

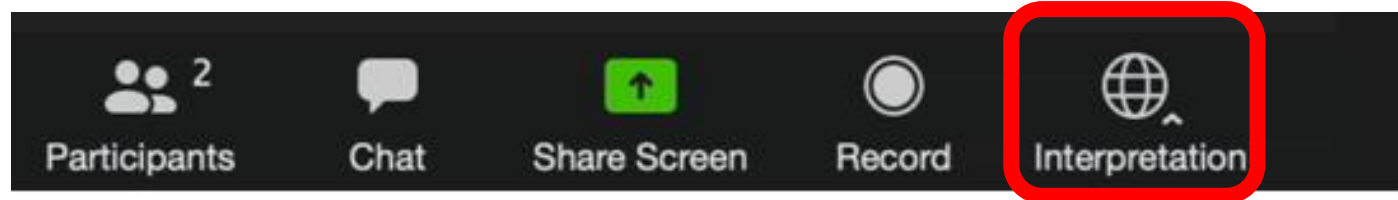
Workshop #3: Health and Environmental Justice

September 26, 2023



Kimley Horn | Rincon | EPS

Zoom Interpretation



La interpretación en simultáneo para esta reunión se dará en español

Por favor haz clic en el icono INTERPRETATION en tu barra de herramientas para acceder al idioma deseado

본 회의는 한국어 동시통역이 제공됩니다

원하는 언어에 액세스하려면 도구 모음에서 해석 아이콘을 클릭하세요

Agenda

6:00pm-6:10pm

Introduction and Welcome

6:10pm-7:00pm

Overview Presentation; Question and Answer

7:00pm-7:45pm

Small Group Discussion/Activity

7:45pm-8:00pm

Closing and Next Steps

Meeting Objectives

Provide context and background on environmental justice (EJ)

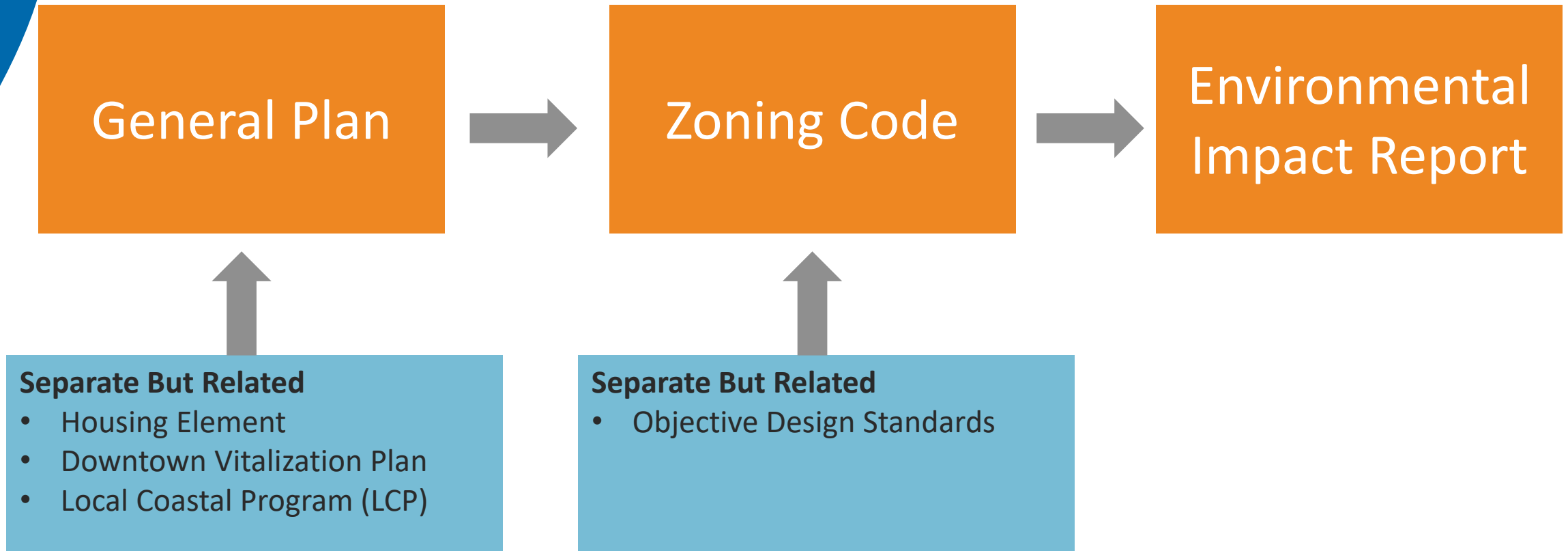
Discuss health and EJ existing conditions in Marina

Identify primary health and EJ issues and challenges facing Marina

Begin to discuss long-term health EJ strategies for Marina

Project Updates

What is the Project?



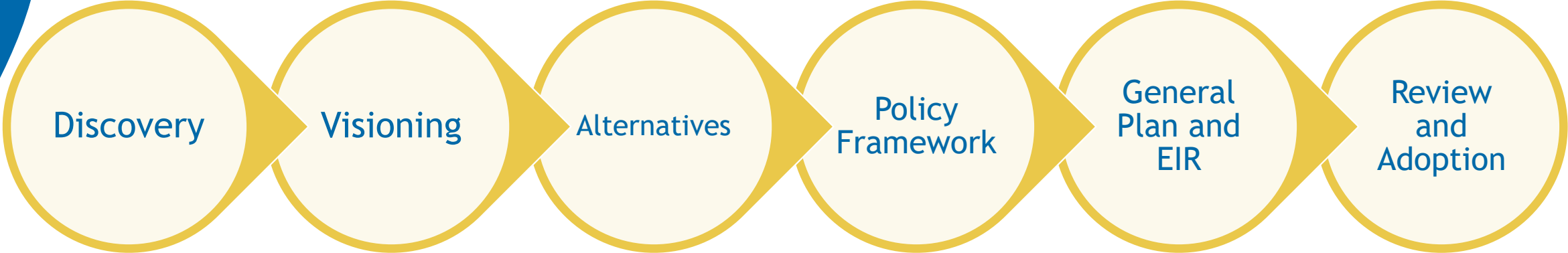
What is a General Plan?

- Long-term policy document to **guide future actions**
- Establishes the **City's direction** for the next 20 years
- Enables the community to come together to develop a **shared vision for the future**
- Updated every 15-20 years
- Preserves and enhances **community strengths**
- Addresses key **topics of concern**

“Vision about how a community will grow, reflecting community priorities and values while shaping the future.”



General Plan Update Process



January 2023



December 2024

Poll Question

Do you live or work in Marina?

¿Usted vive o trabaja en Marina?

마리나에 거주하거나 근무하고
계시나요?



Poll Question

How long have you lived here?

¿Durante cuánto tiempo ha vivido en Marina?

마리나에 거주한 지 얼마나 되셨나요?

Poll Question

Are you a renter or owner of your housing unit?

¿Es usted inquilino o propietario de su vivienda?

현재 집은 렌트하셨나요 아니면
소유하신건가요?

Poll Question

What is your age?

¿Cuál es su edad?

나이가 어떻게 되나요?

Poll Question

What best describes your background?
(race/ethnicity)

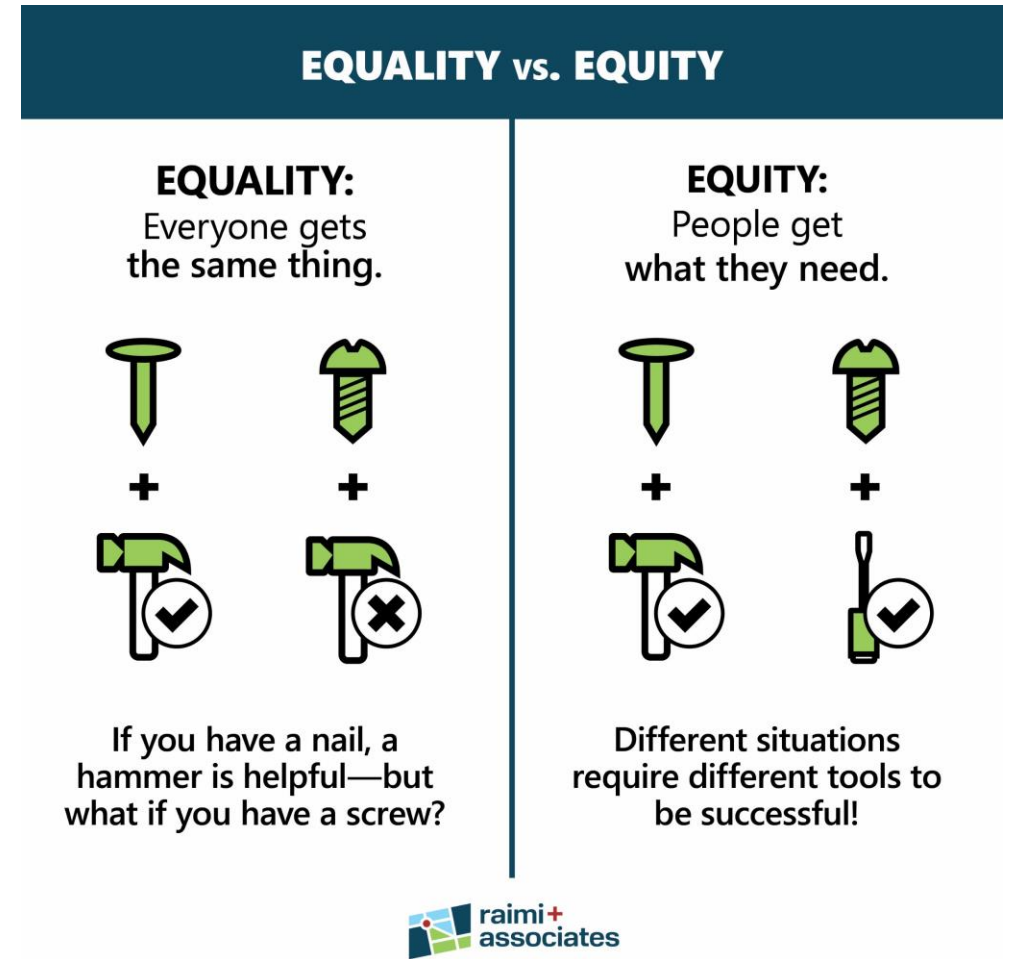
¿Cómo describiría su raza o etnia?

귀하의 배경을 가장 잘 설명하는 것은 무엇인가요?

Background and Context

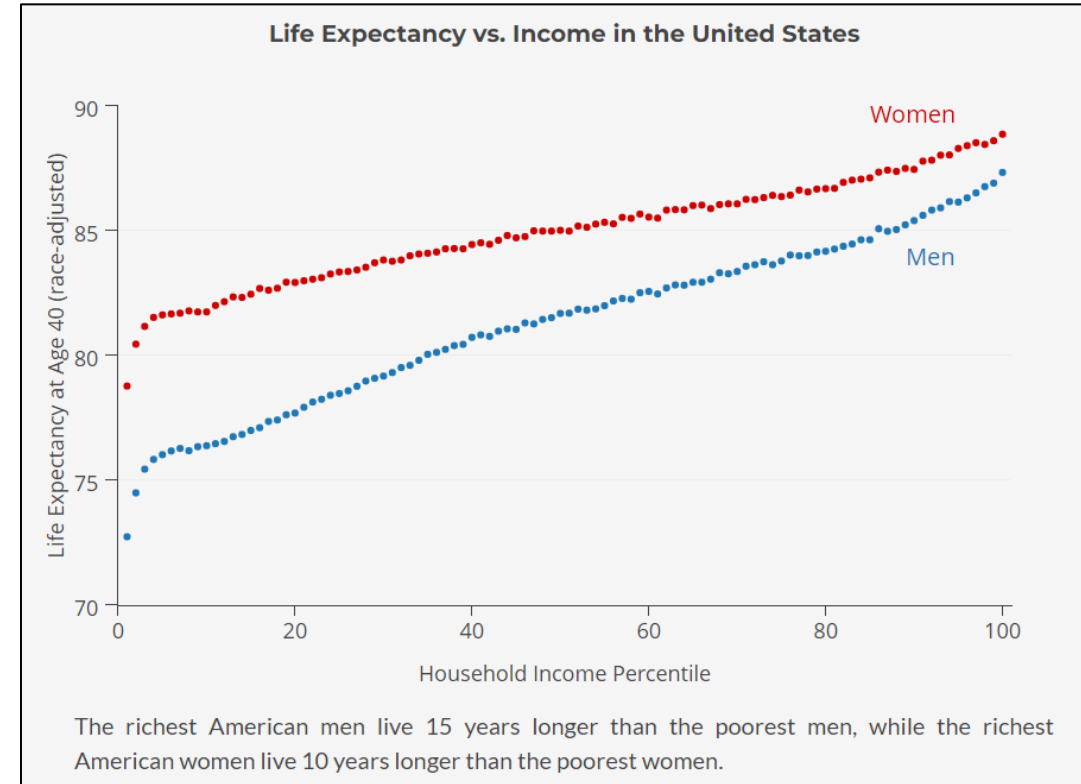
Key Concept: Health Equity

- **Health equity** is achieved when every person is able to attain their full health potential, and no one is disadvantaged by social position or other socially determined circumstances.
- **Health inequities** are types of unfair differences in rates or injuries, illnesses, and premature death resulting from social, economic, and/or environmental disadvantages.



How is Income related to Health?

- Income is a strong social determinant of health
- It is linked to an ability to:
 - Afford healthy foods
 - Pay for quality housing
 - Live in an area with high quality education
 - Access health care and other essential services
- Having a low income makes you vulnerable to several health and pollution burdens.



