How to Use Civil Rights and Environmental Justice Planning Tools for Smart Growth and Equitable Development

Citizen Ingenuity and Impact Assessment

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Goals

- How are civil rights and environmental justice tools available in the planning process?
- •How are these civil rights and environmental justice issues:
- •Water in Flint?
- •Parks and beaches?
- •Climate justice?
- What does this have to do with the Civil Rights Revolution?
- •What's the Pope have to do with it?
- What does all this have to do with smart growth and equitable development?
- Tell a story





The City Project We heard from the community. Too many children, especially children of color, don't have access to parks where they can run free, breathe fresh air, experience nature, and learn about their environment.

This is an issue of social justice.

Because it's not enough to have this awesome natural wonder within your sight—you have to be able to access it.

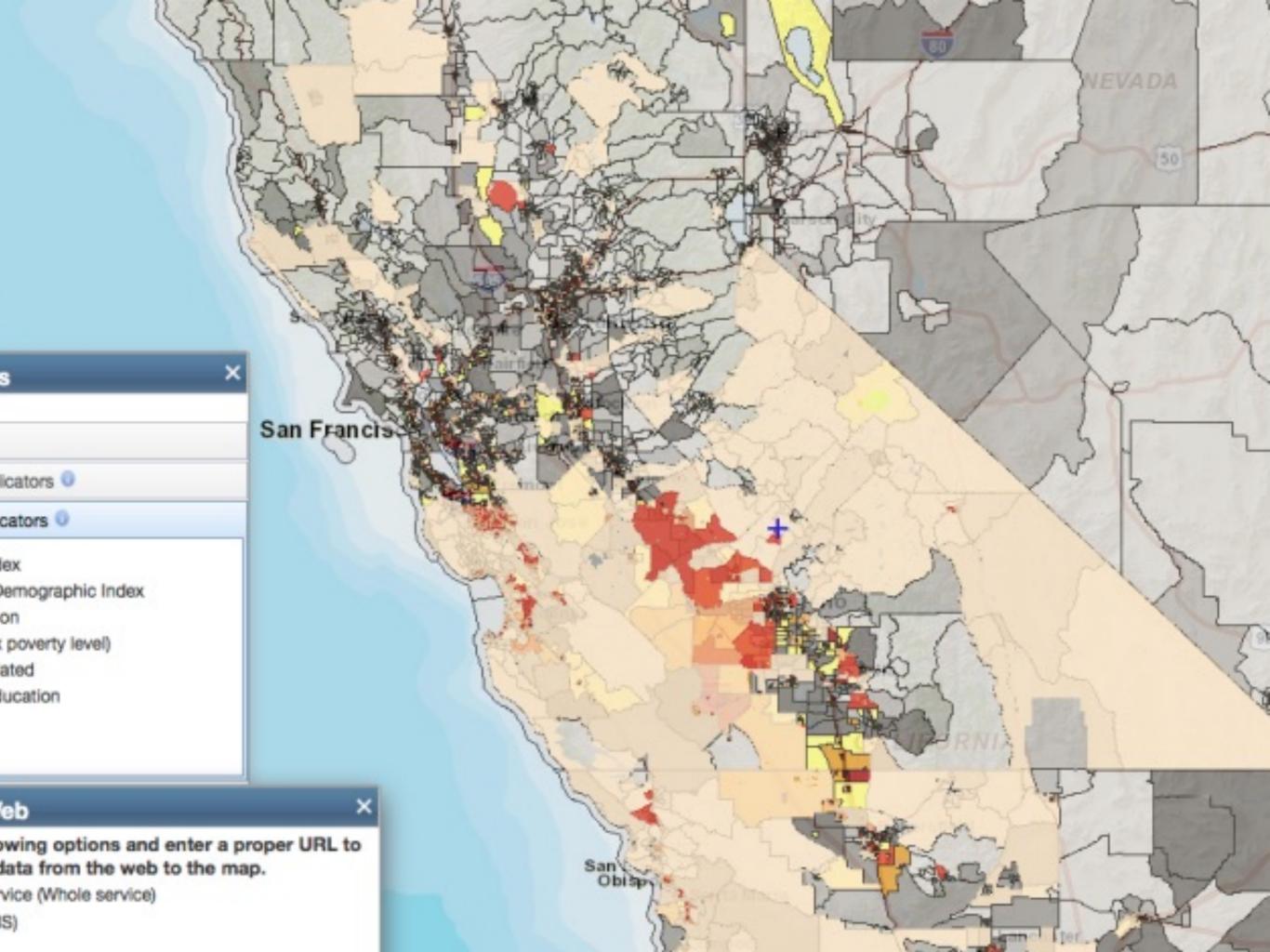
President Barack Obama
San Gabriel Mountains
National Monument Dedication
October 2014



