



# A Guide to Environmental Justice Tools for Local Planning

4/30/2024



Toolbox  
Tuesday

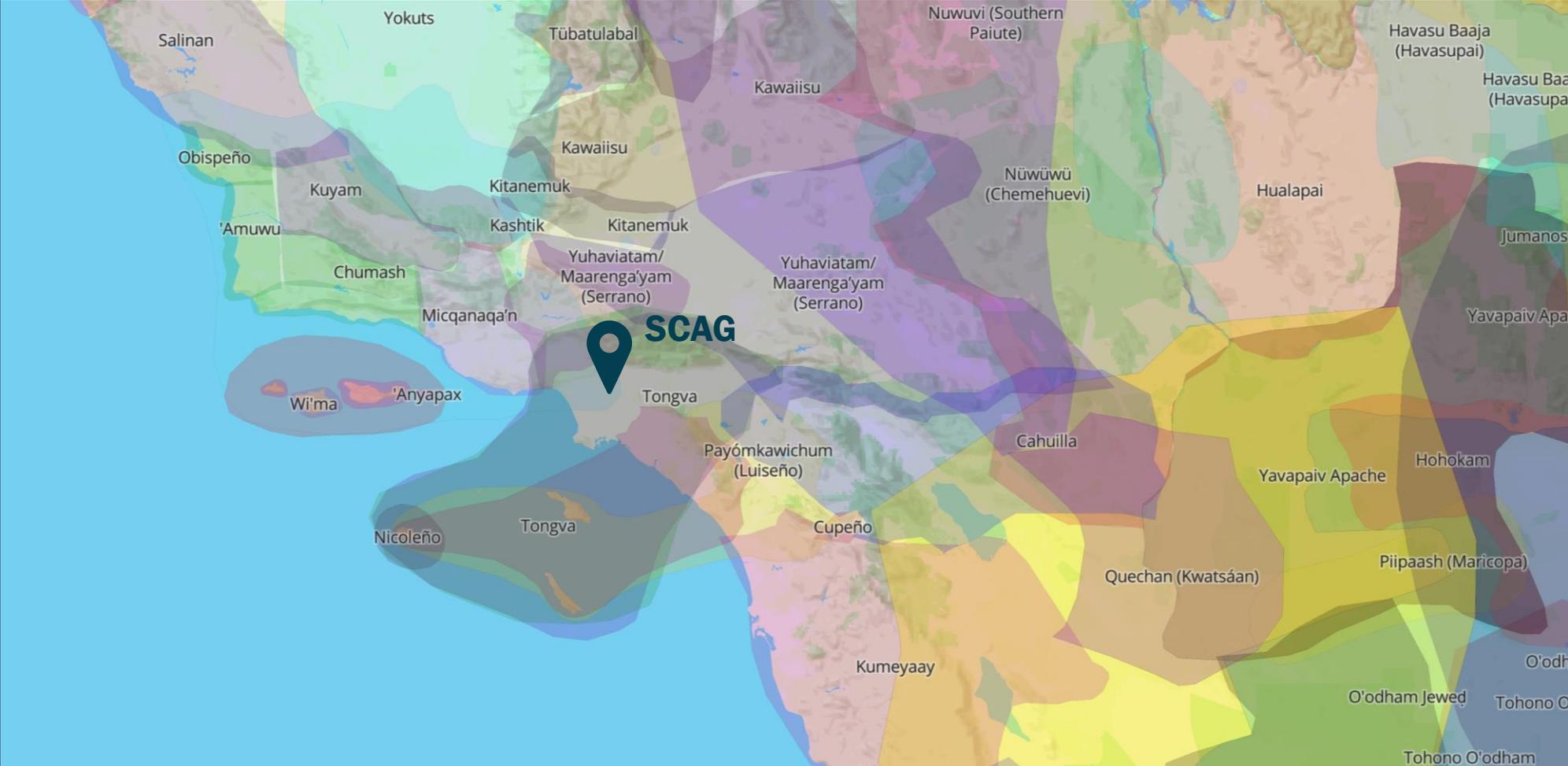
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# Housekeeping

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1. Meeting length: 1.5 hour
2. This meeting is being recorded
3. All participant lines will be muted
4. At the end of each presentation, there will be Q&A
5. If you have a question during the presentation, please type it into the chat box or press the "raise hand" function
6. We will log all questions and then voice a selection at the end of the presentation
7. A recording of this webinar and the PowerPoint slides will be available on the SCAG website. We will send a link to everyone who has registered after the event

# Land Acknowledgement



# Racial Equity Early Action Plan

## GOALS



### Shift Organizational Culture

Focus SCAG's internal work and practices on inclusion, diversity, equity, and awareness.



### Center Racial Equity in Regional Planning & Policy

Bring equity into SCAG's regional planning functions.



### Encourage Racial Equity in Local Planning Practices

Promote racial equity in efforts involving local elected officials and planning professionals.



### Activate & Amplify

Communicate broadly SCAG's commitment to racial equity and join with others in different fields and sectors to amplify impact.

## STRATEGIES



### Listen & Learn

Develop a shared understanding of our history of discrimination and the structural barriers that continue to perpetuate the inequities experienced today.



### Engage & Co-Power

Create an environment where everyone is included, able to share their experiences, and equipped to talk about racial equity and inequities.



### Integrate & Institutionalize

Focus on systems change to improve racial equity. Center racial equity in all aspects of work. This involves internal and external systems change. Advancing Racial Equity in Southern California.

*"As central to SCAG's work, **racial equity** describes the actions, policies, and practices that eliminate bias and barriers that have historically and systemically marginalized communities of color, to ensure all people can be healthy, prosperous, and participate fully in civic life."*

# Other Learning Opportunities

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- Previous Toolbox Tuesday Sessions:
  - January 2022, Equity In Action – Developing Equity Tools
  - April 2022, Taking Action to Advance Equity: Action Plans and Frameworks
  - March 2023, Planning with Rural Communities: Stories from Southern California
  - June 2023, Youth Empowerment Programs Panel
  - August 2023, Planners as Therapists, Cities as Clients
  - December 2023, Youth-Driven Urban Planning through Y-PLAN
  - January 2024, Inclusive Contracting Toolkit
  - February 2024, Data Tools & Research from the Latino Policy and Politics Institute
- Recordings and Presentations available at <https://scag.ca.gov/toolbox-tuesday-online-training-materials>

We want to know...

What type of organization are you representing today?

Where are you joining from?

Has the jurisdiction you work for (or live in) incorporated Environmental Justice into their General Plan?

