuestos a estas condiciones, puede comenzar a experimentar síntomas como asma, enfermedades cardiovasculares e incluso cáncer.

publicación:  
CARB Air Quality and Land Use Handbook  
A Community Health Perspective

5

**According to government data there are/Según los datos del gobierno hay**

# 585

Source: County of Los Angeles  
Location Management System (LMS)

**Sensitive Uses in South and Southeast LA/Usos Sensibles en el Sur y Sureste de LA**

6

In our communities there are



**Sensitive Uses**

where you find high concentrations of people who are most vulnerable to toxic exposures.



Park

Community Center

Faith-based Services

School Educational Center

Health Services

Daycare Center

Senior Services

En nuestra comunidad hay



**Usos Sensibles**

Donde se encuentran altas concentraciones de personas que son más vulnerables a exposiciones tóxicas.



Parques

Centros Comunitarios

Las organizaciones servicios basado en la fe

Escuelas y Centro Educativos

Servicios de salud

Centros de cuidado infantil

Servicios para personas de la tercera edad

7

According to government data there are/Según los datos del gobierno hay

1,318

Source: Environmental Protection Agency Reported Facilities

Hazardous Uses in South and Southeast LA/Usos Peligrosos en el Sur y Sureste de LA

8

In our communities there area



**Hazardous Uses**  
which is a facility or site that produces toxic emissions through air, land or water.

En nuestra comunidad hay



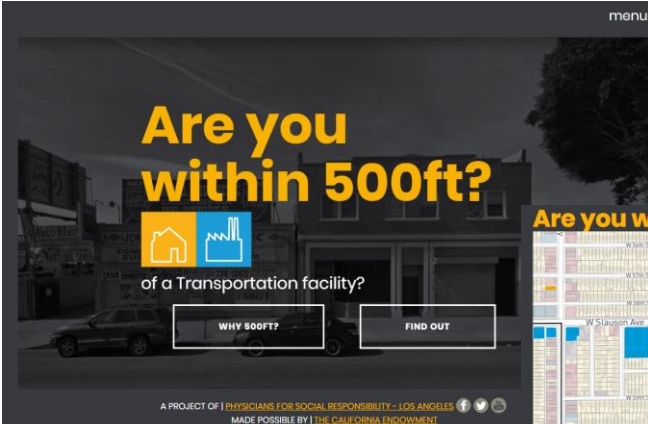
**Usos Peligrosos**  
que es una instalación o lugar que produce emisiones tóxicas a través del aire, tierra o agua.

 Auto Paint and Body	 Auto and Truck Repair	 Dry Cleaners	 Taller de reparación y pintura	 Taller de reparación de automóviles y camiones	 Tintorería
 Manufacturing	 Metal Plating	 Printing	 Fábricas	 Revestimiento o chapado de metales	 Imprenta
 Gas Stations	 Hazardous & Solid Waste	 Recycling Facility	 Gasolineras	 Residuos sólidos y peligrosos	 Centro de reciclaje
 Construction	 Warehouses	 Transportation	 Construcción	 Bodega	 Transporte

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**Land Use and Health - The 500 Feet Project**  
**Uso del Suelo y Salud - El Proyecto 500 Pies**

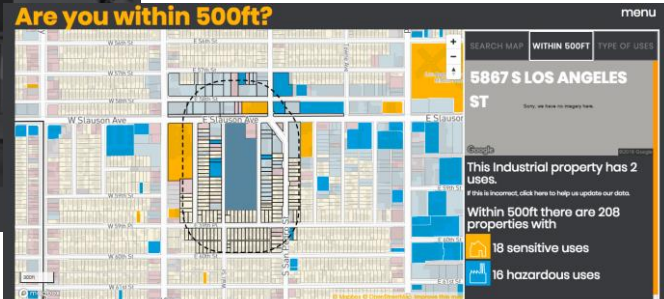




Are you within 500ft?  
of a Transportation facility?

WHY 500FT? FIND OUT

A PROJECT OF | PHYSICIANS FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY - LOS ANGELES  
MADE POSSIBLE BY | THE CALIFORNIA ENDOWMENT



Are you within 500ft?

5867 S LOS ANGELES ST

This Industrial property has 2 uses.