My commitment to conservation . . . is about working with communities to open up our glorious heritage to everybody — young and old, black, white, Latino, Asian, Native American — to make sure everybody can experience these incredible gifts.

President Barack Obama
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Human health includes a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, and not merely alleviating chronic diseases including obesity and diabetes. World Health Organization.

Social determinants of health: where people live, learn, work, play, pray, and age.



"Discrimination is a root cause of health disparities, and a comprehensive strategy to eliminate disparities must incorporate a strong civil rights component."

Tom Perez, IOM *Unequal Treatment: Confronting Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care* (2002)

Secretary of Labor Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights US DOJ Director, Office for Civil Rights, US HHS



CITY OF FLINT

TITLE VI NON-DISCRIMINATION PLAN

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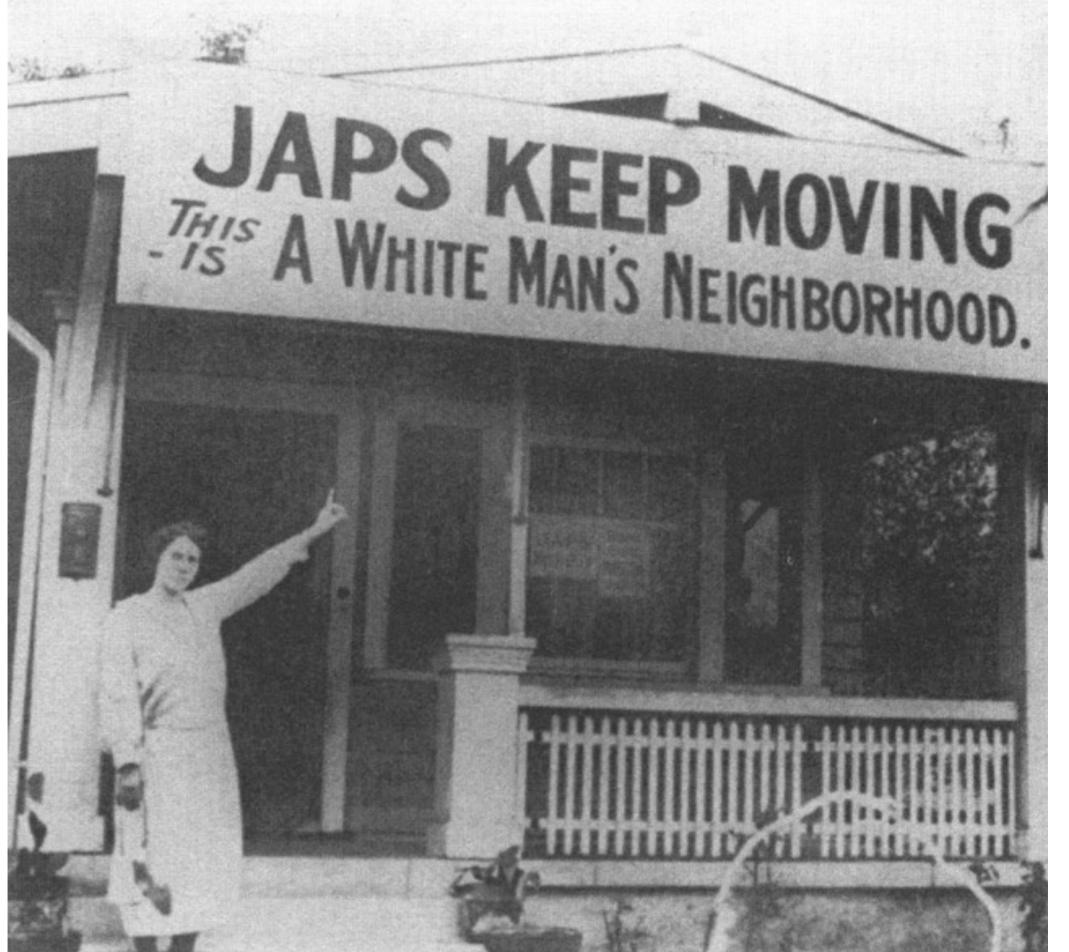