**Fill out the poll on  
your screen!**



# SB 1000 Regional Overview

April 30, 2024

[WWW.SCAG.CA.GOV](http://WWW.SCAG.CA.GOV)

# Environmental Justice Timeline

**Environmental Justice and Civil Rights Movement**  
*Memphis Sanitation Strike of 1968*

**1960s**

**California Government Code 65040.12**  
*Bean V Southwestern Management Corp 1978*

**First People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit**

**1970s**

**Executive Order 12898**  
*Federal Actions to Address EJ in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*

**1991**

**SCAG releases first EJ Technical Report**

**1994**

**1998**

**Executive Order 14096**  
*Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to EJ for All*

**2023**

# SB 1000 Context

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## What is SB 1000?

- Local governments with Disadvantaged Communities (DACs) are required to adopt an EJ element or integrate EJ-related policies

## When did SB 1000 get signed into law?

- Signed into law in 2016 and became effective in 2018

## What triggers SB 1000?

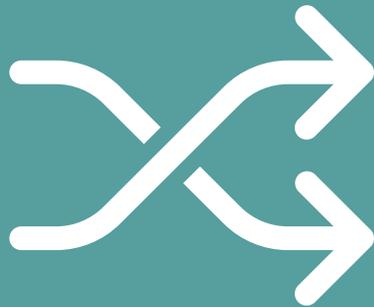
- When a jurisdiction with one or more DACs revises two or more general plan elements

# SCAG SB 1000 Tracking

- SCAG conducted a comprehensive review of EJ Elements for the jurisdictions located in the region
- The process involved searching for the following resources:



**Drafted or  
Published EJ Elements**

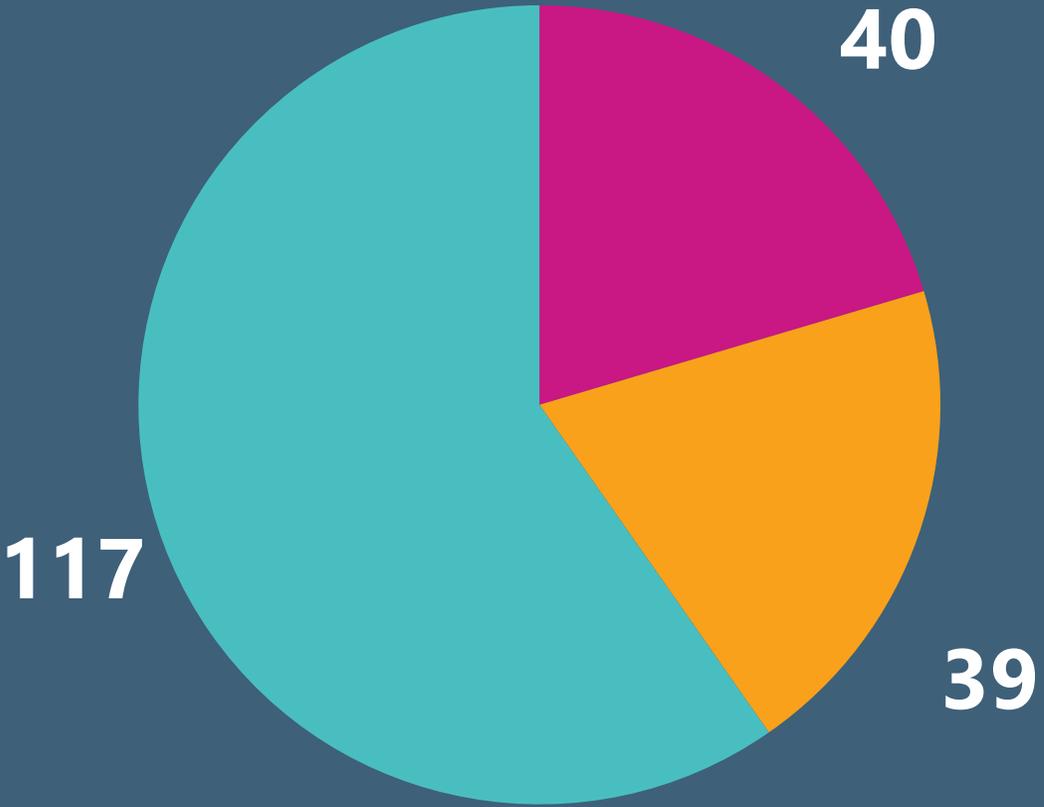


**Incorporation of EJ  
Goals and Policies**



**Identification of any EJ-  
related projects and  
initiatives**

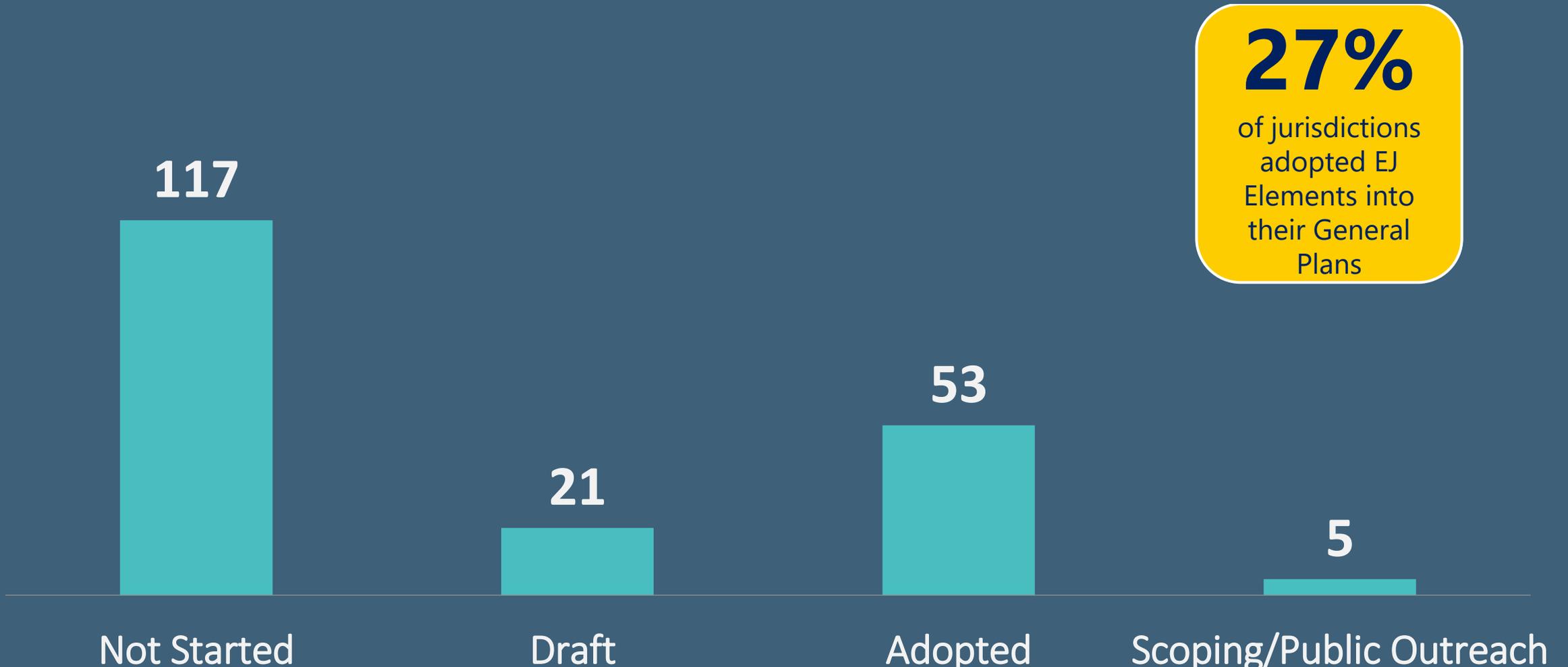
# Cities and EJ Incorporation into General Plans