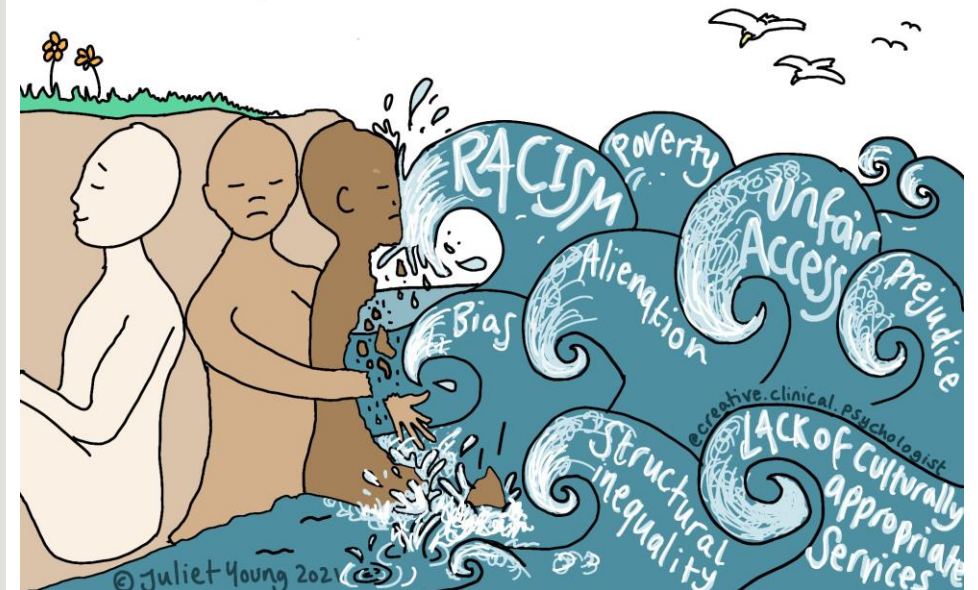
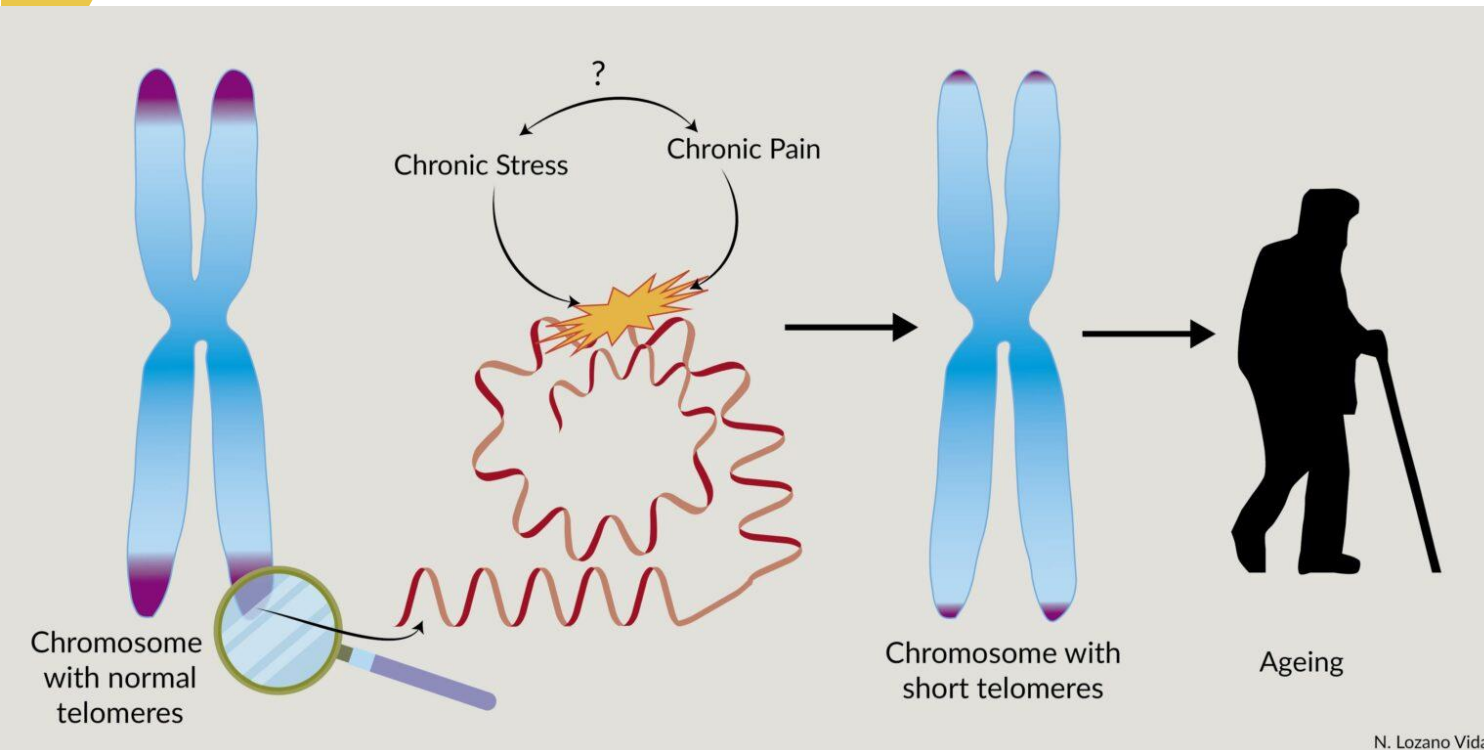
Source: <https://www.healthinequality.org/>

How is Race related to Health?

- Chronic racism compromises biological systems engaged in the stress response
- Weathering Hypothesis

The Weathering Hypothesis (Geronimus, 1992)

Chronic exposure to socioeconomic disadvantage, marginalisation and discrimination leads to early health deterioration.



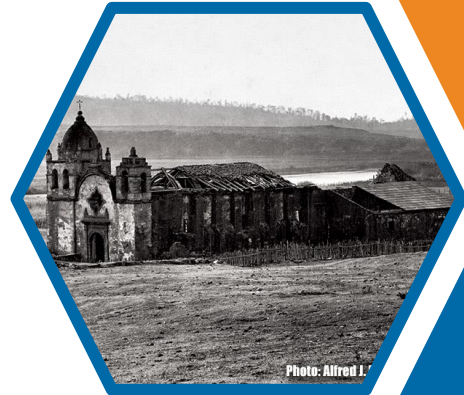
Key Concept: Environmental Justice

- Addresses the inequities that arise from low-income communities and communities of color bearing a **disproportionate burden of pollution and associated health risks**.
- **Corrects the legacy of concentrating pollution and other hazards** in and near low-income communities, often communities of color, by reducing these hazards and involving the impacted communities in any related decisions.



Source: Associated Press

EJ History in California and the U.S.

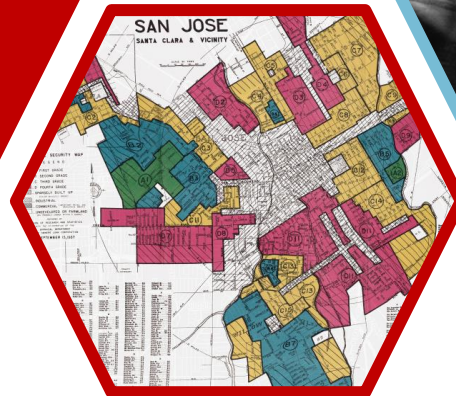


1850s to 1900s -
Tenement
crowding and
epidemics in US
industrial towns



1500s to 1800s -
European settler
and military
colonization of
Native lands

1930s to 1960s -
Redlining and
denial of
mortgage loans
to Black and
immigrant
neighborhoods



1960s -
California
Farmworkers
movement,
workplace
exposure to
toxins



1980s - Rural
Black community
sit-ins in Afton,
NC against toxic
landfill siting



Sources: Carmel Magazine, Tenement Museum, KQED, Getty Images, NRDC

California Environmental Justice Law

- In 1999, **California codified EJ into statute** (Gov. Code, § 65040.12(e).)
- In 2019, the legislature enhanced the state definition.

(e) (1) For purposes of this section, “environmental justice” means 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.

(2) “Environmental justice” includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:

(A) The availability of a healthy environment for all people.

(B) The deterrence, reduction, and elimination of pollution burdens for populations and communities experiencing the adverse effects of that pollution, so that the effects of the pollution are not disproportionately borne by those populations and communities.

(C) Governmental entities engaging and providing technical assistance to populations and communities most impacted by pollution to promote their meaningful participation in all phases of the environmental and land use decisionmaking process.

(D) At a minimum, the meaningful consideration of recommendations from populations and communities most impacted by pollution into environmental and land use decisions.

(Amended by Stats. 2019, Ch. 360, Sec. 3. (AB 1628) Effective January 1, 2020.)

The Planning for Healthy Communities Act

- Senate Bill 1000 (SB 1000) requires local governments to **identify any "disadvantaged communities"** (DACs) within its boundaries when they update two or more elements of the general plan after Jan 1, 2018.
- **Must minimally address six topic areas** (see list to the right) to reduce the health risks in DACs.
- Develop strategies that address environmental justice and health issues in DACs and the rest of Marina.

Reduce Pollution

Exposure: air quality, water quality, and land use compatibility

Promote Public

Facilities: libraries, parks, public transit, health facilities

Promote Food Access:

grocery stores, farmers' markets, community gardens

Promote Safe and

Sanitary Homes: housing quality, homelessness

Promote Physical

Activity: walkability, bikeability, traffic safety

Promote Civic

Engagement: language access, resident trainings, consult DACs

What is a “disadvantaged community”?

According to State law, a “disadvantaged community” (DAC) is defined as: “...a **low income area that is disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards** that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation.”

**Sensitive
Populations**



**High Pollution and/or
Health Burden**



**Disadvantaged
Community**

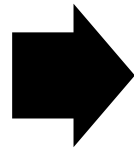
SB 1000 process

There are generally three steps to developing an EJ Element

We are here

1. Analysis

Identify DACs, including unique or compounded health and environmental 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

Existing Conditions

Existing Conditions Overview

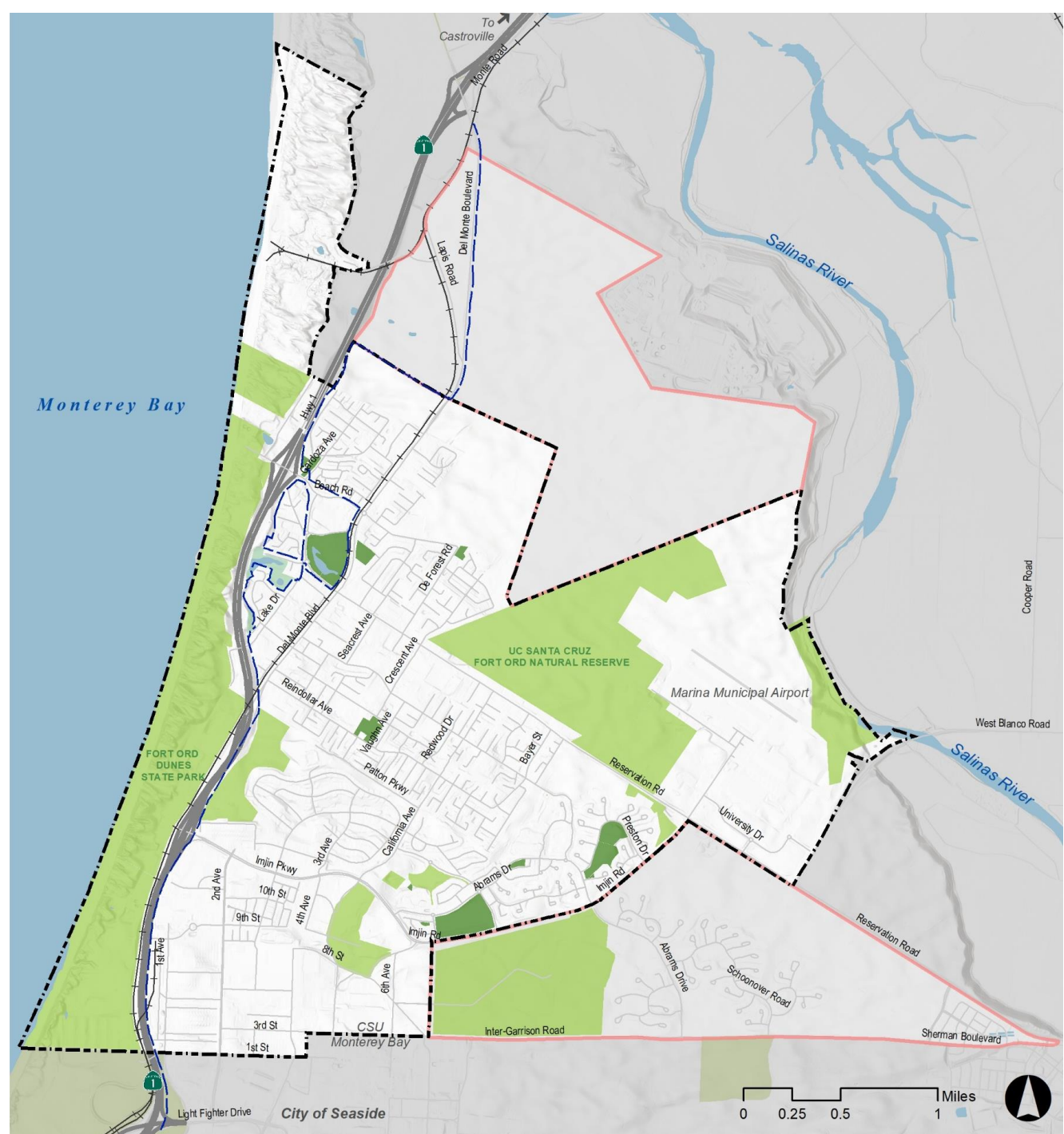
- Demographics
- Health Outcomes
- Pollution Exposure
- Public Facilities
- Food Access
- Safe and Sanitary Homes
- Physical Activity