Two Legal Frameworks for Reviewing Title VI Claims



- Disparate Treatment Discrimination
 - Similarly situated persons treated differently based on their race, color, or national origin
 - Action was, at least in part, based on race, color, or national origin
- Disparate Impact Discrimination
 - Policy or practice that is neutral on its face, but has a disproportionate adverse impact on persons of a particular protected class







Civil rights compliance and equity plan in positive terms

Applies to recipients of federal financial assistance

1. What do you plan to do

Beach and park access Clean healthy water Climate justice

- 2. Analyze the burdens and benefits on all people
- 3. Analyze the alternatives
- 4. Include people of color and low-income people in the planning process
- 5. **Implement** a plan to distribute the benefits and burdens fairly and avoid intentional discrimination, and unjustified discriminatory impacts



Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 War on Poverty





"Simple justice requires that public funds, to which all taxpayers of all races contribute, not be spent in any fashion which encourages, entrenches, subsidizes, or results in racial discrimination."

President John F. Kennedy, message to Congress on Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

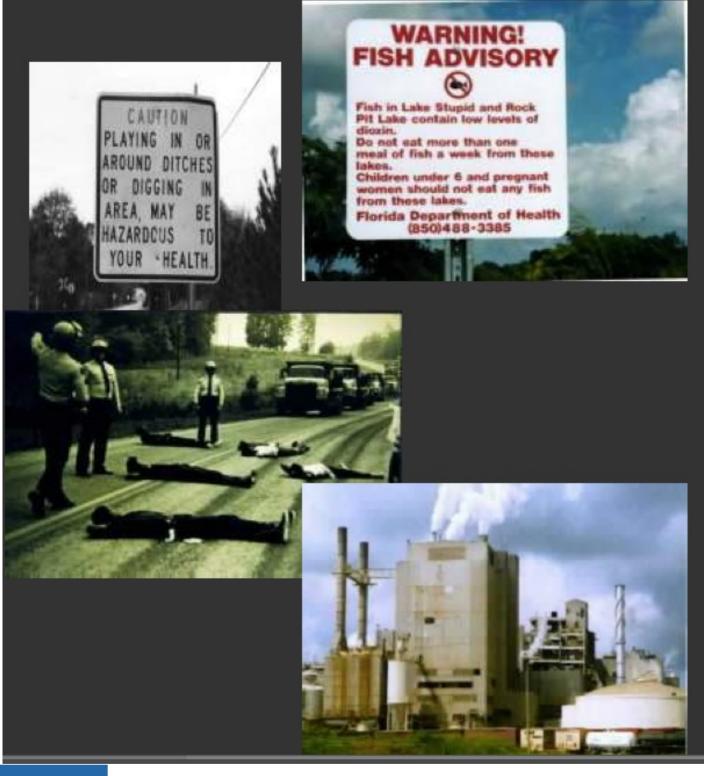


"We do not have to be lawyers to understand, 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you"