**40%**  
of jurisdictions have incorporated EJ in General Plans

■ EJ Elements   ■ EJ Goals and Policies   ■ None

# SB 1000 Status Across the Region



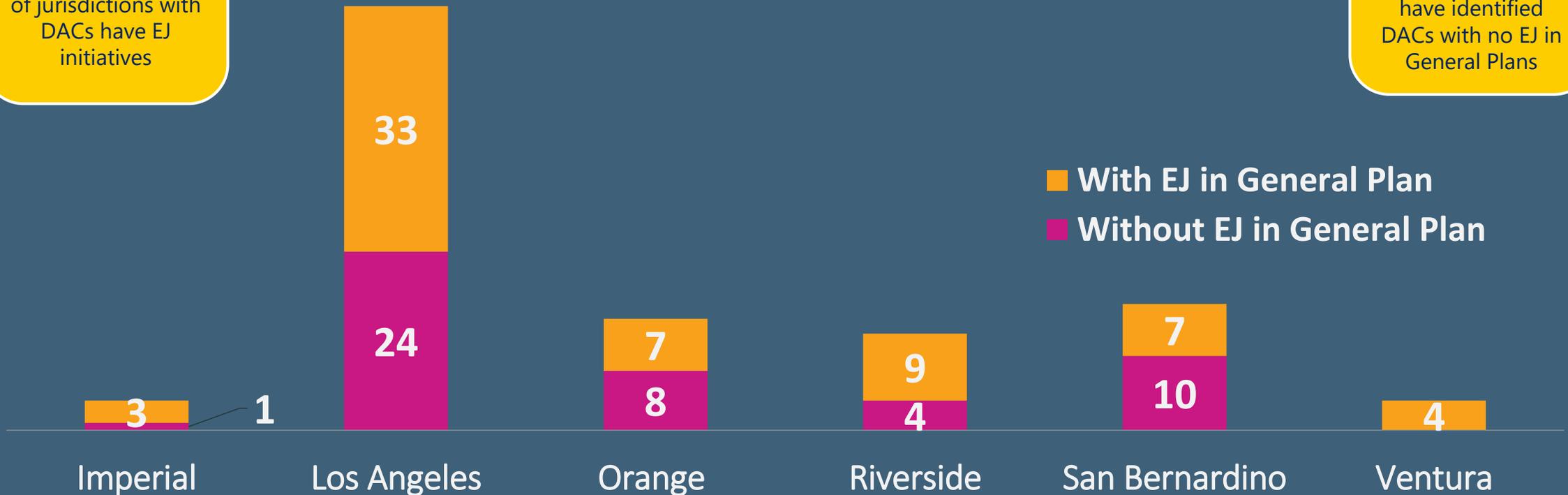
# Jurisdictions with DACs in the SCAG Region

**57%**

of jurisdictions with DACs have EJ initiatives

**47**

of jurisdictions have identified DACs with no EJ in General Plans



# Takeaways

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**Less than half of SCAG jurisdictions include EJ in their General Plans**

**Over half of SCAG jurisdictions with DACs include EJ in their General Plans**

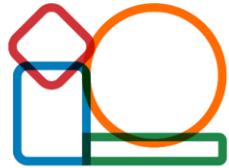
**Jurisdictions that addressed SB 1000 undertook additional initiatives**

# Tell us how we did!

Take a quick 2-minute survey to help us improve future Toolbox Tuesdays!



*SCAN ME*



## SB 1000 EQUITY TOOLKIT

# Toolbox Tuesday: Environmental Justice Tools for Local Planning in San Bernardino County

## Welcome

Welcome to the Senate Bill 1000 (SB 1000) Equity Toolkit produced by the San Bernardino County Transportation Authority and the San Bernardino Council of Governments (SBCOG). Scroll down to explore the toolkit's general plan policy tools, such as an Element language, or go straight to the data dashboards to identify San Bernardino County's Priority Equity Communities.

Click the button below to take a deeper dive into SB 1000 and the design of this toolkit.

[Learn More](#)

Footage credits

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April 30, 2024

# Objectives & Agenda

1. Provide an **overview of California's SB 1000** and the steps to developing an **Environmental Justice (EJ) Element**.
2. Walk through the SB 1000 Equity Toolkit and **how to use the various tools**.
3. Showcase tools specific for stakeholders in **San Bernardino County**.

# Background and Context

- Project **led by SBCTA/SBCOG**.
- Goal is to develop a regionally-specific Senate Bill (SB) 1000 toolkit for **use by local jurisdictions and stakeholders**.
- Funded through SCAG's allocation of REAP 1.0 grants from the State.
- Met with State Office of Planning and Research and Office of the Attorney General, Bureau of Environmental Justice.

# SB 1000 Overview

*EJ in Planning*

# The Planning for Healthy Communities Act

- SB 1000 recognizes that **the planning profession has power to influence health and equity outcomes.**
- Requires local governments to identify any "disadvantaged communities (DACs)" in its jurisdiction when a city or county adopts or updates **two or more elements** of its general plan concurrently on or after January 1, 2018.

