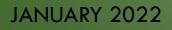# HEALTHY COMMUNITIES INTRODUCTION

ALAMEDA COUNTY

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

GENERAL PLAN ELEMENT
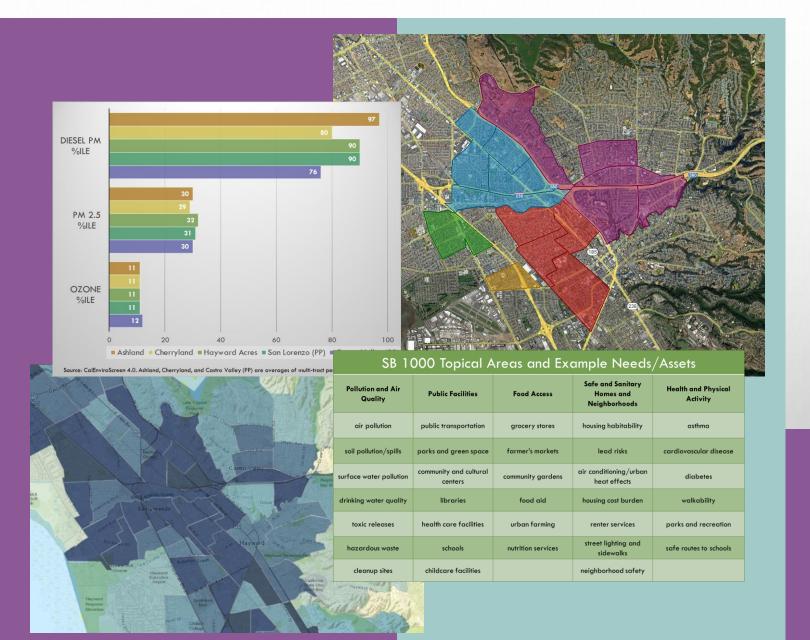
JANUARY 2022

Please note:

This meeting will be recorded

OVERVIEW

- Introducing the team

- Introduction to Environmental Justice and SB 1000

- Covered neighborhoods

- Proposed process and timeline

- Data gathering and initial findings

EJ ELEMENT TEAM

Sophie McGuinness
Senior Planner
Sophie.McGuinness@acgov.org

Ali Abbors
Policy Planner
Alison.Abbors@acgov.org

Andy Nelsen
Management Analyst, Health Equity
Policy Planning Unit
Public Health Department
Andrew.Nelsen@acgov.org

Surlene Grant
Outreach Lead
sggrant@envirocommunications.com

Alexandra Thompson
Project Manager
athompson@esassoc.com

Sandra Rodriguez
Community Engagement Lead

WHAT IS ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE?

- Corrective

- Innovative

- Intersectional

- Community-driven

▪ EJ provided, and continues to provide, <u>a specific lens through which to advance equity and protect human health</u>. While the EJ movement traditionally focused on environmental contamination and degradation, <u>the scope has broadened over time to include additional policy topics such as food access and physical activity</u>.

▪ Currently, the State defines EJ in section 65040.12(e) of California Government Code as "<u>the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races, cultures, incomes, and national origins with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies</u>."

▪ In recognition that the planning profession has power to influence health and equity outcomes across communities, lawmakers passed Senate Bill 1000 in order to integrate EJ principles into the planning process and improve public participation.

SOURCE: OPR General Plan Guidelines, Environmental Justice Section

SB 1000

- Passed in 2016; our regulatory driver
- Requires the County to adopt EJ general plan policies in order to update other general plan elements (e.g., housing, safety)
- Applies to unincorporated areas of County that are low-income, "disadvantaged," or both