Senator Hubert Humphrey, Senate Debate on Civil Rights Act of 1964



Environmental Justice Principle



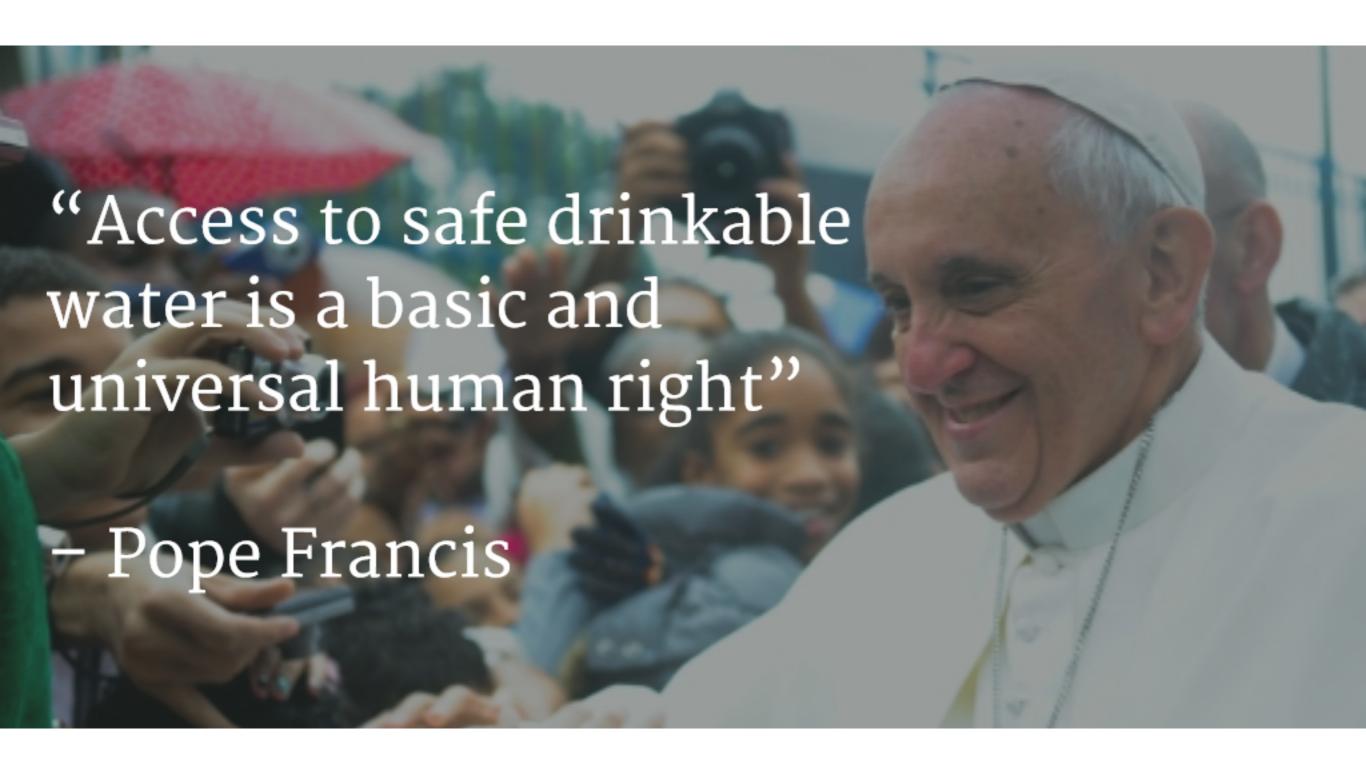
 Environmental justice embraces the principle that all people and communities are entitled to equal protection of our environmental, health, employment, education, housing, transportation, and civil rights laws



President's **Executive Order 12898** on Environmental Justice and Health









Climate is a civil rights issue, as well as a health, economic, and environmental issue







CELEBRATE THE CIVIL RIGHTS REVOLUTION

STRENGTHEN, DON'T ROLL BACK, CIVIL RIGHTS ...