Within 500ft there are 208 properties with

- 18 sensitive uses
- 16 hazardous uses

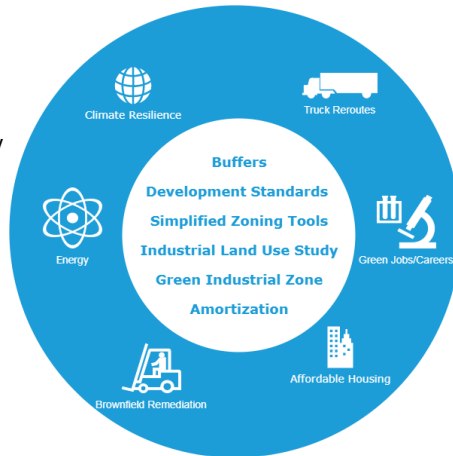
10



## Land Use and Health - The 500 Feet Project Uso del Suelo y Salud - El Proyecto 500 Pies



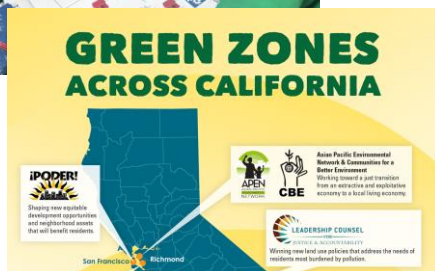
- Core
  - Buffers
  - Development Standards
  - Simplified Zoning Tools
  - Industrial Land Use Study
  - Green Industrial Zone
  - Amortization
- Complementary
  - Climate Resilience
  - Clean Energy
  - Truck Reroutes
  - Brownfield Remediation
  - Green Jobs/Careers
  - Affordable Housing



- Centro
  - Amortiguador
  - Normas de desarrollo
  - Herramientas de zonificación simplificadas
  - Estudio de Uso del Suelo Industrial
  - Zona Industrial Verde
  - Amortización
- Complementario
  - Resiliencia Climática
  - Energía Limpia
  - Redirección de Camiones
  - Remediación de tierra contaminado
  - Empleos/Profesiones Verdes
  - Vivienda Asequible

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

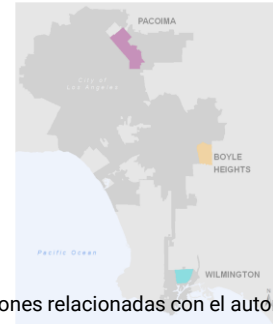


- Equitable development requires a **comprehensive** and **intersectional** approach
- Green Zones are **place-based strategies** to transform areas overburdened by pollution into healthy and thriving neighborhoods. They are also:
  - **Comprehensive**
  - **Community-led**
  - **Collaborative**
  -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

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## 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

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## 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.

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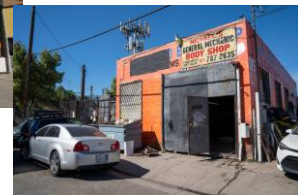
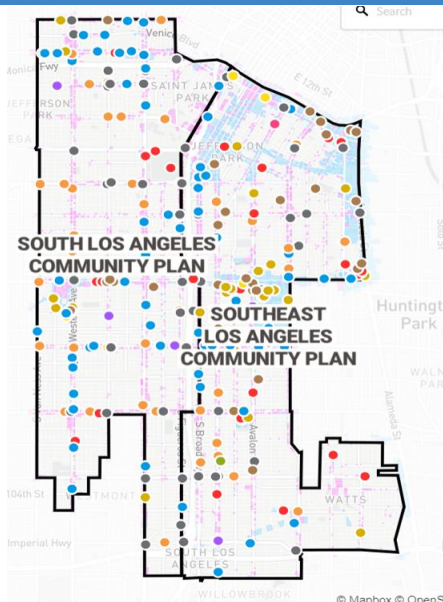
Our Solutions for Change - Our Community Projects  
Nuestras Soluciones para el Cambio - Nuestros Proyectos Comunitarios

SOUTH CENTRAL LA  
PROJECT TO  
UNDERSTAND  
SOURCES OF AIR POLLUTION AND  
HEALTH IMPACTS



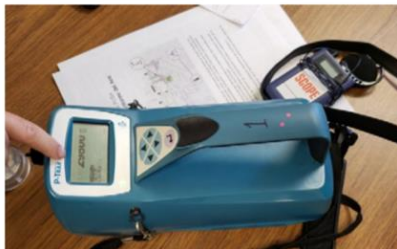
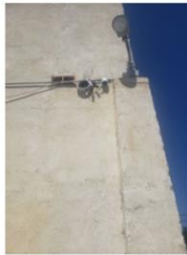
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Air Pollution Sources in South LA  
Fuentes de Contaminación del Aire en el Sur de Los Ángeles



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# Community Driven Air Monitoring - Join Us! Monitoreo del Aire Comunitario - Unete!



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## THANK YOU! / ¡GRACIAS!

For more information contact:  
Para más información contacte:

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Jazmine Johnson - [jjohnson@psr-la.org](mailto:jjohnson@psr-la.org)



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