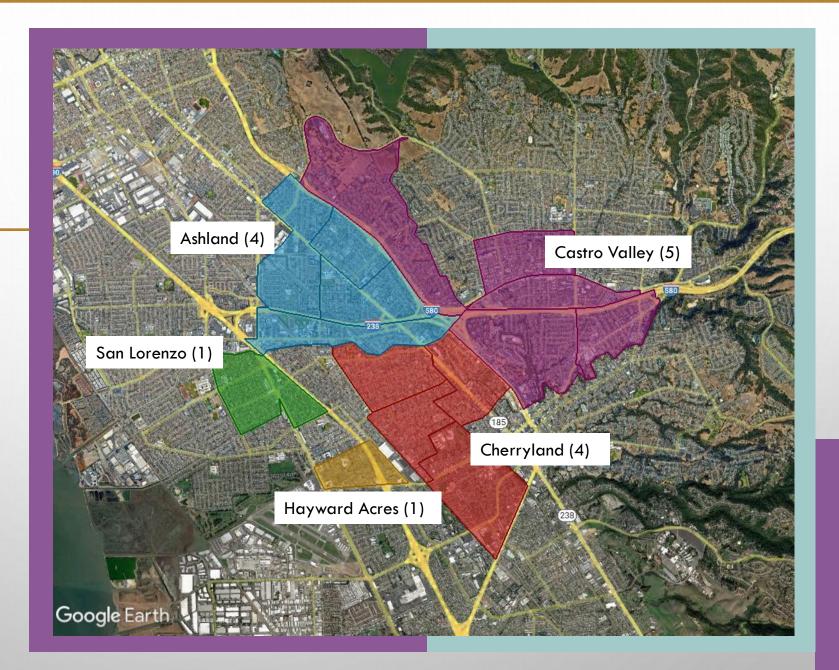# 2015 COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELLNESS ELEMENT

- Ashland and Cherryland

- Health and Social Services

- Public Safety and Social Environment

- Land Use and Housing

- Economic Opportunity

- Agriculture and Healthy Food Access

- Active and Safe Transportation

- Parks and Community Facilities

- Sustainability and Environmental Health

SB 1000 CENSUS TRACT SCREENING

- 15 tracts meet the definition of low-income (household incomes ≤80% of statewide median)

- None meet the definition of disadvantaged (top 25% of CalEnviroScreen scores)
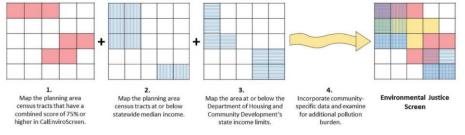
GEOGRAPHY

- Census tracts and planning neighborhoods
- San Lorenzo and Castro Valley sub-areas compared with whole neighborhoods

Figure 2: Recommended Screening Process for Identifying Disadvantaged Communities

1. Map the planning area census tracts that have a combined score of 75% or higher in CalEnviroScreen.

2. Map the planning area census tracts at or below statewide median income.

3. Map the area at or below the Department of Housing and Community Development's state income limits.

4. Incorporate community-specific data and examine for additional pollution burden.

Environmental Justice Screen

Castro Valley

Ashland

San Lorenzo

Cherryland

Hayward Acres

FAIRVIEW

SB 1000 Topical Areas and Example Needs/Assets

Pollution and Air Quality	Public Facilities	Food Access	Safe and Sanitary Homes and Neighborhoods	Health and Physical Activity
air pollution	public transportation	grocery stores	housing habitability	asthma
soil pollution/spills	parks and green space	farmer's markets	lead risks	cardiovascular disease
surface water pollution	community and cultural centers	community gardens	air conditioning/urban heat effects	diabetes
drinking water quality	libraries	food aid	housing cost burden	walkability
toxic releases	health care facilities	urban farming	renter services	parks and recreation
hazardous waste	schools	nutrition services	street lighting and sidewalks	safe routes to schools
cleanup sites	childcare facilities		neighborhood safety	