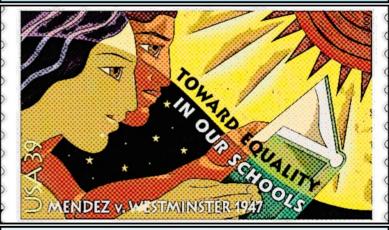








THE NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE FUND (LDF) WON BROWN VS. BOARD OF EDUCATION IN 1954



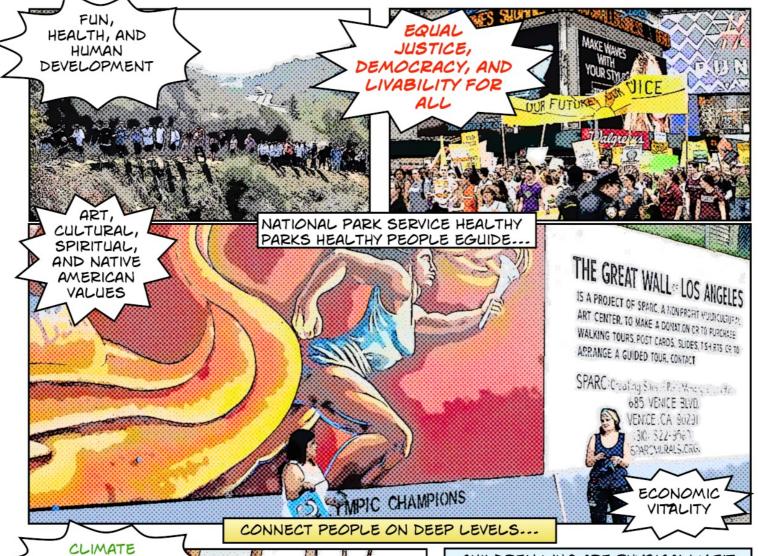
THE CITY PROJECT FIGHTS
TO UPHOLD PEOPLE'S RIGHTS UNDER
THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964,
THE FAIR HOUSING ACT OF 1968,
THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT, AND
EXECUTIVE ORDER 12898 ON
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND HEALTH...

THE CIVIL RIGHTS REVOLUTION INCLUDES
ATTORNEYS WORKING IN AND OUT OF COURT,
COURAGEOUS JUDICIAL DECISIONS,
GRASS ROOTS ORGANIZING,
LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS AND THE STATES,
PRESIDENTIAL LEADERSHIP,
IMPLEMENTATION BY AGENCIES,
AND THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO VOTE.



THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES

THE VALUES AT STAKE





CHILDREN WHO ARE PHYSICALLY FIT TEND TO DO BETTER ACADEMICALLY. PARKS AND SCHOOL FIELDS CAN CREATE COMMUNITY AND DRIVE OUT CRIME...

PARKS AND SCHOOLS CAN CREATE
LOCAL GREEN JOBS AND
CONTRACTS FOR DIVERSE
ENTERPRISES, BUT WE MUST AVOID
GENTRIFICATION AND DISPLACEMENT
AS COMMUNITIES BECOME GREENER,
MORE DESIRABLE, AND MORE
EXPENSIVE...

THE CITY PROJECT SUPPORTS CLIMATE JUSTICE AND SAFE, GREEN RESOURCES ACCESSIBLE TO ALL.

GREAT WALL OF LOS ANGELES @ JUDITH BACA + SPARC



Strategies for Success

The City Project works with diverse allies to implement strategies to improve green access for all through: (1) community organizing and coalition building; (2) translating research into policy, law and systemic change; (3) strategic media campaigns, including new social media; and (4) policy and legal advocacy outside the courts. (5) When necessary, we also seek access to justice through the courts.





Using Civil Rights Tools to Address Health Disparities

Michael Rodriguez, MD, MPH; Marc Brenman; Marianne Engelman Lado, JD; and Robert García, JD