Demographics

Quick Facts

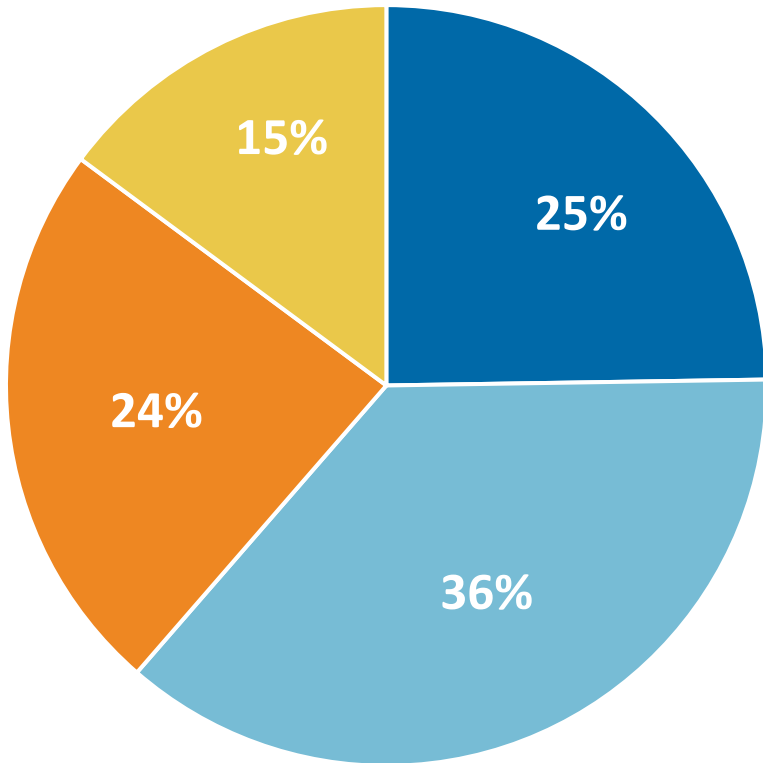
- Incorporated in 1975
- 9.8 square miles
- 21,500 residents
- 6,491 total jobs

2021 CA DOF



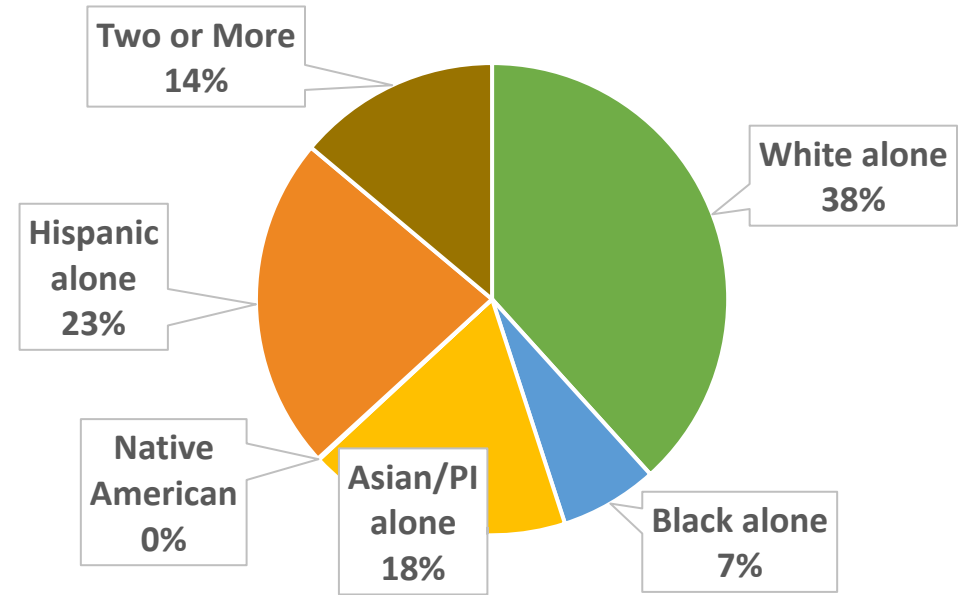
Demographics

Age Distribution

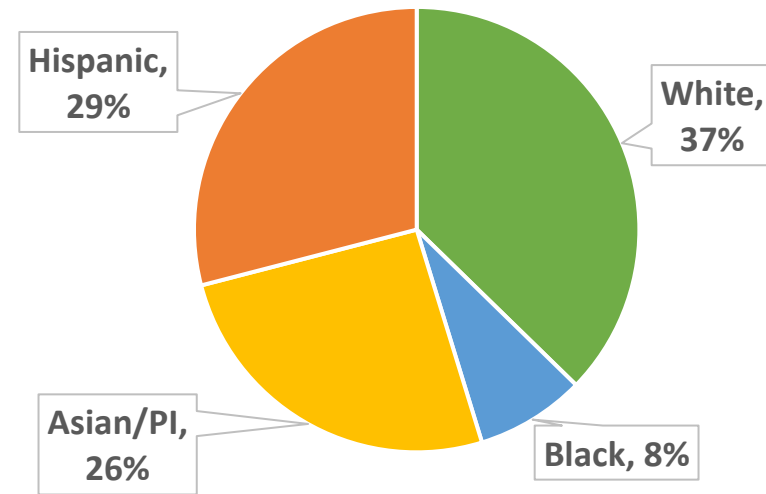


■ 19 and under ■ 20-45 ■ 45-64 ■ 65-85+

Race and Ethnicity (alone)



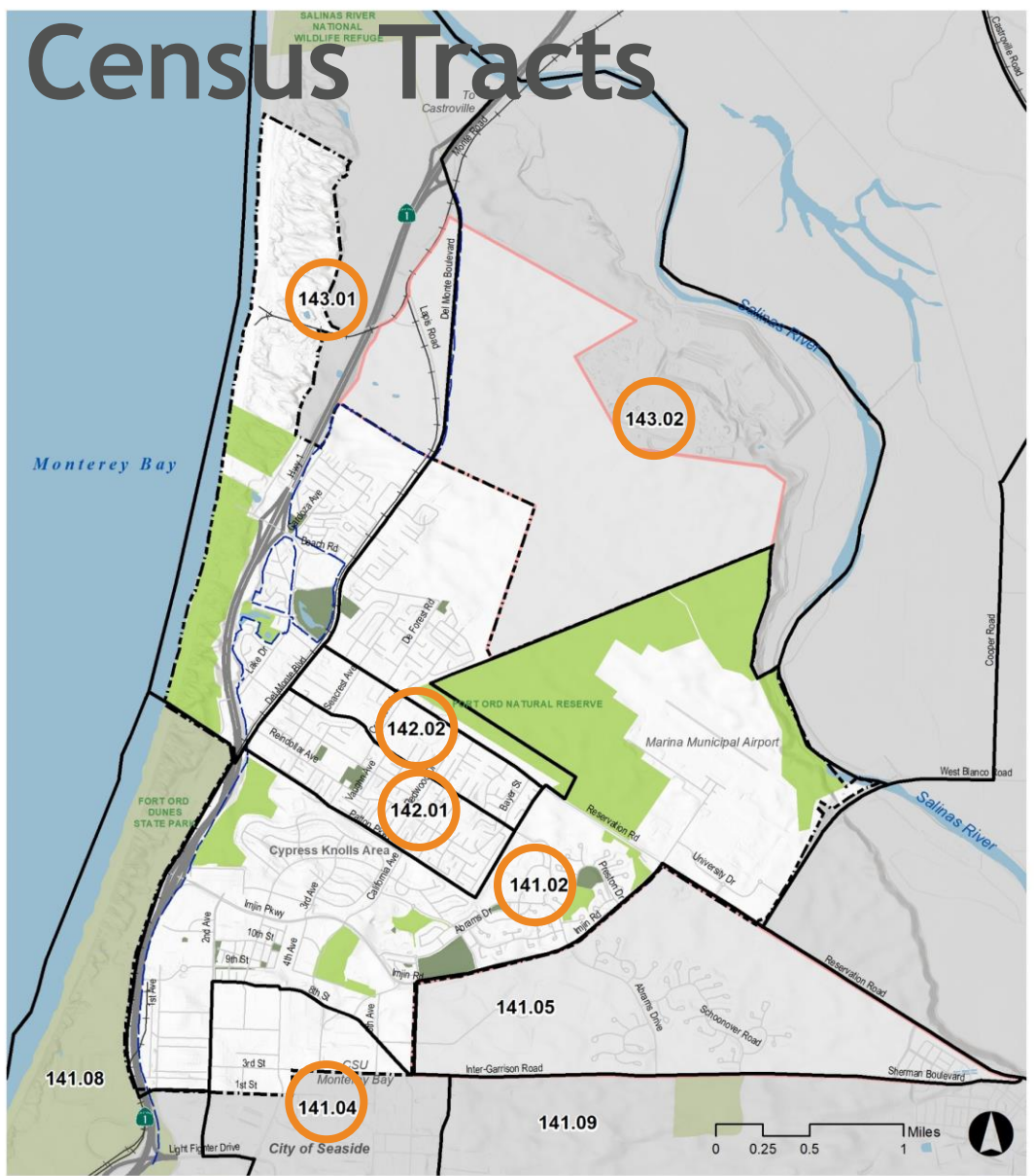
Race and Ethnicity (some heritage)



14% speak English less than very well

Source: American Community Survey, 2021 5-Year Estimates DP05

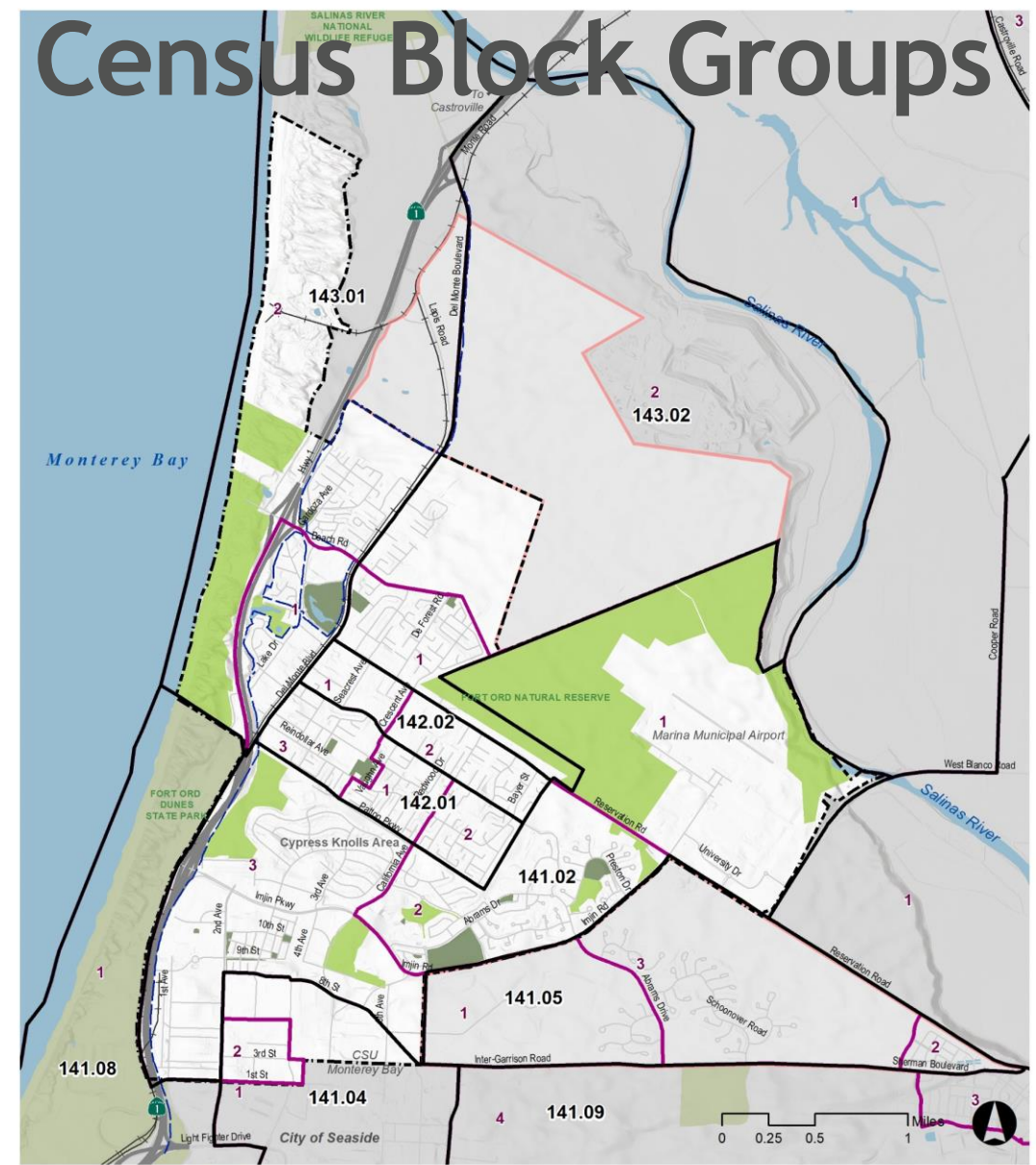
Census Tracts



City Limits	City Park	Census Tracts
Sphere of Influence	Open Space	
Local Coastal Zone	Parks Outside the City	
Rail_Regional	Waterbody	
Highway		
Roads		

Sources:
 City of Marina (2023); County of Monterey (2023);
 CFPAD (2021); Urban Footprint (2023);
 ESRI (2022); USGS & NOAA (2016).