**If DACs are identified, then local governments have two options:**

**An EJ Element:**  
a separate new element in the general plan

**EJ Policies:** a set of EJ-related goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements



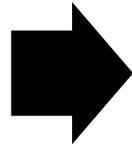
Source: LA Times

# SB 1000 Process

There are generally three steps to developing an EJ Element:

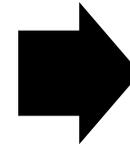
## 1. Analysis

Identify DACs, including unique or compounded risks



## 2. Engagement

Engagement with the community, especially in DACs, on a minimum of six topic areas related to environmental justice



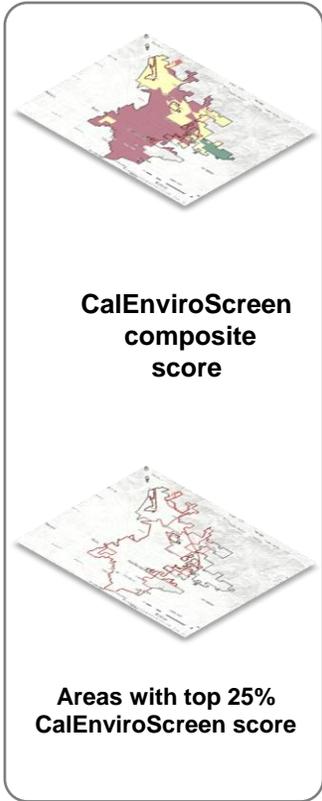
## 3. Policy Development

Integration of goals, policies, and programs into the General Plan to address DAC priorities

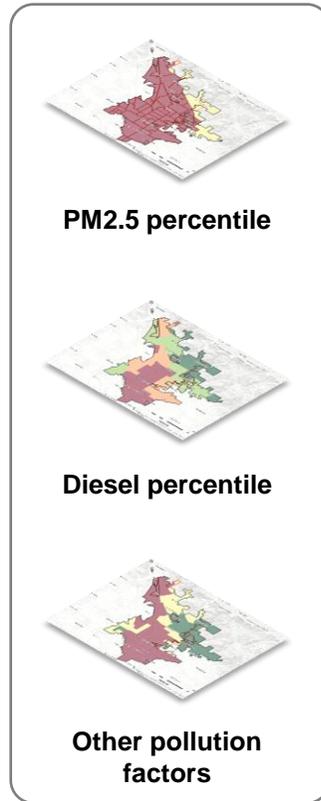
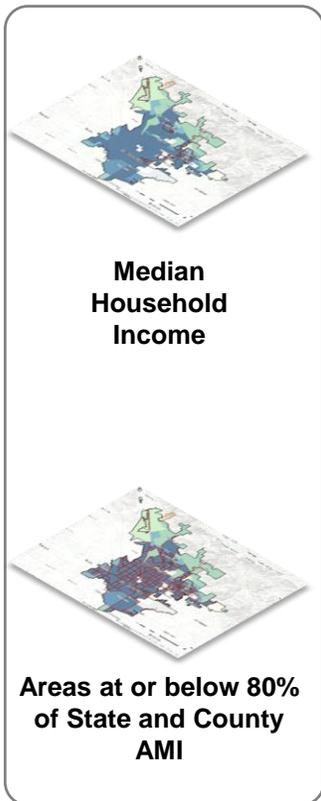
# EJ Screening



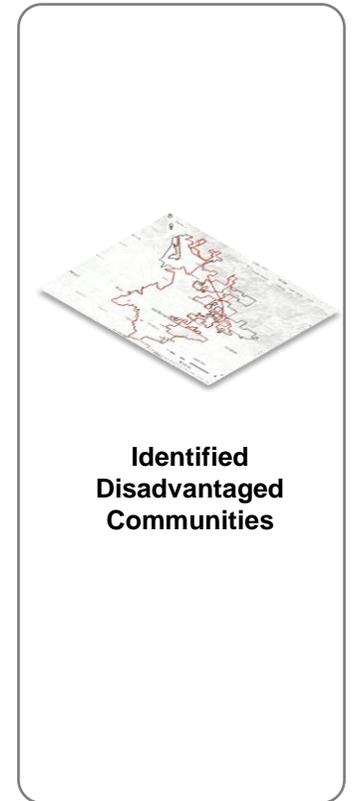
## Method 1 CalEnviroScreen 4.0



## Method 2 Low-income communities with disproportionate pollution burden



## Method 3 Community-specific data and groundtruthing



# EJ Element Engagement



- The core spirit of SB 1000 is to meaningfully engage community members throughout the planning process.
- In 2019, State’s environmental justice definition updated to: “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.” - Gov. Code, § 65040.12(e)

The SB 1000 Equity Toolkit provides data analysis, model language, and other tools; however, jurisdictions must conduct their own local outreach and engagement.

# Policy Requirements



In EJ element or EJ policies:

- **Must minimally address six topic areas** (see list to the right) to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in DACs.
- Identify goals, policies, and actions that address health, equity, and environmental justice priorities and needs in DACs.

**Reduce Pollution Exposure:** air quality, water quality, and land use compatibility

**Promote Public Facilities:** libraries, schools, childcare, health facilities, parks

**Promote Food Access:** grocery stores, farmers' markets, community gardens

**Promote Safe and Sanitary Homes:** housing location, quality, and affordability

**Promote Physical Activity:** walkability, bikeability, access to transit, traffic safety

**Promote Civic Engagement:** language access, participatory planning, consult DACs

# SB 1000 Equity Toolkit

*sb1000toolkit.com*

# SB 1000 Equity Toolkit: Components

## Tools for each step of the EJ Element process

Prep	Analysis	Engagement	Policy Development	Implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SB 1000 FAQ Primer (PDF)</li> <li>• Summary of the Office of the Attorney General's Comment Letters (PDF)</li> <li>• Other outside tools in the Resource Library</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EJ Summary Dashboard (ArcGIS)</li> <li>• Data Exploration Map (ArcGIS)</li> <li>• Overall Priority Equity Community Analysis (PowerBI)</li> <li>• Race &amp; Ethnicity Analysis (PowerBI)</li> <li>• Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (PowerBI)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SB 1000 Community-Oriented Factsheet (PDF)</li> <li>• SB 1000 Factsheet, for internal stakeholders (PDF)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EJ Plan Builder (Website)</li> <li>• Model Language for EJ Elements (PDF)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Racial Equity Assessment Tool (PDF)</li> </ul>

# Website Overview

**SB 1000 EQUITY TOOLKIT**

ABOUT SB 1000 ▾ DATA TOOLS EJ BUILDER RESOURCE LIBRARY 🔍

Prep Analysis Policy Development Prep

Engagement

Policy Development

Implementation

## Welcome

Welcome to the Senate Bill 1000 (SB 1000) Equity Toolkit produced by the San Bernardino County Transportation Authority (SBCTA) and the San Bernardino Council of Governments (SBCOG). Scroll down to explore the toolkit's general plan policy tools, such as model Environmental Justice Element language, or go straight to the data dashboards to identify San Bernardino County's Priority Equity Communities.

Click the button below to take a deeper dive into SB 1000 and the design of this toolkit.

