1 # Environmental Justice
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3 Environmental Justice addresses discrimination through unjust land use policies and practices. Historically,
4 policies that have discriminated against different groups of people have been based on practices of relocating
5 those groups to undesirable or less desirable or hazardous locations, preventing groups from owning property,
6 and allowing for health hazards to persist in areas in which certain groups reside. Issues of environmental justice
7 may also occur in relation to access to food and recreation.

8 Although environmental justice has been a general plan consideration since 1999, passage of SB 1000 in 2016
9 led to the requirement for an Environmental Justice Element in city and county General Plans in which a
10 disadvantaged community exists. The purpose of SB 1000 is to, "Identify objectives and policies to reduce the
11 unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities by means that include, but are not limited
12 to, the reduction of pollution exposure, including the improvement of air quality, and the promotion of public
13 facilities, food access, safe and sanitary homes, and physical activity." (Gov. Code, § 65302(h)(1)(A))

14 Fundamental to environmental justice is the term "disadvantaged community" which means an area
15 that has been identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)or a low-income
16 area that is disproportionately affected by environmental pollution or hazards that can lead to adverse
17 health or environmental effects. Low income areas are defined as areas with household incomes below
18 80 percent of the statewide median or below thresholds established by the California Department of
19 Housing and Community Development.

20 The CalEPA maintains an environmental justice program and an environmental justice task force that
21 coordinates compliance and identifies disadvantaged communities. The California Communities
22 Environmental Health Screening Tool (CalEnviroScreen) is maintained by the CalEPA and provides a mapping
23 data tool to identify communities disproportionately affected by environmental pollution. This tool identifies
24 disadvantaged communities. Current CalEnviroScreen data is from June, 2018, and shows southern Loomis
25 within the lowest risk category of 1-10% and the portion of Loomis north of I-80 within the second lowest
26 category of 11-20%. Detailed CalEnviroScreen data is shown in Table XX below:

27 **Table XX. CalEnviroScreen Data for Loomis**

	Loomis North of I-80 (includes land outside of the Town limit)	**Loomis South of I-80 (includes land outside of the Town limit)**
Population	6,536	6,970
CalEnviroScreen 3.0 percentile	15-20%	5-10%
Pollution Burden Percentile	33%	30%
Population Characteristics Percentile	15%	5%
Pollution Indicators		
Ozone	74%	74%
PM 2.5	18%	18%
Diesel	27%	13%
Pesticides	33%	34%
Toxic Releases	11%	11%
Traffic	51%	41%
Drinking Water	5%	10%
Cleanups	85%	90%

Commented [CC1]: Environmental Justice Setting to be inserted into the Setting Background Report Land Use section before "SPHERE OF INFLUENCE".

Groundwater Threats	67%	48%
Hazardous Waste	26%	9%
Impaired Water	0%	29%
Solid Waste	39%	51%
Population Vulnerability Indicators		
Asthma	18%	8%
Low Birth Weight	12%	3%
Cardiovascular Rate	25%	13%
Education	13%	14%
Linguistic Isolation	0%	5%
Poverty	12%	16%
Unemployment	74%	66%
Housing Burden	66%	25%
Age Profile		
0-10	12%	10%
11-64	74%	73%
65+	13%	17%
Race/Ethnicity		
White	83%	85%
Hispanic	9%	7%
Asian American	3%	3%
Native American	1%	1%
African American	1%	1%
Other	4%	3%

Source: CalEnviroScreen 3.0, June 2018, (https://oehha.maps.arcgis.com/)accessed September 2020.

There are 12 indicators related to pollution and eight indicators related to population characteristics or other health and social vulnerabilities. The percentages shown per indicator reveal the location's ranking in terms of hazard or vulnerability. Higher percentages reveal higher potential risk, while low percentages reveal no or low potential to occur. As shown in the data, Loomis and the surrounding area have an overall very low potential for issues of environmental justice to occur. While some indicator percentages are at the higher end of the spectrum, such as for toxic cleanups or ozone, other indicators were very low or zero, such as linguistic isolation, toxic releases, drinking water, asthma, or low birth weight.

The CalEPA map of disadvantaged communities based on the CalEnviroScreen data in Table XX shows no disadvantaged communities within Loomis or Placer County, as depicted on Figure XX, (CalEPA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities, https://oehha.maps.arcgis.com, accessed September 21, 2020).
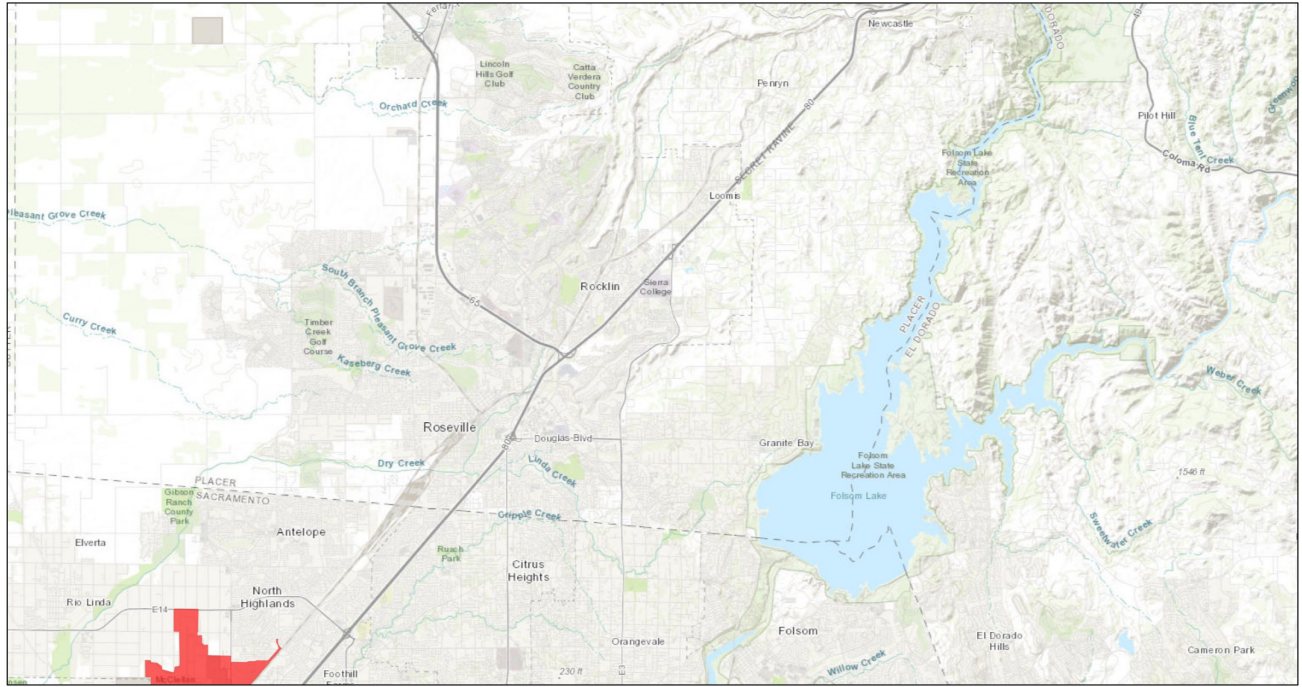
SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities

September 21, 2020

1:144,448

■ SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities (June 2018 Update)

| 0 | 1.25 | 2.5 | 5 mi |
| 0 | 2.25 | 4.5 | 9 km |
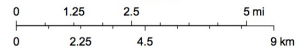
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community