Census Block Groups



City Limits	City Park	Census Tracts
Sphere of Influence	Open Space	Census Block Groups
Local Coastal Zone	Parks Outside the City	
Rail_Regional	Waterbody	
Highway		
Roads		

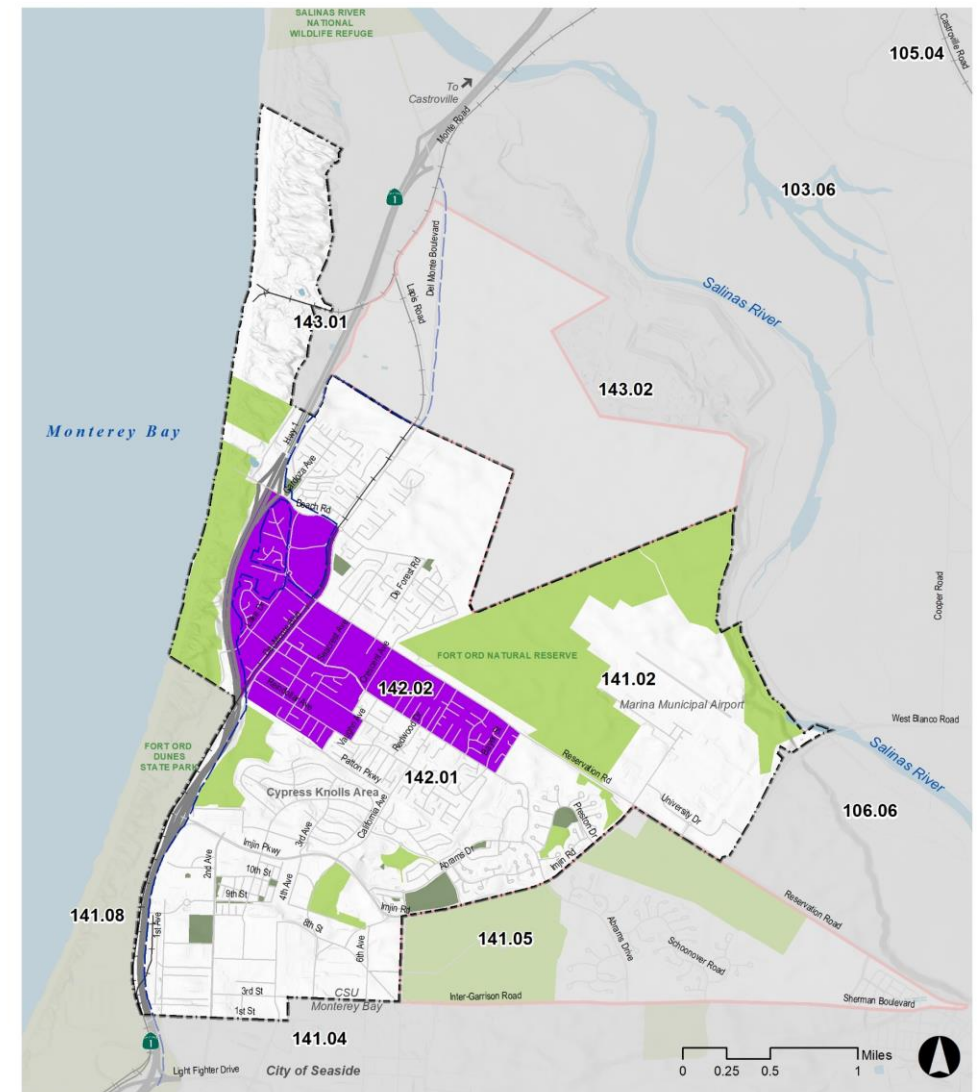
Sources:
 City of Marina (2023); County of Monterey (2023);
 CFPAD (2021); Urban Footprint (2023);
 ESRI (2022); USGS & NOAA (2016).

Low Income Areas

- Low-income threshold = \$72,080
- 1 census tract and 2 block groups are identified as low income. They include:
 - Tract 142.02
 - 142.01, Block Group 3
 - 143.01, Block Group 1

Census Tract	Total Population	Median Household Income	Low-Income?
141.02	3,747	\$78,980	No
141.04	2,066	N/A	No
142.01	5,068	\$74,492	Partial
142.02	4,321	\$62,192	Yes
143.01	3,737	\$97,917	Partial
143.02	4,305	\$83,567	No

Source: U.S. Census, 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Sources:
 City of Marina (2023); County of Monterey (2023);
 CPFD (2021); Urban Footprint (2023);
 ESRI (2022); USGS & NOAA (2016).

What do you think are the key health, equity and environmental justice issues in Marina?

¿Cuáles cree que son los problemas de salud, equidad y justicia ambiental en Marina?

마리나 시의 주요 건강, 형평성 및 환경 정의 문제가 무엇이라고 생각하십니까?

Health Outcomes

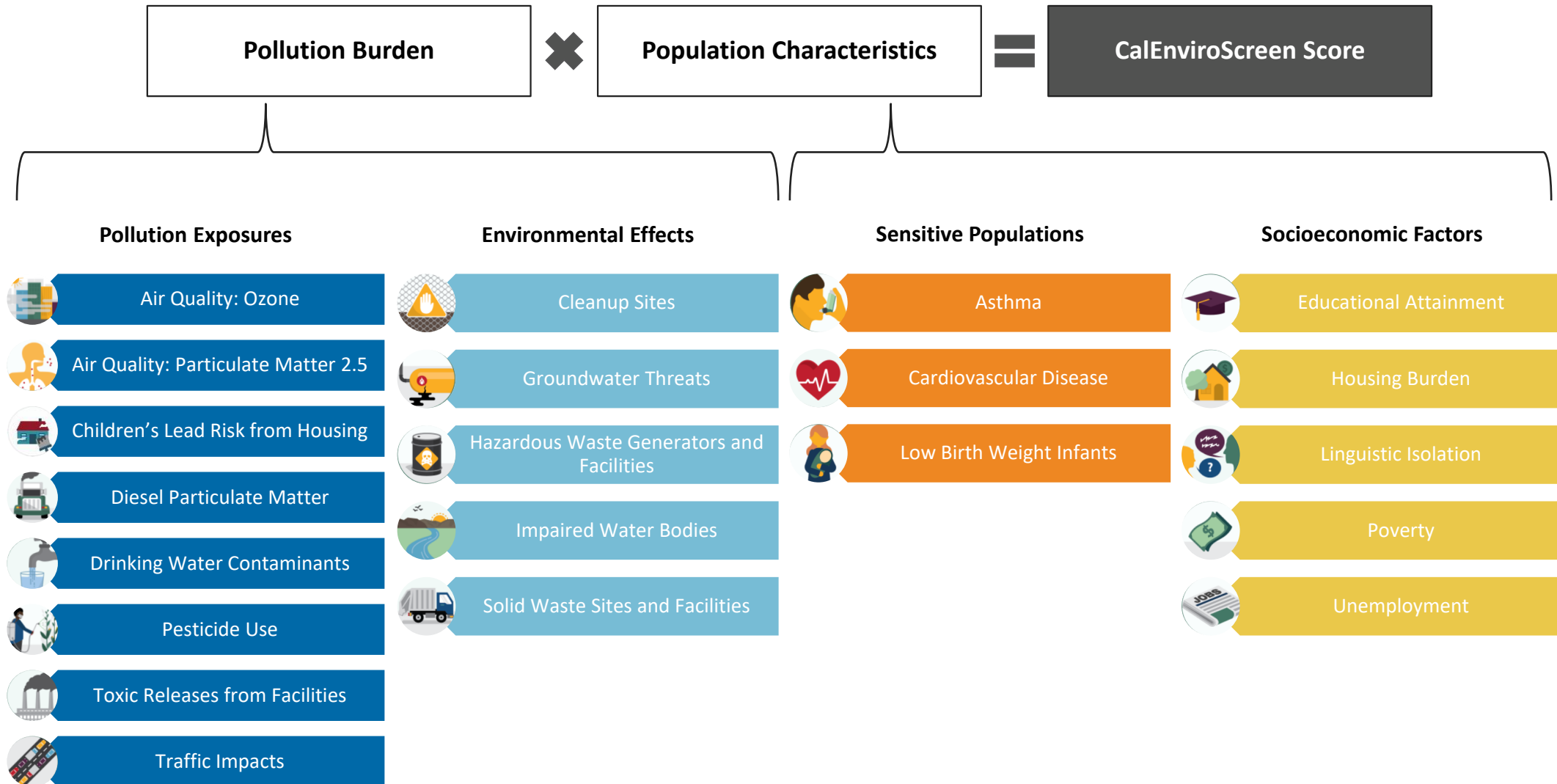
Estimates of Health Outcomes in Marina

Health Outcome	Marina	Monterey County	California
Children diagnosed with asthma	15.7%	15.0%	12.3%
Adults diagnosed with asthma	16.6%	14.2%	16.1%
Adults diagnosed with diabetes	9.7%	10.0%	11.1%
Adults diagnosed with heart disease	7.6%	7.3%	6.9%
Adults diagnosed with obesity (BMI > 30)	19.8%	23.0%	28.2%
Adults who needed help for mental health problems	23.7%	21.8%	21.2%

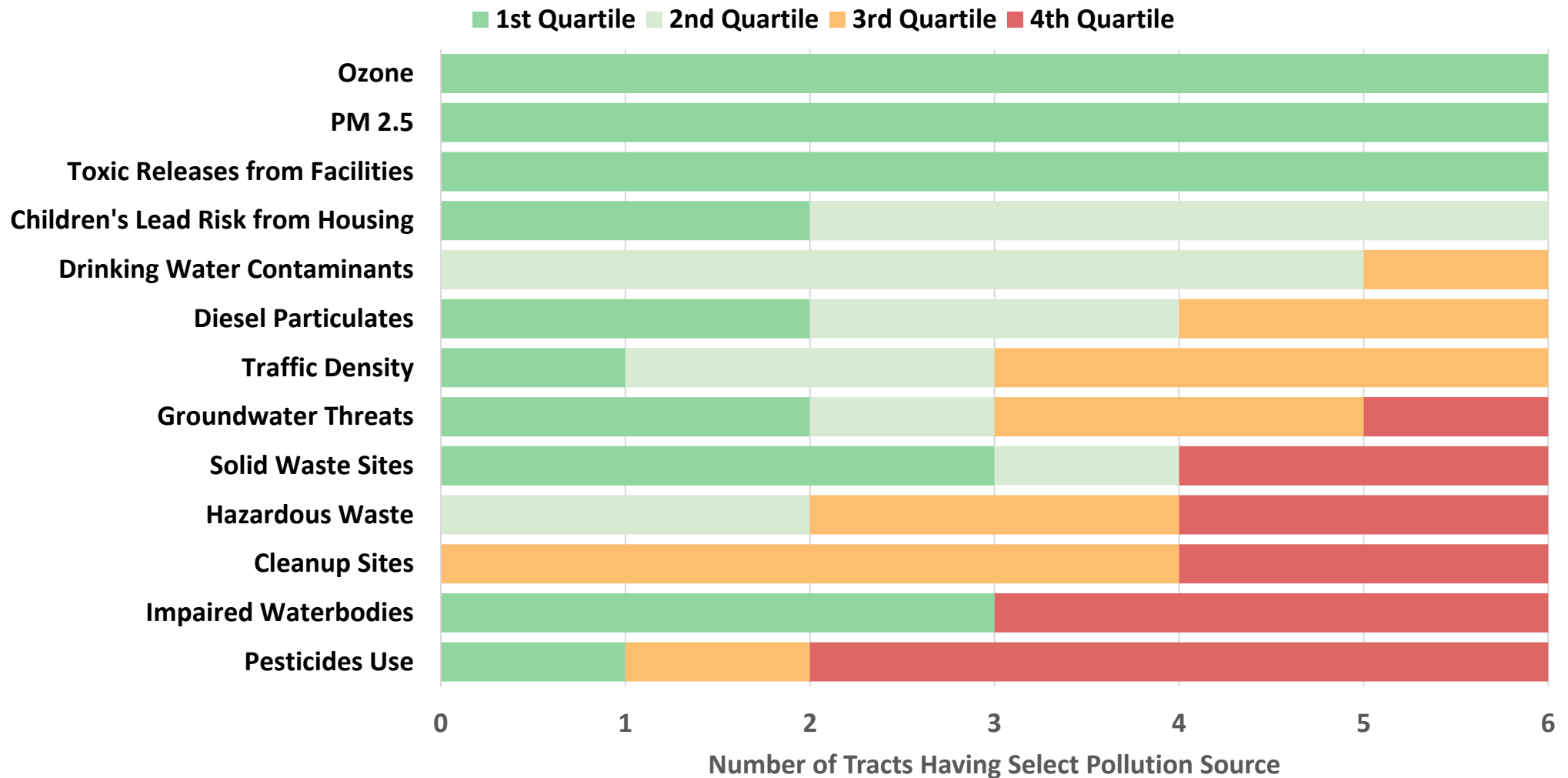
Source: California Health Interview Survey, Neighborhood Edition, 2020