[Learn More](#)

# Data Tools



**EJ SUMMARY DASHBOARD DATA EXPLORATION MAP**

SB 1000 Data Exploration Map *Developed by Raimi + Associates* SB 1000 Toolkit SBCTA

Find address or place

Legend

- San Bernardino County Boundary
- Cities and Places
- SB1000 Priority Equity Communities (Census Tracts)
  - Yes
  - No

Map showing San Bernardino County boundary and SB1000 Priority Equity Communities (Census Tracts) highlighted in purple. Locations include Pahrump, Las Vegas, Henderson, Bullhead City, Mojave Desert, Mojave National Preserve, California City, Edwards Air Force Base, Lancaster, Palmdale, Victorville, Marine Corps Agcc Twentymine Palms, Twentymine Palms, Angeles, Banning, San Bernardino Mountains, Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ontario, Corona, Banning, Indio, Murrieta, and California State.

App State  
Click to restore the map extent and layers visibility where you left off.

All rights reserved

## Overall Priority Equity Community Analysis

Use this data dashboard to explore the population of PECs in relation to the rest of the County. View this dashboard in a separate tab

Region: [Dropdown]  
 Incorporated: [Dropdown]  
 Place Name: [Dropdown]  
 ZIP Code: [Dropdown]  
 Census Tract: [Dropdown]  
 Priority Equity Community?: [Dropdown]  
 Method 1?: SB535 DAC? [Dropdown]  
 Method 2?: CEJST DAC? [Dropdown]  
 Method 3A?: Equity Study? [Dropdown]

<b>328</b> Priority Equity Communities Percentage of Tracts: 70%	<b>154</b> Method 1 PECs Percentage of Population: 69%	<b>254</b> Method 2 PECs Number of Places: 40	<b>242</b> Method 3 PECs Number of Zip codes: 62
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Population by PEC Status by Place

Live in a Priority Equity Community?  Yes  No

Yes	No
San Bernardino 205K Ontario 172K Victorville 108K Fontana 117K Rancho Cucamonga 120K Rialto 91K Hesperia 86K Colton 59K Yucaipa 50K Appleton 45K Upland 45K Montclair 45K Barstow 45K Redlands 45K Highland 45K Chino Hills 45K Chino Hills 67K Chino Hills 66K	Rancho Cucamonga 120K Unincorporated San Bern... Appleton 45K Upland 45K Redlands 45K Fontana 117K San Bernardino 205K Ontario 172K Victorville 108K Fontana 117K Rancho Cucamonga 120K Rialto 91K Hesperia 86K Colton 59K Yucaipa 50K Appleton 45K Upland 45K Montclair 45K Barstow 45K Redlands 45K Highland 45K Chino Hills 67K Chino Hills 66K

SBCTA/SBCOG SB 1000 EQUITY TOOLKIT *Developed by Raimi + Associates*

Overall Priority Equity Community (PEC) Analysis

Toolkit Site | Data Tools | Data Source

75%

Microsoft Power BI



## Topics

**REDUCE POLLUTION EXPOSURE**

View Topic

**PROMOTE PUBLIC FACILITIES**

View Topic

**PROMOTE FOOD ACCE**

View Topic

**PROMOTE SAFE AND SANITARY HOMES**

View Topic

**PROMOTE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY**

View Topic

**PROMOTE CIVIC ENGAGEMENT**

View Topic

**OTHER EQUITY TOPICS**

View Topic

**APPENDIX**

View Topic

← BACK TO TOPIC

## Goal PE-1: Priority Equity Communities have reduced daily exposure to air pollution, especially from the logistics and distribution industry.

Topics Policy, Reduce Pollution Exposure

Themes Air Pollution, Climate Mitigation, Economic Development, Environmental Health, Land Use, Transportation, Zoning

SAVE THIS ITEM

+ Add to List

Download

**Related Goals and Actions**

[Goal PA-2: Residents of all incomes and abilities have opportunities to lead active lifestyles and access recreational facilities.](#)  
Policy, Promote Physical Activity

[Actions for Active Transportation](#)  
Action, Promote Physical Activity

[Goal PE-2: A City designed to improve air quality and reduce disparate health impacts.](#)  
Policy, Reduce Pollution Exposure

[Actions for Safe Routes to School](#)  
Action, Promote Physical Activity

[Goal PE-3: A City that safely and systemically addresses toxics, legacy pollutants, and hazardous materials.](#)  
Policy, Reduce Pollution Exposure

[Actions for Urban Agriculture](#)  
Action, Promote Food Access

**POLICY: Good neighbor policy.** Establish a Good Neighbor Policy ordinance that provides a set of guidelines and mitigation measures to potentially help address some of the air pollution and other concerns from industrial facilities and logistics and distribution companies operating within the city's limits.

**POLICY: Mobile sources of emissions.** Reduce air pollution and vehicle-related emissions, especially from diesel-powered trucks, that travel to, from, or through the city. Designate truck routes to avoid sensitive land uses (e.g., schools, playgrounds, housing, healthcare facilities, and elder and childcare centers), where feasible.

**POLICY: Stationary sources of emissions.** Discourage the development of new industrial facilities (e.g., warehouses) within 1,000 feet of existing sensitive land uses (e.g., schools, playgrounds, housing, healthcare facilities, and elder and childcare centers).