PLANNING AND ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

IMPLEMENTATION

- Policies will be a combination of County department actions and community organization actions and partnerships
- A key goal is to create policies and actions in the general plan that support implementation of your agency or organization's existing actions
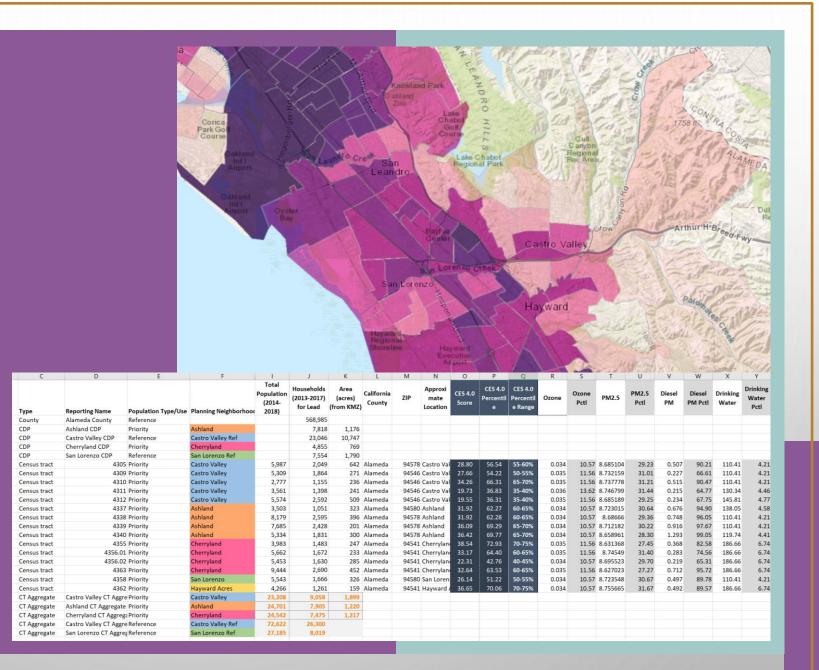- Public website with data, progress reporting, and resources

ACBD Ashland District Vision for Redevelopment of Intersection at 162nd Ave. and E. 14th St.

Example of Attractive Streetscape

Example of Buildings Creating a Street Wall and Completing providing Public Gathering Space Along E. 14th St. Between 162nd Ave. and 163rd Ave.

Example of Building Type and Height envisioned for the Ashland District

A NEW PARK FOR ASHLAND

UN NUEVO PARQUE PARA ASHLAND

TELL US WHAT YOU WANT IN A FUTURE PARK ON EAST 14TH STREET

Cuéntanos lo que quieres en un futuro parque en Calle 14

YOUR PARTICIPATION CAN MAKE IT HAPPEN!

¡Tu participación puede hacer que suceda!

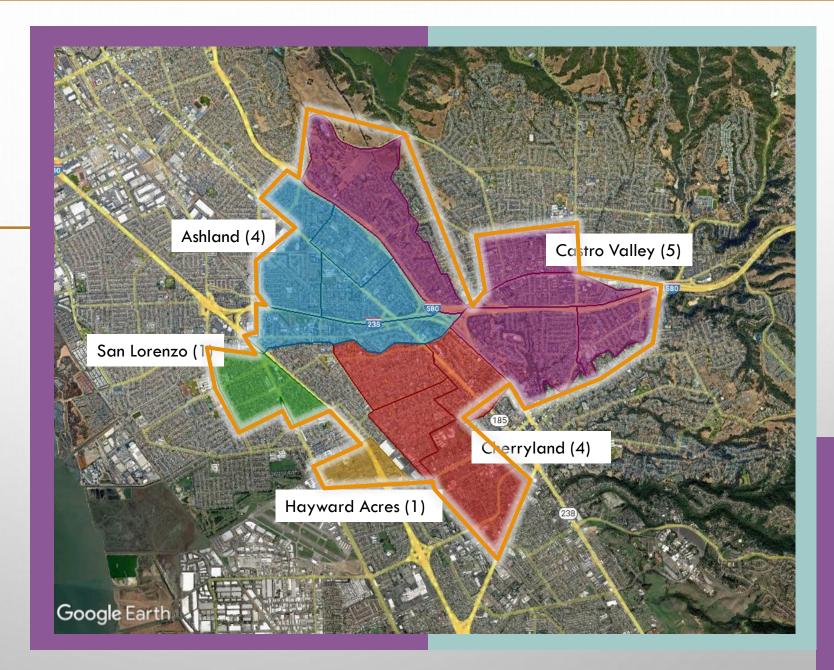Sources: HARD, Reach Ashland Youth Center, Ashland/Cherryland Business District Specific Plan