Pollution Exposure

CalEnviroScreen 4.0



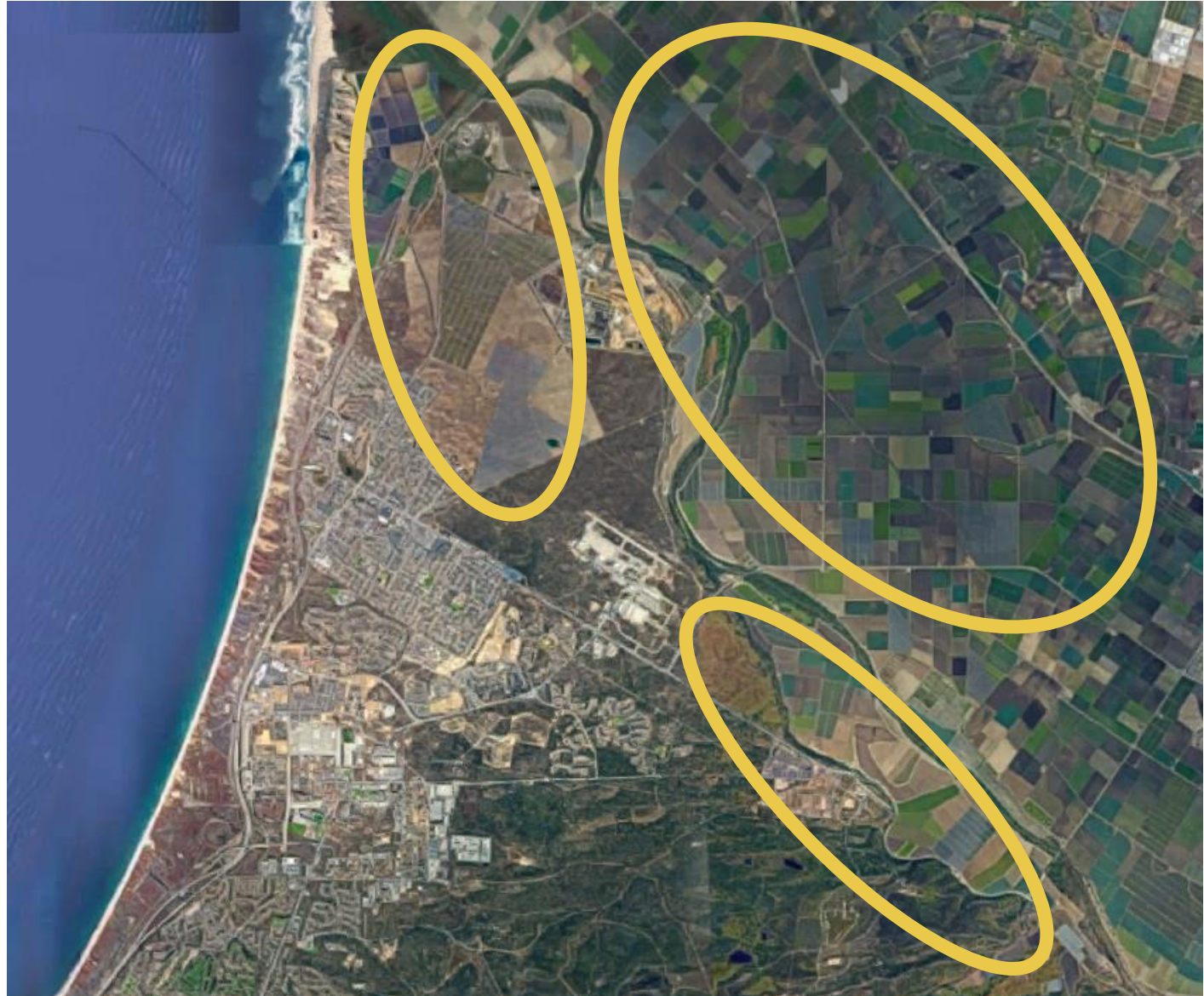
Citywide Pollution Burden



Source: CalEnviroScreen 4.0

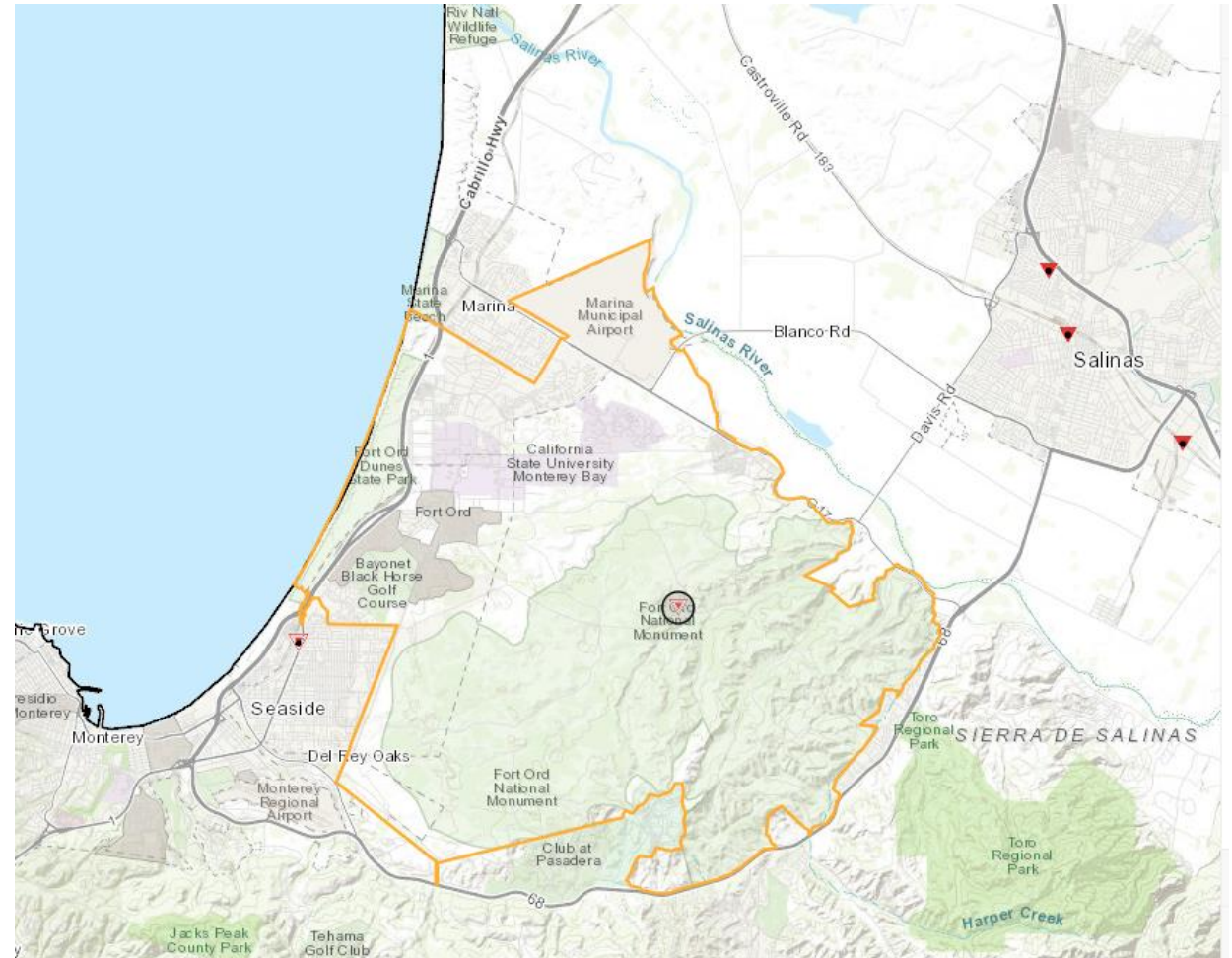
Agricultural Land Uses

Impacts
potential
pollution
exposure from
“Pesticides
Use” and
“Impaired
Waterbodies”



Former Army Base Fort Ord

- Ford Ord is on the U.S. EPA's National Priorities List (NPL) for cleanup and monitoring.
- Some areas within Ford Ord's former boundaries (orange line) have been partially deleted from the NPL. No areas have been fully deleted.
- Impacts potential pollution exposure from "Cleanup Sites", "Groundwater Threats", and "Hazardous Waste Facilities"

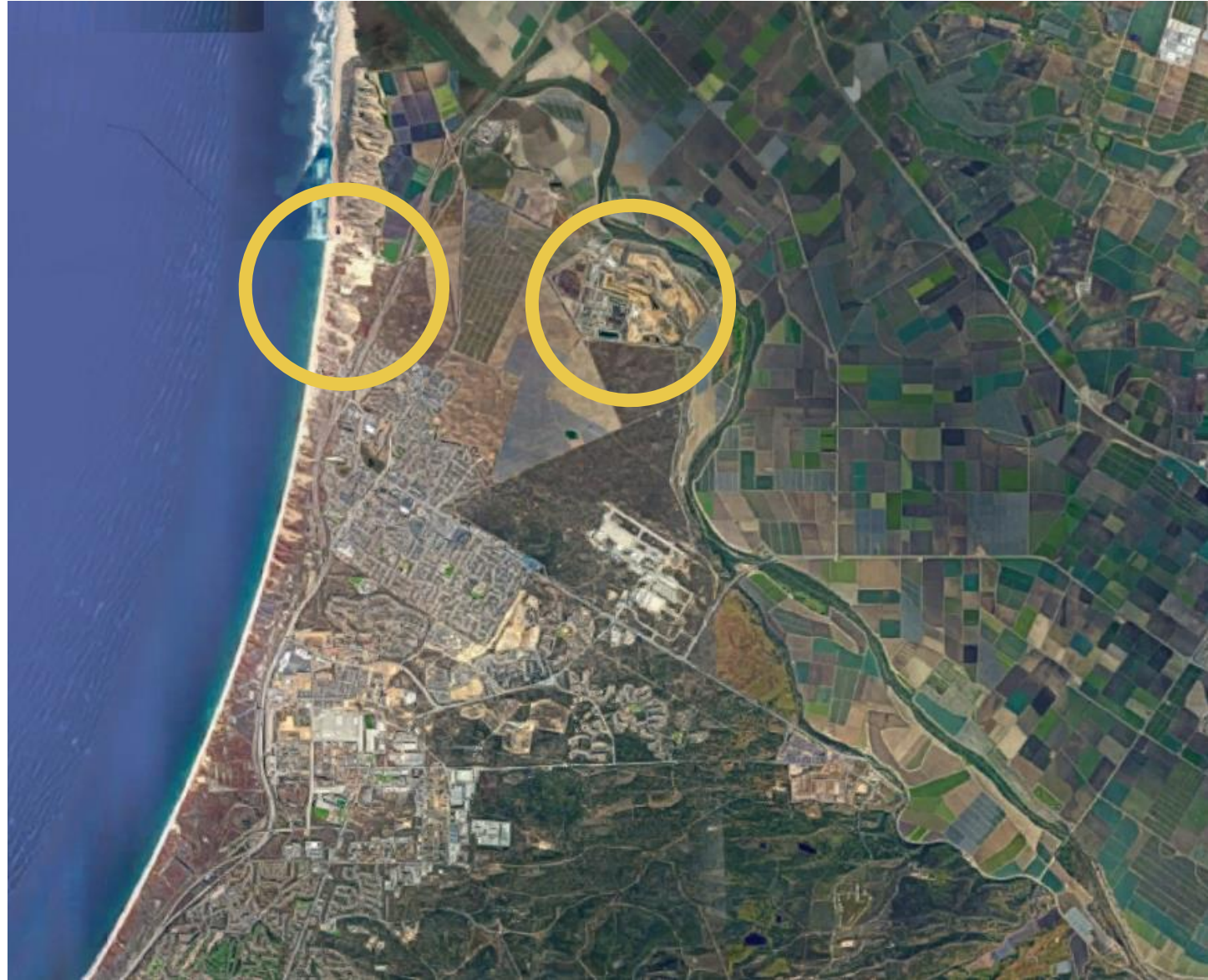


Source: U.S. EPA, Cleanup in My Community

Regional Public Facilities

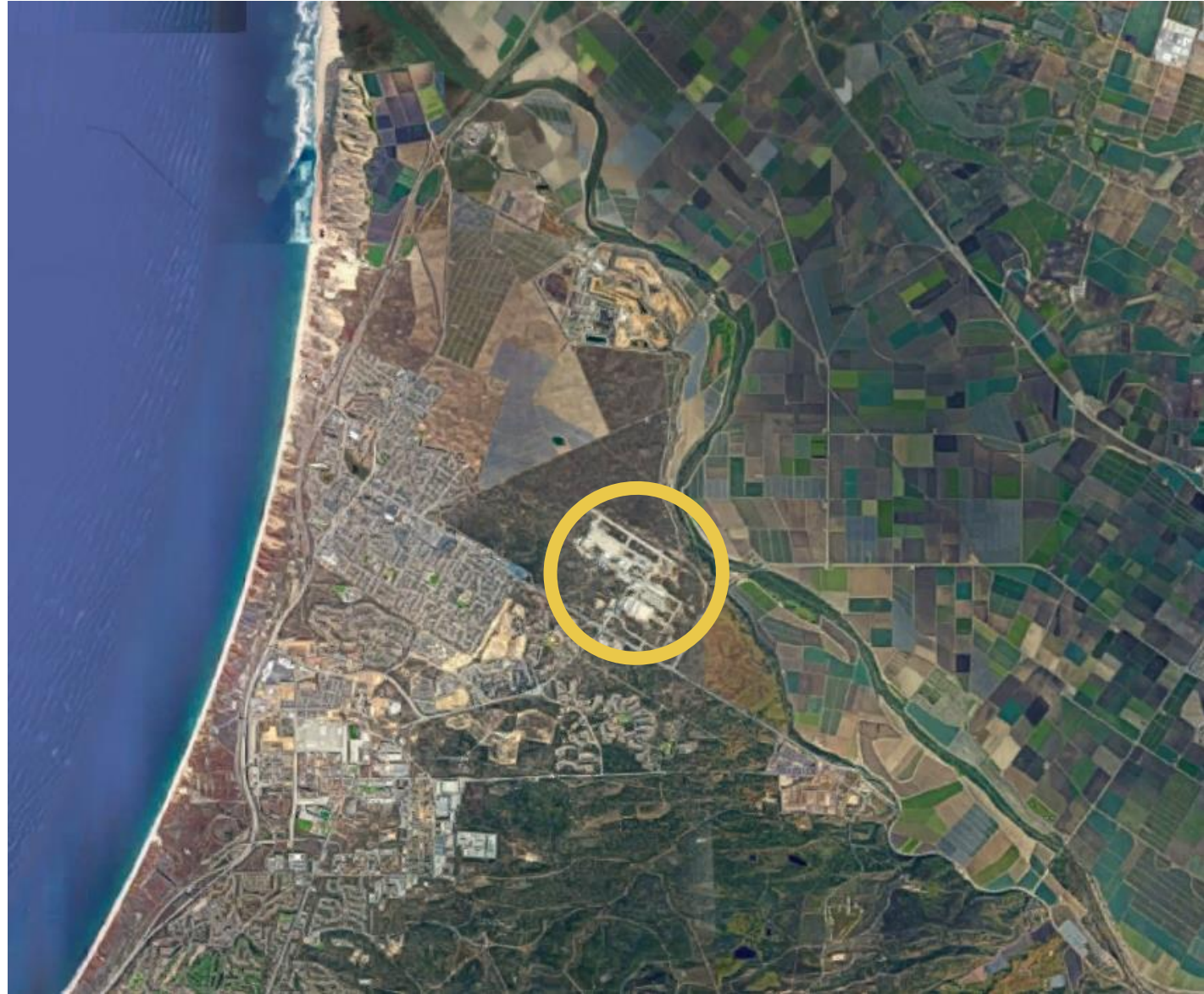
Regional facilities located in and near Marina:

- Wastewater treatment facility
- Monterey Regional Waste Management
- Cal Am Desal Plant



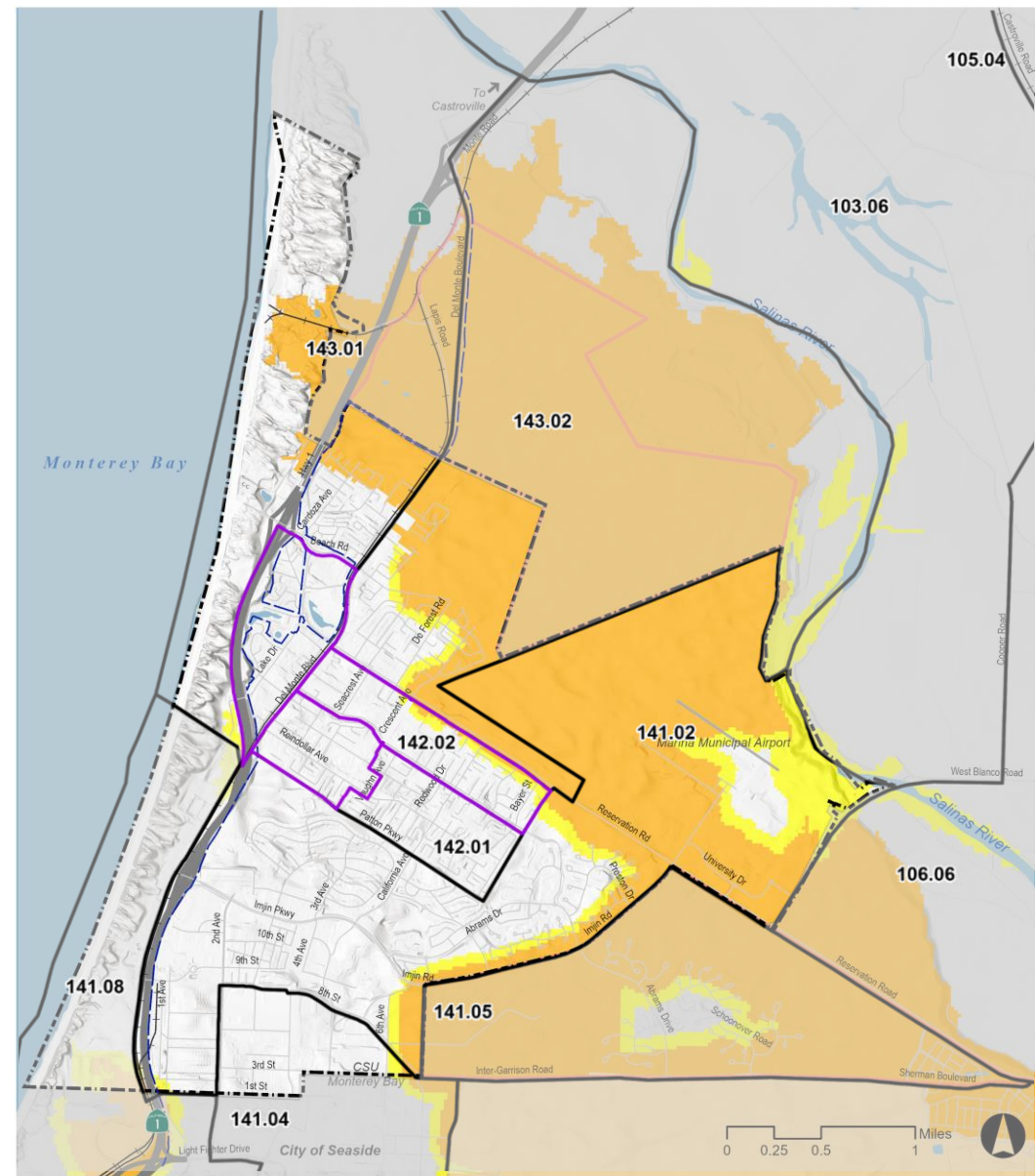
Proximity to Airports

- Piston-engine aircraft continue to use leaded fuel (fully phased out in passenger cars in 1996), and they are the largest source of airborne lead emissions in the U.S.
- Lead exposure causes cancer, heart disease, respiratory issues, and other diseases.
- Young children are most at risk and can develop neurological disorders.
- Easternmost areas of Marina are within a 1 mile of the airport.



Fire Hazard Zones

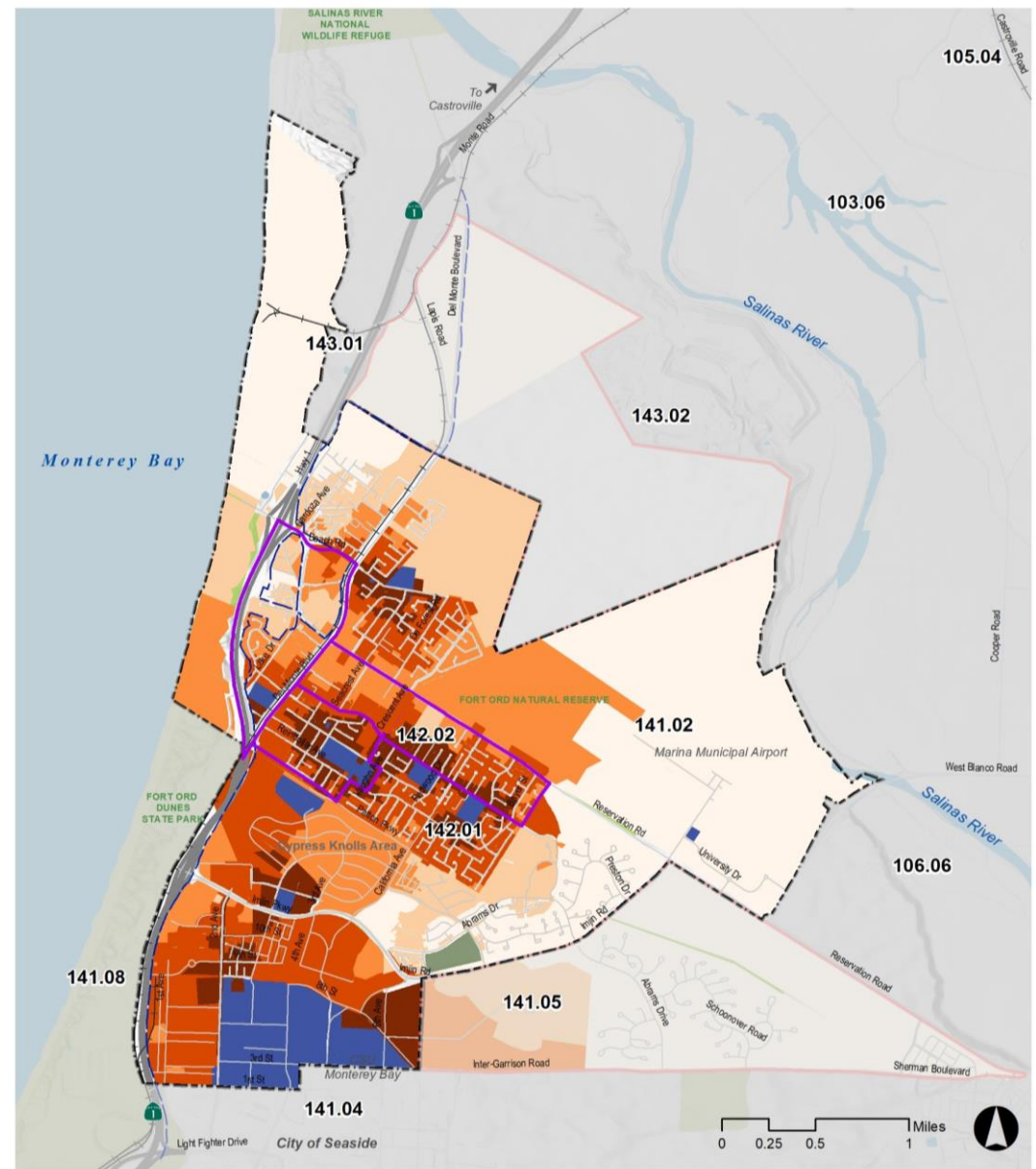
- This indicator presents the Fire Hazard Severity Zones established by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE).
- Wildfires can cause a variety of health issues, including burns, traumatic injury, heat stress, displacement, and respiratory illnesses from inhalation of wildfire smoke pollution.
- A very small portion of Tract 142.02 is at moderate or high risk for wildfires.



Public Facilities, Food Access, Safe and Sanitary Housing, and Physical Activity

Walk Access to Schools

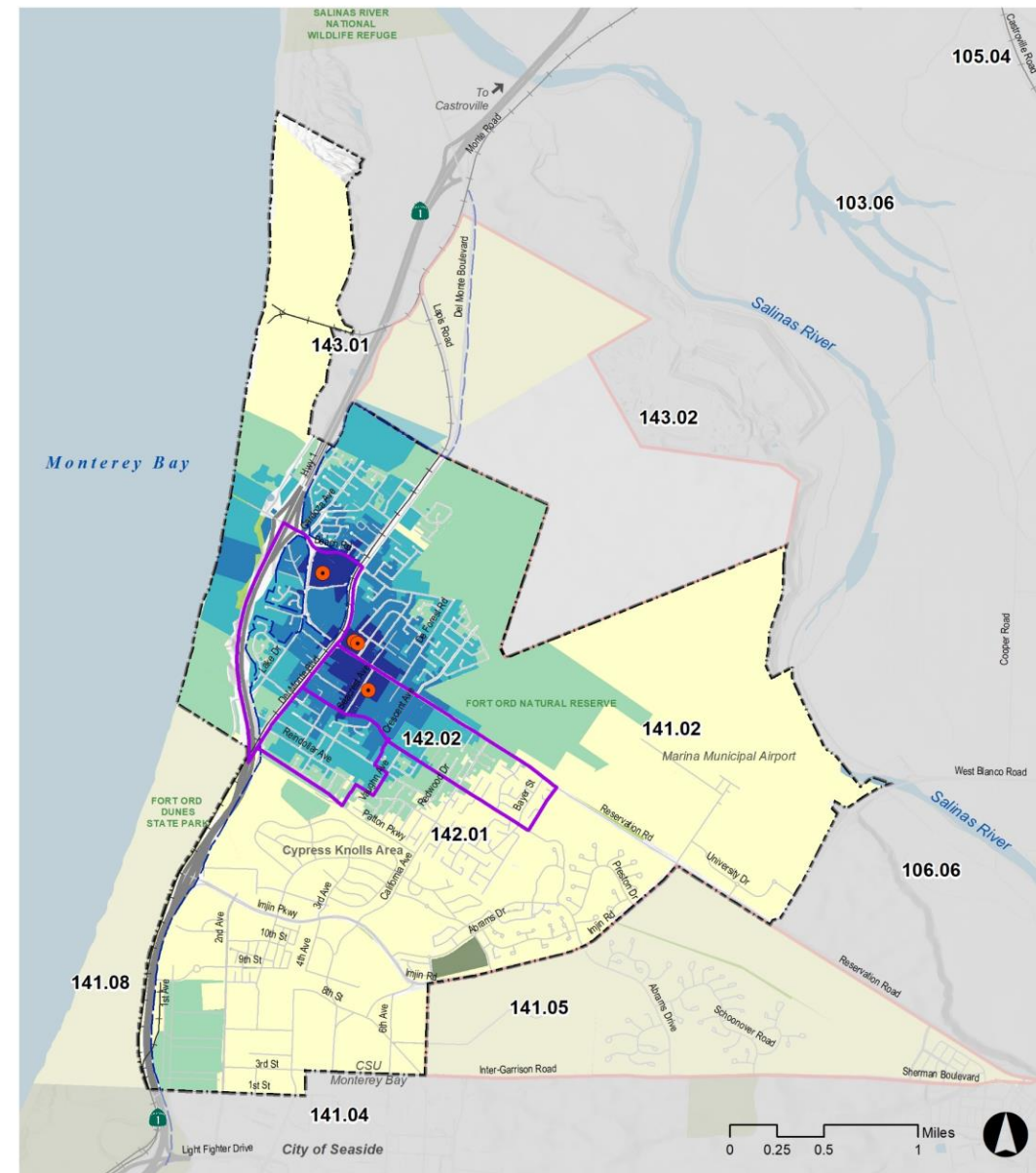
- This indicator measures the walk time in minutes to the nearest existing public school. Children who walk to school are more mentally alert in the classroom and more physically active.
- Many areas of Marina, including many low-income areas, are within a 10-minute walk of a public school, which is considered high walk access.
- Parts of one low-income block group (143.01.1) are greater than a 20-minute walk away from a public school, which is considered low walk access.