# Resource Library



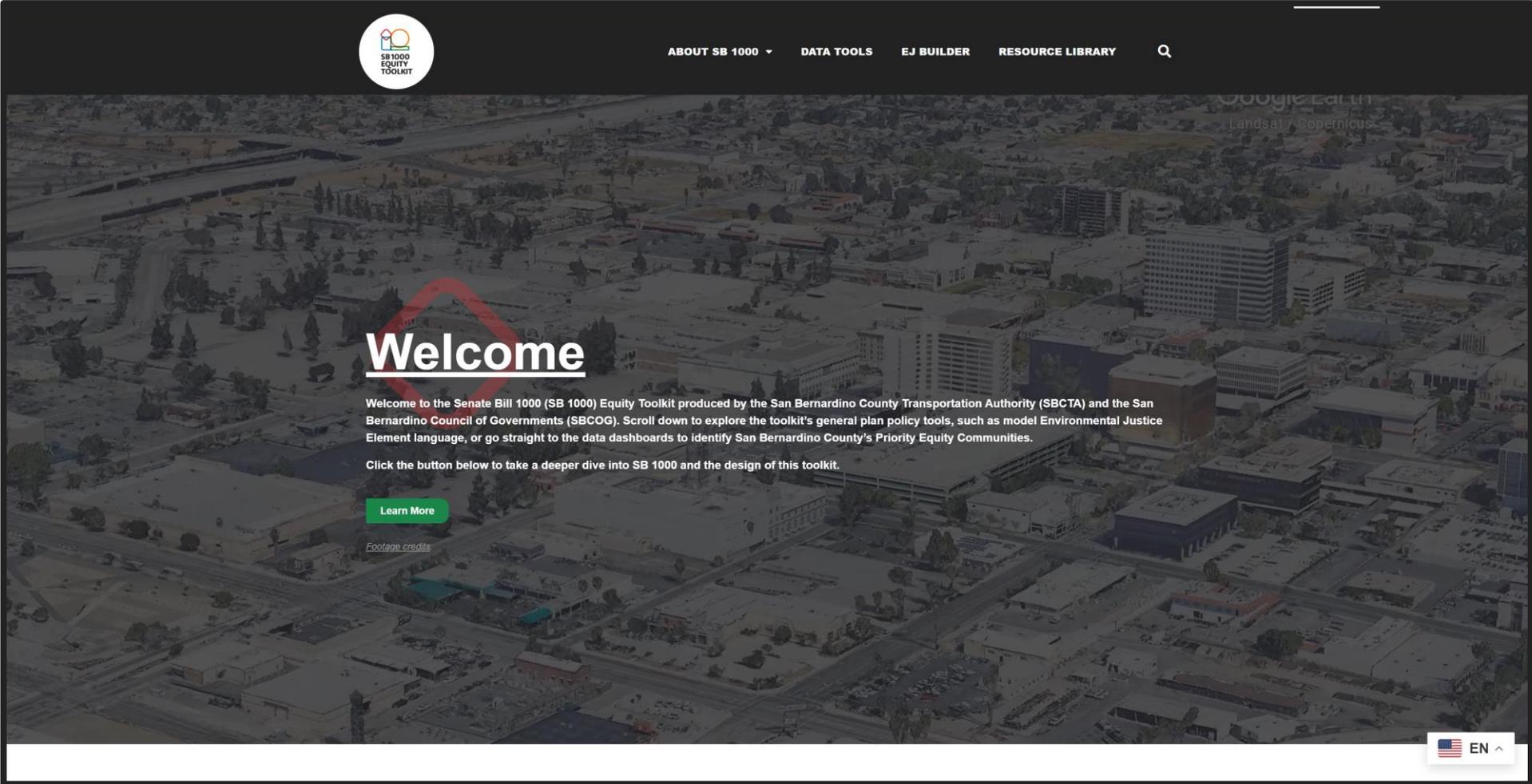
## Resource Library

View and download useful documents for use and reference when building your environmental justice (EJ) plan.

<p><b>WHAT IS SENATE BILL 1000?</b></p> <p><b>Why use SB 1000?</b></p> <p><b>What does it mean for my community?</b></p>	<p><b>SB 1000 Factsheet</b></p> <p><b>Overview</b></p> <p><b>What is Environmental Justice?</b></p>	<p><b>SB 1000 FAQ Primer</b></p>	<p><b>SB 1000 Toolkit</b></p> <p><b>Model Language for Environmental Justice Elements</b></p>
<p>SB 1000 Community-Oriented Factsheet</p>	<p>SB 1000 Factsheet</p>	<p>SB 1000 FAQ Primer</p>	<p>Model Language for Environmental Justice Elements</p>
<p><b>Summary of the Office of the Attorney General's Comment Letters</b></p>	<p><b>Racial Equity Assessment Tool</b></p>	<p><b>San Bernardino Council of Governments (SBCOG) Regional Equity Study</b></p>	<p><b>The Emergence of Environmental Justice in General Plans: Lessons from California's Senate Bill 1000</b></p>



# Website Walkthrough



# Q & A

# Large Group Discussion

**What questions do you still have related to SB 1000 Equity Toolkit?**

## **Guiding Topics:**

1. How to use the data tools
2. How to use the website, including the EJ Plan Builder
3. SB 1000 Equity Toolkit overview

# Thanks!

# Extra Slides

# Existing Conditions Analysis



Disadvantaged communities (DACs) are defined as:

An area identified by CalEPA pursuant to Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code. CalEPA designates an area as a DAC if a census tract scores at or above 75% on CalEnviroScreen.

An area that is a low-income area\* disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation.

\*Low-income area is defined as:

- (1) an area with household incomes at or below 80 percent of the statewide median income; or
- (2) an area with household incomes at or below the threshold designated as low income by the HCD list of state income limits adopted pursuant to Section 50093 of the Health and Safety Code.

**Sensitive Populations**



**High Pollution and/or Health Burden**



**“Disadvantaged Community”**

# Low-Income Threshold



- California’s Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) releases annual state income data to determine low-income thresholds **at a statewide and county level.**
- Since the Census Bureau’s 2017-2021 American Community Survey is the most recently available income data, the 2021 HCD State Income Limits are referenced in the toolkit.
- The County AMI is lower than the statewide median income of \$90,100.

	California	San Bernardino County
Area Median Income (AMI)	\$90,100	\$77,500
80% of AMI	<b>\$72,080</b>	<b>\$62,000</b>

2021 HCD State Income Limits

# Spectrum of Public Participation



	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
<b>Public Participation Goal</b>	To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities 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.
<b>Promise to the Public</b>	We will keep you informed.	We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, 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 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.

# Opportunity to Intersect with Other Elements



Improving access to  
healthcare and social  
services

Addressing racism  
as a public health  
crisis

Advancing anti-  
displacement  
policies

Prioritizing climate  
change adaptation in  
DACs

Operationalizing  
equity into  
governments  
structures and  
institutions

Preventing  
homelessness and  
supporting  
unhoused residents



# ERA Toolbox Overview

April 30, 2024

[WWW.SCAG.CA.GOV](http://WWW.SCAG.CA.GOV)

# Equity Resources for Action (ERA) Toolbox

**Updated from the  
Environmental Justice  
Toolbox (2021)**

**Aids local jurisdictions in EJ  
elements, goals, and policies  
per SB 1000**

**Compilation of best practices  
and existing  
policies/strategies**

**California Environmental  
Justice Alliance SB 1000  
Toolkit**

**Organized by Connect SoCal 2024  
Goals**

# Toolbox Structure



## Relevant General Plan Elements

● Land Use ● Safety ● Housing

The Plan strives to help develop, connect, and sustain communities that are livable, equitable, and thriving. Lack of community engagement during the planning process, unaffordable and unattainable housing, and lack of healthy food choices are a few of many reasons that result in unsustainable communities. Therefore, it is crucial to consider equitable practices and approaches to break down barriers and ensure communities in the SCAG region can thrive. The Communities section of this toolbox provides recommended practices and approaches centering around equitable engagement, especially with specialized populations, affordable, safe, secure, and protected housing, and healthy food access, to address inequities impacting vulnerable populations and underserved communities. The examples include best practices in the region and help empower residents and local jurisdictions to [take action](#).