DATA GATHERING

Goals:

- Understand intersections of environmental, economic, social, and built environment issues

- Drive meaningful policy and implementation plans

- Build robust data set for multiple future uses (policy making, grant applications)
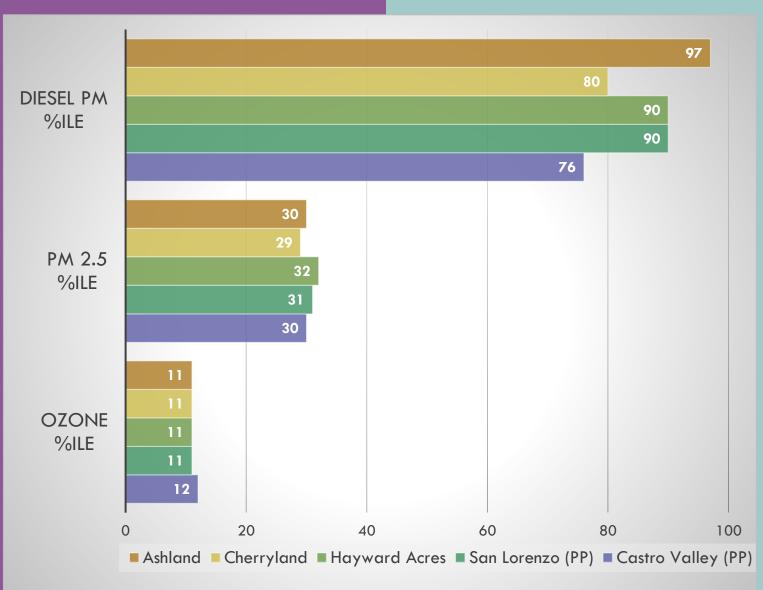
PRIORITY POPULATIONS

Ashland (4)

Castro Valley (5)

San Lorenzo (1)

Cherryland (4)

Hayward Acres (1)