Sources:
 City of Marina (2023); County of Monterey (2023);
 CPAD(2021); Urban Footprint (2023);
 ESRI (2022); USGS & NOAA (2016).

Proximity to Supermarkets

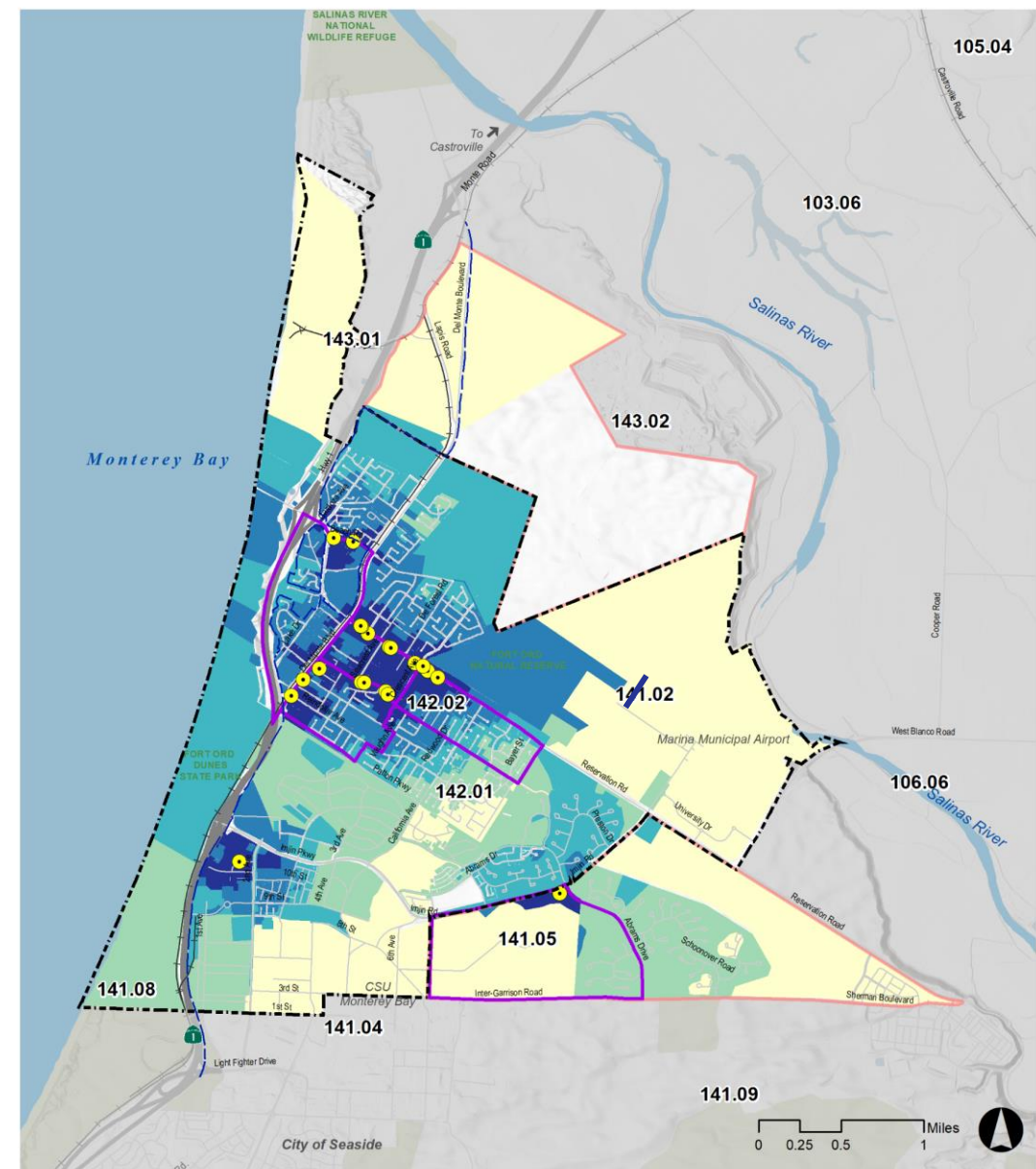
- This indicator measures the walk time in minutes to the nearest supermarket or large grocery store.
- Access to a supermarket or grocery store is critical for a healthy community as areas without access tend to have poorer health outcomes.
- Many areas of Marina, including one low-income area (the easternmost part of tract 142.02), are greater than a 20-minute walk away from a supermarket, which is considered low access.



Sources:
 City of Marina (2023); County of Monterey (2023);
 CPAD (2021); Urban Footprint (2023);
 ESRI (2022); USGS & NOAA (2016).

Proximity to SNAP Store Locations

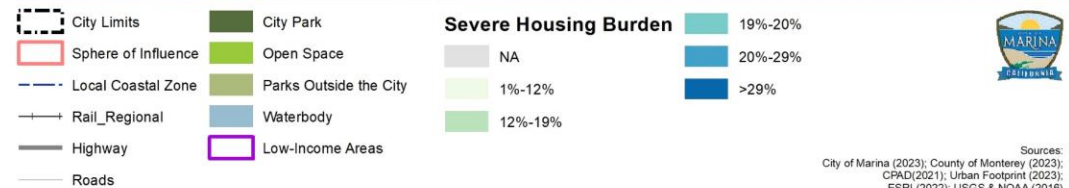
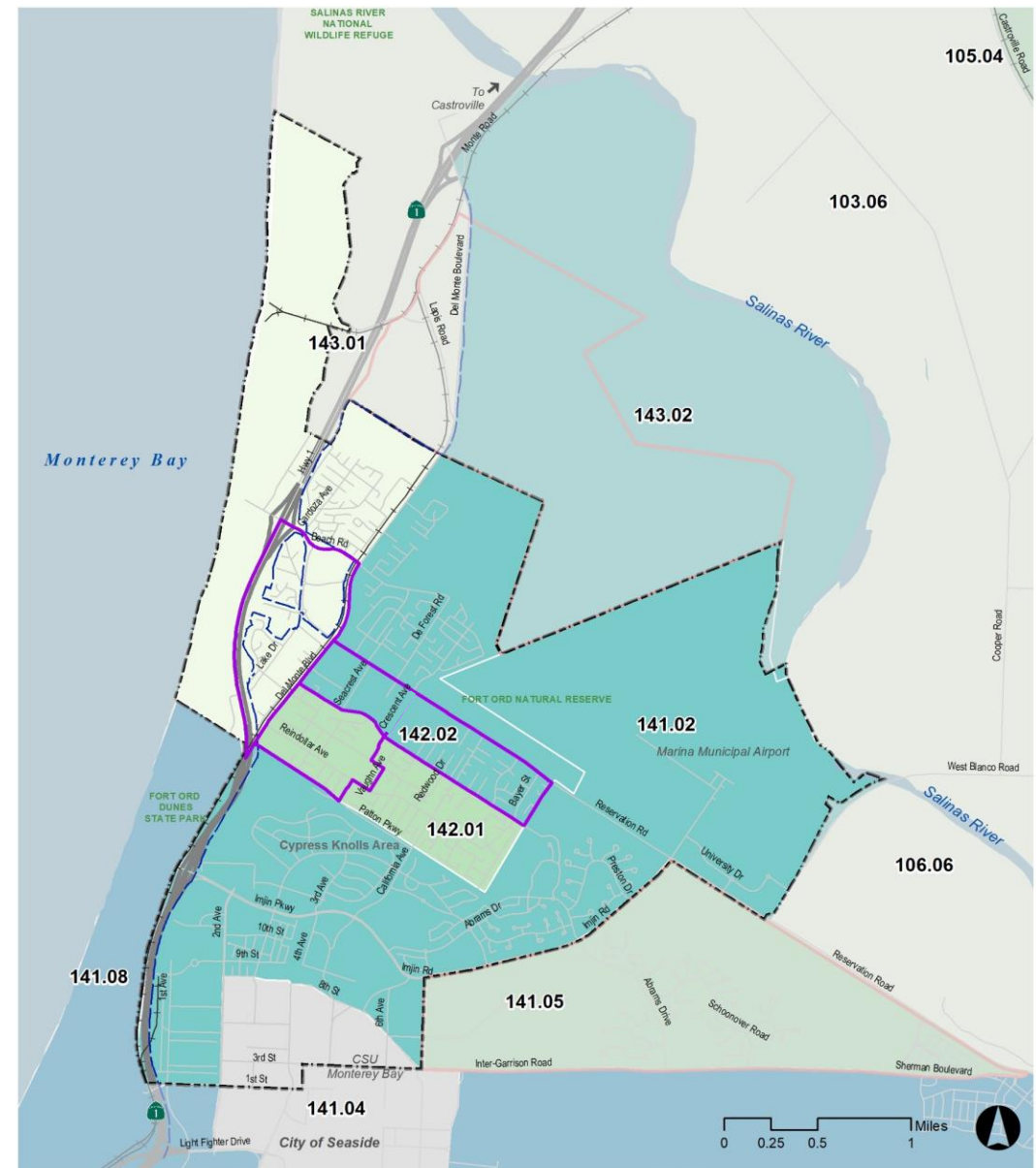
- This indicator measures the walk time in minutes to the nearest store that accepts the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits; also known as CalFresh. Access to SNAP store locations is important for addressing food insecurity among low-income households.
- Many areas of Marina, including many of the low-income areas, are within a 10-minute walk of a SNAP store location, which is considered high access.



Sources: City of Marina (2022); CPAD(2021); Urban Footprint (2022); ESRI (2022); USGS & NOAA (2016).

Severely Housing Cost-burdened Households

- This indicator calculates severe housing cost burden for households*. A household that is severely cost-burdened spends more than 50% of its income on housing (rent or mortgage).
- Some areas of Marina are above the State average of 18.6% for the percentage of households severely overpaying for housing.
- The low-income tracts with the highest values were 141.02 at 20.4% and 142.02 at 19.9%.

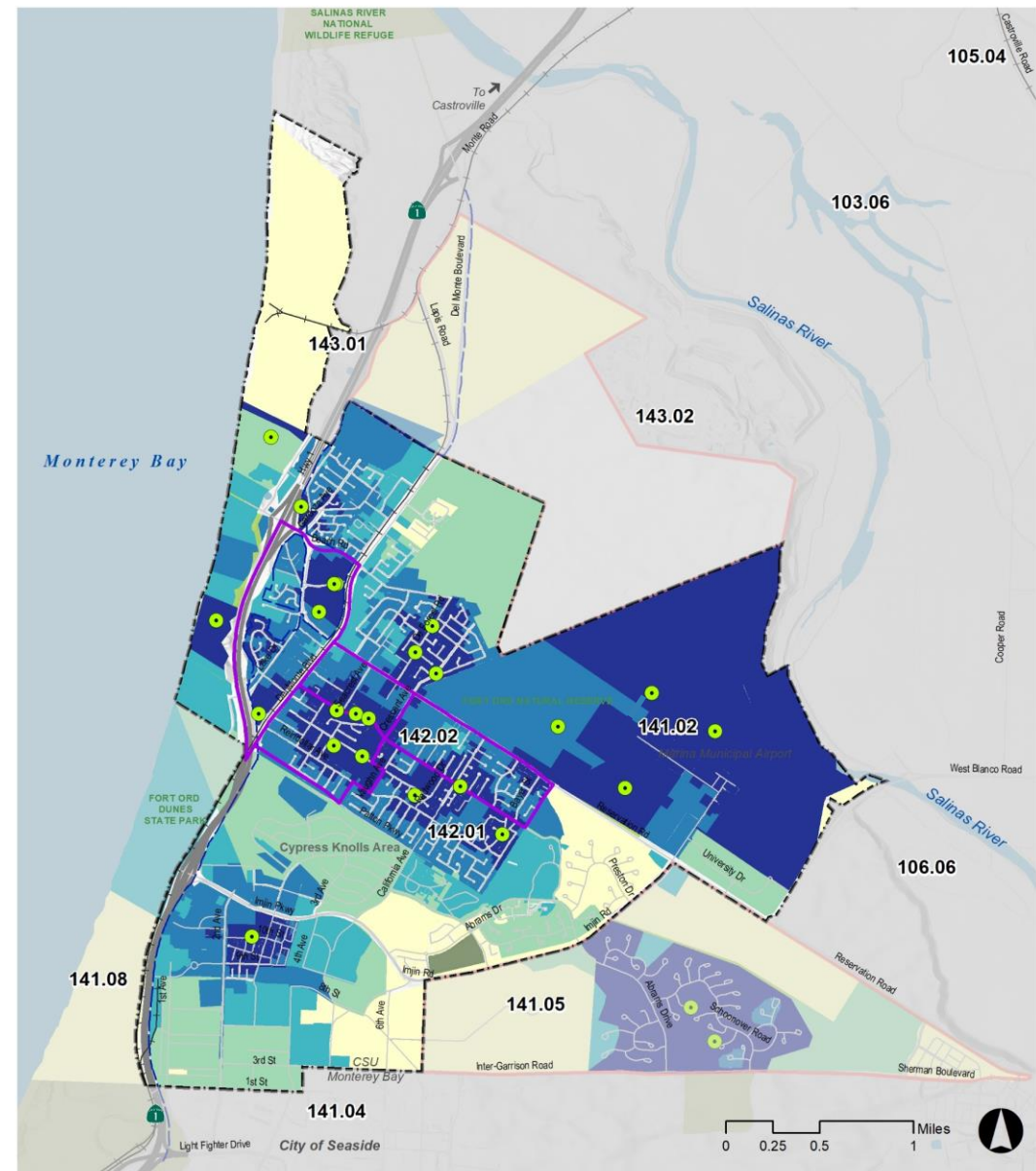


*Department of Housing and Urban Development. Sep 2022. 2015-2019 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy data. Retrieved from: <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp.html>

Sources:
City of Marina (2023); County of Monterey (2023);
CPAD(2021); Urban Footprint (2023);
ESRI (2022); USGS & NOAA (2016).