### 2.1. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

#### DEVELOP EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND PUBLIC OUTREACH

- Build relationships with residents through community-based organizations, health departments, schools, libraries, and other groups that directly interface with the community
- Measure and assess the current community engagement approaches to ensure they are reaching all impacted residents
- Anticipate any barriers to effective communication and participation with all community members when developing an effective public outreach plan by looking at the demographics in the area (e.g., primary language, age, internet access, and educational attainment)
- Consider different ways to build trust within the community including facilitating conversations through a non-governmental organization, contractual trust, communication trust, competency trust, and caring (See resource #5)
- Host art-centered events and activities to increase engagement with community members such as art galleries, murals, festivals, and public art pieces
- Bring information and opportunities for input to community events, high schools, local markets, and community group meetings
- Provide information through non-digital formats, like local magazines and water bills

#### Resources and Examples:

1. [Institute for Local Government, Technology, Tools, and Techniques to Improve Public Engagement](#)
2. [Homelessness Policy Research Institute, Homeless Outreach: The Los Angeles County Context \(2022\)](#)

# Mobility

**Provides recommended practices and approaches to address mobility inequities and transportation-related impacts**



**Transit-oriented districts**



**Complete, Safe, and Active Streets**

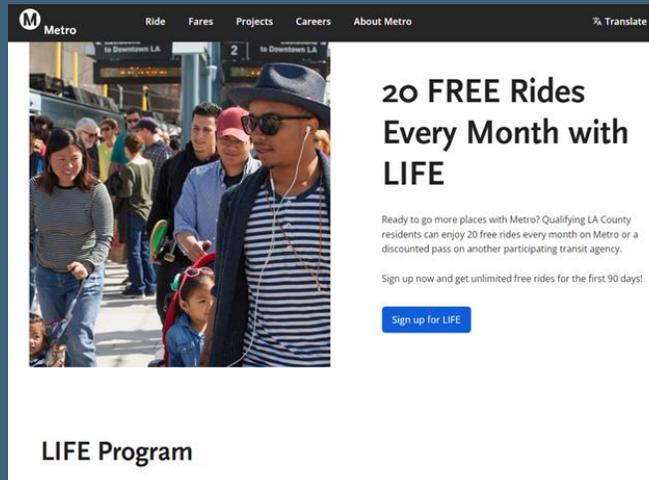


**Safe and Affordable Transportation Options**

# Example Mobility Recommendations and Resources

## Affordable and Accessible Transportation

- Conduct community engagement with historically marginalized or underserved communities to receive input on how to assess needs and provide affordable transit fares
- Invest and promote partnerships with Transportation Network Companies (TNCs) and other mobility providers, especially in communities with limited access to transit and rail



**L.A. Metro, LIFE Program**

online, in person at a sign-up event or download an application in rean). 日本語 (Japanese), Tiếng Việt (Vietnamese), huytphd cations for completing and submitting your form. You must be 18 of household if you're under age 18.



**FTA Technical Assistance**

### F. Community Outreach

In partnership with [South Los Angeles Transit Zone \(Slate-Z\)](#), [CicLAvia](#), and [Mobility Development](#), community-based organizations will serve an advisory role to provide input into important decisions like charger/e-bike station siting, pilot participants and design. A Resident Advisory Committee (RAC) will be established to assist with team canvassing, pop-up events and information sessions. An important aspect of this project will be green job training for youth, community based organization constituents and RAC members. A document outlining the [design and structure of the STEP RAC can be found here](#).

[CicLAvia](#) will facilitate three open street events in the STEP area to provide a platform for direct community outreach. Open street events will temporarily close streets to vehicular traffic and provide an opportunity for community members to walk, bike, skate, dance and play in the streets.



**LADOT Universal Basic Income**

# Communities

**Provides recommended practices and approaches centering equitable engagement with specialized populations**



**Empower Communities to Make Decisions**



**Implement Participatory Budgeting Committees and Programs**

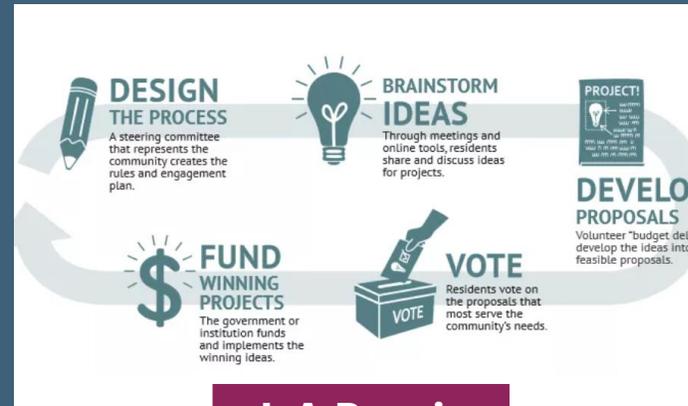


**Affordable, Safe, Secure, and Protected Housing**

# Communities Recommendations and Resources

## Implement Participatory Budgeting Committees and Programs

- *Research and locate discretionary funding sources by speaking with experienced PB practitioners, contacting key officials who control funding, and attend PB information sessions*
- *Recruit community members who can act as budget delegates and can form relationships and represent the interests of the residents*



**L.A Repair**

**The People's Budget of Long Beach**

### Make Your Voice Heard

In August 2022, Black Lives Matter LBC and community allies came together to release the FY 2023 "People's Budget Proposal" and bring equity and justice to the Long Beach City budget. The City's budget is a moral document that reflects our city's values and priorities. Adopting the People's Budget is more than just a shift in the way the City has done business—it is a pathway to ending anti-Blackness and structural racism in the City, undoing historical disinvestment that has continued for generations, and moving us closer towards a Long Beach that is safe and healthy for all.

- Endorse the People's Budget
- Email the Mayor & City Council
- Sign Up for Action Alerts!
- People's Budget Demands
- 2022 Toolkit
- El Presupuesto del Pueblo Long Beach

## Participatory Budgeting

A democratic process in which community members decide how to spend part of a public budget.

### Keep in Mind

Use this when seeking to develop extensive community involvement in budget choices, particularly where there are significant differences of opinion in the community about spending new tax dollars or one-time funds, where community trust is low and/or where there are "new" revenues to allocate.

### Why This Approach?

Participatory Budgeting can offer the following outcomes:

- Give community members a say in what public funds are spent on
- Can make for better and fairer decisions
- Could lead to more active and democratic citizens
- May make government more accountable and efficient
- Create opportunities for local elected officials to connect with constituents

### Participatory Budgeting Case Stories From California and Beyond

Below are stories of communities that have successfully implemented participatory budgeting processes. For more information, visit the Institute for Local Government Participatory Budgeting Resources.