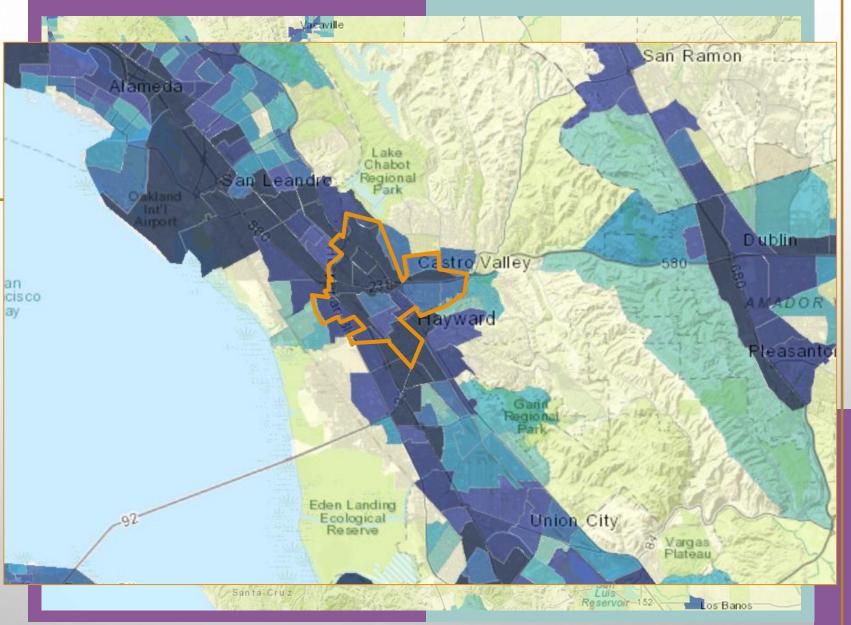Google Earth

AIR POLLUTION INDICATORS

- Diesel PM is the pollutant for which priority neighborhoods score worst compared to all California census tracts, and has the most variability among priority neighborhoods
- PM 2.5 is worse than about one third of all California census tracts, and poses a significant health threat
- Ozone concentrations are better than 90% of all California census tracts

Source: CalEnviroScreen 4.0. Ashland, Cherryland, and Castro Valley (PP) are averages of multi-tract percentile scores.
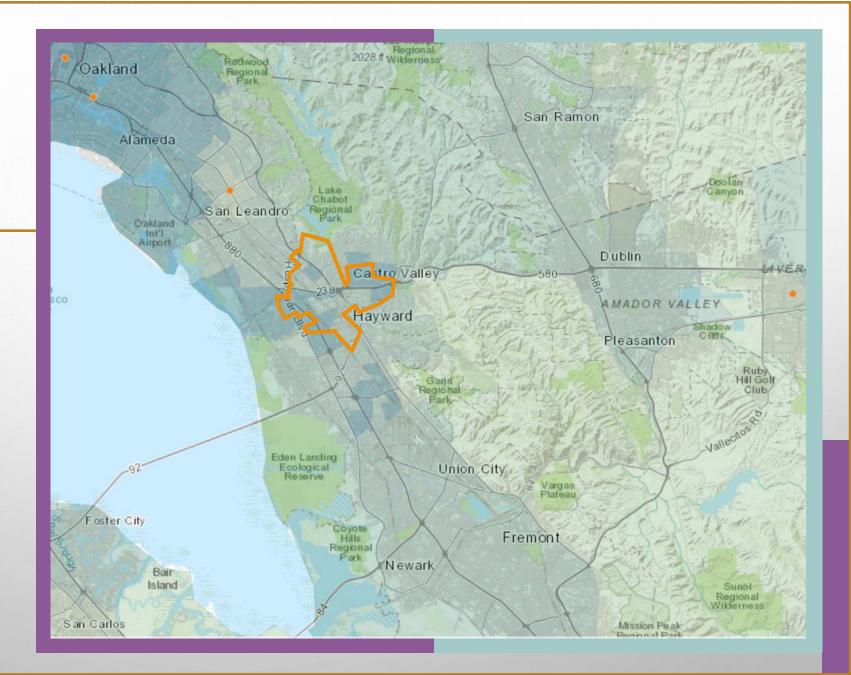
DIESEL PARTICULATE (PM)