Walk Access to Destinations

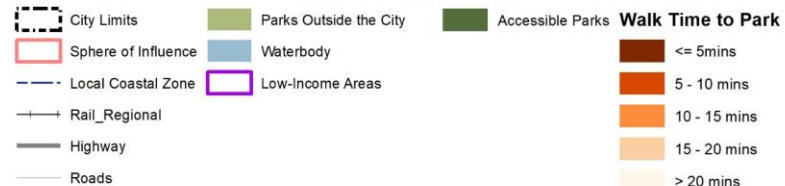
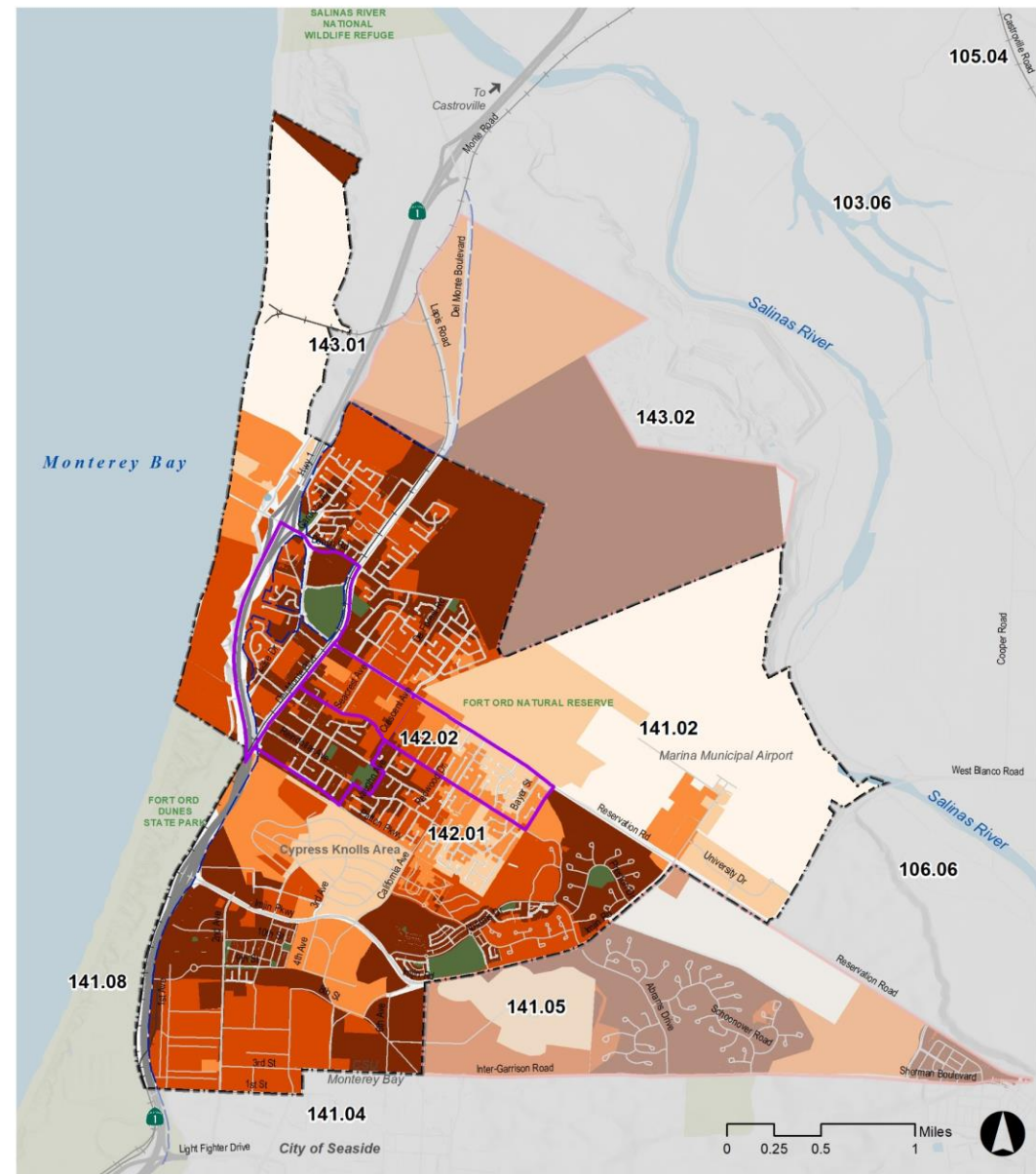
- This indicator measures the walk time in minutes to the nearest destinations. The dataset for this indicator includes parks, libraries, schools, churches, landmarks, historic places, and other locations. High walk access to a variety of destinations promotes physical activity as a convenient option of transportation, which improves health outcomes.
- Many areas in Marina, including many of the low-income areas, are within a 10-minute walk of destinations, which is considered high access.



Sources:
 City of Marina (2023); County of Monterey (2023);
 CPAD(2021); Urban Footprint (2023);
 ESRI (2022); USGS & NOAA (2016).

Walk Access to Parks

- This indicator measures the walk time in minutes to the nearest park or open space.
- Access to parks and open spaces promotes physical activity and social cohesion, which improve health outcomes.
- Many areas of Marina are within a 10 min walk of a park, which is considered high walk access.
- Only the unpopulated and non-residential areas of the city are further than a 20 min walk from a park.



Sources:
 City of Marina (2023); County of Monterey (2023);
 CPAD (2021); Urban Footprint (2023);
 ESRI (2022); USGS & NOAA (2016).

Conclusion

Conclusions

Some areas of strength

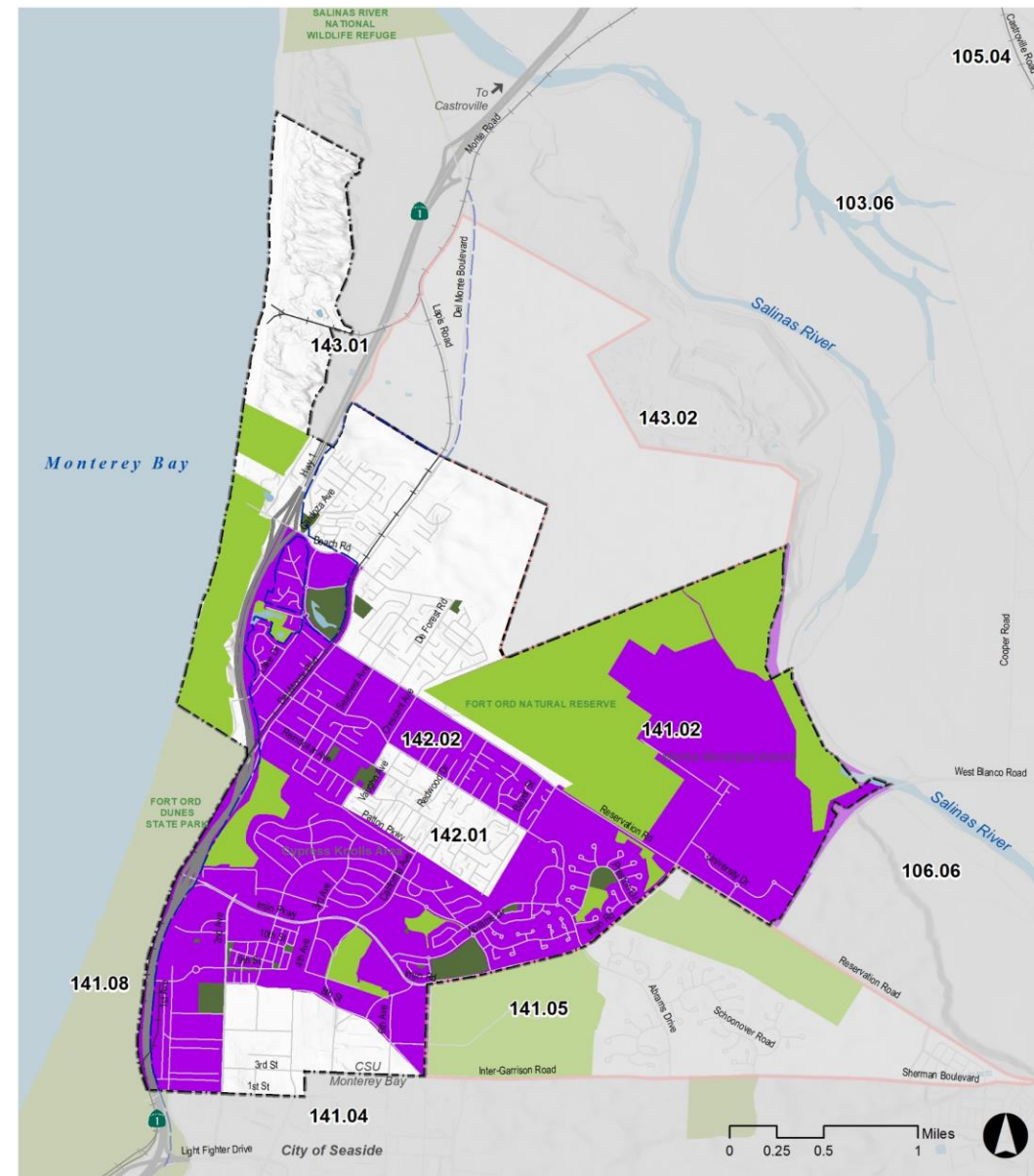
- Low rates of adult diabetes and obesity
- Low exposure to various forms of air pollution, including both stationary source and vehicle-related air pollution
- Low risk of lead in housing and drinking water contamination
- High walk access to public parks, SNAP store locations, and other destinations
- Active living environment (beaches, hills, and bike routes)

Some areas of concern

- Some areas in Marina have high potential pollution exposure from pesticides use, cleanup sites, impaired waterbodies, solid waste sites, groundwater threats, and hazardous waste facilities
- Regional facilities (waste, wastewater and desal) located in Marina
- Some areas have low walk access to schools and supermarkets
- Some areas have high rates of overcrowding and severe housing cost-burden
- Proximity to an airport used by piston-engine aircraft
- Outermost areas are in fire hazard zones

Conclusion

- Marina is an environmental justice community, as defined by the State per SB 1000.
- The General Plan will include citywide goals and policies on health and environmental justice topics.
- Next steps:
 - Confirm and expand the issues
 - Develop preliminary goals and policies to address issues
 - Hold focus groups to discuss goals and policies
 - Prepare a stand-alone Environmental Justice Element or incorporate policies throughout the General Plan.



Sources:
City of Marina (2023); County of Monterey (2023);
CPAD(2021); Urban Footprint (2023);
ESRI (2022); USGS & NOAA (2016).

Question and Answer

Group Activity

Participation Principles

- Common conversational courtesy – one person speaks at a time
- Respect the ideas and points of view of others
- Participate but share the time
- Be a good listener – ask questions for clarification
- Make new friends

Small Group Discussion Questions

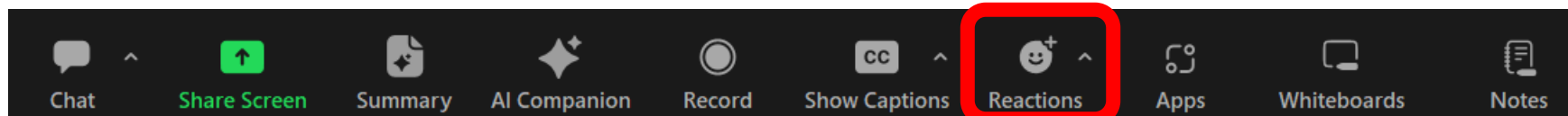
1. Are there any additional health, equity and environmental justice issues in Marina? If so, what?
2. Which health, equity and/or EJ issues do you think the City should prioritize as part of the General Plan Update process?
3. What's your vision for a healthy, equitable, and environmentally just community? What "solutions" do you have to the issues?

Small Group Interpretation

If you require interpretation during the small group activity, please raise your hand.

Si necesita interpretación durante la actividad de grupos pequeños, levante la mano.

소그룹 활동 중 통역이 필요하신 분은 손을 들어주세요.



Next Steps & Closing

Next Steps

- GPAC #4 – October 5th 6:00 - 8:00 pm
- GPAC #5 – November 2nd 6:00 - 8:00 pm
- City Council & Planning Commission Study Session – November 14th

For more information...

www.marina2045.org

Alyson Hunter, AICP, Planning Services Manager
ahunter@cityofmarina.org

Thank you!