Policy Report The City Project

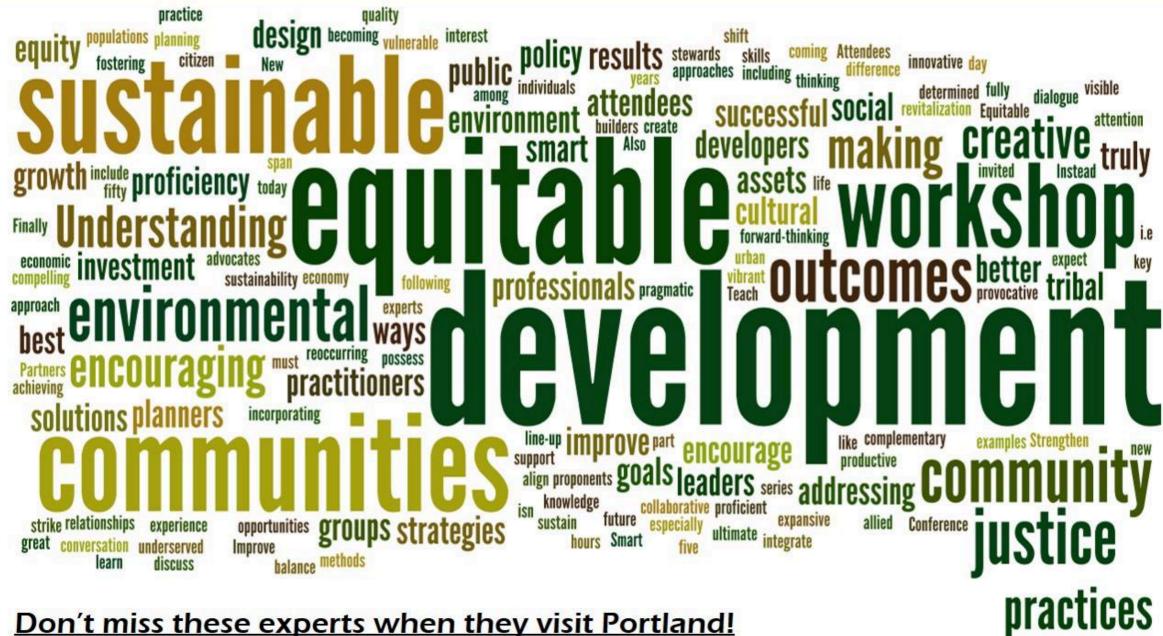
2014





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Sessions on Equitable Development / February 11 - 13, 2016

15th Annual New Partners for Smart Growth Conference Hilton Portland Hotel - Portland, Oregon Follow the dialogue @EquiDev http://newpartners.org/

Unjustified Discriminatory Impacts Title VI and Regulations

1. Are there numerical disparities?

Data collection and analysis, anecdotal evidence, statistical studies, GIS mapping. demographics

- 2. Are the disparities justified by business necessity?
- 3. Are there less discriminatory alternatives to accomplish similar goals?



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Who is covered by Title VI?

Applies to any recipient of federal funding

States, cities, private corporations, individuals

Applies to all programs or activities of recipients

No intentional discrimination and no unjustified discrim requirements based on race, color, or national origin



Intentional Discrimination Title VI and Regulations

Circumstantial evidence of intent

- 1. Numerical impact is the starting point for analysis.
- 2. Is there a history of discrimination?
- 3. Are there departures from substantive values?
- 4. Are there departures from normal procedures?
- 5. Is there a pattern of discrimination?
- 6. Do decision makers know the harm they will city cause

"The City Project's work on park access is one of the two leading areas in environmental justice."

Leslie Fields, Sierra Club



San Gabriel Watershed and Mountains Special Resource Study

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior





Draft Special Resource Study & Environmental Assessment Report Available for Review

Newsletter #5 September 2011



L.A. River Army Corps of Engineers Best Practice





How are parks a civil rights and environmental issue?

Los Angeles State Historic Park Best Practice HUD Secretary Andrew Cuomo Heroic victory and symbol of hope for people, planning, and parks





Environmental justice and health leaders call for

- 1. greater diversity in mainstream environmental organizations Green 2.0
- 2. **diversifying funding** for people of color NGOs, and
- 3. compliance with civil rights requirements by mainstream environmental organizations

www.cityprojectca.org/blog/archives/36235



Structural obstacles to fund environmental and health justice

The more committed to the environment, the less likely a foundation will fund social justice

25% should be invested in social justice and communities of the future; draw on lessons from Civil Rights Movement

Public and nonprofit expenditures are most strongly associated with race and ethnicity. Black and Latino communities suffer from lower expenditure levels by both



How can federal agencies ensure compliance with Title VI?

Collect, analyze, and publish data on park and health disparities

Teaching materials

Funding requirements

Planning

Regulations and guidance

Complaint investigations

Require civil rights analysis if evidence of disparities



How is Title VI enforced by the people?

Recipients of federal funding compliance analysis and plan

Collect, analyze, publish data on park and health disparities

Take part in funding, planning, public comment process

Administrative complaints

Access to justice through the courts



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