- Concentrated near ports, rail yards, and freeways

- Major sources are trucks, buses, cars, ships, and train engines

- Health effects include eye, throat, and nose irritation, cardiovascular and pulmonary disease, and lung cancer
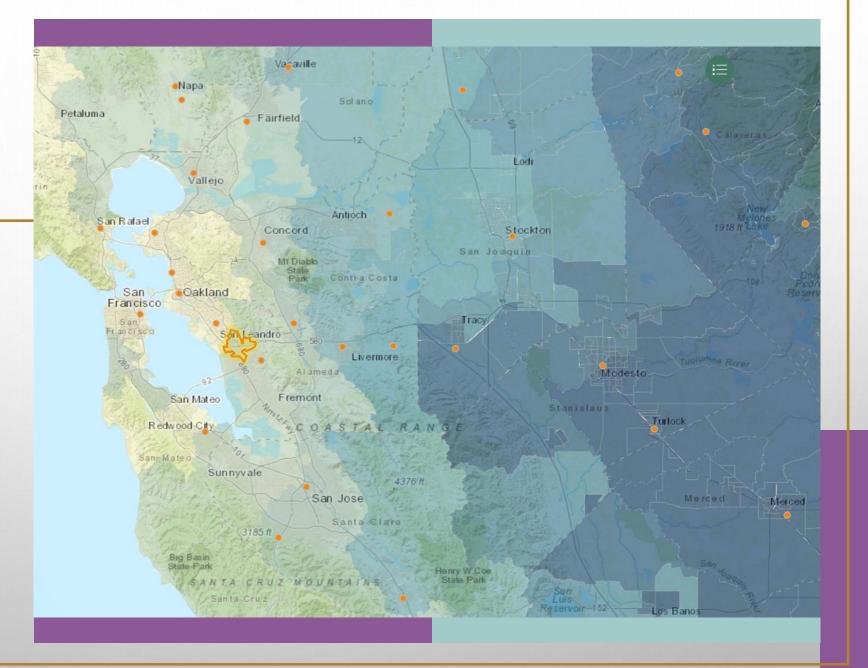
PM 2.5

- Concentrated near freeways and industrial areas

- Major sources are vehicles, industrial processes, wood burning, other combustion

- Health effects include lung irritation, exacerbation of existing respiratory disease, and cardiovascular effects: PM 2.5 contributes to substantial mortality in California
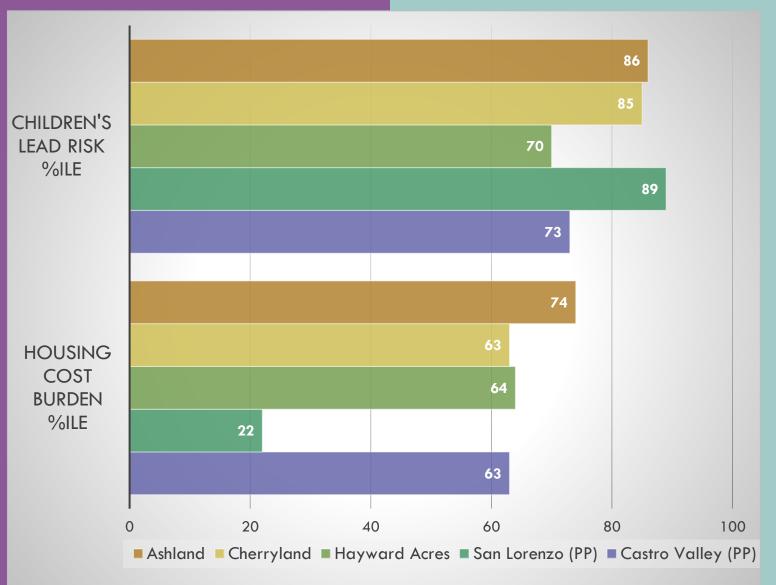
Source: CalEnviroScreen 4.0

OZONE

- Primary component of smog

- A secondary pollutant: "precursors" are emitted from tailpipes, these react with oxygen in sunlight to create O_3

- Health effects include a decrease in lung function, worsening of asthma, and other respiratory and cardiovascular problems.

SAFE AND SANITARY HOMES

- Children's lead risk: likelihood of lead-based paint combined with low income and children under 6 years old
- Housing cost burden: percent of households that are both low income and paying greater than 50% of their income to housing costs

CHILDREN'S LEAD RISK %ILE
- Ashland: 86
- Cherryland: 85
- Hayward Acres: 70
- San Lorenzo (PP): 89
- Castro Valley (PP): 73

HOUSING COST BURDEN %ILE
- Ashland: 74
- Cherryland: 63
- Hayward Acres: 64
- San Lorenzo (PP): 22
- Castro Valley (PP): 63

Legend: Ashland, Cherryland, Hayward Acres, San Lorenzo (PP), Castro Valley (PP)

Source: CalEnviroScreen 4.0. Ashland, Cherryland, and Castro Valley (PP) are averages of multi-tract percentile scores.