**Institute for Local Government Participatory Budgeting Resources**

# Environment

Provides recommended practices and approaches to create healthier and more resilient communities who are disproportionately impacted by the effects of climate change, poor air quality, and other stressors



**Climate Resilience**



**Air Quality and Noise Impacts**



**Land Stewardships**

# Environment Recommendations and Resources

## Land Stewardships

- *Create and support land stewardship programs to increase agricultural and economic viability and to help local farmers in need of land support and to preserve sacred, cultural, and historical sites significant to indigenous communities*
- *Identify existing land uses to determine if it is feasible to convert the existing land use to a project-specific use or convert to an agricultural land use*

### Agriculture and Land Stewardship Framework and Strategies

#### SECTION II: POTENTIAL STRATEGIES

##### GROUP E: STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESSFUL PLANNING BY PROJECT PROPONENTS

##### Strategy E1: Project planning

##### Strategy E1.4: Implementation and funding

###### DESCRIPTION

How an ALS Strategy might be implemented will depend on what kind of activity it is intended to carry out. Measures to take into consideration include:

###### Implementation

Implementation of a strategy could be carried out with regard to one or more of three different kinds of activities. These activities are identified below.

- **Project Planning to Include Agricultural Considerations:** Some of the strategies are standards of practice that could be included as part of the project. Others could include ways to involve farmers in managing project lands for project purposes and could range from payments to use the land, to partnerships to manage the land. Some of these might not result in any additional costs to the projects. Others might add to project costs.
- **CEQA/NEPA Mitigation:** As discussed in Strategy E1.3.3, mitigation for impacts to agricultural resources is usually accomplished by

### First Nations Development Institute

#### HOW CALIFORNIA INDIGENOUS NATIONS APPROACH LAND MANAGEMENT

Contemporary Indigenous land management is largely dependent on whether a Native nation is federally recognized. If a nation is federally recognized, they may or may not have been deeded land through the BIA. Additionally, many Native nations that had been granted land experienced the U.S. government taking back the deeded lands or having their holdings greatly reduced in size. Nations that have managed to hold on to their ancestral lands are but a handful in California and include the Yurok, Karuk, Pomo, Chumash, Paiutes, Kumeyaay, and many others. While some California Indigenous nations have managed to regain land ownership and title, many have to buy back their ancestral lands.

Although many Native California nations were terminated, descendants of those who survived carefully manage their historic lands. Many have retained hunting, fishing, and cultivation rights that provide an immediate and ongoing connection with stewardship of these lands. Contemporary land management techniques still honor these specific landscapes through a variety of different ways, mostly depending on the tribe's historic role in a particular landscape.

Indigenous conservation practices have



springs throughout the year to prune and tend to the willow, sedge, grass, or other material that they use. Fisher families go to fishing places and clear debris, monitor water temperatures, and investigate the adjacent environment for dangerous conditions and sedimentation that is disadvantageous to watersheds. Families that are gatherers of acorns, bulbs, and more check on the health of these food sources, grounds, and access points. Gatherers whose homelands are near the ocean monitor the health of that ecosystem.

California Native customs and laws are designed to ensure the survival of people and the landscapes that ensure that survival. For example, culturally sanctioned burning is decided and planned for by the families and clans that have been successfully managing their resources. Many tribal people manage lands that may only offer benefit to future generations (and not demonstrate direct benefits in the present). These kincentric practices and intergenerational covenants are still strong in that knowing another will benefit from their actions is

# Economy

**Provides approaches and strategies to address social and environmental factors influencing the economy**



**Job Training**



**Protecting Small Businesses  
and Building Commercial  
Districts**



**Implementing Road Pricing**

# Economy Recommendations and Resources

## Vulnerable Workers Protection

- *Support policies and provide information on how vulnerable workers, like migrant, seasonal farmworkers, youth, and limited English proficiency workers, can access healthcare and career development services*
- *Conduct outreach with community cultural representatives that can provide translations and interpretations on local jurisdictions' policies on street vending, labor unions, and migrant/farmworker support services*

### California Employment Development Department

#### Success Stories

[EDD Farmworker Outreach Efforts Help Farmworker Avoid Eviction](#)  
[EDD Outreach Worker Helps Community Organize to Assist Displaced Farmworkers](#)  
[EDD Farmworker Outreach Representative is Passionate About Helping Local Laborers](#)  
[EDD Farmworker Outreach Representative Helps Local Workers Impacted by Disastrous Winter Storms](#)

#### Services for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

- Multilingual assistance.
- General information about unemployment, disability, and paid family leave.
- Referrals to supportive services such as low-cost medical services, housing, utility assistance, food banks, and legal services.
- Assistance with job searching, résumé writing, and job referrals.
- Information about farmworker labor rights and filing complaints.
- Assistance with placement into agricultural and non-agricultural jobs.

For a complete list of services for MSFWs and agricultural employers, see our [Migrant Seasonal Farmworker Outreach Program Brochure \(DE 6073\) \(PDF\)](#).

### County of Los Angeles Department of Economic Opportunity

#### Sidewalk Vending for LA County

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors adopted the County's first official Sidewalk Vending Ordinance for County. With support from local and regional partners, DEO is here to help sidewalk vendors **start up** and **thrive** healthy communities through compliant sidewalk vending operations.

This milestone provides a pathway for entrepreneurs and small businesses into a newly legalized open-air economy for vendors as well as conditions for better public health, safety, and well-being for all vendors, brick and mortar members.

[Read Sidewalk Vending Ordinance](#)

[Submit a Sidewalk Vending Complaint](#)

[Sidewalk Vending Ordinance FAQs](#)

If you are an existing business or seeking to learn more about our other small business programs and support as well as the Los Angeles County business certification process and incentives for certified small businesses, please contact our

### 8. Asserting Undocumented Workers' Rights in the Legal System

*"As undocumented workers we do have rights, the trade unions and everyone else tell us that we do, but the problem is exercising them. It's like having a Porsche without knowing how to drive."*

Henry Cardona of the [Collectif des travailleurs et des travailleuses sans statut légal - Genève \(CTSSL\)](#)

When mediation and collective actions are not influential in resolving a problem of abuse or exploitation, undocumented workers can resort to making a claim through legal channels. In many instances, laws guarantee fair working conditions for all workers, regardless of their legal status.

Fear is perhaps one of the biggest obstacles. As mentioned in the previous chapter, undocumented workers are often afraid to use governmental mechanisms to file a complaint, for fear that their irregular status will be exposed.

The information in this chapter is arranged into four main sections. The first section highlights the

### Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants



# THANK YOU!

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For more information, please visit:

<https://scag.ca.gov/environmental-justice>