CHILDREN'S LEAD RISK

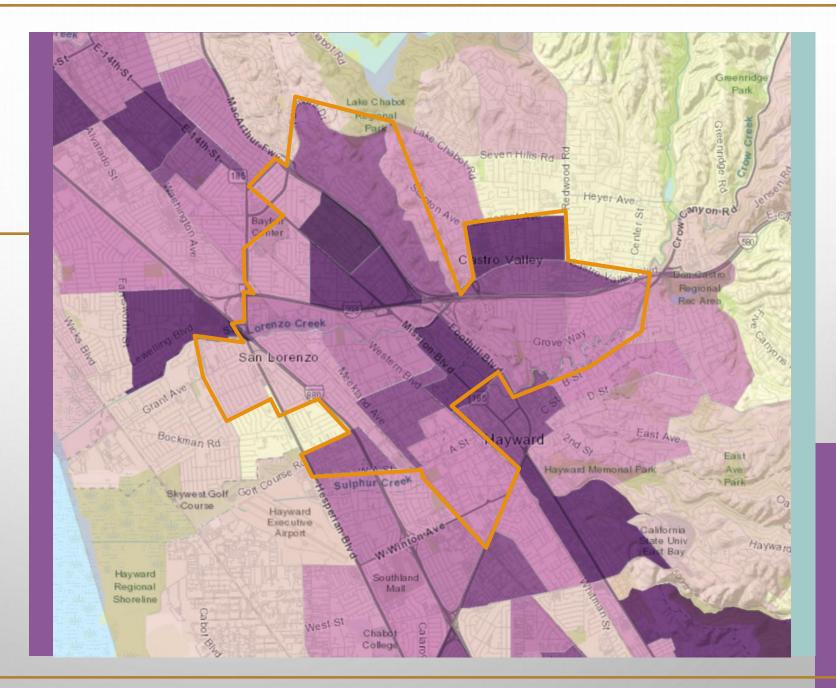- Combination of residential unit age, low income, and presence of children under 6
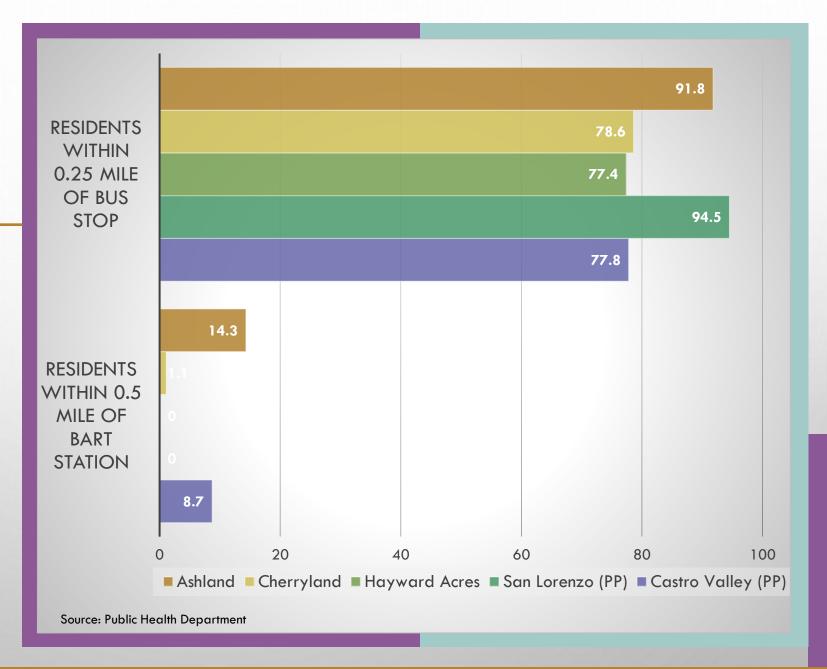
HOUSING COST BURDEN

- Combination of high housing cost-to-income ratio and low income

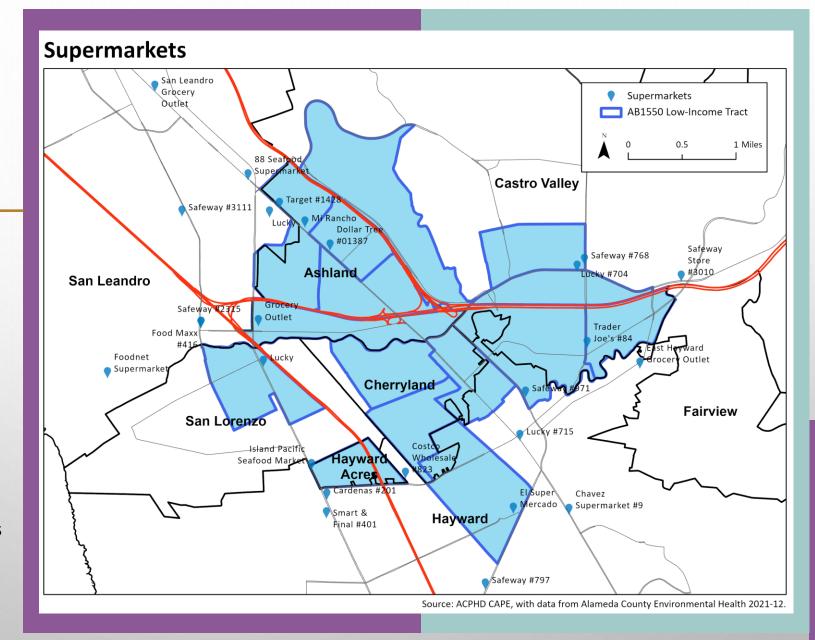# PUBLIC FACILITIES

- Public transportation proximity
- Other topics:
  - Library proximity
  - Parks and open space
  - Cultural and community centers

Source: Public Health Department

FOOD ACCESS

- Supermarket proximity

- Will be adding:
  - Farmers Markets
  - Smaller-scale grocers
  - Community pantries
  - Other healthy food access points

Supermarkets

Legend:
- Supermarkets
- AB1550 Low-Income Tract

0   0.5   1 Miles

Castro Valley

San Leandro Grocery Outlet

88 Seafood Supermarket

Safeway #3111

Target #1428

Lucky

Mi Rancho Dollar Tree #01387

Ashland

Safeway #768

Safeway Store #3010

Lucky #704

San Leandro

Safeway #2315

Grocery Outlet

Food Maxx #416

Foodnet Supermarket

Lucky

Trader Joe's #84

East Hayward Grocery Outlet

Cherryland

Safeway #971

Fairview

San Lorenzo

Lucky #715

Island Pacific Seafood Market

Hayward Acres

Costco Wholesale #823

Cardenas #201

El Super Mercado

Chavez Supermarket #9

Smart & Final #401

Hayward

Safeway #797

Source: ACPHD CAPE, with data from Alameda County Environmental Health 2021-12.

HOMEWORK

- Your organization's SB 1000 category(ies)
- Policy documents or strategic plans
- Community engagement early input

- Link to Google Form will be emailed following this meeting

SB 1000 Topical Areas and Example Needs/Assets

Pollution and Air Quality	Public Facilities	Food Access	Safe and Sanitary Homes and Neighborhoods	Health and Physical Activity
air pollution	public transportation	grocery stores	housing habitability	asthma
soil pollution/spills	parks and green space	farmer's m		
surface water pollution	community and cultural centers	community g		
drinking water quality	libraries	food a		
toxic releases	health care facilities	urban fa		
hazardous waste	schools	nutrition se		
cleanup sites	childcare facilities			

EJ Element ACHCC Questionnaire #1

SB 1000

* Required

Organization name *

Your answer

Primary contact name *

Thank you!